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Length of Hospital Stay of COVID-19 Patients managed at the Lagos State Isolation Centres during the First Wave of the Pandemic

Durée du Séjour à l'Hôpital des Patients COVID-19 Pris en Charge dans l'État de Lagos Centres d'Isolement Pendant la Première Vague de la Pandémie

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Lagos State has the highest number of COVID-19 cases in Nigeria. We assessed the factors predicting the length of hospital stay of COVID-19 patients admitted in 15 isolation centres across the state.

METHODS: We reviewed the electronic medical records of all COVID-19 patients admitted and discharged between February 27, 2020, and September 30, 2020. Logistic and linear regressions were used to assess factors predicting the length of hospital stay.

RESULTS: A total of 3153 records were reviewed, of which 2623 (83.2%) met the inclusion criteria. The mean age of patients admitted was 40.5 (Sd 14.8) years. The age range was four days–97 years. A total of 1258 (48.0%) were symptomatic, while 2056 (78.4%) and 567 (21.6%) presented with mild and severe disease, respectively. Cough (22.0%), fever (17.3%) and breathlessness (12.3%) were the most common symptoms at presentation. Generally, the median length of hospital stay was 11 (IQR 9, 14) days. A total of 1609 (61.3%) had a prolonged length of hospital stay. The odds for prolonged hospital stay was higher among elderly patients (AOR 12.1 95%CI 7.6–19.4, $p < 0.001$), male (AOR 1.2 95%CI 1.0–1.4, $p = 0.031$) and patients with severe disease (AOR 1.3 95% CI 1.0–1.7, $p = 0.042$). Age, hypertension and shortness of breath made the most significant contribution to predicting the length of hospital stay ($P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION: Age, gender, hypertension and breathlessness predicted the length of hospital stay. Proactive measures should be instituted in managing COVID-19 patients. **WAJM 2022; 39(3): 269–274.**

Keywords: COVID-19, clinical presentation, length of hospital stay, Lagos.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: L'État de Lagos a le plus grand nombre de cas de COVID-19 au Nigeria. Nous avons évalué les facteurs prédisant la durée du séjour à l'hôpital des patients atteints de la COVID-19 admis en 15 centres d'isolement à travers l'État.

MÉTHODES: Nous avons examiné les dossiers médicaux électroniques de tous les Patients atteints de la COVID-19 admis et sortis de l'hôpital entre février 27, 2020 et 30 septembre 2020. Régressions logistiques et linéaire sont été utilisés pour évaluer les facteurs prédisant la durée de l'hôpital rester.

RÉSULTATS: Un total de 3153 dossiers ont été examinés, don't 2623 (83,2 %) répondaient aux critères d'inclusion. L'âge moyen des patients admis était de 40,5 ans (Sd 14,8). La gamme d'âge était de quatre jours–97 ans. Au total, 1258 (48,0 %) étaient symptomatiques, tandis qu'en 2056 (78,4 %) et 567 (21,6 %) ont présenté une maladie bénigne et grave, respectivement. Toux (22,0 %), fièvre (17,3 %) et essoufflement (12,3 %) étaient les symptômes les plus courants à la présentation. En général, la durée médiane du séjour à l'hôpital était de 11 (IQR 9, 14) Jours. Au total, 1609 (61,3 %) ont eu une durée prolongée d'hospitalisation rester. Les chances de séjour prolongé à l'hôpital étaient plus élevées chez patients âgés (AOR 12,1 IC à 95 % 7,6–19,4, $p < 0,001$), hommes (AOR 1,2 IC à 95 % 1,0 à 1,4, $p = 0,031$) et patients atteints d'une maladie grave (AOR 1,3 IC à 95 % 1,0–1,7, $p = 0,042$). Âge, hypertension et l'essoufflement a apporté la contribution la plus significative à prédire la durée du séjour à l'hôpital ($P < 0,05$).

CONCLUSION: Âge, sexe, hypertension et essoufflement prédit la durée du séjour à l'hôpital. Des mesures proactives devraient être institués dans la prise en charge des patients atteints de LA COVID-19. **WAJM 2022; 39(3): 269–274.**

Mots-clés: COVID-19, présentation clinique, durée de l'hôpital rester, Lagos.

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