

Fig. 3. Distribution of COVID-19 Worldwide distribution. Adapted from the GISAID Genomic Epidemiology of hCoV-19. Last updated 07-24-2020 [https://nextstrain.org/ncov/global/gisaid?c=GISAID\\_clade&p=full](https://nextstrain.org/ncov/global/gisaid?c=GISAID_clade&p=full) [35]. Illustrated by Dr. Joe Bolanos.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Symptoms of the virus appear after an average of 5.2 days. The period between the onset of symptoms until death ranges from 6 to 41 days, which depending on the age, underlying health complications, level of care, and immune system status. The time from symptomatic onset to death is typically shorter in those over 70, median days (11.5 days) from the first symptom to death, than those with ages below 70 years (20 days) [8, 9].

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 in the US and China and most common laboratory findings of COVID-19 in China are shown in Fig. 4 [31, 43–45]. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) lists additional COVID-19 symptoms reported, including anosmia, ageusia, sore throat, and muscle pain [36], skin rashes and acro-ischemic lesions of the feet (anecdotally called “COVID toes”) and hands are reported [37–39]. Children tend to exhibit milder symptoms than adults [40–42].

Risk factors and comorbidities

Studies have revealed how patients who develop SARS- CoV-2 pneumonia also tended to have underlying medical conditions such as hypertension (12.8–30%), diabetes (5.3–12.1%), and cardiovascular disease (4.2%) [46, 47]. Patients exhibiting severe

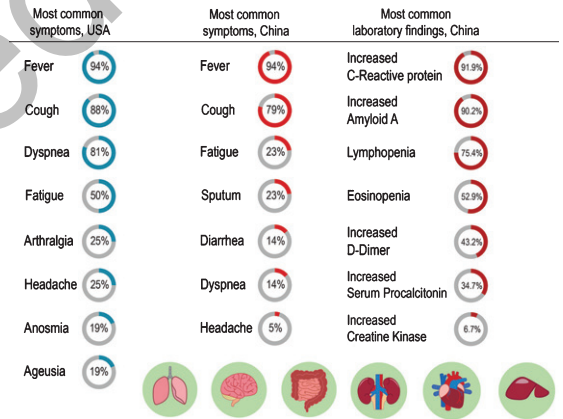


Fig. 4. Most common COVID-19 symptoms in US and China. Most common laboratory findings in COVID-19 in China [31, 43–45]. Illustrated by Dr. Joe Bolanos.

COVID-19 admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) showed a greater tendency toward such comorbidities [46, 47]. There are additional reports of comorbidities with lower frequencies.

The age group with the most cases was the sixth decade of life, followed by seventh decade, and then the fifth decade of life group [43]. Accordingly, hospitalization for patients in the seventh, eighth, and ninth decade of life are 11.8%, 16.6%, and 18.4%, respectively [43]. The groups with the most fatalities are the ninth, eighth, and seventh decades of life groups