

CERVICOBRACHIAL SYNDROME: PREVALENCE AND CLINICAL CORRELATION WITH CORONAVIRUS 2019 DISEASE AMONG HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS

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There are currently emerging concerns about the multisystem involvement of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection as well as potential long-term complications. The aim of our study was to examine the prevalence and clinical characteristics of cervicobrachial syndrome among hospitalized patients with COVID-19. The research was conducted as a prospective study on 147 patients with previously confirmed COVID-19 infection by using a Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction assay for SARS-Cov-2. After neurological assessment and meticulous patient history-taking, the patients were divided into a group with and a group without a previous history of cervicobrachialgia. The pain intensity was self-assessed by patients using a numerical scale ranging from 0 to 10, while routine laboratory analyzes related to COVID-19 were performed from venous blood samples. Our data demonstrate a statistically significant association between previous history and recurrence of cervicobrachialgia (LR = 28.655; $p = 0.000$). Moreover, the pain intensity assessment in patients with a previous history of cervicobrachialgia statistically significantly correlates with the current degree of cervicobrachialgia during hospitalization ($p = 0.000$). Furthermore, a weak positive correlation ($r = 0.168$; $p = 0.046$) was noted between the current degree of cervicobrachialgia and the neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio. The present study demonstrates a statistically significant association between the previous history of cervicobrachial syndrome and its recurrence, as well as pain intensity assessment in hospitalized patients due to COVID-19. The neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio positively correlates with the degree of cervicobrachialgia and may indicate an increase in the local inflammatory response in cervicobrachial syndrome.

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