



SCIENTIFIC LETTER

Predictive biomarkers of mortality in critically ill patients with COVID-19[☆]



Biomarcadores predictivos de mortalidad en pacientes críticos con COVID-19

To the Editor:

The appearance of COVID-19 in Wuhan, China, in 2019, and the severe pulmonary disease it causes in some patients with criteria of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) added to its significant mortality rate has encouraged the production of several studies in an attempt to know better these patients' predictive factors of mortality.^{1,2} The huge avalanche of critically ill patients who required intensive care in a short period of time was one of the greatest challenges intensive medicine has ever had to face in its entire history.³ Therefore, we studied a cohort of critically ill patients with COVID-19 and moderate and severe ARDS according to the international standards.⁴ The demographic characteristics, risk factors, and inflammatory biomarkers at admission were studied as predictive factors of mortality.

This was a retrospective study that included clinical and analytical data from the electronic health records of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by CRP test admitted consecutively to the different ICU areas of 2 hospitals of the same sanitary region, and then classified as moderate and severe ARDS. Both the demographic data, the inflammatory biomarkers collected within the first 24 h, the hospital stay (days), and the final outcomes at the ICU setting were all included in a database. Given the observational and retrospective nature of the study, the hospital clinical research ethics committee concluded that the study could be conducted without the patients having to sign any informed consent forms.

We used descriptive statistics and comparative analyses between living and dead patients using the chi-square test, the Student *t*-test or nonparametric estimation (Mann-Whitney *U* test), when appropriate. We designed Kaplan-Meier survival curves for the significant factors to eventually build a multiple logistic regression analysis to estimate the inflammatory biomarkers as predictive factors

of mortality. *P* values < .05 were considered statistically significant.

A total of 168 patients were included, all of them intubated and on invasive mechanical ventilation. When the analysis was performed all patients had been released from the different ICUs. We found that the patients who died were older compared to those who did not with significant differences, but not associated with the patients' sex. The levels of C-reactive protein (CRP), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and high-sensitivity cardiac troponin T (hs-cTnT) were significantly higher in the patients who died compared to those who lived. We did not find any significant differences in the levels of procalcitonin (PCT), D-dimer or ferritin between the patients who died and those who lived.

The best multiple logistic regression analysis that included the variables of the bivariate analysis with *P* < .02 confirmed that age and LDH were predictive factors regardless of mortality in the cohort of critically ill patients with ARDS due to COVID-19 (Table 1).

The analysis of the survival curves for different risk factors clearly showed that hs-cTnT had significantly different curves. Therefore, hs-cTnT levels >12 ng/dL at the ICU admission were associated with a lower survival rate with *P* values = .006 (Fig. 1).

The results from our study show that age was associated with a higher mortality rate, which is consistent with the findings of former studies.^{1,2} The same thing happened with the elevated hs-cTnT levels that are probably associated with the myocardial damage caused by this disease that may lead to the catastrophic results described by Ruan et al. in their study on predictive factors of mortality in patients with COVID-19 and ARDS.⁵ This involvement in cardiac lesion has been very well reported in a recent review on the role that the heart plays in SARS-CoV-2 infections; this article⁶ suggests that SARS-CoV-2 has a direct effect on the myocardium added to the hypoxemia due to pulmonary lesion, and systemic inflammation. On the other hand, the levels of LDH at admission were independently associated with mortality, and they may have to do with a greater or lower cellular lesion in the lung tissue and other organs. Same as we did, Han et al.⁷ found that LDH was the only marker that significantly predicted ICU admissions, the development of ARDS, and mortality probably due to damage to the cellular cytoplasmic membrane. All the biomarkers considered in the analysis play a more or less significant role of metabolic and immunological biomarkers that express the size of inflammation and cellular lesion.⁸ Finally, the mortality rate of our cohort including all patients with ARDS and on mechanical

[☆] Please cite this article as: Sirvent JM, Baro A, Morales M, Sebastian P, Saiz X. Biomarcadores predictivos de mortalidad en pacientes críticos con COVID-19. *Med Intensiva*. 2022;46:94–96.

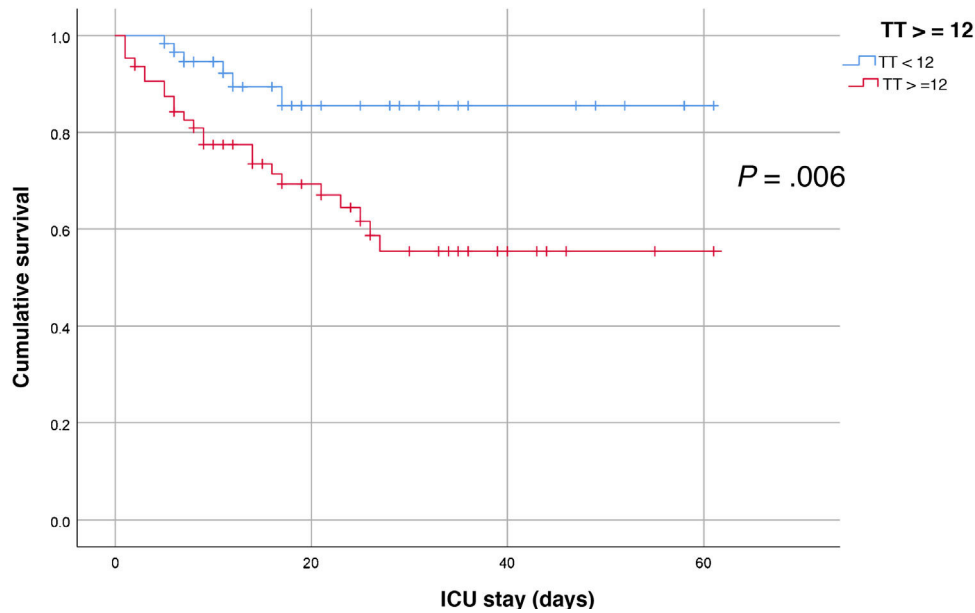


Figure 1 Survival curve comparing patients with hs-cTnT levels <12 with respect to patients with hs-cTnT levels ≥ 12 ($P = .006$).

Table 1 Bivariate and multivariate analysis of critically ill patients with COVID-19.

| Characteristic | All (N = 168) | Survivors (N = 121) | Dead (N = 47) | P value |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Age; years ^a | 59.7 (13.0) | 55.8 (11.4) | 67.0 (7.7) | .000 |
| Sex, man; n (%) | 123 (73) | 89 (73) | 34 (72) | .80 |
| LDH; IU/L ^a | 402.4 (163.1) | 382.7 (144.9) | 549.4 (247.9) | .000 |
| CRP; mg/dL ^a | 19.3 (14.7) | 17.2 (13.8) | 23.0 (13.9) | .02 |
| PCT; ng/mL ^b | 0.29 (0.71) | 0.20 (0.89) | 0.51 (0.42) | .14 |
| hs-cTnT; ng/dL ^b | 12.3 (14.7) | 8.45 (10.8) | 20.1 (58.4) | .02 |
| Ferritin; ng/mL ^a | 1443.8 (1158.2) | 1264.9 (871.4) | 2069.0 (1991.2) | .32 |
| D-dimer; ng/mL ^b | 594 (1316) | 564 (1289) | 872 (3.980) | .20 |
| ICU stay; days ^b | 14 (20) | 13 (16) | 17 (27) | .06 |
| Pronounced dead at the ICU; N (%) | 47 (28) | | | |

| Multiple logistic regression analysis predictive of mortality at the ICU setting | | | | |
|--|------------|-------|-------|---------|
| Predictive factor | Odds ratio | 95%CI | | P value |
| Age; years | 1.134 | 1.059 | 1.213 | .000 |
| CRP at admission; mg/dL | 1.037 | 0.999 | 1.076 | .057 |
| hs-cTnT; ng/dL | 1.008 | 0.997 | 1.020 | .158 |

^a Parametric continuous variables expressed as mean and standard deviation (SD).
^b Nonparametric continuous variables expressed as median and interquartile range (IQR).

ventilation was 28%. A rate very similar to that reported by Ramírez et al.⁹ in their study that included similar patients and where mortality rate was as high as 26.5% in patients on mechanical ventilation.

These findings teach us an immediate clinical applicability, that age and LDH can anticipate the prognosis of this type of patients. Also, that elevated hs-cTnT levels are indicative that the cardiac function should be monitored much better for the proper administration of targeted therapies.

This study has limitations like the fact that it is a retrospective collection of data from only 2 centers with a cohort of patients who just flooded the ICUs and received

pharmacological therapy and ventilation, not always homogeneously, and in different hospital wards. This produced a heterogeneous cohort of patients with very noticeable confounding factors. Another significant limitation is that severity scales (APACHE II) or markers like the IL-6 could not be collected in every patient. Despite of this, we believe that the statistical method used gave us robust and conclusive results for a specific healthcare area.

In conclusion, age, CRP, LDH, and hs-cTnT were significantly higher in patients who eventually died compared to those who lived on. However, in our model only age and LDH behaved as predictive factors regardless of mortality in crit-

ically ill patients with ARDS due to COVID-19 admitted to the ICUs.

References

- Zheng Z, Peng F, Xu B, Zhao J, Liu H, Peng J, et al. Risk factors of critical & mortal COVID-19 cases: a systematic literature review and meta-analysis. *J Infect.* 2020;81:e16–25, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jinf.2020.04.021>.
- Wu C, Chen X, Cai Y, Xia J, Zhou X, Xu S, et al. Risk factors associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome and death in patients with coronavirus disease 2019 pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA Intern Med.* 2020;180:1–11.
- Ferrer R. COVID-19 pandemic: the greatest challenge in the history of intensivism. *Med Intensiva.* 2020;44:323–4.
- Gattinoni L, Coppola S, Cressoni M, Busana M, Rossi S, Chiumello D. Covid-19 does not lead to a “typical” acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med.* 2020;201:1299–300, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1164/rccm.202003-0817LE>.
- Ruan Q, Yang K, Wang W, Jiang L, Song J. Clinical predictors of mortality due to COVID-19 based on an analysis of data of 150 patients from Wuhan, China. *Intensive Care Med.* 2020;46:846–8.
- Akhmerov A, Marbán E. COVID-19 and the heart. *Circ Res.* 2020;126:1443–55.
- Han Y, Zhang H, Mu S, Wei W, Jin CH, Tong Ch, et al. Lactate dehydrogenase, an independent risk factor of severe COVID-19 patients: a retrospective and observational study. *Aging (Albany NY).* 2020;12:11245–8, <http://dx.doi.org/10.18632/aging.103372>.
- Zhang J, Siang K, Wei L, Sin Y, Young BE. Risk factors of severe disease and efficacy of treatment in patients infected with COVID-19: a systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis. *Clin Infect Dis.* 2020:ciaa576, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/cid/ciaa576>.
- Ramírez P, Gordón M, Martín-Cerezuela M, Villarreal E, Sancho E, Padrós M, et al. Acute respiratory distress syndrome due to COVID-19. Clinical and prognostic features from a medical Critical Care Unit in Valencia, Spain [Article in En, Spanish]. *Med Intensiva.* 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.medin.2020.06.015>.

J.M. Sirvent^{a,*}, A. Baro^b, M. Morales^b, P. Sebastian^a, X. Saiz^a

^a Servicio de Medicina Intensiva (UCI), Hospital Universitario de Girona Doctor Josep Trueta, Girona, Spain
^b Unidad de Cuidados Intensivos, Hospital de Santa Caterina de Salt, Salt, Girona, Spain

Corresponding author.

E-mail address: jsirvent.girona.ics@gencat.cat (J.M. Sirvent).

2173-5727/ © 2020 Elsevier España, S.L.U. and SEMICYUC. All rights reserved.

Outcomes of temporary pacing via transfemoral externalize active fixation leads[☆]



Resultados del uso de marcapasos transitorios con electrodos de fijación activa implantados por vía femoral

Sir,

Temporary pacemakers are commonly used in emergency situations in which bradyarrhythmia causes clinical and hemodynamic instability. The electrocatheters most often used in temporary pacing are passive fixation electrodes, which pose a high risk of dislocation. Different venous accesses have been used for temporary transvenous pacemaker (TTP) placement—each with its own complications. Access via the subclavian vein and the internal jugular vein are the most frequently used options, though they are associated to complications such as pneumothorax, discomfort, pain and dislocation of the electrode. Consequently, in our Unit, and in order to preserve an adequate venous access

for permanent cardiac pacing, when temporary pacing is required, all of our medical staff use an externalized active fixation electrocatheter implanted via the femoral route.

To assess the clinical outcomes of this temporary electrostimulation modality, we conducted a retrospective review of the patients admitted to our Unit and requiring TTP placement between October 2018 and January 2020. Only those patients receiving a temporary pacemaker with active fixation electrodes (TPAF) via the femoral route were included in the analysis. The patient demographic data were recorded, along with the complications, duration of temporary pacing, the type of permanent device implanted, stay in the Unit, hospital stay and mortality—both in hospital and after 6 months of follow-up in the pacing clinic dependent upon the Unit.

In all cases we used an 85 cm bipolar electrocatheter inserted through a 7F peel-away introducer and advanced under fluoroscopic guidance to the right ventricle. Pacing thresholds of under 1V were considered acceptable. The electrode was affixed to the skin with non-reabsorbable sutures and was connected to a VVI pulse generator VVI (pool of sterilized reusable generators), with a programmed frequency of 60–70bpm until placement of the definitive device (Fig. 1). All patients remained in the Unit until placement of the definitive device, with allowing of the sitting position.

A total of 35 patients were analyzed. Their clinical characteristics, reason for implantation, complications, time to definitive placement, stay in the Unit and hospital stay

[☆] Please cite this article as: Keituaqwa Yáñez I, Navarro Martínez J, García Valiente M, Rodríguez González FJ, Nicolás Franco S. Resultados del uso de marcapasos transitorios con electrodos de fijación activa implantados por vía femoral. *Med Intensiva.* 2022;46:96–98.