# Sex-specific epidemiological and clinical characteristics of Covid-19 patients in the southeast region of Bangladesh

### Abstract

1. ***Purpose:*** The present study aimed to compare and analyze the sex-specific epidemiological,
2. clinical characteristics, comorbidities, and other information of confirmed COVID-19 patients
3. from the southeast region in Bangladesh for the first time.
4. ***Methods:*** 385 lab-confirmed cases were studied out of a total of 2471 tested samples between

6 June 5 and September 10, 2020. RT-PCR was used for COVID-19 identification and SPSS

1. (version 25) for statistical data analysis.
2. ***Results:*** We found that male patients were roughly affected compared to females patients (male
3. 74.30% vs. female 25.7%) with an average age of 34.86 ± 15.442 years, and B (+ve) blood group
4. has been identified as a high-risk factor for COVID-19 infection. Workplace, local market, and
5. bank were signified as sex-specific risk zone (*p* < 0.001). Pre-existing medical conditions such as
6. diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases were identified among the
7. patients. Less than half of the confirmed COVID-19 cases in the southeast region were
8. asymptomatic (37.73%) and more prevalent among females than males (male vs. female: 36.84%

15 vs. 40.51%, *p* = 0.001).

1. ***Conclusions:*** The findings may help health authorities and the government to take necessary
2. steps for identification and isolation, treatment, prevention, and control of this global pandemic.

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1. **Keywords:** COVID-19, Coronavirus disease, Epidemiological, Clinical features, Asymptomatic,
2. Comorbidities

### 1 Introduction

1. COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease-2019) was first identified in December 2019 in a person at a
2. seafood market in Wuhan city, in Hubei province, China (Chan et al., 2020). It is caused by an
3. unknown pathogenic virus, and somedays later, scientists isolated this new virus from the lower
4. respiratory tract of patients. This virus is a new type of Beta coronavirus, corresponds to a
5. comparatively noted Coronaviridae family, and is identical to Bat SARS-type coronavirus
6. (having 88% identity) and have identity nucleotide with the actual severe acute respiratory
7. syndrome (SARS) (80%) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV)
8. (about 50%) epidemic virus (Zheng, 2020). The pathogen of this disease has been confirmed by
9. molecular methods as a new coronavirus and was primarily named a 2019 novel coronavirus
10. (2019-nCoV). World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak as the sixth
11. public health emergency of international concern on 30 January 2020 and declared a fresh name,
12. called Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) on February 11, 2020, for the pandemic disease:
13. Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) (Lai et al., 2020).

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1. On the grounds of taxonomy, phylogeny, and developed practice, the International Committee on
2. Taxonomy of Viruses (ICTV) announced the official name of this coronavirus as severe acute
3. respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) on 12 February 2020 (Lai et al., 2020)**.** Since
4. the disease's occurrence, it is become a global threat and spreading quickly to provinces in China
5. and more than 210 countries, including Bangladesh, worldwide (Worldometers, n.d.). By
6. January 2, 2020, 41 lab-confirmed COVID-19 patients had been detected from hospitals and less
7. than 50% of them had implicit illness including high blood pressure, hyperglycemia, and
8. cardiovascular diseases (C. Huang et al., 2020). As of 22 January 2020, there were 571 registered
9. cases of 2019-new coronaviruses (COVID-19) in 25 provinces in China and 17 deaths until 22
10. January 2020 (Lu, 2020). Now, 4634 patients died up to 2 July 2020 in China (Worldometers,

46 n.d.).

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1. COVID-19 infects more than ten million patients and about 516558 (8%) died on 2 July 2020
2. worldwide. USA has accounted for the highest number of COVID-19 patients(2758044),
3. followed by Brazil (1426913), Russia (654405), and the UK (313483) on 2 July 2020. Every
4. country of South Asia is affected by this zoonotic virus. About 604808 cases in India have been
5. identified, one of the top five affected countries (Worldometers, n.d.). Bangladesh announced the
6. first confirmed coronavirus cases on 8 March 2020, and this number increased day by day
7. (Anwar et al., 2020). It was reported that about 512,496 cases were identified, 7,531 patients
8. died, and 456,070 patients are recovered by 30 Dec 2020 (Worldometers, n.d.). It is now
9. spreading all over the country and the highest affected area was observed in the Dhaka division.
10. Based on district-wise case distribution, around 5546 and 2309 patients were identified and
11. 5058 and 2232 patients were recovered in Noakhali and Lakshmipur, respectively, on 31 Dec
12. 2020 (Civil Surgeon Office, Noakhali, and Laxmipur, 2020, Corona Information, n.d.). It
13. diffuses via people-to-people transmission, for instance, sneezing and coughing while some
14. research indicates the transmission chances even amongst the asymptomatic (Ningthoujam,
15. 2020). It can also spread through stool, sweat, urine, and respiratory secretions.

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1. The general incubation period of this virus is 1 to 14 days (Baud et al., 2020), however, a longer
2. latent period has been reported in some cases, which makes it more dangerous as the host may
3. transmit the disease to others unknowingly (Kong, 2020). The most frequently occurring
4. symptoms are fever, cough, sore throat, tiredness, ache, and headache, etc. Still, severe illnesses
5. including- diarrhea, pneumonia, pulmonary edema, acute respiratory distress syndrome, multiple
6. organ failure are also found among patients (Chen et al., 2020; Y. Meng et al., 2020). Both males
7. and females are affected by COVID-19, but several epidemiological and clinical studies suggest
8. that males are more progressive to infection than females (Barek et al., 2020; Y. Meng et al.,
9. 2020). Many studies have already found that single or multiple comorbidities like high blood
10. pressure, cardiovascular disease, high blood pressure, liver problem, diabetes, lung disease, and
11. kidney disease patients are more affected by this virus (Barek et al., 2020; Emami et al., 2020).
12. Researchers are trying to develop medicine and vaccine to combat COVID-19 and upcoming
13. SARS and MERS viruses (Amanat and Krammer, 2020). Now, public concern and
14. consciousness are the main prohibitions for the COVID-19 outbreak.

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1. At present, epidemiological, clinical characteristics, the pervasiveness of comorbidities, other
2. information is most important to take necessary steps for treatment, prevention, and control of
3. the current outbreak. There have no published demographic and clinical characteristics study
4. data regarding COVID-19 patients of Bangladesh. Considering the above-mentioned facts, we
5. analyzed 385 laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 positive patients’ demographic data, clinical
6. manifestations, medical history, blood group, travel history, previous vaccination, and other data
7. from the southeast region in Bangladesh for the very first time which help to proper decisions to
8. reduce the risk of infection.

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### 2 Methods

#### 2.1 Study design and participants

1. We selected only laboratory-confirmed Covid-19 cases between 5 June 2020 to 10 September
2. 2020 who were tested at Noakhali Science and Technology University COVID-19 testing
3. laboratory, Noakhali, Bangladesh approved by the government (The Daily Star, 2020). The
4. specimen was collected by nasopharyngeal swab, and reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain
5. reaction (RT-PCR) assay was used for Covid-19 confirmation. Three hundred eighty-five
6. patients (aged above 5 years) were identified as positive from the southeast region, Bangladesh
7. (Noakhali and Lakshmipur) in where 286 patients were male, and 99 were female. Pregnant
8. women, children, adults, and older patients were included in this study. To prevent the chance of
9. bias, participants were selected and listed with the help of the Noakhali Science and Technology
10. University Covid-19 testing laboratory database.
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#### 2.2 Data collection

1. The questionnaire was adopted from formerly published studies, and our research team added,
2. modified, and developed some questions. There were various sections in the survey including
3. demographic information, clinical characteristics, pre-existing medical condition, blood group,
4. earlier visited information, vaccination, etc. The investigators were told that their participation
5. was anonymous and entirely voluntary, and there was no reward for taking part. All the
6. participants willingly participated in this work by giving written permission. They were invited
7. to complete the questionnaire. We were present on hand to answer questions or clarify any
8. doubts that they might have. All filled questionnaires were collected by us one by one.
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#### 2.3 Definition

1. Patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection have no clinical signs and symptoms were defined as
2. asymptomatic cases, and symptomatic patients were defined with SARS-CoV-2 infection
3. presenting with clinical characteristics from medical interviews. Comorbidities were ascertained
4. from physician documentation.
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#### 2.4 Specimen collection and RT-PCR assay for SARS-CoV-2

1. We detected the presence of SARS-CoV-2 by the qPCR method with the novel coronavirus
2. (2019-nCoV) nucleic acid diagnostic Kit (PCR-fluorescence probing). The test utilizes the novel
3. coronavirus (2019-nCoV) ORF 1ab and the specific conserved sequence of coding nucleocapsid
4. protein N gene as the target regions to detect sample RNA through fluorescence signal changes.
5. These diagnostic criteria were based on the recommendations by the Institute of Epidemiology,
6. Disease Control and Research (IEDCR), Bangladesh. Test facility and quality reconfirmed by
7. IEDCR.
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#### 2.5 Statistical Analysis

1. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize the data, continuous variables were expressed as
2. mean ±SD, and categorical variables were summarized as counts and percentages. There are
3. several kinds of models for analyzing the relationship between the data sets. As our data are
4. parametric, we used Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient (2-tailed). All statistical analysis was
5. conducted using the IBM Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 25.0
6. software. P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. Correlation between Sex and many
7. other factors i.e. BMI, age, [comorbidities](https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00Y6iklopIZ5GoTpPOr1iAT2orVOw%3A1608663580852&q=comorbidities&spell=1&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiJwLLqouLtAhWDF3IKHYjJAKQQkeECKAB6BAgKEC4), etc. had been analyzed and determined.

### 3 Results

1. The demographic characteristics of all the confirmed COVID-19 cases (N=385) were shown in
2. **Table 1**. Of them, 74.3% of cases were male and 25.7% were female with an average age of
3. 34.86 ± 15.442 years. The highest number of patients was in the age range of 21-50 years
4. (71.91%). However, around 15% of cases were found older than them. As for Body Mass Index
5. (BMI), 23.80% of cases were overweight, and 8.10% were obese, while only 3.40% were
6. underweight. A (+ve), B (+ve), and O (+ve) blood groups were the most identified blood group
7. with a percentage of 25.46%, 32.52%, and 18.40%, respectively. In the meanwhile, only a few
8. percent of patient cases were observed with O (-ve) (3.07%), B (-ve) (3.68%), and A (-ve)
9. (3.37%) blood group. Of the male with a positive blood group, the most common blood group
10. was B (+ve) (35.22%), followed by A (+ve) (22.76%) and AB (+ve) (16.46%). In the female
11. positive blood group, the most typical blood group was still B (+ve) and O (+ve) (24.05%) in
12. each case, followed by A (+ve) (21.05%) and AB+ (15.79%) (**Figure 1**).
13. 149
14. About 28.50% of cases passed the higher secondary certificate (HSC) level, while only 9.40%
15. continued their education until the secondary school certificate (SSC) level. Graduated (25.50%)
16. and post graduated (11.75%) cases were also observed in our study. Notably, most of the
17. COVID-19 patients were businessmen (18.80%), students (15.43%), civil servants (14.09%), and
18. health workers (8.05%). In male cases, 23.04% of cases were businessmen, followed by 17.83%
19. civil servants and 8.26% health workers. However, a two-thirds portion of the female cases
20. (61.76%) were housewives, followed by 20.59% of students (**Figure 2**). All of the confirmed
21. cases ensured that they did not travel to any other countries within the nearest time before being
22. infected. However, most of them visited their workplace (65.95%), local market (45.39%), and
23. health care center (13.80%) within the earlier time. About 19.63% and 18.09% of cases visited
24. the bank and relative house, respectively. Our study also explored that only 15.50% of infected
25. persons had clear contact with confirmed cases as far as they know. Additionally, diabetes
26. (5.19%), hypertension (5.97%), asthma (7.53%), allergy (0.52%) cancer (0.78%), pregnancy
27. (2.34%) and others (1.29%) were the most common comorbidities identified among the
28. confirmed cases. Most of the patients were vaccinated with BCG (86.2%), Polio (87.9%),
29. Mumps (54%), Tetanus (82.5%). However, only a few of them were vaccinated with Hepatitis B

166 (14.8%), Chickenpox (15.1%), and Measles (3%).

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1. Analysis of demographic characteristics based on gender-specific is explored in **Table 2**. This
2. analysis showed that BMI, and earlier visited places showed significant (*p* < 0.05) differences
3. between male and female patients. The highest percent of both males (74.24%) and females
4. (68.1%) were in the age range of 21-50 years. About 88.66% male cases and 92.40% female
5. cases had positive Rh factor (*p* = 0.115). Additionally, earlier visited place such as workplace (*p*
6. < 0.001), bank (*p* < 0.001), local market (*p* < 0.001), and social gathering (*p* < 0.001) were also
7. reported as the significant risk factors for sex-specific COVID-19 infection. Among all
8. comorbidities, our study found significant differences between males and females in the case of
9. only chickenpox (*p* = 0.014).
10. 177
11. Signs and symptoms identified during testing among COVID-19 confirmed cases are tabulated in
12. **Table 3**. Our study also confirmed the sex-specific clinical characteristics of COVID-19. This
13. present study found that less than half of the confirmed COVID-19 cases (37.73%) were
14. symptomatic, and this asymptomatic characteristic was more prevalent among females (40.51%)
15. than that of males (36.84%) patients (*p* = 0.001). Conversely, mortality cases were found higher
16. for males than females with no significant correlation (*p* = 0.724). Of the patients showing
17. symptoms, the most frequent symptom was fever (29.45%), followed by cough (34.05%) and
18. headache (13.50%), with no significant difference between genders. Fever and cough were
19. observed mainly among females (55.32% and 44.87%) than those of male patients (44.87% and
20. 53.85%) cases. Also, 8.28% of cases and 13.50% of cases experienced sore throat and headache.
21. Though very few female cases showed fever (*p* = 0.240); however, about 37.82% of male cases
22. experienced sore throat in comparison to only 25.53% of female cases (*p* = 0.204).
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### 4 Discussion

1. The new beta coronavirus is the third type of zoonotic coronavirus, the seventh human
2. coronavirus, and has similarities with before coronavirus (Zhou et al., 2020; Zhu et al., 2020).
3. This contagious virus shows the same receptor binding domain with SARS coronavirus (SARS-
4. CoV) and MERS-CoV (Lu et al., 2020). The number of COVID-19 cases continuously rising
5. worldwide, but no specific treatment has been confirmed to be fully effective against COVID-19
6. (irrespective of different strains). Therefore, it is crucial to identify the clinical demographical
7. characteristics, clinical manifestation, comorbidities, and other information of COVID-19
8. patients. And are more important to help in early detection and isolation of infected individuals,
9. and also minimize the spread of the disease, severity, and death rate. To our best knowledge, this
10. is the first study undertaken to investigate the demographic, clinical characteristics,
11. comorbidities, and excrescent information of the confirmed COVID-19 patients from the
12. southeast region in Bangladesh.
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14. We analyzed 200 positive samples from Noakhali and 185 positive samples from Lakshmipur,
15. the southeast region of Bangladesh. In our study, we observed that the number of male patients
16. was largely (74.3%), almost three times higher than female patients (25.7%). Several studies
17. conducted in China and other countries corroborated a higher number of infected males than that
18. of females (Novel, 2020; Z. Wang et al., 2020). Meanwhile, a research study by Zhou *et al.*
19. suggests that the expression of ACE2, the receptor for COVID-19, is higher in males than that in
20. females which may be the reason behind the higher proportion of COVID-19 infected males
21. (Zhou et al., 2020). It is also thought that as females have more X chromosomes and sex
22. hormones, these factors play an important role in innate and adaptive immunity (Jaillon et al.,
23. 2019). On the other hand, Females are less associated with a bad lifestyle than males. Similarly,
24. several studies found that males are more infected than females during MERS-CoV and SARS-
25. CoV pandemic (Badawi and Ryoo, 2016; Channappanavar et al., 2017). Additionally, the
26. average age of all cases was 34.86 ± 15.442 years old and nearly similar to several studies
27. (Azlan et al., 2020; Q. Huang et al., 2020; Kim et al., 2020). It might be due to the outgoing of
28. middle-aged people for their respective work or for their family need as they have to meet all
29. family and society demands. However, our study indicated that patients at a wide age range can
30. be infected by SARS-CoV-2. This present study also demonstrated a slightly greater mean BMI
31. value than those found in the Hubei (Yang et al., 2020) and Jiangsu (R. Huang et al., 2020)
32. province of China. Notably, more than three fourth of patients involved in our study had a
33. positive blood group including A (+ve) (25.46%), B (+ve) (32.52%), and O (+ve) (18.40%)
34. similar to Li *et al*. and Zietz *et al*. studies (Li et al., 2020; Zietz et al., 2020). According to one
35. study, anti-A antibodies inhibit S protein/angiotensin‐ converting enzyme 2‐ dependent
36. adhesion of these cells to an angiotensin‐ converting enzyme 2 expressing cell line (Guillon et

228 al., 2008).

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1. Besides, the majority of infected cases were business professionals (18.80%), followed by
2. students (15.43%), civil servants (14.09%), and health workers (8.05%), which is more in this
3. study (Azlan et al., 2020; L. Wang et al., 2020). Consistent with the previous study conducted in
4. Wuhan (D. Wang et al., 2020), this present study also explored males are mainly visited in the
5. workplace (82.97%, *p* < 0.001) and local market (58.08%, *p* < 0.001). Conversely, males need
6. to attend their daily work for livelihood and go to the local market for their daily needs. Besides,
7. both males (12.66%) and females (16.49%) are early visited in the health care center. Noticeably,
8. no patients had traveled to any other country within the nearest time before getting infected, and
9. only 15% of cases reported the known contact with confirmed cases. Of the confirmed cases, the
10. other frequently observed comorbidities were hypertension (male vs. female: 7.29% vs. 2.06%, *p*

240 = 0.060), diabetes mellitus (male vs. female: 4.86% vs. 6.18%, *p* = 0.612), asthma (male vs.

241 female: 8.33% vs. 5.15%, *p* = 0.306), cancer (male vs. female: 0.01% vs. 1.00%, *p* = 0.745) and

1. pregnancy (female: 5.26%, *p* < 0.001). However, they were observed with a lower percentage
2. than the foregoing observation in China and Italy (Colaneri et al., 2020; R. Huang et al., 2020; H.
3. Meng et al., 2020). Maximum patients take necessary vaccines such as Polio (87.9%), BCG
4. (86.2%), Tetanus (82.5%), Mumps (54%) were taken in life. About 37.73% of cases were
5. asymptomatic confirmed COVID-19 cases in the southeast region (*p* = 0.001). Only 5% of
6. asymptomatic cases were observed in Beijing (Tian et al., 2020), and this asymptomatic
7. characteristic was more prevalent among females (40.51%) than that of male (36.84%) patients
8. (*p* = 0.001), which is similar to our findings. We recorded all the identified signs and symptoms
9. of the symptomatic cases. Out of these, the most dominant symptom was cough (34.05%),
10. followed by fever (29.45%). Other symptoms of fatigue (21.78%), headache (13.50%), sore
11. throat (8.28%), ache (12.58%), and diarrhea (3.07%) were also found among patients. In the
12. meanwhile, several studies conducted in Wuhan (Y. Meng et al., 2020), Shanghai (Yu et al.,
13. 2020), Beijing (Niu et al., 2020), Hubei (Yang et al., 2020), Jiangsu (R. Huang et al., 2020), and
14. United States (Aggarwal et al., 2020) found that fever and cough as dominant clinical symptoms.
15. However, 29.45% of our study’s symptomatic patients showed fever that was comparatively
16. higher than that in South Korea (11.6%) (Kim et al., 2020)**.**
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18. There have no published studies on sex-specific demographic, clinical characteristics, and
19. comorbidity of COVID-19 infected patients, Bangladesh. This is the first cross-sectional study
20. and the most comprehensive assessment and robust evidence to date of patients' clinical
21. characteristics and comorbidities with COVID-19. Albeit this is a novel study, several limitations
22. might be noted in the present study. Firstly, the present study was performed only in a single
23. institution obtaining data via face-to-face information when patients came for coronavirus
24. testing. Hence, the represented data does not give the whole scenario of all COVID-19 patients
25. of the country. Secondly, the limited number of study populations, especially for female patients.
26. Finally, we did not include any data from hospitalized patients and laboratory outputs. However,
27. our study analyzed the demographic and clinical characteristics of COVID-19 patents that aid in
28. identifying possible risk factors and reducing the risk of COVID-19 susceptibility to control this
29. outbreak.
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### 5 Conclusions

1. Nowadays, COVID-19 is a contagious disease and led to a major global health concern. In the
2. present study, we found that males were more affected than female patients, and middle-aged
3. people were mainly affected in both sexes. Fever, cough, and tiredness were the common
4. symptoms found among patients, and several comorbidities (diabetes, hypertension, and asthma)
5. were present among patients. Maximum COVID-19 patents were B (+ve), and businessmen were
6. mostly affected by this infectious virus. We also observed that male patients were mainly
7. affected by the coronavirus may due to the earlier visit to the workplace, local-market, and bank.
8. This study raises the knowledge about COVID-19 and helps to take effective and proper
9. decisions to identify risk factors to control this pandemic.
10. 283

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3. 287

### Ethical approval

1. The study protocol was approved by the institutional ethical clearance committee of Noakhali
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### Tables

1. **Table 1: Demographic characteristics of COVID-19 cases from the southeast region in**
2. **Bangladesh**

**Characteristics Response Patients**

**Sex (N = 385)** Male 286 (74.3%)

Female 99 (25.7%)

**Age (years) (N=381)** Mean ± SD 34.86 ± 15.442

Age group 0-20 50(13.12%)

21-50 274 (71.91%)

>51 57 (14.96%)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **BMI (N= 298)** | Mean ± SD | 24.1012 ± 4.117 |
| BMI range | <18.5 (Underweight) | 10 (3.40%) |
|  | 18.5-24.9 (Normal) | 193 (64.7%) |
|  | 25-29.9 (Overweight) | 71 (23.80%) |
|  | >30 (Obese) | 24 (8.10%) |
| **Blood group (N=326)** |  |  |
|  | A (+ve) | 83(25.46%) |
|  | B (+ve) | 106 (32.52%) |
|  | AB (+ve) | 43 (13.19%) |
|  | O (+ve) | 60 (18.40%) |
|  | A (-ve) | 11 (3.37%) |
|  | B (-ve) | 12 (3.68%) |
|  | AB (-ve) | 1 (0.31%) |
|  | O (-ve) | 10 (3.07%) |
| **Educational status** (**N= 298)** |  |  |
|  | Masters | 35 (11.75%) |
|  | Graduate | 76 (25.50%) |
|  | Degree | 8 (2.68%) |
|  | HSC | 85 (28.50%) |
|  | SSC | 28 (9.40%) |
|  | Below SSC | 46 (15.44%) |
|  | No education | 20 (6.73%) |
| **Occupation (N=298)** |  |  |
|  | Civil servant | 42 (14.09%) |
|  | Health worker (doctor, nurse, | 24 [7,8,9] (8.05%) |
|  | sample collector) | [2.68%,2.35%,3.02%] |
|  | Engineer | 1 (0.33%) |
|  | Banker | 8 (2.68%) |
|  | Private job | 43 (14.43%) |
|  | Businessmen | 56 (18.80%) |
|  | Homemaker | 42 (14.09%) |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Student | 46 (15.43%) |
| Others | 36 (12.08%) |
|  | **Traveling to other countries (N=298)** |  |  |
|  |  | Yes | 6 (2.01%) |
|  |  | No | 292 (97.99%) |
|  | **Earlier visited places (N=326)** |  |  |
|  |  | Workplace | 215 (65.95%) |
|  |  | Bank | 64 (19.63%) |
|  |  | Local market | 148 (45.39%) |
|  |  | Relatives house | 59 (18.09%) |
|  |  | Social gathering | 36 (11.04%) |
|  |  | Health care center | 45 (13.80%) |
|  | **Comorbidities (N= 385)** |  |  |
|  |  | Diabetes | 20 (5.19%) |
|  |  | Hypertension | 23 (5.97%) |
|  |  | Asthma | 29(7.53%) |
|  |  | Allergy | 2(0.52%) |
|  |  | Cancer | 3(0.78%) |
|  |  | Pregnancy | 9 (2.34%) |
|  |  | Others | 5 (1.29%) |
|  |  | No risk factors | 296 (76.35%) |
|  | **Vaccine in life (N=298)** |  |  |
|  |  | BCG | 257 (86.2%) |
|  |  | Polio | 262 (87.9%) |
|  |  | Hepatitis B | 44 (14.8%) |
|  |  | Mumps | 161 (54.00%) |
|  |  | Tetanus | 246 (82.5%) |
|  |  | Chickenpox | 45 (15.1%) |
|  |  | Measles | 9 (3.00%) |
|  | **Death Case**  **Age (years) (N=130)** | Mean ± SD | 62.56 ± 14.252 |
|  | Age group | 0-20 | 1 (0.77%) |
|  |  | 21-50 | 23 (17.70%) |
|  |  | >51 | 106 (81.54%) |
| 411 |  |  |  |
| 412 |  |  |  |

### 413 Table 2: Sex-specific analysis of demographic characteristics of confirmed COVID-19 cases

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Male** | **Female *p*-value** | |
| **Age group (Years) (M=284, F= 97)** |  |  | |
| 0-20 | 30 (10.56%) | 20 (20.6%) | |
| 21-50 | 208 (73.24%) | 66 (68.1%) 0.275 | |
| >51 | 46 (16.20%) | 11 (11.3%) | |
| **BMI range (M=230, F= 68)** |  |  | |
| <18.5 (Underweight) | 6 (2.61%) | 4 (5.9%) | |
| 18.5-24.9 (Normal) | 152 (66.09%) | 41 (60.29%) | |
| 25-29.9 (Overweight) | 52 (22.60%) | 19 (27.94%) | |
| >30 (Obese) | 17 (8.70%) | 4 (5.88%) | |
| **Rh factor (M=247, F=79)** |  |  | |
| Positive | 219 (88.66%) | 73 (92.40%) | |
| Negative |  |  | |
| 28 (11.34%) | | 6 (7.60%) | 0.115 |

< 0.001\*\*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Traveling to other countries (M= 230, F= 68)**  Yes | 5 (2.17%) | 1 (1.47%) | |
| No | 225 (97.83%) | 67 (98.53%) | 0.769 |
| **Earlier visited places (M=229, F=97)**  Workplace | 190 (82.97%) | 25 (25.77%) | < 0.001\*\* |
| Bank | 55 (24.01%) | 9 (9.28%) | < 0.001\*\* |
| Local market | 133 (58.08%) | 15 (15.46%) | < 0.001\*\* |
| Relatives house | 38 (16.60%) | 21 (21.65%) | 0.404 |
| Social gathering | 34 (14.85%) | 2 (2.06%) | < 0.001\*\* |
| Health care center | 29 (12.66%) | 16 (16.49%) | 0.400 |
| **Comorbidities (M= 288, F=97)** |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Diabetes | 14 (4.86%) | 6 (6.18%) | 0.612 |
| Hypertension | 21 (7.29%) | 2 (2.06%) | 0.060 |
| Asthma | 24 (8.33%) | 5 (5.15%) | 0.306 |
| Cancer | 2 (0.01%) | 1 (1.00%) | 0.745 |
| Pregnancy | --- | 9 (9.27%) | < 0.001\*\* |
| Others | 3 (1.04%) | 2 (2.06%) | 0.444 |
| No risk factors | 224 (77.78%) | 72 (74.22%) | --- |
| **Vaccine in life (M=230, F=68)**  BCG | 81 (100.00%) | 55 (80.9%) | 0.084 |
| Polio | 81 (100.00%) | 59 (86.8%) | 0.519 |
| Hepatitis B | 12 (14.81%) | 14 (20.6%) | 0.159 |
| Mumps | 77 (95.06%) | 40 (58.8%) | 0.551 |
| Tetanus | 75 (92.59%) | 54 (79.4%) | 0.318 |
| Chickenpox | 1 (1.23%) | 17 (25.00%) | 0.014\* |
| Measles | 7 (3.04%) | 2 (2.94%) | 0.928 |
| Diphtheria | 196 (85.22%) | 55(80.9%) | 0.269 |
| 414 |  |  |  |  |
| 415 |  |  |  |  |

### 416 Table 3: Sex-specific signs and symptoms of COVID-19 patients identified during testing

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **Total (%)** | **Male (%)** | **Female (%)** | ***p*-value** |
| Asymptomatic | 123 (37.73%) | 91 (36.84%) | 32 (40.51%) | 0.001\*\* |
| Symptomatic | 203 (62.27%) | 156 (63.16%) | 47 (59.49%) |  |
| **Symptoms** |  |  |  |  |
| **(M=156, F=47)** |  |  |  |  |
| Fever | 96 (29.45%) | 70 (44.87%) | 26 (55.32%) | 0.240 |
| Cough | 111 (34.05%) | 84 (53.85%) | 27 (57.45%) | 0.666 |
| Sore throat | 27 (8.28%) | 22 (14.10%) | 5 (10.64%) | 0.542 |
| Headache | 44 (13.50%) | 34 (21.79%) | 10 (21.27%) | 0.817 |
| Tiredness | 71 (21.78%) | 59 (37.82%) | 12 (25.53%) | 0.204 |
| Ache | 41 (12.58%) | 28 (17.95%) | 13 (27.66%) | 0.080 |
| Diarrhea | 10 (3.07%) | 7 (4.48%) | 3 (6.38%) | 0.601 |
| **Death significance (M=108, F=22)** |  |  |  |  |
| **Age (years)** |  |  |  |  |
| 0-20 | 1 (0.77%) | 1 (0.93%) | 0 (0.00%) |  |
| 21-50 | 23 (17.70%) | 17 (15.70%) | 6 (27.27%) | 0.724 |
| >50 | 1 (0.77%) | 90 (83.33%) | 16 (72.72%) |  |

417

418 \**. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed)*

419 \*\*. *Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)*

420

421

**Patients (%)**

**26.32%**

**22.78%**

422

423

424

### Figures

**A+ A- B+ B- O+ O- AB+ AB-**

**Male**

**Female**

**4.45%**

**0%**

**3.64%**

**3.80%**

**3.64%**

**1.27%**

**12.14%**

**16.46%**

**0.40%**

**0%**

**Blood Group**

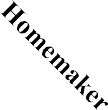
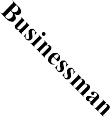
**Figure 1.** Percentage of sex-specific blood group of COVID-19 infected patients

**35.22%**

**24.05%**

**16.60%**

**24.05%**



425

426

**Male**

**Female**

**Occupation**

427

428

**25**

# Patients (%)

**17.83%**

**0%**

**8.26%**

**7.35%**

**0.43%**

**0%**

**3.48%**

**0%**

**16.96%**

**5.88%**

**23.04%**

**4.41%**

**13.91%**

**20.59%**

**0%**

**61.76%**

**20.43%**

**1.47%**

**Figure 2.** Percentage of sex-specific occupations of COVID-19 patients