

ABSTRACTS

Clinical Medicine

CM01

Survival analysis of COVID-19 in the population of Mexico.Polanco Armenta Christian Alexis^a^a Faculty of Medicine, National Autonomous University of MexicoDOI: <https://doi.org/10.26800/LV-144-supl2-CM01> Polanco Armenta Christian Alexis 0000-0002-8001-612X

Keywords: COVID-19, death, risk factors.

INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES: Deaths from COVID-19 during 2020 were the leading cause of death in Sonora, Mexico. The objective of this analysis is to identify the risk factors associated with deaths from COVID-19 in the population of Sonora, Mexico, through survival analysis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The data released by the Mexican Ministry of Health in confirmed cases with COVID-19 in Sonora, Mexico in the period from March 21, 2020 to October 31, 2021, were the ones used. This analysis includes 111,472 records of confirmed cases. The Kaplan-Meier method was used to draw the survival curves and their comparison using the log Rank test. These graphs served to test the assumption of proportional hazard. A Cox proportional hazards model that included the covariates of interest was fitted using a forward process, that is, from a null model, all covariates with $p < 0.05$. were included in the model and taking into account the information criterion and Akaike. The data was analyzed with the statistical package SPSS version 27.

RESULTS: 70.6% of deaths were in people admitted for emergencies. Except for asthma, the prevalence of each of the comorbidities was higher in the people who died than in those who survived. had a special role. pneumonia with prevalences of 18.6%, 16.4%, 11.6% and 10.9% respectively, although it was reliable that most of the patients died of pneumonia.

CONCLUSION: The risk of dying during the analysis period was higher for men, patients admitted to the emergency department, hospitalized people, individuals from older age groups, people who required intubation, patients with comorbidities, especially cardiovascular disease, pneumonia, HIV and diabetes. The cause for which the most infected died was due to pneumonia.

CM02

Botulin toxin A in lower lid entropion correctionAna Ninčević^a, Miro Kalauz^b, Josip Knežević^b, Sanja Masnec^b^a School of Medicine University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia^b Department of Ophthalmology, University Hospital Center Zagreb, Zagreb, CroatiaDOI: <https://doi.org/10.26800/LV-144-supl2-CM02> Ana Ninčević 0000-0003-4815-4271, Miro Kalauz 0000-0001-7616-9871, Josip Knežević, Sanja Masnec 0000-0003-1472-0511

Keywords: botulinum toxin, senile entropion, treatment

INTRODUCTION/OBJECTIVES: to evaluate the clinical results and report the results of 12 cases of senile involutional entropion of the lower lid treated with botulinum toxin

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Twelve patients with senile entropion were treated with an injection of botulinum toxin. The mean age was $67,2 \pm 7,3$. The toxin (Botox; Allergan Corporation, Irvine, CA) was supplied in a vial contained 100 units of freeze-dried botulinum toxin A. This was reconstituted and diluted with 2 ml of saline which resulted with a concentration of five units in 0.1. The reconstituted toxin was injected over the orbicularis oculi muscle subcutaneously 4 mm below the eyelash margin of lower eyelid at three sites with a 30-gauge needle. Five units of the toxin were injected in each site (15 units total). The patients were examined 7 days after the application, 30 days and then monthly up to 1 year.

RESULTS: In all treated patients improvement of the eyelid margin was visible within three to four days after the injection with the duration which varied from 8 to 16 weeks. No complications or side effects of the treatment was recorded.

CONCLUSION: Botulinum toxin A can be effective temporary treatment for senile lower lid entropion.