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First and Second Waves of Covid-19: A Comparative Study of the Clinical Presentation and Outcome among Hospitalized Patients in Lagos Nigeria

Première et Deuxième Vagues de la COVID-19: Une Étude Comparative de la Présentation Clinique et des Résultats chez les Patients Hospitalisés à Lagos, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: Nigeria experienced many waves of the COVID-19 pandemic. This study compared the clinical presentations and mortality among hospitalized patients during the first and second waves of the pandemic in Lagos State, Nigeria.

METHODS: A retrospective cohort study was conducted. De-identified medical records of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 patients admitted into 15 isolation centers in Lagos, Nigeria between February 27, 2020, and September 30, 2020 (first wave) and October 1, 2020, and April 30, 2021 (second wave) were reviewed. IBM Statistics version 25 was used for data analysis

RESULTS: More patients were hospitalized during the first wave of the pandemic. The mean age of patients was higher during the second wave (54.5 ± 15.8 years vs. 42.2 ± 15.5 years, $p < 0.001$). More patients admitted during the second wave had comorbidities (56.0% vs 28.6%, $p < 0.001$), were symptomatic (90.8% vs 52.0%, $p < 0.001$), had severe COVID-19 disease (58.9% vs 25%, $p < 0.001$) and died (14.9% vs 6.4%, $p < 0.001$) compared with the first wave. The odds of death increased with age and severity of COVID-19 disease during the first and second waves.

CONCLUSION: A higher proportion of the patients admitted in Lagos, Nigeria during the second wave were older, had comorbidities, and had severe COVID-19 disease than the first wave. Despite the fewer hospitalized patients, there were more deaths during the second wave. **WAJM 2024; 41 (1): 7 - 15.**

KEYWORDS: Clinical Presentation, Covid-19, First Wave, Mortality, Nigeria, Second Wave.

RÉSUMÉ

OBJECTIF: Le Nigeria a connu plusieurs vagues de la pandémie de la COVID-19. Cette étude a comparé les présentations cliniques et la mortalité chez les patients hospitalisés lors des première et deuxième vagues de la pandémie dans l'État de Lagos, Nigeria.

MÉTHODES: Une étude de cohorte rétrospective a été réalisée. Les dossiers médicaux déidentifiés des patients atteints de la COVID-19 confirmée par laboratoire, admis dans 15 centres d'isolement à Lagos, Nigeria, entre le 27 février 2020 et le 30 septembre 2020 (première vague) et entre le 1er octobre 2020 et le 30 avril 2021 (deuxième vague), ont été examinés. IBM Statistics version 25 a été utilisé pour l'analyse des données.

RÉSULTATS: Un plus grand nombre de patients ont été hospitalisés lors de la première vague de la pandémie. L'âge moyen des patients était plus élevé lors de la deuxième vague ($54,5 \pm 15,8$ ans vs. $42,2 \pm 15,5$ ans, $p < 0,001$). Un plus grand nombre de patients admis lors de la deuxième vague avaient des comorbidités (56,0% vs. 28,6%, $p < 0,001$), étaient symptomatiques (90,8% vs. 52,0%, $p < 0,001$), avaient une forme grave de la maladie à la COVID-19 (58,9% vs. 25%, $p < 0,001$) et sont décédés (14,9% vs. 6,4%, $p < 0,001$) par rapport à la première vague. Les chances de décès ont augmenté avec l'âge et la gravité de la maladie à la COVID-19 lors des première et deuxième vagues.

CONCLUSION: Une proportion plus élevée des patients admis à Lagos, Nigeria, lors de la deuxième vague étaient plus âgés, avaient des comorbidités et présentaient une forme grave de la maladie à la COVID-19 par rapport à la première vague. Malgré un nombre moindre de patients hospitalisés, il y a eu plus de décès lors de la deuxième vague. **WAJM 2024; 41 (1): 7 - 15.**

MOTS-CLÉS: Présentation Clinique, Covid-19, Première Vague, Mortalité, Nigeria, Deuxième Vague.

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