

Himmelfarb Health Sciences Library, The George Washington University

Health Sciences Research Commons

GW Infectious Disease Updates

GW Covid-19 Collection

5-21-2020

Covid-19 Clinical Update 5/21/2020

George Washington University

Follow this and additional works at: <https://hsrc.himmelfarb.gwu.edu/infectiousdiseaseupdates>

Recommended Citation

George Washington University, "Covid-19 Clinical Update 5/21/2020" (2020). *GW Infectious Disease Updates*. Paper 11.

<https://hsrc.himmelfarb.gwu.edu/infectiousdiseaseupdates/11>

This Presentation is brought to you for free and open access by the GW Covid-19 Collection at Health Sciences Research Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in GW Infectious Disease Updates by an authorized administrator of Health Sciences Research Commons. For more information, please contact hsrc@gwu.edu.

Text **14110** to:
202-509-9968

14110

Thank you Sheena P. King, MD, we have recorded your attendance for Medicine Grand Rounds -- Health Disparities and the Rodham Center (Speaker: Jehan (Gigi) El-Bayoumi, MD).

The Miner's Canary: COVID-19 and the Rise of Non-Traditional Security Threats



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Are pangolins the intermediate host of the 2019 novel coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2)?

Ping Liu¹, Jing-Zhe Jiang², Xiu-Feng Wan^{3,4,5,6,7}, Yan Hua⁸, Linmiao Li¹, Jiabin Zhou¹, Xiaohu Wang⁹, Fanghui Hou¹⁰, Jing Chen⁹, Jiejian Zou¹⁰, Jinping Chen^{1*}



1. EPIDEMIOLOGY

2. TRANSMISSION

3. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

4. TREATMENT

5. GW UPDATES

COVID-19 UPDATE

HANA AKSELROD, MD, MPH

GW DIVISION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

5/21/2020

EPIDEMIOLOGY

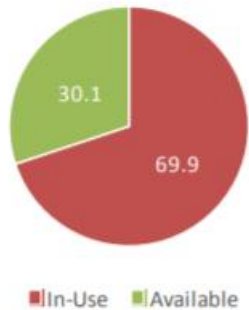
5/21/2020

There are a total of **3,604 deaths** and **82,782 cases** confirmed in the region.

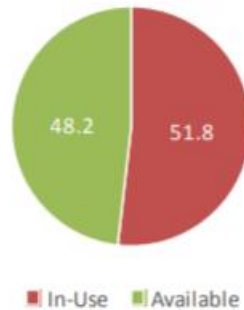


By **Rebecca Tan, Fenit Nirappil, Kevin Uhrmacher, Gabriel Florit and Danielle Rindler**
Updated May 20 at 12:20 p.m.

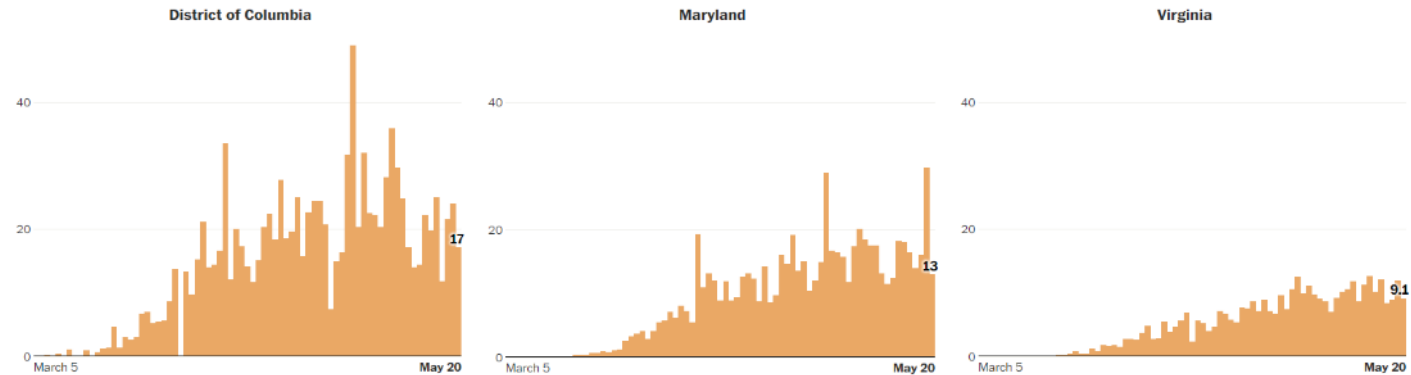
DC ICU Bed Capacity
(By %, as of 5/17/20)



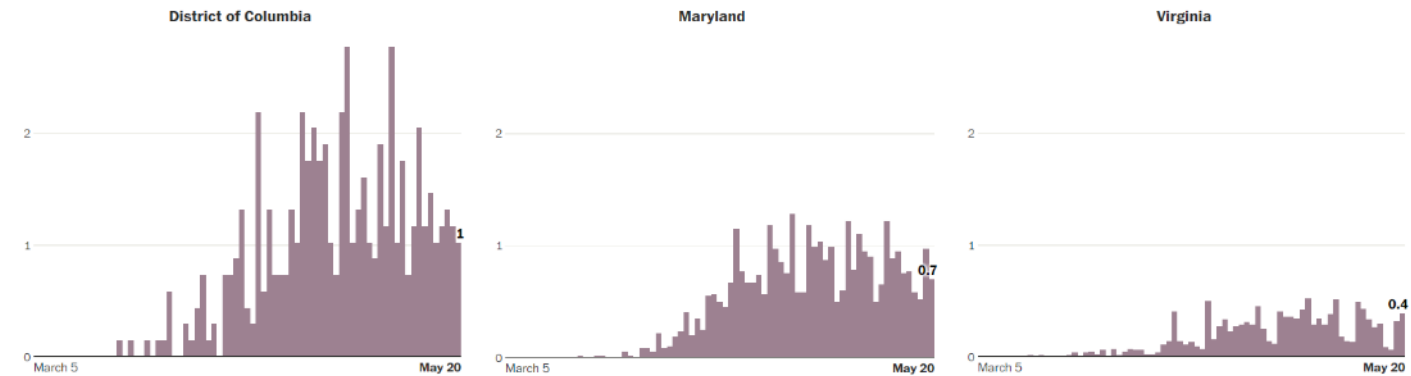
DC Ventilator Capacity
(By %, as of 5/17/20)



New daily cases per 100,000 residents



New daily deaths per 100,000 residents



- **DC** stay-at-home order extended through June 8.
- **Maryland** Re-opening Phase One started 5/15.
However, stay-at-home orders continue in Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore.
- **Virginia** commenced re-opening on 5/15 but Northern Virginia is continuing stay-at-home order for another two weeks

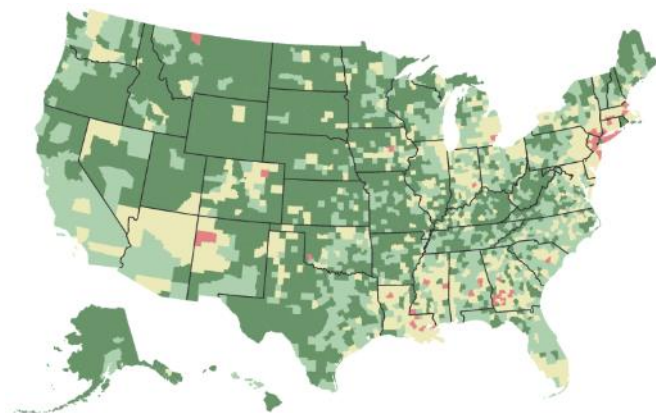
TOTAL CASES

1.5 million+

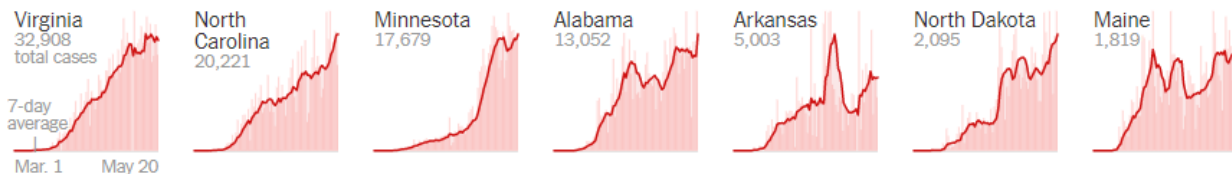
DEATHS

93,408

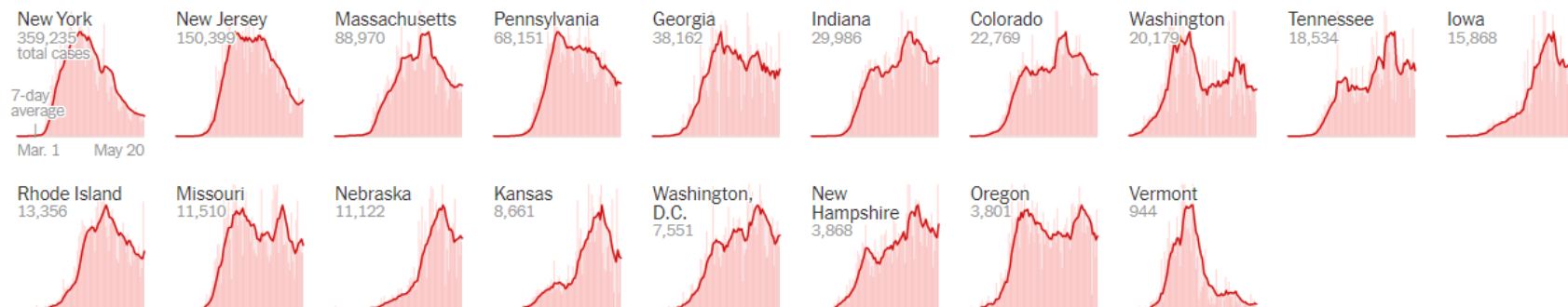
Includes confirmed and probable cases where available



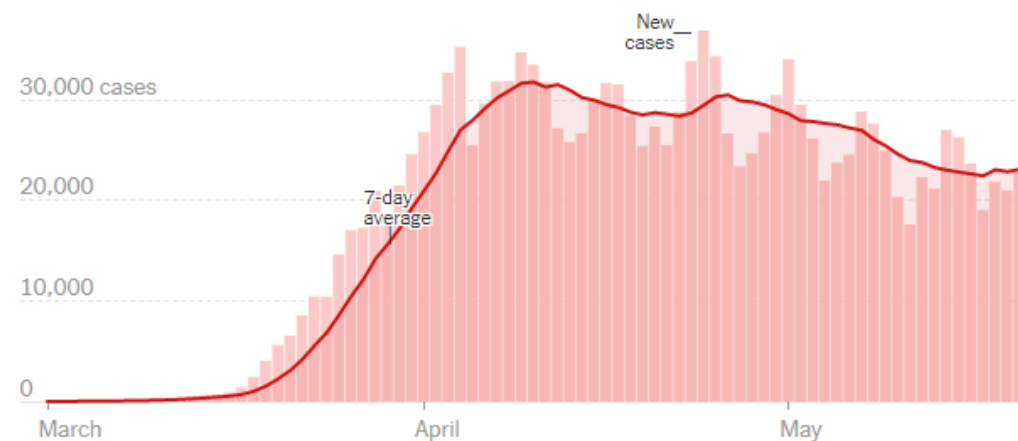
Where new cases are increasing



Where new cases are decreasing

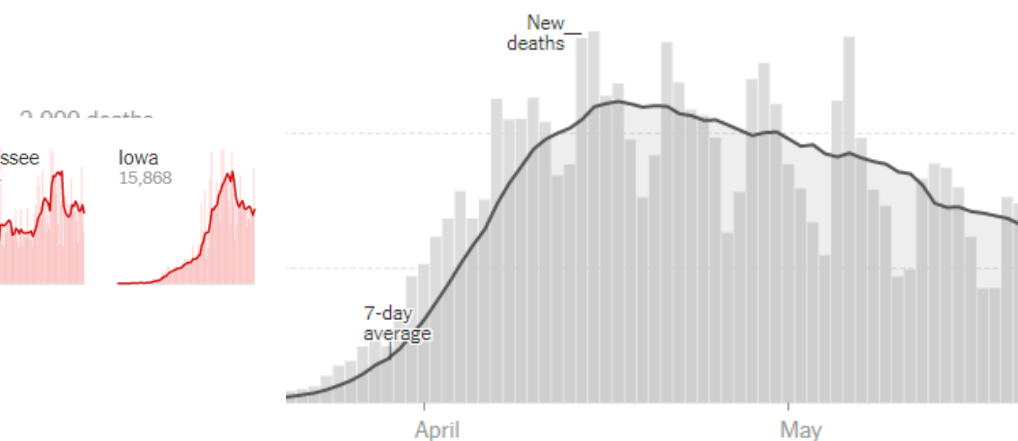


New reported cases by day in the United States



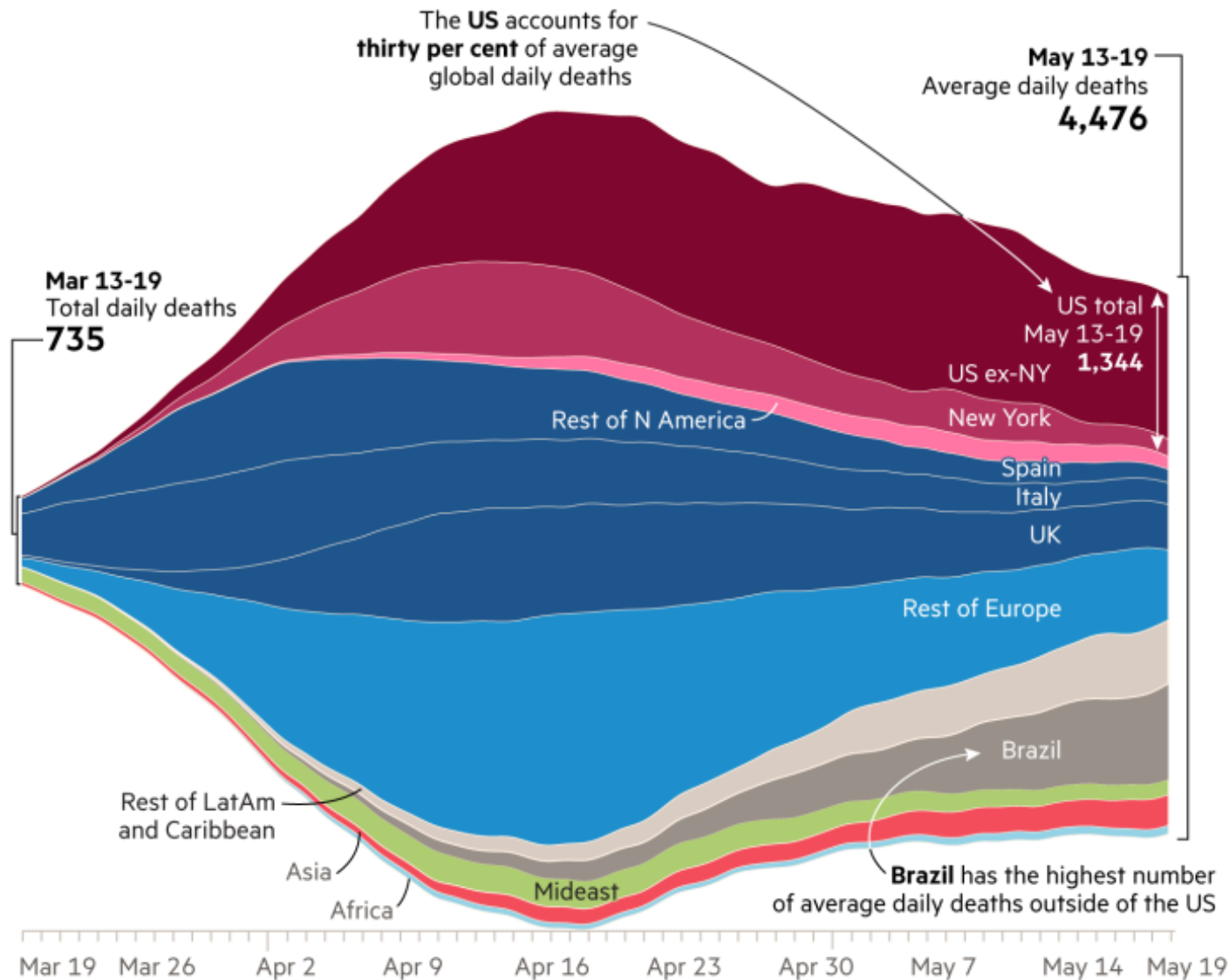
Note: The seven-day average is the average of a day and the previous six days of data.

New reported deaths by day in the United States



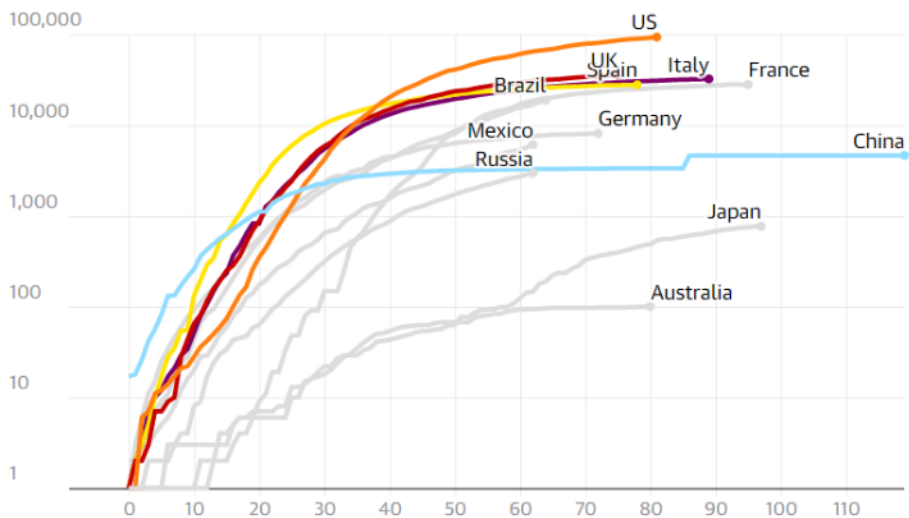
The global Covid-19 death toll is continuing to ease slowly

Daily deaths of patients diagnosed with coronavirus (7-day rolling average)



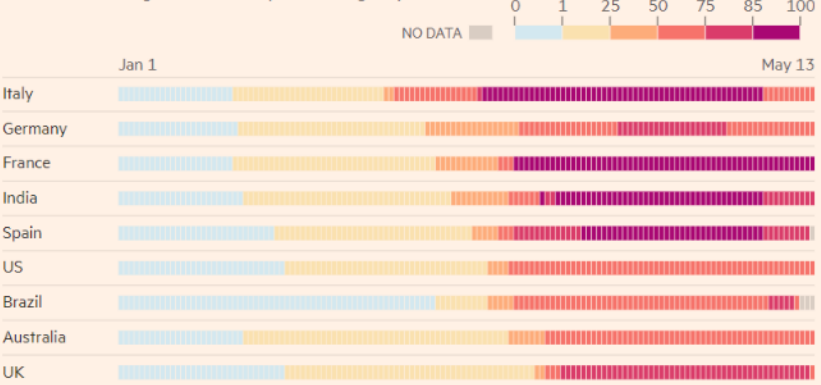
Confirmed deaths of Covid-19 for selected countries

Showing the number of deaths since the day of the first one, using a log scale.
Data correct at 23.59 UTC 20 May



Global responses to the pandemic

Oxford Covid-19 government response stringency index



Graphic: Max Harlow, Caroline Nevitt and Aleksandra Wisniewska
Source: Blavatnik School of Government, University of Oxford
© FT



TRANSMISSION

5/21/2020

Covid Patients Testing Positive After Recovery Aren't Infectious, Study Shows

By [Heesu Lee](#) and [Jason Gale](#)

May 18, 2020, 11:15 PM EDT Updated on May 19, 2020, 5:19 AM EDT

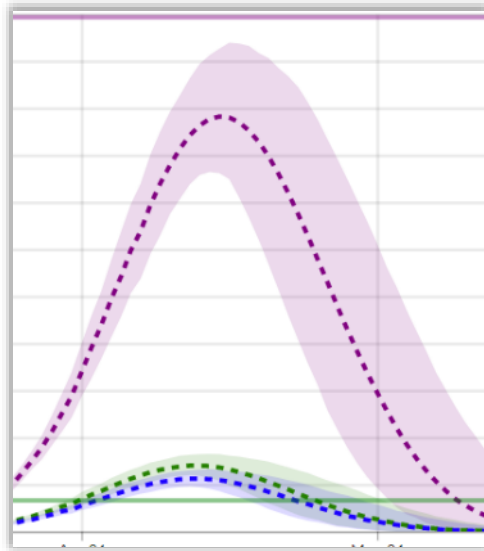
Transmission Risk

- “Super-spreader events” linked to indoor exposure, close quarters
- MMWR:
 - “Following a 2.5-hour choir practice attended by 61 persons, including a symptomatic index patient, 32 confirmed and 20 probable secondary COVID-19 cases occurred (attack rate = 53.3% to 86.7%); three patients were hospitalized, and two died.”
 - “Transmission was likely facilitated by **close proximity** (within 6 feet) during practice and **augmented by the act of singing.**”
- CDC update: SARS-CoV-2 “does not spread easily by touching objects or surfaces”
 - **Frequent handwashing and disinfecting high-touch surfaces still recommended**



Transmission Reduction

- Drexel University modeling study estimating the impact of stay-at-home measures and social distancing in 30 metropolitan areas
- Estimate >232,000 deaths and 2,100,000 hospitalizations averted



Drexel researchers estimate Philadelphia's coronavirus lockdown saved 6,200 lives

by Marie McCullough, Updated: May 12, 2020



• • • • • Hey Washington D.C.! • • • • •

YOU SAVED

2,719 lives

by staying home for 45 days.

On March 30, Washington D.C.'s stay-at-home order went into effect.

While we are all aware of the rising death toll and the economic costs of COVID-19, it is important to recognize the positive difference we are all making to reduce the severity of this pandemic.

45

days home

25,427
people not in hospital

2,719
lives saved

60

days home

29,711
people not in hospital

3,078
lives saved

We are making an important difference everyday by staying home. Let's **keep staying home** and continue to **save lives**, Washington D.C.!

Using epidemiologists' models available through The New York Times, we can estimate the number of hospitalizations and deaths we can prevent by continuing to socially distance. The models are based on a variety of assumptions related to weather patterns, infectiousness of disease, and the aggressiveness of regulatory measures. As such, these numbers are only estimating the collective impact you and your neighbors are making to help save lives and are not actual hospitalizations or lives saved.

See the The New York Times model: bit.ly/NYTimesModel



<https://www.bigcitieshealth.org/press-releasenew-estimates>

Based on the infographic created by Community Information Now: bit.ly/CommInfoNow

The Incubation Period of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) From Publicly Reported Confirmed Cases: Estimation and Application

Stephen A. Lauer, MS, PhD, Kyra H. Grantz, BA, Qifang Bi, MHS, Forrest K. Jones, MPH, ... [View all authors](#) 

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients With Confirmed COVID-19 Included in This Analysis (n = 181)*

Characteristic	Value
Median age (interquartile range), y	44.5 (34.0–55.5)
Sex, n (%)	
Female	69 (38.1)
Male	108 (59.7)
Unknown	4 (2.2)
Exposure to Wuhan, n (%)	
Resident of Hubei province	84 (46.4)
Known travel to Wuhan	77 (42.5)
None/unknown	20 (11.0)

Figure 2. Cumulative distribution function of the COVID-19 incubation period estimate from the log-normal model.

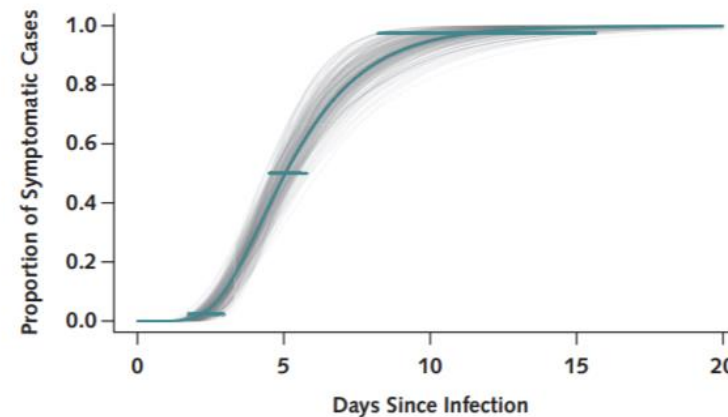


Figure 1. SARS-CoV-2 exposure (blue), symptom onset (red), and case detection (green) times for 181 confirmed cases.



- Median incubation is 5.1 days
- 97.5% of infected persons who have symptoms will do so within 12 days
- “The current period of active monitoring recommended by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (14 days) is well supported by evidence”



PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

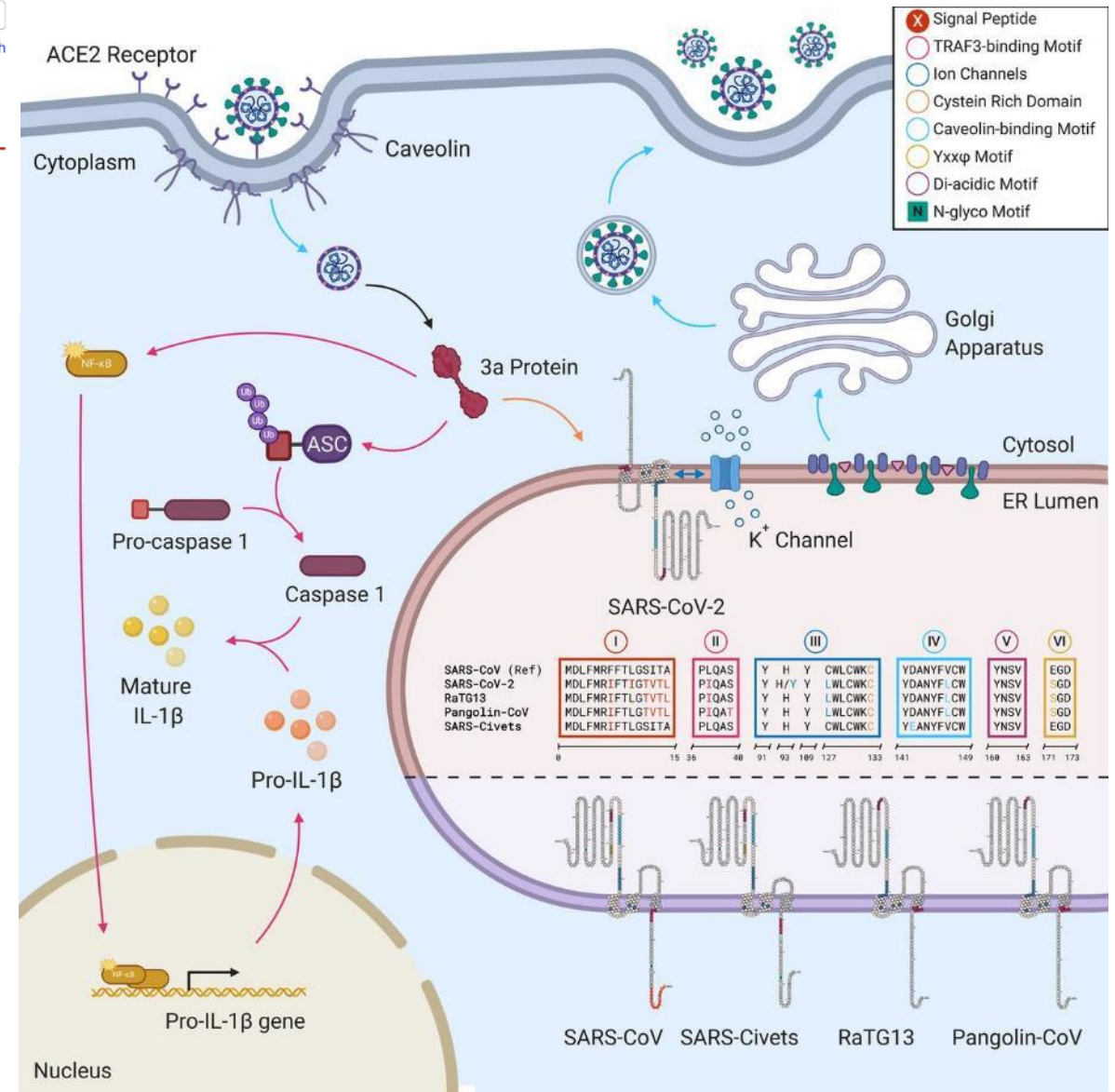
5/21/2020

SARS-CoV-2 and ORF3a: Nonsynonymous Mutations, Functional Domains, and Viral Pathogenesis

Elio Issa, Georgi Merhi, Balig Panossian, Tamara Salloum, Sima Tokajian

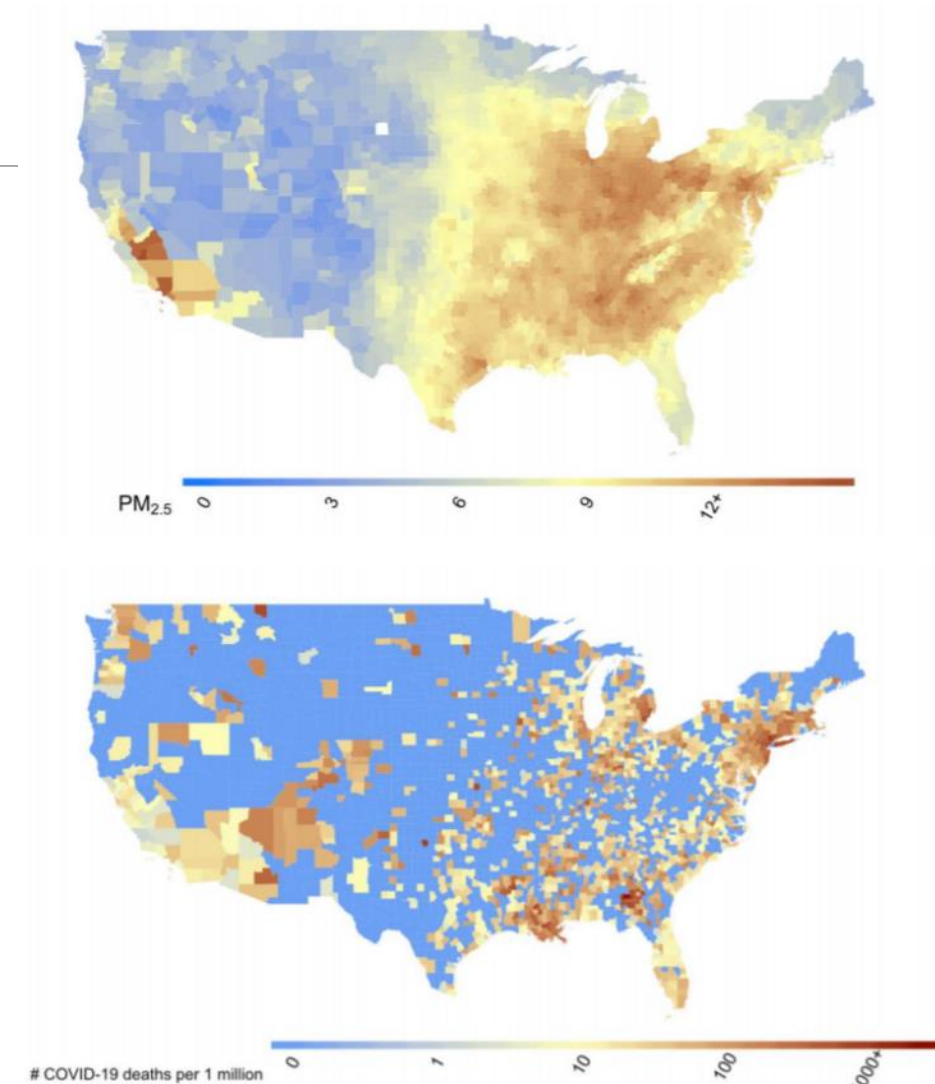
Jack A. Gilbert, Editor

- Detected and identified six functional domains in the SARS-CoV-2 3a protein, linked to virulence, infectivity, ion channel formation, and virus release
- Minor structural protein of 274 AA residues
- Analyze conserved vs. variable domains to identify unique targets and explain cross-species transmission
- Propose a key functional pathway of 3a protein in facilitating viral reproduction and release from cell
- Needs experimental confirmation



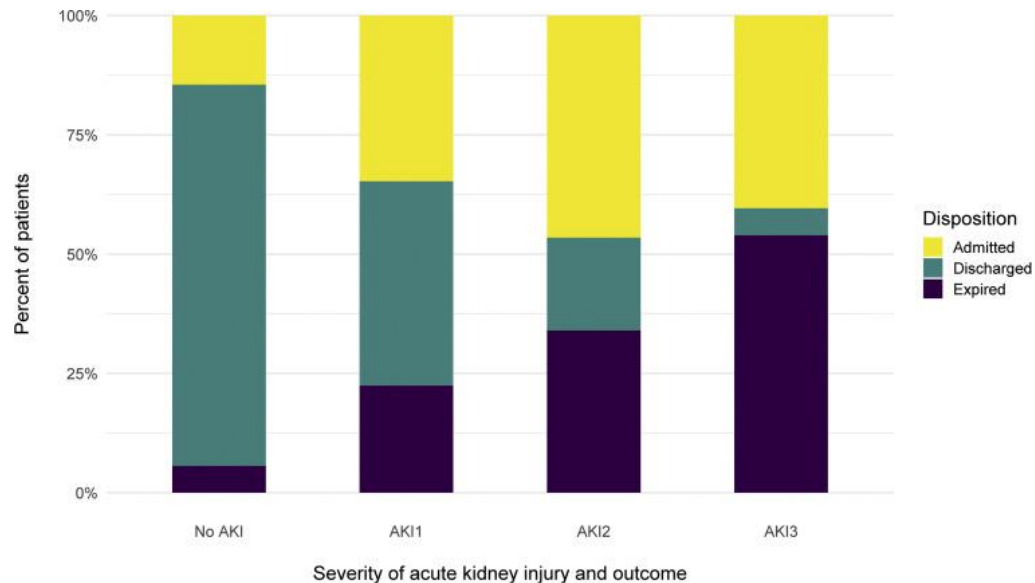
Air Pollution and COVID-19 Mortality

- Particulate matter air pollution correlates with higher rates of chronic lung and heart disease
- COVID-19 deaths up to 4/22/2020 analyzed by county
- Adjusted by 20 potential confounding factors including population size, age distribution, population density, time since the beginning of the outbreak, time since state's issuance of stay-at-home order, hospital beds, number of individuals tested, weather, and socioeconomic and behavioral variables such as obesity and smoking.
- An increase of $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ is associated with an 8% increase in the COVID-19 death rate (95% CI: 2%, 15%)



Renal Injury

- 5,449 patients (NYC, Mar-Apr, 2020)
- Among patients with AKI, 694 died (35%), 519 (26%) were discharged and 780 (39%) were still hospitalized



[Kidney Int.](#) 2020 May 16

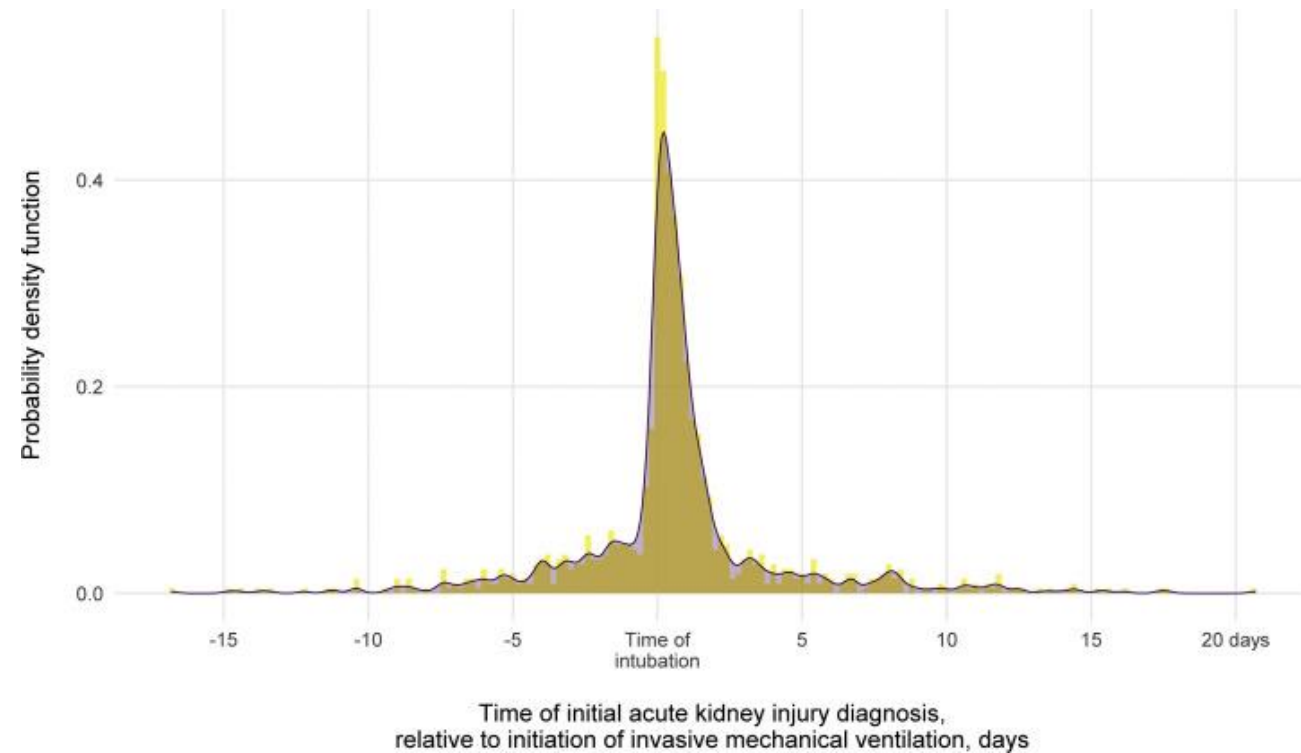
doi: [10.1016/j.kint.2020.05.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2020.05.006) [Epub ahead of print]

PMCID: PMC7229463

PMID: [32416116](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32416116/)

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED WITH COVID-19

[Jamie S. Hirsch](#),^{1,2,3,*} [Jia H. Ng](#),^{1,*} [Daniel W. Ross](#),¹ [Purva Sharma](#),¹ [Hitesh H. Shah](#),¹ [Richard L. Barnett](#),¹ [Azzour D. Hazzan](#),¹ [Steven Fishbane](#),¹ [Kenar D. Jhaveri](#),^{1,*} and Northwell COVID-19 Research Consortium and the Northwell Nephrology COVID-19 Research Consortium, on behalf of the



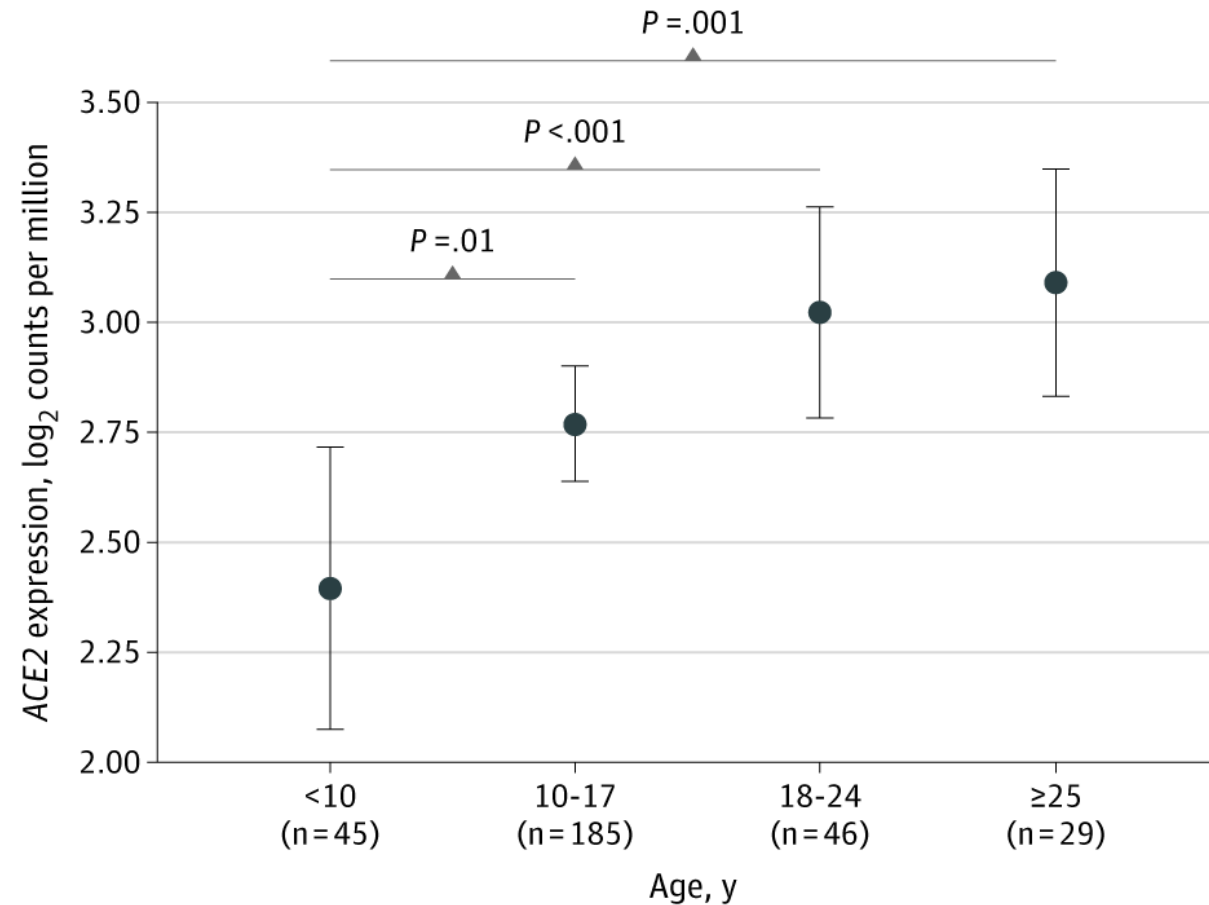
May 20, 2020

Nasal Gene Expression of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme 2 in Children and Adults

Supinda Bunyavanich, MD, MPH¹; Anh Do, PhD²; Alfin Vicencio, MD¹

» [Author Affiliations](#) | [Article Information](#)

JAMA. Published online May 20, 2020. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.8707



Severe Illness in Children

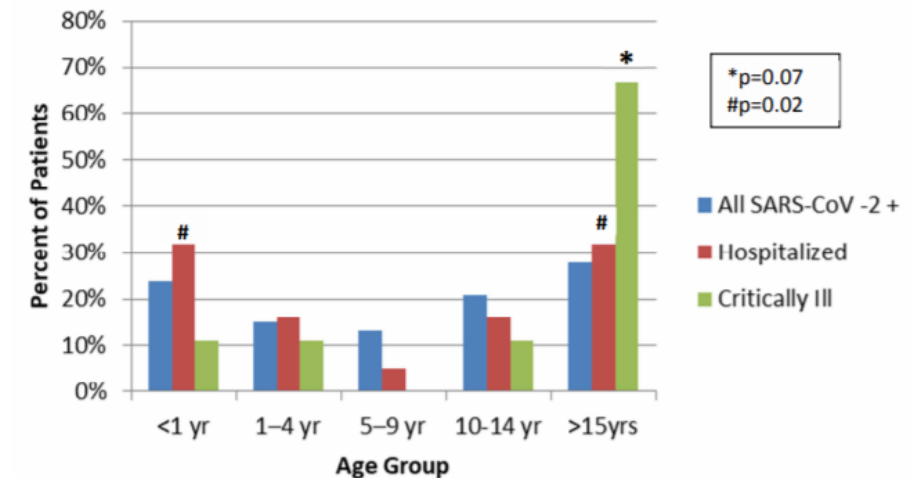
- 177 infected children and young adults, including 44 hospitalized and 9 critically ill patients (3/15-4/30/2020)
- Children <1 year and adolescents >15 years of age were over-represented among hospitalized patients ($P = .07$). Adolescents/young adults were over-represented among the critically ill cohort ($P = .02$).
- Underlying medical conditions:
 - 27/44 (63%) of hospitalized vs. 42/133 (32%) of non-hospitalized ($P = 0.001$)
 - Asthma (20%), neurologic disease (6%), diabetes (3%), obesity (2%), cardiac (3%), hematologic (3%) and malignancy (1%)
- Symptoms:
 - 134/177 (76%) came with respiratory symptoms \pm fever
 - However, only 85/177 (48%) had both fever and respiratory symptoms
 - One critically ill patient with Kawasaki-like syndrome
- Co-infection uncommon (6%; $\frac{1}{2}$ of these with entero/rhinovirus)

Severe COVID-19 in Children and Young Adults in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Region

Roberta L. DeBiasi, MD, MS^{1,10,11}; Xiaoyan Song, MBBS, PhD^{2,10}; Meghan Delaney, MD^{3,10}; Michael Bell, MD^{4,10}; Karen Smith, MD^{5,10}; Jay Pershad MD^{6,10}; Emily Ansusinha¹; Andrea Hahn^{1,10}; Rana Hamdy^{1,10}; Nada Harik^{1,10}; Benjamin Hanisch^{1,10}; Barbara Jantusch^{1,10}; Adeline Koay^{1,10}; Robin Steinhorn, MD^{7,10}; Kurt Newman, MD^{8,10} and David Wessel, MD^{4,9,10}

¹Divisions of Pediatric Infectious Diseases, ²Infection Control and Epidemiology, ³Laboratory Medicine and Pathology, ⁴Critical Care, ⁵Hospitalist Medicine, ⁶Emergency Department, ⁷Neonatology, ⁸Chief Executive Officer, ⁹Chief Medical Officer; Children's National Hospital, Washington DC and

¹⁰Department of Pediatrics and ¹¹Microbiology, Immunology and Tropical Medicine; The George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington DC



TREATMENT

5/21/2020

Clinical Risk Score

- Based on 1,590 (development) + 710 (validation) patients in 575 hospitals in China, as of 1/31/2020
- Mean age 48.9 (15.7) years; 57.3% male



广州呼吸健康研究院
Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Health

Calculation Tool For Predicting Critical-ill COVID-19 At Admission

Please answer the questions below to calculate.

1. X ray abnormality (平片异常)	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	7. Cancer history (肿瘤病史)	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes
2. Age (年龄)	<input type="text"/>	8. Neutrophil/Lymphocytes (NLR) (中性粒细胞/淋巴细胞) 0-80	<input type="text"/>
3. Hemoptysis (咯血)	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	9. Lactate dehydrogenase (乳酸脱氢酶) 0-1500 U/L	<input type="text"/>
4. Dyspnea (气促)	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes	10. Direct Bilirubin (直接胆红素) 0-24 umol/L	<input type="text"/>
5. Unconsciousness (意识丧失)	<input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes		
6. Number of comorbidities (合并症数量)	<input type="text" value="0"/>		

Total point (总分): Probability (概率):

Risk group (危险分层):

calculate (计算)

Note (备注): Comorbidity includes Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, Hypertension, Diabetes, Coronary Heart Disease, Chronic Kidney Disease, Cancer, Cerebral Vascular Disease, Hepatitis B and Immunodeficiency. 共病包括: 慢性阻塞性肺疾病、高血压、糖尿病、冠心病、慢性肾脏病、肿瘤、脑血管病、乙型肝炎和免疫缺陷。

Probability for Critical-ill events (invasive ventilation/ICU/death): low-risk group 0.7%; medium-risk group 7.3%; high-risk group 59.3%. 发展为危重症(插管/ICU/死亡)总体概率: 低危组0.7%; 中危组7.3%; 高危组59.3%。

May 12, 2020

Development and Validation of a Clinical Risk Score to Predict the Occurrence of Critical Illness in Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19

Wenhua Liang, MD^{1,2}; Hengrui Liang, MD^{1,2}; Limin Ou, MD¹; et al

» Author Affiliations | Article Information

JAMA Intern Med. Published online May 12, 2020. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.2033

Table 3. Multivariable Logistic Regression Model for Predicting Development of Critical Illness in 1590 Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 in Wuhan

Variables	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
X-ray abnormality (yes vs no)	3.39 (2.14-5.38)	<.001
Age, per y	1.03 (1.01-1.05)	.002
Hemoptysis (yes vs no)	4.53 (1.36-15.15)	.01
Dyspnea (yes vs no)	1.88 (1.18-3.01)	.01
Unconsciousness (yes vs no)	4.71 (1.39-15.98)	.01
No. of comorbidities	1.60 (1.27-2.00)	<.001
Cancer history (yes vs no)	4.07 (1.23-13.43)	.02
Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio	1.06 (1.02-1.10)	.003
Lactate dehydrogenase, U/L	1.002 (1.001-1.004)	<.001
Direct bilirubin, μmol/L	1.15 (1.06-1.24)	.001
Constant	0.001	

Abbreviation: COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019.

Prone Positioning

- Hypoxemia with relatively preserved lung compliance, vs. ARDS
- Pulmonary inflammatory edema, lung microthrombi, V/Q mismatch
- Prone positioning helps recruit new areas of lung
 - Spontaneously breathing vs. intubated
- Study 1:
 - 6 of 15 awake patients who tolerated prone position showed increase in PaO₂ of more than 20% from baseline (74 ± 16 to 95 ± 28 mmHg; $p = 0.006$)
 - 3 patients returned to baseline PaO₂ after supination
- Study 2:
 - 12 of 15 awake patients, proned in 3-hour sessions, had improved oxygenation (PaO₂:FiO₂ 100 to 122) and respiratory rate (28 /min to 24 /min) during and for 1 hour after session.
 - At 14 days, 1 patient was intubated and 1 other died

May 11, 2020

Association of Treatment With Hydroxychloroquine or Azithromycin With In-Hospital Mortality in Patients With COVID-19 in New York State

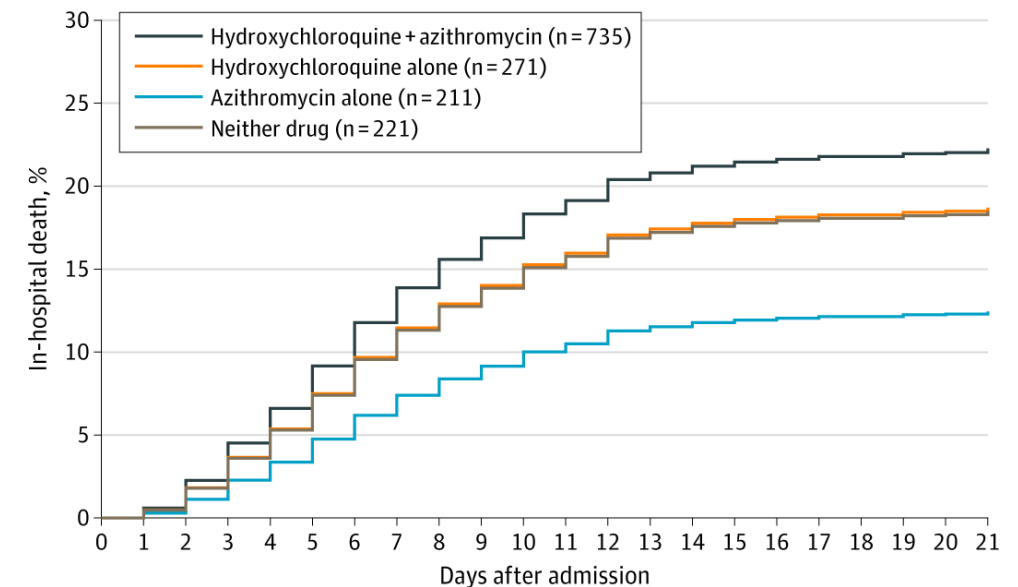
Eli S. Rosenberg, PhD¹; Elizabeth M. Dufort, MD²; Tomoko Udo, PhD¹; et al

» Author Affiliations | Article Information

JAMA. Published online May 11, 2020. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.8630

Hydroxychloroquine

- No significant differences in mortality for patients receiving
 - HCQ + azithromycin (HR, 1.35 [95% CI, 0.76-2.40])
 - HCQ alone (HR, 1.08 [95% CI, 0.63-1.85])
 - Azithromycin alone (HR, 0.56 [95% CI, 0.26-1.21])
- Cardiac arrest was significantly more likely in patients receiving hydroxychloroquine + azithromycin (aOR, 2.13), but not HCQ alone (aOR, 1.91) or azithromycin alone (aOR, 0.64)



No. at risk (in hospital)

	Admission	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21
Hydroxychloroquine + azithromycin	735	653 (384)	568 (106)	557 (47)
Hydroxychloroquine alone	271	245 (136)	226 (59)	220 (28)
Azithromycin alone	211	191 (33)	190 (4)	190 (2)
Neither drug	221	206 (63)	197 (19)	195 (13)