Specialist Nurses and Healthcare/Academic Scientists.

In case you have missed it PID UK has issued a COVID vaccine update and frequently asked questions as well as protect against illness and death. This vaccine has yet to be approved for use by the MHRA and is safe and effective giving good protection. The data also suggest it can reduce spread of COVID, in the study were younger than 55, but the results so far indicate it does work well in older people too.

The paper, assessed by independent scientists, sets out full results of over 20,000 people. Most people laboratory, using regular post. Read more at then take a self-sampled swab, using the test kit instructions, and then post the swab back to the

UKPIN launch COVID-19 home testing project for primary and secondary immunodeficiency patients

An international study has shown that patients with PID are at an increased risk of severe COVID-19 disease. The study was led by PIDUK, the University of Birmingham and University of Leuven, and is significant as it is the first global and large-scale one looking at the impact of the COVID-19 virus on this high-risk patient population.

Reports were received for 94 patients with primary immunodeficiency (PID), and who had been infected by COVID-19 through a web-based survey sent to many scientific, medical, and patient organizations involved in the management of PID patients. Questions were received from various countries, and is significant as it is the first global and large-scale one looking at the impact of the COVID-19 virus on this high-risk patient population.

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Summary and conclusions

A large proportion of patients with PID and COVID-19 had mild or moderate disease and were not required to be hospitalized. The study was led by PIDUK, the University of Birmingham and University of Leuven, and is significant as it is the first global and large-scale one looking at the impact of the COVID-19 virus on this high-risk patient population.

Key findings

· The patients received a

· 9 (8%) patients did not require hospitalization (they were non-invasive

· 24 (25%) patients suffered from

Collecting more data on how patients with PID have been affected has been a priority for PIDUK, and we are now launching this results. To encourage you to contact our immunologist for further information.

The Oxford/AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine: results have been published in the journal The Lancet.

The paper, peer-reviewed by independent scientists, saw over 30,000 people. Most people were in the UK. 8,989 patients in the UK were given the Oxford/AstraZeneca vaccine, followed by 11,230 patients in South America, 4,372 in Brazil, 3,710 in South Africa, and 2,412 patients in India. 2,906 patients had other medical conditions (comorbidities) long-term impact of the disease, including in recovering patients. 33 patients died (31 adults and 2 children); all had other medical conditions (comorbidities) long-term impact of the disease, including in recovering patients. 33 patients died (31 adults and 2 children); all had other medical conditions (comorbidities) long-term impact of the disease, including in recovering patients.
A message to you from Ellie...

You can read Claire's full story on our website or here.

Some days I'm exhausted and I try to balance things, but it's hard. I have found a lot of people don't understand or know much about CVID; more awareness is necessary."

If you are able to, please make a £5 donation on our website after receiving your quiz. We will also be sending quiz packs to include carers/family members of the clinically vulnerable. We will keep you posted on this.

**Do allergic reactions to vaccines usually occur?**

The Department of Health (DOH) green book (the DOH vaccine reference book) gives the following statement:

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Q. Will the COVID vaccines be appropriate for pregnant women and children under 16 years?

A. Pregnant women should not have the vaccine as there is no data on the safety of use in this group. For the under 16 group there is also not yet enough data to make a conclusion on safety or efficacy. There is currently a trial ongoing in the US to measure the immune response in children in the 12-17 years age range. They were re-tested in this first trial, but Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna are already recruiting to paediatric studies.

**Are you affected by granulomatous-lymphocytic interstitial lung disease (GLILD)?**

If you are interested in participating in the research priority setting process for GLILD, please contact us here.

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