Vaccination for COVID-19 in Patients with Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction

Igor Schonhofen¹, André Fernandes¹, Tais Macedo², Bruno Silveira², Bia Costa² and Marina Feitosa³

¹Roberto Santos General Hospital, Brazil
²Escola Bahiana de Medicina e Saúde Pública, Brazil
³UNIFACS, Brazil

Dear Editor,

The new Coronavirus disease was first identified from an outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. Patients with cardiovascular diseases or risk factors, especially those who had been diagnosed with Heart Failure (HF) have been expressing great concern. This population became more vulnerable when contaminated with the Sars cov 2 virus [1]. Questions have been raised about vaccines as they were developed by research centers and pharmacy industry.

We hereby analyze through an ecological study repercussion of vaccines used in Brazil (Coronavacc, Oxford, Pfizer and Janssen) in patients with HF with Low Ejection Fraction (HFLEF) diagnosis in a reference center.

For 6 months in 2021, 32 patients with HFLEF diagnosis were followed up with phone calls and text messages looking for vaccination cards, vaccine date’s administration, side effects, hospitalizations due to HF decompensation and death. Others data such as maintenance of pandemic careful actions (such as use of masks, social distancing, hygiene), fear of the vaccination, flu vaccination and death of patients. Thus, with a positive outcome, it will be necessary to organize campaigns towards this specific public in order to increase adherence to this vaccine [6].

Few studies have associated covid-19 vaccination with HF patients. It is important to perform a larger and prospective study to demonstrate the vaccine benefits and/or collateral effects for HF patients. Thus, with a positive outcome, it will be necessary to organize campaigns towards this specific public in order to increase adherence to this vaccine [6].

This study has limitations such as the small number of patients. Contact made with patients were only through alternative means since the pandemic prevented face-to-face consultations. Another limitation was the analysis of some subjective questions regarding health measures of patients during pandemic.

Patients also were confident of vaccination protection effect, 75% stated that they felt protected after the first dose, and was increasingly confident with their protection after completing vaccination. Only 9% reported great concern of taking the immunizing agent due to their health condition. In addition, 65% were vaccinated for the influenza virus 2021.

Adverse effects are common and typically include pain at the injection site, enlargement of ipsilateral axillary lymph nodes, fever, fatigue, and headache [2]. However, in this study the patients who received the vaccines did not report many important adverse effects.

In other studies, AstraZeneca and Janssen vaccines were associated with an extremely small risk of thrombosis and thrombocytopenia-associated events. Many of these cases were associated with autoantibodies directed against platelet factor 4 (PF4) antigen, similar to those found in patients with autoimmune heparin-induced thrombocytopenia [3,4]. In fact, the risk of thrombosis in people infected with COVID-19 was considerably higher than in people who used immunizations [3,4]. Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were associated with a risk of myocarditis and pericarditis, particularly in male teenagers and young adults, with a higher rate than expected [5]. The CoronaVac were associated with headache, fatigue and local pain [6]. In our study, 40% was vaccinated with Oxford, 34% Coronavac, 21% Pfizer and 0.3% Janssen. Any patients were hospitalized, developed HF decompensation or died after the first or second applications.

Few studies have associated covid-19 vaccination with HF patients. It is important to perform a larger and prospective study to demonstrate the vaccine benefits and/or collateral effects for HF patients. Thus, with a positive outcome, it will be necessary to organize campaigns towards this specific public in order to increase adherence to this vaccine [6].

This study has limitations such as the small number of patients. Contact made with patients were only through alternative means since the pandemic prevented face-to-face consultations. Another limitation was the analysis of some subjective questions regarding health measures of patients during pandemic.

References
