INTRODUCTION

COVID-19: Headache is among the most frequent neurological symptoms, including long-term effects [1]

Objective: Evaluate the white matter structural properties of patients with persistent headache after COVID-19

METHODS

Sample: 10 patients (54.0 years; 42-65 years; 9 women) + 10 controls (HC; 54.5 years; 42-64 years; 9 women)

Diffusion MRI measures: DTI (FA, MD, RD, AD) + AMURA [2] (RTOP, RTAP, RTPP) (see bottom-right) → Comparison via TBSS

CONCLUSIONS

COVID-19 headache: possible association with axonal alterations (barriers in axial orientation)

REFERENCES