

INFECCIÓN POR SARS-COV-2: DEL DIAGNÓSTICO AL TRATAMIENTO



5 de noviembre de 2020

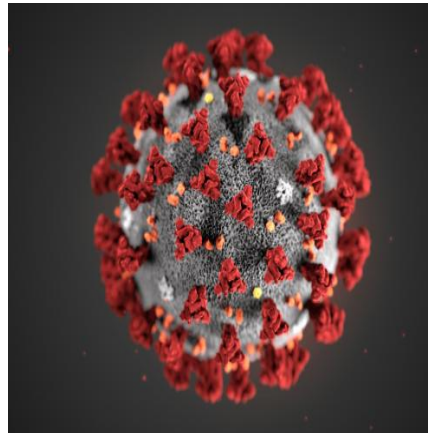
Manifestaciones clínicas de la infección por SARS-CoV-2



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Médico de Familia
Centro de salud de Nájera
5 de noviembre de 2020

Manifestaciones clínicas del SARS-Cov2

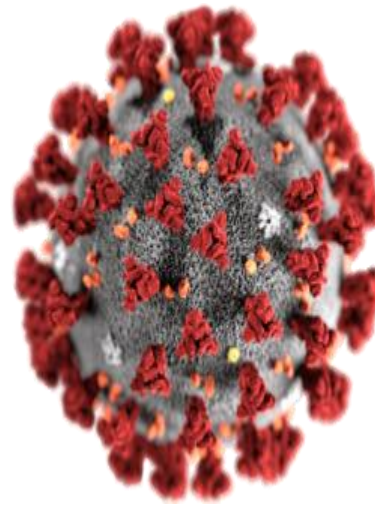
Ningún conflicto para esta presentación



Introducción

España		
Total de casos	Curados	Fallecidos
937 mil	150 mil	33.775

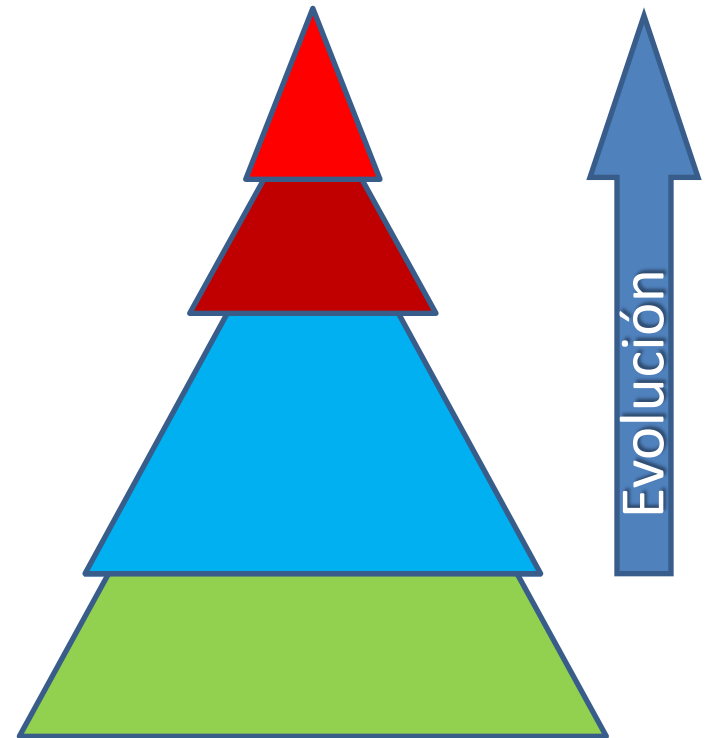
Todo el mundo		
Total de casos	Curados	Fallecidos
39,8 M	27,4 M	1,11 M



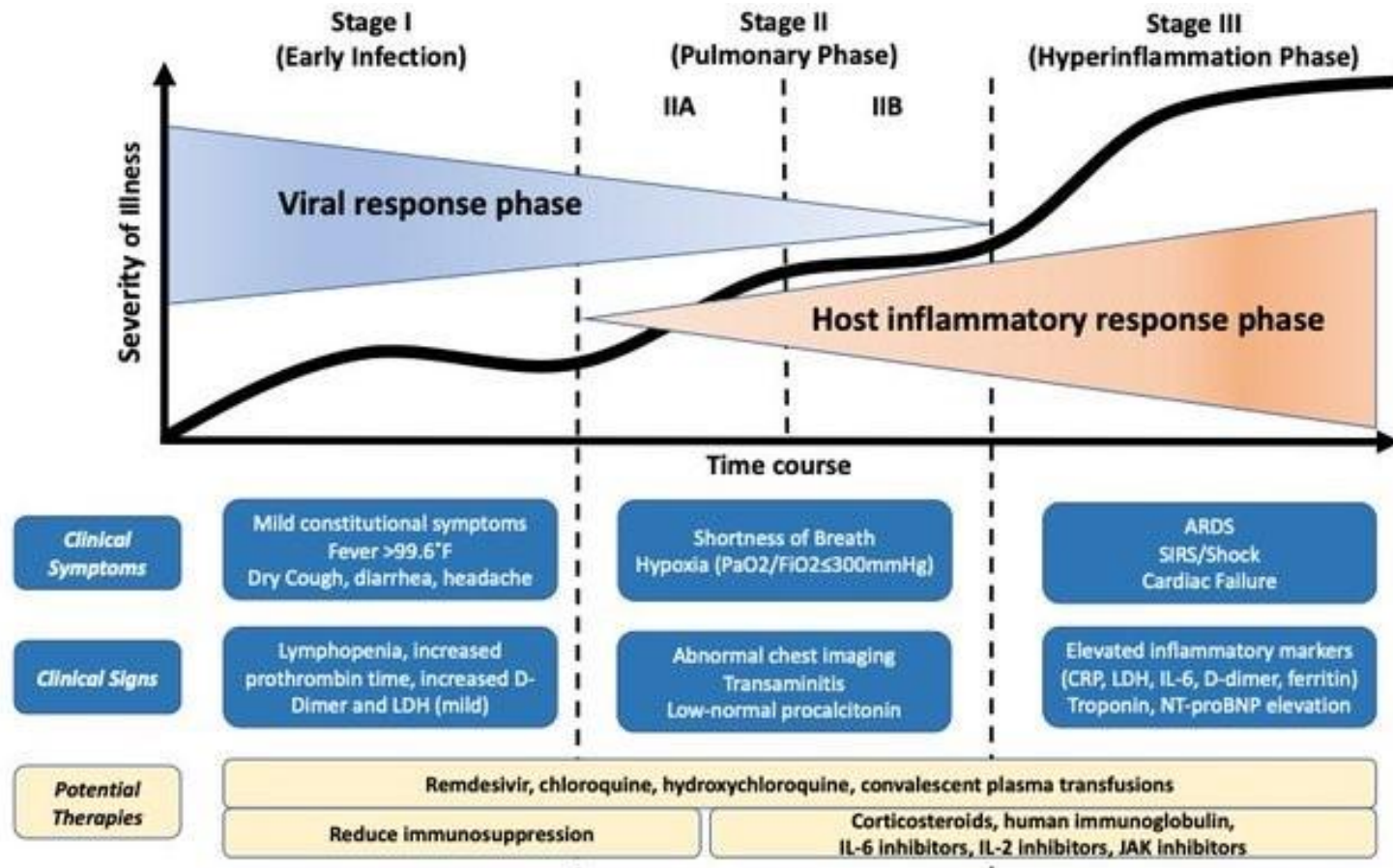
A 18 de octubre

Presentación clínica general de la infección por SARS-CoV-2

- Síndrome grave tromboembólico
- Síndrome grave proinflamatorio
- Covid19 grave neumónico
- Covid19 típico leve/moderado
- Paucisintomáticos



Fases de la enfermedad



Características, Diagnóstico y Manejo de la COVID-19 en función del estadio o severidad de la infección

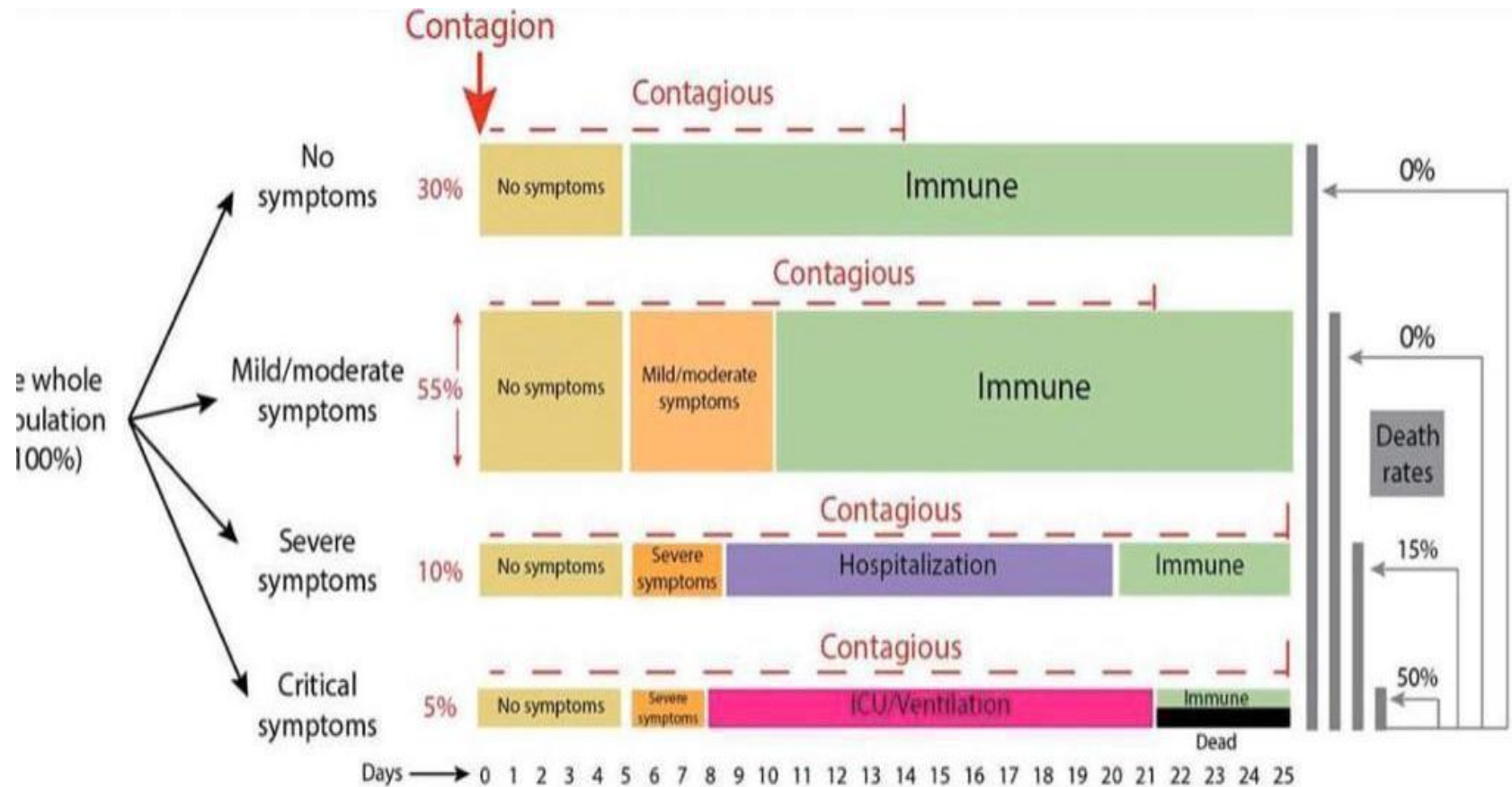
	Asymptomatic or Presymptomatic	Mild Illness	Moderate Illness	Severe Illness	Critical Illness
Features	Positive SARS-CoV-2 test; no symptoms	Mild symptoms (e.g., fever, cough, or change in taste or smell); no dyspnea	Clinical or radiographic evidence of lower respiratory tract disease; oxygen saturation $\geq 94\%$	Oxygen saturation $< 94\%$; respiratory rate ≥ 30 breaths/min; lung infiltrates $> 50\%$	Respiratory failure, shock, and multiorgan dysfunction or failure
Testing	Screening testing; if patient has known exposure, diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing	Diagnostic testing
Isolation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Proposed Disease Pathogenesis	Viral replication				
	Inflammation				
Potential Treatment	Antiviral therapy				
		Antibody therapy		Antiinflammatory therapy	
Management Considerations	Monitoring for symptoms	Clinical monitoring and supportive care	Clinical monitoring; if patient is hospitalized and at high risk for deterioration, possibly remdesivir	Hospitalization, oxygen therapy, and specific therapy (remdesivir, dexamethasone)	Critical care and specific therapy (dexamethasone, possibly remdesivir)

Gandhi RT et al. N Engl J

N Engl J Med
Volume 383(18):1757-1766
October 29, 2020



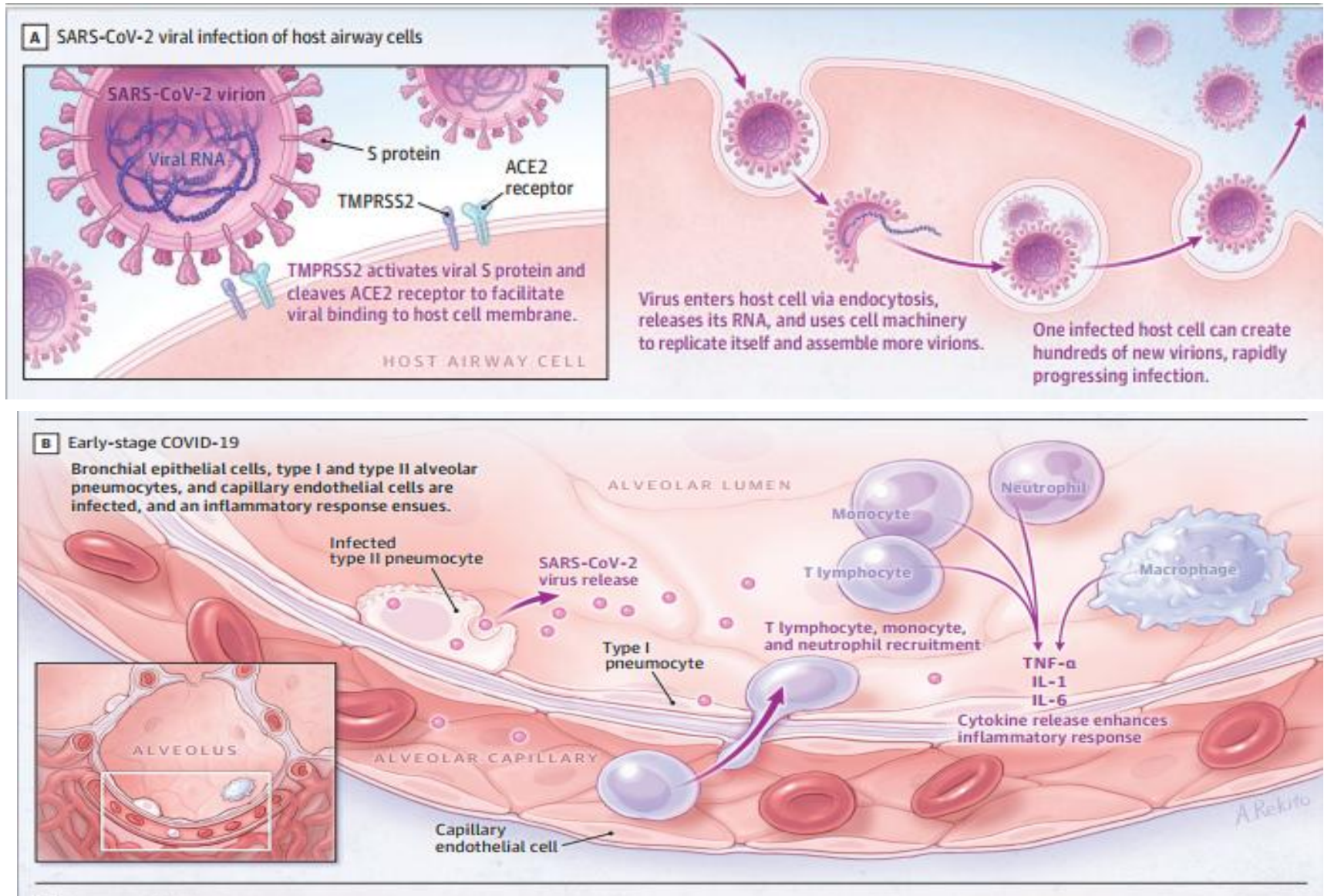
Evolución clínica de los pacientes Covid19



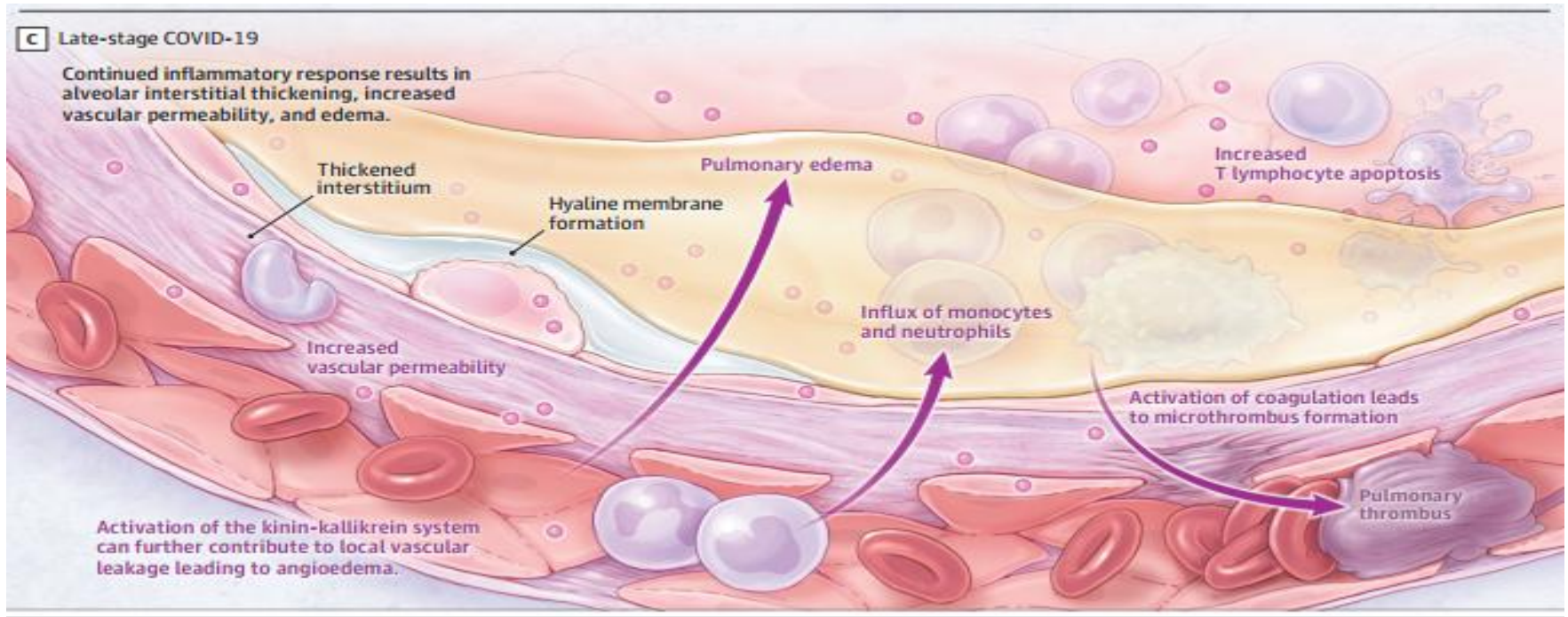
References:

1. The Incubation Period of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) From Publicly Reported Confirmed Cases: Estimation and Application. Lauer SA et al. Ann Intern Med. 2020 Mar 10.
2. Impact of non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) to reduce COVID19 mortality and healthcare demand. Neil M Ferguson et al. Imperial College COVID-19 Response Team. 16 March 2020.
3. Viral dynamics in mild and severe cases of Covid-19. Yang Liu et al. The Lancet, March 19, 2020.

Inmunopatogénesis COVID-19 (1)



Inmunopatogénesis COVID-19 (2)



JAMA | Review

Pathophysiology, Transmission, Diagnosis, and Treatment
of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

A Review

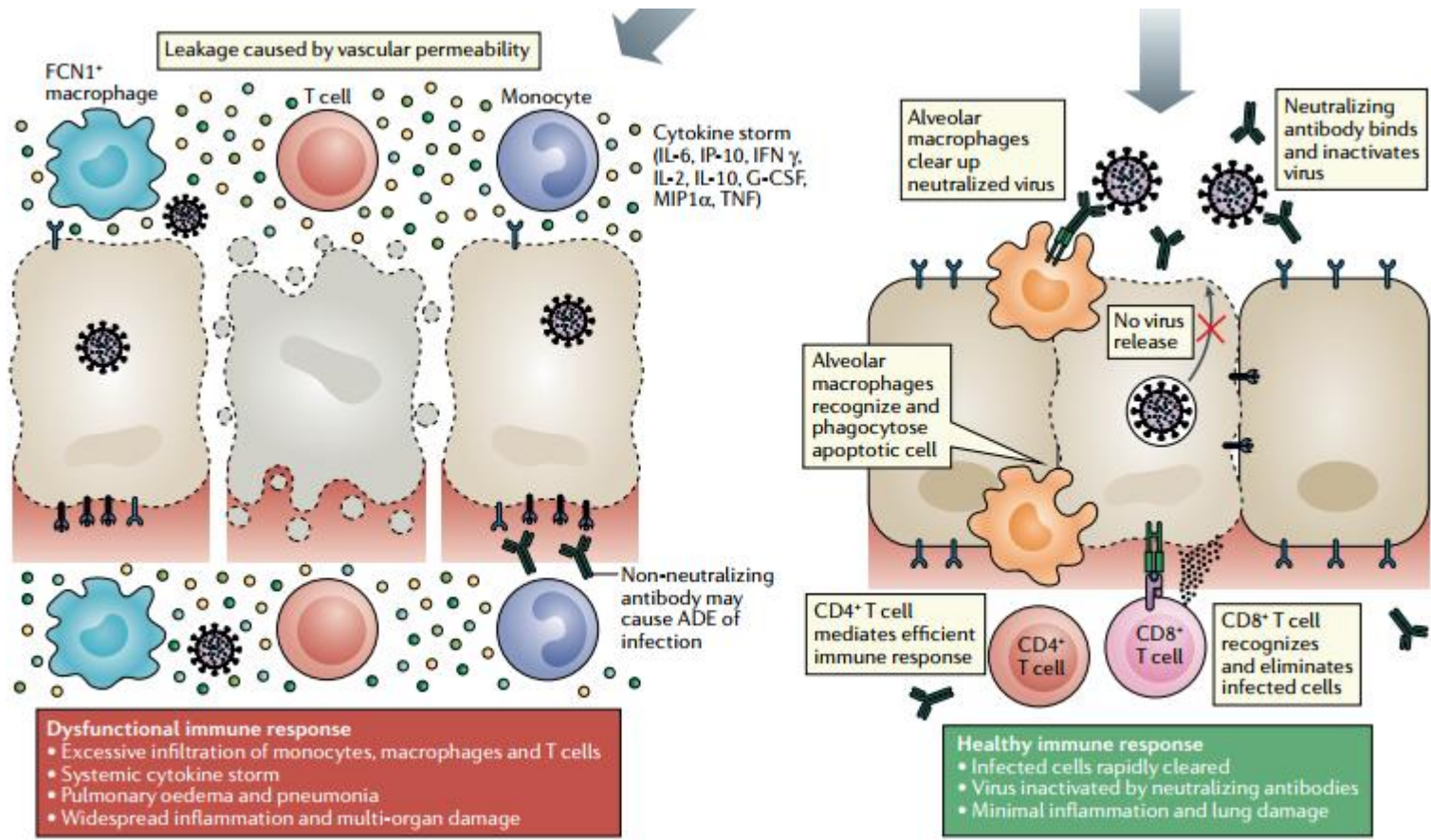
JAMA[®]

The Journal of the American Medical Association

JAMA. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.12839

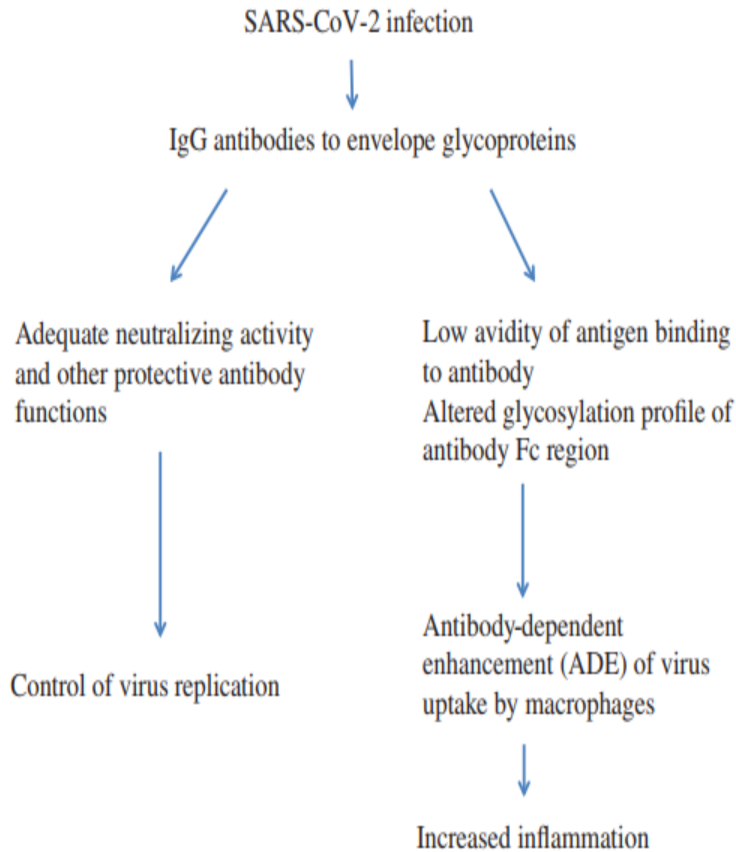
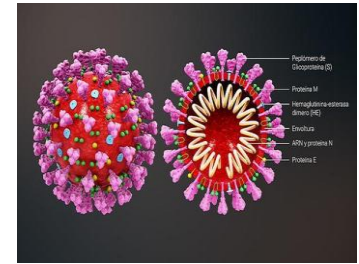
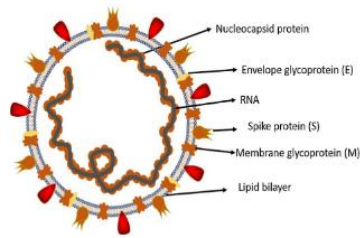
Published online July 10, 2020.

Inmunopatogénesis COVID-19 (3)



The trinity of COVID-19: immunity, inflammation and intervention

doi.org/10.1038/s41577-020-0311-8



The role of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in COVID-19: Healing in most, harm at times



SARS-CoV-2-neutralizing antibodies correlate poorly with the clinical course of COVID-19.... High serum levels of 'total' (IgM, IgG and IgA) antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 SP at an average time of day 14 or later after symptom onset were independently associated with a worse clinical classification.

First published: 20 May 2020.

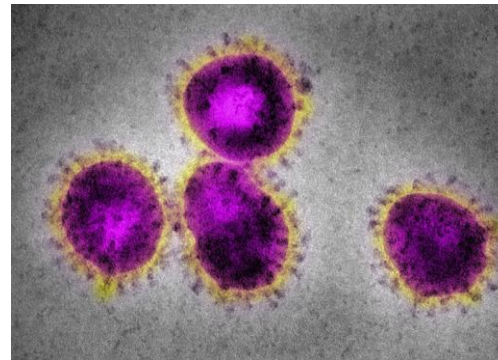
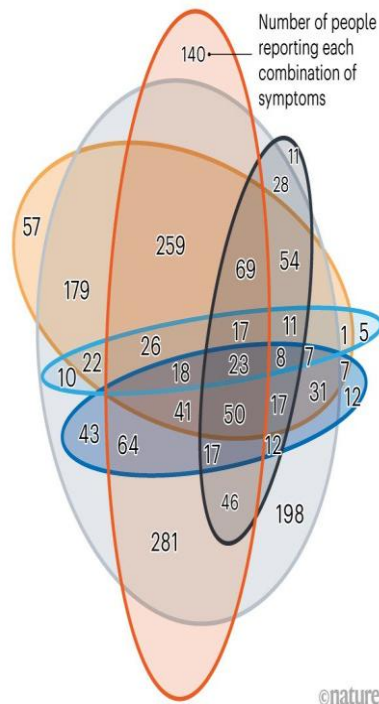
<https://doi.org/10.1111/resp.13852>

¿Una enfermedad respiratoria?

TRACKING SYMPTOMS

On 7 April, around 60% of app users who tested positive for COVID-19 and reported symptoms had lost their sense of smell.

- Anosmia (loss of smell) — Cough — Fatigue
- Diarrhoea — Shortness of breath — Fever

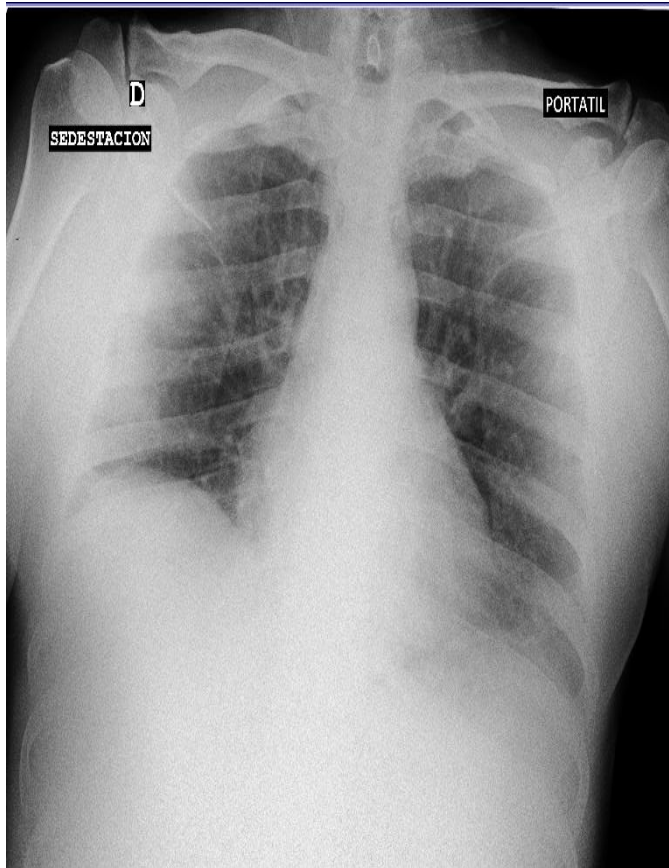


<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-01023-2>

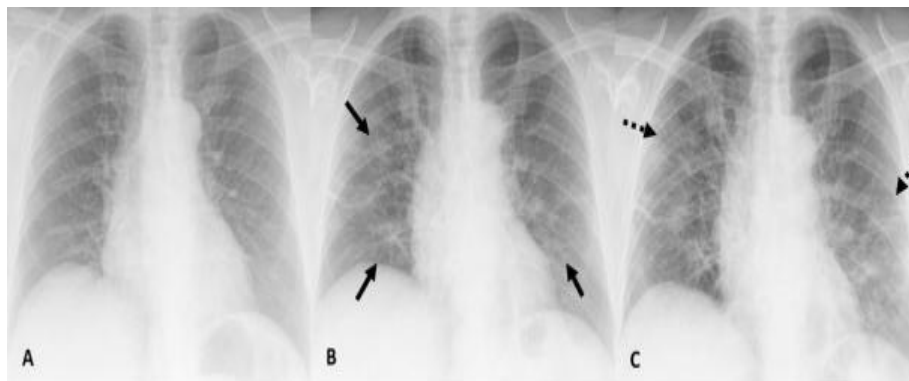
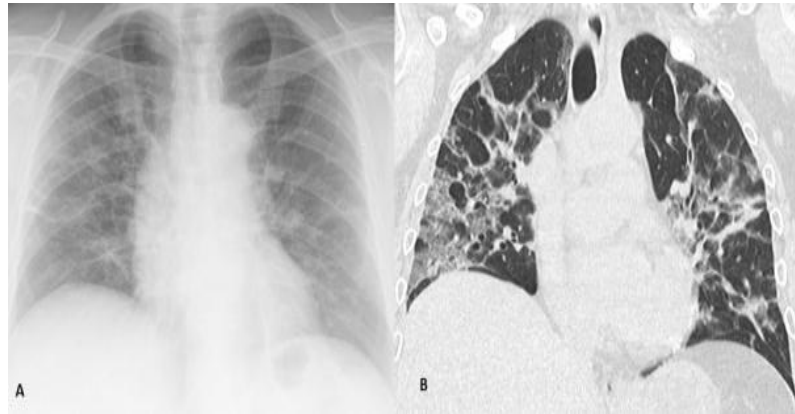
PubMed 15,333

PubMed Central 13,298

Una enfermedad respiratoria



Una enfermedad respiratoria

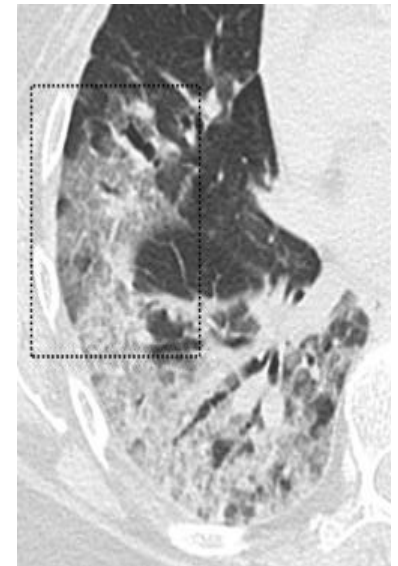
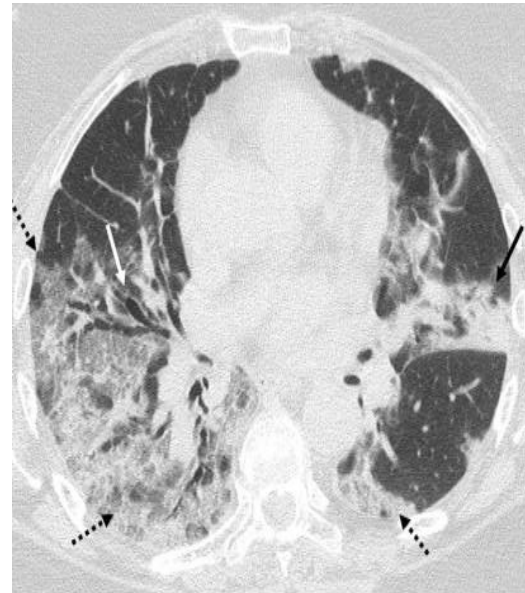


La radiología en el diagnóstico de la neumonía por SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.medcli.2020.03.004>

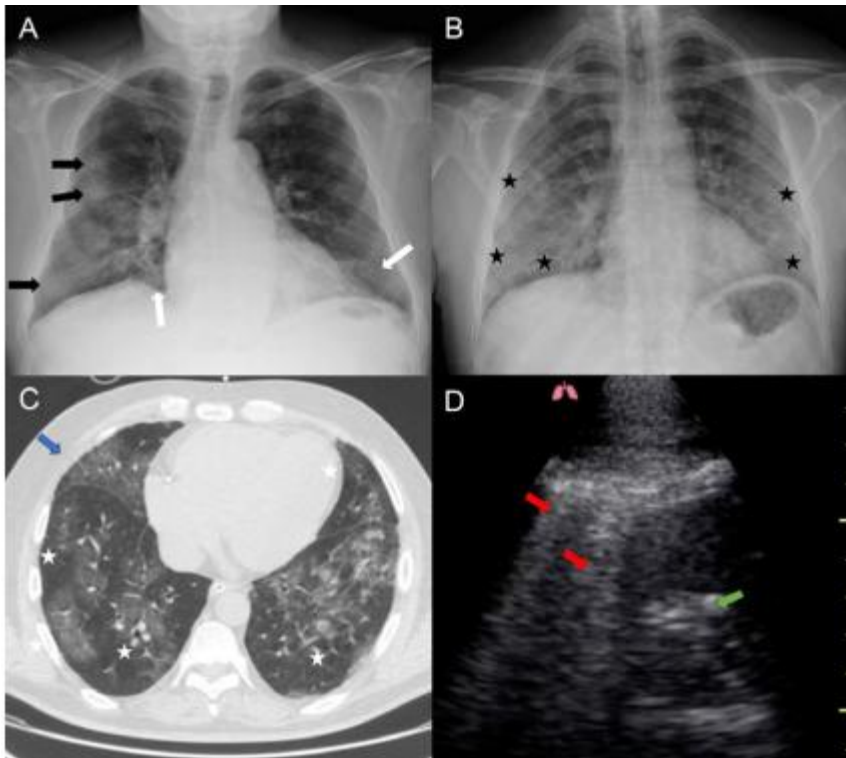
Una enfermedad respiratoria

- Opacidades en vidrio deslustrado
- Consolidación
- Patrón en empedrado



La radiología en el diagnóstico de la neumonía por SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)

Imágenes pulmonares en Covid19



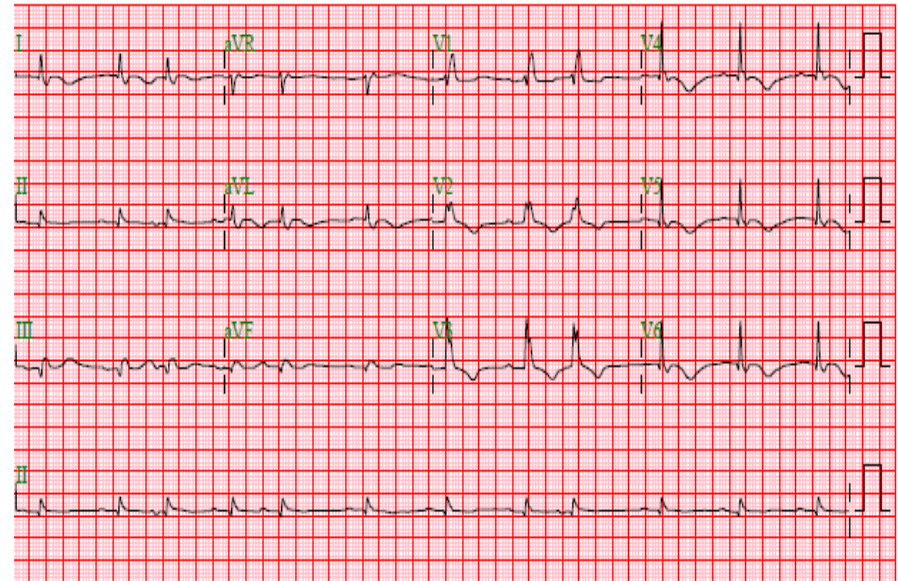
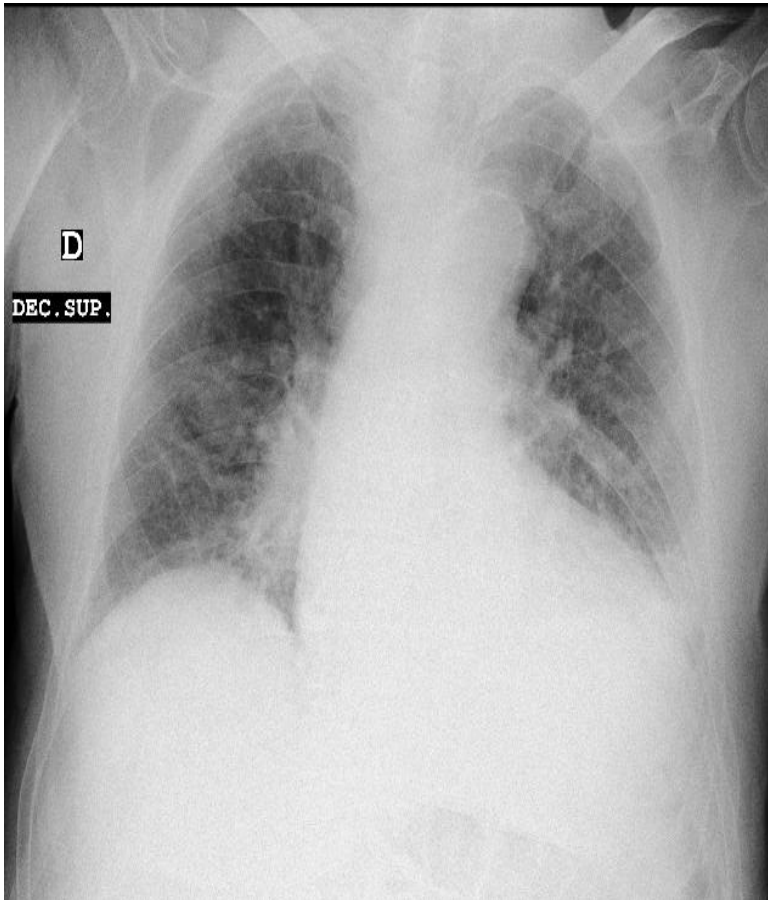
• Rx:

- Opacidades alveolo-intersticiales parcheadas (A, flechas negras) y difusas (flechas blancas)
- afectación predominantemente periférica y bases pulmonares (B, asteriscos negros)
- Respetan en estadios iniciales la región hilar

• TAC:

- ↑↑↑ de densidad difusos con patrón en “vidrio deslustrado” (C, asteriscos blancos) en estadios precoces
- Confluencia de dicho patrón difuso de “vidrio deslustrado” con la evolución (flecha azul)

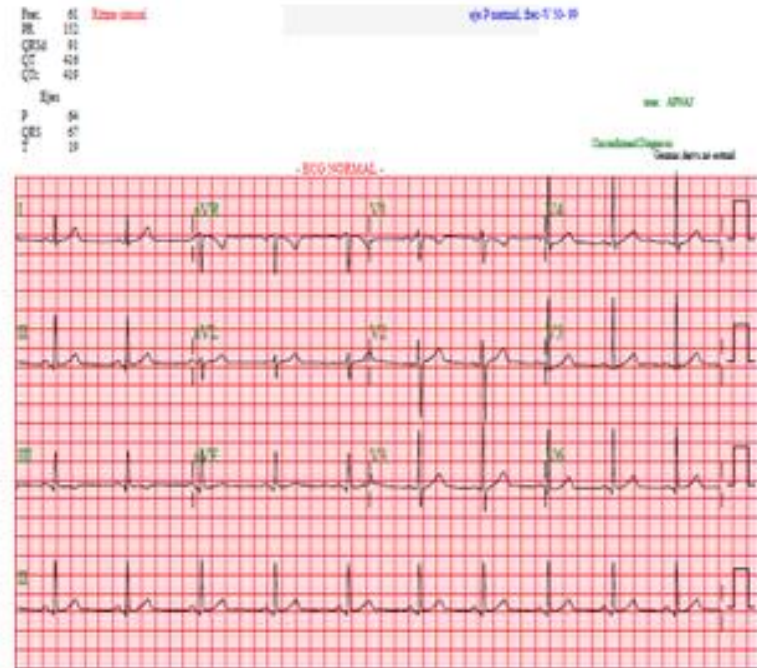
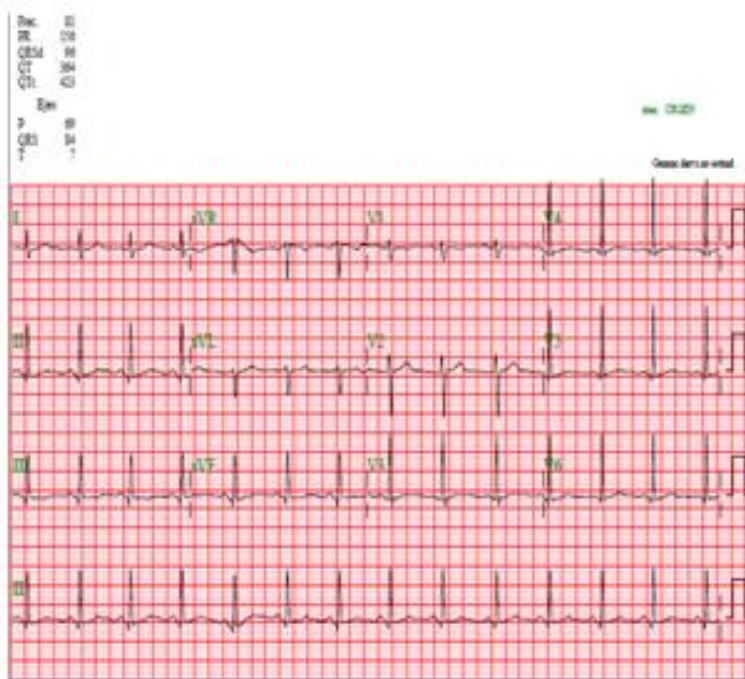
¿Una enfermedad vascular?



No study has described the incidence of **ST-segment elevation** myocardial infarction in COVID-19, but it **appears to be low**. Similarly, the incidence of left ventricular systolic dysfunction, acute left ventricular failure and cardiogenic shock have also not been described. Only one Chinese study reported incidence of heart failure in COVID-19 patients [5]. Heart failure had occurred in 52% of the patients who subsequently died and in 12% of the patients who were discharged from the hospital.

Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome:
Clinical Research & Reviews 14 (2020) 247e250

¿Una enfermedad vascular?



Any of the mechanisms described above can lead to acute cardiac injury and rise in cardiac troponins in patients with COVID-19. The relative role of these different mechanisms has not been described but direct (i.e. non-coronary) myocardial injury due to **viral myocarditis or the effect of systemic inflammation** appear to be the most common mechanisms. These observations are supported by a previous autopsy study in patients who had died due to SARS during the Toronto SARS outbreak [11]. In this study, the viral ribonucleic acid was detected in 35% of the autopsied human heart samples, providing evidence for direct myocardial injury by the virus.



Diabetes & Metabolic Syndrome:
Clinical Research & Reviews 14(2020)
247e250

¿Una enfermedad cardiaca?

ESC Guidance for the Diagnosis and Management of CV Disease during the COVID-19 Pandemic

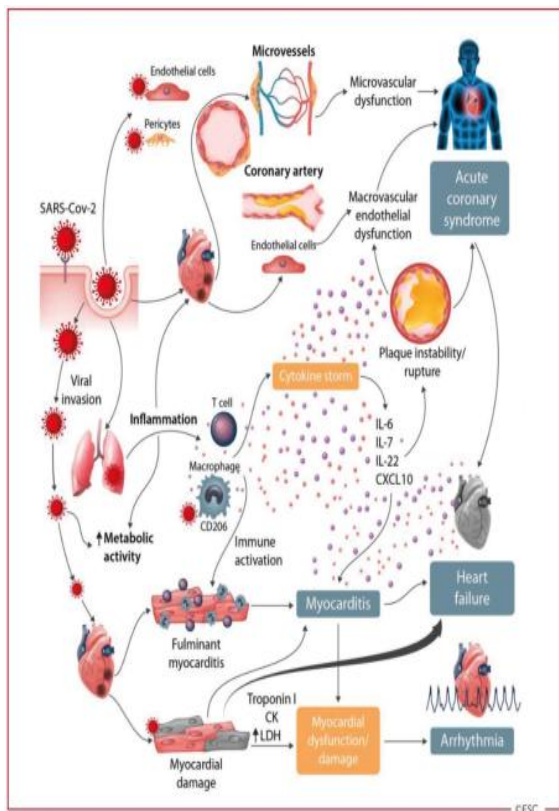
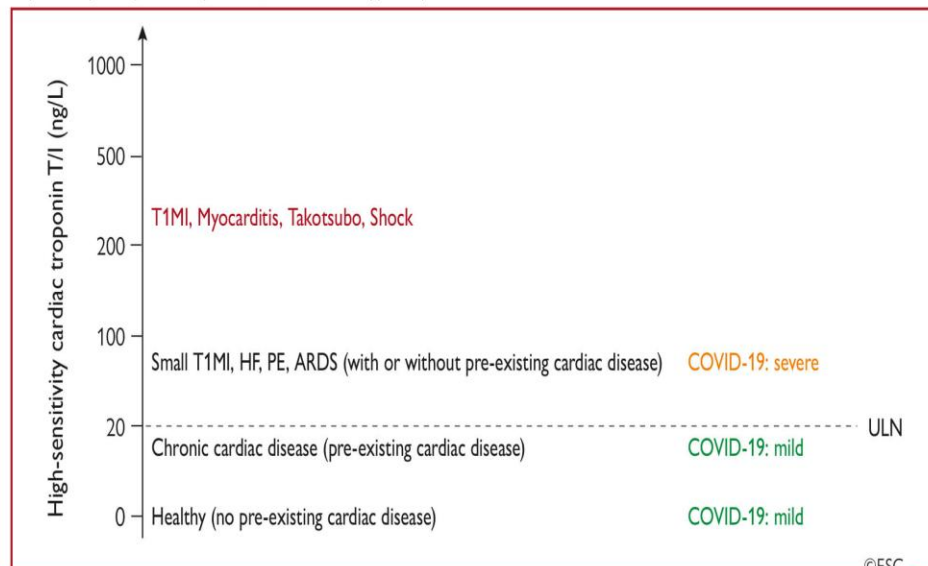


Figure 11 High-sensitivity cardiac troponin (hs-cTn) T/I concentrations should be interpreted as quantitative variables.

In non-critically-ill patients with COVID-19, mild elevations (e.g. up to 3-times the ULN) elevations are in general well explained by the combination of possible prior cardiac disease AND the acute cardiomyocyte injury related to COVID-19. Even higher concentrations indicate the presence of specific acute cardiac disease such as T1MI, myocarditis, or takotsubo syndrome.

ULN denotes upper limit of normal and is assay-specific, HF denotes heart failure, PE denotes pulmonary embolism, ARDS denotes acquired respiratory distress syndrome, T1MI indicates type 1 myocardial infarction.



<https://www.escardio.org/Education/COVID-19-and-Cardiology/ESC-COVID-19-Guidance?vnextrefresh=1>

¿Una enfermedad dermatológica?

“SARS-CoV-2: una presentación peculiar”



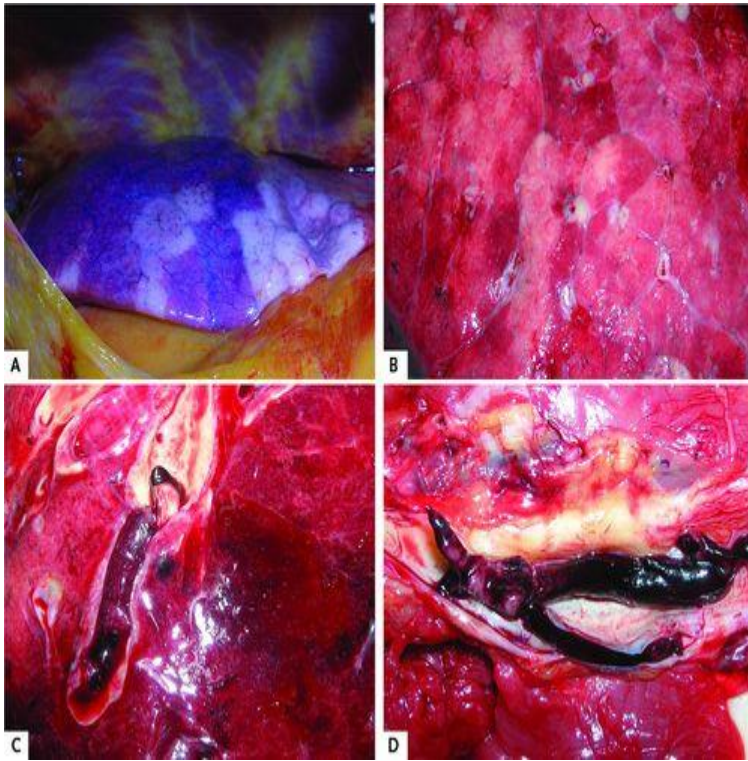
doi.org/10.1016/j.semerg.2020.05.001

R Crespo Sabarís O F Isaula Jimenez B Azofra Andres

¿Una enfermedad dermatológica?



¿Un trastorno de la coagulación?



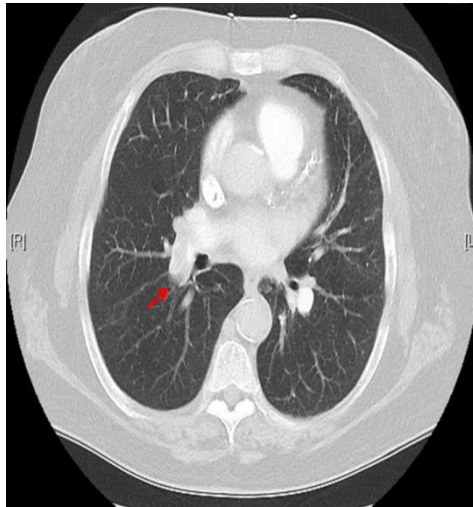
However, the full-blown picture of **diffuse alveolar damage seems to be more prevalent in younger patients with fewer** preexisting diseases and longer survival, whereas older patients with more comorbid conditions tend to die in the early stages of the disease.

Annals of Internal Medicine

Autopsy Findings and Venous Thromboembolism in Patients With COVID-19
Ann Intern Med. doi:10.7326/M20-2003

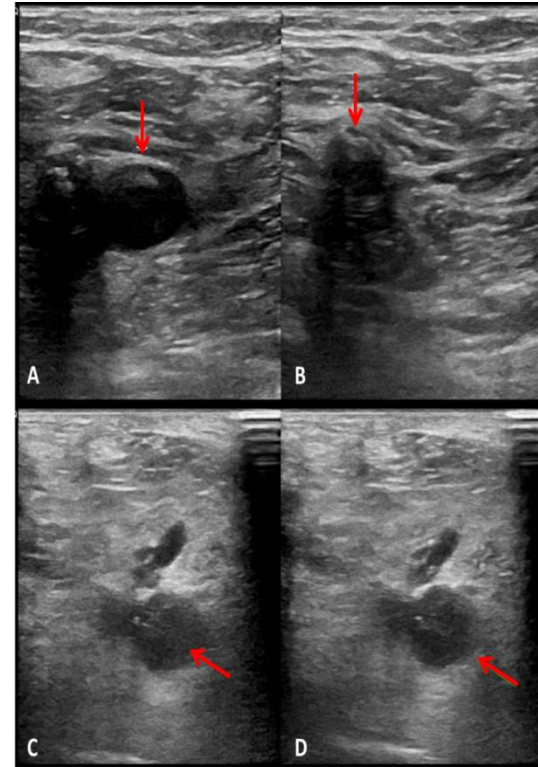
¿Un trastorno de la coagulación?

Hypercoagulable State in COVID-19: A Case Series of Three Patients



DOI: 10.7759/cureus.8872

Vena femoral común



Vena poplítea

Recomendaciones de tromboprofilaxis



- Fomentar la deambulaci3n
- Evitar bipedestaci3n y sedestaci3n prolongadas
- Evitar cruzar las piernas
- Cambiar de posici3n cada 30-60 minutos
- Realizar ejercicios de eeii (flexoextenci3n y movimientos circulares de los pies)
- Evitar la deshidrataci3n

Dosis profil3cticas	Funci3n renal	
	ClCr > 30 mL/min	ClCr < 30 mL/min
Enoxaparina	< 80 kg 40 mg/d sc 80-100 kg 60 mg/d sc > 100 kg 40mg/12 h	< 80 kg 20 mg/d sc > 80 kg 40mg/d sc
Bemiparina	3500 UI/d sc	2500 UI/d sc
Si alergia a heparina o trombocitopenia inducida por heparina, Fondaparinux 2,5mg/d sc si ClCr > 50 mL/min 1,5mg/d sc si ClCr > 20 y < 50 mL/min Contraindicada si ClCr < 20 mL/min		

Recomendaciones sobre el tratamiento antitromb3tico durante la pandemia COVID-19.

Posicionamiento del Grupo de Trabajo de Trombosis Cardiovascular de la Sociedad Espa~ola de Cardiolog3a

Recomendaciones de tromboprofilaxis y tratamiento antitromb3tico en pacientes con COVI-

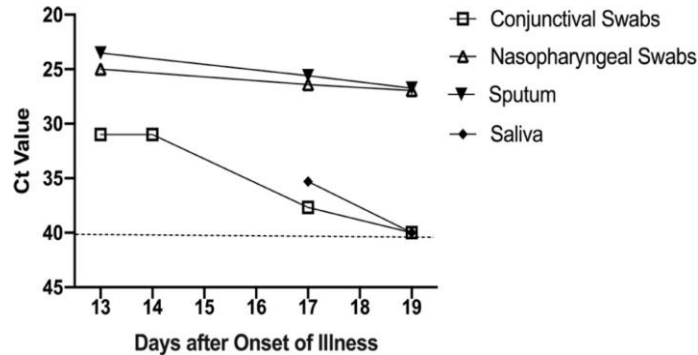
19. Sociedad Espa~ola de Trombosis y Hemostasia.

Manifiestaciones cl3nicas de la infecci3n por SARS-Cov-2

Centro de Salud de N3jera. La Rioja. Coordinador del Grupo de Trabajo de Respiratorio de SEMERGEN.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.recesp.2020.04.006>

¿Una enfermedad ocular?



- Ojo seco 20,9%
- Visión borrosa 12.7%
- Sensación de cuerpo extraño 11,8%
- Congestión conjuntival 4,7%
- Correlación con la severidad de la infección



Ocular manifestations of a hospitalised patient with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus disease

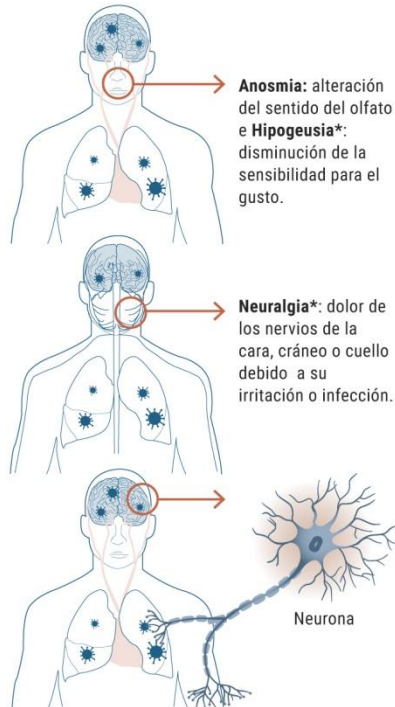
Chen L, et al. Br J Ophthalmol 2020;104:748–751.
doi:10.1136/bjophthalmol-2020-316304

Manifestaciones oftalmológicas del SARS-CoV-2: Revisión de la literatura

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.oftal.2020.07.020>

¿Una enfermedad neurológica?

EFFECTOS NEUROLÓGICOS: COVID-19



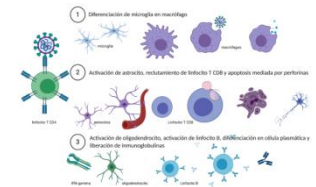
Micro ictus: en muchas ocasiones pasan desapercibidos porque se atienden antes los síntomas agudos respiratorios. Otros efectos pueden ser: **epilepsia***, **ataxia*** (disminución de la capacidad de coordinar los movimientos) y **mareo o alteración del nivel de conciencia.**

(*): entre un 1-0,5% de los casos.

FUENTE: SEN, Ministerio de Sanidad.
M. VAQUERO | EL MUNDO GRÁFICOS

Manual COVID-19 para el neurólogo general

Síndrome neurológico	n (%)
Confusión ligera/moderada	26 (28,3%)
Infarto cerebral	21 (22,8%)
Anosmia/hiposmia	18 (19,6%)
Cefalea	13 (14,1%)
Crisis epilépticas	11 (12%)
Encefalopatía grave/coma	7 (7,6%)
Polirradiculoneuropatía	7 (7,6%)
Estado epiléptico	4 (4,3%)
Ataxia	4 (4,3%)
Hemorragia cerebral	4 (4,3%)
Neuropatía oculomotora	3 (3,3%)
Encefalitis	2 (2,2%)
Rabdomiólisis	2 (2,1%)
Movimientos anormales	1 (1,1%)
Otros síndromes de nervios craneales	1 (1,1%)
Otros	7 (7,6%)
Disautonomía	-
Mielopatía	-
Neuropatía óptica	-
Neuropatía vestibular	-
Plexopatía	-
Radiculopatía	-
Síndrome meníngeo	-



ISBN: 978-84-946708-3-1.

Manual COVID-19 para el neurólogo general

Editores
David Casalta
David García Azorín



SEN ediciones SEN

¿Una enfermedad ORL?

Sustancia	Olfatorio (I)	Trigémino (V)	Cuerda tímpano (VII) y glossofaríngeo (IX)
Café	+		
Cera	+		
Vainilla /Canela	+		
Espliego/trementina	+		
Abedul	+		
Benzaldehído/Mentol/ Trementina	+	+	
Petróleo/Menta/Alcanfor	+	+	
Alcohol/Formalina/Vinagre	+	+	
Amoniaco		+	
Cloroformo/Piridina	+		+

Alteraciones del olfato en la COVID-19, revisión de la evidencia e implicaciones en el manejo de la pandemia

¿Una enfermedad mental y social?



trastornos psiquiátricos han aumentado notablemente, en especial la ansiedad, depresión, insomnio, y temores generales. Esto se ha encontrado en niños, adolescentes y adultos. **La tasa de trastornos mentales es más alta aún en personas contagiadas y en los trabajadores de salud que se enfrentan día a día a tratar personas con COVID-19.** Asimismo, se han identificado ciertos factores de riesgo, tales como tener puntuaciones altas en ansiedad rasgo, ser

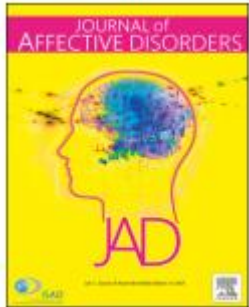
Pandemics, COVID-19 and Mental Health:
What Do We Know Today?

<https://doi.org/10.37226/rcp.v4i2.4907>

;Manifestaciones clínicas de la infección por SARS-Cov-2

Centro de Salud de Nájera. La Rioja. Coordinador del Grupo de Trabajo de Respiratorio de SEMERGEN.

¿Una enfermedad mental?



to identify additional relevant studies. Articles were selected based on the predetermined eligibility criteria.

Results: Relatively high rates of symptoms of anxiety (6.33% to 50.9%), depression (14.6% to 48.3%), post-traumatic stress disorder (7% to 53.8%), psychological distress (34.43% to 38%), and stress (8.1% to 81.9%) are reported in the general population during the COVID-19 pandemic in China, Spain, Italy, Iran, the US, Turkey, Nepal, and Denmark. Risk factors associated with distress measures include female gender, younger age group (≤ 40 years), presence of chronic/psychiatric illnesses, unemployment, student status, and frequent exposure to social media/news concerning COVID-19.

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on mental health in the general population: A systematic review

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2020.08.001>

factors associated with deaths by suicide during EVDOs.

Overall, we found scarce and weak evidence for an increased risk of deaths by suicide during EVDOs. Our findings support the need for research on suicide prevention strategies targeting the psychosocial effects of EVDOs. High-quality research on current pandemic



Suicidal behaviors and ideation during emerging viral disease outbreaks before the COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic rapid review☆

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2020.106264>

Seguimiento telefónico

Pacientes con sospecha clínica de COVID-19



Diagnóstico y pautas de seguimiento telefónico en Atención Primaria de personas con síntomas respiratorios*

TENER PREPARADA LA HISTORIA CLÍNICA

*Si se puede, contactar con videollamada

Revisar comorbilidades y fármacos actuales. Especialmente:
Enfermedad cardiovascular (incluye HTA). Diabetes. EPOC. Asma. Embarazo. Inmunosupresión

PREGUNTAR POR

1 TOS

Síntoma más frecuente: 70%

2 FIEBRE

La mitad de las personas no tienen fiebre al principio

4 CANSANCIO EXCESIVO

5 OTROS SÍNTOMAS

Diarrea, vómitos, aumento de expectoración, esputo hemoptoico, letargia, confusión, dolor torácico, anosmia, ageusia...

6 SIGNOS

Coloración de piel, labios y uñas
Mediciones de temperatura, TA, pulso, saturación de oxígeno, si disponible

8 CONTACTOS

Otros familiares con síntomas
¿en qué trabaja o ha trabajado?
¿Posibilidad de otros contactos?

3 DISNEA

¿Respira usted hoy peor que ayer?
¿Le falta el aire como para no poder decir más de unas cuantas palabras seguidas?
¿Respira usted más fuerte o rápido de lo habitual?
¿Está usted tan enfermo que ha dejado de realizar sus actividades normales del día a día?

7 FECHA DE INICIO DE LOS SÍNTOMAS

Es fundamental para control telefónico y posibles tratamientos

Seguimiento telefónico

Pacientes con sospecha clínica de COVID-19

VALORACIÓN INICIAL EN SOSPECHA DE COVID-19

SÍNTOMAS LEVES

Autoaislamiento dentro del domicilio
Paracetamol. Hidratación
Seguimiento programado por el Centro de Salud

SINTOMAS LEVES + COMORBILIDADES (INCLUYE EDAD AVANZADA)

Autoaislamiento
Ajustar medicación, si precisa
Pedir ayuda/apoyo social si vive solo
Valorar exploración en Centro de Salud o domicilio
(sobre todo si no mejoría al 5º día)
Valorar derivación al Hospital según comorbilidades y evolución

ENLACES A RECOMENDACIONES DEL
MINISTERIO DE SANIDAD PARA AP

[Manejo en AP del COVID-19](#)
[Prevención y control de la infección en pacientes con COVID-19](#)
[Manejo domiciliario del COVID-19](#)
[Embarazo y recién nacido con COVID-19](#)
[Manejo en urgencias del COVID-19](#)

1.- Greenhalgh T, Koh GCH, Car J. Covid-19: a remote assessment in primary care. BMJ [Internet]. 25 de marzo de 2020;368. Disponible en: <https://www.bmj.com/content/368/bmj.m1182>
2.- Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social - Profesionales - Documentos técnicos para profesionales - Coronavirus [Internet]. Disponible en: <https://www.mscbis.gob.es/profesionales/saludPublica/ccayes/alertasActual/nCov-China/documentos.htm2>,



Autores:
Leovigildo Ginel Mendoza
José Tomás Gómez Sáenz
María Ajenjo González
Lisardo García Matarín
Bartolomé Leal Correa
Grupo de Trabajo de Respiratorio de Semergen

SIGNOS DE GRAVEDAD

Temperatura >38º
Frecuencia Respiratoria >20 rpm
FC >100 lpm . Sat O2 <95%

ENVÍO URGENTE HOSPITAL SI:

Disminución del nivel de conciencia.
Obnubilación
Disnea en reposo
Cianosis facial o labial
Hemoptisis
Oligo/anuria
Dolor o presión torácica significativa

Activar traslado por el médico de familia

Valorar soporte paliativo domiciliario

Interpretar analítica, si se dispone, e informar

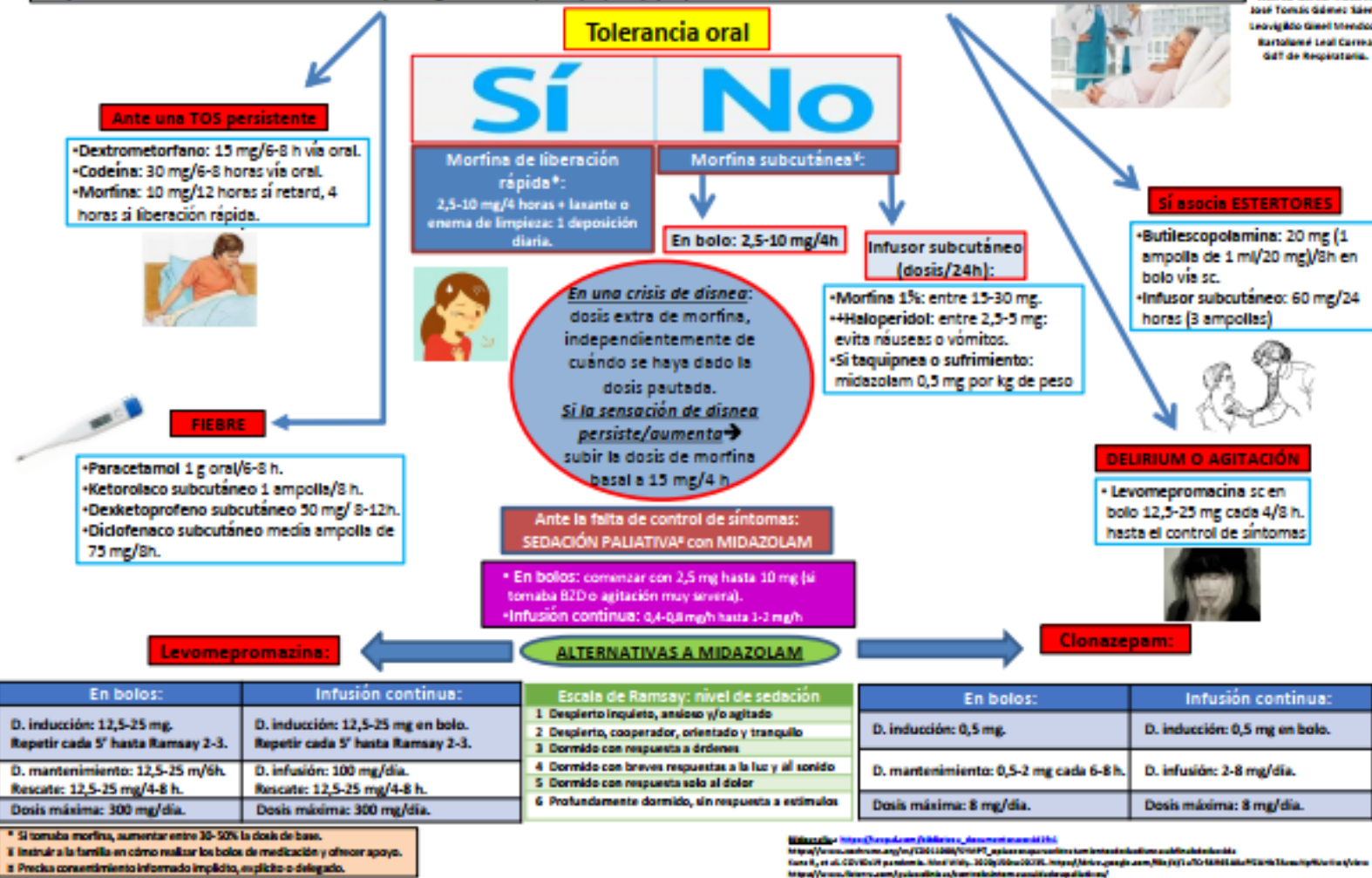
PCR	IgM	IgG	INTERPRETACIÓN
-	-	-	Negativo
+	-	-	Periodo ventana
+	+	-	Estado temprano de infección
+	+	+	Fase activa de infección
+	-	+	Fase final de infección
-	+	-	Estado temprano con falso -
-	+	+	En evolución. Confirmar PCR – (curada)
-	-	+	Infección pasada y curada

Abordaje en Atención Primaria: paciente con COVID-19 en Situación de Últimos Días



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GAT de Respiratoria.

- ✓ Cabecero de la cama a 45°. Habitación ventilada, ambiente tranquilo y confortable donde el paciente se encuentre lo más cómodo posible.
- ✓ Ajustar los tratamientos en función de las patologías de base (EPOC, IC, etc.) que puedan incrementar la sensación disneica.



SEGUIMIENTO DESDE AP DEL PACIENTE CON COVID-19

Clinical management of COVID-19

Interim guidance
27 May 2020



World Health
Organization

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/clinical-management-of-covid-19>

Niveles de gravedad de las infecciones respiratorias

Nivel de gravedad	Descripción								
Enfermedad no complicada	Síntomas locales en vías respiratorias altas y puede cursar con síntomas inespecíficos como fiebre, dolor muscular o síntomas atípicos en ancianos								
Neumonía leve	Confirmada con Rx tórax y sin signos de gravedad. $\text{SatO}_2 > 90\%$. $\text{CURB65} \leq 1$								
Neumonía grave	Fallo de ≥ 1 órgano o $\text{SatO}_2 < 90\%$ o frecuencia respiratoria ≥ 30								
Distress respiratorio	Hallazgos clínicos, radiográficos con infiltrados bilaterales + déficit de oxigenación: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>-Leve</td> <td>$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 200-300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Moderado</td> <td>$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 100-199</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Grave</td> <td>$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 < 100$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Si PaO_2 no disponible</td> <td>$\text{SatO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \leq 315$</td> </tr> </table>	-Leve	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 200-300	-Moderado	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 100-199	-Grave	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 < 100$	Si PaO_2 no disponible	$\text{SatO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \leq 315$
-Leve	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 200-300								
-Moderado	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2$ 100-199								
-Grave	$\text{PaO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 < 100$								
Si PaO_2 no disponible	$\text{SatO}_2 / \text{FiO}_2 \leq 315$								
Sepsis									
Shock séptico									

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/clinical-management-of-covid-19>

Nivel de gravedad	Descripción
Neumonía leve	<p>Adulto con neumonía sin signos de neumonía grave sin necesidad de oxigenoterapia.</p> <p>Niño sin signos de neumonía grave que presenta tos o dificultad para respirar definida por taquipnea: menores de dos meses ≥ 60, 2-11 meses ≥ 50, 1-5 años ≥ 40</p>
Neumonía grave	<p>Adulto o adolescente con fiebre o sospecha de infección respiratoria más una de las siguientes: taquipnea ≥ 30, distress respiratorio o $\text{SatO}_2 \leq 93\%$ sin suplemento de oxígeno</p> <p>Niño con tos o dificultad para respirar, más al menos uno de los siguientes : cianosis central o $\text{SatO}_2 < 90$, distress respiratorio (uso de musculatura accesoria), signos de neumonía con afectación del estado general, letargia o convulsiones</p>

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/clinical-management-of-covid-19>

Enfermedad no complicada

- ✓ **We recommend that patients with suspected or confirmed mild COVID-19 be **isolated** to contain virus transmission according to the established COVID-19 care pathway. This can be done at a designated COVID-19 health facility, community facility or at home (self-isolation).**
- ✓ **We recommend patients with mild COVID-19 be given **symptomatic treatment such as antipyretics for fever and pain**, adequate nutrition and appropriate rehydration.**
- ✓ **Counsel patients with mild COVID-19 about **signs and symptoms of complications** that should prompt urgent care.**
- ✗ **We recommend **against antibiotic therapy or prophylaxis** for patients with mild COVID-19.**

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/clinical-management-of-covid-19>

Enfermedad moderada: Neumonía

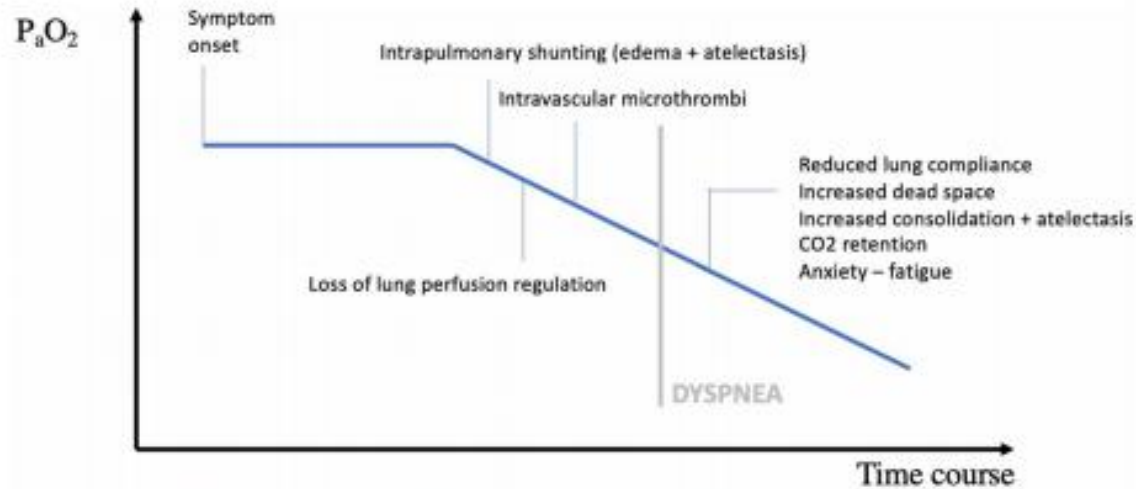
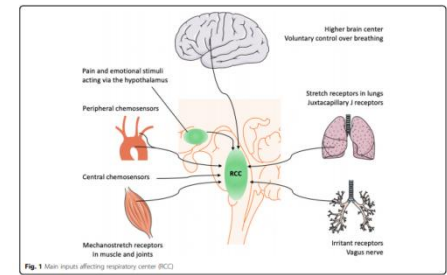
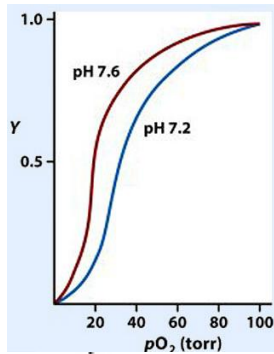
- ✓ **We recommend that patients with suspected or confirmed moderate COVID-19 (pneumonia) be **isolated** to contain virus transmission. Patients with moderate illness may not require emergency interventions or hospitalization; however, isolation is necessary for all suspect or confirmed cases.**
 - The location of isolation will depend on the established COVID-19 care pathway and can be done at a **health facility, community facility or at home.**
 - The decision of location should be made on a case-by-case basis and will **depend on the clinical presentation, requirement for supportive care, potential risk factors for severe disease, and conditions at home, including the presence of vulnerable persons in the household.**
 - For patients at **high risk for deterioration**, isolation in **hospital** is preferred.

- ✓ **We recommend close monitoring of patients with moderate COVID-19 for signs or symptoms of disease progression. Provision of mechanisms for close follow up in case of need of escalation of medical care should be available.**

- ✗ **We recommend for patients with suspected or confirmed moderate COVID-19, that **antibiotics should not be prescribed unless there is clinical suspicion of a bacterial infection.****

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/clinical-management-of-covid-19>

La hipoxia feliz



Antivirals Reduce immunosuppression	Anti-inflammatory meds Awake prone ventilation Anticoagulation	Lung-protective ventilation Prone ventilation ECMO
--	--	--



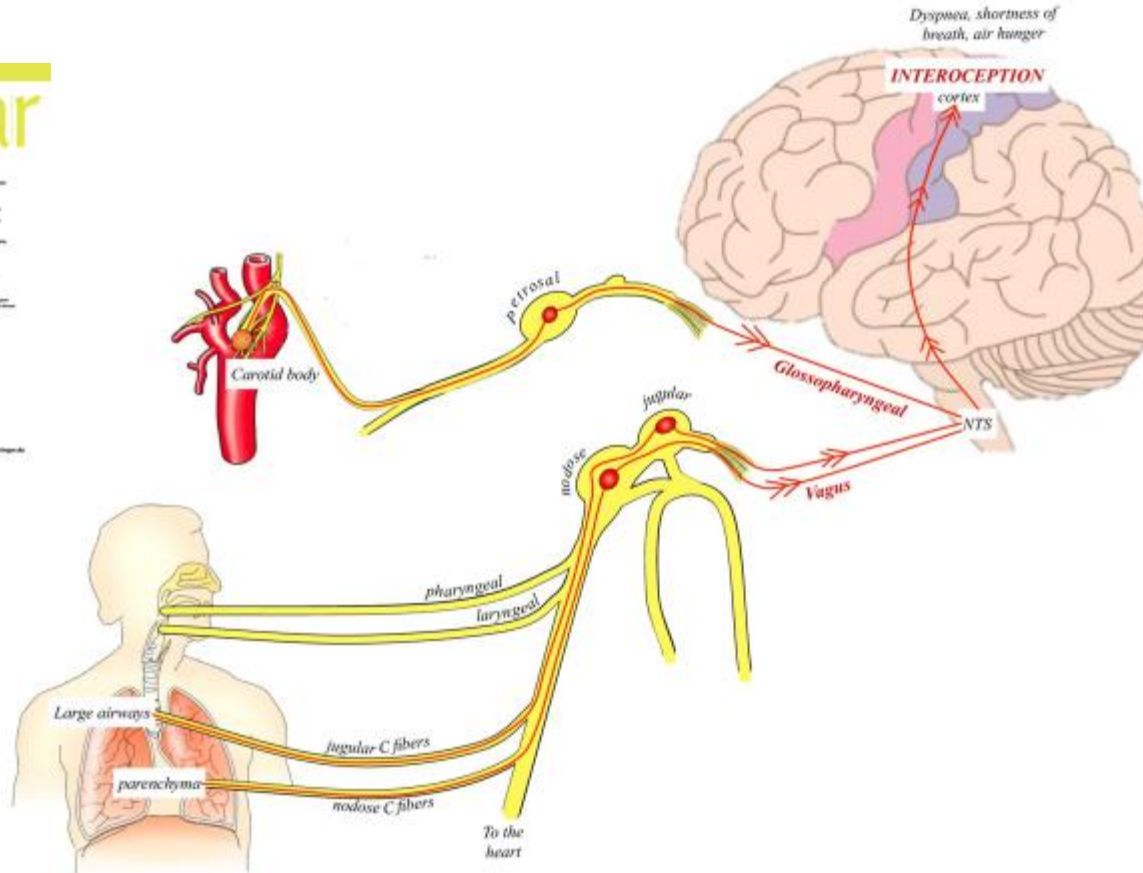
Fig. 2 Mechanisms of hypoxemia in COVID-19



10.1186/s12931-020-01462-5

The pathophysiology of 'happy' hypoxemia in COVID-19

Is 'happy hypoxia' in COVID-19 a disorder of autonomic interoception? A hypothesis



Clinical Autonomic Research (2020) 30:331–333
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10286-020-00715-z>

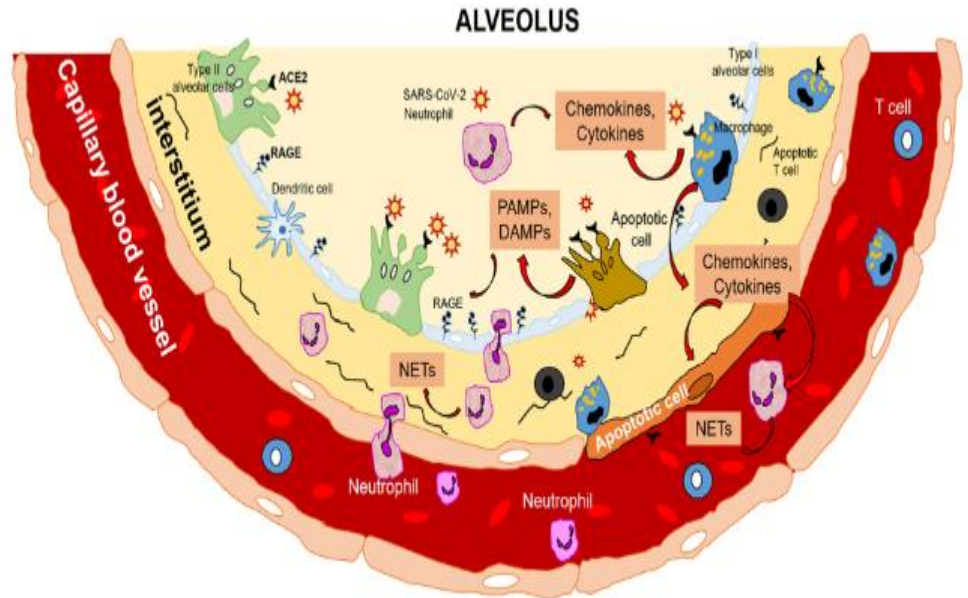
Enfermedad grave: Neumonía

- ✓ All areas where severe patients may be cared for should be equipped with **pulse oximeters, functioning oxygen systems** and disposable, single-use, oxygen-delivering interfaces (nasal cannula, Venturi mask, and mask with reservoir bag).
- ✓ We recommend immediate administration of **supplemental oxygen therapy to any patient with emergency signs and to any patient without emergency signs and SpO₂ < 90%**.
- ✓ Closely **monitor patients for signs of clinical deterioration**, such as rapidly progressive respiratory failure and shock and respond immediately with supportive care interventions.
- ✓ Use **cautious fluid management** in patients with COVID-19 without tissue hypoperfusion and fluid responsiveness.

<https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/clinical-management-of-covid-19>

Fibrosis pulmonar

- Edad
- Severidad
- Duración estancia en UCI y VM
- Tabaquismo
- Alcoholismo



COVID-19 and cardiovascular consequences: Is the endothelial dysfunction the hardest challenge?



Hindawi
Pulmonary Medicine

Pulmonary Fibrosis in COVID-19 Survivors: Predictive Factors and Risk Reduction Strategies

Manifiestaciones clínicas de la infección por SARS-Cov-2

Centro de Salud de Ayoa, La Rioja. Coordinador del Grupo de Trabajo de Respiratorio de SEMERGEN.

Thrombosis Research 196 (2020) 143-151

Long-term Assessment of Lung Function in Survivors of Severe ARDS*



Study objectives: To investigate the long-term outcome of lung function in survivors of severe ARDS after modern treatment strategies including lung protective mechanical ventilation and prone positioning maneuvers.

Design: Follow-up cohort study.

Setting: University hospital pulmonary division and level 1 trauma center.

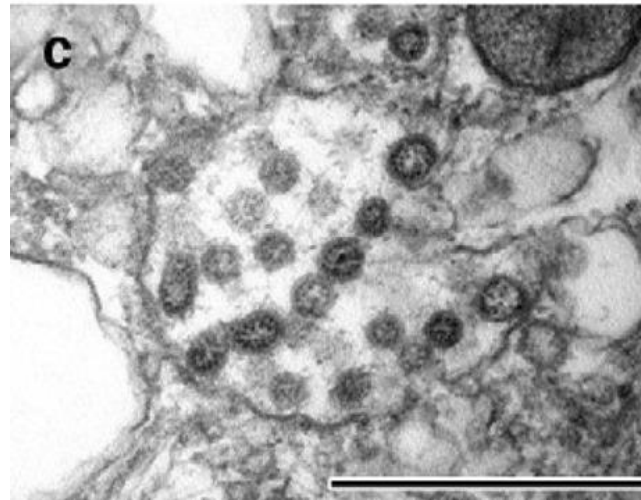
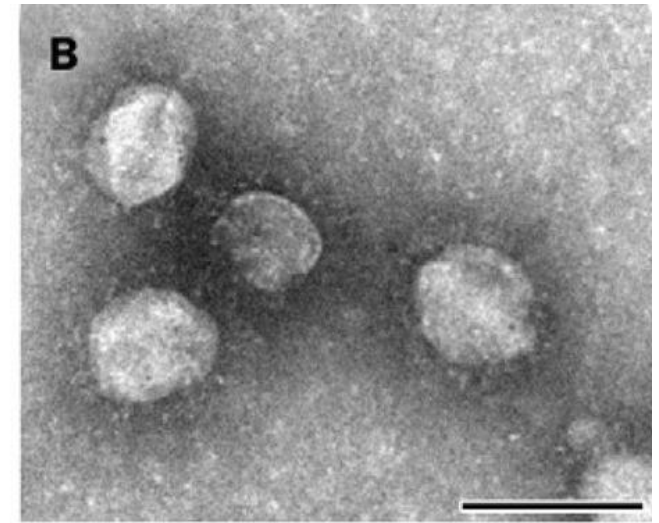
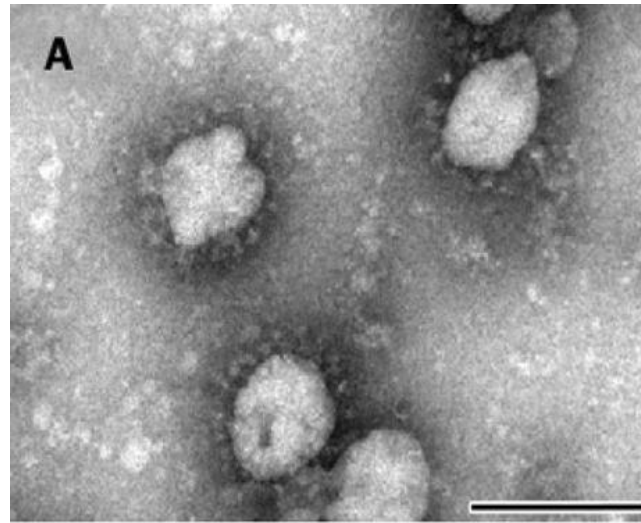
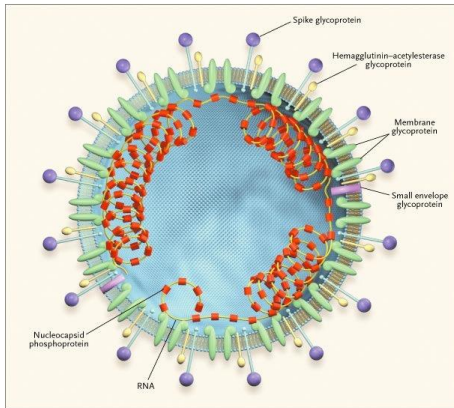
Patients: Sixteen survivors of severe ARDS (from 1992 to 1994) with a lung injury score ≥ 2.5 .

Measurements: The follow-up study (from 1995 to 1996) included interview, physical examination, chest radiographs, static and dynamic lung volumes, diffusion capacity of the lung for carbon monoxide (DLCO), blood gas analysis, and cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPET).

Results: The mean \pm SD interval between hospital discharge and functional assessment was 29.5 ± 8.7 months (range, 15.0 to 40.7 months). In approximately one half of the patients, mild abnormalities in static and dynamic lung volumes were found. In 25% (4 of 16 patients), lung function was obstructive; in 25% (4 of 16 patients), lung function was restrictive; and in 6.3% (1 of 16 patients), a combined obstructive-restrictive pattern was revealed. DLCO was impaired in 12.5% (2 of 16 patients); gas exchange during exercise was impaired in 45.5% (5 of 11 patients).

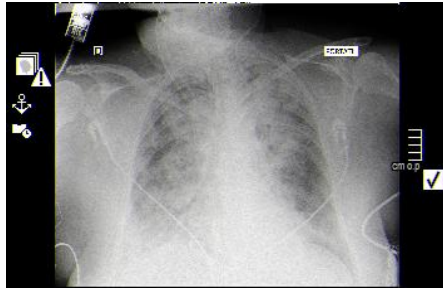
Conclusions: Residual obstructive and restrictive defects as well as impaired pulmonary gas exchange remain common after severe ARDS. CPET is a very sensitive measure to evaluate residual impairment of lung function after ARDS. Using CPET, reduced pulmonary gas exchange can be detected in many patients with normal DLCO. (CHEST 2003; 123:845–853)

SARS-Associated Coronavirus

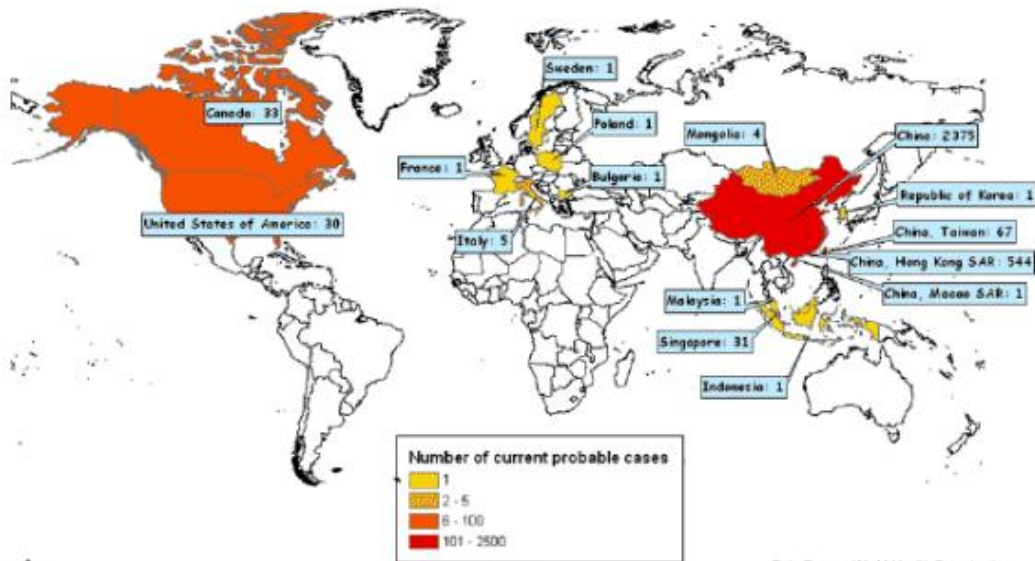


<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMp030078>

[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(03\)13967-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(03)13967-0)



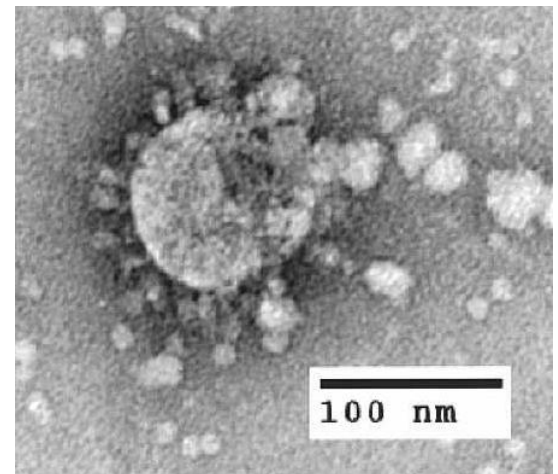
SARS-1



The presentation of material on the maps contained herein does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: Public Health Mapping Team
Communicable Diseases (CDG)
© World Health Organization, May 2005

- 2002-2003
- 8.403 Casos
- 775 fallecidos
- Letalidad 9,2 %
- ACE2



Dynamic changes of serum SARS-Coronavirus IgG, pulmonary function and radiography in patients recovering from SARS after hospital discharge

-12 meses de seguimiento

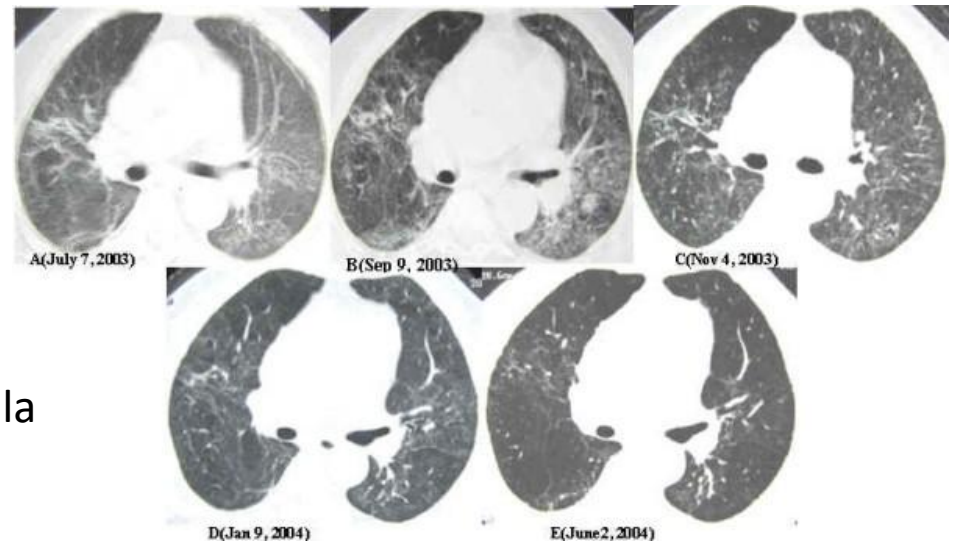
-383 pacientes, 311 + para SARS-CoV IgG.

-**27.3%** (85 of 311) alteraciones de la difusión ($D_LCO < 80\%$ pred)

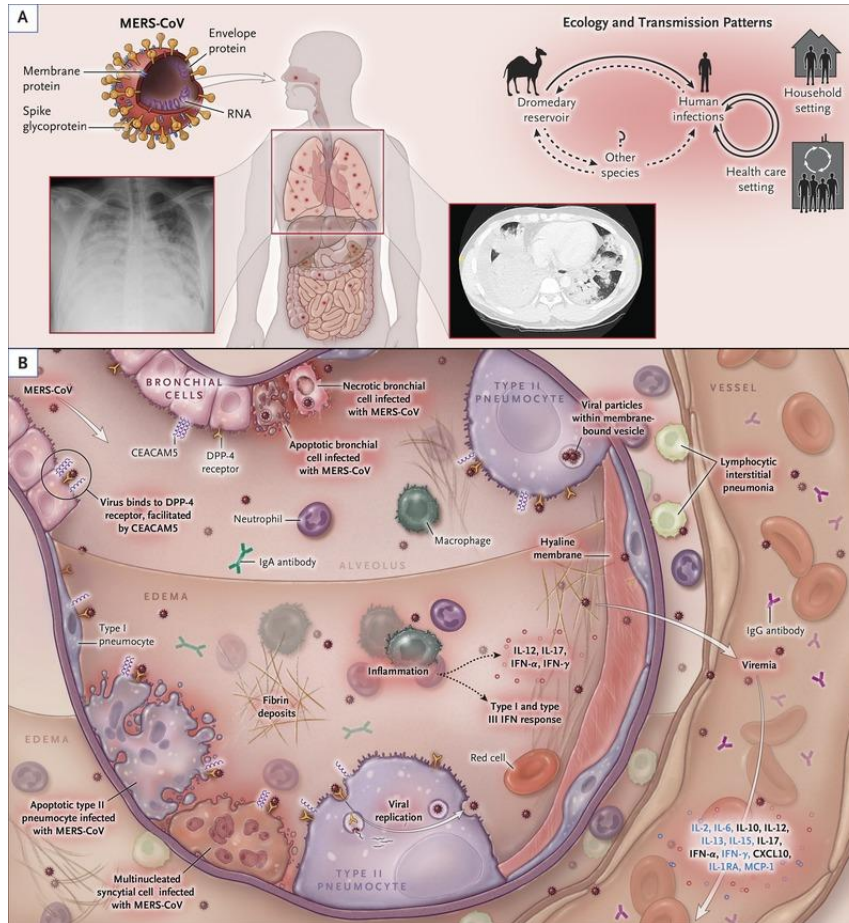
-**21.5%** (67 of 311) **cambios fibróticos pulmonares.**

-Casi todos los pacientes con alteraciones de la difusión mejoraron la función pulmonar y la fibrosis radiográfica.

-**23.1%** (18 of 78) con RNM mostraron signos de **necrosis de la cabeza femoral.**



Middle East Respiratory Syndrome



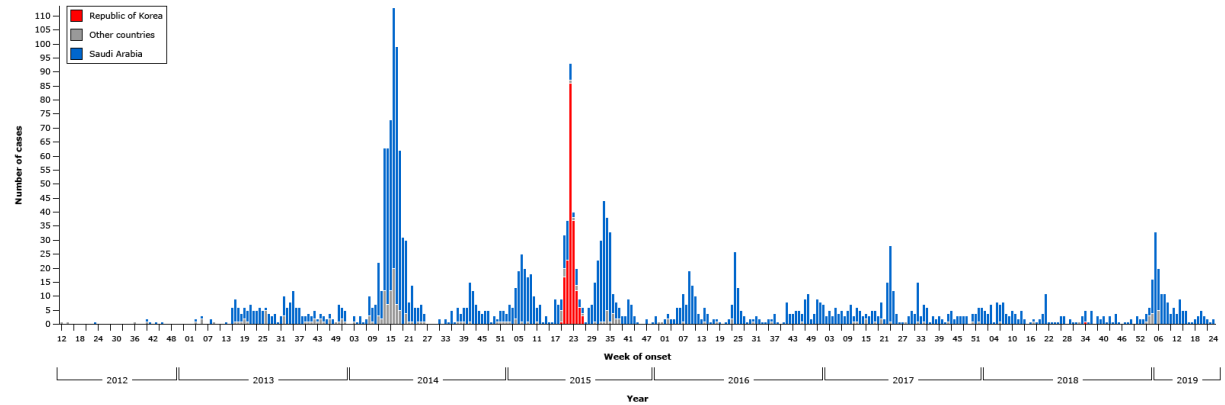
- 2012-2017
- 1879 casos
- 659 fallecidos
- Letalidad 35%
- No Ag extrapulmonar
- DPP4



<https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMSr1408795>

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome

Epidemic curve of laboratory-confirmed Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus human infections reported to the World Health Organization as of June 30, 2019

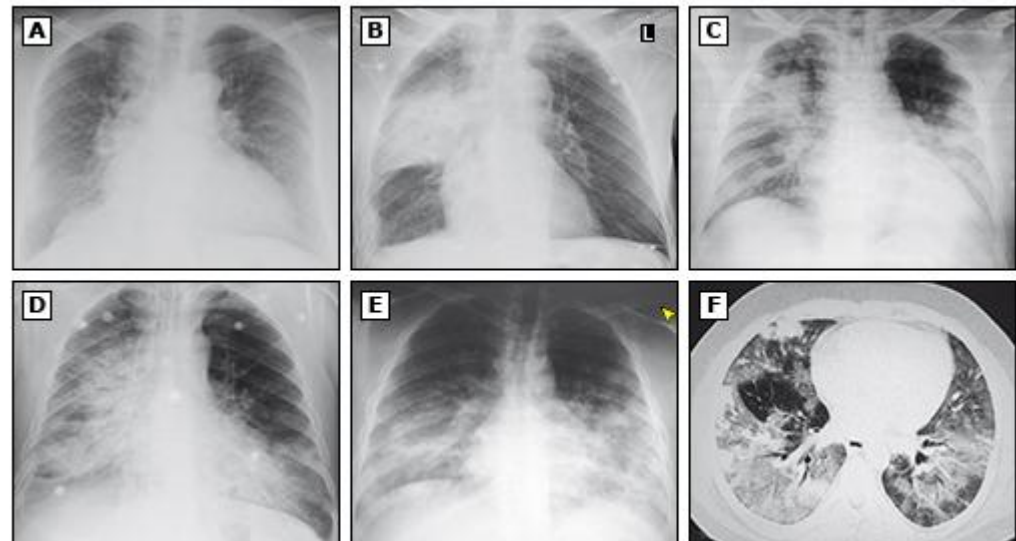
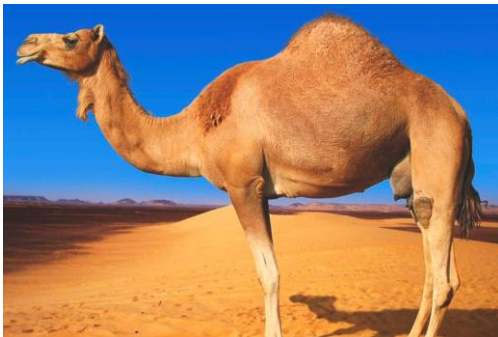


Other countries: Algeria, Austria, Bahrain, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iran, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Netherlands, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States of America, Yemen.

Please note that the underlying data is subject to change as the investigations around cases are ongoing. Onset date estimated if not available.

Reproduced with permission from: World Health Organization. Emergencies preparedness, response: Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) maps and epicurves, 16 July 2019. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/mers-cov/eo-16-july-2019.png?ua=1> (Accessed on December 2, 2019).

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La confusión es peor que el error

