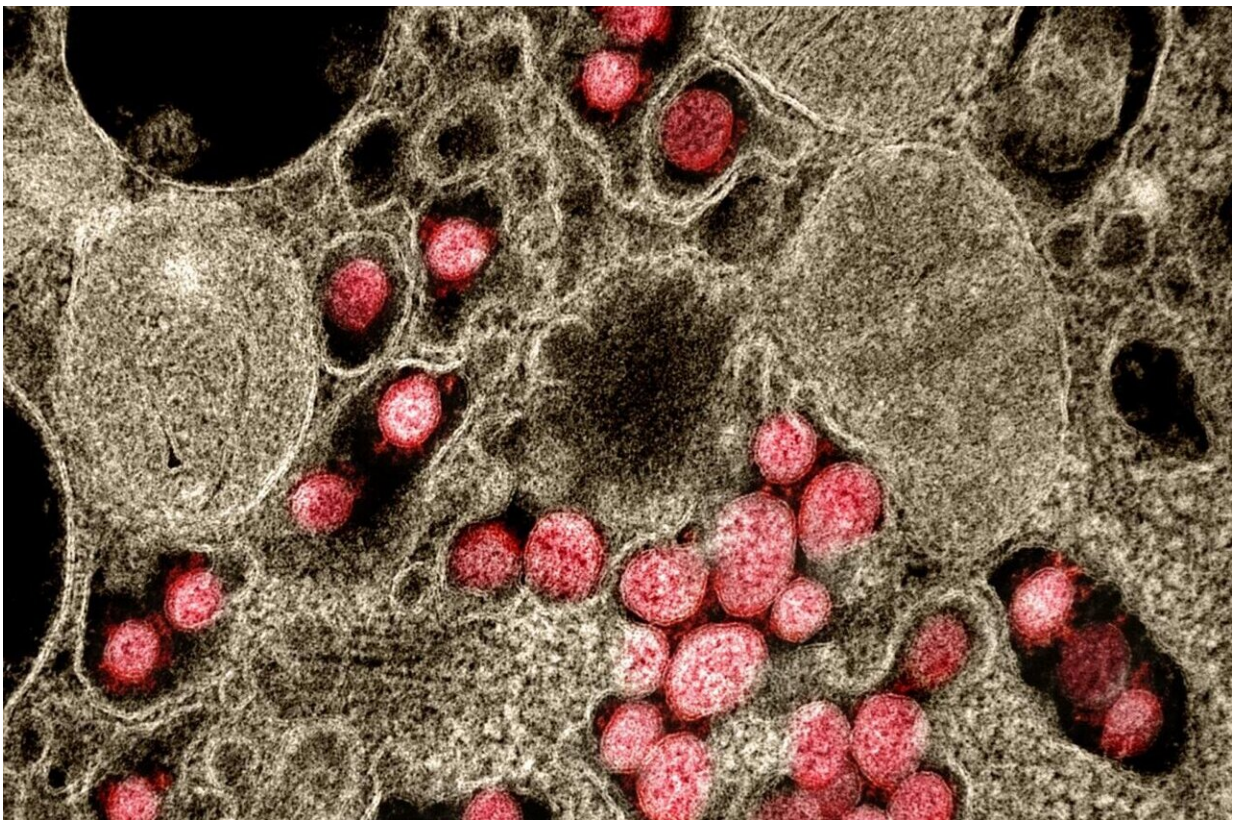


Omicron infection just 20 days after Delta—the shortest known gap between infections

April 21 2022



Transmission electron micrograph of SARS-CoV-2 virus particles isolated from a patient. Credit: NIAID

Researchers in Spain give details of a 31-year-old woman who caught

COVID-19 twice within three weeks, in a case report being presented at this year's European Congress of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases (ECCMID) in Lisbon, Portugal (23-26 April).

The 20-day gap between infections is the shortest known.

The woman, a healthcare worker, first tested positive on December 20 2021, in a PCR test during staff screening at her place of work.

She was fully vaccinated and had received a [booster shot](#) 12 days earlier.

The patient, who didn't develop any symptoms, self-isolated for ten days before returning to work.

On January 10, 2022, just 20 days after first testing positive, she developed a cough, fever and felt generally unwell and did another PCR test. This was also positive.

Whole genome sequencing showed that patient had been infected by two different strains of SARS-CoV-2. Their first infection, in December, was with the Delta variant. The second, in January, was with the Omicron variant.

The Omicron variant had been identified as a variant of concern by the World Health Organization just over a month earlier, on November 26 2021.

The strain, which went on to become the dominant variant worldwide, is much more infectious than Delta and can evade immunity from past infections and from vaccination.

Dr. Gemma Recio, of Institut Català de Salut, Tarragona, Spain, one of the study's authors, says: "This case highlights the potential of the

Omicron variant to evade the previous immunity acquired either from a natural infection with other variants or from vaccines.

"In other words, people who have had COVID-19 cannot assume they are protected against reinfection, even if they have been fully vaccinated.

"Nevertheless, both previous infection with other variants and vaccination do seem to partially protect against [severe disease](#) and hospitalization in those with Omicron.

"This case also underscores the need to carry out genomic surveillance of viruses in infections in those who are fully vaccinated and in reinfections. Such monitoring will help detect variants with the ability to partially evade the immune response."

Provided by European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases

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