

# COVID-19 related morbidity and mortality among patients with diabetes

H.Chaabouni, F.Smaoui, K.Mnif, K.Rekik, C.Marrakchi, M.Koubaa, M.Ben Jemaa

Infectious Diseases Department, Hedi Chaker University Hospital, University of Sfax, Tunisia

## BACKGROUND:

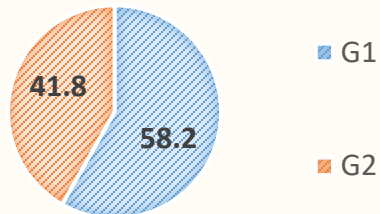
- Diabetes has been associated with **increased COVID-19-related morbidity and mortality**.
- We aimed to examine the other clinical and para-clinical factors associated with a poor prognosis in patients with diabetes.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS:

- A **retrospective** study, including **COVID-19 patients with diabetes**.
- Hospitalized in an infectious diseases department
- Period: November 2020 -February 2021.
- The population was divided into:
  - \*\* **G1** with severe forms.
  - \*\* **G2** without severe forms.
- Severe forms of COVID-19 infection was defined by transfer to intensive care unit, death or oxygen over 10 L/min.

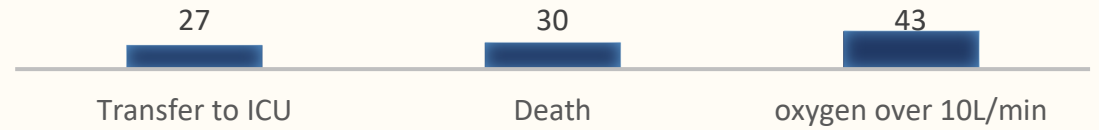
## RESULTS:

- In total, **153 patients** were collected.
- The prevalence of severe form in the population** (Figure 1)



**Figure 1:** The prevalence of severe COVID-19 infection in diabetics.

- Clinical forms in G1** ( Figure2)



**Figure2:** Clinical forms in G1 (%)

- The table I shows **the comparison between G1 and G2**.

**Table I:** Factors associated to severe forms in COVID-19 patients

Parameter	G1 (89 patients)	G2 ( 64 patients)	p
Age (years)	65	64	0.4
Hypertension	68 %	53 %	<b>&lt;0.001</b>
Digestive manifestations	58%	45%	<b>0.04</b>
Dyspnea	89%	92%	0.6
Anosmia	92%	82%	<b>0.03</b>
Tachycardia	58%	47%	<b>0.04</b>
Lymphopenia	87%	91%	0.1
Severe radiologic forms	86 %	71 %	<b>0.03</b>

## CONCLUSION:

- Among people with diabetes, our study showed that **hypertension, digestive manifestations, anosmia, and severe radiologic forms** are important **predictors of morbidity and mortality** of COVID-19 infection.