

## SYNOPSIS

02/10/2020

# Review of “Clinical characteristics of 138 hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus–infected pneumonia in Wuhan, China”

**Article citation:** Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, Zhu F, Liu X, Zhang J, et al. Clinical characteristics of 138 hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus–infected pneumonia in Wuhan, China. JAMA. 2020 Feb 07 [Epub ahead of print]. Available from:

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2761044>

## One-minute summary

- Epidemiologic and clinical characteristics of **138 patients** with confirmed 2019 novel coronavirus (**2019-nCoV**) pneumonia, who were **hospitalized** in a single-centre in Wuhan, China, from January 1-28, 2020 with clinical follow-up until February 3, 2020
- **Male** – 54.3%; **median age** – 56 years (range: 22-92 years)
- **Direct exposure to the Huanan seafood market** – 8.7%
- **Chronic medical conditions** – 46.4%
- **Hospital related transmission** - 41.3%. Of these:
  - 29% (40 patients) were **health care workers**
  - 12.3% (17 patients) were **in-patients**
- Admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) - 26.1%
  - ICU patients were **older** (median age 66 years) and more likely to have co-morbidities (72.2%)
- **Died** – 4.3% (6 patients)
- **CT results** - 100% showed bilateral patchy shadows or ground glass opacities
- **Most common presenting symptoms** – fever (98.6%), fatigue (69.6%) and dry cough (59.4%)

## Additional information

- As of February 3, 2020: 4.3% died, 34.1% discharged, and 61.6% remain in hospital

### Other clinical information:

- Median time from symptom onset to dyspnea was 5 days, to hospital admission was 7 days and to ARDS was 8 days
- Median hospital stay was 10 days

- Acute respiratory distress syndrome occurred in 19.6%
- Diarrhea was present in only 10.1%

**Treatment provided:**

- 89.9% received antiviral therapy (oseltamivir)
- 64.4% received antibiotic therapy (moxifloxacin, ceftriaxone, azithromycin)
- 44.9% received glucocorticoid therapy
- 26.1% transferred to ICU
- 10.9% received non-invasive ventilation and 12.3% invasive mechanical ventilation
- 1.45% received continuous blood purification due to renal failure and 2.9% were treated with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)

No effective outcomes were observed from antiviral, antibiotic or glucocorticoid therapies.

## PHO reviewer's comments

- This retrospective case series does not represent the full-spectrum of 2019-nCoV symptom severity as it focuses only on hospitalized cases with confirmed 2019-nCoV pneumonia. This study did not include information on mild cases, suspected cases, or cases that did not require hospitalization.
- There was no information provided in the study about whether infected healthcare workers were wearing personal protective equipment.

## Citation

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