Risk Factors for Severe Disease



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Older Age and Obesity as Risk Factors

- Some groups of people are more likely to have severe disease if they get infected
 - ► Older adults >65 years of age (increasing risk with age)
 - People who are obese
- ► Some young, healthy people become severely ill
 - Small proportion of infections
 - Children very unlikely to be severely ill

Existing Medical Conditions as Risk Factors

- Other existing medical conditions:
 - Diabetes
 - Hypertension (high blood pressure)
 - Any kind of lung disease (asthma, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder [COPD])
 - ▶ Heart disease
 - Liver disease
 - ▶ Kidney disease
 - ► Weakened immune system, including a weakened immune system caused by taking steroids or other medications that affect the immune system (note that a person who has HIV that is controlled with medication is not at substantially increased risk)

Risk Factors for Death

How the disease can kill

- ► If the lungs cannot recover, patients cannot breathe on their own
- Lack of oxygen can damage the organs in the body, causing increased risk for heart attacks, kidney failure, strokes, and clotting disorders

Important risks for death

- Risk for death depends on access to care and general health
- ▶ Death is rare among young and healthy people
- ► Death is more common among older adults
 - ▶ Of those 65 to 75 years old, 2% to 5% die
 - ▶ Of those 75 to 85 years old, 4% to 10% die
 - ▶ Of those >85 years old, >10% die

Treatment of COVID-19

- ► There is no *specific* treatment to cure COVID-19
- ► Treatment is to support the body's functions until the body's immune system can fight the infection
- Many patients with lung disease require mechanical ventilation (breathing machine, ventilator) to help them breathe
- ► People who need it will receive support to keep their lungs working so that the body can continue to get the oxygen it needs