DOI: 10.1111/irv.12852

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

WILEY

COVID-19-vaccinated plasma treatment for COVID-19 patients?

Dear Editor:

Recently, we published a letter entitled "What is the long-term clinical significance of anti-SARS-CoV-2-specific IgG?" about the rapid decay total levels and neutralizing anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in asymptomatic and mild patients.¹ Nevertheless, with the increase in vaccination worldwide, we would like to add a few comments to our previous letter.

Post-infection patients develop increased antibodies against two major SARS-CoV-2 viral proteins, spike, and nucleocapsid.² Since the beginning of the pandemic, passive immunization with plasma derived from patients recovered from COVID-19 has been used as a virus-specific therapeutic intervention. A recent randomized trial with 288 patients hospitalized with severe COVID-19 pneumonia verified no significant differences in the clinical status or mortality in the treatment with placebo or convalescent plasma.³ A possible explanation is that the levels of neutralizing antibodies and the duration that anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies levels remain high for a very short period after natural infection and antibody production is dependent on the severity of the infection.⁴ Therefore, these factors may affect the efficiency of the treatment with convalescent plasma. Alternatively, the usage of anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies to treat COVID-19 patients presented promising results, but it may be limited by the costs and production capacity.⁵ With the beginning of the vaccination process worldwide, we would like to propose an alternative to the convalescent plasma: the vaccinated plasma.

With the vaccination process, the numbers of cases and deaths by COVID-19 are expected to drop, once "herd immunity" is established. Nevertheless, due to the limitations of the overall production and distribution of the vaccines, this process could take years. Therefore, due to the current health, economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic^{6,7} investigating treatments for COVID-19 patients is a necessary process.^{8,9} Vaccination produces a safe and effective immune response to COVID-19, with high titers of neutralizing anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibodies.¹⁰

Therefore, the use of vaccinated plasma could present an important, safe, and more effective intervention in comparison with convalescent plasma. Indeed, the effectiveness of this procedure still needs to be investigated, as well as proper dosage and timing of the plasma transfer in relation to the infection day. Nevertheless, we believe that this could represent a promising strategy in the current pandemic situation, which should be discussed by the audience of this prestigious journal.

FUNDING INFORMATION

This work was supported by Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) Grant: 19/02679-7.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

All authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Gabriela Gama Freire Alberca: Visualization (equal); Writing – original draft (equal); Writing – review and editing (equal). Ricardo Wesley Alberca: Conceptualization (lead); Supervision (equal); Visualization (equal); Writing – original draft (equal); Writing – review and editing (equal).

PEER REVIEW

The peer review history for this article is available at https://publo ns.com/publon/10.1111/irv.12852.

Gabriela Gama Freire Alberca

Laboratorio de Dermatologia e Imunodeficiencias (LIM-56), Faculdade de Medicina FMUSP, Departamento de Dermatologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Correspondence

Ricardo Wesley Alberca, Laboratorio de Dermatologia e Imunodeficiencias (LIM-56), Faculdade de Medicina FMUSP, Departamento de Dermatologia, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Av. Dr. Enéas Carvalho de Aguiar, 470, São Paulo, 05403-000 Brazil. Email: ricardowesley@usp.br

ORCID

Gabriela Gama Freire Alberca D https://orcid. org/0000-0002-3467-5562

Ricardo Wesley Alberca (i) https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3602-3306

This is an open access article under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

© 2021 The Authors. Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

REFERENCES

- 1. Alberca GGF, Alberca RW. What is the long-term clinical significance of anti-SARS-CoV-2-specific IgG? *Influenza Other Respi* Viruses. 2020;1-2.
- Xiao C, Ling S, Qiu M, et al. Human post-infection serological response to the spike and nucleocapsid proteins of SARS-CoV-2. *Influenza Other Respi Viruses*. 2021;15(1):7-12.
- Simonovich VA, Burgos Pratx LD, Scibona P, et al. A randomized trial of convalescent plasma in Covid-19 severe pneumonia. N Engl J Med. 2020;384(7):619-629.
- Bošnjak B, Stein SC, Willenzon S, et al. Low serum neutralizing anti-SARS-CoV-2 S antibody levels in mildly affected COVID-19 convalescent patients revealed by two different detection methods. *Cell Mol Immunol.* 2020:1-9.
- Baum A, Fulton BO, Wloga E, et al. Antibody cocktail to SARS-CoV-2 spike protein prevents rapid mutational escape seen with individual antibodies. *Science*. 2020;369(6506):1014-1018.
- Ismail SA, Huntley C, Post N, et al. Horses for courses? Assessing the potential value of a surrogate, point-of-care test for SARS-CoV-2 epidemic control. *Influenza Other Respi Viruses*. 2021;15(1):3-6.
- Lim JM, Tun ZM, Kumar V, et al. Population anxiety and positive behaviour change during the COVID-19 epidemic: Cross-sectional

surveys in Singapore, China and Italy. *Influenza Other Respi Viruses*. 2021;15(1):45-55.

- Alberca RW, de Souza Andrade MM, Castelo Branco ACC, et al. Frequencies of CD33+ CD11b+ HLA-DR- CD14- CD66b+ and CD33+ CD11b+ HLA-DR- CD14+ CD66b- cells in peripheral blood as severity immune biomarkers in COVID-19. *Front Med.* 2020;7:654.
- Alberca RW, Teixeira FME, Beserra DR, et al. Perspective: the potential effects of naringenin in COVID-19. Front Immunol. 2020;11:570919.
- Zhang Y, Zeng G, Pan H, et al. Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in healthy adults aged 18– 59 years: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 clinical trial. *Lancet Infect Dis.* 2020;21(2):181-192.

How to cite this article: Alberca GGF, Alberca RW. COVID-19vaccinated plasma treatment for COVID-19 patients?. *Influenza Other Respi Viruses*. 2021;15:552–553. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/</u> irv.12852