

Radiology on the diagnosis front and determining patients' prognosis during the COVID-19 pandemic



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In scenarios where they are identified as clusters of cases, they are considered as high levels of infectivity and transmission of the new Coronavirus, whose preparation actions, promptness and organization are initiated to deal with contingency events, requiring simultaneous actions in multiple extensions of health services and hospital care. In view of community transmission, it is not only the organization of health services and hospital care that are in a situation of unpredictability, but also establish the expansion of preparedness and preparedness capacities for the crisis situation. It is assumed to this fact that the health services market has its deficiencies, which ends up implying the need for intervention.

Many questions have been raised about the role of artificial intelligence (A.I.) in

the evaluation of radiography and tomography in order to distinguish COVID-19 from other pathologies of infectious or inflammatory etiology. Although this type of technology allows us to extract significant information from many of our usual diseases, there is still a need for validation by a specialized professional in order to overcome obstacles related to any pandemic situation.

Due to the lack of diagnostic laboratory tests for COVID-19 at the beginning of the pandemic in March 2020, Computed Tomography (CT) was used as an option of choice in the imaging evaluation of patients with suspected coronavirus infection. Over time, the importance of radiography in the screening and follow-up of these patients was realized. Due to this fact, the accuracy of radiologists was extremely important

for the population, and in addition to acquiring a lot of experience, they were faced with numerous cases, in which radiography took the lead in the diagnosis and in determining the prognosis for patients. ■

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