

Chukwueke Sophie Uchechineke
MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN MYOCARDIUM IN CORONAVIRUS

Tutor: assistant Vorobyova K.S.

*Department of Pathological Anatomy and Forensic Medicine with Advanced Training Course
and Retraining
Belarusian State Medical University, Minsk*

The COVID-19 pandemic, caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, has been associated with various cardiovascular complications, including myocardial injury. This review aims to summarize the current understanding of myocardial changes in COVID-19 patients.

Myocardium samples were taken from ventricular and atrial free walls and the inter-ventricular septum. The routine histological examination of the myocardium was carried out and studies have shown that COVID-19 can lead to myocardial damage, characterized by elevated troponin levels, myocardial inflammation, and cardiac dysfunction. The mechanisms underlying myocardial injury in COVID-19 include direct viral invasion of cardiac cells, systemic inflammation, and hypoxia.

Myocardial changes in COVID-19 patients can manifest as myocarditis, myocardial infarction, or cardiac arrhythmias. These changes can have significant implications for patient outcomes, including increased morbidity and mortality.

Understanding the myocardial changes associated with COVID-19 is crucial for developing effective management strategies and improving patient outcomes. Further research is needed to elucidate the mechanisms underlying myocardial injury in COVID-19 and to identify potential therapeutic targets.