



```
elif_operation == "MIRROR_X":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = False  
    mirror_mod.use_y = True  
    mirror_mod.use_z = False  
elif_operation == "MIRROR_Z":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = False  
    mirror_mod.use_y = False  
    mirror_mod.use_z = True  
  
#selection at the end -add back the deselected mirror modifier object  
mirror_ob.select= 1  
modifier_ob.select=1  
bpy.context.scene.objects.active = modifier_ob  
print("Selected" + str(modifier_ob)) # modifier ob is the active ob  
#mirror_ob.select = 0  
#name = bpy.context.selected_objects[0]  
#name = bpy.context.selected_objects[0]
```

## Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie – Analysen mit Routinedaten

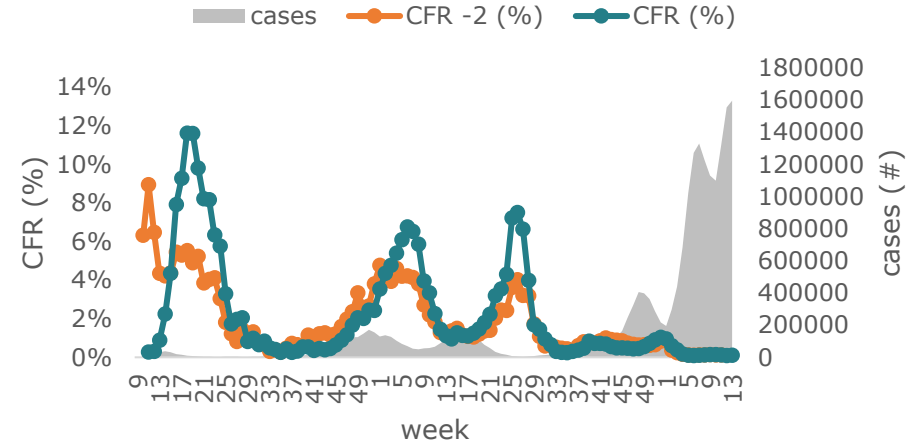
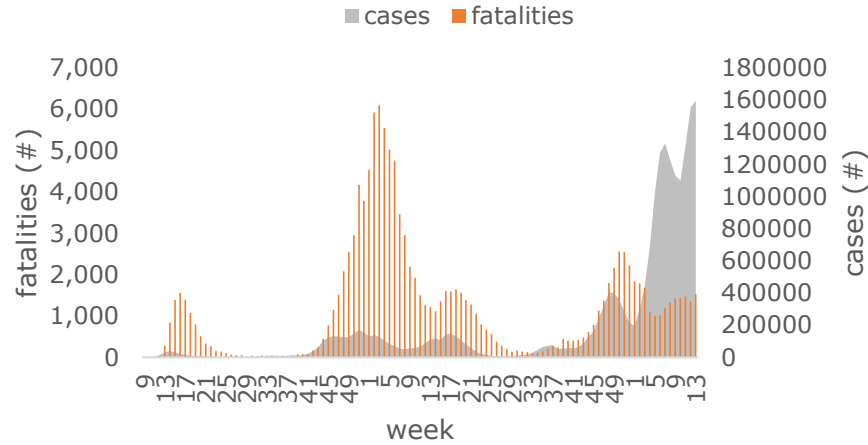
Ralf Kuhlen

Medizinischer Geschäftsführer Helios Health

Vorsitzender Wissenschaftlicher Beirat IQM

# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie – Analysen mit Routinedaten

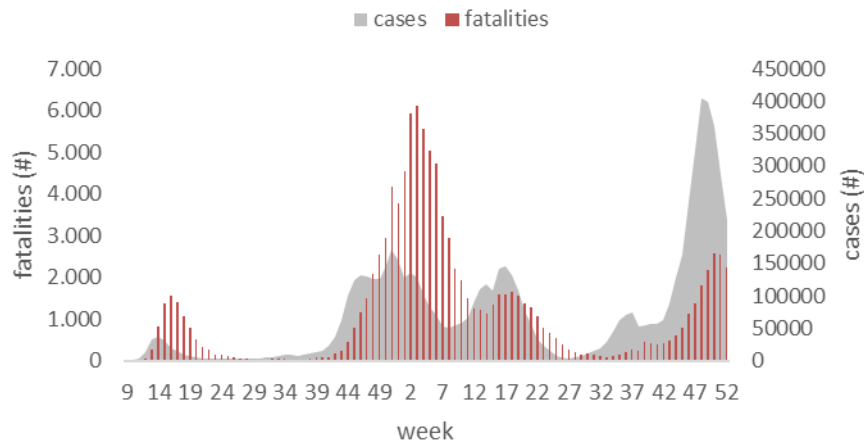
## Die Corona-Pandemie in Deutschland - Stand 2.5.2022



Datum	Infiziert	Verstorben	CFR (%)
2. Mai 2022	24.813.817	135.461	0,55%

# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten - 2021

## Analysezeitpunkte und Teilnehmer



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

Analyse	Beteiligung
1. Analyse des Leistungsgeschehens nach 1. Lockdown	310 Krankenhäuser (D) <b>1</b>
Follow-up Analyse im Rahmen der IQM Gruppenauswertung 1. Halbjahr 2020 (Widerspruch)	459 Krankenhäuser (D+CH) <b>2</b>
Follow-up in monatlichen Analysen für die IQM Mitglieder (D)	Oktober 278 Krankenhäuser November 284 Krankenhäuser <b>3</b>
Follow-up Analyse im Rahmen der IQM Gruppenauswertung 2020 (Widerspruch)	431 Krankenhäuser (D+CH) <b>4</b>
Follow-up in monatlichen Analysen für die IQM Mitglieder (D)	Januar 312 Krankenhäuser Februar 305 Krankenhäuser März 310 Krankenhäuser <b>5</b>
Follow-up Analyse im Rahmen der IQM Gruppenauswertung 1. Halbjahr 2021	427 Krankenhäuser (D) <b>6</b>
Follow-up in monatlichen Analysen für die IQM Mitglieder (D)	Oktober 295 Krankenhäuser <b>7</b>
Follow-up Ganzjahresauswertung 2020	426 Krankenhäuser (d) <b>8</b>

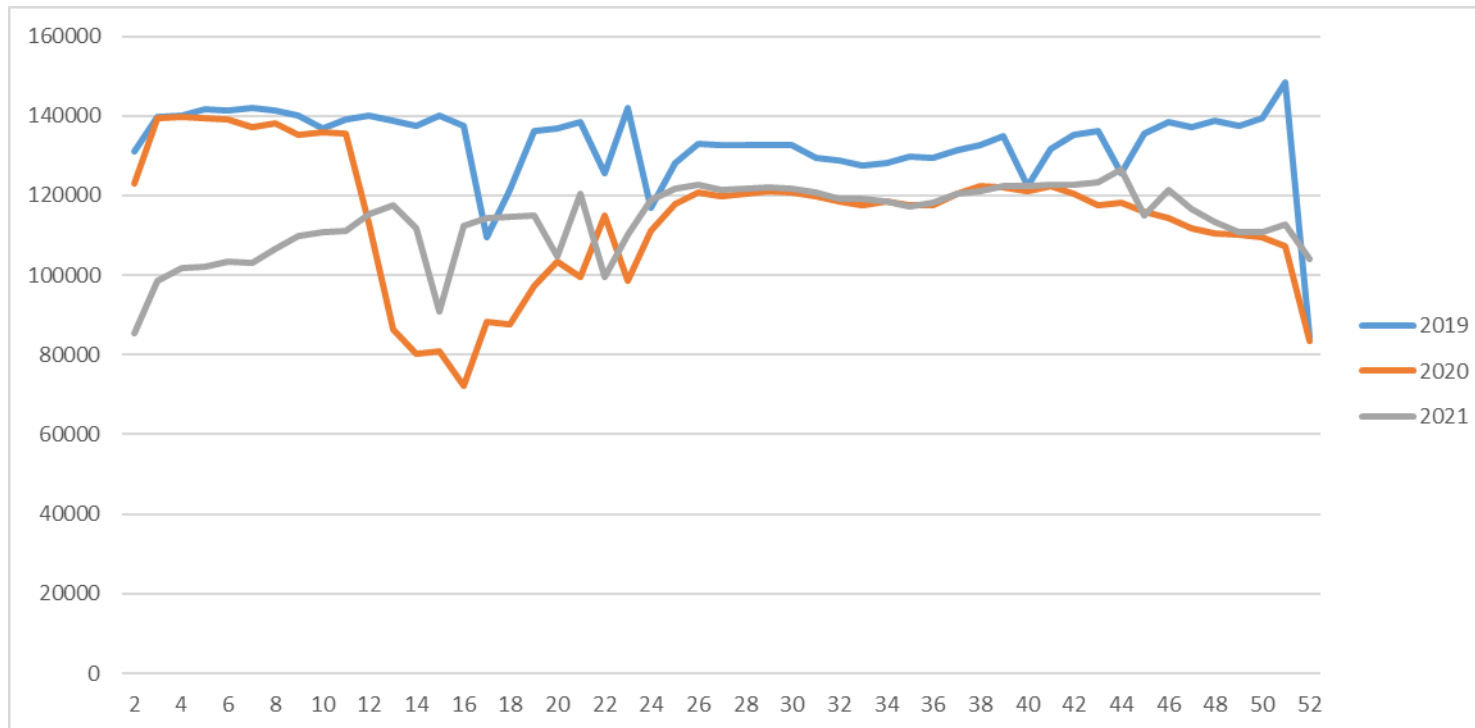
# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten - 2021

## Anzahl der teilnehmenden Krankenhäuser und deren Fallzahlen nach IQM Trägergruppen

Trägergruppe	Anzahl Standorte	Fallzahl 2021	Fallzahl 2020	Fallzahl 2019	2021-20	2020-19	2021-19
freigemeinnützig	72	837.550	825.528	934.139	12.022 (1,5%)	-10.8611 (-11,6%)	-96.589 (-10,3%)
öffentlich-rechtlich	177	2.529.676	2.560.592	3.011.613	-30.916 (-1,2%)	-45.1021 (-15%)	-481.937 (-16%)
privat	160	1.687.658	1.729.350	2.009.524	-41.692 (-2,4%)	-28.0174 (-13,9%)	-321.866 (-16%)
universitär	17	835.198	841.281	936.902	-6.083 (-0,7%)	-95.621 (-10,2%)	-101.704 (-10,9%)
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>5.890.082</b>	<b>5.956.751</b>	<b>6.892.178</b>	<b>-66.669 (-1,1%)</b>	<b>-935.427 (-13,6%)</b>	<b>-1.002.096 (-14,5%)</b>

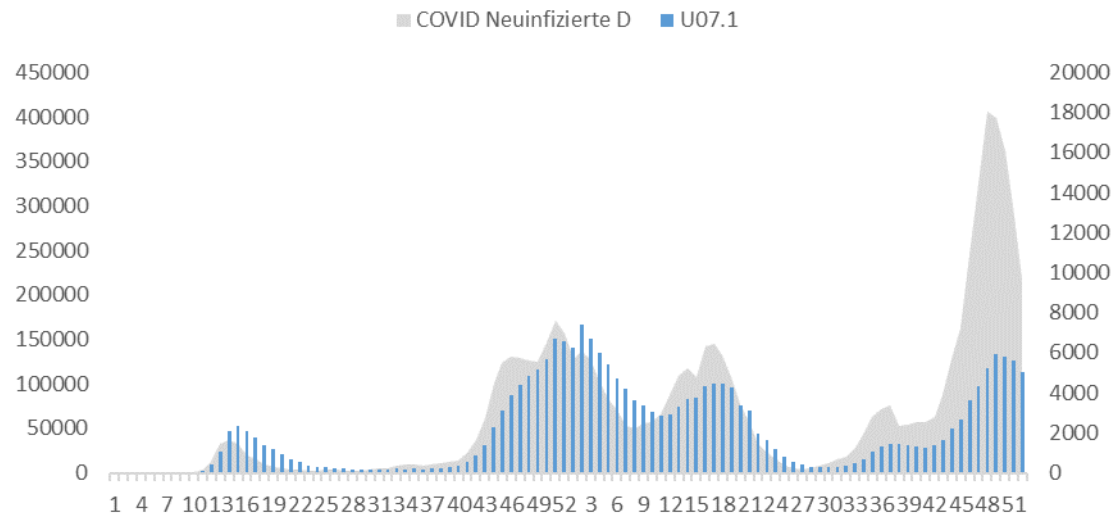
# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten - 2021

## Wöchentlicher Verlauf aller Krankenhausfälle in 426 IQM Krankenhäusern 2019 - 21

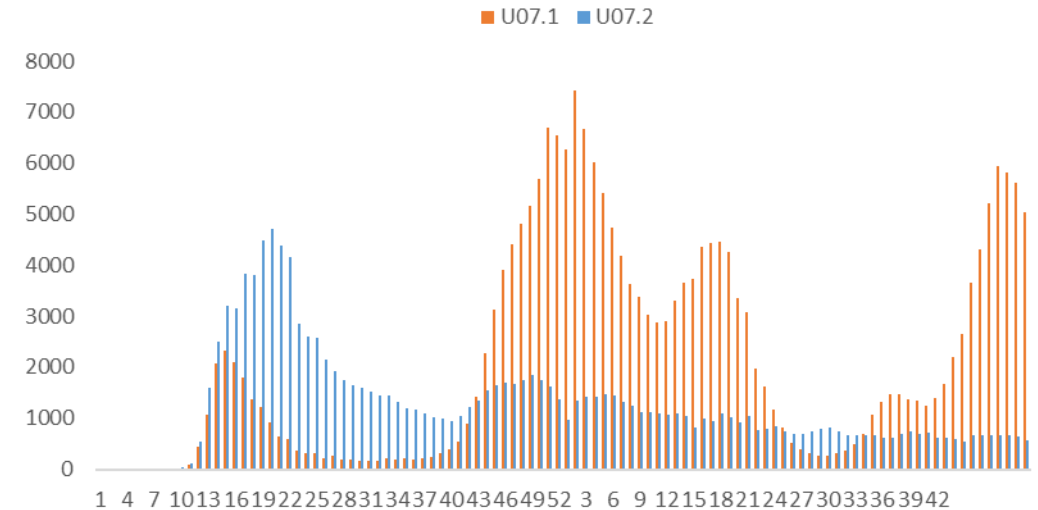


# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

## Infektionsgeschehen, Krankenhausverlauf und Outcome bei COVID in 426 IQM Krankenhäusern



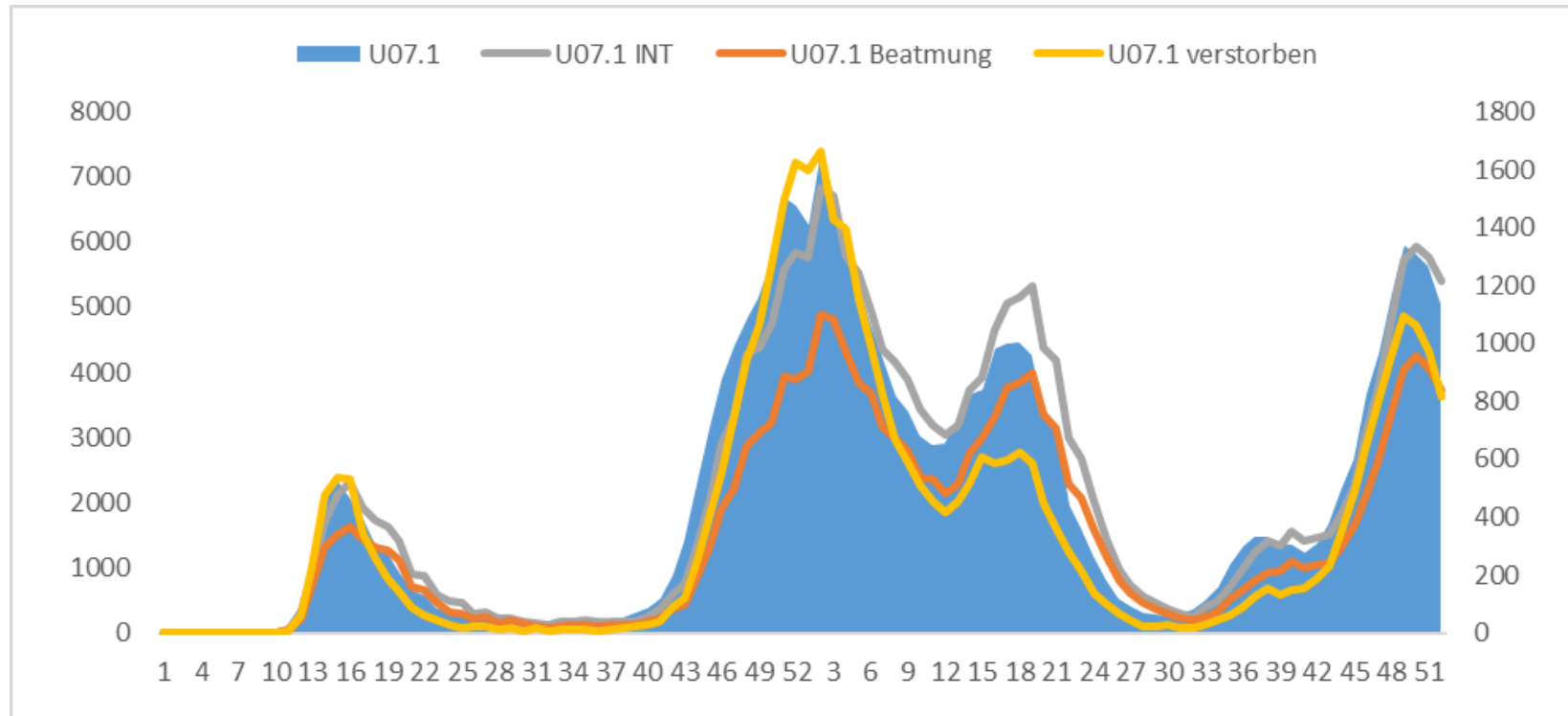
	Fälle (%)	Verstorbene (%)
<b>COVID (U07.1)</b>	221.023	38.292 (17,3%)
<b>SARI</b>	150.706 (68,2%)	34.085 (22,6%)
<b>INT</b>	49.807 (22,5%)	18.911 (38%)
<b>Beatmung</b>	35.752 (16,2%)	15.939 (44,6%)



	Fälle (%)	Verstorbene (%)
<b>COVID Verdacht (U07.2)</b>	129.924	8.137 (6,3%)
<b>SARI</b>	29.671 (22,8%)	4.413 (14,9%)
<b>INT</b>	14.231 (11%)	3.321 (23,3%)
<b>Beatmung</b>	7.627 (5,9%)	2.606 (34,2%)

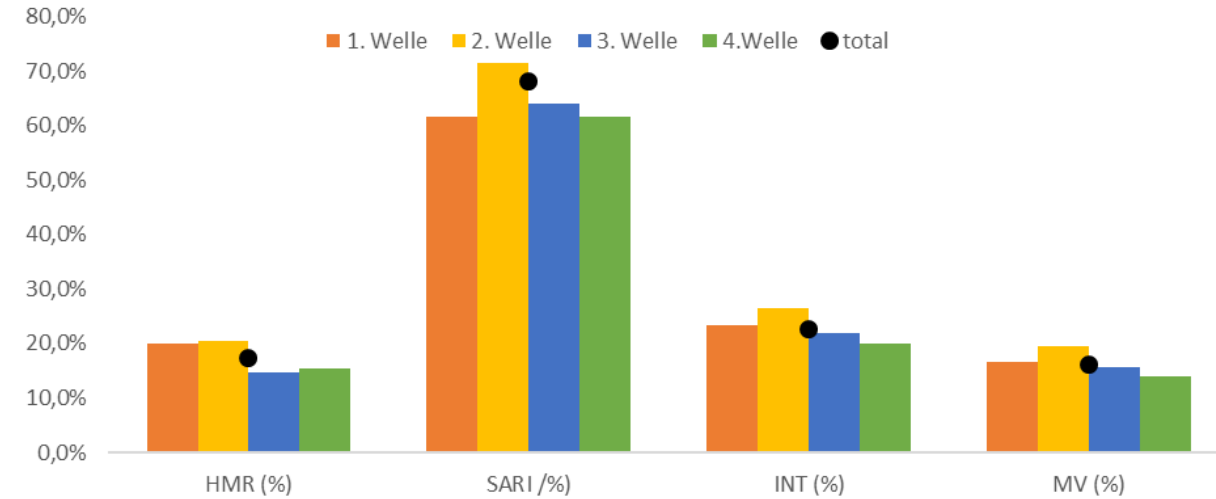
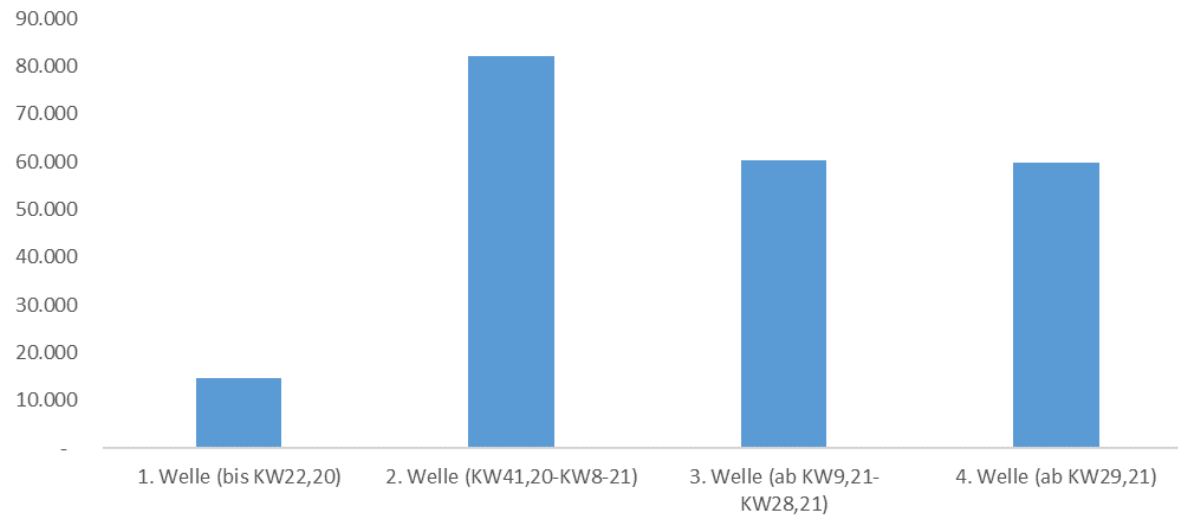
# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

## Krankenhausverlauf und Outcome bei COVID in 426 IQM Krankenhäusern



# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

## Unterschiede 1., 2., 3., 4. COVID-Welle in 426 IQM Krankenhäusern

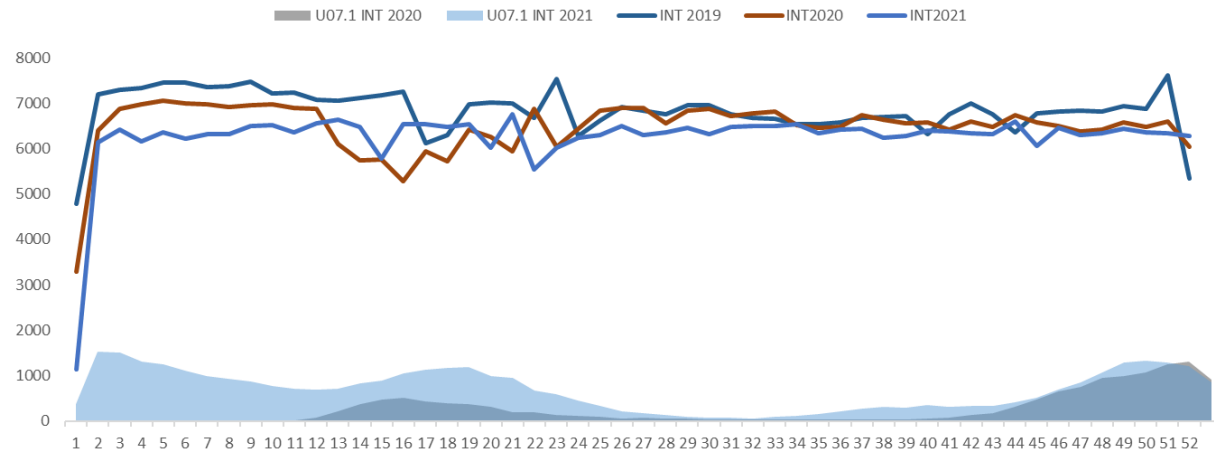




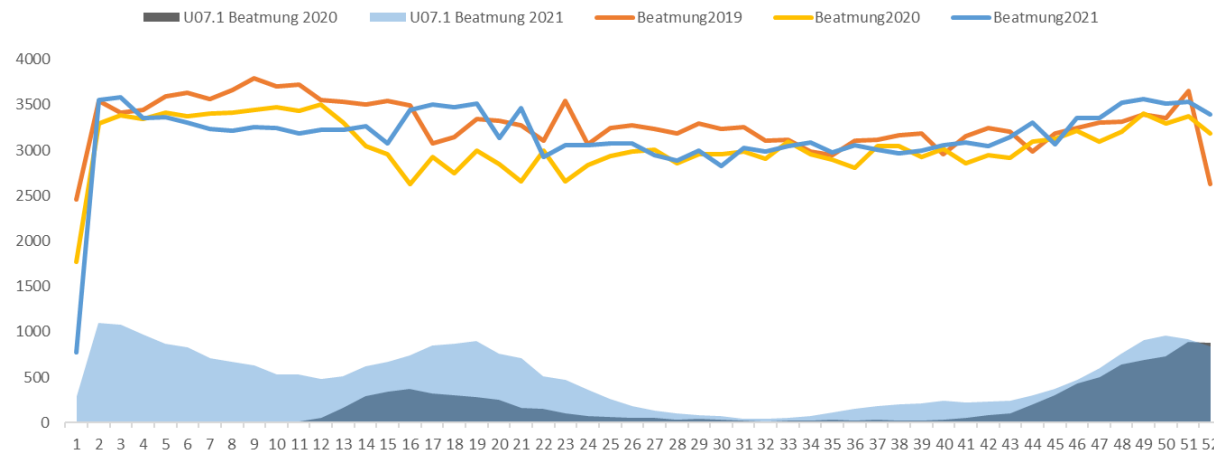
# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

## INT und Beatmungsfälle in 426 IQM Krankenhäusern

### Intensivfälle

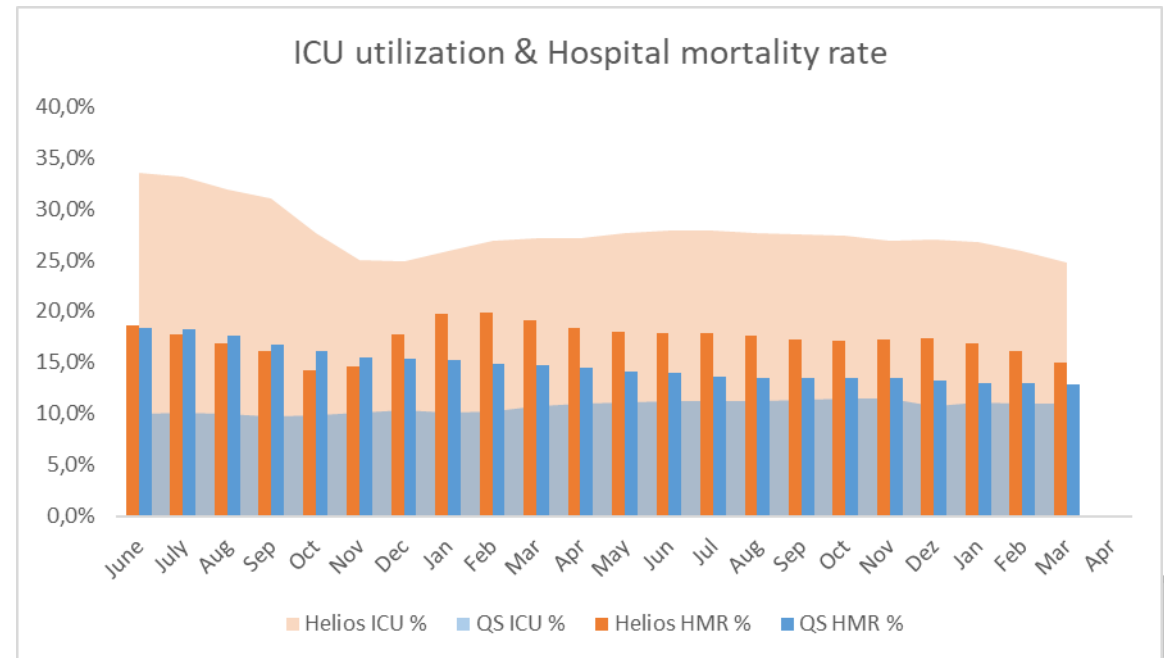
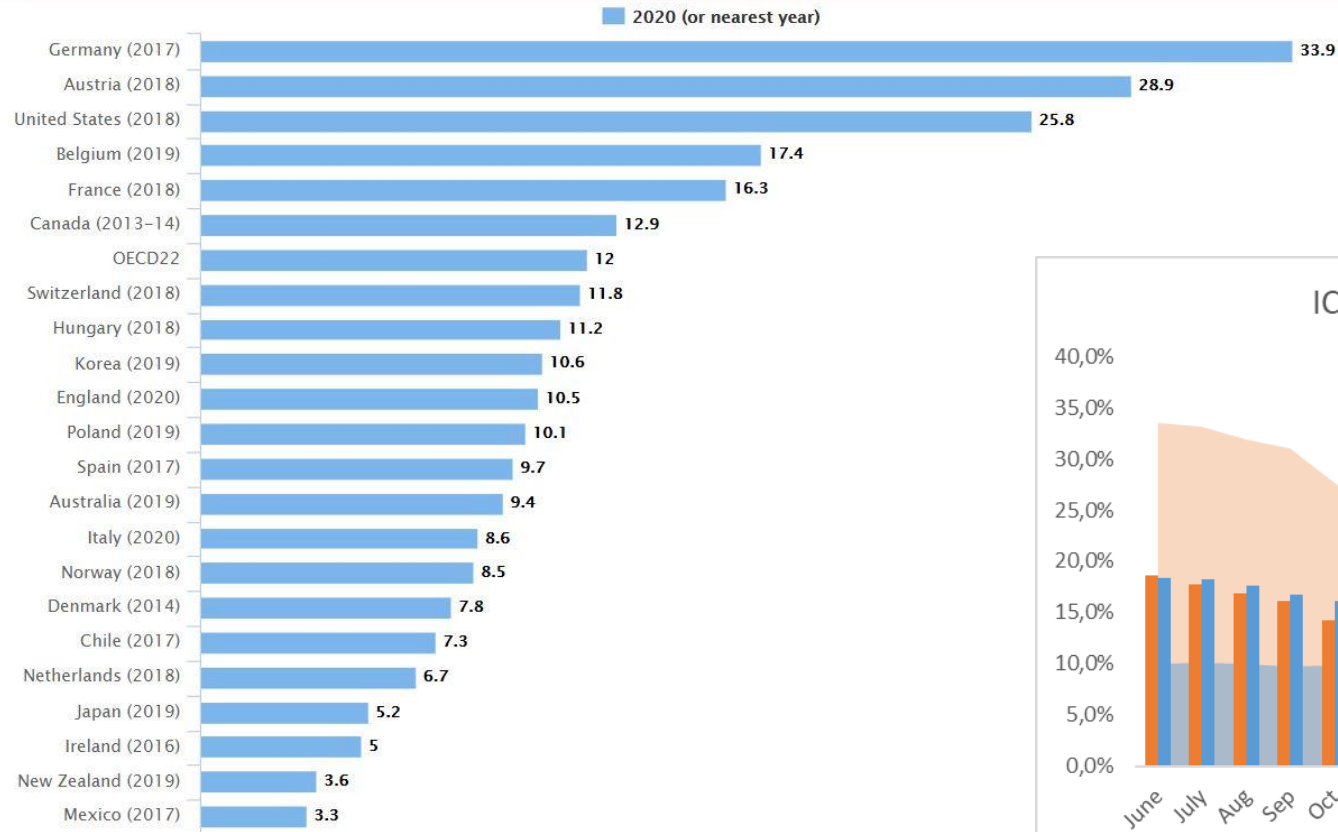


### Beatmungsfälle



# ICU capacity as a limitation?

## Capacity of intensive care beds Selected OECD countries, per 100 000 population



# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

## Fallzahl, Intensiv- und Beatmungsfälle 2019 - 21 in 426 IQM Krankenhäusern

	2019	2020	2021	20-19	21-19	U07.1
Alle Patienten	6.892.178	5.956.751	5.890.082	-935.427 (-13,6%)	-1.002.096 (-14,5%)	221.023
SARI	391.890 (5,7%)	351.844 (5,9%)	346.513 (5,9%)	-40.046 (-10,2%)	-45.377 (-11,6%)	150.706 (68,2%)
Intensiv	357.706 (5,2%)	340.514 (5,7%)	329.325 (5,6%)	-17.192 (-4,8%)	-28.381 (-7,9%)	49.807 (22,5%)
Beatmung	172.028 (2,5%)	160.935 (2,7%)	166.565 (2,8%)	-11.093 (-6,4%)	-5.463 (-3,2%)	35.752 (16,2%)
Verstorben	161.511 (2,3%)	162.460 (2,7%)	171.938 (2,9%)	949 (0,6%)	10.427 (6,5%)	38.292 (17,3%)
SARI	47.998 (12,2%)	53.986 (15,3%)	60.004 (17,3%)	5.988 (12,5%)	12.006 (25%)	34.085 (22,6%)
Intensiv	64.167 (17,9%)	64.654 (19%)	69.578 (21,1%)	487 (0,8%)	5.411 (8,4%)	18.911 (38%)
Beatmung	51.810 (30,1%)	50.815 (31,6%)	55.418 (33,3%)	-995 (-1,9%)	3.608 (7%)	15.939 (44,6%)



Original Investigation | Public Health

## A Comparative Analysis of In-Hospital Mortality per Disease Groups in Germany Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic From 2016 to 2020

Sebastian König, MD; Vincent Pellissier, PhD; Sven Hohenstein, PhD; Johannes Lelner, MD; Gerhard Hindricks, MD; Andreas Meier-Hellmann, MD; Ralf Kuhlen, MD, PhD; Andreas Bollmann, MD, PhD

### Abstract

**IMPORTANCE** Throughout the ongoing SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, it has been critical to understand not only the viral disease itself but also its implications for the overall health care system. Reports about excess mortality in this regard have mostly focused on overall death counts during specific pandemic phases.

**OBJECTIVE** To investigate hospitalization rates and compare in-hospital mortality rates with absolute mortality incidences across a broad spectrum of diseases, comparing 2020 data with those of prepandemic years.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS** Retrospective, cross-sectional, multicentric analysis of administrative data from 5 821 757 inpatients admitted from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2020, to 87 German Helios primary to tertiary care hospitals.

**EXPOSURES** Exposure to SARS-CoV-2.

**MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES** Administrative data were analyzed from January 1, 2016, to March 31, 2021, as a consecutive sample for all inpatients. Disease groups were defined according to *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (ICD-10; German modification)* encoded main discharge diagnoses. Incidence rate ratios (IRRs) for hospital admissions and hospital mortality counts, as well as relative mortality risks (RMRs) comparing 2016-2019 with 2020 (exposure to the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic), were calculated with Poisson regression with log-link function.

**RESULTS** Data were examined for 5 821 757 inpatients (mean [SD] age, 56.4 [25.3] years; 51.5% women), including 125 807 in-hospital deaths. Incidence rate ratios for hospital admissions were associated with a significant reduction for all investigated disease groups (IRR, 0.82; 95% CI, 0.79-0.86;  $P < .001$ ). After adjusting for age, sex, the Elixhauser Comorbidity Index score, and SARS-CoV-2 infections, RMRs were associated with an increase in infectious diseases (RMR, 1.28; 95% CI, 1.21-1.34;  $P < .001$ ), musculoskeletal diseases (RMR, 1.19; 95% CI, 1.04-1.36;  $P = .009$ ), and respiratory diseases (RMR, 1.09; 95% CI, 1.05-1.14;  $P < .001$ ) but not for the total cohort (RMR, 1.00; 95% CI, 0.99-1.02;  $P = .66$ ). Regarding in-hospital mortality, IRR was associated with an increase within the ICD-10 chapter of respiratory diseases (IRR, 1.28; 95% CI, 1.13-1.46;  $P < .001$ ) in comparing 2020 with 2016-2019, in contrast to being associated with a reduction in IRRs for the overall cohort and several other subgroups. After exclusion of patients with SARS-CoV-2 infections, IRRs were associated with a reduction in absolute in-hospital mortality for the overall cohort (IRR, 0.78; 95% CI, 0.72-0.84;  $P < .001$ ) and the subgroup of respiratory diseases (IRR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.74-0.92;  $P < .001$ ).

(continued)

### Key Points

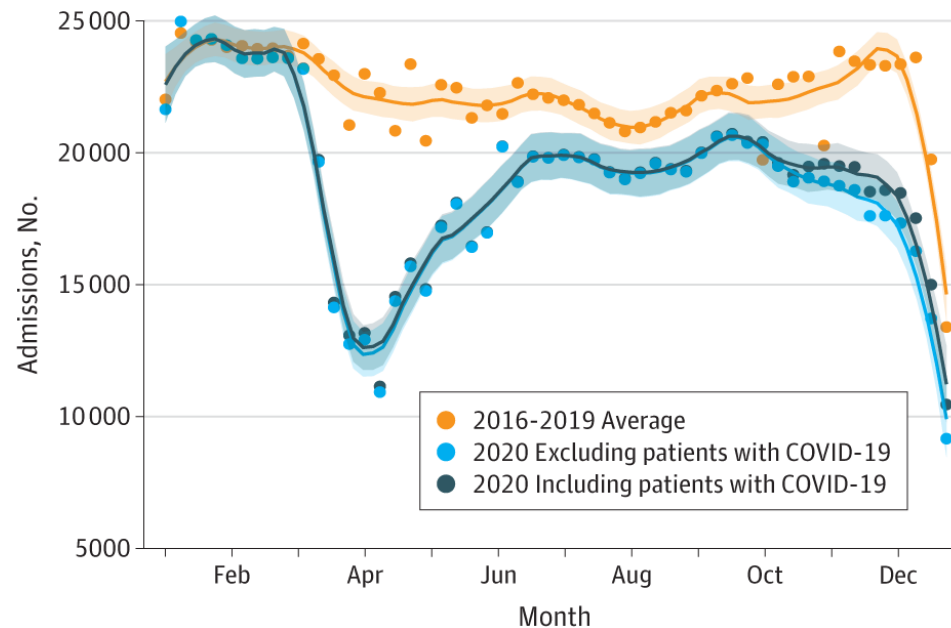
**Question** What association does the COVID-19 pandemic have with inpatient care in different disease groups?

**Findings** In this cross-sectional study of 5 821 757 inpatients' administrative data, hospital admission rates were lower for all investigated disease groups in 2020 compared with previous years. Despite higher relative mortality in some subgroups, a higher absolute incidence of in-hospital deaths was observed only for respiratory diseases, which was associated with patients with SARS-CoV-2 infections.

**Meaning** In 2020, a higher absolute in-hospital mortality was observed only in patients with respiratory diseases, but not in other disease groups or overall.

### Supplemental content

Author affiliations and article information are listed at the end of this article.



**Table 1. Incidence Rate Ratios (IRRs) for Hospital Admissions Comparing the Average of 2016-2019 With That of 2020**

ICD-10 chapter	Hospital admissions	
	IRR (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>	P value <sup>b</sup>
Total cohort	0.82 (0.79-0.86)	<.001
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	0.63 (0.59-0.67)	<.001
Neoplasms	0.83 (0.77-0.89)	<.001
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system	0.88 (0.83-0.93)	<.001
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders	0.83 (0.77-0.90)	<.001
Mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders	0.76 (0.70-0.83)	<.001
Diseases of the nervous system	0.66 (0.58-0.76)	<.001
Diseases of the circulatory/cardiovascular system	0.76 (0.69-0.83)	<.001
Diseases of the respiratory system	0.77 (0.71-0.83)	<.001
Diseases of the digestive system	0.80 (0.73-0.87)	<.001
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.77 (0.72-0.82)	<.001
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.79 (0.73-0.85)	<.001
Diseases of the genitourinary system	0.85 (0.79-0.91)	<.001
Other diseases	0.82 (0.78-0.87)	<.001

## From: A Comparative Analysis of In-Hospital Mortality per Disease Groups in Germany Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic From 2016 to 2020

JAMA Netw Open. 2022;5(2):e2148649. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.48649



Table 2. Unadjusted and Adjusted Relative Mortality Risks (RMRs) per ICD-10 Chapter Comparing 2016-2019 With 2020

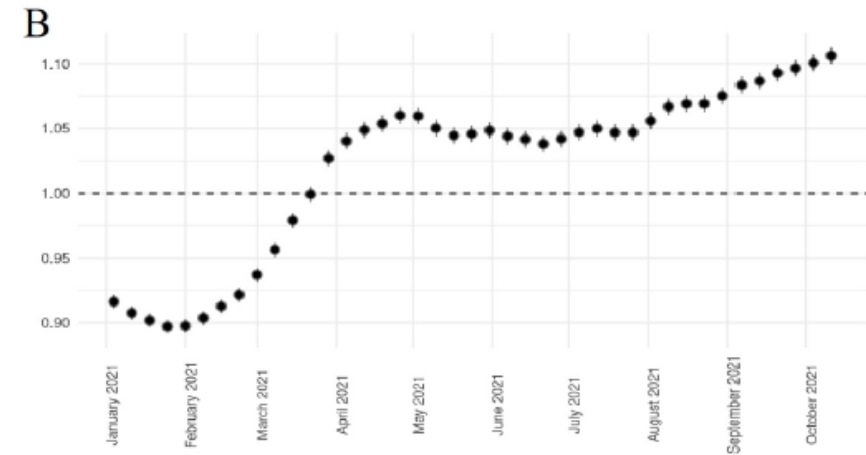
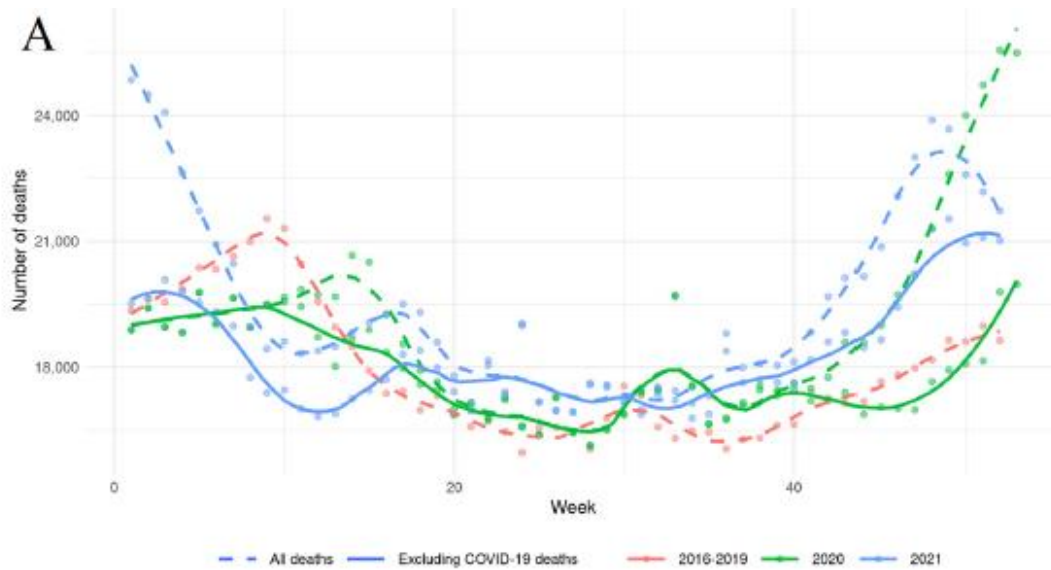
ICD-10 chapter	Unadjusted RMRs		RMRs adjusted for age, sex, and Elixhauser Comorbidity Index score		RMRs adjusted for age, sex, Elixhauser Comorbidity Index score, and SARS-CoV-2 infections	
	RMR (95% CI)	P value	RMR (95% CI)	P value	RMR (95% CI)	P value
Total cohort	1.15 (1.13-1.16)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.09 (1.08-1.11)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.00 (0.99-1.02)	.66
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	1.40 (1.33-1.47)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.32 (1.25-1.39)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.28 (1.21-1.34)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>
Neoplasms	1.01 (0.98-1.04)	.63	0.99 (0.96-1.03)	.73	0.98 (0.95-1.01)	.12
Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune system	1.11 (0.92-1.34)	.29	1.09 (0.90-1.31)	.39	1.03 (0.85-1.25)	.77
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders	1.02 (0.93-1.11)	.73	0.98 (0.90-1.07)	.72	0.95 (0.87-1.04)	.25
Mental, behavioral, and neurodevelopmental disorders	1.11 (0.93-1.32)	.25	1.12 (0.93-1.33)	.23	1.11 (0.93-1.32)	.27
Diseases of the nervous system	1.20 (1.08-1.34)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.14 (1.03-1.27)	.02 <sup>a</sup>	1.11 (0.99-1.24)	.06
Diseases of the circulatory/cardiovascular system	1.05 (1.02-1.07)	.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.01 (0.98-1.04)	.52	0.99 (0.96-1.02)	.40
Diseases of the respiratory system	1.70 (1.64-1.76)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.52 (1.47-1.58)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.09 (1.05-1.14)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>
Diseases of the digestive system	1.03 (0.98-1.08)	.21	0.95 (0.91-1.00)	.06	0.93 (0.89-0.98)	.003 <sup>a</sup>
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1.05 (0.87-1.26)	.64	1.02 (0.85-1.23)	.82	0.97 (0.80-1.18)	.75
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	1.31 (1.16-1.49)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.30 (1.14-1.47)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.19 (1.04-1.36)	.009 <sup>a</sup>
Diseases of the genitourinary system	1.00 (0.94-1.06)	.98	0.92 (0.86-0.98)	.007 <sup>a</sup>	0.88 (0.83-0.94)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>
Other diseases	1.10 (1.05-1.15)	<.001 <sup>a</sup>	1.06 (1.01-1.11)	.02 <sup>a</sup>	0.99 (0.95-1.04)	.77

Abbreviation: ICD-10, International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision (German modification).

<sup>a</sup> Significant P value.

## National mortality data for Germany before and throughout the pandemic: There is an excess mortality exceeding COVID-19–attributed fatalities

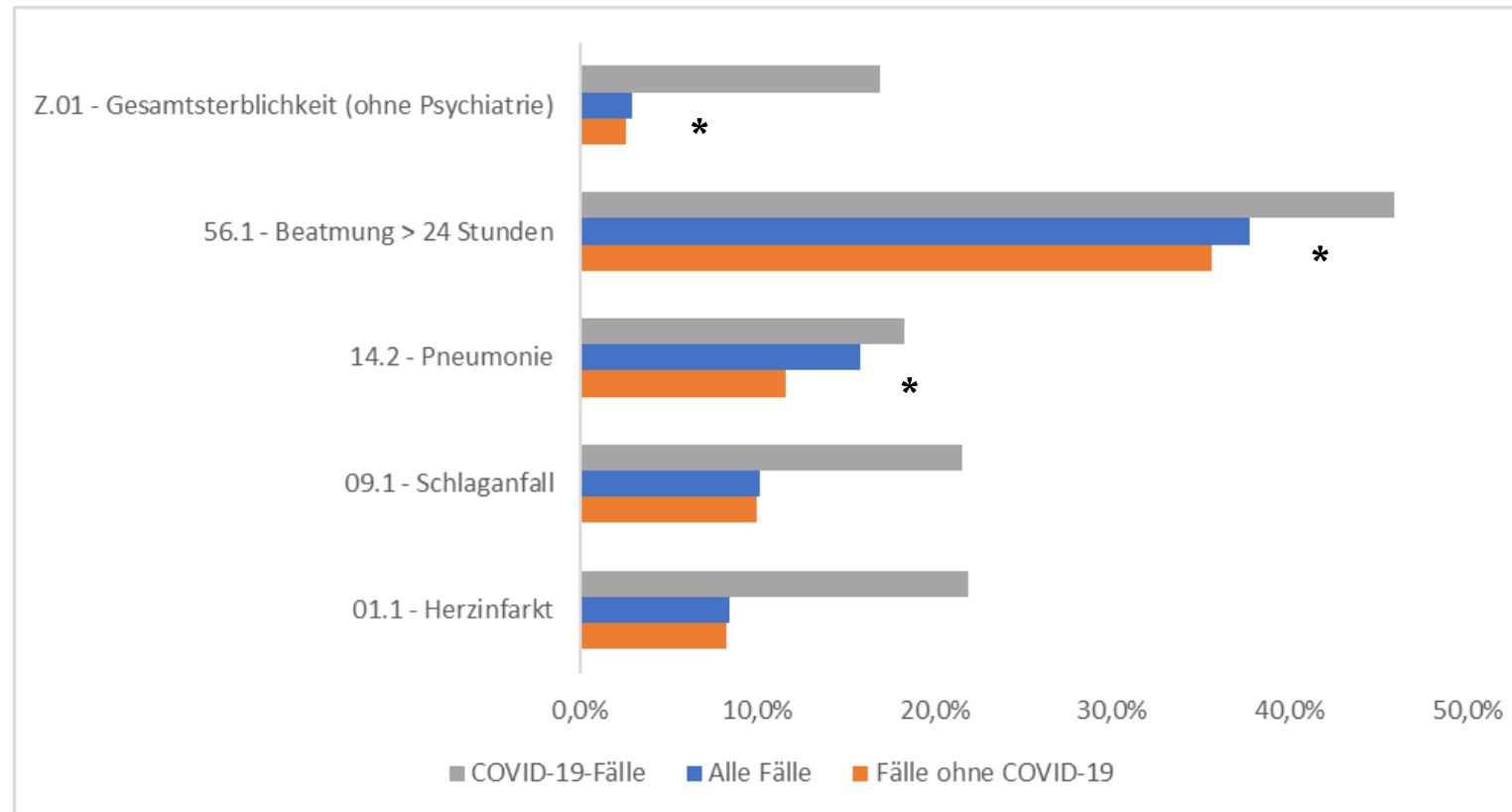
Sebastian König<sup>1</sup>, Sven Hohenstein<sup>2</sup>, Johannes Leiner<sup>3</sup>, Gerhard Hindricks<sup>3</sup>,  
Andreas Meier-Hellmann<sup>4</sup>, Ralf Kuhlen<sup>5</sup>, Andreas Bollmann<sup>3</sup>



**Fig. 1.** LOESS curves for weekly mortality counts comparing 2016–2019 with 2020 and 2021 (Panel A). Sliding IRR analysis of all-cause mortality for 12-week intervals (dots are placed at the starting date of the time interval, bars represent 95% CIs) excluding deaths attributed to SARS-CoV-2 (Panel B).

# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

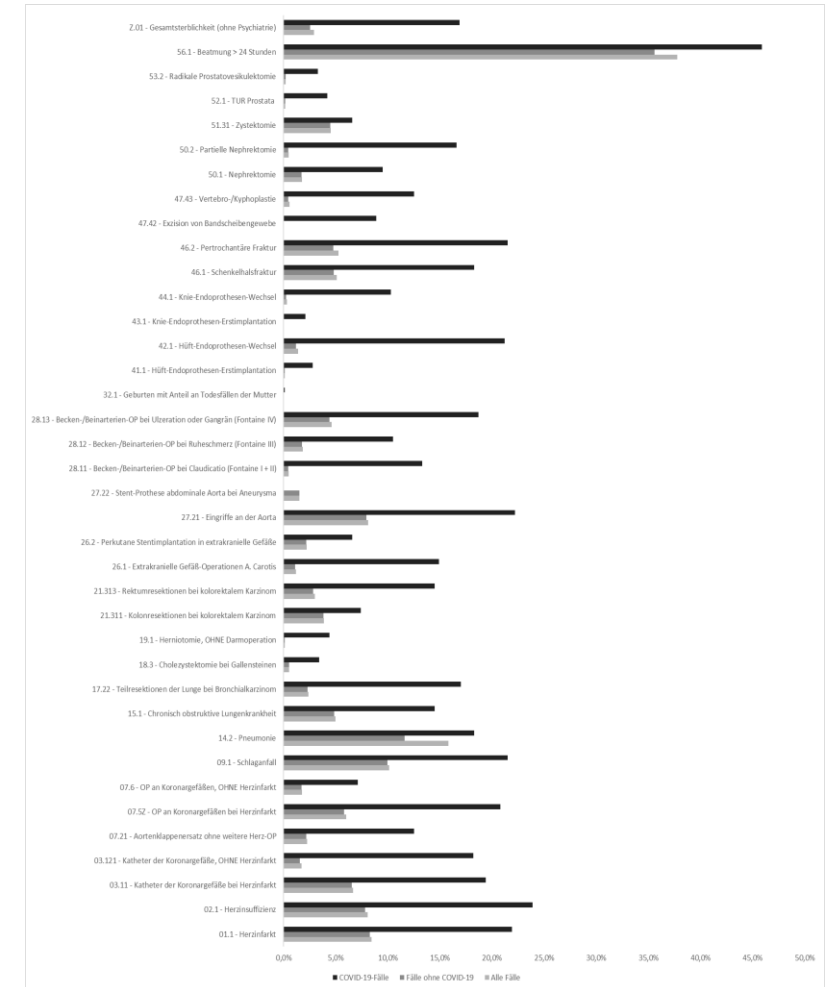
## Der Effekt von COVID auf die G-IQI - 426 Kliniken, 2021



# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2021

## Der Effekt von COVID auf die G-IQI - 426 Kliniken, 2021

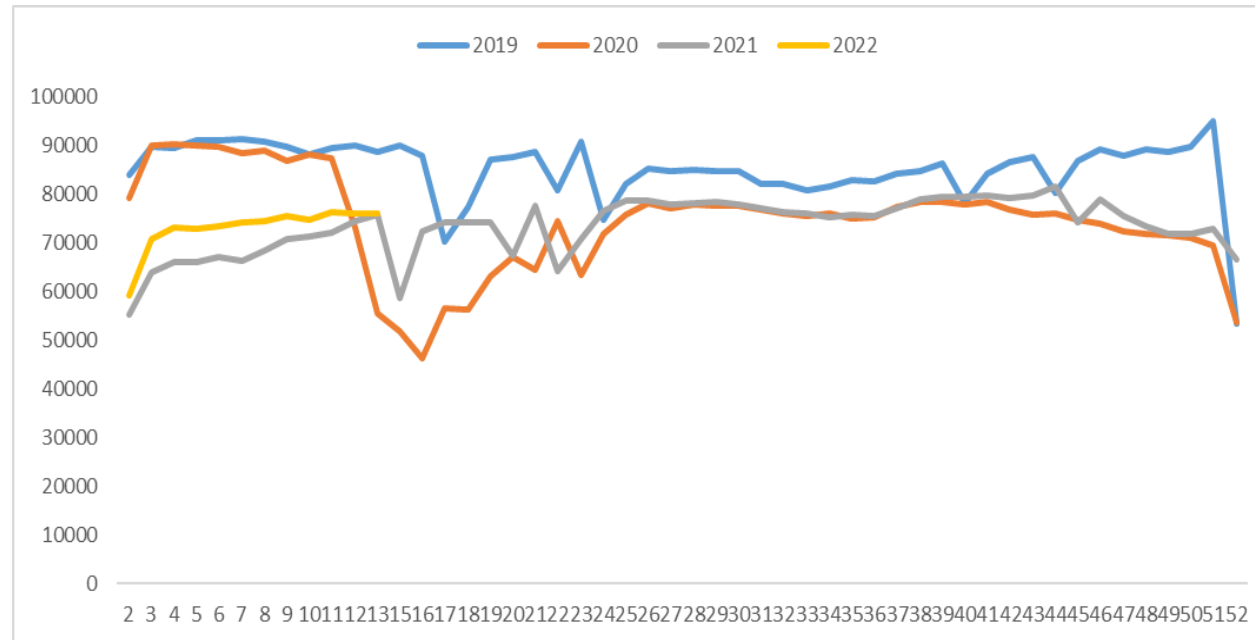
German Inpatient Quality Indicators (G-IQI) Version 5.3 (Auszug Zielwertindikatoren)* Datenzeitraum: 01.01. - 31.12.2021	Alle Fälle				Fälle ohne COVID-19				COVID-19-Fälle				
	Krankenhaus Sterblichkeit	Verstorbene (Zähler)	Anzahl der Fälle (Nenner)	p-Wert	Krankenhaus Sterblichkeit	Verstorbene (Zähler)	Anzahl der Fälle (Nenner)	p-Wert	Krankenhaus Sterblichkeit	Verstorbene (Zähler)	Anzahl der Fälle (Nenner)	Anteil der COVID-Patienten	p-Wert
<b>Erkrankungen des Herzens</b>													
01.1 - Herzinfarkt	8,4%	6.415	76.036		8,3%	6.207	75.089	0,234	21,9%	208	947	1,2%	< 0,001
02.1 - Herzinsuffizienz	8,1%	12.747	158.157	0,012	7,8%	12.174	155.762		23,9%	573	2.395	1,5%	< 0,001
03.11 - Katheter der KoronargefäÙe bei Herzinfarkt	6,7%	4.186	62.685	0,307	6,5%	4.049	61.982		19,4%	137	703	1,1%	< 0,001
03.121 - Katheter der KoronargefäÙe, OHNE Herzinfarkt	1,7%	2.185	128.403	0,012	1,6%	2.007	127.429		18,2%	178	974	0,8%	< 0,001
07.21 - Aortenklappenersatz ohne weitere Herz-OP	2,3%	61	2.700	0,892	2,2%	58	2.676		12,5%	3	24	0,9%	0,007
07.52 - OP an KoronargefäÙen bei Herzinfarkt	6,0%	224	3.728	0,761	5,8%	214	3.680		20,8%	10	48	1,3%	< 0,001
07.6 - OP an KoronargefäÙen, OHNE Herzinfarkt	1,8%	150	8.423	0,871	1,7%	145	8.353		7,1%	5	70	0,8%	0,003
<b>Erkrankungen des Nervensystems, Schlaganfall (Stroke)</b>													
09.1 - Schlaganfall	10,1%	10.887	107.527	0,162	9,9%	10.522	105.862		21,5%	365	1.695	1,6%	< 0,001
09.3 - Hirninfarkt	7,2%	6.597	91.113	0,084	7,0%	6.305	89.682		20,4%	292	1.431	1,6%	< 0,001
<b>Erkrankungen der Lunge</b>													
14.2 - Pneumonie	15,8%	16.836	106.517	< 0,001	11,6%	4.612	39.778		18,3%	12.224	66.739	62,7%	< 0,001
15.1 - Chronisch obstruktive Lungenerkrankung	5,0%	2.471	49.587	0,285	4,8%	2.360	48.823		14,5%	111	764	1,5%	< 0,001
17.22 - Teillektionen der Lunge bei Bronchialkarzinom	2,4%	129	5.389	0,747	2,3%	122	5.348		17,0%	7	41	0,8%	< 0,001
<b>Erkrankungen der Bauchorgane</b>													
18.1 - Cholezystektomie bei Gallensteinen, OHNE Tumorfälle	94,7%	44.551	47.022	0,789	94,8%	44.376	46.817		85,3%	175	205	0,4%	< 0,001
18.3 - Cholezystektomie bei Gallensteinen	0,5%	249	47.022	0,824	0,5%	242	46.817		3,4%	7	205	0,4%	< 0,001
19.1 - Hemiectomie, OHNE Damperation	0,1%	67	55.406	0,799	0,1%	63	55.316		4,4%	4	90	0,2%	< 0,001
21.311 - Kolonresektionen bei kolorektalem Karzinom	3,9%	345	8.945	0,926	3,8%	338	8.851		7,4%	7	94	1,1%	0,122
21.313 - Rektumresektionen bei kolorektalem Karzinom	3,0%	131	4.395	0,731	2,8%	123	4.340		14,5%	8	55	1,3%	< 0,001
<b>GefäÙoperationen</b>													
26.1 - Extrakranielle GefäÙ-Operationen A. Carotis	1,2%	103	8.569	0,554	1,1%	93	8.502		14,9%	10	67	0,8%	< 0,001
26.2 - Perkutane Stentimplantation in extrakranielle GefäÙe	2,2%	50	2.267	1,000	2,2%	49	2.252		6,6%	1	15	0,7%	0,765
27.21 - Eingriffe an der Aorta	8,1%	55	677	0,978	7,9%	53	668		22,2%	2	9	1,3%	0,345
27.22 - Stent-Prothese abdominale Aorta bei Aneurysma	1,5%	39	2.560	1,000	1,5%	39	2.547		0,0%	0	13	0,5%	1,000
28.11 - Becken-/Beinarterien-OP bei Claudicatio (Fontaine I + II)	0,5%	22	4.658	0,885	0,5%	20	4.643		13,3%	2	15	0,3%	< 0,001
28.12 - Becken-/Beinarterien-OP bei Ruheschmerz (Fontaine III)	1,8%	35	1.905	0,936	1,7%	33	1.886		10,5%	2	19	1,0%	0,048
28.13 - Becken-/Beinarterien-OP bei Ulzeration oder Gangrön (Fontaine IV)	4,6%	147	3.180	0,724	4,4%	138	3.132		18,7%	9	48	1,5%	< 0,001
<b>Geburtshilfe und Frauenheilkunde</b>													
32.1 - Geburten mit Anteil an Todesfällen der Mutter	0,0%	14	274.767	0,418	0,0%	9	272.071		0,1%	5	2.696	1,0%	< 0,001
32.21 - Vaginale Geburten mit Dammsris 3. und 4. Grades	1,9%	3.475	187.489	0,914	1,9%	3.453	185.772		1,2%	22	1.717	0,9%	0,094
34.1 - Hysterektomie bei gutartigen Erkrankungen	0,0%	1	17.881	1,000	0,0%	1	17.862		0,0%	0	19	0,1%	1,000
<b>Erkrankungen von Knochen, Gelenken und Bindegewebe</b>													
41.1 - Hüft-Endoprothesen-Erstimplantation	0,1%	51	47.453	0,773	0,1%	47	47.311		2,8%	4	142	0,3%	< 0,001
42.1 - Hüft-Endoprothesen-Wechsel	1,4%	64	4.586	0,437	1,2%	54	4.539		21,2%	10	47	1,0%	< 0,001
43.1 - Knie-Endoprothesen-Erstimplantation	0,0%	16	42.439	0,717	0,0%	13	42.298		2,1%	3	141	0,3%	< 0,001
44.1 - Knie-Endoprothesen-Wechsel	0,3%	14	4.357	0,701	0,3%	11	4.328		10,3%	3	29	0,7%	< 0,001
46.1 - Schenkelhalsfraktur	5,1%	1.091	21.328	0,139	4,8%	997	20.817		18,3%	94	512	2,4%	< 0,001
46.2 - Peritrochantäre Fraktur	5,2%	951	18.121	0,032	4,7%	835	17.583		21,5%	116	538	3,0%	< 0,001
47.42 - Exzision von Bandscheibengewebe	0,0%	7	16.001	0,184	0,0%	2	15.945		8,9%	5	56	0,3%	< 0,001
47.43 - Vertebro-/Kypoplastie	0,6%	36	6.538	0,402	0,4%	28	6.474		12,5%	8	64	1,0%	< 0,001
<b>Erkrankungen der Harnwege und der männlichen Geschlechtsorgane</b>													
50.1 - Nephrektomie	1,8%	61	3.448	0,953	1,7%	59	3.427		9,5%	2	21	0,6%	0,063
50.2 - Partielle Nephrektomie	0,5%	16	3.195	0,863	0,4%	14	3.183		16,6%	2	12	0,4%	< 0,001
51.31 - Zystektomie	4,5%	134	2.969	1,000	4,5%	131	2.924		6,6%	3	45	1,5%	0,734
52.1 - TUR Prostata	0,2%	34	19.575	0,910	0,2%	32	19.528		4,2%	2	47	0,2%	< 0,001
53.2 - Radikale Prostatovesikulektomie	0,2%	22	11.187	1,000	0,2%	21	11.157		3,3%	1	30	0,3%	0,069
<b>Komplexe, heterogene Krankheitsbilder (Tracer für Peer Review)</b>													
56.1 - Beatmung > 24 Stunden	37,8%	38.660	102.322	< 0,001	35,6%	28.650	80.534		45,9%	10	21.788	21,3%	< 0,001
<b>Zusatzinformationen</b>													
Z.01 - Gesamtsterblichkeit (ohne Psychiatrie)	2,9%	170.572	5.843.369	< 0,001	2,5%	145.093	5.693.266		16,9%	25.479	150.103	2,6%	< 0,001





# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2022

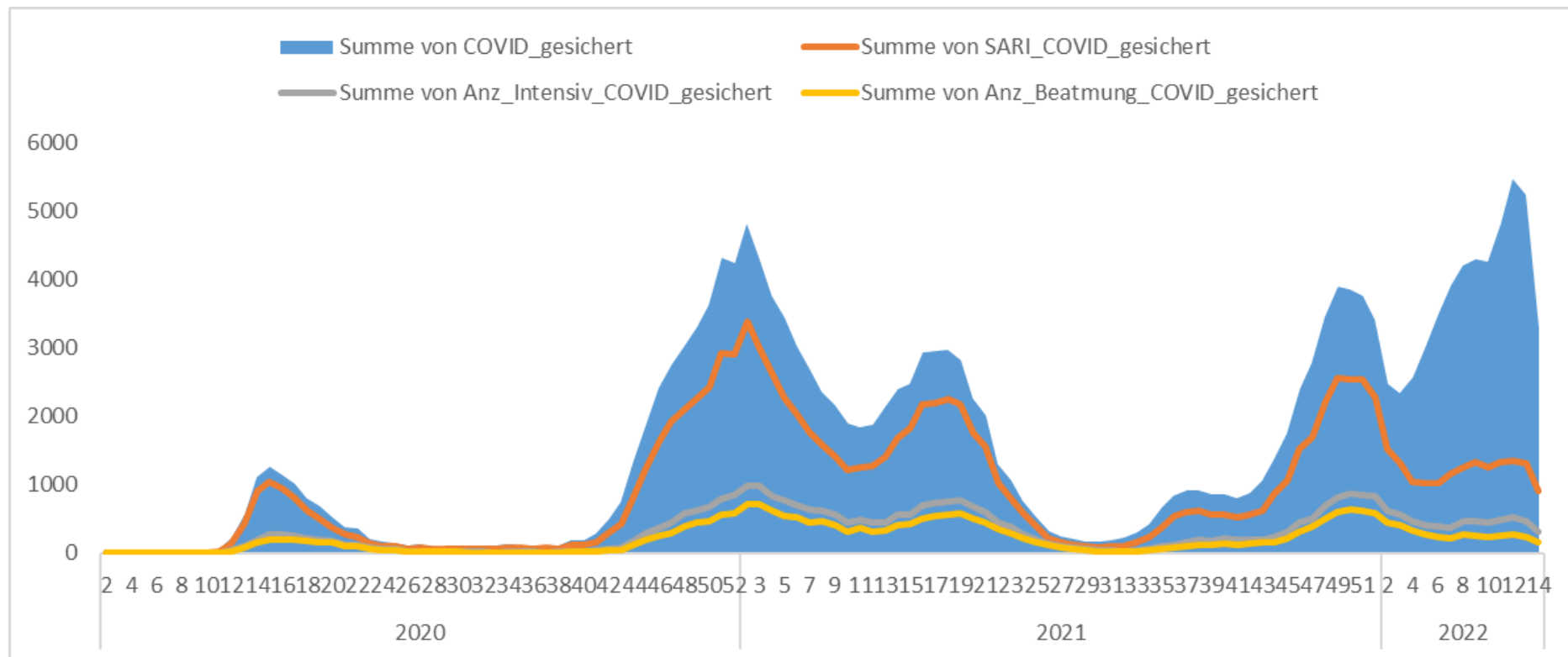
Fallzahlen Stand QI 2022 (279 Krhs.)



Traegergruppe	Anzahl Standorte	Fallzahl 2022	Fallzahl 2021	Fallzahl 2020	Fallzahl 2019	22-21 in %	22-19 in %
freigemeinnützig	35	102.706	95.317	111.991	117.247	7,8%	-12,4%
öffentlich-rechtlich	91	298.464	279.805	343.566	368.674	6,7%	-19,0%
privat	141	396.018	359.970	458.735	485.188	10,0%	-18,4%
universitär	12	131.848	125.631	141.484	147.885	4,9%	-10,8%
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>929.036</b>	<b>860.723</b>	<b>1.055.776</b>	<b>1.118.994</b>	<b>7,9%</b>	<b>-17,0%</b>

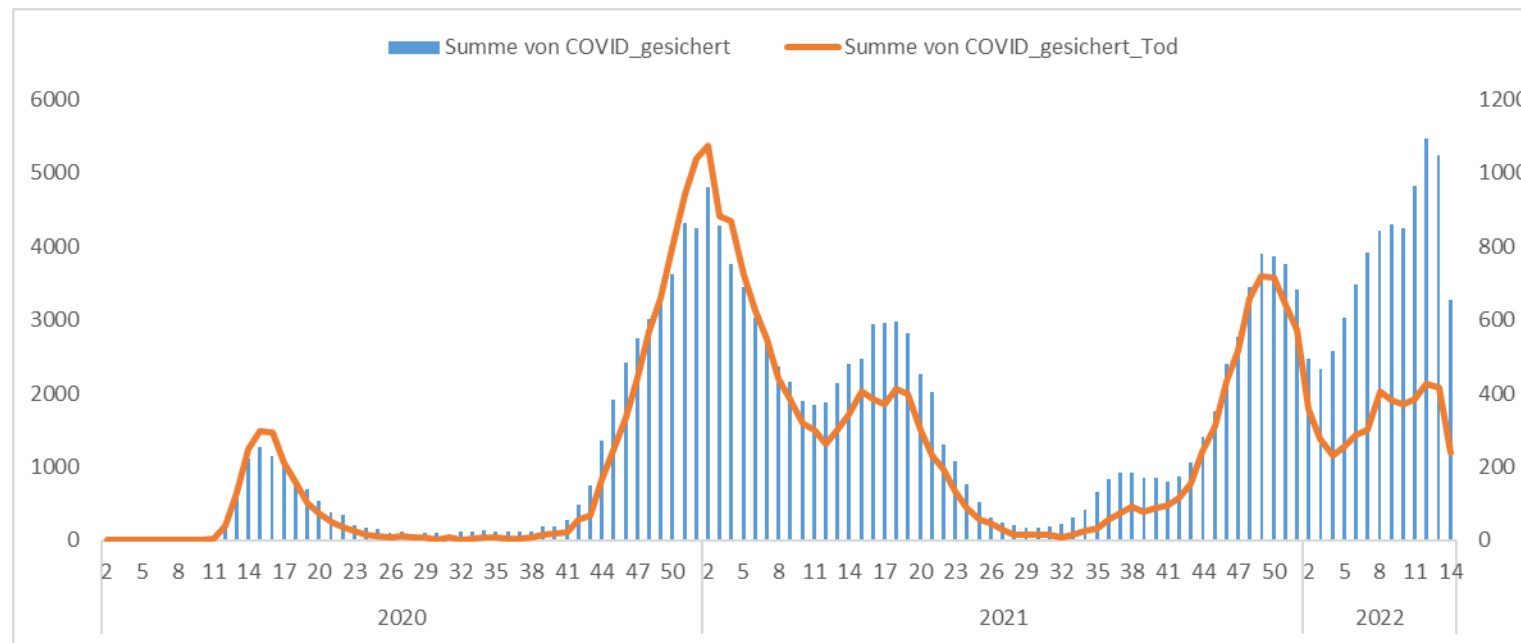
# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2022

COVID: Gesamt, SARI-, INT - und Beatmungsfälle. Stand QI 2022 (279 Krhs.)



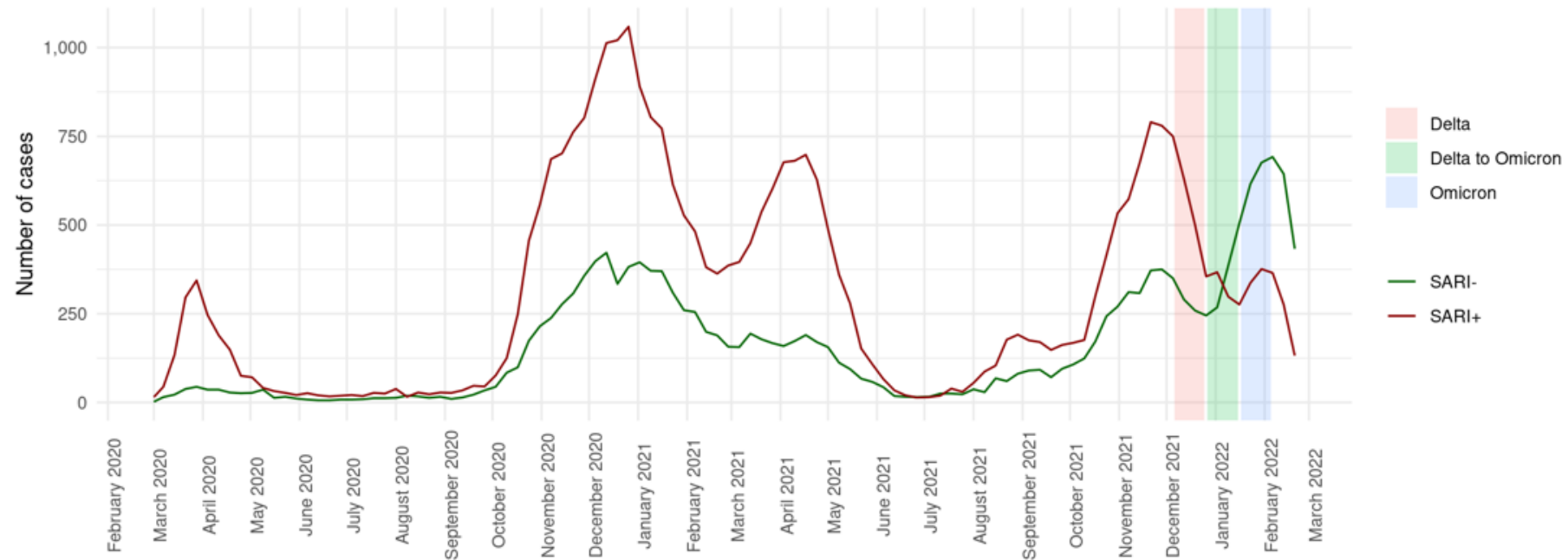
# Stationäre Versorgung während der SARS-CoV-2 Pandemie - Analysen mit Routinedaten 2022

COVID - und Todesfälle. Stand Q1 2022 (279 Krhs.)



# The impact of Omicron is different from Delta in hospitalized patients

**Central illustration:** COVID-19 cases since beginning of 2020 stratified by encoded SARI.



The coloured bars represent three phases with respect to the dominating SARS-CoV-2 variants. SARI = Severe Acute Respiratory Infection

# The impact of Omicron is different from Delta in hospitalized patients

**Table 2: Comparison of outcomes and treatments, adjusted for age, gender and Elixhauser score.**

Cohort	Proportion (n)	Total		SARI-			SARI+		
		Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value	Proportion (n)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value	Proportion (n)	Odds ratio (95% CI)	P value
<b>Intensive care treatment</b>									
Delta	16.6% (275)			8.3% (49)			21.2% (226)		
Delta to Omicron	16.2% (177)	1.11 (0.89-1.38)	0.372	10.9% (57)	1.56 (1.01-2.40)	0.046	21.1% (120)	1.08 (0.83-1.40)	0.585
Omicron	9.5% (167)	0.64 (0.51-0.80)	< 0.001	7.2% (88)	1.13 (0.75-1.70)	0.549	14.8% (79)	0.61 (0.45-0.83)	0.002
<b>Mechanical ventilation</b>									
Delta	12.2% (202)			1.0% (6)			18.4% (196)		
Delta to Omicron	10.8% (118)	1.01 (0.79-1.31)	0.914	0.8% (4)	0.83 (0.23-3.00)	0.781	20.0% (114)	1.25 (0.95-1.65)	0.106
Omicron	4.0% (70)	0.38 (0.28-0.51)	< 0.001	0.9% (11)	1.15 (0.42-3.18)	0.789	11.0% (59)	0.55 (0.39-0.77)	< 0.001
<b>In-hospital mortality*</b>									
Delta	16.3% (254)			3.9% (22)			23.4% (232)		
Delta to Omicron	12.2% (126)	0.90 (0.70-1.17)	0.436	2.8% (14)	0.95 (0.46-1.94)	0.888	21.1% (112)	1.02 (0.76-1.36)	0.911
Omicron	5.5% (94)	0.42 (0.32-0.56)	< 0.001	1.1% (13)	0.43 (0.21-0.88)	0.021	15.7% (81)	0.63 (0.46-0.88)	0.006

\*based on 4,286 cases (95.4%). We excluded cases with discharge due to hospital transfer or unspecified reason. CI = Confidence interval; SARI = Severe Acute Respiratory Infection

Herzlichen Dank für Ihre  
Aufmerksamkeit

