Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.
Conclusion: Modification of standard ROTEM channels using un-activated testing with heparinase addition demonstrates the expected reduced clotting times and increased clot firmness in COVID-19 associated hypercoagulability. Use of therapeutic and prophylactic anticoagulation was common in this population, and results of heparinase to ROTEM testing eliminates this confounding effect. Longitudinal assessment shows normalization of multiple hypercoagulable effects in COVID-19 disease around days 9-11 in this moderately ill cohort.

83 The Effect SARS-COVID-19 Had on Disease Distribution in the Emergency Department at a Large Academic Center

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Study Objective: To assess the effect SARS-COVID-19 had on the distribution of diseases in the emergency department (ED) of a large academic center located in a region with low SARS-COVID-19 infection rates and deaths during the first peak of the pandemic.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional observational study that collected data from every ED visit from March through June, 2019 and compared it to the same period in 2020. The main ICD-10 code associated with each visit was organized into 1 of 530 categories in 2019 vs 2020 (6.604 vs 6.939 P < .0001). The mean age was compared using a T-test. There was a similar statistically significant decrease in age. Mean Emergency Severity Index (ESI) decreased from 3.157 to 3.071 (P < .0001) using a T-test. There was a similar statistically significant decrease in ESI when the data was divided into minors in 2019 vs 2020 (3.419 vs 3.23 P < .0001) and adults in 2019 vs 2020 (3.044 vs 3.024 P < .002). A Z-Test showed a disproportionate decrease in the percentage of minorities coming to the ED from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to previous years with certain diseases or disease categories receiving a disproportionately higher percentage of visits.

Results: An unpaired T-test showed an increase in mean age from 2019 to 2020 (34.833 vs 37.978, P < .0001). A similar increase in age was noted when the data is divided into minors in 2019 vs 2020 (6.604 vs 6.939 P < .0002) but adults, 18 or older, show no statistically significant change in age. Mean Emergency Severity Index (ESI) decreased from 3.157 to 3.071 (P < .0001) using a T-test. There was a similar statistically significant decrease in ESI when the data was divided into minors in 2019 vs 2020 (3.419 vs 3.23 P < .0001) and adults in 2019 vs 2020 (3.044 vs 3.024 P < .002). A Z-Test showed a disproportionate decrease in the percentage of minorities coming to the ED from the COVID-19 pandemic compared to previous years with certain diseases or disease categories receiving a disproportionately higher percentage of visits.

85 Impact of COVID-19 on Patient Populations in the Emergency Department in Flint, Michigan

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Study Objectives: As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, it is necessary to elucidate its impact on services in the emergency department (ED). The research project aims to identify and analyze changes in medical presentations and disease severity within the ED. The research project aims to identify and analyze changes in medical presentations and disease severity within the ED of Hurley Medical Center (HMC) in Flint, Michigan due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The present study is a retrospective chart review on HMC Hurley Medical Center (HMC) in Flint, Michigan. Data collected for the study was obtained from patient charts from February 1, 2019 to July 31, 2019 and from February 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020. Data from 2019 versus 2020 was analyzed using a combination of independent t-test, chi-square analysis, and regression modeling.

Results: There were a total of 59,345 visits analyzed within the study; 33,648 ED visits were in 2019 compared to 25,697 visits in 2020. There was a significant difference in patient sex between 2019 and 2020 with a larger percentage of females presenting in 2020 vs 2019 (p < 0.001). Furthermore, the ICD-10 diagnosis differed between 2019 and 2020 with significant increase in the percentage of infectious disease, COVID-19, generalized symptoms, pneumonia, respiratory failure/insufficiency/arrest, patients with socioeconomic factors, mental health, nausea/