

Category : **Cardiovascular: Other**

A236 - Incidence of thromboembolic events in patients who admitted in hospital through emergency department with covid 19 infection

A Lavasani rad ; AM Majeed ; L Rengarajan ; U Kahara ; A Chaudory

Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham, Emergency Department , Birmingham, United Kingdom

Introduction:

Thromboembolic Event (TE) is a major challenge in COVID19 patients but the data remains inadequate. published data suggests a variable risk (around 20% prevalence¹) of TE associated with coronavirus infection. Lack of robust evidence makes it difficult to develop a standardised approach in managing these patients in Emergency Department (ED). In this study, we aim to asses incidence of TE among patients with covid19 infection admitted to hospital .

Methods:

We conducted a single centre retrospective study in the ED of Queen Elizabeth Hospital Birmingham, evaluating TE in patients with Covid19 infection who required hospitalization between March 2020 and March 2021. We only present initial 20% of cases that data analysis conducted electronically.

Results:

527 patients included. 43% of patients were between 40 to 65yrs followed by 23% of patients with age range of 65-80yrs. We performed D-dimmer test in 379 (71%) patients in the ED, 250 (65%) patients had positive D-dimmer test with a wide range of levels as described in table 1.

CTPA performed in 22% patients, Pulmonary Embolism (PE) reported in 34% patients.

2 patients reported to have confirmed deep vein thrombosis (DVT) by Doppler ultrasound scan. Although they had no correlation with confirmed PE cases. only 71% were suspected to have TE and 21 cases had confirmed diagnosis. Overall TE rate was 4% (0.4% DVT & 3.6% PE).

Conclusion:

We believe our study is the first to discuss TE on patients presentation in the ED.

The previous published data suggests overall incidence of TE around 20%¹. Our initial data shows a lower incidence of TE in ED patients with confirmed COVID19 in comparison with similar published studies.

Robust evidence from ongoing clinical studies is needed to determine the frequency of TE in patients with Covid 19 infections who presenting to ED.

References:

Thromboembolism risk of COVID-19 is high and associated with a higher risk of mortality: A systematic review and meta-analysis, Mahmoud B. Malas, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eclinm.2020.100639>

Table:

Ddimer range	patients number
<250	129
250-500	116
500-1000	56
1000-2000	32
>2000	46

table 1 describes Ddimmer range on positive patients