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Islamic Perspective in Administering the Covid-19 Vaccine to Children: A Literature Review

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Abstract: Vaccines are the best way to tackle the virus outbreak because vaccines can reprogram immunity systems to create their antibodies. The vaccine is unlikely to be initially available to children. The risk of children spreading the virus is not zero, and a surge of cases in the community will be reflected in children as well. The policymakers will also consider all other potential benefits against the risks of vaccination in children. Muslims are obliged to consume only halal products. Vaccines needed to follow halal standardization to be used in Islamic countries. This study has the purpose of observing the connection between halal and vaccines in research. This study uses papers indexed in the Scopus website as secondary data. There are two kinds of data, based on the organization of co-authorship, and co-occurrence of authors' topic. There are 46 numbers of data, including the organization of co-authorship or where the authors affiliated and 68 of co-occurrence of authors' topic. The data is analyzed using Vosviewer software. The result shows that the topic of vaccines has a connection to halal and fatwa/ or ulama council's statement. Thus, no Muslim countries such as the USA and Australia have more relevant points than Muslim countries. It can be concluded that halal and vaccine are intertwined with each other, especially in Muslim countries. Halal is not only related to vaccines based on the result above but also has a connection to other topics such as fatwa, Islamic marketing, developing countries, Islam and acceptance. Halal and vaccines have vast varieties of sub-topics to be developed in studies. Based on the keywords in the papers, non-Muslim countries such as the USA and Australia have more relevant points in the study about halal and vaccines. There are vaccine perceptions from society, things related to halal, as well as things related to COVID-19.

Keywords: children, covid-19, Islamic perspective, vaccine, protection.

INTRODUCTION

In 2019, global communities were shocked by the new outbreak which has been causing massive death until recently. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS-CoV-2 is a new type of virus which attacks the respiratory system created by coronavirus disease known as COVID-19. SARS-CoV-2-2 is dangerous to people with weak immunity or chronic diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, heart problems, and other organ problems. This type of virus is contagious and the dissemination is really fast, infecting almost all countries in the world. SARS-CoV-2 has a shape like a crown which has spikes to stick itself into the human cell and organ to start the infection [1].

Governments of each country implement regulations and treatments to stop the dissemination of the virus, such as implementing a new medical protocol in society. In the United States of America, Russia, the United Kingdom, and Japan the research medicine which works as an antiviral is needed for treating the infected such as Remdesivir, Dexamethasone, and Avigan to speed up the recovery process. However, medicine cannot be used for a long time because of the side effects which are harmful to the human body. The alternative way is by doing observation in the pharmaceutical substances inside herbs and plants that could work as antiviral, anti-inflammation, or immunity boosters [2].

Many countries believe that the vaccine is the key point in stopping the spread of SARS-CoV-2. The vaccine consists of a weakened virus to make the white blood cell predate it and create its molecule known as antigen. But not all of the vaccines consist of weakened viruses; there are also inactive vaccines which consist of particles or a dead virus for people with weak immune systems. The antigen is a substance that can stimulate the immunity system to produce antibodies to create a defence system to prevent the same virus from invading the body [3]. Antibodies are produced by cells in the body's immune system called lymphocytes. However, the problem with vaccines is they need a long time to conduct preclinical and clinical stages. Those stages must be done to ensure safety before being used for clinical trials in humans [4].

Children are currently being included in clinical trials for a COVID-19 vaccine. Typically, children are not included in clinical trials until phase 3 trials (in which the vaccine is given to thousands of people and tested for efficacy and safety) have been done in adults. This is justifiable to ensure we have strong and compelling safety data on the vaccine in adults before enrolling kids. Children are a vulnerable research population because they cannot provide consent, so it is important to minimize the risks to which they are exposed in research [5].

That said, to control this pandemic, kids will need to be vaccinated, so we need to start accumulating data on the safety and efficacy of a COVID-19 vaccine in children. Therefore, even though phase 3 trials in adults are not yet complete, enrollment of children can be justifiable, especially when done in a staged manner, such as by starting enrollment with teenagers and only including younger children and infants after some understanding of its side effects in teenagers [6].

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has suggested the vaccine is unlikely to be initially available to children. Is this fair? The proportion of children who become infected with SARS-CoV-2 and who become severely ill is much smaller than in adults, so prioritizing others at higher risk of infection and severe disease is justifiable. Also, vaccine trials only began enrolling children recently, so it is important to take the time needed to accumulate the safety and efficacy data of the vaccine that will form the basis for any approval decisions for the use of the vaccine in children [7].

There are a few criteria, though, that my colleagues and I recently argued should be used when it is time to make this decision:

1. First and foremost, there must be evidence that a COVID-19 vaccine is safe for children with an acceptable level of risk.
2. The burden of COVID-19 disease ought to be substantial in at least a subset of the population. This criterion has already been met.
3. Vaccinating an infant, child or adolescent against this disease should reduce the risk of person-to-person transmission. At this time, the role of children in person-to-person transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) is still poorly understood.
4. The COVID-19 vaccine must be effective in protecting a child from the disease. It doesn't need to be 100% effective, but its effectiveness should be comparable with other vaccines we currently require for children.

5. The COVID-19 vaccine mandate should not be burdensome for a child or, more accurately, a child's parent or guardian, to comply with. This means the vaccine must be widely available, easily accessible and affordable to all [8].

Meanwhile, with the progression of the COVID-19 vaccination program in the adult population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in consultation with the COVID-19 Task Force is preparing for an extension of this program to school children. We assumed that this consideration is based on evidence that showed reductions in transmissibility of the virus, incidence of hospitalization, and risks of complications and deaths following vaccination in different populations.³² Another important consideration might be preventing outbreaks in educational institutions, as we have already experienced that disruption of educational activities for months ultimately causes several "medium to long term impacts on public health" alongside this pandemic. We assume that policymakers will also consider all other potential benefits against the risks of vaccination in children [9].

While children are known to spread the virus to others, recent evidence from Iceland and South Korea suggests that children may be less efficient transmitters of SARS-CoV-2 than previously thought. To place this in perspective, it is important to remember that the risk of children spreading the virus is not zero, and a surge of cases in the community will be reflected in children as well. Although keeping schools open for in-person classes is critical for children's education and development, having a large cohort of unvaccinated and susceptible children, despite their lower risk of infection and transmission, can become significant if cases in the community begin to rise [10].

There has been substantial research on adult COVID-19 and how to treat it. But how do severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infections afflict children? The COVID-19 pandemic has yielded many surprises, not least that children generally develop less severe diseases than older adults, which is unusual for a respiratory disease. However, some children can develop serious complications from COVID-19, such as multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) and Long Covid, even after mild or asymptomatic COVID-19. Why this occurs in some and not others is an important question. Moreover, when children do contract COVID-19, understanding their role in transmission, especially in schools and at home, is crucial to ensuring effective mitigation measures. Therefore, in addition to nonpharmaceutical interventions, such as improved ventilation, there is a strong case to vaccinate children to reduce possible long-term effects of infection and to decrease transmission. However, questions remain about whether vaccination might skew immune responses to variants in the long term. As the experts discuss below, more is being learned about these important issues, but much more research is needed to understand the long-term effects of COVID-19 in children [11].

Muslims are restricted from following the regulations instructed by The Holy Qur'an and Hadith. One of the regulations for Muslims is to use halal products which are being consumed or used in the body. This includes vaccines as a medical product that need to be injected into the human body to create their antibody against targeted viruses. To cope with the problem, academicians around the world research the relation of halal such as standardization, regulation, ethical research methods toward vaccine production and its process [12]. Scopus as one of the biggest international companies in measuring the standard of international paper has become the direction for academicians to publish their paper [13]. Based on the background above, this study aims to observe the connection between halal and vaccines in research papers indexed by the Scopus website.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Giving vaccines to children is a crucial step in efforts to prevent infectious diseases that can have a serious impact on their health. The literature review highlights the importance of vaccination as one of the main strategies for increasing children's immunity against preventable diseases. Various studies have confirmed the effectiveness and safety of vaccines in preventing diseases such as measles, polio, diphtheria, and others. In addition to protecting vaccinated individuals, vaccination programs also play a role in creating herd immunity, which protects individuals who are vulnerable to the disease, such as unvaccinated infants or individuals with weakened immune systems [14], [15].

However, despite its obvious benefits, administering vaccines to children may also cause certain concerns for some parents, especially related to side effects that may arise. Therefore, it is important to ensure that accurate and reliable information is provided to parents regarding the benefits of vaccination and the risk of side effects that are very small compared to the risk of preventable diseases [16]–[17].

In addition, the role of health care providers, including paediatricians and public health workers, is critical in providing clear information and supporting parents in child-vaccination-related decision-making. With proper education and adequate support, it is hoped that child vaccination rates can be maintained or increased, thus providing maximum protection against preventable diseases and supporting the creation of a healthier society as a whole [18], [7].

Vaccines in Children in Islam

The literature review on vaccines in children according to an Islamic perspective underscores the importance of maintaining children's health as part of the mandate given by Allah to humans to care for the body as His gift. In the context of vaccination, Islamic scholars have widely approved the use of vaccines as a means to prevent diseases that can endanger human life and health. This thinking is based on the Islamic principles of the maintenance of life (hifz al-nafs) and health as one of the five main principles in Maqasid al-Shariah (the purposes of the Shari'a) [19]–[24].

In addition, the concept of *maslahah* (expediency) is also an important consideration in the assessment of Islamic law on child vaccination. In situations where the benefits of vaccination are visible in preventing diseases that can cause suffering and even death, Islamic scholars tend to give fatwas supporting the use of vaccines. In addition, the precautionary principle (*al-taqiyya*) is also taken into consideration, which teaches that preventive measures are preferred over treatment, with vaccination being one of the effective forms of prevention [25], [30].

However, in the context of the use of vaccines, it is important to pay attention to the halal ingredients used in their manufacture, as well as ensure that they do not contain substances that are forbidden according to Islamic teachings. In addition, in situations where there is significant uncertainty or risk related to the safety or halality of a vaccine, Islam provides space for consultation with religious and health experts to obtain appropriate advice before making a decision [31]–[35].

Overall, in the context of child vaccination, Islam encourages its people to prioritize the maintenance of health and life, taking into account the principles of expediency, prudence, and halal in making decisions related to child vaccination. Thus, the vaccination of children is seen as a step following Islamic values and principles that encourage efforts to safeguard the health and security of mankind [36]–[40].

METHODOLOGY

This study is classified as quantitative using data mining techniques to gather the data. This study only uses secondary data as the sample of the research. This study uses samples of meta-data from papers which are included on the Scopus website. The data is saved in a CSV file and processed by Vosviewer software. Vosviewer is the software for mapping the data to

create visualization and connection of each data. Vosviewer can analyze data from Scopus, web of Science, Pubmed, and Thompson for bibliography data. Vosviewer can also analyze topics, abstracts, and keywords from certain open analysis websites, such as Google Trends, Bloomberg, Osiris, Scival, etc. The data connection is visualized in a branch-like neuron and represented as colour [41].

There are two kinds of data, based on the organization of co-authorship, and co-occurrence of authors' topic. There are 46 numbers of data on the organization of co-authorship and 68 on co-occurrence of authors' topic. The inclusion criteria of the sample are papers written by global academicians, included as social science subjects, written in English, published by a journal indexed by Scopus, having the keywords halal, vaccine, and Islam. The data is gathered from 2016 to 2020 period. The location of the sample is an Indonesian university's written paper related to halal and vaccines [42].

The result of the co-occurrence of authors' topic is then depicted into two types, the connection between each keyword portrayed in figures to show the strings connected in each keyword, and in table to show the relevance point of each keyword [43]. The relevance point shows how strong a topic is related to the keywords halal and vaccine. The relevance point is measured from 0-15 based on the study by Batcha et al. The relevance point is limited to a minimum of 5 to max 15, according to a study written by Gaitán- Angulo et al. Data about The organization of co-authorship is depicted in the table only [44].

Data Search Sources

The reference search will be conducted in December 2023 using Scopus and Pubmed databases. The keywords used in Scopus are (Islamic) AND (Children) AND (COVID-19) AND (Vaccine), while in Pubmed, they are (Islamic) AND (Children) AND (COVID-19) AND (Vaccine). In addition, a search for relevant publications is conducted using the latest systematic reviews to identify all possible studies [45], [46].

Study Criteria

The criteria for inclusion and exclusion in reference selection include journals published from 2013 to 2023. published in Indonesian and English, and journals that are not selected, such as full text, are not available, and there is no relevance to the abstract context [47]–[48].

Quality Assessment and Extraction Process

The researchers selected studies to review from the database using the search strategies described earlier. A rigorous assessment is carried out to assess the suitability of the reference study with the assessment criteria. The extraction process is performed using Microsoft Excel to store information. Here is the information being checked: name of the researcher, year of publication, location of study, type of study, method of data collection, primary findings, and recommendations [47]–[48].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on search data obtained from Pubmed 2 on Scopus 1 article. After that, screening is carried out based on the provisions of inclusion and exclusion criteria (Figure 1). At the identification stage, there are no duplicate articles. And there is 1 article where the abstract is not included in the desired category. So, the selected papers that meet the inclusion criteria get three pieces.

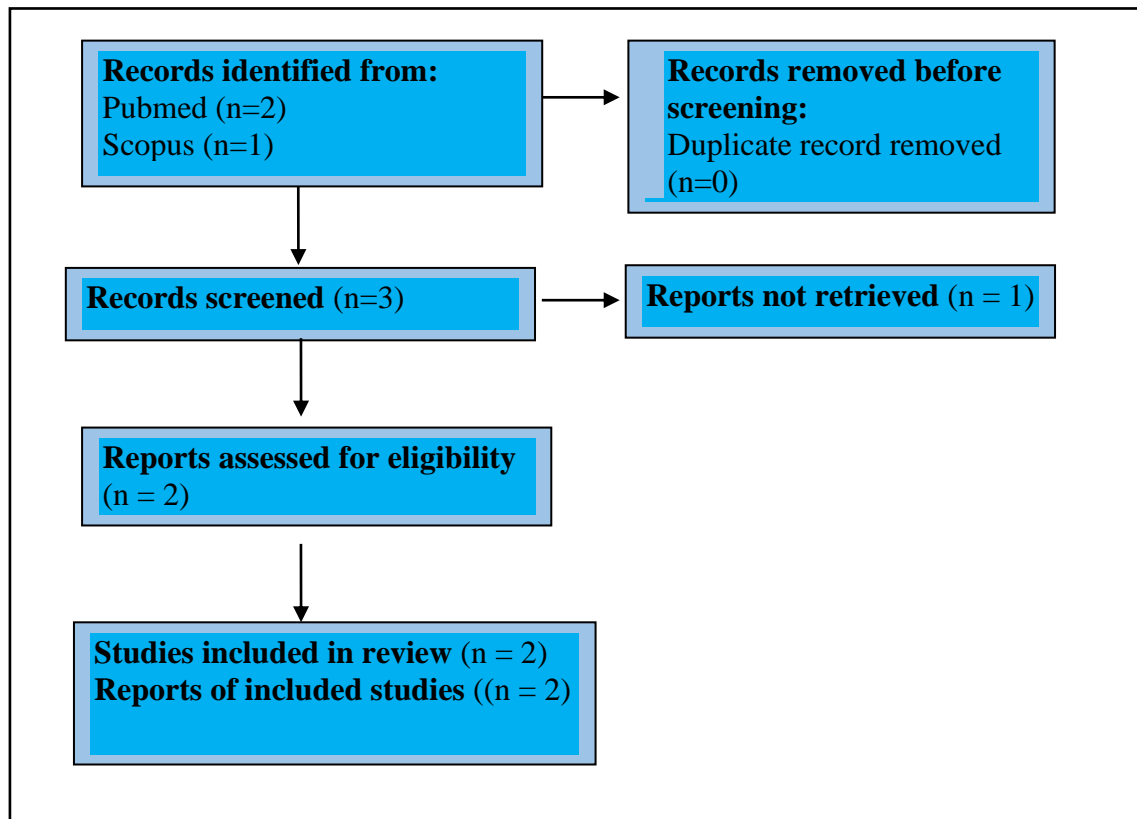


Figure 1. Article Selection Flowchart Flow

Table 1. Summary of the Study of Islamic Legal Perspectives on Pharmaceutical Practice

Author & year	Title of study	Study location	Sample	Research results
Siti Rahmatul Ain 2023	The reachable population in this study is the entire academic community of the Nurul Islam Sekarbela Islamic Boarding School	Study participants were the civil academics of Nurul Islam Sekarbela Islamic Boarding School registered with following criteria: male or female or were subjects who received the COVID-19 vaccine.	The study sample was obtained from boarding school West Nusa Tenggara. In contrast, the sample of Islamic boarding schools varied quite a lot, ranging from Salafiyah (traditional) to modern.	This research may represent the overall situation or show a precise picture of the problem. Furthermore, an assessment of respondents' knowledge about COVID-19 and how it affects vaccine acceptance would make a reasonable instrument acceptable with an adequate response.
Akhmad Kusnanto Wardhana & 2020	This study has the purpose of observing the connection between halal vaccines in research	This study used papers indexed in Scopus website. There are two kinds of data, based on organization authorship, and occurrence authors' topic	There are 68 numbers of documents including organization of authorship or with the authors' affiliation and 68 of occurrence authors' topic.	The data is analyzed using Vosviewer software. The result shows that the topic of vaccines has a connection with halal and fatwa/ or ulama council's statement. The non-muslim countries such as the USA and Australia have more relevance points than Muslim countries. It can be concluded that halal and vaccine are intertwined with each other, especially

This research was conducted to understand the correlation between Islamic law and pharmaceutical practice. According to halal principles in Islam, the use of medicinal ingredients must be appropriate. This involves the perspective use of religiously permitted drugs for medicinal purposes. In addition, there are attempts to determine the effectiveness of drugs based on mathematical relationships between drug ingredients, which reflect the relationship between pharmaceutical science and Islamic principles.

The results of literature research show that in the context of Islamic law and practice, pharmacists play an important role in ensuring medical and health practices are in line with the religious beliefs and cultural values of Muslim patients, according to the findings of a study. Muslim patients can integrate prophetic medicine, which includes functional foods along with conventional or complementary and alternative medicine, such as fasting, and the need for medication adjustments during this period.

CONCLUSION

Based on the topic of vaccine has a connection to halal and fatwa/ or ulama council's statement. Halal is not only related to vaccines based on the result above but also has a connection to other topics such as fatwa, Islamic marketing, developing countries, Islam and acceptance. Halal and vaccines have vast varieties of sub-topics to be developed in studies. Based on the keywords in the papers, non-Muslim countries such as the USA and Australia have more relevant points in the study about halal and vaccines. There are vaccine perceptions from society, things related to halal, as well as things related to COVID-19. It can be concluded that halal and vaccine have a close relationship with each other in publishing papers indexed by Scopus.

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Authors Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the main contributor to this paper, all authors read and approved the final paper, and all authors declared no conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest

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