



Prospective Study

Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in a Brazilian public hospital

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Specialty type: Medicine, research and experimental

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited article; Externally peer reviewed.

Peer-review model: Single blind

Peer-review report's scientific quality classification

Grade A (Excellent): 0
Grade B (Very good): 0
Grade C (Good): C
Grade D (Fair): D
Grade E (Poor): 0

P-Reviewer: Ganguli S, Bangladesh; Su C, China

Received: October 9, 2022

Peer-review started: October 9, 2022

First decision: October 24, 2022

Revised: November 19, 2022

Accepted: January 28, 2023

Article in press: January 28, 2023

Published online: March 16, 2023



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Abstract

BACKGROUND

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has become a major health concern worldwide. In that context, the understanding of epidemiological and clinical features associated with the disease and its severity is crucial for the establishment of strategies aimed at disease control and remedy.

AIM

To describe epidemiological features, signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings among severely ill COVID-19 patients from an intensive care unit in northeastern

Brazil as well as to evaluate predictor factors for disease outcomes.

METHODS

This is a prospective single-center study that evaluated 115 patients admitted to the intensive care unit in a northeastern Brazilian hospital.

RESULTS

The patients had a median age of 65.60 ± 15.78 years. Dyspnea was the most frequent symptom, affecting 73.9% of the patients, followed by cough (54.7%). Fever was reported in approximately one-third of patients and myalgia in 20.8% of the patients. At least two comorbidities were found in 41.7% of the patients, and hypertension was the most prevalent (57.3%). In addition, having two or more comorbidities was a predictor of mortality, and lower platelet count was positively associated with death. Nausea and vomiting were two symptoms that were predictors of death, and the presence of a cough was a protective factor.

CONCLUSION

This is the first report of a negative correlation between cough and death in severely ill severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2-infected individuals. The associations between comorbidities, advanced age, and low platelet count and the outcomes of the infection were similar to the results of previous studies, highlighting the relevance of these features.

Key Words: COVID-19; Epidemiology; Symptoms; Comorbidities; Laboratory parameters

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Core Tip: This is a prospective study carried out in a hospital in Brazil with 115 patients admitted to the intensive care unit with a positive diagnosis for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. The epidemiological features, signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings among severely ill coronavirus disease 2019 patients and the predictive factors for disease outcomes were evaluated. This is the first report of a negative correlation between cough and death in severely ill severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2-infected individuals.

Citation: Pinheiro FD, Lopes LW, Dórea RSDM, Araújo GRL, Silva FAFD, de Brito BB, Cordeiro Santos ML, Júnior GMS, de Lorenzo Barcia MTA, Marques RA, Botelho AB, Dantas ACS, Costa DT, Teixeira AF, Souza CL, Marques LM, Campos GB, Oliveira MV, de Magalhães Queiroz DM, Freire de Melo F. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in a Brazilian public hospital. *World J Clin Cases* 2023; 11(8): 1761-1770

URL: <https://www.wjgnet.com/2307-8960/full/v11/i8/1761.htm>

DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v11.i8.1761>

INTRODUCTION

Since its first records at the end of 2019 in Wuhan, capital city of Hubei province, China, the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has caused numerous challenges with regard to a better understanding of its immunology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and treatment[1]. The pathogen was identified as a novel enveloped RNA betacoronavirus that has a phylogenetic similarity to the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 1 (SARS-CoV-1). In that context, the so-called SARS-CoV-2 has become a global health concern, and on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic[2].

The incubation period for COVID-19 is generally within 14 d following exposure, and the onset of symptoms occurs 4-5 d after inoculation[3]. In a study including 1084 COVID-19 patients from China, the median period of incubation was 7.8 d, with 5% to 10% of patients experiencing the first symptoms after 14 d of exposure[3]. Recent meta-analyses about the topic corroborate this finding, highlighting averages of 5.1 and 5.6 d for disease incubation[4,5]. Among those affected by the disease, about 17.9% to 33.3% remain asymptomatic, highlighting the difficult control of the transmission of the disease[6].

Pneumonia is the most frequent serious finding, and it usually occurs with fever, cough, expectoration, and dyspnea. Other common symptoms are myalgia, diarrhea, anosmia and dysgeusia, and upper respiratory tract symptoms[7-9]. Of note, dysgeusia and anosmia disorders are more common in COVID-19 than in other viral infections[10]. The prevalence of SARS-CoV-2 infection-related manifestations can vary depending on the level of severity of the illness. In this sense, the prevalence of fever was higher among hospitalized patients in a trial with 1099 patients when compared to non-hospit-

alized COVID-19 patients. Only 44% of the patients had fever at admission, whereas 89% were febrile during hospitalization[11]. When compared to severe and mild disease groups, patients with moderate involvement had higher rates of dysgeusia and anosmia (88.70% among patients with moderate disease and 45.83% in severely ill individuals)[12].

As prognostic markers of the disease, clinical and epidemiological features have been reported as predictors of severity among patients in hospital care. While dyspnea is also an important finding for a poor prognosis, studies suggest that peripheral oxygen saturation is the respiratory factor to be assessed, as it excludes the subjective factor from the assessment. These studies suggest that an oxygen saturation below 92% was associated with a poor prognosis. Furthermore, it takes about 5 d for the patient to develop dyspnea after the first symptoms, and it can be quickly followed by acute respiratory distress syndrome. In this sense, adequate monitoring of saturation levels in COVID-19 patients is indicated[13].

Efforts have been directed towards the understanding of the relationship between comorbidities and the severity and mortality in SARS-CoV-2 infection. In this sense, studies have shown that diabetes, hypertension, obesity, and cardiovascular disease are important risk factors for severity and mortality [14-16]. In addition, various abnormalities in serum laboratory parameters have been associated with COVID-19, and some of them have been related to an increased risk of mortality[17,18].

To date, SARS-CoV-2 has infected almost 200 million people worldwide, from which 4 million died [2]. In Brazil, 30639130 cases of the disease have been registered so far, with 664641 deaths associated with the disease. The northeast region of Brazil, in which the current study was carried out, has reported 6256874 cases, with the occurrence of 128829 deaths among them[19]. The aim of this study was to describe epidemiological features, signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings at the moment of intensive care unit (ICU) admission among severely ill COVID-19 patients in a city from northeastern Brazil. We also evaluated predictive factors for disease outcomes in the study sample. This study showed some differences in the clinical and epidemiological profiles of COVID-19 patients when compared with previous studies, mainly regarding the frequency of symptoms. We report, for the first time, a negative association between cough and death among severely ill SARS-CoV-2-infected patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and participants

This single-center prospective study included 225 consecutive COVID-19 patients admitted to the ICU, General Hospital of Vitória da Conquista city, Bahia State, Brazil, from July 30, 2020 to August 28, 2021. The Vitória da Conquista General Hospital is a regional hospital in the third largest city in the Bahia State, providing an extensive multidisciplinary teaching service and attends to a large number of highly complex cases from more than 70 surrounding cities. All included patients had SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by real-time (RT-) PCR of nasopharyngeal swab specimens. Subjects were selected according to the criteria for ICU admission recommended by the Bahia State Department of Health. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Brazilian National Research Ethics Commission (No. 4.155.234), with an informed consent form obtained from the relatives responsible for the enrolled patients.

Data collection

Epidemiological, clinical, and laboratory data of the included patients were obtained both at admission and during hospitalization. Clinical outcomes were monitored in the inpatient system, which indicated discharge, transfer, or death. Data collection comprised clinical, epidemiological, and demographic data as well as exposure history to infected individuals, date of symptom onset, RT-PCR result, and presence of comorbidities. Comorbidities included: (1) Hypertension; (2) Diabetes; (3) Cardiovascular disease; (4) Chronic kidney disease; (5) Obesity; (6) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; and (7) Autoimmune diseases.

Blood samples were obtained from the patients for assessment of white blood cell [reference values: $(4-10) \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$] and platelet [reference values: $(150-450) \times 10^3 \text{ g/L}$] count, hemoglobin levels [reference values 11.5-18.0 mg/dL (female) or 13.0-18.0 mg/dL (male)], C-reactive protein (reference value: $\leq 6 \text{ g/L}$), serum sodium (reference values: 130-150 mEq/L), aspartate aminotransferase (reference values: 10-37 U/I), alanine aminotransferase (reference values: 10-45 U/I), and lactic dehydrogenase (reference values: 120-246 U/I). All laboratory evaluations were completed by conventional methods.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis data were analyzed by the public domain statistical software Epi Info 7 and the SPSS statistical software package version 26.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, United States). For the comparisons, Kolmogorov-Smirnov or Shapiro-Wilk test were used to assess the normality of the data as indicated. Two-tailed student's *t* test or Mann-Whitney *U* test as well as χ^2 test with Yates' correction or Fisher's exact test were employed as indicated. The level of significance was set at $P \leq 0.05$. Forward binary logistic regression was performed during analysis.

RESULTS

Demographic data

All subjects were positive for SARS-CoV-2 RNA detected by RT-PCR. Their mean age [standard deviation (SD)] was 65.60 ± 15.78 years. Patients included 69 (60%) males (mean age = 67.09 , SD = 14.09) and 46 (40%) females (mean age = 63.37 , SD = 17.96). A total of 38 patients (33.1%) were from Vitória da Conquista and 36 from adjacent cities (Figure 1).

Clinical features

The most frequent clinical symptom was dyspnea, present in more than two-thirds of the included patients (85 patients, 73.9%). Cough was the second most frequent symptom (63 patients, 54.7%) followed by fever (38 patients, 33.0%), myalgia (24 patients, 20.8%), diarrhea (9 patients, 7.8%), nausea (8 patients, 6.9%), vomiting (7 patients, 6.0%), headache, dysgeusia, and anosmia (5 patients, 4.3% for each symptom). Regarding comorbidities, 66 patients (57.3%) had hypertension, 32 patients (27.8%) had diabetes, 23 patients (20.0%) had cardiovascular disease, 15 patients (13.0%) had obesity, 12 patients (10.4%) had chronic kidney disease, 4 patients (3.4%) had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and 1 patient (0.8%) had an autoimmune disease. In the group of patients from whom the information was obtained, no comorbidities were present in 15 patients, whereas 36 and 29 patients had one and two comorbidities, respectively. The others had either three ($n = 13$) or four ($n = 5$) comorbidities.

Vital signs and laboratory data

Respiratory rate was increased in the majority of patients ($n = 39$; 52.0%), whereas 2 patients (2.7%) presented with bradypnea and 34 patients (45.3%) were eupneic. The white blood cell count was elevated in 61.9% of the patients ($n = 60$), and leukopenia was observed in 5 patients (5.2%) (reference value = $5000\text{--}11000$ leukocytes/ mm^3). The inflammatory marker C-reactive protein was found to be altered in 74 patients (96.10%; reference value ≤ 3 mg/L). Regarding hepatic lesion markers, aspartate aminotransferase and alanine aminotransferase levels were elevated in 13 patients (54.2%) and 15 patients (68.2%), respectively.

When the group of patients who died were compared with those who had a favorable disease outcome, increasing age was significantly associated with death (69.28 ± 15.16 vs 61.54 ± 17.08 , $P = 0.02$). The presence of two or more comorbidities was a positive predictor of mortality ($P = 0.01$). The presence of at least two concomitant illnesses was observed in 60.9% of the patients who died compared with the other group (39.1%). No association was observed for gender (female, male, $P = 0.16$) and a plethora of patient factors including demographic, clinical, immunologic, hematological, biochemical, and radiographic findings, may be of utility to clinicians to predict COVID-19 severity and mortality. In addition, the mean platelet count among patients who died was 141.49×10^3 g/L. A statistically significant relationship was observed between the lower platelet count and death ($P \leq 0.001$). No statistically significant results were obtained when other comorbidities and laboratory results were assessed.

When evaluating the main outcomes and the symptoms of the patients in the ICU, we found that nausea ($P = 0.02$) and vomiting ($P = 0.05$) were predictors of death, and the presence of a cough was a protective factor. There was no statistically significant association between other symptoms and the evaluated outcomes. Tables 1-4 summarize the findings of this study.

DISCUSSION

This study evaluated the clinical and epidemiological profiles of hospitalized individuals from an ICU in a Brazilian public hospital. Some symptom data found in this investigation diverge from the pattern observed in previous studies. In an investigation in China, fever was the most prevalent symptom among the 1099 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patients at admission (43.8%) or during hospitalization (88.7%) [20], in contrast to the approximately one-third of patients observed in this study. Furthermore, a high prevalence of fever (88.7% of the 656 patients) was also identified in a meta-analysis study [21].

Notably, cough was not associated with poor outcomes among the severely ill COVID-19 patients we evaluated. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate a negative association between cough and death in patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 in the ICU, in contrast a meta-analysis study evaluating 10014 patients with COVID-19 [22]. In addition, a high prevalence of this symptom was observed in the present study, corroborating an investigation from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention, which evaluated 373883 individuals and found that the aforementioned symptom was the most common manifestation in COVID-19 (50%) [23].

Seeking explanations for this finding, the hypothesis of coughing as an alarm signal was raised. This sign would make patients seek emergency care earlier when compared to critically ill patients without cough. It is plausible that the patients without cough but desaturation and severe condition did not understand that they should be evaluated by a doctor. During the peak of the epidemic, health systems were overcrowded, and government entities were oriented on a national network to seek assistance only in a serious condition. Faced with these situations, we may be dealing with a needy population with a

Table 1 Prevalence of outcomes/destinations in the studied population, *n* = 101

Prevalence of outcomes/destinations	<i>n</i> (%)
Discharge or transfer from the ICU	48 (47.5)
Death	47 (46.5)
Transfer	6 (5.9)

ICU: Intensive care unit.

Table 2 Hematologic risk factors associated with death in the patients

Hematologic values	With death, mean \pm SD	Without death, mean \pm SD	<i>P</i> value
Hemoglobin, mg/dL	11.31 \pm 2.96	11.70 \pm 2.79	0.55
Leukocytes, mm ³	14.45 \pm 6.88	14.29 \pm 8.71	0.92
CRP, g/L	143.46 \pm 150.76	147.53 \pm 201.60	0.77
Platelets, g/L	141.49 \pm 9.55	154.88 \pm 72.91	< 0.001

CRP: C-reactive protein; SD: Standard deviation.

Table 3 Age, sex, comorbidities, and laboratory tests associated with the main outcomes, *n* (%)

Comorbidities	Death, <i>n</i>	Discharged, <i>n</i>	<i>P</i> value	Death, mean \pm SD	Discharged median \pm SD
Hypertension	33 (53.2)	29 (46.8)	0.15		
Diabetes	18 (58.1)	13 (41.9)	0.14		
Cardiovascular disease	11 (50.0)	11 (50.0)	0.54		
Obesity	6 (50.0)	6 (50.0)	0.58		
Chronic kidney disease	8 (66.7)	4 (33.3)	0.15		
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	2 (50.0)	2 (50.0)	0.67		
Autoimmune diseases	0 (0)	1 (100)	0.51		
At least 2 comorbidities	28 (60.9)	18 (39.1)	0.01		
Laboratory tests					
Hemoglobin, mg/dL			0.55	11.31 \pm 2.96	11.70 \pm 2.79
Leukogram, mm ³			0.93	14.448 \pm 6.878	14.292 \pm 8.705
CRP, g/L			0.18	143.46 \pm 150.76	147.53 \pm 201.60
Platelets, g/L			< 0.001	141.49 \pm 9.55	154.88 \pm 72.91
Serum sodium, mEq/L			0.35	143.00 \pm 9.79	140.62 \pm 10.70
AST, U/L			0.22	54.20 \pm 32.41	92.83 \pm 24.10
ALT, U/L			0.7	26.00 \pm 13.78	81.90 \pm 90.50
Lactic dehydrogenase, U/L	486.00 \pm 48.08	274	0.17		

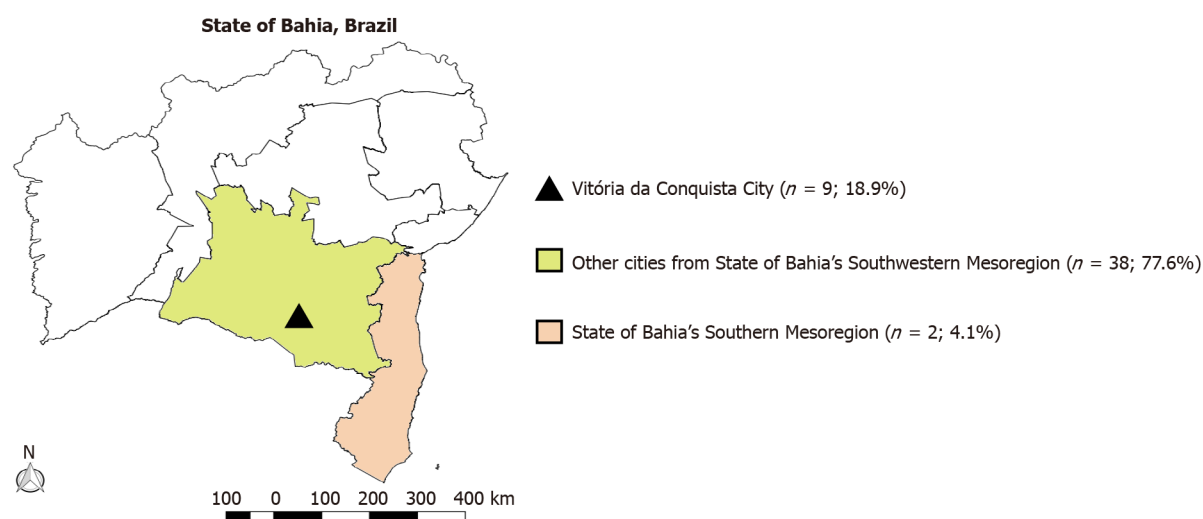
CRP: C-reactive protein; AST: Aspartate aminotransferase; ALT: Alanine aminotransferase; SD: Standard deviation.

low availability of health services and with government guidelines to avoid emergency services. This culminates in critically ill patients staying at home for too long and arriving at hospitals in very serious conditions. This could also explain the high mortality rates in the study.

Nausea and vomiting were positively associated with death in the present study in contrast to previous investigations that have associated gastrointestinal symptoms with milder SARS-CoV-2 infections. The frequency of gastrointestinal symptoms found here was lower than in other surveys. In a systematic review performed by our group that included 43 studies and 18246 COVID-19 patients, the

Table 4 Relationship between symptoms and the main clinical outcomes, *n* (%)

Symptom	Death	Discharged	<i>P</i> value
Dyspnea	36 (46.8)	41 (53.2)	0.09
Cough	23 (40.4)	34 (59.6)	0.01
Fever	14 (41.2)	20 (58.8)	0.15
Myalgia	9 (42.9)	12 (57.1)	0.30
Diarrhea	6 (66.6)	3 (33.3)	0.24
Headache	4 (44.0)	5 (55.0)	0.02
Nausea	7 (87.5)	1 (12.5)	0.02
Vomiting	6 (85.7)	1 (14.3)	0.05
Chills	1 (20.0)	4 (80.0)	0.18
Taste changes	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0.75
Anosmia	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0.75

**Figure 1 Map of the study region with the number of patients (*n*) from each mesoregion.**

prevalence of diarrhea was higher than in this investigation[8]. The most common symptom in our investigation was dyspnea, a pivotal finding among severely ill COVID-19 patients. In a meta-analysis study evaluating 1813 patients, only dyspnea was able to predict severe disease and ICU admission[24]. Headache was more infrequent in our patients than in the aforementioned investigation by Center for Disease Control and Prevention[23], likely due to the administration of analgesics in the emergency room or in other hospitals before admission to the ICU. Similarly, there was a low prevalence of anosmia and taste change, which was expected because these symptoms have been observed in better prognoses[21].

Leukocytosis was found in most individuals included in this investigation, which was in agreement with the higher frequencies of this manifestation reported among critically ill individuals[25,26]. Red blood cell count abnormality was another relevant laboratory finding in this study, with the detection of hemoglobin levels below 11 g/dL in 38.7% of the patients, also in accordance with previous studies showing reduced levels of serum hemoglobin in SARS-CoV-2-infected individuals with severe disease [21]. The levels of serum lactate dehydrogenase were found to be increased in our samples, a common finding among COVID-19 patients[27]. Moreover, serum sodium levels were increased in the patients we evaluated. This was similar to the increased odds of in-hospital death among hypernatremic individuals compared to normonatremic persons[28].

Furthermore, a decreased platelet count was positively associated with mortality in our investigation. Previous studies suggested that the occurrence of thrombocytopenia in SARS-CoV-2 infection can be associated with serious conditions such as intravascular coagulation and sepsis[29]. Another cause of low platelet count in patients with COVID-19 may be drug-induced[3].

This study demonstrated a higher mortality rate among critically ill SARS-CoV-2-infected individuals than most studies have. Of note, ICU mortality due to COVID-19 around the world has ranged from 20% to 62% [30-32]. The difficulties faced by the Brazilian public health system to make enough ICU beds available for COVID-19 patients during the pandemics should be emphasized. In the period from 2020 to 2021, there were approximately 70 ICU beds in the study city, which is the main healthcare center in a region that embraces 2 million inhabitants [33]. This scenario contributed to the occurrence of delays in providing adequate life support for critically ill individuals, which potentially contributed to the high mortality rate observed in this study.

A high prevalence of comorbidities was observed in our patients. Hypertension was the most prevalent comorbidity, which was in agreement with a meta-analysis study. Moreover, the presence of two or more comorbidities as well as older age were associated with higher mortality in our study, similarly to a previous study [34]. The circulating variants of SARS-CoV-2 is an important issue to be accounted for when considering the clinical manifestations of COVID-19 among individuals from a given geographical area [35]. Although the differentiation of the SARS-CoV-2 strains that infected the patients could not be performed in this study, the co-circulation of 13 different strains has been reported to date in the Brazilian state where the study was carried out. The first subtype identified was B.1.1.162 [36]. Of note, the variants P.1 and P.2, which have been identified in the Brazilian cities Manaus and Rio de Janeiro, respectively, have been detected in the aforementioned state as well [37,38]. Lastly, the Peruvian lineage C.14 was also detected in the study region after its introduction through a ship traveler. Until February 2021, the variants circulating in Bahia state were limited to the A, B, C and P types [39,40].

There are a few limitations to this study. This was an epidemiological investigation conducted at a single health care system with a limited number of participants and in a confined geographic area, thus limiting the generalizability of the results. Future research should be made to identify and predict further factors associated with mortality in COVID-19 populations admitted to the ICU.

CONCLUSION

This study revealed differences in the clinical profile of COVID-19 patients when compared with previous studies, such as the observation of a negative association between cough and death in severely ill individuals. On the other hand, the associations between comorbidities, advanced age, and low platelet count and the outcomes of the infection were similar to the results of previous studies, highlighting the relevance of these features. Further investigations are needed in order to better characterize risks of poor outcomes among severely ill COVID-19 patients.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been a health concern around the world since it was first identified in 2019. An understanding of the epidemiological and clinical features related to the infection is very important for the development of prevention and treatment of the disease.

Research motivation

There is a lack of studies evaluating the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of patients with severe COVID-19 in the study region. Moreover, the data regarding the infection features in that population can contribute to the understanding of the disease.

Research objectives

The objectives were to describe epidemiological characteristics, signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings in individuals with severe COVID-19 from an intensive care unit in the state of Bahia in northeastern Brazil and to analyze predictive features for the disease outcomes.

Research methods

In this prospective, single-center study, 115 patients with severe COVID-19 admitted to an intensive care unit in northeastern Brazil were evaluated. Epidemiological, clinical, and laboratory data of the included patients were obtained. Clinical outcomes were monitored in the inpatient system.

Research results

The patients had a median age of 65.60 ± 15.78 years. Dyspnea was the most frequent symptom, affecting 73.9% of the patients, followed by cough (54.7%). Fever was reported in approximately one-third of patients and myalgia in 20.8% of patients. At least two comorbidities were found in 41.7% of the

patients, and hypertension was the most prevalent one (57.3%). In addition, having two or more comorbidities was a predictor of mortality, and lower platelet count was positively associated with death as well. Nausea and vomiting were predictors of death, and the presence of a cough was a protective factor.

Research conclusions

This is the first report of a negative correlation between cough and death in severely ill severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2-infected individuals. The associations between comorbidities, advanced age, low platelet count, and the outcomes of the infection were similar to the results of previous studies, highlighting the relevance of these features.

Research perspectives

In future analyses, we will evaluate the role of various cytokine profiles in the inflammatory response in the population of this study. Moreover, the relationship between comorbidities and infection outcomes might be further explored in the next steps of the research.

FOOTNOTES

Author contributions: Lopes LW, Dórea RSDM, Araújo GRL, Silva FAFD, de Brito BB, and Cordeiro Santos ML contributed to laboratory processing of samples and data collection; Souza CL, Oliveira MV, Magalhães Queiroz DM, and Freire de Melo F contributed to development, supervision, and analysis of project stages; Lopes LW, Dórea RSDM, Araújo GRL, Silva FAFD, de Brito BB, Cordeiro Santos ML, Magalhães Queiroz DM, and Freire de Melo F contributed to project submission to the ethics committee and/or financial support; Silva FAFD, de Brito BB, and Cordeiro Santos ML wrote the article; Pinheiro FD, Júnior GMS, de Lorenzo Barcia MTA, Marques RA, Botelho AB, Dantas ACS, Costa DT, Teixeira AF, Marques LM, Campos GB contributed to reviewing and data analysis.

Supported by FAPEMIG Edital 001/2020 - Programa Emergencial de Apoio a Ações de Enfrentamento da Pandemia Causada pelo Novo Coronavírus. FUNDAÇÃO DE AMPARO À PESQUISA DO ESTADO DA BAHIA - FAPESB, PPSUS - Programa Pesquisa para o SUS - Headline 02/2020, Term of Grant nº SUS0025/2021. Magalhães Queiroz DM, Freire de Melo F, are research fellows of the Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) - Brazil. Programa Permanecer da Universidade Federal da Bahia. Programa Institucional de Bolsas de Iniciação Científica da Universidade Federal da Bahia (PIBIC-UFBA).

Institutional review board statement: This study was approved by the Ethics Committee from the Brazilian National Commission of Research Ethics (N. 4155234).

Clinical trial registration statement: We declare that this manuscript is not a clinical trial, and therefore a clinical trial registration is not needed.

Informed consent statement: The informed consent form was obtained from the relatives responsible for the enrolled patients.

Conflict-of-interest statement: All the authors report no relevant conflicts of interest for this article.

Data sharing statement: All the data related to the research is available in the manuscript.

CONSORT 2010 statement: The authors have read the CONSORT 2010 Statement, and the manuscript was prepared and revised according to the CONSORT 2010 Statement.

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S-Editor: Wang JJ

L-Editor: Filipodia

P-Editor: Wang JJ

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