

TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE ICU-COVID OF A TEACHING HOSPITAL OVER ONE YEAR

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ABSTRACT:

The new coronavirus, Sars-CoV-2, appeared in December/2019, causing a disease called COVID-19 and a few months later the World Health Organization declared it a pandemic. The first case in Brazil was registered in February/2020 and since then there has been an exponential increase in cases, making it a challenge for health professionals, not only due to its lethality, but also due to the lack of specific therapeutic options to fight this virus. Studies that seek to assess the epidemiological profile of patients with suspected or diagnosed COVID-19 admitted to ICUs are important for understanding the disease in that environment, and for outlining strategies that contribute to better management and combat of the disease. The aim of this study was to identify the epidemiological profile of patients admitted to de ICU-COVID of a university hospital in Paraná. A retrospective study of admissions that occurred in the ICU-COVID in the period from 07/2020 a 06/2021 was carried out. Data were collected in the Health Care Management System of the Unified Health System (GSUS). The variables analyzed were: age, gender, mean length of stay (IMR) and case outcome. The results were analyzed using Microsoft Excel[®] Software. A total of 228 admissions were recorded, 58,77% (134) of which were male, 40,79% (93) female and 0,44% (1) undetermined. The mean age (MA) of patients was 63,87±16,20 years, the IMR was 16,89±16,62 days. As for the outcome of the cases, it was observed that most patients, 53,51% (122), died; 35,09% (80) had medical discharge, that is, they returned their homes; 10,09% (23) discharge due to transfer to another hospital; 0,88% (2) administrative discharge, and 0,44% (1) due to patient evasion. When analyzing the profile of deaths, we observed a higher percentage in male patients 61,48% (75) and a higher MA 67,17±15,10 compared to the general profile, whereas the IMR decreased in these cases, 15,20±14,35 days. The epidemiological profile of patients admitted to the ICU-COVID showed that most admissions were patients aged close to 65 years, for whom it is assumed that they already have comorbidities, making them more susceptible to infections and their aggravations. Death was the most common outcome in a relatively short period of hospitalization, which demands great concern with care in the management of these patients and in the adoption of safety measures to prevent COVID-19.

Keywords: coronavirus; epidemiology; infection; Sars-CoV-2.

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