

عنوان مقاله:

Risk Factors for COVID-19-Related Mortality among Hospitalized Patients in Southeastern Iran: A Case-Control Study

محل انتشار:

مجله علوم پیشرفته زیست پزشکی, دوره 14, شماره 2 (سال: 1403)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 12

نویسندگان:

حکمت اله خوب فکر - Center of Health Vice-Chancellor of Iranshahr, University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Iranshahr, Iran

مطهره عبداللهی - Iranshahr Health Services, Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences, Iranshahr, Iran

حامد امیری - Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Iranshahr, Iran

صادق امیری - Iranshahr University of Medical Sciences and Health Services, Iranshahr, Iran

صالح بابازاده - Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Stamford, New Orleans, LA, USA

وحید رحمانیان - Department of Public Health, Torbat Jam Faculty of Medical Sciences, Torbat Jam, Iran

محمد جوکار - Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Karaj, Iran

خلاصه مقاله:

**Background & Objectives:** The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating global impact, with millions of cases and varying severity of illness. Southeastern Iran has been particularly hard hit, with a high number of patients requiring hospitalization. This study aimed to identify risk factors associated with mortality from COVID-19 among hospitalized patients in this region. **Materials & Methods:** A case-control study compared hospitalized COVID-19 patients who succumbed to the disease (confirmed by death certificates and positive PCR tests) with those who recovered, from February 27, 2020, to June 30, 2021. Researchers analyzed data using t-tests and chi-square tests to identify significant factors associated with mortality ( $p < 0.05$ ). Variables significant at a less stringent level ( $p < 0.2$ ) were then included in a backward logistic regression model to explore independent predictors of mortality. **Results:** This retrospective study examined data from 473 patients, of whom 158 were in the case group and 315 were in the control group. Among the case group, 80.4% were elderly, compared to 41% in the control group. A significantly higher proportion of patients in the case group (12.7%) experienced critical symptoms leading to ICU hospitalization, compared to the control group (7.3%). Multivariable regression analysis identified several factors significantly associated with increased mortality risk. These included ICU hospitalization (OR=5.27, CI: 3.09-8.98), advanced age (OR=4.06, CI: 2.43-6.80), hypertension (OR=4.44, CI: 1.52-12.93), cardiovascular diseases (OR=2.56, CI: 1.1-5.98), and critical symptoms (OR=2.74, CI: 1.92-4.04). Diabetes, pregnancy, nationality, and gender did not statistically increase mortality risk ( $p$ -value  $\geq 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Advanced age, severe symptoms requiring ICU care, hypertension, and cardiovascular diseases are all critical mortality risk factors in hospitalized COVID-19 patients.

کلمات کلیدی:

COVID-19, Mortality, Hospitalized patients, Risk factors, Iran

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/2055987>



