



Prevalence of pulmonary embolism in patients with COVID-19 at the time of hospital admission

SHAREABLE PDF

Mitja Jevnikar^{1,2,3}, Olivier Sanchez^{4,5,6}, Richard Chocron^{6,7}, Marc Andronikof^{1,8}, Maurice Raphael^{1,9}, Olivier Meyrignac^{1,10}, Laure Fournier^{6,11}, David Montani^{1,2,3}, Benjamin Planquette^{4,5,6}, Mary Soudani^{1,12}, Athénaïs Boucly^{1,2,3}, Jeremie Pichon^{1,2,3}, Mariana Preda^{1,2,3}, Antoine Beurnier^{1,2,13}, Sophie Bulifon^{1,2,3}, Andrei Seferian^{1,2,3}, Xavier Jaïs^{1,2,3}, Olivier Sitbon^{1,2,3}, Laurent Savale^{1,2,3}, Marc Humbert^{1,2,3} and Florence Parent^{1,2,3}

¹Université Paris-Saclay, Faculty of Medicine, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ²INSERM UMR_S 999, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ³AP-HP, Service de Pneumologie et soins intensifs respiratoires, Hôpital Bicêtre, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ⁴AP-HP, Service de Pneumologie et Soins Intensifs, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Paris, France. ⁵INSERM UMR-S 1140; Paris, France and INNOVTE, St-Etienne, France. ⁶Université Paris Descartes, Faculty of Medicine, Paris, France. ⁷AP-HP, Service d'Urgence, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Paris, France. ⁸AP-HP, Service d'Urgence, Hôpital Antoine Bécélère, Clamart, France. ⁹AP-HP, Service d'Urgence, Hôpital Bicêtre, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ¹⁰AP-HP, Service de Radiologie, Hôpital Bicêtre, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ¹¹AP-HP, Service de Radiologie, Hôpital Européen Georges Pompidou, Paris, France. ¹²AP-HP, Service de gériatrie, Hôpital Bicêtre, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France. ¹³AP-HP, Service de physiologie et d'explorations fonctionnelles respiratoires (CRISALIS/F-CRIN network), Hôpital Bicêtre, Le Kremlin-Bicêtre, France.

Corresponding author: Florence Parent (florence.parent@aphp.fr)



Shareable abstract (@ERSpublications)

There is a high prevalence of pulmonary embolism in patients with COVID-19 at the time of hospital admission <https://bit.ly/3reaLjv>

Cite this article as: Jevnikar M, Sanchez O, Chocron R, *et al.* Prevalence of pulmonary embolism in patients with COVID-19 at the time of hospital admission. *Eur Respir J* 2021; 58: 2100116 [DOI: 10.1183/13993003.00116-2021].

This single-page version can be shared freely online.

Copyright ©The authors 2021.

This version is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial Licence 4.0. For commercial reproduction rights and permissions contact permissions@ersnet.org

Received: 7 Nov 2020
Accepted: 28 Feb 2021

To the Editor:

A high prevalence of venous thromboembolism (VTE) has been reported during intensive care unit (ICU) hospitalisation in patients with severe coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) [1, 2]. In most cases, the diagnosis of pulmonary embolism (PE) was incidental as patients underwent computed tomography pulmonary angiography (CTPA) for aggravation of their respiratory condition. Higher mortality is also described in patients with high D-dimer levels suggesting that VTE complication may contribute to unfavourable prognosis [3, 4]. Even though, prevalence of thromboembolic complications during ICU hospitalisation seems to be high, the prevalence of pulmonary embolism at hospital admission for COVID-19 is unknown and may be underestimated.

