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COVID-19 vaccination in people living with HIV: current data and perspectives
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Abstract

There is no correlation between HIV per se and other risk factors for severe COVID-19 disease. Pivotal studies have shown that vaccination is one of the effective ways to prevent severe COVID-19 illness in the general population. Studies on people living with HIV (PLWH) are scarce. The majority of these studies with mRNA (BNT126b2 and mRNA-1273) and adenovirus vector (Ad26.COV2.2 and ChAdOx1) vaccines with a low number of patients included shows that PLWH on antiretroviral treatment and with CD4 count > 200/mm³ has a robust immune response. These vaccines are thus effective in preventing severe infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 in PLWH. However, PLWH with a CD4 count of < 200/mm³ and uncontrolled viral load (VL) seems to have a lower immune response. COVID-19 vaccines are safe in PLWH; adverse effects are mild or moderate, and their incidence is similar to non-HIV people (NHP). The CD4 count decreased significantly and transiently, and the VL rebounded insignificantly in a few patients. A complete vaccination including a third dose is, therefore, recommended. A booster dose with an mRNA vaccine is recommended in PLWH with an advanced stage of their disease. Copyright: © 2022 Permanyer.

Author Keywords

COVID-19; HIV; Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; Vaccine

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