Potential Adverse Effects of COVID-19 Vaccines on Iranian Healthcare Workers: Comment

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Dear Editor,

We would like to share ideas on the publication “Potential Adverse Effects of COVID-19 Vaccines on Iranian Healthcare Workers: Comparison of Four Available Vaccines in Tehran: A Retrospective Cross-sectional Study” [1]. Abdollahi et al. compared four COVID-19 vaccines for their potential substantial adverse effects, as well as the association between the side effects and age, body mass index (BMI), and history of COVID-19 infection [1]. According to Abdollahi et al., inactivated virus vaccines (Sinopharm and Covaxin) have a lower risk of side effects than viral vector vaccines (AstraZeneca and Sputnik) [1]. According to Abdollahi et al., the first 24 hours following immunization are the most likely time for the vaccines to cause side effects [1]. Abdollahi et al. discovered no link between age, BMI, and a history of COVID-19 disease and the occurrence of adverse effects among healthcare workers who received any of the four immunizations. All four vaccines are safe and have little adverse effects [1].

We can all agree that preventing COVID-19 is crucial and that more research is needed to address the underlying clinical issue. There may be a connection between the results of a vaccination test and the emergence of a clinical illness. Before clinical problems are linked to COVID-19 vaccination, a number of important considerations must be made. Prior consideration should be given to comorbidities. For instance, vaccines against dengue may not be effective when the disease and the clinical state co-occur. Finding early COVID-19 patients who are asymptomatic is essential [2]. It's conceivable that earlier COVID-19 epidemics had an impact on the vaccination's efficiency and results. Clinical results could be impacted by COVID-19 infection.

It can be challenging to completely rule out an illness that was previously asymptomatic without the required laboratory testing. A significant supporting element is genetics [3]. The way the immune system responds to various genetic traits may affect how it tackles the negative effects of vaccination. Understanding how underlying genetic factors affect vaccine efficacy in clinical settings would be incredibly beneficial. To resolve this problem, more research is necessary. If sufficient data have been gathered, researchers will be able to learn more.

Conflict of interest

None

References
