
COVID-19 International Abstracts

Investigating the Effect of Quarantine Caused by COVID-19 on Mental Health and Social Trust

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Przegl Epidemiol ; 75(1): 51-57, 2021.

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: This study was conducted to examine the effect of quarantine caused by COVID-19 on people's mental health and social trust.

METHOD: In this study, the sample size covers 2919 people in the southwest of Iran that was selected cluster sample method and was evaluated online using tools of social trust and a checklist of mental disorder syndrome.

RESULTS: Due to the results, COVID-19 affected all people's mental health negatively, but there was a significant difference between the rates of COVID-19 caused anxiety and the dimensions of the psychological problems and social trust different between men and women and married and single people, and also the education level. There was no significant relationship between any of the demographic variables and social trust variables, corona anxiety, and dimensions of psychological problems. And there was a negative and significant relationship between the dimensions of social trust and the dimensions of psychological problems. Moreover, the social trust rate in the subjects was desirable. Based on the results and the cutoff point of 2.5 as a border of healthy and unhealthy psychological dimensions, 4.5% had pathological anxiety, 7.3% had pathological depression, 5% had aggression, and 5.9 % had pathological obsessive-compulsive disorder. Depression had the highest scores, and aggression had the lowest scores.

CONCLUSION: Due to this study's results, policymakers should consider measures that should be taken in crisis to support all people, especially vulnerable people in psychological, economic, social, spiritual, and psychological fields. On the other hand, the government must train the public through the mass media to cope with COVID-19.

Teleconsultation in General Surgery during Covid-19 Pandemic, Satisfaction Survey and Feasibility for Future

Ruiz de la Hermosa, Alicia; Viejo-Martínez, Elena; Valdazo-Gómez, Adela; Camacho-Aroca, Alfonso; Marques-Medina, Elia; Paseiro-Crespo, Gloria.

Minerva Surg ; 2021 Aug 02.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The Covid-19 pandemic has made us to respond to the needs of the community. Telemedicine has gained worldwide acceptance. We describe our experience with teleconsultation in surgical patients during the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic and evaluate patient satisfaction and the feasibility of maintaining it as a future strategy in selected patients.

METHODS: An observational, retrospective, single-site cohort study was carried out by reviewing electronic medical records and conducting a telephone survey.

RESULTS: 1,706 teleconsultations have been carried out: 59.5% of patients were rescheduled, 26.1% have been solved and of these 57.3% (255 patients) have been discharged; 12.19% were not contacted. The 73.6% considered that teleconsultation was able to fully or partially resolve the reason for their medical appointment; 61.6% were willing to continue with teleconsultation; 15.2% of the patients needed some kind of help or required a second call to speak with a family member, and 37.2% would preferred a face-toface visit because of difficulties with the teleconsultation. The overall satisfaction was 8.7 out of 10.

CONCLUSIONS: Telemedicine has demonstrated to be a useful tool even for surgical patients during Covid-19 pandemia. A high proportion of patients can be managed by telephone call. Patients reported a high degree of satisfaction. Teleconsultation is a feasible strategy not also during the current Covid-19 pandemic but also for future.

Postinfectious Neurologic Complications in COVID-19: A Complex Case Report

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J Nucl Med ; 62(8): 1171-1176, 2021 08 01.

ABSTRACT

A 40-y-old woman with severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection developed neurologic manifestations (confusion, agitation, seizures, dyskinesias, and parkinsonism) a few weeks after the onset of severe acute respiratory syndrome. MRI and cerebrospinal fluid analyses were unremarkable, but 18F-FDG PET/CT showed limbic and extralimbic hypermetabolism. A full recovery, alongside 18F-FDG normalization in previously hypermetabolic areas, was observed after intravenous immunoglobulin administration.

Utility of Telephone Consultations during COVID-19 and beyond: A Study of Orthopaedic Spinal Patients

Woodmass, Michael; Ramshaw, Kathryn; Lakshmanan, Palaniappan.

Minerva Surg ; 2021 Aug 02

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, hospital clinic lists have abruptly shifted towards remote appointments via telephone. This study investigated the views and experiences of telephone consultations in a population of orthopaedic spinal patients.

METHODS: A 10-item telephone questionnaire was completed by 202 orthopaedic spinal patients. Questions addressed patient perceptions towards: confidence in telephone consultations; their impact on treatment outcome; their advantages and limitations and how satisfied they were with their telephone consultation.

RESULTS: 94% of patients were confident in their doctor providing effective care via telephone consultation. 81% of patients were confident that their treatment outcome would not have changed with a face-to-face appointment and 75% would consider choosing a telephone consultation in the post-pandemic era. Key benefits of telephone consultations for patients are the convenience of not travelling and avoiding travel-related expenses. The most commonly reported limitation is the lack of a clinical examination. Satisfaction scores were consistently high with no significant differences between different treatment groups.

CONCLUSIONS: This study demonstrates that telephone calls are a favourable method of consultation for patients requiring orthopaedic spinal care. Satisfaction levels are consistently high, patient confidence in their clinician is nearly unanimous and a majority of patients would consider choosing this method for future follow-up appointments. Issues with telephone consultations appear to chiefly concern the lack of physical examination, difficulties with the communication and retention of clinical information, and brevity of the appointment. However, consistent satisfaction scores suggest broad utility across a comprehensive range of treatment outcomes for orthopaedic spinal patients.

Impact of Covid-19 on Surgical Activities and Personnel: Lessons for the Future

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Minerva Surg ; 2021 Aug 02.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Covid-19 pandemic has impacted professional, economic and social activities. In the surgical field, it has brought changes to operating activities, the organization of workforces, the protection measures for patients and personnel against possible intraoperative transmissions as well as training young surgeons. This study intends to assess the extent of this impact in our institution.

METHODS: The patients operated on in nine Operating Units(OUs) in the period February 1 - March 31 2020 with follow-ups on April 30 2020 were evaluated both retrospectively and prospectively. Organizational, clinical and impact parameters on staff were evaluated.

RESULTS: Of the 833 consecutive admitted patients, 742 were operated on ,705 of whom were recruited for the study. Compared to the same period in 2019 there was a decrease in the number of operations (742 compared to 1187), similar use of intensive care unit (ICU), a diagnostic activity only for symptomatic patients, heterogeneity in organizational behaviors, an impact on staff who highlighted concerns about getting sick or passing the infection on to others (87.64%) or their family members (75.14%).

CONCLUSIONS: The study made it possible to detect the need to make significant changes in the clinical, organizational and teaching fields, for which some operational proposals are suggested.

A Review of the Cardiac and Cardiovascular Effects of COVID-19 in Adults and Children

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Tex Heart Inst J ; 48(3)2021 Jul 01.

ABSTRACT

Symptomatic coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) typically affects the respiratory system but can involve the cardiovascular system. Cardiac complications of COVID-19 can result directly from myocarditis or indirectly from numerous other mechanisms. Differentiating between primary and secondary cardiovascular involvement-our focus in this review-may help to identify the long-term effects of COVID-19 on the heart in adults and children.

Investigation and Management of Pulmonary Embolism 1: A Probability-Based Approach

Stolberg, Stephanie; Mudawi, Dalia; Dean, Katrina; Cheng, Andrew; Barraclough, Richard.

Br J Hosp Med (Lond) ; 82(7): 1-16, 2021 Jul 02.

ABSTRACT

Pulmonary embolism remains a common and potentially deadly disease, despite advances in diagnostic imaging, treatment and prevention. Managing pulmonary embolism requires a multifactorial approach involving risk stratification, determining appropriate diagnostics and selecting individualised therapy. This article reviews the pathophysiology, risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation and therapeutic management and early outpatient management of pulmonary embolism. The second part summarises pulmonary embolism in the setting of pregnancy, COVID-19, recurrent disease and chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension.

Investigation and Management of Pulmonary Embolism 2: Specific Clinical Conditions

Stolberg, Stephanie; Mudawi, Dalia; Dean, Katrina; Cheng, Andrew; Barraclough, Richard.

Br J Hosp Med (Lond) ; 82(7): 1-6, 2021 Jul 02.

ABSTRACT

Pulmonary embolism remains a common and potentially deadly disease, despite advances in diagnostic imaging, treatment and prevention. Managing pulmonary embolism requires a multifactorial approach involving risk stratification, determining appropriate diagnostics and selecting individualised therapy. The first part of this article reviewed the pathophysiology, risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation and therapeutic management and early outpatient management of pulmonary embolism. This second part summarises pulmonary embolism in the setting of pregnancy, COVID-19, recurrent disease and chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension.

Implementation of Post-intensive Care Outpatient Clinic (I-POINT) for Critically ill COVID-19 Survivors

Halaçlı, Burçin; Topeli Iskit, Arzu.

Turk J Med Sci ; 2021 Aug 02.

ABSTRACT

Although we have enough and cumulative information about acute effects of COVID-19, our knowledge is extremely limited about long-term consequences of COVID-19, in terms of its impacts and burdens on patients, families and the health system. Considering the underlying pathophysiological mechanisms affecting all of the organ systems in critically-ill COVID-19 patients who are admitted to intensive care units, the development of post-intensive care syndrome (PICS) is inevitable. This situation brings along the development of long-COVID. These patients should be followed regarding cognitive, physical and psychiatric aspects and necessary specialist referrals should be carried out. In this article, we are presenting the experience and recommendations of our center, as a guide for the establishment process of post-intensive care outpatient clinics for the critically-ill patients who required intensive care admission due to COVID-19 and could be discharged.

Allergic Reactions against Covid-19 Vaccines

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Turk J Med Sci ; 2021 Aug 02.

ABSTRACT

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) affected the whole world in a short time. One of the most influential public health initiatives modern medicine has to offer, the vaccine has become even more important as the COVID-19 pandemic continues to worsen worldwide. Many vaccine trials were launched during the COVID-19 pandemic and these vaccines were widely used around the world, offering realistic hope for ending the pandemic. Allergic reactions to vaccines were reported shortly after their approval. These reactions in general, are rare but they can in some circumstances be serious. Allergy to vaccines can occur because of either the active vaccine component or vaccine ingredients. The spectrum of the reactions may be just a local hypersensitivity reaction or may be as severe as an anaphylaxis which is an acute severe, life-threatening systemic hypersensitive reaction and it requires quick intervention. If an allergy is suspected, a correct examination followed by algorithms is important for true diagnosis, treatment and decision regarding revaccination.

Patients who experience an allergic reaction with the first dose of covid 19 vaccine should be directed to the allergy-immunologist and the evaluation of at-risk patients should be individualized. Finally, we should point out that the benefits of current COVID-19 vaccines go far beyond the side effects, and that the vaccine is the most important way to recover from the pandemic.

Assessment of Olfactory and Gustatory Functions in Covid-19 Patients

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Turk J Med Sci ; 2021 Aug 02.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND/AIM: This study aims evaluation of olfactory and gustatory function of COVID-19 patients and possible risk factors for olfactory and gustatory dysfunction.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study included adult patients who diagnosed with COVID-19 in XXXX University Hospital between April 2020 and June 2020. Volunteered patients participated to a survey in which olfactory and gustatory function and various clinical information were questioned. Sinonasal Outcome Test-22 was also administrated to all patients.

RESULTS: A hundred and seventy-one patients participated in this study. Olfactory and gustatory dysfunctions rates were 10.5% (n:18) and 10.5% (n:18) respectively. Patients without any symptom other than smell and taste dysfunction were clustered as group 1 and patients who are clinically symptomatic were clustered as group 2. Olfactory dysfunction occurred in 8% of Group 1 and 17.4% of group 2 (p=0.072). Gustatory dysfunction rate of smokers was 19.7% and significantly higher than gustatory dysfunction rate of non-smokers (5.5%) (p=0.007). Sex did not show significant effect on rate of olfactory dysfunction. Twenty-five patients participated in psychophysical olfactory function test. No participant reported olfactory dysfunction at the time of test. 64% of the participants (n:16) were normosmic and 36% of the participants (n:9) were hyposmic according to Sniffin? Stick test.

CONCLUSION: Olfactory and gustatory dysfunctions are more common in patients who are clinically symptomatic than those diagnosed during filiation. Objective tests may show that frequency of olfactory dysfunction is greater than frequency of self-reported olfactory dysfunction.

SARS-CoV-2 mRNA Vaccine Attitudes as Expressed in U.S. FDA Public Commentary: Need for a Public-Private Partnership in a Learning Immunization System

Weitzman, Elissa R; Sherman, Amy C; Levy, Ofer.

Front Public Health ; 9: 695807, 2021.

ABSTRACT

As part of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration COVID-19 vaccine review process, public commentary was solicited offering an opportunity to reflect on vaccine attitudes that may impact the uptake of coronavirus vaccines. We identified themes in the commentary that highlighted the safety, efficacy, ethics, and trustworthiness and transparency regarding the novel mRNA COVID-19 vaccines. A "Learning Immunization System" model is proposed to optimize public, private, and academic partnerships relating to vaccine development and implementation.