Clinical Outcomes and Characteristics of Patients Hospitalized for COVID-19 in Jordan: A Retrospective Analysis Study

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Abstract

A brand-new Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a severe acute respiratory illness related to upper respiratory tract infection (SARS-CoV-2). Evaluating of characteristics that influence the period of hospitalization and complications in COVID-19 patients can guide resource allocation choices to decrease undesirable events effectively and safely.

Therefore, the present study aimed to evaluate factors affecting the length of stay among COVID-19 patients and medication utilization during hospitalization. According to binary logistic regression analysis on 104 patients, among the predictors that were found to act as risk factors for having prolonged length of stay included Meropenem, Piperacillin/Tazobactam, and Tocilizumab. In contrary, had an increased O2 saturation found to act as a protective factor against the prolonged length of stay. Although we explore predictors for using certain medication during hospitalization, according to binary regression analysis, CRP, D-dimer, dyspnea, dry cough, level of O2 saturation, and risk classification all may have possible rules in predicting the usage of many medications during the in-hospital stay period.

Key words: COVID-19, Length of stay, SARS-CoV-2, in-hospital stay.