



Better health, better futures

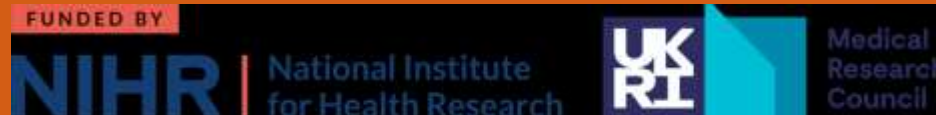
ISARIC-4C: Lessons from 82 000 in-hospital patients with COVID-19

Annemarie Docherty, Wellcome Fellow and Consultant Critical Care

Ewen M Harrison, Professor of Surgery and Data Science, Director Centre for Medical Informatics

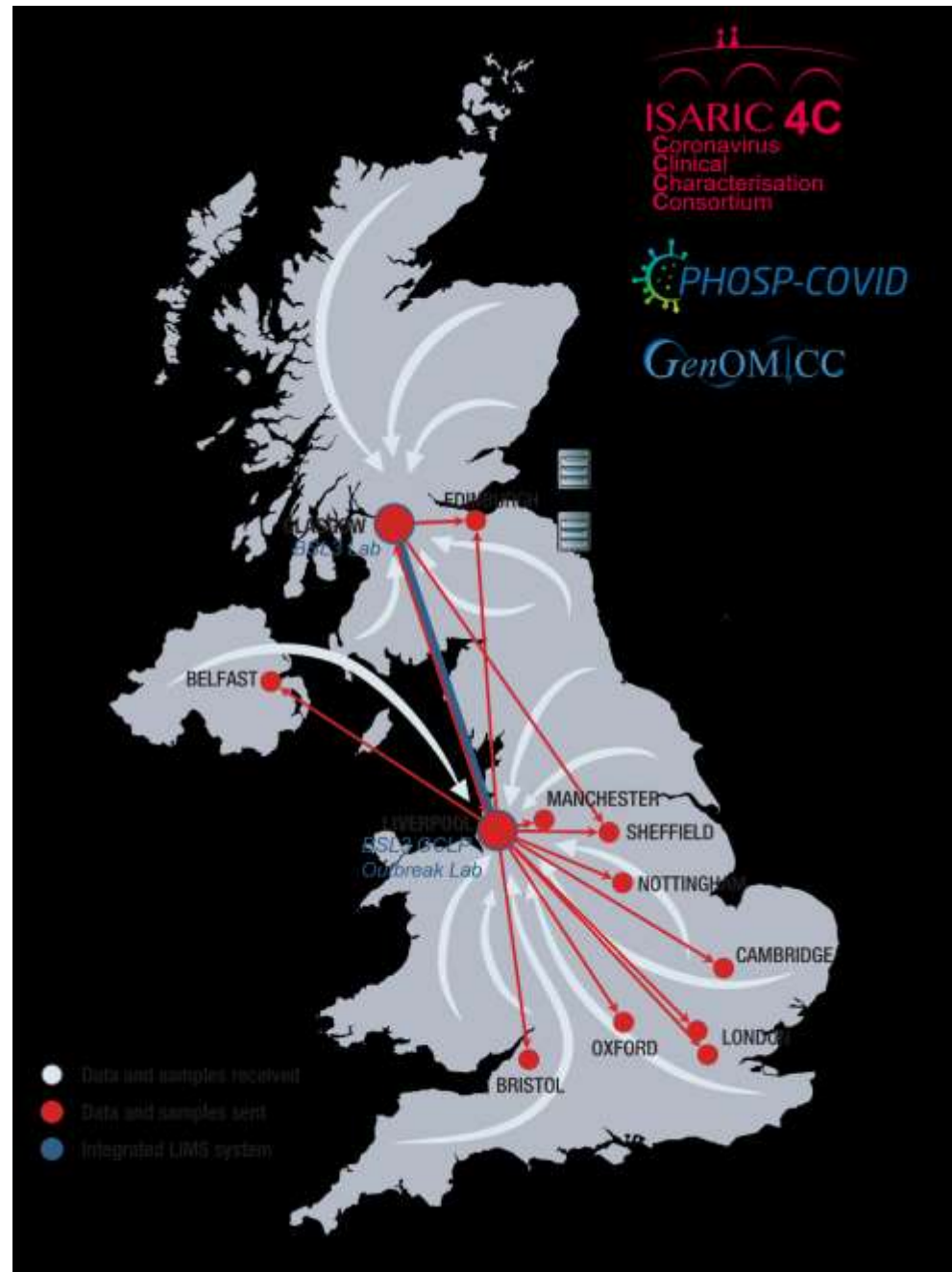


THE UNIVERSITY
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ISARIC-4C

ISARIC COVID-19 Clinical Data Report Contributors



>90K patients
Largest in-hospital dataset

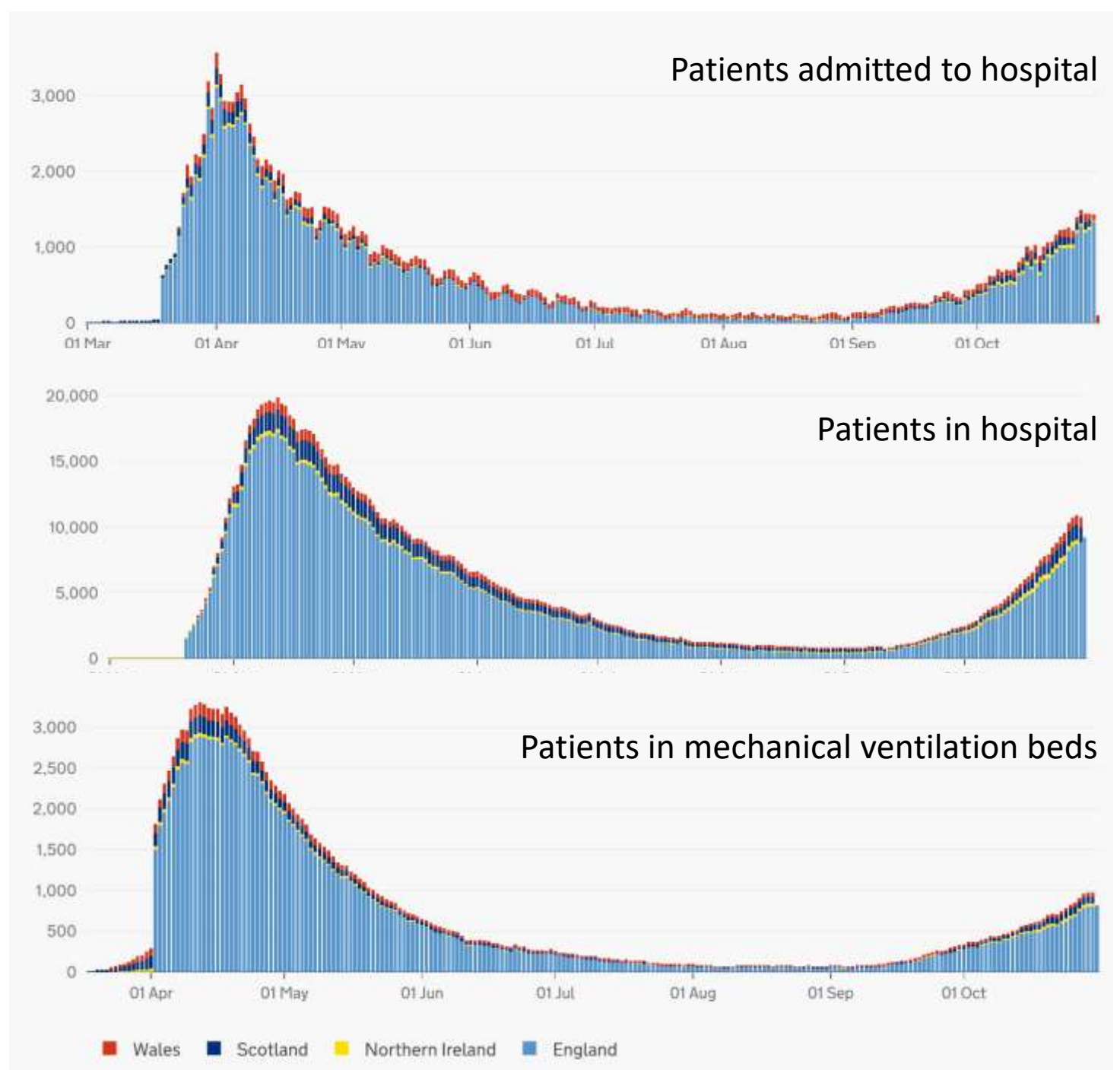
Summary

1. Characteristics of wave 1 vs. wave 2
2. Risk stratification of in-patients
3. Complications and sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection
4. Change in hospital mortality over duration of pandemic
5. Translating evidence into practice: Steroids and covid-19

Characteristics of wave 1 vs. wave 2

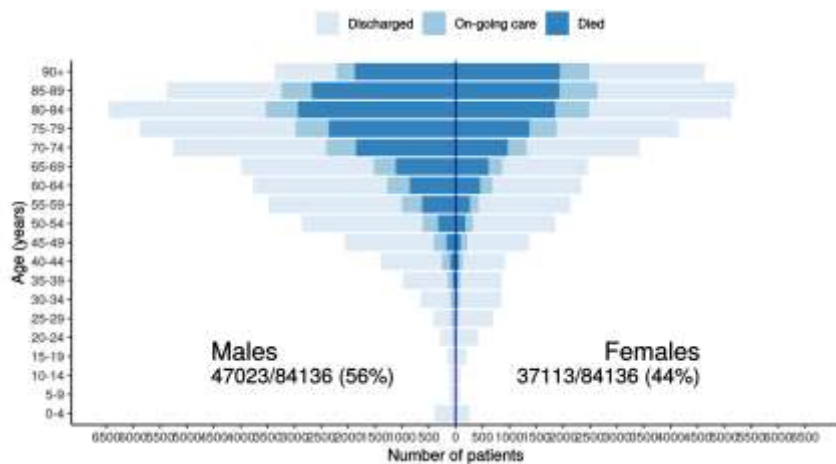
Current situation

coronavirus.data.gov.uk

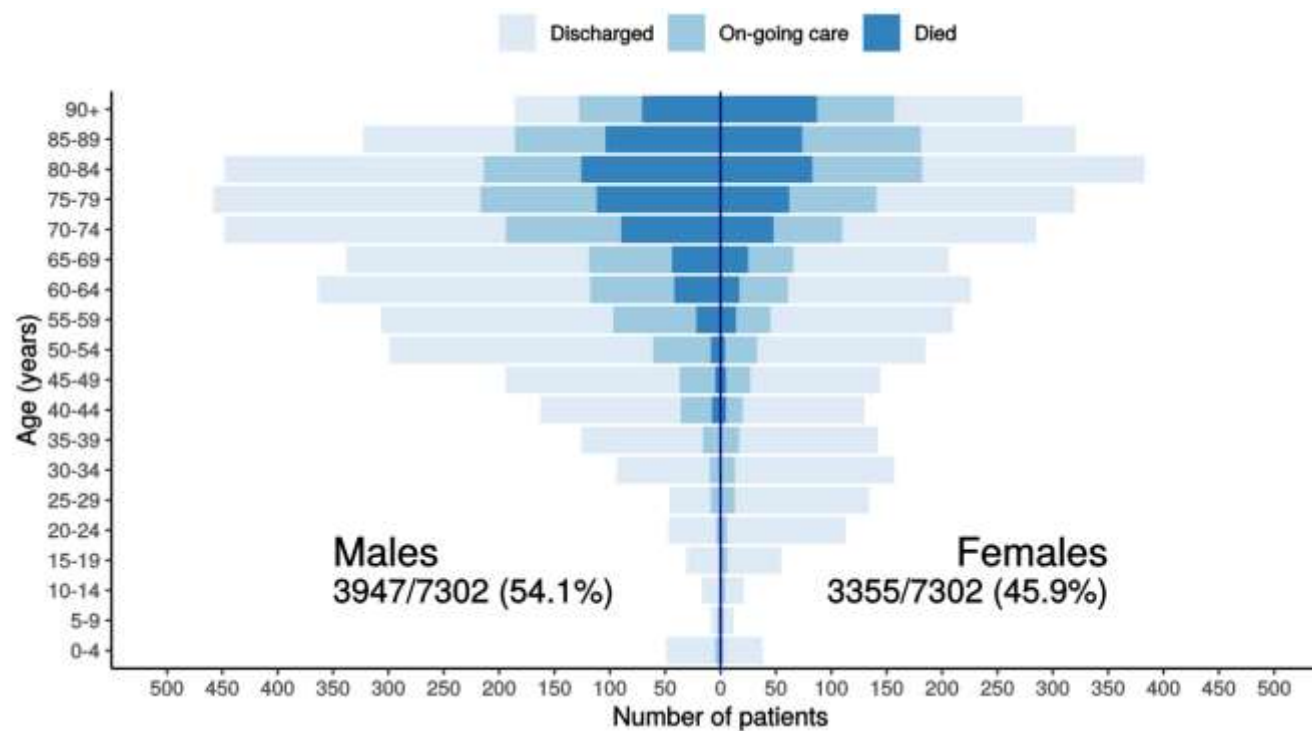


Age and sex

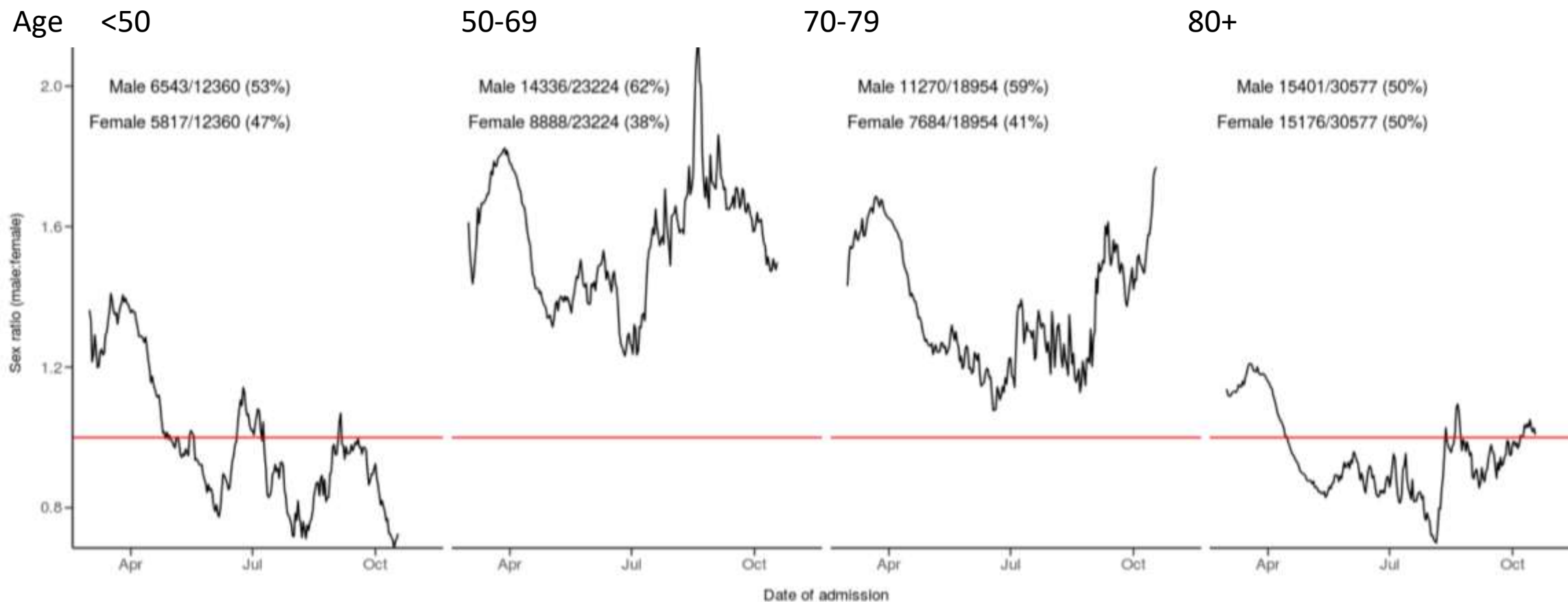
All



After 1st August



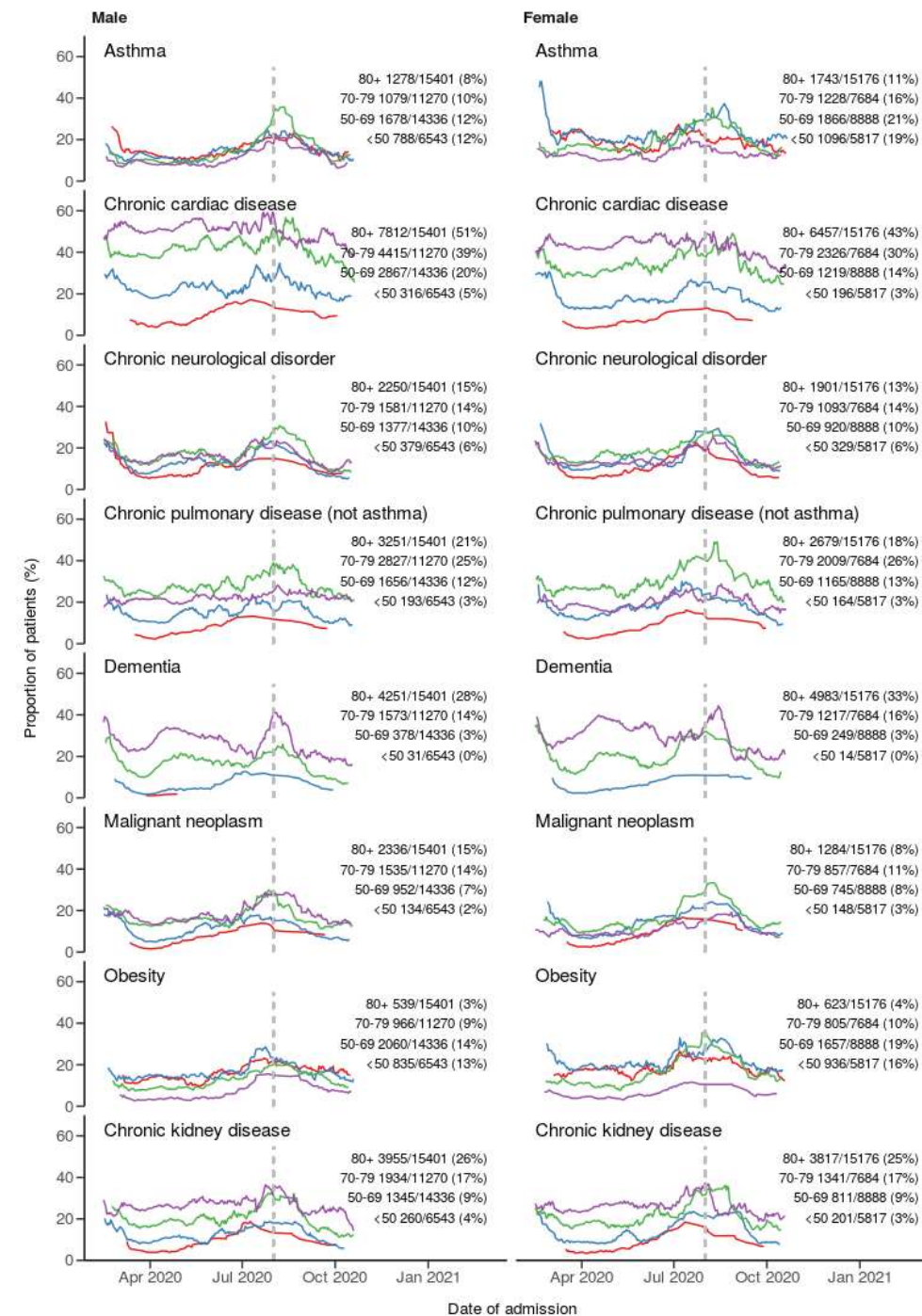
Sex ratio



Comorbidities

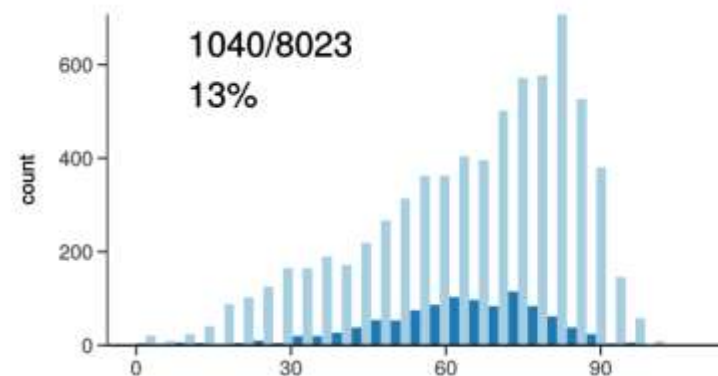
Age

— <50 — 50-69 — 70-79 — 80+

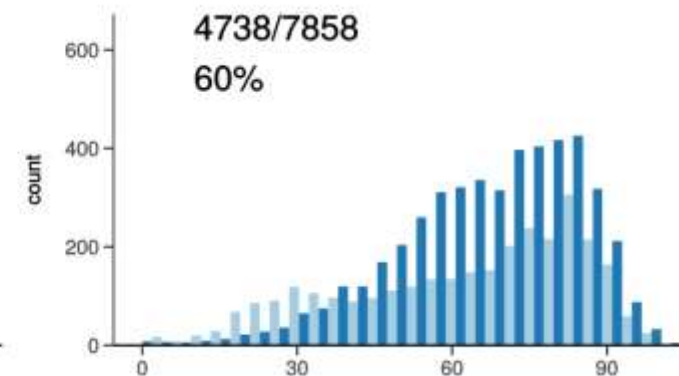


Management

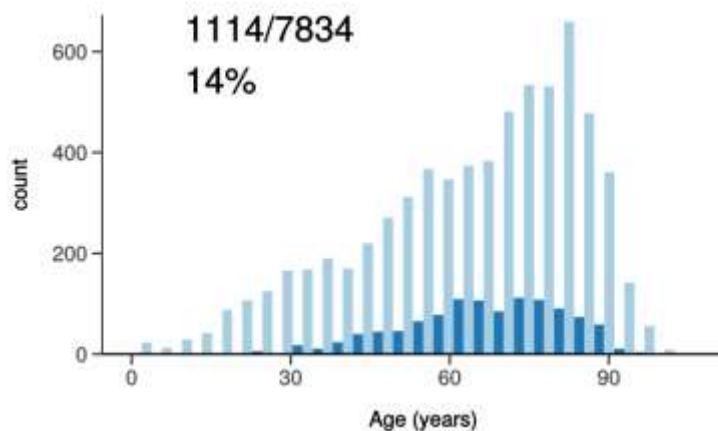
HDU/ICU



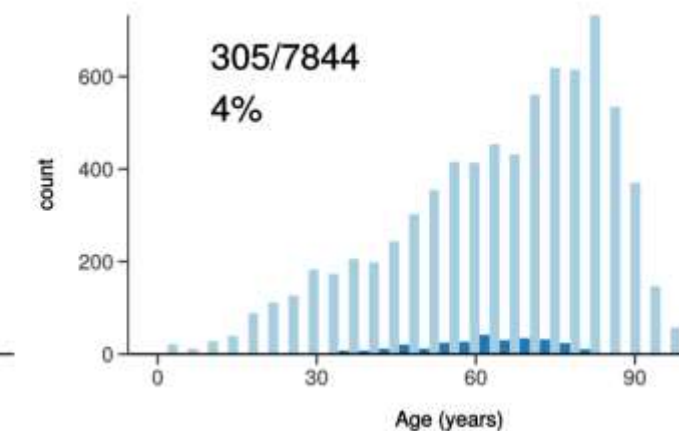
High flow oxygen



Non-invasive



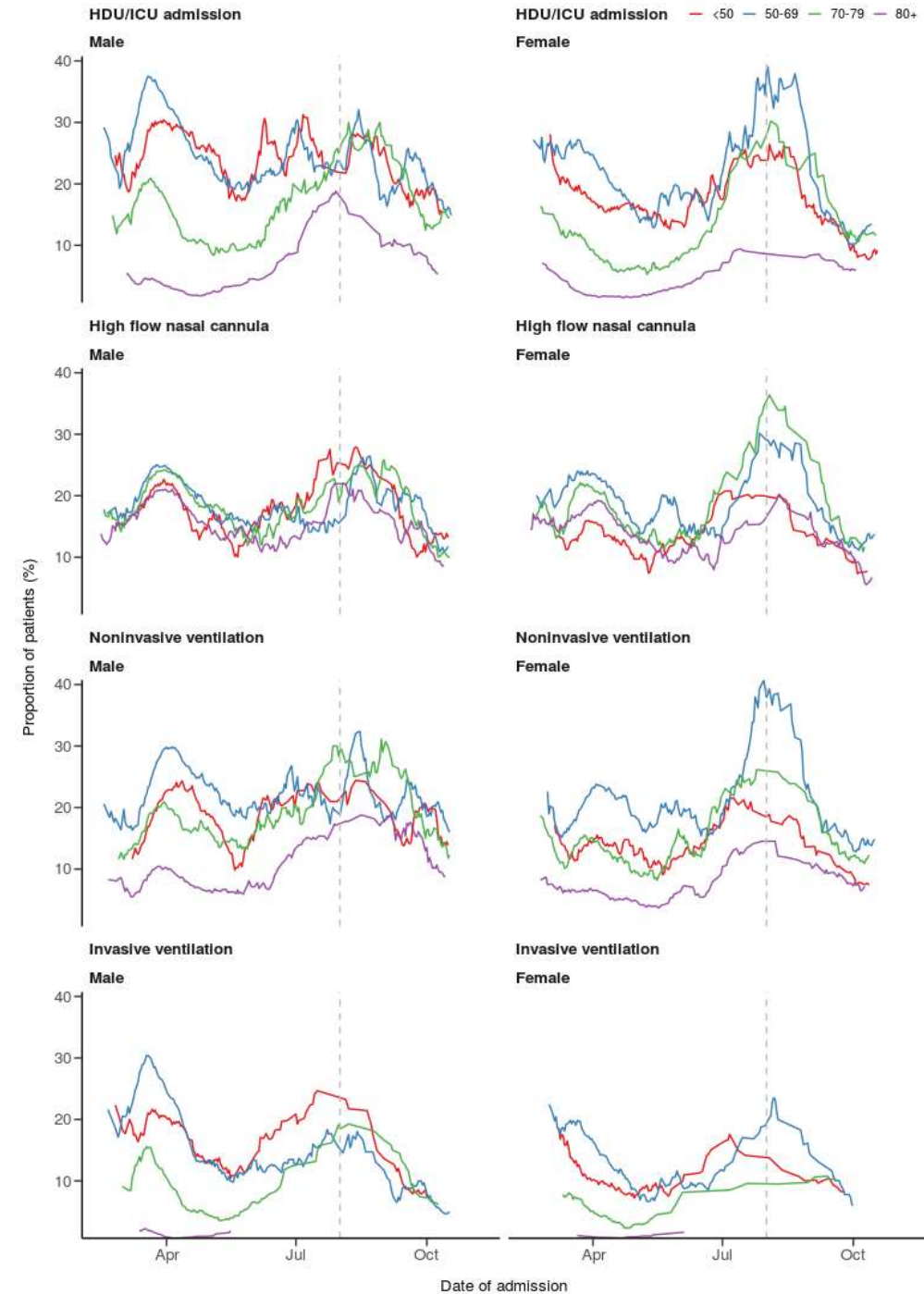
Invasive mechanical



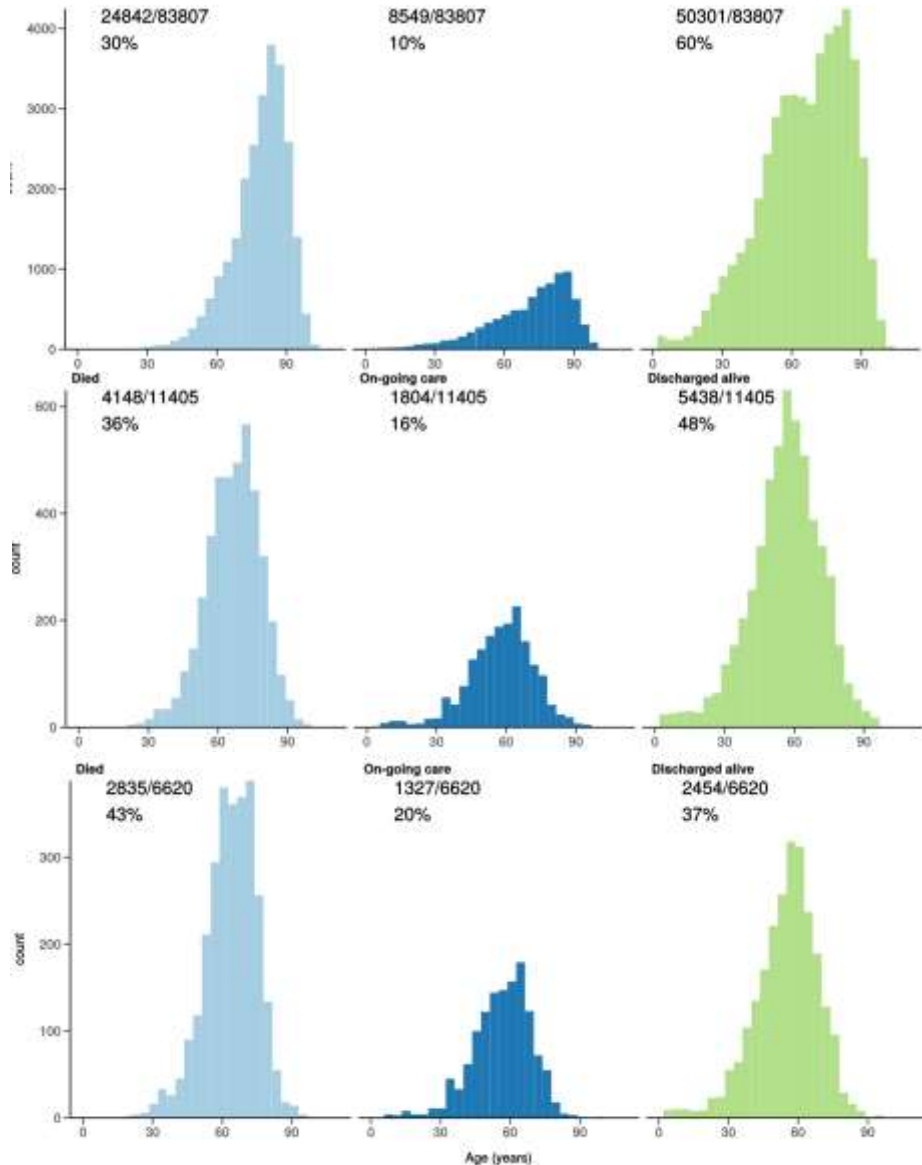
Management

Age

— <50 — 50-69 — 70-79 — 80+



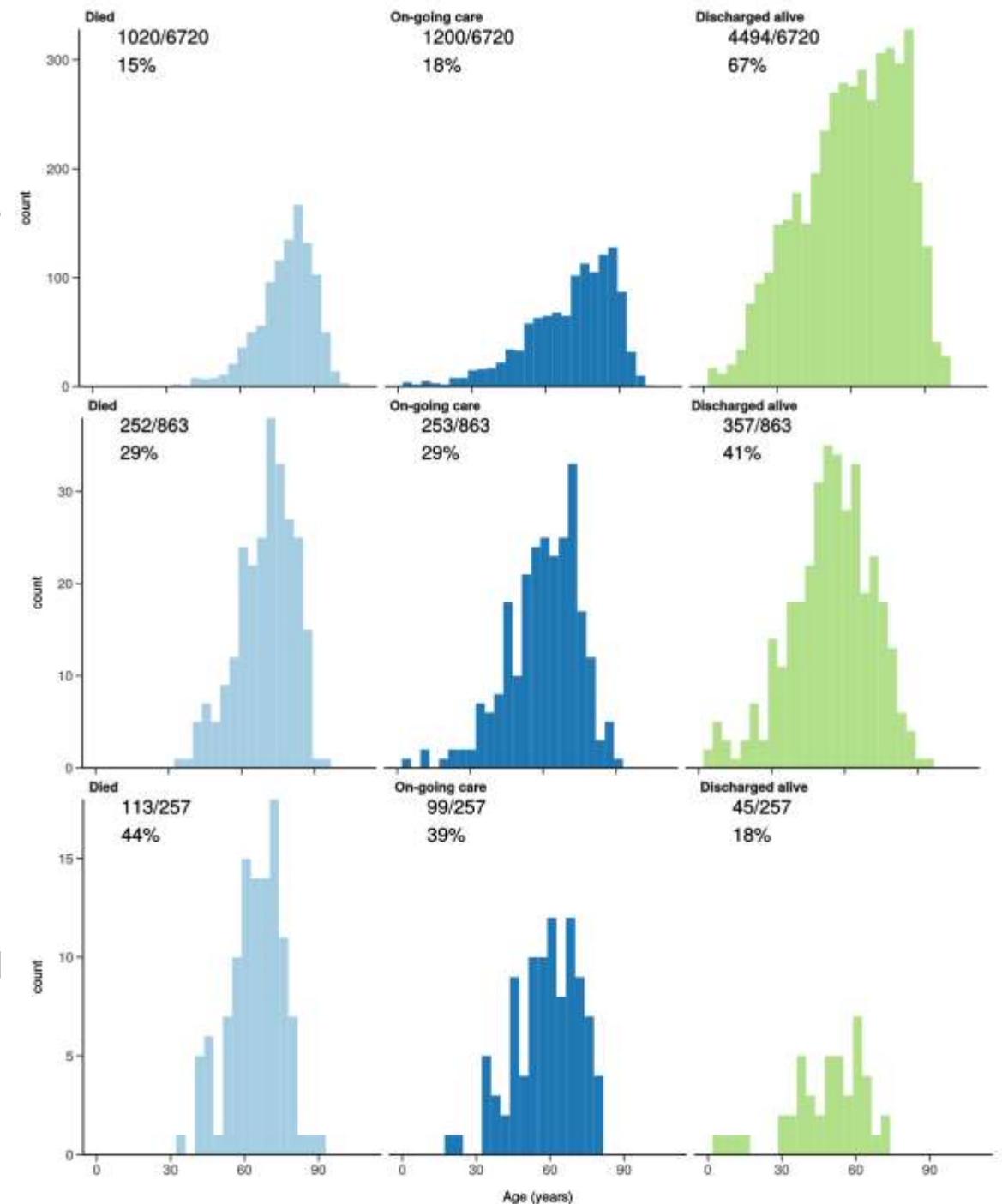
Outcomes



All patients

HDU/ICU

Invasive
mechanical
ventilation



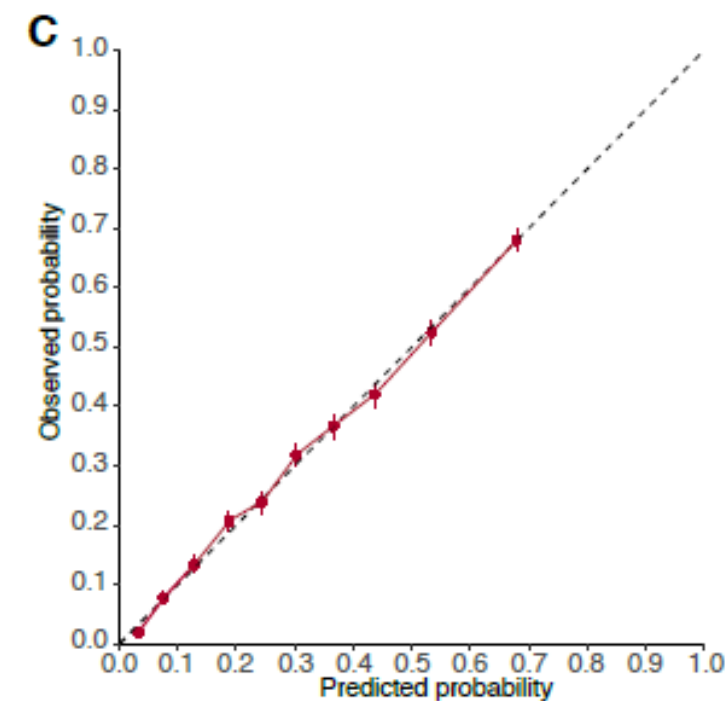
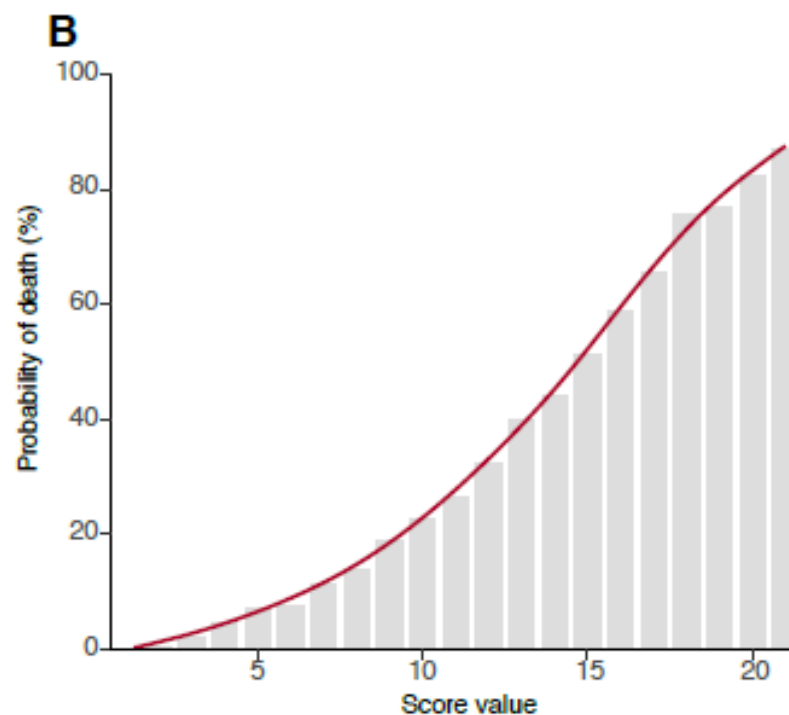
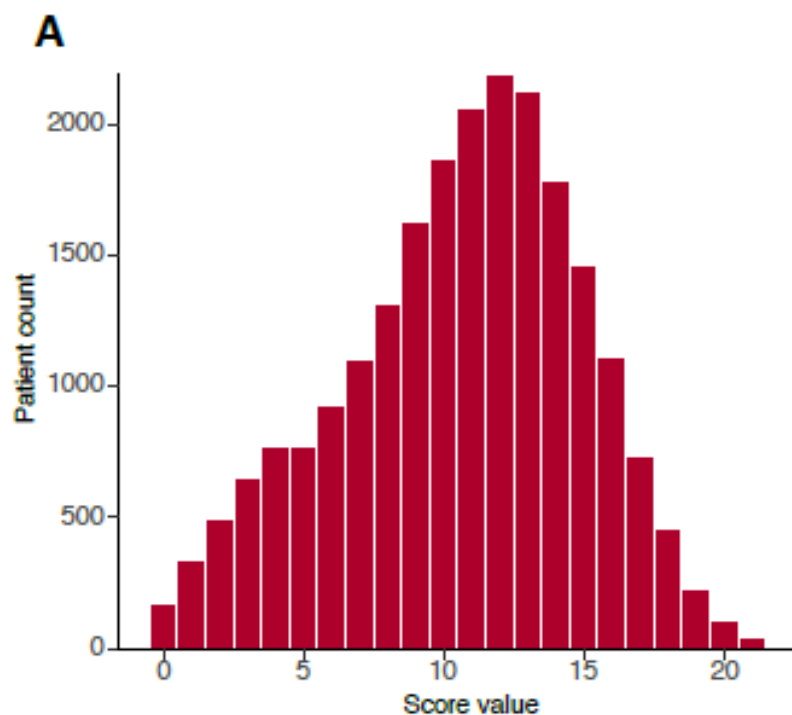
Risk stratification of in-patients

Risk stratification

4C mortality score
4C deterioration model

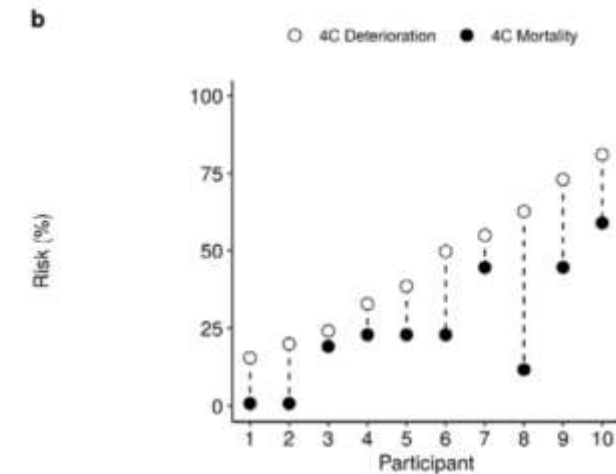
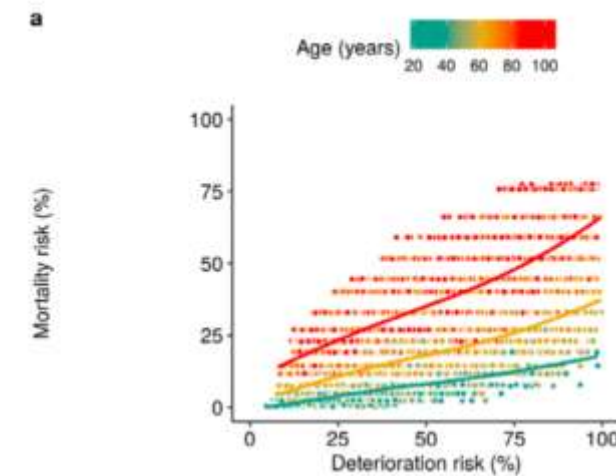
Variable		4C Mortality Score
Age (years)	<50	
	50-59	+2
	60-69	+4
	70-79	+6
	≥80	+7
Sex at birth	Female	
	Male	+1
Number of comorbidities*	0	
	1	+1
	≥2	+2
Respiratory rate (breaths/minute)	<20	
	20-29	+1
	≥30	+2
Peripheral oxygen saturation on room air (%)	≥92	
	<92	+2
Glasgow Coma Scale	15	
	<15	+2
Urea (mmol/L)	<7	
	7-14	+1
	>14	+3
CRP (mg/L)	<50	
	50-99	+1

4C mortality score



4C deterioration model

- +
- Lymphocyte count
- Radiological infiltrates
- Nosocomial infection
- 4C mortality
 - Simple score, high level risk of death
- 4C deterioration
 - Complex model, useful in younger age groups



c

Age (years)	41	36	77	84	79	80	78	36	88	85
Sex	M	M	F	F	M	F	M	M	F	M
Number of comorbidities	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	4	2
Nosocomial infection	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Radiographic Infiltrates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Respiratory rate (per min)	21	18	35	17	22	24	30	30	24	39
SpO2 (%)	98	95	99	92	92	96	91	95	96	91
Room air or oxygen	RA	RA	RA	RA	RA	RA	O2	O2	O2	O2
Glasgow coma scale	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Urea (mmol/L)	5	3	6	6	6	16	5	6	6	13
C-reactive protein (mg/L)	31	68	12	25	104	42	76	120	180	118
Lymphocytes (x10 ⁹ /L)	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	1	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.7

4C mortality score

- isaric4c.net/risk/

External validation

LETTER TO THE EDITOR | ARTICLES IN PRESS

Comparing the 4C mortality score for COVID-19 to established scores (CURB65, CRB65, qSOFA, NEWS) for respiratory infection patients

Zoe Wellbelove • Chloe Walsh • Tanaraj Perinpanathan • Patrick Lillie • Gavin Barlow

Age (years):
☐ 18-49 ☐ 50-59 ☒ 60-69 ☐ 70-79 ☐ >80

Sex at birth:
☒ Female ☐ Male

Number of comorbidities:
 Definition
☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☒ >2

Respiratory rate (breaths/minutes):
☐ <20 ☒ 20-29 ☐ >30

Peripheral oxygen saturation on room air (%):
☒ <92 ☐ >92

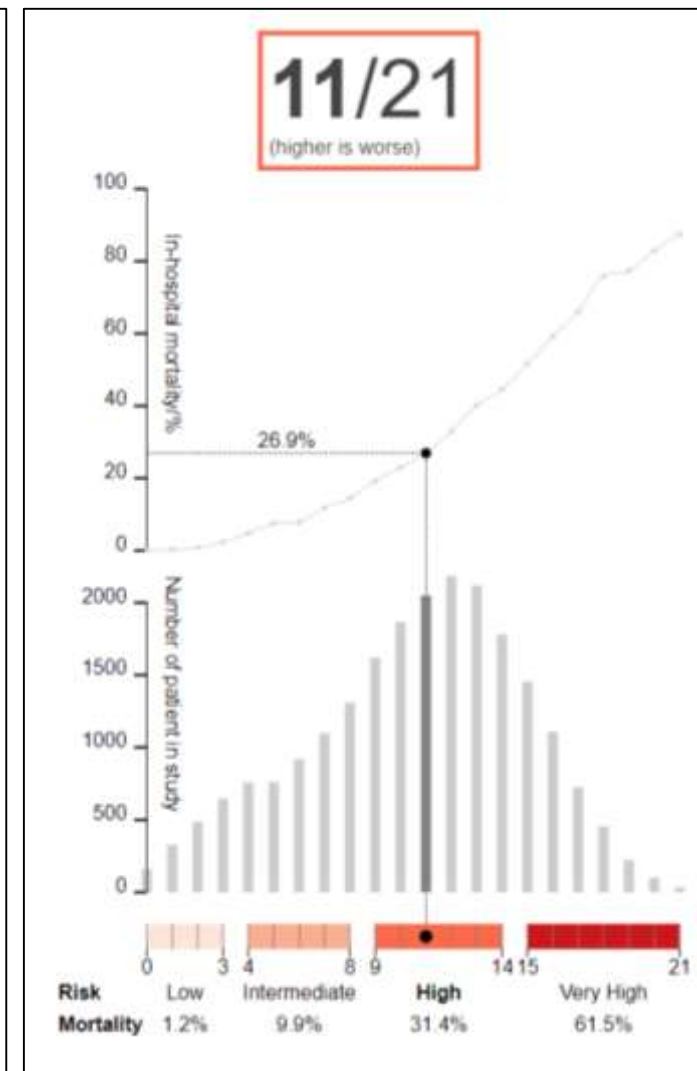
Glasgow Coma Scale:
☐ <15 ☒ 15

Urea (mmol/L):
☐ <7 ☒ 7-14 ☐ >14

Use BUN (mg/dL)

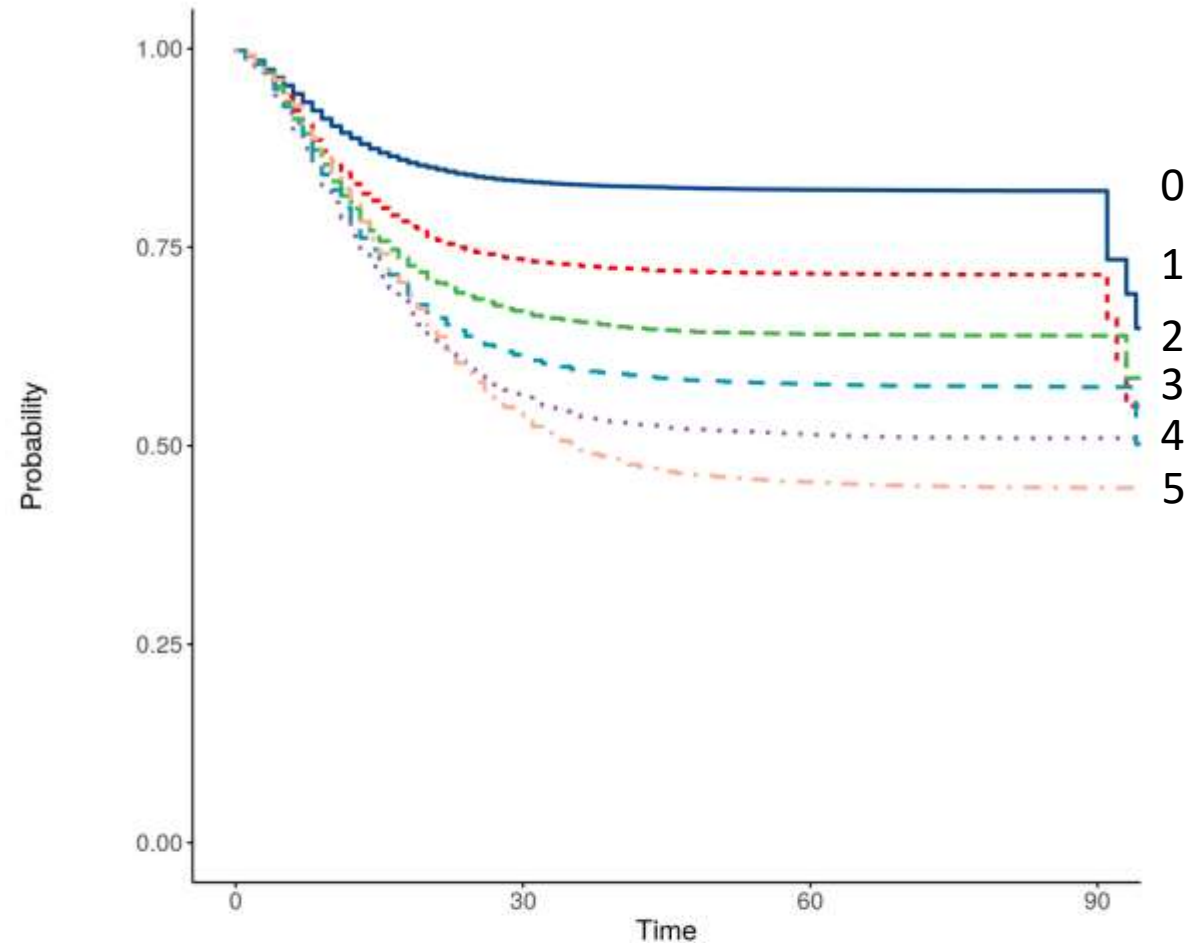
CRP (mg/L):
☐ <50 ☒ 50-99 ☐ >100

Use CRP (mg/dL)



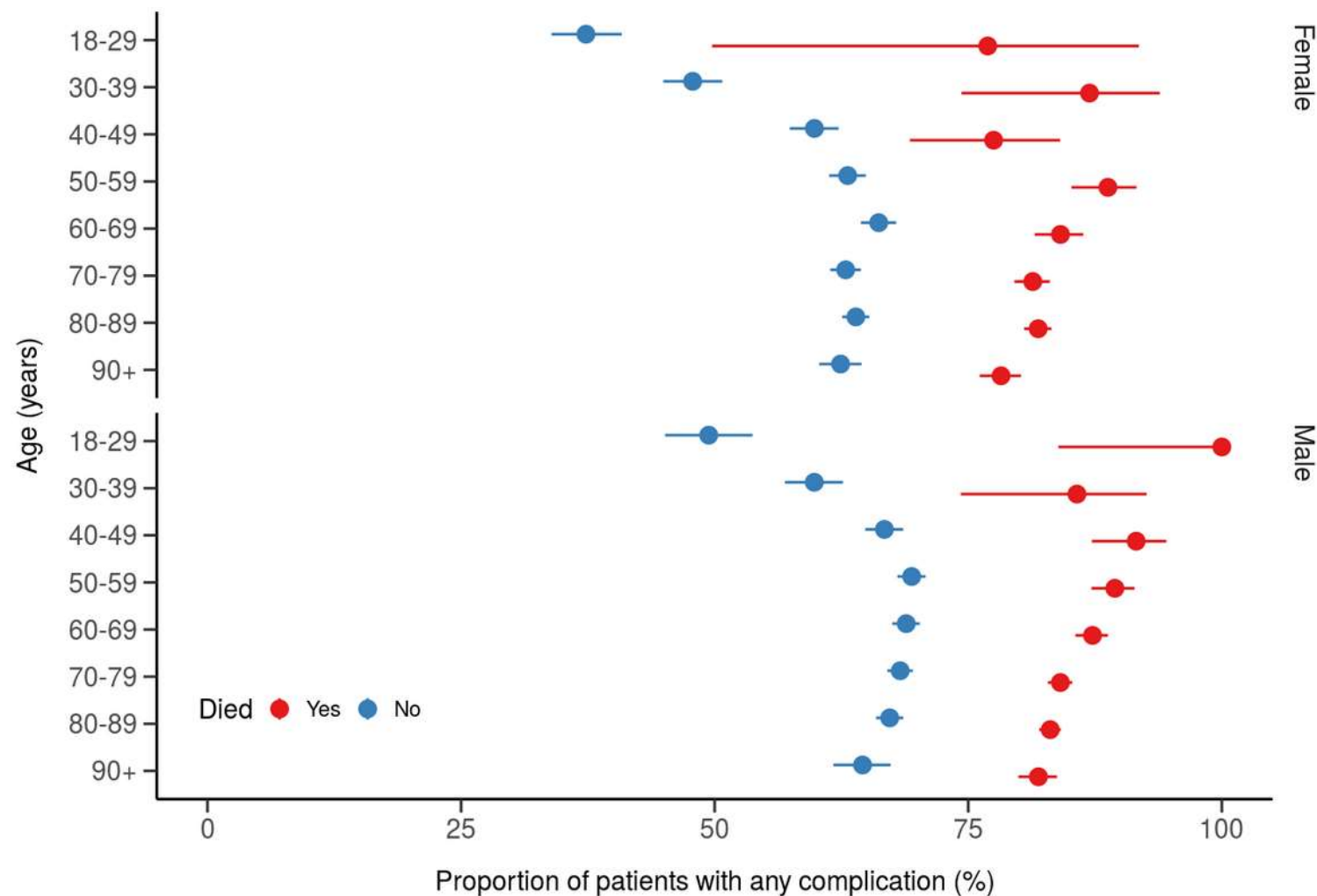
Complications and sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 infection

Complications and risk of death



Number at risk				
n_comps_fct=0	20536	16921	16676	16641
n_comps_fct=1	19970	14640	14264	14231
n_comps_fct=2	11669	7795	7456	7431
n_comps_fct=3	6757	4146	3896	3869
n_comps_fct=4	3910	2210	2012	1992
n_comps_fct=5+	4873	2635	2210	2171

Complications by age and sex

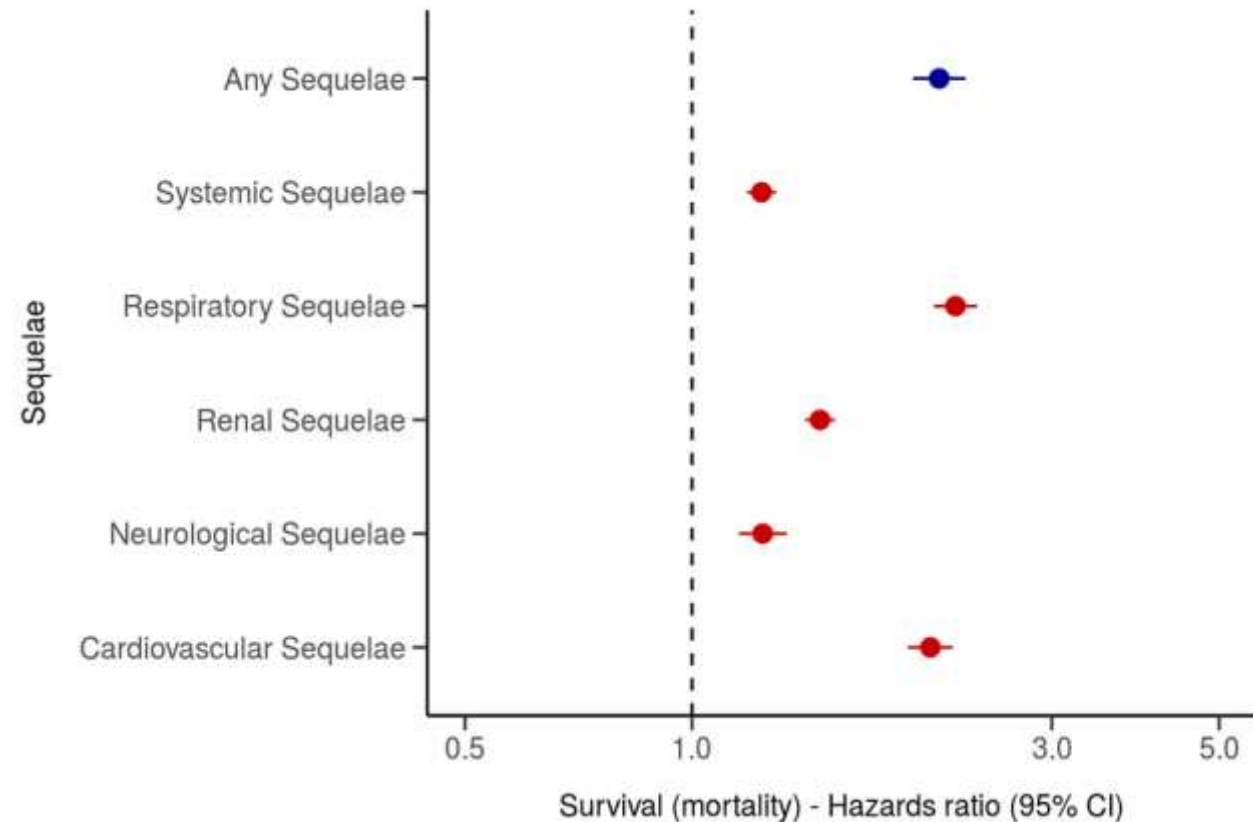


Complications by age and sex

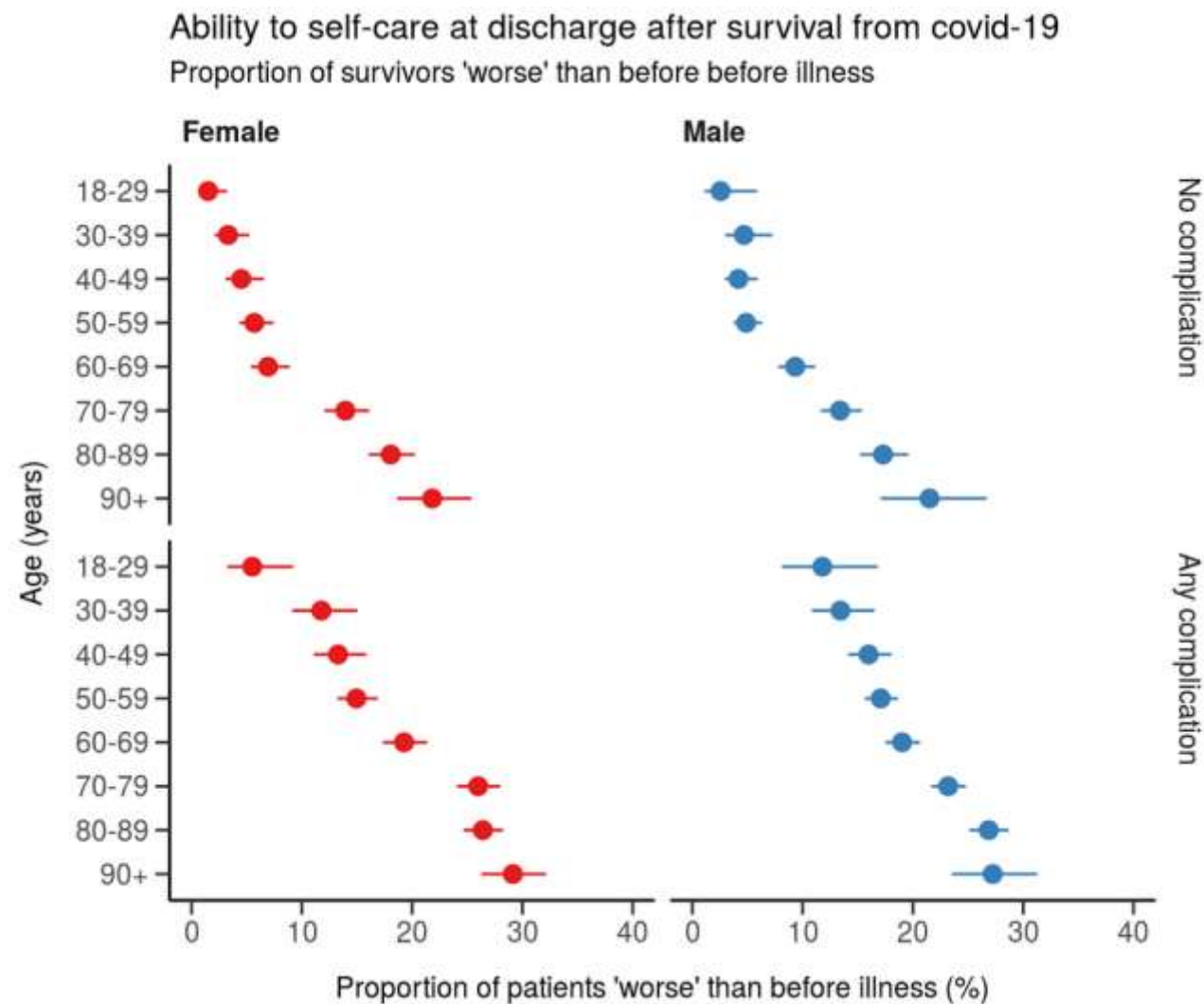
		Systemic	Renal	Cardiovascular	Neurological	Respiratory	Any complication
Total N (%)		11748 (19.2)	16240 (25.2)	8046 (13.2)	2674 (4.4)	37442 (60.1)	45723 (70.5)
Age on admission (years)	18-29	156 (12.5)	121 (9.3)	44 (3.5)	32 (2.6)	441 (35.0)	564 (43.2)
	30-39	354 (15.7)	317 (13.4)	112 (4.9)	75 (3.3)	1104 (48.3)	1308 (55.0)
	40-49	724 (17.2)	793 (18.0)	315 (7.5)	143 (3.4)	2556 (59.7)	2899 (65.6)
	50-59	1492 (19.4)	1926 (23.7)	770 (10.0)	312 (4.1)	4926 (62.8)	5710 (70.0)
	60-69	1980 (21.2)	2817 (28.5)	1263 (13.5)	430 (4.6)	6029 (63.2)	7189 (72.5)
	70-79	2707 (19.5)	3960 (27.1)	2005 (14.5)	619 (4.5)	8590 (60.9)	10617 (72.1)
	80-89	3218 (19.4)	4711 (26.9)	2570 (15.5)	797 (4.8)	10182 (60.2)	12889 (73.1)
	90+	1117 (18.8)	1595 (25.2)	967 (16.2)	266 (4.5)	3614 (59.2)	4547 (71.4)

Association between complications and morality

- Adjusted
 - Age, sex, comorbidity, deprivation



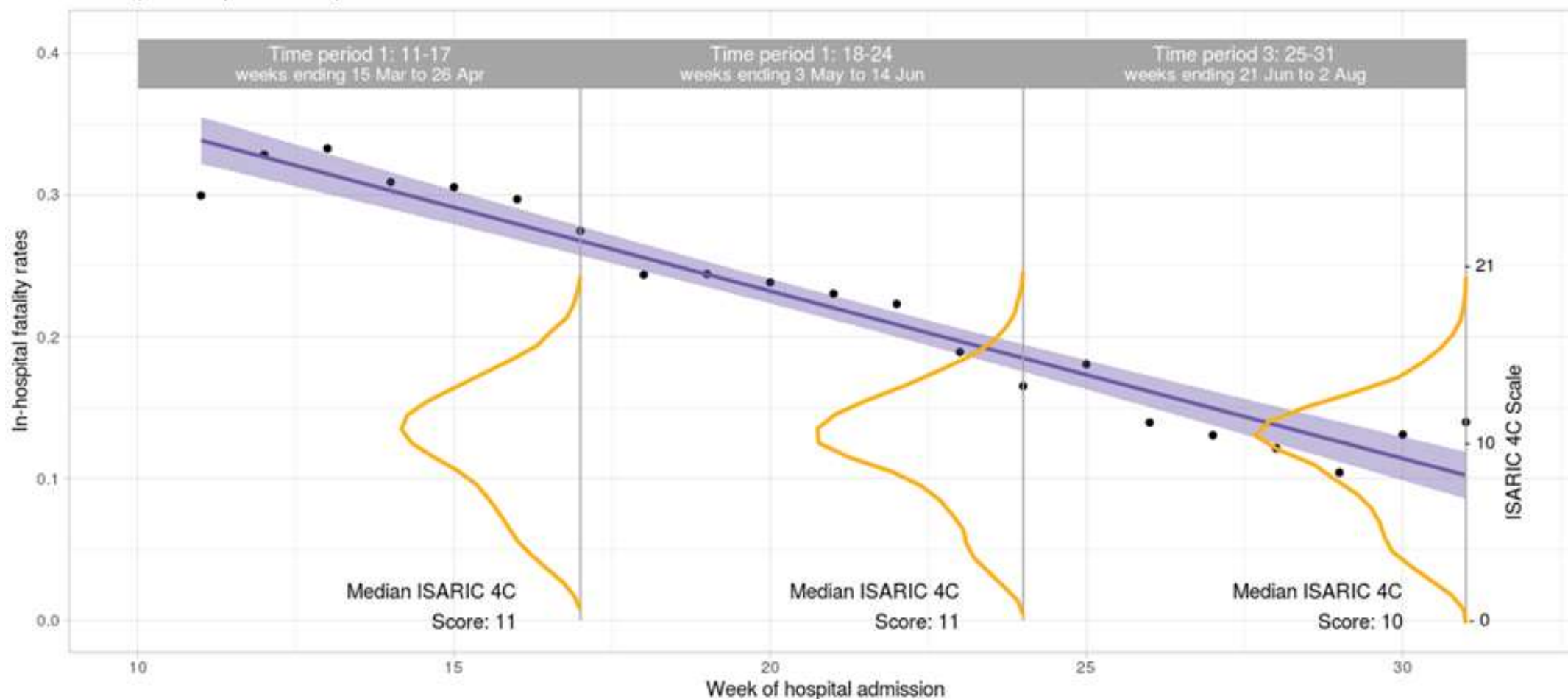
Ability to self-care at discharge



Change in hospital mortality over duration of pandemic

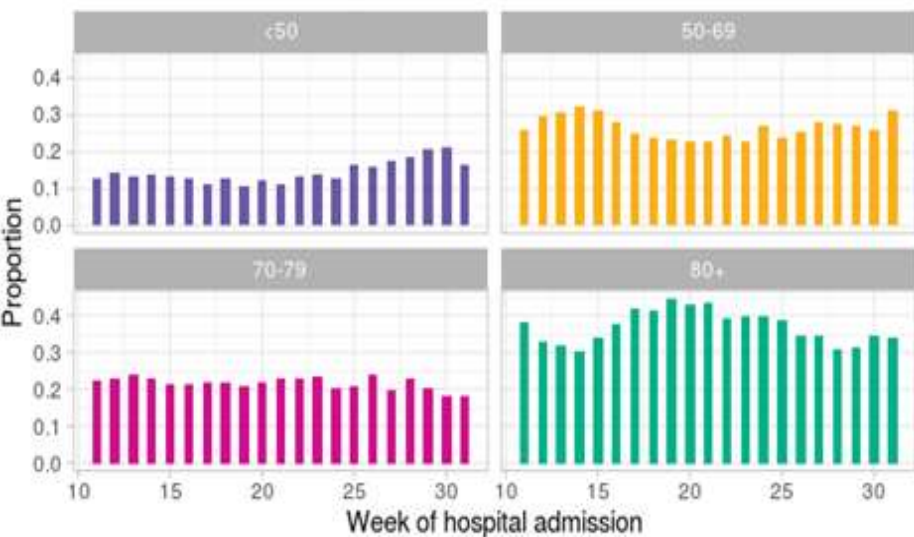
In hospital mortality over time

Weekly in-hospital fatality rates with ISARIC 4C Score distributions

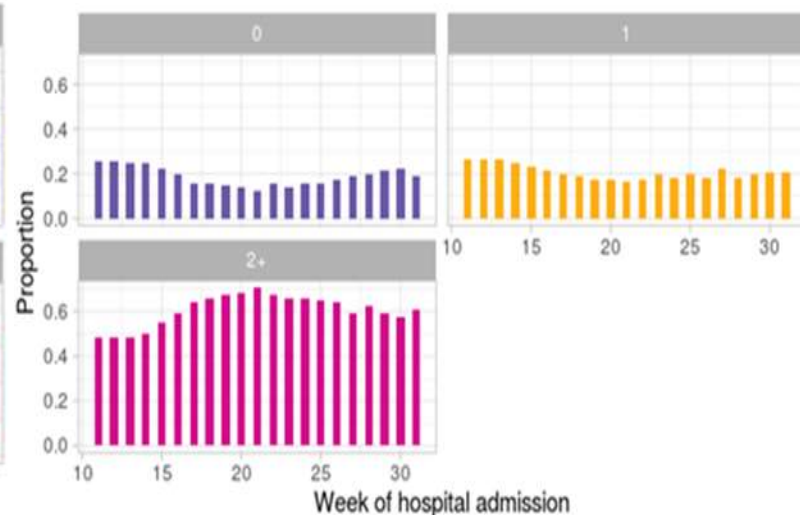


Changes in case-mix: Age, Comorbidity and Sex

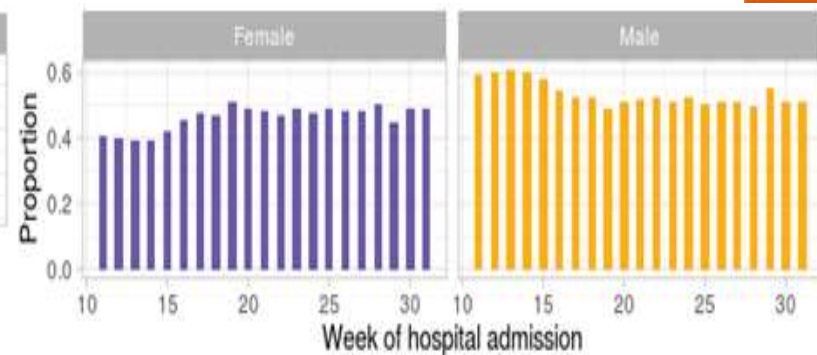
Age



Comorbidity count

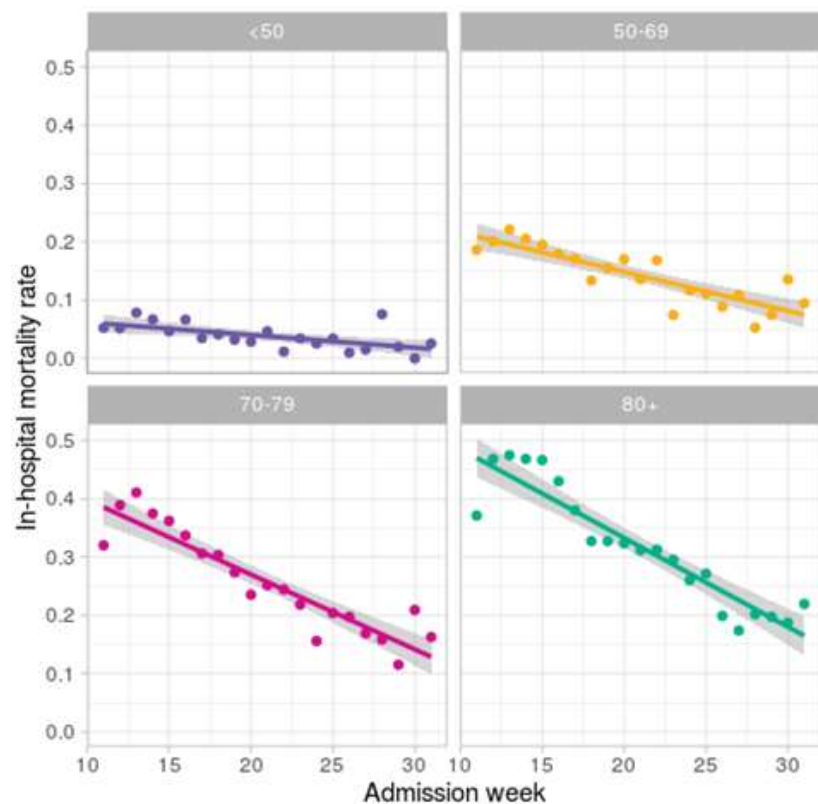


Sex

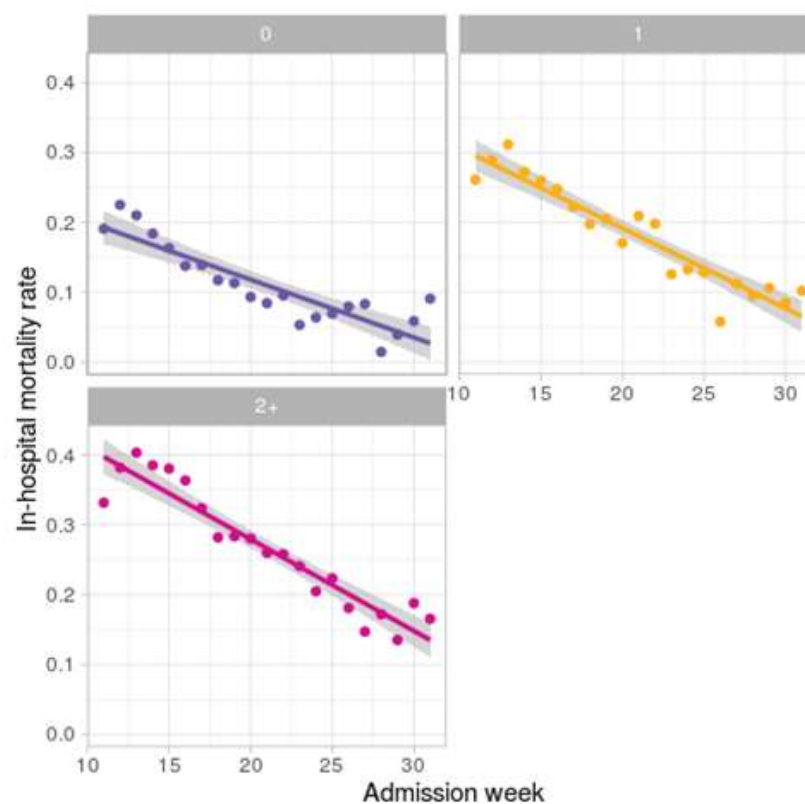


Age, Comorbidity, sex mortality over time

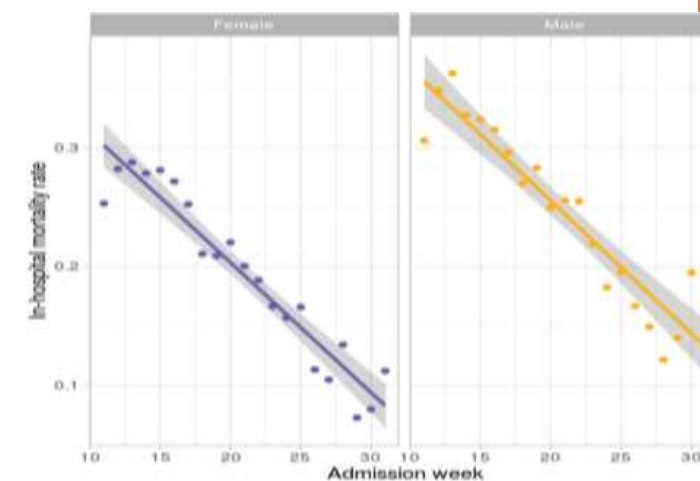
Age



Comorbidity count

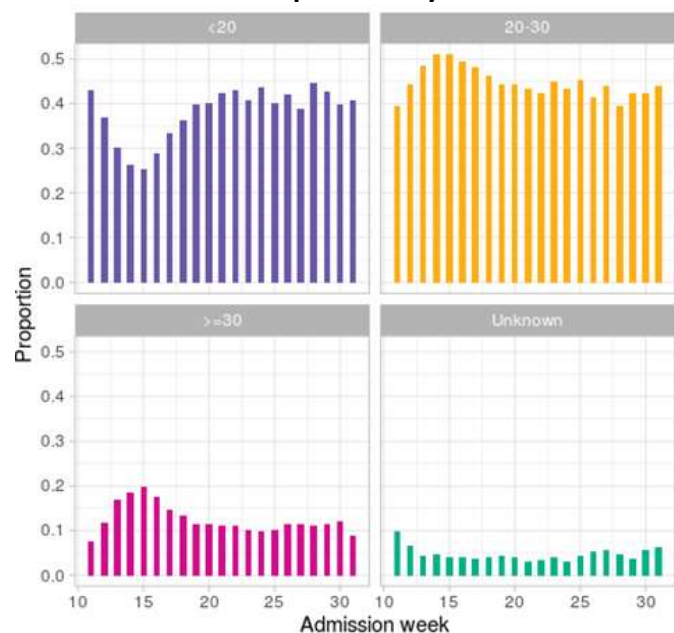


Sex

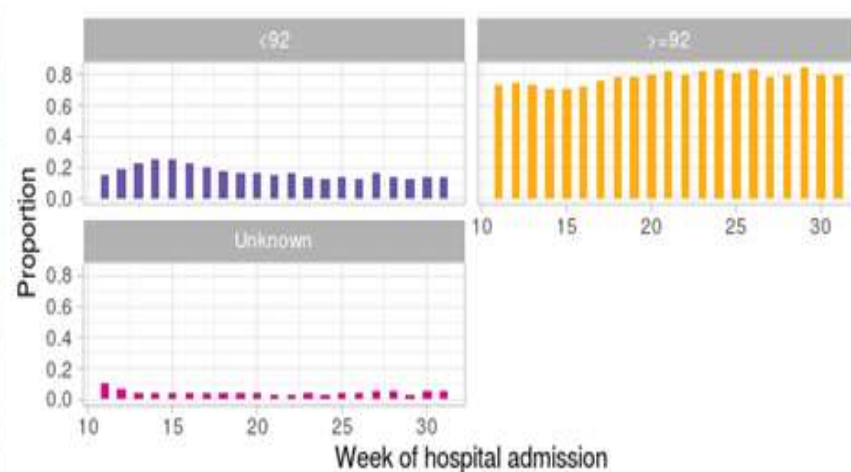


Illness severity at presentation

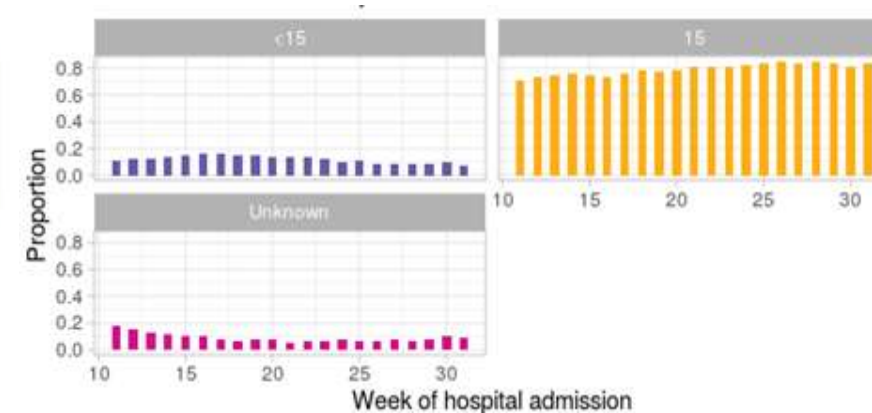
Respiratory rate



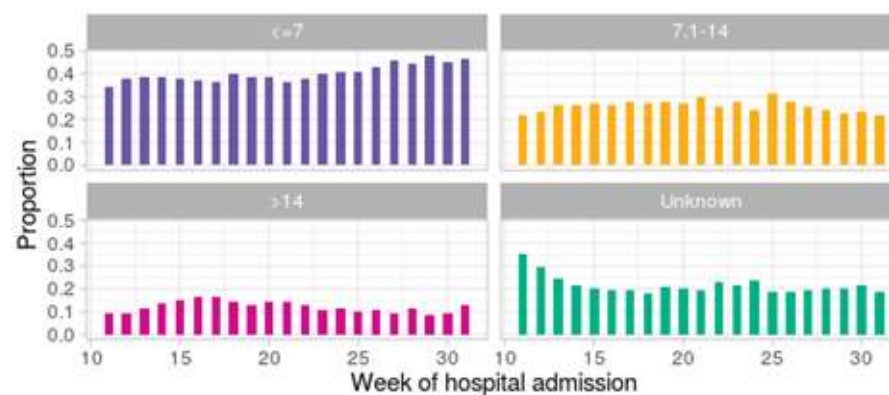
Oxygen



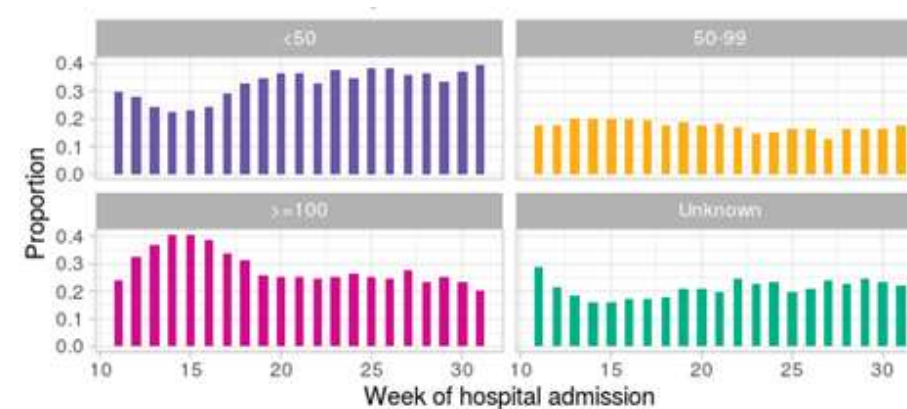
GCS



Urea

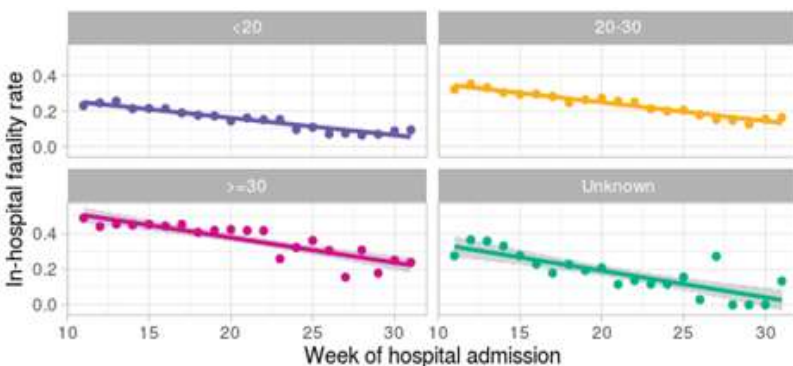


CRP

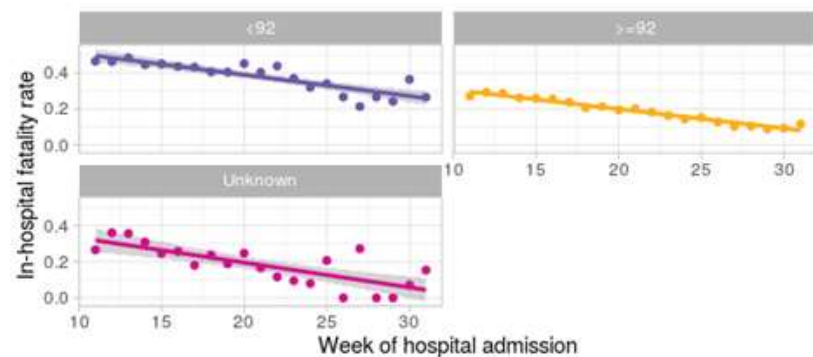


Illness severity at presentation

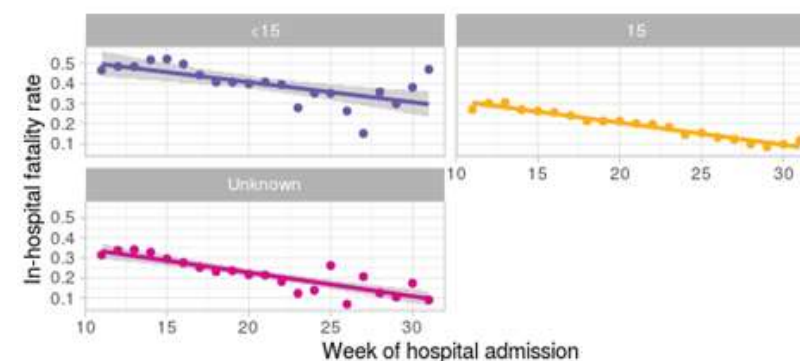
Respiratory rate



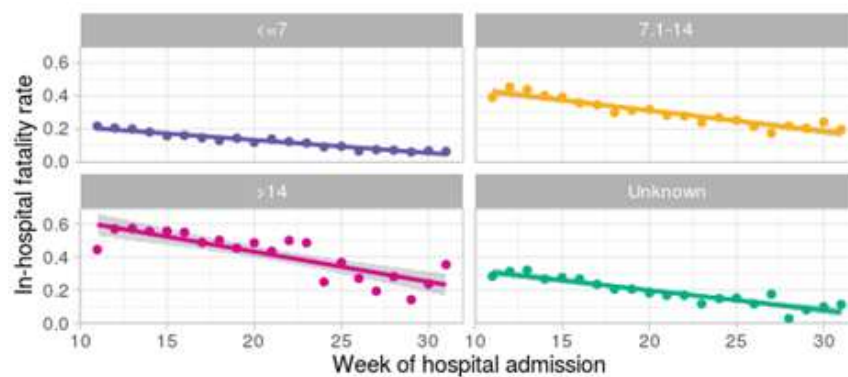
Oxygen



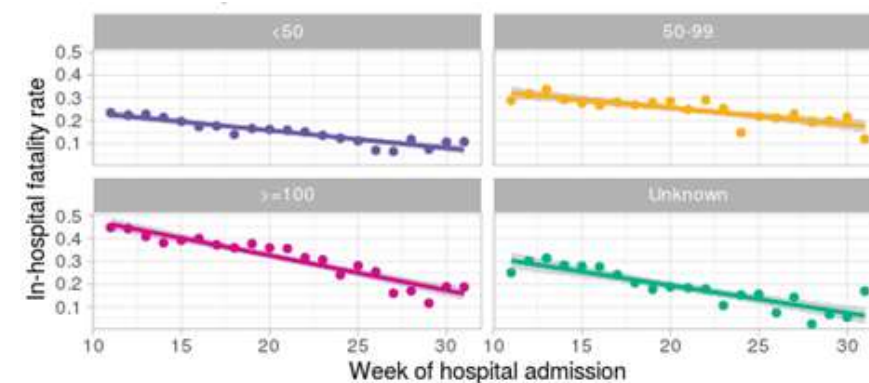
GCS



Urea



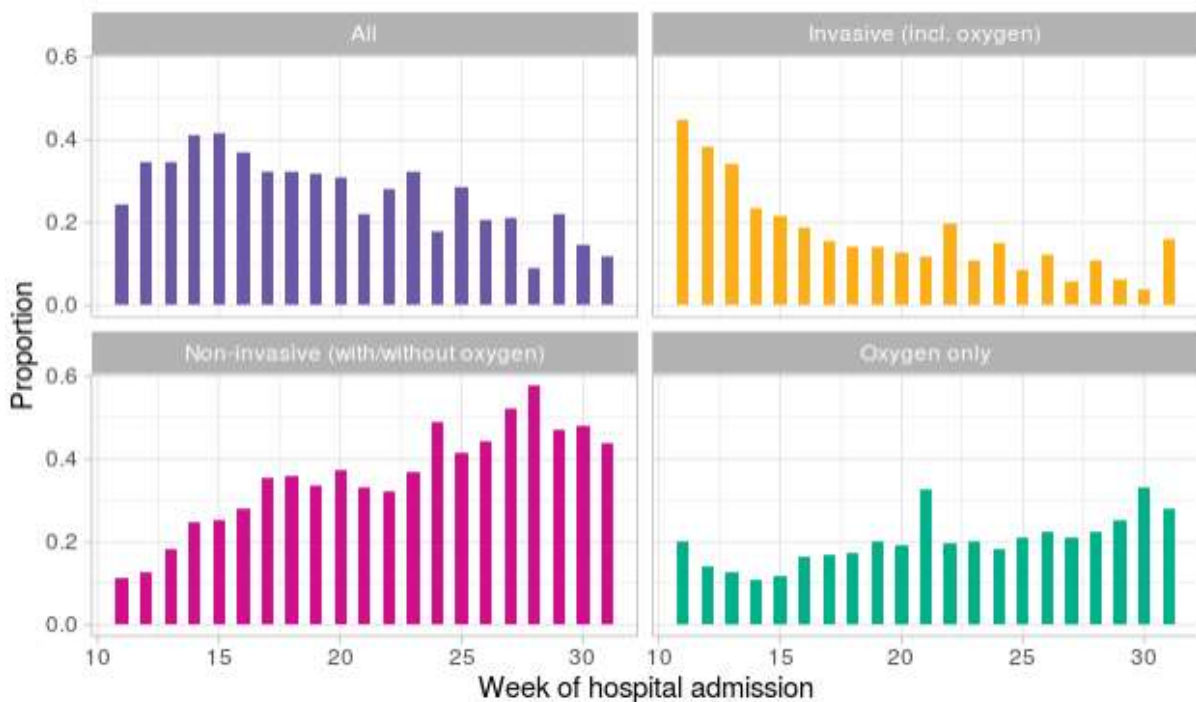
CRP



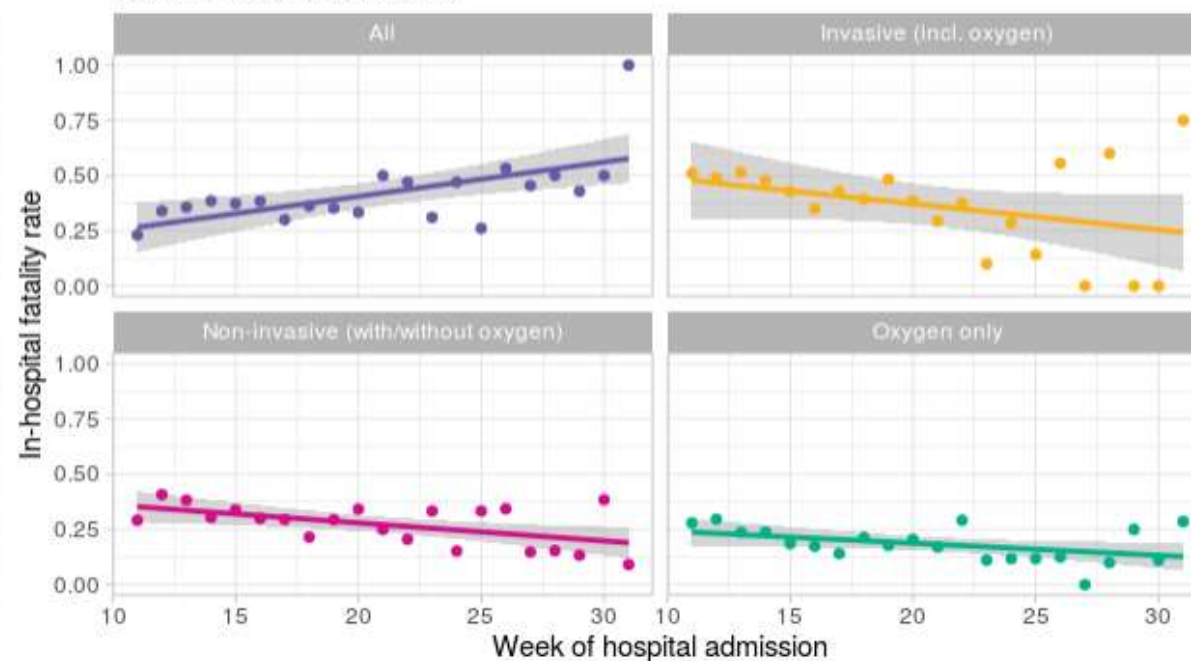
Respiratory support

ICU patients: Ventilation and oxygen status

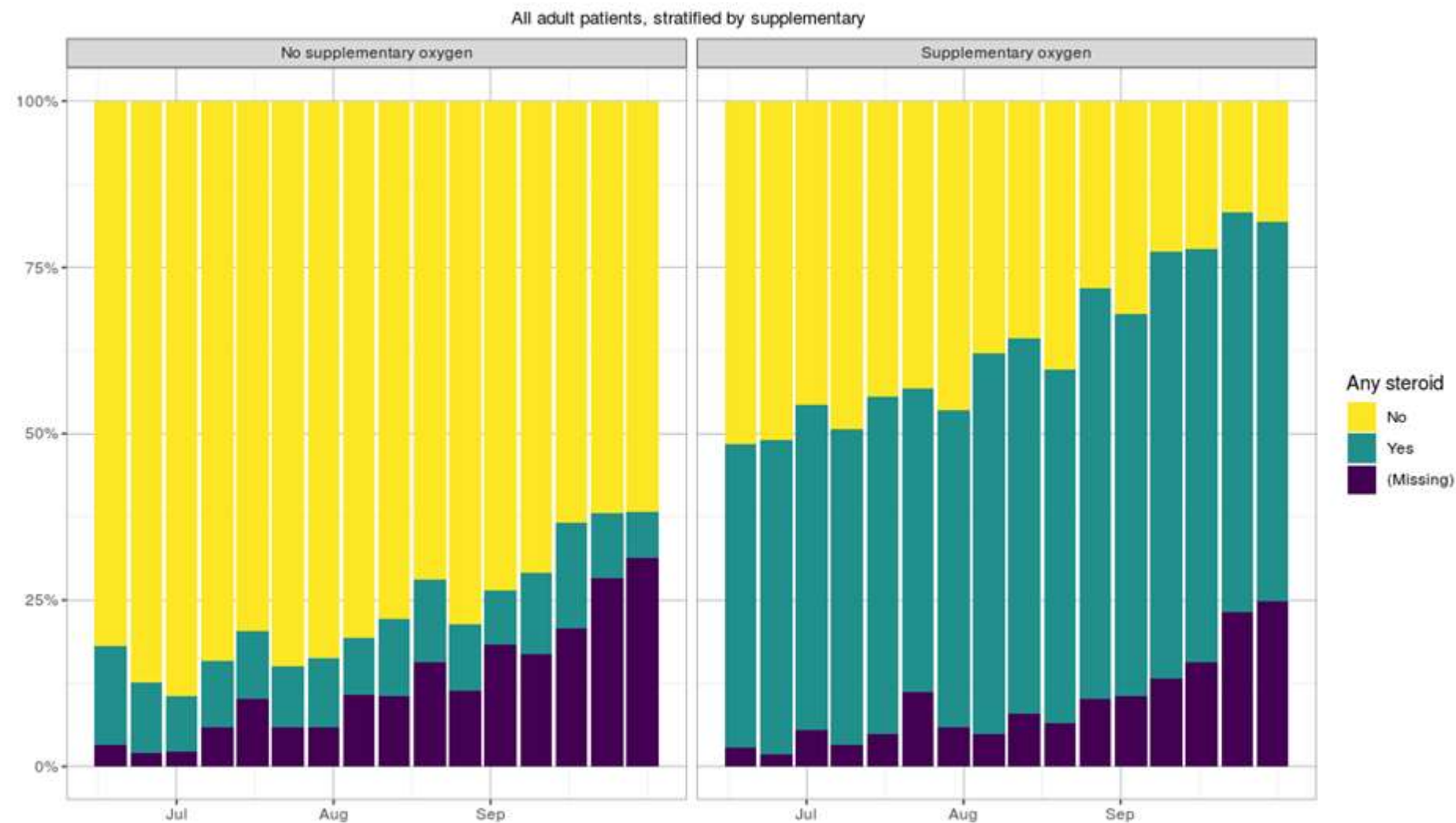
Proportions



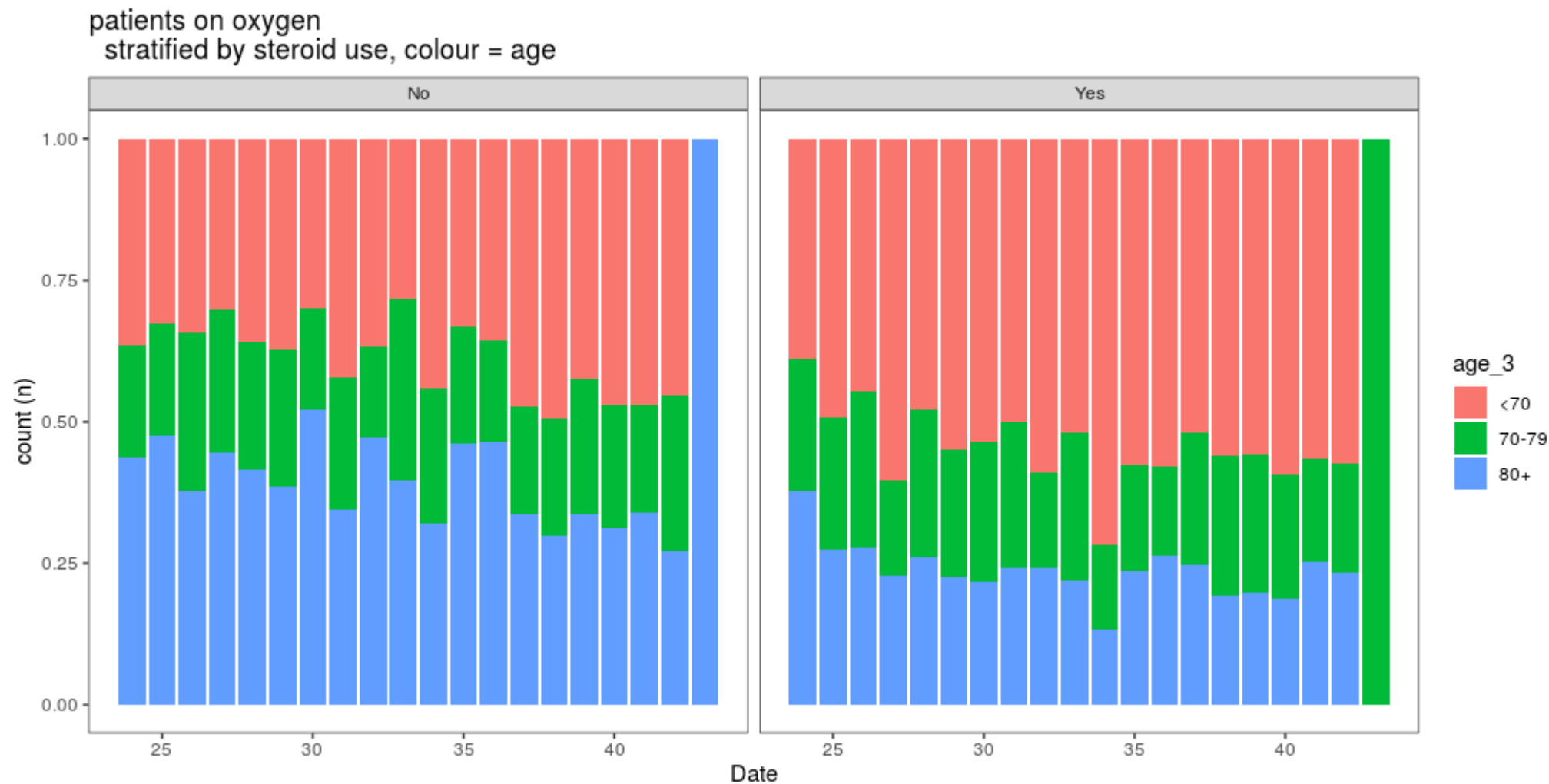
In-hospital fatality rates
Within 28 days of admission



Translating evidence into practice: Steroids and covid-19



Steroid use in patients on oxygen by age



Steroid use by comorbidity

	No steroid (n=1360, 34.8%)	Any steroid (n=2130, 54.5%)	Dexamethasone (n=1914, 49.0%)	Hydrocortisone (n=125, 3.2%)	Methylprednisolone (n=35, 0.9%)	Prednisolone (n=295, 7.6%)	Missing (n=416, 10.7%)
Chronic cardiac disease	468 (40.8)	546 (47.6)	477 (41.6)	41 (3.6)	8 (0.7)	105 (9.2)	133 (11.6)
Non-asthmatic chronic pulmonary disease	270 (35.4)	414 (54.3)	308 (40.4)	56 (7.3)	4 (0.5)	145 (19.0)	79 (10.4)
Asthma	144 (26.1)	348 (63.0)	298 (54.0)	38 (6.9)	4 (0.7)	78 (14.1)	60 (10.9)
Diabetes	244 (31.9)	442 (57.9)	398 (52.1)	27 (3.5)	6 (0.8)	67 (8.8)	78 (10.2)
Obesity	127 (24.6)	328 (63.6)	307 (59.5)	18 (3.5)	7 (1.4)	32 (6.2)	61 (11.8)
Chronic neurological disease	163 (40.9)	196 (49.1)	176 (44.1)	14 (3.5)	3 (0.8)	23 (5.8)	40 (10.0)
Dementia	210 (53.0)	145 (36.6)	122 (30.8)	11 (2.8)	2 (0.5)	21 (5.3)	41 (10.4)
Pre-adm immuno-suppressant	96 (21.2)	318 (70.4)	237 (52.4)	43 (9.5)	5 (1.1)	122 (27.0)	38 (8.4)



Where to next...?

- Characterise the second wave
 - Re-infection
 - Co-infection
- Changes in hospital mortality
- Asthma/CPD
- Phenotypes by symptoms
- Cytokine response
- GWAS
- Data linkages

Acknowledgements



- This work uses data provided by patients and collected by the NHS as part of their care and support #DataSavesLives.
- We are extremely grateful to the 2 648 frontline NHS clinical and research staff and volunteer medical students, who collected this data in challenging circumstances; and the generosity of the participants and their families for their individual contributions in these difficult times.
- We also acknowledge the support of Jeremy J Farrar, Nahoko Shindo, Devika Dixit, Nipunie Rajapakse, Lyndsey Castle, Martha Buckley, Debbie Malden, Katherine Newell, Kwame O'Neill, Emmanuelle Denis, Claire Petersen, Scott Mullaney, Sue MacFarlane, Nicole Maziere, Julien Martinez, Oslem Dincarslan, and Annette Lake.
- For protocol, data sharing and sample access please visit <https://isaric4c.net>