

Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, there has been a steadily increasing interest on the COVID-19 infection's neurological and psychiatric sequelae, such as dementia and mood/anxiety disorders **CITACE 1**. However, the majority of studies reporting on COVID-19-related neurological complications are generally confined to small series of patients and to small numbers of hospitals and are limited to locations and specialization; thus, the neuropsychiatric consequences of COVID-19 are not evaluated across a broader spectrum of population and independent geographic settings **CITACE 2,3,4**. Hence, larger, more robust, and long-term data are essential to define and critically evaluate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on neurological and psychiatric disorders. This information is of paramount importance for both the planning of health services and the identification of key research priorities.