

Letter to the Editor

Cite this article: Jeilani H, Alriyahi BIA, Tarmahomed A, and Harky A (2021). Reply to Letter: factors affecting COVID-19 outcomes in patients with congenital heart disease. *Cardiology in the Young*, page 1 of 2. doi: [10.1017/S1047951120004941](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951120004941)

Received: 21 December 2020

Accepted: 22 December 2020



Keywords:

COVID-19; coronavirus; congenital heart; paediatric patients

Address for correspondence:

Amer Harky, MBChB, MRCS, MSc, Department of Cardiac Surgery, Alder Hey Children Hospital, Liverpool, UK. Tel: +44 1516001616. E-mail: aaharky@gmail.com

Reply to Letter: factors affecting COVID-19 outcomes in patients with congenital heart disease

Hammad Jeilani¹, Bilal I. A. Alriyahi² , Abdulla Tarmahomed³ and Amer Harky^{4,5,6} 

¹Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Queen Mary University of London, London, UK; ²Institute of Medical and Biomedical Education, St George's University of London, London, UK; ³Department of Cardiology, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK; ⁴Department of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Liverpool Heart and Chest, Liverpool, UK; ⁵Liverpool Centre for Cardiovascular Science, University of Liverpool and Liverpool Heart and Chest Hospital, Liverpool, UK and ⁶Department of Cardiac Surgery, Alder Hey Children's Hospital, Liverpool, UK

In our systematic review of current published literature, we have reported outcomes on 12 papers; 5 of them were case reports, 4 case series, and 3 cross-sectional studies totalling 143 patients, of which 99 patients had CHD.¹ Based on the available evidence from these studies, we concluded that CHD may increase the risk of poor outcomes for those who are contracting COVID-19; and yet due to limited cohort size and available data, there is a necessity for more research with larger sample sizes in order to have a more justified conclusion. The letter by Ahmad et al² focuses on the fact that differences in age group, race, and complexity of the CHD could be confounders. The authors state that recent evidence suggests that CHD alone is an insufficient indicator of the disease course of COVID-19 and they propose that cardiac markers should be used in conjunction with CHD severity to better predict COVID-19 prognosis, and these should be analysed to mitigate the effect of other highlighted confounding variables such as non-cardiac comorbidities.² While we do understand their comments and agree that patients with CHD may have other medical comorbidities, which can contribute to their incremental risk of COVID-19, and therefore need particular attention, it should be reiterated that CHD and COVID-19-related evidence are emerging and there is a daily change in published literature.^{3,4} In one of our studies, we have reported that COVID-19 is a disease that targets multiple organs, and ethnicity and race can be an important independent contributing factor towards worse outcomes in COVID-19 patients.^{5,6} If this is the case, this in itself would not negate CHD from being a contributory factor.

Ogunjimi et al³ recently reported that although there is a scarcity of evidence, patients with CHD are prone to an increased risk of poor outcomes if infected with COVID-19, with the paediatric population being mostly spared. Additionally, given the lack of a large data series, it is currently not possible to perform a meta-regression analysis or identify a single predicting factor for the incremental risk in CHD towards COVID-19-related complications.

In specific response to their cited article by Lewis et al, the results of which they claim to be contrary to our findings, we proffer that a single study cannot be used to generalise outcomes over a large population of CHD patients.⁷ Furthermore, their finding of lacking the correlation between the complexity of CHD and the severity of infection-related cardiac decompensation does not disqualify CHD from being a predictor of worse prognosis in itself. This view is also supported by the conclusions drawn by Tan et al⁸ that patients with heart disease are likely to be at higher risk due to impaired functional reserve, and that late death seen in patients with COVID-19 may be attributable to myocardial damage with resultant cardiovascular collapse.

Overall, we feel there remains an unmet need for larger and multicentre studies with better control of confounding factors to understand CHD and the related COVID-19 incremental risks in all age groups and different pathologies. Fortunately, the British Congenital Cardiac Association is conducting a nationwide, multicentre survey to gauge the impact of COVID-19 on CHD more comprehensively.⁹ We hope this will allow us to better understand the relationship, and therefore provide better preventative strategies for our patients.

Acknowledgments. None.

Funding. This research received no specific grant from any funding agency, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Conflicts of interest. None.

References

1. Haiduc AA, Ogunjimi M, Shammus R, et al. COVID-19 and congenital heart disease: an insight of pathophysiology and associated risks. *Cardiol Young*. 2020; 1–8. doi: [10.1017/S1047951120003741](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951120003741).

© The Author(s), 2021. Published by Cambridge University Press. This is an Open Access article, distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution licence (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

2. Ahmad A, Chiejina MBA, Bangi S. Factors affecting COVID-19 outcomes in patients with congenital heart disease. *Cardiol Young*. 2020; 1–4. doi: [10.1017/S1047951120004825](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951120004825).
3. Ogunjimi M, Haiduc AA, Harky A. Congenital heart disease and incremental risks of COVID-19. *J Card Surg*. 2020; 1–3. doi: [10.1111/jocs.15246](https://doi.org/10.1111/jocs.15246).
4. Zareef RO, Younis NK, Bitar F, Eid AH, Arabi M. COVID-19 in pediatric patients: a focus on CHD patients. *Front Cardiovasc Med*. 2020; 7: 612460. doi: [10.3389/fcvm.2020.612460](https://doi.org/10.3389/fcvm.2020.612460).
5. Abuelgasim E, Saw LJ, Shirke M, Zeinah M, Harky A. COVID-19: unique public health issues facing Black, Asian and minority ethnic communities. *Curr Probl Cardiol*. 2020; 45: 100621. doi: [10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2020.100621](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2020.100621).
6. Zaim S, Chong JH, Sankaranarayanan V, Harky A. COVID-19 and multi-organ response. *Curr Probl Cardiol*. 2020; 45: 100618. doi: [10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2020.100618](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpcardiol.2020.100618).
7. Lewis MJ, Anderson BR, Fremed M, et al. Impact of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) on patients with congenital heart disease across the lifespan: the experience of an Academic Congenital Heart Disease Center in New York City. *J Am Heart Assoc*. 2020; 9: e017580. doi: [10.1161/JAHA.120.017580](https://doi.org/10.1161/JAHA.120.017580).
8. Tan W, Aboulhosn J. The cardiovascular burden of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) with a focus on congenital heart disease. *Int J Cardiol*. 2020; 309: 70–77. doi: [10.1016/j.ijcard.2020.03.063](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2020.03.063).
9. Cleary A, Chivers S, Daubeney PE, Simpson JM. Impact of COVID-19 on patients with congenital heart disease. *Cardiol Young*. 2020; 1–3. doi: [10.1017/S1047951120004345](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1047951120004345).