

Prevalence of Chronic-Degenerative Diseases in a cohort of patients with SARS-COV2 infection

Asti A¹, Langella V¹, Maresca G¹, Pomponi D¹, Russo V² and Di Palma G¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, "S. Maria di Loreto Nuovo" Covid Center, Asl Napoli 1, Italy

²Department of Medical Translational Sciences, University of Campania, Monaldi Hospital, Naples, Italy

From March 2020 to June 2021 we admitted, in our Department, 521 patients (W=223 M=298), average age 64.8 years (SD +/- 11.4), with an average hospital stay of 24.5 days (SD +/- 7.9). Hypertension was the chronic disease with the highest prevalence (62%), treated with ARBs or ACE inhibitors (68.2% of cases), calcium channel blockers (32.7%), Beta-blockers (19, 2%), alpha-blockers (15.5%), clonidine (4.4%). The prevalence of COPD was 20.7% and was treated by inhalation with triple combination (74.8% of cases), with cortisone + beta stimulant (15.3%) or with anticholinergics (9.9%). Type 2 diabetes mellitus had a

prevalence of 16.7% and we preferred to treat it with a basal-bolus insulin scheme, in the absence of studies on the use of oral hypoglycemic agents in patients with SARS-COV2 infection. Previous ischemic heart disease had a prevalence of 21.9%, permanent atrial fibrillation of 12.4% (treated with NAO in 85.1% of cases), chronic renal failure of 10%, obesity (higher BMI a 30) by 10.6%, chronic liver disease by 4.2%, chronic thyroid disease by 14.5% (hypothyroidism 86.6%). The prevalence of a history of malignancy was 8.1%. Finally, smokers were 20.5%, higher prevalence in men (72,4%) (current smokers 6.4% of all patients).