

Long COVID-19 Syndrome Precaution and Management

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 virus defined as illness caused by a novel coronavirus which first discovered in Wuhan City, China and on January 30, 2020, the WHO awarded the global health emergency. This is a review of COVID-19's highly effects on almost all the organs and how we precaution and management as the COVID-19 causes many systemic abnormalities like inflammation, endotheliosis, vasoconstriction, hypercoagulability, edema and Lymphocytopenia, with elevated D-dimer, and disseminated intravascular coagulation. Deep vein thrombosis and venous, thrombosis with pulmonary embolization, systemic and pulmonary arterial thrombosis, embolism is reported, ischemic stroke changes, and myocardial infarction are reported also. it can lead to acute coronary syndrome, with heart failure and myocarditis, arrhythmias. Kidney affection was usually secondary to systemic allover disturbances. Stroke may occur. Delirium and seizures symptoms are common. impaired the tastes are reported with Psychological disturbances are commonly, Lactate dehydrogenase may be elevated. Many skin manifestations including patchy erythematous rash are noticeable, also effects in sexual function and in vitro fertilization success. One of the biggest barriers standing in the way of ending the pandemic the misinformation about the COVID-19 vaccines. At this critical time the Demand for vaccines very effective as it rigorously tested and found to be safe, also Vaccines have no effect on recipients' genetic material and not effect on fertilization also Antibodies from are estimated to last two to four months, so those who have had a previous infection still get this vaccinated.

KEYWORDS: Long covid-19; Acute kidney injury; Acute respiratory distress syndrome; Encephalitis; Psychosis; Sexual dysfunction; *In Vitro* fertilization; Vaccination

ABBREVIATIONS: AKI: Acute Kidney Injury; PTSD: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; ED: Erectile Dysfunction; IVF: *In Vitro* Fertilization

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 It has rapidly spread all around the continent's courses, many affected people's and many deaths. On May 11, 2021, 11:52 GMT the total COVID-19 cases were about 160 million people and number of deaths was about 3million and half people and the number of recoveries was about 137million and half with active case in this time was about 19million cases divided between 99.4% mild cases and 0.6% critical cases, sources: World meter.

Most system becoming affects is the respiratory system, However, in critically patients, multiple systems are affected. The COVID-19 binds angiotensin converting enzyme 2 receptors that's

receptors found in the vascular endothelial cells, of the body organs, [1]. Disturbances of coagulation process and vascular endothelium are contributing to the injury of multiple organs. Cardiac and renal is commonly affected among the patients who die. Injury and damage to the organs may long lasting after the acute infection has disappeared. Different organs may be affected at different times. Long Coved is defined by The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, as the presence of symptoms that develop during or following an infection with COVID-19 which continue for about 12-weeks or more and are not explained by an alternative diagnosis. This includes both ongoing symptomatic COVID-19 (from 4 to 12 weeks) and "Post-COVID Syndrome" (12-weeks or

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more) [2]. There are two stages known as Long COVID: Ongoing symptomatic COVID-19, that's symptoms last 4-12 weeks. Post-COVID-19 syndrome, symptoms that last for more than 3 months and cannot be explained by another diagnosis (Figure 1 & 2).

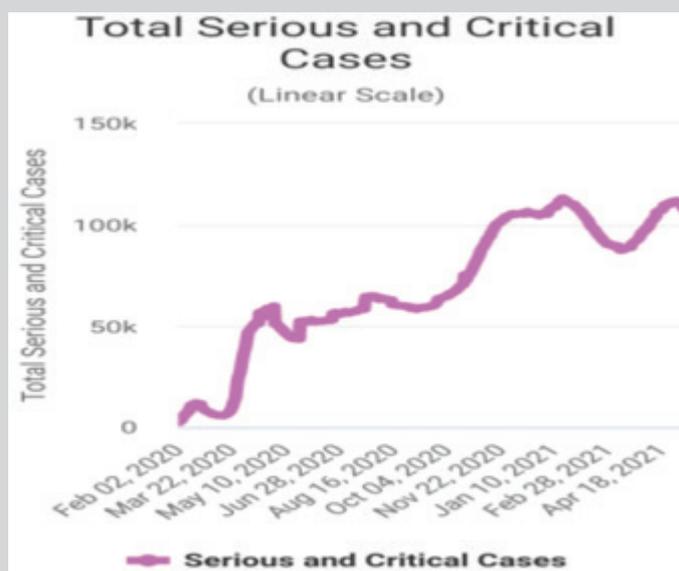


Figure 1: Total serous and critical COVID-19 patients.

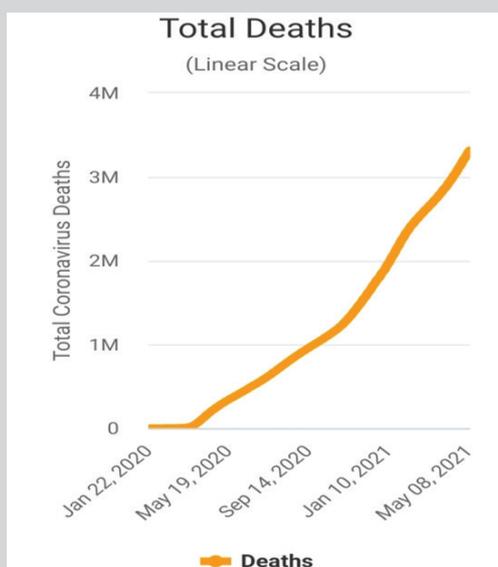


Figure 2: Total deaths of COVID-19 patients.

DISCUSSION

COVID-19 lead to production of cytokines by the white blood cells [2]. This abnormal response lead to systemic inflammatory processes, and acute respiratory, with multi-organ damages, shock, and finally death. Inflammatory process may increase even when the viral load of infection is decreased. COVID-19 infects origin endothelial cells and leading to diffuse and massive lymphocytic endotheliosis, which cause vasoconstriction [3].

Effect on the liver and GIT: The liver increases secretion of procoagulant substances. C-reactive protein was elevated. Cytokine storm and massive systemic inflammation are associate with lymphocytopenia, that causes elevates in the D-dimer, which was a prognostic. G.I.T effects: symptoms likely loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain (Figure 3).

Precaution and Management

We recommend thromboprophylaxis [4,5]. or anticoagulants oral form, as the Heparins bind tightly to the spike COVID-19 proteins stopping the entry of the virus into cells and acted as downregulate the immune activation also GIT symptomatic treatments.

Effect on chest: In the acute stage the patients have classic diffuse alveolar damage without organization and fibrosis [6,7]. It is caused by disruption of endothelial, alveolar cells. This leads to fluid and cellular exudation, Acute fibrinous and pneumonia are also observed [8]. On chest CT, findings of subpleural and peripheral areas of ground-glass opacity (G.G.O) and consolidation are present in patients with COVID-19 [9,10]; (Figure 4). Several ways are available for managing respiratory insufficiency [9,10]. As Oxygen via high-flow nasal cannula and noninvasive ventilators. British

Thoracic Society guidelines define the target range for oxygen saturation as 94-98% and a level of 92% or below as requiring supplementary oxygen (unless the patient is in chronic respiratory failure [11].

Effect on heart: It can occur in the absence of pulmonary and other complications [12,13]. Ischemic injury can occur in patients with coronary artery disease, the primary cause of the former two is plaque rupture and thrombosis (Figure 5).

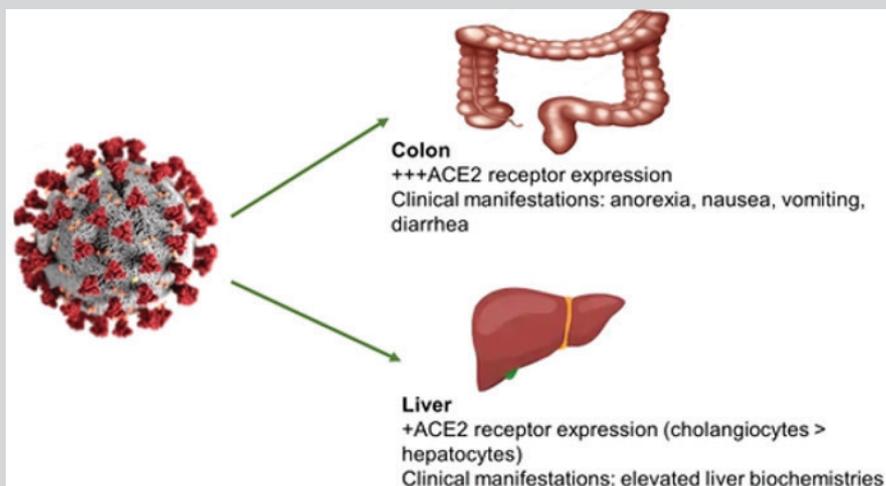


Figure 3: Liver injury in the setting of COVID19-related illness.

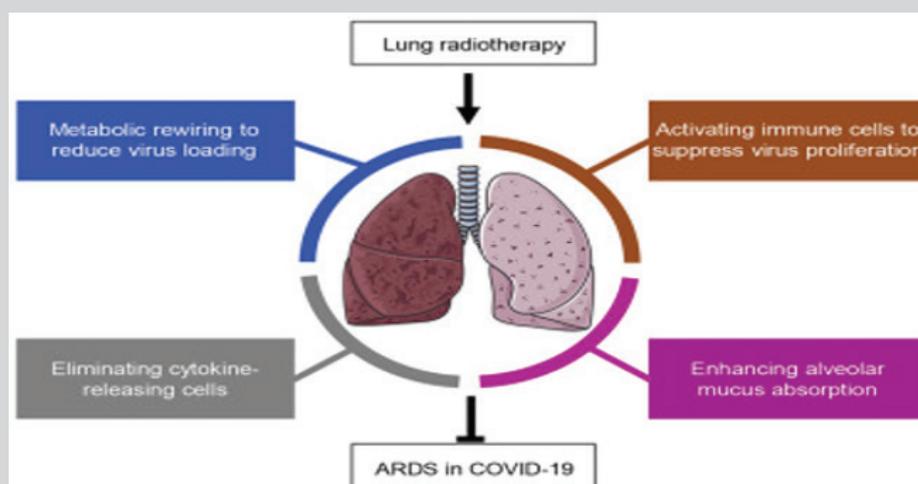


Figure 4: Coronavirus induced acute respiratory distress syndrome.

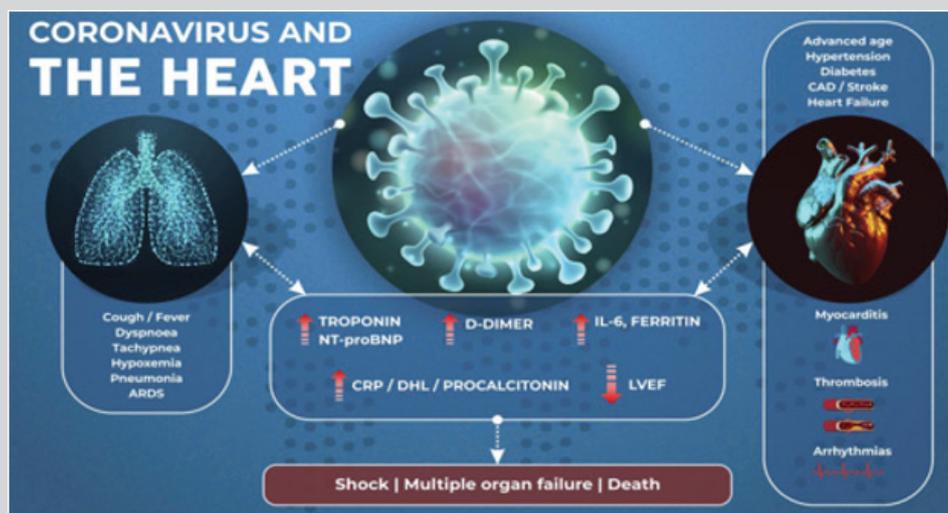


Figure 5: Coronavirus and the heart.

Emergency clinicians should be aware of those cardiovascular complications when evaluating and treatment the patients COVID-19 and may admit to ICU unit and may usage the mechanical circulatory system in cardiogenic or mixed shock.

Effect on kidney: COVID-19 complicates the treatment of

patients on dialysis [14]. The virus is found in glomerular cells, tubular epithelium, acute kidney injury (AKI) is commonly secondary to systemic disturbances including diabetes, hypertension and coagulopathy. Cytokine storms can cause drastic hypoperfusion. Acute kidney injury is also caused due to hyperventilation or medications including antivirals (Figure 6).

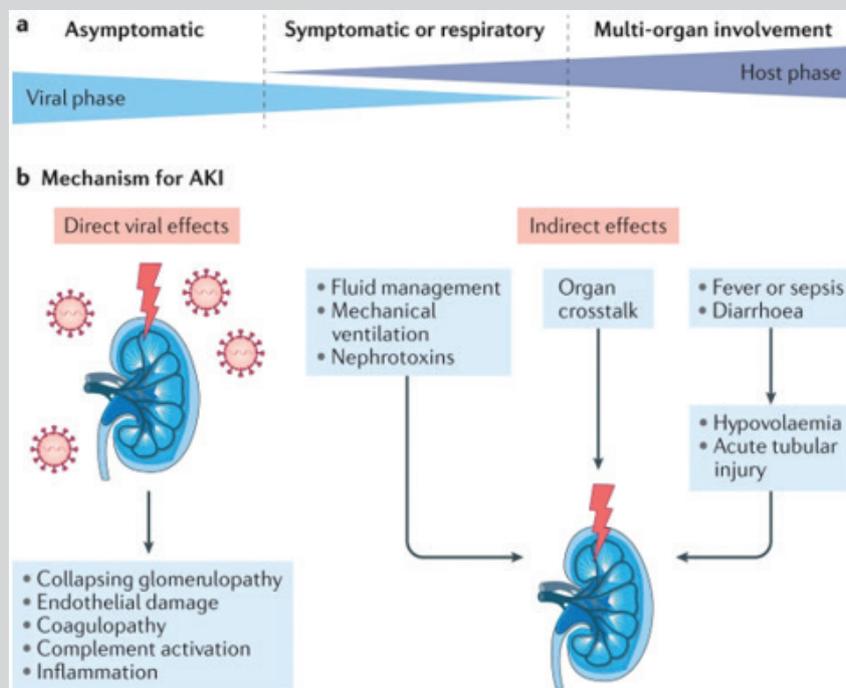


Figure 6: Pathogenesis of AKI in patients with COVID-19 AKI.

Individualized fluid and hemodynamic management based on dynamic assessment of cardiovascular status for critically ill patients with COVID-19 and balanced crystalloids as initial management for the expansion of intravascular volume in patients at risk of AKI or with AKI unless a specific indication exists for the use of other fluids and limiting nephrotoxic drug exposure where possible and with careful monitoring when nephrotoxins are required.

Effect on brain: meningitis, encephalitis indicating viral invasion of the CNS. Neurological manifestation can occur with

respiratory or other symptoms impairment [15-17]. Symptoms like dizziness, headache, impaired consciousness, confusion status, delirium and cognitive impairment. Also, the Cytokine storm can cause brain inflammation with edema causing seizure-like. Brain Stroke may found due to thrombus in the cerebral artery [18]. Cerebral hemorrhage, Ataxia and seizure also may found. Cranial nerves impairment may also found. Anosmia and dysgeusia are reported [19]. Neuritis and muscle weakness, fatigue, pain, tingling and numbness are observed in many patients (Figure 7).

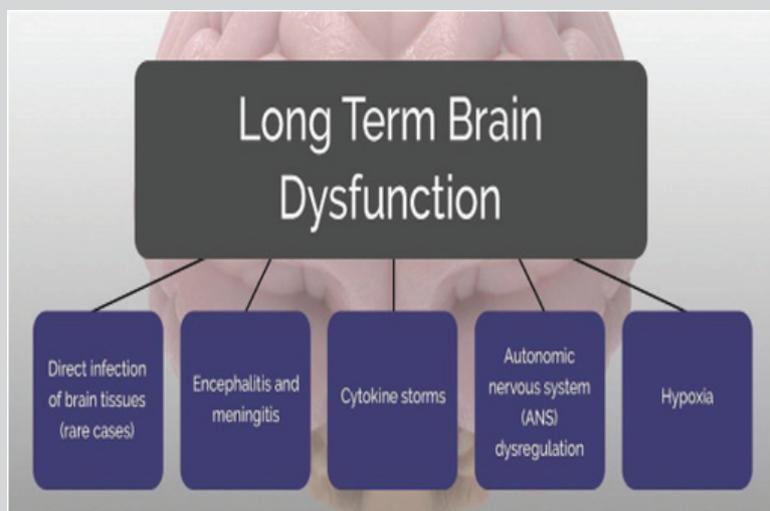


Figure 7: Long term brain dysfunction in patients with COVID-19.

Proper investment and careful monitoring of CNS symptoms with Perform aerobic exercise to improve brain health and healthy diet including olive oil, fruits and vegetables, nuts and beans and whole grains has been proven to improve thinking, memory and brain health with Avoiding alcohol and drugs also Sleep well. S

So, the brain and body can clear out toxins and work toward healing, participate in social activities, benefit our moods and helping our thinking and memory as well, engaging in novel, cognitively stimulating activities; listening to music; practicing mindfulness; and keeping a positive mental attitude.

Effect on the Eyes: About 30% of hospitalized patients develop ocular abnormalities like conjunctivitis [20]. As of March 18, 2020, the American Academy of Ophthalmology has urged all ophthalmologists to produce only urgent or emergent care to scale back the danger of SARS-CoV-2 transmission and to conserve disposable medical supplies. within the absence of great eye pain, decreased vision or light sensitivity, many patients will be managed remotely with a shot of frequent preservative-free artificial tears, cold compresses and lubricating ophthalmic ointment. A brief course of topical antibiotics is often added to forestall or treat bacterial superinfection supported the patient's symptoms and risk factors (Figure 8).

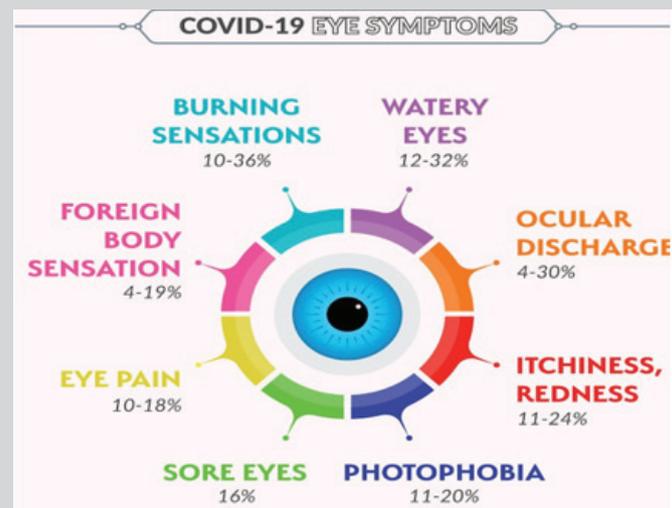


Figure 8: COVID-19 Eye Symptoms.

Effect on skin: Skin disorders are likely to other viruses and chronic inflammations like acne or eczema or psoriasis. The majority have patchy erythematous rash [21]. Some have widespread urticaria or few also have chickenpox-like fluid-filled vesicles or blisters. They can have measles-like rashes (Figure 9). Low-dose systemic corticosteroids as a therapeutic option for COVID-19-associated urticarial rash. Indeed, low-dose systemic corticosteroids, combined with nonsedating antihistamines, can help in managing the hyperactivity of the system in COVID-19, not only to regulate urticaria, but also to boost possibly the survival rate in COVID-19 [22].

Psychological effects: Because of financial pressure and social isolation many psychological problems can arise. They can be delayed by months. There is an increase in "deaths of despair" from substance misuse or suicide. The risk is greater among persons with dementia. After discharge from ICU, a 30% of the patient's inattention, disorientation problems or poorly movements in response to questions [23]. Some patients who recover suffering from mental health problems [24]. Like anxiety, major depression episodes, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Long effects can include development of Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease (Figure 10).

Healthy ways to address stress: Take breaks from watching, reading or taking note of news stories, including those on social media. It is good to learn but hearing about the pandemic constantly is upsetting. Consider limiting news to simply a pair times each day and disconnecting from phone, TV and computer screens for ages. Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals. Exercise regularly. Get lots

of sleep. Avoid excessive alcohol, tobacco and substance use. Make time to unwind. Attempt to do other activities you enjoy. Connect with others. Talk with people you trust about your concerns and the way you are feeling. Connect along with your community- or faith-based organizations. While social distancing measures are *in situ*, try connecting online, through social media or by phone or mail. Helping Others Cope.

Sexual effects: COVID-19 is also related to male (ED), factors which will cause the potential onset of (ED) in men.

a) **Vascular effects:** (ED) may be a predictor of heart condition, so we all know that the system and system are connected. We also know that COVID-19 can cause hyper inflammation throughout the body, especially within the heart and surrounding muscles. Blood supply to the penis can become blocked or narrowed because of a replacement or worsened vascular condition caused by the virus.

b) **Psychological impact:** Gender is closely related to psychological state. The stress, anxiety and depression caused by the virus and pandemic are often linked to sexual dysfunction and poor mood.

c) **Overall health deterioration:** Erectile dysfunction is often a signal of an underlying problem. Men with poor health are at greater risk for developing erectile dysfunction and for having a severe reaction to COVID-19. Since the virus can cause general poor health is cause for concern both for erectile dysfunction and other complications in the sexual relationship (Figure 11).

well hydrated try and do a small amount of sunshine exercise day after day to figure on your stamina and breathing. Even a 15-minute walk outside will suffice. You will want to also cross-check other ways of getting sex that doesn't involve any tiring positions within the relationship.

In vitro fertilization (IVF) Effects: The possibility of the COVID-19 affecting the sperm functions and the egg performances cannot be excluded. In addition to this an indirect effect of the COVID-19 on gametes and embryos during their manipulation cannot be ruled out.

The European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology and American Society for Reproductive Medicine have provided recommendations and guidance to beat and flatten the growing curve of infection in patients who undergo IVF treatments

fertility treatments are postponed to support healthcare systems by avoiding placing them under additional stress [25].

Finally, COVID-19 vaccination is now offering a way to transition out of this phase of the pandemic. COVID-19 vaccination keep you from getting infected by COVID-19 also keep you from getting seriously ill even if you got COVID-19. Getting vaccinated yourself also protect people around you, once you are fully vaccinated, you can start doing more you should keep using all the tools available to protect yourself and others until you are fully vaccinated. Also, it's an easy and safe way protection and the risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19 far outweighs any benefits of natural immunity. The vaccinations will protect you by creating an antibody response without having to experience sickness. And will be an important tool to stopping the pandemic as none of the COVID-19 vaccines can make you infected with COVID-19 [26].

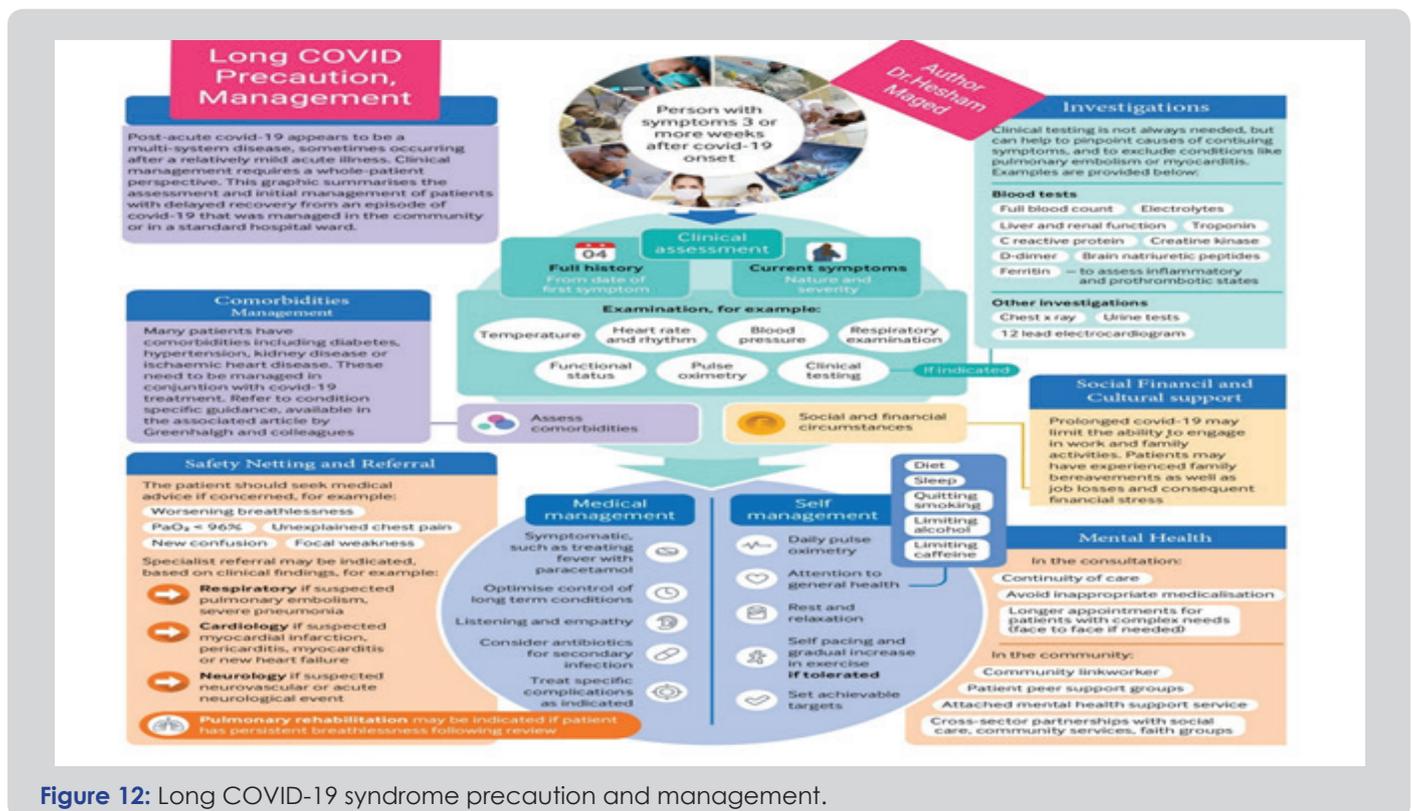


Figure 12: Long COVID-19 syndrome precaution and management.

CONCLUSION

Long COVID-19 is a serious problem as the virus binds to ACE2 receptors present all over the body and can affect virtually every system of the body. It can cause cytokine storm which can lead to deaths. Different organs may be affected. Viral load and Inflammation, platelet activation, hypercoagulability, endothelial dysfunction constriction of blood vessels, stasis, hypoxia and muscle immobilization contribute to the complications. The respiratory system is commonly affected. Coronary syndrome and congestive heart failure, myocarditis may be present. Patients who are on angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors and angiotensin II receptor blockers should continue. AKI is usually secondary to systemic disturbances. Meningitis, encephalitis, encephalopathy, stroke and delirium are also observed. Impaired sense of smell and taste are observed. Eyes can also be sources of viral infection. Mentally problems are common among patients as well as

providers. GI symptoms are observed. Patchy skin erythematous rash is commonest skin manifestation. Thus, COVID-19 can affect virtually any organ in the body, so vaccinations are the smart way to control our lives and ending this disaster (Figure 12).

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions generated for the study are included within the article/supplementary materials, further inquiries are often directed to the corresponding authors.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that the research was conducted within the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that might be construed as a possible conflict of interest.

Author contributions: all authors approved the ultimate manuscript.

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