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Prevalence and 30-Day Mortality in Hospitalized Patients With Covid-19 and Prior Lung Diseases

Prevalencia y mortalidad a 30 días en pacientes hospitalizados por COVID-19 y enfermedades pulmonares previas

Jaime Signes-Costa ^a , Iván J. Núñez-Gil ^b, Joan B. Soriano ^c, Ramón Arroyo-Espliguero ^d, Charbel Maroun Eid ^e, Rodolfo Romero ^f, Aitor Uribarri ^g, Inmaculada Fernández-Rozas ^h, Marcos García Aguado ⁱ, Víctor Manuel Becerra-Muñoz ^j, Jia Huang ^k, Martino Pepe ^l, Enrico Cerrato ^m, Sergio Raposeiras ⁿ, Adelina Gonzalez ^o, Francisco Franco-Leon ^p, Lin Wang ^b, Emilio Alfonso ^q ... Vicente Estrada ^b

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Abstract

Introduction

Patients with pre-existing respiratory diseases in the setting of COVID-19 may have a greater risk of severe complications and even death.

Methods

A retrospective, multicenter, cohort study with 5847 COVID-19 patients admitted to hospitals. Patients were separated in two groups, with/without previous lung disease. Evaluation of factors associated with survival and secondary composite end-point such as ICU admission and respiratory support, were explored.

Results

1,271 patients (22%) had a previous lung disease, mostly COPD. All-cause mortality occurred in 376 patients with lung disease (29.5%) and in 819 patients without (17.9%) ($p < 0.001$). Kaplan–Meier curves showed that patients with lung diseases had a worse 30-day survival (HR = 1.78; 95% C.I. 1.58–2.01; $p < 0.001$) and COPD had almost 40% mortality. Multivariable Cox regression showed that prior lung disease remained a risk factor for mortality (HR, 1.21; 95% C.I. 1.02–1.44; $p = 0.02$). Variables independently associated with all-cause mortality risk in patients with lung diseases were oxygen saturation less than 92% on admission (HR, 4.35; 95% CI 3.08–6.15) and elevated D-dimer (HR, 1.84; 95% CI 1.27–2.67). Age younger than 60 years (HR 0.37; 95% CI 0.21–0.65) was associated with decreased risk of death.

Conclusions

Previous lung disease is a risk factor for mortality in patients with COVID-19. Older age, male gender, home oxygen therapy, and respiratory failure on admission were associated with an increased mortality. Efforts must be done to identify respiratory patients to set measures to improve their clinical outcomes.

Resumen

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Introducción

Los pacientes con enfermedades respiratorias preexistentes pueden tener en el contexto de la covid-19 un mayor riesgo de complicaciones graves e incluso de muerte.

Métodos

Estudio de cohortes multicéntrico y retrospectivo de 5.847 pacientes con covid-19 ingresados en hospitales. Los pacientes se separaron en 2 grupos, sin y con enfermedad pulmonar previa. Se evaluaron factores asociados con la supervivencia y criterios combinados de valoración secundarios, como el ingreso en la UCI y la necesidad de asistencia respiratoria.

Resultados

Mil doscientos setenta y un (1.271) pacientes (22%) tenían una enfermedad pulmonar previa, principalmente EPOC. La mortalidad por todas las causas ocurrió en 376 pacientes con enfermedad pulmonar (29,5%) y en 819 pacientes sin enfermedad pulmonar (17,9%; $p < 0,001$). Las curvas de Kaplan-Meier mostraron que los pacientes con enfermedades pulmonares tenían una peor supervivencia a los 30 días (HR: 1,78; IC del 95%: 1,58-2,01; $p < 0,001$) y la EPOC tenía una mortalidad de casi el 40%. La regresión de Cox multivariante mostró que la enfermedad pulmonar previa seguía siendo un factor de riesgo de mortalidad (HR: 1,21; IC del 95%: 1,02-1,44; $p = 0,02$). Las variables asociadas de forma independiente con el riesgo de muerte por todas las causas en pacientes con enfermedades pulmonares fueron la saturación de oxígeno inferior al 92% al ingreso (HR: 4,35; IC del 95%: 3,08-6,15) y el dímero D elevado (HR: 1,84; IC del 95%: 1,27-2,67). La edad menor de 60 años (HR: 0,37; IC del 95%: 0,21-0,65) se asoció con una disminución del riesgo de muerte.

Conclusiones

La enfermedad pulmonar previa es un factor de riesgo de muerte en pacientes con covid-19. La edad avanzada, el sexo masculino, la oxigenoterapia domiciliaria y la insuficiencia respiratoria al ingreso se asociaron con un aumento de la mortalidad. Se deben realizar esfuerzos para identificar a los pacientes respiratorios y establecer medidas para mejorar sus resultados clínicos.

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Abbreviations

ACE2, angiotensin converting enzyme II; CI, confidence interval; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COVID-19, 2019 novel coronavirus; CQ/HCQ, chloroquine/hydroxychloroquine; FEV1, forced expiratory volume in one second; HFNC, high flow nasal cannula; HOPE-COVID-19, Health Outcome Predictive Evaluation for COVID-19; HR, hazard ratio; ICS, inhaled corticosteroids; ICU, intensive care unit; ILD, interstitial lung disease; IQR, interquartile range; MERS, middle east respiratory syndrome; RT-PCR, real time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; STROBE, strengthening the reporting of observational studies in epidemiology; WHO, World Health Organization

Keywords

COVID-19; Respiratory diseases; COPD; Prognosis; 30-Day mortality

Palabras clave

COVID-19; Enfermedades respiratorias; EPOC; Pronóstico; Mortalidad a 30 días

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