

# Risk Factors Associated With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Death in Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pneumonia in Wuhan, China

Chaomin Wu, MD; Xiaoyan Chen, MD; Yanping Cai, MD; Jia'an Xia, MD; Xing Zhou, MD; Sha Xu, MD; Hanping Huang, MD; Li Zhang, MD; Xia Zhou, MD; Chunling Du, MD; Yuye Zhang, BD; Juan Song, BD; Sijiao Wang, BD; Yencheng Chao, MD; Zeyong Yang, MD; Jie Xu, MD; Xin Zhou, MD; Dechang Chen, MD; Weining Xiong, MD; Lei Xu, MD; Feng Zhou, MD; Jinjun Jiang, MD; Chunxue Bai, MD; Junhua Zheng, MD; Yuanlin Song, MD

[+ Supplemental content](#)

**IMPORTANCE** Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is an emerging infectious disease that was first reported in Wuhan, China, and has subsequently spread worldwide. Risk factors for the clinical outcomes of COVID-19 pneumonia have not yet been well delineated.

**OBJECTIVE** To describe the clinical characteristics and outcomes in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia who developed acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) or died.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** Retrospective cohort study of 201 patients with confirmed COVID-19 pneumonia admitted to Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital in China between December 25, 2019, and January 26, 2020. The final date of follow-up was February 13, 2020.

**EXPOSURES** Confirmed COVID-19 pneumonia.

**MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES** The development of ARDS and death. Epidemiological, demographic, clinical, laboratory, management, treatment, and outcome data were also collected and analyzed.

**RESULTS** Of 201 patients, the median age was 51 years (interquartile range, 43-60 years), and 128 (63.7%) patients were men. Eighty-four patients (41.8%) developed ARDS, and of those 84 patients, 44 (52.4%) died. In those who developed ARDS, compared with those who did not, more patients presented with dyspnea (50 of 84 [59.5%] patients and 30 of 117 [25.6%] patients, respectively [difference, 33.9%; 95% CI, 19.7%-48.1%]) and had comorbidities such as hypertension (23 of 84 [27.4%] patients and 16 of 117 [13.7%] patients, respectively [difference, 13.7%; 95% CI, 1.3%-26.1%]) and diabetes (16 of 84 [19.0%] patients and 6 of 117 [5.1%] patients, respectively [difference, 13.9%; 95% CI, 3.6%-24.2%]). In bivariate Cox regression analysis, risk factors associated with the development of ARDS and progression from ARDS to death included older age (hazard ratio [HR], 3.26; 95% CI 2.08-5.11; and HR, 6.17; 95% CI, 3.26-11.67, respectively), neutrophilia (HR, 1.14; 95% CI, 1.09-1.19; and HR, 1.08; 95% CI, 1.01-1.17, respectively), and organ and coagulation dysfunction (eg, higher lactate dehydrogenase [HR, 1.61; 95% CI, 1.44-1.79; and HR, 1.30; 95% CI, 1.11-1.52, respectively] and D-dimer [HR, 1.03; 95% CI, 1.01-1.04; and HR, 1.02; 95% CI, 1.01-1.04, respectively]). High fever ( $\geq 39^\circ\text{C}$ ) was associated with higher likelihood of ARDS development (HR, 1.77; 95% CI, 1.11-2.84) and lower likelihood of death (HR, 0.41; 95% CI, 0.21-0.82). Among patients with ARDS, treatment with methylprednisolone decreased the risk of death (HR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.20-0.72).

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE** Older age was associated with greater risk of development of ARDS and death likely owing to less rigorous immune response. Although high fever was associated with the development of ARDS, it was also associated with better outcomes among patients with ARDS. Moreover, treatment with methylprednisolone may be beneficial for patients who develop ARDS.

JAMA Intern Med. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.0994  
Published online March 13, 2020.

**Author Affiliations:** Author affiliations are listed at the end of this article.

**Corresponding Authors:** Yuanlin Song, MD, Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, 180 Fenglin Rd, Shanghai 200032, China (ylsong70\_02@163.com); Junhua Zheng, MD, Department of Urology, Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, 85 Wujin Rd, Shanghai 200080, China (zhengjh0471@sina.com).

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was first reported in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China and has subsequently spread to other regions of China and 37 countries, including the United States, Japan, Australia, and France.<sup>1</sup> SARS-CoV-2, which belongs to a unique clade of the sarbecovirus subgenus of the Orthocoronavirinae subfamily, was identified as the pathogen of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in January 2020.<sup>2</sup>

As reported by Huang et al,<sup>3</sup> patients with COVID-19 present primarily with fever, myalgia or fatigue, and dry cough. Although most patients are thought to have a favorable prognosis, older patients and those with chronic underlying conditions may have worse outcomes. Patients with severe illness may develop dyspnea and hypoxemia within 1 week after onset of the disease, which may quickly progress to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) or end-organ failure.<sup>4</sup> Certain epidemiological features and clinical characteristics of COVID-19 have been previously reported.<sup>3-5</sup> However, these studies were based on relatively small sample sizes, and risk factors leading to poor clinical outcomes have not been well delineated. In this study, we report the clinical characteristics and factors associated with developing ARDS after hospital admission and progression from ARDS to death in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia from a single hospital in Wuhan, China.

## Methods

### Study Population

This is a retrospective cohort study of 201 patients aged 21 to 83 years with confirmed COVID-19 pneumonia hospitalized at Jinyintan Hospital in Wuhan, China. All patients were diagnosed with COVID-19 pneumonia according to World Health Organization interim guidance.<sup>6</sup> According to hospital data, patients were admitted from December 25, 2019, to January 26, 2020. Of 201 patients, 10 have been described previously by Chen et al<sup>4</sup> and Huang et al.<sup>3</sup> The ethics committee of Jinyintan Hospital approved this study and granted a waiver of informed consent from study participants.

### Procedures

A trained team of physicians and medical students reviewed and collected epidemiological, clinical, and outcomes data from electronic medical records. Patients were followed up to February 13, 2020. The individual components of all definitions of clinical outcomes were recorded separately and checked by 2 authors (C.W. and X.C.). Patient confidentiality was protected by assigning a deidentified patient identification, and the electronic data was stored in a locked, password-protected computer.

To identify SARS-CoV-2 infection, throat swab samples were obtained from all patients at admission and tested using real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction assays according to the same protocol described previously.<sup>3</sup> The pathogenic detection was determined in 4 institutions (Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, Academy of Military Medical Sci-

## Key Points

**Question** What clinical characteristics are associated with the development of acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and progression from ARDS to death among patients with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pneumonia?

**Findings** In this cohort study involving 201 patients with confirmed COVID-19 pneumonia, risk factors associated with the development of ARDS and progression from ARDS to death included older age, neutrophilia, and organ and coagulation dysfunction. Treatment with methylprednisolone may be beneficial for patients who develop ARDS.

**Meaning** Risk for developing ARDS included factors consistent with immune activation; older age was associated with both ARDS development and death, likely owing to less robust immune responses.

ences, and Wuhan Institute of Virology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences) as described previously.<sup>4</sup> Other respiratory pathogens, including respiratory syncytial virus, adenovirus, parainfluenza virus, influenza A virus, and influenza B virus, were also detected by real-time reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction assays in 173 patients. Possible bacterial or fungal pathogens were detected by sputum culture. Additionally, patients underwent blood routine blood test, coagulation, and biochemical tests and chest x-rays or computed tomography. The most intense level of oxygen support during hospitalization (nasal cannula, noninvasive mechanical ventilation [NMV], invasive mechanical ventilation [IMV], or IMV with extracorporeal membrane oxygenation [ECMO]) was recorded. The majority of the clinical data used in this study was collected from the first day of hospital admission unless indicated otherwise. To minimize interference of treatment during hospitalization, the highest patient temperature was defined using the self-reported highest temperature prior to hospital admission. Older age was classified as 65 years or older. Fever and high fever were classified as 37.3 °C or higher and 39 °C or higher, respectively.

### Outcomes

Two outcomes were evaluated: development of ARDS and death among those with ARDS. World Health Organization interim guidance was used to define ARDS.<sup>6</sup>

### Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analyses of the variables were expressed as median (interquartile range [IQR]), or number (%). Differences in distributions of patient characteristics by outcome subgroups are reported using differences with 95% CIs. Categorical data were compared using the  $\chi^2$  test or the Fisher exact test. Nonnormal distributed continuous data were compared using Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test.

Bivariate Cox proportional hazard ratio (HR) models were used to determine HRs and 95% CIs between individual factors on the development of ARDS or progression from ARDS to death. Sample size varied because of missing data (summarized in **Tables 1 and 2**). Survival curves were developed using

**Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pneumonia**

Study population	No. (%)
No. of patients	201
Age, median (IQR), y	51 (43-60)
≥65	40 (19.9)
<65	161 (80.1)
Highest patient temperature, median (IQR), °C	38.8 (38.3-39.0)
≥39 (high fever)	77 (38.3)
<39	93 (46.3)
Gender	
Male	128 (63.7)
Female	73 (36.3)
Wuhan seafood market exposure	99 (49.3)
Date of illness onset	
Before December 5, 2019	1 (0.5)
December 6-31, 2019	114 (56.7)
January 1-14, 2020	76 (37.8)
After January 15, 2020	10 (5.0)
Initial common symptoms	
Fever	188 (93.5)
Cough	163 (81.1)
Productive cough	83 (41.3)
Dyspnea	80 (39.8)
Fatigue or myalgia	65 (32.3)
Chest imaging, infiltrate <sup>a</sup>	
Unilateral	10 (5.0)
Bilateral	191 (95.0)
Comorbidities	
Hypertension	39 (19.4)
Diabetes	22 (10.9)
Cardiovascular disease	8 (4.0)
Liver disease	7 (3.5)
Nervous system disease	7 (3.5)
Chronic lung disease	5 (2.5)
Chronic kidney disease	2 (1.0)
Endocrine system disease <sup>b</sup>	2 (1.0)
Tumor	1 (0.5)
Other respiratory pathogen infection	
Other viruses (n = 173)	1 (0.6)
Bacteria <sup>c</sup> (n = 148)	0
Treatment in hospital	
Oxygen therapy	165 (82.1)
Nasal cannula	98 (48.8)
NMV	61 (30.3)
IMV	5 (2.5)
IMV with ECMO	1 (0.5)
Methylprednisolone	62 (30.8)
Therapy	
Antibiotic	196 (97.5)
Antiviral	170 (84.6)
Immunomodulator <sup>d</sup>	70 (34.8)
Antioxidant <sup>e</sup>	106 (52.7)

(continued)

**Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pneumonia (continued)**

Study population	No. (%)
Clinical outcomes	
ARDS	84 (41.8)
ICU admission	53 (26.4)
Death	44 (21.9)

Abbreviations: ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; ICU, intensive care unit; IMV, invasive mechanical ventilation; IQR, interquartile range; NMV, noninvasive mechanical ventilation (including high flow supply and face mask).

<sup>a</sup> Including chest x-ray and computed tomography scan.

<sup>b</sup> Not including diabetes.

<sup>c</sup> Including 2 patients with positive results for tuberculosis antibodies.

<sup>d</sup> Including immunoglobulin, thymosin, and recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor.

<sup>e</sup> Including glutathione and N-acetyl-L-cysteine.

the Kaplan-Meier method with log-rank test. Time to events (ARDS or death) were defined as the time from hospital admission to events.

The analyses regarding different factors were based on non-missing data, and missing data were not imputed. All tests were 2-sided, and a *P* value less than .05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed with SPSS, version 23.0 (IBM SPSS), or R software, version 3.6.0 (R Foundation for Statistical Computing).

## Results

### Demographics and Characteristics

A total of 201 patients were included in this study (Table 1). The median age was 51 years (IQR, 43-60 years), and 128 (63.7%) were male. The most commonly self-reported symptoms at onset of illness were fever (n = 188 [93.5%]), cough (n = 163 [81.1%]), productive cough (n = 83 [41.3%]), dyspnea (n = 80 [39.8%]), and fatigue or myalgia (n = 65 [32.3%]). The majority (n = 154 [76.6%]) of patients had fever with cough; 74 (36.8%) had fever with dyspnea; 66 (32.8%) had fever with fatigue, myalgia, or headache; and only 13 (6.5%) presented with fever alone (eTable 1 in the Supplement). A total of 191 (95.0%) patients had findings of bilateral infiltrates on radiographic imaging, while 10 (5.0%) patients had unilateral infiltrates. Sixty-six (32.8%) patients had comorbidities, including hypertension (n = 39 [19.4%]), diabetes (n = 22 [10.9%]), liver disease (n = 7 [3.5%]), nervous system disease (n = 7 [3.5%]), chronic lung disease (n = 5 [2.5%]), chronic kidney disease (n = 2 [1.0%]), endocrine system diseases not including diabetes (n = 2 [1.0%]), and tumors (n = 1 [0.5%]). Most (n = 173 [86.1%]) patients were tested for 9 additional respiratory pathogens. Bacteria and fungi cultures were collected from 148 (73.6%) patients. Only 1 patient was coinfecting with influenza A virus.

### Treatments in Hospital

Of the 201 patients, 165 (82.1%) required oxygen support in the hospital (Table 1). The most intense level was recorded, in-

Table 2. Initial Laboratory Indices of Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pneumonia

Tests in study population	Reference values	No. of patients tested	Value, median (IQR)	No. of patients with value deviation from reference (%)
<b>Hematologic</b>				
White blood cells, $\times 10^9/\text{mL}$	3.5-9.5	197	5.94 (3.80-9.08)	46 (23.4) <sup>a</sup>
Neutrophils, $\times 10^9/\text{mL}$	1.8-6.3	197	4.47 (2.32-7.70)	68 (34.5) <sup>a</sup>
Lymphocytes, $\times 10^9/\text{mL}$	1.1-3.2	197	0.91 (0.60-1.29)	126 (64.0) <sup>b</sup>
Monocytes, $\times 10^9/\text{mL}$	0.1-0.6	197	0.33 (0.22-0.44)	18 (9.1) <sup>a</sup>
Platelets, $\times 10^9/\text{mL}$	125-350	197	180.00 (137.00-241.50)	37 (18.8) <sup>b</sup>
CD3, $/\mu\text{L}$	NA	97	607.00 (430.50-830.50)	NA
CD4, $/\mu\text{L}$	NA	97	353.00 (226.50-499.00)	NA
CD8, $/\mu\text{L}$	NA	97	236.00 (142.50-314.50)	NA
<b>Biochemical</b>				
Total bilirubin, mg/dL	0-26	198	11.45 (9.00-14.75)	10 (5.1) <sup>a</sup>
AST, U/L	15-40	198	33.00 (26.00-45.00)	59 (29.8) <sup>a</sup>
ALT, U/L	9-50	198	31.00 (19.75-47.00)	43 (21.7) <sup>a</sup>
Total protein, g/L	65-85	198	63.90 (59.78-67.00)	113 (57.1) <sup>b</sup>
Albumin, g/L	40-55	198	32.75 (29.10-35.40)	195 (98.5) <sup>b</sup>
Globulin, g/L	20-40	198	30.65 (28.58-33.72)	8 (4.0) <sup>a</sup>
Prealbumin, mg/L	200-430	187	121.00 (87.00-157.00)	164 (87.7) <sup>b</sup>
Urea, mM	3.6-9.5	198	4.80 (3.68-6.10)	9 (4.5) <sup>a</sup>
Creatinine, $\mu\text{M}$	57-111	198	72.20 (57.68-83.00)	9 (4.5) <sup>a</sup>
Glucose, mM	3.9-6.1	197	6.00 (5.00-7.95)	89 (45.2) <sup>a</sup>
CK-MB, U/L	0-24	198	15.00 (12.00-20.00)	9 (4.5) <sup>a</sup>
Cholinesterase, U/L	5000-12000	185	7776.00 (6427.00-9216.50)	11 (6.0) <sup>b</sup>
Cystatin C, mg/L	0.6-1.55	182	0.88 (0.74-1.05)	10 (5.5) <sup>a</sup>
LDH, U/L	120-150	198	307.50 (232.25-389.25)	194 (98.0) <sup>a</sup>
$\alpha$ -HBDH, U/L	72-182	194	252.50 (195.25-337.50)	148 (76.3) <sup>a</sup>
LDL, mM	2.1-3.37	195	2.06 (1.60-2.58)	94 (48.2) <sup>b</sup>
<b>Infection-related indices</b>				
hs-CRP, mg/L	0-5	194	42.40 (14.15-92.68)	166 (85.6) <sup>a</sup>
IL-6, pg/L	0-7	123	6.98 (5.46-9.02)	60 (48.8) <sup>a</sup>
ESR, mm/h	0-15	194	49.30 (40.00-66.88)	182 (93.8) <sup>a</sup>
Serum ferritin, ng/mL	21.8-274.66	163	594.00 (315.69-1266.16)	128 (78.5) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Coagulation function</b>				
PT, s	10.5-13.5	195	11.10 (10.20-11.90)	4 (2.1) <sup>a</sup>
APTT, s	21-37	195	28.70 (23.30-33.70)	19 (9.7) <sup>a</sup>
D-dimer, $\mu\text{g/mL}$	0-1.5	189	0.61 (0.35-1.28)	44 (23.3) <sup>a</sup>

Abbreviations:  $\alpha$ -HBDH,  $\alpha$ -hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CK-MB, creatine kinase muscle-brain isoform; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6; IQR, interquartile range; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; PT, prothrombin time.

<sup>a</sup> Above reference.

<sup>b</sup> Below reference.

cluding nasal cannula (n = 98 [48.8%]), NMV (n = 61 [30.3%]), IMV (n = 5 [2.5%]), or IMV with ECMO (n = 1 [0.5%]). Among 201 patients, most (n = 196 [97.5%]) received empirical antibiotic treatment and antiviral therapy (n = 170 [84.6%]), including oseltamivir (n = 134 [66.7%]), ganciclovir (n = 81 [40.3%]), lopinavir/ritonavir (n = 30 [14.9%]), and interferon alfa (n = 22 [10.9%]). More than half (n = 106 [52.7%]) of patients received antioxidant therapy, including glutathione and N-acetyl-L-cysteine. Methylprednisolone was given to 62 (30.8%) patients, and immunomodulators, including immunoglobulin, thymosin, and recombinant human granulocyte colony stimulating factor, were given to 70 (34.8%) patients.

### Laboratory Indices

Laboratory findings on hospital admission are summarized in Table 2. Of 194 patients, 166 (85.6%) demonstrated increased high-sensitivity C-reactive protein. More than half (126 of 197 [64.0%]) of this cohort had lymphocytopenia. About one-third (68 of 197

[34.5%]) of patients had neutrophilia. Approximately one-quarter (46 of 197 [23.4%]) of patients had leukocytosis. Some patients demonstrated liver injury with elevated aspartate aminotransferase (AST; 59 of 198 [29.8%]) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT; 43 of 198 [21.7%]). Most patients presented with an elevated myocardial indices: 194 of 198 (98.0%) had elevated lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), and 9 of 198 (4.5%) had an elevated creatine kinase muscle-brain isoform. Few patients had kidney injury indicated by elevated plasma urea (9 of 198 [4.5%]) and serum creatinine (9 of 198 [4.5%]). Of 195 patients, 4 (2.1%) presented with prolonged prothrombin times (PTs).

### Clinical Outcomes

As of February 13, 2020, 144 of the total 201 patients (71.6%) were discharged from the hospital. The median hospital stay was 13 days (IQR, 10-16 days), and 13 (6.5%) patients were still hospitalized. Of the entire cohort, 84 (41.8%) patients developed ARDS, 53 (26.4%) were admitted to the intensive care unit,

67 (33.3%) received mechanical ventilation, and 44 (21.9%) died. Among the 67 patients who received mechanical ventilation, 44 (65.7%) died, 14 (20.9%) were discharged from the hospital, and 9 (13.4%) remained hospitalized. The median time from admission to developing ARDS was 2 days (IQR, 1-4 days). All of the patients who died had developed ARDS and received mechanical ventilation.

**Table 3** demonstrates that when compared with patients without ARDS, patients with ARDS were older (difference, 12.0 years; 95% CI, 8.0-16.0 years;  $P < .001$ ) and had higher temperature prior to admission (difference, 0.30 °C; 95% CI, 0.00-0.50 °C;  $P = .004$ ). More patients with ARDS presented with initial symptoms of dyspnea compared with those without ARDS (difference, 33.9%; 95% CI, 19.7%-48.1%;  $P < .001$ ). Compared with patients without ARDS, patients with ARDS had a higher proportion of comorbidities, including hypertension (difference, 13.7%; 95% CI, 1.3%-26.1%;  $P = .02$ ) and diabetes (difference, 13.9%; 95% CI, 3.6%-24.2%;  $P = .002$ ). In addition, when compared with patients who did not have ARDS, patients who developed ARDS were less likely to be treated with antiviral therapy (difference, -14.4%; 95% CI, -26.0% to -2.9%;  $P = .005$ ) and more likely to be treated with methylprednisolone (difference, 49.3%; 95% CI, 36.4%-62.1%;  $P < .001$ ). Of 84 patients with ARDS, 61 (72.6%) received NMV, 17 (20.2%) received nasal cannula, 5 (6.0%) received IMV, and 1 (1.2%) received IMV with ECMO.

Compared with patients without ARDS, for patients with ARDS, the value of liver damage indices (total bilirubin [difference, 1.90 mg/dL; 95% CI, 0.60-3.30 mg/dL;  $P = .004$ ]), renal dysfunction indices (urea [difference, 1.69 mM; 95% CI, 1.10-2.29 mM;  $P < .001$ ]), inflammation-related indices (interleukin-6 [IL-6] [difference, 0.93 pg/L; 95% CI, 0.07-1.98 pg/L;  $P = .03$ ]), and coagulation function indices (D-dimer [difference, 0.52  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ; 95% CI, 0.21-0.94  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ;  $P < .001$ ]) were significantly elevated. However, lymphocyte counts (difference,  $-0.34 \times 10^9/\text{mL}$ ; 95% CI,  $-0.47$  to  $-0.22 \times 10^9/\text{mL}$ ;  $P < .001$ ) and CD8 T cells (difference,  $-66.00$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ; 95% CI,  $-129.00$  to  $-7.00$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ;  $P = .03$ ) were significantly decreased.

As summarized in **Table 4**, older age ( $\geq 65$  years old), high fever ( $\geq 39$  °C), comorbidities (eg, hypertension, diabetes), neutrophilia, lymphocytopenia (as well as lower CD3 and CD4 T-cell counts), elevated end-organ related indices (eg, AST, urea, LDH), elevated inflammation-related indices (high-sensitivity C-reactive protein and serum ferritin), and elevated coagulation function-related indicators (PT and D-dimer) were significantly associated with higher risks of the development of ARDS. Patients who received treatment with methylprednisolone appear to have been sicker than patients who did not receive it. Specifically, a higher proportion of patients who received methylprednisolone were classified into a higher grade on the Pneumonia Severity Index<sup>7</sup> compared with patients who did not receive methylprednisolone ( $P = .01$ ; eTable 2 in the [Supplement](#)).

In the subgroup of patients who developed ARDS, patients who ultimately died were older (difference, 18.0 years; 95% CI, 13.0-23.0 years;  $P < .001$ ) and had lower proportion of high fever (difference, -31.8%; 95% CI, -56.5% to -7.1%;  $P = .007$ ) than those who survived. They also had higher pro-

portions of hypertension (difference, 18.9%; 95% CI, -2.0% to 39.7%;  $P = .05$ ). The patients who died were less likely to be treated with antiviral therapy (difference, -40.7%; 95% CI, -58.5% to -22.9%;  $P < .001$ ). Regarding the most intense level of oxygen support among the 44 ARDS patients who died, 38 (86.4%) received NMV, 5 (11.4%) received IMV, and 1 (2.3%) received IMV with ECMO.

For patients with ARDS who died, the value of liver damage indices (total bilirubin [difference, 2.60 mg/dL; 95% CI, 0.30-5.20 mg/dL;  $P = .03$ ]), renal dysfunction indices (urea [difference, 1.50 mM; 95% CI, 0.50-2.70 mM;  $P = .004$ ]), inflammation-related indices (IL-6 [difference, 3.88 pg/L; 95% CI, 2.20-6.13 pg/L;  $P < .001$ ]), and coagulation function indices (D-dimer [difference, 2.10  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ; 95% CI, 0.89-5.27  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ;  $P = .001$ ]) were significantly elevated compared with patients with ARDS who survived. However, lymphocyte counts (difference,  $-0.23 \times 10^9/\text{mL}$ ; 95% CI,  $-0.41$  to  $-0.07 \times 10^9/\text{mL}$ ;  $P = .004$ ) and CD8 T cells (difference,  $-134$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ; 95% CI,  $-221$  to  $-10$  cells/ $\mu\text{L}$ ;  $P = .05$ ) were significantly decreased (**Table 3**).

Bivariate Cox models showed that several factors related to the development of ARDS were not associated with death, which included comorbidities, lymphocyte counts, CD3 and CD4 T-cell counts, AST, prealbumin, creatinine, glucose, low-density lipoprotein, serum ferritin, and PT. However, IL-6 was statistically significantly associated with death (**Table 4**). Although high fever was associated with higher likelihood of developing ARDS (HR, 1.77; 95% CI, 1.11-2.84), it was negatively associated with death (HR, 0.41; 95% CI, 0.21-0.82).

Finally, among the patients with ARDS, of those who received methylprednisolone treatment, 23 of 50 (46.0%) patients died, while of those who did not receive methylprednisolone treatment, 21 of 34 (61.8%) died. The administration of methylprednisolone appears to have reduced the risk of death in patients with ARDS (HR, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.20-0.72;  $P = .003$ ) (**Figure**).

## Discussion

In this cohort study, we reported the clinical characteristics and risk factors associated with clinical outcomes in patients with COVID-19 pneumonia who developed ARDS after admission, as well as those who progressed from ARDS to death. Patients who received methylprednisolone treatment were much more likely to develop ARDS likely owing to confounding by indication; specifically, sicker patients were more likely to be given methylprednisolone. However, administration of methylprednisolone appeared to reduce the risk of death in patients with ARDS. These findings suggest that for patients with COVID-19 pneumonia, methylprednisolone treatment may be beneficial for those who have developed ARDS on disease progression. However, these results should be interpreted with caution owing to potential bias and residual confounding in this observational study with a small sample size. Double-blinded randomized clinical trials should be conducted to validate these results.

Table 3. Clinical Characteristics and Initial Laboratory Indices Among Patients With and Without ARDS

Clinical characteristics	All patients		Patients with ARDS		P value <sup>b</sup>	Difference (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>b</sup>
	Without ARDS, No. (%) (n = 117)	With ARDS, No. (%) (n = 84)	Alive, No. (%) (n = 40)	Died, No. (%) (n = 44)			
Age, median (IQR), y	48.0 (40.0 to 54.0)	58.5 (50.0 to 69.0)	50.0 (40.3 to 56.8)	68.5 (59.3 to 75.0)	<.001	18.0 (13.0 to 23.0)	<.001
Highest patient temperature, median (IQR), °C	38.60 (38.2 to 39.0)	39.0 (38.5 to 39.6)	0.3 (0.0 to 0.5)	38.9 (38.0 to 39.2)	.004	-0.3 (-0.6 to 0.0)	.05
≥39 (high fever)	36 (36.4)	41 (57.7)	21.3 (5.3 to 37.5)	27 (73.0)	.006	-31.8 (-56.5 to -7.1)	.007
<39	63 (63.6)	30 (42.3)		10 (27.0)			
Gender							
Male	68 (58.1)	60 (71.4)		31 (77.5)	.05	-11.6 (-33.0 to 9.9)	.24
Female	49 (41.9)	24 (28.6)		9 (22.5)			
Initial symptoms							
Fever	110 (94.0)	78 (92.9)	-1.2 (-9.2 to 6.8)	39 (97.5)	.74	-8.9 (-21.8 to 4.1)	.25
Cough	95 (81.2)	68 (81.0)	-0.2 (-11.5 to 11.0)	35 (87.5)	.97	-12.5 (-31.3 to 6.3)	.15
Productive cough	42 (35.9)	41 (48.8)	12.9 (-1.9 to 27.7)	22 (55.0)	.07	-11.8 (-35.5 to 11.8)	.28
Dyspnea	30 (25.6)	50 (59.5)	33.9 (19.7 to 48.1)	21 (52.5)	<.001	13.4 (-9.8 to 36.7)	.21
Fatigue or myalgia	38 (32.5)	27 (32.1)	-0.3 (-13.8 to 13.1)	15 (34.1)	.96	4.1 (-18.2 to 26.4)	.69
Comorbidities							
Hypertension	16 (13.7)	23 (27.4)	13.7 (1.3 to 26.1)	7 (17.5)	.02	18.9 (-2.0 to 39.7)	.05
Diabetes	6 (5.1)	16 (19.0)	13.9 (3.6 to 24.2)	5 (12.5)	.002	12.5 (-6.3 to 31.3)	.15
Cardiac disease	3 (2.6)	5 (6.0)	3.4 (-3.4 to 10.2)	4 (10.0)	.40	-0.9 (-14.4 to 12.6)	.13
Treatment in hospital							
Oxygen therapy <sup>c</sup>							
Nasal cannula	81 (69.2)	17 (20.2)	-49.0 (-62.0 to -36.0)	17 (42.5)		-42.5 (-60.2 to -24.8)	
NMV	0	61 (72.6)	72.6 (62.1 to 83.2)	23 (57.5)		28.9 (8.1 to 49.6)	
IMV	0	5 (6.0)	6.0 (-0.1 to 12.0)	0	<.001	11.4 (-0.4 to 23.1)	<.001
IMV with ECMO	0	1 (1.2)	1.2 (-2.2 to 4.5)	0		2.3 (-4.4 to 8.9)	
Methylprednisolone	12 (10.3)	50 (59.5)	49.3 (36.4 to 62.1)	23 (52.3)	<.001	-15.2 (-38.3 to 7.9)	.16
Antibiotic therapy	113 (96.6)	83 (98.8)	2.2 (-2.8 to 7.3)	40 (100.0)	.59	-2.3 (-8.9 to 4.4)	>.99
Antiviral therapy	106 (90.6)	64 (76.2)	-14.4 (-26.0 to -2.9)	39 (97.5)	.005	-40.7 (-58.5 to -22.9)	<.001
Laboratory findings, value, median (IQR)							
Hematologic							
White blood cells, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	5.02 (3.37 to 7.18)	8.32 (5.07 to 11.20)	2.56 (1.56 to 3.63)	6.62 (4.79 to 11.23)	<.001	1.11 (-0.76 to 3.08)	.19
Neutrophils, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	3.06 (2.03 to 5.56)	7.04 (3.98 to 10.12)	2.99 (1.97 to 4.06)	5.91 (3.39 to 9.70)	<.001	1.30 (-0.44 to 3.17)	.14
Lymphocytes, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	1.08 (0.72 to 1.45)	0.67 (0.49 to 0.99)	-0.34 (-0.47 to -0.22)	0.80 (0.56 to 1.17)	<.001	-0.23 (-0.41 to -0.07)	.004
Monocytes, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	0.34 (0.24 to 0.43)	0.29 (0.20 to 0.44)	-0.03 (-0.08 to 0.01)	0.25 (0.20 to 0.45)	.15	-0.03 (-0.12 to 0.05)	.41
Platelets, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	178.00 (140.00 to 239.50)	187.00 (124.50 to 252.50)	-4.00 (-27.00 to 20.00)	204.00 (137.25 to 262.75)	.73	-31.00 (-65.00 to 5.00)	.10
CD3, /μL	633.00 (467.00 to 846.00)	446.50 (231.00 to 633.75)	-215.00 (-358.00 to -73.00)	563.00 (281.00 to 769.50)	.003	-237.00 (-471.00 to 40.00)	.07
CD4, /μL	371.00 (283.00 to 572.00)	234.00 (136.75 to 398.00)	-138.00 (-224.00 to -51.00)	286.00 (132.00 to 449.50)	.004	-81.00 (-264.00 to 55.00)	.25
CD8, /μL	241.00 (159.00 to 323.00)	157.50 (76.00 to 289.50)	-66.00 (-129.00 to -7.00)	273.00 (88.00 to 316.00)	.03	-134.00 (-221.00 to -10.00)	.05

(continued)

Table 3. Clinical Characteristics and Initial Laboratory Indices Among Patients With and Without ARDS (continued)

Clinical characteristics	All patients		Patients with ARDS		P value <sup>b</sup>	Difference (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	Died, No. (%)	P value <sup>b</sup>
	Without ARDS, No. (%) (n = 117)	With ARDS, No. (%) (n = 84)	Alive, No. (%) (n = 40)	Died, No. (%) (n = 44)				
<b>Biochemical</b>								
Total bilirubin, mg/dL	10.50 (8.60 to 13.65)	12.90 (9.50 to 17.05)	11.65 (9.33 to 15.15)	14.50 (10.35 to 19.80)	.004	1.90 (0.60 to 3.30)	2.60 (0.30 to 5.20)	.03
AST, U/L	30.00 (24.00 to 38.50)	38.00 (30.50 to 53.00)	38.50 (32.25 to 57.25)	37.00 (30.00 to 52.00)	<.001	9.00 (5.00 to 12.00)	-4.00 (-10.00 to 2.00)	.21
ALT, U/L	27.00 (18.00 to 41.50)	35.00 (21.50 to 52.50)	35.00 (23.25 to 55.25)	39.00 (20.50 to 52.50)	.01	7.00 (2.00 to 13.00)	-2.00 (-11.00 to 8.00)	.71
Total protein, g/L	64.30 (60.95 to 67.25)	63.50 (57.40 to 66.85)	63.50 (57.40 to 66.85)	62.70 (56.90 to 65.95)	.11	-1.40 (-3.10 to 0.30)	-1.60 (-4.40 to 1.00)	.21
Albumin, g/L	33.70 (30.95 to 36.30)	30.40 (27.15 to 33.35)	31.35 (27.70 to 34.20)	29.10 (26.20 to 31.55)	<.001	-3.50 (-4.60 to -2.30)	-2.30 (-4.10 to -0.70)	.007
Globulin, g/L	30.00 (28.25 to 32.55)	31.60 (29.35 to 35.05)	30.70 (29.40 to 33.52)	32.90 (29.10 to 36.30)	.004	1.60 (0.60 to 2.80)	1.50 (-0.50 to 3.50)	.18
Prealbumin, mg/L	136.00 (99.50 to 170.00)	100.50 (76.75 to 128.00)	101.00 (83.50 to 146.00)	100.00 (67.00 to 123.00)	<.001	-37.00 (-52.00 to -23.00)	-11.00 (-31.00 to 10.00)	.30
Urea, mM	4.30 (3.40 to 5.40)	5.80 (4.45 to 7.90)	4.94 (4.00 to 6.90)	7.40 (5.10 to 8.75)	<.001	1.69 (1.10 to 2.29)	1.50 (0.50 to 2.70)	.004
Creatinine, $\mu$ M	68.70 (57.45 to 81.05)	74.60 (57.90 to 92.35)	78.65 (59.73 to 93.30)	73.00 (57.45 to 86.70)	.06	5.60 (-0.20 to 11.50)	-4.77 (-15.30 to 4.80)	.30
Glucose, mM	5.40 (4.90 to 6.50)	7.40 (5.70 to 10.08)	7.80 (5.40 to 10.40)	7.10 (5.95 to 9.95)	<.001	1.60 (1.00 to 2.40)	0.10 (-1.40 to 1.20)	.92
CK-MB, U/L	15.00 (12.00 to 19.00)	17.00 (13.00 to 20.50)	16.00 (13.00 to 20.75)	17.00 (13.00 to 20.00)	.01	2.00 (0.00 to 3.00)	0.00 (-3.00 to 3.00)	.93
Cholinesterase, U/L	8070.00 (7210.00 to 9741.00)	6955.00 (5707.50 to 8498.00)	7948.00 (6498.50 to 9152.00)	6384.00 (5472.50 to 7757.00)	<.001	-1237.67 (-1782.00 to -654.00)	-1274.00 (-2111.00 to -399.00)	.005
Cystatin C, mg/L	0.84 (0.72 to 0.93)	0.97 (0.82 to 1.22)	0.94 (0.73 to 1.08)	1.08 (0.84 to 1.42)	<.001	0.16 (0.09 to 0.24)	0.19 (0.04 to 0.35)	.01
LDH, U/L	257.00 (211.00 to 320.50)	396.00 (320.00 to 521.00)	349.50 (293.50 to 416.00)	484.00 (351.00 to 568.50)	<.001	136.00 (106.00 to 168.00)	112.00 (50.00 to 173.00)	.001
$\alpha$ -HBDH, U/L	217.00 (179.00 to 277.00)	333.00 (252.50 to 477.00)	301.50 (228.75 to 366.25)	417.00 (290.50 to 495.00)	<.001	118.00 (86.00 to 151.00)	112.00 (45.00 to 174.00)	.001
LDL, mM	2.16 (1.74 to 2.72)	1.88 (1.50 to 2.47)	2.00 (1.60 to 2.48)	1.67 (1.30 to 2.42)	.007	-0.29 (-0.50 to -0.08)	-0.16 (-0.50 to 0.17)	.30
<b>Infection-related indices</b>								
hs-CRP, mg/L	23.40 (6.65 to 57.80)	83.00 (39.45 to 152.40)	69.20 (26.60 to 120.80)	90.85 (44.55 to >160)	<.001	46.70 (32.50 to 64.00)	17.92 (-8.60 to 45.00)	.17
IL-6, pg/L	6.29 (5.36 to 7.83)	7.39 (5.63 to 10.89)	6.05 (5.12 to 6.99)	10.07 (7.36 to 14.80)	.03	0.93 (0.07 to 1.98)	3.88 (2.20 to 6.13)	<.001
ESR, mm/h	47.70 (40.00 to 64.30)	52.40 (40.00 to 71.00)	51.60 (40.00 to 70.00)	59.50 (39.50 to 72.50)	.20	4.00 (-2.00 to 11.60)	1.80 (-9.00 to 14.51)	.74
Serum ferritin, ng/mL	457.66 (223.73 to 702.65)	1029.28 (546.26 to >2000)	853.00 (330.33 to 1968.57)	1096.21 (559.41 to >2000)	<.001	545.50 (332.15 to 754.44)	102.55 (-185.63 to 412.71)	.34
<b>Coagulation function</b>								
PT, s	10.60 (10.10 to 11.50)	11.70 (11.10 to 12.45)	11.75 (10.95 to 12.45)	11.60 (11.10 to 12.45)	<.001	1.00 (0.70 to 1.30)	0.00 (-0.50 to 0.60)	.87
APTT, s	29.75 (25.55 to 32.85)	26.00 (22.55 to 35.00)	29.60 (24.00 to 35.75)	24.10 (22.25 to 28.35)	.13	-1.70 (-3.90 to 0.60)	-3.10 (-7.00 to -0.20)	.04
D-dimer, $\mu$ g/mL	0.52 (0.33 to 0.93)	1.16 (0.46 to 5.37)	0.49 (0.31 to 1.18)	3.95 (1.15 to 10.96)	<.001	0.52 (0.21 to 0.94)	2.10 (0.89 to 5.27)	.001

<sup>a</sup> Difference in location for continuous variables (by Hodges-Lehmann method) and in percentage for categorical variables (With ARDS vs Without ARDS or Died vs Alive).

<sup>b</sup> Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon was used for continuous variables, and  $\chi^2$  test was used for categorical variables, if not specified.

<sup>c</sup> Fisher exact test.

Abbreviations:  $\alpha$ -HBDH,  $\alpha$ -hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase; ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CK-MB, creatine kinase muscle-brain isoform; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6; IMV, invasive mechanical ventilation; IQR, interquartile range; MMV, noninvasive mechanical ventilation (including high flow supply and face mask); LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; PT, prothrombin time.

**Table 4. Bivariate Cox Regression of Factors Associated With ARDS Development or Progression From ARDS to Death**

Patient characteristics and findings	ARDS		Death	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
<b>Clinical characteristics</b>				
Age (≥65 vs <65), y	3.26 (2.08-5.11)	<.001	6.17 (3.26-11.67)	<.001
Gender (male vs female)	1.47 (0.92-2.36)	.11	0.56 (0.30-1.05)	.07
Highest patient temperature (≥39 °C vs <39 °C)	1.77 (1.11-2.84)	.02	0.41 (0.21-0.82)	.01
<b>Comorbidities</b>				
Hypertension (yes vs no)	1.82 (1.13-2.95)	.01	1.70 (0.92-3.14)	.09
Diabetes (yes vs no)	2.34 (1.35-4.05)	.002	1.58 (0.80-3.13)	.19
<b>Laboratory findings</b>				
<b>Hematologic</b>				
Neutrophils, 10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	1.14 (1.09-1.19)	<.001	1.08 (1.01-1.17)	.03
Lymphocytes, 10 <sup>9</sup> /mL	0.37 (0.21-0.63)	<.001	0.51 (0.22-1.17)	.11
CD3, 100/mL	0.83 (0.72-0.96)	.01	0.81 (0.59-1.11)	.19
CD4, 100/mL	0.74 (0.59-0.93)	.01	0.83 (0.51-1.35)	.45
CD8, 100/mL	0.74 (0.53-1.04)	.08	0.51 (0.24-1.09)	.08
<b>Biochemical</b>				
Total bilirubin, mg/dL	1.05 (1.02-1.08)	.001	1.07 (1.02-1.12)	.003
AST, U/L	1.02 (1.01-1.03)	<.001	0.99 (0.98-1.01)	.45
ALT, U/L	1.00 (1.00-1.01)	.09	1.00 (0.98-1.01)	.43
Albumin, 10 g/L	0.49 (0.37-0.66)	<.001	0.19 (0.07-0.49)	.001
Globulin, 10 g/L	2.32 (1.45-3.71)	<.001	1.91 (1.01-3.61)	.05
Prealbumin, mg/L	0.99 (0.98-0.99)	<.001	1.00 (0.99-1.00)	.31
Urea, mM	1.13 (1.09-1.18)	<.001	1.13 (1.06-1.20)	<.001
Creatinine, 10 μM	1.05 (1.01-1.10)	.02	1.04 (0.97-1.11)	.31
Glucose, mM	1.13 (1.08-1.19)	<.001	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	.92
CK-MB, U/L	1.01 (1.00-1.02)	.12	0.99 (0.97-1.01)	.46
Cholinesterase, ×10 <sup>3</sup> U/L	0.81 (0.73-0.90)	<.001	0.84 (0.73-0.97)	.02
Cystatin C, mg/L	1.69 (1.31-2.19)	<.001	1.80 (1.28-2.53)	.001
LDH, 100 U/L	1.61 (1.44-1.79)	<.001	1.30 (1.11-1.52)	.001
α-HBDH, 100 U/L	1.74 (1.52-1.99)	<.001	1.34 (1.13-1.60)	.001
LDL, mM	0.63 (0.44-0.88)	.008	0.84 (0.54-1.31)	.45
<b>Infection-related indices</b>				
hs-CRP, mg/L (>5 vs ≤5)	4.81 (1.52-15.27)	.008	NA	NA
IL-6, pg/L	1.02 (1.00-1.05)	.09	1.03 (1.01-1.05)	.01
ESR, mm/h	1.01 (1.00-1.02)	.19	1.01 (0.99-1.02)	.32
Serum ferritin, ng/mL (>300 vs ≤300)	3.53 (1.52-8.16)	.003	5.28 (0.72-38.48)	.10
<b>Coagulation function</b>				
PT, s	1.56 (1.32-1.83)	<.001	1.08 (0.84-1.38)	.54
APTT, s	0.97 (0.94-1.01)	.13	0.96 (0.91-1.00)	.06
D-dimer, μg/mL	1.03 (1.01-1.04)	<.001	1.02 (1.01-1.04)	.002

Abbreviations: α-HBDH, α-hydroxybutyric dehydrogenase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APTT, activated partial thromboplastin time; ARDS, acute respiratory distress syndrome; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; CK-MB, creatine kinase muscle-brain isoform; ESR, erythrocyte sedimentation rate; HR, hazard ratio; hs-CRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; IL-6, interleukin-6; LDH, lactate dehydrogenase; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; NA, not available; PT, prothrombin time.

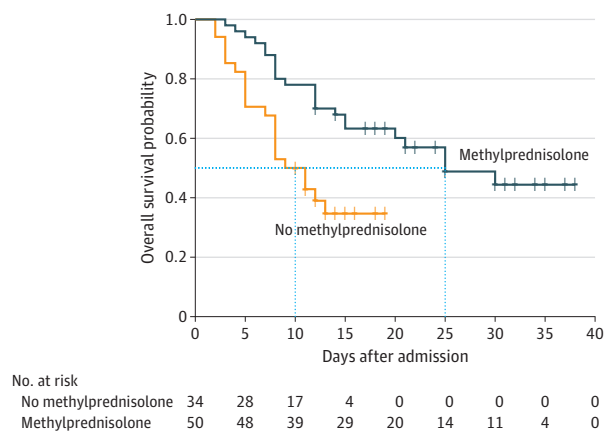
The risk factors related to the development of ARDS and progression from ARDS to death included older age, neutrophilia, and organ and coagulation dysfunction (eg, higher LDH and D-dimer). In addition, we observed that several factors associated with the development of ARDS were not associated with death (eg, comorbidities, lymphocyte counts, CD3 and CD4 T-cell counts, AST, prealbumin, creatinine, glucose, low-density lipoprotein, serum ferritin, PT). Moreover, the difference in median D-dimer between the death and survival groups was larger than that between the ARDS and non-ARDS groups, which suggests that disseminated intravascular coagulation

was on the pathway to death in some patients. Interestingly, although high fever was positively associated with development of ARDS, it was negatively related to death, which is consistent with results noted in a study by Schell-Chaple et al.<sup>8</sup> However, the differences in patient temperature between the groups were very small and self-reported before hospital admission, thus the data regarding high fever should be cautiously interpreted.

The pathogenesis of highly pathogenic human coronavirus is still not completely understood. Cytokine storm and viral evasion of cellular immune responses are thought to play



**Figure. Survival Curve in Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Who Did and Did Not Receive Methylprednisolone Treatment**



Administration of methylprednisolone reduced the risk of death (hazard ratio, 0.38; 95% CI, 0.20-0.72;  $P = .003$ ).

important roles in disease severity.<sup>9</sup> Neutrophilia was found in both the peripheral blood<sup>10</sup> and lung<sup>11</sup> of patients with SARS-CoV. The severity of lung damage correlated with extensive pulmonary infiltration of neutrophils and macrophages and higher numbers of these cells in the peripheral blood in patients with Middle East respiratory syndrome.<sup>12-14</sup> Neutrophils are the main source of chemokines and cytokines. The generation of cytokine storm can lead to ARDS, which is a leading cause of death in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome<sup>15</sup> and Middle East respiratory syndrome.<sup>14</sup> In this study, patients with COVID-19 pneumonia who had developed ARDS had significantly higher neutrophil counts than did those without ARDS, perhaps leading to the activation of neutrophils to execute an immune response against the virus, but also contributing to cytokine storm. This may partly explain the positive association of high fever and ARDS found at the early stages of COVID-19. In addition, considering that older age is associated with declined immune competence,<sup>16</sup> the results of the present study showed that older age was associated with both ARDS and death. Therefore, older age related to death may be due to less robust immune responses.

The results of this study show that higher CD3 and CD4 T-cell counts might protect patients from developing ARDS, but similar results were not observed when examined for death, possibly because of limited sample size. CD8 counts were significantly higher in those who were alive. These results indicate the important roles of CD4 and CD8 T cells in COVID-19 pneumonia. Earlier studies have revealed that SARS-CoV, which was reported to

share the same cell entry receptors with SARS-CoV-2,<sup>17,18</sup> could infect immune cells, including T lymphocytes, monocytes, and macrophages.<sup>19</sup> The CD3, CD4, and CD8 T-cell counts decreased at the onset of illness; this decrease persisted until the recovery period of SARS-CoV pneumonia.<sup>19</sup> In addition, CD4 and CD8 T-cell counts decreased in the peripheral blood specimen of patients with fatal SARS-CoV pneumonia<sup>10,20,21</sup>, which was consistent with these results that patients with COVID-19 pneumonia and ARDS presented with lymphocytopenia (CD3, CD4, and CD8 T cells). Studies demonstrated that T-cell responses can inhibit the over-activation of innate immunity.<sup>22</sup> T cells were reported to help clear SARS-CoV, and a suboptimal T-cell response was found to cause pathological changes observed in mice with SARS-CoV.<sup>23</sup> We hypothesized that persistent and gradual increases in lymphocyte responses might be required for effective immunity against SARS-CoV-2 infection. Further studies are needed to characterize the role of the neutrophil and lymphocyte response or that of CD4 and CD8 T-cell immune response in SARS-CoV-2 infection.

### Limitations

This study has several limitations. First, owing to limited medical resources, only patients with relatively severe COVID-19 pneumonia were hospitalized during this period. Second, this study was conducted at a single-center hospital with limited sample size. As such, this study may have included disproportionately more patients with poor outcomes. There may also be a selection bias when identifying factors that influence the clinical outcomes. A larger cohort study of patients with COVID-19 pneumonia from Wuhan, China, other cities in China, and other countries would help to further define the clinical characteristics and risk factors of the disease.

### Conclusions

Older age was associated with greater risk of developing ARDS and death, likely because of less rigorous immune response. Although fever was associated with the development of ARDS, it was also associated with better outcomes. Several factors related to the development of ARDS were not associated with death, which indicates that different pathophysiological changes from hospital admission to development of ARDS and from development of ARDS to death may exist. Moreover, treatment with methylprednisolone may be beneficial for patients who develop ARDS. Double-blinded randomized clinical trials to determine the most effective treatments for COVID-19 are still needed.

#### ARTICLE INFORMATION

**Accepted for Publication:** March 3, 2020.

**Published Online:** March 13, 2020.

doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.0994

**Author Affiliations:** Department of Pulmonary Medicine, QingPu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital Affiliated to Fudan University, Shanghai, China (Wu, Du, F. Zhou, Y. Song); Infection Division, Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital, Wuhan, China (Wu, Cai, X. Zhou, S. Xu); Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care

Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China (Wu, X. Chen, Y. Zhang, J. Song, Wang, Chao, Jiang, Bai, Y. Song); Tuberculosis and Respiratory Department, Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital, Wuhan, China (Xia, Huang, L. Zhang, X. Zhou); Department of Anesthesiology, International Peace Maternity and Child Health Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (Yang); Department of Infectious Diseases, Fengxian Guhua Hospital, Shanghai, China (J. Xu); Department of Pulmonary Medicine, Shanghai

General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (X. Zhou); Department of Critical Care Medicine, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (D. Chen); Department of Respiratory Medicine, Shanghai Ninth People's Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (Xiong); Department of Emergency Medicine, Shanghai Pudong New Area Gongli Hospital, Shanghai, China (L. Xu); Shanghai Respiratory Research Institute, Shanghai, China

(Bai, Y. Song); Department of Urology, Shanghai General Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China (Zheng); National Clinical Research Center for Aging and Medicine, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China (Y. Song).

**Author Contributions:** Drs Song and Zheng had full access to all of the data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. Drs Wu, X. Chen, Cai, and Xia contributed equally and share first authorship. Drs Song and Zheng contributed equally to the study.

**Study concept and design:** Wu, X. Chen, Cai, Xia, Zheng, Y. Song.

**Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data:** X. Chen, Xing Zhou, S. Xu, Huang, L. Zhang, Xia Zhou, Du, Y. Zhang, J. Song, Wang, Chao, Yang, J. Xu, Xin Zhou, D. Chen, Xiong, L. Xu, F. Zhou, Jiang, Bai.

**Drafting of the manuscript:** X. Chen, Xia, Xing Zhou, S. Xu, Huang, L. Zhang, Xia Zhou, Du, Y. Zhang, J. Song, Wang, Chao, Yang, J. Xu, Xin Zhou, D. Chen, Xiong, L. Xu, F. Zhou, Jiang, Bai.

**Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:** Wu, X. Chen, Cai, Xia, Du, Zheng, Y. Song.

**Statistical analysis:** X. Chen, Y. Song.

**Obtained funding:** Wu, Zheng, Y. Song.

**Administrative, technical, or material support:** Cai, Xia, Xing Zhou, S. Xu, Huang, L. Zhang, Xia Zhou, Yang, J. Xu, Xin Zhou, D. Chen, Xiong, L. Xu, F. Zhou, Jiang, Bai, Zheng, Y. Song.

**Study supervision:** Zheng, Y. Song.

**Conflict of Interest Disclosures:** None reported.

**Funding/Support:** This study was supported by a grant from Prevention and Treatment of Infection in Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Patients from the Shanghai Science and Technology Committee (to Dr Yuanlin Song), the Special Fund of Shanghai Jiaotong University for Coronavirus Disease 2019 Control and Prevention (2020RK47 to Dr Junhua Zheng), and Academic Leader of Shanghai Qingpu District Healthcare Commission (WD2019-36 to Dr Chaomin Wu).

**Role of the Funder/Sponsor** The funders had no role in the design and conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data; preparation, review, or approval of the manuscript; and decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

**Additional Contributions:** We thank Weibing Wang, PhD, from the Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University; Yan Liu, MD, and Hongcai Shang, PhD, from Key Laboratory of Chinese Internal Medicine of Ministry of Education, Dongzhimen Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine; Xiaojia Huang, PhD, from the Institute of Biomedical Engineering and Health Sciences, Changzhou University; and Yaohui Li, MD, from Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University for their statistical analysis discussion. We also thank Dongni Hou, MD, Sucheng Mu, MD, Donghui Zhang, MD, and Ke Lang, BD, from Zhongshan Hospital,

Fudan University for their data collection. They were not compensated for their contributions.

## REFERENCES

- World Health Organization. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19): situation report—37. February 25, 2020. Accessed February 26, 2020. [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200226-sitrep-37-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=6126c0a4\\_2](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronavirus/situation-reports/20200226-sitrep-37-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=6126c0a4_2).
- Zhu N, Zhang D, Wang W, et al; China Novel Coronavirus Investigating and Research Team. A novel coronavirus from patients with pneumonia in China, 2019. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(8):727-733. doi:10.1056/NEJMoa2001017
- Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, et al Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10223):497-506. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5
- Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, et al. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *Lancet*. 2020;395(10223):507-513. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30211-7
- Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, et al Clinical characteristics of 138 hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA*. Published online February 7, 2020. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.1585
- World Health Organization. Clinical management of severe acute respiratory infection when novel coronavirus (nCoV) infection is suspected: interim guidance. January 28, 2020. Accessed March 5, 2020. [https://www.who.int/publications-detail/clinical-management-of-severe-acute-respiratory-infection-when-novel-coronavirus-\(ncov\)-infection-is-suspected](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/clinical-management-of-severe-acute-respiratory-infection-when-novel-coronavirus-(ncov)-infection-is-suspected).
- Fine MJ, Auble TE, Yealy DM, et al. A prediction rule to identify low-risk patients with community-acquired pneumonia. *N Engl J Med*. 1997;336(4):243-250. doi:10.1056/NEJM199701233360402
- Schell-Chaple HM, Puntillo KA, Matthay MA, Liu KD; National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome Network. Body temperature and mortality in patients with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Am J Crit Care*. 2015; 24(1):15-23. doi:10.4037/ajcc2015320
- Channappanavar R, Perlman S. Pathogenic human coronavirus infections: causes and consequences of cytokine storm and immunopathology. *Semin Immunopathol*. 2017;39(5):529-539. doi:10.1007/s00281-017-0629-x
- Wang YH, Lin AS, Chao TY, et al. A cluster of patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome in a chest ward in southern Taiwan. *Intensive Care Med*. 2004;30(6):1228-1231. doi:10.1007/s00134-004-2311-8
- Nicholls JM, Poon LLM, Lee KC, et al. Lung pathology of fatal severe acute respiratory syndrome. *Lancet*. 2003;361(9371):1773-1778. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(03)13413-7
- Ng DL, Al Hosani F, Keating MK, et al. Clinicopathologic, immunohistochemical, and ultrastructural findings of a fatal case of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus infection in the United Arab Emirates, April 2014. *Am J Pathol*. 2016;186(3):652-658. doi:10.1016/j.ajpath.2015.10.024
- Min CK, Cheon S, Ha NY, et al. Comparative and kinetic analysis of viral shedding and immunological responses in MERS patients representing a broad spectrum of disease severity. *Sci Rep*. 2016;6:25359. doi:10.1038/srep25359
- Kim ES, Choe PG, Park WB, et al. Clinical progression and cytokine profiles of Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus infection. *J Korean Med Sci*. 2016;31(11):1717-1725. doi:10.3346/jkms.2016.31.11.1717
- Lew TW, Kwek TK, Tai D, et al. Acute respiratory distress syndrome in critically ill patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome. *JAMA*. 2003; 290(3):374-380. doi:10.1001/jama.290.3.374
- Goronzy JJ, Fang F, Cavanagh MM, Qi Q, Weyand CM. Naive T cell maintenance and function in human aging. *J Immunol*. 2015;194(9):4073-4080. doi:10.4049/jimmunol.1500046
- Zhou P, Yang XL, Wang XG, et al. A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin. *Nature*. Published online February 3, 2020. doi:10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7
- Hoffmann M, Kleine-Weber H, Krüger N, Müller M, Drosten C, Pöhlmann S. The novel coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV) uses the SARS-coronavirus receptor 2 ACE2 and the cellular protease TMPRSS2 for entry into target cells. Preprint. Posted online January 31, 2020. bioRxiv. doi:10.1101/2020.01.31.929042
- Gu J, Gong E, Zhang B, et al. Multiple organ infection and the pathogenesis of SARS. *J Exp Med*. 2005;202(3):415-424. doi:10.1084/jem.20050828
- Li T, Qiu Z, Zhang L, et al. Significant changes of peripheral T lymphocyte subsets in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome. *J Infect Dis*. 2004;189(4):648-651. doi:10.1086/381535
- Cui W, Fan Y, Wu W, Zhang F, Wang JY, Ni AP. Expression of lymphocytes and lymphocyte subsets in patients with severe acute respiratory syndrome. *Clin Infect Dis*. 2003;37(6):857-859. doi:10.1086/378587
- Kim KD, Zhao J, Auh S, et al. Adaptive immune cells temper initial innate responses. *Nat Med*. 2007;13(10):1248-1252. doi:10.1038/nm1633
- Zhao J, Zhao J, Perlman S. T cell responses are required for protection from clinical disease and for virus clearance in severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-infected mice. *J Virol*. 2010; 84(18):9318-9325. doi:10.1128/JVI.01049-10