

Letters

Chest Radiographs of the Acute Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus

The report on chest radiographs of the acute Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) is very interesting [1]. Das et al. [1] concluded that “ground-glass opacity in a peripheral location was the most common abnormality noted on chest radiographs.” In fact, the imaging diagnosis of MERS-CoV is extremely challenging. Not only chest radiography but also CT can be used as a tool for the diagnosis of MERS-CoV [2]. In fact, knowledge about the diagnosis of MERS-CoV, as a new emerging disease, is presently limited [3]. Most available data are from specific severely ill patients. However, the exact range of clinical features of

MERS-CoV is very wide, from asymptomatic to severe symptomatic infection [4, 5]. For the asymptomatic or mild case, different patterns of findings on chest radiographs can be expected; as a result, the possibility of MERS-CoV in these cases can be easily forgotten by practitioners.

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