

MO851 **INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE (COVID 19) IN HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS**

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BACKGROUND AND AIMS: In December 2019, an outbreak of coronavirus disease 2019 (covid 19) due to SARS Cov2 began in China and spread worldwide. Hemodialysis patients represent a unique group of patients, mostly elderly, imunocompromised, with numerous comorbidities. Patients with end stage renal disease are thought to be at increased risk of disease, severe disease and death from Covid 19 infection. In addition, dialysis centers are a suitable place for an outbreak of the epidemic. All of the above represents a group of hemodialysis patients particularly susceptible to infection and the development of serious disease.

METHOD: We reviewed data of all maintenance hemodialysis patients in hemodialysis center of Zvezdara Hospital, Belgrade, Serbia. We include all patients with COVID 19 infection in period between April 1 2020 and January 10 2021.

RESULTS: Of 232 patients undergoing hemodialysis, 68 (29,31%) were infected with Sars-Cov-2. 46 (67,64%) patients were males and 22 (32,35%) females. The age range of the patients was 35 to 87 years, the mean age was 65,25. The underlying cause of terminal renal failure in 25 patients was hipertensiv nefroangiosklerosis, 14 diabetic nephropathy, 10 opstructiv nephropathy, 9 polycystic kidney disease, and 10 other cause of kidney failure. The average of hemodialysis duration was 70,70 months. The average durations of disease was 15 days. Mortality has been estimated at 33,82% (23 patients). Among patients who died 8 (34,78%) were females, and 15 (65,21%) males.

CONCLUSION: The mortality among hemodialysis patients diagnosed with Covid 19 is high. Hemodialysis patients typically present with multiple comorbidities and are considered to be a high-risk group for infections. Hemodialysis patients with Covid-19 may have prolonged hospital stays and unfavorable prognoses and should be closely monitored.