

Review of: "COVID-19 Vaccine Effectiveness Against Long-COVID-19 Condition in Pakistan"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

I appreciate your efforts regarding the efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine in Pakistan against the long-term COVID-19 condition. Some significant findings were reported from the paper's analysis of the demographic traits, immunization schedule, and related variables impacting the emergence or persistence of long-term COVID-19 symptoms in patients. The Abbas Institute of Medical Sciences provided anonymized data collection, and patients had to fulfill certain requirements, such as having interactions with medical professionals before and after January 1, 2023. Positive test findings or ICD-9 or ICD-10 codes were used to identify patients who had been diagnosed with COVID-19. Individuals who started showing symptoms 12–20 weeks after diagnosis were classified as long-COVID-19 patients. In order to determine the factors impacting long-term COVID-19 results, demographic parameters and vaccination timing were taken into account. Logistic regression and general linear models were utilized. To improve the article, though, a little additional information in the methods section would be helpful. I'm eager to read an updated version as soon as possible.