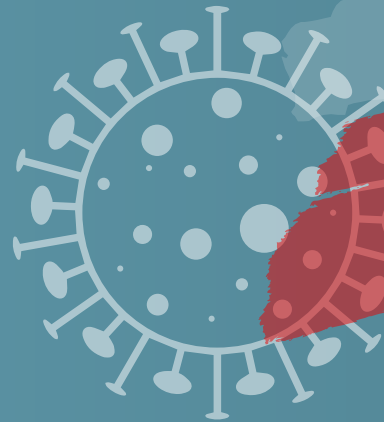
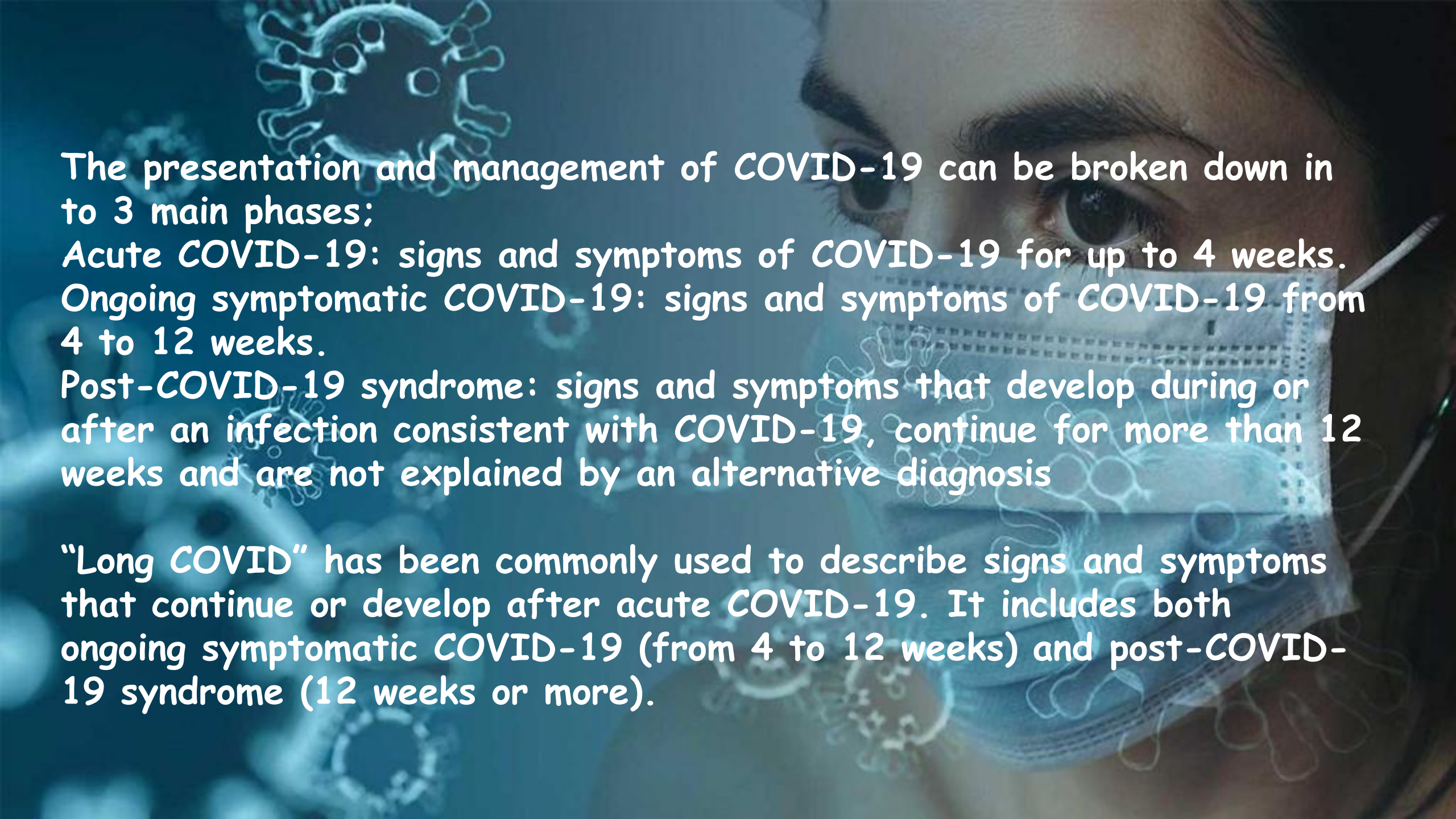


LONG COVID - 19 SYNDROME



COVID-19





The presentation and management of COVID-19 can be broken down into 3 main phases;

Acute COVID-19: signs and symptoms of COVID-19 for up to 4 weeks.

Ongoing symptomatic COVID-19: signs and symptoms of COVID-19 from 4 to 12 weeks.

Post-COVID-19 syndrome: signs and symptoms that develop during or after an infection consistent with COVID-19, continue for more than 12 weeks and are not explained by an alternative diagnosis

“Long COVID” has been commonly used to describe signs and symptoms that continue or develop after acute COVID-19. It includes both ongoing symptomatic COVID-19 (from 4 to 12 weeks) and post-COVID-19 syndrome (12 weeks or more).



48 days
fatigue
confusion
red rash
poor cough

85 days
chest pain,
dizziness, nausea
high temperature
fatigue
disorientation

52 days
brain
loss
smell
taste
cold

83 days
chest pain
tachycardia
extreme fatigue
dizziness, aches

63 days
palpitations
breathing
chest pain
lightheadedness
fatigue

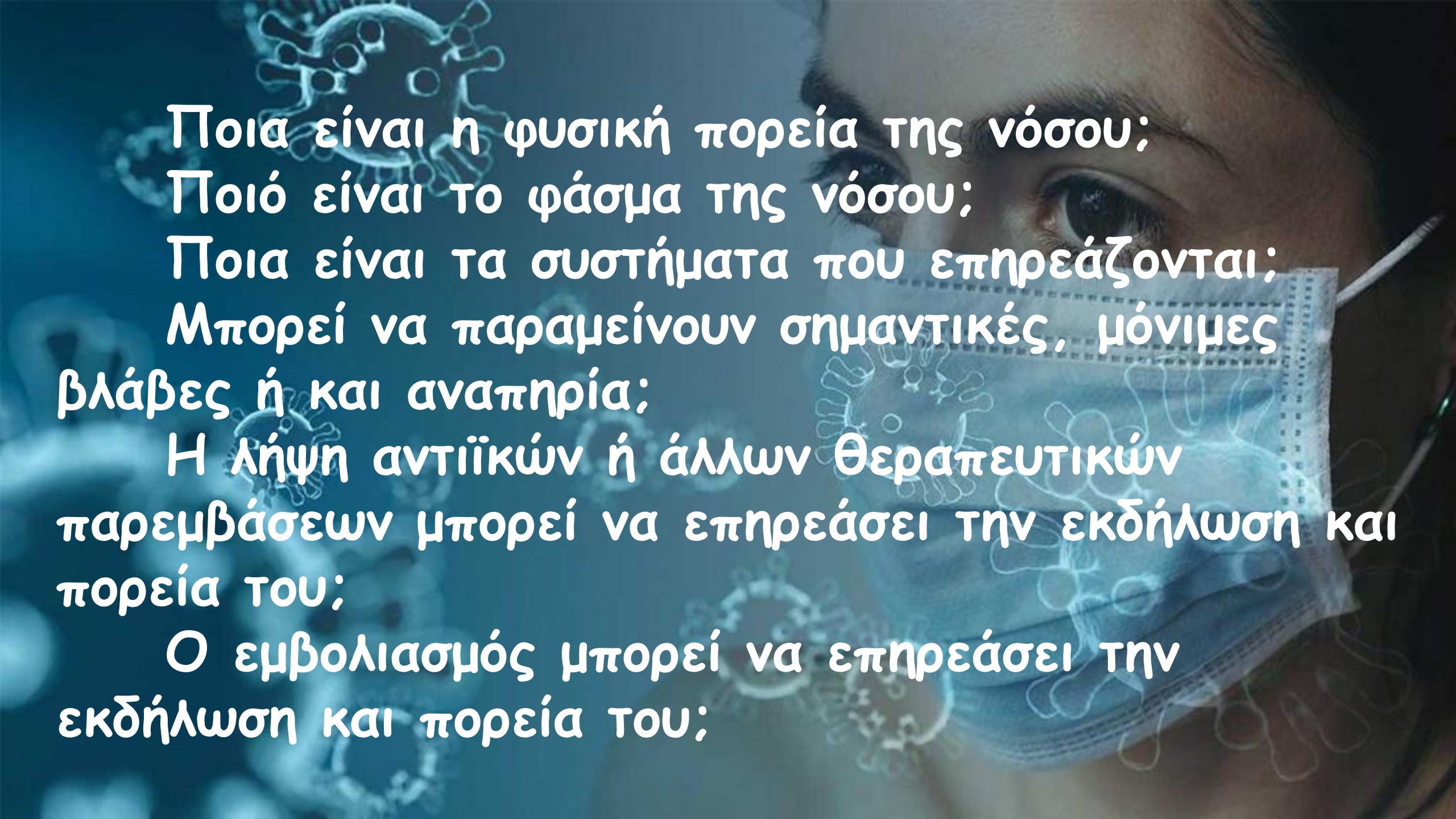
72 days
aching muscles
breathing problems
rash, itching
sleep apnoea

76 days
chest pain
extreme
chills or
muscle aches
blurred vision

62 days
chest pain
high blood
pressure
palpitations
brain fog

75 days
fatigue
diarrhoea
stomach
aches

“Most people recover within one or two weeks without needing medical treatment”



Ποια είναι η φυσική πορεία της νόσου;
Ποιό είναι το φάσμα της νόσου;
Ποια είναι τα συστήματα που επηρεάζονται;
Μπορεί να παραμείνουν σημαντικές, μόνιμες βλάβες ή και αναπηρία;

Η λήψη αντιϊκών ή άλλων θεραπευτικών παρεμβάσεων μπορεί να επηρεάσει την εκδήλωση και πορεία του;

Ο εμβολιασμός μπορεί να επηρεάσει την εκδήλωση και πορεία του;



COVID-19

39 F

COVID 19 November 2020

Acute: cough, SOB, Fever, Malaise


No Hospitalisation

Now: Fatigue, brain fog, anxiety, aches

Single mum. 3 kids

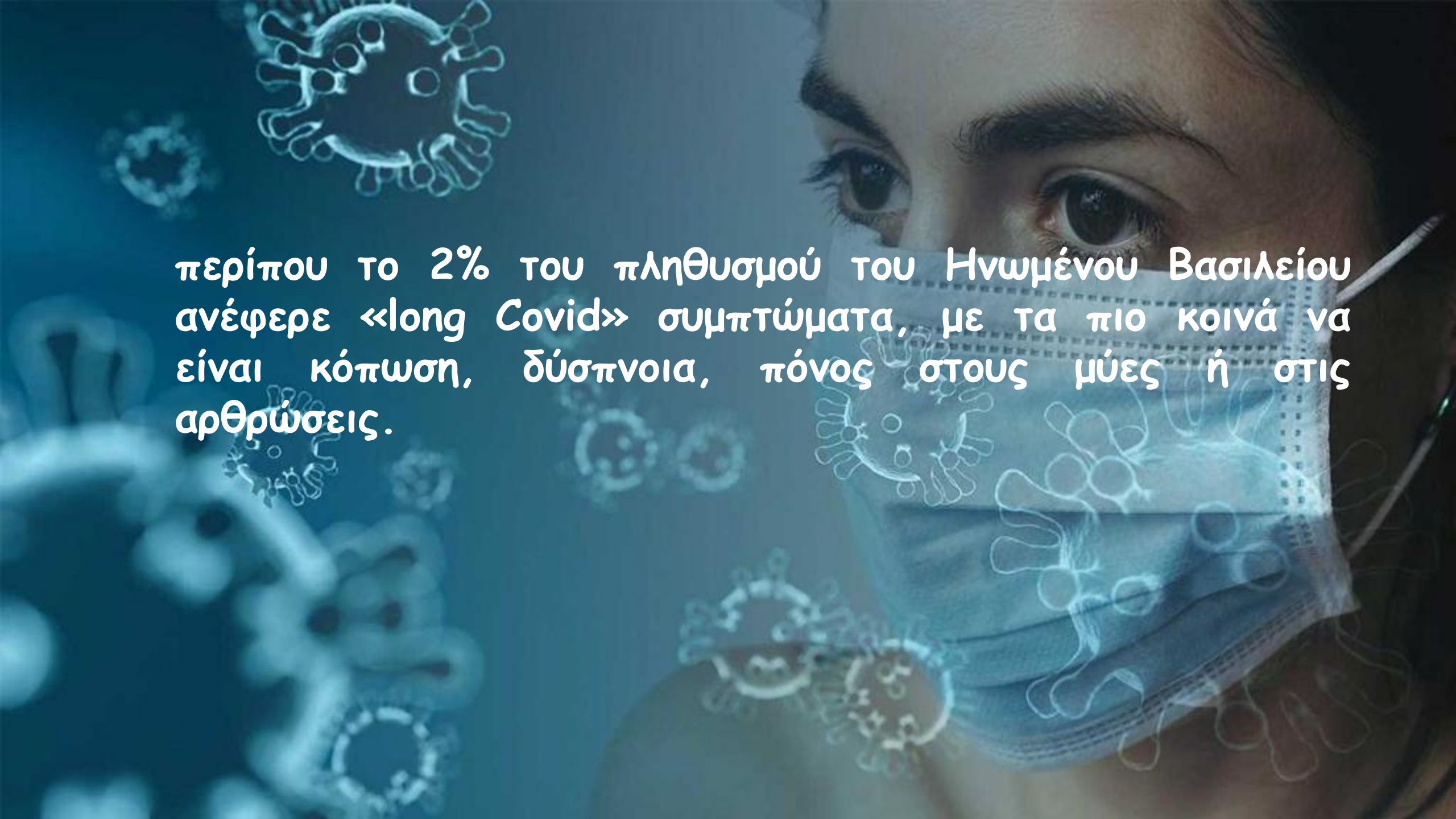
works 32 hours/week (support worker)

No significant clinical history



Aetiology:
Pathology:
Symptoms:
Examination:
Investigations:
Diagnostic criteria:
Prognosis:
Management:

SARS CoV 2 infection
Unknown
> 300 reported
Normal
Normal
controversial
variable
Rehabilitation



περίπου το 2% του πληθυσμού του Ηνωμένου Βασιλείου ανέφερε «long Covid» συμπτώματα, με τα πιο κοινά να είναι κόπωση, δύσπνοια, πόνος στους μύες ή στις αρθρώσεις.

A close-up photograph of a woman's face wearing a blue surgical mask. The background is dark blue with several glowing, stylized virus particles. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

3672 ασθενείς

56 χώρες

205 συμπτώματα

9 συμπτώματα περίπου ανά ασθενή

70% ασθενών με πάνω από 9 συμπτώματα

Καταβολή, γνωσιακές διαταραχές και
Αδιαθεσία στην προσπάθεια

Who gets Long Covid?

Somewhere between 2.5 - 15% of people still symptomatic >12/52
Factors that appear to be associated with a greater risk of suffering from "Long COVID" appear to be:

- Increasing age
- Excess weight/ obesity
- Female gender
- Asthma
- Multiple symptoms at presentation

Children

- 15% in 12-16 yr olds
- 13% in 2-11yr olds

GREEN patients:

Asymptomatic, COVID PCR positive
Mild symptoms, no radiological change.

Give PIL and safety netting advice:

See GP if persistent (>6 weeks) or progressive symptoms of cough, breathlessness, chest pain, or haemoptysis, or development of new respiratory symptoms.

Primary care virtual clinic 6/52 (mental health, rehab, fatigue, nutrition, respiratory symptoms).

If PE needs 3/12 FU chest clinic.

**ORANGE patients
mild/moderate COVID
pneumonitis):**

Radiological evidence of COVID infection.
AND absence of severe features.

Give PIL and safety netting advice.

Primary care virtual clinic 6/52.
CXR 3/12 from discharge (requested on discharge by hospital team).

Referral into Secondary Care Chest Clinic if persistent radiological change/symptoms/concern.

If CXR normalised/significant improvement discharge back to GP.

If PE needs 3/1

**RED patients (severe COVID
pneumonitis):**

Critical Care admission.

Required CPAP/NIV

Required $\geq 35\%$ oxygen (6L/min).
Discharged with new oxygen prescription.

Probable/definite COVID ILD on CT.

Other clinical concern (referring consultant's discretion).

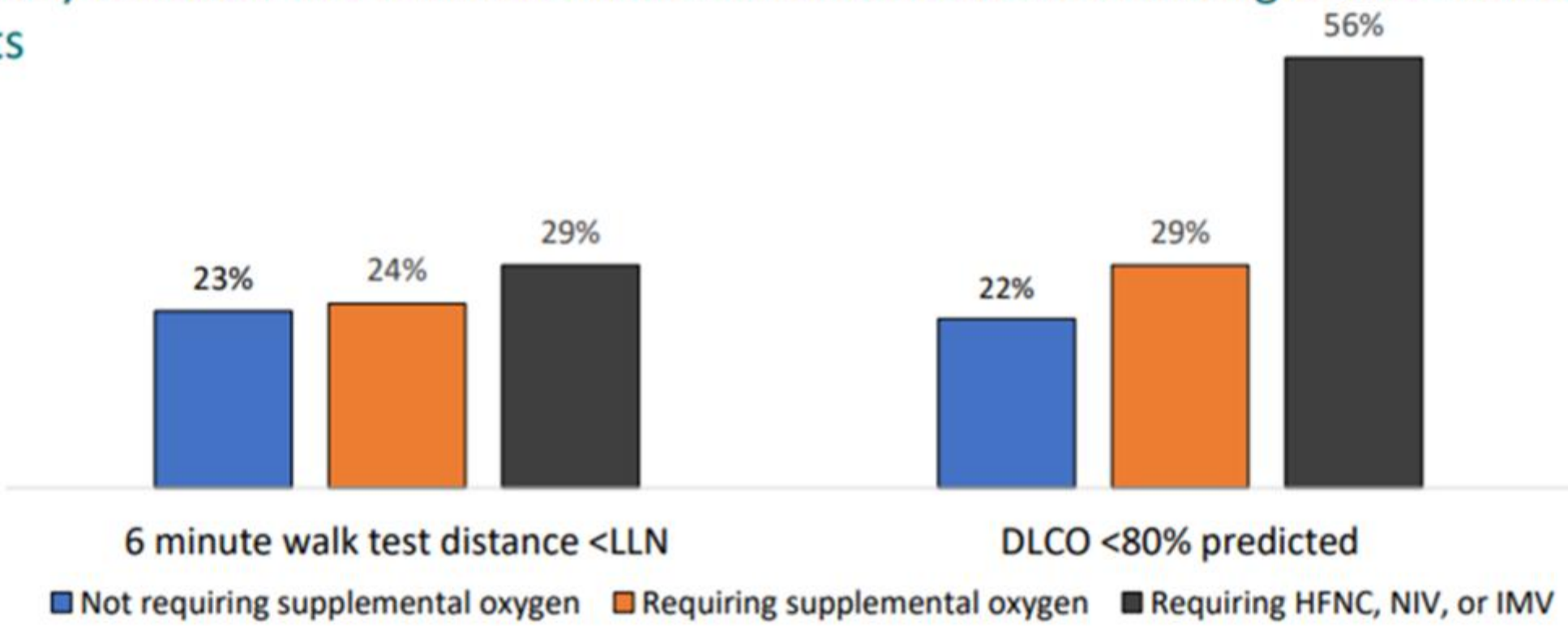
Give PIL and safety netting advice.

Referral to respiratory medicine.
6/52 telephone FU from chest clinic

3/12 clinical review in chest clinic with CXR.).

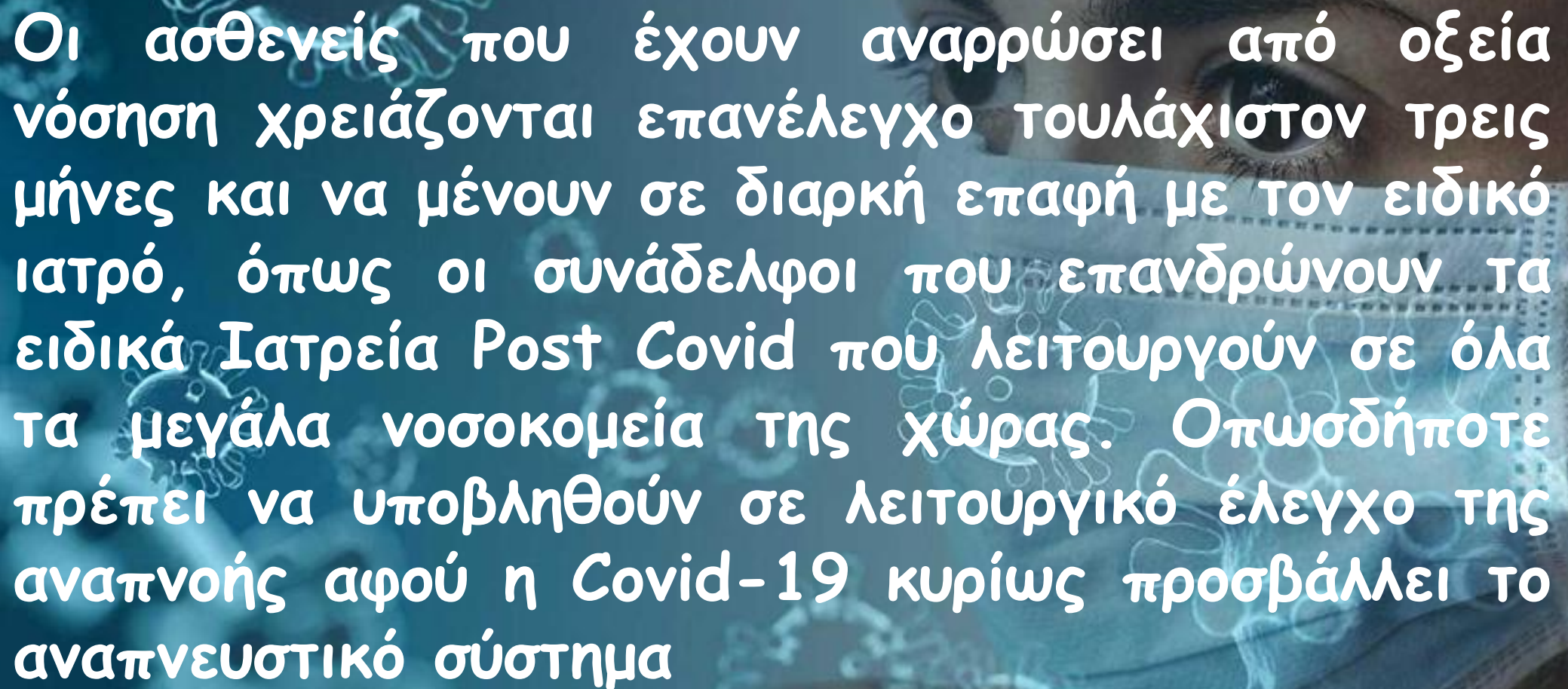
ΕΝΑΣ ΣΤΟΥΣ ΠΕΝΤΕ ΑΣΘΕΝΕΙΣ ΠΟΥ ΔΕΝ ΧΡΕΙΑΣΤΗΚΕ ΟΞΥΓΟΝΟΘΕΡΑΠΕΙΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗ ΝΟΣΗΛΕΙΑ ΕΧΕΙ ΕΠΗΡΕΑΣΜΕΝΗ ΠΝΕΥΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑ 6 ΜΗΝΕΣ ΜΕΤΑ

Pulmonary function and 6-minute walk test distance results among COVID-19 hospitalized patients



LLN = lower limit of normal; DLCO = diffusion capacity for carbon monoxide

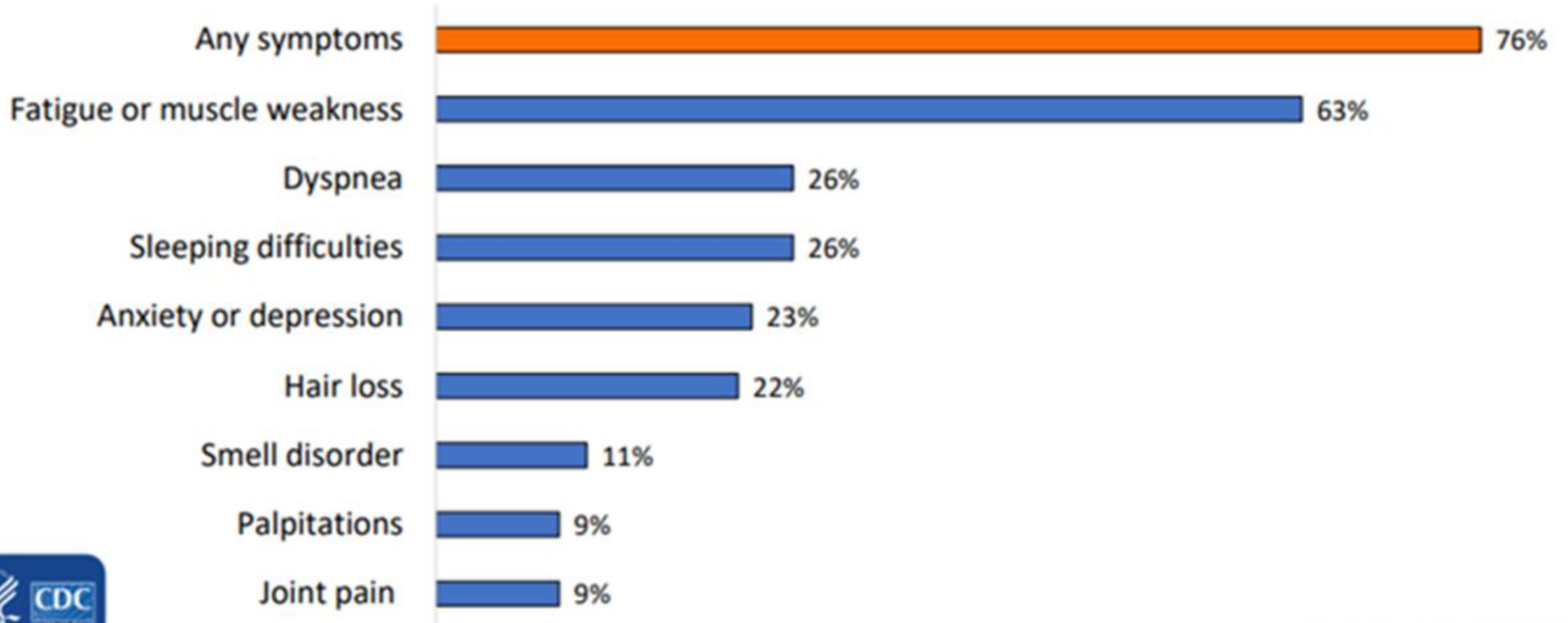




Οι ασθενείς που έχουν αναρρώσει από οξεία νόσηση χρειάζονται επανέλεγχο τουλάχιστον τρεις μήνες και να μένουν σε διαρκή επαφή με τον ειδικό ιατρό, όπως οι συνάδελφοι που επανδρώνουν τα ειδικά Ιατρεία Post Covid που λειτουργούν σε όλα τα μεγάλα νοσοκομεία της χώρας. Οποσδήποτε πρέπει να υποβληθούν σε λειτουργικό έλεγχο της αναπνοής αφού η Covid-19 κυρίως προσβάλλει το αναπνευστικό σύστημα

3/4 ΤΩΝ ΝΟΣΗΛΕΥΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΑΣΘΕΝΩΝ ΕΜΦΑΝΙΖΟΥΝ ΤΟΥΛΑΧΙΣΤΟΝ ΕΝΑ ΕΜΜΕΝΟΝ ΣΥΜΠΤΩΜΑ 6 ΜΗΝΕΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΟΞΕΙΑ ΦΑΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΝΟΣΟΥ

Symptoms among 1,733 patients after hospitalization for COVID-19, China



Immune-mediated damage to BBB & thromboembolism: viral mediated hypoxia and damage to PNS

- a) inflammatory markers increase leakage and allow leukocyte infiltration and basement membrane modification
- b) Megakaryocytes in the parenchyma of alveolar tissue which may travel into the brain tissue due to endothelial disruption
- c) Hypoxia due to hypercoagulable state → HIF-1 increase → increase in BBB permeability and prolonged cytokine release

Neuropsychiatric, cognitive and peripheral nerve pathologies

Viral mediated parenchyma damage: immune mediated microvascular damage

- a) Virus binds to ACE2 → cells release DAMPs/PAMPs
- b) Macrophages release IL1 and TNF-alpha → neutrophils attracted to site
- c) Neutrophils release chemokines → vascular permeability increased, differentiation of fibroblasts into myofibroblasts
- d) Release of protein-rich exudate to interstitial space
- e) Myofibroblasts release collagen, fibronectin, and ECM in response to TGF-beta → excess scar tissue deposition despite infection resolution

Dyspnea, hypoxia, fatigue, ground glass opacities and pulmonary fibrosis

Immune-mediated myocardial and microvascular destruction.

- a) Endothelial cell disruption similar to pulmonary
- b) Increased cardiometabolic demand → myocardial injury via hypoxia and overuse
- c) Chronic myocarditis and IL6 → fibrofatty replacement
- d) Fibrofatty replacement → reentrant arrhythmias and sudden cardiac arrest and death
- e) Medications also induce cardiotoxicity and electrolyte imbalances

Chest pain, palpitations, pericarditis, myocarditis, fibrosis, arrhythmias/death

Immune mediated endothelial dysfunction

- a) Innate immune system activation of type I interferon → fuels pro-inflammatory and pro-coagulation processes through endothelial cell dysfunction, endothelialitis, capillary leakage

Venous, arterial, pulmonary thromboembolisms

Viral mediated alterations in fecal microbiota.

Mechanism is unknown

Loss of appetite, nausea, acid reflux, diarrhea, abdominal distension, belching, vomiting, and bloody stools

Viral mediated parenchyma damage: immune mediated microvascular damage

- a) ACE2 receptors in the proximal tubule apical brush border and podocytes
- b) "Second-hit phenomenon" where black patients with the high-risk APOL1 variant who also had COVID-19 are at an increased risk of collapsed glomerulopathy
- c) Indirect mechanisms such as fluid imbalance, mechanical ventilation, and organ cross-talk

AKI, glomerular and tubular diseases

Immune-mediated microvascular dysfunction: viral mediated effects unknown: stress

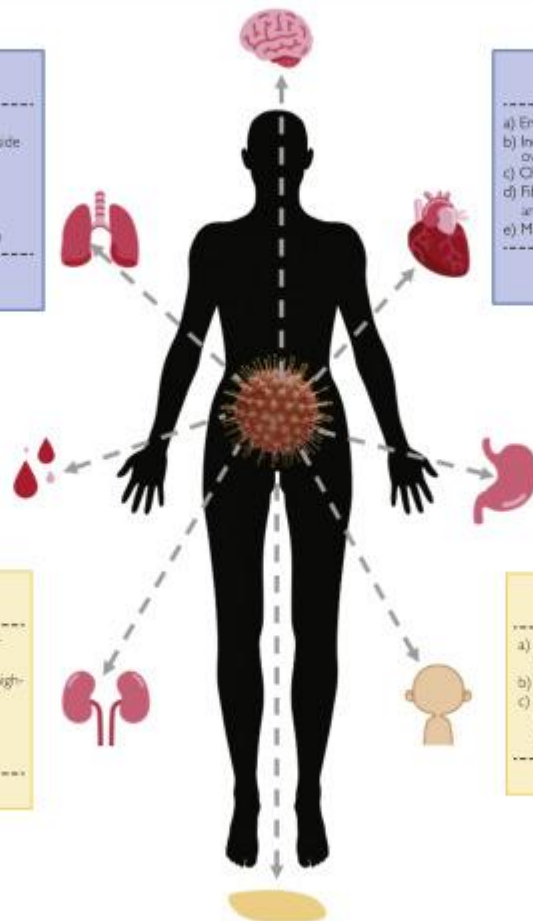
- a) Microvascular vasculitis from complement system activation, protein deposition in dermal capillaries, or direct viral effects
- b) Hair loss due to COVID-19 has been attributed to telogen effluvium.
- c) Urticaria or angioedema may include a combination of post infectious immune dysregulation, adverse drug reactions, interruptions in urticaria therapy (omalizumab or oral antihistamine) or pandemic related stress.

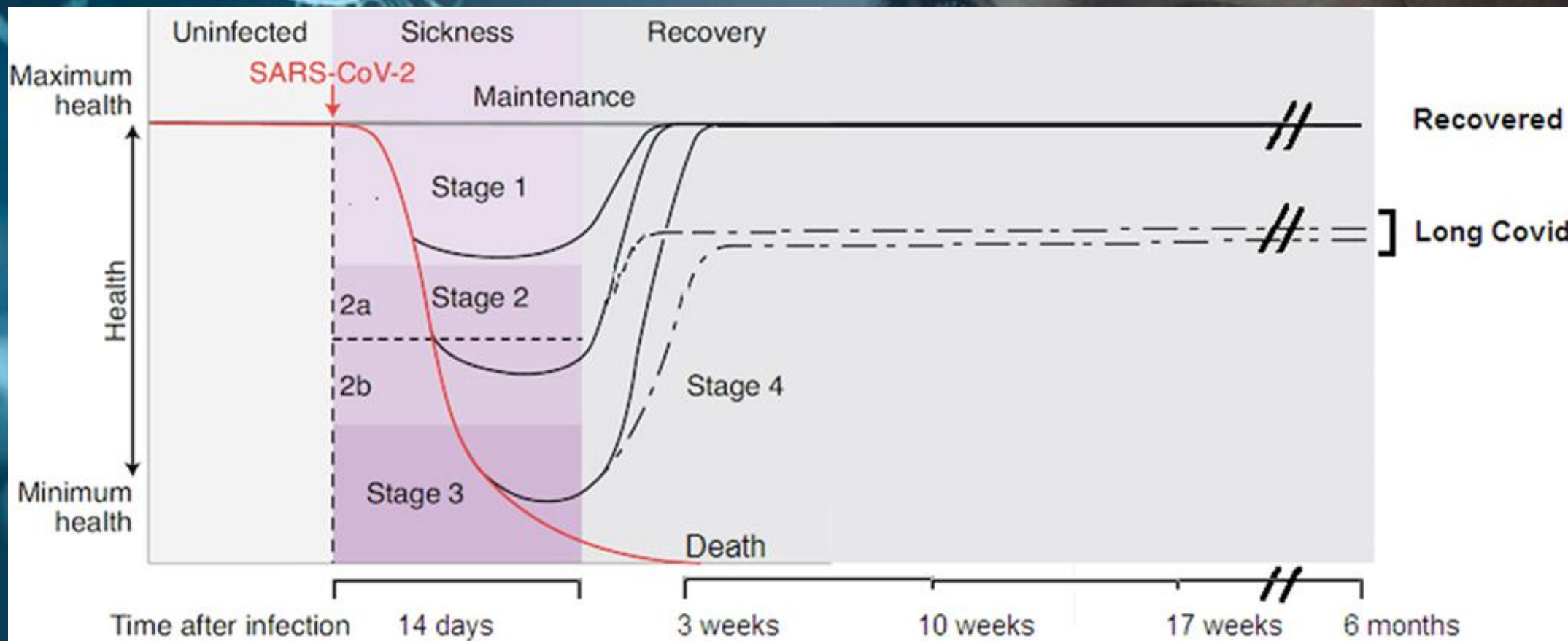
Hair loss, skin rash, urticarial lesions, angioedema

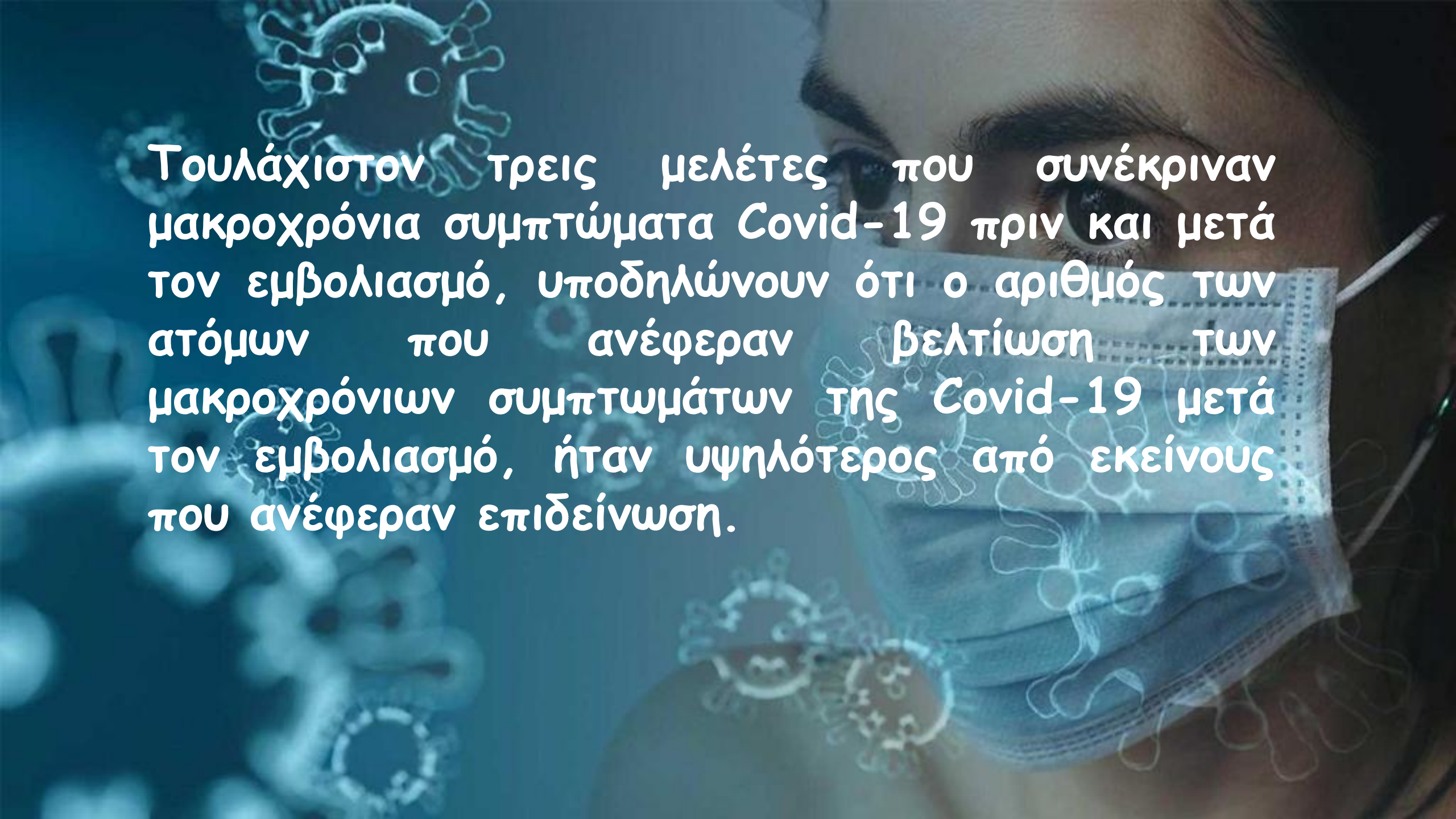
Viral mediated insulin decreases and resistance; immune-mediated endocrine parenchymal destruction

- a) DKA development via downregulation of ACE2 receptors and damage of beta-islet during viral entry
- b) ACE2 absence → unopposed angiotensin II effects → impede insulin secretion
- c) Viral infections also induce insulin resistance to promote anti-viral effector CD8+ T-cells
- d) Thyroid effects due to ACE/TMPSSR2 expression, secondary to HPA axis insult, or host inflammatory cytokine storm

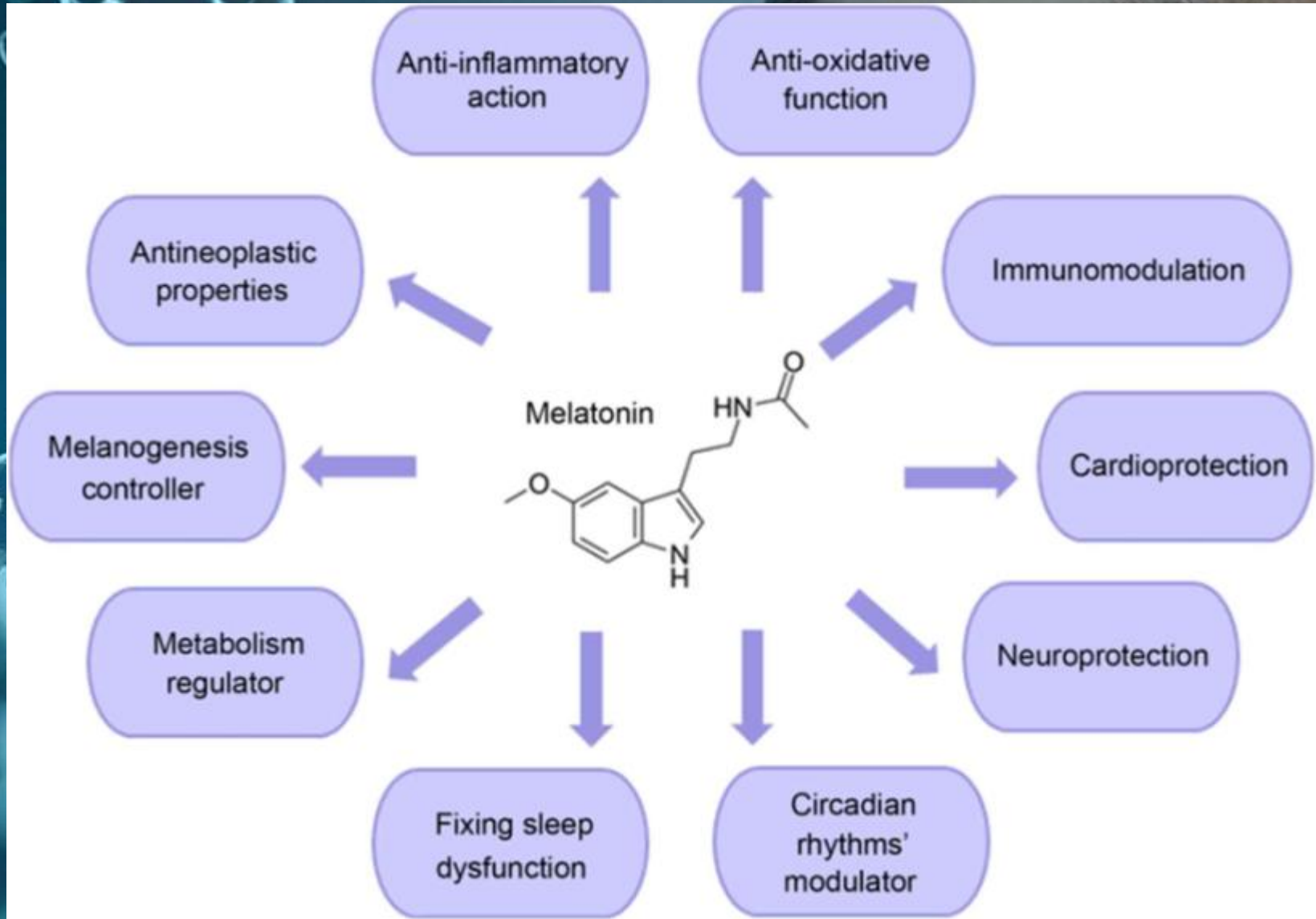
New-onset diabetes, worsening preexisting diabetes, DKA, subacute thyroiditis, graves thyrotoxicosis





A close-up photograph of a person's face wearing a blue surgical mask. The background is a dark blue gradient with several glowing, stylized virus particles (resembling coronaviruses) scattered across it. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Τουλάχιστον τρεις μελέτες που συνέκριναν μακροχρόνια συμπτώματα Covid-19 πριν και μετά τον εμβολιασμό, υποδηλώνουν ότι ο αριθμός των ατόμων που ανέφεραν βελτίωση των μακροχρόνιων συμπτωμάτων της Covid-19 μετά τον εμβολιασμό, ήταν υψηλότερος από εκείνους που ανέφεραν επιδείνωση.



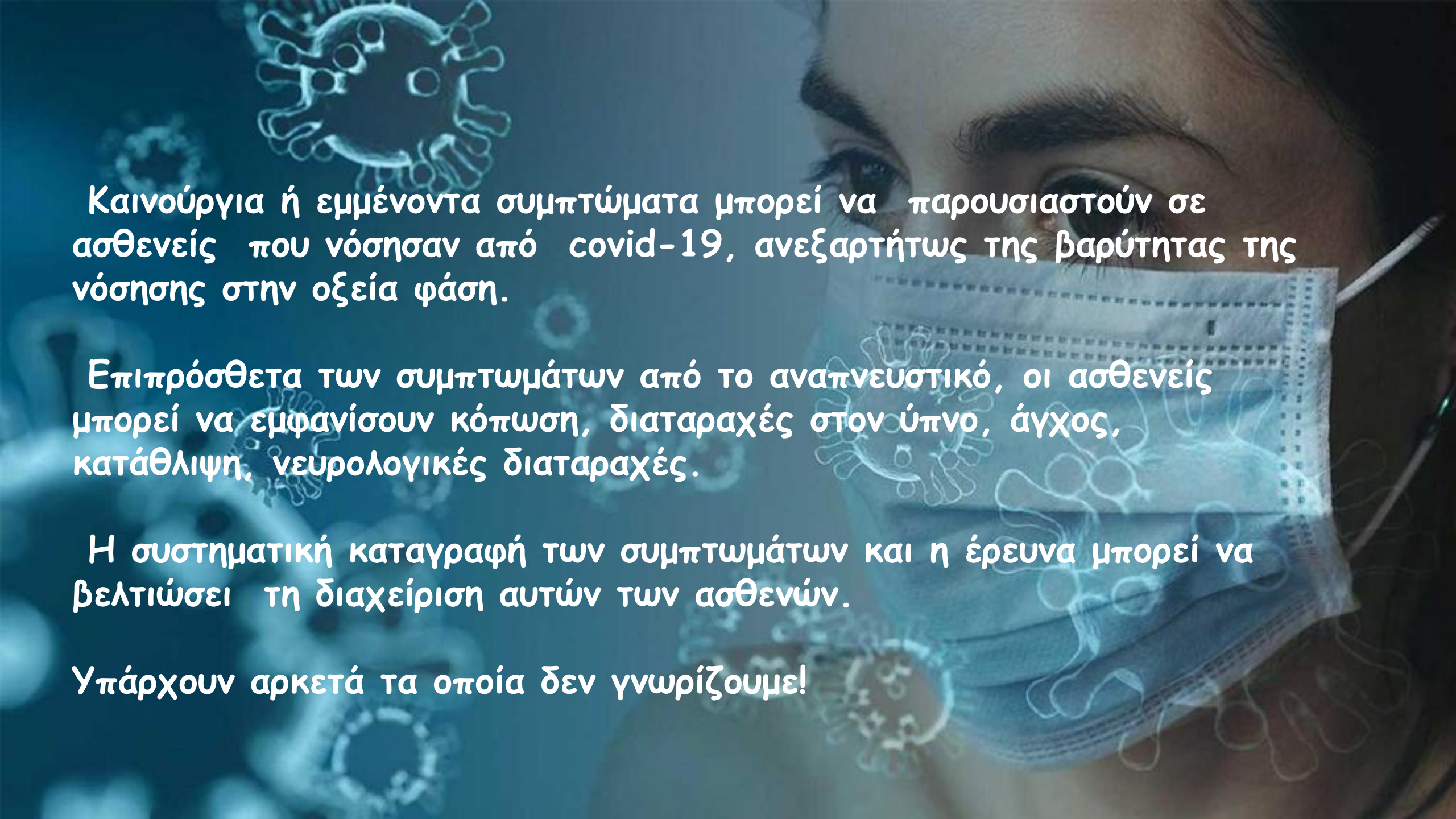


Η ενσυναίσθηση προς τους ασθενείς που βιώνουν συμπτώματα long covid είναι επιβεβλημένη.

Η συνεργασία με τους συλλόγους ασθενών μπορεί να βοηθήσει στο να παραχθεί επιστημονική γνώση και να γίνουν αντιληπτά τα κλινικά προβλήματα και να προταθούν λύσεις.

Το long covid αποτελεί καινούργια οντότητα και απαιτεί ολιστική προσέγγιση και διεπιστημονική συνεργασία.

Απαιτείται εκπαίδευση του ιατρικού και παραϊατρικού προσωπικού και δημιουργία ομάδων με εύρυθμη λειτουργία.

A close-up photograph of a person's face wearing a blue surgical mask. The background is dark with several glowing, stylized virus particles (resembling coronaviruses) scattered across it. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Καινούργια ή εμμένοντα συμπτώματα μπορεί να παρουσιαστούν σε ασθενείς που νόσησαν από covid-19, ανεξαρτήτως της βαρύτητας της νόσησης στην οξεία φάση.

Επιπρόσθετα των συμπτωμάτων από το αναπνευστικό, οι ασθενείς μπορεί να εμφανίσουν κόπωση, διαταραχές στον ύπνο, άγχος, κατάθλιψη, νευρολογικές διαταραχές.

Η συστηματική καταγραφή των συμπτωμάτων και η έρευνα μπορεί να βελτιώσει τη διαχείριση αυτών των ασθενών.

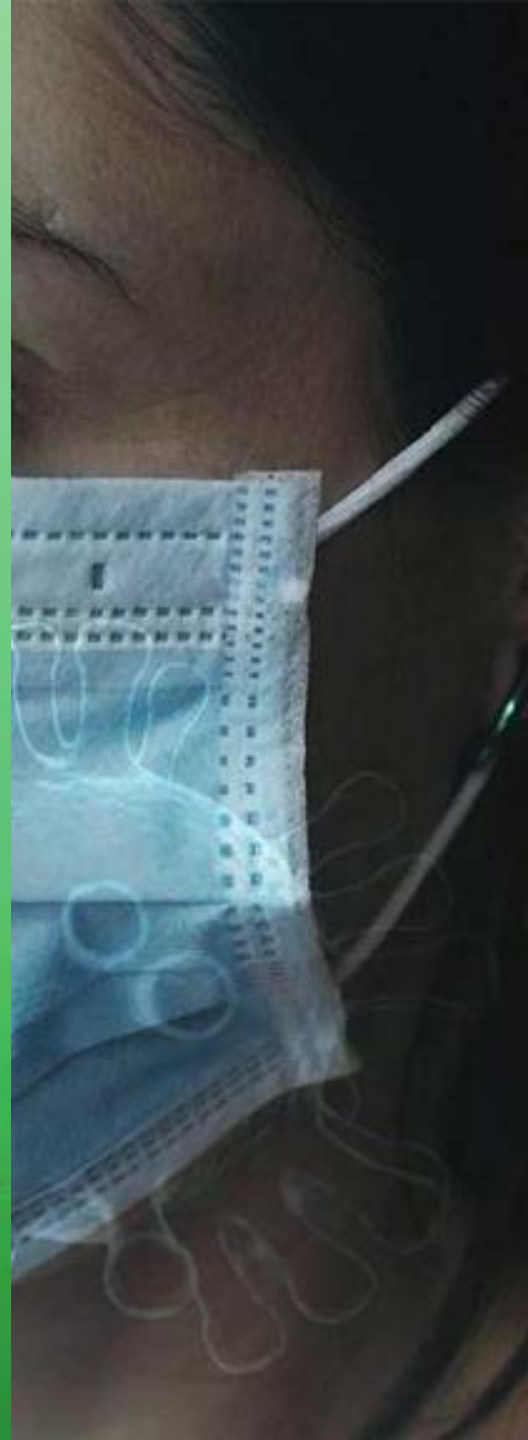
Υπάρχουν αρκετά τα οποία δεν γνωρίζουμε!

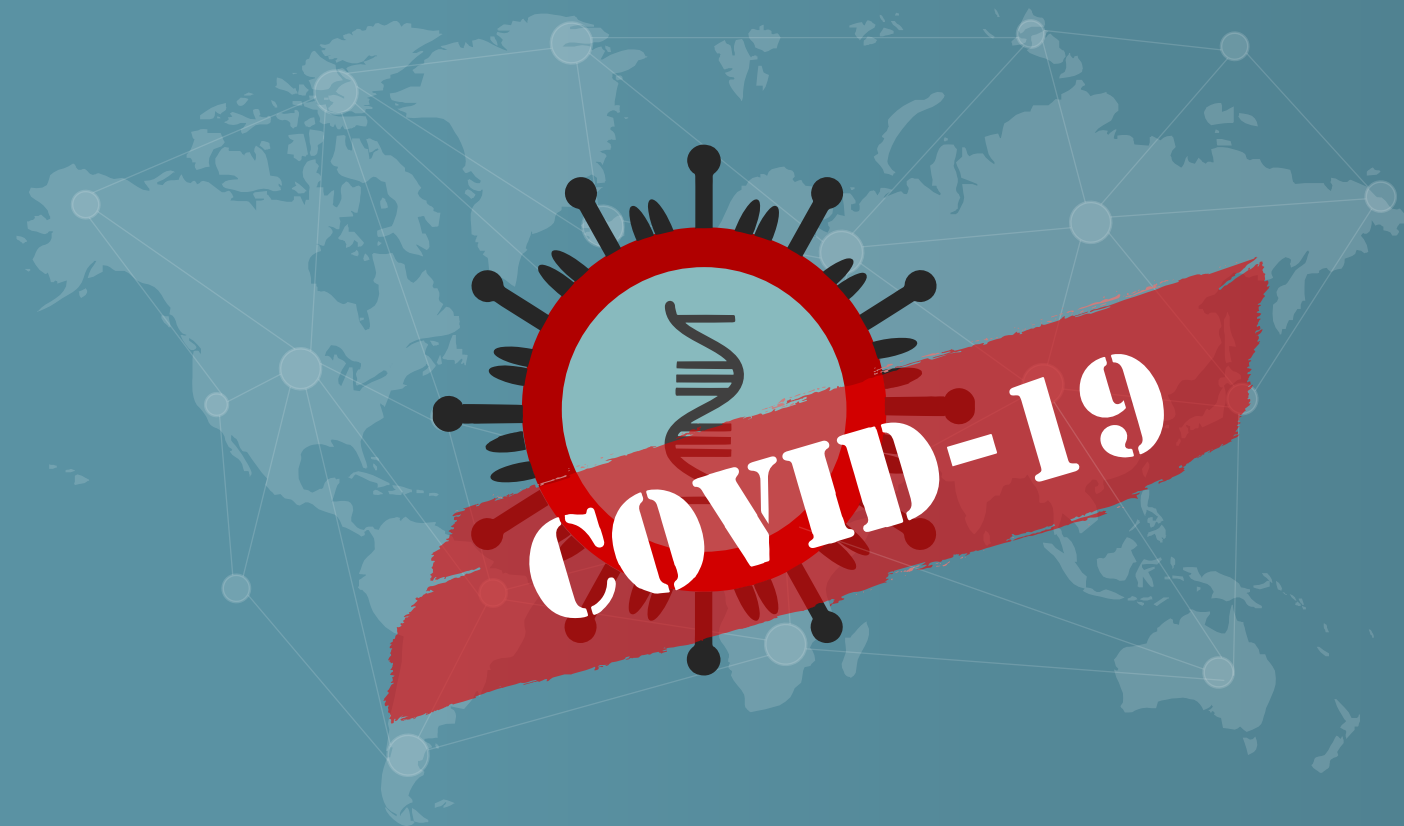


Ο ΚΟΣΜΟΣ ΔΕΝ ΕΧΕΙ ΕΛΠΙΔΑ,
ΟΣΟ ΟΙ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΙ ΑΝΤΙ ΓΙΑ
ΑΝΤΙΠΛΗΜΜΥΡΙΚΑ ΕΡΓΑ,
ΦΤΙΑΧΝΟΥΝ ΚΙΒΩΤΟΥΣ.



Apkäs





Ευχαριστώ πολύ