

Volume 4 Issue 5 May 2021

# The Management of the Ophthalmologic Care of Patients during the Second Wave of the Covid 19

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Published: April 24, 2021
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## Abstract

The coronavirus COVID 19 is a highly contagious disease, and with the gradual return to normal life, a second wave of contamination, endangering the lives of the elderly, especially in countries where access to the specific vaccine against the virus remains limited. We report our experience at Nour Ophthalmology clinic about the management of patients during this pandemic.

Keywords: Coronavirus; Covid-19; Specific Vaccine; Measles Vaccine

During the Covid-19 pandemic the management of the flow of patients inside the Nour Ophthalmology Clinic became highly coded by requiring several rules in order to minimize the risk of contamination and spread of the virus.

Only patients are admitted to the clinic, for that, a specially equipped outdoor waiting room is dedicated to accompanying persons (Figure 1 and 2).





Figure 1 and 2

Patients are offered a protective medical gown, a clog and an FFP2 mask at the entrance (Figure 3).

Protection of the paramedical staff (Figure 4 and 5).

Patients requiring surgery should provide a PCR test and chest x-ray, to benefit from a good treatment avoiding the stress of contamination to the surgeon.



Figure 3



Figure 4 and 5

Ophthalmology 4.5 (2021): 142-145.







Citation: Sara Idmane., et al. "The Management of the Ophthalmologic Care of Patients during the Second Wave of the Covid 19". Acta Scientific



Figure 6

#### **Discussion**

The Covid-19 pandemic mainly affects the elderly, and this impairment increases proportionally with age, with respiratory complications [1].

This virosis with respiratory tropism seems to spare children [2].

Children are in the age group least exposed to contamination by the virus, the hypotheses raised could be either cross-immunity given that children are in contact with other coronaviruses or the presence of different receptors than in adults.

This reflection is quite simply that children are vaccinated from birth and keep active immunity during their young age, this immunity will be reinforced with the booster shots in adolescence.

According to this hypothesis: acquired immunity declines until it becomes weak with age or because of some diseases that lower immunity.

The measles vaccine may represent a nonspecific vaccination alternative that will probably help boost immunity in the elderly [3]. Statistical data show that the elderly are more affected than children, however, most respiratory infections are more frequent and more serious in young children [4].

The Covid-19 attack is more serious in people over 60 years of age and over, probably because of the absence of an MMR vaccine in some generations before 1970.

Less serious and exceptionally fatal forms among children.

The measles vaccine has already been used in animal models for the recombination of vaccines against the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and MERS-CoV viral load and lung inflammation have been shown to be significantly reduced in mice vaccinated with MVvac2-MERS-S, this through induction of robust humoral and cellular immunity [5].

The vaccine against Covid-19 which is being prepared by the Pasteur Institute in 2020 is a vaccine derived from that of measles [6,7].

#### Conclusion

The coronavirus remains until now an enigmatic pathology, in order to acquire collective immunity it is necessary to vaccinate the majority of people which is still not the case in developing countries that is why non-specific vaccination could be a good alternative to reduce contaminations and the risk of contracting a severe forms.

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**Citation:** Sara Idmane., et al. "The Management of the Ophthalmologic Care of Patients during the Second Wave of the Covid 19". Acta Scientific Ophthalmology 4.5 (2021): 142-145.

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