

Characteristics of COVID-19 patients dying in Italy Report based on available data on April 9th, 2020

1. Sample

The present report describes characteristics of 16,654 COVID-19 patients dying in Italy.* Geographic distribution across the 19 regions and 2 autonomous provinces of Trento and Bozen is presented in the table below. Data are update to April 9th, 2020.

Tabel 1. Geographic distribution of deceased patients COVID-2019 positive

REGION	N	%
Lombardia	9,731	58.4
Emilia-Romagna	2,221	13.3
Piemonte	1,210	7.3
Veneto	756	4.5
Liguria	510	3.1
Marche	361	2.2
Toscana	269	1.6
Trento	255	1.5
Lazio	230	1.4
Puglia	224	1.3
Bolzano	184	1.1
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	172	1.0
Campania	122	0.7
Sicilia	105	0.6
Valle d'Aosta	89	0.5
Sardegna	57	0.3
Umbria	50	0.3
Calabria	46	0.3
Abruzzo	33	0.2
Basilicata	16	0.1
Molise	13	0.1
Total	16,654	100.0

^{*} COVID-19 related deaths presented in this report are those occurring in patients who test positive for SARSCoV-2 RT by PCR, independently from pre-existing diseases.

2. Demographics

Mean age of patients dying for COVID-2019 infection was 78 (median 80, range 5-100, IQR 73 -85). Women were 5,478 (32.9%). Figure 1 shows that median age of patients dying for COVID-2019 infection was more than 15 years higher as compared with the national sample diagnosed with COVID-2019 infection (median age 62 years). Figure 2 shows the absolute number of deaths by age group. Women dying for COVID-2019 infection had an older age than men (median age women 83 - median age men 78).

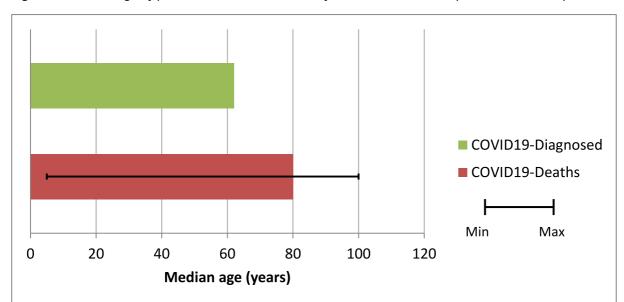
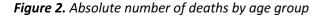
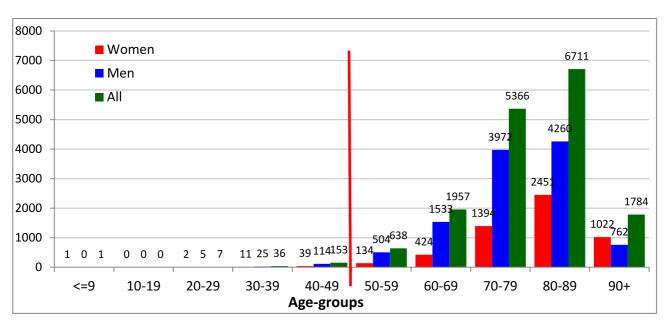


Figure 1. Median age of patients with COVID-2019 infection and COVID-19 positive deceased patients





Note: For 1 deceased person age was not possible to be evaluated

3. Pre-existing conditions

Table 1 presents most common comorbidities diagnosed before COVID-2019 infection. Data on diseases were based on chart review and was available on 1,453 patients dying in-hospital for whom it was possible to analyse clinic charts. Mean number of diseases was 3.3 (median 3, SD 1.9). Overall, 3.5% of the sample presented with a no comorbidities, 14.8% with a single comorbidity, 20.7% with 2, and 61.0% with 3 or more.

Before hospitalization, 25% of COVID-19 positive deceased patients followed ACE-inhibitor therapy and 15% angiotensin receptor blockers-ARBs therapy. This information can be underestimated because data on drug treatment before admission were not always described in the chart.

Table 1. Most common comorbidities observed in COVID-19 positive deceased patients

Diseases	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	407	<u>28.0</u>
Atrial Fibrillation	328	<u>22.6</u>
Heart failure	228	15.7
Stroke	159	10.9
Hypertension	1015	69.9
Type 2-Diabetes	462	31.8
Dementia	219	15.1
COPD	256	17.6
Active cancer in the past 5 years	236	16.2
Chronic liver disease	54	3.7
Chronic renal failure	335	23.1
HIV	3	0.2
Autoimmune diseases	46	3.2
Obesity	156	10.7
Number of comorbidities		
0 comorbidities	51	3.5
1 comorbidity	215	14.8
2 comorbidities	301	20.7
3 comorbidities and over	886	61.0

Table 3 presents the most common pre-existing chronic pathologies in patients who died, separately in men (n = 1,005) and women (n = 448). The average number of pathologies observed in women is 3.3 (median 3, Standard Deviation 1.9). In men the average number of pathologies observed is 3.2 (median 3, Standard Deviation 1.9).

Tabella 3. Most common comorbidities observed in COVID-19 positive deceased patients by gender

Women Men

Diseases	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	90	20.1
Atrial Fibrillation	105	23.4
Heart Failure	95	20.3
Stroke	44	9.8
Hypertension	330	73.7
Type 2-Diabetes	133	29.7
Dementia	88	19.6
COPD	59	13.2
Active cancer in the past 5 years	68	15.2
Chronic liver disease	12	2.7
Chronic renal failure	90	20.1
HIV	0	0.0
Autoimmune diseases	22	4.9
Obesity	59	13.2
Number of comorbidities		
0 comorbidities	9	2.0
1 comorbidity	63	14.1
2 comorbidities	100	22.3
3 comorbidities and over	276	61.6

N	%	
317	31.5	
223	22.2	
133	13.0	
115	11.4	
685	68.2	
329	32.7	
131	13.0	
197	19.6	
168	16.7	
42	4.2	
245	24.4	
3	0.3	
24	2.4	
97	9.7	
42	4.2	
152	15.1	
201	20.0	
610	60.7	

4. Diagnosis of hospitalization

In 93.5% of hospitalizations, conditions (e.g. pneumonia, respiratory failure) or symptoms (e.g. fever, dyspnoea, cough) compatible with COVID-19 were mentioned. In 91 cases (6.5% of cases) the diagnosis of hospitalization was not related to the infection. In 8 cases the diagnosis of hospitalization concerned exclusively neoplastic pathologies, in 40 cases cardiovascular pathologies (for example IMA, heart failure, stroke), in 13 cases gastrointestinal pathologies (for example cholecystitis, perforation of the intestine, intestinal obstruction, cirrhosis), in 30 cases other pathologies.

5. Symptoms

Figure 3 shows symptoms most commonly observed at hospital admission. Fever, dyspnoea and cough were the most commonly observed symptoms, while diarrhoea and haemoptysis were less commonly observed. Overall, 5.7% of patients did not present any symptoms at hospital admission.

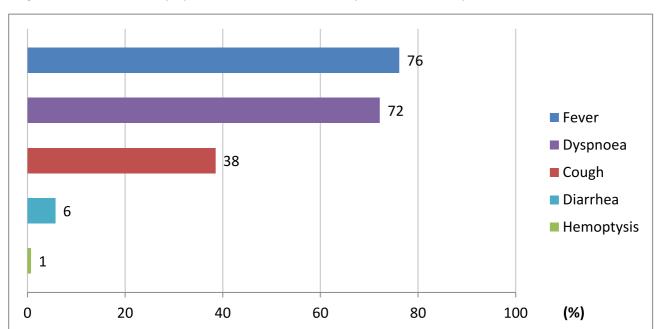


Figure 3. Most common symptoms observed in COVID-19 positive deceased patients

6. Acute conditions

Acute Respiratory Distress syndrome was observed in the majority of patients (96.7% of cases), followed by acute renal failure (23.5%). Superinfection was observed in 11.0% and acute cardiac injury in 9.8% of cases.

7. Treatments

Antibiotics were used by 84% of patients during hospital stay, while less used were antivirals (55%) and corticosteroids (33%). Concomitant use of these 3 treatments was observed in 18.6% of cases.

Out of COVID-19 positive deceased patients, 2.7% were treated with Tocilizumab during hospitalization.

8. Time-line

Figure 4 shows, for COVID-19 positive deceased patients, the median times, in days, from the onset of symptoms to death (10 days), from the onset of symptoms to hospitalization (5 days) and from hospitalization to death (5 days). The time from hospitalization to death was 3 days longer in those who were transferred to intensive care than those who were not transferred (7 days vs. 4 days).

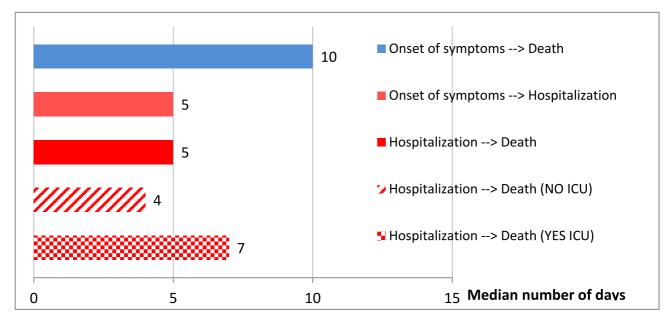


Figure 4. Median hospitalization times (in days) in COVID-19 positive deceased patients

9. Deaths under the age of 50 years

As of April 9th, 197 out of the 16,654 (1.2%) positive COVID-19 patients under the age of 50 died. In particular, 44 of these were less than 40 years, 30 men and 14 women (age range between 5 and 39 years). For 7 patients under the age of 40 years no clinical information is available; the remaining 29 had serious pre-existing pathologies (cardiovascular, renal, psychiatric pathologies, diabetes, obesity) and 8 had no major pathologies.

This report was produced by COVID-19 Surveillance Group

Members of the COVID-19 Surveillance Group

Luigi Palmieri, Xanthi Andrianou, Pierfrancesco Barbariol, Antonino Bella, Stefania Bellino, Eva Benelli, Luigi Bertinato, Stefano Boros, Gianfranco Brambilla, Giovanni Calcagnini, Marco Canevelli, Maria Rita Castrucci, Federica Censi, Alessandra Ciervo, Elisa Colaizzo, Fortunato D'Ancona, Martina Del Manso, Chiara Donfrancesco, Massimo Fabiani, Antonietta Filia, Marco Floridia, Marina Giuliano, Tiziana Grisetti, Martin Langer, Ilaria Lega, Cinzia Lo Noce, Pietro Maiozzi, Fiorella Malchiodi Albedi, Valerio Manno, Margherita Martini, Alberto Mateo Urdiales, Eugenio Mattei, Claudia Meduri, Paola Meli, Giada Minelli, Manuela Nebuloni, Lorenza Nisticò, Marino Nonis, Graziano Onder, Lucia Palmisano, Nicola Petrosillo, Patrizio Pezzotti, Flavia Pricci, Ornella Punzo, Vincenzo Puro, Valeria Raparelli, Giovanni Rezza, Flavia Riccardo, Maria Cristina Rota, Paolo Salerno, Debora Serra, Andrea Siddu, Paola Stefanelli, Manuela Tamburo De Bella, Dorina Tiple, Brigid Unim, Luana Vaianella, Nicola Vanacore, Monica Vichi, Emanuele Rocco Villani, Silvio Brusaferro.