

中文題目：訊息核糖核酸新冠疫苗與皰疹覆發

英文題目：mRNA COVID vaccine and herpes labialis

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**Introduction:** Various vaccines have been developed for COVID-19 prevention to reduce the risks of severity and mortality. Vaccine hesitancy due to fear of adverse reactions remained obstacle mass vaccination. Post-marketing surveillance of vaccine safety is urgent to guide informed decision and promote vaccine uptake in the society.

**Case Presentation:** This 62 y/o woman had past history of (1)hysterectomy (2) appendectomy(3)Hypokalemia (4)chronic PTSD and Panic disorder (5)asthma

According to her statement, she suffered intermittent dyspnea and growth multiple small, painful blisters around lips lab: Varicella-IgG 2769 Anti-HIV: NonreactiveVZV-IgM1: Negative. She was treated with **topical** antiviral cream then gradually subsided.

**Discussion:** Most adults are ever exposed to HSV-1. Immunity dysfunction may reactivate the virus. Illness caused by herpes are recovered in most cases and complications have been reduced .Question can be raised whether prophylatic antiviral therapy should be recommended, possibly at least in some high-risk patients, in case of mRNA vaccination. Some studies correlated COVID-19 vaccines and reactivation of the virus as vaccine-acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

**Conclusion:** The vaccine is still the best way for prevention and control of COVID-19. Immune disorder leading to the reactivation of HSV needed to be reminded after vaccination.