Case: 59-year-old female.

Chief Complaint: difficult to hold upright position.

Present Illness: She has been treated with adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATLL), smoldering type. Three days prior to coming to our hospital, she recognized right leg weakness and left leg paresthesia. Contrast enhanced thoracic MRI demonstrated syringomyelia at the level of Th5 to Th9. Serological data showed positive results for anti-aquaporin-4 (AQP4) antibody, anti-Ro/SSA and anti-La/SSB antibody. Thus, she was diagnosed with Sjogren syndrome and neuromyelitis optica (NMO).

At this phase, thoracic CT depicted the mass at the left upper lobe as well as enhanced multiple spinal lesions. Biopsied specimens obtained from left upper lobe and thoracic spinal lesion revealed no malignancy, but the former one was proved to be positive for Mycobacterium intracellulare (MAC).

Two months after the first visit to our department, she was treated with a steroid for NMO, which subsided the neurological symptom. However, in the next month, the left upper lobe mass expanded along with deterioration of the spinal lesions. Biopsied specimens obtained from left upper lobe and thoracic spinal lesion revealed no malignancy, but the former one was proved to be positive for Mycobacterium intracellulare (MAC).

Results and Conclusions: 15 were allocated to the control group and 31 to the prone group. Within 30 days after onset, 4 patients (73.3%) in the control died versus 6 patients (19.4%) (95% CI 2.24-64.3), P <0.01. 1 of the prone group was required intubation, and recovered and discharged.

Conclusions: Awake prone positioning contributed to improved mortality in COVID-19 patients.
changed to Anidulafungin. Unfortunately, patient passed away after one week of admission due to ruptured aneurysm.

**Conclusion:** This case illustrates the difficulties in managing mycotic aneurysm in a patient who is relatively immunosuppressed with complications from COVID-19 pneumonia.

**P5-110 | Safety and efficacy confirmation study of PanbioTM COVID19 Ag Rapid Test Device KIT operation by specimen self-collection**

Shu Hashimoto¹, Atsushi Suzuki², Ken Tanaka², Riko Fukuda², Shigemasa Katayama³

¹Hibiya Kokusai Clinic and Nihon University, Japan, ²Hibiya Kokusai Clinic, Japan, ³Seijin Hospital, Japan

**Background and Purpose:** The SARS-CoV-2 antigen test has lower specificity and sensitivity than the PCR test proving SARS-CoV-2 nucleic acid, but has the advantage of providing test results in 15 minutes without the need for measuring equipment. Such antigen tests can be used to determine SARS-CoV-2 infection or non-infection in the general population and will provide useful information for social activities. In this study, we investigated the safety and usefulness of self-collection of nasal swab fluid and the sensitivity and specificity of the antigen test. This clinical trial was conducted with the approval of the Clinical Trial Review Committee of Seijin Hospital (Tokyo, Japan).

**Research design, subjects and evaluation items**

**Subjects:** 3898 office workers, participants in music concerts and sports events.

PanbioTM COVID19 Ag Rapid Test Device Kit for SARS-CoV-2 antigen test (Abott Diagnostic Medical) was used for SARS-CoV-2 antigen test. The safety of self-collection of nasal swab fluid was determined by the presence or absence of nasal bleeding. To verify the sensitivity and specificity of the antigen test, the results from the antigen tests were compared with the PCR test (Ct value) results.

**Results:**
1. Safety: 91 out of 3898 (2.3%) had nasal bleeding.
2. Positive and negative concordance rate of antigen test and PCR test: 92.3%.

**Summary and conclusions**

Self-specimen collection using the SARS-CoV2 antigen assay kit is safe.

The concordance rate between antigen test and PCR test is 92.3%.

Panbio TM COVID19 Ag Rapid Test Device Kit for SARS-CoV-2 antigen test is useful not only for diagnosis of COVID-19 but also for screening asymptomatic patients.

**P5-111 | SARS-CoV-2 PCR and antigen positivity continued for 3 months after treatment for severe COVID-19: Case report**

Yutaka Kozu¹, Takashi Nakagawa¹, Naho Furusho¹, Ryosuke Ozoe¹, Yusuke Jinno¹, Suhun Yokota¹, Yusuke Kurosawa¹, Hiroyuki Morita¹, Akihumi Hirata¹, Shiko Yamada¹, Asami Fukuda¹, Mari Hikichi¹, Hisato Hiranuma¹, Reiko Ito¹, Shuichiro Maruoka¹, Yasuhiro Gon¹

¹Nihon University School of Medicine Department of Internal Medicine Division of Respiratory Medicine, Japan

75 year old male. Fever of 39 degrees and malaise appeared 5 days before hospitalization. He was admitted with a diagnosis of COVID-19 due to bilateral multiple patchy ground glass opacities. He gradually deteriorated in respiratory condition, maintained respiratory condition under RM10L / min administration, and on the 6th day of hospitalization, he was administered Actemra and PMX, and the respiratory condition was improved. However, SARS-CoV-2 PCR and antigen positivity continued for more than 3 months, and he was discharged on the 101st day of admission. There are many unclear points regarding the prolonged detection of SARS-CoV-2 and infectivity, and we report this with a review of the literature.

**P5-112 | The relationship of chest X-ray in COVID-19 patients towards disease severity at Arifin Achmad Regional General Hospital, Riau Province**

Aulia Rahman¹, Sri Melati Munir¹, Indra Yovi¹, Andreas Makmur², Adrianison Syamsu¹, Dewi Wijaya¹

¹Department of Pulmonology and Respiratory Medicine, Faculty of Medicine University of Riau/Arifin Achmad General Hospital, Riau Province Indonesia, Indonesia, ²Department of Radiology, Faculty of Medicine University of Riau/Arifin Achmad General Hospital, Pekanbaru, Riau Province Indonesia, Indonesia

**Introduction:** The COVID-19 pandemic was caused by SARS-CoV-2 which spread rapidly throughout the world and caused clinical manifestations in various organs, especially in the lungs. Clinical symptoms arising from asymptomatic, mild, moderate, severe, and critical symptoms in patients with or without the comorbid disease. Chest X-ray examination is one of the modalities in the management of COVID-19 which is cheap and easy to do.

**Methods:** A study on the relationship of chest X-ray to the severity of COVID-19 was carried out by analyzing medical record data of confirmed COVID-19 patients from March to December 2020. This study aims to determine the relationship between chest X-rays and the degree of disease severity.

**Results:** The results showed that from the 542 total samples examined, the highest number found in the age group 40-49 years (23.6%), women (53%), a mild degree