Immunological and Antigenic Signatures Associated with Chronic Illnesses after COVID-19 Vaccination The "YALE" Study





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PURPOSE

- Objective: To explore the immunological and antigenic features associated with Post-Vaccination Syndrome (PVS), a chronic debilitating condition reported by some individuals following COVID-19 vaccination.
- Participants: 42 individuals with PVS and 22 healthy controls enrolled in the Yale LISTEN study.



Methods

 Cross-sectional case-control study analyzing immune cell populations, antibody responses, circulating immune modulators, and demographic characteristics.





Characteristics of the Post-Vaccination Syndrome

- **Symptoms:** Excessive fatigue (85%), tingling/numbness (80%), exercise intolerance (80%), brain fog (77.5%), difficulty concentrating (72.5%), insomnia (70%), neuropathy (70%), muscle aches (70%), anxiety (65%), tinnitus (60%), burning sensations (57.5%).
- Onset of Symptoms: Median onset within 4 days postvaccination; severe symptoms typically within 10 days.
- Vaccines Involved: Pfizer-BioNTech (Comirnaty), Moderna (Spikevax), Johnson & Johnson (Jcovden).





Key Immunological Findings

- Immune Cell Differences:
 - Reduced circulating memory and effector CD4 T cells in PVS participants.
 - Increased TNFα-producing CD8 T cells and non-classical monocytes.
 - Lower conventional dendritic cells type 2 (cDC2).
- Antibody Responses:
 - Lower anti-spike antibody titers in PVS due to fewer vaccine doses.
 - Elevated levels of circulating SARS-CoV-2 spike protein were detected up to 709 days post-vaccination in PVS participants.





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Antigenic and Viral Reactivation Findings

- Epstein-Barr Virus Reactivation:
 - Higher serological evidence of recent EBV reactivation in PVS participants.
 - Elevated antibodies against EBV proteins gp42 and gp350.
- Autoantibodies:
 - Increased IgM autoantibodies against nucleosomes and IgA autoantibodies against Aquaporin-4 in PVS individuals.





The Reality of Current Vaccine Impacts



Source: OpenVAERS.com



The Importance of this Study

- Summary of Findings:
 - Distinct immunological signatures were identified, including persistent spike protein 0 circulation, altered immune cell populations, EBV reactivation, and specific autoantibodies.
- Implications for Future Research:
 - Findings suggest potential immune mechanisms underlying PVS that warrant further 0 investigation.
 - Highlights the need for diagnostic biomarkers and therapeutic strategies for affected 0 individuals.
- Limitations:
 - Small sample size; further studies required for validation and generalization.





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