

# An insidious clinical picture: Optic nerve involvement in patients with COVID-19

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We would like to share ideas on the publication “An Insidious Clinical Picture: Optic Nerve Involvement in Patients with COVID-19.”<sup>[1]</sup> Contrary to earlier research, asymptomatic optic nerve involvement following COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) was found by visual evoked potential (VEP) measurements, according to Ocak et al.<sup>[1]</sup> In their study, Ocak et al.<sup>[1]</sup> came to the conclusion that an increase in P100 latency indicated a possible connection between the COVID-19 virus and the angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptors in human eyes. We concur that SARS-CoV-2 (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2) may impact the cranial nerve and cause a number of neurological issues, including hearing loss.<sup>[2]</sup> However, it is important to understand the impact of any confounding factors that can contribute to an optic nerve issue in a COVID-19 patient. It is difficult to draw conclusions about the correlation without information about pre-COVID-19 health/optic history. Finally, ACE2 receptors may be important, as shown by Ocak et al.<sup>[1]</sup> Patients with COVID-19 may experience pathophysiological changes as a result of genetic variations in the ACE2 gene.<sup>[3]</sup> The impact of the polymorphism has to be acknowledged and further investigated.

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