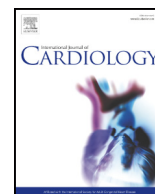




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Letter to the Editor

Acute pulmonary embolism in COVID-19 disease

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We read with great interest the article recently published by Faggiano et al. entitled “**Acute pulmonary embolism in COVID-19 disease: Preliminary report on seven patients.**” [1]. In this study, the authors have compared the parameters such as age, sex, comorbidities, laboratory findings, use of anticoagulants and radiological findings in Covid-19 patients with and without acute pulmonary embolism. It has been emphasized that increased levels of D-dimer, worsening in clinical symptoms and abnormal blood levels during the follow-up should alert the clinician. Active smoking is known as a major risk factor in venous thromboembolism [2]. In addition, it has been shown that obesity increases the risk of venous thromboembolism [3]. In this study, we did

not seen any information about smoking and obesity status of the patients. We believe that these factors may greatly affect the results of the study.

Authors contributions

A – research concept and design; Serdar Kalemci, Nihat Tasdemir.

B – writing the article; Serdar Kalemci, Aydın Sarihan, Ahmet Bülent Kargı.

C – critical revision of the article; Serdar Kalemci, Arife Zeybek, Ahmet Bülent Kargı.

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