Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Digestive and Liver Disease 55 (2023) 11

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Digestive and Liver Disease

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dld

Correspondence

Comment on: "Reduced humoral response to two doses of COVID-19 vaccine in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: Data from ESCAPE-IBD, an IG-IBD study"

Dear Editor,

We would like to comment on the article, entitled "Reduced humoral response to two doses of COVID-19 vaccine in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: Data from ESCAPE-IBD, an IG-IBD study [1]." Although the majority of IBD patients exhibited seropositivity following COVID-19 vaccinations, Macaluso et al. found that the size of the humoral response was much lower than in HCs [1]. These results appear to be mostly unrelated to the use of immune-modifying therapies, in contrast to those of other research [1]. Numerous variables could have a substantial impact on the COVID-19 vaccination's efficacy. Different doses and administration techniques are available. Compared to a typical, healthy vaccine recipient, patients who use prescription medicines or have underlying medical conditions may be more susceptible to immunizations. We can all agree that it is a good idea to administer the COVID-19 vaccine. The relatively common precursor COVID-19 without symptoms might possibly play a role [2].

Testing is frequently skipped to rule out a prior, asymptomatic COVID-19 infection. Regular blood testing can reveal more about a person's underlying immunological issues. It is possible to more precisely forecast how the COVID-19 vaccination will perform by routinely tracking people's underlying immunological disorders. This is an important consideration when determining the efficacy or safety of a vaccination. Despite the fact that there is frequently little information available regarding pre-vaccination immunological or health status, and the possibility of confounding with non-symptomatic SARS-Co-V2 infection cannot be effectively ruled out, numerous studies have demonstrated the efficacy, safety, or clinical significance of the COVID-19 vaccine. Finally, a recent study found a link between vaccine recipients' baseline genetic variation and their immunological response to vaccination [3]. If additional research is planned, the implications of the genetic polymorphism should be evaluated.

Declaration of Competing Interest

None.

References

[1] Macaluso FS, Principi M, Facciotti F, Contaldo A, Todeschini A, Saibeni S, et al. Italian Group for the study of Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IG-IBD). Reduced humoral response to two doses of COVID-19 vaccine in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: data from ESCAPE-IBD, an IG-IBD study. Dig Liver Dis. 2022 In press. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dld.2022.08.027..

[2] Joob B, Wiwanitkit V. Letter to the Editor: coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), Infectivity, and the Incubation Period. J Prev Med Public Health 2020;53(2):70.

[3] Čiučiulkaitė I, Möhlendick B, Thümmler L, Fisenkci N, Elsner C, et al. GNB3 c.825c>T polymorphism influences T-cell but not antibody response following vaccination with the mRNA-1273 vaccine. Front Genet 2022;13:932043.

Pathum Sookaromdee*
Private Academic Consultant, Bangkok, Thailand

Viroj Wiwanitkit
D. Y. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre Maharashtra, India

*Corresponding author.
E-mail address: rujittika@gmail.com (P. Sookaromdee)

DOI of original article: 10.1016/j.dld.2022.08.027

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dld.2022.09.014