

**Conclusion:** Our study suggests that PLWH do not have a worse prognosis than their matched controls for the most significant comorbid conditions affecting outcome in COVID-19 disease. Further studies with a larger sample size are urgently needed to confirm this finding.

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### 362. A Modified Early Warning Score Predicts Decompensation in COVID-19 Patients

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**Session:** P-12. COVID-19 Complications, Co-infections, and Clinical Outcomes

**Background:** The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) results in severe illness in a significant proportion of patients, necessitating a way to discern which patients will become critically ill and which will not. In one large case series, 5.0% of patients required an intensive care unit (ICU) and 1.4% died. Several models have been developed to assess decompensating patients. However, research examining their applicability to COVID-19 patients is limited. An accurate predictive model for patients at risk of decompensation is critical for health systems to optimally triage emergencies, care for patients, and allocate resources.

**Methods:** An early warning score (EWS) algorithm created within a large academic medical center, with methodology previously described, was applied to COVID-19 patients admitted to this institution. 122 COVID-19 patients were included. A decompensation event was defined as inpatient mortality or an unanticipated transfer to an ICU from an intermediate medical ward. The EWS was calculated at 12-hour and 24-hour intervals.

**Results:** Of 122 patients admitted with COVID-19, 28 had a decompensation event, yielding an event rate of 23.0%. 8 patients died, 13 transferred to the ICU, and 6 both transferred to the ICU and died. Decompensation within 12 and 24 hours were predicted with areas under the curve (AUC) of 0.850 and 0.817, respectively. Using a three-tiered risk model, use of the customized EWS score for patients identified as high risk of decompensation had a positive predictive value of 44.4% and 11.1% and specificity of 99.3% and 99.6% and 12- and 24-hour intervals. Amongst medium-risk patients, the score had a specificity of 85.0% and 85.4%, respectively.

**Conclusion:** This EWS allows for prediction of decompensation, defined as transfer to an ICU or death, in COVID-19 patients with excellent specificity and a high positive predictive value. Clinically, implementation of this score can help to identify patients before they decompensate in order to triage at time of presentation and allocate step-down beds, ICU beds, and treatments such as remdesivir.

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### 363. Acute Kidney Injury and Renal Replacement Therapy in Hospitalized COVID-19 Patients in the United States and Other Geographic Regions

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**Session:** P-12. COVID-19 Complications, Co-infections, and Clinical Outcomes

**Background:** Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a complication that has been described among severely ill patients with COVID-19 and may be more common in those with underlying chronic kidney disease (CKD). Some patients with AKI require renal replacement therapy (RRT), including continuous RRT (CRRT). During the COVID-19 pandemic, some US areas experienced CRRT supply shortages. We sought to describe the percent of hospitalized COVID-19 patients who developed AKI or needed RRT to inform patient care and resource planning.

**Methods:** We searched for studies in the literature and public health investigations that described CKD, AKI, and/or RRT in COVID-19 patients from January 2020 onward. Studies were excluded if no CKD, AKI, or RRT information was provided. We abstracted counts of hospitalized COVID-19 patients, including those admitted to intensive care units (ICU) who developed AKI, underwent RRT, and/or had CKD. Data were pooled across cohorts by geographic region with available data (US, China, or United Kingdom [UK]). We compared proportions using Chi-square tests.

**Results:** A total of 311 studies were identified; 23 studies (US n=11; China n=11; UK n=1) that described kidney disease and/or kidney-related outcomes in hospitalized COVID-19 patients were included. Underlying CKD prevalence was higher in US cohorts (10.3%) compared with China (2.5%) or UK (1.5%) ( $p < 0.0001$ ). AKI was markedly higher among hospitalized (31.3% vs. 6.4%;  $p < 0.001$ ) and ICU patients (55.4% vs. 18.2%;  $p < 0.0001$ ) in the US compared to China. The percent of ICU patients requiring RRT in the US (16.8%) was significantly different from that reported in China (12.5%) and the UK (23.9%) ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Limitations include differences in CKD and RRT definitions across studies.

**Table. Kidney-related outcomes and underlying disease among COVID-19 patient cohorts by region, January to May 2020**

Outcomes and Treatments	U.S. (n=11)	China (n=11)	U.K. (n=1)	P value
AKI in hospitalized patients, n/N (%)	4747/15134 (31.3%)	180/2802 (6.4%)	NR	<0.001
Range across cohorts	18.5%-49.0%	0%-27.3%		
AKI in ICU patients, n/N (%)	2352/4244 (55.4%)	38/799 (4.8%)	NR	<0.0001
Range across cohorts	31.4%-100%	0%-29.0%		
RRT in hospitalized patients, n/N (%)	907/3504 (25.9%)	32/700 (4.6%)	NR	0.05
Range across cohorts	4.8%-35.4%	1.5%-9.1%		
RRT in ICU patients, n/N (%)	188/2304 (8.2%)	11/38 (28.9%)	3442/6027 (57.1%)	<0.0001
Range across cohorts	11.3%-51.4%	5.6%-17.0%	23.9%	
Underlying condition				
CKD in hospitalized patients, n/N (%)	1558/15131 (10.3%)	49/1943 (2.5%)	126/8259 (1.5%)	<0.0001
Range across cohorts	5.0%-38.0%	1.0%-5.9%	1.5%	

U.S. = United States of America; U.K. = United Kingdom  
AKI = Acute Kidney Injury; RRT = Renal Replacement Therapy  
NR = not reported; ICU = intensive care unit

**Conclusion:** AKI is a frequent outcome among US COVID-19 patients, affecting almost one third of hospitalized and more than half of ICU patients. AKI was reported more frequently in the US than China. The percent of ICU patients who received RRT was higher in the US and UK than in China. Understanding the occurrence of kidney-related outcomes among patients with COVID-19 including the impact of underlying CKD and regional practice variations is essential for healthcare systems to successfully plan for RRT needs during the pandemic.

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### 364. Baseline characteristics, comorbidities, and outcomes of COVID-19 patients hospitalized in Southwest Georgia, U.S. – an interim analysis of an early hot spot

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**Session:** P-12. COVID-19 Complications, Co-infections, and Clinical Outcomes

**Background:** Understanding the spectrum of disease severity and death are critical for identifying unrecognized risk factors associated with morbidity and mortality from coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19). The purpose of this study was to describe the baseline characteristics, clinical presentation, and outcomes among patients hospitalized with COVID-19 in a major hotspot in the U.S. Southeast.

**Methods:** This multicenter retrospective chart review included adult patients hospitalized with COVID-19, defined by laboratory-detected severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection, in Southwest Georgia. The primary outcome was mortality, which was assessed through discharge or June 14, 2020, whichever occurred first. Secondary outcomes included comorbidities, laboratory and radiographic findings, as well as clinical course.

**Results:** A total of 120 patients were included with a median age of 61 years (IQR 50–72). The majority were African American (73%) and female (56%). Comorbidities on admission were present in 88% of patients; most prevalent were hypertension (76%), diabetes mellitus (55%), and chronic pulmonary disease (27%). Median Charlson comorbidity index was 4 (IQR 2–6) and BMI was 32.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup> (IQR 26.2–39.5). On presentation, patients most often complained of dyspnea (69%), fever (63%), and cough (53%), with a median SOFA score of 2 (IQR 2–4). Most patients were admitted to the general ward (71%), of which 17% were subsequently transferred to ICU. During hospitalization, 27% were mechanically ventilated for a median 11 days (IQR 5–13.5), 18% developed ARDS, and 43% developed AKI. Median length of stay was 9.5 days (IQR 3.75–14). Overall mortality was 20%, which was significantly higher among patients with comorbidities ( $p = 0.047$ ), as well as those who developed ARDS ( $p < 0.001$ ) or AKI ( $p = 0.027$ ).

**Conclusion:** Most reports of COVID-19 have focused on large urban settings. However, early during the pandemic, we identified a large cluster of cases with a high-case fatality rate in a semirural setting in Southwest Georgia in the U.S.

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### 365. Characteristics and outcomes of COVID-19 patients admitted to a regional health system in the southeast

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**Session:** P-12. COVID-19 Complications, Co-infections, and Clinical Outcomes

**Background:** COVID-19, first described in Wuhan, China, is now a global pandemic. We describe a cohort of patients (pts) admitted to our academic health system (HS) in the southeast, where demographics and comorbidities differ significantly from other regions in the U.S.

**Methods:** This was a retrospective review of 161 consecutive pts admitted with COVID-19 from 3/12/20 to 6/1/20. We assessed demographics, comorbidities, presenting symptoms, treatments and outcomes and compared pts who died during hospitalization to those who survived to discharge (EpiInfo 7.2, Atlanta, GA).