



Autoimmune hepatitis triggered by COVID-19 vaccination: correspondence

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Dear Editor,

We would like to share ideas on “Autoimmune hepatitis with history of HCV treatment triggered by COVID-19 vaccination: case report and literature review (Clin. J. Gastroenterol. 2022 Jun 18. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12328-022-01654-0>.) [1].” According to Hasegawa et al., this is the first case report of autoimmune hepatitis with a history of HCV treatment caused by COVID-19 vaccination [1]. Although the COVID-19 vaccine is beneficial, we are all afraid that it may also be harmful. Changing the semen concentration and total motile count of existing study participants could have harmful repercussions. Because there is no pre-vaccination data on the health and immunological status of vaccine recipients, the trigger factor for hepatitis in this case remains inconclusive. Inconclusive evidence may discourage the public and lead to vaccine reluctance. In our area in Asia, viral hepatitis is very common. Many hepatitis B and C carriers have gotten COVID-19 vaccination in our settings with no problems.

A patient comorbidity could be the source of the issue [2]. The patient’s underlying viral hepatitis was obvious, but that did not mean there was no other comorbidity. Co-infections, which can occur after immunization in vaccine recipients, could be regarded as a vaccine impact. Dengue fever, for example, may coexist. For example, concomitant dengue sickness and its impact on sperm concentration and count [3]. To get a conclusion about the vaccine’s andrological effect, sufficient proof is required. A sample of people with

known pre-vaccination health, immunological statuses who were subsequently followed to see how the vaccine altered liver function status would provide more conclusive evidence on this topic.

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Declarations

Conflict of interest None.

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