
Significance of COVID Vaccine

Vidusha Karavadi*

Department of Community Medicine, Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital, Karnataka, India.

***Corresponding author:** Dr. Vidusha Karavadi, Department of Community Medicine, Rajarajeswari Medical College and Hospital, Karnataka, India, E-mail: karavidyusha@gmail.com

Description

The use of COVID-19 vaccines in children in order to propose that children be immunized against COVID-19. "The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have granted emergency use authorization to two mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccines produced by Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna, which have demonstrated great efficacy in clinical studies against SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 sickness. The mRNA-based COVID-19 vaccines developed by Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna, which have shown high efficacy against SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 disease in clinical trials. However, the ability to vaccinate a large part of the global population is limited by vaccine supply. Further Reading Cleveland Clinic Statement on Previous COVID-19 Infection Research Critical Review: COVID-19 vaccines can enhance protective immunity in previously infected people. Correlates of protection from SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Significance of COVID Vaccine

Immunological memory to SARS-CoV-2 assessed for up to 8 months after infection. In order to ensure fair access to vaccines throughout the world, the COVID-19 vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative was launched. In many countries, especially those with low socioeconomic status, there is a serious shortage of vaccines. Thus, in order to get the maximum vaccine benefits, the most vulnerable population should be prioritized for the vaccination. Currently, most countries prioritize vaccination for healthcare and other frontline workers, elderly people, and people with comorbidities. To further narrow down the prioritization criteria, the scientists in the current study have evaluated the necessity of COVID-19 vaccines for individuals who were previously infected with SARS-CoV-2. The vaccine race early on with the Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine (Gam-COVID-Vac). Sputnik V is a COVID-19 vaccine developed by the Gamaleya Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, and registered on August 11, 2020, by the Russian Ministry of Health as Gam-COVID-Vac. Sputnik V is an adenovirus viral vector vaccine. Gam-COVID-Vac was initially approved for distribution in Russia on the preliminary results of Phase I–II studies eventually published on September 4, 2020. The quick approval in early August of Gam-COVID-Vac was met with criticism in mass media. It precipitated discussions in the scientific community whether this decision was justified in the absence of robust scientific research confirming the vaccine's safety and efficacy. However, around 10% of infants experienced severe COVID-19 infection who required advanced medical treatments. In rare cases, even asymptomatic infection can result in Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C), which is a fatal inflammatory condition. COVID-19 positive young children and infants can also actively transmit SARS-CoV-2 to others. Thereby, it is extremely important to protect this group from infection. COVID-19 vaccination has duly started globally since early 2021. However, none of the approved vaccines or those currently under clinical trials has considered infants or young children. Therefore, in the current scenario, until efficient pediatric COVID-19 vaccines are authorized and/or herd immunity is achieved, the only way to protect this group is passive immunity. In this approach, antibodies (Abs) are provided to infants through breastfeeding by a COVID-19-vaccinated mother or milk donor. Since pregnant women were excluded from the clinical trials of all vaccines being used at present, mainly because there was not much understanding of the risk posed by COVID-19 in pregnancy. Today, there is known to be a significant though small risk of progressing to severe

COVID-19 if infected during pregnancy, especially after 28 weeks of gestation. Other studies have shown that risk factors for severe COVID-19 in the UK include being part of an ethnic minority. However, these women are less likely to agree to get the vaccine for their children previously been found to have a lower acceptance of pertussis and influenza vaccines during pregnancy.

Conclusion

The eventual impact of these feelings on children born to these mothers may include not being willing to have them immunized either. To gain precise information about how women thought about COVID-19 vaccines, so as to help shape an appropriate corrective information campaign to remedy the effects of fake news about the dangers of the vaccines being proliferated today.