

Letter to the Editor



Letter to the Editor: Commentary on Does the COVID-19 Screening Test Affect the Postoperative Prognosis of Patients Who Undergo Emergency Surgery for Cerebral Hemorrhage? (Korean J Neurotrauma 2022;18:198–207)

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► See the article “Does the COVID-19 Screening Test Affect the Postoperative Prognosis of Patients Who Undergo Emergency Surgery for Cerebral Hemorrhage?” in volume 18 on page 198.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors have no financial conflicts of interest.

Dear Editor,

I had read an interesting article published in the last issue of *the Korean Journal of Neurotrauma*, entitled “Does the COVID-19 Screening Test Affect the Postoperative Prognosis of Patients Who Undergo Emergency Surgery for Cerebral Hemorrhage?”³⁾

The authors focused on discussing whether the surgical results before and after coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) were changed by the COVID-19 screening test. There was no difference in the treatment results between the presence or absence of screening tests performed in the emergency room, effect of the difference in time to reach the operating room, or change in medical capacity due to COVID-19.

In the COVID-19 era, there have been few research results related to neurosurgery with regard to COVID-19 screening tests. Several studies have been conducted on protocols or surgical recommendations for neurosurgery in patients with COVID-19.^{1,2,4,7)} Lee et al.⁴⁾ developed a clinical pathway for patients indicated for emergency brain surgery from the emergency room, applied it to the actual clinical field, and published it. These studies are thought to enable a sufficient response in a wide range of outbreaks of not only COVID-19, but also other various respiratory diseases that may occur in the future.

Screening for COVID-19 is essential to ensure the safety of patients with cerebral hemorrhage and medical staff. It is very encouraging that minimal inspections on the protection of patients and medical staff do not delay neurosurgical treatment or affect patient’s prognosis. In addition, the results of this study are considered to be those showing the level of medical emergency and neurosurgery in Korea. However, it would have been more helpful if the know-how or protocol by the authors who did not delay time in the emergency room had been added and described in details. After all, thanks are due to the authors for their hard work.

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