

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

ความสัมพันธ์ระหว่างลักษณะและคะแนนความรุนแรงของภาพรังสีทรวงอก  
กับผลลัพธ์ทางคลินิกของผู้ป่วยที่มีภาวะปอดอักเสบจากการติดเชื้อโควิด-19

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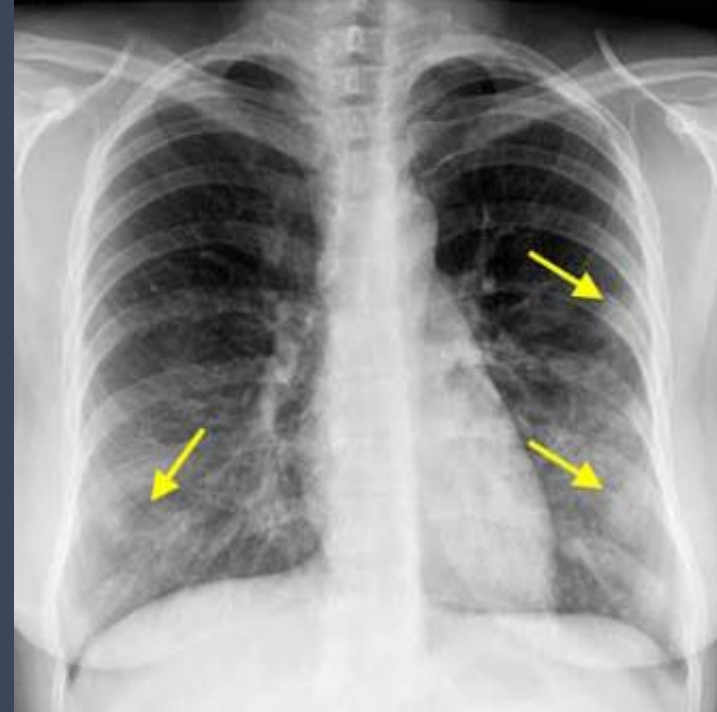
# Introduction

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- 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

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- 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

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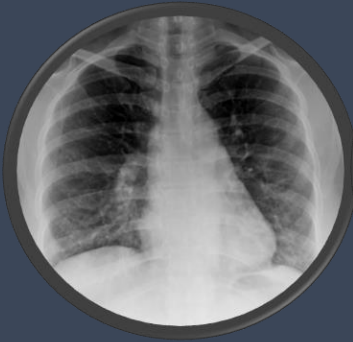
- Retrospective descriptive study
- **Patients with COVID-19 pneumonia** at Angthong Hospital  
(1 January - 31 December 2021)  
 18 years or older
- **305 patients**
  - 57 patients = **Moderate pneumonia**
  - 248 patients = **Severe pneumonia**

# Image acquisition

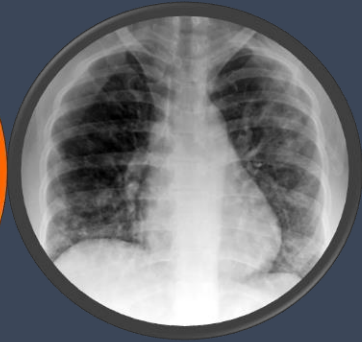
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**Initial  
CXR**



**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

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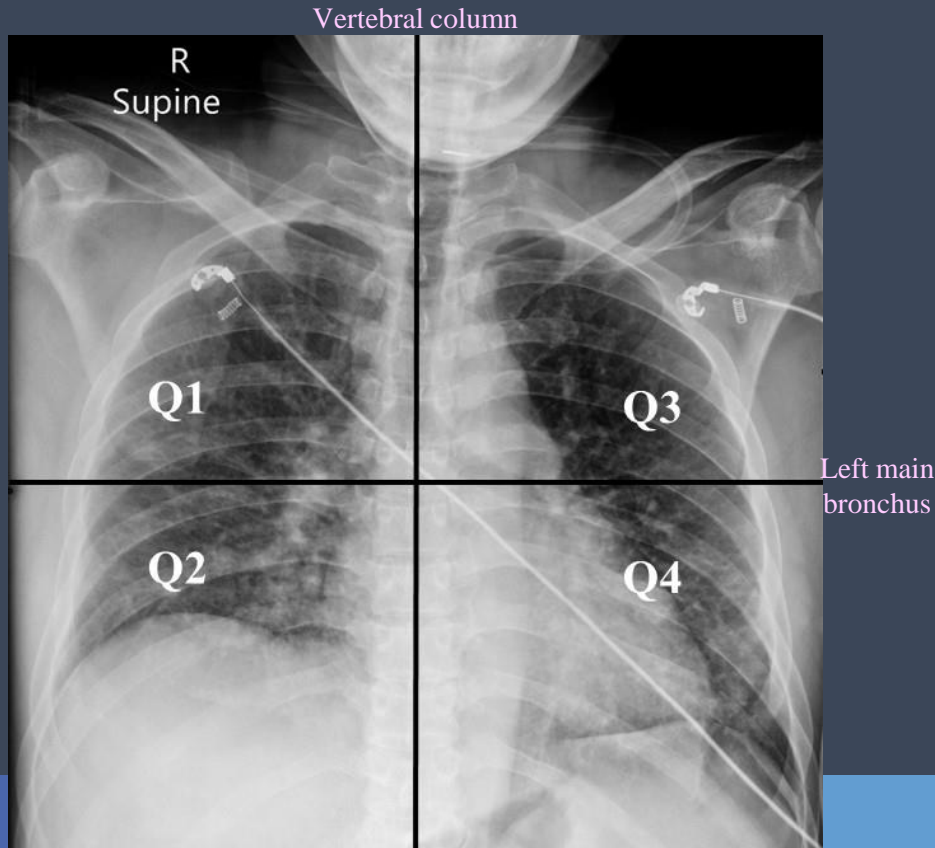
## **RALE score**

- Radiographic Assessment of Lung Oedema (RALE) score

## **Brixia score**

- CXR scoring system for COVID-19 pneumonia

# Image assessment: RALE score



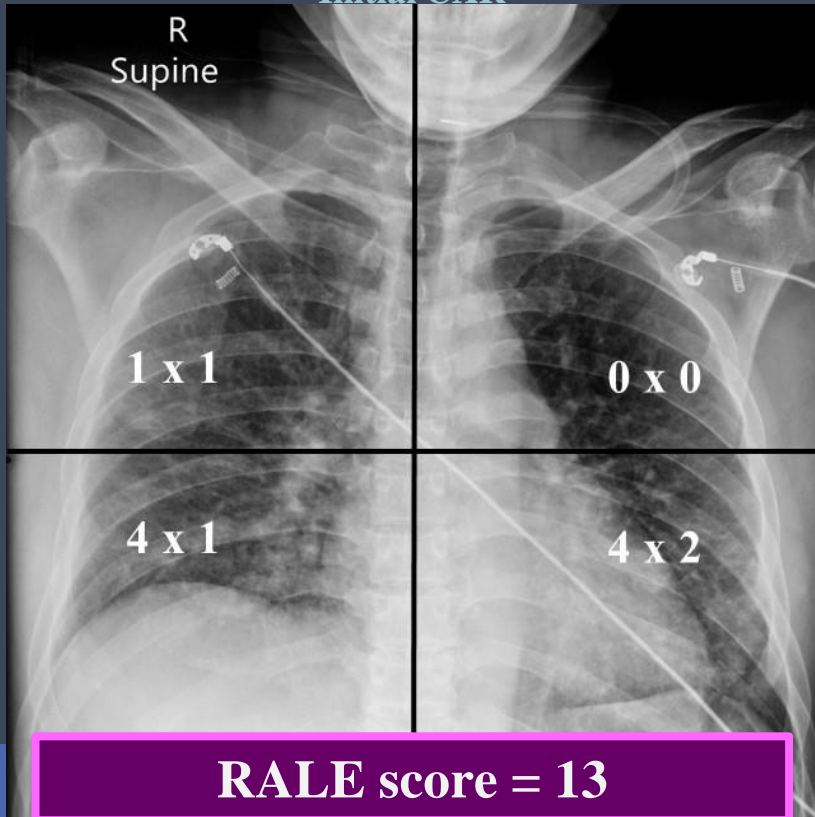
Consolidation score	Extent of alveolar opacities
0	None
1	<25%
2	25-50%
3	50-75%
4	>75%
Density score	Density of alveolar opacities
1	Hazy
2	Moderate
3	Dense

Cons x Den = Q score  
 $Q1 + Q2 + Q3 + Q4$

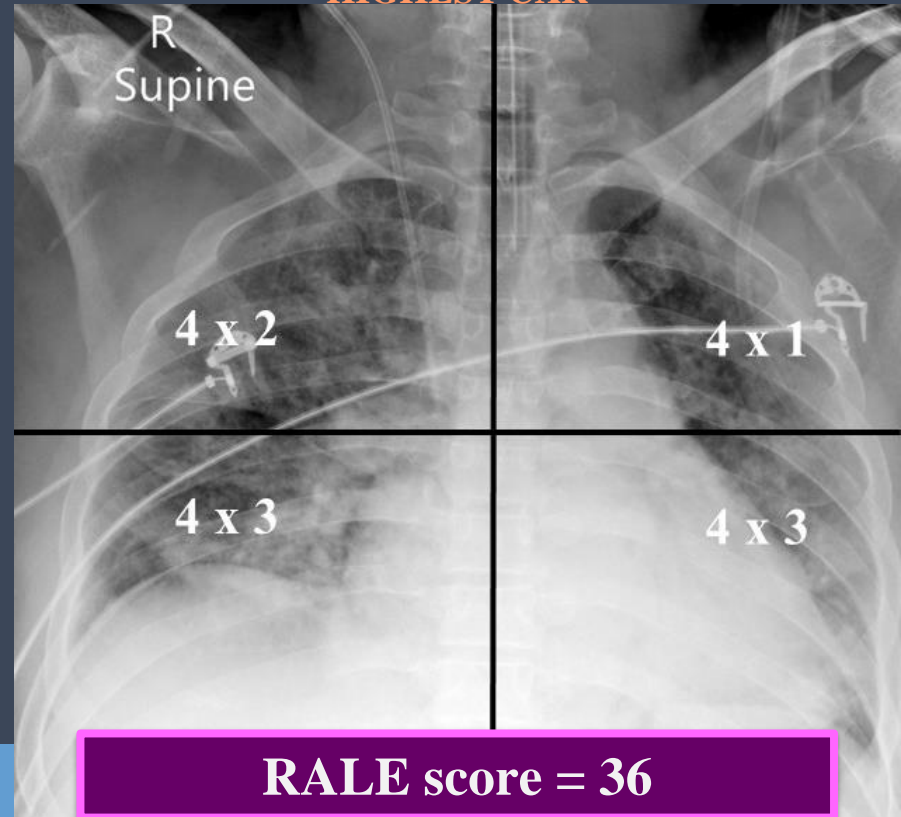
Max=48

# Image assessment: RALE score

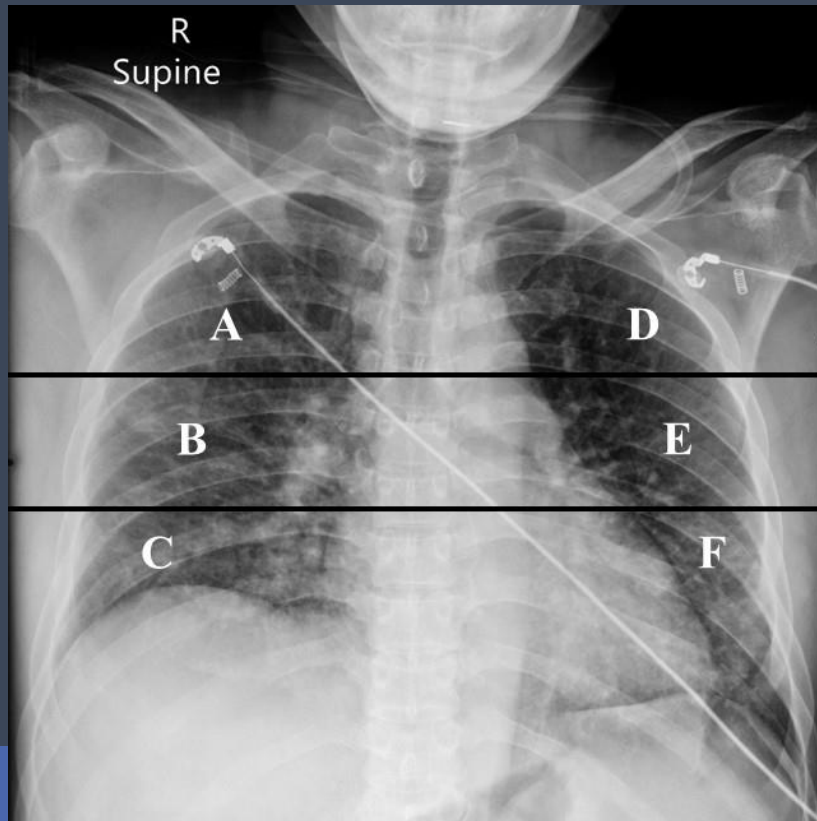
Initial CXR



HIGHEST CXR



# Image assessment: Brixia score



Inf wall of  
aortic arch

Inf wall of  
RIPV

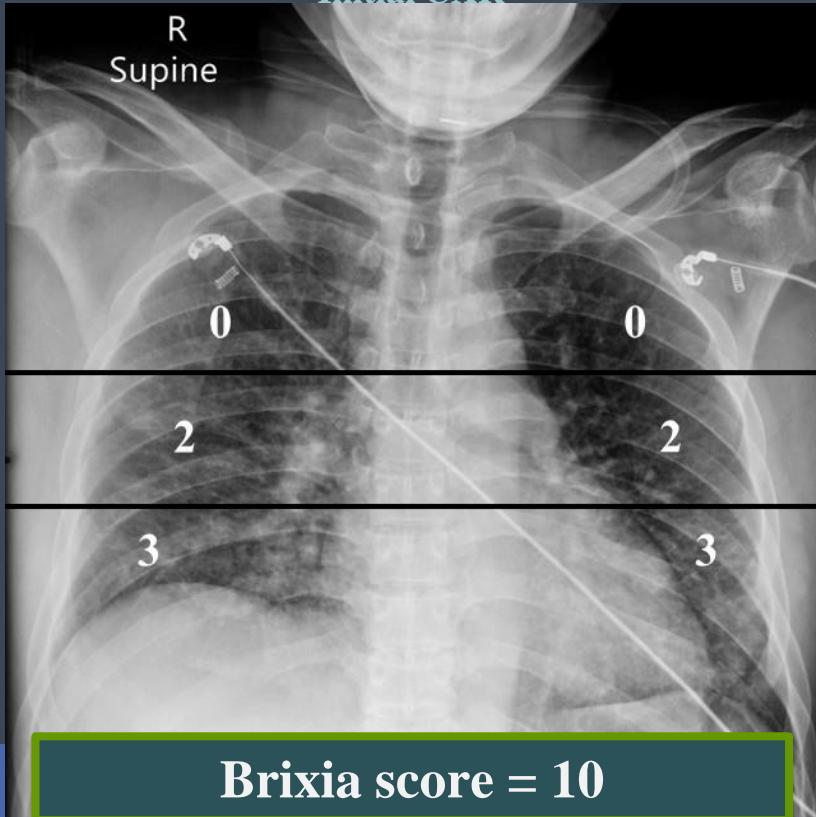
Score	Lung abnormalities
0	No lung abnormalities
1	Interstitial infiltrates
2	Interstitial and alveolar infiltrates ( <b>interstitial</b> predominance)
3	Interstitial and alveolar infiltrates ( <b>alveolar</b> predominance)

**A + B + C + D + E + F**

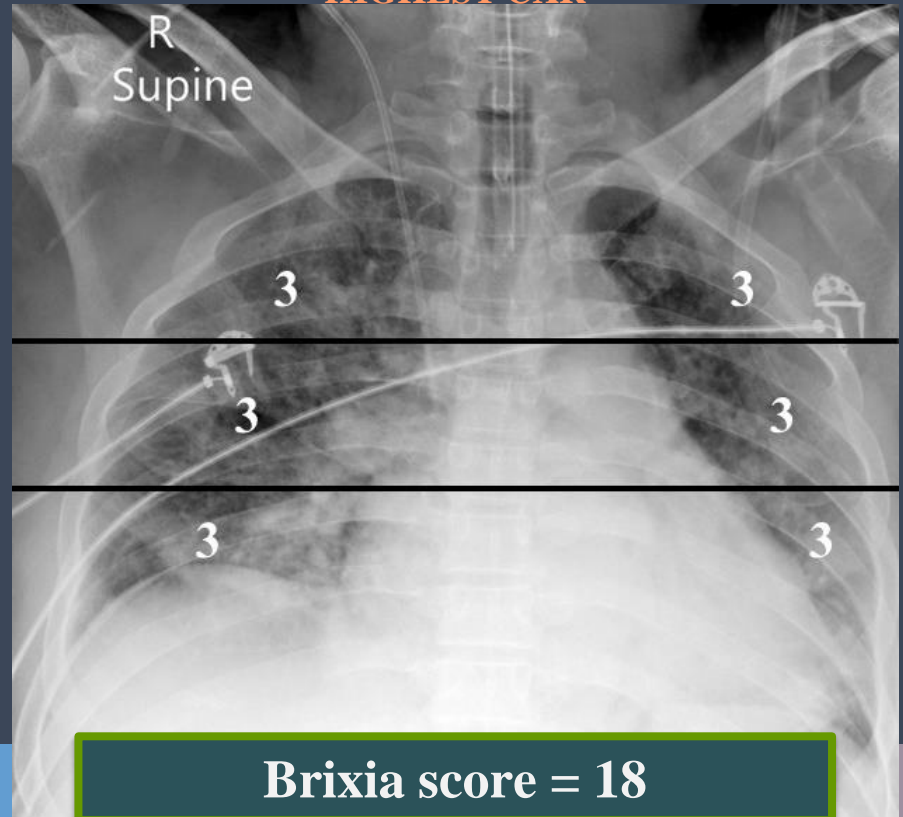
**Max=18**

# Image assessment: Brixia score

Initial CXR



HIGHEST CXR



# 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)	p value
Age, mean $\pm$ SD	52.88 $\pm$ 13.59	58.43 $\pm$ 14.54	0.009*
BMI $\geq$ 30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	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>O<sub>2</sub> therapy</i>			
- Nasal cannula	100%	0	NA
- HFNC	0	91.13%	
- ETT	0	20.97%	
O <sub>2</sub> therapy (days), median (IQR)	4 (3,7)	10 (7,13)	<0.001*
LOS (days), median (IQR)	12 (9,14)	16 (11,21)	<0.001*

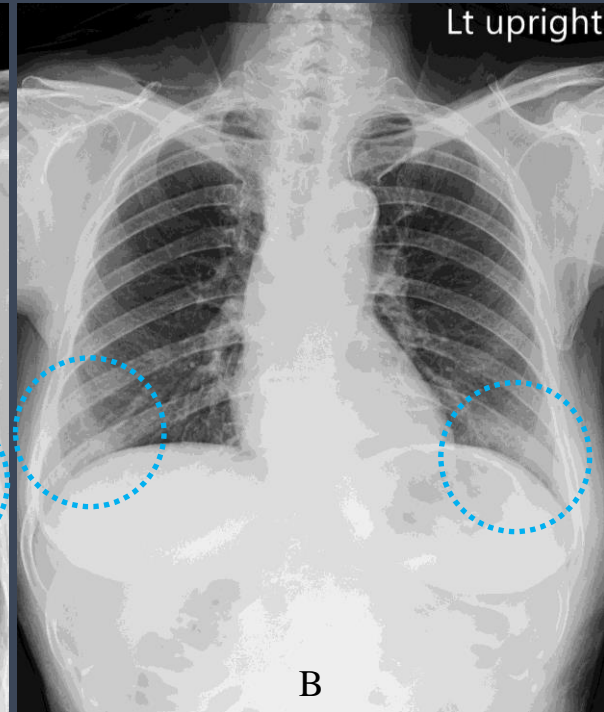
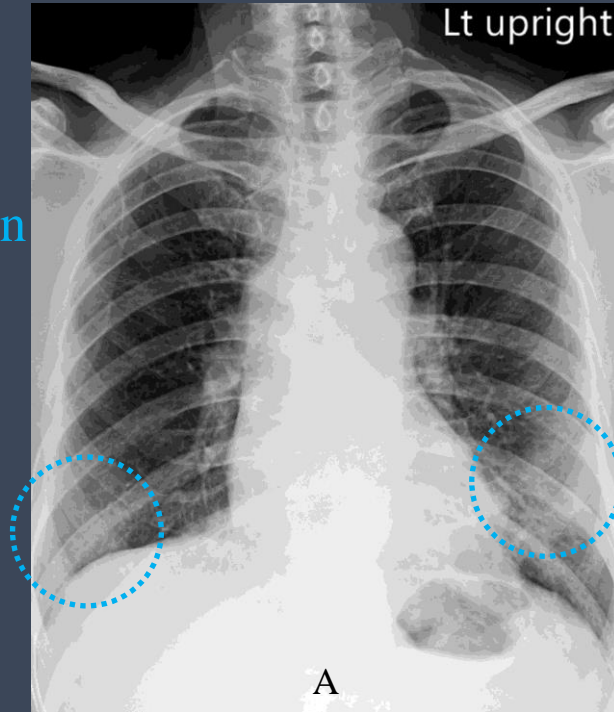
## Patient characteristics (N=305)

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

# CXR characteristics

## Most common findings

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



# CXR characteristics

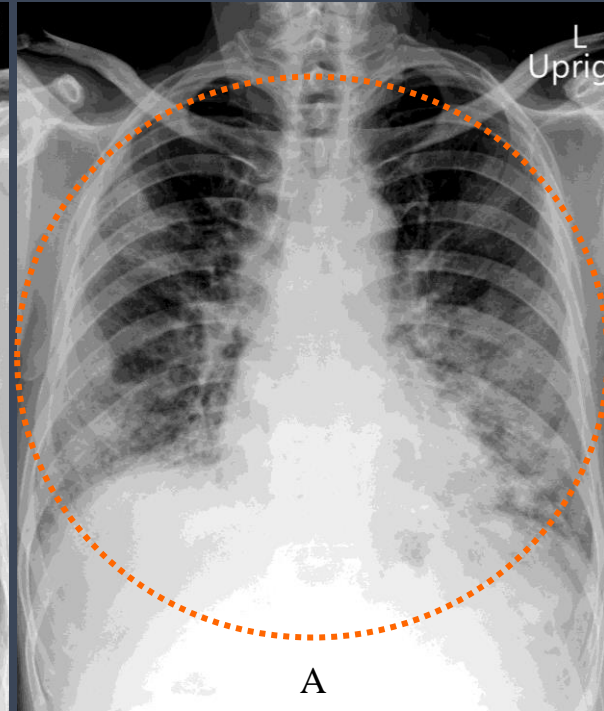
## HIGHEST CXR

- ♥ Consolidation
- ♥ Perihilar distribution
- ♥ Diffuse involvement

Initial CXR



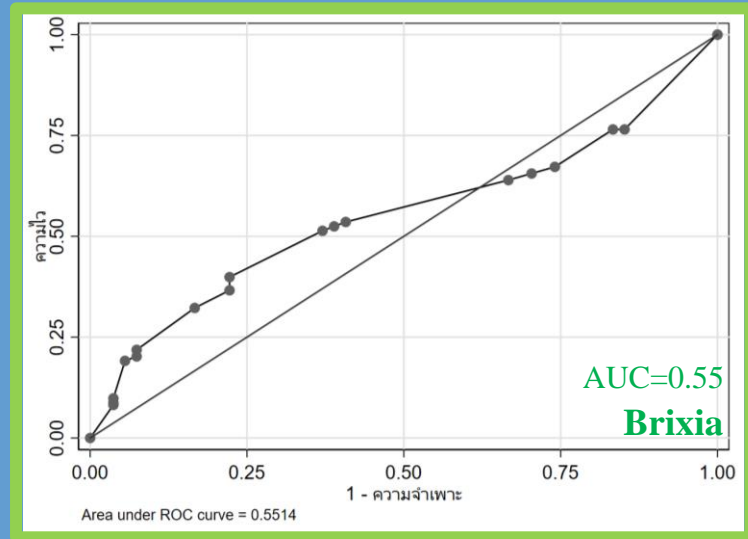
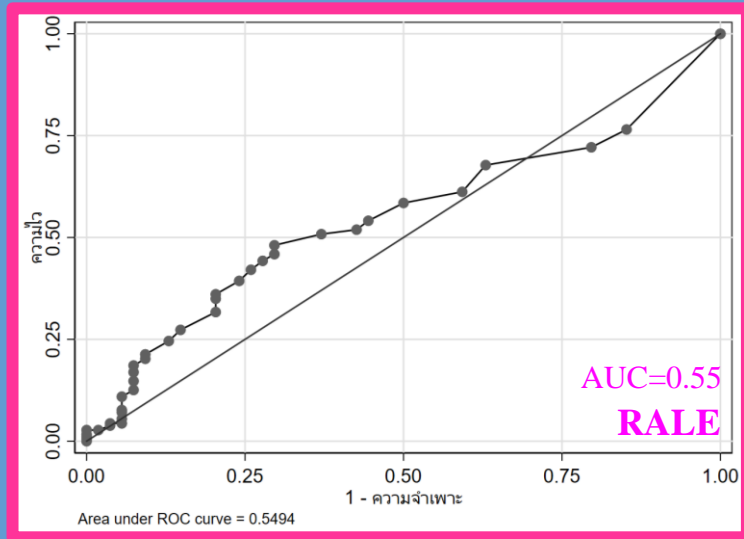
HIGHEST CXR



# Severity scores

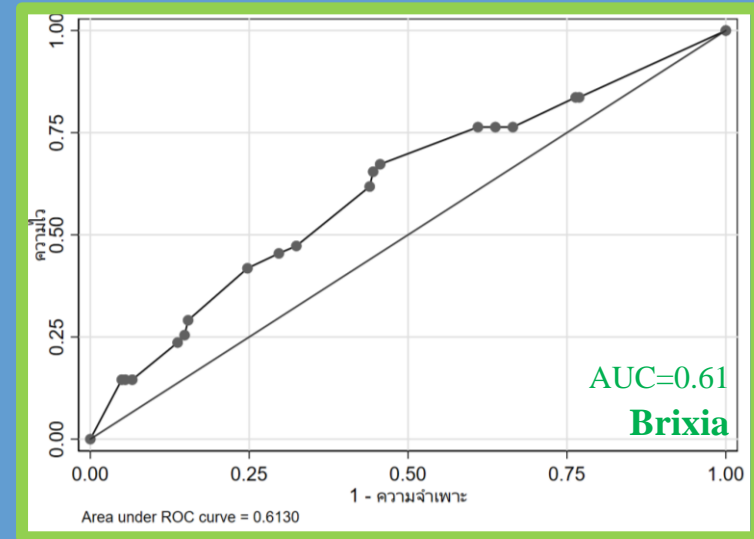
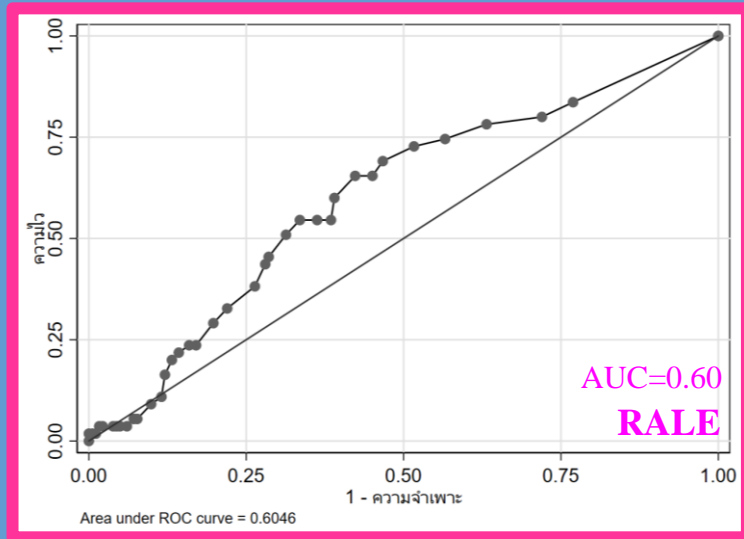
	Initial CXR (N=240)			HIGHEST CXR (N=304)		
	Moderate (N=55)	Severe (N=185)	<i>p</i> value	Moderate (N=57)	Severe (N=247)	<i>p</i> value
- <b>RALE</b> , median (IQR)	4.5 (2,12)	<b>8</b> (1,17)	0.268	13 (6.5,19.5)	<b>25</b> (17,34)	<0.001*
- <b>Brixia</b> , median (IQR)	6 (3,9)	<b>9</b> (3,12)	0.248	11.5 (6.5,13)	<b>15</b> (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
<b>RALE <math>\geq 9</math></b>	<b>48.09%</b>	<b>70.37%</b>	<b>53.16%</b>	<b>1.623</b>	<b>0.738</b>	<b>0.185</b>
<b>Brixia <math>\geq 10</math></b>	<b>39.89%</b>	<b>77.78%</b>	<b>48.52%</b>	<b>1.795</b>	<b>0.772</b>	<b>0.177</b>

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



Cut-off point	Sensitivity %	Specificity %	Correct classified	LR+	LR-	Youden index
<b>RALE <math>\geq 8</math></b>	<b>65.45%</b>	<b>57.69%</b>	<b>59.49%</b>	<b>1.547</b>	<b>0.599</b>	<b>0.231</b>
<b>Brixia <math>\geq 7</math></b>	<b>67.27%</b>	<b>54.40%</b>	<b>54.85%</b>	<b>1.315</b>	<b>0.784</b>	<b>0.217</b>

# 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 <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> therapy (days)	ETT (days)

Initial RALE	😊😊😊😊😊	Initial Brixia
HIGHEST RALE	😊😊😊😊	HIGHEST Brixia
Initial RALE	😊😊	HIGHEST RALE
Initial Brixia	😊😊	HIGHEST Brixia
Initial RALE	😊	ETT
+ Brixia scores	😊	LOS
	😞	O <sub>2</sub> therapy

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)	<i>p</i> value
- Perihilar	47.37%	71.66%	<0.001*

 **Severity**

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

 **Mortality**

# Discussion: RALE score

RALE score	Cut-off point		Sens	Spec	PPV	NPV
Our study	$\geq 9$ (Initial CXR)	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	Mortality	65.45%	57.69%	31.90%	84.70%
	(Initial CXR)		Adjusted RR 1.18 % (95% CI 1.07-1.31%)			
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**

<b>Brixia score</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>CXR</b>	<b>Median (IQR)</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>Our study</b>	<b>Severe pneumonia</b>	<b>Initial CXR</b>	<b>9 (3,12)</b>	-
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)	-
<b>Our study</b>	<b>Severe pneumonia</b>	<b>HIGHEST CXR</b>	<b>15 (12,18)</b>	-
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 (p value 0.03).					

# Discussion

Initial RALE	😊😊😊😊😊	Initial Brixia
HIGHEST RALE	😊😊😊😊	HIGHEST Brixia
Initial RALE	😊😊	HIGHEST RALE
Initial Brixia	😊😊	HIGHEST Brixia
Initial RALE + Brixia scores	😊	ETT
	😊	LOS
	😞	O <sub>2</sub> therapy

# Limitation

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- Retrospective descriptive study
- Single center study



# Conclusion



# Reference

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THANK YOU