

Investigating the demographic characteristics, clinical and laboratory findings in children with corona virus hospitalized in medical centers of Ardabil province

Abstract

Background: According to the corona virus pandemic, the role of underlying disease in contracting this disease was seen kidney transplant patients who have a history of underlying disease such as diabetes , hypertension and chronic kidney disease and use immunosuppressant drugs on the other hand , compared to the general population ,The risk of contracting covid19 is high in this patients

Aim: In this study the effect of immunosuppressant drugs , especially rapamune , in transplant patients and the investigation of the level inflammatory markers and labrotary parameter such as BUN ,Cr, WBC in renal patients with covid 19 was investigated

Material and Mthods: This study is a cross sectional retrospective study , from the beginning of april 2020 to the end of September 2021 in patients who visited the kidney transplant clinic on an outpatient basis and also all kidney transplant patient who were admitted to the corona ward of Imam Khomeini Hospital were studied. The criteria for inclusion in the study is the RT-PCR test of kidney tansplant patients , which is positive for all people , both non hospitalizr and hospitalized , based on a questionnaire including the characteristics of the underlying disease the immunosuppressor drugs cosumed and the test of the patients and the length of their hospitalizationwere recorded(individuals who were hospitalized , their tests have been recorded. The collected information was recorded using spss software version 25 and using methods descriptive statistics were analyzed in tables

Results: In this study , 195 kidney transplant patients with average age of 48.97 ± 17.12 years , of which 112(57.4%) men and 83(42.6%) women were included in the study of which 82 were hospitalized and PCR were positive and among them 46(56.1) men and 36(43.9%) women , among hospitalized patients ,66 (80.5%) patients recoverd and 16(19.5%) pateints died. The most comorbidities are

hypertension 147(75.4%) patients, diabetes 86(44.1%) patients , cardiovascular 44(23.1%) patients was seen. The analysis of laboratory results of patients showed that monocyte LDH ,BUN Alkp, Na ($p<0.05$) and the duration of hospitalization and spo2 of hospitalized patients was seen ($p<0.05$). Also among the kidney transplant patients hospitalized based on receiving immunosuppressant medications , none it did not have any effect on the course of the covid 19 and among the patients who received rapamune ,which 14 patients were seen there were 6 patients , only 6 patients were hospitalized and they continued to be hospitalized compared to other immunosuppressant drugs has not had. Based on laboratory analysis among hospitalized patients based on receiving rapamune , patients who those using rapamune had increased INR and ESR($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Rapamune does not have a significant effect on the prevention effect on the prevention of covid19 infection. Rapamune is controversial in transplant patients suffering from covid 19. Inflammatory indicators in patients including ESR and INR among transplant patients and those suffering from covid 19 can increase.

Keywords: Transplant patients, and rapamion, covid 19, laboratory findings.