

Abstracts (Oral Presentation)**Ocular Symptoms Assessment of COVID-19:
A Cross-Sectional Study**

Wimolwan Tangpagasit, M.D.* , Sasivarin Luangpitakchumpol, M.D.,
Kritrath Panittaveekul, M.D.

Abstract

Introduction: The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an emerging lower respiratory tract infectious disease, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).

Objectives: This research was purposed to assess the clinical manifestations of COVID-19 infection and the characteristics of ocular involvement.

Methods: This study is a cross-sectional quantitative study, an online questionnaire was performed on RT-PCR positive COVID-19 patients in Thailand.

Results: A total of 168 COVID-19 patients (32.3% male and 67.7% female) were enrolled in the study and completed an online questionnaire. The mean age of the patients was 39.14 ± 12.7 years (ranging from 18 to 72 years). At the time of the study, only 40 patients (21.2%) were unvaccinated. Most of them presented with cough ($n = 115$, 67.6%), and acute viral syndrome symptoms ($n = 115$, 67.6%). The prevalence of COVID ocular involvement was estimated to be 20.6%. The most significant ocular manifestations, including eye discharge ($n = 37$, 19.6%), irritation ($n = 31$, 16.4%), epiphora ($n = 30$, 15.9%), and eye redness ($n = 28$, 14.8%), occurred within a week before COVID was detected. There was no correlation between vaccination and severe ocular symptoms ($P = .305$).

Conclusions: Although most COVID patients had systemic symptoms, ocular involvement presented in a minority and did not significantly affect ocular vision, which was disassociated from vaccination.

Keywords: COVID-19, Ocular covid, Online questionnaire

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14456/2022s10705>