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.

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(p=0.78). While among the participants with moderate infection, 9 (81%) and 8 (88.9%) patients who received Favipiravir and Remdesivir, respectively, had clinical improvement (p=1). Patients tolerated Favipiravir well with only 3 (6.12%) patients showing adverse events, which were mainly elevated liver function test & uric acid level, both considered minor. None of the patients receiving placebo or remdesivir reported any adverse events.

**Conclusion:** The investigational product has been tolerated well by this group of patients with only mild and reversible side effects in 6.12% cases. The outcomes between the study groups were comparable.

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**PS05.18 (313)**

Asymptomatic forms of COVID-19 in pregnant women: long-term consequences

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**Purpose:** to establish the long-term effect of asymptomatic forms of COVID-19 on the course of pregnancy.

**Methods & Materials:** An analysis of pregnancy outcomes was carried out in 40 women who had asymptomatic forms of COVID-19.

**Results:** The COVID-19 pandemic in conditions of high fertility in the southern regions of Kazakhstan caused pregnant women to become ill with coronavirus infection, including asymptomatic forms. Often asymptomatic forms remain undiagnosed and unaccounted for. We have studied cases of visits to a doctor by pregnant women for various reasons: stopping fetal movement, reducing the size of the abdomen and other complications of pregnancy. When examining them by ultrasound, oligohydramnion was detected in 85% of cases, premature aging of the placenta, placental cysts in 27.5%, and impaired blood flow in the utero-fetal-placental circulation in 12.5%. Subsequently, 51.4% of women gave birth at full term, 48.5% gave birth prematurely, that is every second woman in the study group gave birth prematurely. In a detailed retrospective laboratory examination of women with the above pathology, IgG SARS-CoV-2 was detected in 92.5% of cases, indicating an asymptomatic coronavirus infection. The development of obstetric complications required from the medical staff reinforced observation and additional assessment, more frequent reclassification of the condition of the mother and fetus, and in some cases induction of labor. This tactic was applied in 12 cases (34.2% of the total number of women who gave birth), when prolongation of pregnancy was associated with a high risk to the health of the mother and fetus.

**Conclusion:** Asymptomatic forms of COVID-19 in pregnant women have long-term consequences in the form of oligohydramnion, premature aging of the placenta and impaired uterine blood flow. All cases of the transferred coronavirus infection in pregnant women, including asymptomatic ones, require more careful, in comparison with the generally accepted and frequent monitoring of pregnancy, in the form of control of the gravidogram, measurement of the abdominal circumference, the height of the uterine fundus, control ultrasonography of the fetus, amniotic fluid and uterine dopplerometry of fetal-placental blood flow.

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**PS05.19 (138)**

Case series of acute kidney injury in children with SARS-CoV2 associated multisystem inflammatory syndrome

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**Purpose:** In the first part of 2021 in Khimki regional hospital was eight-times increase of hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS) in children vs 2020. There are some data on association of HUS and COVID-19 in the literature. Our aim to describe case series of HUS in children with SARS-CoV2 associated multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C).

**Methods & Materials:** We developed 8 children, age 1–11 yrs. (Me 4.5), 3M/5F. All had anemia (Hb 58 - 105, Me 83.8 g/l), thrombocytopenia (45 - 136, Me 84·10^9/l) and kidney injury (azotemia, diuresis decrease, reduced GFR).

**Results:** In anamnesis nobody had COVID-19, SARS-CoV2 RNA (oropharyngeal swab) was negative. 6 had anti-SARS-CoV2 IgG. 3 patients had antibody inversion during hospitalization. That means, they developed acute kidney injury (AKI) in early convalescence period of COVID-19. 6 children had fever, vomiting and diarrhea in anamnesis. 1 had only myalgia, 1 had transient hemorrhagic rash.

All children had SIRS: ESR acceleration (15-43 mm/h), CRP increase in 6 cases (not more 5 norms), elevated ferritin (307-648 mckg/l) and D-dimer (3.24-8 mg/ml). Mixed urinary syndrome was noted: proteinuria (0.1 - 6 g/l), hematuria (RBC 6-50). 100% had azotemia: urea (12.7-65.3, Me 35 mmol/l), creatinine (74-1450,2, Me 499 mmol/l). GFR by Schwartz formula was reduced in all cases (1,7-58,1 ml/min/1,73 m^2). 3 had anuria, 2 oliguria. Renal replacement therapy (RRT) performed in 5 cases: 3 hemodiafiltration (HDF) only; 2 - HDF + plasma exchange (1 – 7 procedures). All children were complex treated and discharged with normal clinical urine test and creatinine level, diuresis 1,6-2,4 ml/kg/h.

**Conclusion:** In MIS-C pathogenesis thrombotic microangiopathia is one of the key points. We saw elevation of HUS in children in the COVID-19-pandemia period. 6 from 8 described...
cases had connection of AKI with previous COVID-19. In addition, they all had SIRS markers, corresponding diagnostic criteria of SARS-Cov2 associated multisystem inflammatory syndrome.

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PS05.20 (959)

Evaluation of neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio as a predicted marker for the assessment of severe Coronavirus Disease-19 patients under a resource-constrained setting

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Purpose: Analysis of clinical and laboratory markers are critical to determining the disease severity in Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19) patients. The purpose of this study was to evaluate neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR) as a predicting marker of severe COVID-19 cases under the resource-constrained setting.

Methods & Materials: This retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted among the purposively selected 71 COVID-19 patients admitted to the COVID hospital of the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) from March 2021 to May 2021. The study population was grouped into mild to moderate COVID-19 (n=25) and severe COVID-19 (n=46) patients based on the World Health Organization (WHO) COVID-19 disease severity classification. The predictive performance of the NLR for the assessment of severity in the COVID-19 population was determined by generating receiver operator characteristics (ROC) curves to obtain the best cut-off value.

Results: Among the study populations, none of the studied laboratory parameters was found to significantly varied between the mild to moderate and severe COVID-19 patients group except NLR. NLR values in severe COVID-19 patients (median: 12.57, IQR:3.79-18.6) were found significantly higher (P<0.01) than that of the mild to moderate COVID-19 group (median: 3.45; IQR: 2.71-8.16). Based on the ROC curve analysis, the best cut off value to determining the severe COVID-19 cases over mild to moderate COVID-19 patients was 4.26 with a sensitivity and specificity of 71.1% and 52.4% respectively. The area under the curve (AUC) was 0.701 with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI) of 0.557 to 0.845.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated NLR as a low-cost laboratory predictor for the assessment of disease severity in COVID-19 patients that can be utilized under resource constraints settings.

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PS05.21 (395)

Long COVID-19 - a pathology of concern

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Purpose: COVID-19 is an infectious disease that has been concerning the entire medical world for more than a year. But in addition to the severity of the acute phase, more people who have experienced non severe forms of acute infection suffer from a polymorphic clinical features that gradually begins in the subsequent weeks after acute episode and persists for weeks and months after.

Methods & Materials: A 6-month prospective study from January to June 2021, was conducted in a private practice for Infectious Diseases, Oradea, Romania. The study's outcome was the identification and follow-up of a set of clinical manifestations occurring one month after a non-severe acute episode of COVID-19. The statistical analysis was performed by Software SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences), version 26.

Results: A total of 75 patients were available for analysis. We identified fatigue in 33.33% (25), anxiety in 40% (30), depression in 13.33% (10), brain fog in 20% (15), fever in 20% (15), anosmia in 13.33% (10), dysgeusia in 66.66% (5), cough in 26.66% (20), dyspnoea in 21.33% (16), chest pain in 4 (5.33%), rash in 4% (3), hair loss in 33.33% (25), dizziness in 66.66% (5), hypotension in 28% (21), arrhythmias in 2.66% (2), diarhoea in 42.66% (32), peripheral limb ischemia in 1.33% (1) cases, in the period between 4 to 12 weeks after acute COVID-19. The following clinical features were reported after 12 weeks from acute episode: brain fog in 6.66% (5), fever in 1.33% (1), cough in 5.33% (4), dyspnoea in 9.33% (7), hair loss in 4% (3), hypotension in 2.66% (2), diarhoea in 12% (9) cases. A direct positive statistically significant correlation between the patients' age and the number of clinical features has been registered (r=0.29, p = 0.010).

Conclusion: The long COVID-19 leads to negative socioeconomic and medical effects for people who have suffered from COVID-19. The effects intensify as patients age.

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PS05.22 (1053)

Descriptive Study On Starvation Ketocaidosis In Covid-19 Obstetric Patients In A Tertiary Hospital in Central Region of Malaysia

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Purpose: This study describes the presentation of starvation ketocaidosis in cases of pregnancy related Covid 19 pneumonia and their outcomes toward Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS), Intensive Care Unit (ICU) admission, overall maternal and fetal outcome.

Methods & Materials: Prospective study on all obstetric admissions for Covid 19 pneumonia in a tertiary hospital in central region of Malaysia (Hospital Ampang) from 1st July to 31st August 2021 was done. Starvation ketocaidosis cases as defined as serum bicarbonate less than 20mmol/L, with serum ketone of more than 3mmol/L or urine ketone more than 4+ were selected. Their outcome related to CRS, ICU admission and fetal outcome was monitored. Patients with incomplete data, and other cause of metabolic acidosis were excluded from this study.

Results: 31 patients were isolated to have starvation ketocaidosis based on our study criteria. The median age of our study population was 31 years old. Patients mostly presented in stable condition before the onset of starvation ketocaidosis whereby 23 cases (74.19%) presented with Category 1 to 3 Covid-19 infection and only 8 cases (25.81%) require oxygen (Category 4) on presentation. Starvation ketocaidosis has commonly been observed in gestational diabetes mothers (61.29%) and those with obesity (51.61%). It happened mostly at day 6 to day 10 of covid infection (54.83%) with commonly lower CRP count of less than 50 (61.29%) during onset