Clinical Features of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (SARS-CoV2) COVID-19 related to Age group: A Retrospective Analysis of Symptoms, Treatments and Outcomes

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Abstract

Coronavirus 2019 (Covid-19) is a serious infectious disease that affects humans globally. Clinical manifestations and outcomes in elderly and young patients may differ greatly. Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate age groups and other factors affecting symptoms severity and mortality among COVID-19 patients.

According to ordinal logistic regression analysis on 251 patients, factors associated with reduced symptom severity are PH, age (<20), age (20-39), non-diabetics and low heart rate. Bicarbonate increased symptom severity. A stepwise binary regression analysis found that patients who didn't take Meropenem and Loop diuretics during hospitalization had a higher probability of discharge. Those without Diabetes were more likely to be discharged. As admission oxygen saturation rose, so did discharge rate. Patients not taking Favipiravir had a lower chance of discharge. The findings of this study may support the early-diagnosis of the disease and the intensive-care treatment for severe patients.

Key words: COVID-19, Age group, SARS-CoV-2, in-hospital stay.