

Other

MILD COURSE OF COVID-19: SOMATIC, NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHOEMOTIONAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ACUTE AND POSTCOVID PERIOD

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It is represented the preliminary results of generalization of typical clinical course of acute COVID-19 and the next 6 months after the disease with an emphasis on neurological and psychoneurological manifestations. On the base of systematic analysis of 124 completed cases of mild course COVID- 19 in young patients, the syndromic heterogeneity was proved for the acute episode and the postcovid - period. Based on the most common symptoms and the power of their systemic relationships, we have conditionally identified three variants of the typical course: "anosmic", "hyperthermic with cough" and "cephalgic".

Analysis of the systemic relationships of typical somatic, neurovegetative and psychoneurological manifestations revealed that the most significant factor influencing the development of depressive states is olfactory loss ($r_{XY} = +0.701$), second place occupied by headache ($r_{XY} = +0.692$), third place - body temperature below 36.0 ($r_{XY} = +0.683$), on the fourth - cough ($r_{XY} = +0.652$). It can be argued that anxiety in the observation group is formed under the influence of hyperthermia ($r_{XY} = +0.801$), headache ($r_{XY} = +0.743$), cough ($r_{XY} = +0.694$) and asthenic syndrom ($r_{XY} = +0.622$).

The highest number of symptoms in the postcovid period by frequency, polymorphism and lifequality impact was found in the group of patients with loss of smell, i.e. in patients who subjectively tolerate acute COVID-19 most easily. This requires more detailed study of the condition and development of specific treatment and rehabilitation measures.

