At A Glance:
Predictors of COVID Mortality in Long-Term Care Residents

Long-term care residents are at greater risk for mortality after COVID-19 infection, according to a new study* that examined a broad range of predictors of 30-day mortality. Of particular concern are those individuals with reduced functional status, comorbidities, and abnormalities on routine laboratory tests. Recognizing those residents at highest risk may help facilitate appropriate preventive measures.

PREDICTORS OF MORTALITY AFTER COVID INFECTION
Age
Functional status (such as activity of daily living scores)
Male sex
Undernutrition
Dehydration risk
Prior hospital contacts for respiratory illness
Duration of comorbidities (such as heart failure and COPD)

LOWERED LAB VALUES ASSOCIATED WITH HIGHER MORTALITY
Glomerular filtration rate (GFR)
Hemoglobin concentration
Lymphocyte count
Serum albumin

* Predictors of Mortality Among Long-Term Care Residents with SARS-CoV-2 Infection
  https://agsjournals.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/jgs.17425

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