

Vaccination and SARS CoV-2 Infection-The Way Forward

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ABSTRACT

The current COVID-19 pandemic, the 1st pandemic of the 21st century that started in the Hubei province of China; in December 2019, brought many challenges, almost to every sector of life, as healthcare is the most affected one. Initially, the underlying etiology was unknown, but later on, the virus responsible, identified as severe acute coronavirus type-2 (SARS CoV-2). So far, millions are affected globally irrespective of race and ethnicity. Different public health strategies; were adopted to contain the virus spread, each with its pros and cons. The only way; to “move forward” and bring life to a pre-existing state is the vaccination of every person on the globe against the SARS CoV-2. Generally speaking, no one is safe until everyone is safe.

Keywords: COVID-19; SARS CoV-2; Pandemic; Vaccination

INTRODUCTION

In December 2019, the Health Authorities of China, notify the World Health Organization (WHO), of many case of Pannonia of unknown origin in the Wuhan City, Hubei province, China. The first underlying pathogen identified on Jan. 7 2020, a novel coronavirus by WHO, abbreviated as 2019-nCoV [1]. Later on, the Coronavirus Study Group, renamed the virus as sever acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV-2) and WHO named the disease as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on Feb. 11, 2020 [2,3]. World Health Organization declare COVID-19 out as Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on January 30, and a Global Pandemic on March 11, 2020 [4,5]. In response to the outbreak, countries around the globe put in place a range of social and public health measures to contain the virus and prevent community spread. These measures contribute to break the individual chains of transmission of the virus [6]. Despite these preventive measures the SARS CoV-2 spread shows waxing and waning in many countries of the world with the emergence of different variants as “Delta” variant (B.1.617.2) being the latest [7]. As of July 7, 2021, there are over 184 million laboratory confirm infections and over 3.9 million deaths worldwide [8]. Since the start of outbreak along with public health measures, the scientists were in struggle to develop vaccines against the virus that eventually came up with vaccines against the SARS CoV-2. With the advent of vaccines against the SARS CoV-2 virus, the first person in the world was a 91-year-old grandmother, name Margaret Keenan who got the first injection of Pfizer COVID-19 jab at 06:31 GMT as part of mass vaccination programme. As of today (July 8, 2021), 24.6% of the world population has received at least one dose of a COVID19 vaccine. 3.29 billion doses have been administered globally, and 34.18milliondoses are now administered each day. Only 1% of

people in low-income countries have received at least one dose of the vaccine [9]. If we look in to the current data, the developed countries have the highest number of vaccines administration, while developing world being the least. As equitable access to safe and effective vaccines is crucial to end the COVID-19 pandemic, there is need and responsibility of the rich countries to have equal share for the poor ones, so that they should also get vaccination as early as possible as mass vaccination is the only way to so that no single person remain un-vaccinated.

In summary, there is a long way to go, but the sole: way to “move forward” is to vaccinate every single person: against SARS CoV-2 infection along with adherence to other public health measures. It is the responsibility of high-authorities, specifically those with high-income countries, to ensure an equal distribution of vaccines among countries in the developing world so that no single person on the globe remains un-vaccinated, as no one is safe until everyone is safe.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

There is no conflict of interest to declare.

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