

Evaluation of the effect of new coronary vaccination in patients with coronary heart disease

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Abstract

Objective To evaluate the immune effect of the COVID-19 vaccination in patients with coronary artery disease. **Methods** One hundred and fifty patients were randomly selected among patients with coronary heart disease, including 100 in the vaccination group and 50 in the control group. A retrospective cohort study was conducted to investigate the infection rate of the two groups of people infected with the SARS-CoV-2 during its outbreak and the occurrence of related symptoms after infection. **Results** The infection rate of the inoculated group and the control group was 91% and 62%, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=4.854, P<0.05$). The incidence of myalgia was 62.6% and 41.9%, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=4.052, P<0.05$). The probability of nasal congestion and rhinorrhea was 46.2% and 22.6%, respectively, and the difference was statistically significant ($\chi^2=5.347, P<0.05$). **Conclusion** On patients with coronary heart disease, the COVID-19 vaccine had a relatively poor immunological response.

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