

Studying the Natural History of COVID-19: Risk of Arterial and Venous Thrombotic Events in the Sentinel System

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Need for Real-World Evidence on COVID-19

• Numerous limitations of existing data:

- Bulk of evidence from case reports, series
- Limited sample sizes from single centers
- Inherent biases (selection, misclassification), lack of control of confounders
- Sentinel offers unique opportunity for real-world evidence on COVID-19
 - Epidemiology, natural history of COVID-19
 - Effects of chronic medications taken in ambulatory setting on course of COVID-19
 - Safety, effectiveness of COVID-19 therapies

Sentinel COVID-19 Natural History Master Protocol

- Provides approaches to identify COVID-19 patients in the Sentinel System
- Delineates variables relevant to such analyses
 - Feasibility of collection of these variables within Sentinel's Data Partners
 - Proposed code lists for variables
- Considers potential limitations of methods, approaches to address
 - Biases (selection, misclassification, protopathic)
 - Unmeasured confounding variables
 - Generalizability

Reports of Abnormalities in Blood Coagulation

• Arterial, venous thrombotic events

- Arterial occlusion (acute MI, ischemic stroke), even at younger ages
- Venous thromboembolism (DVT/PE, microthrombi on autopsy)

Coagulopathy

- \uparrow D-dimer, fibrinogen levels
- Disseminated intravascular coagulation

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Assembled team, formulated Aims, applied methods from Master Protocol

Sentinel Coagulopathy Workgroup: Specific Aims

- Aim 1: Determine 90-day incidence of arterial and venous thrombotic events (evaluated separately) with COVID-19 and risk of death within 90 days of an event.
 - <u>Hypothesis</u>: Events will occur within 90 days of COVID-19 diagnosis and may result in death.
- Aim 2: Evaluate patient characteristics present prior to COVID-19 diagnosis as risk factors for arterial and venous thrombotic events (evaluated separately).
 - <u>Hypothesis</u>: Characteristics that promote endothelial injury, stasis of circulation, and hypercoagulability will be risk factors for thrombosis.
- Aim 3: Compare 90-day risk of arterial and venous thrombotic events (evaluated separately) between health plan members with COVID-19 and those with influenza.
 - <u>Hypothesis</u>: Risk of thrombotic events will be higher with COVID-19 than influenzaie initiative is a

Significance of Study Aims

Biological

- Gain insights into risk factors for thrombotic events with COVID-19
- Determine if risk of events is higher for COVID-19 vs. influenza

Clinical

- Identify interventions to \downarrow risk of thrombotic events with COVID-19
- Identify high-risk subgroups to inform decisions, enroll in future trials

Public Health

 Modifying risk factors for thrombotic events could prevent their development and prolong survival

Sentinel Coagulopathy Workgroup Activities to Date

- Developed study protocol
- Establishing collaborations with multiple Sentinel Data Partners
 - Integrated delivery system, claims partners
 - Increase sample size, enhance generalizability, permits evaluation of lab data
 - Allows for limited chart review to confirm PPVs of ICD-10-based outcomes

• Working with Reagan-Udall Foundation

– Promote parallel analyses, enhance scientific validity

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