

**INFORMATION 10.08.2020. D.Carnes**

**COVID-19 Risk factors: at a glance from the BMJ**

<b>Strong risk factors</b>	<b>Weak risk factors</b>
History of travel to or residence in a location reporting community transmission of COVID-19 during the 14 days prior to symptom onset	Air pollution
Contact with a confirmed or probable COVID-19 case in the last 14 days prior to symptom onset	Climate / latitude
People aged 40 to 64 years are at greatest risk of infection, followed by patients 75 years and older, and then people aged 65 to 74 years	Residence in urban or deprived areas
Residence in long-term care facilities	Vitamin D deficiency
Being male	Statin use
Black, Asian, and minority ethnic (BAME) groups are at a higher risk of infection and worse outcomes, including an increased risk of mortality, compared with the general population.	ACE inhibitors angiotensin-ii antagonist receptor use
People with comorbidities (hypertension, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, malignancy, chronic kidney disease, cerebrovascular disease, obesity, sickle cell, solid organ transplant, those immune suppressed)	Autoimmune disease
Smokers	Neurological disease
Pregnancy	Thalassaemia
	Children with some underlying conditions
	Blood group A
	Gut dysbiosis

More detail at: <https://bestpractice.bmj.com/topics/en-gb/3000168/history-exam#keyFactors>