# Short Note on Corona Virus Vaccines

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## Description

Neurologic manifestations are getting greater recognition. One systematic evaluation found the most common reason for headache and odour and taste dysfunction, respectively. Impaired consciousness is described as agitation or confusion, and it becomes worse in dangerous or vital sufferers. Moreover, instances of asymptomatic contamination can be excessive. It diffused symptoms and signs with the absence of typical COVID-19 respiration signs, which consequently has critical implications for diagnosing COVID-19 and instituting suitable isolation precautions. Some people have a fever after receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. This immune response is activated by the antigens present in the vaccine. Increases blood flow in the body by increasing blood flow to the body's defence cells. This can lead to an increase in body temperature, which can manifest itself as a fever.

The lungs are the organ most affected by COVID-19. It directly affects the lungs and damages the alveoli (small air sacs). COVID-19 influences the lungs, lowering their potential and prohibiting the consumption of oxygen, leading to ARDS and pneumonia. It is particularly dangerous for people who are suffering from illnesses, such as breathing headaches or both. Mild symptoms such as sensitivity at the injection site, pain at the injection site, headache, malaise, myalgia, malaise, fever, chills, arthralgia, and nausea may occur. The common side effects in some individuals could be mild fever, pain, etc., at the site of injection. A booster dose of the COVID-19 vaccine is available for everyone aged 16 and over, and some children aged 12 to 15, who had 2 doses of the vaccine at least 3 months ago. COVID-19 infection is a serious illness, and leads to death. Stop spreading the virus that causes COVID-19 to others. COVID-19 may block and mutate viruses that cause the spread and replication of COVID-19, increasing resistance to the vaccine. The COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the world's population. In many countries, older people are facing the greatest pressures and challenges at this time. Although all age groups are at risk of contracting COVID-19, older people face a greater risk of developing severe illness when they get sick due to age-related physiological changes and potential health conditions. A booster dose is usually given for diseases with weakened immunity, such as measles and rubella vaccines. The first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine prepares the body, and the second dose strengthens the immune system. The booster dose is an additional dose of vaccine after the previous (primer) dose. It gives more immunity and health to the body.

The need for booster immunity after the primary vaccination is considered in several ways. One method is to measure disease-specific antibody levels years after the first dose, which is the rapid production of antibodies following stimulation from an antigen, and is a typical way to measure the need for booster immunisation for a particular vaccine. If you have a high history of reactions after receiving the first dose of the vaccine many years ago, there may be little or no need for booster immunization. People can also measure B and T cell activity against this antigen after a period of time after the primary vaccine is given, which determines the prevalence of disease in the vaccinated population.