

The Correlation of Chest X-Ray Characteristics and Severity Scores with Clinical Outcomes in COVID-19 Pneumonia Patients

ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างลักษณะและคะแนนความรุนแรงของภาพรังสีทรวงอกกับผลลัพธ์ทางคลินิกของผู้ป่วยที่มีภาวะปอดอักเสบจากการติดเชื้อโควิด-19

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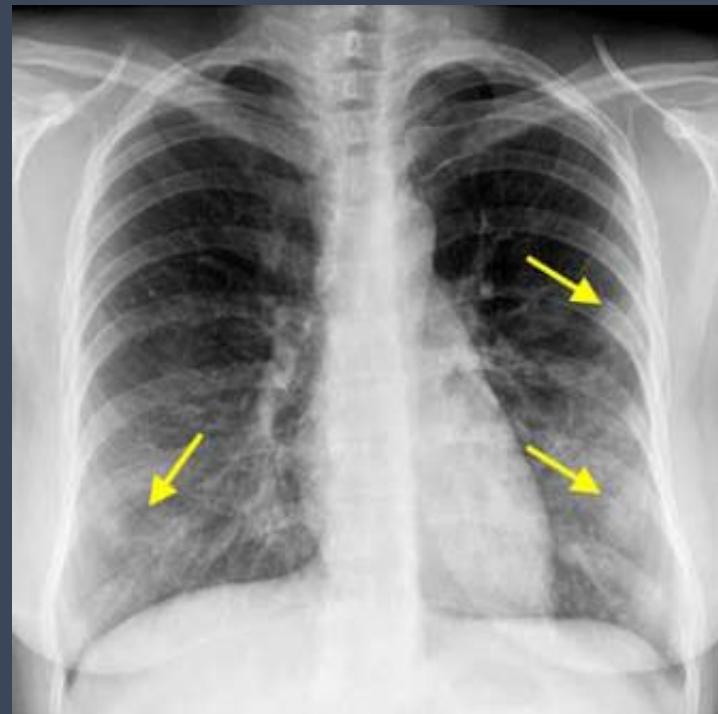
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Introduction

- Coronavirus disease (COVID-19)
 - Caused by the **SARS-CoV-2 virus**
 - → Mild to moderate respiratory illness
 - → More likely to develop serious illness
 - Older people + Underlying medical conditions (e.g., cardiovascular disease, diabetes, etc.)

Introduction

- CXR findings related to COVID-19
 - Multifocal bilateral, peripheral opacities
 - Opacities with **rounded** morphology
 - Lower lung—predominant distribution



Objectives

- Describe the patient & CXR characteristics and severity scores
- Evaluate the correlation of patient & CXR characteristics and severity scores with clinical outcomes

Materials and Methods



Patients

Image acquisition

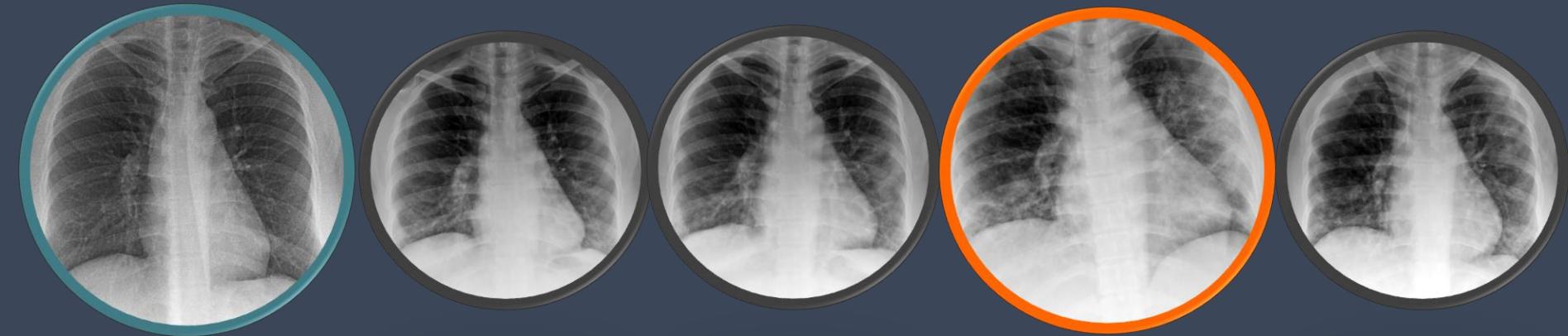
Image assessment

Statistical analyses

Patients

- Retrospective descriptive study
- **Patients with COVID-19 pneumonia at Angthong Hospital**
 18 years or older
(1 January - 31 December 2021)
- **305 patients**
 - 57 patients = **Moderate pneumonia**
 - 248 patients = **Severe pneumonia**

Image acquisition



Initial
CXR

HIGHEST
CXR

Image assessment: CXR characteristics

Parenchymal opacity

- Consolidation
- Ground-glass opacity
- Reticular opacity

Distribution of lesion

- Peripheral
- Perihilar
- Right
- Left
- Bilateral
- Upper
- Mid
- Lower
- Diffuse

Image assessment: Severity scores

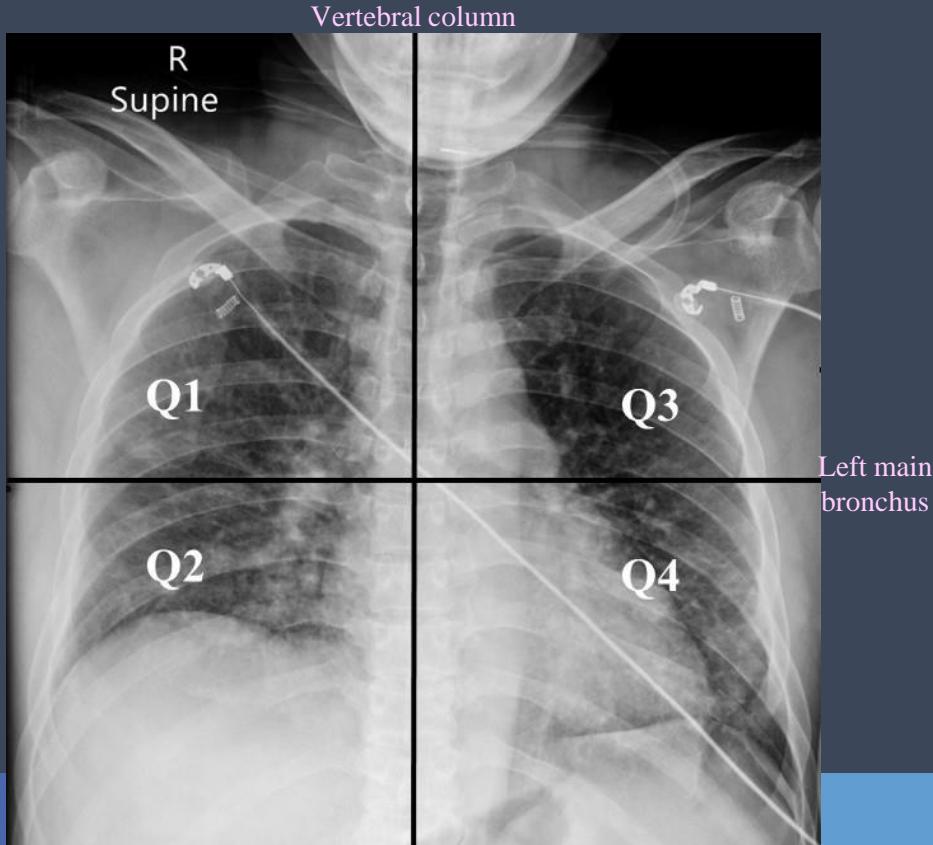
RALE score

- Radiographic Assessment of Lung Oedema (RALE) score

Brixia score

- CXR scoring system for COVID-19 pneumonia

Image assessment: RALE score



Consolidation score	Extent of alveolar opacities
0	None
1	<25%
2	25-50%
3	50-75%
4	>75%
Density score	Density of alveolar opacities
1	Hazy
2	Moderate
3	Dense

$$\text{Cons} \times \text{Den} = \text{Q score}$$

$$Q1 + Q2 + Q3 + Q4$$

Image assessment: RALE score

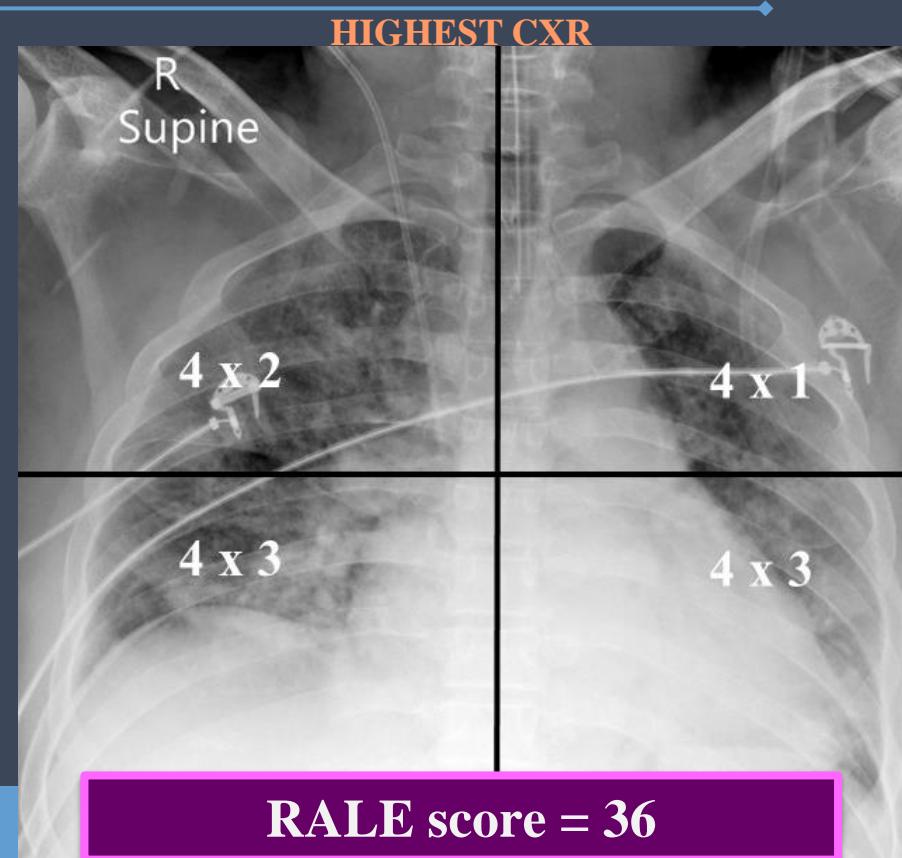
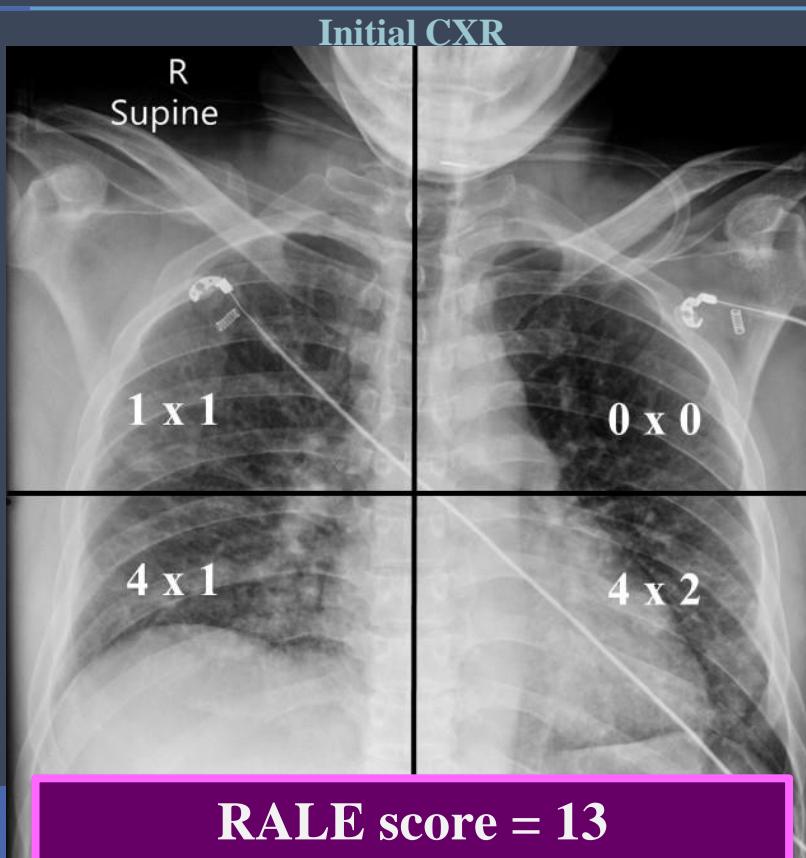
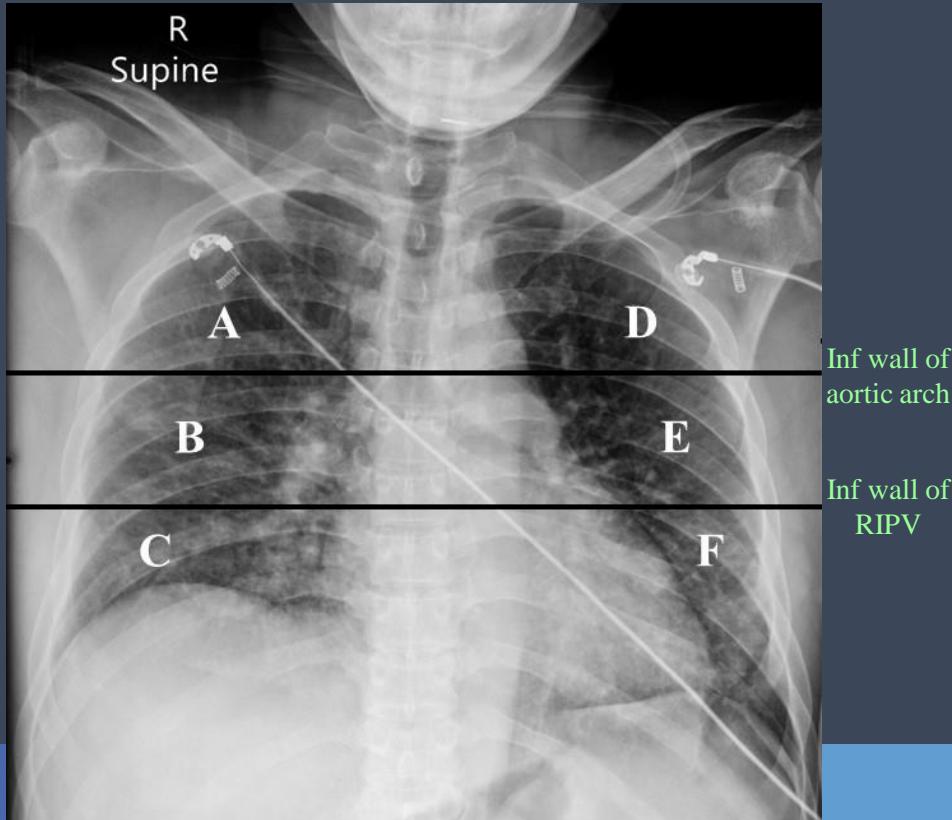


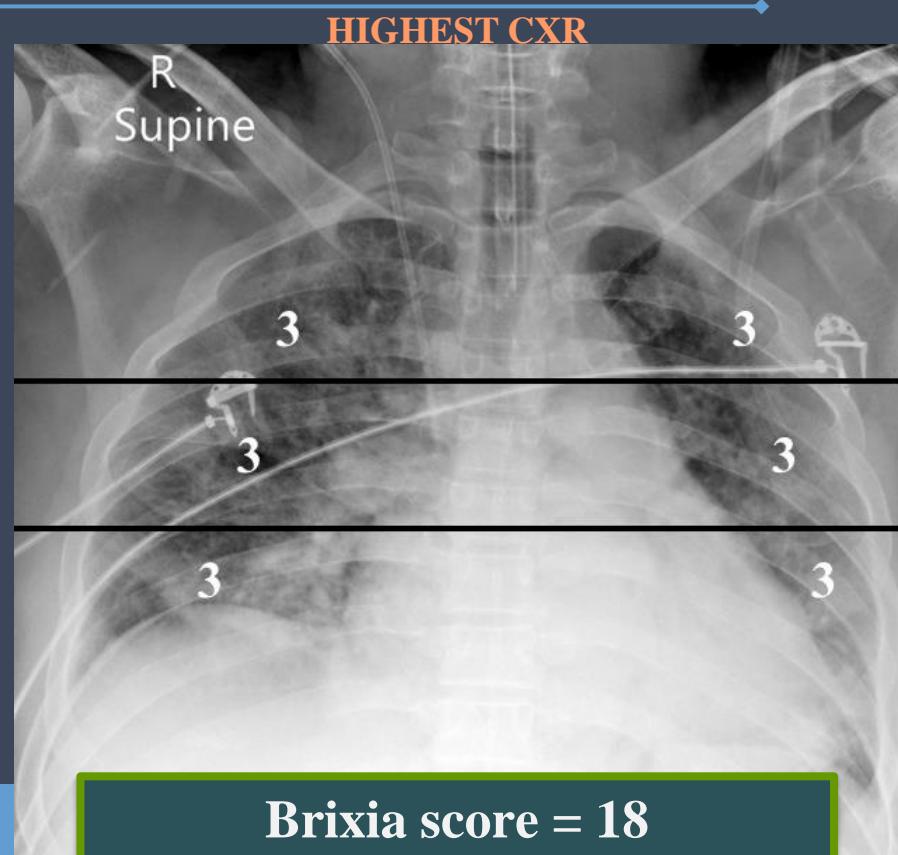
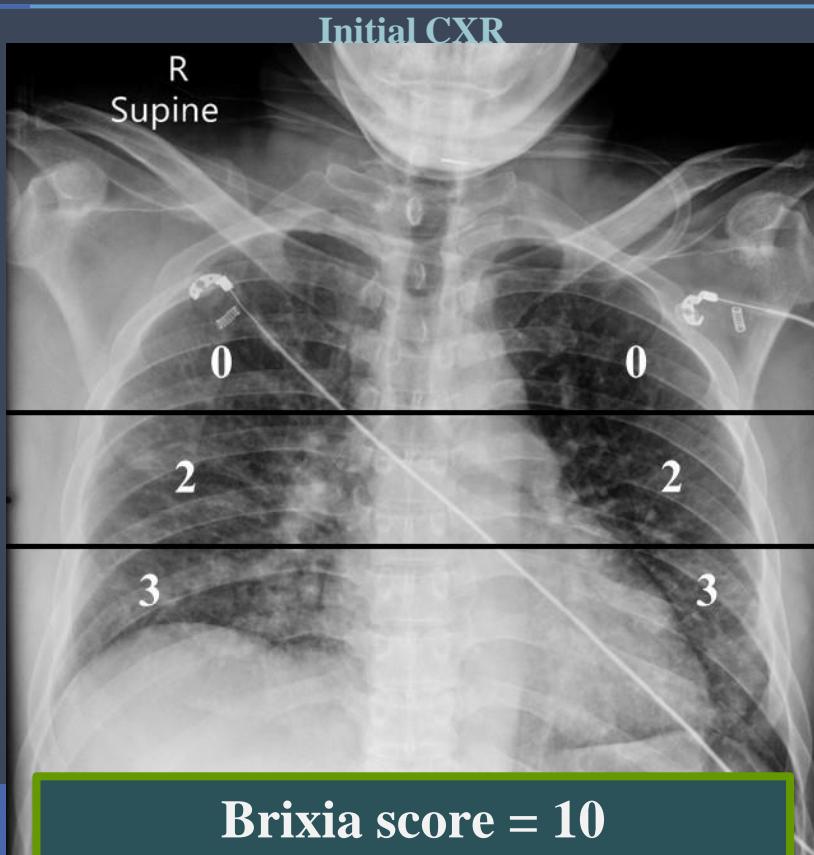
Image assessment: Brixia score



Score	Lung abnormalities
0	No lung abnormalities
1	Interstitial infiltrates
2	Interstitial and alveolar infiltrates (interstitial predominance)
3	Interstitial and alveolar infiltrates (alveolar predominance)

Max=18

Image assessment: Brixia score



Statistical analyses

- Normally and non-normally distributed data and categorical variables are presented as **means \pm SDs**, **medians with IQR**, and **numbers with percentages**, respectively.
- Between-group differences in categorical variables were assessed using **Pearson's chi-square**, and continuous variables with normally and non-normally distributed data were assessed using the **unpaired t-test** or **Wilcoxon rank-sum**, respectively.
- The **ROC curves** and **area under curves** were used to determine the **optimal cut-off point** for severe pneumonia and mortality prediction. The performance of the test was summarized by the **sensitivity**, **specificity**, **PPV**, **NPV**, **likelihood ratio**, and **Youden index**.
- Factors associated with the severity scores were analyzed by calculating the **Spearman correlation coefficient**.
- Statistically significant difference was considered at **p value < 0.05** .

Results



Patient characteristics
CXR characteristics
Severity scores

Patient characteristics (N=305)

	Moderate group (N=57)	Severe group (N=248)	<i>p</i> value
Age, mean \pm SD	52.88 \pm 13.59	58.43 \pm 14.54	0.009*
BMI \geq 30 kg/m ²	29.82%	36.69%	0.309
<i>Co-morbidities</i>			
- DM	43.86%	48.39%	0.537
- HT	43.86%	53.63%	0.183
- Heart disease	3.51%	13.71%	0.031*

Patient characteristics (N=305)

	Moderate group (N=57)	Severe group (N=248)	p value
<i>O₂ therapy</i>			
- Nasal cannula	100%	0	
- HFNC	0	91.13%	NA
- ETT	0	20.97%	
O ₂ therapy (days), median (IQR)	4 (3,7)	10 (7,13)	<0.001*
LOS (days), median (IQR)	12 (9,14)	16 (11,21)	<0.001*

Patient characteristics (N=305)

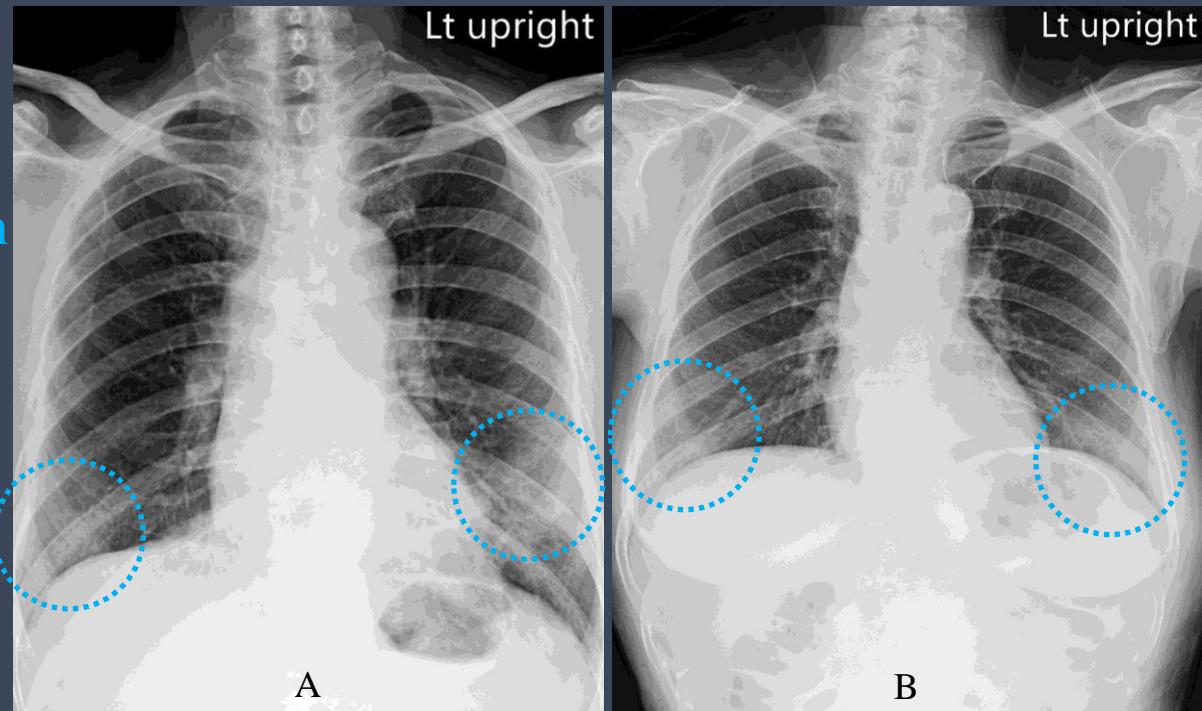


	Moderate group (N=57)	Severe group (N=248)	<i>p</i> value
<i>Discharge type</i>			
- Recovery	75.44%	61.69%	
- Refer to field hospital	22.81%	6.85%	
- Refer to tertiary hospital	0	2.02%	<0.001*
- Death	1.75%	29.44%	

CXR characteristics

Most common findings

- ♥ GGO
- ♥ Peripheral distribution
- ♥ Bilateral lungs
- ♥ Lower zone

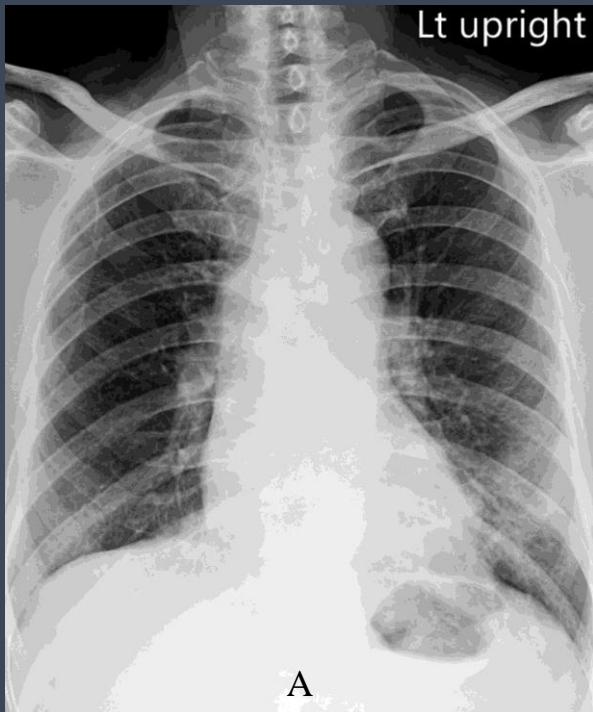


CXR characteristics

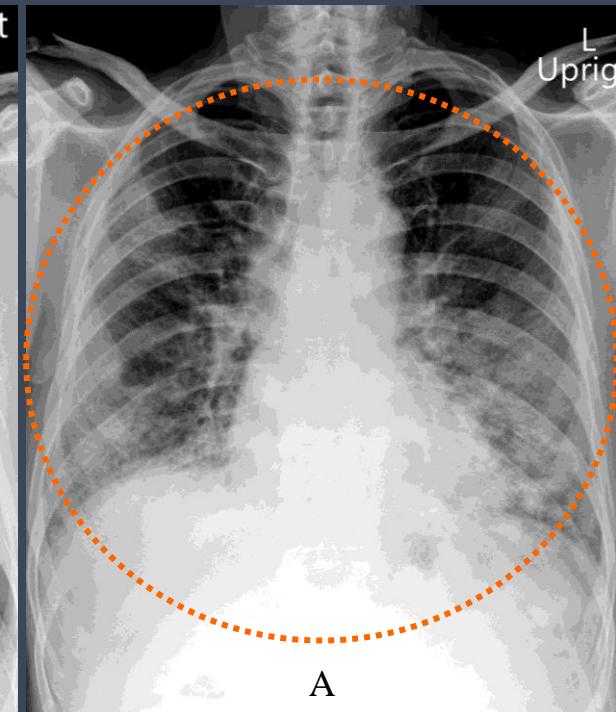
HIGHEST CXR

- Heart icon Consolidation
- Heart icon Perihilar distribution
- Heart icon Diffuse involvement

Initial CXR



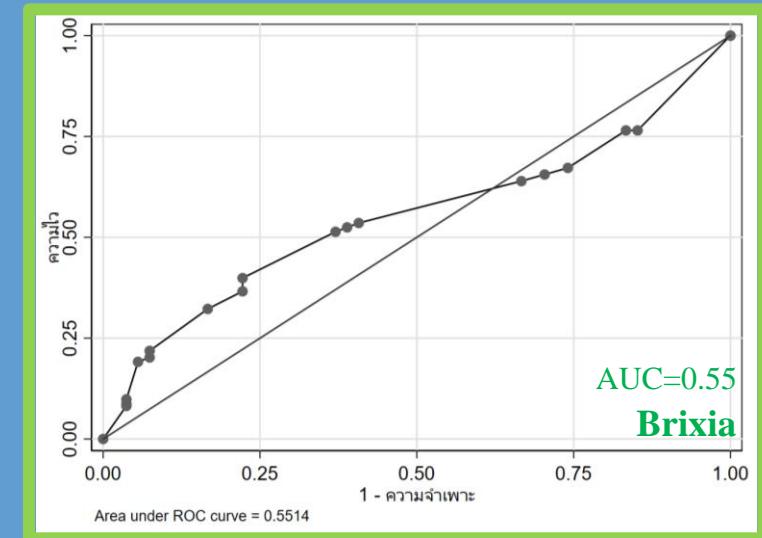
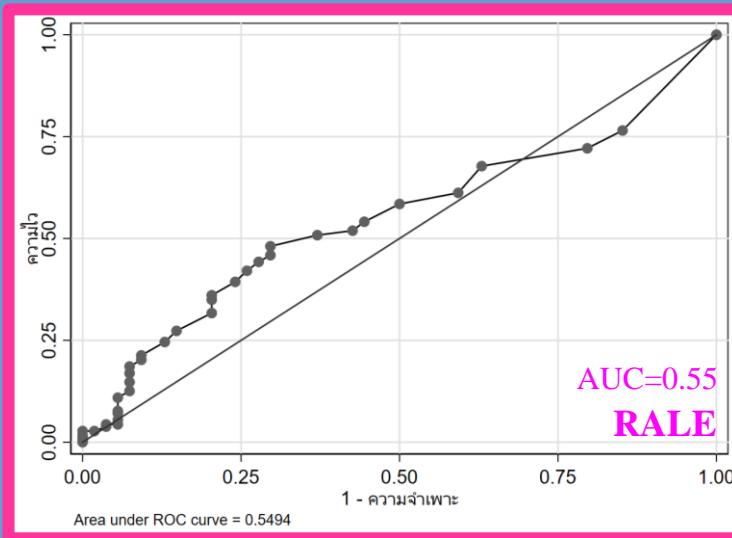
HIGHEST CXR



Severity scores

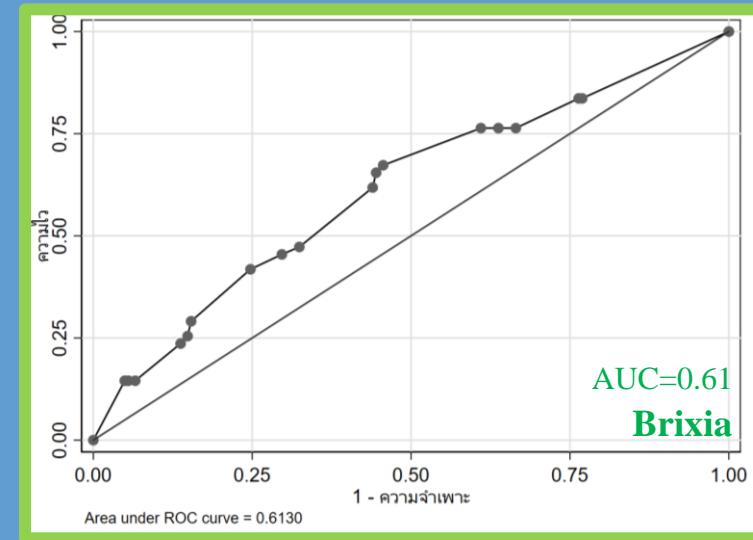
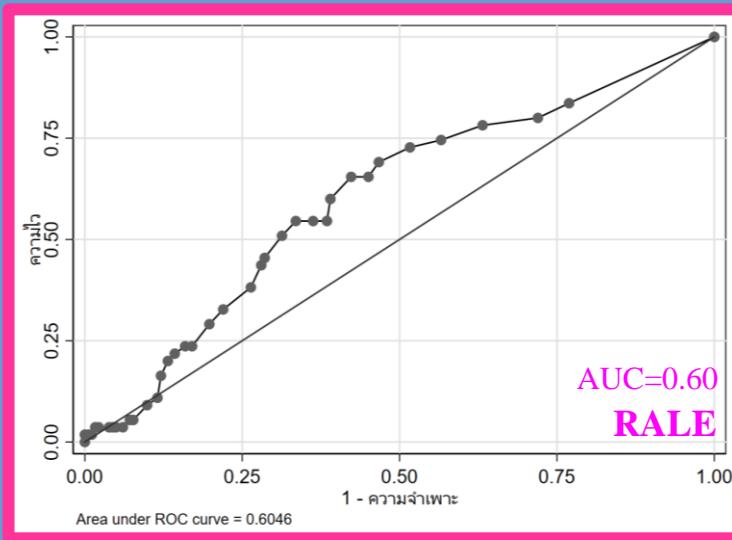
	Initial CXR (N=240)			HIGHEST CXR (N=304)		
	Moderate (N=55)	Severe (N=185)	p value	Moderate (N=57)	Severe (N=247)	p value
- RALE, median (IQR)	4.5 (2,12)	8 (1,17)	0.268	13 (6.5,19.5)	25 (17,34)	<0.001*
- Brixia, median (IQR)	6 (3,9)	9 (3,12)	0.248	11.5 (6.5,13)	15 (12,18)	<0.001*

ROC curve analysis of Severity scores of Initial CXR to predict Severe pneumonia.



Cut-off point	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	Correct classified	LR+	LR-	Youden index
RALE ≥ 9	48.09%	70.37%	53.16%	1.623	0.738	0.185
Brixia ≥ 10	39.89%	77.78%	48.52%	1.795	0.772	0.177

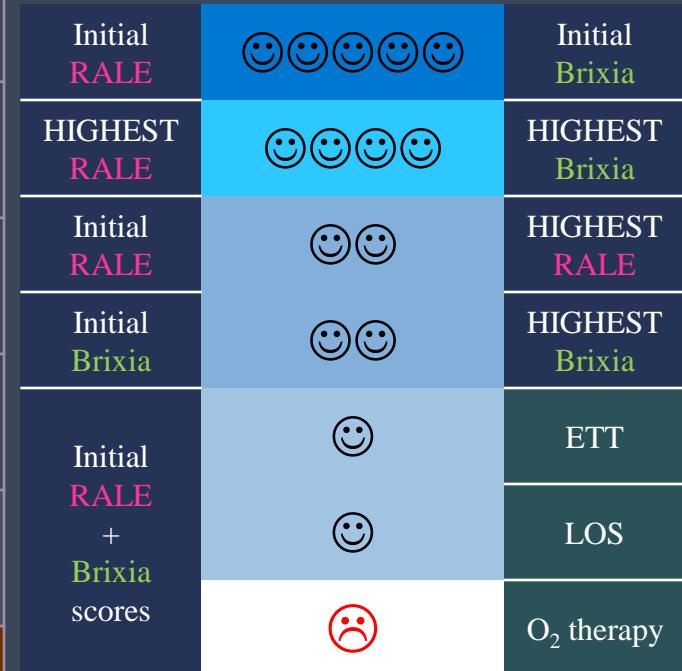
ROC curve analysis of Severity scores of Initial CXR to predict Mortality.



Cut-off point	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	Correct classified	LR+	LR-	Youden index
RALE ≥ 8	65.45%	57.69%	59.49%	1.547	0.599	0.231
Brixia ≥ 7	67.27%	54.40%	54.85%	1.315	0.784	0.217

Results

Initial Brixia	rho=0.927 n=237 p<0.001					
HIGHEST RALE	rho=0.396 n=236 p<0.001	rho=0.330 n=236 p<0.001				
HIGHEST Brixia	rho=0.282 n=236 p<0.001	rho=0.314 n=236 p<0.001	rho=0.755 n=301 p<0.001			
O ₂ therapy (days)	rho=-0.015 n=237 p=0.819	rho=-0.039 n=237 p=0.550	rho=0.262 n=301 p=<0.001	rho=0.186 n=301 p=0.001		
ETT (days)	rho=0.282 n=237 p=<0.001	rho=0.291 n=237 p<0.001	rho=0.075 n=301 p=0.193	rho=0.318 n=301 p<0.001	rho=-0.047 n=305 p=0.410	
LOS	rho=-0.224 n=237 p=<0.001	rho=-0.259 n=237 p<0.001	rho=0.075 n=301 p=0.193	rho=0.039 n=301 p=0.498	rho=0.674 n=305 p=0.001	rho=-0.245 n=305 p<0.001
	Initial RALE	Initial Brixia	HIGHEST RALE	HIGHEST Brixia	O ₂ therapy (days)	ETT (days)



The correlation of the Initial & Highest severity scores with Clinical outcomes
(Spearman correlation)

Discussion and Conclusion



Discussion: CXR characteristics

Our study	HIGHEST CXR (N=304)		
	Moderate (N=57)	Severe (N=247)	p value
- Perihilar	47.37%	71.66%	<0.001*

Colman et al.	Survivors (N=118)	Non- survivors (N=43)	p value
Ground glass opacification			
- Perihilar	16.9%	37.2%	0.0098*
- Mid zone	42.4%	62.8%	0.0318*



Severity



Mortality

Discussion: RALE score

RALE score	Cut-off point		Sens	Spec	PPV	NPV
Our study	≥9 <i>(Initial CXR)</i>	Severe pneumonia	48.09%	70.37%	84.60%	28.60%
Zimatore et al.	10	ARDS	100%	71%	51%	100%

Discussion: RALE score

RALE score	Cut-off point		Sens	Spec	PPV	NPV
Our study	≥8 <i>(Initial CXR)</i>	Mortality	65.45%	57.69%	31.90%	84.70%
Valk et al.	For every point increase in the RALE score over time the risk of death increased by 3% (95% CI 1–5%)					

Discussion: Brixia score

Brixia score	Outcome	CXR	Median (IQR)	Score
Our study	Severe pneumonia	Initial CXR	9 (3,12)	-
Setiawati et al.	Severe pneumonia	Initial CXR	-	7
Au-Yong et al.	Died	Baseline CXR	8 (3,12)	-
Maroldi et al.	Decease	Admission	9 (6,12)	-
Our study	Severe pneumonia	HIGHEST CXR	15 (12,18)	-
Maroldi et al.	Decease	Highest	14 (11.8,16)	-

Discussion: Brixia score

Brixia score	Cut-off point		Sens	Spec	PPV	NPV
Our study	≥7 (Initial CXR)	Mortality	67.27%	54.40%	30.80%	84.60%
Adjusted RR 1.16 % (95% CI 1.04-1.29%)						
Agrawal et al.	Brixia score more than 12 was associated with increased mortality due to COVID-19 (<i>p</i> value 0.03).					

Discussion

Initial RALE	😊😊😊😊😊	Initial Brixia
HIGHEST RALE	😊😊😊😊	HIGHEST Brixia
Initial RALE	😊😊	HIGHEST RALE
Initial Brixia	😊😊	HIGHEST Brixia
Initial RALE	😊	ETT
+ Brixia scores	😊	LOS
	😢	O ₂ therapy

Limitation

- Retrospective descriptive study
- Single center study

Conclusion



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THANK YOU