



SARS-CoV-2 infections in people with primary ciliary dyskinesia: neither frequent, nor particularly severe

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In this longitudinal study of people with PCD followed weekly *via* online questionnaires, the incidence rate of COVID-19 and the proportion of participants infected were low, and the observed severity mostly mild <https://bit.ly/3frKICr>

Cite this article as: Pedersen ESL, Goutaki M, Harris AL, *et al.* SARS-CoV-2 infections in people with primary ciliary dyskinesia: neither frequent, nor particularly severe. *Eur Respir J* 2021; 58: 2004548 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.04548-2020].

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Received: 17 Dec 2020
Accepted: 24 March 2021

To the Editor:

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) had by March 2021 infected ≥ 115 million people worldwide and caused >2.5 million deaths. People with pre-existing chronic health conditions are reportedly at high risk of catching the disease and of having a severe disease course [1–4]. Primary ciliary dyskinesia (PCD) is a multisystem, genetic disease which affects approximately 1 in 10 000 people and leads to chronic upper and lower airway disease, laterality defects, including congenital heart disease, and other health problems [5–8]. In March 2020, PCD patient support groups contacted the paediatric respiratory research group at the University of Bern (Bern, Switzerland) with the wish to set up a study that generates evidence on the risk and evolution of COVID-19 in people with PCD. This led to the launch of COVID-PCD, a longitudinal online survey of health, shielding behaviours and quality of life of people with PCD during the pandemic. COVID-PCD is a participatory study that collects data in real-time directly from people with PCD using online questionnaires. This article provides the first data on risk and severity of SARS-CoV-2 infections among study participants for the time period between 30 May 2020 and 5 March 2021.

