

The Impact Of Hypertension On Hospitalized Syrian Patients With Covid-19

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the clinical manifestations, laboratory findings, and outcomes of Covid-19 patients with certain medical conditions including hypertension in Syria. The primary objective was to identify the overall survival (OS) time, and the secondary objectives were to identify factors associated with severe Covid-19 infection. This multicenter retrospective study was undertaken at two main hospitals in Damascus, Syria. Data extracted from medical records included clinical manifestations, radiologic findings, laboratory results, and outcomes. Statistical analysis was done by using The t-test, chi-square, multivariable logistic regression the Kaplan-Meier method for Covid- 19 patients with one or more comorbidity. Of 515 patients included, the prevalence of patients with at least one comorbidity was 67.4 %. Hypertension was the most frequent 196 (38.1%) patients, followed by diabetes mellitus 149 (28.9%) and cardiovascular diseases 102 (19.8%). Patients with comorbidities were more vulnerable to developing severe Covid-19 infection, poor outcomes including severe complications and the need for mechanical ventilation and higher mortality rate in comparison with patients without comorbidities (P value < .05).

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Biography

Sara Albuaini is a graduate of MD from the Syrian Private University with strong academic achievement and volunteering experience. Possess strong leadership and

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