

Category : **Respiratory: other**

A65 - One-year functional recovery from severe covid-19 is severely affected in the swedish intensive care and hospital admitted working age cohort

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Introduction:

We hypothesized that the functional recovery, as reflected by sick leave, differ between ICU-admitted and hospitalized Covid-19 patients and the background disability in the population. Long-term symptoms are common in individuals surviving the acute phase of Covid-19, especially those treated in intensive care units (ICUs). Being unable to return to work from sick leave after severe illness is a marker of impeded recovery.

Methods:

In this cohort-study, we identified all working-age individuals with a Covid-19 discharge diagnosis from an ICU or hospital until 31st July 2020 in national registries. The ICU patients had age, sex, and county-matched population controls randomly assigned. The ICU patients were compared to the other groups on the number of sick leave-free days alive during the first year in multivariable ordinal logistic regression and the proportion of alive individuals on sick leave after one year using multi variable binary logistic regression to adjust for baseline characteristics.

Results:

We included 1405 Covid-19 ICU patients, 6895 Covid-19 hospital patients, and 5575 population controls. The ICU patients had a substantially higher burden of sick leave than the hospital patients and the population controls (Fig1). ICU patients, in comparison to hospital patients, had an odds ratio (OR) of 0.18 (0.16-0.20, 95% confidence interval, CI) for at least one more sick leave-free days alive and ICU patients compared to population controls had an OR of 0.034 (0.029-0.040, 95%CI, both P s<0.001). Being on sick leave one year after inclusion had similar but inverse ORs.

Conclusion:

Long-term recovery after ICU admission for Covid-19 is low compared to recovery after non-ICU hospitalization with Covid-19, and the baseline disability in the population.

Image :

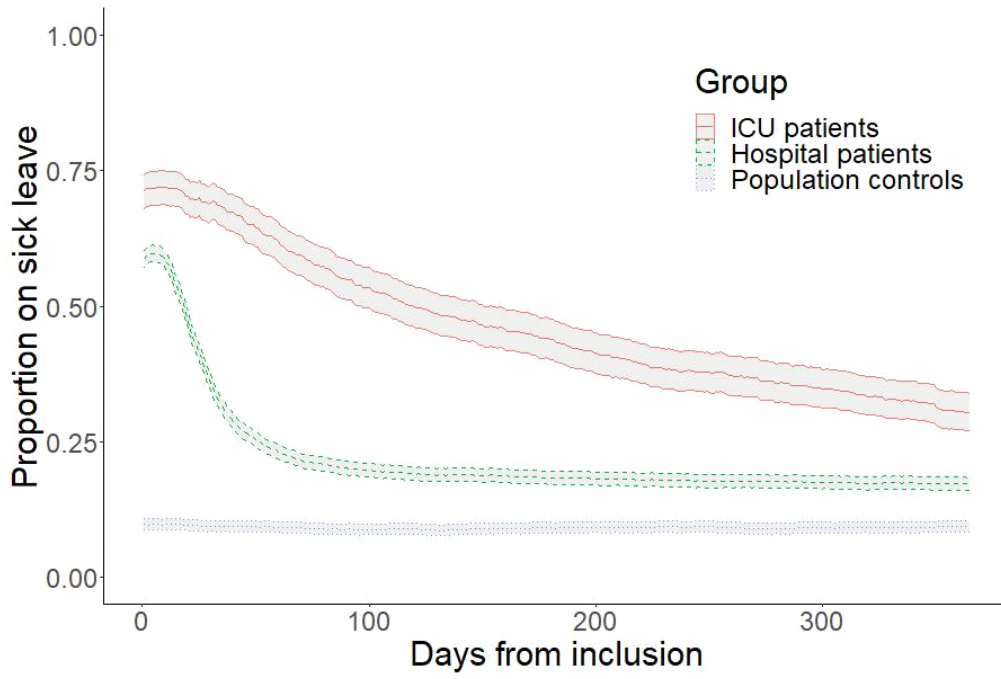


Figure 1. Proportion of individuals on sick leave per day from inclusion to day 365 stratified by group. The Grey area represents the 99% pointwise confidence interval. Covid-19 Coronavirus disease 2019 ICU Intensive care unit.