Headache Medicine

DOI: 10.48208/HeadacheMed.2020.23

Editorial



Long Covid and persistent headache

Marcelo Moraes Valença¹ 🕩, Juliana Ramos de Andrade¹ 🕩, Mario Fernando Prieto Peres² 🕩

¹Federal University of Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil ²IPq – HCFMUSP, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil

Marcelo Moraes Valença mmyalenca@yahoo.com.br We are going through this moment with so many cases of patients with Covid-19, and the high mortality rate is very worrying. For patients recovering from the acute phase of viral infection, a significant number of sequelae can remain for a long time, probably some of these sequelae have a permanent character; we will only know about this over time.^{1,2}

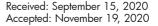
Neurological alterations are frequent in Covid-19, such as cognitive complaints, headache, smell and taste dysfunctions, among others.²¹²

With a certain frequency, patients with rare migraine episodes or even those who never report any migraine or tension-type headache attacks are arriving in our offices with daily or almost daily headaches after being affected by Covid-19.^{4,13-17} This clinical picture of pain can persist for weeks or months, associated or not with other symptoms such as tiredness, inability to perform trivial tasks, discouragement, depression and aggressively. In addition, a deficit in the cognitive sphere is also a frequent problem in these patients.^{3,18,19} Thus, this clinical condition has been termed as "chronic Covid syndrome", "Long Covid", or "Covid long-haulers."^{15,20-24}

In general, what has been considered for the diagnosis of long Covid is the persistence or appearance of symptoms, not explained by any other cause^{25,28}, days after SARS-CoV-2 infection.²⁰

There is a spectrum of severity observed in patients with Covid-19, from a complete absence of symptoms to severe deterioration of various physiological parameters, such as renal, cardiac, hematological, immunologic, nutritional, pulmonary or hepatic functions; in short, any organ can be affected during the viral infection. These critically ill patients need to receive ventilatory support with sedation in an intensive care unit, thus undergoing several invasive interventions to save their life.²⁶⁻²⁹ Recovery from this intense physio-emotional strain is very laborious for those who have survived and require many months of rehabilitation.³⁰

In this way, there are several possible causes of Long Covid, such as exhaustion of the organism against the virus, immunological, action of drugs, high level of stress, sleep deprivation, among others not yet understood. This group of patients needs to be better studied to prevent the onset of Long Covid or the headache associated with it. And we still know little about the best way to treat the headache attacks of these patients with Long Covid.





Marcelo Moraes Valença https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0678-3782 Juliana Ramos Andrade https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5445-8872 Mario Fernando Prieto Peres https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0068-1905

References

- Valença MM, Fonseca MMRFF, Branco CA, et al. Unimed Recife's experience in treating 1,039 patients with Covid-19. Avanços em Medicina 2021;1:12-17
- Heneka MT, Golenbock D, Latz E, et al. Immediate and longterm consequences of COVID-19 infections for the development of neurological disease. *Alzheimers Res Ther* 2020;12:69
- Liu J, de Luca RD, Mello Neto HO, et al. Post-COVID-19 Syndrome? New daily persistent headache in the aftermath of COVID-19. Arg Neuropsiquiatr 2020;78:753-754
- Magdy R, Hussein M, Ragaie C, et al. Characteristics of headache attributed to COVID-19 infection and predictors of its frequency and intensity: A cross sectional study. *Cephalalgia* 2020;40:1422-1431
- Peng KP. Association between COVID-19 and headache: What evidence and history tell us. *Cephalalgia* 2020;40:1403-1405
- Rocha-Filho PAS, Magalhaes JE. Headache associated with COVID-19: Frequency, characteristics and association with anosmia and ageusia. *Cephalalgia* 2020;40:1443-1451
- Singh J, Ali A. Headache as the Presenting Symptom in 2 Patients With COVID-19 and a History of Migraine: 2 Case Reports. *Headache* 2020;60:1773-1776
- Toptan T, Aktan C, Basari A, et al. Case Series of Headache Characteristics in COVID-19: Headache Can Be an Isolated Symptom. *Headache* 2020;60:1788-1792
- Trigo J, Garcia-Azorin D, Planchuelo-Gomez A, et al. Factors associated with the presence of headache in hospitalized COVID-19 patients and impact on prognosis: a retrospective cohort study. J Headache Pain 2020;21:94
- Uygun O, Ertas M, Ekizoglu E, et al. Headache characteristics in COVID-19 pandemic-a survey study. J Headache Pain 2020;21:121
- Wells RE, Strauss LD. The Value of Headache-Specific Recommendations During COVID-19. *Headache* 2020;60:820-823
- Aragao M, Leal MC, Cartaxo Filho OQ, et al. Anosmia in COVID-19 Associated with Injury to the Olfactory Bulbs Evident on MRI. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 2020;41:1703-1706
- Long COVID: let patients help define long-lasting COVID symptoms. *Nature* 2020;586:170
- Managing long covid: don't overlook olfactory dysfunction. BMJ 2020;370:m3771

- 15. Baig AM. Deleterious Outcomes in Long-Hauler COVID-19: The Effects of SARS-CoV-2 on the CNS in Chronic COVID Syndrome. ACS Chem Neurosci 2020;11:4017-4020
- Martelletti P, Bentivegna E, Luciani M, et al. Headache as a Prognostic Factor for COVID-19. Time to Re-evaluate. SN Compr Clin Med 2020:1-2
- Sampaio Rocha-Filho PA, Voss L. Persistent Headache and Persistent Anosmia Associated With COVID-19. *Headache* 2020;60:1797-1799
- Dasgupta A, Kalhan A, Kalra S. Long term complications and rehabilitation of COVID-19 patients. J Pak Med Assoc 2020;70(Suppl 3):S131-S135
- Doykov I, Hallqvist J, Gilmour KC, et al. 'The long tail of Covid-19' - The detection of a prolonged inflammatory response after a SARS-CoV-2 infection in asymptomatic and mildly affected patients. *F1000Res* 2020;9:1349
- Mendelson M, Nel J, Blumberg L, et al. Long-COVID: An evolving problem with an extensive impact. S Afr Med J 2020;111:10-12
- Greenhalgh T, Knight M. Long COVID: A Primer for Family Physicians. Am Fam Physician 2020;102:716-717
- Halpin S, O'Connor R, Sivan M. Long COVID and chronic COVID syndromes. J Med Virol 2021;93:1242-1243
- Nabavi N. Long covid: How to define it and how to manage it. BMJ 2020;370:m3489
- 24. Nath A. Long-Haul COVID. Neurology 2020;95:559-560
- Abdallah H, Porterfield F, Fajgenbaum D. Symptomatic relapse and long-term sequelae of COVID-19 in a previously healthy 30-year-old man. BMJ Case Rep 2020;13
- Hassenpflug MS, Jun D, Nelson DR, et al. Post-COVID recovery: characteristics of chronically critically ill patients admitted to a long-term acute care hospital. *F1000Res* 2020;9:1241
- Heudorf U, Muller M, Schmehl C, et al. COVID-19 in longterm care facilities in Frankfurt am Main, Germany: incidence, case reports, and lessons learned. *GMS Hyg Infect Control* 2020;15:Doc26
- Higgins V, Sohaei D, Diamandis EP, et al. COVID-19: from an acute to chronic disease? Potential long-term health consequences. Crit Rev Clin Lab Sci 2020:1-23
- Mandal S, Barnett J, Brill SE, et al. 'Long-COVID': a cross-sectional study of persisting symptoms, biomarker and imaging abnormalities following hospitalisation for COVID-19. *Thorax* 2020
- Petersen MS, Kristiansen MF, Hanusson KD, et al. Long COVID in the Faroe Islands - a longitudinal study among non-hospitalized patients. *Clin Infect Dis* 2020