

Characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 patients dying in Italy Report based on available data on May 21st, 2020

1. Sample

The present report describes characteristics of 31,096 SARS-CoV-2 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 May 21st, 2020.

Tabel 1. Geographic distribution of deceased patients SARS-CoV-2 positive

REGION	N	%
Lombardia	15,662	50.4
Emilia Romagna	4,008	12.9
Piemonte	2,616	8.4
Veneto	1,842	5.9
Liguria	1,382	4.4
Toscana	991	3.2
Marche	907	2.9
Lazio	631	2.0
Puglia	478	1.5
Trento	459	1.5
Abruzzo	379	1.2
Campania	354	1.1
Friuli Venezia Giulia	327	1.1
Bolzano	291	0.9
Sicilia	281	0.9
Valle d'Aosta	145	0.5
Sardegna	128	0.4
Calabria	91	0.3
Umbria	74	0.2
Basilicata	28	0.1
Molise	22	0.1
Total	31,096	100.0

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

2. Demographics

Mean age of patients dying for SARS-CoV-2 infection was 80 years (median 81, range 0-100, IQR 74 -87). Women were 12,615 (40.6%). *Figure 1* shows that median age of patients dying for SARS-CoV-2 infection was about than 20 years higher as compared with the national sample diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection (median age 62 years). *Figure 2* shows the absolute number of deaths by age group. Women dying for SARS-CoV-2 infection had an older age than men (median age women 85 - median age men 79).

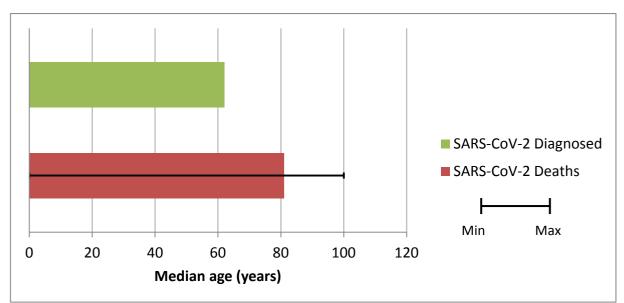
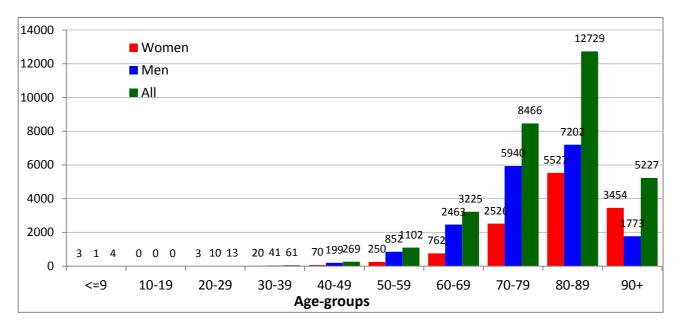


Figure 1. Median age of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection and SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

Figure 2. Absolute number of deaths by age group



3. Pre-existing conditions

Table 1 presents most common comorbidities diagnosed before SARS-CoV-2 infection. Data on diseases were based on chart review and was available on 3,032 patients dying in-hospital for whom it was possible to analyse clinic charts. Mean number of diseases was 3.2 (median 3, SD 1.9). Overall, 4.1% of the sample presented with a no comorbidities, 15.0% with a single comorbidity, 21.4% with 2, and 59.6% with 3 or more.

Before hospitalization, 23% of SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients followed ACE-inhibitor therapy and 16% 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 SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

Diseases	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	856	28.2
Atrial Fibrillation	681	22.5
Heart failure	490	16.2
Stroke	310	10.2
Hypertension	2071	68.3
Type 2-Diabetes	914	30.1
Dementia	480	15.8
COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)	498	16.4
Active cancer in the past 5 years	480	15.8
Chronic liver disease	120	4.0
Chronic renal failure	618	20.4
Dialysis	55	1.8
Respiratory failure	150	4.9
HIV Infection	6	0.2
Autoimmune diseases	115	3.8
Obesity	335	11.0
Number of comorbidities		
0 comorbidities	124	4.1
1 comorbidity	454	15.0
2 comorbidities	648	21.4
3 comorbidities and over	1806	59.6

Table 3 presents the most common pre-existing chronic pathologies in patients who died, separately in men (n = 2,027) and women (n = 1,005). 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 SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients by gender

Women

Men

Diseases	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	214	21.3
Atrial Fibrillation	236	23.5
Heart Failure	187	18.1
Stroke	106	10.5
Hypertension	701	69.8
Type 2-Diabetes	289	28.8
Dementia	228	22.7
COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)	126	12.5
Active cancer in the past 5 years	157	15.6
Chronic liver disease	27	2.7
Chronic renal failure	183	18.2
Dialysis	16	1.6
Respiratory failure	48	4.8
HIV Infection	0	0.0
Autoimmune diseases	61	6.1
Obesity	115	11.4
Number of comorbidities		
0 comorbidities	27	2.7
1 comorbidity	146	14.5
2 comorbidities	222	22.1
3 comorbidities and over	610	60.7

N	%	
642	31.7	
445	22.0	
303	14.6	
204	10.1	
1370	67.6	
625	30.8	
252	12.4	
372	18.4	
323	15.9	
93	4.6	
435	21.5	
39	1.9	
102	5.0	
6	0.3	
54	2.7	
220	10.9	
97	4.8	
308	15.2	
426	21.0	
1196	59.0	

4. Diagnosis of hospitalization

In 92.3% of hospitalizations, conditions (e.g. pneumonia, respiratory failure) or symptoms (e.g. fever, dyspnoea, cough) compatible with SARS-CoV-2 were mentioned. In 217 cases (7.7% of cases) the diagnosis of hospitalization was not related to the infection. In 29 cases the diagnosis of hospitalization concerned exclusively neoplastic pathologies, in 81 cases cardiovascular pathologies (for example Acute Myocardial Infarction-AMI, heart failure, stroke), in 28 cases gastrointestinal pathologies (for example cholecystitis, perforation of the intestine, intestinal obstruction, cirrhosis), in 79 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.

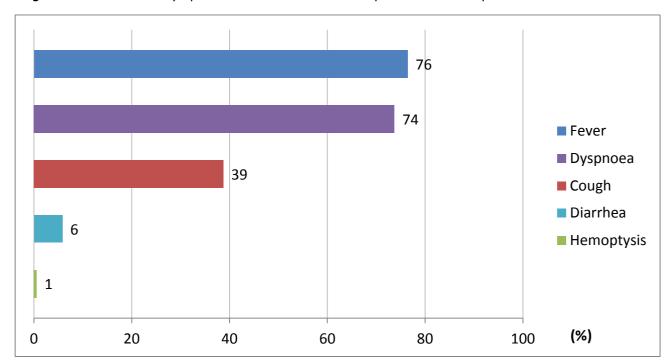


Figure 3. Most common symptoms observed in SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

6. Acute conditions

Acute Respiratory Distress syndrome was observed in the majority of patients (96.6% of cases), followed by acute renal failure (21.8%). Superinfection was observed in 12.4% and acute cardiac injury in 10.7% of cases.

7. Treatments

Antibiotics were used by 86% of patients during hospital stay, while less used were antivirals (59%) and corticosteroids (37%). Concomitant use of these 3 treatments was observed in 22.4% of cases.

Out of SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients, 3.9% were treated with Tocilizumab during hospitalization.

8. Time-line

Figure 4 shows, for SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients, the median times, in days, from the onset of symptoms to death (11 days), from the onset of symptoms to hospitalization (5 days) and from hospitalization to death (6 days). The time from hospitalization to death was 4 days longer in those who were transferred to intensive care than those who were not transferred (9 days vs. 5 days).

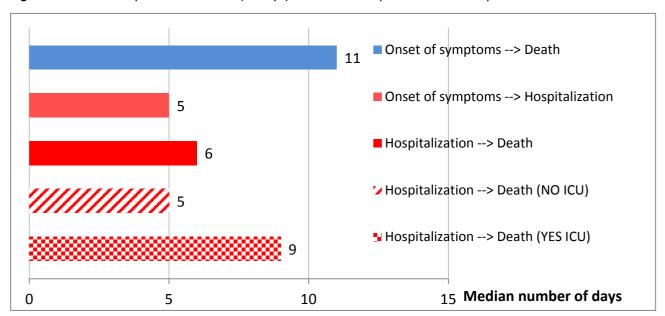


Figure 4. Median hospitalization times (in days) in SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

9. Deaths under the age of 50 years

As of May 21st, 347 out of the 31,096 (1.1%) positive SARS-CoV-2 patients under the age of 50 died. In particular, 78 of these were less than 40 years (52 men and 26 women), age range between 0 and 39 years. For 11 patients under the age of 40 years no clinical information is available; out of the remaining ones, 53 had serious pre-existing pathologies (cardiovascular, renal, psychiatric pathologies, diabetes, obesity) and 14 had no major pathologies.

This report was produced by SARS-CoV-2 Surveillance Group

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