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CLINICAL-DIAGNOSTIC SPECIFICITY OF THE COURSE OF CORONAVIRUS INFECTION IN PATIENTS VACCINATED AGAINST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a physical illness associated with the outbreak of a coronavirus known as the Wuhan Denovirus in Wuhan in December 2019. This virus is also called SARS-CoV-2. In the world, the disease of COVID-19 has created great problems in the field of security and public health, and its clinical and diagnostic methods have become very important.

KEYWORDS

Introduction

Clinical signs and imaging process

The disease of COVID-19 is distinguished by having symptoms that manifest themselves in clinical pictures. In some, the virus infection does not show itself, so laboratory tests are very important for the diagnosis of coronavirus infection. In other cases, patients may develop clinical symptoms.

The most common clinical symptoms of COVID-19 may include:

Increased physical temperature: The temperature of the patient is higher than 38 degrees.

Wheezing on the face and difficulty in breathing in the open road: Many people experience difficulty breathing and wheezing when they are infected with the coronavirus.

Treatment in breakthroughs: The patient may experience pain, headache, physical illness and pain in breakthroughs.

Lounging, kissing, blocking, and growing: COVID-19 can make it difficult to lounging, kissing, blocking, growing, unloading equipment, and other activities.

Relief and kissing in the passageways: Patient may experience relief and kissing in the passageways.

Clinical and diagnostic methods

There are two main clinical-diagnostic methods for diagnosing COVID-19:

PCR tests: Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests are used to detect the genetic material of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. These tests detect the genetic material of the virus, usually in samples taken from the respiratory tract and alimentary canal.

Antigen tests: Antigen tests are used to detect the proteins of the virus. These tests provide quick and easy results, but may be less accurate than PCR tests. These tests are widely used for rapid diagnosis.

The article provides more detailed information about clinical and diagnostic methods. The following basic tests are used to diagnose COVID-19:

PCR tests (Polymerase chain reaction): These tests are used to detect the genetic material of the virus, namely RNA. Through PCR tests, the genetic material of the virus taken from the laboratory's respiratory tract, sputum, or other samples is established and provides information about the current infection of the virus. PCR tests are considered very reliable tests because the results obtained from them are highly accurate and reliable. PCR tests show the current of the virus at any time or at the time of infection.

Antigen tests: Antigen tests are used to detect the proteins of the virus. They provide rapid results and are used in the diagnosis of infection, compared to PCR tests. Antigen tests can be based on samples taken from the respiratory tract or the alimentary canal.

Antibody tests: Antibody tests are used to detect antibodies against the virus in the patient's blood. These tests are related to antibodies that are formed after infection and indicate immune reactions during the infection. Antibody tests can be obtained from a patient's blood sample.

Clinical-diagnostic methods are very important in determining the current infection of the virus and the current status at the time of infection. Their combined use is highly reliable in determining the results. However, it is strongly recommended that a medical professional assist in performing diagnostic tests or interpreting results.

It allows to understand the clinical symptoms of the disease of COVID-19 and make a diagnosis of the virus through laboratory tests. As a result, reliable and effective methods will be available to manage disease detection, distribution and treatment processes. Diagnostic tests and the results obtained from them are also important for epidemiological surveillance and defining strategies related to the spread of the virus.

Immunization (vaccination) against coronavirus infection is also important. Vaccines help to create antibodies against the anti-joint parties of the virus and reduce the spread of the disease. Vaccination talks and new research will also be reported, as well as developments in the field of vaccination.

Scientific research and news related to coronavirus infection and its diagnosis, treatment, and immunization are evolving. During this process, a new ma Sorry, I could not give you details about the clinical and diagnostic methods. Each of them is a unique method with indications, advantages and limitations. Depending on your request, I will provide more detailed information about the main clinical and diagnostic methods used in the diagnosis of the disease of COVID-19.

PCR test (Polymerase Chain Reaction): PCR test (Polymerase Chain Reaction) is used to detect the genetic material of the virus, i.e. RNA. These tests amplify (amplify) the genetic material of the virus in a sample given to the laboratory and provide information about its current infection. PCR tests have a very high level of structural accuracy and provide fast results. They can also determine the current status of the virus at the time of infection.

Antigen test: Antigen tests are used to detect specific proteins of the virus. They give quick and easy results. Antigen tests are performed with breath samples, stool samples, or samples from other sources of infection. These tests help diagnose the current infection of the disease.
Serological tests: Serological tests are used to detect antibodies and antigen-induced immune responses. They detect antibodies against the virus in the patient's blood. Serological tests help in the detection of infections at the time of transmission or previous infections. These tests help to study the patient's immune response.

Summary

The clinical-diagnostic specificity of the course of coronavirus infection in patients vaccinated against COVID-19 allows to know the clinical symptoms of the virus and make a diagnosis of the virus through laboratory tests. PCR and antigen tests are the most commonly used tests that detect the genetic material and proteins of the virus. The combined use of these tests helps to obtain highly reliable results in diagnosis.
Throughout the article, detailed information on clinical-diagnostic methods, tests and new scientific research and developments on their use can be provided. It is also recommended to provide information on the methods of treatment of coronavirus infection and immunization (vaccination) against the virus.

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