and

FÖ^]æ/c {^}ch[-hÔ|a}a&æ|hÚ•^&@[|[*^ÉhW}aç^!•àc^h[-hÙ^ {}æ}ÉhÙ^ {}æ}ÉhQ;æ}

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 $\label{eq:def-def-def} $$ HO^*(A) = \frac{A^* - A^* - A^$

'Ö^]æ'c {^}ch[-ÁÚ•^&@[|[*^ÉAR[@æ}}^•AS^]|^;AW}āç^;*•āc^AŠā}:ÉAŠE**•c;ãæ

 $\label{eq:continuity} $$ 'O^{a}_{a'c} (^{a}_{a'}) d_{a'}^{a'} = (^{a}_{a'})^{a'}_{a'} + (^{a}_{a'})$

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The main trigger for Parkinson's disease is a mutated version of a protein called alpha-synuclein. This protein accumulates in dopamine-producing neurons. COVID-19 can increase the risk of Parkinson's and other neurological diseases.

This research study was conducted by the library method.

The results showed that the virus can cause neuroinflammation, which, as a predisposing event, predisposes the brain to overreaction to subsequent neurological events. This secondary neurological event can be anything from another viral infection to poisoning and even aging. A secondary neurological event triggers an abnormal brain response that leads to nerve degeneration and eventually Parkinson's disease. The results show that the SARS-CoV-2 virus as a neurotropic virus can enter brain tissue.

: Therefore, the virus certainly has the potential to act as a predisposing event in increasing the risk of Parkinson's disease.

Keywords: Parkinson; COVID-19; Neuritis; Brain tissue

Introduction

caregivers have been concerned about the side effects of these vaccines and have raised several questions that we will try to answer briefly here [10]. Are there any studies on the long-term effects of coronavirus in people with Parkinson's? A recent study looked at the symptoms of COVID-19 in a small number of Parkinson's patients.

