

新冠肺炎与唐氏综合征T21RS调查

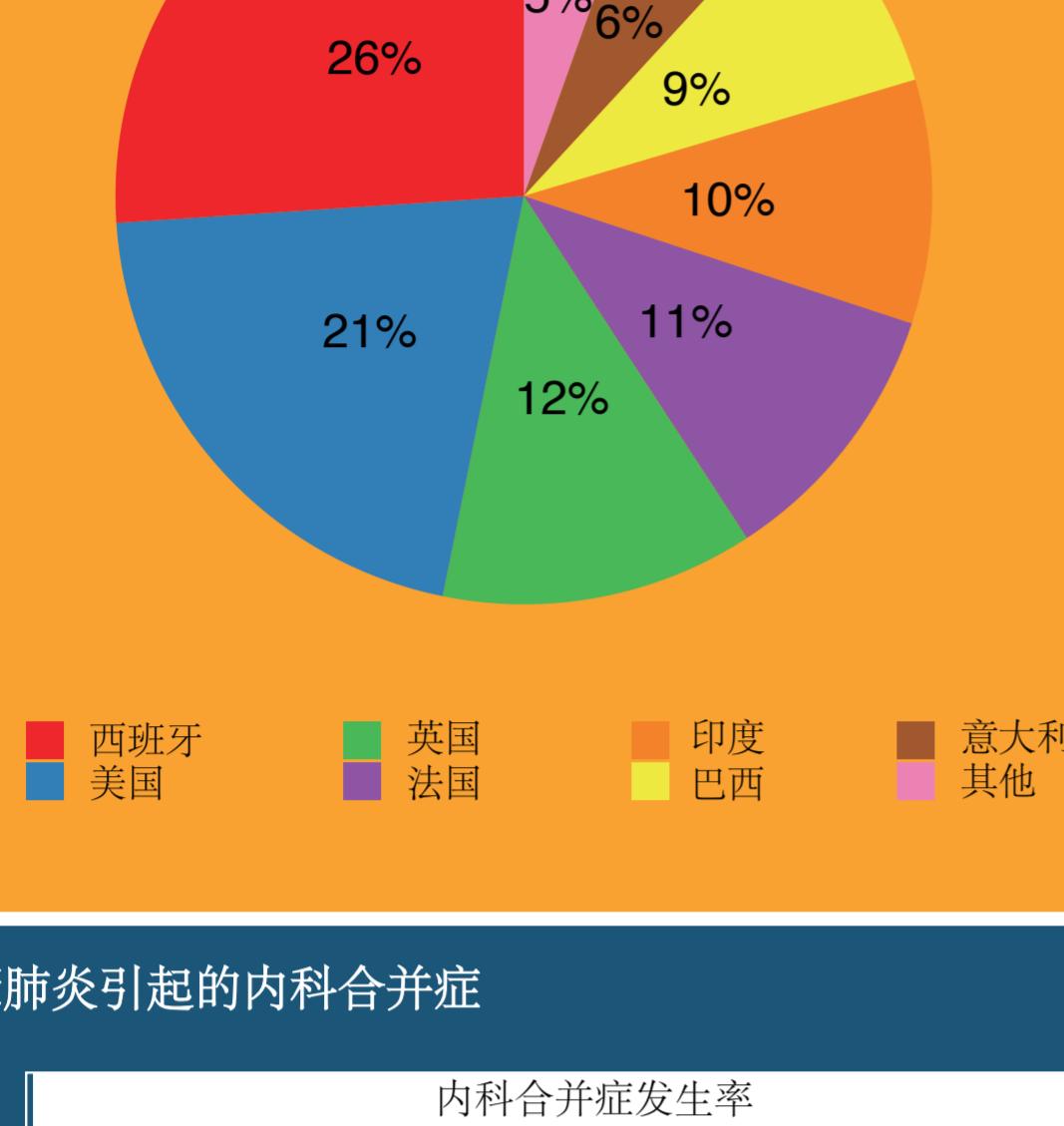
2020年7月24日报告

关键信息

- 监测与一般人群相同的症状
- 40岁以上与有额外危险因素的年轻人需提高警惕
- 与一般人群相似的死亡危险因素（年龄、男性、肥胖、痴呆）

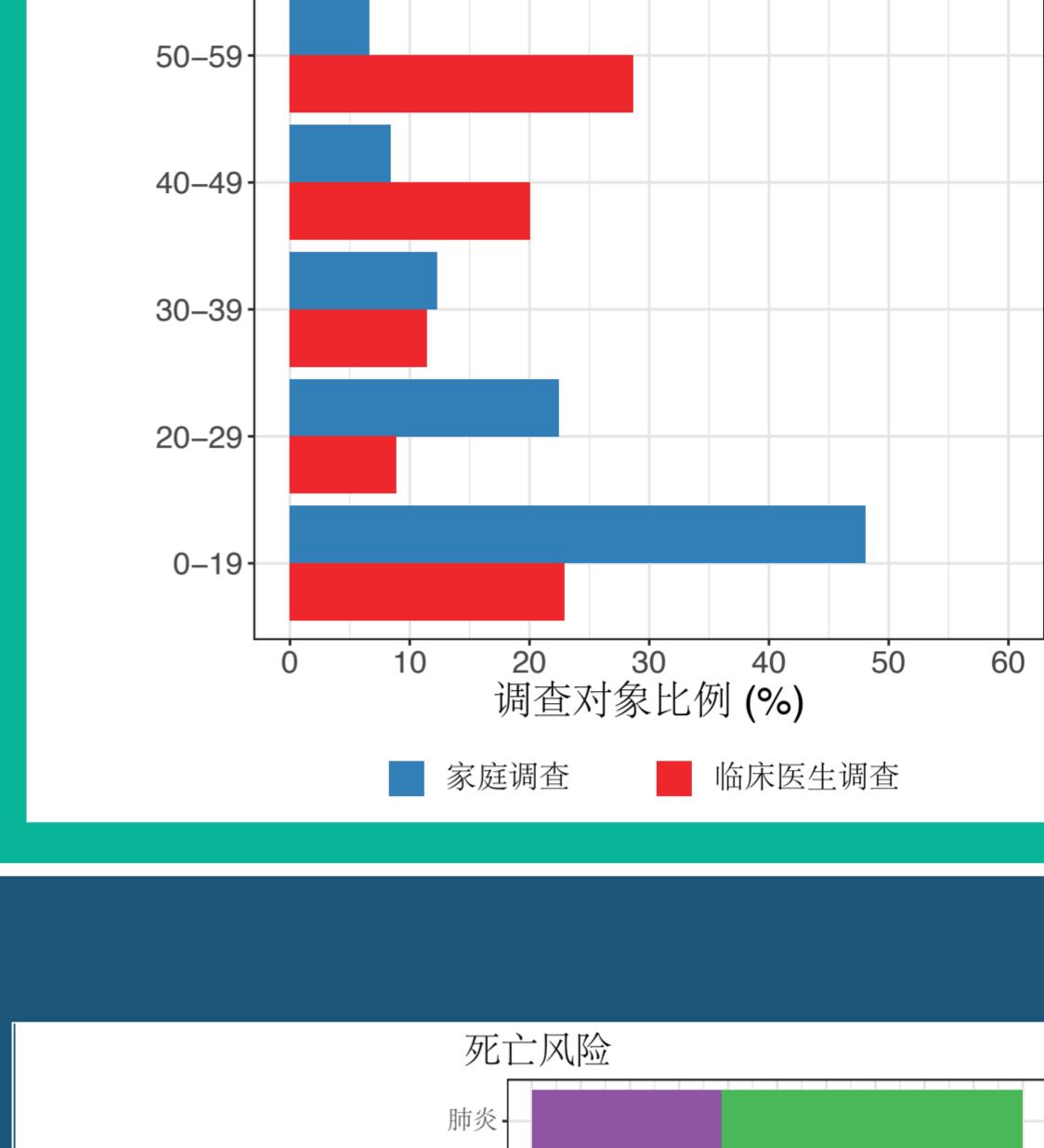
参与百分比（按国家）

参与者: N=577

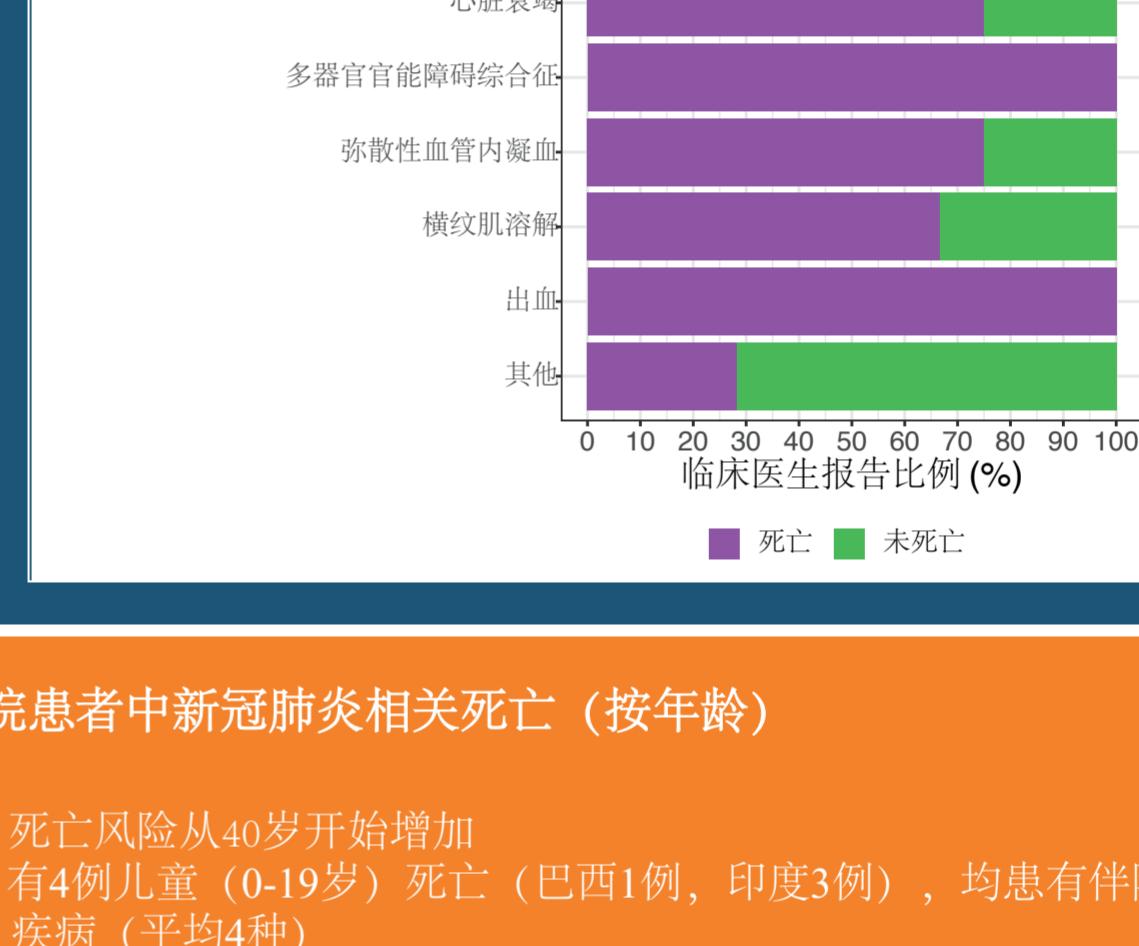
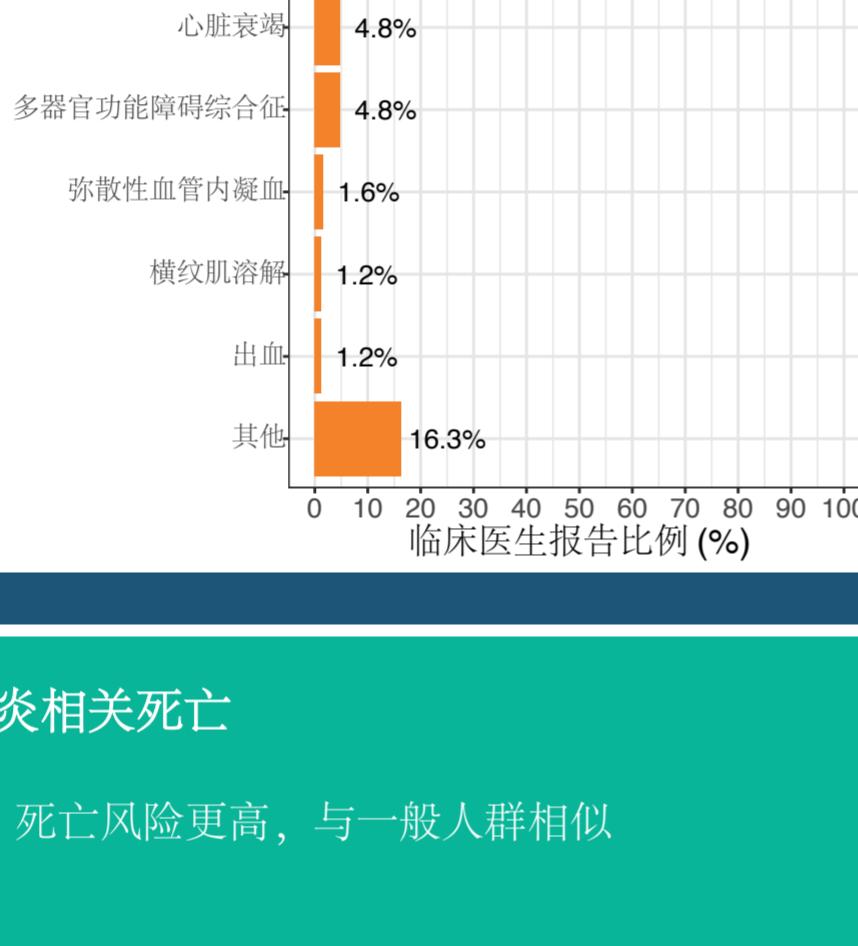


年龄（评估时）

- 家庭调查: N=263
- 临床医生调查: N=314



新冠肺炎引起的内科合并症

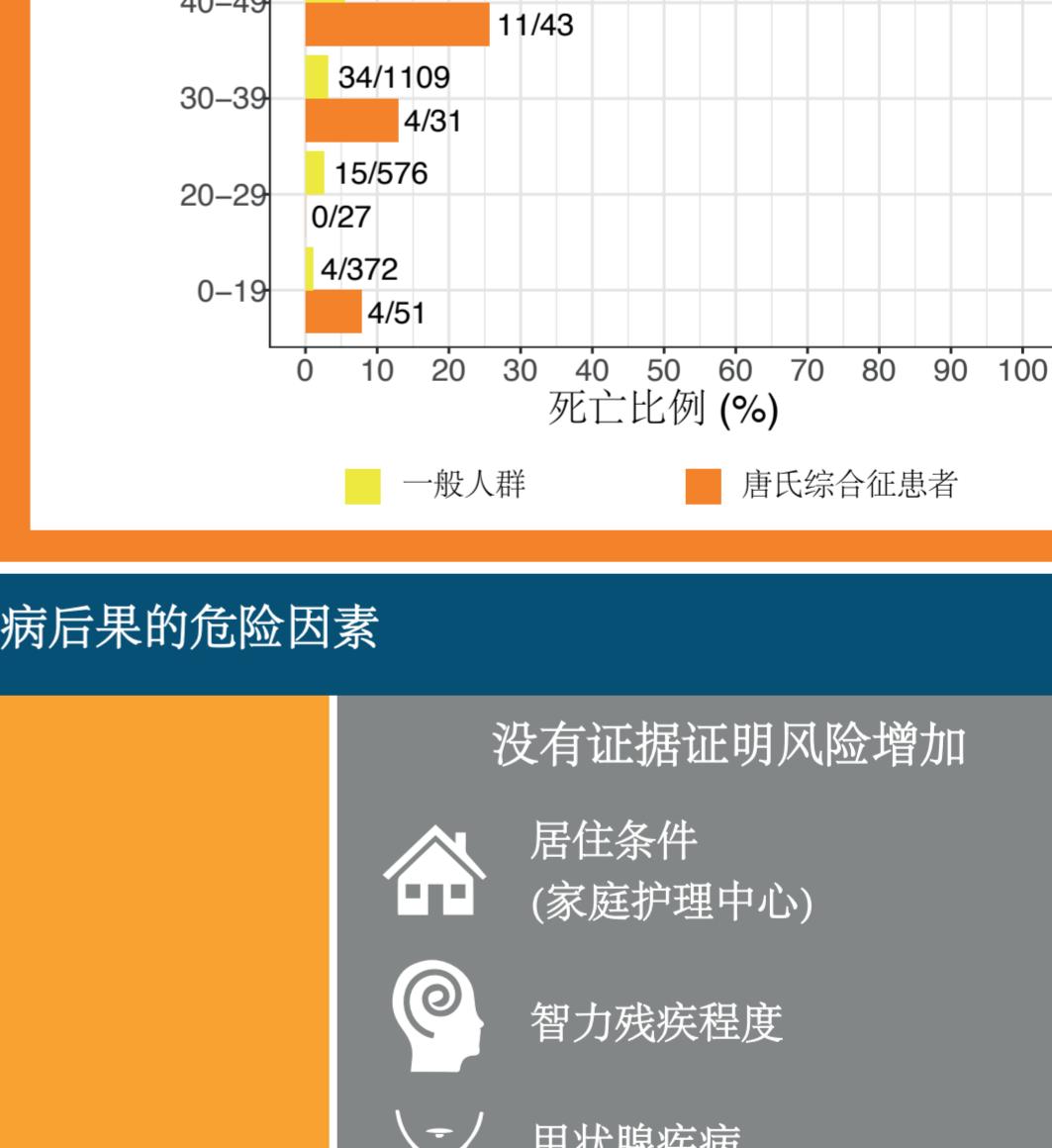


住院患者中新冠肺炎相关死亡

- 男性与女性相比，死亡风险更高，与一般人群相似

住院患者中新冠肺炎相关死亡（按年龄）

- 死亡风险从40岁开始增加
- 有4例儿童（0-19岁）死亡（巴西1例，印度3例），均患有伴随疾病（平均4种）
- 需更多数据以了解儿童中新冠肺炎的情况



唐氏综合征新冠肺炎患者严重疾病后果的危险因素

危险因素	潜在危险因素	没有证据证明风险增加
年龄（大于40岁）	胃食管反流	居住条件 (家庭护理中心)
肥胖	发作/癫痫	智力残疾程度
阿尔茨海默病/痴呆	阻塞性睡眠呼吸暂停	甲状腺疾病
男性		先天性心脏缺陷
		行为/精神疾病 (如自闭症谱系障碍)

研究局限性

- 尽管这是迄今为止最大的样本，仍需要更多的数据来证实观察结果
- 各国的数据收集存在差异
- 目前还不能得出感染风险的结论——仅包括新冠肺炎患者
- 我们的样本可能不能代表所有唐氏综合征新冠肺炎病例
- 可能有未知因素影响住院率或住院原因

对照组参考文献: UK: Docherty AB, Harrison EM, Green CA, et al.. Features of 20 133 UK patients in hospital with covid-19 using the ISARIC WHO Clinical Characterisation

Protocol: prospective observational cohort study. BMJ, 22 May 2020, 369:m1985 DOI: 10.1136/bmj.m1985 PMID: 32444460

NYC: Richardson S, Hirsch JS, Narasimhan M, et al. Presenting Characteristics, Comorbidities, and Outcomes Among 5700 Patients Hospitalized With COVID-19 in the New York City Area. JAMA. 2020. PMID: 32320003

Spain: Borobia AM, Carcas AJ, Arnalich F, et al. A cohort of patients with COVID-19 in a major teaching hospital in Europe. medRxiv. 2020;2020.04.29.20080853.

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