

Characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 patients dying in Italy Report based on available data on July 22nd, 2020

1. Sample

The present report describes characteristics of 34,142 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 July 22^{nd} , 2020.

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

REGION	Ν	%		
Lombardia	16,776	49.1		
Emilia Romagna	4,266	12.5		
Piemonte	3,114 9.1			
Veneto	1,990 5.8			
Liguria	1,676 4.9			
Toscana	1,132	3.3		
Marche	984	2.9		
Lazio	868	2.5		
Puglia	548	1.6		
Abruzzo	470	1.4		
Campania	459	1.3		
Trento	405	1.2		
Friuli Venezia Giulia	349	1.0		
Sicilia	304	0.9		
Bolzano	292	0.9		
Valle d'Aosta	146	0.4		
Sardegna	134	0.4		
Calabria	97	0.3		
Umbria	80	0.2		
Basilicata	30	0.1		
Molise	22	0.1		
Total	34,142	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 82, range 0-109, IQR 74 -88). Women were 14,464 (42.4%). *Figure 1* shows that median age of patients dying for SARS-CoV-2 infection was 20 years higher as compared with the national sample diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2 infection (median age 61 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).

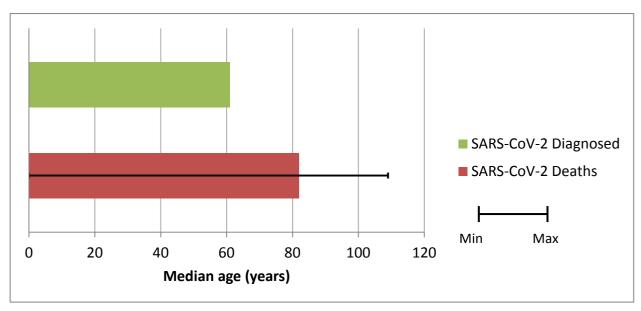
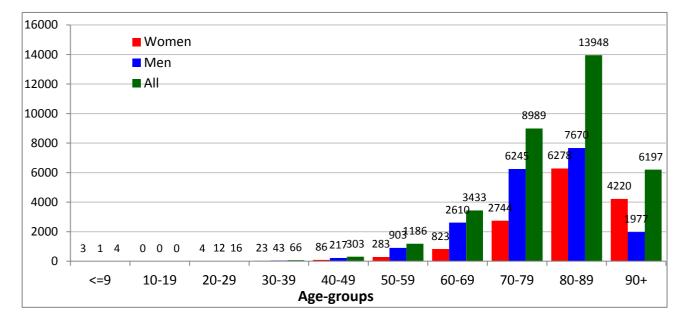


Figure 1. Median age of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection and SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

Figure 2. Absolute number of deaths by age group



3. Pre-existing conditions

Table 2 presents most common comorbidities diagnosed before SARS-CoV-2 infection. Data on diseases were based on chart review and was available on 3,952 patients dying in-hospital for whom it was possible to analyse clinic charts. Mean number of diseases was 3.4 (median 3, SD 2.0). Overall, 3.9% of the sample presented with a no comorbidities, 13.9% with a single comorbidity, 20.4% with 2, and 61.8% with 3 or more.

Before hospitalization, 22% of SARS-CoV-2 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.

Diseases	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	1091	27.6
Atrial Fibrillation	914	23.1
Heart failure	624	15.8
Stroke	418	10.6
Hypertension	2608	66.0
Type 2-Diabetes	1176	29.8
Dementia	756	19.1
COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)	675	17.1
Active cancer in the past 5 years	643	16.3
Chronic liver disease	172	4.4
Chronic renal failure	799	20.2
Dialysis	76	1.9
Respiratory failure	211	5.3
HIV Infection	7	0.2
Autoimmune diseases	156	3.9
Obesity	422	10.7
Number of comorbidities		
0 comorbidities	155	3.9
1 comorbidity	549	13.9
2 comorbidities	807	20.4
3 comorbidities and over	2441	61.8

 Table 2. Most common comorbidities observed in SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

Table 3 presents the most common pre-existing chronic pathologies in patients who died, separately in men (n = 2,574 and women (n = 1,378). The average number of pathologies observed in women is 3.5 (median 3, Standard Deviation 1.9). In men the average number of pathologies observed is 3.3 (median 3, Standard Deviation 2.0).

Men

Diseases	N	%	N	%
Ischemic heart disease	301	21.8	790	30.7
Atrial Fibrillation	340	24.7	574	22.3
Heart Failure	252	17.8	372	14.2
Stroke	153	11.1	265	10.3
Hypertension	934	67.8	1674	65.0
Type 2-Diabetes	382	27.7	794	30.8
Dementia	378	27.4	378	14.7
COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease)	180	13.1	495	19.2
Active cancer in the past 5 years	219	15.9	424	16.5
Chronic liver disease	46	3.3	126	4.9
Chronic renal failure	255	18.5	544	21.1
Dialysis	24	1.7	52	2.0
Respiratory failure	76	5.5	135	5.2
HIV Infection	0	0.0	7	0.3
Autoimmune diseases	80	5.8	76	3.0
Obesity	149	10.8	273	10.6
Number of comorbidities				
0 comorbidities	35	2.5	120	4.7
1 comorbidity	174	12.6	375	14.6
2 comorbidities	277	20.1	530	20.6
3 comorbidities and over	892	64.7	1549	60.2

Table 3. Most common comorbidities observed in SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients by gender

Women

4. Diagnosis of hospitalization

In 91.6% of hospitalizations, conditions (e.g. pneumonia, respiratory failure) or symptoms (e.g. fever, dyspnoea, cough) compatible with SARS-CoV-2 were mentioned. In 307 cases (8.4% of cases) the diagnosis of hospitalization was not related to the infection. In 47 cases the diagnosis of hospitalization concerned exclusively neoplastic pathologies, in 105 cases cardiovascular pathologies (for example Acute Myocardial Infarction-AMI, heart failure, stroke), in 39 cases gastrointestinal pathologies (for example cholecystitis, perforation of the intestine, intestinal obstruction, cirrhosis), in 116 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, 6.6% of patients did not present any symptoms at hospital admission.

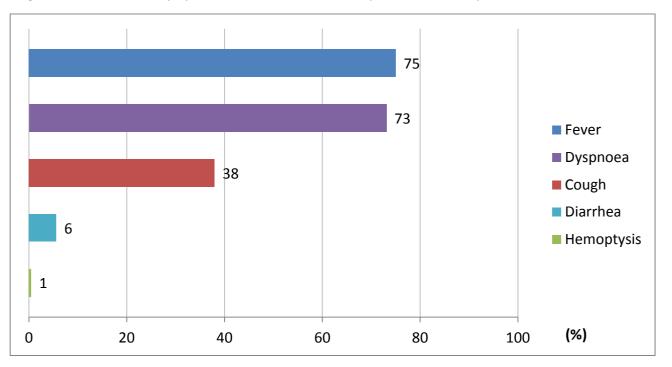


Figure 3. Most common symptoms observed in SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

6. Acute conditions

Acute Respiratory Distress syndrome was observed in the majority of patients (95.8% of cases), followed by acute renal failure (22.7%). Superinfection was observed in 16.0% and acute cardiac injury in 10.7% of cases.

7. Treatments

Antibiotics were used by 86.0% of patients during hospital stay, while less used were antivirals (58.9%) and corticosteroids (40.7%). Concomitant use of these 3 treatments was observed in 25.0% of cases.

Out of SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients, 4.4% 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 (12 days), from the onset of symptoms to hospitalization (5 days) and from hospitalization to death (7 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 (10 days vs. 6 days).

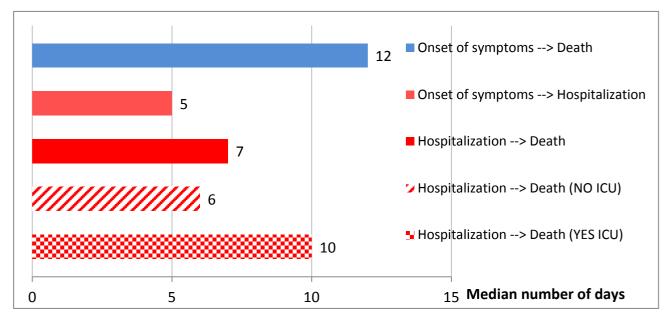


Figure 4. Median hospitalization times (in days) in SARS-CoV-2 positive deceased patients

9. Deaths under the age of 50 years

As of July 22nd, 389 out of the 34,142 (1.1%) positive SARS-CoV-2 patients under the age of 50 died. In particular, 86 of these were less than 40 years (56 men and 30 women), age range between 0 and 39 years. For 8 patients under the age of 40 years no clinical information is available; out of the remaining ones, 64 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

Members of the SARS-CoV-2 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, Francesco Facchiano, Antonietta Filia, Marco Floridia, Fabio Galati, Marina Giuliano, Tiziana Grisetti, Yllka Kodra; 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, Amerigo Zona, Silvio Brusaferro.