

Abstract

Moreno IR and Pellitero AM. *J Oncol Res Ther* 5: 1097.
DOI: 10.29011/2574-710X.001097

Cancer Patients Hospitalized with Suspected Covid-19 Infection: A Single-Center Experience

Inés Ruiz Moreno*, Alba Moratiel Pellitero, María Zapata García, Pilar Bueso Inglán

Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital Clínico Universitario Lozano Blesa, Zaragoza, Spain

***Corresponding author:** Inés Ruiz Moreno, Department of Medical Oncology, Hospital Clínico Universitario Lozano Blesa, Zaragoza, Spain

Citation: Moreno IR and Pellitero AM (2020) Cancer Patients Hospitalized with Suspected Covid-19 Infection. A Single-Center Experience. *J Oncol Res Ther* 5: 1097. DOI: 10.29011/2574-710X.001097

Received Date: 14 July, 2020; **Accepted Date:** 31 July, 2020; **Published Date:** 05 August, 2020

Abstract

Introduction and Objectives: Cancer patients are regarded as a highly vulnerable group in the current pandemic of the novel coronavirus, also known as SARS-CoV-2 or COVID-19. However, there are no large reported series on this matter [1-3].

The objective of this study is to describe the characteristics and evolution of cancer patients with suspected COVID-19 infection who were admitted to Hospital Clínico Universitario Lozano Blesa in Zaragoza from February 28, 2020, to April 30, 2020, where 584 cases of COVID-19 infection and 149 deaths were reported.

Material and Methods: An excel 2010 database was made with information collected from patients included in this descriptive, observational, retrospective study. A qualitative descriptive statistical analysis was performed by Jamovi.

Results: A total of 53 cancer patients with suspected COVID-19 infection were included. Median age was 65 years (range 34-89) and 56.6% were men. Lung cancer was the most common cancer type (3.4%), followed by breast cancer (13.3%) and head and neck cancer (11.3%). 66% had stage IV cancer and 84.9% were undergoing active treatment (CTX 54.7%, IMT 11.3%, a combination of both 7.5% and others 11.3%) [1-3].

The most common symptoms were fever (51%), dyspnoea (43.4%) and gastrointestinal symptoms (26.4%). 27% had radiological findings consistent with COVID-19 infection. 5 patients (9.4%) had positive PCR results.

Median length of stay was 9 days (range 1-50). 90.6% were admitted from Emergency Department and 9.4% from Oncology consulting room. One patient required admission to ICU. 5 patients died during hospitalization, 2 of which had positive PCR results.

The proportion and mortality of cancer patients hospitalized with positive PCR compared to the total cases in our facility has been 0.85% and 1.3%, respectively.

Conclusion: The low incidence and mortality recorded in our sample is striking, so more series will need to be analyzed in order to draw conclusions about the subtype of patients.

Keywords: Cancer; Coronavirus; COVID-19

References

1. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, et al. (2020) Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* 395: 497-506.
2. Liang W, Guan W, Chen R, Wang W, Li J, et al. (2020) Cancer patients in SARS-CoV-2 infection: a nationwide analysis in China. *Lancet Oncol* 21: 335-337.
3. Moujaess E, Hampig R, Marwan G (2020) Cancer patients and research during COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic review of current evidence. *Crit Rev Oncol Hematol* 150: 102972.