

Differences in lethality and diffusion of Covid-19 and different kinds of vaccines: Correspondence

Journal of Public Health Research
2024, Vol. 13(1), 1–2
© The Author(s) 2024
DOI: 10.1177/22799036241227787
journals.sagepub.com/home/phj



Hinpetch Daungsupawong¹ and Viroj Wiwanitkit^{2,3,4}

Keywords

Covid, vaccine, immune, infection, type

Date received: 15 September 2022; accepted: 6 January 2024

Dear Editor, we would like to discuss “Differences in lethality and diffusion of Covid-19 in countries using different kinds of vaccines.”¹ Carta et al.¹ observed that the incidence of new cases was similar in countries with a high prevalence of mRNA vaccines and that the lethality of Sars-Cov2 was lower in those countries than in those with a high prevalence of viral vehicle vaccines but not in those with a high prevalence of inactivated vaccines. According to Carta et al.,¹ fewer infected people die in a given country when there is a higher vaccination rate per resident. The effectiveness of the COVID-19 immunization may be impacted by a number of factors. There are several dosages and administration methods available. Patients who utilize prescription medicines or have underlying medical issues may be more vulnerable to vaccinations than a typical, healthy vaccine receiver. We can all agree that giving the COVID-19 vaccine is a smart idea. It’s possible that the rather frequent precursor COVID-19 without symptoms is also involved.²

In order to rule out a prior, asymptomatic COVID-19 infection, testing is typically skipped. It is possible to learn more about a person’s underlying immunological problems through routine blood tests. By regularly monitoring participants’ underlying immunological disorders, it is feasible to more accurately predict how the COVID-19 vaccination will perform. When assessing the effectiveness or safety of a vaccination, this is a crucial factor to take into account. Numerous studies have shown the efficacy, safety, or clinical significance of the COVID-19 vaccine, despite the fact that there is frequently little information available regarding pre-vaccination immunological or health status and the possibility of confounding with non-symptomatic SARS-Co-V2 infection cannot be effectively ruled out. Finally, the recent study revealed that vaccine recipients’ background genetic polymorphism is also connected to their immunological response to COVID-19.³

Therefore, consideration should be given to the effects of the genetic polymorphism if additional research is planned. In order to effectively stop the spread of COVID-19, it should also emphasize how important it is to incorporate prevention and protection measures in addition to vaccination.⁴

Acknowledgments

Corresponding author thank Dr Rujittika Mungmunpantipantip who have give additional ideas and perform manuscript language editing.

Declaration of conflicting interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

Funding

The author(s) received no financial support for the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

1. Carta MG, Orrù G, Peracchia A, et al. Differences in lethality and diffusion of Covid-19 in countries using different kinds of vaccines. *J Public Health Res* 2022; 11(3): 22799036221107062.

¹Private Academic Consultant, Vientiane, Laos

²Joseph Ayo Babalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Osun State, Nigeria

³DY Patil University, Pune, Maharashtra, India

⁴Hainan Medical University, Haikou, Hainan, China

Corresponding author:

Hinpetch Daungsupawong, Private Academic Consultant, Phonhong, Vientiane 10000, Laos.

Email: hinpetchdaung@gmail.com



Creative Commons Non Commercial CC BY-NC: This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>) which permits non-commercial use, reproduction and distribution of the work without further permission provided the original work is attributed as specified on the SAGE and Open Access pages (<https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/open-access-at-sage>).

2. Joob B and Wiwanitkit V. Letter to the editor: coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), infectivity, and the incubation period. *J Prev Med Public Health* 2020; 53(2): 70.
3. Čiučiulkaitė I, Möhlendick B, Thümmeler L, et al. GNB3 c.825c>T polymorphism influences T-cell but not antibody response following vaccination with the mRNA-1273 vaccine. *Front Genet* 2022; 13: 932043.
4. Cirrincione L, Plescia F, Ledda C, et al. COVID-19 pandemic: new prevention and protection measures. *Sustainability* 2022; 14(8): 4766.