



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

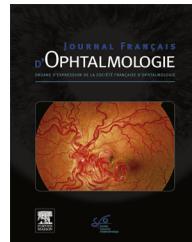
Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.



ELSEVIER

Disponible en ligne sur
ScienceDirect
www.sciencedirect.com

Elsevier Masson France
EM|consulte
www.em-consulte.com



LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Covid-19, ocular manifestation and ophthalmic risks



Covid-19, manifestation oculaire et risques ophthalmiques

To the Editor,

The new coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a new disease that becomes a new pandemic worldwide. This disease already affects more than 130 countries around the world. As noted in the Editorial, risk of transmission by tear is mentioned [1]. We would like to share ideas on this specific issue. First, the ocular manifestation is not a common finding in COVID-19. In our country, Thailand, the second country in the timeline of disease spread [2], there is no patients from overall 82 COVID cases that has ocular manifestation. The examination and diagnosis of early infection is usually by PCR test. It is hard to collect tear an further analysis might be very difficult. In fact, the virus is a large virus and it is usually hard to secrete via exocrine gland. The spread of disease is usually by respiratory secretion. Another interesting topic that should be address is the risk of ophthalmologist. Since ocular manifestation is uncommon, there is a low chance that an ophthalmologist gets contact with the patient who is in the active disease spreading period. Regarding, eye secretion, following the standard general precautions is necessary. Based on the information on COVID-19 infection among medical personnel in our country [3], there is still no infection among medical worker in ophthalmology unit.

Disclosure of interest

The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

References

- [1] Tahiri Joutei Hassani R, Sandali O. The novel coronavirus Covid-19: what are the ophthalmic risks? *Fr Ophtalmol* 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jfo.2020.02.001>, pii: S0181-5512(20)30104-2 [Epub ahead of print].
- [2] Yasri S, Wiwanitkit V. Editorial: Wuhan coronavirus outbreak and imported case. *Adv Trop Med Pub Health Int* 2019;9:1–2.
- [3] Joob B, Wiwanitkit V. COVID-19 in medical personnel: observation from Thailand. *J Hosp Infect* 2020 [pii: S0195-6701(20)30090-6].

B. Joob^{a,*}, V. Wiwanitkit^b

^a Private academic practice, Thailand
^b Honorary professor, dr DY Patil University, Pune, India; visiting professor, Hainan Medical University, Haikou, China

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: beuyjoob@hotmail.com (B. Joob)

Received 15 March 2020;

accepted 1st April 2020

Available online 6 June 2020

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfo.2020.04.021>

0181-5512/© 2020 Elsevier Masson SAS. All rights reserved.