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Coronavirus (COVID-19) Vaccine-Induced Immune Thrombotic Thrombocytopenia (VITT): Current Evidence and Future Insights

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Message from the Guest Editors

COVID-19 vaccination, a treatment which minimizes the rates of infection and major complications of te disease, is amongst the most effective plans for controling the current COVID-19 pandemic. However, in addition to these benefits of vaccinations, at the beginning of 2021, a prothrombotic syndrome was encountered for the first time in some of the recipients of the ChAdOx1 CoV-19 vaccine. Since the hallmark of this syndrome was the development of thrombosis and/or thrombocytopenia between 5–30 days after vaccination (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 or Ad26.COV2.S), it named vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia (VITT). Therefore, some concerns were raised about an increased risk of VITT among individuals who had received COVID-19 vaccines. On these bases, it is clear that there are several essential trending topics remaining to work on in terms of COVID-19 VITT. The Special Issue aims to identify and fill important knowledge gaps including potential mechanisms, clinical implications, diagnosis, and management of COVID-19 VITT.







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Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Vaccines (ISSN 2076-393X) has had a 6-year history of publishing peer-reviewed state of the art research that advances the knowledge of immunology in human disease protection. Immunotherapeutics, prophylactic vaccines, immunomodulators, adjuvants and the global differences in regulatory affairs are some of the highlights of the research published that have shaped global health. Our open access policy allows all researchers and interested parties to immediately scrutinize the rigorous evidence our publications have to offer. We are proud to present the work and perspectives of many to contribute to future decisions concerning human health.

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