

# Patient Characteristics and Outcomes of 11 721 Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Hospitalized Across the United States

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**Background.** As coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) disseminates throughout the United States, a better understanding of the patient characteristics associated with hospitalization, morbidity, and mortality in diverse geographic regions is essential.

**Methods.** Hospital chargemaster data on adult patients with COVID-19 admitted to 245 hospitals across 38 states between 15 February and 20 April 2020 were assessed. The clinical course from admission, through hospitalization, and to discharge or death was analyzed.

**Results.** A total of 11 721 patients were included (majority were >60 years of age [59.9%] and male [53.4%]). Comorbidities included hypertension (46.7%), diabetes (27.8%), cardiovascular disease (18.6%), obesity (16.1%), and chronic kidney disease (12.2%). Mechanical ventilation was required by 1967 patients (16.8%). Mortality among hospitalized patients was 21.4% and increased to 70.5% among those on mechanical ventilation. Male sex, older age, obesity, geographic region, and the presence of chronic kidney disease or a preexisting cardiovascular disease were associated with increased odds of mechanical ventilation. All aforementioned risk factors, with the exception of obesity, were associated with increased odds of death (all *P* values < .001). Many patients received investigational medications for treatment of COVID-19, including 48 patients on remdesivir and 4232 on hydroxychloroquine.

**Conclusions.** This large observational cohort describes the clinical course and identifies factors associated with the outcomes of hospitalized patients with COVID-19 across the United States. These data can inform strategies to prioritize prevention and treatment for this disease.

**Keywords.** SARS-CoV-2; COVID-19; observational study; hydroxychloroquine; remdesivir.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) [1] is a novel coronavirus identified initially in Wuhan, China, in 2019. The virus causes coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) [2], which subsequently has created outbreaks across the world, resulting in over 5.2 million cases and over 327 000 deaths globally [3]. In the United States, the first case of COVID-19 was reported on 20 January 2020 in Washington state [4]. As of 5 August 2020, there have been over 4.6 million confirmed cases and 154 952 deaths attributed to COVID-19 in the United States [3].

In early reports in China and the United States, increasing age and comorbid diseases, most notably cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension, and chronic kidney disease, were associated with increased disease severity and death [5–7]. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

(CDC) COVID-network (NET) surveillance system, 89% of patients hospitalized in March 2020 with a laboratory-confirmed infection had at least 1 underlying comorbid condition [8].

As the COVID-19 pandemic is rapidly evolving, population-based studies in the United States evaluating the patient characteristics associated with hospitalization and survival are limited. Previous studies have examined the characteristics associated with morbidity and mortality, but they represent, at most, 14 states and 10% of the US population [8]. As there are multiple investigational agents being assessed for the treatment of COVID-19, an understanding of the phenotypical characteristics associated with health outcomes in population-based studies will be important for public health planning and to assess the effectiveness of novel therapies. The aim of this study was to examine those patient characteristics associated with morbidity and mortality among patients hospitalized in the United States.

## METHODS

### Data Source

Deidentified hospital claims data from the hospital chargemaster, consisting of a comprehensive list of all billable products,

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procedures, and services provided to inpatients, were acquired from a commercially available source representing adults receiving inpatient care between 15 February and 20 April 2020 at 245 hospitals across 38 states in the United States. As it does not constitute human subject research, this research was determined to be exempt from institutional review board approval, based on federal regulation 45 Code of Federal Regulations 46 and associated guidance.

### Study Population and Patient Characteristics

Variables of interest at the time of admission for a patient's first hospitalization with a COVID-19 diagnosis included hospital type, patient demographics, and the presence of comorbid conditions. Comorbidities were captured using International Classification of Disease, Tenth Revision (ICD-10), codes indicating the presence of a chronic condition at the time of admission and from hospital encounters within 12 months up to the date of admission. Those ICD-10 codes used to classify comorbid disease were identified by expert opinion, and cross-referenced with validated methods from health services research to define comorbid medical conditions from the claims data ([Supplementary Table 1](#)) [9].

### Characteristics of Hospitalization

The need for either oxygen supplementation or mechanical ventilation was captured at admission and over the course of the patient's hospitalization ([Supplementary Table 1](#)). The highest level of oxygen supplementation required during hospitalization was classified based on charge codes. Patients with pneumonia and no other billable codes indicating a higher level of oxygen support any time during hospitalization were assumed to have received a minimum of low-flow oxygen; those without these features were assigned to the no-oxygen category. Whether the patient required intensive care unit (ICU) level of care or the use of putative therapies, including select medications under investigation for COVID-19, were also captured.

### Statistical Analysis

Differences in the proportions and means of demographics, comorbidities, and characteristics of the patients' hospitalization were compared by the need for mechanical ventilation, using a chi-squared test and Kruskal-Wallis test for categorical and continuous variables, respectively. For expected cell counts less than 5, Fisher's exact test was used to determine statistically significant differences in proportions.

The associations between demographic characteristics and comorbid disease at admission and the odds of both death and the need for mechanical ventilation were estimated using multivariable logistic regression. Based on previous literature, the associations of the following risk factors with morbidity and mortality were investigated: age, sex, insurance status at admission, history of chronic kidney disease, stage 5 kidney disease,

hypertension, diabetes, pulmonary disease, cardiovascular disease, liver disease, obesity, and smoking. The location of hospitals was also included in the models in order to explore regional disparities in outcomes, using regions defined by the US Census Bureau as Northeast, Midwest, South, and West [10].

All variables were entered as either dichotomous or categorical variables. Age was categorized into the following groups: 18–40 years, 41–60 years, and >60 years. Insurance status was categorized into a 4-level variable: commercial, Medicaid, Medicare, and other. Patient histories of select comorbid diseases were modeled as dichotomous variables. Odds ratios (ORs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were provided for each risk factor.

## RESULTS

### Demographics and Comorbid Disease

The study population included 11 721 patients aged  $\geq 18$  years who were admitted between 15 February and 20 April 2020 across 245 hospitals with an ICD-10 code indicating COVID-19 infection, including 9057 (77%) with the confirmatory ICD-10 code released after 1 April 2020. Patient demographics and comorbid conditions are shown in [Table 1](#). Of the hospitalized patients, 60% were >60 years and approximately half (53.4%) were male. Numerous comorbid conditions were common among those who were hospitalized for COVID-19. Hypertension was present in 46.7% of the patients in this cohort, diabetes in 27.8%, cardiovascular disease in 18.6%, obesity in 16.1%, and chronic kidney disease in 12.2%. A history of pulmonary disease was present for 14.8% of patients, and 16.4% of patients had a history of smoking ( $n = 1922$ ). At admission, 167 patients were pregnant. More than 50% of patients were admitted to hospitals in the Northeast (53.9%), followed by the South (32.4%), West (9.6%), and Midwest (4.1%) regions of the United States. In terms of insurance status, more patients were on Medicare (45.3%) than were on commercial insurance (26.6%), were on Medicaid (12.8%), and had other insurance or an unknown insurance status (15.3%; [Table 1](#)).

### Characteristics of Hospitalization

The median duration of hospitalization for all patients from admission to either discharge or death was 7.0 days (range, 2.0–60.0 days). At the time of the data cutoff, 617 (5.3%) patients were still hospitalized. Pneumonia was present in 52.4% of patients within 24 hours of admission, while a total of 84.0% had evidence of pneumonia at some point during hospitalization. The highest level of oxygen supplementation during admission was noted to be low-flow O<sub>2</sub> in 7570 patients (64.6%), high-flow O<sub>2</sub> in 643 patients (5.5%), and mechanical ventilation in 1967 patients (16.8%). There were 1541 (13.1%) patients who were categorized as not receiving oxygen support. An ICU level of care was received by 20% of patients ( $n = 2336$ ), with a median length of ICU stay of 5 days (range, 1.0–60.0 days).

**Table 1. Characteristics of Adult Patients Hospitalized for Coronavirus Disease 2019**

Characteristics	Mechanical ventilation needs			P value <sup>b</sup>
	Needed MV, <sup>a</sup> n = 1967	Did not need MV, n = 9754	Total, n = 11 721	
Demographics				
Age group, n (%), y	...	...	...	<.0001
18–40	111 (5.6)	1155 (11.8)	1266 (10.8)	
41–60	533 (27.1)	2903 (29.8)	3436 (29.3)	
>60	1323 (67.3)	5696 (58.4)	7019 (59.9)	
Sex, n (%)	...	...	...	<.0001
Female	710 (36.1)	4747 (48.7)	5457 (46.6)	
Male	1257 (63.9)	5007 (51.3)	6264 (53.4)	
Insurance, n (%)	...	...	...	<.0001
Commercial	470 (23.9)	2653 (27.2)	3123 (26.6)	
Medicaid	208 (10.6)	1292 (13.2)	1500 (12.8)	
Medicare	998 (50.7)	4312 (44.2)	5310 (45.3)	
Other <sup>c</sup>	291 (14.8)	1497 (15.3)	1788 (15.3)	
Hospital type, n (%) <sup>d</sup>	...	...	...	<.0001
Major teaching	859 (43.7)	4363 (44.7)	5222 (44.6)	
Minor teaching	303 (15.4)	1857 (19.0)	2160 (18.4)	
Nonteaching	805 (40.9)	3534 (36.2)	4339 (37.0)	
Census region, n (%)	...	...	...	.0009
Midwest	80 (4.1)	401 (4.1)	481 (4.1)	
Northeast	1028 (52.3)	5289 (54.2)	6317 (53.9)	
South	622 (31.6)	3176 (32.6)	3798 (32.4)	
West	237 (12.0)	888 (9.1)	1125 (9.6)	
Comorbid disease <sup>e</sup>				
History of diabetes, n (%)	624 (31.7)	2630 (27.0)	3254 (27.8)	<.0001
History of obesity, n (%)	360 (18.3)	1531 (15.7)	1891 (16.1)	.0042
History of hypertension, n (%)	941 (47.8)	4534 (46.5)	5475 (46.7)	.2716
History of cardiovascular disease, n (%)	444 (22.6)	1738 (17.8)	2182 (18.6)	<.0001
History of cerebrovascular disease, n (%)	114 (5.8)	693 (7.1)	807 (6.9)	.0365
History of pulmonary disease, n (%)	275 (14.0)	1462 (15.0)	1737 (14.8)	.2510
History of chronic kidney disease, n (%)	299 (15.2)	1128 (11.6)	1427 (12.2)	<.0001
History of chronic kidney disease, Stage 5, n (%)	84 (4.3)	343 (3.5)	427 (3.6)	.1035
History of smoking, n (%)	293 (14.9)	1629 (16.7)	1922 (16.4)	.0486
History of liver disease, n (%)	34 (1.7)	113 (1.2)	147 (1.3)	.0382
History of solid organ transplant, n (%)	12 (.6)	84 (.9)	96 (.8)	.2597
History of BMT/SCT, n (%)	2 (.1)	16 (.2)	18 (.2)	.5194
History of non–skin cancer malignancy, n (%)	129 (6.6)	713 (7.3)	842 (7.2)	.2390
History of peripheral vascular disease, n (%)	64 (3.3)	258 (2.6)	322 (2.7)	.1320
History of HIV/AIDS, n (%)	17 (.9)	94 (1.0)	111 (.9)	.6778
History of autoimmune, RA/SLE, n (%)	21 (1.1)	147 (1.5)	168 (1.4)	.1347
Inflammatory bowel disease, n (%)	4 (.2)	28 (.3)	32 (.3)	.5163
Current pregnancy, n (%)	5 (.3)	162 (1.7)	167 (1.4)	<.0001

Abbreviations: BMT, bone marrow transplant; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; MV, mechanical ventilation; RA, rheumatoid arthritis; SCT, stem cell transplant; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus.

<sup>a</sup>Includes 6 patients on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

<sup>b</sup>Chi-square or Fisher exact test P values are reported, comparing those who needed MV to those who did not.

<sup>c</sup>Other category includes both other and unknown insurance status.

<sup>d</sup>Major teaching includes hospitals that are members of the Council of Teaching Hospitals; and minor includes those that are not members but that have accredited residency programs.

<sup>e</sup>Patients may have multiple comorbidities.

Most hospitalized patients were discharged alive (73.3%), but 21% of patients died, after a median length of stay of 8.0 days (range, 2.0–60.0 days; Table 2). Among those patients who died, the proportion of deaths increased with age: 2.1% among patients 18–40 years, 13.6% among those 41–60, and 84.3% among patients >60 years ( $P < .0001$ ; data not shown).

### Characteristics of Patients Requiring Mechanical Ventilation

Mechanical ventilation was required during hospitalization for 16.8% patients. Among all patients, including 6 on extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, 785 patients (6.7%) were mechanically ventilated within 24 hours of admission. Those who required any mechanical ventilation over the course of their hospitalization were more likely than those who did not to be male (63.9% vs 51.3%, respectively;  $P < .0001$ ) and over the age of 60 years (67.3% vs 58.4%, respectively;  $P < .0001$ ). Histories of chronic kidney disease (15.2% vs 11.6%, respectively;  $P < .0001$ ), cardiovascular disease (22.6% vs 17.8%, respectively;  $P < .001$ ), diabetes (31.7% vs 27.0%, respectively;  $P < .0001$ ), and obesity (18.3% vs 15.7%, respectively;  $P < .0042$ ) were more frequent among those who required mechanical ventilation than those who did not (Table 1). The median length of stay for patients requiring mechanical ventilation was 4 days longer than patients who required only low-flow, high-flow, or no oxygen supplementation (11.0 vs 7.0 days, respectively;  $P < .0001$ ). The median time from admission to receiving mechanical ventilation was 2.0 days (range, 1.0–33.0 days). The proportion of patients who died increased from 11.6% in those who only required low-flow, high-flow, or no oxygen supplementation to 70.5% among those requiring mechanical ventilation ( $P < .001$ ; Table 2). An increasing trend was observed among patients requiring mechanical ventilation, with 5.6%, 27.1%, and 67.3% using mechanical ventilation as the age groups increased (18–40, 41–60, and >60 years, respectively;  $P < .0001$ ; Table 1).

The risk factors associated with mechanical ventilation include male sex, advancing age (>60 years and 41–60 years), obesity, geographic region, the presence of chronic kidney disease, or cardiovascular disease. The odds of needing mechanical ventilation were lower in patients with a history of hypertension or smoking (Figure 1A).

Increased odds of mortality were associated with advancing age, the presence of chronic kidney disease, cardiovascular disease, male sex, having noncommercial insurance, and living in the Northeast region. In an adjusted multivariable logistic model, the odds of death among patients over the age of 60 years was 7.2 times (95% CI, 5.4–9.7) that of patients aged between 18 and 40 years. Patients between the ages of 41 and 60 were also at an increased risk as compared to those aged 18–40 (OR, 2.6; 95% CI, 1.9–3.5), yet the risk was attenuated. Males were 46% (OR, 1.5; 95% CI, 1.3–1.6) more likely to die than females. The odds of death were lower in

**Table 2. Characteristics of Hospitalization Among Adult Patients Hospitalized with Coronavirus Disease 2019**

Characteristics	Mechanical ventilation needs		Total, n = 11 721	P value <sup>b</sup>
	Needed MV, n = 1967 <sup>a</sup>	Did not need MV, n = 9754		
Discharge disposition, n (%)				<.0001
Discharged home	515 (26.2)	8075 (82.8)	8590 (73.3)	
Dead	1386 (70.5)	1128 (11.6)	2514 (21.4)	
Still in the hospital	66 (3.4)	551 (5.6)	617 (5.3)	
Total duration hospitalization, all patients, admission to discharge/death, days				<.0001
Median (n)	11.0 (1901)	7.0 (9203)	7.0 (11104)	
Min-max	2.0–46.0	2.0–60.0	2.0–60.0	
Total duration of hospitalization for survivors, days				<.0001
Median (n)	15.0 (515)	7.0 (8075)	7.0 (8590)	
Min-max	2.0–45.0	2.0–57.0	2.0–57.0	
Total duration of hospitalizations for those who died, days				<.0001
Median (n)	9.0 (1386)	7.0 (1128)	8.0 (2514)	
Min-max	2.0–46.0	2.0–60.0	2.0–60.0	
ICU level of care, n (%)	1967 (100.0)	369 (3.8)	2336 (19.9)	<.0001
Highest level of O <sub>2</sub> supplied within 24 h of admission, n (%)				<.0001
No oxygen supplementation	345 (17.5)	3695 (37.9)	4040 (34.5)	
Low flow <sup>c</sup>	777 (39.5)	5785 (59.3)	6562 (56.0)	
High flow	60 (3.1)	274 (2.8)	334 (2.8)	
Mechanical ventilation <sup>d,e</sup>	785 (39.9)	NA	785 (6.7)	
Highest level of O <sub>2</sub> ever, n (%)				<.0001
No oxygen supplementation	—	1541 (15.8)	1541 (13.1)	
Low flow <sup>c</sup>	NA	7570 (77.6)	7570 (64.6)	
High flow	NA	643 (6.6)	643 (5.5)	
Mechanical ventilation <sup>a</sup>	1967 (100.0)	NA	1967 (16.8)	
Time from date of admission to first day of mechanical ventilation, days <sup>d</sup>				
Median (n)	2.0 (1967)	NA	2.0 (1967)	
Min-max	1.0–33.0	NA	1.0–33.0	
Duration on ICU, days				<.0001
Median (n)	5.0 (1967)	2.0 (369)	5.0 (2336)	
Min-max	1.0–60.0	1.0–34.0	1.0–60.0	
Presence of pneumonia within 24 h of admission, n (%)	1059 (53.8)	5077 (52.1)	6136 (52.4)	.1475
Presence of pneumonia at any time, n (%)	1873 (95.2)	7974 (81.8)	9847 (84.0)	<.0001
COVID-19 therapy received at hospital				
Hydroxychloroquine treatment, n (%)	1054 (53.6)	3178 (32.6)	4232 (36.1)	<.0001
Remdesivir treatment, n (%)	11 (.6)	37 (.4)	48 (.4)	.2544
Other treatment, <sup>f</sup> n (%)	228 (11.6)	137 (1.4)	365 (3.1)	<.0001

Abbreviations: COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; ECMO, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation; ICU, intensive care unit; max, maximum; min, minimum; MV, mechanical ventilation; NA, not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>Of these patients, 6 were on ECMO.

<sup>b</sup>Chi-square, Fisher exact test, or Kruskal Wallis test *P* values are reported, comparing those who needed MV to those who did not.

<sup>c</sup>Patients with a diagnosis of pneumonia and no other billable codes indicating a higher level of oxygen support were assumed to have received a minimum of low-flow oxygen.

<sup>d</sup>There were 39 patients with an indeterminate admission status when MV was initiated who were assumed to have been put on MV on Day 1.

<sup>e</sup>Of these patients, 3 were on ECMO.

<sup>f</sup>Other treatments included tocilizumab, sarilumab, and lopinavir/ritonavir.

patients with a history of hypertension, pulmonary disease, or smoking (Figure 1B).

Patients who ever needed mechanical ventilation during hospitalization, controlling for demographics and comorbid disease, were 32.0 times (95% CI, 27.5–37.2) as likely to die as patients whose highest level of oxygen supplementation was low-flow, high-flow, or no oxygen (Supplementary Figure 1). The magnitude of the association of ventilatory status with mortality was also dependent on the timing of when patients were initially placed on mechanical ventilation; those on mechanical ventilation within 24 hours of admission (OR, 16.9; 95% CI, 13.9–20.5) had better outcomes than those requiring mechanical ventilation later in their hospital course (OR, 31.1; 95% CI, 26.0–37.4; Supplementary Figure 2).

### Putative COVID-19 Therapies

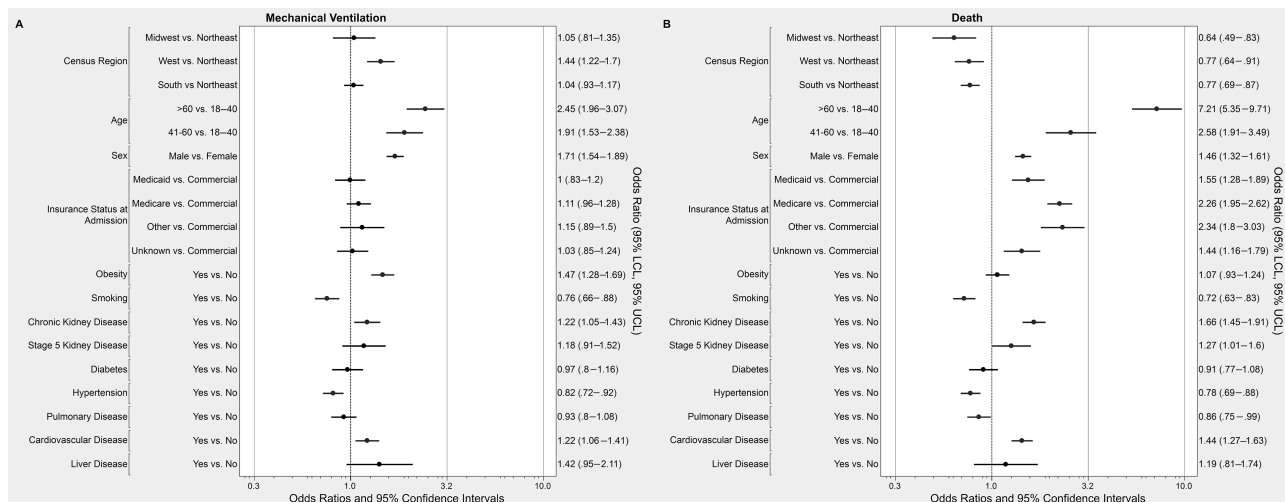
Although there are no approved treatments for COVID-19, the US Food and Drug Administration recently issued emergency use authorization for remdesivir [11]. While treatment in this study was not stratified by severity of disease, to date, 48 hospitalized patients in this cohort have been treated with remdesivir, and 44 patients (91.7%) were discharged. Changes in the oxygen support level from hospital admission to discharge or death among patients who were administered remdesivir are shown in Figure 2. The median number of days that remdesivir was administered was 5.0 (range, 1.0–10.0), and 33.3% of patients received treatment for fewer than 5.0 days (data not shown). The 4 deaths occurred among the 11 patients who were on mechanical ventilation during hospitalization, for mortality rates of 36.4% among those on mechanical ventilation and 8.3% overall for all patients treated with remdesivir, independent of their level of oxygen support (Supplementary Table 2).

Over 4200 patients (36.1%) were treated with hydroxychloroquine, a medication approved for various rheumatologic diseases and the treatment of malaria that has demonstrated laboratory evidence of efficacy against SARS-CoV-2 [12, 13]. Patients treated with hydroxychloroquine were less likely to have the following comorbidities: diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, pulmonary disease, obesity, chronic kidney disease (including stage 5), and liver disease. Patients treated with hydroxychloroquine were more likely to be on mechanical ventilation than those who did not receive hydroxychloroquine (24.9% vs 12.2%, respectively). The unadjusted mortality rate for patients treated with hydroxychloroquine was 24.8%, compared to 19.6% among those who did not receive hydroxychloroquine (Supplementary Table 3).

### DISCUSSION

The epidemiology, risk factors, and outcomes of patients with COVID-19 are under intense study, and best management

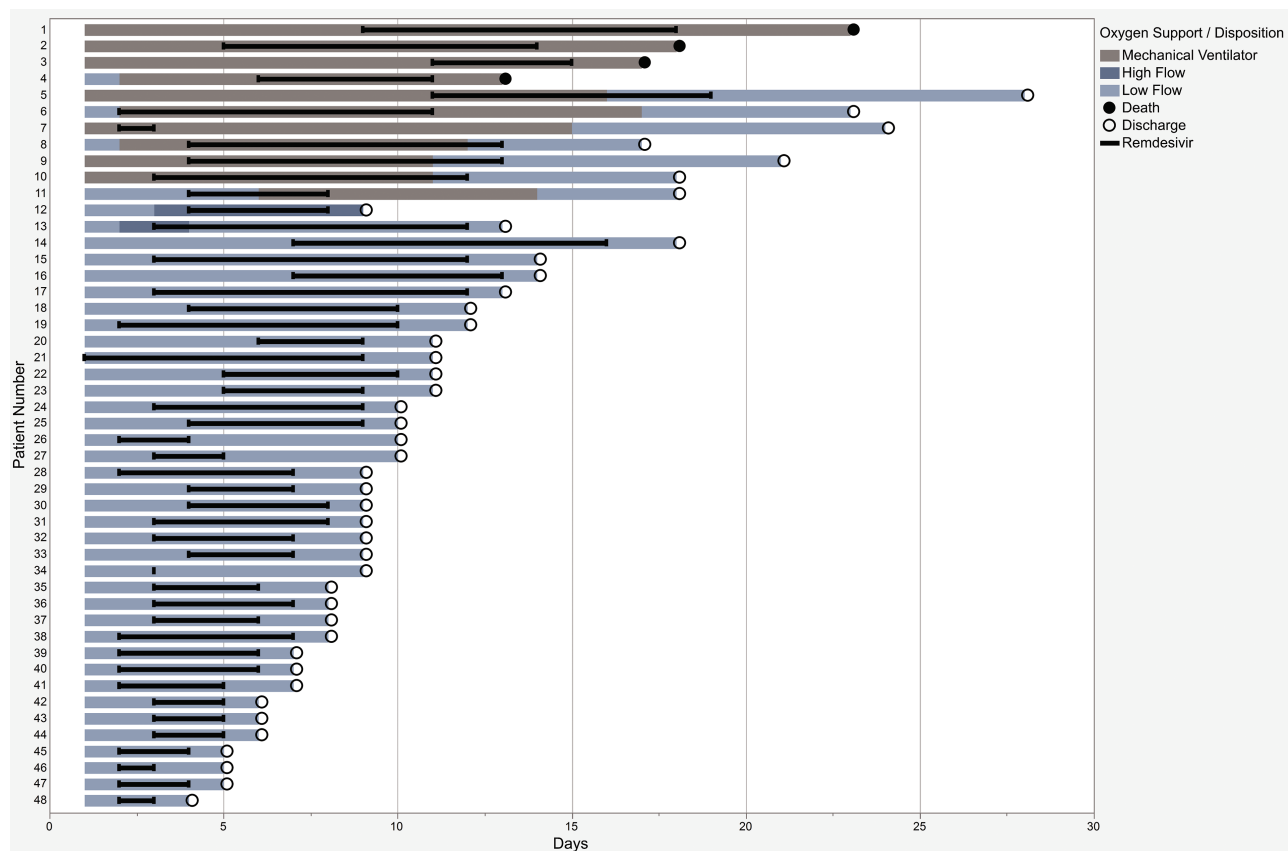




**Figure 1.** Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals from multivariable logistic regression models for (A) mechanical ventilation or (B) death for adult hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Odds ratio estimates are adjusted for all other variables in the model. Abbreviations: COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; LCL, lower confidence limit; UCL, upper confidence limit.

practices are rapidly evolving. To date, several case series have provided important information regarding the course of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients [6, 14, 15]. The majority

of reports have focused on patients hospitalized in “hot spot” regions of China or the United States, and often included data ascertained from single hospital systems [5, 14–16].



**Figure 2.** Changes in oxygen support from admission to discharge or death among hospitalized adults administered remdesivir. Day 1 was the day of hospital admission for patients administered remdesivir during hospitalization for COVID-19. Level of oxygen support is shown based on chargemaster codes during hospitalization and discharge disposition is indicated by open (discharged) and closed (death) circles. Abbreviation: COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019.

A population-based study has also provided estimates of phenotypic characteristics, as well as morbidity and mortality, among patients who are part of the CDC's COVID-NET surveillance system [8].

A major strength of the current analysis is that it describes characteristics of hospitalized patients, including demographics, comorbidities, outcomes, and current treatments utilized during hospitalization, in a large sample size derived from both teaching and nonteaching hospitals across the United States. Furthermore, almost all patients (94.7%) in the current study had known outcomes derived from their entire hospitalization, in contrast to earlier reports [15].

In this study, death among patients hospitalized with COVID-19 infection was highly associated with mechanical ventilation during hospitalization. Survival for hospitalized patients with a known disposition was 77.4% overall, and was as high as 87.7% for patients who never received mechanical ventilation. Among the 1901 patients with known outcomes who received mechanical ventilation, only 27.1% were discharged alive.

Interestingly, those on mechanical ventilation within 24 hours of admission had better outcomes, compared to those placed on mechanical ventilation later in their hospitalization. Although this may solely reflect ascertainment bias, whereby some patients presented for admission later in the course of their illness, it could also suggest that some patients benefit from early intubation, while in others a more slowly progressive illness, culminating in a need for mechanical ventilation, has a worse prognosis. Thus, any intervention that could shorten the duration of illness may have an impact on survival. Furthermore, the impact of ventilation on outcomes remains controversial, and evolving efforts to avoid mechanical ventilation with interventions such as proning need further evaluation [17].

Independent risk factors were also associated with mechanical ventilation and death during hospitalization. Males >60 years old were more likely to receive mechanical ventilation and had a higher mortality rate than younger females. However, despite the suggestion that outcomes are worse for older patients, 8.4% of hospitalized patients below the age of 60 also succumbed to COVID-19, and therefore younger cases should be carefully managed as well. Multivariable logistic models that adjusted for other risk factors and demographic characteristics demonstrated that patients with comorbid obesity, chronic kidney disease, and cardiovascular disease were also more likely to receive mechanical ventilation, compared to those without a history of these comorbid conditions. The same risk factors, except obesity, were implicated in the risk of death during hospitalization. In contrast, hypertension, a history of smoking, and history of pulmonary disease were associated with lower risks of needing mechanical ventilation and/or lower risks of mortality. Though data are conflicting in the literature, other analyses have found a similar lack of an association between severity of disease and smoking or pulmonary disease; it is also possible that

the absence of reliable smoking histories may confound these analyses [5, 18, 19].

Geographic location was associated with both an increased risk of receiving mechanical ventilation and with mortality. Patients living in the Midwest, West, and Southern regions of the United States were more likely to be discharged alive when compared to patients living in the Northeast. Several epidemiologic factors may contribute to the geographic variability in COVID-19-related mortality rates. In 2014, the prevalences of adults living with multiple chronic health conditions were higher in the Northeast and Southeast, compared to other regions of the United States [20]. Although adjustments were made for age, sex, and comorbid disease at admission, the underlying baseline rate of chronic disease among patients hospitalized for COVID-19 may have been lower in the Central and Western regions. Furthermore, as of 20 April 2020, the cumulative incidence of confirmed COVID infection in New Jersey, New York, and New York City was 4 to 9 times that of the national average [21]. Thus, stress on health-care resources due to a higher population density and differences in severity of illness at time of admission may have also contributed to the relative increased rate of mortality in the Northeast [22].

Remdesivir, a nucleoside analogue with *in vitro* activity against SARS-CoV-2, has recently been approved under an emergency use authorization to treat COVID-19 [11]. In a compassionate use study, the mortality rate of 34 patients on a mechanical ventilator treated with remdesivir was only 18% [23]. In the current cohort, 48 patients were treated with remdesivir with only 4 deaths overall, occurring exclusively among the 11 patients who received mechanical ventilation (36.4%). Preliminary results from a placebo-controlled trial indicated that remdesivir shortened the course of illness, with a possible trend toward improved mortality [24].

Hydroxychloroquine has also demonstrated *in vitro* activity against SARS-CoV-2 [12, 13, 25]. Despite the controversy regarding its effectiveness, this drug has been prescribed widely in patients with COVID-19 [26, 27]. In the current cohort, unadjusted mortality rates were higher among patients receiving hydroxychloroquine. These results must be interpreted with caution, as outcomes were confounded by higher rates of comorbid conditions and disease severity among those treated with hydroxychloroquine. However, a recent randomized study of hospitalized COVID-19 patients treated with hydroxychloroquine failed to demonstrate a therapeutic benefit with this agent [28].

This study has several limitations. There is a high level of confidence in the validity of diagnosis of COVID-19; all patients had ICD-10 inpatient codes associated with COVID-19, and 77.3% of the population was assigned a specific confirmatory code for COVID-19 (U07.1). Nevertheless, variables were created using billing and ICD-10 coding from clinical documentation contained in the patient medical record and Official

Coding Guidelines set forth by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, and there is the potential for the misclassification and underrepresentation of comorbid conditions, treatments, procedures, and therapies. This study also could not capture the patient's severity of illness at the time of admission based upon vital signs, oxygen saturation, or laboratory results, which were not available within the chargemaster data set.

Recent studies have indicated that African American patients are disproportionately infected by COVID-19 and have worse outcomes than other racial groups [29]. The hospital chargemaster data did not include race category and, therefore, this could not be evaluated. However, the current data did provide robust information on comorbid conditions, several of which were identified to impact outcomes in COVID-19 that are also well established as being overrepresented in Black individuals [30, 31]. This may have contributed to the impact on COVID-19 outcomes in this population.

This study greatly contributes to understanding the natural course of COVID-19 infection, by describing characteristics and outcomes of patients with COVID-19 hospitalized throughout the United States. It identified categories of patients at the greatest risk for poor outcomes, which should be used to prioritize prevention and treatment strategies in the future.

### Supplementary Data

Supplementary materials are available at *Clinical Infectious Diseases* online. Consisting of data provided by the authors to benefit the reader, the posted materials are not copyedited and are the sole responsibility of the authors, so questions or comments should be addressed to the corresponding author.

### Notes

**Disclaimer.** TARGET was responsible for the design and conduct of the study; collection, management, analysis and interpretation of the data; preparation, review and approval of the manuscript; and decision to submit the manuscript for publication. The data were derived from a commercial insurance claims database that requires a data sharing agreement and data license for access.

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