

ICNARC report on COVID-19 in critical care

24 April 2020

This report presents analyses of data on patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 reported to ICNARC up to 4pm on 23 April 2020 from critical care units participating in the Case Mix Programme (the national clinical audit covering all NHS adult, general intensive care and combined intensive care/high dependency units in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, plus some additional specialist and non-NHS critical care units). Please note that adult critical care units in Scotland, paediatric intensive care units and neonatal intensive care units do not participate in the Case Mix Programme.

Reporting process

Critical care units participating in the Case Mix Programme are asked to:

- notify ICNARC as soon as they have an admission with confirmed COVID-19;
- submit early data for admissions with confirmed COVID-19, including demographics and first 24-hour physiology, as soon as possible after the end of the first 24 hours in critical care;
- resubmit data for the whole critical care stay, including critical care outcome and organ support, when the patient leaves critical care; and
- submit final data when the patient leaves acute hospital.

The same data are reported for an historic cohort of patients critically ill with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19) during the years 2017-19.

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* Please see individual notes for Tables/Figures

Participation and population coverage

Critical care unit participation

Total number of units:	286*
Units with at least one patient notified:	245
Units with zero patients:	28
Units with uncertain participation:	13

* Includes one new unit participating since last week.

Admissions to critical care

To date, ICNARC have been notified of 8752 admissions for critical care with confirmed COVID-19, either at or after the start of critical care, in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Of these, early data covering the first 24 hours of critical care have been submitted to ICNARC for 7765 admissions for 6720 patients (Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3). Of the 6720 patients, 4078 have outcomes reported and 2642 patients were last reported as still receiving critical care (Figure 4). The largest numbers of patients (2199) are being managed by the three London Operational Delivery Networks (Figure 5). Please note that Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4 are affected by a variable lag time for submission of data of about 1-3 days (shaded grey).

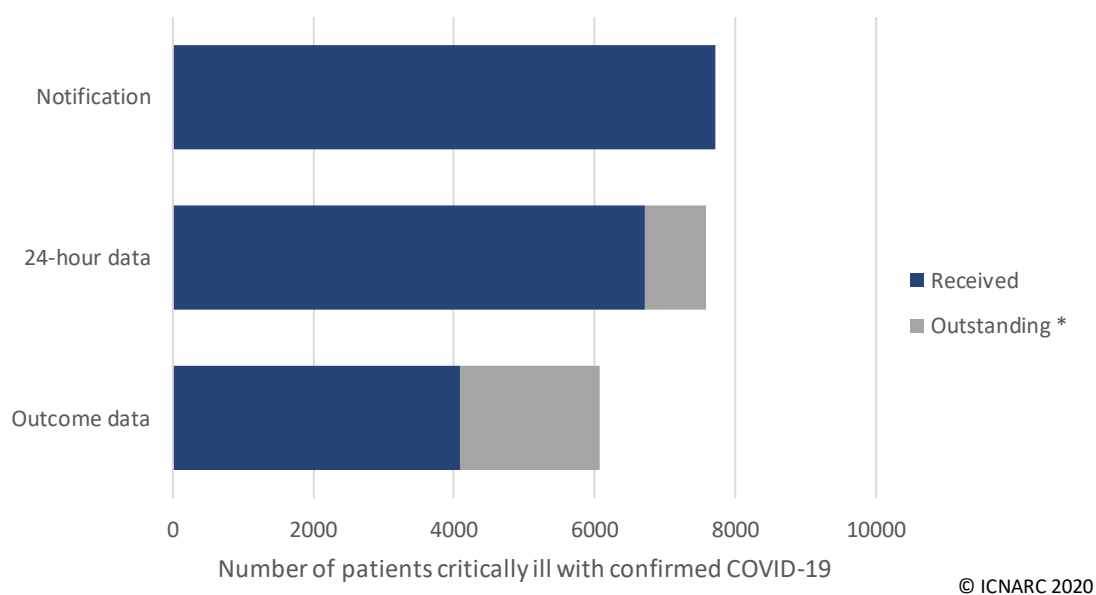
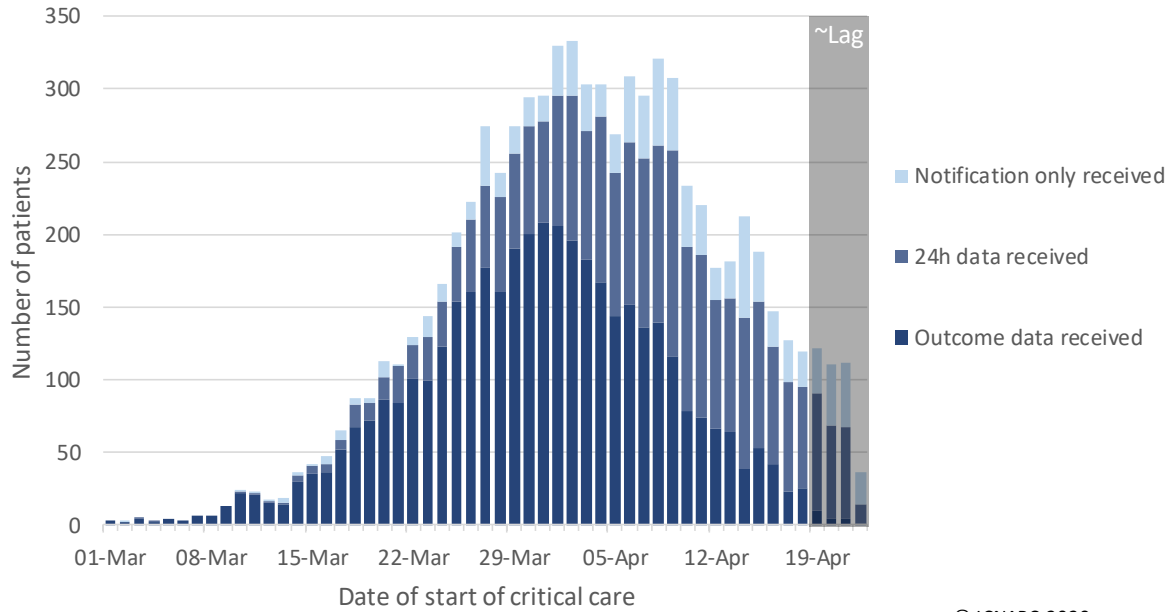


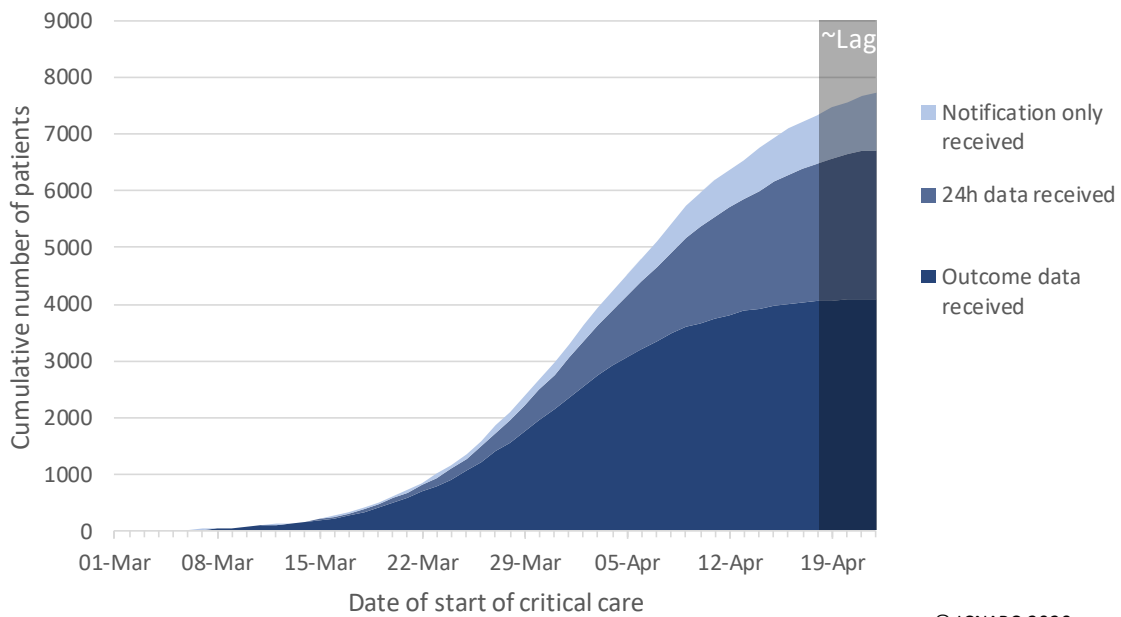
Figure 1 Numbers of patients with data included in this report and outstanding *

* Please note that 24-hour data are considered outstanding where ICNARC was notified of the admission at least 48 hours previously and outcome data are considered outstanding when at least 10 days have elapsed since the start of critical care.



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Figure 2 Number of new patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 by date of start of critical care



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Figure 3 Cumulative number of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 by date of start of critical care

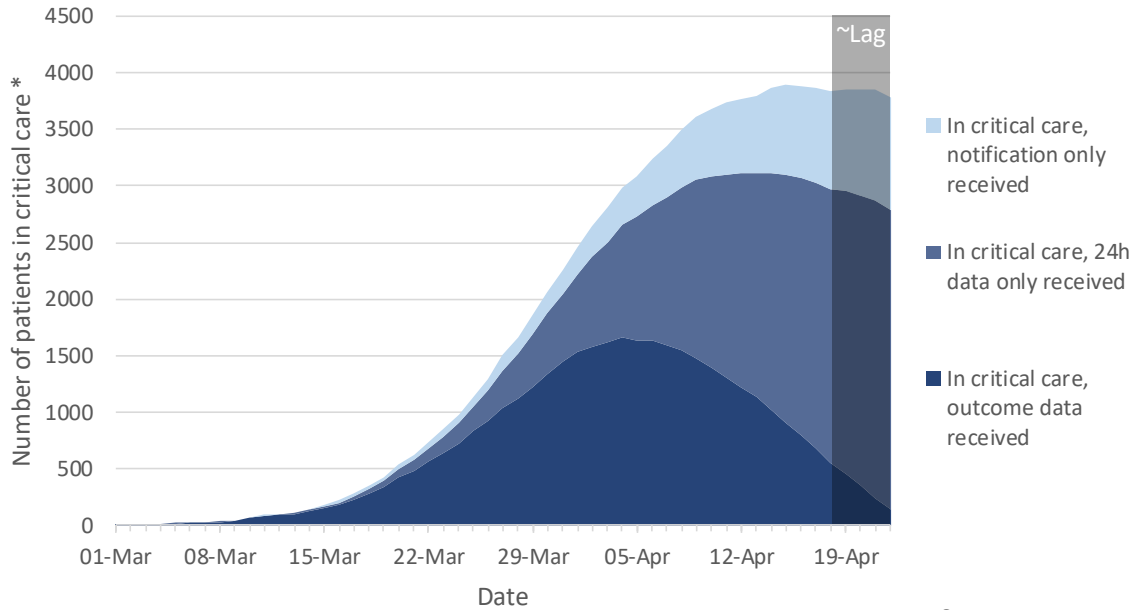


Figure 4 Total number of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 by date *

* Please note that patients whose outcome data have not been received are assumed to remain in critical care as of 23 April 2020.

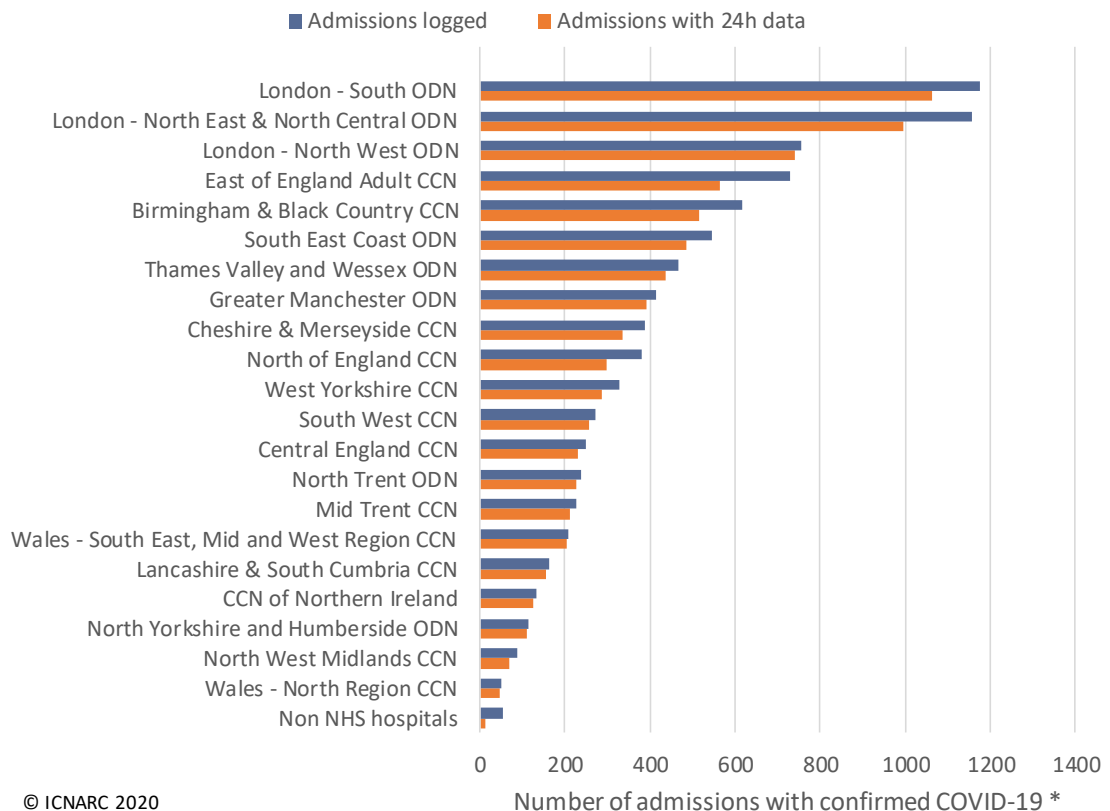


Figure 5 Number of admissions critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 by Critical Care Network *

ODN: Organisational Delivery Network; CCN: Critical Care Network. * Please note that this figure represents the number of admissions (i.e. includes transfers between units and readmissions) and NOT the number of patients.

Patient characteristics

Characteristics of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 are summarised in Table 1 and Table 2 and compared with an historic cohort of patients critically ill with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19) during the years 2017-19.

Table 1 Patient characteristics: demographics

Demographics	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 and 24h data (N=6720)	Patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19 (N=5782)
Age at admission (years) [N=6718]		
Mean (SD)	59.4 (12.5)	58.0 (17.4)
Median (IQR)	60 (52, 68)	61 (48, 71)
Sex, n (%) [N=6716]		
Female	1894 (28.2)	2641 (45.7)
Male	4822 (71.8)	3141 (54.3)
Currently or recently pregnant, n (% of females) [N=1835]		
Currently pregnant	20 (1.1)	58 (2.2)
Recently pregnant (within 6 weeks)	25 (1.4)	29 (1.1)
Not known to be pregnant	1790 (97.5)	2554 (96.7)
Ethnicity, n (%) [N=5993]		
White	3938 (65.7)	4951 (88.4)
Mixed	94 (1.6)	52 (0.9)
Asian	925 (15.4)	325 (5.8)
Black	639 (10.7)	155 (2.8)
Other	397 (6.6)	117 (2.1)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile *, n (%) [N=6436]		
1 (least deprived)	954 (14.8)	873 (15.3)
2	1030 (16.0)	999 (17.5)
3	1263 (19.6)	1115 (19.5)
4	1598 (24.8)	1232 (21.6)
5 (most deprived)	1591 (24.7)	1489 (26.1)
Body mass index *, n (%) [N=6005]		
<18.5	39 (0.6)	310 (5.5)
18.5-<25	1579 (26.3)	1933 (34.2)
25-<30	2077 (34.6)	1691 (29.9)
30-<40	1871 (31.2)	1330 (23.5)
40+	439 (7.3)	394 (7.0)

* Please see Definitions on page 25.

Table 2 Patient characteristics: medical history and indicators of acute severity *

Medical history	Patients with confirmed COVID-19 and 24h data (N=6720)	Patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19 (N=5782)
Dependency prior to admission to acute hospital, n (%) [N=6251]		
Able to live without assistance in daily activities	5785 (92.5)	4244 (73.6)
Some assistance with daily activities	449 (7.2)	1392 (24.1)
Total assistance with all daily activities	17 (0.3)	134 (2.3)
Very severe comorbidities *, n (%) [N=6387]		
Cardiovascular	23 (0.4)	78 (1.4)
Respiratory	54 (0.8)	295 (5.1)
Renal	107 (1.7)	120 (2.1)
Liver	12 (0.2)	54 (0.9)
Metastatic disease	22 (0.3)	68 (1.2)
Haematological malignancy	87 (1.4)	268 (4.6)
Immunocompromise	195 (3.1)	503 (8.7)
Prior hospital length of stay [N=6688]		
Mean (SD)	2.4 (6.9)	3.1 (13.4)
Median (IQR)	1 (0, 3)	1 (0, 2)
CPR within previous 24h, n (%) [N=6536]		
In the community	31 (0.5)	21 (0.4)
In hospital	33 (0.5)	85 (1.5)
Indicator of acute severity		
Mechanically ventilated within first 24h *, n (%) [N=5931]	3987 (67.2)	2482 (43.0)
APACHE II Score [N=6256]		
Mean (SD)	14.5 (5.3)	17.2 (6.3)
Median (IQR)	14 (11, 18)	17 (13, 21)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio † (kPa), median (IQR) [N=5848]	16.0 (11.4, 22.0)	18.0 (11.6, 26.4)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio †, n (%) [N=5848]		
< 13.3 kPa (< 100 mmHg)	2089 (35.7)	1819 (33.3)
13.3-26.6 kPa (100-200 mmHg)	2951 (50.5)	2318 (42.4)
≥ 26.7 kPa (≥ 200 mmHg)	808 (13.8)	1328 (24.3)

* Please see Definitions on page 25. Indices of acute severity are based on data from the first 24 hours of critical care. † Derived from the arterial blood gas with the lowest PaO₂ during the first 24 hours of critical care.

The distribution of age and sex is presented in Figure 6. The distribution of ethnicity, matched on 2011 census ward for location of patients critically ill with COVID-19, is presented in Figure 7.

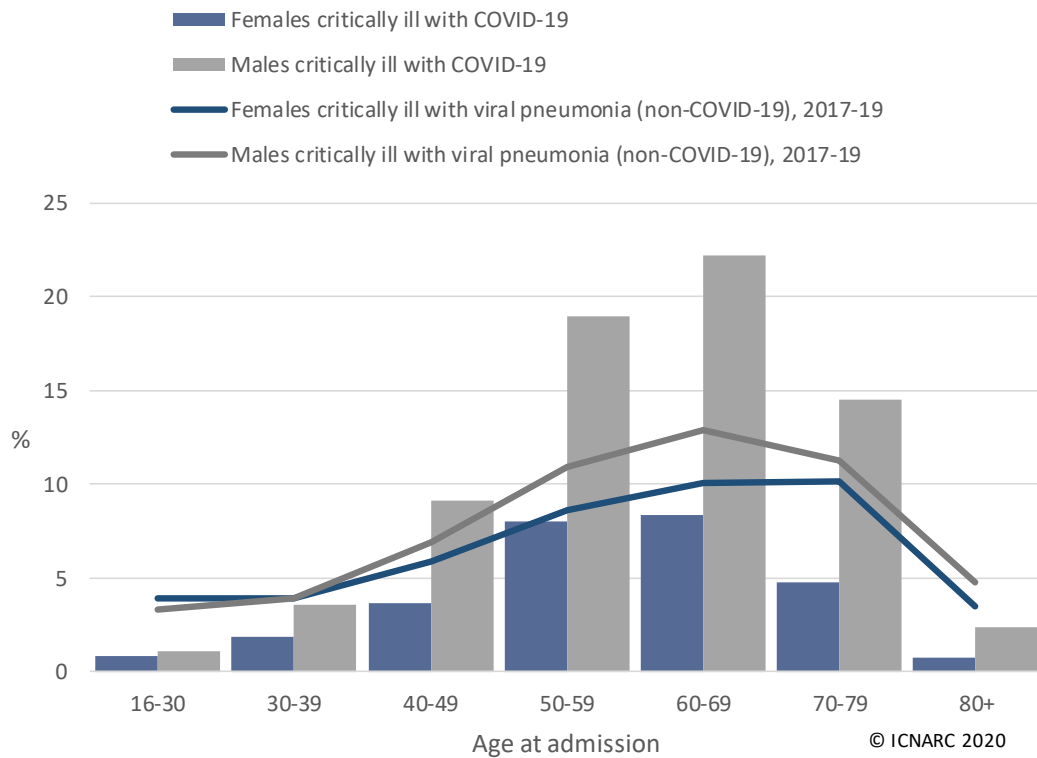


Figure 6 Age and sex distribution of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19

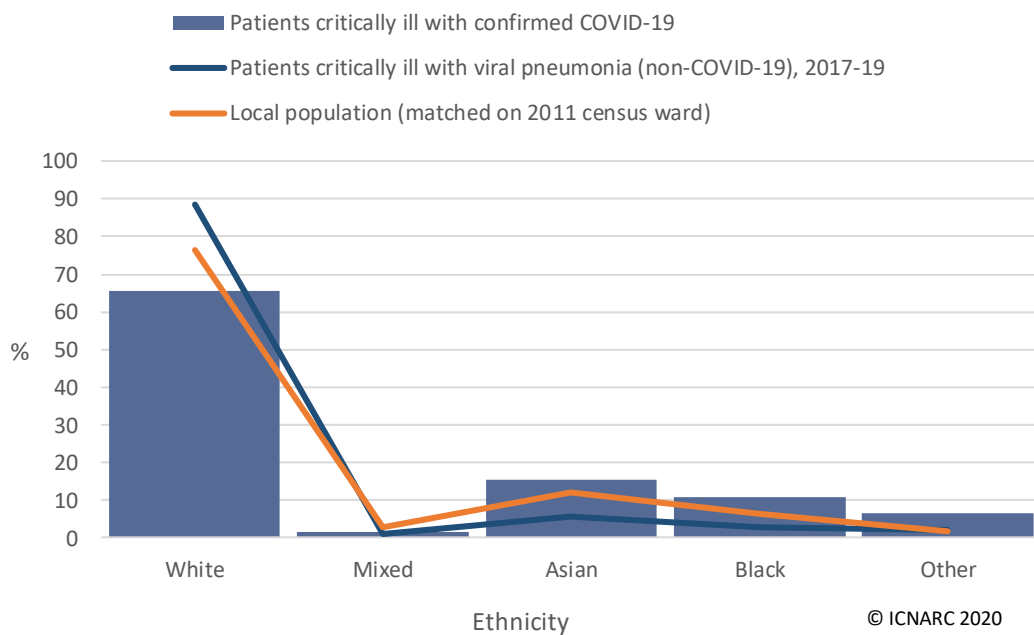


Figure 7 Ethnicity distribution of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19

The distribution of Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is presented in Figure 8. The distribution of body mass index (BMI), compared with an age- and sex-matched population (from the Health Survey for England 2018), is presented in Figure 9.

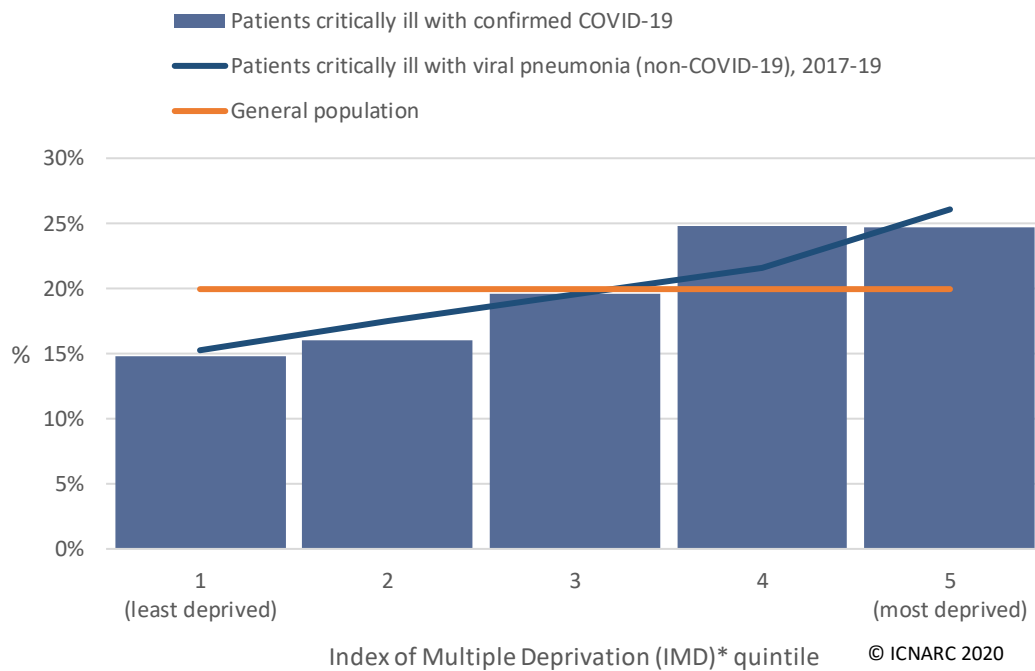


Figure 8 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) * distribution of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19

* Please see Definitions on page 25.

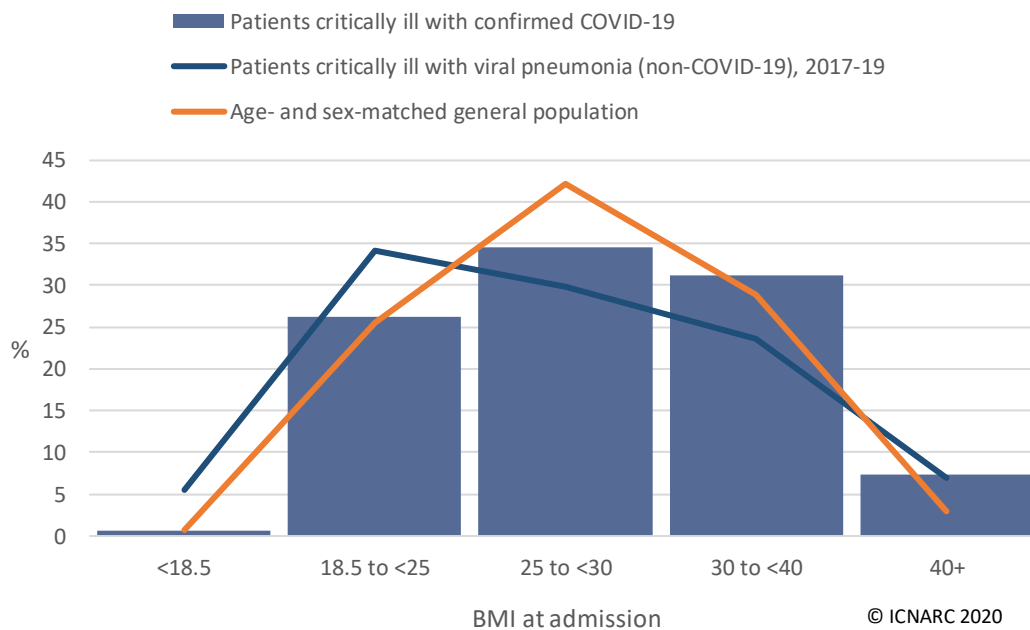


Figure 9 BMI distribution of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19

Patient characteristics by receipt of organ support

Characteristics of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 who received advanced respiratory support at any point during critical care and those who received basic respiratory support only are summarised in Table 3 and Table 4. Characteristics of patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 who received renal support at any point during critical care and those who did not receive renal support are summarised in Table 5 and Table 6. Most patients who received renal support (93.9%) also received advanced respiratory support.

Table 3 Patient characteristics: demographics by receipt of respiratory support *

Demographics	Patients receiving advanced respiratory support (N=2667)	Patients receiving only basic respiratory support (N=1092)
Age at admission (years) [N=3758]		
Mean (SD)	60.7 (12.5)	59.8 (13.8)
Median (IQR)	62 (53, 70)	60.5 (51, 70)
Sex, n (%) [N=3757]		
Female	735 (27.6)	340 (31.1)
Male	1930 (72.4)	752 (68.9)
Currently or recently pregnant, n (% of females) [N=1062]		
Currently pregnant	5 (0.7)	5 (1.5)
Recently pregnant (within 6 weeks)	7 (1.0)	3 (0.9)
Not known to be pregnant	713 (98.3)	329 (97.6)
Ethnicity, n (%) [N=3430]		
White	1589 (65.6)	768 (76.3)
Mixed	36 (1.5)	13 (1.3)
Asian	374 (15.4)	116 (11.5)
Black	281 (11.6)	70 (7.0)
Other	143 (5.9)	40 (4.0)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile *, n (%) [N=3628]		
1 (least deprived)	407 (15.9)	187 (17.6)
2	419 (16.3)	180 (17.0)
3	484 (18.9)	209 (19.7)
4	628 (24.5)	213 (20.1)
5 (most deprived)	629 (24.5)	272 (25.6)
Body mass index *, n (%) [N=3475]		
<18.5	14 (0.6)	10 (1.0)
18.5-<25	610 (24.7)	256 (25.4)
25-<30	882 (35.7)	366 (36.3)
30-<40	764 (31.0)	285 (28.3)
40+	198 (8.0)	90 (8.9)

* Please see Definitions on page 25. Patients receiving no respiratory support excluded due to small numbers.

Table 4 Patient characteristics: medical history and indicators of acute severity by receipt of respiratory support *

Medical history	Patients receiving advanced respiratory support (N=2667)	Patients receiving only basic respiratory support (N=1092)
Dependency prior to admission to acute hospital, n (%) [N=3642]		
Able to live without assistance in daily activities	2381 (92.2)	933 (88.1)
Some assistance with daily activities	197 (7.6)	120 (11.3)
Total assistance with all daily activities	5 (0.2)	6 (0.6)
Very severe comorbidities *, n (%) [N=3667]		
Cardiovascular	8 (0.3)	6 (0.6)
Respiratory	20 (0.8)	19 (1.8)
Renal	35 (1.3)	29 (2.7)
Liver	8 (0.3)	3 (0.3)
Metastatic disease	7 (0.3)	6 (0.6)
Haematological malignancy	22 (0.8)	24 (2.3)
Immunocompromise	63 (2.4)	51 (4.8)
Prior hospital length of stay [N=3752]		
Mean (SD)	2.1 (7.4)	2.6 (7.7)
Median (IQR)	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 3)
CPR within previous 24h, n (%) [N=3734]		
In the community	17 (0.3)	3 (0.3)
In hospital	25 (0.4)	1 (0.1)
Indicator of acute severity		
Mechanically ventilated within first 24h *, n (%) [N=3552]	2145 (85.0)	---
APACHE II Score [N=3675]		
Mean (SD)	15.4 (5.3)	13.6 (5.1)
Median (IQR)	15 (12, 18)	13 (10, 17)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio † (kPa), median (IQR) [N=3474]	15.6 (10.9, 21.7)	17.8 (12.7, 23.9)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio †, n(%) [N=3474]		
< 13.3 kPa (< 100 mmHg)	965 (37.9)	268 (28.8)
13.3-26.6 kPa (100-200 mmHg)	1235 (48.6)	512 (55.0)
≥ 26.7 kPa (≥ 200 mmHg)	343 (13.5)	151 (16.2)

* Please see Definitions on page 25. Patients receiving no respiratory support excluded due to small numbers. Indicators of acute severity are based on data from the first 24 hours of critical care. † Derived from the arterial blood gas with the lowest PaO₂ from the first 24 hours of critical care.

Table 5 Patient characteristics: demographics by receipt of renal support *

Demographics	Patients receiving any renal support (N=870)	Patients not receiving any renal support (N=3038)
Age at admission (years) [N=3907]		
Mean (SD)	61.1 (11.5)	60.2 (13.5)
Median (IQR)	62 (54, 69)	61 (52, 70)
Sex, n (%) [N=3906]		
Female	212 (24.4)	921 (30.3)
Male	657 (75.6)	2116 (69.7)
Currently or recently pregnant, n (% of females) [N=1119]		
Currently pregnant	1 (0.5)	12 (1.3)
Recently pregnant (within 6 weeks)	0 (0.0)	14 (1.5)
Not known to be pregnant	209 (99.5)	883 (97.1)
Ethnicity, n (%) [N=3561]		
White	477 (60.0)	1969 (71.2)
Mixed	7 (0.9)	43 (1.6)
Asian	132 (16.6)	378 (13.7)
Black	131 (16.5)	233 (8.4)
Other	48 (6.0)	143 (5.2)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile *, n (%) [N=3766]		
1 (least deprived)	122 (14.5)	495 (16.9)
2	127 (15.1)	496 (17.0)
3	171 (20.4)	547 (18.7)
4	200 (23.8)	672 (23.0)
5 (most deprived)	220 (26.2)	716 (24.5)
Body mass index *, n (%) [N=3596]		
<18.5	8 (1.0)	20 (0.7)
18.5-<25	169 (20.4)	734 (26.5)
25-<30	284 (34.3)	1002 (36.2)
30-<40	289 (34.9)	793 (28.6)
40+	77 (9.3)	220 (7.9)

* Please see Definitions on page 25. Includes 72 patients requiring chronic renal replacement therapy for end stage renal disease prior to critical care; outcomes for these patients are similar.

Table 6 Patient characteristics: medical history and indicators of acute severity by receipt of renal support *

Medical history	Patients receiving any renal support (N=870)	Patients not receiving any renal support (N=3038)
Dependency prior to admission to acute hospital, n (%) [N=3769]		
Able to live without assistance in daily activities	786 (91.5)	2635 (90.5)
Some assistance with daily activities	69 (8.0)	265 (9.1)
Total assistance with all daily activities	4 (0.5)	10 (0.3)
Very severe comorbidities *, n (%) [N=3804]		
Cardiovascular	2 (0.2)	13 (0.4)
Respiratory	10 (1.2)	29 (1.0)
Renal	51 (5.9)	21 (0.7)
Liver	0 (0.0)	11 (0.4)
Metastatic disease	5 (0.6)	10 (0.3)
Haematological malignancy	6 (0.7)	45 (1.5)
Immunocompromise	28 (3.3)	95 (3.2)
Prior hospital length of stay [N=3902]		
Mean (SD)	2.0 (4.9)	2.4 (8.6)
Median (IQR)	1 (0, 2)	1 (0, 3)
CPR within previous 24h, n (%) [N=3880]		
In the community	6 (0.1)	14 (0.2)
In hospital	3 (0.0)	23 (0.4)
Indicator of acute severity		
Mechanically ventilated within first 24h *, n (%) [N=3659]	676 (82.4)	1587 (55.9)
APACHE II Score [N=3799]		
Mean (SD)	17.1 (5.6)	14.2 (5.1)
Median (IQR)	17 (13.5, 21)	14 (11, 17)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio † (kPa), median (IQR) [N=3562]	14.0 (10.2, 19.8)	16.9 (11.8, 23.5)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio †, n(%) [N=3562]		
< 13.3 kPa (< 100 mmHg)	367 (44.7)	882 (32.2)
13.3-26.6 kPa (100-200 mmHg)	372 (45.3)	1401 (51.1)
≥ 26.7 kPa (≥ 200 mmHg)	82 (10.0)	458 (16.7)

* Please see Definitions on page 25. Includes 72 patients requiring chronic renal replacement therapy for end stage renal disease prior to critical care; outcomes for these patients are similar. Indicators of acute severity are based on data from the first 24 hours of critical care. † Derived from the arterial blood gas with the lowest PaO₂ from the first 24 hours of critical care.

Outcomes, length of stay and organ support

Critical care outcomes have been received for only 4078 (of 6720) patients, of whom 2067 patients have died and 2011 have been discharged alive from critical care (Figure 10 and Figure 11). Length of stay in critical care and duration of organ support in critical care are summarised in Table 7 and compared with an historic cohort of patients critically ill with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19) during the years 2017-19. Receipt and duration of organ support are summarised graphically in Figure 12 and in Figure 13, respectively.

Please note that Figure 11 is biased towards longer lengths of stay in critical care due to the time lag in notification of a patients' discharge or death, while Table 7, Figure 12 and Figure 13 are biased towards patients with shorter lengths of stay in critical care due to the emerging nature of the UK epidemic. Figure 10 and Figure 11 assume that patients are still in critical care unless ICNARC has been notified otherwise, and Table 7, Figure 12 and Figure 13 include only those patients who have either died or been discharged from critical care.

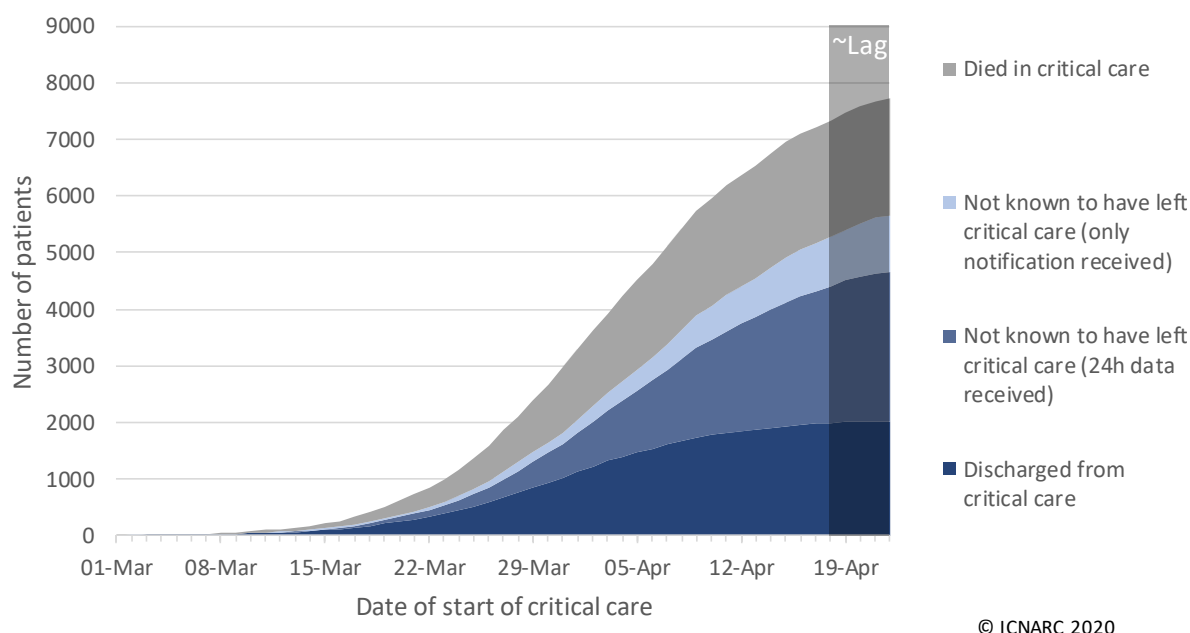
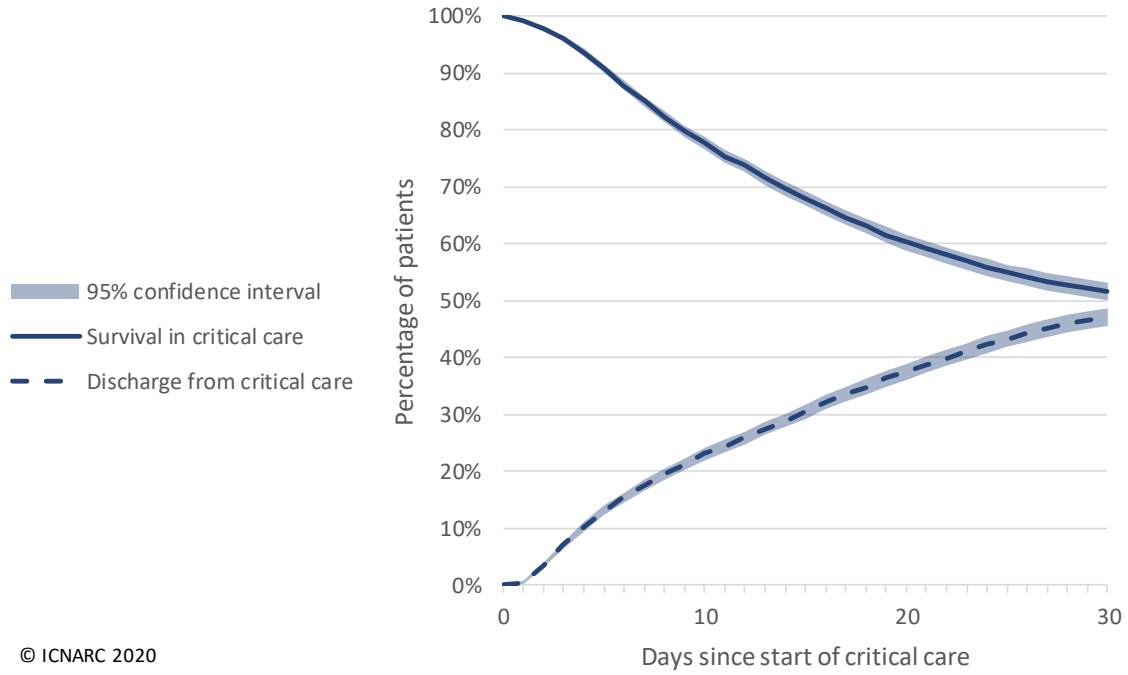


Figure 10 Cumulative outcomes by date of start of critical care *

* Please note that patients whose outcome data have not been received are assumed to remain in critical care as of 23 April 2020.



Died while receiving critical care	0	1333	1937	2012
Still receiving critical care	6632	3267	1110	191
Discharged from critical care	0	1375	1825	1958
Censored (not yet reached this time point)	0	657	1760	2471

Figure 11 30-day survival among patients with at least 24h data received

Please note that due to the time lag in notification of patients' discharge or death, this figure is expected to be biased towards *longer* lengths of stay in critical care. Patients who are still in critical care are included only for the period in which they are known to have been in critical care, i.e. from their date of admission until yesterday. Due to the emerging nature of the UK epidemic, the total number of patients available for reporting becomes smaller at longer lengths of follow-up. Compared with the survival statistics presented in Table 7, Table 10 and Table 11, this approach makes better use of all available data, including data about patients who are still in critical care.

Table 7 Outcome, length of stay and organ support *

Critical care outcomes among patients who have been discharged or died	Patients with COVID-19 and outcome reported (N=4078)	Patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19 (N=5367)
Outcome at end of critical care, n (%)		
Discharged	2011 (49.3)	4184 (78.0)
Died	2067 (50.7)	1183 (22.0)
Length of stay		
Length of stay in critical care (days), median (IQR)		
Survivors	6 (3, 11)	6 (3, 12)
Non-survivors	7 (4, 11)	6 (2, 13)
Organ support (Critical Care Minimum Dataset) *		
Receipt of organ support, at any point, n (%)		
Advanced respiratory support	2667 (68.3)	2610 (48.6)
Basic respiratory support	2217 (56.7)	4413 (82.2)
Advanced cardiovascular support	1072 (27.4)	1223 (22.8)
Basic cardiovascular support	3576 (91.5)	4993 (93.0)
Renal support	870 (22.3)	959 (17.9)
Liver support	21 (0.5)	48 (0.9)
Neurological support	215 (5.5)	316 (5.9)
Combinations of advanced respiratory, advanced cardiovascular and renal support, n (%):		
Advanced respiratory support only	1237 (30.3)	1174 (21.9)
Advanced cardiovascular support only	15 (0.4)	79 (1.5)
Renal support only	49 (1.2)	117 (2.2)
Advanced respiratory and advanced cardiovascular support only	613 (15.0)	609 (11.3)
Advanced respiratory and renal support only	377 (9.2)	307 (5.7)
Advanced cardiovascular and renal support only	4 (0.1)	15 (0.3)
Advanced respiratory, advanced cardiovascular and renal support	440 (10.8)	520 (9.7)
Duration of organ support (calendar days), median (IQR)		
Advanced respiratory support	8 (5, 13)	9 (4, 17)
Total (advanced + basic) respiratory support	7 (4, 12)	6 (3, 13)
Advanced cardiovascular support	3 (1, 5)	3 (2, 5)
Total (advanced + basic) cardiovascular support	7 (4, 12)	6 (4, 13)
Renal support	5 (3, 9)	6 (3, 12)

Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with confirmed COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death, i.e. those who died or recovered quickly. This does not apply to the comparison patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19. * Please see Definitions on page 25.

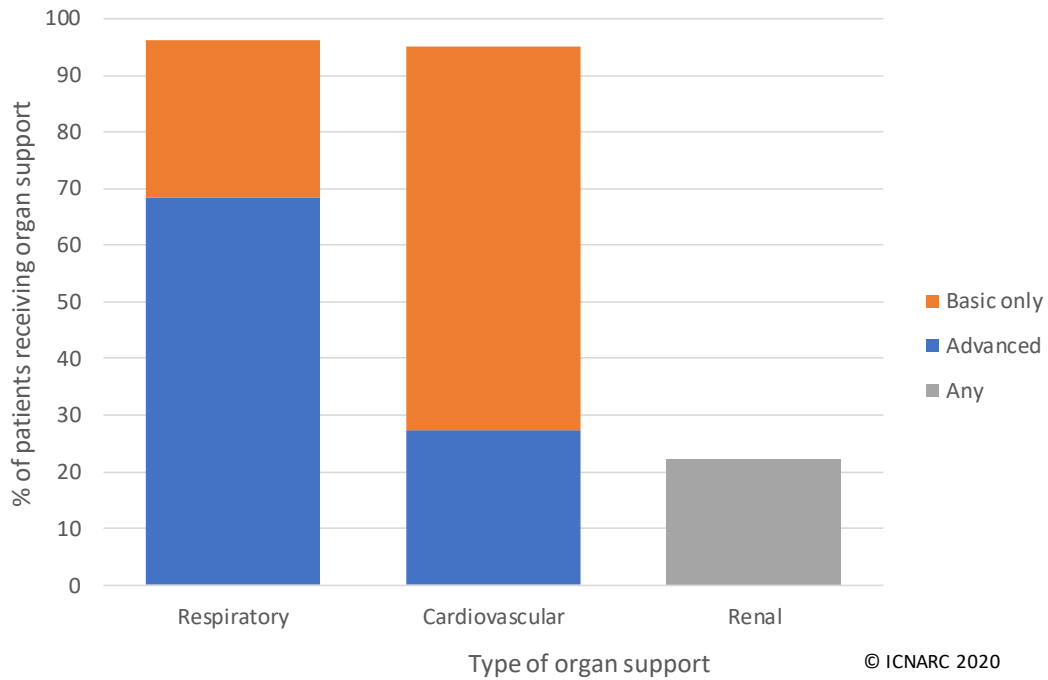


Figure 12 Percentage of patients receiving organ support *

Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with confirmed COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death, i.e. patients who died or recovered quickly. * Please see Definitions on page 25.

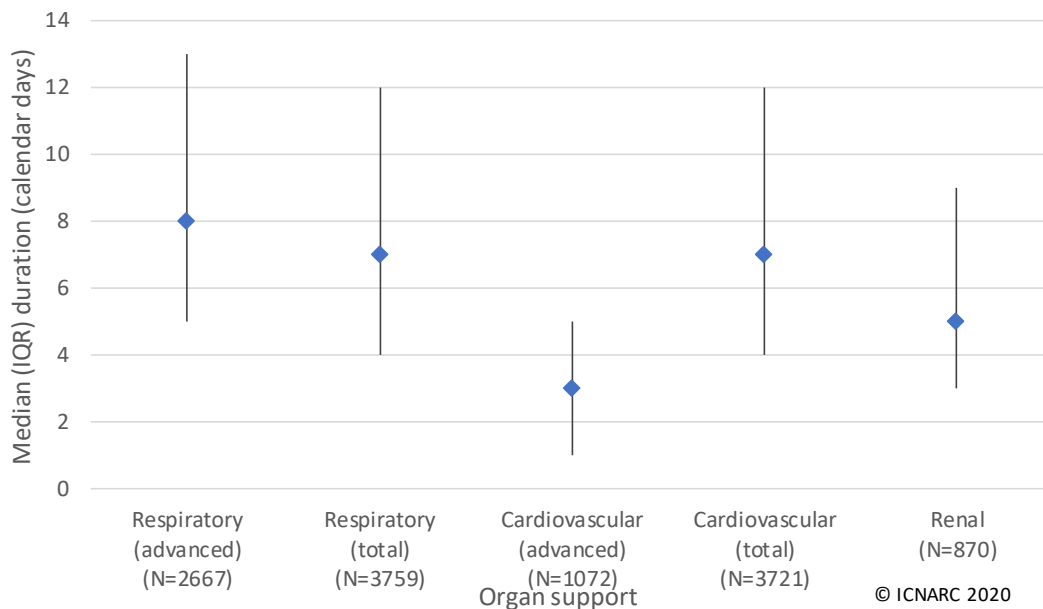


Figure 13 Duration of organ support received *

This Figure presents median and interquartile range, in calendar days. Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with confirmed COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death, i.e. patients who died or recovered quickly. * Please see Definitions on page 25.

Outcomes by patient characteristics

Critical care outcomes for patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 across major patient subgroups are summarised in Table 8 and compared with an historic cohort of patients critically ill with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19) during the years 2017-19.

Table 8 Outcome by patient characteristics

Patient characteristic	Patients with COVID-19 and outcome reported (N=4078)		Patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19 (N=5782)
	Discharged alive from critical care	Died in critical care	Died in critical care
	n (%)	n (%)	(%)
Age at admission (years)			
16-39	240 (78.4)	66 (21.6)	(7.5)
40-49	350 (73.2)	128 (26.8)	(12.6)
50-59	568 (57.0)	429 (43.0)	(19.7)
60-69	503 (41.8)	701 (58.2)	(26.2)
70-79	293 (32.2)	617 (67.8)	(31.6)
80+	57 (31.3)	125 (68.7)	(31.5)
Sex			
Female	659 (55.8)	522 (44.2)	(19.6)
Male	1352 (46.7)	1543 (53.3)	(24.1)
Ethnicity			
White	1306 (51.6)	1227 (48.4)	(22.3)
Mixed	25 (47.2)	28 (52.8)	(15.9)
Asian	218 (42.2)	299 (57.8)	(19.8)
Black	165 (44.2)	208 (55.8)	(13.0)
Other	106 (51.2)	101 (48.8)	(20.4)
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) quintile *			
1 (least deprived)	330 (52.1)	304 (47.9)	(22.8)
2	323 (50.2)	320 (49.8)	(23.3)
3	379 (50.6)	370 (49.4)	(22.9)
4	427 (46.7)	488 (53.3)	(20.8)
5 (most deprived)	471 (48.2)	506 (51.8)	(21.2)
Body mass index			
<25	515 (52.0)	475 (48.0)	(23.5)
25-<30	644 (48.5)	685 (51.5)	(23.4)
30-<40	566 (50.2)	561 (49.8)	(19.4)
40+	144 (47.4)	160 (52.6)	(15.3)
Assistance required with daily activities			
No	1800 (50.6)	1756 (49.4)	(19.9)
Yes	138 (38.2)	223 (61.8)	(28.0)
Any very severe comorbidities *			
No	1835 (50.1)	1828 (49.9)	(19.3)
Yes	121 (40.6)	177 (59.4)	(33.9)

Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death (i.e. those who died or recovered quickly). This does not apply to the comparison patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19. * Please see Definitions on page 25.

Outcomes by receipt of organ support

Figure 14 presents 30-day survival for patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 who received mechanical ventilation during the first 24 hours of critical care compared with patients who did not.

Critical care outcomes for patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 who received advanced respiratory support at any point during critical care and who received basic respiratory support only are summarised in Table 10. Critical care outcomes for patients critically ill with confirmed COVID-19 who received renal support at any point during critical care and who did not received renal support are summarised in Table 11.

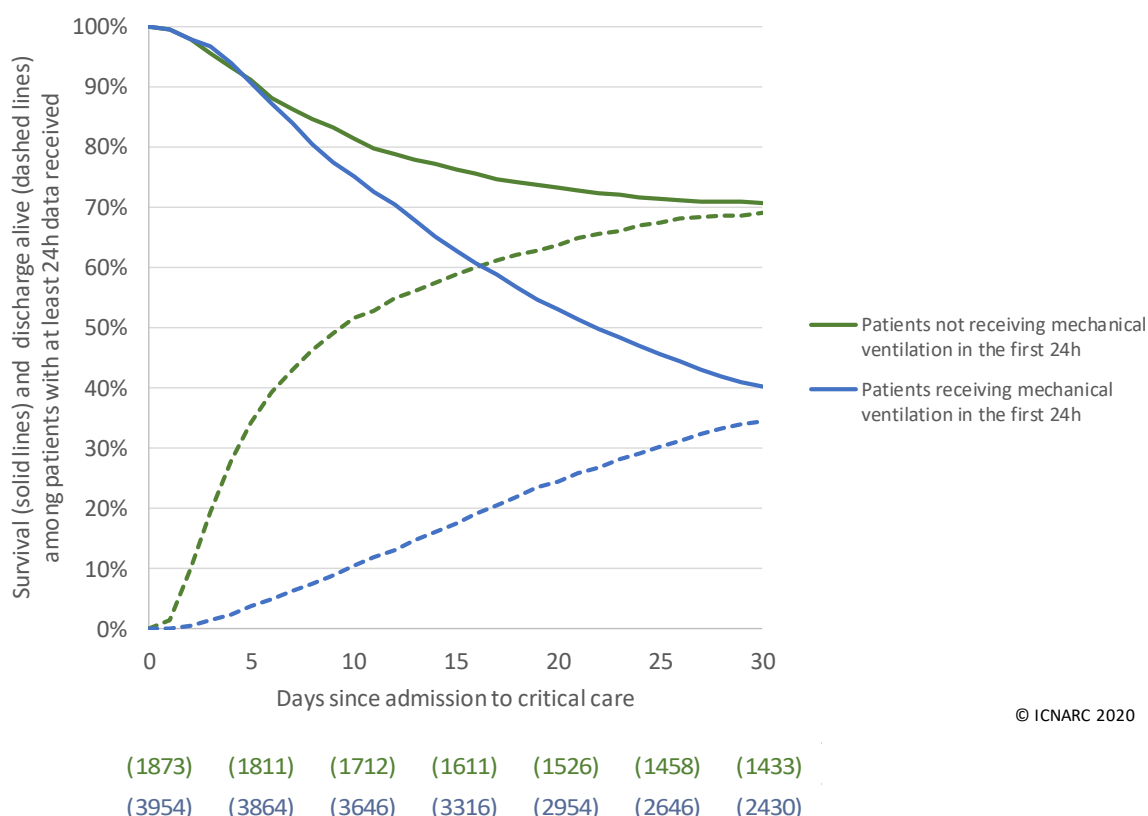


Figure 14 30-day survival by mechanical ventilation during the first 24 hours *

* Please see Definitions on page 25. Patients who are still in critical care are included only for the period in which they are known to have been in critical care, i.e. from their date of start of critical care until yesterday. The numbers of patients available for reporting (in brackets) are the number of patients who are known to have either died or been discharged on or before that time point plus the number of patients known to have been still in critical care beyond that time point. Due to the emerging nature of the UK epidemic, the total number of patients available for reporting becomes smaller at longer lengths of follow-up. Compared with the survival statistics presented in Table 7 and Table 10, this approach makes better use of all available data, including data about patients who are still in critical care.

Table 9 Outcome by combinations of organ support *

Organ support received *	Patients with COVID-19 and outcome reported (N=4078)		Patients with viral pneumonia (non-COVID-19), 2017-19 (N=5782)
	Discharged alive from critical care	Died in critical care	Died in critical care
	n (%)	n (%)	(%)
Any respiratory support			
Basic only	894 (81.9)	198 (18.1)	(11.3)
Advanced	923 (34.6)	1744 (65.4)	(34.3)
Any renal support	191 (22.0)	679 (78.0)	(46.6)
Combinations of advanced respiratory, advanced cardiovascular and renal support:			
Advanced respiratory support only	610 (49.3)	627 (50.7)	(19.4)
Advanced respiratory and advanced cardiovascular support only	163 (26.6)	450 (73.4)	(41.1)
Advanced respiratory and renal support only	91 (24.1)	286 (75.9)	(38.1)
Advanced respiratory, advanced cardiovascular and renal support	59 (13.4)	381 (86.6)	(57.9)

Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death, i.e. those who died or recovered quickly. * Please see Definitions on page 25.

Table 10 Outcome, length of stay and organ support by receipt of respiratory support *

Critical care outcomes among patients who have been discharged or died	Patients receiving advanced respiratory support * (N=2667)	Patients receiving only basic respiratory support * (N=1092)
Outcome at end of critical care, n (%)		
Discharged	923 (34.6)	894 (81.9)
Died	1744 (65.4)	198 (18.1)
Length of stay		
Length of stay in critical care (days), median (IQR)		
Survivors	11 (7, 16)	3 (2, 5)
Non-survivors	7 (5, 12)	3 (2, 5)
Organ support (Critical Care Minimum Dataset) *		
Receipt of organ support, at any point, n (%)		
Basic respiratory support	1124 (42.1)	1092 (100.0)
Advanced cardiovascular support	1053 (39.5)	14 (1.3)
Basic cardiovascular support	2518 (94.4)	984 (90.1)
Renal support	817 (30.6)	43 (3.9)
Liver support	20 (0.7)	0 (0.0)
Neurological support	206 (7.7)	7 (0.6)
Duration of organ support (calendar days), median (IQR)		
Total (advanced + basic) respiratory support	9 (6, 14)	4 (2, 6)
Advanced cardiovascular support	3 (1, 5)	2 (1, 3)
Total (advanced + basic) cardiovascular support	9 (6, 14)	4 (3, 6)
Renal support	5 (3, 9)	2 (2, 4)

Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death, i.e. those who died or recovered quickly. * Please see Definitions on page 25. Patients receiving no respiratory support excluded due to small numbers.

Table 11 Outcome, length of stay and organ support by receipt of renal support *

Critical care outcomes among patients who have been discharged or died	Patients receiving any renal support * (N=870)	Patients not receiving any renal support * (N=3038)
Outcome at end of critical care, n (%)		
Discharged	191 (22.0)	1734 (57.1)
Died	679 (78.0)	1304 (42.9)
Length of stay		
Length of stay in critical care (days), median (IQR)		
Survivors	15 (6, 21)	5 (3, 10)
Non-survivors	9 (6, 14)	6 (3, 10)
Organ support (Critical Care Minimum Dataset) *		
Receipt of organ support, at any point, n (%)		
Advanced respiratory support	817 (93.9)	1850 (60.9)
Basic respiratory support	306 (35.2)	1911 (62.9)
Advanced cardiovascular support	444 (51.0)	628 (20.7)
Basic cardiovascular support	823 (94.6)	2753 (90.6)
Liver support	16 (1.8)	5 (0.2)
Neurological support	68 (7.8)	147 (4.8)
Duration of organ support (calendar days), median (IQR)		
Advanced respiratory support	11 (7, 15)	7 (4, 12)
Total (advanced + basic) respiratory support	11 (7, 16)	6 (4, 10)
Advanced cardiovascular support	3 (2, 5)	2 (1, 4)
Total (advanced + basic) cardiovascular support	11 (7, 16)	6 (4, 11)

Please note that owing to the emerging nature of the epidemic, the sample of patients with COVID-19 represented in this table is biased towards patients with *shorter* lengths of stay in critical care prior to discharge or death, i.e. those who died or recovered quickly. * Please see Definitions on page 25. Includes 72 patients requiring chronic renal replacement therapy for end stage renal disease prior to critical care; outcomes for these patients are similar.

Multivariable analyses

To date, ICNARC have not undertaken multivariable analyses of risk factors for critical care outcomes for critically ill patients with confirmed COVID-19 due to the bias of reporting from early data while the majority of patients were still receiving critical care. Now that a substantial number of outcomes have been received, these analyses are under way, using time-to-event methods to deal with censored outcomes, and will be reported as soon as possible.

Data completeness

Completeness of key variables is summarised in Table 12.

Table 12 Data completeness of key variables

Variable	N missing %
24h variables (N=6720)	
NHS number (used to combine transfers and readmissions)	184 (2.7)
Age	2 (0.0)
Sex	4 (0.1)
Currently or recently pregnant	59 (3.1) †
Ethnicity	727 (10.8)
Index of Multiple Deprivation	284 (4.2)
BMI	715 (10.6)
Prior dependency *	469 (7.0)
Very severe comorbidities	333 (5.0)
Prior hospital length of stay	31 (0.5)
CPR within previous 24h	184 (2.7)
Mechanical ventilation during the first 24h *	789 (11.7)
APACHE II Score	463 (6.9)
PaO ₂ /FiO ₂ ratio	872 (13.0)
Outcome variables (N=4078)	
Outcome at end of critical care	0 (0.0)
Length of stay in critical care	93 (2.3)
Advanced respiratory support *	171 (4.2)
Basic respiratory support *	171 (4.2)
Advanced cardiovascular support *	170 (4.2)
Basic cardiovascular support *	170 (4.2)
Renal support *	170 (4.2)
Liver support *	170 (4.2)
Neurological support *	170 (4.2)

* Please see Definitions on page 25; † % of female patients

Definitions

Patients are classified as either:

- Notification only received: ICNARC has received a notification of the patient's admission to critical care but has not received any patient data from the first 24 hours or beyond
- 24h data only received: ICNARC has received patient data relating to the first 24 hours in critical care but has not yet been notified of the patient's critical care outcome
- Outcome data received: ICNARC has received submission of data relating to the patient's critical care outcome (e.g. survival, length of stay, duration of organ support) (Please note: to ensure that data are as complete and up-to-date as possible, we have begun transitioning to allow units to submit a reduced set of minimum outcome data, less than is ordinarily included in the full Case Mix Programme)
- Hospital outcome data received: Data have been updated with outcomes at ultimate discharge from hospital (Please note: this data is currently limited for patients with COVID-19 and not included in this report)

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is based on the patient's usual residential postcode (assigned at the level of Lower Layer Super Output Area) according to:

- English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for postcodes in England
- Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 for postcodes in Wales
- Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 for postcodes in Northern Ireland

Body mass index is calculated as the weight in kilograms divided by the height in metres squared. Weight and height values may have been measured or estimated.

Very severe comorbidities must have been evident within the six months prior to critical care and documented at or prior to critical care:

- Cardiovascular: symptoms at rest
- Respiratory: shortness of breath with light activity or home ventilation
- Renal: renal replacement therapy for end-stage renal disease
- Liver: biopsy-proven cirrhosis, portal hypertension or hepatic encephalopathy
- Metastatic disease: distant metastases
- Haematological malignancy: acute or chronic leukaemia, multiple myeloma or lymphoma
- Immunocompromise: chemotherapy, radiotherapy or daily high dose steroid treatment in previous six months, HIV/AIDS or congenital immune deficiency

Mechanical ventilation during the first 24 hours was identified by the recording of a ventilated respiratory rate, indicating that all or some of the breaths or a portion of the breaths (pressure support) were delivered by a mechanical device. This usually indicates invasive ventilation; BPAP (bilevel positive airway pressure) would meet this definition but CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) does not.

Organ support is recorded as the number of calendar days (00:00-23:59) on which the support was received at any time, defined as:

- Advanced respiratory: invasive ventilation, BPAP via trans-laryngeal tube or tracheostomy, CPAP via trans-laryngeal tube, extracorporeal respiratory support
- Basic respiratory: >50% oxygen by face mask, close observation due to potential for acute deterioration, physiotherapy/suction to clear secretions at least two-hourly, recently extubated after a period of mechanical ventilation, mask/hood CPAP/BPAP, non-invasive ventilation, CPAP via a tracheostomy, intubated to protect airway
- Advanced cardiovascular: multiple IV/rhythm controlling drugs (at least one vasoactive), continuous observation of cardiac output, intra-aortic balloon pump, temporary cardiac pacemaker
- Basic cardiovascular: central venous catheter, arterial line, single IV vasoactive/rhythm controlling drug
- Renal: acute renal replacement therapy, renal replacement therapy for chronic renal failure where other organ support is received
- Liver: management of coagulopathy and/or portal hypertension for acute on chronic hepatocellular failure or primary acute hepatocellular failure
- Neurological: central nervous system depression sufficient to prejudice airway, invasive neurological monitoring, continuous IV medication to control seizures, therapeutic hypothermia

Acknowledgement

Please acknowledge the source of these data in all future presentations (oral and/or written), as follows:

“These data derive from the ICNARC Case Mix Programme Database. The Case Mix Programme is the national clinical audit of patient outcomes from adult critical care coordinated by the Intensive Care National Audit & Research Centre (ICNARC). For more information on the representativeness and quality of these data, please contact ICNARC.”