

Lifestyle or low-grade inflammation related determinants predict 1y all-cause mortality in hospitalized COVID-19 patients with overweight or obesity



Methods

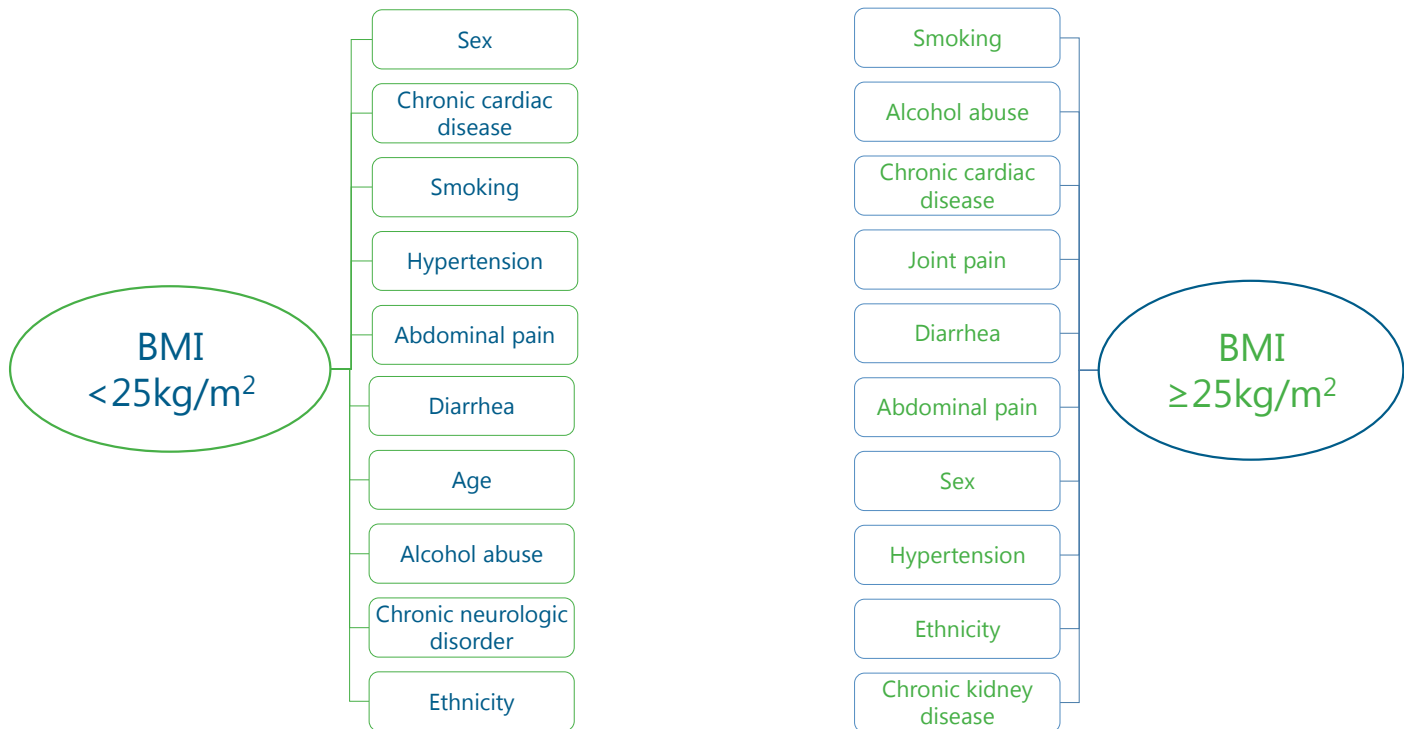


n 8,357
Age 67y (IQR 57-76y)
Sex 61% male
BMI 70% $\geq 25\text{kg/m}^2$

Random Forest Analyses (RFA) on sarcopenia and malnutrition related independent potential predictors for 1y all-cause mortality measured at hospital admission

Results

Top 10 important predictors for 1y mortality



Interpretation

Obesity is not only associated with a higher risk of Covid-19 infection and chronic diseases but also with an unfavorable disease prognosis. Obese patients with suspected sarcopenia or malnutrition who are also metabolic 'unhealthy' may have a worse clinical course than non-obese patients. In this study, the predictors for one-year all-cause mortality differed for patients with overweight or obesity when compared with patients with normal weight when they are hospitalized for COVID-19 infection. Especially, lifestyle or low-grade inflammation related determinants seem the most important for the prediction of one-year mortality in these patients.



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