



## FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE DEPENDING ON GENDER

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### ABSTRACT

In the context of the spread of COVID-19, it is important to remember that unexplained encephalopathy, memory impairment, depression, apathy, symptoms of damage to the peripheral nervous system and muscles should be interpreted as possible manifestations of a new coronavirus infection. Given the large number of people infected with SARS-CoV-2, a relative increase in the frequency of autoimmune lesions of the nervous system in the near future cannot be ruled out.

**KEYWORDS:** Temperature, encephalopathy, memory impairment, depression, apathy, patients, hyposmia.

### INTRODUCTION

**Purpose of the study** To identify the features of the course of coronavirus infection in young people depending on gender.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

In accordance with the goal and objectives, the study included 87 young patients aged 18 to 44 years (mean age  $31.9 \pm 12.1$  years) with post-covid syndrome (PCS). The patients were divided into two groups: group I consisted of 36 women (41.4%), group II - 51 men (58.6%), gender index was 1.4:1.0.

The diagnosis of post-COVID syndrome was included in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10), heading code U09.9 "Condition after COVID-19, unspecified", which also includes a post-COVID state. (7).

In a comprehensive clinical examination of patients, a generally accepted clinical examination of the somatic status, laboratory tests were used, as well as formatted documentation with a detailed description of complaints, anamnestic information, subjective and objective signs of the disease, data from paraclinical studies.

Statistical significance of the results was assessed using Student's significance tests (t) for parametric distribution and Fisher's test (F) for nonparametric data distribution. Differences were considered significant at 95% confidence interval ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).

### RESEARCH RESULTS

In group I, mild severity of COVID-19 was diagnosed in 17 (47.2%) patients, moderate - in 15 (41.7%) patients, severe - in

4 (11.1%) patients. In group II, there were significantly more patients with moderate severity - 27 (52.9%) and severe - 9 (14.9%) compared with group I. In the group of men there were more patients with a moderate course, and the proportion of severe CVI was also significantly higher compared to women.

In the clinical course of a new coronavirus infection COVID-19, features characteristic of varying degrees of severity of the disease were revealed. With a mild course of the disease, the temperature increase was not higher than 38.0C, and there were also no criteria for the moderate and severe course of the disease.

It is important to note that with a mild severity of COVID-19, clinical, laboratory and radiation manifestations of the disease were not accompanied by lung damage according to CT. With a moderate severity of the disease, verified in a patient, the body temperature rose above 38.0C, the respiratory rate increased above 22 respiratory movements per 1 min, shortness of breath was noted, a decrease in hemoglobin oxygen saturation below 95%, and characteristic signs of viral lung damage were detected according to CT data.

The most common clinical manifestation of a new coronavirus infection was fever, which was observed in 76 (87.4%) patients. Dry cough in the presented sample of patients with COVID-19 was observed in 75 (86.2%) patients, and productive cough - in 19 (21.8%). The presence of anosmia as a symptom of COVID-19 was observed in (29.269%) patients, hyposmia - in 55 (63.2%) patients. In the groups there were some differences in these indicators, weakness, shortness of breath were more common in females (group I), fever, dry cough, productive cough, hyposmia were more common in men (group II).

Symptoms in patients who underwent CVI at the onset of the disease were characterized by a subacute onset with a temperature reaction in all patients from subfebrile numbers to severe fever. According to many authors, among the first symptoms of CVI, an increase in body temperature was registered in 90% of cases.

The average temperature at admission was 38.1±0.90C for men and slightly higher for women - 38.9±1.20C. Catarrhal syndromes and gastroenteritis were rare in general, but in women these symptoms were detected significantly more often than in men.

This disease is characterized by a subacute course, although in women in 22.2% (8) of cases an acute course was observed - with a sharp rise in temperature and symptoms of intoxication. All the subjects recorded an increase in heart rate and respiratory movements, no significant differences between the sexes in these indicators were found.

## CONCLUSIONS

In this study, males predominated among the studied patients, the gender index was 1.4:1.0. 32 (36.8%) had a mild course, 42 (48.3%) patients had a moderate course, and 13 (14.9%) patients had a severe course. In the group of men, there were more patients with a moderate course, and the proportion of severe CVI was also significantly higher compared to women. In women, in 22.2% (8) of cases, an acute course was observed - with a sharp rise in temperature and symptoms of intoxication.

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