



Retrospective Analysis of Pathological Changes in the Skin of Patients With " Cold-19"

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ABSTRACT

The examinations were carried out in 34 patients in the period of acute remission and remission of kasallik in patients with SOVID-19, aged 22 to 70 years. The diagnosis of COVID -19 was confirmed by clinical, epidemiological and laboratory (PTSR) method. Currently, there is an increase in the number of cases of Lymphocytoplarning and the absolute number of cases of T-helperlar-SD4+ and T-killerlar-SD8+ quantitative assessment of absolute and relative births.

Keywords:

COVID-19, T-snipers-SD4+ and T-killers-SD8+, SD4+ / SD8+

Relevance of the topic.

Even at the beginning of the pandemic of coronavirus disease (COVID -2020) 19 years, it was clear that dermatologists would play an important role in the management of patients. Although the initial cases rarely document the change in the skin, perhaps because of the inability to conduct a full skin examination, further studies have shown that the skin damage can be significantly higher.

The true prevalence of skin findings, the uncertainty of whether or not there is a direct infection, is associated with systemic diseases (for example, due to reactive or medicamentous conditions) and how to manage them, many questions have arisen that make it difficult to understand these skin manifestations. This has created an important opportunity for dermatologists to learn and contribute. As the COVID -19 pandemic continues to develop, what are the current priorities of research into dermatology and providing clinical assistance? She reported skin manifestations, describing "erythematous rash", "common urticaria" and "chicken pox" in 18 patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome with Italiyada coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) or coronavirus 2019 (COVID -19). Additional reports describe other rash, including petechial and purpuric changes,

transient reticular livedo, and acroischemic injuries.

Whether these manifestations are directly related to COVID -19 or infectious remains unknown, since both these viral infections and the adverse effects of the drugs can be found. Injuries with pressure, contact dermatitis, itching, oozing of previously appeared skin diseases and new skin lesions, the appearance of new skin diseases can occur as a result of the use of personal protective equipment. Skin problems associated with personal hygiene measures can include itching, dryness, and contact dermatitis. Skin changes can also be observed with SARS-CoV-2 viral infections. Skin damage due to COVID -19 is from 0,2% to 29%. Most skin lesions are observed in patients with COVID -19, including maculopapular, urticaria, vesicular, icing, thrombotic, ischemic, etc. However, skin damage, especially in asymptomatic or non-symptomatic patients with COVID -19, can lead to the diagnosis of COVID -19. In addition, skin damage can be caused by the treatment of COVID -19.

Purpose of the work:

1. Determination of retrospective analysis of changes in the skin in the period of acute remission of Cascade in patients with COVID -19.

2. To examine which age and gender representatives are more likely to encounter skin changes during the acute RET period of kasallik in patients with COVID -19.

Material and style:

The examinations were carried out in 34 patients in the period of acute remission and remission of kasallik in patients with SOVID-19, aged 22 to 70 years. This disease has been analyzed in which gender representatives are more likely to suffer and which types of rash are more likely to suffer.

Obtained results:

The number of patients was 20 among women, 14 among men, while patients with COVID -19 were analyzed retrospectively by age and gender.

Patients with COVID -19 reported that the bridge was around 45-65 years old.

In patients with COVID -19, It was found that the most common among changes in the skin during the acute remission of the musculature was roseola. In subsequent places it was found that there were papules and erosion.

Conclusion:

When patients with COVID -19 were analyzed retrospectively by age and gender, it was found that the number of patients was higher among women than among men. The reason for this may be due to overuse body weight, according to assumptions, caused by a deficiency in the immune system.

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