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### TITLE: Analysis of 239 ordinary and severe Cases of COVID-19: Clinical Features and Treatment

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#### ABSTRACT (upto 300 words)

This study retrospectively analyzed the clinical characteristics of patients with new coronavirus infection (COVID-19) and summarizes the treatment experience. A total of 239 COVID-19 patients admitted to Hajar Hospital, Aja University of Medical Science, Tehran, Iran, from March 22, 2020 to May 18, 2020 were selected, including 176 cases in the ordinary group and 63 cases in the severe/critical group. We collected and compared the clinical data of the two groups of patients, including general conditions, clinical symptoms, signs, laboratory tests, lung CT imaging and prognosis, and analyzed the treatment plans of the two groups. The mean age of 239 COVID-19 patients was  $48.1 \pm 17.6$  years, including 132 males. Patients in the severe and critically ill groups were older than the normal group, with more males and more underlying diseases. The difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). The lymphocyte (LYM) counts and albumin (ALB) counts of the severe and critically ill groups were more significantly lower than those of the normal group; while the percentage of neutrophils (NEU), C-reactive protein (CRP), D-dimer, and lactate The increase of lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) and urea nitrogen (BUN) was more significant, and the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Patients in the severe and critically ill groups received more antiviral drugs, glucocorticoids, and nasal catheters than those in the normal group, and the difference was statistically significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). Also, we observed that the most radiological finding was bilateral ground-glass opacity in both groups. However, the rate of typical abnormalities in both chest CT scan and chest x-ray was significantly higher in sever/critical group except air-bronchogram. Five critical patients died of acute respiratory distress. The other patients were discharged. Elderly patients with previous cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease were more prone to severe and critical COVID-19 when they had multiple organ or system abnormalities.

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#### BIOGRAPHY (upto 200 words)

Sarah Dahmardeh has completed her Medical Degree at the age of 26 years from Iran University of Medical Sciences (IUMS), Tehran, Iran. Now, She is the Corona's trusted doctor of Pasteur Institute of Iran, Tehran, Iran.

She has activities in the past that include: Associate Doctor at Dr Next (2020 - 2022), EM Physician (2018 – 2020), Volunteer Secretary and founder of the Student Research Committee (2014 - 2017), Iran University of Medical Sciences, IC, Tehran, Iran-Volunteer LEO (Local Exchange Officer) (2013 - 2017) International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFSMA) Iran-Volunteer LORE (Local Officer on Research Exchange) (2013 - 2017) International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFSMA) –Iran.