

Response to: Possible Associations Between Alopecia Areata and COVID-19 Vaccination and Infection

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We would like to share ideas on “Possible Associations Between Alopecia Areata and COVID-19 Vaccination and Infection.”¹ Despite this, Birkett et al stated that there is evidence that a relationship may exist between COVID infection and vaccines and alopecia areata.¹ More study is required, according to Birkett et al, to fully understand this potential connection, better treatments are required for those who suffer from this phenomenon, and all vaccine recipients should be fairly informed of the risks involved. This is because the psychological toll of alopecia areata should not be understated.¹ We all worry that the COVID-19 vaccine could be hazardous despite the fact that it is useful. It may be detrimental to alter the semen concentration and total motile count of current study participants. The cause of hair loss in this case is still unknown because there is no information available on the health and immunological status of vaccine recipients prior to inoculation. The public’s lack of confidence in vaccines may be caused by conflicting evidence. The problem could have its roots in a patient’s comorbidity.² Co-infections, which can happen to vaccination recipients after immunization, could be viewed as a vaccine effect. For instance, dengue fever may coexist. Considering the effects of concurrent dengue infection on hair, 6.7% of dengue patients have alopecia.³ In addition, some common diseases like syphilis can occasionally induce alopecia areata. More definitive proof on this topic could come from a sample of individuals with known pre-vaccination health and immunological status who were afterwards monitored to determine how the vaccine impacted trichological effects.

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