# Reoccurrence of Covid-19 infection in vaccinated Iraqi community

Cite as: AIP Conference Proceedings **2776**, 020011 (2023); https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0135974 Published Online: 12 April 2023

Nawres Adnan Abdulameer, Thuraya Aamer Habeeb and Laila Jasim Shaebth







AIP Conference Proceedings 2776, 020011 (2023); https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0135974

2776, 020011

© 2023 Author(s).

# **Reoccurrence of Covid-19 Infection in Vaccinated Iraqi**

# Community

Nawres Adnan Abdulameer<sup>a)</sup>, Thuraya Aamer Habeeb<sup>b)</sup>, and Laila Jasim Shaebth<sup>c)</sup>

Technical Institute of Al-Diwaniyah, Al-Furat Al-Awsat Technical University (ATU), Diwaniyah, Iraq.

<sup>a)</sup> Corresponding author: dw.noras@atu.edu.iq, <sup>b)</sup> dw.thr@atu.edu.iq <sup>c)</sup> laila84@atu.edu.iq

**Abstract.** Covid-19 is a novel severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS-CoV-2) which targets the respiratory system of the body and spreading very rapidly throughout the world. Currently, Covid-19 is globally affecting health systems, social life and economy of a country. Although it has no treatment but the whole world is trying to produce promising vaccines to overcome its deadly effects. The main objective of this study is to acknowledge the reoccurrence of covid-19 with associated risk factors in Iraqi communities after getting one of three covid vaccines such as Sinopharm (inactivated vaccine), AstraZeneca-Oxford (vector vaccine) and Pfizer-BioNTech (mRNA-based vaccine). These vaccines induce potent neutralizing antibody (Nab) against the emerging variants of novel SARS-CoV-2 which helps in prevention of spreading of disease. About 2.5% of individuals showed severe effects while other 97.5% showed no life-threatening side effects e.g., chills, fever, fatigue, headache and myalgia which last for about 24 hours after vaccination. Biochemical analysis of blood cells, platelets, sedimentation factor and CRP proteins showed increased response of body against inflammation. Low to moderate adverse effects at post vaccination represent the strengthening of immune system. Covid-19 vaccines are safe to take and vaccinated individuals have least chances of reoccurrence of Covid-19 infections.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Covid (CoV) is a solitary abandoned RNA infection which contaminate people and creatures, causing respiratory, gastrointestinal, hepatic and neurologic sickness. Coronavirus being an irresistible illness has now turned into a pandemic with respiratory side effects set off by serious intense respiratory condition (SARS) whose first case was accounted for in Wuhan, Hubei Area of China in December 2019 and presently turning into an unleashing devastation for wellbeing frameworks of numerous nations including Iraqi Kurdistan (48). Coronavirus side effects incorporate fever, weakness, hack, windedness and loss of olfactory and gustatory faculties. Extreme impacts might prompt pneumonia, intense respiratory trouble disorder (ARDS) and multiorgan disappointment sometimes (4). Nasal pharyngeal swab or salivation is utilized to identify viral RNA through nucleic analysis (NATs) or viral proteins antigens test (9). The experimental outcomes just a short time after the beginning of side effects in tainted people. Anyway nucleic analysis doesn't tell whether the individual has become resistant to this viral sickness with the goal that serological test is performed to identify different kinds of antibodies in the blood of the patient (44).

The Coronavirus pandemic is seething quickly especially in emerging nations which need solid general wellbeing measures. To defeat this pandemic, advancement of powerful immunizations is expected to restrict its spreading. Certain individuals stay asymptomatic during contamination and need no exceptional treatment for the recuperation. One out of each six individuals endured with trouble in breathing as sickness increases while old matured endlessly individuals enduring with hypertension, coronary illness and diabetes are more powerless to Coronavirus contamination. Transmission of sickness happen when a sound individual interacts with the little drop fall during wheezing or hacking of a contaminated individual (24). Dynamic malignant growth can likewise raise

1st International Conference on Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals AIP Conf. Proc. 2776, 020011-1–020011-9; https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0135974 Published by AIP Publishing. 978-0-7354-4441-6/\$30.00 Coronavirus weakness because of the enlistment of immunocompromised state. An expanded gamble is related with disease patient because of their feeble insusceptible framework. A bigger number of serious sickness cases has been accounted for in disease patients with high gamble of events (26).

As the infection spread all through the world, the majority of the people with solid invulnerable framework has endure the contamination and are not vulnerable to SARS-CoV-2. Each nation is attempting to restrict the spread of infection by creating various immunizations as it has not treatment yet found. A few immunizations have been created to deal with the Coronavirus flare-up. As indicated by What vaccines' identity is, considered as "Crucial device" for avoidance of contamination. Clinical preliminaries of few authorized Coronavirus antibodies including vector immunizations (AstraZeneca, CanSino, and Janssen), inactivated antibodies (SinoVac/Sinopharm and Bharat Biotech) and mRNA-based antibodies (Moderna and Pfizer) are viewed as powerful in controlling Coronavirus. Albeit these inoculations are viable however they might have moderate to gentle incidental effects relying on their assembling sources, dosages and capacity conditions. In any case, the basic role of these immunizations is to inoculated the people and to forestall the spread of novel Coronavirus (13).

Repeat of contaminations is the return of sickness side effects in the recuperated patient which happens because of persistence of infection in target destinations (28). mRNA antibodies move mRNA and a successful immunogen to the Coronavirus patient to safeguard them by utilizing lipid nanoparticles (10). Pfizer (BNT162b2) is a RNA altered immunization which encodes SARS-CoV-2 spike protein and prompt killing immunizer (Grab) reactions. These reactions incite humoral and cell-intervened insusceptibility which give insurance against contamination (39). Inborn safe actuation and antigen-explicit reactions of B and T lymphocytes is expected to start the insusceptible reactions against SARS-CoV-2, for the most part accomplished by infection killing antibodies. Defensive invulnerable reactions are prompted by utilizing immunizations made of viral killing antibodies to monitor the person against the reoccurrence of Coronavirus disease.

### DISCUSSION

Coronavirus is an irresistible illness involves a group of infections, fundamentally has a place with superfamily Nidovirus. It is chiefly partitioned into three gatherings (Alpha, Beta and Gamma Covid) based on their antigenic reactivity. Covid cause various illnesses in homegrown and wild creatures, and in people also. The most arising infection in people is beta Covid which cause gentle to intense respiratory problems (38). Up to this point, six human Covids (HCoV) have been distinguished which incorporates Alpha-CoVs HcoVs-NL63 and HCoVs-229E and the beta-CoVs HCoVs-OC43, HCoVs-HKU1, extreme intense respiratory condition CoV (SARS-CoV) (12) and center east respiratory disorder CoV (MERS-CoV) (49). Wild creatures especially bats are considered as a characteristic host of Covid and engaged with transmission of different sickness like Ebola and Nipah too. SARS-CoV-2 is a beta Covid, having 96% similitude in hereditary arrangements with bat Covid, which is considered as a moderate host in the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 (19, 52).

# **Covid-19 in Iraq**

First case of covid-19 in Iran was recoded in late February in Bagdad, while it reached 1400 cases of covid-19 by mid of April according to Iraqi Ministry of Health. Highest incidents of cases were observed in southern governorates of Iraq particularly in Basra, Najaf and Karbala and in northern governorates such as Erbil and Sulaymaniyah. Al-Anbar governorates being the largest governates of Iraq did not report any record of covid-19 incidence except of two cases according to Iraqi Ministry of Health. Iraq had reported a total of 1164149 confirmed cases and 16158 deaths of SARS-CoV2 infection since the beginning of pandemic to May 2021.

## **Transmission Route of Covid-19**

A chain of 4 "generation" provides the evidences of human-human transmission of SARS-CoV-2 by Health Officials. This transmission pathway is comprised of a person who come in contact with the virus from a non-human source, then transferred to other healthy persons and then to other individuals by an infected person which explains human-human transmission of the virus (35). Main route of SARS-CoV-2 virus in humans are respiratory droplet either through nasal or oral pathway and the asymptomatic cases which play a critical role in transmission process (42).

## **Symptoms**

SARS-CoV is a clever irresistible specialist shown by confinement, cloning and sequencing studies (23). Its side effects range from asymptomatic to extreme pneumonia and passing. Triphasic example of sickness of SARS was seen in tolerant. In first stage, patient endured with fever, sore throat, myalgia which keep going for around 7-14 days of sickness. Dyspnea and the runs with proceeded with fever was seen during the second seven day stretch of disease while certain patients created intense respiratory misery condition before the finish of third stage which were moved to mechanical breath . An investigation of 41 patients enduring with Coronavirus flare-up determined to have normal side effects of fever, hack, myalgia, exhaustion, sputum, hemoptysis and loose bowels. Around 63% of lymphocytopenia was seen in Coronavirus patients and every one of them had pneumonia. Intense respiratory disorder and heart injury was likewise revealed in 32% patient which were treated in ICU (8).

#### **Duration of Replication of SARS-CoV-2**

Transmission of not set in stone by assessing the span and replication pace of an infection to conclude regardless of whether it is appropriate to patient separation (52). Viral RNA evaluating test are acted in the research centers, considered as a potential key marker for the ID of tainted infection. SARS-CoV-2 infection was recognized in the respiratory examples of the people inside 5 to 28 days after the beginning of illness. While the MERS-CoV was recognized from 3-21 days after the beginning of sickness in respiratory examples. In a few basic patients, viral genome has continued all through til' the very end happened. In any case, the assessing span for the replication of viral genome is around 20 days in the enduring people from the beginning of infection. Most brief span of viral replication was around 8 days and longest length was around 37 days in immunosuppressed patients (43, 11).

#### Vaccines

As Coronavirus is presently turning into a pandemic and influencing wellbeing and financial frameworks worldwide, researchers are attempting to foster powerful antibodies against this clever Covid. Antibodies are tracked down be a successful drug for general wellbeing and in anticipation of spreading of irresistible sickness. Stake adjuvant has been utilized in the definition of as of now utilized antibodies against Coronavirus, for example, in Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna to settle lipid nanoparticles which contain mRNA. Lipid nanoparticle transporter framework (LNP) is utilized by these immunizations to work with in vivo conveyance and avoidance of quick enzymatic debasement of mRNA (33, 37). While in AstraZeneca immunization and Johnson and Johnson antibody (under creation), Polysorbate 80 is utilized as an adjuvant, otherwise called Tween. Polysorbate present clinical cross reactivity with Stake and have polyether spaces like Stake (8). Another antibody Sputnik V Gam Coronavirus is a vector immunization in view of the recombinant of two human adenovirus type 5 and 26, containing quality which codes the spike protein of serious intense respiratory condition Covid 2 (SARS-CoV-2). It invigorates an invulnerable reaction against the Coronavirus contamination since they are biotechnology-inferred and contain cDNA of SARS-CoV-2 spike protein. Sputnik V antibody is utilized in numerous nations, for example, Algeria, Israel, Iran, South Korea, Joined Middle Easterner Emirates, Palestine and Hungary besides from Russia. This immunization is given in two portions, with the second portion following 21 days of first portion (27). Inactivated BBIBP-CorV immunization was formed by Beijing Foundation of Natural Item and Sinopharm by China's Public Drug Sinovac Biotech. Proliferation of infection is done in a certified Vero cell line before its twofold actuation with β-propiolactone. Inactivation is applied on the supernatant of tainted cell material. This immunization is given in two portions while second portion is administrated following 21 or 28 days. This immunization is generally appropriated in Asian, Center East and African Nations (47).

#### Mode of action of Covid-19 Vaccines

Coronavirus has a place with Coronaviridae family which contaminate people, homegrown and wild creatures. It is the biggest gathering of host explicit RNA infection which are non-portioned, wrapped, single abandoned with positive sense RNA infection. Four primary proteins including spike protein, envelope protein, film glycoprotein and nucleocapsid protein comprise SARS-CoV-2. These proteins prevent the working of host's safe framework, improved their connection and transportation to have cell. For the connection and help for combination of infection to have cell, Spike proteins of SARS-CoV-2 comprise of two areas (1) S1 space (Receptor Restricting Area) (2) S2 area (Receptor Combination Space). At the point when the receptor restricting area associates with angiotensin-changing over compound 2 (Expert 2), it starts the section of SARS-CoV-2 into have cells. Spike proteins are the primary objective of immunization to hinder passage of infection. Inactivated-infection antibodies are ready by

customary innovation in which a living infection is killed or inactivated for the avoidance of irresistible illness (15). Physical and compound strategies are utilized for the inactivation of SARS-CoV-2. The inactivated infection is included infective type of infection with a center of RNA and a capsid outside the host cell. Inactivated infections can imitate in vivo by showing gentle or no side effects. These antibodies inspire enthusiastic and pertinacious invulnerable reaction to forestall contaminations. These antibodies get constant resistant reaction against spike proteins and SARS-CoV-2 antigens. Nonattendance of hereditary control, low creation cost and security are a few benefits of Sinopharm and Sinovac immunizations, delivered by Chinese Wuhan Foundation of organic items and Chinese Organization Sinovac Biotech separately (41). Lessened viral innovation have been utilized beforehand for the development of antibodies with the assistance of unique excipients like aluminum. These antibodies don't deliver strong invulnerable reaction against Coronavirus contamination yet viable in security from other infections like mumps, measles and rubella. mRNA immunizations including Pfizer and Moderna comprise of brief artificially made RNA groupings which are infused in the people enduring with Coronavirus contamination. Invulnerable reaction in immunized individual is started after the taken up of transfected DNA particles in the dendritic cells by phagocytosis. These antibodies delivered particular unfamiliar proteins in contaminated people which invigorate a versatile invulnerable reaction which recognize and annihilate the unfamiliar microorganism. mRNA immunizations contain lipid miniature vesicles, effective vectors for in vivo mRNA antibody conveyance. They restrain viral disease and hold a fleeting viral mRNA which encodes individual antigen. Antigen screening, groupings advancement, Screening of altered nucleotides and enhancement of conveyance frameworks are the fundamental techniques for the assembling of mRNA-based antibodies. These antibodies are quicker to create and invigorates cell and humoral invulnerability. These mRNA-based antibodies are put away at - 30 to - 80°C (34). Adenovirus vector immunizations comprise of one of a kind DNA qualities which codes for spike proteins present at the outer layer of SARS-CoV-2. These vectors for adenovirus are found in chimpanzees, gorilla and people. They invigorate the system for the creation of spike proteins in the host cell which show on the cell's surface. These immunizations are controlled through intramuscular infusions and get invulnerability reactions (22).

# **Side Effects of Covid-19 Vaccines**

Around 58 antibodies had been created beginning around 2020 against SARS-CoV-2 and under clinical preliminaries. Some of them showed 90% viability during clinical preliminaries against SARS-CoV-2 (25). Improvement of these Coronavirus is an incredible accomplishment and had been delivered inside a brief timeframe when the entire world was in disorder due to lethal Coronavirus disease. Be that as it may, it is crucial for check risk gauge related with these immunizations alongside administrative and clinical choices (36). For the acceptance of counter acting agent intervened invulnerability, a precise compliance protein is expected for the creation of any immunization. Immunization wellbeing is the main concern of Wellbeing authorities since it can demolish the SARS-CoV-2 contamination in tainted individuals (29). In planning an immunization, recognizable proof, measurement and weighing of conceivable danger ought to be consider in contrast to the possible viability of an antibody. The most concern risk related with the creation of these immunizations is whether these antibodies are successful in delivering humoral and cell safe reactions against SARS-CoV 19 disease or the contamination might repeat in inoculated people (31). Fever, weariness, muscle torment and irritation at infusion site are a few regular results of Coronavirus immunizations, interceded by an intrinsic safe reaction against SARS-CoV-2 Antibodies. Cytokinins are delivered by neutrophils and macrophages, when they distinguish an unfamiliar microorganism in the body. Cytokinins produce substance signals which start a safe reaction bringing about fever, chills, sickness and muscle exhaustion.

Not many individuals who matured between 16-55, encountered a migraine subsequent to getting second portion of SARS-CoV-2 mRNA antibody which can be connected with result of immunization (53). In the wake of getting AstraZeneca antibody, Blood clusters have been accounted for in US, which is the strange aftereffect happening one out of many times in the wake of getting portion of immunization. These blood coagulations are under current examination and can be the consequence of conceivable secondary effect with exceptionally extraordinary far-fetched inconveniences. Researcher accepts that there is no association between long haul protective reaction and starting incendiary response. As per logical sign, Individuals with unmistakable results of SARS-CoV-2 immunizations, are worse safeguarded than the people who doesn't showed any aftereffects after inoculation on the grounds that an overstated natural reaction doesn't help generally in delivering versatile reactions (14).

# **Covid-19 Vaccines and Iraq**

Iraqi populaces were administrated with one of three antibodies including Pfizer, AstraZeneca BioNTech and Sinopharm, containing two doses. Around 441121 individuals had gotten inoculation and 2% of populace had been totally immunized against Coronavirus contamination (29). Iraqi populace was administrated with Sinopharm as first inoculation and have designated adequacy of 92%-100 percent. While AstraZeneca and Pfizer antibody is 70% and 95% separately successful in anticipation of Coronavirus disease (51). On May 10,2021, inoculation for Coronavirus has begun in Iraq and by July 5,2021, around 1.74% of Iraqi populaces has become immunized in the wake of getting all portions against novel Covid (1). A correlation between the results of three promising antibodies including Pfizer, AstraZeneca BioNTech and Sinopharm announced the post-inoculations signs and side effects in Iraqi people group, where the aftereffects and side effects was moderate to gentle in immunized people following one month of clinical preliminary of immunizations. Hypersensitivity have been accounted for in the underlying preliminaries of inactivated flu immunization, pneumococcal polysaccharide antibody and live lessened herpes zoster antibody during logical time of Coronavirus inoculations. Sinopharm showed moderate to gentle aftereffects in contrast with those Pfizer and AstraZeneca BioNTech antibodies. Clinical preliminary of Sinopharm antibodies in Henan Territory, China detailed the aftereffects ran between moderate to gentle like 1.18% loss of smell and 27.06% endured with migraine. AstraZeneca was related with high predominance, while weariness, migraine and body torment are normal results of these three immunizations (21). A few opposite incidental effects have been accounted for which incorporates hypersensitive responses, expanding at infusion site, shortcoming, serious chest torment, nasal draining and intense hypertension with pulse going between 210//105 mmHg. These impacts are most conspicuous in the people getting AstraZeneca and Pfizer immunizations when contrasted with Sinopharm (2). Nonetheless, inactivated antibodies, for example, Sinopharm are clinically protected to take and have moderate to gentle impacts which a supporter intend to foster immunological memory. Certain key markers including erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), C-receptive protein, white platelets (WBCs) including neutrophils and lymphocytes had not announced any indication of irritation in the wake of getting Sinopharm immunization. Clinical Report showed that these side effects keep going for just a short time after inoculation and are protected to take to get security against SARS-CoV-2 contamination (17). Normal number of contaminations detailed in Iraq has tumble down upto 2500 cases throughout the most recent couple of weeks while 2273 new cases have been accounted for on regular routine. Around 2,009,678 Coronavirus contaminations have been accounted for in Iraq while loss of life detailed during the pandemic is 22,365 (5).

# CONCLUSION

Re-emanation of SARS-CoV-2 after modification in is genome have created associated risk factors to health systems. SARS-CoV-2 infection is a zoonotic disease which is continuously changing its host from bats and animals to humans. Due to the mutation in its emerging genome, it become a novel virus throughout the world. In order to reduce its massive spread and infection rate, scientist have developed potential Covid-19 vaccines that induces large quantities of high affinity neutralizing antibodies which initiate humoral and cellular immune responses against SARS-CoV-2 infections. Pfizer, AstraZeneca BioNTech and Sinopharm vaccines are found be effective against SARS-CoV-2 infections in Iraqi communities. Currently, 7,608,508 dosages of covid vaccine have been administrated in Iraq and about 9.7% population of Iraq become vaccinated in the coming days. These vaccines are excellent and safe to take. They possess moderate to mild side effects which includes fever, fatigue, myalgia, headache and injection site reaction at post vaccination which are under tolerable range, reported after clinical trials in Iraqi communities. Sinopharm possess lower prevalence as compared to Pfizer and AstraZeneca BioNTech after receiving both dosages of vaccines. Severity of side effects does not depend on age and gender and unusual side effects are also monitored carefully to determine whether they are pertinent to vaccines or not. Comorbidities, organ failure and diabetes are the associated risk factors in the severity of disease. Development of D-dimer elevation in female gender after receiving AstraZeneca BioNTech, is a significant risk factor which may cause rare clotting disorders which can be the result of adverse side effects of vaccine. Mortality rate was higher in older aged people as compared to adults due to their weak immune system. However, after receiving vaccination, Chances of reoccurrence of SARS-CoV-2 infections are least. If infection occur after vaccination, the severity of the infections will be less in vaccinated individuals due to the development of herd immunity. Thus, these vaccines are proven safe and efficient by World Health Organization (WHO). However, preventive measures should be taken to reduce the reoccurrence of infection and to prevent the spread of this novel viral disease, affecting the health systems globally.

# REFERENCES

- Abdulah, D.M. (2021). Prevalence and correlates of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in the general public in Iraqi Kurdistan: A cross-sectional study, J Med Virol,1–10. https://doi.org/10.1002/jmv.27255
- Aga, Q.A.K., Alkhaffaf, W.H., Hatem, T.H., Nassir, K.F., Batineh, Y., Dahham, A.T., Shaban, D., Aga, L.A.A., Agha, M.Y.R., Traqchi, M. (2021). Safety of COVID-19 vaccines. J Med Virol, 1–7. https://doi.org/10.1002/jmv.27214
- Al-Darraji, N. & Ahmad, O.A. (2021). Assessment of Health Awareness: Spreading and Prevention of Infection with SARS-CoV-2 Virus in the Anbar Governorate-Iraqi Community. Ibn Al-Haitham International Conference for Pure and Applied Sciences (IHICPS), Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1879, 022010. https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1879/2/022010
- Ali, S., Sahu, A., Sahu, P., Sharma, H., Gulati, M., Menon, S.A., Anik, S., Sahu, G.K. (2020). A Global Public Health Emergency: COVID-19. EAS J Pharma Pharmacol, 2(4), 110-128. DOI: 10.36349/easjpp.2020.v02i04.003
- Bhatia, G., Dutta, P. K., & McClure, J. (2021, October 4). Iraq: the latest coronavirus counts, charts and maps. Reuters. https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/countries-andterritories/iraq/
- Booth, C.M., Matukas, L.M., Tomlinson, G.A., Rachlis, A.R., Rose, D.B., Dwosh, H.A., Walmsley, S.L., Mazzulli, T., Avendano, M., Derkach, P., Ephtimios, I.E., Kitai, I., et al. (2003). Clinical features and short-term outcomes of 144 patients with SARS in the greater Toronto area. JAMA, 289, 2801-2809. doi:10.1001/jama.289.21.JOC30885
- Calogiuri, G., Foti, C., Bilò, M., Garvey, L. (2018). Macrogols: A Misleading Cause of Drug Hypersensitivity Diagnosis. Clin. Immunol. Endocr. Metab. Drugs, 4, 9–13. https://doi.org/10.2174/2212707004666161209161535
- Chaolin, H., Yeming, W., Xingwang, L., et al. (2020). W. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. Lancet (395), 497-506. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5
- Cheng, V.C.C., Wong, S.C., Chen, J.H.K., Yip, C.C.Y., Chuang, V.W.M., Tsang, O.T.Y., Sridhar, S., Chan, J.F.W., Ho, P.L., Yuen, K.Y. (2020). Escalating infection control response to the rapidly evolving epidemiology of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) due to SARS-CoV-2 in Hong Kong. *Infect. Control Hosp. Epidemiol*, 41, 493–498. https://doi.org/10.1017/ice.2020.58
- Corey, L., Mascola, J.R., Fauci, A.S. & Collins, F.S. (2020). A strategic approach to COVID-19 vaccine R&D. SCIENCE, 368(6494), 948-950. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abc5312
- Corman, V.M., Albarrak, A.M., Omrani, A.S., Albarrak, M.M., Farah, M.E., Almasri, M., Muth, D., Sieberg, A., Meyer, B., Assiri, A.M. (2015). Viral Shedding and Antibody Response in 37 Patients With Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus Infection. Clin. Infect, 62, civ951 https://doi.org/10.1093/cid/civ951
- 12. Drosten, C., Günther, S. & Preiser, W. (2020). Identification of a novel coronavirus in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome. N Engl J Med, 348, 1967-1976. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa030747
- Elaibi, H.K., Mutlag, F.F. (2021). The Change Complete Blood Count and Other Inflammatory Markers Before and After Sinopharm Coronavirus Vaccine. International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts, 9(8). DOI: 10.1729/Journal.27923
- 14. Finberg, R.W. (2021). No, vaccine side effects don't tell you how well your immune system will protect you from COVID-19. https://escholarship.umassmed.edu/covid19/222
- Forni, G., Mantovani, A. (2021). COVID-19 Commission of Accademia Nazionale deiLincei, Rome. COVID-19 vaccines: Where we stand and challenges ahead. Cell Death Differ, 28, 626–639. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41418-020-00720-9

- Gates, B. (2020). Responding to Covid-19—A Once-in-a-Century Pandemic? N. Engl. J. Med. 2020, 382, 1677–1679. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMp2003762
- 17. Hervé, C., Laupèze, B., Del Giudice, G., Didierlaurent, A.M. & Da Silva, F.T. (2019). "The how's and what's of vaccine reactogenicity," npj Vaccines, 4(1), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41541-019-0132-6
- J.W. Chan, J.W., Ng, C.K., Chan, Y.H., Mok, T.Y., Lee, S., Chu, S.Y., Law, W.L., Lee, M.P., Li, P.C. (2003). Short term outcome and risk factors for adverse clinical outcomes in adults with severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Thorax, 58, 686-689. http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/thorax.58.8.686
- Jin, Y.H., Cai, L. Cheng, *et al.* (2020). A rapid advice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia (standard version). Mil Med Res, 7, 4. https://doi.org/10.1186/s40779-020-0233-6
- Kahn, J.P., Henry, L.M., Mastroianni, A.C., Chen, W.H., Macklin, R. (2020). Opinion: For now, it's unethical to use human challenge studies for SARS-CoV-2 vaccine development. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA, 117(46), 28538-28542. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2021189117
- 21. Kaur, R.J., Dutta, S., Bhardwaj, P., et al. (2021). Adverse events reported from COVID-19 vaccine trials: a systematic review. Indian J Clin Biochem, 1-3. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12291-021-00968-z
- 22. Krammer, F. (2020). SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in development. Nat. Cell Biol, 586, 1–16. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2798-3
- Ksiazek, T.G., Erdman, D., Goldsmith, C.S., Zaki, S.R., Peret, T., Emery, S., Tong, S., Urbani, C., Comer, J.A., Lim, W., Rollin, P.E., Dowell, S.F., et al. (2003). A novel coronavirus associated with severe acute respiratory syndrome. N. Engl. J. Med., 348, 1953-1966.
- Lai, C.C., Liu, Y.H., Wang, C.Y., Wang, Y.H., Hsueh, S.C., Yen, M.Y., Ko, W.C. and Hsueh. P.R. (2020). Asymptomatic carrier state, acute respiratory disease, and pneumonia due to severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARSCoV-2): Facts and myths J. Microbiol. Immunol. Infect. 53 404. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmii.2020.02.012
- Li, T., Zhang, T., Gu, Y., Li, S., Xia, N. (2021). Current progress and challenges in the design and development of a successful COVID-19 vaccine. Fundam Res, 1(2), 139-150. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fmre.2021.01.011
- 26. Liang W. (2020). Cancer patients in SARS-CoV-2 infection: a nationwide analysis in China. *Lancet Oncol*, 21(3),335–337. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1470-2045(20)30096-6
- Logunov, D.Y., Dolzhikova, I.V., Zubkova, O.V., Tukhvatullin, A.I., Shcheblyakov, D.V., Dzharullaeva, A.S., Grousova, D.M., Erokhova, A.S., Kovyrshina, A.V., Botikov, A.G., et al. (2020). Safety and immunogenicity of an rAd26 and rAd5 vector-based heterologous prime-boost COVID-19 vaccine in two formulations: Two open, non-randomised phase 1/2 studies from Russia. Lancet, 96, 887–897. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31866-3
- 28. MacIntyre, C.R. & Chughtai, A.A. (2016). Recurrence and reinfection—a new paradigm for the management of Ebola virus disease. Int J Infect Dis, 43, 58-61. doi: 10.1016/j.ijid.2015.12.011.
- Merza, M.A., Abdulah, D.M., Mohammad, H.M. & Yones, A.M. (2021). Epidemiological Trends of coronavirus disease 2019 in Iraqi Kurdistan. Disaster medicine and public health Preparedness, 1-6 doi:10.1017/dmp.2021.124
- Merza, M.A., Mezori, A.H., Mohammed, H.M. & Abdulah, D.M. (2020). COVID-19 outbreak in Iraqi Kurdistan: The first report characterizing epidemiological, clinical, laboratory, and radiological findings of the disease. Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome: Clinical Research & Reviews 14, 547-554. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dsx.2020.04.047
- 31. Oguh, C., Obiwulu, E., Oniwon, W., et al. (2020). Structure and function of COVID□19 Encode Proteins in The Transcription and Replication Mechanism with Its Preventive Measures and Propose Efficacy Treatments: A Critical Systematic Review. Asian J Immunol, 15-29. Article no.AJI 56272
- Oh, M., Park, W.B., Choe, P.G., Choi, S.J., Kim, J.I., Chae, J., Park, S.S., Kim, E.C., Oh, H.S., Kim, E.J. (2016). Viral Load Kinetics of MERS Coronavirus Infection. N. ENGL. J. Med, 375, 1303–1305. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMc1511695

- Pardi, N.H., Ogan, M.J., Porter, F.W., Weissman, D. (2018). mRNA vaccines—A new era in vaccinology. Nat. Rev. Drug Discov, 17, 261–279. https://doi.org/10.1038/nrd.2017.243
- 34. Park, K.S., Sun, X., Aikins, M.E., Moon, J.J. (2020). Non-viral COVID-19 vaccine delivery systems. Adv. Drug Deliv. Rev, 169, 137–151. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2020.12.008
- 35. Phelan, A.L., Katz, R. & Gostin, L. (2020). The novel coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China: challenges for global health governance. JAMA (2020), 323(8), 709-710. http://jamanetwork.com/article.aspx?doi=10.1001/jama.2020.1097
- Plumly, K.M. (2020). Pharmacists as Immunizes: Increasing Non influenza Adult Immunization Rates. Drew University. Pharmacists as Immunizes: Increasing Non-Influenza Adult Immunization Rates -ProQuest
- Polack, F.P., Thomas, S.J., Kitchin, N., Absalon, J., Gurtman, A., Lockhart, S., Perez, J.L., Marc, G.P., Moreira, E.D., Zerbini, C., et al. (2020). Safety and Efficacy of the BNT162b2 mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine. N. Engl. J. Med, 383, 2603–2615. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2034577 Safety and Efficacy of the BNT162b2 mRNA Covid-19 Vaccine | NEJM
- Pyrc, K., Berkhout, B. & L. van der Hoek, L. (2007). The novel human coronaviruses NL63 and HKU1. J. Virol., 81, 3051-3057. https://doi.org/10.1128/JVI.01466-06
- 39. Rubin, E. J., & Longo, D. L. (2020). SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination- An Ounce (Actually, Much Less) of Prevention. New England Journal of Medicine, 383(27), 2677–2678. doi:10.1056/nejme2034717
- 40. S.R. Weiss, S.R. & Leibowitz, J.L. (2011). Coronavirus pathogenesis. Adv Virus Res, 81, 85-164. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-385885-6.00009-2
- Sharma, O., Sultan, A.A., Ding, H., Triggle, C.R. (2020). A Review of the Progress and Challenges of Developing a Vaccine for COVID-19. Front. Immunol, 11, 585354. https://doi.org/10.3389/fimmu.2020.585354
- Shen, K., Yang, Y., Wang, T., *et al.* (2020). Diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of 2019 novel coronavirus infection in children: experts' consensus statement. World J Pediatr. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12519-020-00343-7
- 43. Storch, G.A. (2000). Diagnostic virology. Clin. Infect. Dis, 31, 739–751.https://doi.org/10.1086/314015
- 44. Tan, W.T., Lu, Y., Zhang, J., Wang, J., Dan, Y., Tan, Z., He, X., Qian, C., Sun, Q., Hu, Q., et al. (2020).
  Viral Kinetics and Antibody Responses in Patients with COVID 19. *medRxiv*. https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.03.24.20042382
- 45. Wise, J. (2021). COVID□19: European countries suspend use of Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine after reports of blood clots. BMJ, 372, 699. https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n699
- 46. World Health Organization (2021). WHO confirms the safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines and urges Iraqis to register and vaccinate to help defeat the pandemic?
- Xia, S., Zhang, Y., Wang, Y., Wang, H., Yang, Y., Gao, G.F., Tan, W., Wu, G., Xu, M., Lou, Z., et al. (2021). Safety and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, BBIBP-CorV: A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 trial. Lancet Infect Dis, 21, 39–51. https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30831-8
- Yahya, B.M., Yahya, F.S. & Thannoun, R. G. (2021). COVID-19 prediction analysis using artificial intelligence procedures and GIS spatial analyst: a case study for Iraq. Applied Geomatics, 13, 481–491 https://doi.org/10.1007/s12518-021-00365-4
- Zaki, A.M., Boheemen, S.V., Bestebroer, T.M., Osterhaus, A.D.M.E. & Fouchier, R.A.M. (2012). Isolation of a novel coronavirus from a man with pneumonia in Saudi Arabia. N Engl J Med, 367, 1814-1820. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1211721
- Zhang, S., Diao, M., Yu, W., Pei, L., Lin, Z. & Chen, D. (2020). Estimation of the reproductive number of novel coronavirus (COVID-19) and the probable outbreak size on the Diamond Princess cruise ship: a datadriven analysis. Int J Infect Dis (2020). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijid.2020.02.033
- 51. Zhang, Y., Zeng, G., Pan, H., Li, C., Hu, Y., Chu, K. et al. (2021). Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity of an inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine in healthy adults aged 18–59 years: a randomised, double-blind,

placebo-controlled, phase 1/2 clinical trial. Lancet Infect Dis, 21(2), 181-192 https://doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30843-4

- 52. Zhou, F., Yu, T., Du, R., Fan, G., Liu, Y., Liu, Z., Xiang, J., Wang, Y., Song, B., Gu, X., et al. (202). Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: A retrospective cohort study. Lancet, 395, 1054–1062. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30566-3
- 53. Zhu, F.C., Guan, X.H., Li, Y. H., et al. (2020). Immunogenicity and safety are combinant adenovirus type-5 vectored COVID-19 vaccine in healthy adults aged 18 years or older: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled, phase 2 trial. Lancet, 396(10249),479-488 https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31605-6.