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Problems Persist

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Early in the pandemic of COVID-19, stroke, brain hemorrhage, psychosis, meningitis and a raft of central nervous system had been problems. The findings were based on patients who died, so it was hard to consider whether these conditions were triggered specifically by the SARS-CoV-2 or from results of a severe illness.

Such concerns were heightened when University of Oxford researchers published findings from a study in which they found people who had mild COVID-19 displayed a 0.2%-to-2 % greater reduction in brain size compared with their uninfected counterparts. COVID survivors also showed greater cognitive decline based on performances undertaking complex tasks.

However, it is too early to tell whether the changes are benign and can be countered by the brain's ability to recover, or they are progressive and predisposed for incurable neurodegenerative diseases, like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease. The picture is certainly not pretty for the likelihood of manifestations remaining higher two years after COVID-19 than after other respiratory infections, says a clinical epidemiologist at Washington University, whose own studied have led to important findings about Long-COVID.

From https://outlook.live.com/mail/0/inbox/id/AQMkADAwATY3ZmYAZS1hMTRhLTM2YtMDACLTAwCgBGAAADbz052BQ6d0%2BUG6vMjcL%2FIkVwcAsIINXkLR9UC6xC2sSm5SAQAAAgEMAAAAAqz6Rw7OPEmG...

For further reading:

1. Bovornkitti S. Long-Covid. AMJAM 2022; 20: in press.