



**HKU
Med**

LKS Faculty of Medicine
Department of Pharmacology
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香港大學藥理及藥劑學系

Comparison of mortality, morbidities & healthcare resources utilisation between patients with and without a diagnosis of COVID-19

OHDSI APAC Study 2

OHDSI global community call – 24th May 2022



Background and rationale

- Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in late 2019, there have been 2.4 billion confirmed cases with over 4.9 million deaths worldwide (Oct 2021).
- COVID-19 infection is associated with a wide range of acute severe adverse outcomes beyond the acute respiratory-related illness^{1, 2}.
- There is urgent need for evidence and knowledge on the medium-term (3-12 months since diagnosis) and long-term (beyond one year since diagnosis) outcomes following COVID-19 infection.
- Findings from this study may be used to aid the future planning of healthcare resources allocation.

1. Crook H, Raza S, Nowell J, Young M, Edison P. Long covid-mechanisms, risk factors, and management. *BMJ*. Jul 26 2021;374:n1648. doi:10.1136/bmj.n1648

2. Leung TYM, Chan AYL, Chan EW, et al. Short- and potential long-term adverse health outcomes of COVID-19: a rapid review. *Emerg Microbes Infect*. Dec 2020;9(1):2190-2199.



Objectives

1. To monitor and evaluate the short-, medium-, and long-term mortality and morbidities following COVID-19 infection.
2. To monitor and evaluate the short-, medium-, and long-term healthcare resources utilisation following COVID-19 infection.
3. To investigate adverse outcome of COVID-19 infection in specific populations, including children, elderly and people with multi-morbidities.



Research Plan and Methodology

Study design

- Cohort studies using multinational healthcare data

Data source

- Multinational healthcare databases
- We are calling for your collaborations!

Study population

- Subjects with COVID-19 and without COVID-19 during the study period.

Follow-up duration

- **Short** (6 months),
- **Medium** (6 months to 1 year)
- **Long term** (1 to 3 years)



Study population

COVID-19 (Case) Cohort:

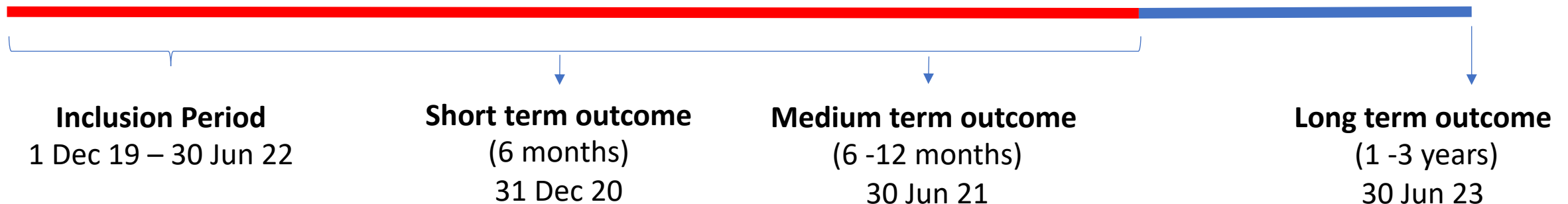
- Have a record of a first positive test for COVID-19 during the inclusion period
- Index date will be defined as the date of positive test

Non COVID-19 (Comparator) Cohort:

- Have a record of a first negative COVID-19 during the inclusion period
- Propensity score matching after case and control identification
- Index date will be defined as the date of first negative test

Follow-up period:

Follow-up until the outcome event, mortality, censoring for lost to follow-up or end of the observation period. For non COVID-19 group, people will be censored if they got COVID-19 infection.



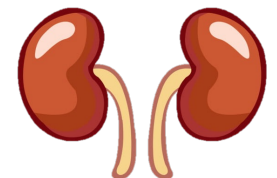
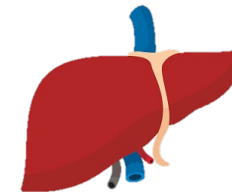


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Outcomes

- All-cause **mortality**
- A series of morbidities including, but not limited to:
 - **Cardiovascular,**
 - **Respiratory,**
 - **Hepatic & Renal,**
 - **Immunological,**
 - **Neurological diseases and**
 - **Malignancy**





Outcomes

- Healthcare resource utilization includes the attendance of
 - **Outpatient consultation,**
 - **Allied health,**
 - **Accident and emergency department admission,**
 - **28-day hospital re-admission,**
 - **Diagnostic test,**
 - **Length of hospital stay per episode.**



Data source

Database	Setting	History	Population size
Hong Kong Hospital Authority	EMR	2006 -	7M
IQVIA US Open-claim	Claims	2006 -	823M
IQVIA DA Germany	EMR	1992 -	39.2 M
IQVIA LPD France	EMR	2009 -	30.9 M
IQVIA Italy	EMR	2011 -	2.2 M
IQVIA UK IMRD	EMR	1994 -	12.7 M



Important note



No need to have every outcomes. If you have partial outcomes and are interested, we are welcome.

We hope to hear from you and work with you on your dataset.

Please feel free to get in touch with us!!



Please feel free to contact us!!



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