



The impact of hydroxyquinine drug in covid-19 patients admitted in a govt. tertiary care center, SMS Hospital Jaipur

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Abstract

Introduction: HCQ is an antimalarial drug, also having Antiviral and anti-inflammatory Properties. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the CoV epidemic or COVID-19 Centered in Wuhan in Hubei province 'a public health emergency of international concern' (PHEIC).[1] On March 11, 2020, the WHO characterized COVID-19 as Pandemic. Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) came into discussion against this background[2]. Ability of this compound to inhibit the infection by SARS-CoV-2, as well as viral replication in cell cultures in a time- and dose-dependent manner made it a primary choice.[4]

Objectives: 1. To discuss the socio-demographic profile of covid-19 case taking HCQ and reported in SMS MC, Jaipur. 2. To find out the associating factors.

Sample size: all the covid-19 cases admitted in SMS hospital from 29.02.20 to 11.06.2020.

Methodology: Participants were telephonically contacted by the researchers to introduce themselves, verify identities, describe the study purpose and check availability for interviews.

Study tool: Semi-structured, pre-tested Performa with questionnaire. Records the case sheets of covid-19 cases.

Results: affected male taking more HCQ than female during covid-19 pandemic. More were hindu population than muslim and others. urban population affected more than other areas.

Discussion: A short-term high-dose hydroxychloroquine can prevent disease soon after a high-risk exposure remains unknown. hydroxychloroquine could potentially be used as post-exposure prophylaxis, to prevent symptomatic infection after exposure to Covid-19. There was no association between the occurrence of side effects and the incidence of Covid-19. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) based at the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, has been conducting entry screening for all passengers arriving from other countries and has augmented community surveillance for severe acute respiratory illnesses.[3]

Keywords: covid-19, SMS, HCQ, behaviour, contact

INTRODUCTION

HCQ is an antimalarial drug, also having Antiviral and anti-inflammatory properties. An antimalarial drug that was launched by Sanofi in 1949, is currently being evaluated in clinical trials in hospitalized patients with SARS - COV 2 infection (COVID -19). French virologist Raoult Dider has been used HCQ trial with COVID - 19 infection - found positive result on the basis of this trial, french authorities allow the use of this drug in most severe cases. In India, ICMR

Chief Balram Bhargava emphasised that "use of HCQ is recommended only for healthcare worker who is treating a COVID - 19 Patient." the World Health Organization has not approved the use of HCQ for COVID - 19 yet.[1]

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Sample size: all the covid-19 cases admitted in SMS hospital from 29.02.20 to 11.06.2020.

Type of study: A hospital based, observational descriptive study

Methodology: Participants were telephonically contacted by the researchers to introduce themselves, verify identities, describe the study purpose and check availability for interviews. Following verbal consent, telephonic interviews, which took 5-11 min, were conducted. At the close of the interviews, participants' queries related to COVID-19 were addressed.

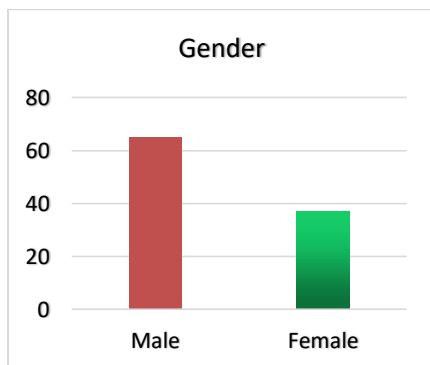
Study tool:

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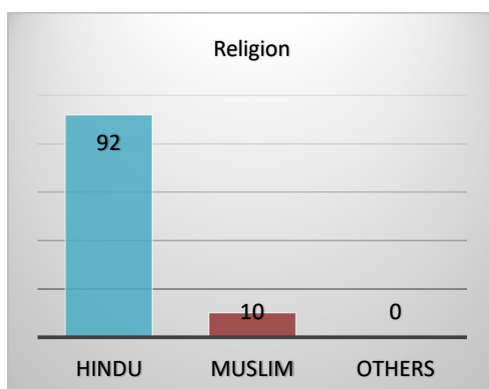
Observations:

Graph 1: socio-demographic status profile of covid-19 cases taking HCQ

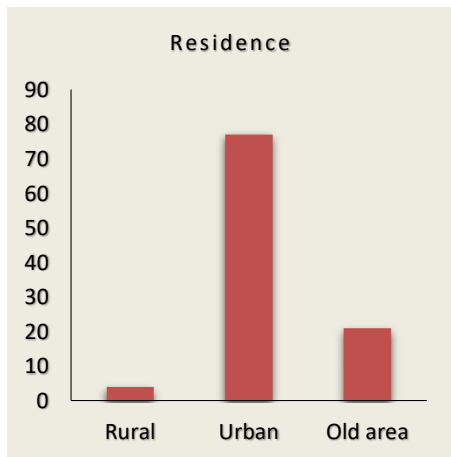


Graph1: affected male taking more HCQ than female during covid-19 pandemic

Graph 2: More were Hindu population than Muslim and others



Graph 3: urban population affected more than other areas



Graph 4; according to socio-economical scale middle profile more affected than others

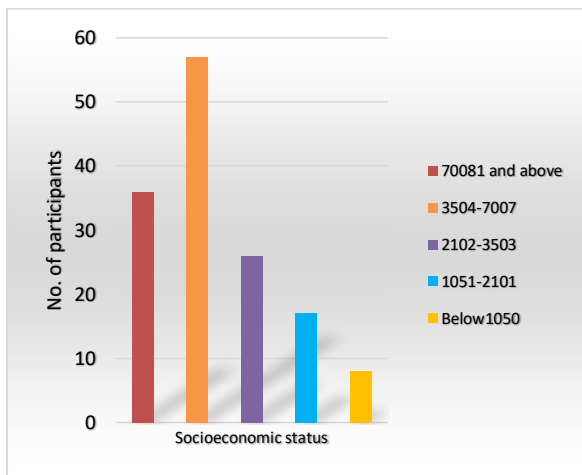


Table 1: Co-relation of contact history and HcQ intake

Contact detail	No.of cases	%
HCQ Intake	102	100
Contact history	102	100

Table1: according to these all patients have contact history take HCQ.

Table 2: After HCQ Intake Change to covid -19 positive cases

HCQ Intake (total 102)	No. of cases	%
yes	61	59.80
No	41	40.19

Graph 5: Approx 60% cases covid-19 positive after taking HCQ

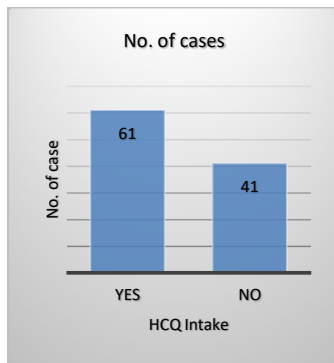
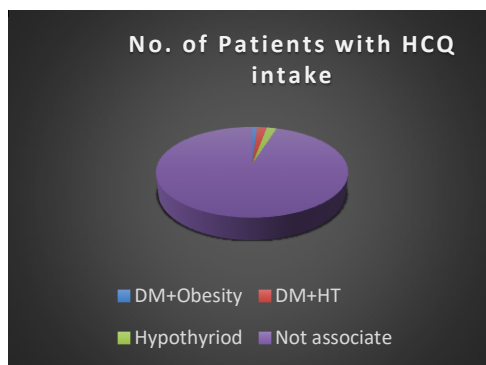


TABLE 3: HCQ intake association with co-morbidities

Co-morbid condition	No. of HCQ intake	%
DM+Obesity	1	0.9
DM+HT	2	1.9
Hypothyroid	2	1.9
Not associate	97	95

GRAPH 6: graph showing that 95 percent population not associated with any comorbidity.



RESULT

Affected male taking more HCQ than female during covid-19 pandemic. more were hindu population than muslim and others. urban population affected more than other areas. according to socio-economical scale middle profile more affected than others. GRAPH 6: graph showing that 95 percent population not associated with any comorbidity.

DISCUSSION

A short-term high-dose hydroxychloroquine can prevent disease soon after a high-risk exposure remains unknown. hydroxychloroquine could potentially be used as post-exposure prophylaxis, to prevent symptomatic infection after exposure to Covid-19. There was no association between the occurrence of side effects and the incidence of Covid-19. The Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) based at the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), Delhi, has been conducting entry screening for all passengers arriving from other countries and has augmented community surveillance for severe acute respiratory illnesses.[3] Antimalarial drugs potentially treat COVID-19.[5] Gautret et al showed that hydroxychloroquine is significantly associated with virus elimination in COVID-19 patients and its effect is reinforced by azithromycin.[6]. National Task Force Implemented by Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) put forth the recommendation for hydroxychloroquine as prophylaxis of healthcare workers.

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