

Clinical features, diagnostics, and outcomes of patients presenting with acute respiratory illness: a comparison of patients with and without COVID-19

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1 **Abstract**

2 **Background:** Emerging data on the clinical presentation, diagnostics, and outcomes of patients
3 with COVID-19 have largely been presented as case series. Few studies have compared these
4 clinical features and outcomes of COVID-19 to other acute respiratory illnesses.

5 **Methods:** We examined all patients presenting to an emergency department in San Francisco,
6 California between February 3 and March 31, 2020 with an acute respiratory illness who were
7 tested for SARS-CoV-2. We determined COVID-19 status by PCR and metagenomic next
8 generation sequencing (mNGS). We compared demographics, comorbidities, symptoms, vital
9 signs, and laboratory results including viral diagnostics using PCR and mNGS. Among those
10 hospitalized, we determined differences in treatment (antibiotics, antivirals, respiratory support)
11 and outcomes (ICU admission, ICU interventions, acute respiratory distress syndrome, cardiac
12 injury).

13 **Findings:** In a cohort of 316 patients, 33 (10%) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2; 31 patients, all
14 without COVID-19, tested positive for another respiratory virus (16%). Among patients with
15 additional viral testing, no co-infections with SARS-CoV-2 were identified by PCR or mNGS.
16 Patients with COVID-19 reported longer symptoms duration (median 7 vs. 3 days), and were
17 more likely to report fever (82% vs. 44%), fatigue (85% vs. 50%), and myalgias (61% vs 27%);
18 $p < 0.001$ for all comparisons. Lymphopenia (55% vs 34%, $p = 0.018$) and bilateral opacities on
19 initial chest radiograph (55% vs. 24%, $p = 0.001$) were more common in patients with COVID-19.
20 Patients with COVID-19 were more often hospitalized (79% vs. 56%, $p = 0.014$). Of 186
21 hospitalized patients, patients with COVID-19 had longer hospitalizations (median 10.7d vs.
22 4.7d, $p < 0.001$) and were more likely to develop ARDS (23% vs. 3%, $p < 0.001$). Most
23 comorbidities, home medications, signs and symptoms, vital signs, laboratory results, treatment,
24 and outcomes did not differ by COVID-19 status.

1 **Interpretation:** While we found differences in clinical features of COVID-19 compared to other
2 acute respiratory illnesses, there was significant overlap in presentation and comorbidities.
3 Patients with COVID-19 were more likely to be admitted to the hospital, have longer
4 hospitalizations and develop ARDS, and were unlikely to have co-existent viral infections. These
5 findings enhance understanding of the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in comparison to
6 other acute respiratory illnesses.

1 Introduction

2 The severe acute respiratory coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and its associated clinical
3 disease, COVID-19, led to a global pandemic in early 2020, with more than 3 million cases and
4 more than 200,000 deaths as of April 2020.¹ The initial published reports of COVID-19 describe
5 the most common presenting symptoms as fever, cough, and dyspnea.²⁻⁶ While many people
6 recovered, reports from China, Italy, and the United States showed that approximately 5% of
7 patients required intensive care, and 1.7 to 7.2% died.^{1,7,8} The majority of clinical and outcomes
8 data on COVID-19 have been from Asia and Europe,^{4,6,7,9-14} although data are now emerging
9 from the United States. In particular, studies have reported the clinical features and outcomes of
10 hospitalized patients in Seattle, New York City, and Northern California.¹⁵⁻¹⁹ However, reports
11 have predominantly focused on patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and have not described in
12 detail the presentation of patients with acute respiratory illness who did not have COVID-19.
13 Without control patients, it is uncertain whether COVID-19 presents differently from other
14 respiratory infections.

15 The prevalence of viral co-infections in patients with COVID-19 appears to be low in
16 most but not all studies.^{15-18,20-23} However, these studies used conventional microbiological
17 techniques to evaluate for co-infections that are limited in their ability to diagnose respiratory
18 infections.²⁴ Understanding the true scope of co-infections in patients with COVID-19 is critical
19 to pursue appropriate diagnostics and management. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing
20 (mNGS) offers a powerful alternative to test for viruses in a respiratory sample in an unbiased
21 manner.²⁵

22 Here we report the clinical characteristics, diagnostics, and outcomes of all patients
23 presenting with respiratory illness to a tertiary academic medical center in San Francisco at the
24 outset of the COVID-19 pandemic. We compare patients with COVID-19 disease to patients

1 presenting during the same time period with an acute respiratory illness and report the
2 prevalence of viral respiratory infections using both conventional microbiology and mNGS.

3

4 **Methods**

5 Setting and design

6 We conducted a retrospective cohort study to describe the characteristics, diagnostics,
7 and outcomes of patients with respiratory illness presenting to the University of California, San
8 Francisco (UCSF) Health Emergency Department (ED) during the COVID-19 outbreak,
9 comparing patients with and without COVID-19 disease. We identified all patients 18 years or
10 older who underwent testing for COVID-19 within 24 hours of presentation to the ED between
11 February 3 and March 31, 2020.

12 Two physicians blinded to patients' COVID-19 status, independently reviewed the
13 documented clinical presentation of all patients and included only those who presented with
14 acute respiratory symptoms (e.g., cough, dyspnea) or influenza-like illness symptoms (e.g.,
15 fever, myalgias). Discordant results were re-reviewed together and a consensus decision was
16 reached on all cases (Appendix Figure 1). If patients had multiple encounters during the time
17 period, the first encounter was examined. Patients who were discharged and readmitted within
18 48 hours were considered a single clinical encounter and outcomes ascertained throughout the
19 encounter.

20

21 Patient characteristics

22 Patient medical records were reviewed by trained physician chart reviewers and relevant
23 data on initial presentation, radiology findings, and outcomes were abstracted using
24 standardized case review forms. Additional information on patient demographics, vital signs,

1 and laboratory results were obtained from the Epic-based electronic health record. We
2 characterized patients' comorbidities and their presenting signs and symptoms based on the
3 admission History & Physical and Emergency Department documentation. If a specific
4 comorbidity was not mentioned in the admission documentation, it was considered not present.
5 Records were also reviewed to obtain results of laboratory tests and chest imaging reports
6 within the first 24 hours after admission.

7

8 Clinical microbiological testing

9 Clinician-ordered testing for COVID-19 was carried out at the UCSF Clinical
10 Microbiology Laboratory by performing reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
11 on RNA extracted from oropharyngeal and/or nasopharyngeal swab specimens using primers
12 targeting the SARS-CoV-2 N gene. At the time of the study, PCR results were available at the
13 earliest within 3 hours, and the median time to result was 16 hours. Twenty-six (8%) of the
14 patients had SARS-CoV-2 PCR testing performed at other institutions using their clinically
15 validated assays. Conventional testing for other respiratory viruses was carried out on 270/316
16 (85%) of patients. This was performed using a 12-target respiratory viral PCR assay
17 (adenovirus, influenza AH1/AH3/B, human metapneumovirus, human rhinovirus, parainfluenza
18 viruses 1-4, respiratory syncytial viruses A/B) or a 3-target (influenza A/B, respiratory syncytial
19 virus PCR) at the discretion of treating clinicians. Bacterial and fungal respiratory pathogens
20 were assessed by semi-quantitative cultures. Patient blood cultures were performed via
21 inoculation into BD Bactec Plus Aerobic and
22 Lytic Anaerobic media (Becton Dickinson).

23

24 Respiratory virus detection by metagenomic sequencing

25 To further screen for the presence of other respiratory viral pathogens, metagenomic
26 next generation sequencing (mNGS) of RNA was performed on available residual RNA

1 extracted for COVID-19 clinical PCR testing on 107 randomly selected patients. After DNase
2 treatment, human ribosomal RNA depletion was carried out using FastSelect (Qiagen). To
3 control for background contamination, we included negative controls (water and HeLa cell RNA)
4 as well as positive controls (spike-in dilution series of RNA standards from the External RNA
5 Controls Consortium [ERCC]).²⁶ The latter enabled subsequent bioinformatic assessment of the
6 total RNA mass input in each sample.²⁷

7 RNA was then fragmented and subjected to a modified metagenomic spiked
8 sequencing primer enrichment (MSSPE) library preparation method.²⁸ Briefly, a 1:1 mixture of
9 the NEBNext Ultra II RNAseq Library Prep (New England Biolabs) random primer stock and a
10 pool of SARS-CoV-2 primers at 100 μ M was used at the first strand synthesis step of the
11 standard RNAseq library preparation protocol to enrich for the recovery of reads spanning the
12 length of the SARS-CoV-2 genome sequence in the context of mNGS analysis.²⁹ RNA-seq
13 libraries underwent 146 nucleotide paired-end Illumina sequencing on an Illumina NovaSeq
14 6000.

15

16 mNGS bioinformatic and phylogenetic analysis

17 Following demultiplexing, reads were host- and quality-filtered and then subjected to
18 viral reference based alignment at both the nucleotide and amino acid level against sequences
19 in the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) nucleotide (NT) and non-redundant
20 (NR) databases, followed by assembly using previously validated bioinformatics pipelines.^{30,31}
21 Samples (n=10) with insufficient input RNA for accurate viral assessment (< 25 pg, calculated
22 based on alignments to positive control ERCC RNA standards) were considered invalid, leaving
23 97 subjects available for analysis.

24 Negative control (water and HeLa cell RNA) samples enabled estimating the number of
25 background reads to each virus, which were normalized by input mass determined based on the
26 ratio of sample reads to spike-in positive control ERCC RNA standards.²⁷ Viruses with

1 sequencing reads significantly greater compared to negative controls (adjusted p value < 0.05
2 using a Holm-Bonferroni correction within each sample) were identified by modeling the number
3 of background reads as a negative binomial distribution with mean and dispersion fitted on the
4 negative controls. For phylogenetic analysis of SARS-CoV-2 viruses, we constructed genomes
5 using minimap2³² to align reads to the reference MN908947.3 and iVar³³ to trim primers and call
6 variants, then restricted to samples with at least 10-fold coverage of at least 97% (29 kilobases)
7 of the genome (n=10), and utilized the Nextstrain³⁴ pipeline to build a phylogenetic tree using
8 iqtree.³⁵ Viral genomic data is publicly accessible via gisaid.org (Global Initiative on Sharing All
9 Influenza Data)³⁶ and Genbank (MT385414 - MT385497).

10

11 Treatment and Outcomes

12 Clinical treatment and outcomes were ascertained through a combination of chart review
13 and extraction of structured fields from the electronic health record. Medication records were
14 reviewed to identify the administration of relevant antibiotics. We determined if patients required
15 respiratory support at any point during their hospitalization: nasal cannula, high flow nasal
16 cannula, noninvasive ventilation (bilevel or continuous positive airway pressure), or
17 endotracheal intubation. Patients were considered to have new-onset cardiomyopathy if a
18 treating physician documented the diagnosis. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) was
19 defined according to the Berlin definition by two physicians.³⁷ Acute kidney injury was defined
20 using the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes definition.³⁸ Outcome ascertainment was
21 censored on April 25, 2020.

22

23 Statistical analysis

24 We used descriptive statistics to characterize the features of patients grouped by COVID
25 infection. Where clinically relevant we dichotomized continuous variables. For normally
26 distributed continuous variables we calculated the mean and standard deviation and tested for

1 differences using t-tests. For non-normally distributed continuous variables we calculated the
2 median and interquartile range and tested for differences using the Wilcoxon rank sum test. For
3 categorical and dichotomous variables we evaluated differences between groups using the chi-
4 square test or Fisher's exact test. The analyses were not adjusted for multiple comparisons and
5 should be interpreted as descriptive and exploratory. The Human Research Protection Program
6 Institutional Review Board at the University of California, San Francisco, approved this study
7 (IRB# 16-20956). We used Stata version 14.2 (College Station, TX) and SAS version 9.4 (Cary,
8 NC) to conduct all analyses.

9 **Results**

10 Demographic characteristics and comorbidities

11 Out of 316 patients who presented with acute respiratory illness and underwent testing
12 for COVID-19, 33 (10%) tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 by PCR. Patients with a positive
13 COVID-19 test result were more likely to have traveled to an area of community transmission or
14 to have had contact with someone with COVID-19 (46% vs 11%, $p < 0.001$), to be married (64%
15 vs. 36%, $p = 0.02$), or to identify as Asian (42% vs. 24%, $p = 0.010$) (**Table 1**). Patients who
16 tested positive were also more likely to report never smoking tobacco (61% vs. 40%, $p = 0.001$)
17 and to have undergone solid organ transplantation (12% vs. 3%, $p = 0.027$). The prevalence of
18 hypertension and diabetes did not differ significantly between COVID-19 positive and negative
19 patients. There was no significant difference by COVID-19 status of the proportion of patients
20 taking an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin II receptor blocker.

21

22 Signs, symptoms and vital signs

23 Patients with COVID-19 reported a longer duration of symptoms prior to ED presentation
24 (median 7 vs. 3 days, $p < 0.001$) (**Table 1**). COVID-19 patients reported fever (82% vs. 44%,

1 p<0.001), fatigue (85% vs. 50%, p<0.001), and myalgias (61% vs 27%, p<0.001), at a higher
2 rate than COVID-19 negative patients. The presence and characteristics of cough, dyspnea,
3 and chest pain did not differ based on COVID-19 infection. Gastrointestinal symptoms --
4 nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal pain -- were present at similar rates in the two
5 groups. With respect to vital sign abnormalities, tachycardia, hypotension, oxygen requirement,
6 and tachypnea did not differ by COVID-19 status. However, patients with COVID-19 were more
7 likely to present with a measured fever (46% vs 24%, p=0.010).

8

9 Laboratory studies and imaging upon presentation

10 Lymphopenia was more common in patients with COVID-19 at the time of presentation
11 (55% vs 34%, p=0.018). Aspartate transaminase but not alanine transaminase was more often
12 elevated in patients with COVID-19 (36% vs. 18% p=0.022 and 11% vs. 10% p=1.000,
13 respectively). Patients with COVID-19 were less often acidemic (0% vs. 15%, p=0.031) and less
14 often found to be hypercarbic (4% vs. 28%, p=0.002) by venous blood gas. Of the patients
15 tested on presentation, neither troponin nor procalcitonin elevation differed by COVID-19 status.
16 Chest X-rays were performed on all but 6 patients. Radiographs from patients with COVID-19
17 were more likely to reveal bilateral patchy or hazy opacities (55% vs. 24%, p=0.001). Focal
18 consolidations, interstitial abnormalities, and pleural effusions were observed at similar
19 proportions.

20

21 Pathogen diagnostics

22 Clinicians ordered Influenza/Respiratory syncytial virus PCR testing for 99/316 (31%)
23 patients and 12-target respiratory virus PCR for 171/316 (54%) patients; testing rates did not
24 differ by COVID-19 status (**Table 3**). Orthogonal mNGS analysis was performed on swab
25 specimens from 97/316 (31%) of patients to provide additional broad range screening of both
26 common and uncommon viral pathogens. By PCR, SARS-CoV-2 was the most prevalent

1 respiratory virus detected, in 33/316 patients (10%). No co-infections with SARS-CoV-2 and
2 other viruses were identified. Other respiratory viruses were identified in 31/194 (16%) of
3 patients without COVID-19. Independent mNGS analyses corroborated 13/14 (93%) of SARS-
4 CoV-2 infections and 11/11 (100%) of other respiratory viral infections detected by clinical PCR
5 assays. Respiratory bacterial co-infection was not more common in patients with COVID-19
6 (11% vs. 18%, $p=1.000$) and no cases of ventilator associated pneumonia were identified in
7 COVID-19 patients. Bacteremia or fungemia was also not more common in patients with
8 COVID-19 disease (5% vs. 7%, $p = 1.00$).

9

10 Genomic epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2

11 To understand the genomic epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in the cohort, phylogenetic
12 analysis was performed. SARS-CoV-2 genomes with at least 97% coverage at 10-fold
13 sequencing depth could be recovered from 10 of the 13 mNGS-positive subjects. These 10
14 genomes originate from several parts of the global SARS-CoV-2 phylogeny, with clades A2a
15 ($n=3$, widely prevalent in New York) and B1 ($n=3$, detected in Washington State in February
16 2020) representing slightly more than half of the lineages we identified (**Appendix Figure 2**).
17 The SARS-CoV-2 isolated from patients who required ICU care were not associated with any
18 single clade.

19

20 Hospitalization treatment and outcomes

21 In all, 186 patients were hospitalized and patients with COVID-19 were more likely to be
22 admitted (79% vs. 56%, $p=0.014$) and have longer lengths of stay (median 10.7 vs. 4.7 days,
23 $p<0.001$). Among hospitalized patients, antibiotics and oseltamivir were used in similar
24 proportions (**Table 4**). Hydroxychloroquine was more often used in patients with COVID-19
25 (22% vs. < 1%, $p<0.001$); however, azithromycin and corticosteroids use did not differ by
26 COVID-19 status. Six of 26 inpatients with COVID-19 were enrolled in a randomized trial of

1 remdesivir. Respiratory support was provided in similar proportions of patients and, when
2 respiratory support was needed, the level of support did not differ by COVID-19 status.

3
4 Numerically, more patients with COVID-19 required ICU care compared to non-COVID-
5 19 patients, although the difference was not statistically significant (42% vs. 26%, $p=0.092$)
6 (**Table 5**). When transferred to the ICU, there was no observed difference in the use of ICU
7 interventions; however, patients with COVID-19 had a longer ICU length of stay (median 8.8 vs.
8 2.9 days, $p=0.005$). Those diagnosed with COVID-19 were more likely to develop ARDS (23%
9 vs. 3%, $p<0.001$) but were no more likely to develop cardiomyopathy or acute kidney injury
10 when compared to non-COVID-19 patients. Among those tested, patients diagnosed with
11 COVID-19 were no more often observed to have abnormal coagulation tests or elevated
12 troponin.

13

14 **Discussion**

15

16 While a number of studies describe the clinical features of patients with COVID-19, few
17 have directly compared the clinical presentation and outcomes of COVID-19 to other respiratory
18 illnesses.^{23,39–43} Without a control group, and in settings of restricted COVID-19 test availability,
19 we cannot ascertain whether COVID-19 presents differently from other forms of respiratory
20 illnesses. In our study comparing acutely ill patients with and without COVID-19 presenting for
21 emergency care, we found that patients with COVID-19 had a longer duration of symptoms,
22 were more likely to be admitted to the hospital, had longer hospitalizations and were more likely
23 to develop ARDS. Using standard laboratory PCR testing, and mNGS, we found a 16%
24 prevalence of other respiratory viruses in the COVID-19 negative patients, and a lack of
25 detectable viral co-infections in the COVID-19 positive patients.

26

27 Patients diagnosed with COVID-19 were more likely to be Asian (44%), which may
reflect differences in the dynamics of infection early in the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the

1 high proportion of people in San Francisco who self-identify as Asian (36%).⁴⁴ COVID-19
2 patients were more likely to be never smokers, in line with other studies showing no link
3 between tobacco use and increased COVID-19 risk.^{4 45,46} Largely similar comorbidity profiles
4 were observed between COVID-19 positive and negative patients, aside from a higher
5 proportion of chronic kidney disease and history of solid organ transplantation in COVID-19
6 patients.

7 Patients diagnosed with COVID-19 had a longer duration of symptoms prior to
8 presentation and were more likely than control patients to report fever, fatigue and myalgias. It
9 is notable, however, that 44% of COVID-19 negative patients reported fevers and systemic
10 symptoms were common. In contrast to other reports,^{4,6,7} COVID-19 positive patients in this
11 cohort had relatively high rates of upper respiratory symptoms (21% with headache, 27% with
12 sore throat, and 30% with congestion/rhinorrhea) and gastrointestinal symptoms. In terms of
13 laboratory values, patients with COVID-19 were significantly more likely to have lymphopenia
14 and no patient with COVID-19 had leukocytosis.

15 Determining rates of co-infection in patients with COVID-19 has significance given that
16 SARS-CoV-2 testing may be deferred if an alternative respiratory pathogen is identified,
17 especially in settings with limited test availability. In this cohort, no patients with COVID-19 had
18 evidence of viral co-infection, by either clinical PCR testing or by mNGS analysis. Only one
19 COVID-19 positive patient had evidence of co-infection with a bacterial respiratory pathogen,
20 and no difference in the prevalence of bacterial co-infection was identified based on COVID-19
21 status. These results are distinct from those reported in a recent study of COVID-positive
22 patients that found a 21% rate of viral co-infections²³ but consistent with data from several other
23 institutions demonstrating very low rates ($\leq 6\%$) of viral or bacterial co-infection in hospitalized
24 COVID-19 positive patients, including two recent large studies from New York City.^{15-18,20-23}
25 Further investigation of co-infections in COVID-19 positive patients, and assessment of their

1 potential impact on disease severity and outcomes is needed, especially if SARS-CoV-2
2 circulation extends to overlap with other highly prevalent seasonal respiratory pathogens.

3 Although patients with COVID-19 were more likely to be diagnosed with ARDS, there
4 were no differences in their need for ICU care or mechanical ventilation. We also did not find
5 significant differences in terms of acquired cardiomyopathy or troponin elevation during the
6 hospitalization. Despite concerns for cardiac complications in COVID-19 positive patients, our
7 findings highlight the importance of comparisons to control groups of hospitalized patients.^{16,47,48}
8 Large proportions of patients in both groups received broad-spectrum antibiotics, despite all of
9 the COVID-19 positive patients having a confirmed viral etiology. This has important
10 implications for antibiotic stewardship in the COVID-19 era and likely reflects clinical uncertainty
11 about the true rate of bacterial co-infection early in the pandemic. COVID-19 was associated
12 with longer hospital lengths of stay. While the duration of hospitalization may reflect the severity
13 of illness, it could also be a marker of concern for late decompensation in these patients⁴⁹ or
14 difficulties with hospital discharge due to requirements for isolation and infection control.

15 Prior studies describing the clinical presentation of patients with COVID-19 have for the
16 most part identified non-specific features that characterize respiratory infections in general. To
17 our knowledge this is the first U.S. study to identify characteristics distinguishing patients with
18 COVID-19 from patients who underwent investigation for COVID-19 but were ultimately found to
19 have an alternate diagnosis. Previous publications on this topic are primarily smaller in scope
20 and are all outside of the US.^{39,40,42} The clinical, laboratory, and imaging data we highlight have
21 important implications for front line providers making decisions in real-time regarding the pre-
22 test probability of COVID-19, especially in settings with limited access to rapid COVID-19
23 diagnostics.

24 In contrast to other areas in the United States, the Bay Area has not yet experienced a
25 large surge in cases of COVID-19. The fact that resources were not strained may have affected
26 the clinical course and outcomes observed. For example, while sample size is not sufficient to

1 evaluate differences in mortality, only one of the 33 with COVID-19 died (3%), which is lower
2 than in other studies of hospitalized U.S. patients.^{17,18} There is speculation that variations in
3 circulating SARS-CoV-2 strains may affect pathogenicity and contribute to geographic
4 differences in case fatality rates.^{50,51} Exploratory phylogenetic analysis presented here
5 demonstrated a diversity of strains among the COVID-19 patients requiring ICU care without a
6 predominant clade; larger studies are needed to assess any potential relationship.

7 There are several limitations inherent to the study design and data available that should
8 be considered when interpreting the results of this study. As a retrospective study based in a
9 single academic medical center and focusing on patients presenting for emergency care, it may
10 not generalize to other institutions with different patient populations or patients with milder forms
11 of disease. Variation in clinician assessment and documentation may lead to misclassification of
12 some variables. Although all patients in the COVID-19 negative group presented with
13 respiratory complaints and/or influenza-like illness, only 56% of patients were given a final
14 diagnosis of respiratory infection, which may affect the generalizability of our outcomes data.
15 Finally, this study was undertaken at the end of the influenza season and during a period of
16 social distancing, both of which likely impacted the prevalence of circulating viruses and the rate
17 of co-infections.

18 In summary, while many clinical features of COVID-19 overlap with those of other acute
19 respiratory illnesses, several unique characteristics were identified. Patients with COVID-19 had
20 a longer duration of symptoms, particularly fatigue, fever, and myalgias, were more likely to be
21 admitted to the hospital and for a longer duration, were unlikely to have co-existent viral
22 infections, and were more likely to develop ARDS. Though this health system has not
23 experienced a surge in COVID-19 cases, these key clinical characteristics may, in part, explain
24 the observed differences in propensity of COVID-19 to strain health systems. While we did find
25 meaningful differences that may inform one's clinical suspicion for COVID-19, we did not find
26 significant differences in cardiopulmonary comorbidities, ACE inhibitor/ARB use, or mortality

- 1 rate. These findings enhance understanding of the clinical characteristics of COVID-19 in
- 2 comparison to other acute respiratory illnesses.

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Table 1: Characteristics of 316 patients presenting with acute respiratory illness and tested for COVID-19

	COVID-19 positive (n=33)	COVID-19 negative (n=283)	P value
Demographics			
Age, median (IQR), yr	63 (50, 75)	62 (43, 72)	0.243
Female sex	12 (36%)	140 (50%)	0.154
Marital status			
Married or partnered	21 (64%)	103 (36%)	0.019
Single	7 (21%)	136 (48%)	
Divorced	2 (6%)	18 (6%)	
Widowed	2 (6%)	19 (7%)	
Housing insecure	1 (3%)	44 (16%)	0.063
Race			
White	8 (24%)	124 (44%)	0.010
Black or African-American	2 (6%)	50 (18%)	
Asian	14 (42%)	69 (24%)	
Hispanic or Latino ethnicity	5 (15%)	21 (8%)	0.128
Required interpreter	6 (18%)	46 (16%)	0.777
Travel in last 21 days or known COVID exposure	15 (46%)	31 (11%)	<0.001
Comorbidities			
Tobacco use			
Current smoker	0 (0%)	52 (18%)	0.001
Former smoker	9 (27%)	47 (17%)	
Never smoker	20 (61%)	113 (40%)	
Unknown	4 (12%)	71 (25%)	
Hypertension	16 (49%)	119 (42%)	0.479
Coronary artery disease	5 (15%)	38 (13%)	0.785
Diabetes	9 (27%)	50 (18%)	0.180
Obesity	0 (0%)	8 (3%)	1.000
Cancer, active (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)	5 (15%)	42 (15%)	0.962
Cancer, in remission (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)	5 (15%)	19 (7%)	0.090
Prior stroke	0 (0%)	25 (9%)	0.090

Chronic kidney disease	7 (21%)	28 (10%)	0.049
Liver disease	0 (0%)	13 (5%)	0.375
Human immunodeficiency virus	0 (0%)	15 (5%)	0.382
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease/ emphysema	1 (3%)	41 (15%)	0.098
Asthma	4 (12%)	38 (13%)	1.000
Chronic bronchitis	0 (0%)	5 (2%)	1.000
Congestive heart failure	4 (12%)	43 (15%)	0.798
Solid organ transplant	4 (12%)	8 (3%)	0.027
Other immunosuppressive condition	5 (15%)	33 (12%)	0.560
Home medications			
Steroids	5 (15%)	26 (9%)	0.275
Immunosuppression medications (aside from steroids)	6 (18%)	35 (13%)	0.347
ACE inhibitors or ARB	6 (18%)	43 (15%)	0.654
Signs and Symptoms			
Onset of symptoms relative to presentation, d (IQR)	7 (5, 9)	3 (2,7)	<0.001
Fever, patient reported	27 (82%)	125 (44%)	<0.001
Fatigue/malaise	28 (85%)	140 (50%)	<0.001
Cough	28 (85%)	208 (74%)	0.156
Dry	12 (43%)	62 (30%)	0.298
Productive	10 (36%)	77 (37%)	
Unspecified	6 (21%)	69 (33%)	
Myalgia	20 (61%)	77 (27%)	<0.001
Dyspnea	23 (70%)	171 (60%)	0.301
Chest pain	5 (15%)	81 (29%)	0.100
Sore throat	9 (27%)	73 (26%)	0.855
Congestion/Rhinorrhea	10 (30%)	74 (26%)	0.610
Diarrhea	9 (27%)	45 (16%)	0.101
Nausea	8 (24%)	48 (17%)	0.300

Vomiting	5 (15%)	28 (10%)	0.350
Abdominal pain	4 (12%)	26 (9%)	0.535
Headache	7 (21%)	47 (17%)	0.506
Altered mentation	2 (6%)	39 (14%)	0.280
Presenting vital signs			
Tachycardia (HR > 100 beats/min)	16 (49%)	164 (58%)	0.299
Low mean arterial pressure (<60mmHg)	0 (0%)	2 (1%)	1.00
Tachypnea (RR > 20 breaths/min)	13 (39%)	124 (44%)	0.616
Fever ($T_{max} \geq 100.4^{\circ}F$)	15 (46%)	69 (24%)	0.010
Highest level of respiratory support in the first 24 hours			0.864
Nasal cannula	10 (30%)	64 (23%)	
High flow nasal cannula	2 (6%)	23 (8%)	
CPAP or BiPAP	0 (0%)	10 (4%)	
Mechanical ventilation	1 (3%)	12 (4%)	

Legend:

COVID-19 - Coronavirus Disease 2019; IQR - interquartile range; ACE - angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB - Angiotensin II receptor blockers; HR - heart rate; CPAP - continuous positive airway pressure; BiPAP - bilevel positive airway pressure; RR - respiratory rate

Table 2: Laboratory and imaging findings within 24 hours of presentation among 316 patients presenting with acute respiratory illness and tested for COVID-19

	Lab normal values	COVID-19 positive (n=33)	COVID-19 negative (n=283)	P value
Complete blood count				
White blood cell count Leukopenia* Leukocytosis†	3.4-10.0x10 ⁹ /L	3/33 (9%) 0/33 (0%)	10/279 (4%) 110/279 (39%)	0.148 <0.001
Neutrophil count Neutropenia* Neutrophilia†	1.8-6.8x10 ⁹ /L	2/33 (6%) 4/33 (12%)	7/274 (3%) 126/274 (46%)	0.250 <0.001
Lymphocyte count Lymphopenia* Lymphocytosis†	1.0-3.4x10 ⁹ /L	18/33 (55%) 0/33 (0%)	92/274 (34%) 15/274 (6%)	0.018 0.384
Platelet count Thrombocytopenia* Thrombocytosis†	140-450x10 ⁹ /L	7/33 (21%) 0/33 (0%)	31/279 (11%) 14/279 (5%)	0.093 0.377
Hemoglobin Anemic*	13.6-17.5 g/dL	19/33 (58%)	176/280 (63%)	0.554
Chemistry				
Hyponatremia* Hypernatremia†	135-145 mmol/L	11/32 (34%) 1/32 (3%)	56/274 (20%) 12/274 (4%)	0.071 1.000
Creatinine, elevated† (%)	0.73-1.18 mg/dL	11/32 (34%)	71/274 (26%)	0.306
Aspartate transaminase, elevated†	5 - 44 U/L	10/28 (36%)	38/217 (18%)	0.022
Alanine transaminase, elevated†	10 - 61 U/L	3/28 (11%)	22/217 (10%)	1.000
Troponin I, elevated	<0.05 ug/L	2/13 (15%)	37/161 (23%)	0.735
Procalcitonin, elevated	<0.26 ug/L	4/25 (16%)	44/125 (35%)	0.065
Venous blood gas				
pH Acidemic* Alkalemic†	7.31-7.41	0/29 (0%) 11/29 (38%)	28/192 (15%) 46/192 (24%)	0.031 0.116
Hypercarbic†	41-51 mmHg	1/29 (4%)	54/192 (28%)	0.002

Elevated lactate [†]	0.5-2.0 mmol/L	5/29 (17%)	51/194 (26%)	0.295
Chest X-ray findings				
X-ray within first 24 hours		33/33 (100%)	277/283 (98%)	1.000
Patchy/hazy opacities				
Unilateral		4/33 (12%)	37/277 (13%)	0.001
Bilateral		18/33 (55%)	67/277 (24%)	
Not present		12/33 (33%)	173/277 (63%)	
Focal consolidation				
Unilateral		1/33 (3%)	29/277 (11%)	0.368
Bilateral		2/33 (6%)	13/277 (5%)	
Not Present		30/33 (91%)	235/277 (85%)	
Interstitial abnormalities				
Unilateral		0/33 (0%)	7/277 (3%)	0.561
Bilateral		4/33 (12%)	52/277 (19%)	
Not Present		29/33 (88%)	218/277 (79%)	
Pleural effusion				
Unilateral		1/33 (3%)	18/277 (7%)	0.031
Bilateral		0/33 (0%)	18/277 (7%)	
Not Present		32/33 (97%)	241/277 (87%)	

Legend

Results reflect lab tests and imaging tests performed within 24 hours of presentation.

COVID-19 - Coronavirus Disease 2019.

* lower than the lower limit of normal

† greater than the upper limit of normal

Table 3: Results of infectious disease testing among 316 patients presenting with acute respiratory illness and tested for COVID-19

	COVID-19 positive (n=33)	COVID-19 negative (n=283)	P value
Other viral testing performed	82% (27/33)	69% (194/283)	0.116
Influenza/Respiratory syncytial virus PCR	27% (9/33)	32% (90/283)	0.596
12-target respiratory virus PCR panel	55% (18/33)	54% (153/283)	0.958
Metagenomic next generation sequencing	42% (14/33)	29% (83/283)	0.123
Positive identification of virus other than SARS-CoV-2*	0% (0/27)	16% (31/194)	0.025
Influenza A [†]	0/27	5/194	
Influenza B [†]	0/27	2/194	
Respiratory syncytial virus [†]	0/27	3/194	
Rhinovirus [‡]	0/26	9/188	
Metapneumovirus [‡]	0/26	8/188	
Parainfluenza [‡]	0/26	1/188	
Coronavirus-229E [§]	0/14	2/83	
Coronavirus-NL63 [§]	0/14	1/83	
Bocavirus [§]	0/14	1/83	
Blood culture ordered	19/33 (58%)	139/283 (49%)	0.358
Blood culture positive	1/19 (5%)	10/139 (7%)	1.000
Enterococcus faecalis	0/19	1/139	
Enterococcus faecium	1/19	1/139	
Escherichia coli	0/19	1/139	
Group A Streptococcus	0/19	2/139	
Group C Streptococcus	0/19	1/139	
Group G Streptococcus	0/19	1/139	
Klebsiella pneumoniae	0/19	1/139	
Staphylococcus aureus	0/19	1/139	
Candida glabrata	0/19	1/139	
Sputum or lower respiratory culture ordered	9/33 (27%)	33/283 (12%)	0.012
Sputum or lower respiratory culture positive	1/9 (11%)	6/33 (18%)	1.000
Enterobacter cloacae complex	0/9	1/33	
Haemophilus parainfluenzae	0/9	3/33	
Staphylococcus aureus	0/9	1/33	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0/9	2/33	
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	1/9	0/33	

Legend: COVID-19 - Coronavirus Disease 2019; PCR - polymerase chain reaction

* One case of viral co-infection identified (i.e., 32 pathogenic viruses in 31 patients)

† ascertained by Influenza/RSV PCR or 12-target respiratory viral PCR panel or metagenomic next generation sequencing; 194 patients without COVID-19 and 27 with COVID-19 had any additional viral testing done

‡ ascertained by 12-target respiratory viral PCR panel or metagenomic next generation sequencing; 188 patients without COVID-19 and 26 with COVID-19 had either test performed

§ ascertained by mNGS only; 83 patients without COVID-19 and 14 with COVID-19 had mNGS testing performed

| One case of multiple bacterial pathogens identified by sputum culture (i.e., 7 pathogenic bacteria in 6 patients)

Table 4: Treatment of 186 hospitalized patients with acute respiratory illness and tested for COVID-19

	COVID-19 positive (n=26)	COVID-19 negative (n=160)	P value
Antibiotics administered	17/26 (65%)	134/160 (84%)	0.054
Vancomycin	8/26 (31%)	72/160 (45%)	0.126
Piperacillin/tazobactam	5/26 (19%)	55/160 (35%)	0.107
Cefepime	4/26 (15%)	17/160 (11%)	0.504
Ceftriazone	10/26 (39%)	74/160 (46%)	0.459
Carbapenems	3/26 (12%)	19/160 (12%)	1.000
Azithromycin	8/26 (31%)	44/160 (28%)	0.731
Doxycycline	7/26 (29%)	70/160 (44%)	0.106
Fluoroquinolones	4/26 (15%)	32/160 (20%)	0.581
Other antibiotics	4/26 (15%)	43/160 (27%)	0.329
Oseltamivir	3/26 (12%)	15/160 (9%)	0.729
Remdesivir clinical trial*	6/26 (23%)	0/160 (0%)	<0.001
Chloroquine	0/26 (0%)	0/160 (0%)	---
Hydroxychloroquine	6/26 (22%)	1/160 (<1%)	<0.001
Steroids	3/26 (12%)	23/160 (14%)	1.000
No respiratory support	6/26 (23%)	55/160 (34%)	0.255
Respiratory support			
Supplemental oxygen	10/20 (50%)	61/105 (58%)	0.711
High flow oxygen	5/20 (25%)	21/105 (20%)	
Noninvasive positive-pressure ventilation or invasive mechanical ventilation	5/20 (25%)	23/105 (22%)	

Legend

COVID-19 - Coronavirus Disease 2019

* Rows are not mutually exclusive, 1 patient received hydroxychloroquine and was enrolled in a blinded remdesivir trial

Table 5: Outcomes of 186 hospitalized patients with acute respiratory illness and tested for COVID-19

	COVID-19 Positive (n=26)	COVID-19 Negative (n=160)	P value
ICU admission			
ICU stay during hospitalization	11/26 (42%)	42/160 (26%)	0.092
Time to ICU, median days (IQR)	3.1 (0.4, 4.77)	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)	0.027
ICU days, median days (IQR)*	8.8 (2.7, 17.8)	2.9 (1.6, 5.7)	0.005
Intensive care unit interventions			
Endotracheal intubation	6/11 (55%)	21/42 (50%)	0.788
Paralytics	2/11 (18%)	3/42 (7%)	0.275
Prone positioning	1/11 (9%)	0/42 (0%)	0.208
Vasopressors	6/11 (55%)	21/42 (50%)	0.788
Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation	0/11 (0%)	0/42 (0%)	---
Renal replacement therapy	1/11 (9%)	5/42 (12%)	1.000
Acute respiratory distress syndrome†	6/26 (23%)	5/160 (3%)	<0.001
Acquired cardiomyopathy‡	1/26 (4%)	5/160 (3%)	1.000
Troponin tested	14/26 (54%)	113/160 (71%)	0.088
Any troponin elevation	5/14 (36%)	37/113 (33%)	0.824
Acute kidney injury§	10/26 (39%)	56/160 (35%)	0.732
Time to acute kidney injury, median days (IQR)	0.07 (0.03, 4.2)	0.08 (0.02, 1.9)	0.343
Abnormal coagulation test			
Elevated INR	4/19 (21%)	30/107 (28%)	0.779
Elevated aPTT	5/10 (50%)	15/63 (24%)	0.085
Elevated d-dimer	4/4 (100%)	14/16 (88%)	1.000
Elevated fibrinogen	8/9 (89%)	12/20 (60%)	0.201
Final diagnosis			
Pulmonary - infectious	26/26 (100%)	63/160 (39%)	<0.001
Pulmonary - non-infectious	0/26 (0%)	27/160 (17%)	
Other infectious	0/26 (0%)	24/160 (15%)	
Cardiac	0/26 (0%)	19/160 (12%)	
Malignancy	0/26 (0%)	6/160 (4%)	
Renal	0/26 (0%)	3/160 (2%)	
Other	0/26 (0%)	18/160 (11%)	
Discharge disposition			0.285
Died	1/26 (4%)	15/160 (9%)	
Home	13/26 (50%)	78/160 (49%)	
Home hospice	0/26 (0%)	3/160 (2%)	
Home with services	8/26 (31%)	37/160 (23%)	
Skilled nursing facility	2/26 (8%)	25/160 (16%)	
Still admitted	2/26 (8%)	2/160 (1%)	
Length of stay, median days (IQR)*	10.7 (7.9, 22.7)	4.7 (2.9, 7.0)	<0.001

Legend

All outcomes assessed through April 25, 2020.

COVID-19 - Coronavirus Disease 2019; ICU - intensive care unit; INR - international normalised ratio; aPTT - activated partial thromboplastin time

* censored at April 25; length of stay for those still admitted, calculated

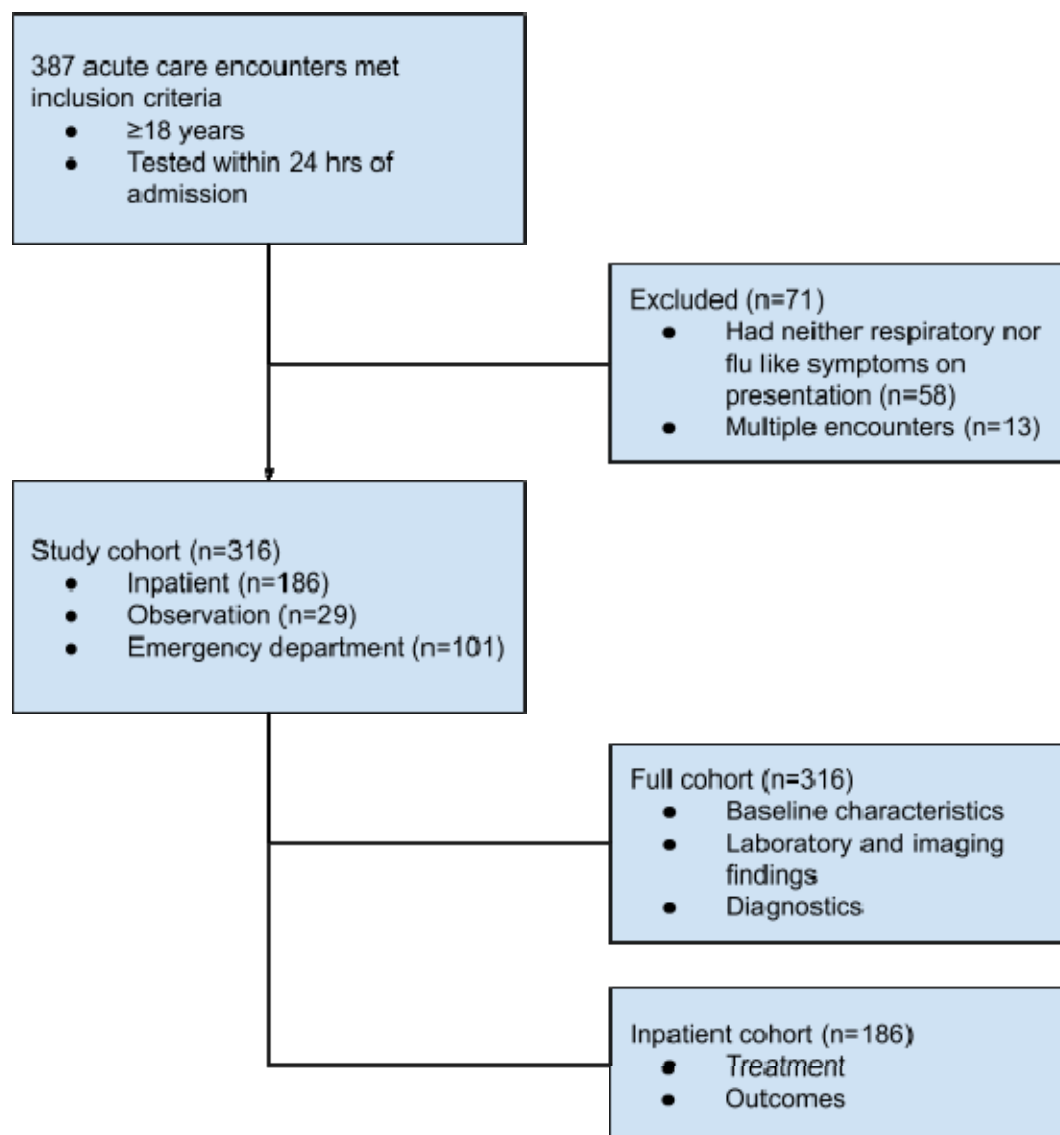
† ARDS defined using Berlin definition³⁷

‡ based on treating physician diagnosis

§ based on KDIGO definition³⁸

Appendix

Appendix Figure 1: Cohort flow diagram



Appendix Table 1: Results of chest CT performed within 24 hours of admission

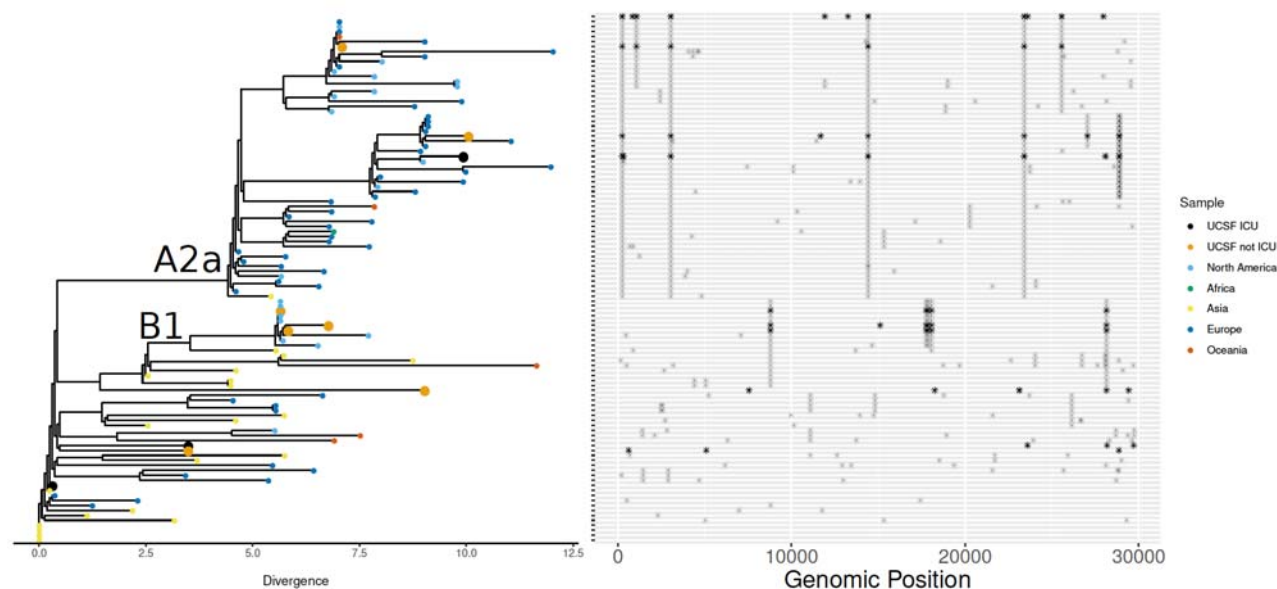
Chest CT findings	COVID-19 positive (n=33)	COVID-19 negative (n=283)	P value
CT within first 24 hours	2/33 (6%)	60/283 (21%)	0.038
Focal consolidation			0.029
Unilateral	0/2 (0%)	15/60 (25%)	
Bilateral	2/2 (100%)	9/60 (15%)	
Not Present	0/2 (0%)	36/60 (60%)	
Ground-glass opacities			0.200
Unilateral	0/2 (0%)	7/60 (12%)	
Bilateral	2/2 (100%)	19/60 (32%)	
Not Present	0/2 (0%)	34/60 (58%)	
Septal thickening			1.000
Unilateral	0/2 (0%)	3/60 (5%)	
Bilateral	0/2 (0%)	10/60 (17%)	
Not Present	2/2 (100%)	47/60 (78%)	
Pleural effusion			1.000
Unilateral	0/2 (0%)	6/60 (10%)	
Bilateral	0/2 (0%)	11/60 (18%)	
Not Present	2/2 (100%)	43/60 (72%)	
Lymphadenopathy	1/2 (50%)	15/60 (25%)	0.453

Appendix Table 2: Treatment of Emergency department and observation patients with COVID19 infection

	COVID positive (n=7)	COVID negative (n=123)	P Value
Treatment			
Doxycycline	2/7 (29%)	13/123 (11%)	0.186
Fluoroquinolones	0/7 (0%)	3/123 (2%)	1.00
Azithromycin	2/7 (29%)	4/123 (3%)	0.033
Cephalosporin	1/7 (14%)	4/123 (3%)	0.245
TMP-SMX	0/7 (0%)	2/123 (2%)	1.00
Oseltamivir	0/7 (0%)	4/123 (3%)	1.00
No antimicrobials given on dc	3/7(43%)	100/123 (80%)	0.041
Respiratory support			

Supplemental oxygen High Flow	0/7 (0%) 0/7 (0%)	3/123 (3%) 0/123(0%)	1.00 --
Crystalloid bolus volume within first 24 hours (mean, SD)	1000 (0) n=3	1351.4 (716) n=37	0.406

Appendix Figure 2: Genomic epidemiology of SARS-CoV-2 in study population. Phylogenetic analysis of 10 SARS-CoV-2 genomes from patients in the cohort indicated strains originating from a diversity of geographic locations. Single nucleotide polymorphisms are plotted in the panel adjacent to the phylogenetic tree. Most samples fell into the Nextstrain.org clades A2a (widely prevalent in New York) and B1 (detected in Washington State in February 2020). The SARS-CoV-2 from patients who required ICU care were not associated with any single clade.



Appendix Table 3: Complete microbiological test results for each patient.

Legend: Respiratory culture: sputum, endotracheal aspirate or bronchoalveolar lavage; negative: not detected; n/a = not applicable because RNA from patient sample unavailable for testing; invalid = sample unable to be analyzed by mNGS due to insufficient (<25pg) RNA.

Included as a separate file