



Case analysis of novel coronavirus pneumonia in the Second Hospital of Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, Qingshan District, Wuhan, China

Meirong Liu^{1#}, Yang Lyu^{2#}, Wenchang Zhao³, Shuang Yu¹, Dongsheng Shi^{4,5}, Wei Lu^{5,6}

¹Department of Infectious Diseases, Tianjin Hospital, Tianjin, China; ²Department of Intensive Care Unit, Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, National Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Key Laboratory of Cancer Prevention and Therapy, Tianjin's Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Tianjin, China; ³Department of Intensive Care Unit, Ninghe District Hospital, Tianjin, China; ⁴Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, Tianjin Chest Hospital, Tianjin, China; ⁵Tianjin Medical Rescue Team for Hubei, Tianjin, China; ⁶Liver Cancer Center, Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, National Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Key Laboratory of Cancer Prevention and Therapy, Tianjin's Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Tianjin, China

Contributions: (I) Conception and design: M Liu, Y Lyu; (II) Administrative support: D Shi, W Lu; (III) Provision of study materials or patients: M Liu, Y Lyu; (IV) Collection and assembly of data: Y Lyu, W Zhao; (V) Data analysis and interpretation: Y Lyu, S Yu; (VI) Manuscript writing: All authors; (VII) Final approval of manuscript: All authors.

[#]The authors contributed equally to this work and were co-first authors.

Correspondence to: Dongsheng Shi. Department of Respiratory and critical care medicine, Tianjin Chest Hospital, Tianjin 300051, China. Email: shidongsheng2020@163.com; Wei Lu. Liver Cancer Center, Tianjin Medical University Cancer Institute and Hospital, National Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Key Laboratory of Cancer Prevention and Therapy, Tianjin's Clinical Research Center for Cancer, Tianjin 300060, China. Email: luwei1966@126.com.

Background: To analyze the clinical and infectious characteristics of new coronavirus pneumonia with diagnosed and suspected cases in the Second Hospital of WISCO(Wuhan Iron and Steel Company) of Qingshan District, Wuhan City, and further enhance the understanding of new coronavirus pneumonia.

Methods: According to the fifth and sixth editions of the new coronavirus pneumonia diagnosis and treatment plan issued by the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China and National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, we carried out the case analysis and infectious disease investigation and research on the confirmed and suspected cases of new coronavirus pneumonia admitted to the second-floor ward of the hospital from January 28th, 2020, to February 26th, 2020.

Results: From January 28th, 2020 to February 26th, 2020, 83 patients were admitted, 40 were cured, and 7 died. Before February 13th, 69 patients were admitted, including 22 confirmed patients and 47 suspected patients. After February 13th, the data of newly hospitalized suspected patients decreased to 2 people. The average time from onset to diagnosis was 5.38 days. About 57.1% of the confirmed patients were isolated at home before admission, and 53.2% of the suspected patients were isolated by hospital observation before admission. The proportion of fever and other clinical symptoms was 81.8%, 65.5% of the patients had the fastest heart rate of 90–120 rpm, and 11 of the patients had severe/critical illness, accounting for 20%. The count of leukocytes, neutrophils, and C-reactive proteins (CRPs) in severe patients was higher than those in light patients ($P<0.05$), and the count of lymphocytes was lower than that in mild patients ($P=0.016$).

Conclusions: The novel coronavirus pneumonia in Qingshan District of Wuhan in February was diagnosed promptly, controlled, and treated effectively. The combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine in the treatment of new coronavirus pneumonia might help patients.

Keywords: New coronavirus pneumonia; clinical features; infectious diseases

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Introduction

The novel coronavirus infection pneumonia was included in the infectious diseases of class B stipulated in the “Law of the People’s Republic of China on prevention and control of infectious diseases” on January 20th, 2020, and the prevention and control measures of class A infectious disease was adopted in the No. 1 announcement of the National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China. Since then, all-round work has been conducted to control the epidemic of new coronavirus pneumonia. The number of patients in Wuhan has increased rapidly, and the epidemic has entered the stage of large-scale transmission (1). Local medical resources are urgent. Besides the blockade of the city, medical workers and medical resources are continuously imported from all over the country, and assisting Wuhan to control epidemic development has also become the top priority. We arrived at Qingshan District, Wuhan, on the night of January 26th, 2020. On January 28th, 2020, we officially took over the ward on the second floor of the Second Hospital of WISCO (specialist hospital for new coronavirus pneumonia), and urgently treated patients with new coronavirus pneumonia. At this time, authoritative reports on the clinical characteristics of new coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan (2) have been used as a reference. The National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China and the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine issued the 3rd trial version of the new Coronavirus Pneumonia Diagnosis and Treatment (3) as the basis for diagnosis and treatment. Our Tianjin medical team quickly adopted an effective diagnosis and treatment model in the ward following the special local conditions.

Interpersonal transmission has become the main transmission route of COVID-19, and in the process of infecting animals and humans, genetic recombination and mutations will continue to occur, eventually leading to the existence and spread of more virulent and more infectious variants. The main sources of infection for interpersonal transmission are patients diagnosed with COVID-19 and those with latent infection and asymptomatic infection. The main ways of interpersonal communication are droplet transmission, contact transmission, aerosol transmission and other possible transmission ways.

This article introduced the epidemiological characteristics of new coronavirus pneumonia in local areas of Wuhan, described and compared the clinical manifestations,

laboratory and imaging tests, treatment differences of patients with several different types of new coronavirus pneumonia in detail, and to provided our diagnosis and treatment experience for the majority of doctors to fight against the epidemic of new coronavirus pneumonia. In particular, we compared the laboratory tests of patients with mild and severe diseases, and the clinical indicators used in the value of new coronavirus pneumonia were studied and discussed and to strengthen the understanding of new coronavirus pneumonia.

We present the following article in accordance with the STROBE reporting checklist (available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.21037/apm-20-1372>).

Methods

Object

From January 28th, 2020 to February 26th, 2020, we collected 83 confirmed cases and suspected cases of new coronavirus pneumonia in the second-floor ward of the Second Hospital of WISCO, 69 cases of cases before February 13th was selected for statistical analysis of infectious diseases, 55 patients who were in the hospital on February 12th were selected for clinical symptom statistics. Twenty-seven patients with mild type and 16 patients with severe type were selected from January 28th to February 26th. All procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). This study was approved by Ethic Committee of Tianjin Hospital (No. 2020-056) and informed consent was taken from all the patients.

Inclusion criteria: (I) patients with confirmed or suspected diagnosis of COVID-19 infection; (II) patients with novel coronavirus pneumonia accepted to treat with informed consent. Exclusion criteria: patients who refuse clinical treatment.

Study method

The diagnostic and clinical classification criteria of the novel coronavirus pneumonia were on the 4th trial version of the new Coronavirus Pneumonia Diagnosis and Treatment issued by the National Health Commission of the People’s Republic of China and National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Diagnostic criteria

Suspected cases: any 1 in the epidemiological history* + any 2 in the clinical manifestations[#]; for patients without a clear epidemiological history, 3 of the clinical manifestations need to be met.

Confirmed cases: suspected cases with one of the following etiology evidence: (I) the novel coronavirus nucleic acid was detected positive by real-time fluorescence RT-PCR; (II) viral gene sequencing is highly homologous to known novel coronaviruses.

Clinical type

Mild: the clinical symptoms are slight, and no pneumonia manifestations are seen on imaging.

Ordinary: with fever, respiratory tract symptoms, imaging showed pneumonia.

Severe: meet any of the following: (I) respiratory distress, RR ≥ 30 bpm; (II) blood oxygen saturation (SpO₂) $\leq 93\%$ in quiet state; (III) arterial blood oxygen partial pressure (PaO₂)/oxygen concentration (FiO₂) ≤ 300 mmHg (1 mmHg = 0.133kPa); (IV) lung imaging showed that the lesions progressed significantly within 24–48 hours.

Critical: the patient meets one of the following conditions: (I) respiratory failure occurs and requires mechanical ventilation; (II) with shock; (III) combination with other organ failure requires monitoring and treatment in ICU.

Clinical data collection

The novel coronavirus pneumonia infectious disease card was filled in when patients were admitted to hospital, and the patients' general information, confirmed diagnosis, time, contact history, isolation mode, incidence aggregation, and personnel type were collected. Vital signs, clinical symptoms, laboratory tests, and imaging data were collected during hospitalization. Information needs to be complete, correct, truthful, and reliable.

Statistical analysis

SPSS20.0 software was used. The measurement data with

normal distribution were expressed by “mean \pm standard deviation,” and the categorical data were expressed by the number of cases or percentages.

Results

General information

From January 28th, 2020 to February 26th, 2020, a total of 83 patients were adults, 40 were discharged from the hospital (48.2% of the total), and 7 died (8.4%). Among the discharged patients, 31 were diagnosed, and 9 were suspected; among the dead patients, 4 were diagnosed, and 3 were suspected, all of them were critically ill. A total of 69 patients were admitted before February 13th, 2020. The number of confirmed patients was 22, and the number of suspects was 47. The number of suspected newly admitted patients after February 13th dropped to 2, and the number of severe and critically ill patients decreased to 0 people after February 20th, 10 were discharged after February 17th, the number of patients in the hospital decreased significantly. See *Figures 1* and *2*.

Infectious disease characteristics

Most of the patients were admitted before February 13th, 2020, accounting for 83.1% (69/83) of the total number. One of the 69 infectious disease report cards was discarded due to incomplete information, so 68 patients were finally collected. Among the 68 patients, 21 were diagnosed, and 47 were suspected. The age range of the suspected and confirmed patients was mostly 60–69 years. The average age of the two groups was similar, and there was no statistical difference in gender. The P value > 0.05 . The time from diagnosis to diagnosis was 5.38 days for confirmed patients and 4.18 days for suspected patients, which had no significant statistical difference and $P = 0.269$. 57.1% of confirmed patients (12/21 people) were separated at home before admission, and 53.2% of suspected patients (25/47 people) were separated by hospital observation and isolation before admission. The number of patients contacted with

* (I) Travel history or residence history of Wuhan and surrounding areas or other communities with case reports within 14 days before the onset of illness; (II) in contact with the person who has been infected with a new coronavirus (the person who has been tested for nucleic acid) within 14 days before onset; (III) patients with fever or respiratory symptoms from Wuhan and surrounding areas, or from communities with case reports, within 14 days before the onset of illness; (IV) aggressive onset.

[#] (I) Fever with respiratory symptoms or fever / respiratory symptoms alone; (II) with the imaging characteristics of new coronavirus pneumonia; (III) the number of leukocytes was normal or decreased, and the lymphocyte count was decreased in the early stages of the disease.

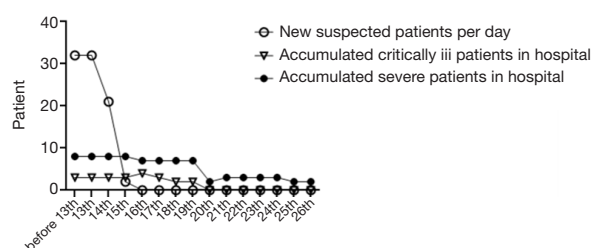


Figure 1 The number of new patients gradually decrease per day. After February 13th, the number of new suspected inpatients dropped to 2, and after February 20th, the number of severe and critically ill patients decreased to 0.

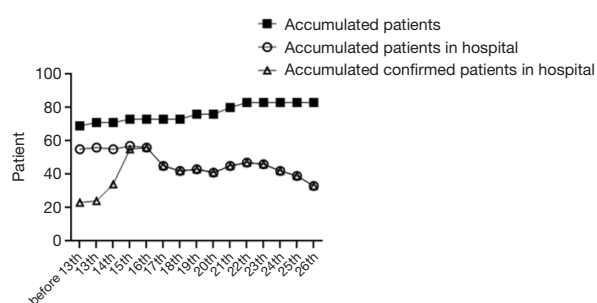


Figure 2 Ten patients were discharged from hospital after February 17th, and the number of patients in hospital decreased significantly, and there was no obvious new suspected cases after February 20th.

confirmed or suspected patients before the onset of disease was 15 (71.4% of the confirmed patients), which was significantly higher than 7 (14.9% of the suspected, patients) which the statistical difference between the two groups was significant and $P < 0.05$. Forty-two point nine percent of the patients had obvious aggregation, which compared with suspected patients, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The prevalence rate of medical staff and their families was 11.8% (8/68). See *Table 1*.

Clinical characteristics

On February 12th, 2020, 55 patients had been hospitalized, 45 patients were admitted with fever as the primary symptom (accounting for 81.8% among the total cases), 11 patients (20% of the total) suffered from hypoxemia, 36 patients (65.5%) had the fastest heart rate of 90–120 bpm. Also, 36 patients had symptoms of asthenia (65.5% of the total cases), 49 cases of loss of appetite (89.1%), 40 cases

Table 1 Infectious disease characteristics

Clinical data	Confirmed diagnosis [1]	Suspect diagnosis [47]	P value
Age (years)	58.38±17.02	58.62±14.15	0.956
10–19	1	0	0.161
20–29	1	1	
30–39	2	3	
40–49	1	11	
50–59	3	8	
60–69	9	11	
70–79	4	10	
≥80	0	3	0.794
Gender			
Male	11	27	
Female	10	20	0.269
Time from onset to diagnosis (days)	5.38±4.39	4.18±2.93	
History of contact with confirmed/suspected patient 14 days before onset			
Yes	15	7	0.027
No	3	5	
Unknown	3	35	
Aggregation			0.002
Yes	9	6	
No	7	22	
Unknown	5	19	
Isolation before admission			0.616
Home	12	12	
Hospital	5	25	
Centralized isolation	3	0	
No isolated	1	8	
Unknown	0	2	
Occupation			
Medical staff	1	5	
Family members of medical staff	1	1	
Other	19	41	

Table 2 Clinical characteristics of patients admitted

Clinical signs and symptoms	Number of cases	Percentage of total cases (%)
Temperature (°C)		
<37	3	5.5
37–38	10	18.2
38–39	21	38.2
39–42	14	25.5
Unknown	7	12.7
Clinical symptoms		
Fatigue	36	65.5
Loss of appetite	49	89.1
Night sweats	40	72.7
Dry cough	33	60
Diarrhea	5	9.1
Blood oxygen saturation(%)		
SpO ₂ >93%	44	80
SpO ₂ ≤93%	11	20
Maximum heart rate (bpm)		
<60	0	0
60–70	0	0
70–80	5	9.1
80–90	8	14.5
90–100	12	21.8
100–110	13	23.6
110–120	11	20
>120	6	10.9

of night sweats (72.7%), and 33 cases of dry cough (60.0%). Only 5 patients had symptoms of diarrhea. See *Table 2*.

Laboratory examination

The blood routine test and biochemical test results of 43 patients in the hospital in February were analyzed, including 27 cases were mild, and 16 cases were severe. The number of patients with leukocytes ranging from $<4 \times 10^9/L$ in the mild group was higher than the severe group and lower than the severe group for leukocytes $>10 \times 10^9/L$ range. The level of leukocytes in the mild group was lower than

the severe group. There was a statistical difference between the two groups and $P < 0.05$. The number of patients with neutrophils with a range of less than $2 \times 10^9/L$ in the mild group was higher than the severe group. It was lower than the severe group with neutrophils ranging greater than $7 \times 10^9/L$. The level of neutrophils in the mild group was lower than that in the severe group with a P value < 0.001 . The number of patients with lymphocytes ranging less than $1 \times 10^9/L$ in the mild group was lower than the severe group; there was a significantly higher difference compared to the severe group with lymphocytes in the normal range of $1-3.3 \times 10^9/L$. There was a statistical difference between the two groups with the P value < 0.05 . The mean level of monocytes in the mild group was lower than that in the severe group, and the P value $= 0.01$. There were no significant differences in hemoglobin and platelet indicators between the two groups. Among the biochemical indicators, the average level of total bilirubin in the mild patients' group was lower than that in the severe group. The average levels of serum sodium and serum chlorine in mild patients' groups were higher than those in the severe groups, which had statistical differences. P value was less than 0.05, in the range of below 136 mmol/L of serum sodium, the number of patients in the severe group was higher than that in the mild group, and within the normal range of 136–146 mmol/L, the number of severe patients was lower than that in the mild group, and P value was less than 0.05. The number of patients with C-reactive protein (CRP) greater than 10 mg/L in the severe group is more than that in the mild group, and the number of patients with creatine kinase greater than 174 U/L in the mild group was more than that in the severe group. There are no significant differences in other biochemical indicators, including liver and kidney function and serum potassium between the two groups. See *Table 3*.

Image features

All patients have accepted chest CT examinations. Mild and normal patients showed multiple ground-glass fringing shadows inside and outside the lungs. The lung markings of the lesion could be grid-like, and it could be accompanied by consolidation cord shadow and more than 50% absorption after one week of treatment. Severe and critically ill patients might have single or multiple ground-glass fringing shadows, accompanied by thickening of the lobular septum. Meanwhile, in the progressive stage, the lesions increased, and the scope expanded, and ground-glass

Table 3 Laboratory examination results

Laboratory examination	Mild patients [27]	Severe patient [16]	P value
Leukocyte ($\times 10^9/L$)	5.75 \pm 2.27	9.74 \pm 3.75	0.001
<4	5	0	
4–10	20	11	0.039
>10	2	5	
Neutrophil ($\times 10^9/L$)	3.42 \pm 1.52	7.81 \pm 4.06	0.001
<2	3	0	
2–7	23	8	<0.001
>7	1	8	
Lymphocyte ($\times 10^9/L$)	1.77 \pm 0.93	1.22 \pm 0.74	0.051
<1	3	7	
1–3.3	23	9	0.042
>3.3	1	0	
Monocyte ($\times 10^9/L$)	0.42 \pm 0.16	0.57 \pm 0.23	0.010
<0.08	0	0	
0.08–1	27	15	0.372
>1	0	1	
Hemoglobin (g/L)	130.74 \pm 14.14	135.19 \pm 17.29	0.364
<110	2	2	
110–150	24	11	0.199
>150	1	3	
Platelet ($\times 10^9/L$)	257.78 \pm 83.80	274.31 \pm 109.53	0.580
<100	1	1	
100–300	17	9	0.876
>300	9	6	
Total bilirubin ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	10.68 \pm 3.87	14.35 \pm 5.44	0.018
<3.4	0	0	
3.4–21	26	12	0.082
>21	0	2	
ALT (U/L)	39.62 \pm 46.09	32.79 \pm 12.29	0.483
<5	0	0	
5–40	19	11	0.512
>40	7	3	

Table 3 (continued)**Table 3** (continued)

Laboratory examination	Mild patients [27]	Severe patient [16]	P value
AST (U/L)	25.23 \pm 12.54	32.71 \pm 24.19	0.203
<8	0	0	
8–40	23	11	0.391
>40	3	3	
γ -GT (U/L)	58.26 \pm 77.97	54.57 \pm 35.30	0.908
<11	0	0	
11–50	8	3	0.599
>50	4	4	
ALP (U/L)	75.00 \pm 33.53	75.00 \pm 17.44	1.000
<40	1	0	
40–150	10	7	0.729
>150	1	0	
Albumin (g/L)	37.29 \pm 3.34	34.38 \pm 3.85	0.102
<35	3	4	
35–50	9	3	0.376
>50	0	0	
Urea nitrogen (mmol/L)	4.11 \pm 1.77	4.94 \pm 2.89	0.267
2.5	5	1	
2.5–8.2	20	12	0.505
>8.2	1	1	
Creatinine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	77.85 \pm 22.66	64.74 \pm 14.03	0.057
<59	4	5	
59–105	19	9	0.213
>105	3	0	
Serum potassium (mmol/L)	4.31 \pm 0.48	4.07 \pm 0.52	0.151
<3.5	2	2	
3.5–5.3	23	12	0.709
>5.3	0	0	
Serum sodium (mmol/L)	139.80 \pm 1.67	137.74 \pm 3.11	0.034
<136	1	5	
136–146	24	9	0.028
>146	0	0	

Table 3 (continued)

Table 3 (continued)

Laboratory examination	Mild patients [27]	Severe patient [16]	P value
Serum chlorine (mmol/L)	102.98±1.72	101.39±2.90	0.038
<96	0	0	
96–108	25	14	0.578
>108	0	0	
Creatine kinase (U/L)	62.22±55.74	42.14±45.70	0.454
<38	0	6	
38–174	8	1	0.004
>174	1	0	
Lactate dehydrogenase (U/L)	187.22±55.56	293.43±148.49	0.114
<109	0	0	
109–245	8	4	0.260
>245	1	3	
HBDH (U/L)	163.00±51.27	251.14±129.27	0.130
<72	0	0	
72–182	6	3	0.491
>182	3	4	
CRP (mg/L)	7.20±14.31	61.83±88.50	0.154
<10	20	4	
>10	1	3	0.006

P<0.05 indicated that the results were statistically different.

fringing shadows and solid shadows co-existed. Further, in critical cases, the diffuse lesions of both lungs might present as “white lung,” mainly consolidation shadows, combined with ground-glass fringing shadows, with signs of blood vessels and bronchi inflation. Pleural effusion and lymphadenopathy were rare in all patients, see *Figures S1* and *2*.

Treatment

All patients accepted general treatment: (I) rest in bed and strengthened supportive treatment to ensure adequate intake; pay attention to water and electrolyte balance to maintain internal environment stability; closely monitor

vital signs and blood oxygen saturation. (II) Monitor blood routine, urine routine, CRP, biochemical indicators (liver function, myocardial enzymes, renal function, chest imaging. (III) Severe patients should be given effective oxygen therapy in time, including nasal catheters and masks. All patients were treated with a combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine. The oral medications for patients with mild and general types were as follows: Those who have indications for antibiotics use oral cephalosporins or quinolone antibiotics for 5–7 days as appropriate; Abidol 0.2 g tid (Oral administration for 5–7 days); Lianhua Qingwen 1 bag tid/No.1 Pneumonia Chinese medicine decoction/Huoxiangzhengqi Capsule 1.2 g bid (for diarrhea); carbocisteine oral solution 10 mL tid (for cough and sputum); compound methenamin 2[#] tid (for severe cough); oral and intravenous infusion drugs for severe and partially critically ill patients were as follows: those who have indications for antibiotic application should inject intravenous antibiotics as appropriate for 5–7 days: NS 100 mL + amoxicillin 30 mg iv bid; NS 100 mL + doxofylline 0.3 g iv qd; NS 100 mL + Xuebijing 100 mL iv bid (5–7 days); methylprednisolone 40–20 mg iv qd (gradually reduced dosage or temporarily used for patients with high fever and dyspnea); abidol 0.2 tid (5–7 days); Lianhua Qingwen 1 bag tid/No.1 Chinese medicine decoction/Huoxiangzhengqi Capsule 1.2 g bid and glucose sodium chloride 500 mL + Vit C 1–2 g iv qd (for patients with diarrhea and difficulty eating and drinking); omeprazole enteric-coated capsule 1[#] qd/omeprazole 40 mg iv qd; carmastam 10 mL tid; compound licorice tablet 2[#] tid/compound methenamin 2[#] tid.

Discussion

The outbreak of pneumonia in Wuhan City, Hubei Province at the end of 2019, is a new type of coronavirus pneumonia (NCP–Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia) caused by SARS-CoV-2. The population was generally susceptible, and NCP quickly spread across the country, and the disease was extremely severe, even more severe than the SARS epidemic in 2003 (4,5). When Wuhan was in emergency status, the Tianjin medical team responded quickly. From January 28th, 2020, we formally took over the ward on the second floor of the Second Hospital of WISCO, Qingshan District, Wuhan City, and admitted confirmed diagnosed and suspected patients.

This article summarized the clinical data and infectious

disease characteristics of patients in this ward by stages. We found that the number of discharged patients in this ward accounted for 48.2% of the total in January. The death accounted for 8.4% of the total. The number of severe and critically ill patients accounted for up to 20% of the total number of hospitalizations on February 12th, and the proportion gradually decreased to 6.1%, like epidemiological statistics (5). The analysis of infectious disease report card data found there was no difference in age and gender between the confirmed and suspected patients. The time from onset to diagnosis was 5.38 days, which was significantly shortened compared with the data (7 days) before January 2nd, 2020 (2). These results were related to the effective control of the Chinese government, the National Health Commission, and the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention of this disease.

The short duration of 4.18 days for suspected patients was related to the failure of some patients to perform nucleic acid testing in time. The contact history of confirmed patients was clear, while those suspected patients were mostly unknown. The aggregation of suspected patients was significantly lower than confirmed patients and on hospital observation and isolation. Statistical analysis found that the prevalence of medical staff and their families was 11.8%, which was related to insufficient initial protective measures. Clinical characteristics statistics found that most patients with novel coronavirus pneumonia have a fever, but also 20% of patients have no symptoms of fever. The proportion of patients with a severe illness caused by hypoxia is as high as 20%, and it decreases significantly to 4.7% as continuous treatment. The heart rate of the patient was too fast, and most people's fastest heart rate was between 90–120, bpm considering the hypoxia caused by pneumonia. Viral myocardial damage in some patients was responsible for the heart rate increasing. Besides, most patients have symptoms, including fatigue, loss of appetite, night sweats, and dry cough, and a few patients have diarrhea, like reference statistics (6,7). The results of laboratory tests in patients revealed that leukocytes, neutrophils, monocytes, and CRP in severe patients were higher than those in the mild group, which might be related to combined with a bacterial infection in some severe patients. The lymphocyte level in the severe group was significantly reduced, which considered it was related to the decrease of CD4 T lymphocytes and NK cells caused by the decrease of immune function in patients with coronavirus infection. Some scholars performed (8,9) homology modeling to show

that SARS-CoV-2 has a similar receptor binding domain structure as SARS-CoV, suggesting that COVID19 (novel coronavirus) infection might have similar pathogenesis as SARS-CoV-1 infection, so it was like typical laboratory tests of patients with SARS (10). It could be noted that combined bacterial infection or lymphocyte reduction might be a risk factor for the exacerbation of novel coronavirus pneumonia. Serum sodium was significantly reduced in the severe group, which might be related to decreased appetite or diarrhea.

The treatment for patients followed the notice of the Fifth and Sixth Editions of the novel coronavirus pneumonia diagnosis and treatment plan issued by National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China and National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, management of mild and common cases of the novel coronavirus pneumonia, and diagnosis and treatment plan for severe and critical cases (11–14). From February 15th, 2020, 25 patients were treated with No.1 Pneumonia Chinese medicine decoction instead of antiviral therapy by Lian Hua Qing Wen, and the rest of the necessary treatment remained unchanged. The proportion of severe and critically ill patients decreased from 19.3% to 6.1% within the next 10 days, and the proportion of patients with fever and fatigue decreased significantly. Previous studies proposed in the "Clinical experience of novel coronavirus pneumonia" by the Provincial Scientific Research Group of the New Coronavirus Infected Pneumonia Prevention and Control Headquarter demonstrates that the combination of traditional Chinese and western medicine treatment can be successful. The study used the No. 1 pneumonia decoction in pneumonia treatment in 53 confirmed cases of novel coronavirus pneumonia. Seventy-one cases of clinical diagnosis, within a total of 124 cases, the total effective rate of participation of traditional Chinese medicine treatment was more than 90%, the effective rate of confirmed cases was 86.8%. The effective rate of clinically diagnosed cases was 93%.

2019 new coronavirus pneumonia is a new disease caused by the COVID-19 virus infection. The virus takes humans as a new host and may mutate to cause the different performance of different individuals. Pathological anatomy shows that lung tissue is the main damaged organ, and the spleen, heart, blood vessels, liver, gallbladder, and kidney may be damaged and degenerated. Therefore, further observation and research are needed. During this period, our medical team treated patients with mild and general types, and the data collection time was short. Thus, there

might have a sample size deviation. With the update of the diagnosis and treatment plan, the diagnostic standards, treatment plans may also change. So continuously increasing the observation record of clinical samples is what we need to improve in the next step.

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Footnote

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Ethical Statement: The authors are accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. All procedures performed in this study involving human participants were in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki (as revised in 2013). This study was approved by Ethic Committee of Tianjin Hospital (No. 2020-056) and informed consent was taken from all the patients.

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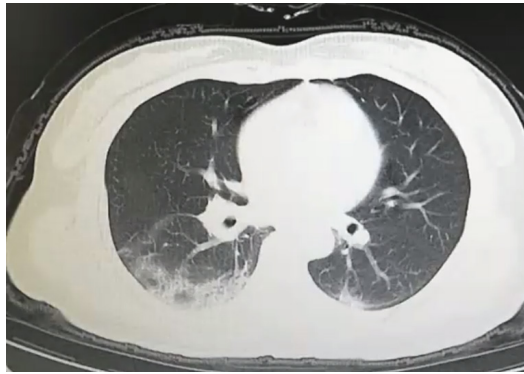


Figure S1 We could see that mild patients showed multiple ground-glass fringing shadows inside and outside the lungs.

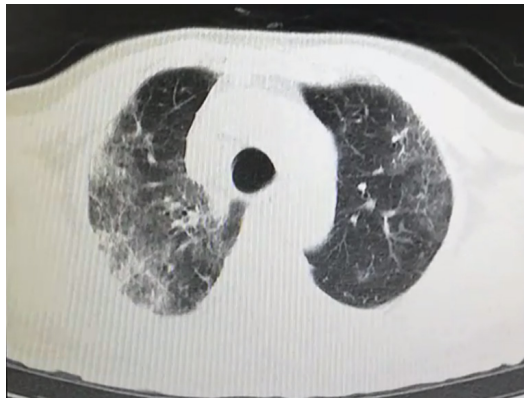


Figure S2 Severe patients might had single or multiple ground-glass fringing shadows, accompanied by thickening of the lobular septum.