SYNOPSIS

02/10/2020

Review of “Clinical characteristics of 138 hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus–infected pneumonia in Wuhan, China”


One-minute summary

- Epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of 138 patients with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) pneumonia, who were hospitalized in a single-centre in Wuhan, China, from January 1-28, 2020 with clinical follow-up until February 3, 2020
- Male – 54.3%; median age – 56 years (range: 22-92 years)
- Direct exposure to the Huanan seafood market – 8.7%
- Chronic medical conditions – 46.4%
- Hospital related transmission - 41.3%. Of these:
  - 29% (40 patients) were health care workers
  - 12.3% (17 patients) were in-patients
- Admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) - 26.1%
  - ICU patients were older (median age 66 years) and more likely to have co-morbidities (72.2%)
- Died – 4.3% (6 patients)
- CT results - 100% showed bilateral patchy shadows or ground glass opacities
- Most common presenting symptoms – fever (98.6%), fatigue (69.6%) and dry cough (59.4%)

Additional information

- As of February 3, 2020: 4.3% died, 34.1% discharged, and 61.6% remain in hospital

Other clinical information:

- Median time from symptom onset to dyspnea was 5 days, to hospital admission was 7 days and to ARDS was 8 days
- Median hospital stay was 10 days
• Acute respiratory distress syndrome occurred in 19.6%
• Diarrhea was present in only 10.1%

Treatment provided:

• 89.9% received antiviral therapy (oseltamivir)
• 64.4% received antibiotic therapy (moxifloxacin, ceftriaxone, azithromycin)
• 44.9% received glucocorticoid therapy
• 26.1% transferred to ICU
• 10.9% received non-invasive ventilation and 12.3% invasive mechanical ventilation
• 1.45% received continuous blood purification due to renal failure and 2.9% were treated with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)

No effective outcomes were observed from antiviral, antibiotic or glucocorticoid therapies.

PHO reviewer’s comments

• This retrospective case series does not represent the full-spectrum of 2019-nCoV symptom severity as it focuses only on hospitalized cases with confirmed 2019-nCoV pneumonia. This study did not include information on mild cases, suspected cases, or cases that did not require hospitalization.
• There was no information provided in the study about whether infected healthcare workers were wearing personal protective equipment.
Citation

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