

INCIDENCE OF INFECTION AND IMPAIRMENT OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN A SOCIAL GROUP WHO WERE INFECTED BY THE COVID-19 VIRUS DURING THE PANDEMIC

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INTRODUCTION

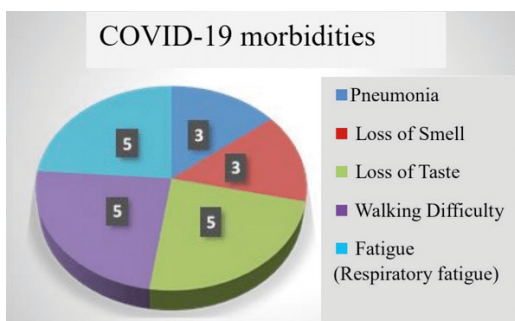
It is known that population aging has been increasing in our country. During the pandemic period, both in Brazil and in several countries, isolation and social distancing measures were adopted. And the elderly was a major concern for the medical profession and society, due to the changes resulting from senescence or senility in the face of clinical manifestations caused by Covid-19.

OBJECTIVE

This research aimed to describe the incidence of illnesses and morbidities caused by the Covid-19 virus in the elderly, who attend a social group.

METHODOLOGY

The quantitative descriptive methodology used in this research was intended to report the incidence of Covid-19 in the elderly, through an interview consisting of a standardized questionnaire. In addition, the number of infected people will be quantified, in which the elderly person's profile and the morbidities caused by the pathology will be described, through a descriptive statistical analysis. The study included 21 elderly people, of both sexes, aged between 61 and 80 years old, who participate in a social group that meets once a month, with varied activities, such as lectures, tours, dinners, among others.



Graph. 1: Commitments (clinical manifestations)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regarding Covid19 infection, of the 21 samples interviewed, 8 participants were diagnosed with the disease, with 2 participants requiring hospital admission, and 1 elderly person requiring ventilatory support.

With regard to morbidities caused by the infectious process, 3 participants presented pneumonia and loss of smell, 5 reported loss of taste, difficulty walking in the acute phase of the disease and tiredness while carrying out activities of daily living. None of them had memory loss. Regarding the sequelae arising from the pathology, only 1 participant reported that he still had muscle weakness and tiredness, which limited him from carrying out some day-to-day activities. After the previously mentioned results.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This study concluded that 38.09% of the 21 participants in this study were affected by Covid-19, with 3 cases considered more serious, in which 2 required hospital support and 1 elderly person required low-flow ventilation support. It was also observed that 62.5% of the participants presented respiratory fatigue, difficulty walking and loss of taste during the acute phase of the disease, and that only 1 participant reports presenting sequelae left by the infectious process to date. Demonstrating the importance of continuing and expanding studies regarding COVID-19, due to the chronicity of morbidities and the absence of long studies regarding this pathology.