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nervous system disorder among those 2 (50%) as Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and 2 (50%) as Bell’s palsy.

Conclusions

We have found cerebrovascular disease, encephalopathy and peripheral nervous system disorder as presentation of COVID-19 in our study. Further nationwide study is needed to quantify the association and disease burden.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119896

119897
Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis and coronavirus infection (COVID-19): A multicenter Asian study

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Background and aims

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has an increased propensity for systemic hypercoagulability and thromboembolism. An increase in cerebrovascular diseases has also been reported among these patients. The objective of the present study is to identify risk factors, presentation, and outcome of CVST in COVID-19 patients.

Methods

It is a multicenter and multinational prospective observational study. Ten centers in four countries, Pakistan, Egypt, Singapore, and the United Arab Emirates, participated in the study that included patients (aged > 18 years) with symptomatic CVST and recent COVID-19 infection.

Results

Twenty patients (70% men) were included. Mean age was 42.4 years. Headache (85%) and seizures (65%) were the common neurological features with a mean admission GCS of 13. Respiratory symptoms were absent in 45% of the patients. The most common MRI finding was ischemia (65%) followed by hemorrhage (20%). Superior sagittal sinus (65%) was the most common site for thrombosis. Acute inflammatory markers were raised with abnormal serum D-dimer (87.5%), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (68%), and C-reactive protein (47%) levels. Homocysteine was elevated in half of the cases. Mortality rate was high (20%). A good functional outcome was seen in the surviving patients with a mean discharge mRS score of 1.3.

Conclusions

COVID-19 patients are at high risk for CVST secondary to the high incidence of systemic thromboembolism. A low threshold for brain imaging should be kept for COVID-19 patients presenting with headache or seizures. Presuming a high prevalence of asymptomatic cases, all patients with newly diagnosed CVST should undergo testing for COVID-19 infection.

doi:10.1016/j.jns.2021.119897

119899
Neurological symptoms in patients with COVID-19 as manifestation of severity and prognosis, the case of anosmia and dysgeusia

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Background and aims

With the COVID-19 pandemic, attempts have been made to use various tools for prognostic purposes, however, the clinical manifestations that can act positively or negatively have not been taken into account.

Methods

Descriptive and retrospective study carried out from April to June 2020 in Veracruz, Mexico, which analyzes adult patients with a diagnosis of COVID-19 pneumonia confirmed, in which the most prevalent neurological symptoms are evaluated, in order to find symptoms that act as severity and prognosis factors.

Results

We analyzed 100 patients with COVID-19 pneumonia; 46 women and 54 men, with a mean age of 49.4 (± 19.3). The most frequent neurological symptoms were: headache (83%), anosmia (75%), dysgeusia (75%), myalgia (68%) and somnolence (50%). Somnolence and anosmia were more frequent in severe pneumonia than in mild