Those who have recovered from COVID-19 could be at risk of developing blood clots, Singapore scientists found.

A study based on blood samples collected from 30 recovered COVID-19 patients has shown signs of blood vessel damage that may have been caused by the patients' active immune systems. According to the study, those with pre-existing cardiovascular conditions were at a higher risk of developing blood clots.

"The researchers hypothesise that the body's immune system, which was activated to fight the COVID-19 virus, remains overactive and activated even after recovery," a statement released by the Nanyang Technological University said.

"This persistently activated immune responses may attack blood vessels of recovered COVID-19 patients, causing even more damage and increasing the risk of blood clot formation further."
The study involved scientists from the Nanyang Technological University, the Agency for Science, Technology and Research, and the National Centre of Infectious Diseases.

The blood samples were taken from patients a month after they recovered and discharged from the hospital. NTU said that those samples had contained twice the number of cells that had been detached from injured blood vessels.

Singapore has reported 60,678 coronavirus cases and 30 deaths.

This article, Those who had COVID-19 at risk of developing blood clots: Singapore scientists, originally appeared on Coconuts, Asia’s leading alternative media company.