

Effect of Obesity on Covid-19 Patients

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ABSTRACT

Background: Covid-19 is a disease that can cause pneumonia, respiratory failure, and death. Patients with severe infections should be admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) with a ventilator, while the ventilator facilities in the ICU are limited. For this reason, vigilance is needed by knowing conditions that can aggravate Covid-19, one of which is obesity, while existing findings regarding the relationship between obesity and the severity of Covid-19 disease are still inconsistent and adequate. The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of obesity on the severity of Covid-19. **Methods:** This study uses a systematic review with the PRISMA method without meta-analysis, by searching for articles from online databases, namely Scopus and ProQuest, using the keywords obesity and covid-19 comorbidities. After selecting the title, the next step is to read the abstract and the article as a whole. Researchers used 12 relevant articles based on research titles and abstracts. **Result:** Several articles indicated that there was no significant difference in symptoms between patients suffering from obesity and Covid-19 and those suffering only from Covid-19. In subsequent analysis, obese patients have a poor prognosis of ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome), severe symptoms, and a higher mortality rate among Covid-19 patients. **Conclusions:** Obese patients are at risk for Covid-19 infection. Obesity contributes to the severity and mortality of Covid-19 patients. This condition causes the patient to be admitted to the ICU. In addition, obese patients in adulthood are more susceptible to Covid-19 infection.

Keywords: Covid-19, Comorbid, Obesity, Severity, morbidity

1. INTRODUCTION

Corona Virus Disease 2019, known as Covid-19, was first discovered in China in December 2019 and has spread rapidly throughout the world. Every day, the number of people infected with Covid-19 continues to increase, this virus has spread to various countries including Indonesia. In Indonesia as of September 11, 2020, as many as 28,351,985 were infected with Covid-19, and 8,544 people died [1]. The spread of Covid-19 infection has now become a pandemic which causes health problems and global economic losses [2]. Not only that, Covid-19 has caused the number of people infected to increase so that the death rate is even higher. The typical symptoms of Covid-19 can range from mild to severe. Covid-19 is a highly contagious disease and causes respiratory disease in the form of pneumonia which can lead to death [3]. Individuals infected with Covid-19, especially those who have comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, hypertension and obstructive pulmonary disease are more likely to experience serious Covid-19 infection [4].

Wang et al (2020) stated that (46.4%) of 138 patients with confirmed Covid-19 had comorbidities, where patients treated in the intensive care unit (ICU) had a higher rate (72.2%) than those who were not admitted

to the ICU (37.3%) [5]. This suggests that comorbidities can be a risk factor that can lead to adverse events and death.

In Indonesia, the available Intensive Care Unit (ICU) facilities are not proportional to the increase in the number of Covid-19 patients, therefore it is necessary to know the characteristics of patients who are at high risk of severity. Research by Denova et al (2020) states that recently the growth rate of hospitalization Hospital stays are dominated by a younger population, namely those aged under 50 who are overweight or obese [6]. A person with a Body Mass Index (BMI) ≥ 30 is generally considered obese, while someone with a BMI ≥ 25 is considered overweight or overweight [7]. Research by Kalligeros et al (2020) also found that Covid-19 patients with severe obesity (BMI ≥ 35 kg / m²) were associated with the risk of entering the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) [8].

Obesity is a risk factor for Covid-19 because obesity can lead to chronic inflammatory conditions and a decrease in the immune system, thereby increasing the individual's susceptibility to Covid-19 infection [9]. Metabolic and inflammatory factors also underlie obese individuals to have a susceptibility to acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS). ARDS is the leading cause of death in Covid-19 cases.

There are many reports on the relationship between obesity and the severity of the disease Covid-19, but

the literature review is still limited. The aim of this study is to obtain more accurate evidence through the effect of obesity on the severity or even the cause of death in Covid-19 cases. The results of this study are expected to provide an overview of risk factors and guidelines for responding and strategies for developing priority procedures for using ventilators to prevent death in Covid-19 cases.

2. METHOD

This study uses a systematic review with the PRISMA method without meta-analysis, which is carried out systematically by following the correct research stages or protocol. It can be seen in Figure 1. The articles used were articles in the ProQuest and Scopus databases published on January 1, 2020 – August 31, 2020. Search using the keywords Covid-19 and obesity. Articles are then checked starting from the title to prevent any discrepancies with the specified topic. After selecting the title, the next step is to read the

abstract and the article as a whole. There are inclusion and exclusion criteria in articles which are then synthesized. The inclusion criteria in this study, namely the article must explain the characteristics and prevalence of the disease in Covid-19 patients and the exclusion criteria, namely cases of Covid-19 in animals with SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) and MERS (Middle East Respiratory Syndrome) which are not relevant to Covid-19. .

Data from each article was extracted in standardized form, compiled study citations, baseline characteristics of the included subjects, appropriate interventions, and study findings. Study citations include the name of the first author, year of publication, and title of study. While the characteristics of each study refer to the study design, study location, patient characteristics (age, ethnicity, gender, sample size, BMI and the presence of other comorbidities). We determined extracted comorbidities for hypertension, respiratory system diseases, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, and dyslipidemia according to the recognized comorbidities for Covid-19.

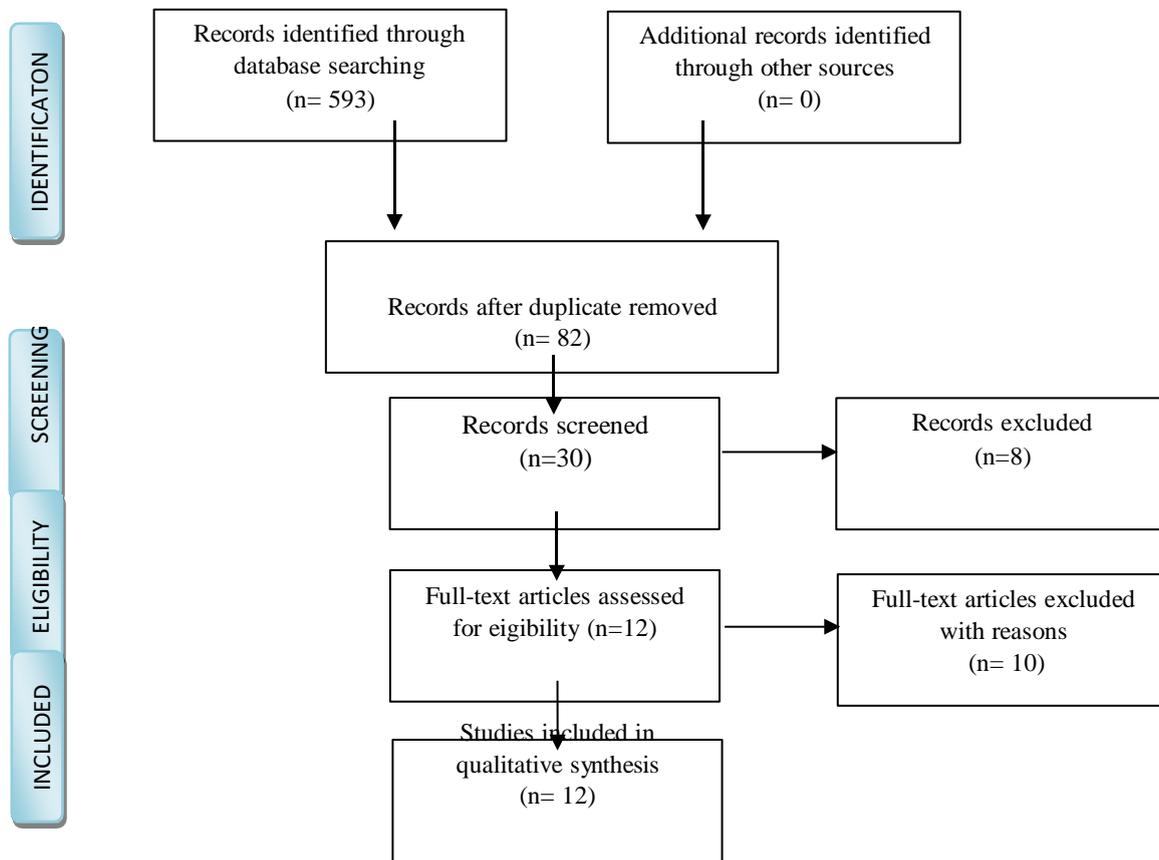


Figure 1. Systematic Review Steps

3. RESULT

The search results for articles used the keywords Obesity and Covid-19 and obtained 593 articles (382

from ProQuest and 211 from Scopus). The articles were then filtered, for the Proquest online database filtering using the format: Scholarly Journals, Last 12 Months, covid-19 OR obesity, Report OR Case Study, English. As for the online database Scopus uses the

formats: (covid and obesity) and (limit-to (exactsrctitle, “obesity”)) and (limit-to (accesstype (oa))) and (limit-to (pubyear, 2020)) and (limit-to (doctype, “ar”)) and (limit-to (exact keyword,

“obesity”) or limit-to (exactkeyword, “coronavirus disease 2019”)) and (limit-to (language, “English”)). Then obtained the relevant articles, namely 82 articles (67 from ProQuest and 15 from Scopus).

Table 1. Results of studies on obesity and covid-19

No	Author	Location	Population	Study Design	Result
1	Bhasin et al, 2020	Northwestern Memorial Hospital, Chicago	227 patients Covid-19	a cross-sectional analysis	Younger patients (age <50 years) with COVID-19 had higher mean BMI than older patients with COVID-19, with and without diabetes and hypertension. This trend did not exist in patients without COVID-19 hospitalized during the same time-period.
2	Denova et al, 2020	Mexico	3,844 patients who tested positive for COVID-19	Retrospective case study	Obesity, diabetes, and hypertension were significantly associated with severe COVID-19 on admission and the association of obesity was stronger in patients < 50 y
3	Simonnet et al, 2020	French	124 consecutive patients admitted in intensive care for SARS-CoV-2	Retropective cohort study	This present study showed a high frequency of obesity among patients admitted in intensive care for SARS-CoV-2. Disease severity increased with BMI. Obesity is a risk factor for SARS-CoV-2 severity, requiring increased attention to preventive measures in susceptible individuals
4	Kalligeros et al, 2020	USA	103 patients hospitalized with Covid-19	Retropective cohort study	Severe obesity (BMI ≥ 35 kg/m ²) was associated with ICU admission, whereas history of heart disease and obesity (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m ²) were independently associated with the use of invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV). Increased vigilance and aggressive treatment of patients with obesity and COVID-19 are warranted.
5	Busetto et al, 2020	Italia	92 patients covid-19	Quantitative study	Patients with overweight and obesity admitted in a medical ward for SARS-CoV-2 related pneumonia, despite their younger age, required more frequently assisted ventilation and access to intensive or semi-intensive care units than normal weight patients.
6	Hajifathalian et al, 2020	New York City	770 patients covid-19	Retrospective review	Obese patients had an increased risk of critical illness leading to ICU admission or death compared to normal weight individuals. This study confirms that obesity is a major risk factor for COVID-19 disease severity, significantly impacting disease presentation and critical care requirements.
7	Klang et al, 2020	New York City	3.406 patients covid-19	Retrospective analyzed	study demonstrates that hospitalized patients younger than 50 with morbid obesity are more likely to die from COVID-19. This is particularly relevant in the western world where obesity rates are high.

8	Cai et al, 2020	China	96 patients with Covid-19	Retrospective multicenter clinical study	BMI was significantly related with clinical manifestations and clinical outcomes of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infections. Patients with higher BMIs were more likely to develop ARDS and to experience disease progression. Older age and high BMI are independent risk factors associated with ICU admission in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients, while patients with higher BMIa are more likely to experience disease exacerbation. For patients with risk factors, clinicians should intervene promptly to avoid disease progression.
9.	De Lorenzo et al, 2020	Italy	22 adult patients with covid-19	Prospective observational study	Obese characteristic with likely poorly prognosis and an important misclassification of obesity. A not negligible number of patients with normal BMI could actually have an excess of adipose tissue and therefore have an unfavorable outcome such as an obese. Is fundamental personalized patients nutrition basing on disease phases.
10.	Steinberg et al, 2020	California	210 patients with Covid-19	Retrospective cohort study	Obesity appears to be an independent risk factor for poor outcomes in young patients with COVID-19. Future studies examining the clinical characteristics and risk factors of COVID-19 patients across large, diverse populations will strengthen our understanding of this novel and complex disease.
11	Nakeshbandi et al, 2020	New York City	684 patients	Retrospective cohort study	Patients with overweight and obesity who have COVID-19 are at increased risk for mortality and intubation compared to those with normal BMI. These findings support the hypothesis that obesity is a risk factor for COVID-19 complications and should be a consideration in management of COVID-19.
12	Anderson et al, 2020	New York City	2466 adults hospitalized with laboratory confirmed severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection over a 45-day period with at least 47 days of in-hospital observation	Retrospective cohort study	Obesity is associated with increased risk for intubation or death from COVID-19 in adults younger than 65 years, but not in adults aged 65 years or older.

The articles obtained were then selected which were relevant to the research topic and duplicated. There are

12 relevant articles based on the title and research abstract. Most of the studies used a retrospective cohort

design to explain the association between individuals with obesity and covid-19. All studies defined obesity using a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 kg / m². These criteria are in accordance with those mentioned by WHO regarding the criteria for obesity. The study Bhasin et al, Denova et al, and Klang et al grouped

4. DISCUSSION

COVID-19 is a virus that infects the respiratory system, with three classifications of signs and symptoms, namely mild, severe, and critical [10] Signs and symptoms begin with the same mild symptoms such as flu, fever, fatigue, and dry cough. [6], while the signs and symptoms of severe infection such as shortness of breath, diarrhea, pneumonia, and high fever ($> 39^{\circ}$ C) [11]). Patients who show severe symptoms such as experiencing respiratory failure, septic shock, and multi-organ failure, are at risk of causing death [12]. Simonnet et al's study found that (47.5%) of 124 Covid-19 patients hospitalized were categorized as obese (BMI ≥ 30) [13]. Busetto et al's study also found that obesity cases were found in two-thirds of the Covid-19 patient population studied [14]. Denova et al's study also found that patients with COVID-19, among them (17.4%) were obese, (14.5%) had diabetes, (18.9%) had hypertension, and (2.8%) had the disease. cardiovascular disease [6] This shows that individuals who are obese or who have a body mass index (BMI) ≥ 30 are susceptible to infection with Covid-19.

Obesity can lead to chronic inflammatory conditions and is associated with impaired immune response and thus increases the individual's susceptibility to Covid-19 infection[9][6]. The immune system, which plays an important role in the pathogenesis of COVID 19, is also an important element in adipose tissue inflammation due to obesity. This inflammation of the adipose tissue has been associated with metabolic dysfunction, which in turn is associated with dyslipidemia, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease [8]. Excess adipose tissue in the upper respiratory tract in obese patients can also result in airway obstruction and the risk of hypoxia [15].

The study Bhasin et al, Denova et al, and Klang et al grouped study subjects by age less than 50 years and over 50 years. Obese Covid-19 patients who are less than 50 years of age have worse Covid-19 symptoms. Obese patients have a risky respiratory physiology, which involves decreased functional residual capacity and expiratory reserve volume, as well as hypoxemia and abnormalities of ventilation / perfusion [15]. Patients tend to have a prognosis of ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) so they need a ventilator [16] [6] [17]. Covid-19 patients of normal weight are less likely to have bad breathing problems and do not need a ventilator.

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study subjects by age under 50 years and over 50 years. Research by Klang et al, Bhasin et al, Denova et al, stated that obese Covid-19 patients aged under 50 years are at risk of having a worse severity than Covid-19 patients with normal BMI.

Nakeshbandi et al, Hajifathalian et al, and Kalligeros et al revealed that a high BMI in Covid-19 patients is directly proportional to the risk of mortality and intubation. Obesity cannot be considered a trivial problem, given the high prevalence of obesity in Indonesia[15][18][8]. Indonesia is in the top 10 countries with the highest obesity population. And during the Covid-19 pandemic, such as at this time, several studies stated that obese individuals have problems with the immune system so they are at risk of being infected with Covid-19. And individuals with obesity who have been infected with Covid-19 have up to five times the risk of having bad symptoms such as ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome) to death. COVID-19 is very contagious, it is important to implement prevention of Covid-19 transmission such as self-isolation or quarantine, using personal protective equipment such as masks, washing hands with soap or disinfectant, and maintaining distance from other people. You also need to eat high-nutritional foods or multivitamins, and get some exercise. For individuals who are overweight, let's cultivate the Healthy Living Society Movement (GERMAS) by regulating eating patterns, physical activity, and carrying out regular health checks. There is also a need for preparedness from health facilities if there are confirmed patients with Covid-19 who are overweight, because they have a risk of worsening symptoms so they need breathing aids and ICU rooms.

5. CONCLUSION

The results showed that obese individuals in adulthood are more susceptible to Covid-19 infection. To prevent the increasing number of individuals with obesity, it is necessary to make preventive efforts, one of which is by supporting the Healthy Living Community Movement (GERMAS). Obesity is also a risk factor that contributes to the severity of Covid-19 patients. Obese Covid-19 patients have a poor prognosis of ARDS (Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome), severe symptoms, and a higher mortality rate among Covid-19 patients. There needs to be guidelines for health facilities in responding and strategies to develop priority procedures for using ventilators to prevent deaths in Covid-19 cases.

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