

# UC Davis

## UC Davis Previously Published Works

### Title

Course of illness and outcomes in older COVID-19 patients treated with HFNC: a retrospective analysis

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/95g0m6hk>

### Journal

Aging, 13(12)

### ISSN

1945-4589

### Authors

Deng, Liehua

Lei, Shaoqing

Wang, Xiaoyan

et al.

### Publication Date

2021-06-30

### DOI

10.18632/aging.203224

### Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

## Course of illness and outcomes in older COVID-19 patients treated with HFNC: a retrospective analysis

Liehua Deng<sup>1,\*,&</sup>, Shaoqing Lei<sup>2,\*</sup>, Xiaoyan Wang<sup>3,\*</sup>, Fang Jiang<sup>4</sup>, David A. Lubarsky<sup>5</sup>, Liangqing Zhang<sup>6</sup>, Danyong Liu<sup>6</sup>, Conghua Han<sup>7</sup>, Dunrong Zhou<sup>8</sup>, Zheng Wang<sup>9</sup>, Xiaocong Sun<sup>1,10</sup>, Yuanli Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Chi Wai Cheung<sup>4</sup>, Sheng Wang<sup>12</sup>, Zhongyuan Xia<sup>2</sup>, Richard L Applegate 2nd<sup>6</sup>, Jing Tang<sup>6</sup>, Zhenhua Mai<sup>1,#</sup>, Hong Liu<sup>5,#</sup>, Zhengyuan Xia<sup>4,6,11,#</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Critical Care Medicine of Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University, Guangdong, China

<sup>2</sup>Department of Anesthesiology, Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, Wuhan, China

<sup>3</sup>Guangdong Medical University Affiliated Lianjiang People's Hospital, Guangdong, China

<sup>4</sup>Department of Anesthesiology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

<sup>5</sup>Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, University of California Davis Health, Sacramento, CA 95817, USA

<sup>6</sup>The Department of Anesthesiology, Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University, Zhanjiang, Guangdong, China

<sup>7</sup>Department of Critical Care Medicine of Xiantao First People's Hospital of Xiantao City, Hubei, China

<sup>8</sup>Department of Critical Care Medicine of People's Hospital of Yangjiang City, Guangdong, China

<sup>9</sup>Department of Critical Care Medicine of People's Hospital of Maoming City, Guangdong, China

<sup>10</sup>Chinese Medicine Hospital of Shishou City, Hubei, China

<sup>11</sup>State Key Laboratory of Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

<sup>12</sup>Department of Anesthesiology, Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, Guangdong Academy of Medical Sciences, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China

\*Co-first authors

#Co-last authors

**Correspondence to:** Zhengyuan Xia, Liehua Deng; **email:** [zyxia@hku.hk](mailto:zyxia@hku.hk), [glinson@126.com](mailto:glinson@126.com)

**Keywords:** COVID-19, high-flow nasal cannula therapy, acute respiratory distress syndrome, elderly patients

**Received:** January 16, 2021

**Accepted:** May 31, 2021

**Published:** June 28, 2021

**Copyright:** © 2021 Deng et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/) (CC BY 3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

### ABSTRACT

Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) has rapidly spread worldwide and causes high mortality of elderly patients. High-flow nasal cannula therapy (HFNC) is an oxygen delivery method for severely ill patients. We retrospectively analyzed the course of illness and outcomes in 110 elderly COVID-19 patients ( $\geq 65$  years) treated with HFNC from 6 hospitals. 38 patients received HFNC ( $200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$ , early HFNC group), and 72 patients received HFNC ( $100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$ , late HFNC group). There were no significant differences of sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) scores and APECH II scores between early and late HFNC group on admission. Compared with the late HFNC group, patients in the early HFNC group had a lower likelihood of developing severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), longer time from illness onset to severe ARDS and shorter duration of viral shedding after illness onset, as well as shorter lengths of ICU and hospital stay. 24 patients died during hospitalization, of whom 22 deaths (30.6%) were in the late HFNC group and 2 (5.3%) in the early HFNC group. The present study

**suggested that the outcomes were better in severely ill elderly patients with COVID-19 receiving early compared to late HFNC.**

## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was first reported in December 2019 in Wuhan, Hubei, China, but has rapidly spread worldwide [1]. Since initial detection of the virus, more than 163,869,893 cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed worldwide, with more than 3,398,302 deaths as of May 19, 2021. COVID-19 is more likely to affect elderly patients with comorbidities, and can result in severe or fatal respiratory diseases such as acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) [2, 3]. Initial reports from China [4], Italy [5] and the United States [6] suggested high mortality for elderly and critically ill patients with COVID-19. No specific therapeutic agents for COVID-19 are available, although several antiviral medications such as remdesivir and favipiravir are under investigation [7, 8].

Patients with severe illness may develop dyspnea and hypoxemia within one week after the onset of COVID-19 and may quickly progress to ARDS [2], a major cause of death in patients with COVID-19 [9]. Thus, respiratory support and intensive care management are vital to saving lives. Reports showed that both conventional oxygen therapy and non-invasive ventilation (NIV), such as NIPPV (non-invasive positive pressure ventilation), are commonly used in COVID-19 patients to improve oxygenation and reduce the possibility of intubation [10, 11]. However, the risk of airborne transmission with NIPPV is a major concern, while that for high flow nasal cannula therapy (HFNC) is judged minimal [12]. A guideline for the management of critically ill adults with COVID-19 published in JAMA March 26, 2020 recommended the use of HFNC relative to NIPPV in the circumstance of acute hypoxemic respiratory failure despite conventional oxygen therapy [12]. However, evidence is lacking regarding optimal timing to apply HFNC in elderly patients. Although some studies showed that HFNC did not decrease mortality in those with acute hypoxemic respiratory failure, it may decrease the need for intubation. There is no study to evaluate effect of HFNC on outcome of elderly patients with ARDS, because elderly pneumonia patients often complicated with a variety of basic diseases tend to progress to severe ARDS, it is necessary to further observe the impact of HFNC on the prognosis of elderly patients. In this study, we retrospectively analyzed the course of illness and

outcomes in elderly ( $\geq 65$  years) COVID-19 patients treated with HFNC.

## RESULTS

### Demographic, clinical characteristics and laboratory findings of the study cohort on admission

A total of 638 elderly patients ( $\geq 65$  years) with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection were admitted to participating hospitals during the defined study time period. Of these, 502 patients who did not receive HFNC treatment were excluded, as were 19 patients due to missing key information in their medical records, and 7 patients who had cardiac arrest within 24 hours after admission. Thus, a total of 110 patients were included in our study. Of these 110 patients, 38 patients received early HFNC treatment, and 72 patients received late HFNC treatment.

The median age of the 110 patients was 71 (IQR 68-78; range 65 to 89) years, and most (65[59.1%]) were male (Table 1). Eighty-seven (79.1%) patients had underlying comorbidities, 1.3 comorbidities per patient on average. The most common comorbidities were hypertension (57 [51.8%]), cardiovascular disease (27 [24.5%]), chronic pulmonary disease (22 [20%]) and diabetes (20 [18.2%]). The most common symptoms on admission were fever (105 [95.5%]), cough (65 [59.1%]), weakness (23 [20.9%]), and sputum production (22 [20%]) (Table 1). The most common abnormal laboratory findings were lymphocytopenia, increased C-reactive protein, and decreased CD3, CD4 and CD8 counts on hospital admission (Table 1). The overall median SPO<sub>2</sub> was 95% (IQR 93-98%) on admission, and the median ratio of PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> was 238 mmHg (IQR 221-277). There were no significant differences on admission SpO<sub>2</sub>, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>, SOFA scores and APECHII scores between early and late HFNC groups.

### Outcomes of the study cohort

Compared with late HFNC group, both SpO<sub>2</sub> and PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> ratio at initiation of HFNC were higher and the time from admission to HFNC treatment was shorter in the early HFNC group (Table 2). All patients received antiviral medications (lopinavir or ritonavir), and 66 (60%) patients also received antibiotics. Thirty-eight (34.5%) patients required prone ventilation, 24 (21.8%) received non-invasive ventilation, and 42 (38.2%) patients required invasive mechanical

**Table 1. Demographic, clinical characteristics and laboratory findings of the study cohort on admission.**

	All patients (n=110)	Early HFNC group (n=38)	Late HFNC group (n=72)	P value <sup>a</sup>
Age, years	71 (68-78)	69 (68-77)	72 (69-78)	0.086
<b>Sex</b>				0.853
Male	65 (59.1%)	22 (57.9%)	43 (59.7%)	..
Female	45 (40.9%)	16 (42.1%)	29 (40.3%)	..
<b>Comorbidities</b>	87 (79.1%)	30 (78.9%)	57 (79.1%)	0.978
Hypertension	57 (51.8%)	20 (52.6%)	37 (51.4%)	0.901
Cardiovascular disease	27 (24.5%)	10 (26.3%)	17 (23.6%)	0.753
Chronic pulmonary disease	22 (20%)	6 (15.7%)	16 (22.2%)	0.422
Diabetes	20 (18.2%)	8 (21.1%)	12 (16.6%)	0.571
Chronic renal failure	7 (6.4%)	2 (5.3%)	5 (6.9%)	0.946
Cerebrovascular disease	7 (6.4%)	2 (5.3%)	5 (6.9%)	0.946
Hepatitis or liver cirrhosis	5 (4.5%)	1 (2.6%)	4 (5.5%)	0.826
Malignancy tumor	4 (3.6%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (4.2%)	0.899
<b>First symptoms</b>				
Fever	105 (95.5%)	36 (94.7%)	69 (95.8%)	0.826
Cough	65 (59.1%)	21 (55.3%)	44 (61.1%)	0.553
Weakness	23 (20.9%)	6 (15.7%)	17 (23.6%)	0.337
Sputum	22 (20%)	8 (21.1%)	14 (19.4%)	0.841
Chest tightness	15 (13.6%)	5 (13.2%)	10 (13.8%)	0.915
Dyspnea	9 (8.2%)	3 (7.89%)	6 (8.33%)	0.774
Dizziness	5 (4.5%)	1 (2.6%)	4 (5.5%)	0.826
Rhinorrhea	5 (4.5%)	1 (2.6%)	4 (5.5%)	0.826
Anorexia	4 (3.6%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (4.2%)	0.899
Vomiting	4 (3.6%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (4.2%)	0.899
Headache	4 (3.6%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (4.2%)	0.899
Diarrhoea	3 (2.7%)	0	3 (4.2%)	0.509
<b>Laboratory findings on admission</b>				
Leukocyte count, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	5.6 (4.1-7.2)	5.8 (4.1-9.6)	5.6 (4.3-6.9)	0.547
Lymphocyte count, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	0.8 (0.6-1.0)	0.8 (0.7-0.9)	0.8 (0.6-1.1)	0.310
Platelet count, ×10 <sup>9</sup> /L	178.0 (126.0-214.5)	178.0 (108.5-203.0)	176.5 (141.5-232.8)	0.131
Haemoglobin, ng/mL	10.9 (10.1-11.9)	10.9 (9.8-11.4)	11.2 (10.2-12.5)	0.573
C-reactive protein, mg/L	52.3 (31.4-88.0)	44.7 (18.1-59.2)	53.4 (33.3-88.1)	0.054
Procalcitonin, ng/mL	0.09 (0.04-0.25)	0.09 (0.03-0.28)	0.09 (0.04-0.24)	0.910
Alanine aminotransferase, U/L	18.1 (15.1-21.3)	17.8 (14.8-20.2)	18.5 (15.2-21.3)	0.540
Aspartate aminotransferase, U/L	25.6 (25.2-28.0)	24.4 (23.6-25.8)	26.5 (25.0-28.0)	0.488
Total bilirubin, μmol/L	9.0 (6.6-16.2)	9.0 (6.6-13.8)	9.7 (6.4-16.2)	0.920
Albumin, g/L	31.0 (29.0-36.0)	31.0 (29.0-35.3)	31.5 (29.0-36.0)	0.382
Blood glucose, mmol/L	6.8 (5.7-8.1)	6.8 (6.2-7.6)	6.8 (5.4-8.4)	0.611
Serum creatinine concentration, μmol/L	73.0 (61.2-97.0)	69.0 (53.5-90.3)	80.7 (68.0-102.0)	0.171
Blood urea nitrogen, mmol/L	4.9 (3.4-6.0)	4.7 (3.3-5.6)	5.0 (3.8-8.0)	0.033
Prothrombin time, s	12.2 (11.6-13.2)	11.8 (11.2-12.4)	12.5 (13.0-14.3)	0.621
Activated partial thromboplastin time, s	31.7 (27.0-32.2)	28.2 (26.3-31.4)	32.5 (28.8-33.8)	0.170
Lactate concentration, mmol/L	2.0 (1.7-2.6)	2.3 (1.6-3.2)	1.9 (1.7-2.6)	0.373
D-dimers, mg/L	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	0.7 (0.5-1.0)	0.8 (0.5-1.3)	0.699
CD3 counts, /uL	328 (263-484)	329 (266-484)	322 (263-489)	0.794
CD4 counts, /uL	262 (218-316)	284 (247-319)	258 (205-311)	0.094
CD8 counts, /uL	165 (104-219)	146 (92-207)	177 (106-231)	0.207

SpO <sub>2</sub> on hospital admission, %	95 (93-98)	95 (93-96)	96 (93-98)	0.316
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> on hospital admission, mmHg	238 (221-277)	251 (218-315)	245 (225-273)	0.247
SOFA scores	3(3-6)	3(3-6)	3(3-5)	0.876
APEACHE II scores	13(8-17)	13(6-18)	12(7-17)	0.543

Data are median (IQR), n (%), or n/N (%). FiO<sub>2</sub>=fraction of inspired oxygen. HFNC=high flow nasal cannula. PaO<sub>2</sub>=partial pressure of oxygen. SOFA score= sequential organ failure assessment score. APEACHE II scores= acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II score. s indicates second.

<sup>a</sup>P values indicate differences between early HFNC and late HFNC group.

P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Table 2. Outcomes of the two group patients after HFNC treatment.**

	All patients (n = 110)	Early HFNC group (n = 38)	Late HFNC group (n = 72)	P value <sup>a</sup>
SpO <sub>2</sub> on HFNC onset, %	93 (92-94)	94 (93-95)	92 (91-93)	0.015
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub> on HFNC onset, mmHg	183(169-218)	230 (218-254)	172 (165-183)	<0.001
The time from hospital admission to HFNC onset, hours	30.0 (1.0-72.0)	1.0 (1.0-6.0)	48.0 (36.0-90.0)	<0.001
<b>Treatment</b>				
Antiviral therapy	100 (100%)	38 (100%)	72 (100%)	NA
Antibiotic therapy	66 (60%)	20 (52.6)	46 (63.9)	0.027
Prone ventilation	38 (34.5%)	3 (7.9%)	34 (47.2%)	<0.001
Non-invasive mechanical ventilation	24 (21.8%)	6 (15.7%)	18 (25%)	0.266
Invasive mechanical ventilation	42 (38.2%)	4 (10.5%)	38 (52.7%)	<0.001
ECMO	7 (6.4%)	1 (2.6%)	6 (8.3%)	0.450
<b>Complications</b>				
Secondary infection	51 (46.3%)	10 (26.3%)	41 (56.9%)	0.002
Severe ARDS	42 (38.2%)	4 (10.5%)	38 (38.9%)	0.037
Septic shock	18 (16.4%)	3 (7.8%)	15 (20.8%)	0.081
Cardiovascular event	13 (11.8%)	2 (5.3%)	11(15.3%)	0.216
Acute kidney injury	6 (5.4%)	1 (2.6%)	5 (6.9%)	0.613
Cardiac arrest	3 (2.7%)	0	3 (4.2%)	0.518
Chest CT foci increasing ≥ 50%	43 (39.1%)	8 (21.1%)	35 (48.6%)	0.004
The time from illness onset to severe ARDS, days	12 (11-15)	15 (13-17)	11 (9-13)	<0.001
The time from illness onset to ICU admission, days	11 (8-14)	14 (10-16)	11 (8-13)	<0.001
ICU admission	62 (56.4%)	10 (26.3%)	52 (72.2%)	<0.001
ICU stay ≥ 7 days	57 (51.8%)	14 (36.8%)	43 (59.7%)	0.022
Length of ICU stay, days	17 (12-22)	12 (10-15)	18 (13-22)	<0.001
Length of stay, days	27 (16-32)	16 (15-22)	30 (27-33)	<0.001
Duration of viral shedding after illness onset, days	16 (13-21)	12 (9-15)	18 (15-25)	<0.001
<b>FiO<sub>2</sub> during hospitalization</b>				
100% more than 72 hours continuously	4 (3.6%)	0	4 (5.5%)	0.345
≥80% more than 72 hours continuously	23 (22.7%)	3 (7.9%)	20 (27.8%)	0.015
≥60% more than 72 hours continuously	40 (36.4%)	4 (10.5%)	36 (50%)	<0.001
<b>Prognosis</b>				
Discharge	86 (78.2%)	36 (94.7%)	50 (69.4%)	..
Death	24 (21.8%)	2 (5.3%)	22 (30.6%)	..

Data are median (IQR), n (%), or n/N (%). ECMO=extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. FiO<sub>2</sub>=fraction of inspired oxygen. HFNC=high flow nasal cannula. ICU=intensive care unit. PaO<sub>2</sub>=partial pressure of oxygen. SpO<sub>2</sub>= pulse oxygen saturation. NA=not applicable.

<sup>a</sup>P values indicate differences between early HFNC and late HFNC group.

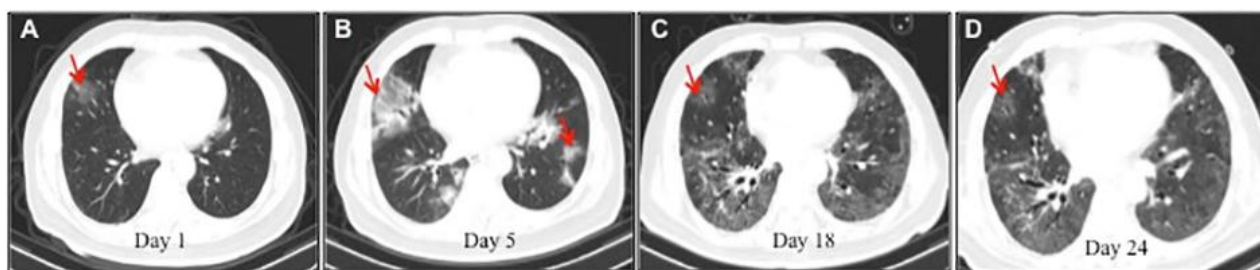
P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

ventilation, of whom 7 received extracorporeal membrane oxygenation as rescue therapy. Common complications among the 110 patients included secondary infection (51 [46.3%]), severe ARDS (42 [38.2%]), septic shock (18 [16.4%]), acute cardiovascular injury (13 [11.8%]), AKI (6 [5.4%]), and cardiac arrest (3 [2.7%]) (Table 2). The patients who received early HFNC were less likely to have secondary infection or severe ARDS, and less likely to receive prone position ventilation and invasive mechanical ventilation than the patients who receive late HFNC.

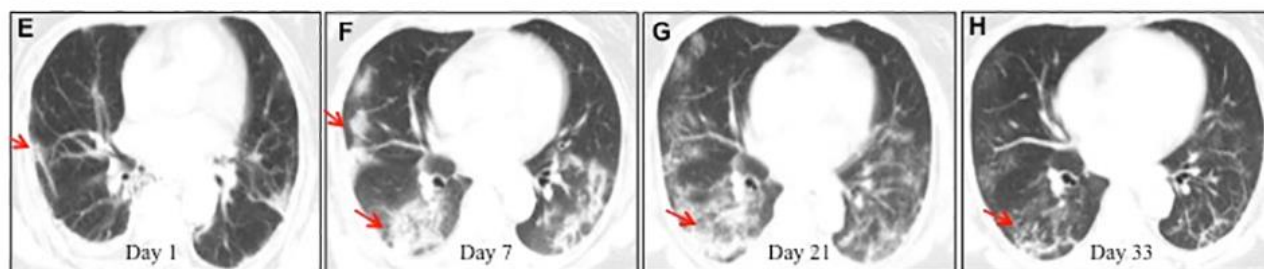
All patients showed bilateral lung involvement on chest CT scan on admission, including consolidation, ground-glass opacity, interstitial lesions, and exudative lesions (Figure 1). Patients who received early HFNC had a lower likelihood of developing severe pneumonia,

manifested as more than 50% increase in pneumonitis foci on chest CT scan during disease progression (Table 2). Major laboratory markers and SOFA score were tracked from hospital admission (Figure 2). Lymphocyte count was higher in patients who received early HFNC during hospitalization. Lactate dehydrogenase level did not differ between these two groups on day 3 after admission, but continued to increase in the late HFNC group and was significantly higher on day 9 after admission and onwards. Both the levels of D-dimer and C-reactive protein were significantly lower throughout the clinical course in patients who received early HFNC. Lactate concentration and SOFA score were similar between groups on day 3 after admission. Patients who received early HFNC showed lower lactate concentration on day 15 and lower SOFA score on day 9 after admission and onwards (Figure 2).

**A** Computed tomographic images of a 72 years old patient with COVID-19 who received early HFNC



**B** Computed tomographic images of a 68 years old patient with COVID-19 who received late HFNC

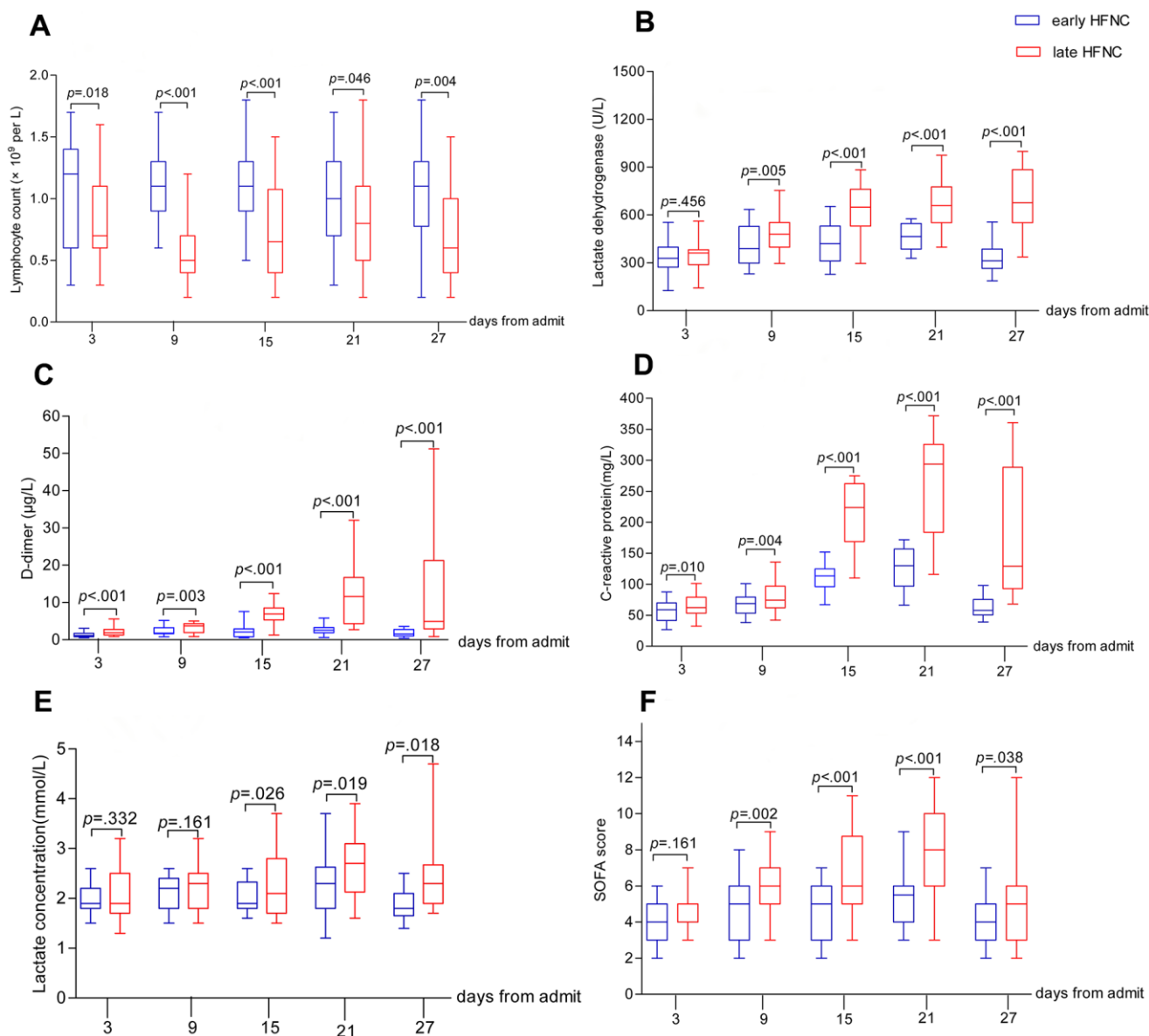


**Figure 1. Representative chest computed tomographic images of elderly patients with COVID-19 who received early or late high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC).** (A–D) A 72 year old man with COVID-19 received early HFNC therapy when his  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  was 256 mmHg. (A) Image obtained on day 1 showed small ground-glass opacity lesion (red arrow) in the middle lobe of the right lung; (B) image obtained on day 5 showed enlarged lesion in right lung and several small areas of new exudative lesions in outer basal segment of lower lobe of left lung; (C) image obtained on day 18 showed the lesion in the middle lobe of the right lung reduced more than 50%, and clear interstitial lesions were found in the lower lobes of both lungs; (D) image obtained day 24 showed the lesions were further reduced and became lighter in density (red arrow). HFNC was discontinued on day 23, and this patient was discharged on Day 26. (E, F) A 68 year old man with COVID-19 received late HFNC oxygen therapy when his  $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$  was 186 mmHg. (E) Image obtained on day 1 showed a few patchy exudative lesions and cord like fibrosis in bilateral lobes of both lungs (red arrow); (F) image obtained on day 7 showed original lesions were obviously increased, and parenchymal lesions (such as consolidation and air bronchogram) in the middle and lower lobes of right lung, as well as appearance of interstitial lesions in lower left lung; (G) image obtained on day 21 showed increased patchy exudative lesions and interstitial lesions with light density (a few reticular lung changes) in lower left lung; (H) image obtained on day 33 showed a few grid lung changes and subpleural lines in the right lower lobe. This patient required invasive mechanical ventilation on day 23, and died of cardiac arrest on day 36 after admission.



Of the 110 patients who received HFNC, 40 (36.4%) patients required more than 60% FiO<sub>2</sub>, 23 (22.7%) patients required FiO<sub>2</sub> more than 80%, and 4 (3.6%) patients required 100% FiO<sub>2</sub> (Table 1). All 22 patients in the late HFNC group who died during hospitalization received FiO<sub>2</sub> > 60% for more than 72 hours continuously (Table 3). The numbers of patients who required higher than 60% FiO<sub>2</sub> and those who required more than 80% FiO<sub>2</sub> were smaller in the early HFNC group. FiO<sub>2</sub> and PO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> were tracked during hospitalization. As shown in Figure 3, baseline FiO<sub>2</sub> and PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> were similar between the two groups.

The patients in the early HFNC group showed higher ratio of PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> on day 3 after admission, and required lower FiO<sub>2</sub> on day 6 after admission and onwards. In the multivariate logistic regression model, non-survival was used as dependent variable while age, leukocyte count, lymphocyte count, platelet count, haemoglobin, CRP, PCT, ALT, AST, total bilirubin, blood glucose, sCR, BUN, PT, APTT, lactate concentration, D-dimers, SPO<sub>2</sub> on admission, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> on admission, SOFA scores on admission, APEACHE II scores, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> on HFNC onset, the time from hospital admission to HFNC onset were used



**Figure 2. Dynamic changes in major laboratory markers and SOFA score in elderly patients with COVID-19.** Figure shows temporal changes in lymphocyte (A), lactate dehydrogenase (B), D-dimer (C), C-reactive protein (D), lactate (E), and SOFA score (F) after admission. COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019, SOFA score =Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score, HFNC=High-flow nasal cannula oxygen therapy. The horizontal lines represent the median value in each group.

**Table 3. Clinical measures of 72 elderly patients with COVID-19 who received late HFNC group.**

Clinical measures	Total (n=72)	Non-survivors (n=22)	Survivors (n=50)	P value <sup>a</sup>
Heart rate, beats per min	92 (68-139)	93 (62-141)	91 (65-132)	0.287
Systolic blood pressure on admission, mmHg	134 (115-158)	138 (110-163)	130 (105-165)	0.565
Diastolic blood pressure on admission, mmHg	75 (66-115)	77 (63-115)	75 (65-110)	0.431
SOFA score on admission	4 (3-6)	5 (3-7)	4 (3-6)	0.127
APEACHE II score on admission	14 (12-19)	15 (12-19)	14 (12-17)	0.602
Comorbidities per person	1.4 (0.8-1.6)	1.6 (0.9-1.7)	1.3 (0.6-1.6)	0.211
Haemoglobin concentration on admission, g/L	125 (97-136)	123 (92-138)	125 (98-143)	0.341
Lymphocyte count on admission, $\times 10^9/L$	0.75 (0.35-1.65)	0.73 (0.32-1.63)	0.76 (0.39-1.71)	0.791
Platelet count on admission, $\times 10^9/L$	165 (123-223)	165 (121-231)	167 (126-226)	0.463
Total bilirubin concentration on admission, $\mu\text{mol/L}$	9.3 (6.7-15.6)	9.6 (6.4-16.2)	9.2 (6.5-14.3)	0.358
Serum creatinine concentration on admission, $\mu\text{mol/L}$	78.7 (55.6-101.2)	83.5 (70.2-102)	71.2 (53.3-91.5)	0.212
Lactate concentration on admission, mmol/L	1.7 (1.5-3.2)	1.7 (1.3-3.1)	1.6 (1.3-3.2)	0.411
Ratio of PaO <sub>2</sub> to FiO <sub>2</sub> , mmHg on admission	173 (155-197)	174 (132-198)	172 (152-195)	0.637
Invasive Mechanical ventilation	38 (52.7%)	22 (100%)	16 (32%)	<0.001
<b>FiO<sub>2</sub> during hospitalization</b>				
100% more than 72 hours continuously, n	4 (5.5%)	4 (18.1%)	0	0.011
>80% more than 72 hours continuously, n	16 (22.2%)	12 (54.5%)	4 (8%)	<0.001
>60% more than 72 hours continuously, n	32 (44.4%)	22 (100%)	12 (24%)	<0.001

Data are median (IQR), n (%), or n/N (%). FiO<sub>2</sub>=fraction of inspired oxygen. HFNC=high flow nasal cannula. PaO<sub>2</sub>=partial pressure of oxygen. SOFA score= sequential organ failure assessment score. APEACHE II scores= acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II score.

<sup>a</sup>P values indicate differences between Non-survivors and Survivors.

P < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

as independent variable. HR (OR=0.941, CI=0.891-0.993, P=0.027), SpO<sub>2</sub> (OR=1.277, CI=1.051-1.552, P=0.014), lactate (OR=3.087, CI=1.373-6.941, P=0.006), PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> HFNC onset (OR=2.036, CI=2.006-2.068, P=0.020) were significantly associated with non-survival of older COVID-19 patients (Supplementary Table 1).

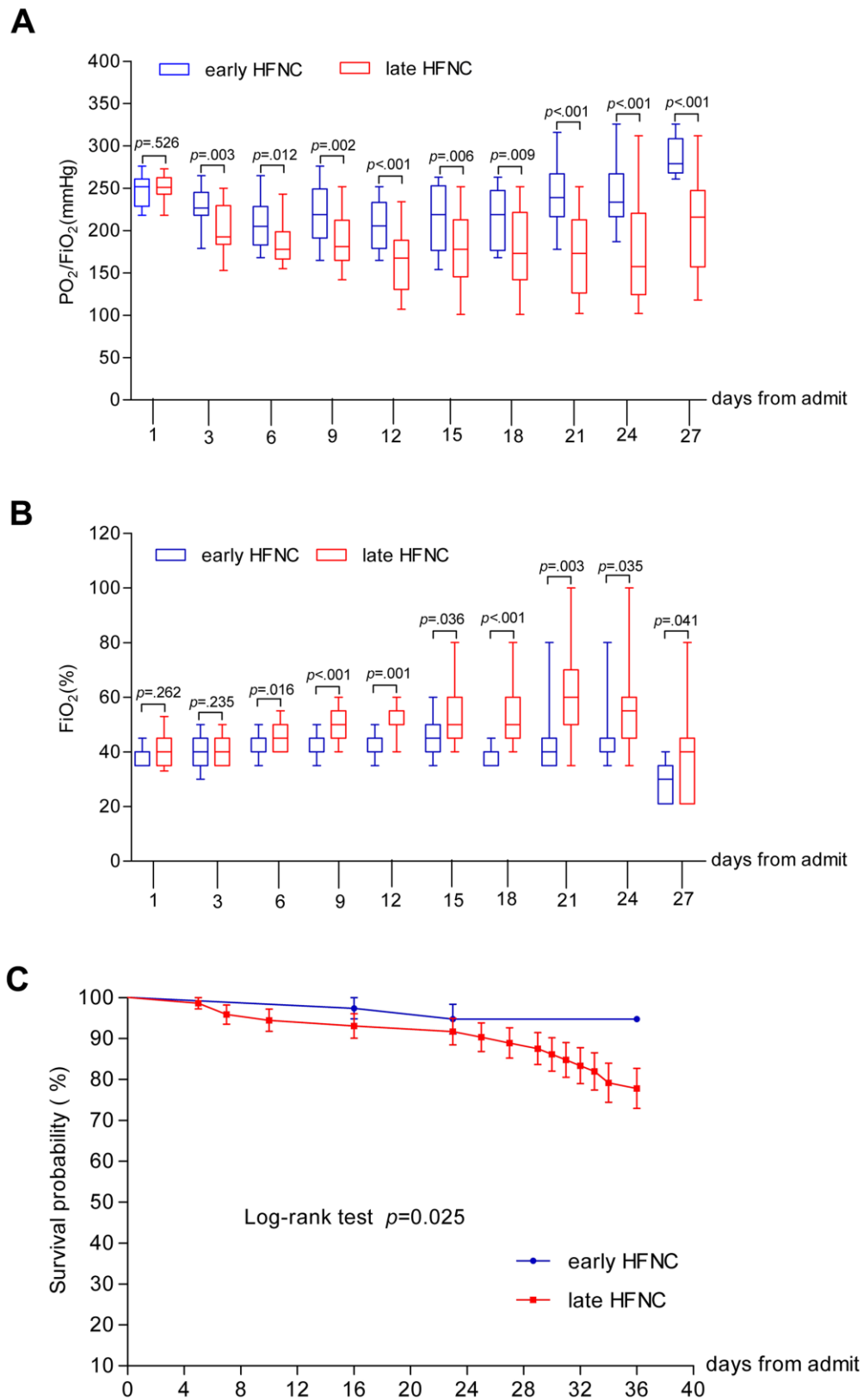
The median time from illness onset to ICU admission was 11 days (IQR 8-14), and 12 days (IQR 11-15) to severe ARDS. The length of ICU stay was 17 days (IQR 12-22), LOS was 27 days (IQR 16-32), and duration of viral shedding after illness onset was 16 days (IQR 13-21). Patients who received early HFNC were less likely to admit to ICU, less likely to stay in ICU longer than 7 days, had less chance to develop severe ARDS and had longer time from COVID-19

onset to severe ARDS (if any). Duration of viral shedding after illness onset and length of ICU and hospital stay were shorter in the early HFNC group. A total of 86 (78.2%) patients had been discharged, and 24 (21.8%) patients had died. The mortality in late HFNC group was higher than that in early HFNC (22 [30.6%] vs. 2 [5.3%]) as shown in Table 2 and Figure 3C.

## DISCUSSION

This report presents the outcomes of 110 severely ill elderly COVID-19 patients who received oxygen therapy with HFNC. Mortality was lower (5.3%) in 38 patients who received HFNC treatment at the mild ARDS stage, compared to 30.6% in 72 patients in whom HFNC treatment was started at the moderate





**Figure 3. Dynamic changes of PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> and FiO<sub>2</sub> and survival probability in patients with COVID-19.** Figure shows temporal changes in PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub> (A) and FiO<sub>2</sub> (B), and survival probability (C). COVID-19=coronavirus disease 2019, PaO<sub>2</sub>/FiO<sub>2</sub>=Ratio of arterial oxygen partial pressure to fraction inspired oxygen concentration, FiO<sub>2</sub> =fraction inspired oxygen concentration. The horizontal lines represent the median value in each group in A and B.

ARDS stage. The mortality rate in this study was lower than that reported from a multi-national study regarding the mortality for patients with ARDS, which was 34.9% and 40.3% respectively for those with mild or moderate ARDS [13]. An early report from China [4] and a recent report from the United States reported 61.5% and 50% mortalities respectively for critically ill patients with COVID-19 [6], while the mortality for critically ill patients aged 60 years or older was as high as 70.3% [4].

HFNC, as an innovative and effective modality for oxygen therapy, delivers titratable oxygen up to 60 liters/minutes with heating and humidification to produce a low-level positive end-expiratory pressure and to achieve  $FiO_2$  as high as 95-100% [10]. HFNC has been shown to reduce the risk of requiring more advanced ventilation and relieve dyspnea better than conventional oxygen therapy and has been suggested as a first-line therapy even before making a clear diagnosis for dyspnea [11]. In our study, 10.5% patients in the early HFNC group converted to invasive mechanical ventilation, which is in contrast to the 52.7% in the late HFNC group (Table 2). These findings can be compared to other published reports. A cohort study in 17 COVID-19 patients indicated starting HFNC when  $PaO_2/FiO_2 > 200$  reduced the need of mechanical ventilation, although the impact on mortality was not reported [14]. Starting HFNC or invasive mechanical ventilation at a relatively late stage of disease severity such as moderate to severe ARDS may prompt the physician to apply high  $FiO_2$ . Critically ill patients with COVID-19 in the Seattle region had reported 50% mortality at the time of data cut off with several patients continuing to receive mechanical ventilation in the ICU [6]. In the study, the initial median  $FiO_2$  on day 1 of mechanical ventilation was 90% (IQR 70-100%), and the  $FiO_2$  decreased to 60% (IQR 50-70%) on day 3 but no further information was provided about  $FiO_2$  afterwards [6]. It is possible that the  $FiO_2$  had to be readjusted to higher levels due to the subsequent difficulty in reaching targeted  $PaO_2$  and/or  $PaO_2/FiO_2$ . High oxygen mediated oxidative lung damage may further exacerbate oxygenation, which may paradoxically push for the need of higher  $FiO_2$  [15]. In addition, oxidative stress during respiratory viral infection may also exacerbate a “cytokine storm” [16]. In the late HFNC group, the required  $FiO_2$  increase over time we found (Figure 3) was coincident with progressive increases of D-dimer and C-reactive protein (Figure 2), indicators of inflammation that could be related to a relatively higher mortality rate in the late HFNC group.

Evidence shows that liberal oxygen therapy increases mortality without improving other outcomes and that

supplemental oxygen might become unfavorable above a  $SpO_2$  range of 94-96% [17]. A multicenter study of critically ill patients with the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) related to MERS-CoV infection showed that non-survivors received significantly higher  $FiO_2$  than survivors on ICU day 1 [18]. Thus, despite the generally accepted normal range of  $PaO_2$  80 - 100 mmHg breathing room air at sea level in healthy young adults, we took into consideration the relatively lower reference values for  $PaO_2$  in the elderly compared to young adults as well as gender differences [19, 20]. Previous studies showed that in elders over 70 years old the normal  $PaO_2$  for men was 77 mmHg (SD. 9.1; and lower limit of normal at 62mmHg), while  $PaO_2$  for women was 73.5 mmHg (SD. 8.4; lower limit of normal at 59.6mmHg), [19] and normal reference values reduce with age [20]. In practice, we estimated the acceptable normal values of  $PaO_2$  using the formula: normal  $PaO_2$  at sea level (in mmHg) = 100 minus the number of years over ago 40, as proposed. For  $SpO_2$ , we recommended 93% for men and 92% for women as the lower limit of normal. We also recommended  $SpO_2$  95% or 96% as the highest target value, which is generally in keeping with the recommendation by Chinese CDC and the recently published guideline recommending of no higher than 96% [21]. However, accuracy of  $SpO_2$  readings may be affected by factors such as low perfusion and the use of vasodilator [22], so target values of  $SpO_2$  were set at the discretion of treating physician, and arterial blood gas analysis was used to adjust treatments (e.g.,  $FiO_2$  and/or flow rate).

In our study,  $FiO_2$  values were maintained significantly lower in the early HFNC group (Figure 2). Post-hoc subgroup analysis in the late HFNC group revealed that  $FiO_2$  of survivors was significantly lower than that of the non-survivors (Table 3), and initial targeted  $SpO_2$  was also relatively higher in the non-survivor subgroup (data not shown). In the current study, all the baseline characteristics and laboratory values were comparable between early and late HFNC groups.

There is evidence to show that airborne transmission with HFNC is minimal [12, 23, 24] and that risk of hospital-acquired infection did not increase with the use of HFNC provided there is good mask fitting [25]. However, the safety of HFNC in these patients is controversial given SARS-CoV-2 virus is highly contagious [26]. Because of risks, all staff in ward or ICU care settings are strongly recommended/required to wear a disposable surgical cap, medical protective mask (N95), disposable medical protective uniform and disposable gloves with full-face respiratory protective devices when performing procedures like tracheal intubation [27]. In addition, the relatively small sample

size of this study is another limitation. All these factors collectively suggest that caution is needed with regards to the interpretation of these data, though further study in this area is certainly warranted.

In conclusion, the application of HFNC in elderly patients ( $\geq 65$  years) with COVID-19, especially when used with conservative oxygen delivery, may prove to be a promising treatment modality for critically ill patients with acute ARDS in general, and of critically ill elderly COVID-19 patients in particular, although larger scale prospective studies are needed to confirm its effectiveness. Our current study provides evidence that application of HFNC earlier during the mild stage of ARDS may be associated with reduced need for mechanic ventilation and mortality in critically ill elderly patients with COVID-19 pneumonia. The fact that early application of HFNC was associated with shorter time duration of SARS-CoV-2 viral shedding may be of significance in reducing transmission.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Study design and participants

This retrospective cohort study included elderly patients ( $\geq 65$  years) from 6 hospitals included Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University, People's Hospital of Xiantao City and Chinese Medicine Hospital of Shishou City in Hubei Province, China, and from Affiliated Hospital of Guangdong Medical University, People's Hospital of Yangjiang City, People's Hospital of Maoming City in Guangdong Province, China. All elderly patients who were diagnosed with severe COVID-19 according to WHO interim guidance [28], and those who were treated with HFNC between January 14, 2020 (when the first patients were admitted in these hospitals) and March 5, 2020, were included in the present study. The sequential organ failure assessment (SOFA) scores and APECH II scores were assessed as described [29].

Each patient received 1-2 arterial blood gas tests per day. In this retrospective study, of 110 HFNC-treated patients, 38 received HFNC treatment when  $200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$  (early HFNC group), while 72 were first treated with conventional oxygen therapies (e.g., low flow nasal catheter ventilation) and then HFNC when  $100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$  (late HFNC group). HFNC was started from low levels and gradually titrated to 60 L/min for patients without obvious complaint of chest distress or shortness of breath. However, for patients who were short of breath (e.g., respiratory rate  $>30/\text{min}$ ) the flow rates were commenced at 60 L/min. The goal of oxygen therapy was to maintain the oxygen saturation ( $\text{SpO}_2$ ) at 93%-96%, which is in keeping with the recent guideline

recommendation of a reasonable  $\text{SpO}_2$  range of 92-96% for patients receiving oxygen [30]. This study was reviewed and approved by the Medical Ethical Committee of participating institutes (PJ2020-005), and the informed consent was waived by the Medical Ethical Committee.

### Data collection

Patients' medical records were reviewed and epidemiological, clinical, laboratory, and radiological characteristics and treatment and outcomes data were obtained with data collection forms. Two research investigators (LD and SL) independently reviewed the data collection forms to verify accuracy.

We collected data on age, sex, exposure history, comorbidities (e.g., hypertension, diabetes, malignancy, cardiovascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, chronic pulmonary disease, chronic kidney disease), chest CT images, signs and symptoms (e.g., fever, fatigue, dry cough, dyspnea), time of first symptom to dyspnea, ARDS and ICU admission, vital signs (heart rate, respiratory rate, blood pressure) and laboratory values (e.g., white blood cell count, neutrophil count, lymphocyte count, procalcitonin concentration, arterial blood gas analysis, fraction of inspired oxygen ( $\text{FiO}_2$ ), partial pressure of arterial oxygen ( $\text{PaO}_2$ ), and lactate concentration) on hospital admission and disease progression, treatments (e.g., oxygen support, antiviral therapy, antibiotic therapy, glucocorticoids, immunoglobulin), complications (e.g., septic shock, ARDS, secondary infection, AKI), and discharge/death. The numbers of patients requiring mechanical ventilation, the numbers of patients requiring  $\text{FiO}_2 = 100\%$ ,  $> 80\%$  and  $> 60\%$  for more than 72 hours continuously, length of ICU stay, and length of stay (LOS) were also collected.

### Outcomes

The primary outcome was in-hospital mortality. Secondary outcomes included incidence of severe ARDS, the numbers of ICU admission and patients requiring mechanical ventilation. The ICU admission standard is patients require invasive mechanical ventilation, or have shock or other organ failure that need ICU monitoring and treatment [31, 32]. ARDS was defined as acute onset hypoxemia ( $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ : mild ARDS,  $> 200$  to  $\leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$ ; moderate ARDS,  $>100$  to  $\leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$ ; severe ARDS,  $\leq 100 \text{ mmHg}$ ) with bilateral pulmonary opacities on chest imaging not fully explained by other disease according to the Berlin definition [33]. Secondary infection was defined when patients showed clinical symptoms or signs of bacteremia and a positive culture of a new pathogen

obtained from sputum or blood samples after admission [31]. Acute cardiac injury was identified when the hypersensitive troponin I and creatine kinase–MB were above the 99% upper reference limit or new abnormalities were shown in electrocardiography and echocardiography [31]. Acute kidney injury (AKI) was defined according to KDIGO criteria [34].

### Statistical analysis

Continuous variables were presented as mean with standard deviation (SD) when normally distributed and compared by independent sample *t* test, or expressed as median with interquartile range (IQR) if non-normally distributed and compared by Mann-Whitney U test. Categorical variables were expressed as n (%) and compared by Pearson's chi-square or Fisher's exact test between early HFNC and late HFNC groups. A two-sided  $\alpha$  of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical analyses were performed with the SPSS (version 25) software. Cumulative-survival curves were estimated with the Kaplan–Meier method.

### Clinical perspectives

High-flow nasal cannula therapy (HFNC) is a major oxygen supporting therapy for severely ill patients, and is recommended for use in COVID-19 patients. However, study is lacking regarding the optimal timing of high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) application among critically ill elderly COVID-19 patients. We hypothesized that early application of HFNC for oxygen delivery in severely ill COVID-19 patients may facilitate patient recovery and reduce mortality.

In this retrospective, multicenter cohort study involving 110 elderly patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19, prognosis was much better in 38 patients who received HFNC when  $200 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 300 \text{ mmHg}$ , compared to 72 patients who received HFNC treatment when their  $100 \text{ mmHg} < \text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2 \leq 200 \text{ mmHg}$ . Early application of HFNC was associated shorter lengths of ICU and hospital stay and reduced mortality. HFNC should be considered early in treating elderly patients with COVID-19.

### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

LD and ZX had the idea for the study. ZX, LD and JT designed the study and have full access to all data in the study and take responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis. SL, LZ, DL, CH, DZ, ZW, XS, and YZ collected the data. XW, SL and DL performed data analysis. DAL, Z-YX, SW, CWC, ZM and RLA participated in discussion/data interpretation. SL, ZM, DL and ZX drafted the

manuscript. RLA, ZM and ZX revised the final manuscript.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge all health-care workers involved in the diagnosis and treatment of patients in Wuhan. We thank the patients and their families for providing requested data and information.

### CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

### FUNDING

The authors' work was supported by the grants from Guangdong Science and Technology Innovation Strategy Special Fund (No.2020A1111350047, No.2020A1111350049).

### Editorial note

\*This corresponding author has a verified history of publications using a personal email address for correspondence.

### REFERENCES

1. Munster VJ, Koopmans M, van Doremalen N, van Riel D, de Wit E. A Novel Coronavirus Emerging in China - Key Questions for Impact Assessment. *N Engl J Med*. 2020; 382:692–94.  
<https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMp2000929>  
PMID:[31978293](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31978293/)
2. Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, Qu J, Gong F, Han Y, Qiu Y, Wang J, Liu Y, Wei Y, Xia J, Yu T, Zhang X, Zhang L. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *Lancet*. 2020; 395:507–13.  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30211-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30211-7)  
PMID:[32007143](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32007143/)
3. Li X, Xia WY, Jiang F, Liu DY, Lei SQ, Xia ZY, Wu QP. Review of the risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 transmission. *World J Clin Cases*. 2021; 9:1499–512.  
<https://doi.org/10.12998/wjcc.v9.i7.1499>  
PMID:[33728294](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33728294/)
4. Yang X, Yu Y, Xu J, Shu H, Xia J, Liu H, Wu Y, Zhang L, Yu Z, Fang M, Yu T, Wang Y, Pan S, et al. Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. *Lancet Respir Med*. 2020; 8:475–81.

- [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600\(20\)30079-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-2600(20)30079-5)  
PMID:[32105632](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32105632/)
5. Grasselli G, Pesenti A, Cecconi M. Critical Care Utilization for the COVID-19 Outbreak in Lombardy, Italy: Early Experience and Forecast During an Emergency Response. *JAMA*. 2020; 323:1545–46.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.4031>  
PMID:[32167538](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32167538/)
  6. Bhatraju PK, Ghassemieh BJ, Nichols M, Kim R, Jerome KR, Nalla AK, Greninger AL, Pipavath S, Wurfel MM, Evans L, Kritek PA, West TE, Luks A, et al. Covid-19 in Critically Ill Patients in the Seattle Region - Case Series. *N Engl J Med*. 2020; 382:2012–22.  
<https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2004500>  
PMID:[32227758](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32227758/)
  7. Wu Z, McGoogan JM. Characteristics of and Important Lessons From the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in China: Summary of a Report of 72 314 Cases From the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention. *JAMA*. 2020; 323:1239–42.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.2648>  
PMID:[32091533](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32091533/)
  8. Lu H. Drug treatment options for the 2019-new coronavirus (2019-nCoV). *Biosci Trends*. 2020; 14:69–71.  
<https://doi.org/10.5582/bst.2020.01020>  
PMID:[31996494](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31996494/)
  9. Wu C, Chen X, Cai Y, Xia J, Zhou X, Xu S, Huang H, Zhang L, Zhou X, Du C, Zhang Y, Song J, Wang S, et al. Risk Factors Associated With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome and Death in Patients With Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA Intern Med*. 2020; 180:934–43.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jamainternmed.2020.0994>  
PMID:[32167524](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32167524/)
  10. Rochwerg B, Granton D, Wang DX, Helviz Y, Einav S, Frat JP, Mekontso-Dessap A, Schreiber A, Azoulay E, Mercat A, Demoule A, Lemiale V, Pesenti A, et al. High flow nasal cannula compared with conventional oxygen therapy for acute hypoxemic respiratory failure: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Intensive Care Med*. 2019; 45:563–72.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-019-05590-5>  
PMID:[30888444](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30888444/)
  11. Liu Q, Zhu C, Lan C, Chen R. High-flow nasal cannula versus conventional oxygen therapy in patients with dyspnea and hypoxemia before hospitalization. *Expert Rev Respir Med*. 2020; 14:425–33.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/17476348.2020.1722642>  
PMID:[31985296](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31985296/)
  12. Lamontagne F, Angus DC. Toward Universal Deployable Guidelines for the Care of Patients With COVID-19. *JAMA*. 2020; 323:1786–87.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.5110>  
PMID:[32215641](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32215641/)
  13. Bellani G, Laffey JG, Pham T, Fan E, Brochard L, Esteban A, Gattinoni L, van Haren F, Larsson A, McAuley DF, Ranieri M, Rubenfeld G, Thompson BT, et al, and LUNG SAFE Investigators, and ESICM Trials Group. Epidemiology, Patterns of Care, and Mortality for Patients With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome in Intensive Care Units in 50 Countries. *JAMA*. 2016; 315:788–800.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2016.0291>  
PMID:[26903337](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26903337/)
  14. Wang K, Zhao W, Li J, Shu W, Duan J. The experience of high-flow nasal cannula in hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia in two hospitals of Chongqing, China. *Ann Intensive Care*. 2020; 10:37.  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s13613-020-00653-z>  
PMID:[32232685](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32232685/)
  15. Mach WJ, Thimmesch AR, Pierce JT, Pierce JD. Consequences of hyperoxia and the toxicity of oxygen in the lung. *Nurs Res Pract*. 2011; 2011:260482.  
<https://doi.org/10.1155/2011/260482>  
PMID:[21994818](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21994818/)
  16. Liu Q, Zhou YH, Yang ZQ. The cytokine storm of severe influenza and development of immunomodulatory therapy. *Cell Mol Immunol*. 2016; 13:3–10.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/cmi.2015.74>  
PMID:[26189369](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26189369/)
  17. Chu DK, Kim LH, Young PJ, Zamiri N, Almenawer SA, Jaeschke R, Szczeklik W, Schünemann HJ, Neary JD, Alhazzani W. Mortality and morbidity in acutely ill adults treated with liberal versus conservative oxygen therapy (IOTA): a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet*. 2018; 391:1693–705.  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(18\)30479-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(18)30479-3)  
PMID:[29726345](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29726345/)
  18. Arabi YM, Al-Omari A, Mandourah Y, Al-Hameed F, Sindi AA, Alraddadi B, Shalhoub S, Almotairi A, Al Khatib K, Abdulmomen A, Qushmaq I, Mady A, Solaiman O, et al, and Saudi Critical Care Trial Group. Critically Ill Patients With the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome: A Multicenter Retrospective Cohort Study. *Crit Care Med*. 2017; 45:1683–95.  
<https://doi.org/10.1097/CCM.0000000000002621>  
PMID:[28787295](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28787295/)
  19. Klæstrup E, Trydal T, Pedersen JF, Larsen JM, Lundbye-Christensen S, Kristensen SR. Reference intervals and age and gender dependency for arterial blood gases and electrolytes in adults. *Clin Chem Lab Med*. 2011; 49:1495–500.  
<https://doi.org/10.1515/CCLM.2011.603>



- PMID:[21619466](#)
20. Hardie JA, Vollmer WM, Buist AS, Ellingsen I, Mørkve O. Reference values for arterial blood gases in the elderly. *Chest*. 2004; 125:2053–60.  
<https://doi.org/10.1378/chest.125.6.2053>  
PMID:[15189921](#)
  21. Poston JT, Patel BK, Davis AM. Management of Critically Ill Adults With COVID-19. *JAMA*. 2020; 323:1839–41.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.4914>  
PMID:[32215647](#)
  22. Pretto JJ, Roebuck T, Beckert L, Hamilton G. Clinical use of pulse oximetry: official guidelines from the Thoracic Society of Australia and New Zealand. *Respirology*. 2014; 19:38–46.  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/resp.12204> PMID:[24251722](#)
  23. Leung CC, Joynt GM, Gomersall CD, Wong WT, Lee A, Ling L, Chan PK, Lui PC, Tsoi PC, Ling CM, Hui M. Comparison of high-flow nasal cannula versus oxygen face mask for environmental bacterial contamination in critically ill pneumonia patients: a randomized controlled crossover trial. *J Hosp Infect*. 2019; 101:84–87.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhin.2018.10.007>  
PMID:[30336170](#)
  24. Annunziata A, Coppola A, Carannante N, Simioli F, Lanza M, Di Micco P, Fiorentino G. Home Management of Patients with Moderate or Severe Respiratory Failure Secondary to COVID-19, Using Remote Monitoring and Oxygen with or without HFNC. *Pathogens*. 2021; 10:413.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/pathogens10040413>  
PMID: [33915796](#)
  25. Hui DS, Chow BK, Lo T, Tsang OT, Ko FW, Ng SS, Gin T, Chan MT. Exhaled air dispersion during high-flow nasal cannula therapy versus CPAP via different masks. *Eur Respir J*. 2019; 53:1802339.  
<https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.02339-2018>  
PMID:[30705129](#)
  26. Jiang F, Deng L, Zhang L, Cai Y, Cheung CW, Xia Z. Review of the Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). *J Gen Intern Med*. 2020; 35:1545–49.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-020-05762-w>  
PMID:[32133578](#)
  27. Jin YH, Cai L, Cheng ZS, Cheng H, Deng T, Fan YP, Fang C, Huang D, Huang LQ, Huang Q, Han Y, Hu B, Hu F, et al, and for the Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University Novel Coronavirus Management and Research Team, and Evidence-Based Medicine Chapter of China International Exchange and Promotive Association for Medical and Health Care (CPAM). A rapid advice guideline for the diagnosis and treatment of 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infected pneumonia (standard version). *Mil Med Res*. 2020; 7:4.  
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s40779-020-0233-6>  
PMID:[32029004](#)
  28. Patel A, Jernigan DB, and 2019-nCoV CDC Response Team. Initial public health response and interim clinical guidance for the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak - United States, December 31, 2019-February 4, 2020. *Am J Transplant*. 2020; 20:889–95.  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/ajt.15805>  
PMID:[32745377](#)
  29. Li W, Wang M, Zhu B, Zhu Y, Xi X. Prediction of median survival time in sepsis patients by the SOFA score combined with different predictors. *Burns Trauma*. 2020; 8:tkz006.  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/burnst/tkz006>  
PMID:[32346543](#)
  30. Alhazzani W, Møller MH, Arabi YM, Loeb M, Gong MN, Fan E, Czekowski S, Levy MM, Derde L, Dziera A, Du B, Aboodi M, Wunsch H, et al. Surviving Sepsis Campaign: guidelines on the management of critically ill adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Intensive Care Med*. 2020; 46:854–87.  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00134-020-06022-5>  
PMID:[32222812](#)
  31. Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, Zhang L, Fan G, Xu J, Gu X, Cheng Z, Yu T, Xia J, et al. Clinical features of patients infected with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet*. 2020; 395:497–506.  
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30183-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5)  
PMID:[31986264](#)
  32. Wang D, Hu B, Hu C, Zhu F, Liu X, Zhang J, Wang B, Xiang H, Cheng Z, Xiong Y, Zhao Y, Li Y, Wang X, Peng Z. Clinical Characteristics of 138 Hospitalized Patients With 2019 Novel Coronavirus-Infected Pneumonia in Wuhan, China. *JAMA*. 2020; 323:1061–69.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.1585>  
PMID:[32031570](#)
  33. Ranieri VM, Rubenfeld GD, Thompson BT, Ferguson ND, Caldwell E, Fan E, Camporota L, Slutsky AS, and ARDS Definition Task Force. Acute respiratory distress syndrome: the Berlin Definition. *JAMA*. 2012; 307:2526–33.  
<https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2012.5669>  
PMID:[22797452](#)
  34. Khwaja A. KDIGO clinical practice guidelines for acute kidney injury. *Nephron Clin Pract*. 2012; 120:c179–84.  
<https://doi.org/10.1159/000339789>  
PMID:[22890468](#)



## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

### Supplementary Table

**Supplemental Table 1. Multivariate logistic regression analysis of factors related to older COVID-19 patients.**

Variable	B	SE	Wald	P-value	Odds rate	95% CI	
						low	up
HR	0.016	0.28	4.863	0.027	0.941	0.891	0.993
SpO <sub>2</sub>	0.245	0.099	4.057	0.014	1.277	1.051	1.552
Lactate concentration	1.127	0.413	7.431	0.006	3.087	1.373	6.941
PaO <sub>2</sub> /FiO <sub>2</sub>	1.036	0.015	5.454	0.020	2.036	2.006	2.068
HFNC onset							
APTT	0.116	0.059	3.824	0.051	1.123	1.000	1.262

non-survival.

B, regression coefficient; SE, Standard Deviation; 95%CI, 95% Confidence interval. SpO<sub>2</sub>= pulse oxygen saturation, FiO<sub>2</sub>=fraction of inspired oxygen, PaO<sub>2</sub>=partial pressure of oxygen, HFNC=high flow nasal cannula, SOFA score = sequential organ failure assessment score. APEACHE II scores = acute physiology and chronic health evaluation II score, APTT=Activated partial thromboplastin time.