

Report on the characteristics of patients who died positive at COVID-19 in Italy

This report is based on data updated as of March 20, 2020

1. Sample

This present report describes the characteristics of 3200 patients who died and tested positive for COVID-19 in Italy. The geographical distribution of deaths is as follows::

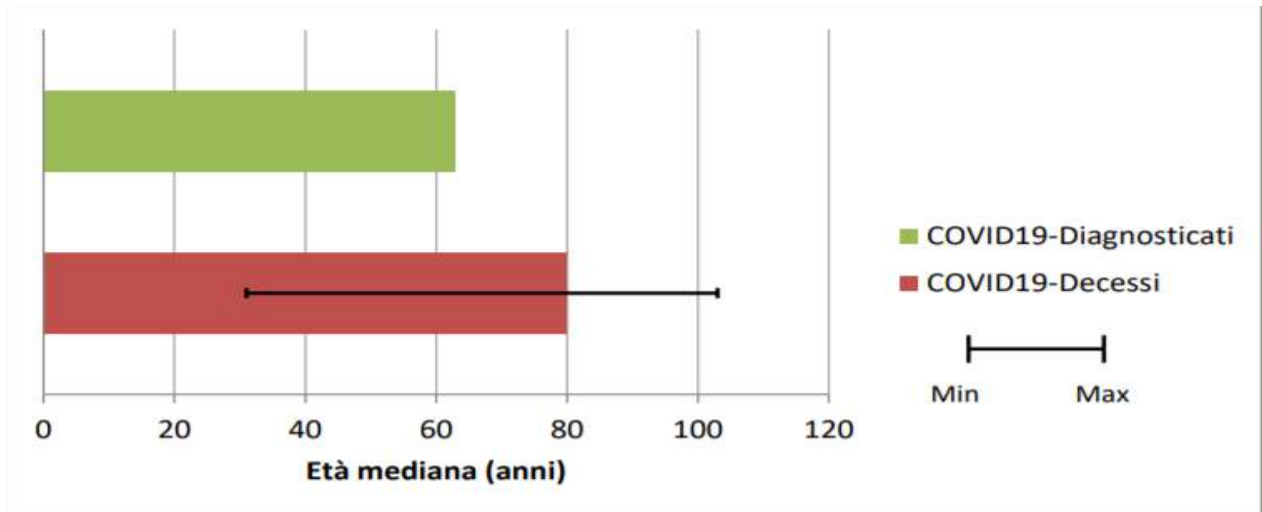
REGIONI	N	%
Abruzzo	7	0.2
Bolzano	14	0.4
Calabria	1	0.0
Campania	17	0.5
Emilia-Romagna	524	16.4
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	35	1.1
Lazio	31	1.0
Liguria	90	2.8
Lombardia	2175	68.0
Marche	36	1.1
Molise	3	0.1
Piemonte	69	2.2
Puglia	27	0.8
Sardegna	2	0.1
Sicilia	3	0.1
Toscana	14	0.4
Trento	12	0.4
Umbria	4	0.1
Veneto	136	4.3
Totale	3200	100.0

2. Demographics

The average age of patients who died and tested positive for COVID-19 is 78.5 years (median 80, range 31-103, Range InterQuartile - IQR 73-85). The age data was not available in a patient. There are 942

women (29.4%). donne Figure 1 shows that the median age of COVID-19-positive patients is oltre over 15 years older than patients who have contracted the infection (ageetà median: patients who died 80 years – patients with infection 63 years). Figure figura 2 shows the number of deaths by age group. Women donne who died after agli contracting COVID-19 infection are older than men (median age: women 82 – men 79).

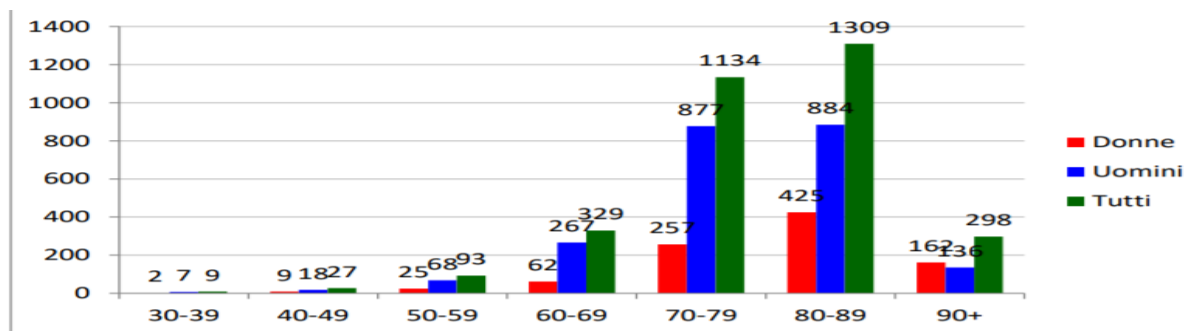
Figure 1. Median age died and coVID-19 positive diagnosed



COVID19-Diagnosed

COVID19-Deaths

Figure 2. Number of deaths by age group



Women

Men

All

3. Pre-existing pathologies

Table 1 presents the most common pre-existing chronic diseases (diagnosed before contracting the infection) in deceased patients. This figure was obtained in 481/3200 deceased (15.0% of the overall sample). The average number of pathologies observed in this population is 2.7 (median 2, Standard Deviation 1.6). Overall, 6 patients (1.2% of the sample) had 0 pathologies, 113 (23.5%) presentavano 1 pathology, 128 had 2 pathologies (26.6%) 234 (48.6%) presentavano had 3 or more pathologies..

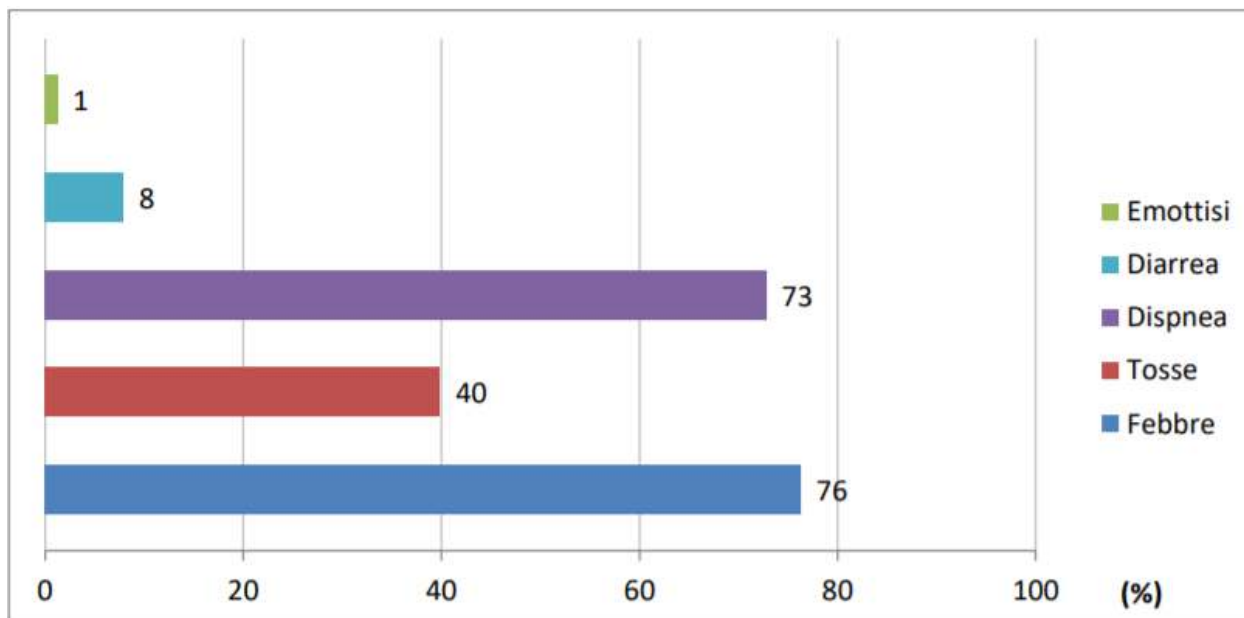
Diseases	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	145	30.1
Atrial fibrillation	106	22.0
Stroke	54	11.2
High blood pressure	355	73.8
Diabetes mellitus	163	33.9
Dementia	57	11.9
Copd	66	13.7
Active cancer in the last 5 years	94	19.5
Chronic liver disease	18	3.7
Chronic kidney failure	97	20.2
Number of pathologies		
0 pathologies	6	1.2
1 pathology	113	23.5
2 pathologies	128	26.6
3 or more pathologies	234	48.6

4. Symptoms

Figure 3 shows the most commonly observed symptoms before hospitalization in COVID-19 positive patients. As shown in the figure, fever and breathlessness represent the most common symptoms, less common are coughing, diarrhea and emetic. 5.7% of people did not have any symptoms at the time of hospitalization

Figure 3. Sintomi Most common symptoms in COVID-19 positive patients

Emottisi Diarrhea Dyspnea Cough Fever



5. Complications

Respiratory failure was the most commonly observed complication in this sample (96.5% of cases), followed by acute kidney damage (29.2%), acute myocardial damage (10.4%) overinfection (8.5%).

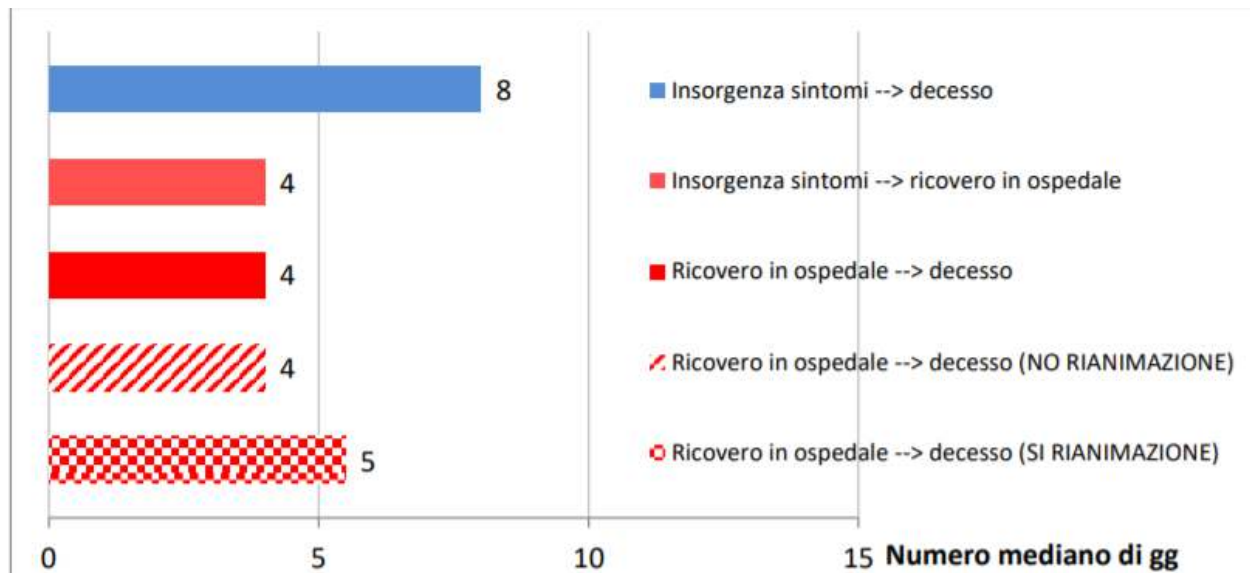
6. Pharmacological therapies

During hospitalization, 84% of COVID-19 positive patients took antibiotic therapy, the less used was antiviral therapy (54%) steroid therapy (31%). The common use of antibiotic therapy can be explained by the presence of overinfections or is compatible with initiation empirical therapy in patients with pneumonia, pending awaited confirmation COVID-19 laboratory. In 18.6% of cases, all 3 therapies were used. Prior to hospitalization, 36% of COVID-19 positive patients had ACE inhibitors therapy and 16% had Sartani therapy (receptor blockers for angiotensin). However, this figure can be underestimated as it was not always possible to evince the therapy performed before hospitalization.

7. Hospital Times

Figure 4 shows, for patients who died COVID-19 positive, the median times, in days, that pass from the onset of symptoms to death (8 days), from the onset of symptoms to hospitalization (4 days) and hospitalization to death (4 days). The time interval from hospitalization to death was 1 day longer in those who were transferred to resuscitation than those who were not transferred (5 days against 4 days).

Figure 4. Median hospitalization times (in days) in COVID-19 positive patients



Symptoms onset --> death

Symptoms onset --> hospitalization

Hospitalization --> death

Hospitalization ospedale --> death (NO REANIMACY)

Hospitalization ospedale --> death (SI RESUSCITATION)

8. Deaths under the age of 50

To date (March 20) are 36 of the 3200 (1.1%) pazienti COVID-19 patients who have tested positive patients under the age of 50. In particular, 9 of these were under 40 and were 8 male and 1 female between the ages of 31 and 39. Of 2 patients under the age of 40, no clinical information is available, the other 7 had serious pre-existing conditions (cardiovascular, kidney disease, diabetes, obesity).

Source: https://coronablues.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Report-COVID-2019_17_marzo-v2.pdf