

## COVID-19 AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH EXTRA-RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS

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**Keywords:** new coronavirus infection COVID-19, immunodeficiency patients, pneumonia.

**Relevance:** A new strain of coronavirus — “2019-nCoV” caused an outbreak that occurred in Wuhan, China at the end of December 2019. Coronaviruses HCoV-229E and HCoV-OC43 were isolated for the first time in 1965. These viruses are called in this way because of the “crown” which can be seen by electronic microscope. A new type of HCoV was reported to have possible development of fatal pneumonia.

**Objectives:** to evaluate the suggestions of a possible correlation between HCoV infection and the presentation of extra-respiratory symptoms.

**Materials and methods:** There were used the following sources of information: the PubMed database which comprises more than 30 million citations for biomedical literature from Medline, life science journals, and e-books.

**Results:** The results show that Coronavirus infection is ubiquitous. The most common period is winter and early spring. Children are infected 5–7 times more often than adults. The infection is transmitted by fecal-oral, aerogenous or contact mechanisms. The source of infection is a patient with a clinically expressed or erased form of the disease.

**Conclusion:** Preventive measures of this type of infection are usually much more effective than the treatment. Recommendations for preventing the spread of airborne infections include: regular hand washing, compliance with “cough etiquette”, and careful cooking of meat and eggs. You should avoid close contact with people with symptoms of a respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

### References:

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