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Letter to the Editor

Comment: Post COVID-19 Vaccination Encephalitis as a Cause of Subacute Progressive Dementia: A Case Report and Literature Review

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Dear Editor,

We would like to share ideas on the publication "Post COVID-19 Vaccination Encephalitis as a Cause of Subacute Progressive Dementia: A Case Report and Literature Review.[1]" Jung et al.[1] reported an unusual occurrence of vaccination-induced encephalitis in a patient with dementia. According to Jung et al.,[1] we should thoroughly assess older individuals who have cognitive deficits and take their histories to rule out reversible causes. The authors advised that clinicians should take autoimmune encephalitis into account as a potential diagnosis when evaluating post-vaccination neurologic symptoms and subacute dementia.[1]

We agree that protecting against coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is crucial and that more studies are needed to solve the underlying clinical problem. The prevalence of vaccination and the emergence of clinical diseases may also be connected. Currently, the exact patho-immuno-pharmacological relationship is unclear. A few important parameters must be considered before a clinical problem may be linked to COVID-19 immunization. First, co-morbidity must be considered. A previous study reported that if dengue vaccination and an illness occurred at the same time, for example, a clinical state might not be correctly detected.[2] It is also critical to look for early, asymptomatic COVID-19 patients.[2]

It is conceivable that a prior COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the vaccination's efficacy and outcomes. Infection with COVID-19 might have an impact on clinical outcomes. Without doing the necessary laboratory tests, it is difficult to completely rule out the consequences of previous asymptomatic illnesses. Genetics is a crucial supporting component.[3] The way the immune system responds to specific genetic components may affect how it handles adverse side effects from vaccinations. Understanding how underlying genetic components affect vaccine efficacy in clinical situations would be very beneficial. The role of the immune system response to vaccination, especially COVID-19, and its specific genetic components, needs to be resolved before conclusions can be drawn regarding the relationship between COVID-19 vaccination and diseases.

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