**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

**Manuscript NO:** 57299

**Manuscript Type:** ORIGINAL ARTICLE

***Observational Study***

**Acute gastrointestinal injury in critically ill patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China**

Sun JK *et al*. AGI and COVID-19

Jia-Kui Sun, Ying Liu, Lei Zou, Wen-Hao Zhang, Jing-Jing Li, Yu Wang, Xiao-Hua Kan, Jiu-Dong Chen, Qian-Kun Shi, Shou-Tao Yuan

**Jia-Kui Sun, Ying Liu, Lei Zou, Wen-Hao Zhang, Yu Wang, Xiao-Hua Kan, Jiu-Dong Chen, Qian-Kun Shi, Shou-Tao Yuan,** Department of Intensive Care Unit, Nanjing First Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, Nanjing 210006, Jiangsu Province, China

**Jia-Kui Sun, Ying Liu, Lei Zou, Wen-Hao Zhang, Jing-Jing Li, Yu Wang, Xiao-Hua Kan, Qian-Kun Shi, Shou-Tao Yuan,** Department of Isolation Units, Tongji Hospital, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan 430030, Hubei Province, China

**Jing-Jing Li,** Department of Intensive Care Unit, Lishui People's Hospital, Nanjing 211200, Jiangsu Province, China

**Author contributions:** Sun JK and Liu Y contributed equally to this study; Sun JK, Shi QK and Yuan ST designed the research; Sun JK, Liu Y, Zou L, Zhang WH, Li JJ, Wang Y, Kan XH and Chen JD performed the research; Sun JK, Liu Y and Zou L analyzed the data; Sun JK and Zou L wrote the paper; Shi QK and Yuan ST  are both corresponding authors.

**Supported by** National Natural Science Foundation of China, No. 81701881; and Nanjing Medical Science and Technology Development Foundation, No. YKK17102.

**Corresponding author: Qian-Kun Shi, MD, Doctor,** Department of Intensive Care Unit, Nanjing First Hospital, Nanjing Medical University, No. 68 Changle Road, Nanjing 210006, Jiangsu Province, China. njdrsqw2019@163.com

**Received:** June 2, 2020

**Revised:** August 6, 2020

**Accepted:** September 16, 2020

**Published online:** October 21, 2020

**Abstract**

BACKGROUND

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is spreading rapidly around the world. Most critically ill patients have organ injury, including acute respiratory distress syndrome, acute kidney injury, cardiac injury, or liver dysfunction. However, few studies on acute gastrointestinal injury (AGI) have been reported in critically ill patients with COVID-19.

AIM

To investigate the prevalence and outcomes of AGI in critically ill patients with COVID-19.

METHODS

In this retrospective study, demographic data, laboratory parameters, AGI grades, clinical severity and outcomes were collected. The primary endpoints were AGI incidence and 28-d mortality.

RESULTS

From February 10 to March 10 2020, 83 critically ill patients out of 1314 patients with COVID-19 were enrolled. Seventy-two (86.7%) patients had AGI during hospital stay, of these patients, 30 had AGI grade I, 35 had AGI grade II, 5 had AGI grade III, and 2 had AGI grade IV. The incidence of AGI grade II and above was 50.6%. Forty (48.2%) patients died within 28 days of admission. Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome developed in 58 (69.9%) patients, and septic shock in 16 (19.3%) patients. Patients with worse AGI grades had worse clinical variables, a higher incidence of septic shock and 28-d mortality. Sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) scores (95%CI: 1.374-2.860; *P* < 0.001), white blood cell (WBC) counts (95%CI: 1.037-1.379; *P* = 0.014), and duration of mechanical ventilation (MV) (95%CI: 1.020-1.340; *P* = 0.025) were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above.

CONCLUSION

The incidence of AGI was 86.7%, and hospital mortality was 48.2% in critically ill patients with COVID-19. SOFA scores, WBC counts, and duration of MV were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above. Patients with worse AGI grades had a higher incidence of septic shock and 28-d mortality.

**Key Words:** Gastrointestinal injury; Organ dysfunction; Septic shock; Critically ill; COVID-19

**Citation:** Sun JK, Liu Y, Zou L, Zhang WH, Li JJ, Wang Y, Kan XH, Chen JD, Shi QK, Yuan ST. Acute gastrointestinal injury in critically ill patients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China. *World J Gastroenterol* 2020; 26(39): 6087-6097

**URL:** <https://www.wjgnet.com/1007-9327/full/v26/i39/6087.htm>

**DOI:** https://dx.doi.org/10.3748/wjg.v26.i39.6087

**Core Tip:** This is the first study to investigate acute gastrointestinal injury (AGI) in critically ill patients with coronavirus disease 2019. The incidence of AGI was 86.7%, and hospital mortality was 48.2% in critically ill patients. Sequential organ failure assessment scores, white blood cell counts, and duration of mechanical ventilation were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above. Patients with worse AGI grades had worse clinical severity variables, a higher incidence of septic shock, and higher hospital mortality.

**INTRODUCTION**

In December 2019, clusters of acute pneumonia cases of unclear etiology were identified in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province in China[1-3]. The pathogen was reported to be a novel coronavirus that was named severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was characterized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic due to the rapid spread of the disease around the world[4]. As of May 16, 2020, a total of 82947 cases (4634 deaths) were confirmed in China, including 50339 cases (3869 deaths) in Wuhan city[5].

The National Health Commission of China issued a series of diagnosis and treatment recommendations and suggested classifying the disease into four grades: mild, moderate, severe and critical[5]. Recent studies have reported the clinical characteristics and prognosis of COVID-19 with varied severity[1,2,6-8]. Most critically ill patients had organ injury, including acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), acute kidney injury (AKI), cardiac injury, or liver dysfunction[9]. During our clinical work against the epidemic of COVID-19 in Wuhan, we observed that numerous patients had gastrointestinal symptoms during the course of disease development. It is known that gastrointestinal dysfunction is closely related to adverse outcomes in critically ill patients. However, few studies on acute gastrointestinal injury (AGI) have been reported in critically ill patients with COVID-19. In this study, we investigated the prevalence and outcomes of AGI in critically ill patients with COVID-19 who were admitted to Guanggu District of Wuhan Tongji Hospital.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

***Patients***

From February 10 to March 10 2020, adult patients (age ≥ 18 years) with confirmed critical COVID-19 admitted to our specialized isolation units and intensive care unit (ICU), Guanggu district of Wuhan Tongji Hospital were enrolled in this retrospective study. Patients with chronic organ dysfunction (*e.g.*, hepatic or renal dysfunction), immunodeficiency, terminal cancer, and patients with a history of long-term use of corticosteroids were excluded. Written informed consent was waived by our institutional review board as this was a retrospective study for emerging infectious disease. The diagnosis of COVID-19 was according to the WHO interim guidance and recommendations of the National Health Commission of China[4,5], and identified by the detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in the clinical laboratory of Tongji Hospital.

***Definitions***

An identified case of COVID-19 was defined as a positive finding on real-time reverse-transcriptase–polymerase-chain-reaction (RT-PCR) assay of nasal and pharyngeal swab specimens[4,5,7]. Only laboratory-confirmed cases were enrolled in the analysis. The diagnosis of critical COVID-19 was in accordance with the Chinese recommendations[5]: meeting any of the following: I, respiratory failure with mechanical ventilation (MV); II, shock; III, multiple organ failure requiring ICU treatment. AGI was defined as a malfunction of the gastrointestinal tract due to acute illness and was categorized into four grades according to its severity[10]. This AGI grading system was based mainly on gastrointestinal symptoms, intra-abdominal pressure, and the presence/absence of feeding tolerance. AGI grade I was defined as an increased risk of developing gastrointestinal dysfunction or failure (a self-limiting condition); AGI grade II was defined as gastrointestinal dysfunction (a condition that requires interventions); AGI grade III was defined as gastrointestinal failure (GI function cannot be restored with interventions); AGI grade IV was defined as marked gastrointestinal failure (a condition that is immediately life-threatening)[10]. Sepsis was defined as life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection, septic shock was defined as a subset of sepsis with circulatory and cellular/metabolic dysfunction associated with a higher risk of mortality[11]. The diagnostic criteria for ARDS were in accordance with the Berlin definitions[12]. The definition of AKI was based on the 2012 Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes guidelines[13]. Cardiac injury was defined as serum levels of cardiac biomarkers (*e.g.*, troponin I) above the 99th percentile reference upper limit or new abnormalities on electrocardiography and echocardiography[2]. Liver injury was defined as serum levels of hepatic biomarkers (*e.g.*, alanine aminotransferase) more than twice the reference upper limit or a disproportionate elevation of alanine aminotransferase and aspartate aminotransferase levels compared with alkaline phosphatase levels[14]. Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS) was defined as the combined dysfunction of two or more organs.

***Data collection***

The baseline clinical characteristics, including sex, age, days from onset to admission, initial symptoms or signs, and body mass index (BMI) were collected from electronic medical and nursing records, and all laboratory tests were performed according to the clinical needs of patients. The acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE) II score, sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) score, serum levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer, white blood cell (WBC) count, lymphocyte count, procalcitonin (PCT), and blood lactate within 24 h of admission were recorded. The RT-PCR assay of viral RNA was performed using a commercial kit (Tianlong, Xi’an, China) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. All laboratory parameters were detected by the clinical laboratory of Tongji Hospital. Moreover, the numbers of patients with AGI (grades), ARDS, AKI, cardiac injury, liver injury, septic shock, MODS, and patients receiving MV or continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) during hospital stay were also recorded. The primary endpoints were the incidence of AGI and 28-d mortality. The secondary endpoints were the incidence of MODS and septic shock.

***Statistical analysis***

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was first performed to test the normal distribution of the data. Normally distributed data were expressed as the means ± standard deviation and were compared by *t* tests. Non-normally distributed data were expressed as the medians (interquartile ranges, IQR) and were compared by the Mann-Whitney *U* test or the Kruskal-Wallis test. Categorical variables were presented as absolute numbers or percentages and were analyzed using the *χ2* test or Fisher’s exact test. To take into account the repeated nature of the variables, analysis of variance (ANOVA) for repeated measurements of the general linear model was implemented. Pearson’s test was used to analyze the correlation between two variables. To determine the risk factors associated with AGI grade II and above, we performed a series of several univariate logistic regression analyses using the above-mentioned variables. Variables with *P* < 0.1 in univariate analyses were tested in further multivariate logistic regression analyses. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves were used to evaluate the associations between AGI and MODS, septic shock, and 28-d mortality. Survival curves for up to 28 d after admission and 60 d from disease onset were generated using the Kaplan–Meier method and were compared by the log-rank test. IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, version 22.0, NY, United States) software was used for statistical analysis, and two-sided *P* < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The statistical methods used in this study were reviewed by Liu Q, a biostatistician from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention of Jiangsu Province in China.

**RESULTS**

As shown in Figure 1, a total of 83 critically ill patients with confirmed COVID-19 were enrolled in this retrospective study. The median age was 70 (IQR, 60-79) years, and most patients were male 59 (71.1%). Fever (33/83, 39.8%) and cough (18/83, 21.7%) were the main initial symptoms. Seventy-two (86.7%) patients had AGI during hospital stay, of them, 30 had AGI grade I, 35 had AGI grade II, 5 had AGI grade III, and 2 had AGI grade IV. The incidence of AGI grade II and above was 50.6% (42/83). The detailed clinical data of the patients are presented in Table 1. Forty (48.2%) patients died within 28 d of admission, their median hospital stay was 12.0 (IQR, 8.0-17.8) d, ranging from 3 d to 27 d. The median duration from disease onset to death was 22.0 (IQR, 15.3-33.0) d, ranging from 8 d to 44 d. ARDS developed in most patients (77/83, 92.8%), and 5 patients received extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. MODS developed in 58 (69.9%) patients, and septic shock in 16 (19.3%) patients.

***AGI grades and clinical variables***

We divided the patients into four groups based on the AGI grades: no AGI (*n* = 11), AGI grade I (*n* = 30), AGI grade II (*n* = 35), and AGI grade III to IV (*n* = 7). As shown in Table 2, significant differences in APACHEII scores, SOFA scores, WBC counts, and D-dimer levels were found among the four groups (*P* < 0.05). Statistical differences in CRP (*P* = 0.024) and PCT (*P* = 0.033) were only found between group AGI grade I and grade III to IV. Significant differences in lactate levels were found between group no AGI and AGI grade II (*P* = 0.027) or grade III to IV (*P* = 0.009). Statistical differences in lymphocyte counts were found between group no AGI and AGI grade I (*P* = 0.028) or grade II (*P* = 0.007). No differences in BMI were found among the four groups (*P* > 0.05).

Patients without AGI had longer hospital stay than those with AGI grade I (*P* = 0.002), II (*P* = 0.022), and III to IV (*P* = 0.012). Patients with AGI grade III to IV had longer days of MV and CRRT than those without AGI (*P* = 0.011, 0.013) and with AGI grade I (*P* = 0.009, 0.007). No differences in days from onset to admission were found among the four groups (*P* > 0.05).

Correlation analysis showed that the AGI grades were positively correlated with MV days (*r* = 0.377, *P* < 0.001), APACHEII (*r* = 0.590, *P* < 0.001) and SOFA scores (*r* = 0.662, *P* < 0.001), WBC counts (*r* = 0.433, *P* < 0.001), CRP (*r* = 0.261, *P* = 0.017) and D-dimer levels (*r* = 0.425, *P* < 0.001).

***AGI grades and clinical outcomes***

As shown in Table 2, patients with AGI grade III to IV had a higher incidence of septic shock than those without AGI (*P* = 0.002) and with AGI grade I (*P* = 0.001) and II (*P* = 0.031). Significant differences in 28-d mortality were found among the four groups (*P* < 0.05) except for group AGI grade I and II (*P* = 0.540). No differences in the incidence of MODS were found among the four groups (*P* > 0.05). Non-survivors were accompanied by a higher incidence of AGI grade III to IV than survivors (17.5% *vs* 0.0%, *P* = 0.004) (Table 3), whereas survivors had a higher incidence of no AGI than non-survivors (25.6% *vs* 0.0%, *P* < 0.001) (Table 3).

To determine the risk factors associated with AGI grade II and above, univariate logistic regression was performed using the above-mentioned variables (sex, age, days from onset to admission, BMI, APACHEII scores, SOFA scores, CRP, D-dimer, WBC counts, lymphocyte counts, PCT, blood lactate, MV days, CRRT days, and hospital stay). Variables with *P* < 0.1 in univariate analyses were tested in further multivariate logistic regression analyses. As shown in Table 4, three variables (SOFA scores, WBC counts, MV days) were established as independent risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above.

ROC curves were performed to evaluate the associations between AGI and clinical outcome variables. As shown in Figure 2, the area under the curves of MODS (Figure 2A), septic shock (Figure 2B), and 28-d mortality (Figure 2C) were 0.659 (*P* = 0.022), 0.793 (*P* < 0.001), and 0.716 (*P* = 0.001), respectively. Significant differences in 28-d mortality after admission (*P* = 0.002) and 60-day mortality after disease onset (*P* = 0.003) were found between group no AGI (*n* = 11) and AGI (*n* = 72). As shown in Figure 3, statistical differences in 28-d mortality (*P* = 0.037) (Figure 3A) and 60-d mortality (*P* = 0.049) (Figure 3B) were also found between group AGI grade I/no AGI (*n* = 41) and AGI grade II to IV (*n* = 42).

**DISCUSSION**

This retrospective study investigated the prevalence and outcomes of AGI in critically ill patients with COVID-19. 86.7% of the patients had AGI, and 50.6% had AGI grade II and above during hospital stay. We found that patients with worse AGI grades had worse clinical severity variables, a higher incidence of septic shock, higher 28-d mortality after admission and 60-d mortality after disease onset. SOFA scores, WBC counts, and duration of MV were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above. The 28-d mortality and incidence of MODS and septic shock in critically ill patients were 48.2%, 69.9%, and 19.3%, respectively. Non-survivors had a higher incidence of AGI grade III to IV than survivors.

Most of critically ill patients with COVID-19 had organ injury, including ARDS and AKI[9]. However, few studies on gastrointestinal injury have been reported in patients with COVID-19. Gastrointestinal dysfunction is common and closely related to adverse outcomes in critically ill patients[10,15-17]. In 2012, the Working Group on Abdominal Problems of the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine developed the definitions and a grading system for AGI in intensive care patients[10]. This expert opinion-based AGI grading system had been proven to be a predictor of all-cause mortality[16]. To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate AGI in critically ill patients infected by SARS-CoV-2. Our results showed that the incidence of AGI was very high in critically ill patients with COVID-19. AGI was also correlated with clinical severity and outcomes of this novel disease. A recent meta-analysis showed that the incidence of AGI was about 40% and mortality was 33% in critically ill patients[15]. The corresponding data in this study were higher than those in previous reports. This indicated that SARS-CoV-2 was also very virulent in the gastrointestinal tract. However, the underlying mechanisms of SARS-CoV-2 causing organ dysfunction are unknown.

Gastrointestinal injury is often caused by an inflammatory reaction, infection or sepsis, severe trauma, shock, pancreatitis, and other critical diseases[10,15,16]. The receptor for SARS-CoV, which is angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) has also been suggested to be the receptor for SARS-CoV-2[18]. ACE2 is expressed in endothelial cells and smooth muscle cells of almost all organs, especially in lung alveolar cells[18]. That is why COVID-19 patients are susceptible to ARDS and even MODS. Our findings also showed that the incidence of ARDS was very high (92.8%), and AGI grades were significantly positively correlated with MV days. Liang *et al*[19] reported that ACE2 is highly expressed in the small intestine, especially in proximal and distal enterocytes. ACE2 expression in epithelial cells is required for maintaining antimicrobial peptide expression, amino acid homeostasis, and the ecology of gut microbiome in the intestine[20]. Therefore, gastrointestinal symptoms were also reported in previous studies on COVID-19[7,8]. We believe that these gastrointestinal symptoms were the early manifestations of AGI and should be taken seriously in clinical treatment.

In this study, we found that AGI grades were correlated with APACHEII and SOFA scores, WBC counts, CRP and D-dimer levels. Moreover, SOFA scores, WBC counts, and duration of MV were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above. These results indicated that patients with worse AGI grades had a more serious virus infection and severe inflammatory response, which may lead to a vicious circle between systemic infection and intestinal barrier damage. D-dimer, a fibrin degradation product, is also considered to be associated with adverse outcomes in COVID-19 patients[21]. The abnormal elevation of D-dimer indicated microcirculation disturbance, including microthrombosis formation in intestinal mucosa[21]. During our clinical work against the epidemic of COVID-19 in Wuhan, we observed that gastrointestinal hemorrhage developed in several severe patients. We speculated that stress ulcer and intestinal microcirculation disturbance may be causes of the disorder.

Yang *et al*[9] reported that ARDS developed in 67%, AKI in 29%, cardiac injury in 23%, and liver dysfunction in 29% of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia. The study by Zhou *et al*[21] showed that septic shock developed in 20%, ARDS in 31%, AKI in 15%, and cardiac injury in 17% of the total number of patients with COVID-19. Our results showed that ARDS developed in 92.8%, AKI in 36.1%, cardiac injury in 44.6%, and liver injury in 18.1% of critically ill patients with COVID-19. The incidence of organ injury in this study was higher than that in previous studies, which may suggest that patients with AGI have worse clinical outcomes. The high incidence of MODS (69.9%) and hospital mortality (48.2%) in critically ill patients in this study also confirmed this conclusion. Moreover, we found that hospital duration in patients without AGI was significantly longer than that in patients with AGI. This could be explained by the high 28-d mortality in patients with AGI, as the median hospital stay of non-survivors was only 12.0 (IQR, 8.0-17.8) days, ranging from 3 d to 27 d.

This study had some limitations. Due to the single-center retrospective design and small sample size, the results might be inconclusive, and the accuracy should be confirmed by large-scale clinical prospective studies. Moreover, because the study was not based on pathophysiological models, the results were hypothesis generating, the exact mechanisms of AGI in COVID-19 should be tested by more basic experiments. In addition, patients were sometimes transferred to our hospital late in their illness. Lack of effective antivirals and inadequate adherence to standard supportive therapy may have contributed to the poor clinical outcomes in some patients.

**CONCLUSION**

To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate AGI in critically ill patients with COVID-19. The incidence of AGI was 86.7%, and hospital mortality was 48.2% in critically ill patients. SOFA scores, WBC counts, and duration of MV were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above. Patients with worse AGI grades had worse clinical severity variables, a higher incidence of septic shock, and higher hospital mortality.

**ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS**

***Research background***

Few studies on acute gastrointestinal injury have been reported in critically ill patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

***Research motivation***

This was the first study to investigate acute gastrointestinal injury (AGI) in critically ill patients with COVID-19.

***Research objectives***

To investigate the prevalence and outcomes of AGI in critically ill patients with COVID-19.

***Research methods***

In this retrospective study, the primary endpoints were the incidence of AGI and 28-d mortality.

***Research results***

The incidence of AGI was 86.7%, and hospital mortality was 48.2% in critically ill patients. Sequential organ failure assessment scores, white blood cell (WBC) counts, and duration of mechanical ventilation were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above.

***Research conclusions***

Patients with worse AGI grades had worse clinical severity variables, a higher incidence of septic shock, and higher hospital mortality.

***Research perspectives***

To our knowledge, this is the first study to investigate AGI in critically ill patients with COVID-19. The incidence of AGI was 86.7%, and hospital mortality was 48.2% in critically ill patients. Sequential organ failure assessment scores, WBC counts, and duration of mechanical ventilation were risk factors for the development of AGI grade II and above. Patients with worse AGI grades had worse clinical severity variables, a higher incidence of septic shock, and higher hospital mortality.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The authors thank Liu Q for her assistance in the statistical analysis of this study. The authors also thank Li H, Zou J, Dong K, and Jin CC of Tongji Hospital for their contributions to this study. In addition, Sun JK and his family especially thank Sun XP for her meticulous care and support during the past ten years.

**REFERENCES**

1 **Zhu N**, Zhang D, Wang W, Li X, Yang B, Song J, Zhao X, Huang B, Shi W, Lu R, Niu P, Zhan F, Ma X, Wang D, Xu W, Wu G, Gao GF, Tan W; China Novel Coronavirus Investigating and Research Team. A Novel Coronavirus from Patients with Pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**: 727-733 [PMID: 31978945 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2001017]

2 **Wang D**, Hu B, Hu C, Zhu F, Liu X, Zhang J, Wang B, Xiang H, Cheng Z, Xiong Y, Zhao Y, Li Y, Wang X, Peng Z. Clinical Characteristics of 138 Hospitalized Patients With 2019 Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA* 2020; **323**: 1061-1069 [PMID: 32031570 DOI: 10.1001/jama.2020.1585]

3 **Li Q**, Guan X, Wu P, Wang X, Zhou L, Tong Y, Ren R, Leung KSM, Lau EHY, Wong JY, Xing X, Xiang N, Wu Y, Li C, Chen Q, Li D, Liu T, Zhao J, Liu M, Tu W, Chen C, Jin L, Yang R, Wang Q, Zhou S, Wang R, Liu H, Luo Y, Liu Y, Shao G, Li H, Tao Z, Yang Y, Deng Z, Liu B, Ma Z, Zhang Y, Shi G, Lam TTY, Wu JT, Gao GF, Cowling BJ, Yang B, Leung GM, Feng Z. Early Transmission Dynamics in Wuhan, China, of Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**: 1199-1207 [PMID: 31995857 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2001316]

4 **World Health Organization**. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. Available from: https:// www .who .int

5 National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China home page. Available from: http://www .nhc .gov .cn

6 **Xu XW**, Wu XX, Jiang XG, Xu KJ, Ying LJ, Ma CL, Li SB, Wang HY, Zhang S, Gao HN, Sheng JF, Cai HL, Qiu YQ, Li LJ. Clinical findings in a group of patients infected with the 2019 novel coronavirus (SARS-Cov-2) outside of Wuhan, China: retrospective case series. *BMJ* 2020; **368**: m606 [PMID: 32075786 DOI: 10.1136/bmj.m606]

7 **Guan WJ**, Ni ZY, Hu Y, Liang WH, Ou CQ, He JX, Liu L, Shan H, Lei CL, Hui DSC, Du B, Li LJ, Zeng G, Yuen KY, Chen RC, Tang CL, Wang T, Chen PY, Xiang J, Li SY, Wang JL, Liang ZJ, Peng YX, Wei L, Liu Y, Hu YH, Peng P, Wang JM, Liu JY, Chen Z, Li G, Zheng ZJ, Qiu SQ, Luo J, Ye CJ, Zhu SY, Zhong NS; China Medical Treatment Expert Group for Covid-19. Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China. *N Engl J Med* 2020; **382**: 1708-1720 [PMID: 32109013 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2002032]

8 **Huang C**, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, Zhang L, Fan G, Xu J, Gu X, Cheng Z, Yu T, Xia J, Wei Y, Wu W, Xie X, Yin W, Li H, Liu M, Xiao Y, Gao H, Guo L, Xie J, Wang G, Jiang R, Gao Z, Jin Q, Wang J, Cao B. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* 2020; **395**: 497-506 [PMID: 31986264 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5]

9 **Yang X**, Yu Y, Xu J, Shu H, Xia J, Liu H, Wu Y, Zhang L, Yu Z, Fang M, Yu T, Wang Y, Pan S, Zou X, Yuan S, Shang Y. Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. *Lancet Respir Med* 2020; **8**: 475-481 [PMID: 32105632 DOI: 10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30079-5]

10 **Reintam Blaser A**, Malbrain ML, Starkopf J, Fruhwald S, Jakob SM, De Waele J, Braun JP, Poeze M, Spies C. Gastrointestinal function in intensive care patients: terminology, definitions and management. Recommendations of the ESICM Working Group on Abdominal Problems. *Intensive Care Med* 2012; **38**: 384-394 [PMID: 22310869 DOI: 10.1007/s00134-011-2459-y]

11 **Rhodes A**, Evans LE, Alhazzani W, Levy MM, Antonelli M, Ferrer R, Kumar A, Sevransky JE, Sprung CL, Nunnally ME, Rochwerg B, Rubenfeld GD, Angus DC, Annane D, Beale RJ, Bellinghan GJ, Bernard GR, Chiche JD, Coopersmith C, De Backer DP, French CJ, Fujishima S, Gerlach H, Hidalgo JL, Hollenberg SM, Jones AE, Karnad DR, Kleinpell RM, Koh Y, Lisboa TC, Machado FR, Marini JJ, Marshall JC, Mazuski JE, McIntyre LA, McLean AS, Mehta S, Moreno RP, Myburgh J, Navalesi P, Nishida O, Osborn TM, Perner A, Plunkett CM, Ranieri M, Schorr CA, Seckel MA, Seymour CW, Shieh L, Shukri KA, Simpson SQ, Singer M, Thompson BT, Townsend SR, Van der Poll T, Vincent JL, Wiersinga WJ, Zimmerman JL, Dellinger RP. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: International Guidelines for Management of Sepsis and Septic Shock: 2016. *Crit Care Med* 2017; **45**: 486-552 [PMID: 28098591 DOI: 10.1097/CCM.0000000000002255]

12 **ARDS Definition Task Force**, Ranieri VM, Rubenfeld GD, Thompson BT, Ferguson ND, Caldwell E, Fan E, Camporota L, Slutsky AS. Acute respiratory distress syndrome: the Berlin Definition. *JAMA* 2012; **307**: 2526-2533 [PMID: 22797452 DOI: 10.1001/jama.2012.5669]

13 **Ostermann M**, Bellomo R, Burdmann EA, Doi K, Endre ZH, Goldstein SL, Kane-Gill SL, Liu KD, Prowle JR, Shaw AD, Srisawat N, Cheung M, Jadoul M, Winkelmayer WC, Kellum JA; Conference Participants. Controversies in acute kidney injury: conclusions from a Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Conference. *Kidney Int* 2020; **98**: 294-309 [PMID: 32709292 DOI: 10.1016/j.kint.2020.04.020]

14 **Kwo PY**, Cohen SM, Lim JK. ACG Clinical Guideline: Evaluation of Abnormal Liver Chemistries. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2017; **112**: 18-35 [PMID: 27995906 DOI: 10.1038/ajg.2016.517]

15 **Zhang D**, Li Y, Ding L, Fu Y, Dong X, Li H. Prevalence and outcome of acute gastrointestinal injury in critically ill patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 2018; **97**: e12970 [PMID: 30412121 DOI: 10.1097/MD.0000000000012970]

16 **Hu B**, Sun R, Wu A, Ni Y, Liu J, Guo F, Ying L, Ge G, Ding A, Shi Y, Liu C, Xu L, Jiang R, Lu J, Lin R, Zhu Y, Wu W, Xie B. Severity of acute gastrointestinal injury grade is a predictor of all-cause mortality in critically ill patients: a multicenter, prospective, observational study. *Crit Care* 2017; **21**: 188 [PMID: 28709443 DOI: 10.1186/s13054-017-1780-4]

17 **Li H**, Zhang D, Wang Y, Zhao S. Association between acute gastrointestinal injury grading system and disease severity and prognosis in critically ill patients: A multicenter, prospective, observational study in China. *J Crit Care* 2016; **36**: 24-28 [PMID: 27546743 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcrc.2016.05.001]

18 **Chan JF**, Kok KH, Zhu Z, Chu H, To KK, Yuan S, Yuen KY. Genomic characterization of the 2019 novel human-pathogenic coronavirus isolated from a patient with atypical pneumonia after visiting Wuhan. *Emerg Microbes Infect* 2020; **9**: 221-236 [PMID: 31987001 DOI: 10.1080/22221751.2020.1719902]

19 **Liang W**, Feng Z, Rao S, Xiao C, Xue X, Lin Z, Zhang Q, Qi W. Diarrhoea may be underestimated: a missing link in 2019 novel coronavirus. *Gut* 2020; **69**: 1141-1143 [PMID: 32102928 DOI: 10.1136/gutjnl-2020-320832]

20 **Hashimoto T**, Perlot T, Rehman A, Trichereau J, Ishiguro H, Paolino M, Sigl V, Hanada T, Hanada R, Lipinski S, Wild B, Camargo SM, Singer D, Richter A, Kuba K, Fukamizu A, Schreiber S, Clevers H, Verrey F, Rosenstiel P, Penninger JM. ACE2 Links amino acid malnutrition to microbial ecology and intestinal inflammation. *Nature* 2012; **487**: 477-481 [PMID: 22837003 DOI: 10.1038/nature11228]

21 **Zhou F**, Yu T, Du R, Fan G, Liu Y, Liu Z, Xiang J, Wang Y, Song B, Gu X, Guan L, Wei Y, Li H, Wu X, Xu J, Tu S, Zhang Y, Chen H, Cao B. Clinical course and risk factors for mortality of adult inpatients with COVID-19 in Wuhan, China: a retrospective cohort study. *Lancet* 2020; **395**: 1054-1062 [PMID: 32171076 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30566-3]

**Footnotes**

**Institutional review board statement:** The study was reviewed and approved by the institutional review board of Nanjing First Hospital and Tongji Hospital. Written informed consent was waived as this was a retrospective study.

**Informed consent statement:** All study participants, or their legal guardian, provided informed written consent prior to study enrollment.

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

**Data sharing statement:** No additional data are available.

**STROBE statement:** The authors have read the STROBE Statement-checklist of items, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the STROBE Statement-checklist of items.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/Licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Manuscript source:** Unsolicited manuscript

**Peer-review started:** June 2, 2020

**First decision:** July 29, 2020

**Article in press:** September 16, 2020

**Specialty type:** Gastroenterology and hepatology

**Country/Territory of origin:** China

**Peer-review report’s scientific quality classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): 0

Grade C (Good): C, C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

**P-Reviewer:** Nesek-Adam V, Vunnam SR **S-Editor:** Gao CC **L-Editor:** Webster JR **P-Editor:** Ma YJ

**Figure Legends**



**Figure 1** **The flow diagram of participants.** AGI: Acute gastrointestinal injury.



**Figure 2 The areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves.** A: Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (0.659, *P* = 0.022); B: Septic shock (0.793, *P* < 0.001); C: 28-d mortality (0.716, *P* = 0.001).



**Figure 3 Cumulative survival.** Significant differences in 28-d mortality after admission and 60-d mortality after disease onset were found between the group with acute gastrointestinal injury (AGI) grade I/no AGI (*n* = 41) and the group with acute gastrointestinal injury grade II to IV (*n* = 42). A: 28-d mortality after admission (*P* = 0.037); B: 60-d mortality after disease onset (*P* = 0.049). AGI: Acute gastrointestinal injury.

**Table 1 Demographic data and clinical parameters**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Value** |
| Age (yr) | 70 (60-79) |
| Sex (male: female) | 59:24 |
| Days from onset to admission | 10 (7-15) |
| BMI (kg/m2) | 23.8 (22.1-25.1) |
| APACHEII scores | 14.0 (12.0-17.0) |
| SOFA scores | 6.0 (4.0-7.0) |
| Initial symptoms or signs, *n* (%) |  |
| Fever | 33 (39.8) |
| Cough | 18 (21.7) |
| Chest tightness or pain | 8 (9.6) |
| Dyspnea | 7 (8.4) |
| Fatigue | 6 (7.2) |
| Diarrhea | 3 (3.6) |
| Nausea or vomiting | 3 (3.6) |
| Pharyngalgia/myalgia | 3 (3.6) |
| Abdominal pain | 2 (2.4) |
| Laboratory parameters |  |
| CRP (mg/L) | 85.9 (49.9-136.0) |
| WBC (109/L) | 10.30 (7.44-14.0) |
| Lymphocyte (109/L) | 0.60 (0.43-0.83) |
| PCT (ng/mL) | 0.27 (0.14-0.50) |
| D-dimer (μg/mL) | 8.29 (2.00-14.19) |
| Lactate (mmol/L) | 2.22 (1.68-2.73) |
| Organ injury, *n* (%) |  |
| ARDS | 77 (92.8) |
| Liver injury | 15 (18.1) |
| AKI | 30 (36.1) |
| Cardiac injury | 37 (44.6) |
| MODS, *n* (%) | 58 (69.9) |
| Septic shock, *n* (%) | 16 (19.3) |
| Duration of MV (d) | 9.0 (6.0-13.0) |
| Duration of CRRT (d) | 0.0 (0.0-5.0) |
| Hospital stay (d) | 18.0 (11.0-29.0) |
| Death, *n* (%) | 40 (48.2) |

BMI: Body mass index; APACHEII: Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: Sequential organ failure assessment; CRP: C-reactive protein; WBC: White blood cell; PCT: Procalcitonin; ARDS: Acute respiratory distress syndrome; AKI: Acute kidney injury; MODS: Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; MV: Mechanical ventilation; CRRT: Continuous renal replacement therapy.

**Table 2 Acute gastrointestinal injury grades and clinical variables**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables** | **No AGI****(*n* = 11)** | **AGI I****(*n* = 30)** | **AGI II** **(*n* = 35)** | **AGI III-IV** **(*n* = 7)** | ***P* value** |
| BMI (kg/m2) | 23.9 (22.5-24.9) | 23.8 (21.5-26.1) | 23.8 (22.1-24.9) | 22.4 (21.6-23.1) | 0.426 |
| APACHEII scores | 11.0 (9.0-12.0) | 13.0 (10.0-14.3) | 15.0 (13.0-18.0) | 18.0 (16.0-21.0) | < 0.001 |
| SOFA scores | 3.0 (3.0-4.0) | 5.0 (4.0-6.0) | 6.0 (5.0-9.0) | 10.0 (7.0-12.0) | < 0.001 |
| CRP (mg/L) | 82.7 (46.1-136.0) | 72.3 (47.3-113.2) | 99.8 (54.6-145.2) | 130.4 (87.3-221.0) | 0.155 |
| WBC (109/L) | 7.9 (6.4-11.3) | 8.7 (7.2-11.8) | 11.9 (8.1-15.1) | 16.6 (12.9-25.5) | 0.001 |
| Lymphocyte (109/L) | 0.85 (0.62-1.12) | 0.66 (0.43-0.82) | 0.51 (0.38-0.76) | 0.59 (0.37-0.85) | 0.044 |
| PCT (ng/mL) | 0.17 (0.08-0.49) | 0.19 (0.13-0.41) | 0.29 (0.16-0.50) | 0.41 (0.31-0.97) | 0.079 |
| D-dimer (μg/mL) | 2.65 (0.97-7.06) | 4.60 (1.72-12.30) | 11.90 (4.64-22.00) | 15.51 (3.76-22.00) | 0.001 |
| Lactate (mmol/L) | 1.17 (1.09-1.88) | 2.09 (1.68-2.44) | 2.25 (1.94-2.99) | 2.55 (1.92-3.84) | 0.038 |
| MV days | 6.0 (4.0-11.0) | 7.0 (5.8-10.5) | 10.0 (6.0-14.0) | 14.0 (11.0-19.0) | 0.029 |
| CRRT days | 0.0 (0.0-4.0) | 0.0 (0.0-3.0) | 0.0 (0.0-7.0) | 6.0 (5.0-8.0) | 0.045 |
| Days from onset to admission | 10.0 (7.0-15.0) | 10.0 (6.0-14.3) | 10.0 (7.0-15.0) | 15.0 (10.0-21.0) | 0.263 |
| Hospital stay (d) | 30.0 (28.0-34.0) | 13.5 (9.0-24.0) | 18.0 (11.0-31.0) | 19.0 (13.0-28.0) | 0.020 |
| MODS, *n* (%) | 6 (54.5) | 18 (60.0) | 27 (77.1) | 7 (100.0) | 0.089 |
| Septic shock, *n* (%) | 0 (0) | 2 (6.7) | 9 (25.7) | 5 (71.4) | 0.001 |
| Death, *n* (%) | 0 (0) | 14 (46.7) | 19 (54.3) | 7 (100.0) | 0.037 |

AGI: Acute gastrointestinal injury; BMI: Body mass index; APACHEII: Acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II; SOFA: Sequential organ failure assessment; CRP: C-reactive protein; WBC: White blood cell; PCT: Procalcitonin; ARDS: Acute respiratory distress syndrome; AKI: Acute kidney injury; MV: Mechanical ventilation; CRRT: Continuous renal replacement therapy; MODS: Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome.

**Table 3 The incidence of different acute gastrointestinal injury grades in non-survivors and survivors, *n* (%)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **AGI grades** | **Non-survivors (*n* = 40)** | **Survivors (*n* = 43)** | ***P* value** |
| No AGI | 0 (0) | 11 (25.6) | < 0.001 |
| AGI I | 14 (35.0) | 16 (37.2) | 0.834 |
| AGI II | 19 (47.5) | 16 (37.2) | 0.343 |
| AGI III-IV | 7 (17.5) | 0 (0) | 0.004 |

AGI: Acute gastrointestinal injury.

**Table 4 Independent factors associated with acute gastrointestinal injury grade II and above in multivariate logistic regression analysis**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **OR** | **95% CI** | ***P* value** |
| SOFA scores | 1.982 | 1.374-2.860 | < 0.001 |
| WBC counts | 1.196 | 1.037-1.379 | 0.014 |
| MV days | 1.169 | 1.020-1.340 | 0.025 |

OR: Odds ratio; CI: Confidence interval; SOFA: Sequential organ failure assessment; WBC: White blood cell; MV: Mechanical ventilation.