



Still to Be Explored: Involvement of Other Districts/Organs in COVID-19 Patients

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At the start of the pandemic in February–March, 2020, COVID-19 patients were mainly affected by pulmonary disease with diffuse alveolar damage in severe cases. In Chapters 7, 8 and 9 the authors want to open a window with some pills on other possible manifestation of this virus, still not completely well known.

Involvement of other organs has been suggested in patients with systemic and severe progressive disease who have cardiac, neurological, and gastrointestinal symptoms and we will see some of this possible spectrum.

Endotheliitis and thrombosis in patients with COVID-19 are proved by the high rate of observed thromboembolic events. Rapidly

accumulating body of evidence suggests that COVID-19 causes vascular derangements as a consequence of endothelial cell infection by the virus, but pathological mechanisms have to be fully clarified. Furthermore, toxic and inflammatory systemic reaction to the virus is not completely understood as well as the effect of this reaction on various organs.

In Chap. 7 we will show some preliminary neuroradiological findings in a small cohort of COVID-19 positive neonates. Furthermore, histopathological findings are briefly described in both heart (Chap. 8) and brain (Chap. 9) of COVID-19 patients.

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