



SHAREABLE PDF

Cardiovascular comorbidity and its impact on patients with COVID-19

Wei-jie Guan^{1,3}, Wen-hua Liang^{2,3}, Jian-xing He² and Nan-shan Zhong¹

Affiliations: ¹State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease and National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Disease, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China. ²Dept of Thoracic Oncology and Surgery, China State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease and National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Disease, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou, China. ³Wei-jie Guan and Wen-hua Liang are joint first authors.

Correspondence: Jian-xing He, Dept of Thoracic Surgery, the First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University; China State Key Laboratory of Respiratory Disease and National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Disease, Guangzhou, China. E-mail: drjianxing.he@gmail.com

 @ERSpublications

Comorbid hypertension correlates with poorer outcomes in patients with COVID-19 <https://bit.ly/2zoT9f0>

Cite this article as: Guan W-jie, Liang W-hua, He J-xing, *et al.* Cardiovascular comorbidity and its impact on patients with COVID-19. *Eur Respir J* 2020; 55: 2001227 [<https://doi.org/10.1183/13993003.01227-2020>].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

From the authors:

We truly appreciate the comments from C.E. Leiva Sisniegues and colleagues, who have performed a further analysis on the potential association between cardiovascular comorbidities and the clinical outcomes of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), particularly the mortality). We also applaud the suggestion to thoroughly adjust for potential confounding factors when interpreting the association between specific categories of cardiovascular comorbidities (*e.g.* hypertension) and the clinical outcomes of COVID-19. To this end, we have attempted to incorporate the cardiovascular diseases (including coronary heart disease) into the multivariate regression model [1]. Findings of the model indicated a prominent collinearity between hypertension and coronary heart disease, and we have therefore elected to retain hypertension in the regression model for further analyses.