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Clinical characteristics of 34 COVID-19 patients admitted to intensive care unit in Hangzhou, China

Keywords: COVID-19, Clinical characteristics, ICU, Mechanical ventilation

Research Summary

We describe clinical and laboratory characteristics, treatment, and outcomes of confirmed COVID-19 patients who were admitted to the ICU of a tertiary teaching hospital in Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province in China.



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Innovation points

- In our study, 52.9% cases received HFNC without escalation of respiratory support, 44.1% received IMV and 32.4% required ECMO.
- During hospitalization, most patients had marked lymphopenia, with IMV patients developing more severe lymphopenia over time.
- Flow cytometry showed that median T lymphocytes counts were less than one third of further away from the lower normal limit, compared to B lymphocytes in inpatients.

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Innovation points

- The rates of acute liver, cardiac, and kidney complications were higher patients who required mechanical ventilation support.
- The levels of platelet, hemoglobin, BUN, prothrombin time, D-dimer, LDH and IL-6 were higher in IMV cases than those in NIV cases during hospitalization.

