

Comparison of the laboratory and clinical findings in the fourth and fifth peaks of Covid-19 disease

Abstract

Background: In December 2019, an unknown viral agent began to spread in Wuhan, China, which is known to cause severe acute respiratory syndrome, and it did not take long for it to spread widely throughout the world. This virus was announced by WHO as the cause of the disease of Kovid-19. The nature of this disease has changed during successive epidemic peaks around the world.

Aim: The present study was conducted with the Comparing the laboratory and clinical findings in the fourth and fifth peaks of Covid-19 disease.

Materials and Methods: This study was carried out cross-sectionally and analytically. 505 patients with covid-19 admitted to Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil during the fourth peak (April 15 to June 15, 2021) and the fifth peak (August 1 to October 1, 2021) were included in the study. The required information was collected by examining the patients' files. Data analysis was done using SPSS version 17 software

Results: The average age of the patients was 57.6 ± 17.60 years and 58.4% of the patients were male. The age and gender of the patients did not have a significant difference between the two peaks ($P=0.712$ and $P=0.416$, respectively). Mortality of patients during the fifth peak (18.8%) was higher than the fourth peak (10%) ($P=0.005$). The frequency of underlying diseases did not differ in the fourth and fifth peaks ($P>0.05$). Cough and shortness of breath as well as headache and muscle pain along with anorexia and nausea were significantly more reported in the fifth peak than the fourth peak in patients (all with $P<0.05$).

Conclusion: The mortality rate and severity of some clinical manifestations in the fifth peak of covid-19 patients are higher than the fourth peak.

Keywords: Covid-19, Pandemic, Clinical characteristics, Laboratory characteristics, Mortality