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Acute venous thromboembolism after **COVID-19 vaccination**



We would like to share ideas on "Three cases of acute venous thromboembolism in females following vaccination for COVID-19."¹ Andraska et al concluded that "We present a series of three women who developed venous thromboembolism (VTE) following mRNA-1273 vaccination at a single healthcare system."¹ Pathogenesis of acute venous thromboembolism is an interesting issue. In the present report, mRNA COVID-19 vaccine is used. The autoimmunity development after mRNA COVID-19 vaccine administration is proposed, and it might be mentioned as a cause of thrombotic disorder.² However, if an autoimmune problem is referred to, there should be an identification of problematic antibody. In the present case, there is also other possible pathomechanism. After vaccination, the rapid blood viscosity change can occur and this might cause rheological change.³ The acute thromboembolism might be the result.

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Reply

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We thank the authors for the response to our case
series entitled "Three cases of acute venous thrombo-
embolism in females following vaccination for
COVID-19." ¹ Previous reports have outlined thrombotic
complications following COVID-19 vaccination and
have suggested a possible mechanism involving an
immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia mediated by
platelet-activating antibody against PF4. ^{2,3} Commit-
ting to a mechanism to explain this phenomenon is
out of the scope of this case series, but we welcome
other suggestions from our colleagues. It is possible
that thrombotic events after vaccination could be
due to the changes in blood viscosity and rheological
change, as suggested by Mungmunpuntipantip and
Wiwanitkit.

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