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Review Article

Game Changers for Youngsters Who have a Phobia of Needles, Nasal and Oral Vaccines are a Benefit to Individuals Who Are Scared of Needles. A Literature Review

Kanwar Shabaz Singh Sandhu[1], Vikram Singh Katodia[2], Naginder Pal Singh[3], Parteek[4], Harnoor Singh Sandhu[5]*, Avineet Kaur[6], Simmerpreet J Mann[7] and Jasdeep Singh Mann[8]

[1]PG Student, Department of Pediatrics, Narayan Medical College and Hospital, Sasaram Jamuhar (Bihar), India

[2]MD (Pediatrics), Pediatrician and Neonatologist, PCMS-1, MCH Civil Hospital, Mansa (Punjab), India

[3]MBBS, Intern, Government Multi Specialty Hospital, Sec 16, Chandigarh, India

[4]MBBS, Junior Resident, Department of Surgery, Gian Sagar Medical Hospital, Banur, Rajpura (Punjab), India

[5]MBBS, Emergency Medical Officer, Department of Emergency, Gian Sagar Medical Hospital, Banur, Rajpura (Punjab), India

[6]MDS, Senior Lecturer, Department of Periodontology and Oral Implantology, Swami Devi Dyal dental College and Hospital, Golpura, Barwala (Haryana), India

[7]BDS, Private consultant, Mann Dental and Medical Care Center (Punjab), India

[8]MBBS, MHA, Private consultant, Mann Dental and Medical Care Center (Punjab), India

***Corresponding Author:** Harnoor Singh Sandhu, MBBS, Emergency Medical Officer, Department of Emergency, Gian Sagar Medical Hospital, Banur, Rajpura (Punjab), India.

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Abstract

It's a person who gave first time this technology Oramed's protein oral delivery (POD) approach is used to generate the oral vaccination. The patient's ability to self-administer the vaccine will improve. The ease of usage and familiarity with oral administration will increase patient compliance as the method is not entirely new. The SARS-CoV-2 virus is now circulating globally. By June 23rd, 2020, the infection had spread to 9.0 million people in 216 countries. COVID-19 has no currently authorised therapy or preventive. SARS,CoV2 requires mucosal immunity in the upper respiratory tract. A lack of local secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA) antibodies increases transmission from vaccinated people. Oral or intranasal mucosal vaccines are available. Measles, polio, smallpox, diphtheria, and other diseases require new vaccines. Molecular genetics has become increasingly important in immunology, vaccine research, microbiology and other domains. Vaccines introduce weakened or inactivated viruses into our bodies, activating APCs. APCs (antigen presenting cells) alert the immune system to the infection. Vaccine effectiveness and efficacy are determined by the vaccine's ingredients and how the human immune system digests them. Cases of COVID-19 are growing in this ongoing pandemic. Compared to adults, children's mortality is less than 1%. Adults with respiratory or heart disorders fare worst says WHO. An excellent animal model is immunocompetent and mimics human illness symptoms. Transgenic mice with human ACE2 receptors became sick after SARS-CoV-2 infection. Ferrets are frequently used to study respiratory illnesses.

Keywords: Oral Vaccine; Nasal Vaccine; Children

Introduction

There hasn't been a public health calamity like Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) for a hundred years. The coronavirus that caused the strange pneumonia was identified and labelled as 2019 novel coronavirus by the WHO on January 12th, 2020 (2019-nCoV). When this virus was found, it was referred to as coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). They gave the new name to corona virus in 2020 i.e. SARC COV 2 There will be an official English name for the novel coronavirus in 2020 severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV2). SARS-CoV-2 infection is currently common throughout the world [1]. As of June 23rd 2020, the disease had infected more than 9.0 million people in 216 nations and territories, with symptoms of continued local transmission, according to the World Health Organization. Fever, coughing and shortness of breath are frequent symptoms of COVID-19. There is a mortality rate of 3.7 percent when the condition advances to severe pneumonia and the failure of numerous organs, most typically in the elderly and those with other underlying diseases or disorders. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a global public health emergency on January 30, 2020. COVID-19 has no approved treatment or prevention at this moment due to unknown illness genesis and immunology. The pandemic's spread, tremendous human and economic losses demand breakthrough treatments and preventatives for SARS-CoV-2 [2]. Vaccines are one of the most effective and economical health interventions ever created. A vaccine primes the immune system to protect the host against illnesses that would otherwise pose a significant threat to global health and economy, according to WHO. For example, currently available IM vaccinations require injections and trained health professionals to administer them, as well as cold chain management to ensure efficacy. Intranasal and oral vaccination can produce mucosal immunity.

Mucosal immunity is required to neutralize SARS,CoV2 in the upper respiratory tract, preventing lung damage and disease progression by inhibiting viral transmission. The absence of local secretory immunoglobulin A (sIgA) antibodies increases the risk of SARS,CoV2 transmission from vaccinated people. Mucosal vaccines, which can be given orally or intranasally, are simple to administer and increase mucosal immunity. COVID19 is shielded from humoral and cellular immunity. New oral and aural procedures have been created.

There are promising preclinical outcomes from nonhuman primates and animal models for intranasal SARS,CoV2 vaccines. Combining an IM shot with an oral or intranasal shot has been found to provide good herd immunity [3]. An immunisation is a vaccination against a disease. Vaccines help prevent sickness. Immunity refers to a person's ability to fight off an infection, such as a pandemic. You can be exposed to a disease and not become sick if your immune system is strong. In this article, we've tried to focus on the most critical statistics about vaccines and their role in the COVID 19 epidemic [4].

Vaccination's evolution

Vaccine "practice" extends back hundreds of years. A century ago, Buddhist monks ate snake venom to protect themselves from snake attacks. This occurrence was called variolation. For his smallpox vaccine, Edward Jenner employed attenuated cowpox strains (vaccinia virus). Smallpox has been eradicated globally by 1979-80. Fighting severe pandemic diseases required the use of vaccination as a preventative treatment technique. Louis Pasteur worked on inactivated anthrax vaccines and live attenuated cholera vaccine formulations in people in 1897-1900. Also produced in the nineteenth century were the plague and BCG vaccines. Alexander Glenny used the tetanus toxin inactivator formaldehyde in 1923. The diphtheria vaccine was created in the same method in late 1926. As a result, the first whole cell pertussis vaccination was approved for use in the USA in 1948. Between 1950 and 1985, viral tissue culture methods were used to generate inactivated and live attenuated oral polio vaccines (sabin). After widespread poliomyelitis vaccinations, several regions of the world were able to eradicate the illness.

Molecular genetics has become increasingly important in immunology, vaccine research, microbiology and other domains. Recombinant DNA technology can improve hepatitis B, pertussis and influenza vaccines. Molecular genetics and recombinant DNA technology can be used to create new vaccines and delivery systems like viral vector vaccines and DNA vaccines. Tuberculosis, AIDS, respiratory syndical virus (RSV), SARS COVID 19 virus and other diseases require novel vaccines [4].

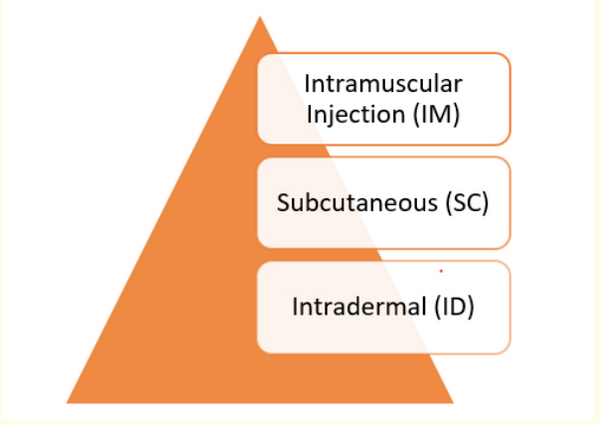

Figure 1: Various techniques of medicine administration.

COVID-19 severity in children on immunosuppressive drugs

The number of COVID-19 (coronavirus sickness 2019) cases is rising. Compared to adults, children's mortality is less than 1% (especially those over the age of 70). Adults with respiratory or heart issues fare poorly. We are now conducting a survey of children aged 0-19 with COVID-19 who are receiving immunosuppressive therapy. International pediatric nephrology organisations from Europe, Asia and other regions joined forces to promote the European Rare Kidney Disease Reference Network. Members of these societies and the Pedneph listserv frequently urged them to include any child in their care who fulfilled these criteria. The data was collected anonymously to protect the participants' privacy. By March 15, 2020, we had collected data on 18 children from 16 paediatric nephrology centres in 11 countries (Spain, Switzerland, China, UK, Germany, France, Sweden, Colombia, USA, Iran and Belgium). Our coverage includes clinical symptoms, results, underlying medical problems and immunosuppressive therapy [5].

How do immunizations work?

APCs are triggered when weakened or inactivated pathogens enter our systems via immunizations. These APCs show the pathogen to the entire immune system by activating MHC II and the thymus gland to make particular B and T lymphocytes. Our bodies' B cells help generate antibodies against infections. Our immune system keeps memory B cells, which contain antibodies, to fight re-infection. The vaccination enables the body's immune cells to quickly identify, react and suppress the disease-causing agent. When the body is exposed to a disease-causing chemical, the immune system generates memory B cells, which help fight the illness. Vaccine effectiveness and efficacy are determined by the vaccine's ingredients and how the human immune system digests them. Some viruses change strains and require annual immunisation. The thymus gland is not developed enough in youngsters to create memory B cells, hence the duration of these vaccines can be shorter [4].

Vaccine testing in animals

A better understanding of disease biology and the criteria for producing safe and efficient vaccinations are enhanced by using validated and predictive animal models. The requirements for validating animal models are that they represent people in terms of I comparable disease biology and clinical symptoms, II clinical therapies with similar biological effect, III target validity. An ideal animal model is immunocompetent and closely mimics the symptoms of human disease after being inoculated with a bio-relevant dose of challenge virus. Because mice are easy to breed and handle, they are frequently used in biomedical research. Because mouse ACE2 is distinct from the human receptor, wild-type mice are immune to SARSCoV-2 infection. The viral antigens were found in their bronchial epithelial cells, alveolar macrophages, and alveolar epithelial cells (transgenic mice are currently not readily available for testing SARS-CoV-2 vaccine candidates). ACE2 knockout mice have been used in ARDS and SARS studies and may be useful in COVID-19 ARDS research. Intranasal injection of MA15 virus into BALB/c mice resulted in death of young animals, high viral titer in the lungs, viremia and virus propagation to other systemic organs. Ferrets are frequently used to study various respiratory illnesses. Ferrets infected with influenza and SARS-CoV had viral replication in both upper and lower respiratory tracts. Although two amino acids in the area of ACE2 where SARS-CoV-2 first attaches differ between ferrets and humans, the reason for SARS-failure CoV-2's to replicate in ferrets' lower respiratory tract remains unknown. The golden Syrian hamster allows SARS-CoV replication but not MERS-CoV, which requires the dipeptidyl peptidase 4 protein for viral entry. Unlike large animal models and ACE2-transgenic mice, the Golden Syrian hamster model is readily available, physiologically appropriate and closely resembles COVID-19 infection, making it a useful tool for studying COVID-19 pathophysiology, therapy and vaccine. Despite their high cost, limited availability and difficult handling in non-human primates (NHPs) are frequently used as a last resort in animal research before moving on to human trials. They are the gatekeepers for clinical investigations because they are genetically human [2].

COVID -19 vaccines licensed for EUA (Emergency Use Authorization)

- Pfizer/BioNTech BNT162 vaccine
- Moderna mRNA-1273
- AstraZeneca and Oxford University AZD1222
- Sinovac CoronaVac
- Co-developed by Sinopharm and Wuhan Institute of Virology
- Gamaleya Research Institute's Sputnik V

Sinopharm/beijing institute of biological products

- EpiVacCorona by State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology, Russia
- Covaxin by Bharat Biotech and NIV, India
- Johnson and Johnson 78436735 by CanSino Biologics
- Novavax NVX-CoV2373 [6].

Are COVID-19 vaccines for children a good idea?

The debate rages on whether all children under 12 should be immunised against COVID-19. The risk of acute COVID-19 in children is low and the relative hazards of immunisation and disease are unclear, therefore immunisation in this age group offers a

high risk-benefit ratio. For i added which made sense Vaccinating healthy children is one of the main reasons for repercussions. Reduce community transmission, increase vaccination supplies and avoid quarantine and other lockdown measures like school closures. The risks and benefits of new threats must be constantly reassessed. This review does not focus on whether or not to vaccinate children against COVID-19, but rather the factors to consider [7].

Why are some parents still afraid to give their children the COVID-19 vaccine?

According to a new Kaiser Family Foundation survey, only 27% of parents of 5- to 11-year-olds want their kids immunised against COVID-19 (KFF). They won't vaccinate their children. Some parents replied they would wait and observe before taking action. That being the case, why are parents scared of the COVID-19 shot? How well-versed are you on the vaccines? Its just an answer to the question For many, it's familiarity. Defending shots there have been anti-MMR vaccinations since the 1960s. Unlike their parents of the 1960s, this generation may be bombarded with social media and online messages fostering misinformation or distrust about vaccines [8].

COVID-19 vaccine for children?

This article examines child COVID-19 inoculations. Adults with substantial comorbidities account for the majority of COVID-19-attributed mortality, children have no COVID-19-attributed mortality. Less common but not insignificant are normalised post-inoculation deaths in the elderly with serious comorbidities. These inoculations were tested for only a few months and the small sample sizes made them worthless as prediction models for adolescents and children. These studies omitted biomarker alterations that could signal an increased risk of severe diseases. In other words, the clinical trials did not consider the long-term effects on children and adolescents. According to a fresh best-case scenario cost-benefit analysis, each inoculation causes five times as many fatalities as COVID-19 in the most vulnerable 65+ group. The long-term consequences of immunisation against COVID-19 may dramatically enhance the risk-benefit ratio for younger people [9].

A promising pandemic vaccine: Mucosal

Infections of the respiratory system cause many deaths globally. The present pandemic reminds us that there is no universal vaccine for respiratory mucosa infections. SARS-CoV-2 and other viruses require new, more potent vaccines to avoid illness. Vaccines help control and prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Effective vaccination provides sufficient protection against pathogen transmission. Most pathogenic organisms enter the body through the mucosa, which acts as a protective barrier. Many pathogens can infect humans via this approach, including *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and Haemophilus influenzae B. Many of these diseases have vaccinations available, yet substantial morbidity and death remain despite the fact that most vaccines are delivered subcutaneously or intramuscularly, which induces systemic immunity but not a local immune response to the antigen on mucosal tissues [10].

Intranasal medication candidates

Intranasal vaccinations or immune stimulants that trigger antiviral antibody production, as well as cells on the mucosal surface that store memories, are in the works. They are iodine, nitric oxide (SPL7013), carrageenan, and ethyl lauroylarginate hydrochloride. These treatments, which are in varying stages of development globally, involve nasal sprays. In an important study, poly (lactic-co-glycolic acid) nanoparticles were employed to deliver and confine drugs to the nasal sinuses for a week. To be sold to the general public, these medications must first pass rigorous clinical trials published in scientific journals. These items could have a tremendous impact on COVID-19 prevention and treatment, especially in developing countries, because they are cheap, easy to use and can disinfect the nose. Those who object to injectable vaccines may find them more acceptable. Intranasal vaccines, which use dimeric variants, also cause IgA, these antibodies are highly abundant in SARSCoV-infected mucosa. The second method targets cells [11].

COVID-19 nasal vaccines

Mucosal (IN) vaccination is a safe and effective way to generate long-lasting systemic and humoral immune responses as well as mucosal immunity. Intranasal (IN) SARS-CoV-2 immunisation can limit virus infection, replication, shedding, illness development and possibly transmission [12].

Intranasal vaccination benefits

The low cost will allow for greater global production capacity. No need for highly skilled medical and paramedical professionals due to ease of administration. Due to its scalability, this vaccine's natural edge gives the world a better chance of sustaining herd immunity. COVID vaccines will need to be manufactured annually or biennially to keep up with the discovery of new types. Mass vaccination is a logistical headache, thus an intranasal vaccine will make mass vaccination more feasible.

ORAL COVID-19 vaccine

Oramed's protein oral delivery (POD) approach is used to generate the oral vaccination. Using a virus-like particle (VLP), it will be a triple antigen vaccine targeting three viral structural proteins. The immunisation will work by stimulating IgA and IgG responses

both systemically and locally. In recent animal studies, a single capsule treatment resulted in good antibody production.

Oral vaccination benefits

Oral vaccination is less expensive and more frequently accepted than injections. The oral vaccine's high production output, resilience and lack of a convoluted cold chain ensures access to the vaccine even in remote and rural areas. In countries like Nepal, where widespread medicine distribution is difficult owing to economic, geographical and transportation issues, oral vaccination may be a viable option for achieving herd immunity. Oral vaccines provide a second layer of protection, reducing shedding by increasing IgA and IgG production.

Patient adherence for nasal vaccines for children and teens

Intranasal delivery is painless. It is less obtrusive and requires no needles, making it suitable for people with trypanophobia. Patient compliance will improve as patients' ability to self-administer vaccines improves. The vaccine's oral administration and ease of use will increase patient compliance as the procedure is not entirely new [13].

Conclusion

The ongoing pandemic reminds us of the grave threat posed by respiratory mucosa infections, for which there is no universal vaccine. Vaccines help control infectious diseases by fighting pathogens and stopping their spread in the community.

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