



## 论文发表学术委员会评议意见备案表

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论文名称	Analysis of clinical characteristic differences and risk factors between elderly patients with severe and non-severe infection of the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant
拟发表刊物	World Journal of Clinical Infectious Diseases
发表论文类型(请选择)	1.药物 2.临床诊疗 3.检测 4.疫苗 5. √其他（请写明 <u>临床回顾性研究</u> ）
论文摘要	<p><b>Background/aim:</b> To investigate the clinical characteristic differences and risk factors between elderly patients with severe and non-severe infection of the SARS-CoV-2 Omicron variant. <b>Materials and methods:</b> A total of 328 elderly patients with COVID-19 admitted to the Ninth People's Hospital Affiliated to Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine from April 2022 to June 2022 were enrolled and divided into a severe group (82 patients) and a non-severe group (246 patients) according to the diagnosis and treatment protocol of COVID-19 (trial version 9). The two groups' clinical data and laboratory results were collected and compared. The <i>Chi-square</i> test, <i>t</i>-test, Mann-Whitney <i>U</i> test, hierarchical log-rank test, univariate and multivariate logistic regression, and hierarchical analysis were used for statistical analysis. <b>Results:</b> Severe patients were older, had more males, had lower vaccination rates, a higher proportion of comorbidities and symptoms than non-severe patients. In addition, severe patients showed a higher inflammatory index, higher demand for symptomatic treatment, more extended hospital stay, longer viral shedding time, and higher mortality than non-severe patients. During the viral shedding time, severe patients showed a higher risk of death than non-severe patients. Oxygen saturation, combined with cerebral infarction and D-dimer, was a predictive factor for developing a</p>

	severe infection in patients with COVID-19. D-dimer had an excellent role in identifying severe infection. In addition, in the multivariate stratified analysis, D-dimer was a risk factor for developing a severe infection in COVID-19 patients. <b>Conclusion:</b> The clinical course of severe patients is more complex, the need for symptomatic treatment is more, and the risk of death is higher. Oxygen saturation, cerebral infarction, and D-dimer are predictive factors for developing a severe infection in patients with COVID-19. D-dimer has a good role in identifying severe infection and is a risk factor for developing a severe infection in elderly patients.
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