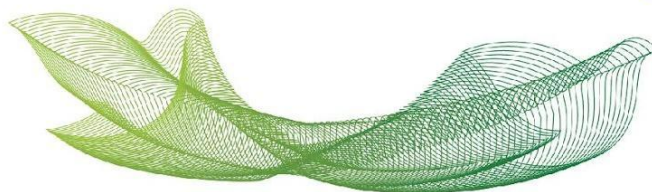


Tipo	Periódico
Título	Obesity contributes to mortality and displays alterations in calcium, urea and hemoglobin levels in SARS-CoV-2 infected individuals
Autores	Giovanna Uliana Rodrigues, Paula Renata Bueno Campos Canella, Raquel de Cássia Dos Santos, Daniela Soares Razolli
Autor (es) USF	Giovanna Uliana Rodrigues, Paula Renata Bueno Campos Canella, Raquel de Cássia Dos Santos
Autores Internacionais	
Programa/Curso (s)	Programa de Pós-Graduação Stricto Sensu em Ciências da Saúde
DOI	10.1016/j.clnesp.2022.05.024
Assunto (palavras chaves)	Age of death; COVID-19; Calcium; Obesity.
Idioma	inglês
Fonte	Título do periódico: Clinical Nutrition ESPEN ISSN: 2405-4577 Volume/Número/Paginação/Ano: 2022 Aug;50:326-329
Data da publicação	Agosto de 2022.
Formato da produção	digital
Resumo	<p>Background & aims: Obesity courses with metabolic and inflammatory changes that include, among others, higher expression of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system. The pathophysiology of the new coronavirus suggests an affinity for angiotensin-2 converting enzyme receptors, cytokine storm, and systemic hypercoagulability. Thus, obesity could contribute to the worse evolution of individuals with COVID-19. Here we evaluated the clinical outcome and age of SARS-CoV-2 infection in patients with higher BMI compared with normal BMI at the São Francisco de Assis University Hospital (HUSF), in Bragança Paulista, SP.</p> <p>Methods: Retrospective observational study with a review of medical records from June of 2020 to May of 2021 of patients positive for SARS-CoV-2 from HUSF. Demographic, anthropometric, and metabolic data were collected for correlation analysis. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee under CAAE: 34121820.3.0000.5514.</p> <p>Results: 360 medical records were analyzed, of which 125 were included. The mean age of patients with obesity was significantly lower than overweight and normal weight, both in the overall mean (p-value 0.002-66 versus 56 and 56) and in the mean age of mortality (p-value 0.003-59 versus 61 and 76). The mean plasma calcium in the last sample collected during hospitalization of patients with obesity was significantly higher than that of overweight and normal weight (p-value < 0.001-7.8 versus 8.1 and 8.6). The mean hemoglobin in the first admission sample was also significantly higher in</p>



	<p>patients with obesity compared to the other groups (p-value 0.041-12.5 versus 12.9 and 13.6). On the other hand, the plasma concentration of urea in the first sample of hospitalization of patients with normal weight was higher than in patients with overweight and obesity (p-value 0.036-90.4 versus 64.8 and 57.1).</p> <p>Conclusion: Our findings suggest that age is not a determining factor for the death outcome in patients with obesity. However, obesity contributes to metabolic changes and mortality in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients.</p>
Fomento	This research was supported by a grant #2020/08852-0 from the Sao Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP).