ACUTE MYOCARDITIS LINKED TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COVID 19 VACCINE

Burkhanova Dilovar Sadridinovna *– assistant teacher*
Kudratova Zebo Erkinovna *- PhD, assistant teacher*
Xudaykulova Malika Bahodirovna *- clinical resident*
Rahimova Gulchiroy Olim qizi *- clinical resident*
Samarkand State Medical University, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Myocarditis is a broad term that refers to a range of immunological processes that can damage the function and structure of the myocardium. Viruses cause most myocarditis cases. Cause-effect. Myocarditis caused by non-infectious agents is uncommon, it's linked to systemic inflammatory illnesses, medications, and immunizations. COVID-19 vaccines usually cause minor side effects. which may become more severe with the second dosage, though more serious adverse effects have been documented. Troponin levels in the lab were high, and viral serologists were negative. In spite of our findings, it seems that having COVID-19 infection is linked to a much greater chance of cardiac involvement than having COVID-19 immunization.

Keywords: Acute myocarditis, and a cardiac magnetic resonance imaging study COVID-19 vaccination Vaccine against RNA-COVID-19

Introduction. Myocarditis after vaccination for smallpox, influenza, and lockjaw is well known, but there is no involvementmeresonance voidith vaccine-associated myocarditis, except for COVID-19. It is interesting that no cases of myocarditis were reported following the testing of mRNA vaccines against COVID-19 in clinical settings. This may be due to the limited number of people who took part in the clinical trial as well as the apparent rarity of the ailment. The following is a list of things that the current study has shown, which contributes to our overall comprehension of COVID-19-induced myocarditis:

Infection of the myocardium after receiving an mRNA vaccine has been linked to immediate myocardial damage and myocardial edema in the presence of perfect ventricular capacity. The main clinical course and first results are encouraging. Clinical characteristics and findings appear to be fairly similar in twelve- to fifteen-year-olds and more seasoned teenagers; and Compared to MIS-C, the clinical presentation looks less severe.

Vaccination is a crucial part of both preventative and public health care, and it should not be overlooked.; yet, there are risks associated with receiving vaccinations. Vaccination against COVID-19 typically results in the development of relatively harmless side effects at the injection site, including localized swelling, pain, and

redness., as well as systemic symptoms such as headache, muscular discomfort, tiredness, fever, and chills; adverse effects following the second dose may be more unadorned than those following the first. mRNA antibodies, such as those manufactured by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna, have been linked to side effects that are more severe, such as myocarditis. The symptoms of myocarditis might range from no discomfort in the chest at all to true breakdown of the circulatory system and even death.

A viral infection, which is closely associated to influenza and parvovirus B19 contamination, is one of the primary causes of myocarditis. It is also one of the most prevalent causes. Myocarditis has been linked to a variety of vaccinations, with smallpox antibodies being the most strongly linked. Because of the few of myocarditis occurrences described after receiving the COVID-19 antibody, there is very little information available for this cycle (Emery, 2021).

The Israeli Ministry of Health reported 62 cases of myocarditis among 5 million COVID-19 vaccinees. Only six instances were found after the first mRNA vaccination dose, with most responses happening after the second dose. Men under 30 years old showed a higher frequency, increasing from 1 in 100 000 in the general population to 1 in 20 000 in the 16-30-year-old group. Two of the sixty-two victims died as a result of their injuries. According to the US Department of Defense, 14 military servicemen were diagnosed with myocarditis after having COVID immunization, Additionally, thirty received COVID-19 mRNA vaccinations again.

Literature review. Myocarditis and pericarditis are serious cardiac conditions that can cause chest pain, fatigue, windedness, and sudden shudders. Myocarditis may contribute to cardiac damage in SARS-CoV-2-infected individuals with severe aggravation, which may explain COVID-19 patients' higher mortality (Emery, 2021). mRNAs COVID-19 vaccinations cause myocarditis and pericarditis. The EMA and FDA concur that widely recommended COVID-19 vaccinations continue to outweigh their risks. This audit summarizes the current findings and recommendations for accurate diagnosis and treatment of myocarditis, which ranges from moderate to severe. This example suggests COVID-19 vaccines may cause myocarditis (Palmer, 2021). Acute cardiac decompensation in COVID-19-vaccinated patients must be assessed for myocarditis to minimize fatalities. Early detection reduces COVID-19 vaccine-related side effects and improves myocarditis treatment.

Purpose of the research. This research examined clinical symptoms, short-term prognosis, and myocardial tissue abnormalities in children who had coronavirus infection 2019 vaccination-associated myocarditis. These findings were to be gleaned from cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, abbreviated as CMR (C-VAM).

Material or Methods of research. In this review multicenter concentrate on covering 16 US establishments, patients younger than 21 with an analysis of C-VAM

were contrasted with a gathering of youngsters with multisystem incendiary sickness. C-VAM was contrasted in more youthful youngsters with C-VAM in more established teenagers. Following early reports of a potential connection amongst COVID-19 myocarditis and, immunizations, cardiologists the nation over were approached to contribute any instances of myocarditis from their centers to this review study. At the various locations, reports of the incidents were sent in to the CDC's VAERS (CDC). The nearby examination morals sheets of a large number of the working together medical clinics got an institutional survey board exclusion, while others obtained composed informed assent from patients as well as their watchmen (McCaffery, 2021).

Results. There were 63 patients in all, with an average age of 15.6 years and 92 percent of them being male. Except for one, everyone had acknowledged a messenger RNA vaccination and had presented after the 2nd dosage. Four had substantial dysrhythmia, fourteen exhibited minor left ventricular brokenness on echocardiography, which went gone when they were released, and eighty-eight met the symptomatic CMR Lake Louise criteria for myocarditis. In children, myocardial damage was additional common than multisystem inflammatory syndrome. There was no need for inotropic, mechanical, or circulatory assistance in any of the patients. There were no deaths in this incident. 86 percent of patients had their symptoms, arrhythmias, and ventricular dysfunction resolved after a median of 35 days of follow-up (Palmer, 2021).

Conclusion. The largest US research of pediatric acute myocarditis patients following mRNA COVID-19 vaccination documents cardiac tissue features on CMR, clinical aspects, and principal effects. MIS-C helps us understand both diseases. According to LGE, the majority of C-VAM patients showed myocardial edema and damage, which contradicted their minor clinical presentation and regular or quickly restored ventricular purpose. The clinical findings obtained from these individuals have thus far been encouraging. Given that immunization programs target young children, further study into the prognosis, long-term effects, and cause of this heart damage is needed.

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