



Chronic kidney disease is associated with severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) infection

Brandon Michael Henry¹ · Giuseppe Lippi²

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Editor,

As the novel Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak expands, identification of predictive factors for severe infection is essential to enable risk stratification, optimize reallocation of hospital resource, and guide public health recommendations and interventions. Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) is associated with an increased risk of both inpatient and outpatient pneumonia [1]. Moreover, the pneumonia-related mortality rate in CKD patients seems to be 14–16 times higher than in the general population [2]. In this article, we aim to explore the potential association between CKD and severity of COVID-19 infection.

A search of electronic databases, based on Medline (PubMed interface), Scopus and Web of Science, was carried out with the keywords “chronic renal disease” OR “chronic kidney disease” OR “clinical characteristics” AND “coronavirus 2019” OR “COVID-19” OR “2019-nCoV” OR “SARS-CoV-2”, between 2019 and present time (i.e., March 9, 2020) with no language restrictions applied. The title, abstract and full text of all articles identified that matched the search criteria were assessed, and those reporting the rate of CKD in COVID-19 patients with clinically validated definition of “severe disease” were included in this meta-analysis. The references of all identified studies were also analyzed (forward and backward citation tracking) to identify other potentially eligible articles.

A meta-analysis was performed on retrievable data, including the estimation of the odds ratio (OR) and its 95%

confidence interval (95% CI) in patients with or without severe forms of COVID-19. The statistical analysis was performed with MetaXL, software Version 5.3 (EpiGear International Pty Ltd., Sunrise Beach, Australia). The study was carried out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and with the term of local legislation.

Overall, 84 articles could be originally detected based on our electronic and reference search which, after screening by title, abstract and full text, 80 were excluded as not specifically related to COVID-19 ($n=25$), were review articles ($n=7$), did not provide relevant data ($n=28$), were editorials ($n=10$), did not include information on severity and/or comorbidities ($n=8$), compared patients by mortality but not by severity ($n=1$), or compared mild to critical cases ($n=1$). Therefore, a final number of four studies could be included in our meta-analysis, including 1389 COVID-19 patients, among which 273 (19.7%) were classified as having severe disease [3–6].

The essential characteristics of included studies are summarized in Table 1, whilst the individual and pooled ORs for CKD predicting severe COVID-19 is shown in Fig. 1. No study individually found CKD as significant clinical predictor of severe COVID-19. However, when data of individual studies were pooled, a significant association of CKD with severe COVID-19 was observed, with no relevant heterogeneity [OR 3.03 (95% CI 1.09–8.47), $I^2=0.0%$, Cochran's Q , $p=0.84$].

Based on a contrite meta-analysis of early and preliminarily available data, CKD seems to be associated with enhanced risk of severe COVID-19 infection. Patients with CKD should hence be advised to take extra precaution to minimize risk exposure to the virus. Physicians should also be engaged in close monitoring of CKD patients with suspected COVID-19, for timely detecting signs of disease progression. Finally, the presence of CKD shall be regarded as an important factor in future risk stratification models for COVID-19.

✉ Brandon Michael Henry
Brandon.henry@cchmc.org

¹ Cardiac Intensive Care Unit, The Heart Institute, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, 3333 Burnet Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45229, USA

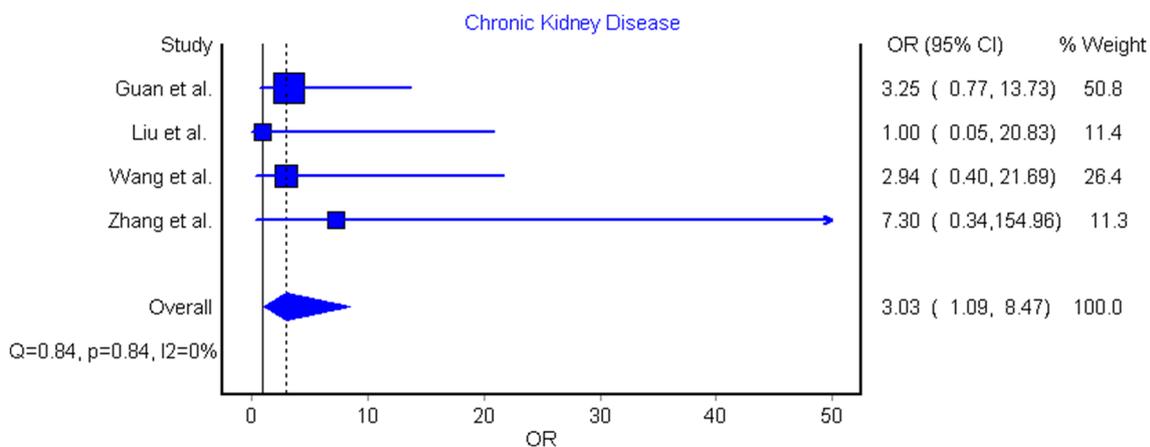
² Section of Clinical Biochemistry, Department of Neuroscience, Biomedicine and Movement, University of Verona, Verona, Italy

Table 1 Characteristics of included studies

Study	Setting	Sample size	Outcomes	Severe patients			Non-severe patients		
				n (%)	Age (years) ^a	Women (%)	n (%)	Age (years) ^a	Women (%)
Guan W et al. 2020	China	1099	Admission to ICU, MV, death	173 (15.7%)	52 (40–65)	42	926 (84.3%)	45 (34–57)	42
Liu Y et al. 2020	China	12	Respiratory failure, MV	6 (50%)	64 (63–65)	50	6 (50.0%)	44 (35–55)	17
Wang D et al. 2020	China	138	Clinical variables, MV, death	36 (26.1%)	66 (57–78)	39	102 (73.9%)	51 (37–62)	48
Zhang JJ et al. 2020	China	140	Respiratory distress/insufficiency	58 (41.4%)	64 (25–87)	43	82 (58.6%)	52 (26–78)	54

MV mechanical ventilation, ICU intensive care unit

^aAge data presented as median (IQR)

**Fig. 1** Forest plot of demonstrating association of chronic kidney disease with severe COVID-19 disease

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Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest None declared.

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