

Evidence-Based Medicine InfoSheet: Clinical Presentation

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Key topic areas / questions identified:

What is the “typical” clinical presentation of COVID-19?

Symptoms:

- Fever, cough, dyspnea

Labs:

- Lymphocytopenia

Imaging

- CT: bilateral ground glass opacities

What are the key groups for whom clinical presentation might be different?

- **Immunocompromised**

Patient Characteristic	Clinical Features
Patient on long term glucocorticoids	Longer incubation and viral shedding periods
Organ Transplant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- May present with more severe symptoms of COVID-19 pneumonia- Longer incubation and viral shedding periods
HIV + patients	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Longer course and slower generation of specific antibody (for testing) than general population- CT: high-density patchy shadows with unclear boundaries in peripheral lung involving interlobar fissures- ART drug may lead to quicker resolution of lung lesions

- **Children**
 - Less likely to present with fever, SOB, cough
 - Less severe than adults

- Most common radiologic finding: bilateral ground glass opacity
- **Pregnant Women**
 - Most pregnant patients are asymptomatic or mild.
- **Elderly**
 - Can be asymptomatic
 - ICU patients more likely to be elderly
 - Common symptoms: fever, cough, dyspnea, with lymphocytopenia

What are the common complications of COVID-19?

Respiratory 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ARDS: 15-33% of cases (8 days after onset of symptoms), increased risk with older age, neutrophilia, increased LDH, increased D-dimer levels, age >65 years, DM, and HTN Acute respiratory failure: 8% of patient cases, leading cause of mortality Pneumonia
Cardiovascular 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reported in 7-20% of cases. Prevalence high among patients who are severely ill Vascular inflammation, cardiac arrhythmias, myocarditis, cardiomyopathy, acute onset heart failure, myocardial infarction, cardiac arrest Less common: myopericarditis, cardiac tamponade, fulminant myocarditis
Liver 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reported in 14-53% of patients Abnormal aminotransferase levels in patients with severe illness (AST and ALT>40 U/L) Clinically significant liver injury is uncommon
Infection 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sepsis and septic shock: Reported in 4-8% of patients Secondary infection: Reported in 6-10% of patients, Staph and Strep are common DIC: Cytokine release syndrome with persistent fevers, increased D dimer and ferritin and proinflammatory cytokines
Thrombotic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 31% incidence of thrombotic complications in one study of 184 ICU patients Predisposes to venous and arterial thromboembolic events due to excessive inflammation, hypoxia, immobilization, and DIC PE is most frequent thrombotic complication Age and coagulopathy (PT>3 sec, APTT>5 sec) are independent predictors
Kidney 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence is low but is a marker of multi organ dysfunction and severe disease 40% of patients had proteinuria and 26% had hematuria on admission 5% of patients developed an AKI and increased hospital mortality Stage 3 AKI in ½ of patients. Rhabdomyolysis, metabolic acidosis, and hyperkalemia Old age, DM, severe illness, and positive fluid balance are associated factors
Neurologic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Viral invasion of CNS in patients with severe illness Observed in 36% of 214 patients in one study Acute CVA disease, impairment of consciousness, ataxia, seizures, and encephalopathy. Prognosis is poor for these patients
Pregnancy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fetal distress, premature labor, newborn thrombocytopenia, elevated liver enzymes, respiratory distress Miscarriage, IUGR, and preterm birth 1 case of a still birth

What are the risk factors for severe disease/morbidity/mortality?

Risk Factors		
Severe Disease	Morbidity	Mortality
Older age Hypertension High cytokine levels (IL-2R, IL-6, IL-10, and TNF- α) High LDH level Diabetes COPD Cardiovascular disease Cerebrovascular disease	Increased neutrophil count Increased BUN and LDH related to renal failure, heart failure, or multi-organ failure (MOF) Acute cardiac injury 13 times more common in ICU COVID patients than in non-ICU COVID patients	Older age (>65 years) Male sex Cardiovascular disease Diabetes Chronic respiratory disease Dyspnea ARDS Hypertension Cancer Cerebrovascular disease High SOFA score Leukocytosis High LDH level Increased markers for myocardial injury, inflammation, and bacterial infections Cardiac injury Hyperglycemia High-dose corticosteroid use CD3+ CD8+ T cells \leq 75 cell/ μ L Decreased CD4+ count Prolonged PT Cardiac troponin I \geq 0.05 ng/mL D-dimer $>$ 1 μ g/mL High neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (especially in males) Kidney disease AKI during hospitalization

Seen in Deceased>Recovered		
Symptoms	Lab Value Increases	Complications
Dyspnea Chest tightness Disorder of consciousness	Alanine aminotransferase Aspartate aminotransferase Creatinine Creatine kinase Lactate dehydrogenase Cardiac troponin I N-terminal pro-brain natriuretic peptide D-dimer	Acute respiratory distress syndrome Type I respiratory failure Sepsis Acute cardiac injury Heart failure Alkalosis Hyperkalaemia Acute kidney injury Hypoxic encephalopathy

References:

Typical

- <https://www.theijoem.com/ijoem/index.php/ijoem/article/view/1921/1195>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7102608/>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32109013>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=32091533>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=32031570>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=32215618>
- <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=32251668>

Key Groups

● **Immunocompromised**

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1521661620302059?via=ihub>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32251539>
[https://www.jhltonline.org/article/S1053-2498\(20\)31467-4/fulltext](https://www.jhltonline.org/article/S1053-2498(20)31467-4/fulltext)
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7166037/>
<https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.120.047549>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32335339>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32285949>

● **Children (<=18)**

https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6914e4.htm?s_cid=mm6914e4_w
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7090728/>
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/lookup/doi/10.1542/peds.2020-0702>
<https://www.nejm.org/doi/10.1056/NEJMc2005073>

● **Pregnant women**

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/jmv.25789>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7156118/>
[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(20\)30360-3/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(20)30360-3/fulltext)
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7144599/>

● **Elderly**

<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6914e2.htm>
<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2761044>
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32242738>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32240670>

Complications:

1. ARDS:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Clinical+Characteristics+of+138+Hospitalized+Patients+With+2019+Novel+Coronavirus-Infected+Pneumonia+in+Wuhan%2C+China>

2. Acute Respiratory Failure:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Epidemiological+and+clinical+characteristics+of+99+cases+of+2019+novel+coronavirus+pneumonia+in+Wuhan%2C+China%3A+a+descriptive+study>

3. Cardiovascular:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32219363>

4. Acute Liver Injury:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Liver+injury+during+highly+pathogenic+human+coronavirus+infections>

5. Sepsis and Septic Shock:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31986264>

6. DIC:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32234718>

7. Thrombotic:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7146714/>

8. Secondary Infection:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Clinical%2C+laboratory+and+imaging+features+of+COVID-19%3A+A+systematic+review+and+meta-analysis>

9. Acute Kidney Injury:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Epidemiological+and+clinical+characteristics+of+99+cases+of+2019+novel+coronavirus+pneumonia+in+Wuhan%2C+China%3A+a+descriptive+study>

10. Neurologic:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Neurologic+manifestations+of+hospitalized+patients+with+coronavirus+disease+2019+in+Wuhan%2C+China.+JAMA+Neurol>

11. Pregnancy:

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Dashraath+P%2C+Jing+Lin+Jeslyn+W%2C+Mei+Xian+Karen+L%2C+et+al.+Coronavirus+disease+2019+\(COVID-19\)+pandemic+and+pregnancy](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Dashraath+P%2C+Jing+Lin+Jeslyn+W%2C+Mei+Xian+Karen+L%2C+et+al.+Coronavirus+disease+2019+(COVID-19)+pandemic+and+pregnancy)

Risk Factors

- Severe disease

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7099829/pdf/12931_2020_Article_1338.pdf

<https://www.aging-us.com/article/103000/text>

[https://www.jacionline.org/article/S0091-6749\(20\)30495-4/pdf](https://www.jacionline.org/article/S0091-6749(20)30495-4/pdf)

- Morbidity

[https://www.journalofinfection.com/article/S0163-4453\(20\)30153-5/pdf](https://www.journalofinfection.com/article/S0163-4453(20)30153-5/pdf)

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7087935/pdf/392_2020_Article_1626.pdf

- Mortality

<https://www.thelancet.com/action/showPdf?pii=S0140-6736%2820%2930566-3>

<https://www.bmjjournals.org/content/bmjj/368/bmj.m1091.full.pdf>

[https://www.journalofinfection.com/article/S0163-4453\(20\)30208-5/pdf](https://www.journalofinfection.com/article/S0163-4453(20)30208-5/pdf)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7110296/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7144257/pdf/ERJ-00524-2020.pdf>

<https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2762130>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32240670>