Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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antibodies, metabolic/heavy-metal/malignancy screen, and Parkinsonism/dystonia genetic panel were negative. Given ABGA-positivity and mild CSF inflammation, he received high-dose methylprednisolone and, subsequently, intravenous immunoglobulin. Myoclonus, dystonia and Parkinsonism resolved over 5-months.

Conclusions
We report the first case of COVID-19 with ABGA-positive movement disorders and CSF SARS-CoV-2 presence, without hypoxia, suggesting cerebral entry of SARS-CoV-2 could induce movement disorders by precipitating ABGA-positive autoimmune encephalitis, which improves post-immunotherapy.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119909

119910
Phantosmia as a rare neurological manifestation in patient infected with COVID-19: A case report
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Background and aims
SARS-CoV-2 is a new strain of coronavirus, responsible for respiratory illness known as the COVID-19 pandemic, which has spread to several countries worldwide. Numerous otolaryngologists reported sudden event of anosmia or hyposmia as one of the symptoms of COVID-19 disease. Phantosmia often undetected because it only diagnosed through the patient's history. The diagnosis often missed because these symptoms were not specific.

Methods
Man, 39-years old, presented with a 7-day history of chill and fever of unknown cause with no other symptoms, nor had a history of travels abroad. Rapid Test SARS Antibody examination was negative on the fourth day after his fever symptom with laboratory result was leukocytopenia and slight thrombocytopenia and diagnosed as Dengue fever. The chest x-ray examination result is pneumonia, which performs after 7-days of fever and after 1-day of dry cough. The fever's symptoms did not resolve even though he had fluid therapy and antibiotics. He began to complain about olfactory hallucination seven days from his fever symptom, which he always smelled of bitter medicine, and complained about shortness of breath, especially when he was doing activity even just for walking. His nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swab after ten days of the symptoms was positive.

Results
His symptom of fever, dry cough, and olfactory hallucination wholly resolved after two weeks since initial symptoms without taking any specific medication.

Conclusions
There are many other diseases has symptom like COVID-19. Here, we reported phantosmia as rare neurological manifestation in patient infected with COVID-19. The mechanism of phantosmia needs further study.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119910

119911
Dynamic analysis of competition model between SARS-CoV-2 virus and immune system with vaccination
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Background and aims
The competition model of the COVID-19 virus and effector cells without and with vaccination is a two-cell interaction model that takes the form of a non-linear system of differential equations. The presence of vaccination may affect the behavior of the number of both cell populations. Based on the above problems, this study aims to analyze the stability of the equilibrium point of the differential equation model system and determine the dynamics of effector cells by the COVID-19 virus without and with vaccination. But before that, in order to know the origin of the formation of the model, the model of the process of attacking the COVID-19 virus on the body's immunity will be analyzed.

Methods
This study uses library research by presenting scientific reasoning arguments that describe the results of the literature review and the results of the researchers' thinking regarding the problem of the COVID-19 virus model and effector cells.

Results
The results of this study indicate that the difference in parameter values causes differences in the stability of the infection-free equilibrium point, but remains stable for the infected equilibrium point in the model without vaccination. Meanwhile, the presence of vaccination, with a fairly small value, has a significant effect on the behavior of both of them.

Conclusions
And several types of vaccinations and changes in parameter values formed varied viral behavior, namely the logistic model and the chaotic model.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119911