

**16700**

**Prospective data of first 1,797 hospitalised patients with cancer and COVID-19 derived from the COVID-19 Clinical Information Network and international Severe Acute Respiratory and emerging Infections Consortium, WHO Coronavirus Clinical Characterisation Consortium**

C. Palmieri<sup>1</sup>, L. Turtle<sup>2</sup>, A. Docherty<sup>3</sup>, E. Harrison<sup>3</sup>, T. Drake<sup>4</sup>, B. Greenhalf<sup>5</sup>, P.J. Openshaw<sup>6</sup>, J.K. Baillie<sup>7</sup>, M.G. Semple<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Medical Oncology, Clatterbridge Cancer Centre NHS Foundation Trust, Liverpool, UK, <sup>2</sup> Tropical and Infectious Disease Unit, Liverpool University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Liverpool, UK, <sup>3</sup> Usher Institute, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK, <sup>4</sup> Dept of Clinical Surgery, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK, <sup>5</sup> Molecular and Clinical Cancer Medicine, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, UK, <sup>6</sup> National Heart and Lung Division, Imperial College London, London, UK, <sup>7</sup> Roslin Institute, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, UK <sup>8</sup> University of Liverpool, NIHR Health Protection Unit in Emerging and Zoonotic infections and Centre for Excellence in Infectious Disease Research, Liverpool, UK

**Background**

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic in the UK triggered a national characterisation protocol and information on co-morbidities including malignant neoplasm is recorded. A lack of prospective data regarding cancer patients with COVID-19 hampers the development of an evidence based approach in this population. The Clinical Characterisation Protocol-CANCER-UK is a UK multi-disciplinary project aimed at characterising the presentation and course of COVID-19 in cancer patients with the aim of informing practice.

**Methods**

The international Severe Acute Respiratory and emerging Infections Consortium (ISARIC)-4C COVID-19 Clinical Information Network (CO-CIN) collects data on hospital inpatients with proven/high likelihood of COVID-19. Data was collected in 166 UK sites using a questionnaire adopted by the WHO. Data on patients with malignant neoplasm was extracted from the main dataset. We chose a priori to restrict any analysis of outcome to patients who were admitted more than 14 days before data extraction (13th May 2020).

**Results**

As of 13th May 2020 1797 of 16160 participants had malignant neoplasm (8.6% of all cases). Age<50 62 (3.5%), 50-60 378 (21%), 70-79 558 (31%), 80+ 1002 (42%). Male 1147 (64%); Female 645 (36%). Commonest comorbidities chronic pulmonary disease (22%), chronic kidney disease (21%), uncomplicated diabetes (19%) and dementia (14%). Outcomes 35% discharged alive, 30% care ongoing & 35% died. Admitted to ICU: 150 cases (25% discharged alive, 31% care ongoing & 45% died). Receiving invasive ventilation: 67 cases (18% discharged alive, 25% care ongoing: 25% & 57% died). HR mortality for malignancy (adjusted for age, sex, other comorbidity): 1.13 (1.02-1.24, p=0.017). Data on presentation will be presented.

**Conclusions**

Europe's largest prospective COVID-19 dataset demonstrates that cancer is independently associated with mortality in patients admitted with COVID-19. Data collection is on-going and updated data will be presented including a comparison of cancer vs. non-cancer cohort with regard to presentation, comorbidity and outcomes.

**Clinical trial identification**

ISRCTN66726260.

**Legal entity responsible for the study**

and international Severe Acute Respiratory and emerging Infections Consortium (ISARIC) WHO Coronavirus Clinical Characterisation Consortium (ISARIC4C).

**Funding**

UK Research and Innovation, Medical Research Council and Department for Health and Social Care.

**Disclosure**

All authors have declared no conflicts of interest.

