



Commentary on “Delayed prosthetic seroma: a localized inflammatory response to COVID vaccination and infection? by Chan SL, Hsieh MKH, Mok JWJ & Kong TY”

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Sir,

We would like to share some ideas on the publication “Delayed prosthetic seroma: a localized inflammatory response to COVID vaccination and infection? [1]”. Chan et al. described a patient who, in our opinion, experienced a late abdominal mesh collection as a result of a COVID-19 infection and a booster COVID-19 immunization [1]. Her right transverse abdominis rectus muscle (TRAM) free flap right breast reconstruction procedure 2 years ago included the placement of a polypropylene mesh. She underwent this surgery and recovered without incident. Despite having had her booster shot, this woman experienced respiratory symptoms and tested positive for COVID-19 infection 3 days later [1]. No published reports of periprosthetic mesh seroma following COVID-19 immunization or infection have yet been documented, according to Chan et al. [1]. The current case study is fascinating. The patient should come into touch with the pathogen before receiving the vaccine and experience COVID-19 clinical problems later. The intriguing question is whether or if the COVID-19 vaccine is connected to the observed prosthetic seroma. It could be challenging to find the solution. Due to a lack of clinical information on the physiological and immunological status of vaccine recipients before to injection, it may be difficult to determine the exact clinical relationship, which is a

crucial factor to take into account. Comorbidities are rarely discussed in clinical reports, even when they are. Due to the paucity of information on the health and immunological status of vaccine recipients before to injection, establishing the precise therapeutic link might occasionally be difficult. The patient’s comorbidities may have made matters worse. A significant issue is how coexisting medical problems impact clinical results [2]. Last but not least, genetics also has an impact [3]. Due to a lack of information, it is impossible to determine the precise clinical relationship for any of the report.

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Declarations

Ethical approval This article does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

Conflict of interest Rujittika Mungmunpantipantip and Viroj Wiwanitkit declare no conflict of interest.

Informed consent For this type of study, informed consent is not required.

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