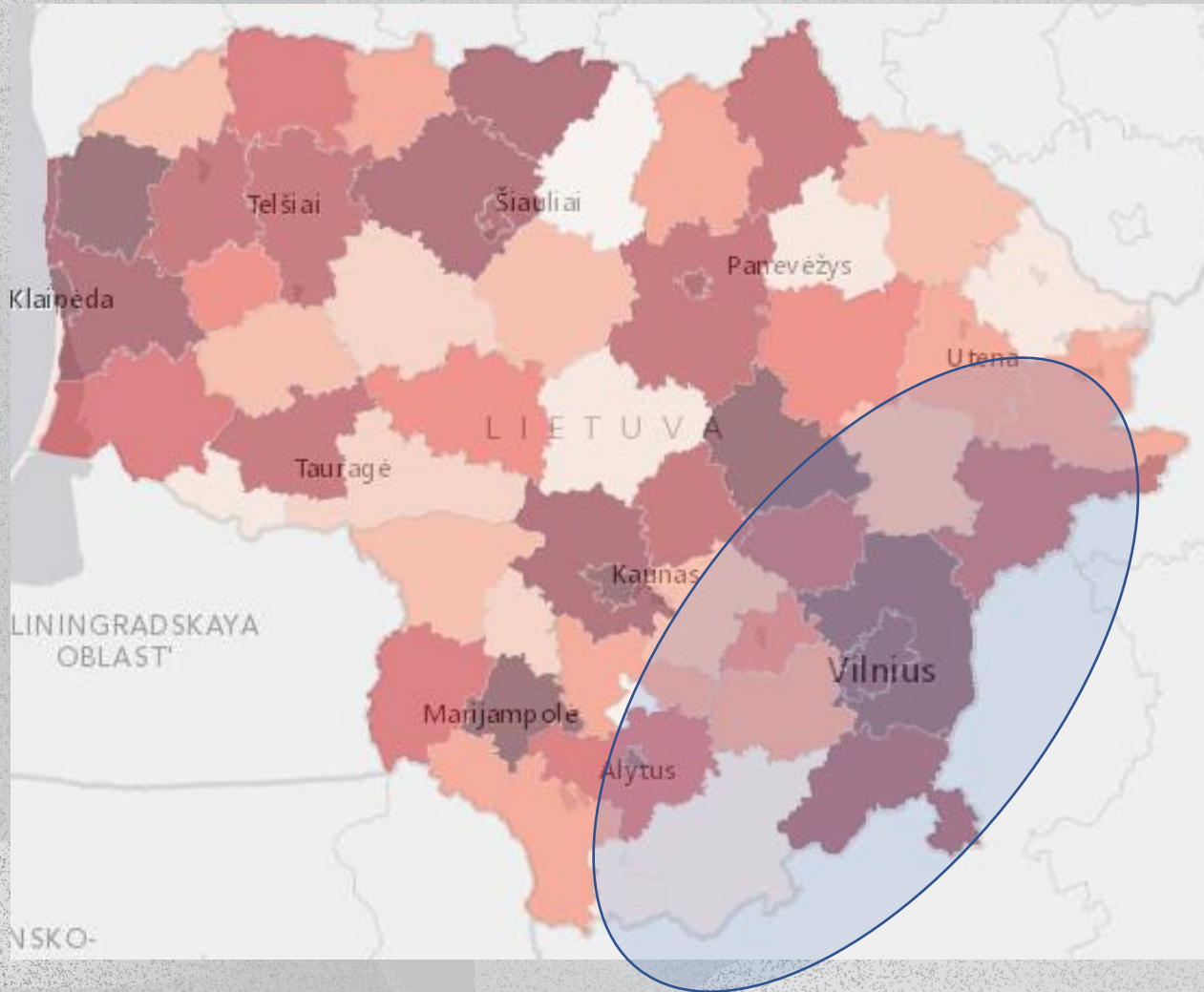


# COVID-19 at Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos: clinical observations

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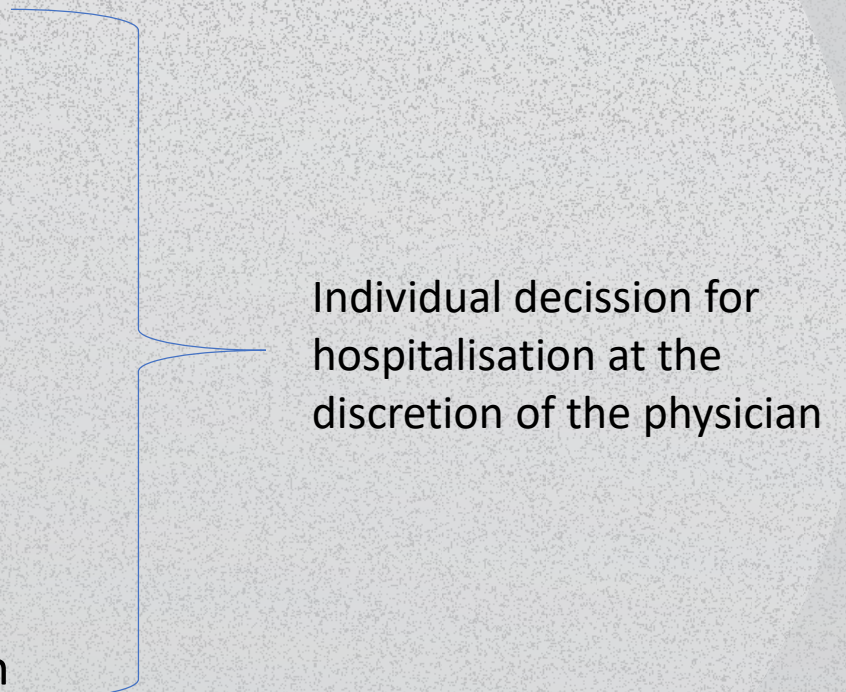
# Vilnius University Hospital Santaros Klinikos COVID-19 service area



	Cases	Current	Recovered	Deaths	Population
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>1670</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2794090</b>
Vilnius	434	156	257	16	562030
Vilnius region	253	73	175	3	100158
Švenčionys	10	3	7	0	22932
Alytus	35	0	34	1	76060
Druskininkai	1	0	1	0	19270
Širvintos	8	1	6	0	15076
Ukmergė	86	4	73	9	33471
Elektrėnai	6	3	3	0	23992
Trakai	5	0	5	0	32546
Varėna	1	0	0	1	20840
Lazdijai	7	0	7	0	18496
Šalčininkai	12	5	7	0	30520
<b>Total VUH SK region</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>955391</b>
	51.2%	67.7%	46.8%	42.9%	34.2%

# Indication for hospitalization at VUH SK

- Hospitalisation criteria reflected high risk of severe complication or death
  - Absolute indications:
    - Hypoxia – oxygen saturation < 96% (ambient air)
    - Respiratory rate >20
  - Relative indications I
    - Radiological signs of pneumonia (x-ray, CT)
    - Lymphopenia
  - Relative indications II
    - Age  $\geq$  50 years
    - Age < 50 years with risk factors
      - Cardiovascular pathology
      - Diabetes
      - Respiratory disease
      - Renal insufficiency
    - Irrespective of age - clinically significant immunosuppression



Individual decision for hospitalisation at the discretion of the physician

# Clinical management of COVID-19 patients

- Diagnosis: PCR + radiology + clinical symptoms
- Treatment:
  - No approved treatment for COVID-19
  - All hospitalized patients received best supportive therapy
  - Patients who met criteria for hospitalisation, were able and willing to provide written informed consent, were considered as a **candidates** for experimental therapies
  - After decision of medical advisory board some of patients were offered not approved therapies or clinical trial:
    - Hydroxichloroquine plus azitromycin
    - Convalescent plasma
    - Participation in WHO supported „Solidarity“ trial (local standart of care vs lopinavir ritonavir vs remdesivir vs hydroxichloroquine)

# Basic characteristics of admitted to hospital patient

Characteristic	ALL	Candidates	Not candidates
Number	259	135	124
Age median (range) years	55 (19 - 92)	62 (29 – 92)	47 (19- 92)
Age interquartile range, years	43 - 70	51 - 73	31 - 59
Gender male/female	124/135	59/76	65/59
Comorbidities, at least one, N	129	96	33
Diabetes	22	17	5
Cardiovascular	105	78	27
Pulmonary	14	12	2
Cancer	18	12	6
Other	43	28	15
End of the life state due to significant comorbidities	12	0	12
Pulmonary involvement, X-ray or CT yes/no/missing	172/72/15	126/9/0	46/63/15




# Outcomes 1: hospitalisation outcomes

	<b>ALL</b>	<b>Candidates</b>	<b>Not candidates</b>
Hospitalisation duration median (range), days	10 (0 - 65)	12 (3 - 65)	5 (0 - 33)
Hospitalisation duration interquartile range, days	5 - 13	10 - 14	3 - 10
Discharged N (%)	210 (81%)	103 (76.3%)	107 (86.3%)
Ongoing N (%)	30 (11.6%)	28 (20.7%)	2 (1.6%)
Died N (%)	19 (7.3%)	4 (2.9%)	15 (12.1%)

# Outcomes 2: admission to intensive care units

Patients treated at ICU/all hospitalized (%)	26/259 (10%)
Median age (range), years	59 (41 -87)
Treatment duration at ICU median (range), days	10 (0 - 65)
Treatment duration at ICU interquartile range, days	5 – 13
Discharged N (%)	15 (57.7%)
Ongoing N (%)	1 (3.8%)
Died N (%)	10 (38.5%)

# SARS-Cov-2 PCR testing clinical peculiarity / Questions and Comments

PCR results on discharge	Example	Number (%)
Positive discharge		36 (27.5%)
Two negative discharged		60 (45.8%)
One negative discharged		7 (5.3%)

Atypical PCR pattern	Example	Number (%)
Positive after one negative		27 (20.6%)
Positive after two negatives		3 (2.3%)
Multiple positive/negative		8 (6.1%)
Positive > 30 days		6 (4.6%)