

Communication from Public

Name:

Date Submitted: 08/20/2021 03:47 PM

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Comments for Public Posting: I would like to speak against the vaccine passports. Making health decisions should be an individual decision. Natural immunity must be taken under consideration since it's better than any vaccination. Based on the VAERS reports the risk of death and permanent disability after taking the covid19 shot is higher than dying from covid19 itself. Someone should take a serious look at it and allow the public to make their own educated decisions.

Communication from Public

Name: Ms. Hanson

Date Submitted: 08/20/2021 11:33 AM

Council File No: 21-0878

Comments for Public Posting: To: All Council Members - Those who have recovered from Covid have lifelong immunity from Covid and the variants, and should not be banned from public or private buildings. They can offer proof of their recovery which would confirm their immunity. Natural immunity is more effective than the vaccine. See below: The most comprehensive study of its kind so far, researchers studied 254 patients over 250 days and found that their immune response to COVID-19 remained durable and strong. (Antonio Guillem/Shutterstock) Mind & Body COVID-19 Survivors Have Broad, Longer-Term Immunity By Rajee Suri August 7, 2021 Updated: August 8, 2021 biggersmaller Print People who have recovered from COVID-19 retain broad and effective longer-term immunity to the disease, according to a new study. Findings of the study, which is the most comprehensive of its kind so far, have implications for expanding understanding about human immune memory as well as future vaccine development for coronaviruses. For the longitudinal study in Cell Reports Medicine, researchers looked at 254 patients with mostly mild to moderate symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 infection over a period of more than eight months (250 days) and found that their immune response to the virus remained durable and strong. The findings are reassuring, especially given early reports during the pandemic that protective neutralizing antibodies didn't last in COVID-19 patients, said Rafi Ahmed, director of the Emory University Vaccine Center and a lead author of the paper. "The study serves as a framework to define and predict long-lived immunity to SARS-CoV-2 after natural infection. We also saw indications in this phase that natural immunity could continue to persist," Ahmed said. The research team will continue to evaluate this cohort over the next few years. The researchers found that not only did the immune response increase with disease severity but also with each decade of age regardless of disease severity, suggesting that there are additional unknown factors influencing age-related differences in COVID-19 responses. In following the patients for months, researchers got a more nuanced view of how the immune system responds to COVID-19 infection. The picture that emerges indicates that the body's defense shield not only produces an array of neutralizing antibodies but activates certain T and B cells to establish immune memory, offering more sustained defenses

against reinfection. “We saw that antibody responses, especially IgG antibodies, were not only durable in the vast majority of patients but decayed at a slower rate than previously estimated, which suggests that patients are generating longer-lived plasma cells that can neutralize the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein.” Ahmed said investigators were surprised to see that convalescent participants also displayed increased immunity against common human coronaviruses as well as SARS-CoV-1, a close relative of the current coronavirus. The study suggests that patients who survived COVID-19 are likely to also possess protective immunity even against some SARS-CoV-2 variants. “Vaccines that target other parts of the virus rather than just the spike protein may be more helpful in containing infection as SARS-CoV-2 variants overtake the prevailing strains,” Ahmed said. “This could pave the way for us to design vaccines that address multiple coronaviruses.” The researchers said the study more comprehensively identifies the adaptive immune components leading to recovery, and that it will serve as a benchmark for immune memory induced by SARS-CoV-2 vaccines. “We can build on these results to define the progression to long-lived immunity against the new coronavirus, which can guide rational responses when future outbreaks occur,” Ahmed said. The National Institutes of Health funded the work, which is a collaboration between Emory University and the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle, Washington. This article was originally published by Rajee Suri. Republished via Futurity.org under Creative Commons License 4.0.