



Pulmonary embolism in COVID-19 infection: a high case-fatality related to pulmonary embolism characteristics

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Pulmonary embolism (PE) in COVID-19 patients is associated with poorer outcomes than in non-COVID-19 patients with PE, and in COVID-19 patients without PE, emphasising the need for dedicated adequate thromboprophylactic and diagnostic strategies <https://bit.ly/3QrQy7t>

Cite this article as: Couturaud F, Tromeur C, Le Mao R. Pulmonary embolism in COVID-19 infection: a high case-fatality related to pulmonary embolism characteristics. *Eur Respir J* 2023; 61: 2202447 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.02447-2022].

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Received: 20 Dec 2022
Accepted: 23 Dec 2022

The devastating outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) has markedly weakened healthcare systems throughout the world [1, 2]. Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection was the first recognised main clinical presentation, which is associated with severe lung parenchymal damage, and this syndrome appeared to be the main cause of disease severity and mortality [1]. However, a few months after the pandemic started, evidence indicated that COVID-19 infection was associated with an increased risk of venous thromboembolism (VTE), and particularly pulmonary embolism (PE) and *in situ* pulmonary thrombosis [3].

