Burden and Associated Factors of Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) in Al-Buraimi Governorate, Oman

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40.6% of patients with underlying risk factors required hospital admission and 8% were admitted to Intensive care unit, 4.3% died compared with 0.67% death in those without any identifiable risk factors

Introduction The Coronavirus diseases 2019 is a global pandemic 174 million that has been a significant health challenge since its worldwide origin in Wuhan, China cases 3.7 million deaths **SARS-Covid-19** is a zoonotic virus The virus is similar to MERS-CoV but 226,600 with a lesser mortality cases in **Oman** It is highly contagious Fransmitted via nasal and oral particulate and characterized by respiratory damage, coagulopathy, cytokine storm and fever

Methodology

Clinical data and demographics were used from electrical records of all Cov-19 confirmed patients in the Al-Buraimi Governorate between February 1 to August 31, 2020

Receiving data from clinical records

Analytical Cross-sectional Study

Inclusion & Exclusion criteria

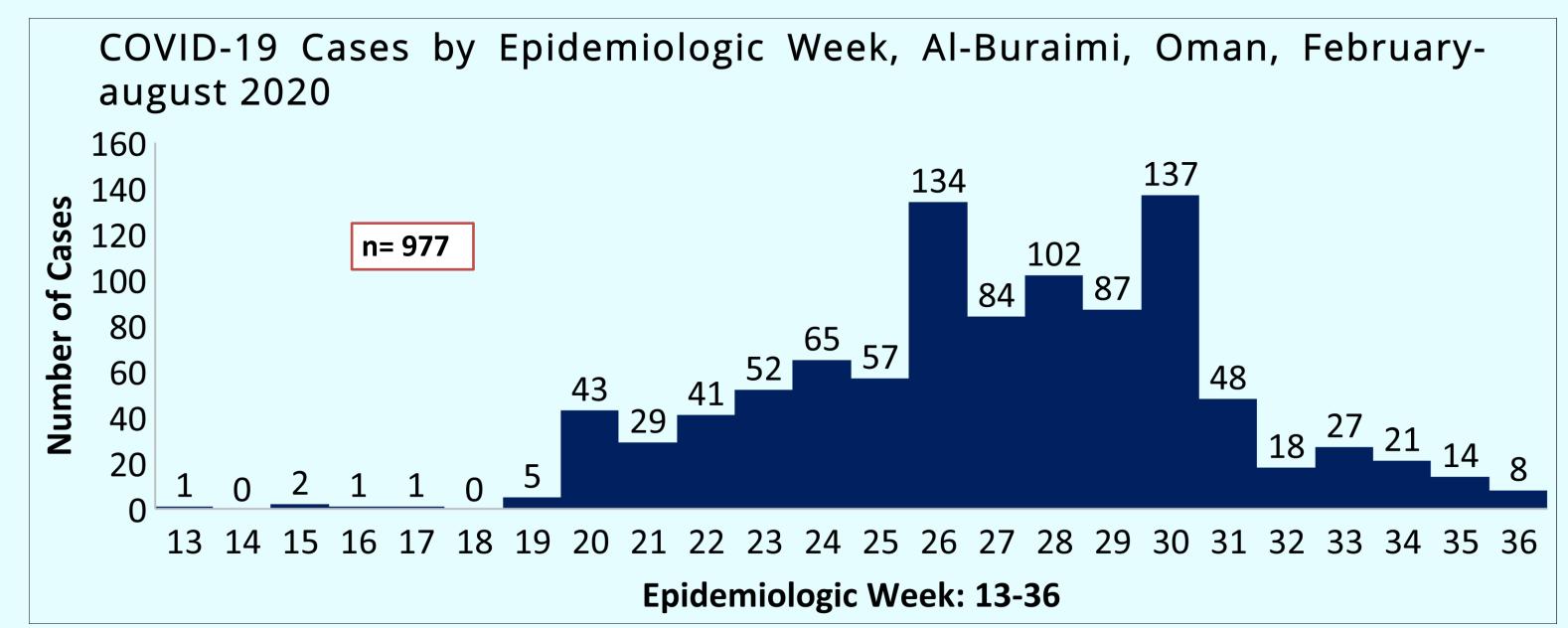
Statistical analysis and Interpretation

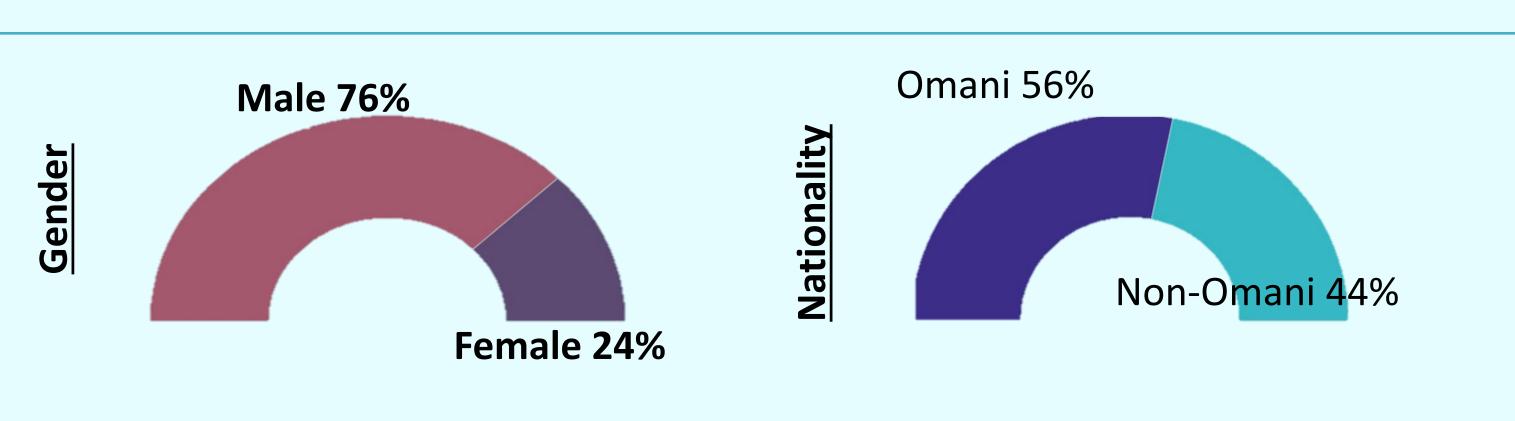
All laboratory confirmed Covid-19 patients from Al-Buraimi governorate were included

Analytical Techniques

Chi-Square test and Logistic regression

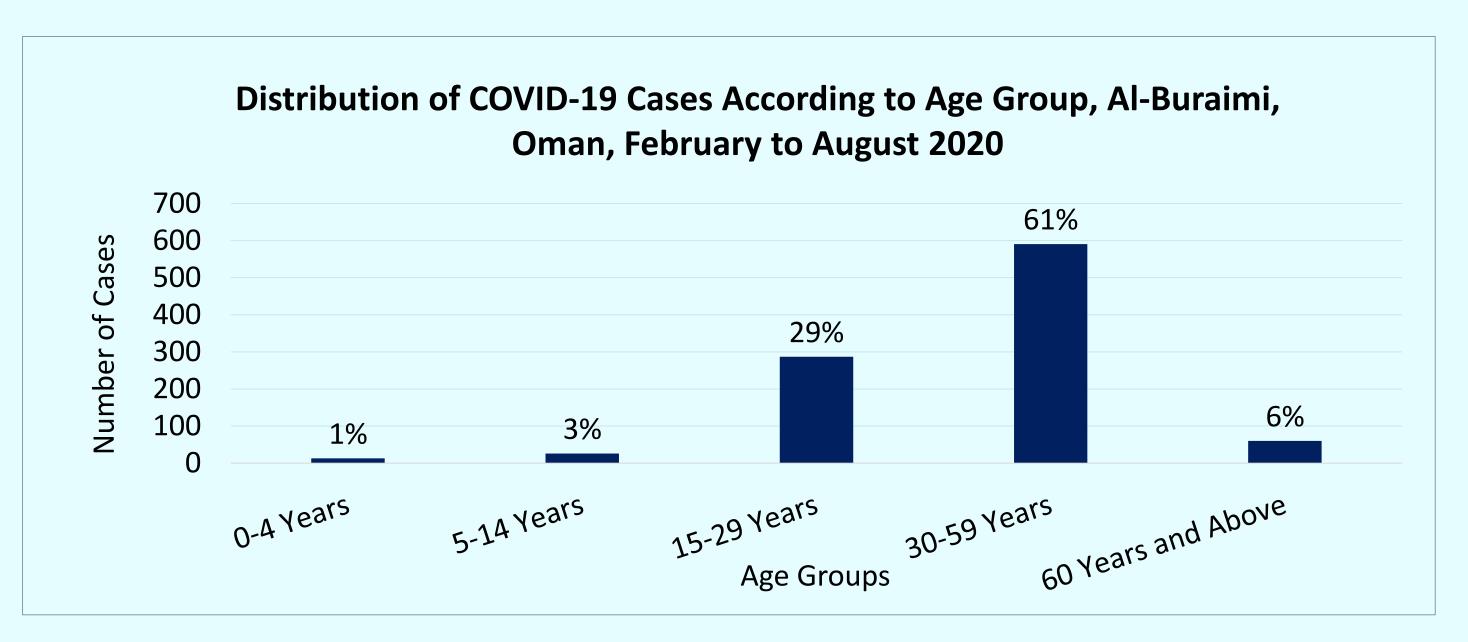
Results

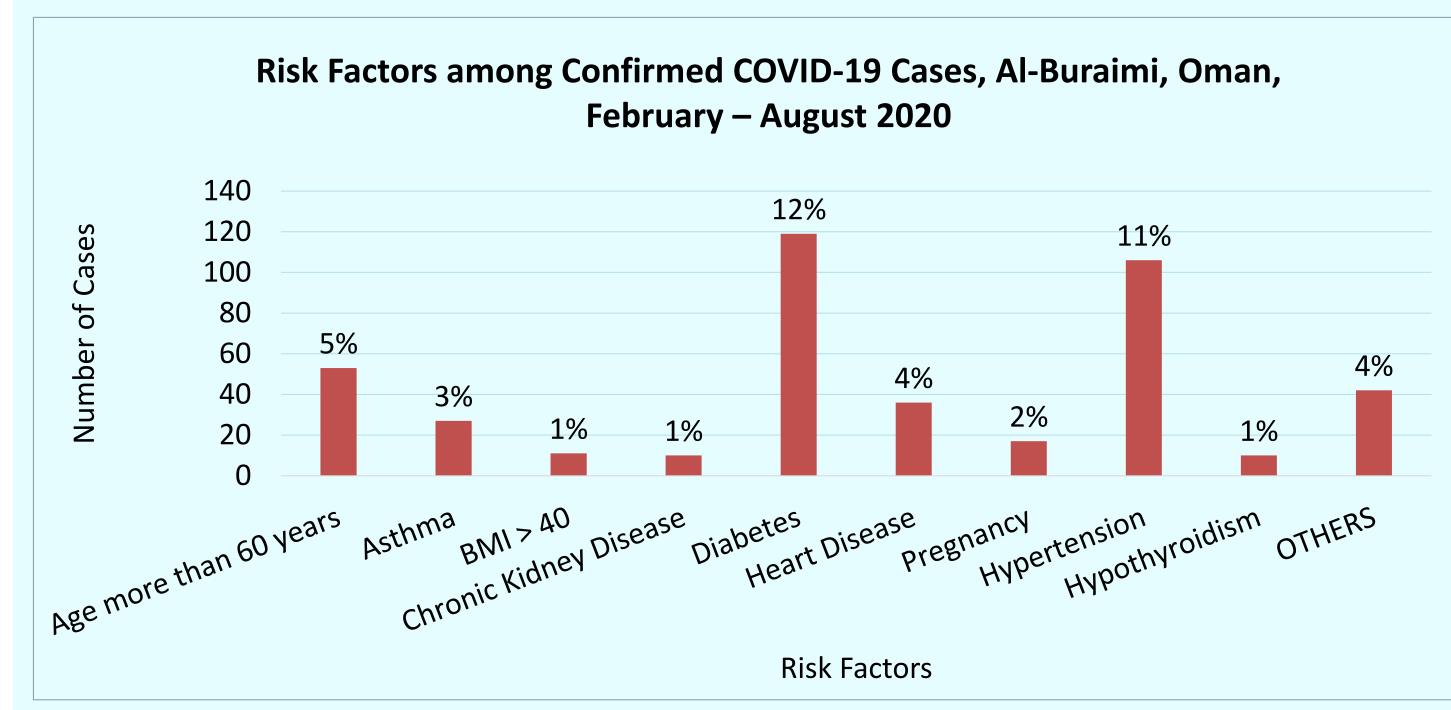


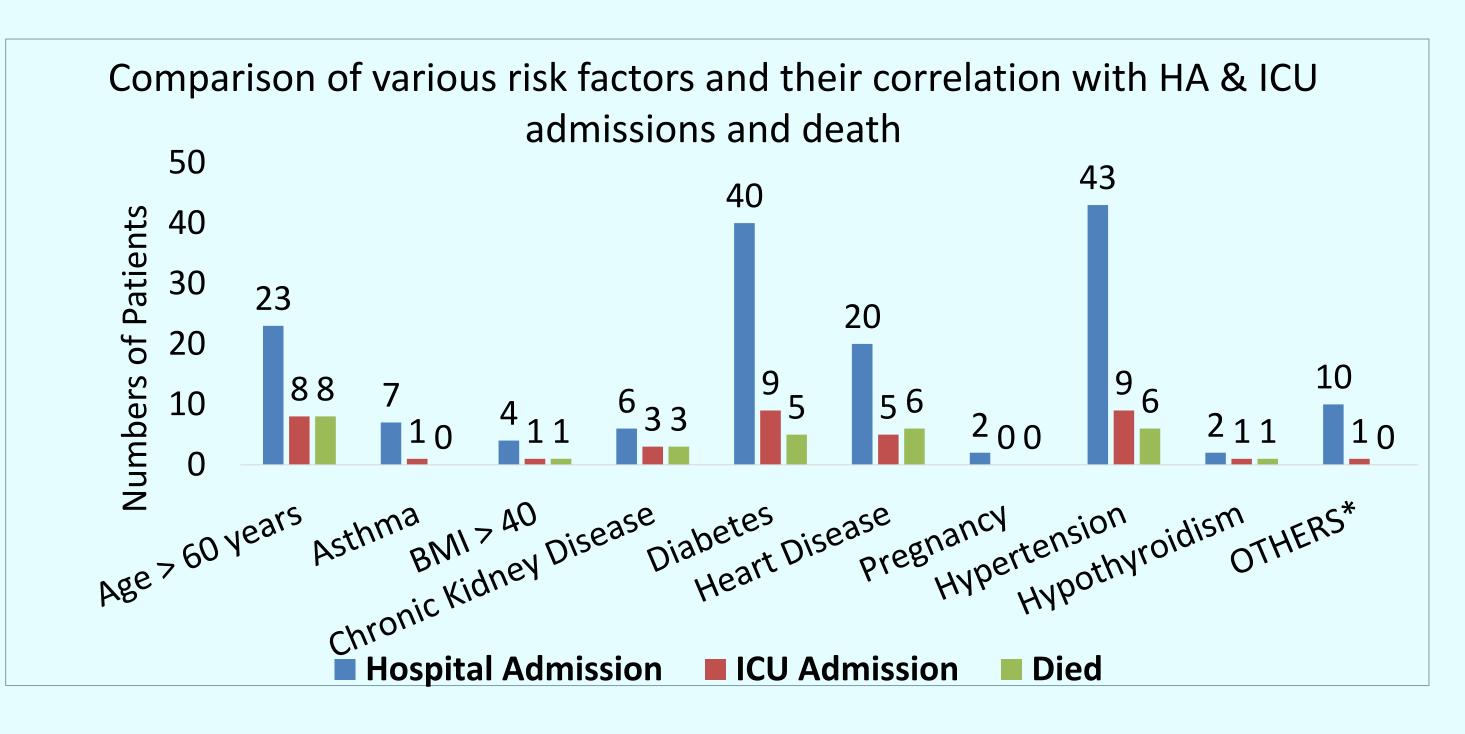


Distribution of COVID-19 Cases According to Gender and Nationality, Al-Buraimi, Oman, February to August 2020

Results







Regression between Risk Factors Presentation and Hospital Admission, ICU Admission, and Death of COVID-19 Cases, Al- Buraimi, Oman, February to August 2020	Variables	Odd Ratio	95% C.I. for Odd Ratio	
			Lower	Upper
	Hospital Admission	5.9	3.9	8.9
	ICU Admission	4.4	2.0	9.8
	Death	6.8	2.3	20.0

Conclusion & Recommendations

- ✓ Findings consistent with other investigations: older patients, patients with comorbidities at increased risk for severe disease
 - ✓ 16% of Oman population has diabetes
 - √ 34% of Oman population has hypertension
 - ✓ 3% of Oman population is ≥ 65 years
- ✓ High-risk groups should be targeted for priority vaccination
- ✓ Healthcare providers who see high risk patients should be reminded of the potential for severe disease, importance of early diagnosis, prompt treatment