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POS-027

COMPARISON OF CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD WAVES OF COVID19 AMONG CKD PATIENTS REQUIRING RRT IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN CENTRAL INDIA



Kumar, V*¹, Nayak, S¹, Rathore, V¹, Bhat, S¹, Jindal, A², Siddiqui, S³, Dola, J¹, sahu, A¹, Galhotra, A⁴, nagarkar, N⁵, Behera, A⁶

¹All India Institute of Medical Sciences- Raipur, Nephrology, Raipur, India; ²All India Institute of Medical Sciences- Raipur, Pediatrics, Raipur, India; ³All India Institute of Medical Sciences- Raipur, General Medicine, Raipur, India; ⁴All India Institute of Medical Sciences- Raipur, Community And Family Medicine, Raipur, India; ⁵All India Institute of Medical Sciences- Raipur, Otorhinolaryngology, Raipur, India; ⁶All India Institute of Medical Sciences- Raipur, Pulmonary Medicine, Raipur, India

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease patients especially those on renal replacement therapy have emerged as most vulnerable patient population both in terms of incidence and severity of COVID-19 illness. Many countries including India witnessed three or more peaks in COVID-19 cases during 2020-21 pandemic. In India these waves differed from the rest of the world in terms of delay in onset and profound intensity. There is scarcity of comparative assessment of clinical outcome of CKD patients receiving Dialysis affected with COVID-19 between these peaks in India.

Methods: We retrospectively assessed medical records from COVID-19 dedicated tertiary care institute, of hospitalized adults with a diagnosis of CKD who underwent renal replacement therapy during COVID-19 illness. Institute ethic committee approved the study with ref no. AIIMS/PR/IEC/2020/643; Date of Approval: 28th Sept 2020. First, second and third wave were marked as March 2020 to November 2020, February 2021 to May 2021, and December 2021 to March 2022, respectively, based on country wide data reporting of COVID-19 cases.

Results: 259 eligible patients with M:F ratio of 3.2:1 were enrolled between May 2020 and February 2022. 155, 80, and 24 patients constituted first, second, and third wave cohort respectively. Third wave COVID cases were characterized by younger age, lesser symptomatology at presentation, and less radiological opacities as compared to earlier cases. Mortality rates observed in first, second and third wave were 45%, 33 % and 12.5 %. Significantly reduced mortality rates were thus observed as compared to earlier first and second waves (p=0.01) (Table 1). Overall, second wave seemed to be more disastrous in terms of clinical presentation as well as severity of illness (Table 1), which resulted in increased steroid and antiviral (remdesivir) prescription. However, no significant difference in mortality was observed between first and second wave (p=0.08). In univariate analysis Longer hospital stay, at admission APACHE score, shock, ICU transfer, ventilator use, and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio greater than 7 portrayed higher mortality. Table 2 shows result of Cox-proportional Hazard model in which only at admission APACHE score and ventilator use were found associated with adverse clinical outcome. Kaplan Meier analysis revealed worst clinical outcome among second wave period (p=0.016) (Figure 1).

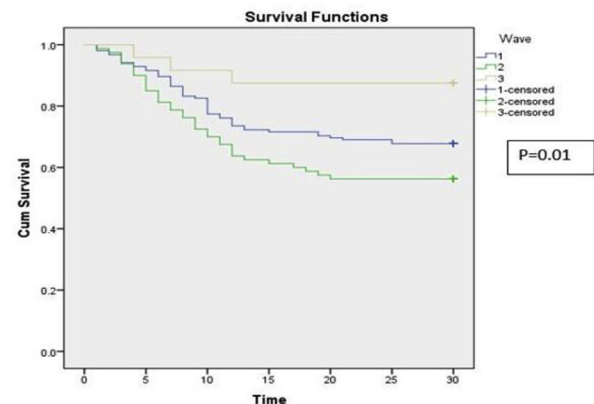
Table 1: Clinico-epidemiological characteristics of patients in different waves of COVID-19 Pandemic

Parameters	First wave (n=155)	Second wave (n=80)	Third wave (n=24)	P Value
Mean Age	52±14	51±14	39±18	<0.05
M: F Ratio	3.3:1	3.2:1	2.4:1	NS
Symptomatic Presentation	73%	84%	33%	<0.05
Radiographic lung opacities	45%	57%	12.5%	<0.05
Fever	53%	50%	-	<0.05
Neuropsychiatric symptoms	27%	21%	-	<0.05
Bleeding Diathesis	6.5%	4%	-	NS
APACHE score at admission	20±4.8	20±4.6	18±3.6	NS
Charlson Comorbidity index	4.4±2	3.9±1.7	3±1.6	<0.05
No supplementary Oxygen required throughout hospitalisation	39%	27.5%	83%	<0.05
Mechanical Ventilation	13.5%	12.5%	12.5%	NS
Intensive Unit care	35%	30%	17%	NS
Hypotension	16%	10%	-	NS
Duration of Hospitalisation (Days)				NS
Neutrophil Lymphocyte Ratio				NS
Corticosteroid Prescription	51.6%	69%	12.5%	<0.05
High dose steroid Prescription	51%	65.5%	100%	NS
Antiviral Medication	37.4%	67.5%	4%	<0.05

Table 2. Cox Proportional Hazard Model results for 30 day In-Hospital mortality

Parameters	HR	95% CI	p Value
NLR > 7	1.443	(0.70-2.93)	NS
APACHE Score > 25	1.854	(1.08-3.42)	<0.05
CCI > 5	1.153	(0.64-2.06)	NS
Age > 60 years	1.164	(0.66-2.05)	NS
Hypotension	1.586	(0.85-2.93)	NS
ICU transfer	1.648	(0.88-3.06)	NS
Ventilator use (Invasive & non-Invasive)	2.132	(1.14-3.98)	<0.05
Low dose steroid use	0.735	(0.42-1.27)	NS
No antiviral therapy	1.269	(0.70-2.27)	NS

Fig.1 Kaplan Meier Survival Analysis of three waves of COVID-19 cases among Dialysis-dependent CKD patients



Conclusions: CKD possesses greater adverse clinical outcome in patients affected with COVID-19. Delta strain of COVID-19 which is largely considered responsible for second outburst of cases in India is perhaps overplayed other strains in terms of adverse outcomes especially in CKD patients on renal replacement therapy. Vaccine induced immunological barrier seemed to be responsible for favourable clinical outcome among high-risk CKD patients during third wave.

No conflict of interest

POS-028

RENAL INVOLVEMENT AND OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH COVID DURING THIRD WAVE IN INDIA



Anitha, A*¹, Janardhana, A², Conjeevaram, A³, Prasad, GSP⁴, Aggarwal, G⁵, Namagondlu, G⁶, Aralapuram, K⁷, Penmatsa, K⁸, Dassi, M⁹, Doshetty, M¹⁰, Kulkarni, M¹¹, Huilgol, SG¹², Srinivasa, S¹³, Raju, S¹⁴, Gangaiah, Y¹⁵

¹Adarsh Institute of Integrated Nephrology Sciences- Apollo Hospital Jayanagar, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ²Nanjappa Hospital, Nephrology, Shivamogga, India; ³The Bangalore Hospital- Bangalore, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ⁴Siddaganga medical college and research institute, Nephrology, Tumkur, India; ⁵Manipal Hospital- Varthur Road, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ⁶Manipal Hospitals- Hebbal, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ⁷Trustwell Hospital, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ⁸Queen's NRI Hospital, Nephrology, Vishakapatnam, India; ⁹Max Super Speciality Hospital Vaishali, Nephrology, Ghaziabad, India; ¹⁰Chirayu Hospital- Kalaburagi, Nephrology, Kalaburgi, India; ¹¹Father Muller Medical College, Nephrology, Mangaluru, India; ¹²Patil Medicare Multiplespeciality hospital- Bagalkot, Nephrology, Bagalkot, India; ¹³Suguna Hospital- Saptagiri Hospital- Bangalore, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ¹⁴Narayana Health - HSR, Nephrology, Bangalore, India, ¹⁵G Kidney Care Tumkur, Nephrology, Tumkur, India

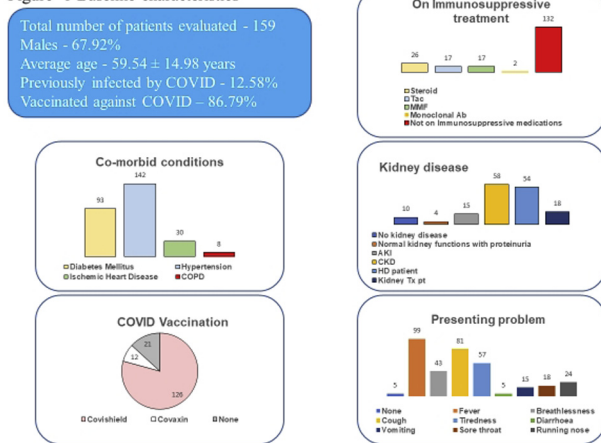
Introduction: SARS-CoV-2, a respiratory virus, can involve the kidneys and cause acute kidney injury (AKI) by both direct and indirect mechanisms. Patients with renal dysfunction form a special group with special needs. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a state of impaired innate and adaptive immunity, co-existing with chronic inflammation; their clinical

manifestations can be mild, while progress rapidly giving physicians shorter window period to intervene. Many CKD patients are on immunosuppressive medications for glomerulonephritis or as transplant recipients. Kidney being the excretory organ for most drugs and its metabolites, acute or chronic renal dysfunction calls for dose modification. It is important to look for nephrotoxicity of medications especially in those with CKD. Trials involving new medications exclude patients with renal dysfunction, hence experience with such medications arrives late.

Methods: This was a prospective study intended to analyze the renal involvement and outcomes in patients who were infected by COVID infection during the third wave. This study was conducted in India, across multiple hospitals. All adult patients who were seen by Nephrologist either as outpatient or as an inpatient between 12-01-2022 and 18-02-2022 were included. Data was collected in a repository in a software developed by Bloom Value Corporation, extracted to excel sheet and analyzed.

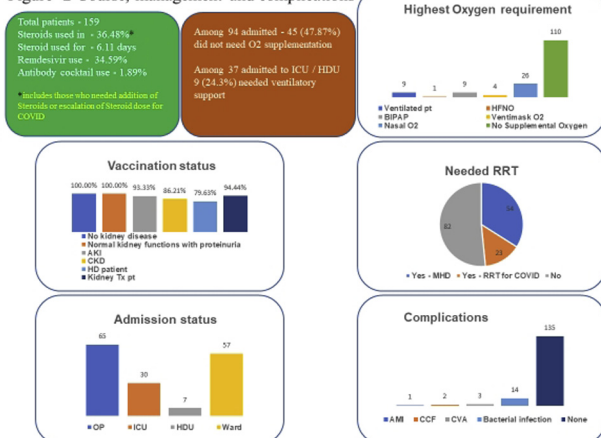
Results: 159 patients, 67.9% males, aged 59.5 ± 14.98 years, who were diagnosed to have COVID infection during third wave in India studied [figure - 1]. 45 (47.87%) out of 94, who were admitted did not need any oxygen supplementation; 9 (24.3%) of those admitted in ICU / HDU needed ventilatory support. Steroids was prescribed or dosage escalated in 36.48%; Remdesivir was used in 34.59%. Other than 54 patients, who were on maintenance hemodialysis, 23 (14.47%) needed dialysis.

Figure -1 Baseline characteristics



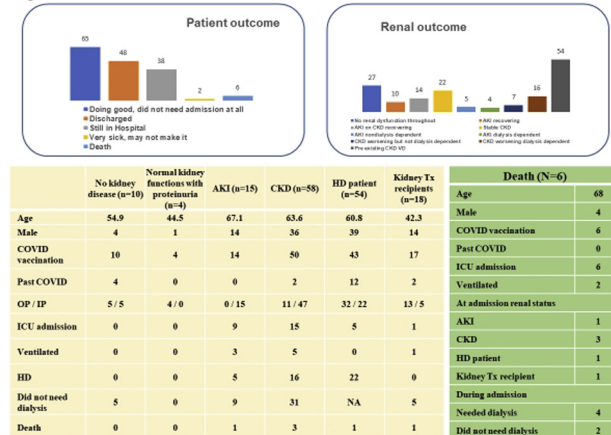
Previous COVID infection was noted in 12.58%; 86.79% were vaccinated with at least 1 dose. 18 (11.32%) were renal transplant recipients, 54 (33.96%) were hemodialysis patients; 30 (18.87%) were on immunosuppressive medications. Presenting complaints were fever 99 (62.26%) cough 81 (50.94%), breathlessness 43 (27.04%) diarrhea 5 (3.14%) and vomiting 15 (9.43%). 65 (40.88%) were treated as Outpatient, 57 (35.85%) in wards while 30 (18.87%) needed either ICU or HDU admission [figure - 2]. 16 new patients became dialysis dependent, they had CKD, with a mean eGFR of 14.52 ml/min. 6 (3.77%) patients died, all had been vaccinated against COVID with 2 doses of vaccine; needed ICU care; 2 were ventilated. Among those who died, 3 had CKD, one each were patient on dialysis, transplant and AKI. 4 (66.7%) had needed dialysis.

Figure -2 Course, management and complications



None of those with normal renal functions developed AKI [figure - 3].

Figure - 3 Outcomes



Conclusions: Renal involvement in the form of AKI or acute worsening of renal functions was seen among COVID patients. Vaccination did not prevent infection. Mortality was higher among CKD patients.

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No conflict of interest

POS-029

ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY IN CRITICALLY ILL PATIENTS OF COVID-19: A SINGLE CENTRE STUDY FROM INDIA

George, K^{*1}, Chandran, T², Gupta, KL³, m n, G⁴, Hussain, N²
¹Sapthagiri institute of medical sciences and research institute, Nephrology, Bangalore, India; ²Sapthagiri institute of medical sciences and research institute, General Medicine, Bangalore, India; ³Sapthagiri institute of medical sciences and research institute, Nephrology, Bangalore, India, ⁴Sapthagiri institute of medical sciences and research institute, Anaesthesia and critical care medicine, Bangalore, India

Introduction: The second wave of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in India was characterised by rapid surge in cases, higher rates of hospitalisation and mortality. Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a common complication of severe COVID-19 infection and has been associated with increased morbidity and mortality. The pathophysiology and risk factors of AKI in COVID -19 is inadequately studied especially in the setting of the second wave. There is scarcity of data from India regarding incidence, risk factors and outcome of AKI in critically ill COVID-19 patients.

Methods: This was a prospective observational study conducted during the second wave of COVID-19 at a teaching hospital in south India. All the adult patients (>18 years old) with COVID-19 confirmed by a positive reverse-transcriptase-polymerase-chain reaction (RT-PCR) test and admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) were included in this study. Severe COVID-19 was defined as SpO2 <94% in room air, PaO2/FiO2 <300 mm Hg, respiratory rate >30/min or lung infiltrates >50%.

The study was conducted from 1st April 2021 to 31st July 2021. AKI was defined according to KDIGO (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes) criteria. Patients who were on maintenance dialysis prior to admission and those without a positive COVID RT PCR report were excluded. All patients were followed up until discharge or death as applicable.