1. Repeated PCR

Here the objectives are:

* 1. Estimate the prevalence of ‘abnormal’ PCR pattern. ‘normal’ PCR pattern is defined as a sequence of positives followed by a sequence of negatives. Anything else will be considered as ‘abnormal’. We will discuss this.
  2. Identify the set of risk factors that increase the likelihood of ‘abnormal’ PCR patterns.
  3. Find a way to distinguish between False PCR results (positive or negative) and COVID-19 re-infections.

1. Hospital Re-admission

2.1. Estimate the incidence of hospital re-admission after COVID-19 hospital admission. The cause of re-admission should be clearly defined: I suggest to define re-admission as any re-admission due to COVID-19 re-infection or due to COVID-19 complications without re-infections. We will discuss this.

2.2. Identify the set of risk factors (demographic, clinical and labs) associated with higher incidence of hospital re-admission. Risk factors here should reflect those measured 24 hours within hospital discharge date.

During the meeting, we will discuss these objectives and we will see if they are currently still relevant. Afterwards, we will agree on the methods to be used and also on tasks distribution.