

# The impact of chronic kidney disease in diabetic COVID-19 patients

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## BACKGROUND:

- People who are already suffering from **pre-existing medical conditions** are at a **higher risk** to develop a **severe form** of COVID-19 infection.
- We aimed to describe the impact of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in diabetic COVID-19 patients.

## PATIENTS AND METHODS:

- A **retrospective** study, including **diabetic COVID-19 patients**.
- Hospitalized in an infectious diseases department
- November 2020 -February 2021.
- The population was divided into:
  - ✓ **G1** (with CKD).
  - ✓ **G2** (without CKD).

## RESULTS:

- In total, **153 patients** were collected.
- The mean age** :  $68 \pm 11$  years old.
- The prevalence of CKD in the population** (Figure 1)

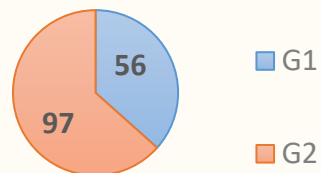


Figure1: The prevalence of CKD in diabetic COVID-19 patients

- The male to female ratio**: 2.06 ( $p > 0.05$ ).

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

**Table I:** The impact of chronic kidney disease in diabetic COVID-19 patients

Parameter	G1 (with CKD) 56patients	G2 ( without CKD) 97 patients	p
Age (years)	70	66	<b>0,03</b>
Hypertension	77%	51%	<b>0,01</b>
Time from symptom onset to healthcare consult (days)	7	6	0,2
Dyspnea	80%	84%	0,1
Diabetes disorder	92%	82%	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
Dyskalemia	21%	12%	<b>&lt;0.01</b>
Severe radiologic forms	57%	62%	0.2
Death	14%	18%	0.2

## CONCLUSION:

- Diabetic patients with CKD** are **older** and **with more cardiovascular comorbidities**. They are also **exposed to ionic and diabetes disorders**.
- But multicentric studies should be realized to evaluate the effect of CKD on the COVID-19 outcomes.