

喫煙歴はコロナ肺炎の最大の悪化因子

Liu W, Tao ZW, Lei W, et al. Analysis of factors associated with disease outcomes in hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus disease. Chin Med J

https://journals.lww.com/cmj/Abstract/publishahead/Analysis_of_factors_associated_with_disease.99363.aspx#

【要旨】

- 武漢の3次病院入院症例における悪化群と改善・安定群別の背景因子分析
- 検討症例78例。入院2週間後の状態評価：悪化11例（14.1%）改善・安定67例（85.1%）
- 悪化群では喫煙率が有意に高い (27.3% vs. 3.0%, $\chi^2 = 9.291$, $P = 0.018$).
- 悪化群で、平均年齢と入院時体温が有意に高い
- 悪化要因に関する多変量解析では喫煙が最大のオッズ比だった
 - 喫煙歴 14.285; 95% CI: 1.577–25.000; $P = 0.018$
 - 年齢 8.546; 95% : 1.628–44.864; $P = 0.011$
 - 入院時高体温 8.999; 95% CI: 1.036–78.147, $P = 0.046$
- 結論：年齢、喫煙歴、入院時体温などが病状悪化因子であることを考慮した治療が必要であろう。

※表4 (部分. 正式出版前なので原稿に「透かし」が入っている)

Table 4: Logistic analysis results of risk factors for disease progression ($n = 78$).

Variables	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i>
Age (≥ 60 years vs. < 60 years)	10.575	2.095–53.386	0.004	8.546	1.628–44.864	0.011
Sex (male vs. female)	1.914	0.512–7.156	0.335			
History of smoking (yes vs. no)	12.187	1.762–84.306	0.011	14.285	1.577–25.000	0.018
Hypertension (yes vs. no)	2.259	0.394–12.958	0.360			
Diabetes (yes vs. no)	4.741	0.695–32.350	0.112			
Maximum body temperature at admission ($\geq 37.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ vs. $< 37.3^{\circ}\text{C}$)	9.709	1.176–83.330	0.035	8.999	1.036–78.147	0.046
Cough (yes vs. no)	1.063	0.295–3.834	0.925			
Respiratory failure (yes vs. no)	8.021	2.022–31.821	0.003	8.772	1.942–40.000	0.016