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Tails of D-dimer Levels and It's Association with the Clinical Outcome in COVID-19 Patients

Manisha Khandait*

Private Medical College & Research Center, Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University, India.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Elevated or abnormal levels of coagulation parameters indicate thrombotic disorders which need to be managed at the earliest to prevent the complications and reduce the mortality in COVID-19 patients. D-dimer is a fibrin degradation product test used as a supportive diagnostic modality for thrombotic disorders. Higher D-dimer levels are a strong indicator of mortality in active COVID-19 cases. This study is aimed to know the relation between D-dimer levels and clinical outcomes of COVID-19 patients.

Materials and Methods: This is a prospective observational study done from April 2020 to September 2020. All the patients with COVID-19 infection were included in this study and their D-dimer levels were estimated.

Results: Patients with higher D-dimer levels, pre-existing disease with increased D-dimer levels had increased hospital stay and increased complications when compared to the patients without pre-existing disease

Conclusion: Abnormally elevated D-dimer levels were frequently observed at admission with COVID-19 and are associated with higher incidence of critical illness, thrombotic events, acute kidney injury, and death.

Keywords: COVID-19, Corona Virus, D-Dimer, Hypercoagulation, Prognosis, Mortality

Corresponding author: Manisha Khandait, Private Medical College & Research Center, Shree Guru Gobind Singh Tricentenary University, Budhera Gurgaon, India, E-mail: khandaitmanisha27@gmail.com