ISSN (O): 2581-8740 | ISSN (P): 2581-8732
Verma, 2021
DOI: 10.21276/SSR-IIJLS.2021.7.6S.1

Letter to the Editor

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COVID-19 Vaccines may be less Effective against the Omicron Variant in India

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Received: 18 Oct 2021/ Revised: 29 Oct 2021/ Accepted: 03 Nov 2021

How to cite this article
Verma M, Verma P. COVID-19 Vaccines may be less effective against the Omicron Variant in India. SSR Inst. Int. J. Life Sci., 2021; 7(6): 1S-2S.

Access this article online
https://iijls.com/

Omicron is spreading rapidly around the world, and researchers are trying to understand how vaccines against this new variant of the coronavirus work [1]. At the suggestion of the WHO Technical Advisory Group on Viral Evolution, WHO recognized the B.1.1.529 strain as a variant of concern named Omicron (TAGVE). This conclusion was based on the data submitted to TAGVE. Omicron has several mutations that can affect its behavior [2].

Preliminary evidence suggests in December 2021 that the World Health Organization may not be very successful in preventing COVID-19 vaccination from infection and infection from the high-risk omicron corona virus and said that Or the effectiveness of Omicron has emerged so far" [3].

Vaccine protection, on the other hand, is provided by antibodies and cell-mediated immunity and is expected to be better preserved. As a result, vaccines are expected to continue to protect against serious illness, and vaccination with currently available vaccines is essential. Researchers are investigating whether Omicron variants affect the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine. Currently, data are scarce, but vaccines are slightly less effective in preventing major illnesses and deaths, and may lose prevention of mild illnesses and infections [4].

Early studies suggest that past infections may have less protection from Omicron than other types of concerns, such as Delta, according to WHO reports. However, due to lack of information, we will notify you as soon as an update is available. Even if you are already infected with COVID -19, you still need to be vaccinated. Patients who recover from COVID- 19 may acquire innate immunity to the virus, but it is unclear how long this protection will last or how effective it will be [4].

The proportion of delta sequences registered in the global scientific database GISAID has declined compared to other variant of concern since the major delta variant was identified as a variant of concern in April 2021 [5].

I suggest and add that booster doses may be 30-40 times higher than virus-borne antibodies, which may be sufficient to combat new strains. I think there is an unavoidable reason to recruit supporters. Antibody response to the Omicron variant was shown to be lower in samples from fully vaccinated individuals compared to other variants such as Delta. The Omicron variant of SARS-CoV-2 is a highly mutated viral type that has been found in more than 70 countries. The Vaccination Manufacturers Company can respond quickly when new vaccine variants are needed [6].

Key-words: COVID-19 infection, Dominant Delta variant, Omicron Variant, TAG-VE, WHO

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