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Sars-CoV-2 (COVID-19) variants are effectively prevented by current covid-19 vaccines?**Attapon Cheepsattayakorn**^{1,2}¹Faculty of Medicine, Western University, Pathumtani Province, Thailand²10th Zonal Tuberculosis and Chest Disease Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand

The WHO recommendations on COVID-19 vaccines in the context of SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) variants contribute to the plans of the next steps on COVID-19 vaccine production, such as Pfizer and Biotech announced on February 25, 2021 that they had started evaluating the safety and immunogenicity of a third dose of their vaccine to observe whether it would boost immunity to SARS-CoV-2 (C)OVID-19) variants, particularly B.1.351; Modern announced on February 24, 2021 that it had shipped a booster vaccine candidate based on B.1.351 to NIAID for a phase 1 trial; and Novavax, whose first-generation vaccine has not been authorized yet in the United States, announced on January 28, 2021 that it was working on developing a booster, a combination bivalent vaccine, or both to protect against SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) variants. From experience with avian coronavirus, vaccines against one variant will protect against similar variant, but not always against highly divergent variants. It is hard to predict long term of risk of immune escape. In long term, multivalent vaccines that include the viral nucleoprotein might be more robust. As SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) variants are too divergent, similar to flu vaccines, COVID-19 vaccines will be changed. In conclusion, rapid identification and characterization of variants of concern by the national and global surveillance will provide much more proactive. More challenging will be deciding when and how to deploy COVID-19 vaccines 2.0. Modifying COVID-19 vaccines would probably be the most straightforward step in involving SARS-CoV-2(COVID-19) variants

Biography

Cheepsattayakorn graduated Doctor of Medicine from Chiang Mai Medical School, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand in 1986. He then further had trained in Internal Medicine and Pulmonology at Chiang Mai University Medical School, Thailand. He certified numerous Fellowships from the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh and Thailand, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, American Colleges of Physicians, and of Chest Physicians. He has very high experience in the fields of Pulmonary Diseases and Tuberculosis including Infectious Diseases. He had been served a Director of the 10th Zonal Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand for a long time and presently serve as Consultant in Respiratory Medicine (Pulmonologist) at the 10th Zonal Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Center, Chiang Mai, Thailand; Deputy Director and a Senior Expert of the 10th Office of Disease Prevention and Control, Chiang Mai, Thailand, Department of Disease Control, Thailand.

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