


Early Determinants of Mortality in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients in the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia

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Purpose: This study investigated the clinical determinants of mortality in hospitalized patients infected with COVID-19.

Patients and Methods: A retrospective multicenter large cohort of COVID-19 patients hospitalized between March 2020 and February 2021. We included patients admitted with a confirmed COVID-19 infection with positive COVID-19 through real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). SPSS version 25.0 (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp.) was used to analyze the data.

Results: Among the study participants (n = 1444), the mean age of the population was 49.22±17.69 years, of which 63.9% were males (n = 924). Overall, the mean age for non-survivors was 55.65 ±16.41 years and the length of ICU stay was 13.95 ±12.4 years. The most common comorbidity among the study subjects was hypertension (HTN) (32.7%), followed by cardiovascular disease (CVD) (10.7%). Patients who were mechanically ventilated (MV) had higher mortality than those who did not require MV (p < 0.001).

Conclusion: Our study concluded that old age, the presence of underlying cardiovascular conditions, an abnormal WBC count (leukopenia or leukocytosis), and abnormal blood urea nitrogen (BUN) levels are among the independent predictors of mortality in the Saudi population. These findings may guide health care providers to manage COVID-19 patients more effectively with better outcomes.

Keywords: COVID, predictors, KSA, mortality, healthcare

Introduction

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an infectious disease. A large number of infected people with COVID-19 will suffer from mild-to-moderate symptoms.^{1,2} COVID-19 has been spreading rapidly worldwide. The massive increase in the number of infected people has led to the depletion of resources and a considerable burden on the health sector.³ In addition, the COVID-19 crisis has also influenced mortality around the world, affecting hundreds of millions of people.⁴

Studies showed that COVID-19 patients presented with a range of symptoms and clinical findings. Despite the emergence of newer COVID variants such as Delta and Omicron due to viral mutations,⁵⁻⁷ the most common clinical symptoms are fever, a dry cough, fatigue, hypoxemia associated with pneumonia, and dyspnea. Less common symptoms include headache, dizziness, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. According to computed tomography (CT) findings, the most frequent findings are a ground-glass appearance or a bilateral consolidation in the peripheral lower lung field.⁸⁻¹³

Many associated predictors that are related to health outcomes in patients with COVID 19 infections have been identified. Among these predictors, comorbidity, advanced age, male gender and laboratory biomarkers were among the commonest predictors of severity and mortality in patients with COVID 19 infections.^{3,10,14-21} Some studies have suggested that mortality is higher in Asian and black ethnicities as compared to white and non-Asian backgrounds.²²

Consequently, these predictors are very crucial for the Saudi population because over 30% of the population is considered older aged and over 57% of the population are male.²³ This study will explore the association of gender and age with patients who are hospitalized with COVID-19 infection in Saudi Arabia.

In addition to demographics, various clinical parameters such as comorbidities have been identified as predictors of health outcomes in patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere.^{10,13–17,24–28} The most common comorbidities were found to be hypertension, diabetes mellitus, pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary embolism, history of coronary artery disease, end-stage renal disease (or chronic kidney disease), hypothyroidism, active cancer, refractory/relapsed lymphoma and hematological malignancy. This will be interesting to explore in our population because it is estimated that there are more than 1.7 million Saudi individuals who have diabetes mellitus and 5 million who have hypertension.^{29,30}

More recently, some research also examined the relationship of laboratory parameters with COVID-19.^{3,10} These include procalcitonin (PCT), lactic acid, circulating lymphocytes (LYM) percentage, viral load (ORF1ab Ct), D-dimer levels, C-reactive protein (CRP), and serum lactate dehydrogenase (LDH). LYM percentage is considered the most sensitive and reliable in discriminating critically ill, severe, and moderate patients as well as between survivors and non-survivors.^{3,10,16,31,32} However, there are no conclusive data available in relation to the laboratory markers and health outcomes in Saudi patients with COVID-19 and this study will further investigate this area.

Therefore, the present study will investigate the physiological and clinical determinants of health outcomes, particularly mortality, in patients hospitalized with a COVID-19 infection in the eastern province of the KSA.

Materials and Methods

Study Design and Participants

This was a retrospective multicenter cohort study of 1444 identified COVID-19 patients. All patients enrolled in this study were confirmed positive for COVID-19 through real-time RT-PCR obtained through nasopharyngeal or oropharyngeal swabs between March 2020 and February 2021. Our focus in data gathering was on determinants of health outcomes, particularly mortality, and the length of hospital stay.

Data Collection

Data were obtained from soft medical records using the medical record number for each patient admitted to Al-Qatif Central Hospital and King Fahad Hospital of the University using a Microsoft Excel form designed by the research team to organize the extracted data. The data obtained included patients' demographics, comorbidities, diagnostics workup, routine lab tests done to assess disease status and severity, duration of hospital stay including ICU admission, need of MV, and records of discharge or death. The data were divided into two main categories for comparison purposes, ie, alive and dead. Furthermore, to assess severity, the data was further classified into "mild to moderate", "severe" and "critical" based on parameters defined elsewhere.²

Ethics

Ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University (IAU) and both hospitals. The institutional review board/ethics committee waived the need for informed consent. Researchers ensured that all personal information of the patients obtained from the hospital was kept confidential in a secured password protected folder and was only being used for data analysis purposes. Our research was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki of the World Medical Association.

Statistical Analysis

Data was initially recorded in Excel and cleaned. Then, it was imported to SPSS (statistical Package for Social sciences) version 25.0, IBM, USA, for analysis. Missing values were treated with assigned codes if the records were found. Patients with 70% of missing data were removed. The distribution of the data set were examined using Shapiro–Wilk Test. Total counts (frequency), percentages, mean, and standard deviations were calculated as a part of descriptive statistics for demographical characteristics of patients. An independent sample *t*-test/Mann Whitney *U*-test was performed for continued variables and Chi-squared /Fisher exact test was used for categorical associations where

appropriate. Univariate and multivariate logistics regression models were made to identify the independent and combined factors associated with the mortality of COVID-19 patients, OR, 95% CI and p values were reported. Kaplan–Meier survival curves (KMSC) were drawn to check the survival probabilities from the time of admission in ICU to the follow-up. Log-rank was used to compare the groups. A p-value less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

A total of 1444 patients were included, out of which 924 (63.9%) were males and 75% were Saudi citizens. We classified our sample into four age categories: 0–40 years old (y/o) (413, 28.6%), 41–55 y/o (494, 34.2%), 56–70 y/o (381, 26.3%), greater than 70 y/o (157, 10.8%). Out of 1444 patients, 266 (18%) were admitted to ICU and 99 (6.8%) were mechanically ventilated. The majority of the sample had at least one comorbidity which included 473 (32.7%) with hypertension (HTN), 85 (5.8%) with chronic kidney disease (CKD), 155 (10.7%) with cardiovascular disease (CVD), 28 (1.9%) with gastrointestinal (GI) disease and 202 (14%) with diabetes mellitus (DM) (Table 1).

Patients were divided into two groups, survival (alive) and non-survivable (dead) with demographic characteristics in Table 2. In terms of mortality rate, patients who were less than 40 years old had a mortality rate of 6%, between 41 and

Table 1 The Demographics of the Study Population

Demographic Variables		No of Study Subjects (n)	Percentage
Age Categories	Less than 40	413	28.6%
	41–55	494	34.2%
	56–70	381	26.3%
	Greater than 70	157	10.8%
Gender	Male	924	63.99%
	Female	520	39.01
Ethnicity	Saudi	1089	75.4%
	Non-Saudi	356	24.6%
Hypertension (HTN)	No	971	76.2%
	Yes	473	32.8%
Chronic Kidney disease (CKD)	No	1359	94.11%
	Yes	85	5.9%
Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)	No	1294	89.6%
	Yes	155	10.4%
Diabetes	No	260	18%
	Yes	202	14%
Gastrointestinal (GI) disorder	No	1416	98.06%
	Yes	28	1.9%
Need for ICU admission	No	1178	81.5%
	Yes	266	14.5%
Need for mechanical ventilation	No	1345	93.1%
	Yes	99	6.9%

Table 2 Comparison Between Survivors and Nonsurvivors for COVID 19 Patients

Demographic Variables		Alive n (%)	Dead n (%)	P-value
Age Categories	Less than 40	387(94)	26(6%)	<0.001*
	41–55	444(90)	50(10)	
	56–70	324(85)	57(15)	
	Greater than 70	132(84)	25(16)	
Gender	Male	817(88)	107(12)	0.172
	Female	469(90)	51(10)	
Nationality	Saudi	976(90)	113(10)	0.138
	Non-Saudi	311(87)	45(13)	
HTN	No	877(91)	90(9)	0.007*
	Yes	406(86)	67(14)	
CKD	No	1216(89)	144(11)	0.105
	Yes	71(83)	14(17)	
Cardiovascular Disease	No	1156(90)	124(10)	<0.001*
	Yes	124(80)	31(20)	
GI Disease	No	1170(89)	140(11)	0.370
	Yes	11(87)	17(13)	
Need for ICU admission	No	1166(99)	14(1)	<0.001*
	Yes	116(45)	144(54)	
Need for MV	No	359(98)	5(2)	<0.001*
	Yes	43(43)	56(57)	
Age in Years		48.43±17.7	55.65±16.41	<0.001*
Length of Hospitalization		7.90±8.19	13.95±12.4	<0.001*
Weight (Kg)		67.96±34.95	76.47±14.68	0.14

Note: *statistically significant at 0.05.

55 y/o had a rate of 10%, between 56 and 70 y/o had a rate of 15% and greater than 70 y/o had a rate of 16% ($p < 0.001$). The mortality of patients who were admitted to ICU was 56% ($p < 0.05$) compared to those who were not admitted to ICU. Similarly, patients who required mechanical ventilation support was 57% ($p > 0.05$) compared to those who did not need any artificial support. Regarding comorbidities, patients with HTN had a mortality rate of 14% ($p > 0.05$), out of which 17% had CKD ($p = 0.105$), 20% had CVD ($p > 0.05$) and 13% had GI conditions ($p = 0.37$). Additionally, the mortality rate was the same between Saudi and non-Saudi patients (90% vs 87%), which were not statistically significant ($p = 0.138$). COVID-19 patients who survived were younger (48.43 ± 17.7) ($p < 0.001$). Furthermore, there was a significant difference in the duration of hospitalization (days) between the alive and discharged patients and patients who died (8 days vs 14 days; $p < 0.001$) (Table 2).

Laboratory findings showed that neutrophil count was 40% higher among the patients who died as compared to those who survived ($p = 0.028$; Table 3). Additionally, BUN levels were abnormally high in deceased patients when compared with those who recovered (51% vs 36%; $p = 0.003$). In addition, abnormal levels of Sodium (Na), Chloride (Cl), LDH,

Table 3 Lab Findings in Alive and Dead Patients

Lab Results		Alive n (%)	Dead n (%)	P-value
WBC	Normal	834(90)	92(10)	0.11
	Abnormal	439(87)	64(13)	
Hemoglobin (Hg)	Normal	455(90)	48(10)	0.248
	Abnormal	818(88)	108(12)	
PLT	Normal	306(86)	50(14)	0.415
	Abnormal	96(90)	11(10)	
Neutrophil	Normal	847(91)	86(9)	0.028
	Abnormal	372(87)	57(13)	
Lymphocyte	Normal	718(90)	79(10)	0.42
	Abnormal	502(89)	64(11)	
BUN	Normal	459(86)	77(14)	0.003*
	Abnormal	789(91)	79(9)	
Creatinine	Normal	735(89)	87(11)	0.439
	Abnormal	511(88)	69(12)	
Na	Normal	793(91)	77(9)	0.002*
	Abnormal	454(85)	79(15)	
K	Normal	1049(89)	125(11)	0.244
	Abnormal	193(87)	30(13)	
Cl	Normal	906(91)	94(9)	0.002*
	Abnormal	340(84)	62(16)	
LDH	Normal	228(95)	11(5)	<0.001*
	Abnormal	898(87)	137(13)	
ESR	Normal	163(91)	16(9)	0.048*
	Abnormal	581(84)	108(16)	
CRP	Normal	54(96)	2(4)	0.037*
	Abnormal	884(87)	133(13)	
Ferritin	Normal	182(93)	13(7)	0.004*
	Abnormal	795(86)	128(14)	
PT	Normal	273(89)	33(11)	0.042*
	Abnormal	129(82)	28(18)	
PTT	Normal	257(91)	25(9)	<0.001*
	Abnormal	145(80)	36(20)	

Note: *statistically significant at 0.05.

ESR (Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate), CRP, ProthromBin Time (PT), Partial Thromboplastin Time (PTT) and ferritin were also found to be significantly higher in patients who died than in those who survived ($p < 0.05$) (Table 3).

Regarding COVID-19 severity among the patients who died, 7% had mild-to-moderate symptoms, 25% experienced severe symptoms and almost 63% developed critical illnesses such as multi organ failure and altered consciousness. Out of the 1444 patients, 214 (14.8%) developed pneumonia, 108 (7.4%) required supplemental oxygen, 110 (7.6%) had respiratory rate (RR) greater than 30 breaths per minute (bpm), 162 (11.2%) had oxygen saturation (SpO2) less than 93%, 93 (6.4%) had lung infiltration (>50% of lung fields), 42 (2.9%) had a PaO2/FiO2 ratio (<300), 108 (7.4%) had acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), 66 (4.5%) sepsis, 38 (2.6%) loss of consciousness (LOC), and 25 (1.7%) multi-organ failure (Table 4).

All significant predictors from univariate regression (Table 5) were then analyzed in multivariate logistics regression models (Table 6). All predictors were introduced step-wise to get the best predictors of COVID-19 mortality. After adjusting for all variables, our logistics regression model number 3 included age (in years) (1.07, 95% CI 1.007–1.028), presence of cardiac disease (1.68, 95% CI 1.065–2.674), WBC counts (Neutrophils) (1.02, 95% CI 1.001–1.039, $p = 0.02$), and BUN levels (1.017, 95% CI 1.007–1.027, $p < 0.001$) as the best predictors of COVID related mortality.

Table 4 The Distribution of Severity Between Alive and Dead Subjects

Variables			Alive n (%)	Dead n (%)	p-value
Mild/to/ Moderate	No pneumonia on CXR	No	1073(89)	129(10)	0.552
		Yes	188(87)	26(13)	
	Supplemental Oxygen	No	295(83)	60(17)	<0.001*
		Yes	107(99)	1(1)	
Severe	RR > 30 mint	No	319(90)	34(10)	<0.001*
		Yes	83(75)	27(25)	
	SpO2 <93%RA	No	269(89)	32(10)	0.031*
		Yes	133(82)	29(18)	
	PaO2/FiO2<300	No	382(91)	39(9)	<0.001*
		Yes	20(48)	22(52)	
	Lung infiltrates >50% of lung field within 24–48 hours	No	324(87)	46(13)	0.391
		Yes	78(84)	15(16)	
Critical	ARDS	No	1224(92)	109(8)	<0.001*
		Yes	60(55)	48(45)	
	Sepsis	No	1250(91)	125(9)	<0.001*
		Yes	34(52)	32(48)	
	Altered LOC	No	388(92)	35(8)	<0.001*
		Yes	13(34)	25(66)	
	Multi-organ failure	No	400(92)	37(8)	<0.001*
		Yes	2(8)	23(92)	

Note: *statistically significant at 0.05.

Table 5 Univariate Regression Variables

Variable	OR (95% CI)	p-value
Age	0.024(1.015–1.035)	<0.001*
HTN	1.608(1.148–2.253)	0.006*
CVD	2.331(1.509–3.601)	<0.001*
WBC value	1.023(1.002–1.045)	0.029*
Lymphocyte	0.832(0.693–0.998)	0.047*
BUN	1.022(1.012–1.033)	<0.001*
LDH	1.002(1.001–1.002)	<0.001*
ESR	1.01(1.004–1.017)	0.003*
Oxygen (NIV)	0.046(0.006–0.336)	0.002*
RR>30bpm	3.052(1.743–5.343)	<0.001*
SpO2	1.833(1.064–3.157)	0.029*
Lung infiltrates	10.774(5.408–21.468)	<0.001*
ARDS	8.983(5.861–13.77)	<0.001*
Sepsis	9.412(5.615–15.776)	<0.001*
Altered LOC	21.319(10.028–45.321)	<0.001*
Ferritin>600	3.018(2.066–4.409)	<0.001*
Need of MV	93.507(35.52–246.161)	<0.001*

Note: *Statistically significant at 0.05.

Kaplan–Meier survival analysis (KMSA) for survival rate from an ICU admission until a follow-up showed that patients aged between 40 and 55 years had a higher probability of survival than patients older than 70 years. [Figure 1](#). Whereas other KMSA ([Figure 2](#)) demonstrates that a longer need of MV was associated with a higher mortality rate.

Discussion

In this retrospective multicenter cohort study conducted in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia, we investigated the predictors of mortality among hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Findings of this study showed that the most significant independent predictors that were associated with a higher risk of death in hospitalized COVID 19 patients were as follows: male gender, being elderly (older than 70 years), presence of comorbidities such as hypertension, cardiovascular disease, ARDS or sepsis, admission in the ICU, need for MV, SpO2 < 93% on admission, RR >30/min, need for supplemental oxygen, lung infiltrates >50% of the lung field within 24 to 48 hours of admission, loss of consciousness (LOC), abnormal blood levels of neutrophils, lymphocyte, BUN, LDH, ESR, and ferritin. However, when these predictors were combined for further analysis, the present study confirmed that age, cardiac disease and WBC count were the most significant set of predictors of mortality in our population which is consistent with existing findings from other studies worldwide.^{33–37}

Arguably, Knight and coworkers (2020)³⁸ identified eight important predictors and suggested a model called the 4C Mortality Score, which includes age, gender, number of comorbidities, respiratory rate, peripheral oxygen saturation, Glasgow coma scale, urea level and C reactive protein. In the present study, when gender was compared ([Table 2](#)), the study results found that male gender was associated with worse outcomes such as mortality and lower recovery rate. Many studies relate this to the higher viral load or exposure of male gender compared to females due to the nature of their

Table 6 Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis of COVID-19 Mortality

Models	OR (95% CI)	p-value
Model 1		
Age	1.021(1.01–1.031)	<0.001*
Cardiac Disease	1.78(1.128–2.81)	0.013*
WBC	1.022(1.001–1.044)	0.037*
Model 2		
Age	1.02(1.008–1.031)	<0.001*
Cardiac Disease	1.887(1.171–3.039)	0.009*
WBC	1.044(1.017–1.072)	<0.001*
Lymphocyte	0.849(0.703–1.024)	0.087
Model 3		
Age	1.017(1.007–1.028)	0.002*
Cardiac Disease	1.687(1.065–2.674)	0.026*
WBC Counts	1.02(1.001–1.039)	0.047*
Bun level	1.017(1.007–1.027)	<0.001*
Model 4		
Age	1.02(1.007–1.032)	<0.001*
Cardiac Disease	1.77(1.067–2.938)	0.027*
WBC	1.006(0.985–1.028)	0.571
Bun	1.014(1.003–1.025)	0.012*
LDH	1.002(1.001–1.003)	<0.001*
Model 5		
Age	1.021(1.008–1.034)	0.002*
Cardiac Disease	1.433(0.808–2.542)	0.218
WBC	1.015(0.996–1.034)	0.116
Bun	1.012(1–1.024)	0.056
Ferritin	1(1–1)	<0.0018
Model 6		
Age	1(0.982–1.018)	0.973
Cardiac Disease	1.674(0.815–3.44)	0.161
WBC Counts	1.005(0.963–1.049)	0.818
Bun	1.015(1.002–1.028)	0.0238
Lung infiltrates	1.427(0.748–2.721)	0.280

Note: *Statistically significant at 0.05.

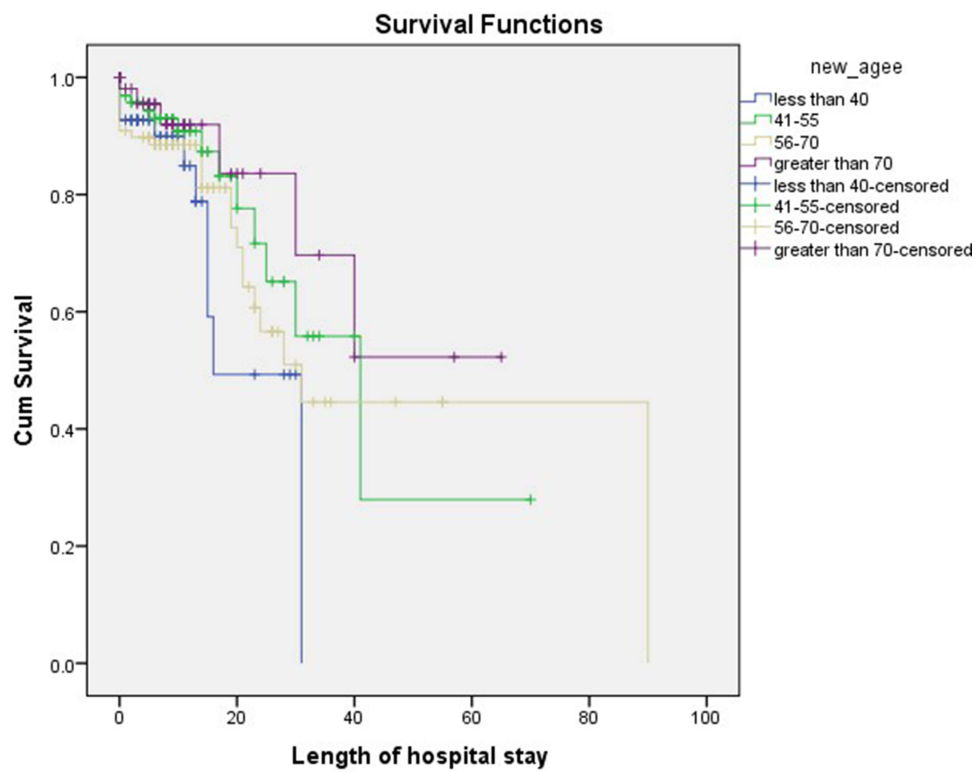


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier survival analysis in COVID patients with different age groups.

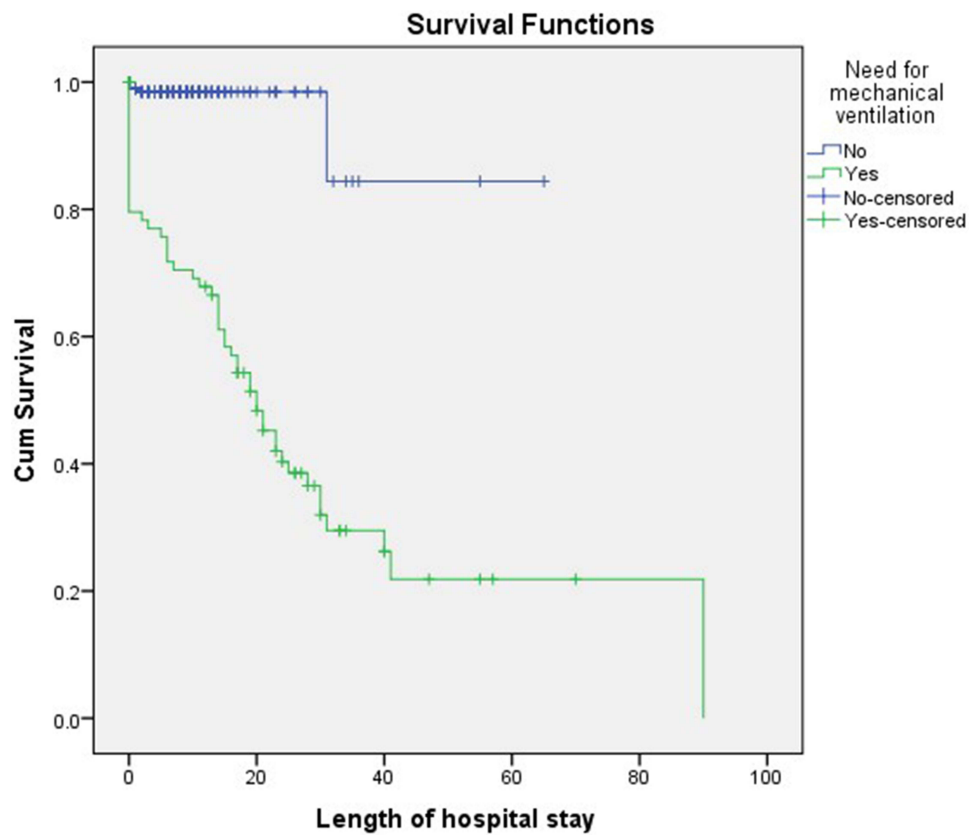


Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier survival analysis in COVID patients with need of MV.

occupation.^{3,10,14,15,17,18} Furthermore, this may be due to the variation in immunological responses among study subjects in our population.³⁴ In addition, it is also indicated that mortality is significantly higher in hypertensive patients than non-hypertensive, which is similar to the findings of previous studies.^{39–41} Taking into account that Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) is a functional receptor for SARS-CoV, the use of renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system inhibitors (RAAS) as antihypertensive was suspected to be deleterious in COVID-19 patients; however, this hypothesis was rejected by further studies.^{41,42} Our findings also emphasize on the role of antihypertensive drugs such as Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and Angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARB) in managing patients with COVID 19 infection.^{35,39–43}

In relation to obesity, in 2013, Saudi health interview survey published data showed a high percentage (more than 28%) of obesity in the KSA.⁴⁴ In addition, previous research found that obesity is one of the major comorbidities to be considered as it increases the risk of different complications such as DM, liver diseases and cardiovascular diseases. More particularly, severe obesity is found to be an important predictor of COVID-19 outcomes in middle-aged patients.³⁶ However, our study could not explore BMI or obesity as a predictor because of the lack of data on height and subsequently calculating the body mass index in our population, which we consider one of the major limitations of our study. Therefore, further research is needed in the Saudi population to make a conclusive remark.

In relation to comorbidities other than obesity, our study found that cardiovascular disease and hypertension were among the important predictors of higher mortality rate, which is consistent with previous research findings.^{13,14,25,26} However, Lamure et al found that there is no significant association between hypertension and the mortality rate in COVID-19 patients.³⁷ The reason behind this might be related to their limited sample size and the fact that less than half of their study population had hypertension.

Among other factors, the present study also suggests that patients who needed an ICU admission during their hospitalization and/or required MV were having higher severity of the disease and poor prognosis. Furthermore, studies also found that male patients aged ≥ 40 years old with comorbidities had a higher risk of severe outcomes, particularly diabetes mellitus and hypertension.^{16,25,42,43}

The present study found that some blood and serum markers, mainly WBC, BUN, Na, Cl, LDH, CRP, Ferritin, PT, and PTT levels were significantly abnormal in COVID-19 patients when compared with deceased patients. This finding was parallel to findings from previous studies.^{3,10,16,17,29,30} However, there was no single study that found all above-mentioned blood and serum levels associated with higher mortality, which may be due to a large sample size with a broad variety of lab results. More importantly, the parameters of our findings are known to be related to sepsis-septic shock, ARDS, multiorgan failure, or related directly to COVID-19.¹⁴

In relation to COVID-19 severity (Table 4), the need of supplemental oxygen, RR > 30, SpO₂ < 93%, lung infiltration, 50%, ARDS, sepsis, loss of consciousness were significant determinants of mortality in the present study. Our findings are consistent with previous studies.^{45,46}

After adjusting for all variables in the logistic regression model (Table 6), we found that age, presence of cardiac disease, WBC counts, and BUN levels were the best predictors of COVID 19 mortality. These findings are consistent with the mortality predictors that found by Di Castelnuovo et al⁴⁷ in a large cohort of COVID-19 patients admitted to 30 medical centers in Italy.

To explore the predictors of survivors, the Kaplan–Meier survival analysis (KMSA) (Figures 1 and 2) from admission to ICU until the follow-up visit indicated that patients <40 to 55 years old had a higher probability to survive than patients older than 70 years. This is consistent with findings from previous studies.^{48,49} Our data also demonstrated that the longer need of MV was associated with a higher mortality rate in our study population (Figure 2), which is similar to previous studies done in other parts of the world.⁵⁰

Several limitations are associated with this study. Firstly, it is a multicenter retrospective study where the data was collected from two different hospitals. For this reason, the raw data provided has little inconsistency in terms of parameters reported in their database, including height, BMI and diabetes, which to some extent limit the opportunity to explore some associations between these important clinical parameters as suggested by other previous studies.^{16,51} Although the clinical parameters and lab values included in the study were sufficient to answer the research hypothesis and the sample size was large enough to analyze and draw a meaningful conclusion, predictors found in this study should be validated in further longitudinal studies. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic is responsible for deaths from other

causes due to nationwide lockdowns which lead to disruption to health service delivery, interrupted routine immunizations programs, cancelled follow up appointments for patients with various other infectious, non-infectious, acute and chronic illnesses, and shortages of funding for non-COVID-19 services.^{52,53} Therefore, further studies are needed to explore the correct estimation of the indirect effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on mortality from non-COVID causes.

Conclusion

Our study concluded that old age, presence of underlying cardiovascular conditions, abnormal WBC count (leukopenia or leukocytosis) and abnormal BUN levels are among the independent predictors of mortality in Saudi population. These findings may guide for early triage of COVID-19 patients indicating those at high risk of developing severe disease and help health care providers to manage COVID-19 patients more effectively with better outcomes. The use of validated COVID-19 severity determinants or scores will also lead to better allocation of restricted health care resources in the case of an overwhelming increase of hospitalized patients during COVID-19 pandemic waves. Nevertheless, further studies are needed to validate our findings on a larger cohort of patients as well as to investigate the relationship between age, mortality and body mass index in patients hospitalized with COVID-19. In addition, researchers should further explore the impact of diabetes on COVID-19 outcomes in the Saudi population and elucidate possible differences of COVID-19 severity determinants according to the population characteristics and geographical area.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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