

In-hospital inflammatory and haemological markers in cohort of recovered and deceased Covid-19 Sri Lankan patients

Visula Abeysuriya¹, Suranjith L Seneviratne¹, Arjuna P De Silva², Chandima de Mel¹, Lal Chandrasena¹ and Sanjay de Mel³

Nawaloka Hospital Research and Education Foundation¹, Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya² and National University Health System Singapore³

Introduction:

Patterns of in-hospital inflammatory and haemological parameter variation following Covid in South Asian patients, is poorly documented. Knowing such information may help with selecting the most appropriate treatment options for different groups of patients.

Objective:

We compared the inflammatory and haematological findings in a cohort of hospitalized Sri Lankan Covid patients who were either discharged or died following the infection.

Methods:

Data were collected on 408 patients (Recovered n= 304, died n=104) with SARS-CoV-2 infection between May 2020 and September 2021 from a private hospital in Sri Lanka. Demographic, sequential biochemical and haemological investigation findings, vaccination status and information on the different treatment modalities were recorded in the two groups.

Results:

The mean age of the patients was 57.4±18.6 years (Male: n=208; 51%). Highest levels of serum ferritin, D-dimer, CRP, IL-6 and procalcitonin were recorded in those who were not-vaccinated and died following Covid. There were two peaks (at median days 4 and 11) for serum ferritin, D-dimer, CRP, IL-6 and procalcitonin levels in this group. Absolute lymphocyte counts were significantly higher in the recovered group (both vaccinated and non-vaccinated) than in those that died.

Conclusions:

A range of inflammatory markers were significantly higher in those who were non-vaccinated and died of Covid. Absolute lymphocyte counts were significantly lower among those that died irrespective of whether they were vaccinated or not.

