

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH COVID 19 VIRUS AFTER CARDIAC SURGERY IN HLUHS

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INTRODUCTION

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) had been declared a worldwide pandemic by the World Health Organization and had caused a large worldwide impact on health system work. All patients before elective surgeries were tested by mandatory order and even though these precautions were strictly followed, it was impossible to prevent Covid 19 infection between patients after surgery.

METHODS

Retrospective study was performed by observing the patient's case history data: 95 men underwent cardiac surgery in HLUHS during the emergency quarantine period from 2020-11-06 to 2021-02-25 and 14 of them became infected with Covid 19. Inclusion criteria were male gender, because there were no females infected with Covid 19 during our chosen period of time. The analysis included general characteristics, preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative data, Covid 19 infection clinical symptoms and treatment. Statistical analyses were performed using the SPSS 20.0 software. The value of $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

CONCLUSIONS

Preoperative and intraoperative data did not differ between Covid 19 infected and non-infected patients, it can be concluded that patients became infected with Covid 19 regardless of their health condition and comorbidities. Infected patients had mostly mild or moderate course of the disease. Covid 19 infected group was associated with higher rate of postoperative complications.

AIM

The purpose of this study is to compare non infected patients preoperative, intraoperative and postoperative data with those who got infected with Covid19 after cardiac surgery in HLUHS.

RESULTS

14 (14.7%) of 95 patients were diagnosed with the Covid 19 virus after surgery. Preoperative and intraoperative data did not differ between Covid 19 infected and non-infected patients ($p > 0.05$). Statistically significant differences between groups were found in the frequency of wound infection (3(21.4%) vs 12(14.8%), $p = 0.013$), longer duration of hospitalization after surgery (26.4 ± 20.4 days vs 15.3 ± 8.9 days, $p = 0.008$) and requirement of re sternotomy due to bleeding (2(14.3%) vs 0(0%), $p = 0.018$). Infected patients laboratory tests showed higher ferritin, LDH, white blood cells and CRP levels compared with non-Covid patients.

Covid 19 infected patients clinical course	N, (%)
Temperature $> 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$	9(64.2%)
Dry cough	3(21.4%)
Dyspnea	4(28.6)
Need for oxygen therapy	6(42.8%)
Readmission to ICU	3(21.4%)
Reintubation after readmission to ICU	2(14.3%)