

Washington University School of Medicine

Digital Commons@Becker

2020-Current year OA Pubs

Open Access Publications

7-21-2022

Longitudinal analysis of risk factors associated with severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection among hemodialysis patients and healthcare personnel in outpatient hemodialysis centers

Sumanth Gandra

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Tingting Li

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Kimberly A. Reske

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis


Kate Peacock

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Karl G. Hock

Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/oa_4

 *next page for additional authors*

Part of the [Medicine and Health Sciences Commons](#)

Please let us know how this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Gandra, Sumanth; Li, Tingting; Reske, Kimberly A.; Peacock, Kate; Hock, Karl G.; Bommarito, Silvana; Miller, Candace; Stewart, Henry; Dang, Na Le; Farnsworth, Christopher W.; Olsen, Margaret A.; Kwon, Jennie H.; Warren, David K.; and Fraser, Victoria J., "Longitudinal analysis of risk factors associated with severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection among hemodialysis patients and healthcare personnel in outpatient hemodialysis centers." *Antimicrobial Stewardship and Healthcare Epidemiology*. 2, 1. e125 (2022).

https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/oa_4/395








This Open Access Publication is brought to you for free and open access by the Open Access Publications at Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in 2020-Current year OA Pubs by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact vanam@wustl.edu.

Authors

Sumanth Gandra, Tingting Li, Kimberly A. Reske, Kate Peacock, Karl G. Hock, Silvana Bommarito, Candace Miller, Henry Stewart, Na Le Dang, Christopher W. Farnsworth, Margaret A. Olsen, Jennie H. Kwon, David K. Warren, and Victoria J. Fraser

Concise Communication

Longitudinal analysis of risk factors associated with severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection among hemodialysis patients and healthcare personnel in outpatient hemodialysis centers

Sumanth Gandra MD, MPH^{1,a} , Tingting Li MD, MSCI^{2,a} , Kimberly A. Reske MPH¹, Kate Peacock MPH¹, Karl G. Hock BS³, Silvana Bommarito RN², Candace Miller MA¹, Henry Stewart BS¹, Na Le Dang MA¹ , Christopher W. Farnsworth PhD³, Margaret A. Olsen PhD, MPH¹ , Jennie H. Kwon DO, MSCI¹ , David K. Warren MD, MPH^{1,b} , Victoria J. Fraser MD^{1,b}  and for the CDC Prevention Epicenters Program

¹Division of Infectious Diseases, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri, ²Division of Nephrology, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri and ³Department of Pathology and Immunology, Washington University School of Medicine, St Louis, Missouri

Abstract

In this prospective, longitudinal study, we examined the risk factors for severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection among a cohort of chronic hemodialysis (HD) patients and healthcare personnel (HCPs) over a 6-month period. The risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection among HD patients and HCPs was consistently associated with a household member having SARS-CoV-2 infection.

(Received 8 April 2022; accepted 20 June 2022)

Patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on chronic hemodialysis (HD) are at increased risk of severe disease and death from severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection.¹ Despite vaccination, chronic HD patients are at risk for breakthrough SARS-CoV-2 infection due to attenuated^{2,3} and waning immunological response to vaccines.^{4–6} Several studies have examined the risk factors associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection among chronic HD patients; however, these were cross-sectional studies without longitudinal follow-up data.^{7–10} Longitudinal data are valuable for identifying modifiable risk factors and devising strategies to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection among HD patients. In this prospective, longitudinal study, we examined the risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 infection among a cohort of chronic HD patients and healthcare personnel (HCP) working in 3 outpatient HD units over a 6-month period.

Author for correspondence: Sumanth Gandra MD, MPH, Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, Campus Box 8051, 4523 Clayton Ave, St Louis, MO 63110. E-mail: gandras@wustl.edu

^aAuthors of equal contribution.

^bAuthors of equal contribution.

Cite this article: Gandra S, *et al.* (2022). Longitudinal analysis of risk factors associated with severe acute respiratory coronavirus virus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) infection among hemodialysis patients and healthcare personnel in outpatient hemodialysis centers. *Antimicrobial Stewardship & Healthcare Epidemiology*, <https://doi.org/10.1017/ash.2022.269>

Methods

This study was conducted in 3 outpatient HD units at the Washington University School of Medicine (WUSM) in St Louis, Missouri, and it was approved by the WU Human Research Protection Office. Adult patients on in-center HD and dialysis-center HCP were enrolled after giving informed consent, as described previously.¹¹ A survey was administered either electronically or in-person at 3 different times (September 2020, December 2020, and March 2021) to patients and HCP to assess their household characteristics, personal behaviors and prevention activities, SARS-CoV-2 exposures, and history of SARS-CoV-2 infection since March 1, 2020.

Blood was also collected at these 3 times to assess SARS-CoV-2 infection status. Previous SARS-CoV-2 infection was assessed using the Abbott SARS-CoV-2 IgG serologic assay that targets the viral nucleocapsid protein (Abbott, Abbott Park, IL). The resulting unit for the SARS-CoV-2 IgG assay is the index (ie, signal/calibrator or S/C). An S/C value ≥ 1.40 was considered positive.

Electronic medical records of patients were reviewed at each survey and blood draw to obtain relevant clinical information, including dates of SARS-CoV-2 PCR test(s), hospitalizations due to SARS-CoV-2 infection, and symptoms. Comorbid conditions were reviewed at enrollment. The electronic medical records of HCP were not reviewed. All data were entered into a REDCap database.

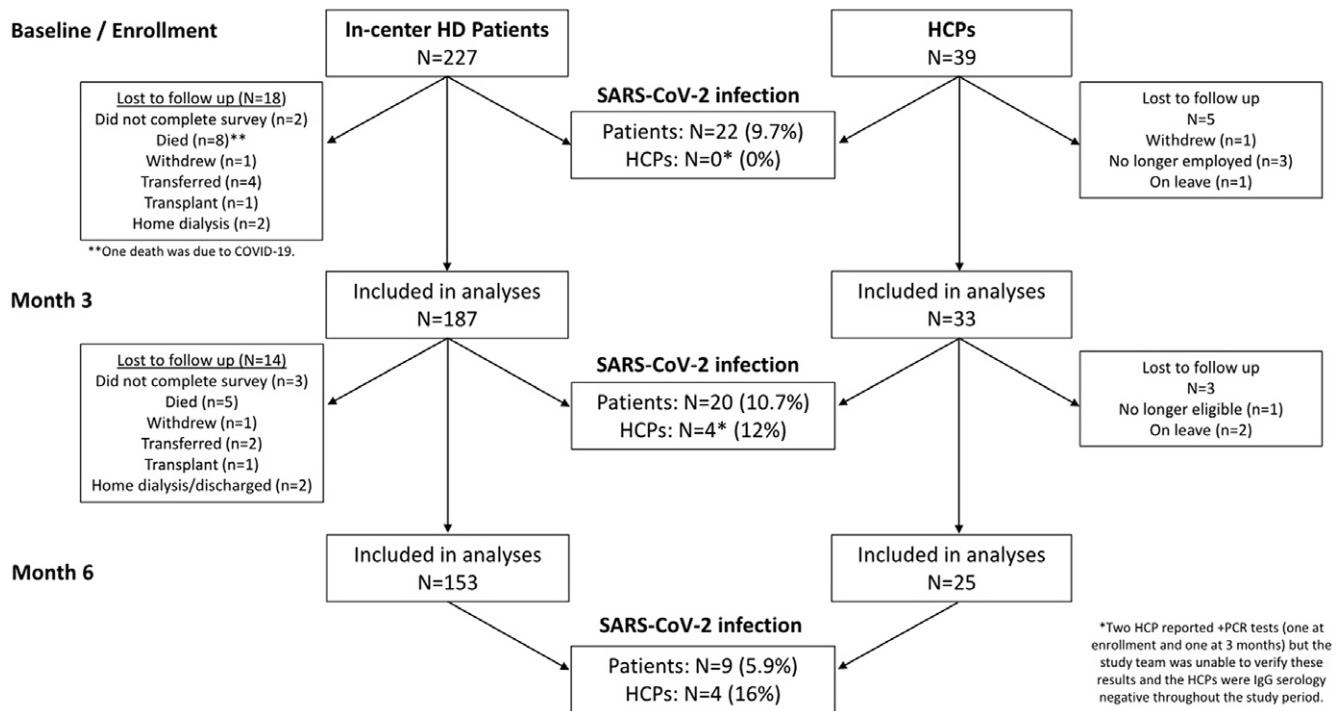


Fig. 1. Distribution of SARS-CoV-2 infection cases among HD patients and HCPs at baseline, 3 months and 6 months.

We defined a SARS-CoV-2 case as having either a history of positive PCR test documented in the medical record or a positive IgG nucleocapsid serology result prior to each survey. For HCP, we only considered positive IgG serology to define a SARS-CoV-2 case because we did not review HCP medical records. Univariate analyses of patient characteristics among SARS-CoV-2 cases and noncases were performed using the Fisher exact test or the χ^2 test for categorical variables and the Mann Whitney U test for continuous variables. Statistical analyses were performed using SAS version 9.4 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC), and $P < .05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Among the 3 HD units, 227 patients and 39 HCP were enrolled in the study (Fig. 1 and Supplementary Tables 1 and 2). At baseline, 22 (9.7%) of 227 patients had evidence of prior SARS-CoV-2 infection and none of the HCP had a SARS-CoV-2 infection. At the 3-month follow-up, 20 (10.6%) of 187 patients and 4 (12.2%) of 33 HCP had SARS-CoV-2 infection between the baseline and the 3-month follow-up. At the 6-month follow-up, 9 (5.8%) of 156 patients and 4 (16%) of 25 HCP had SARS-CoV-2 infection between the 3- and 6-month follow-ups. The cumulative incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection among HD patients was 22.9% (52 of 227), which was 52 (26.5%) of 196 but excluding those lost to follow-up. The cumulative incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection among HCP was 20.5% (8 of 39), which was 8 (25.8%) of 31 but excluding those lost to follow-up.

The baseline univariate analyses of risk factors associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection were published previously.¹¹ In the analysis of the 3-month and 6-month surveys, SARS-CoV-2-infected cases were significantly more likely to have had a household family

member with SARS-CoV-2 infection (3-month survey, 40% vs 4.2%; $P \leq .001$; 6-month survey, 11.1% vs 2.8%; $P = .029$) and to have had a household family member asked to quarantine because of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 (6-month survey, 33.3% vs 2.1%; $P \leq .001$) (Table 1). Additionally, for the 3-month survey, SARS-CoV-2-infected patients reported significantly less adherence to social distancing outside the dialysis units (50% vs 81.4%; $P \leq .004$). The only risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 infection identified among HCP were household exposure (3-month survey, 80% vs 14.3%, $P = .009$; and 6-month survey, 75% vs 4.8%; $P = .007$) and having a household member instructed to quarantine (6-month survey, 100% vs 0%, $P \leq .001$) (data not shown).

Potential transmission events in the HD centers were examined (Supplementary Fig. 1). Most cases did not appear to be temporally or spatially related to any other SARS-CoV-2 cases. One shift at facility A had 3 positive patients who reported generally sitting in the same pod; 1 patient had a positive PCR result in November and 2 additional patients were IgG positive in December without any known SARS-CoV-2 exposures.

Discussion

Studies examining risk factors associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection among chronic HD patients and HCP working in HD units using repeated surveys are lacking. In our prior publication, several risk factors at baseline were associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection, including SARS-CoV-2 infection among immediate family members or friends, residence in a long-term care facility, poor adherence to face mask use, and travel outside the local metropolitan area.¹¹ However, in the subsequent surveys, the only risk factor that remained associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection among chronic HD patients was having a household member with

Table 1. Univariate Analysis of Characteristics of HD Patients Who Tested Positive or Negative for SARS-CoV-2 Infection at the 3-Month and 6-Month Follow-Up

Survey Variable	3-Month Survey (N = 187)			6-Month Survey (N = 153)		
	SARS-CoV-2 Case (N = 20, 11%) ^a	Non-case (N = 167, 89%)	P Value	SARS-CoV-2 Case (N = 9, 6%) ^a	Noncase (N = 144, 94%)	P Value
Hemodialysis unit						
Facility A	9 (45.0)	76 (45.5)	Reference	3 (33.3)	66 (45.8)	Reference
Facility B	9 (45.0)	71 (42.5)	.91	5 (55.6)	60 (41.7)	.42
Facility C	2 (10.0)	19 (11.4)	.89	1 (11.1)	17 (11.8)	.83
Changed transportation in prior 3 mo	3 (15.0)	12 (7.2)	.21	1 (11.1)	11 (7.6)	.53
Changed residence in prior 3 mo	2 (10.0)	11 (6.6)	.63	1 (11.1)	9 (6.3)	.47
Demographics						
Age, median y [IQR]	59.5 [50.5–65.5]	60 [49–69]	.31	60 [57–74]	61 [49.5–69]	.71
Sex, male	15 (75.0)	77 (46.1)	.020	3 (33.3)	71 (49.3)	.50
Race, Black	18 (90.0)	147 (88.0)	>.99	9 (100.0)	127 (88.2)	.60
BMI, median kg/m ² [IQR]	29.0 [27.0–33.1]	29.3 [25.2–36.5]	.88	38.0 [26.1–43.9]	29.3 [25.3–36.0]	.18
Cause of ESRD						
Diabetes mellitus	11 (55.0)	74 (44.3)	.48	4 (44.4)	65 (45.1)	>.99
Hypertension	16 (80.0)	110 (65.9)	.31	6 (66.7)	98 (68.1)	>.99
Other etiologies ^b	3 (15.0)	42 (25.2)	.41	1 (11.1)	35 (24.3)	.69
Comorbidities						
Hypertension	20 (100.0)	157 (94.0)	.60	9 (100.0)	137 (95.1)	>.99
Diabetes mellitus	12 (60.0)	93 (55.7)	.81	4 (44.4)	82 (56.9)	.51
Cerebrovascular disease or accident	11 (55.0)	94 (56.3)	>.99	6 (66.7)	80 (55.6)	.73
Neurological disease (excluding CVA)	2 (10.0)	7 (4.2)	.25	1 (11.1)	6 (4.2)	.35
Blood disorder	1 (7.1)	3 (1.7)	.40	0 (0.0)	3 (2.1)	.53
Solid-organ transplant	1 (5.0)	12 (7.2)	>.99	0 (0.0)	12 (8.3)	>.99
Autoimmune conditions (including systemic lupus erythematosus)	0 (0.0)	12 (7.2)	.37	0 (0.0)	10 (6.9)	>.99
Other comorbidity ^c	5 (25.0)	50 (29.9)	.80	1 (11.1)	43 (29.9)	.45
SARS-CoV-2 prevention behaviors						
Reported social distancing at dialysis center (% adherence)			.42	>.99		
All the time	13 (65.0)	125 (74.9)		6 (66.7)	97 (67.4)	
Less than all the time	7 (35.0)	42 (25.1)		3 (33.3)	47 (32.6)	
Reported mask use at dialysis centers			>.99	>.99		
All the time	19 (95.0)	157 (94.0)		8 (88.9)	130 (90.3)	
Less than all the time	1 (5.0)	10 (6.0)		1 (11.1)	14 (9.7)	
Reported hand hygiene at dialysis center prior to sitting on dialysis chair			.40	>.99		
All the time	14 (70.0)	131 (78.4)		5 (55.6)	87 (60.4)	
Less than all the time	6 (30.0)	36 (21.6)		4 (44.4)	57 (39.6)	
Reported social distancing during daily life outside of home			.003	.41		
All the time	10 (50.0)	136 (81.4)		6 (66.7)	114 (79.2)	
Less than all the time	10 (50.0)	31 (18.6)		3 (33.3)	30 (20.8)	
Reported mask use during daily life outside of home			>.99	.33		
All the time	18 (90.0)	151 (90.4)		7 (77.8)	126 (87.5)	
Less than all the time	2 (10.0)	16 (9.6)		2 (22.2)	18 (12.5)	
Reported change in hand washing habits during daily life			.61	>.99		
Yes, wash hands more often	15 (75.0)	111 (66.5)		5 (55.6)	86 (59.7)	

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Survey Variable	3-Month Survey (N = 187)			6-Month Survey (N = 153)		
	SARS-CoV-2 Case (N = 20, 11%) ^a	Non-case (N = 167, 89%)	P Value	SARS-CoV-2 Case (N = 9, 6%) ^a	Noncase (N = 144, 94%)	P Value
No, wash hands about the same amount as before	5 (25.0)	56 (33.5)		4 (44.4)	58 (40.3)	
Attended a gathering with more than 10 people in prior 3 months	6 (30.0)	75 (44.9)	.24	3 (33.3)	60 (41.7)	.74
No. of gatherings attended, median [IQR] ^d	1 [1–1]	2 [1–4]	.10	2 [2–12]	2 [1–5]	.36
Visit to other health facilities (doctor offices, dentist offices) in prior 3 mo	11 (55.0)	124 (74.3)	.11	5 (55.6)	93 (64.6)	.72
No. of doctor/dentist appointments, median [IQR] ^d	1 [1–5]	2 [1–4]	.38	3 [2–3]	3 [1–4]	.81
Visits to public spaces for daily activities in prior 3 mo	19 (95.0)	138 (82.6)	.21	5 (55.6)	116 (80.6)	.09
No. of visits to public locations, median [IQR] ^d	19 [4–46]	15 [6–31]	.55	3 [1–9]	18.5 [7–41]	.041
SARS-CoV-2 exposures						
Travel outside of the St Louis area	1 (5.0)	12 (7.2)	>.99	0 (0.0)	9 (6.3)	.07
Household member tested for SARS-CoV-2	13 (65.0)	55 (32.9)	.007	3 (33.3)	43 (29.9)	>.99
Household member tested positive for or diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2	8 (40.0)	7 (4.2)	<.001	1 (11.1)	4 (2.8)	.26
Household member told by health department to stay home due to SARS-CoV-2 exposure	8 (40.0)	7 (4.2)	<.001	3 (33.3)	3 (2.1)	.003
Household member hospitalized with SARS-CoV-2	8 (40.0)	4 (2.4)	<.001	1 (11.1)	0 (0.0)	.06
Extended family/friend tested positive for or diagnosed with SARS-CoV-2	3 (15.0)	14 (8.4)	.40	0 (0.0)	9 (6.3)	>.99
Extended family/friend hospitalized with SARS-CoV-2	5 (25.0)	15 (9.0)	.045	0 (0.0)	17 (11.8)	.60
Extended family/friend died from SARS-CoV-2	3 (15.0)	14 (8.4)	.40	1 (11.1)	10 (6.9)	.50

Note. ND, not determined; BMI, body mass index; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; PKD, polycystic kidney disease; CAD, coronary artery disease; CVA, cerebrovascular accident; HF, heart failure; HD, hemodialysis; IQR, interquartile range.

^aDefined as a positive PCR and/or serology for SARS-CoV-2.

^bOther etiologies include glomerulonephritis, lupus nephritis, PKD, other.

^cOther comorbidities include active malignancy, cirrhosis, current smoker, HIV, lung disease.

^dRestricted to patients who reported attended a gathering with <10 people, a visit to a health facility or a visit to a public location.

SARS-CoV-2 infection. Among HCP, the only risk factor associated with SARS-CoV-2 infection was having a household member with SARS-CoV-2 infection.

There appeared to be no patient-to-patient or patient-to-staff transmission in the dialysis units; however, we did not perform whole-genome sequencing to confirm this. In one facility, 2 patients were identified as IgG positive in without known SARS-CoV-2 exposures in the month after an infected patient was dialyzed in the same pod. Because it is not known when the 2 IgG-positive patients were exposed to SARS-CoV-2, no clear relationship between these cases could be discerned. The 3 HD units implemented the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) SARS-CoV-2 infection prevention measures in March 2020.¹² Previous studies reported that implementation of infection prevention measures (eg, a universal mask policy) in HD units were associated with reduced risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection.^{9,13} Our results are consistent with a previous study⁹ indicating that when recommended infection prevention measures are used in HD units, the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection is dependent on exposures from contacts in patient homes, especially when the community burden of SARS-CoV-2 is high.

Our study had several limitations. Due to the small number of cases, we could not perform multivariate analysis to identify independent risk factors for SARS-CoV-2 infection. Survey responses may be subject to recall bias. Finally, our study

was performed when most patients had not received the SARS-CoV-2 vaccine (only 33% of patients had received at least 1 dose of vaccine at the 6-month survey) and prior to the emergence of the SARS-CoV-2 o(omicron) variant. Thus, our results may not be generalizable to new SARS-CoV-2 variants that emerged after the study period or among vaccinated chronic HD patients.

In this longitudinal survey study in 3 outpatient HD units that implemented CDC SARS-CoV-2 infection prevention measures, the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection among HD patients and HCPs was consistently associated with a household member having SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Supplementary material. For supplementary material accompanying this paper visit <https://doi.org/10.1017/ash.2022.269>

Acknowledgments.

Financial support. This study was funded by the CDC Epicenters Program (grant no. 6 U54CK000482-04). The REDCap database is supported by the NIH Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA grant no. UL1 TR000448) and the Siteman Comprehensive Cancer Center and NCI Cancer Center (grant no. P30 CA091842). J.H.K. is supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (grant no. 1K23AI137321-01A1).

Conflicts of interest. M.A.O. received grant funding from Pfizer in the past 3 years and worked as consultant to Pfizer not related to COVID-19. All other authors have no relevant disclosures.

References

1. Ng JH, Hirsch JS, Wanchoo R, *et al.* Outcomes of patients with end-stage kidney disease hospitalized with COVID-19. *Kidney Int* 2020;98:1530–1539.
2. Anand S, Montez-Rath ME, Han J, *et al.* Antibody response to COVID-19 vaccination in patients receiving dialysis. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2021;32:2435–2438.
3. Van Praet J, Reynders M, De Bacquer D, *et al.* Predictors and dynamics of the humoral and cellular immune response to SARS-CoV-2 mRNA vaccines in hemodialysis patients: a multicenter observational study. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2021;32:3208–3220.
4. Anand S, Montez-Rath ME, Han J, *et al.* SARS-CoV-2 vaccine antibody response and breakthrough infection in patients receiving dialysis. *Ann Intern Med* 2022;175:371–378.
5. Manley HJ, Aweh G, Hsu CM, *et al.* SARS-CoV-2 vaccine effectiveness and breakthrough infections in maintenance dialysis patients. *MedRxiv* 2021. doi: 10.1101/2021.09.24.21264081.
6. Bell S, Campbell J, Lambour E, *et al.* The impact of vaccination on incidence and outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 infection in patients with kidney failure in Scotland. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2022;33:677–686.
7. Hsu CM, Weiner DE, Aweh G, *et al.* COVID-19 Among US dialysis patients: risk factors and outcomes from a national dialysis provider. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2021;77:748–756.
8. Salerno S, Messana JM, Gremel GW, *et al.* COVID-19 risk factors and mortality outcomes among medicare patients receiving long-term dialysis. *JAMA Netw Open* 2021;4:e2135379-e.
9. Caplin B, Ashby D, McCafferty K, *et al.* Risk of COVID-19 disease, dialysis unit attributes, and infection control strategy among London in-center hemodialysis patients. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2021;16:1237–1246.
10. Rincón A, Moreso F, López-Herradón A, *et al.* The keys to control a COVID-19 outbreak in a haemodialysis unit. *Clin Kidney J* 2020;13:542–549.
11. Gandra S, Li T, Reske KA, *et al.* SARS-CoV-2 infection risk factors among maintenance hemodialysis patients and healthcare personnel in outpatient hemodialysis centers. *Kidney360* 2021;2:996–1001.
12. Interim additional guidance for infection prevention and control recommendations for patients with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 in outpatient hemodialysis facilities. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/dialysis.html>. Accessed November 30, 2020.
13. Biedunkiewicz B, Tylicki L, Puchalska-Reglińska E, Dębska-Ślizień A. Analysis of experiences in preventing COVID-19 in hemodialysis centers of the north of Poland before the era of vaccination. *Int J Env Res Public Health* 2022;19:684.