

CHRONIC NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE AS A INDEPENDENT RISK FACTOR FOR DEATH IN SEVERE COVID-19 CASES

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a multisystemic disease with a wide severity range, being some chronic diseases risk factors for unfavorable evolution. It has been suggested that chronic neurological diseases are associated with higher mortality in COVID-19 patients; such association, however, has not been described enough. In this context, this study seeks to evaluate whether the presence of previous chronic neurological disease is a factor associated with higher mortality in hospitalized severe cases of COVID-19. For this, the association between these variables was investigated in 87,871 patients through univariate (risk ratio and χ^2 test) and multivariate (Poisson regression) analysis. It was found that the mortality rate for patients presenting chronic neurological disease was 23% higher, this being an independent and statistically significant association (RR = 1.23, 95% CI = 1.2-1.3; p-value < 0.001). Therefore, more studies are needed to better characterize this association.

Keywords: nervous system diseases, COVID-19, chronic disease, SARS-CoV-2

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by SARS-CoV-2, is a multisystemic disease with a wide severity range, with cases varying from asymptomatic to cases evolving to death. In this context, it is known that advanced age, obesity, and some chronic diseases (such as hypertension, diabetes, COPD, and cancer) constitute risk factors for unfavorable evolution (1-3).

The high mortality of this disease determines – along with the high demand for prolonged hospitalization, invasive procedures and intensive monitoring in severe cases – the high health and socioeconomic burden caused by the pandemic. Therefore, it is imperative to thoroughly investigate the factors associated with higher death rates from COVID-19.

Among the previous chronic conditions for which a relationship with negative outcomes in pa-

tients infected with SARS-COV-2 has been suggested are chronic neurological diseases, whose association with this viral infection, however, has not been described enough (4). It has been established that COVID-19 may lead to neurological symptoms and comorbidities (5-7), but it is not yet well established whether previous neurological conditions may increase the risk of a worse disease course. Thus, in addition to the indirect health impairment of neurological patients related to health care burden and social constraints (8), it is sought to know if COVID-19 may present with greater severity in these patients.

In line with this objective, the present study seeks, from the evaluation of the risk ratio between patients with and without chronic neurological disease, to understand whether the presence of previous neurological disease is a factor associated with higher mortality in hospitalized severe cases of COVID-19.

METHODS:

This is a retrospective cross-sectional study conducted from patient level data of individuals hospitalized for COVID-19 in the period from January 3th, 2021 to 29th May, 2021 presenting with flu-like syndrome and at least one of the following: (i) dyspnea/breathing discomfort; (ii) persistent chest pressure; (iii) oxygen saturation less than 95% on room air; (iv) bluish coloration of the lips or face (9). Data were collected from the SARS 2021 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Database, publicly available, in the form of anonymized data, by the Brazilian Ministry of Health and fed by notifications of cases consistent with the description presented (10). It was considered as a criterion for inclusion in the study the absence of missing data for any of the variables analyzed.

The dependent (explained) variable studied was the outcome of the patients, a dichotomous variable referring to the evolution of the case (death or discharge). The independent (explanatory) variable of greatest interest, analyzed uni and multivariately, was the presence or absence of previous chronic neurological disease. The secondary independent variables, used only in the multivariate variable, were age, gender, and the presence or absence of each of the following: chronic heart disease, chronic hematologic disease, asthma, diabetes, chronic lung disease, chronic immunodepression, chronic kidney disease, and diabetes.

Initially, a descriptive analysis of the data was performed, calculating the proportion of patients with and without neurological disease, as well as the rates of occurrence of each outcome (death or discharge) globally and in relation to the presence or absence of chronic neurological disease. Next, univariate analysis was performed comparing these rates by calculating the risk ratio and Pearson's chi-square (χ^2) test. Finally, in order to verify the independence of the risk ratio observed in relation to the secondary explanatory variables, we performed a multivariate analysis using Poisson Regression.

For the statistical tests, a 95% confidence interval (CI) was adopted and a p-value was considered significant when less than 0.05. The analysis was performed by implementing the SciPy library (11).

Since the data used were collected in a public repository and were completely anonymized, it

was not necessary to be assessed by the Research Ethics Committee. Thus, this research was performed in full compliance with ethical regulations (12).

RESULTS

The present study analyzed data from 87,871 patients, of whom 6,099 (6.9%) had chronic neurological disease and 81,772 (93.1%) did not. The numbers and rates of deaths stratified by the presence or absence of chronic neurological disease are presented in table 1. The risk ratio (RR) for the outcome of death between patients with and without chronic neurological disease was 1.23 (95% CI = 1.2-1.3; p-value < 0.001).

TABLE 1. Mortality in patients with and without chronic neurological disease hospitalized for COVID-19

Outcome	Neurological disease			
	Present		Absent	
	N	%	N	%
Death event	3171	52,0	34568	42,3
Discharge	2928	48,0	47204	57,7
Total	6099	100,0	81772	100,0

Data source: SARS 2021 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Database

Poisson Regression aimed to identify the independence of the association between the presence of chronic neurological disease and higher risk of death in relation to age, gender and other chronic diseases. The RR and p-value values from this multivariate analysis are shown in table 2.

DISCUSSION

It can be observed from the results described that presence of previous chronic neurological diseases is associated, with statistical significance and independently of gender, age, and other chronic diseases analyzed, with higher mortality in hospitalized cases of COVID-19. This finding of the present study, expressed in the 23% increase in the mortality rate of patients with chronic neurological diseases compared to those without, is consistent with the observation in a cohort study of 576 patients that chronic neurological diseases are an independent predictor of death in patients with COVID-19 (13).

It should be noted, however, that it is possible that this association is not specifically associated

TABLE 2. Multivariate analysis by Poisson Regression for association with mortality in patients hospitalized for COVID-19

Variable	Death RR	95% CI	p-value
Age group			
0 to 4 years	1	-	-
5 to 19 years old	1.07	0.78-1.45	0.674
20 to 39 years old	3.18	2.54-3.99	< 0.001
40 to 59 years old	4.35	3.48-5.45	< 0.001
60 to 79 years old	6.41	5.13-8.02	< 0.001
80 or older	8.06	6.45-10.09	< 0.001
Sex			
Female	1	-	-
Male	1.08	1.07-1.10	< 0.001
Neurological disease			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.14	1.11-1.17	< 0.001
Cardiopathy			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.02	1.01-1.04	0.002
Hematological disease			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.07	1.00-1.14	0.034
Asthma			
No	1	-	-
Yes	0.76	0.73-0.80	< 0.001
Diabetes			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.11	1.09-1.13	< 0.001
Pneumopathy			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.09	1.07-1.12	< 0.001
Immunodepression			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.22	1.18-1.26	< 0.001
Kidney Disease			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.22	1.19-1.25	< 0.001
Obesity			
No	1	-	-
Yes	1.26	1.23-1.28	< 0.001

Data source: SARS 2021 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Database

with the pathophysiological process triggered by SARS-CoV-2 infection, but rather with the lower health reserve and fragility of these patients when facing diseases and hospitalization in general. The observation that individuals affected by neurological diseases are at greater risk of death event when hospitalized contributes to corroborate this hypothesis (14). The consideration that other chronic diseases analyzed by Poisson Regression also had a statistically significant association with increased

risk of death in hospitalized patients by COVID-19 also points in this direction.

Still, it is important to further investigate and better understand the already demonstrated effects that SARS-CoV-2 is capable of exerting on the central nervous system. Like other organs, the brain expresses human angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (hACE2) protein, a binding site for the said virus, and such viral agent can trigger in the host an immune response involving increased cytokine release, tissue damage, and high neuro-susceptibility (8,15).

A great potential of our study was the availability of data from a large number of patients. However, the absence of more specific clinical information (such as specific neurological involvement and more details on the clinical, imaging, and laboratory progression of the data) is a limitation. Another limitation is that these data come from reports in which the completion of all interrogated fields was not mandatory, which may have generated some bias in the selection of those included in the analysis (for example, by a higher percentage exclusion of patients without neurological disease than with COVID-19 hospitalizations, if the absence of an involvement was a trigger for completion of the corresponding field). Nevertheless, it provides valuable insights with great statistical robustness and it reinforces observations previously recorded in the literature.

CONCLUSIONS

Chronic neurological diseases have been observed as an independent risk factor for mortality in patients hospitalized for COVID-19, such that this constitutes relevant clinical data in the management and diagnostic evaluation of these patients. However, studies are needed to better characterize this association, especially with regard to investigating whether there is a difference in risk among different chronic neurological diseases and whether this increased risk differs from the increased risk already observed in the presence of chronic neurological disease in hospitalized patients in general (regardless of the cause of hospitalization).

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