6ER-013

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS' MORTALITY IN SARS-COV-2 INFECTION DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF HOSPITAL ADMISSION

R. Castillejo García, J. Cordero Ramos, M. Romero González, A. Martínez Suarez. Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena. Hospital Pharmacy. Seville, Spain.

INTRODUCTION

As of December 2019, the world is facing a pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus (COVID-19). Symptoms resulting from the infection vary widely, ranging from asymptomatic disease to pneumonia and life-threatening complications.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The aim was to study the **impact of the active oncohematological process on the severity and short-medium term mortality of COVID-19 infection.**

MATERIALS AND METHODS

- **Observational retrospective study**, carried out in a Spanish tertiary level hospital.
- All patients diagnosed with **COVID-19 and hospital admission** between **March 2020 and June 2021** were included.
- Variables collected:
  - Demographics
  - Comorbidities
  - Situation during hospitalization
  - Mortality at 14 and 30 days after hospital admission.
- Data were obtained through the digital medical record and managed by **R-software(V.4-2021).**

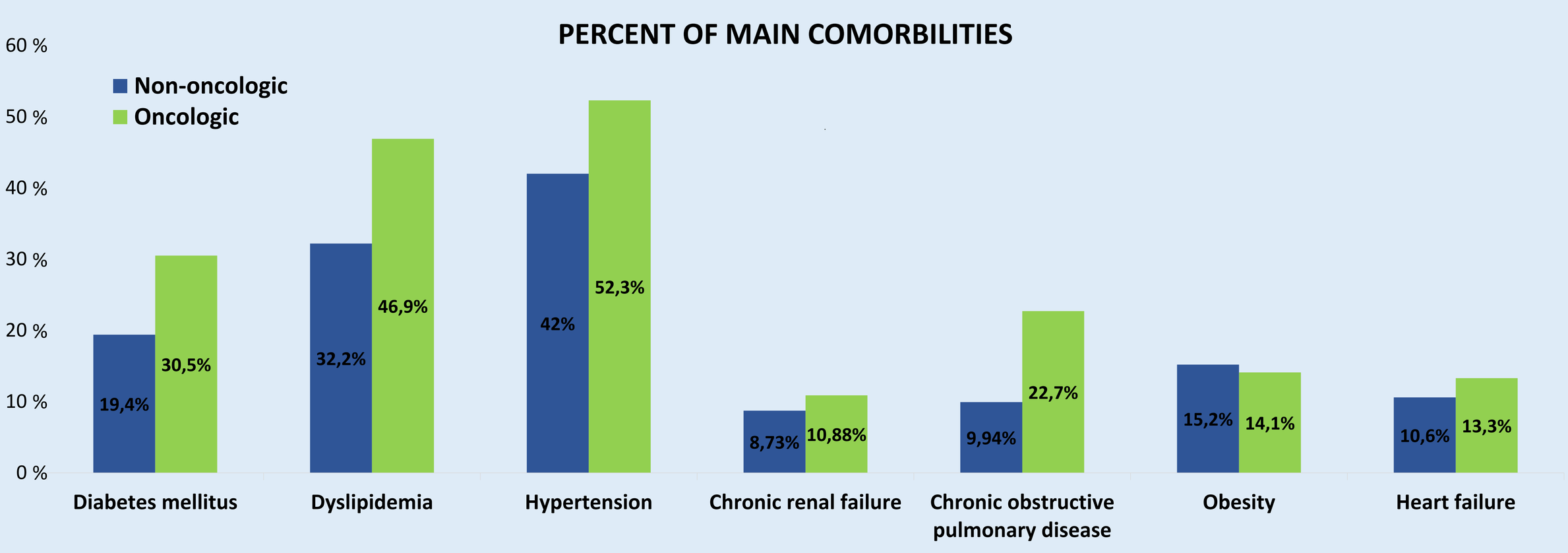
RESULTS

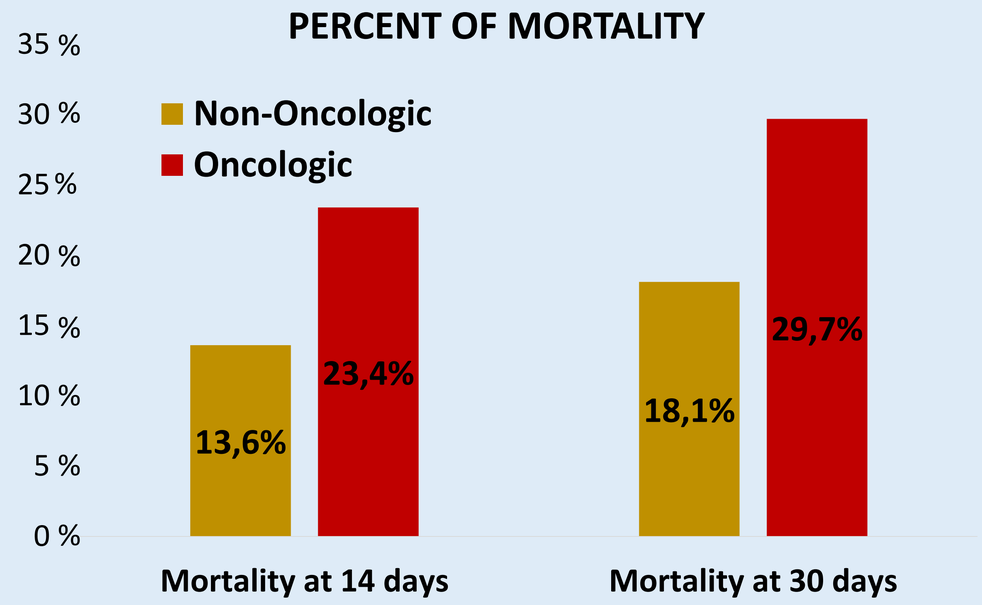
NON-ONCOLOGIC GROUP
- 1924 patients
- 47.5% (915) men
- Median age of 67 years
- (IQR) of 53-77

ONCOLOGIC GROUP
- 128 patients
- 58,6% (75) men
- Median age of 72 years
- (IQR) of 63-78

Lung cancer(16,4%)
Colorectal cancer (15,6%)
Bladder cancer (10,9%)
Breast cancer (10,2%)
Prostate cancer(8,59%)

→ **Metastatases were present in 42,2% patients**





In the **oncohematologic-group, 44.5% were in serious condition** during their admission.

The **two main neoplasms** in the deceased patients were **lung cancer (26.3%)** and **colorectal cancer (21%).**

Univariate analysis showed a relative **risk of 1.72(1.23-2.4) and 1.64(1.23-2.17) mortality at 14 and 30 days respectively for COVID19** in patients with **active oncohematologic processes versus non-oncohematologic processes.**

CONCLUSION AND RELEVANCE

The data reflect a **higher mortality at 14 and 30 days due to COVID19 in the oncohematologic population (72% and 64%, respectively)**. The **oncohematologic population** has a **higher percentage of comorbidities** associated with the total that may also **influence this increased risk of mortality**.

Hospital Universitario Virgen Macarena