

Questions/Answers

CoVID-19 ECHO

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Questions

- How long would a car have to sit after transporting COVID positive patient?
- We did a couple of community education workshops and received a lot of questions. One of them was about hair loss associated with COVID infection. Is this something that has been studied?
- What, if any, are the benefits of statins?
- Can you please look into this issue of frequencies (5-G) and reaction of the human body in with connection to Coronavirus and/or other respiratory illnesses. This topic has not yet been discussed here but has come into question elsewhere in my research about Covid-19 and respiratory illnesses
- I guess I don't understand about the SARS-Cov-2 test which is what the PCR tests for correct?...to my understanding Covid-19 has not in all these months been scientifically isolated using the gold standard with the Cokes-postulate procedure or any other...and it seems to be ok to just run with the SARS Cov-2 test to determine whether someone has Covid-19???
- What are the implications of the reports we've been seeing of COVID-19 reinfection?



Personal vehicles

Follow the [general principles listed above](#), plus the following. . .

Clean and disinfect surfaces.

- **Clean and disinfect** frequently touched surfaces regularly (for example, the steering wheel, gear shift, door frame/handles, windows, radio/temperature dials, and seatbelt buckles).
- When using parking meters and pay stations, consider using alcohol wipes to disinfect surfaces or use hand sanitizer containing at least 60% alcohol after use. Wash hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds as soon as it is possible.

Practice social distancing.

- Consider limiting the number of passengers in the vehicle to only those necessary (for example, choose one or two family members who are not at higher risk for severe illness to run the essential errands).

Improve ventilation.

- Improve the ventilation in the vehicle if possible (for example, open the windows or set the air ventilation/air conditioning on non-recirculation mode).

Androgenetic alopecia present in the majority of patients hospitalized with COVID-19: The “Gabrin sign”

- The association between SARS-CoV-2 infectiveness and the androgen pathway has been previously described
 - Androgen-mediated SARS-CoV-2 vulnerability
 - Androgen sensitivity might be associated with severe symptoms leading to hospitalization due to COVID-19
- Study of 175 inpatients with severe covid-19
 - Androgenetic alopecia (AGA) was present in 42% of the women and in 79% of the men
- Antiandrogen treatments that could be theoretically studied in the treatment and prophylaxis of severe COVID-19 currently undergoing therapeutic randomized controlled clinical trials:
 - bicalutamide (NCT04374279),
 - degarelix (NCT04397718), and
 - spironolactone (NCT04345887)

The effects of ARBs, ACEIs and statins on clinical outcomes of COVID-19 infection among nursing home residents

- Not yet peer-reviewed
- Purpose: Explore the association of ACEi/ARB and/or statins with clinical manifestations in COVID-19 infected older people residing in nursing homes
- 154 patients in 2 NH in Belgium: Found a statistically significant association between statin intake and the absence of symptoms during COVID-19 infection (unadjusted OR 2.91; CI 1.27-6.71; $p=0.011$), which remained statistically significant after adjusting for age, sex, functional status, diabetes mellitus and hypertension. The strength of this association was considerable and clinically important
- The effects of statin intake on serious clinical outcome (long-stay hospitalisation or death) were in the same beneficial direction, these were not statistically significant
- Data indicate that statin intake in old, frail people could be associated with a considerable beneficial effect on COVID-19 related clinical symptoms.