

5th International Conference on
Vaccines and Immunology

June 23-24, 2022 | Webinar

Scientific Tracks

June 23-24, 2022

Webinar



June 23-24, 2022

Webinar

Journal of Infectious Diseases & Therapy

ISSN: 2332-0877

Neutralizing antibody responses following vaccination and correlation with commercial serologic tests

Amal Souiri, Sanaa Lemriss and Saad El Kabbaj

Laboratory of Research and Medical Analysis of Gendarmerie Royale, Morocco

SARS-CoV-2 has caused a global pandemic with millions infected and numerous fatalities. A better understanding of the relationship between functionally neutralizing antibodies and binding antibodies is needed in order to address protective immunity post-infection or vaccination.

In this study, we investigate the humoral immune response and the seroprevalence of neutralizing antibodies following vaccination with adenovirus-based vector in 177 serum samples. Micro-neutralization (MN) assay was used as a reference method to assess whether neutralizing antibody titers correlated with a positive signal in two commercially available serological tests, a rapid lateral flow immune-chromatographic assay (LFIA) and an Enzyme-linked fluorescence assay (ELFA). Neutralizing antibodies were detected in majority of serum samples (84%). COVID-19 convalescents individuals had higher antibody titers and higher neutralizing activity.

Spearman correlation coefficients between serological and neutralization results ranged from 0.8 to 0.9 indicating moderate to strong correlation between commercial immunoassays test results (LFIA and ELFA) and virus neutralization.

Keywords: SARS-CoV-2; Serology; Neutralizing Antibody; COVID-19; Vaccination

Biography

Amal Souiri is currently head of [Cell Culture](#) Laboratory, Department of Biosafety PCL3, Laboratory of Research and Medical Analysis of Gendarmerie Royale in Morocco. She earned her PhD in [Virology, Immunology & Molecular biology](#) from the Faculty of Science, Mohammed V University in Morocco.

asouiri@lram-fgr.ma

Received: April 20, 2022 | Accepted: April 21, 2022 | Published: June 30, 2022

June 23-24, 2022

Webinar

Journal of Infectious Diseases & Therapy

ISSN: 2332-0877

Investigations of anticoagulation therapy in patients with COVID-19

*Rishu Bansal¹, Lovleen Sharma¹, Maka Manstkava^{1,2}

European University, Georgia²

COVID-19 threat virus. From 2020 to the present day, a ludicrous number of lives have been claimed. New coronary artery disease is a phonological disorder of the neurological, cardiological, immune, and immune systems. The new coronavirus is a major cause of thromboembolic disorders, primarily immobilization. In the report and the new literature, it was shown that NOAC reduced the mortality of the patients. Discussion about new and the newest literature gave us the possibility to generate research questions about the effect of NOAC on blood flow during COVID-19.

Our goal was to study the anticoagulant effect of NOAC on aggregation of erythrocytes and platelets. We didn't write the name of the medicine which we used in our experiment to avoid advertising.

Materials and methods

We examined the sample of healthy people ($n = 5$), and also sample from Covid-19 patients. The mean age of both groups was $60 \pm 5,5$ years. We dispensed the effective dose of the preparation on 4 ml of blood in a sample, following the instructions for the preparation. For the control group, we had taken the same dose. We used the original texture analyzation system (Leitz, Germany). For creating data we used the statistical analysis system Origin 8.1.

Result

We found that the aggregation of erythrocytes in blood samples of healthy people was different from erythrocytes in blood samples of patients with Covid-19 by 20%. The aggregation of platelets in blood samples of Covid-19 was different, than the aggregation of platelets in blood samples of healthy people by 30%.

After the addition of the anticoagulant in the sample, we reduced the erythrocyte aggregation and the thrombocyte aggregation in

blood samples with Covid-19. We had advertised this study to Ethic Committee of our University.

The aggregative properties of red blood are leading to blood flow. RBC aggregation and platelet aggregation are one of the factors in the formation of a blood clot and stasis in the blood, which is very characteristic of Covid-19.

Discussion

It is obvious that the anticoagulant has a positive effect on the thinning of "red blood". The aggregative properties of red blood are leading for blood flow. RBC aggregation and platelet aggregation are one of the factors in the formation of a blood clot and stasis in the blood, which is very characteristic of Covid-19.

Conclusion

It is necessary to continue research in this direction. We should compare different anticoagulants with each other and in the future start clinical trials to compare the effectiveness of different anticoagulants in the direction of blood flow in a group of patients with Covid-19.

Keywords: NOAC (Direct Oral Anticoagulant); Anticoagulant; Aggregation of blood cells; Blood flow; COVID-19

Biography

Rishu Bansal pursuing her MD programme from European University, Georgia. Her research interest mainly focusses on [Vaccines](#), [Immunology](#) & [Pathology](#).

6990@eu.edu.ge

Received: April 28, 2022 | Accepted: April 29, 2022 | Published: June 30, 2022

June 23-24, 2022

Webinar

Journal of Infectious Diseases & Therapy
ISSN: 2332-0877

Attitudes, perceptions and ethical aspects regarding forced vaccines

Keren Grinberg*Ruppin Academic Center, Israel*

An impressive achievement of the Israeli public health services is the immunization coverage of over 90% of the country's population consequently, successfully protecting the people against the outbreak of epidemics as/or infectious diseases. However, despite the obvious indisputable advantages of the immunizing vaccinations we are now facing a growing number of adults, including parents who avoid vaccinating themselves and their children. Objections derive from ideological and religious reasons or concerns about the possible inherent dangers. It has been proved, both scientifically and statistically that the dangers involve with the number of persons who refuse vaccinations and the number of people consequently created by one disease or another could easily destroy the efforts to be rid of any epidemic.

In many countries, every individual is legally obliged to be vaccinated. However, in Israel, there is no legal obligation to be vaccinated. Moreover, vaccinations, like any other medical treatment, require informed consent. It is therefore, imperative that

a decisive solution to this situation should be found without a delay. Furthermore, where democratically one's principles are sacred and where one's autonomy over his body is also unquestionable, such a legal solution would be not only unacceptable but rather impossible to enforce.

Therefore, under the following circumstances, it seems that some reasonable balance between the necessity to preserve public health and our democratic principles should apply and quickly.

Biography

Keren Grinberg is currently pursuing her PhD in the Department of Head of [Nursing](#) under Faculty of Social and Community Sciences at Ruppin Academic Center, Israel. Her research interest mainly focusses on [Vaccines](#), [Immunology](#) & [Infectious Diseases](#).

kereng@ruppin.ac.il**Received: May 15, 2022 | Accepted: May 17, 2022 | Published: June 30, 2022**

June 23-24, 2022

Webinar

Journal of Infectious Diseases & Therapy
ISSN: 2332-0877

A new determination of pan-pathogen antimicrobials

Praveen Prathapan*University of Oxford, USA***Purpose/Objective**

Drug repositioning studies in recent decades have revealed a growing number of antimicrobials effective at treating infection types tangential to their original antimicrobial classification. Such 'pan-pathogen' antimicrobials, however, have not been formally characterized.

Methodology

By reviewing historical limitations of the canonical antimicrobial lexicon in light of the contemporary 'Casadevall and Pirofski' model for infectious disease, we propound a taxonomy that defines antimicrobials according to the host-pathogen interactome, not the pathogen.

Results

In doing so, antimicrobials that are effective at treating multiple infection types are highlighted, namely azithromycin, ivermectin, niclosamide, and nitazoxanide. These therapeutics not only harbor extensive repositioning profiles across a plethora of infection types, but exhibit anti-inflammatory activity specific to lung tissue.

Conclusion

Consequently, all are currently undergoing clinical trials for COVID-19. Recognition of the pan-pathogen nature of these antimicrobials can stimulate a more unified approach to antimicrobial development cognizant of generalized anti-infective mechanisms within the host-pathogen interactome and anticipatory of future pandemics and bioterrorist attacks, in accordance with the 2007 Strategic Plan for Biodefense Research by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Keywords: Pan-Pathogen Antimicrobials; Host Modulators; Drug Repositioning

Biography

Praveen Prathapan currently working as a Senior Researcher at University of Oxford in US.

He completed his research training at the University of Oxford in England where he worked with Prof. Rob Klose studying how **epigenetic** processes contribute to gene regulation. He returned to research in 2020 at the height of the **COVID-19** pandemic, during which he evaluated drug repositioning strategies for the treatment of the **novel disease** research which he continues to this day.

praveen.prathapan@bioch.ox.ac.uk

Received: June 08, 2022 | Accepted: June 10, 2022 | Published: June 30, 2022