



## Economic Inflation and COVID-19 Vaccination

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### Commentary

COVID-19 is an emerging virus affecting the lives of many people resulted in many concerns worldwide. In the current era, despite medical and laboratory advances in the treatment of many diseases, COVID-19 pandemic without definitive treatment can be a serious warning to everyone. There were more than 246,297,757 cases and 4,994,113 deaths from COVID-19 worldwide by November 02<sup>nd</sup>, 2021. Also, about 6 billion people have been vaccinated against COVID-19 worldwide [1]. The high rate of transmission of this virus like Middle East Respiratory Syndrome [2], and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) led to tremendous global efforts to develop the COVID-19 vaccine, which has led to the successful preparation of the vaccine at an unprecedented rate [2-6]. It has been shown that COVID-19 vaccination is one of the most realistic strategies to reduce the prevalence of COVID-19 [7]. COVID-19 pandemic poses unprecedented challenges to public health, health systems and the economy worldwide. The important point is whether the rate of economic inflation in countries affects the coverage of COVID-19 vaccination? Inflation is a situation in which the general level of prices rises steadily. This increase may be due to an increase in the amount of money and credit or an increase in production costs, imported inflation, or factors such as floods, droughts, etc. In other word, inflation is the continuous process of devaluation of money decrease [8]. Although some countries have bilateral purchase agreements with vaccine manufacturers, many low- and middle-income countries do not have the resources to provide vaccines for the population [9]. Therefore, low-income levels in company with high economic inflation rates in some low- and middle-income countries can be effective and disruptive factors in achieving a fair distribution of vaccines and thus may make failure to control COVID-19 epidemic. In fact, when low- and middle-income countries with high economic inflation rates have low vaccine capacity due to financial constraints, COVID-19 vaccine is not available to all members of the community. Finally, vaccination coverage reduces, and the successful implementation of the vaccination program does not work. Therefore, in any country, high inflation rates reduce the level of income, and as a result, governments are in a tight spot to provide the necessary resources to purchase COVID-19 vaccine. In fact, high rates of economic inflation in low- and middle-income countries can be a threat to the successful implementation of COVID-19 vaccination programs worldwide, so optimal control of this great pandemic requires providing the necessary platforms, international interaction and coordination with all countries to access COVID-19 vaccine worldwide. Nowadays, vaccine is considered substantial factor not only to prevent communicable diseases but also for non-communicable diseases [10], but trying on the way of effective medical agents must be continued due to bad prognosis of COVID-19 [11-13].

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