نویسندگان:

Elham Sadat Motaharian - *Bachelor of Nursing, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Master of Nursing in Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Iran*

Behnam Mahmoodiyeh - *Anesthesiologist, Critical Care flow ship, assistance Professor of Anesthesiology and critical care medicine department, Arak university of medical sciences, Arak, Iran*

Hadi Lotfi Ahmad abadi - *Bachelor of Emergency Medicine, Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences, Tehran Emergency. Force, Tehran, Iran*

Saba Lorestani - *Radiologist, Department of Radiology, Modares Hospital, Saveh University of Medical Sciences, Saveh, Iran*

Mohammad Saleh Sadri - *Anesthesiologist, Department of Anesthesiology, Modares Hospital, Saveh University of Medical Sciences, Saveh, Iran*

Maryam Milani Fard - *Anesthesia and pain Research Center, Department of Anatomy,Faculty of Medicine,Molecular and cell Biology Research center,Researcher, Iran university of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Amir Mohammad Milani Fard - *Graduate of nursing, School of nursing and medical emergency, Researcher, Alborz University of Medical ‎Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

Anita Amini - *Master of Industrial Engineering-Management and Productivity, Health Systems Researcher, Firoozgar Hospital Clinical Development and Research Center*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background and Objective: Covid-19 is a newly emerged viral pandemic with a wide variety of systemic and local manifestations, radiography is a main diagnostic tool in patients with covid-19, the aim of the following systematic review study is to evaluate the radiologic findings of patients with covid-19 Methods: In this systematic review study, electronic search was conducted on MEDLINE, Google Scholar, Scopus, Web of knowledge and SID. The erelevant data were extracted. Results: ۲۲ studies including ۱۱۰۸ patients with main age of ۵۰.۱ ± ۱۶.۲ were included. The ost common finding was ground glass opacification (۳۱.۲%) following by consolidation (۲۸.۴%) Right lobe involvement was much higher prevalent than left lobe (۲۹% vs ۱۲%) and lower lobe was much higher than upper lobes (۳۳% vs ۱۴%). Conclusion: Chest radiography is a high valuable tool in viral infection detection and according to high prevalence of radiological manifestations, it can be used effectively to encounter this disease.