IDWeek

Can Inflammatory Markers be used as an Early predictor for Mechanical ventilation in COVID-19 patients with Stages IIIb-V Chronic Kidney Disease?



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Background

-Studies have validated CRP levels to predict Mechanical Ventilation (MV) in patients with COVID-19 -Use in patients with CKD is unclear due to elevated baseline CRP levels due to chronic inflammation and reduced renal clearance of inflammatory cytokines

Objective

Assess the association of inflammatory markers like CRP, ferritin, LDH, D dimer and MV rate in patients with stages IIIb-V CKD and COVID-19





		Area Under the Curve - Invasive Mechanical Ventilation						
	Variables	AUC	Std. Error	p value	95% CI	Sensitivity	Specifici	
g	CRP	.747	.067	.0001	0.617-0.878	80.8	50	
	Ferritin	.658	.066	.019	0.528- 0.788	73	50	
	LDH	.699	.061	.003	0.579 - 0.82	80.8	50	
	D dimer	.751	.064	.0001	0.625 - 0.876	76.9	50	

Univariate analysis – Invasive Mechanical Ventilation							
Variables	OR	p-value	95% CI				
MaleSex	0.289	0.01	0.110 - 0.761				
Diabetes mellitus	1.364	1.00	0.546 - 3.406				
Required HD	9.688	0.002	2.685 - 34.95				
CRP > 100 mg/L	5.444	0.01	2.047 - 14.483				
Ferritin > 530 ng/ml	2.8	0.01	1.098 - 7.138				
LDH > 590 U/L	7.737	0.003	1.821 - 32.87				
D - dimer > 0.5 mg/L	3.953	0.01	1.331 - 11.74				
WBC >9.86	4.25	0.006	1.513 - 11.96				

Discussion

Positive correlation between CRP, Ferritin and Ddimer levels and MV rate with good sensitivity in ROC curves emphasizes utility of these biomarkers in CKD patients with Covid-19

> Due to greater magnitude of Inflammation due to Covid-19 disease



Main Finding: CRP, Ferritin, LDH and D-dimer are good predictors of MV in COVID-19 patients with CKD Stages IIIb-V