

Neurologic manifestations and COVID-19

Manifestaciones neurológicas y COVID-19

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In the article by Jiménez-Ruiz et al., entitled “Neurologic manifestations of COVID-19”,¹ it was concluded that “we must bear in mind infectious and non-infectious complications that affect the nervous system such as encephalitis, seizures, Guillain-Barre syndrome, disseminated encephalomyelitis and hemorrhagic leukoencephalitis, which are disorders that can occur during or after viral infections. A neurological symptom could be the first manifestation of COVID-19.”¹ In fact, COVID-19 can give rise to numerous atypical presentations, making diagnosis difficult;² however, concurrent neurological problem represents a significant complication. A patient with COVID-19 might have an underlying neurological disorder, such as epilepsy or

cerebrovascular infarction, which could lead to a more complex clinical course. In addition, there is the possibility of another concurrent medical disorder, such as coinfection, which can trigger neurological disorders in patients with COVID-19. A good example is concurrent dengue and COVID-19 infection.³

References

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