

RESEARCH ARTICLE

CNS and COVID-19: Neurological symptoms of Hospitalized Patients with Coronavirus in Iraq: a surveying case sequences study

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ABSTRACT:

Background: At the end of the year 2019 and exactly in December, several unsolved pneumonia suitcases happened in Wuhan, China and has quickly feasted to further shares of the Chinese area, formerly to (EU, USA, and Asia). The outburst was established designate affected by a novel coronavirus. **Aim of the study:** to determine neurological symptoms of patients suffering from COVID-19. **Patients and Methods:** One hundred and seven patients attended to the research laboratory established severe acute respiratory syndrome from coronavirus infection. Information we remembered from 30 January 2020 to 21 March 26, 2020. Medical information was taken from electrical medicinal archives and studied by a skilled group of medical doctors. Neurological indicators descent into three groups: (1) diseases of the central nervous system (headache; dizziness; acute cerebrovascular disease; impaired consciousness; ataxia; and epilepsy) (2) signs and symptoms of the Peripheral nervous system (hypogeusia; hyposmia; hypoplasia; and neuralgia) (3) And symptoms of skeletal muscles. The neurologists were **rechecked** all information of all neurological symptoms. **Results:** 107 patients deliberate, 44 (41.10%) were severe and 63 (58.90%) were mild patients. Matched with mild and severe patients were elder (58.70±15.00 years vs 48.90±14.70 years), had extra fundamental illnesses (42 [47.70%] vs 41 [32.50%]), particularly HTN (16 [36.40%] vs 9 [15.10%]), and exhibited a smaller amount characteristic indicators for example fever (20[45.50%] vs 46 [73.0%]) and cough (15[34.10%] vs 38 [61.10%]). Thirty-nine (36.40%) patients with symptoms of neurologic appearance. Additionally, severe patients with neurologic manifestations (20 [45.50%] vs 19 [30.20%]), for example CVA illness (3[5.70%] vs 1 [0.80%]), diminished awareness (6 [14.80%] vs 1[2.40%]) and injury of skeletal muscle (8[19.30%] vs 3[4.80%]). **Conclusion:** Matched with mild patients suffering from coronavirus; severe patients had neurologic manifestation established as acute CVA, awareness diminishing, and skeletal muscle manifestations.

KEYWORDS: COVID-19, Neurological symptoms, acute CVA.

INTRODUCTION:

At the end of the year 2019 and exactly in December, several unsolved pneumonia suitcases happened in Wuhan, China and has quickly feasted to further shares of the Chinese area, formerly to (EU, USA, and Asia). The outburst was established designate affected by a novel coronavirus (2019 novel coronavirus, 2019-nCoV) [1]. The 2019- novel coronavirus was described to have symptoms of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) that happened in 2003 [2].

Both of them target the receptors angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) [3]. So, this novel virus was called (SARS-CoV-2), and the WHO called it (Coronavirus disease) 2019 (COVID-19). Till March 21th 2020, there were about near reaching half a million established cases of COVID-19 in the world [4]. COVID-19 can originate manifold systemic contagions or damages in numerous creatures [5]. Nevertheless, approximately can familiarize debauched and irritated the classes barricade, so both of (SARS-CoV) and (Middle East respiratory syndrome –CoV) (MERS-CoV); producing outbreak. Contagion in humanoid frequently clues to serious medical indications and great death [6]. By way of COVID-19, numerous educations have labeled medical appearances counting symptoms of the respiratory system; myalgia, and exhaustion. The COVID-19