



A RED CELL DISTRIBUTION WIDTH PREDICTS THE MORTALITY OF PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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➤ **Introduction.** COVID-19 is an acute respiratory illness with a high rate of mortality. According to the WHO, there are about 107 million confirmed cases of SARS-COV-2 with more than 2.34 million deaths.

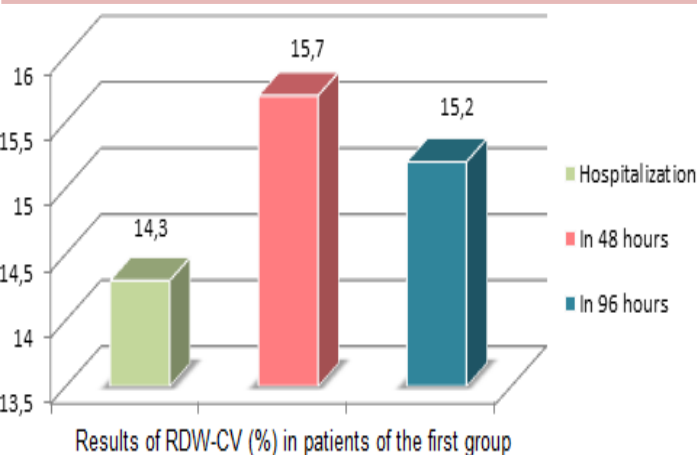
➤ **Aim.** To determine the relationship between a red cell distribution width and the risk of mortality in patients with SARS-COV-2.

➤ Methods

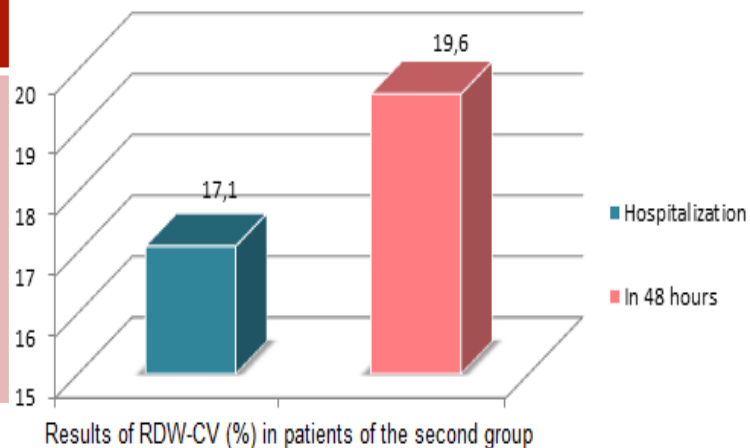
Analysis of laboratory parameters and clinical data of 20 patients undergoing therapy at the Regional Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital of the city Kharkiv from November to December 2020 was done.

➤ Results

The following results were obtained in the first group (patients whose disease outcome ended in recovery): RDW-CV was at hospitalization $14.3\% \pm 0.5\%$, in 48 hours RDW-CV was estimated as $15.7\% \pm 0.3\%$;



in 96 hours – $15.2\% \pm 0.4\%$. The relative risk was 1.02. SOFA scale was ≤ 4 . Results of RDW-CV in the second group (patients with fatal outcome) were: at hospitalization – $17.1\% \pm 0.7\%$; in 48 hours – $19.6\% \pm 1.3\%$. Relative risk ≥ 2.4 . Patients in this group were assessed on the SOFA scale ≥ 7 .



➤ Conclusion

There is a direct relationship between RDW-CV and mortality risk in patients with COVID-19 ($p < 0.02$). The relative risk in patients with RDW-CV $> 14.5\%$ already at the hospitalization stage was ≥ 2.4 .