# Article information:

Long COVID, a comprehensive systematic scoping review | SpringerLink  
<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s15010-021-01666-x>

# Article summary:

1. Long-lasting symptoms after influenza-like illnesses have been reported since 1892.

2. SARS-CoV-1 and MERS-CoV have been associated with long-term pulmonary, cardiovascular, hematologic, and psychosocial complications.

3. This systematic scoping review synthesizes the current knowledge regarding “Long COVID” and identifies gaps in knowledge to guide future research efforts.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is a comprehensive systematic scoping review of Long COVID, providing an up-to-date overview of the literature on this topic. The authors used a four-step search strategy to identify relevant studies, including electronic databases such as Cochrane Library, PsycINFO, PubMed, Embase, Scopus, and the Web of Sciences. The inclusion criteria were clearly stated and the exclusion criteria were appropriate for the scope of the review. The data extraction process was also well described and conducted by three independent authors to ensure accuracy.

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy; however there are some potential biases that should be noted. First, there is no mention of any conflicts of interest or funding sources for this review which could potentially influence its results or conclusions. Second, while the authors did not impose any language restrictions on their search strategy, they only included papers that were available in full text which may have excluded some relevant studies from non-English speaking countries. Thirdly, while the authors did include qualitative studies in their analysis they did not provide sufficient detail about the study populations which could affect their results or conclusions. Finally, there is only one randomized clinical trial included in this review which may limit its generalizability to other populations or contexts.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of Long COVID based on a systematic scoping review of existing literature; however it should be noted that there are some potential biases that could affect its results or conclusions such as lack of disclosure of conflicts of interest or funding sources and limited detail about study populations in qualitative studies included in the analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Long COVID prevalence
* Long COVID risk factors
* Long COVID diagnosis
* Long COVID treatment
* Long COVID outcomes
* Long COVID management strategies

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/de7e3438b1f780a3217cd7120a443086>