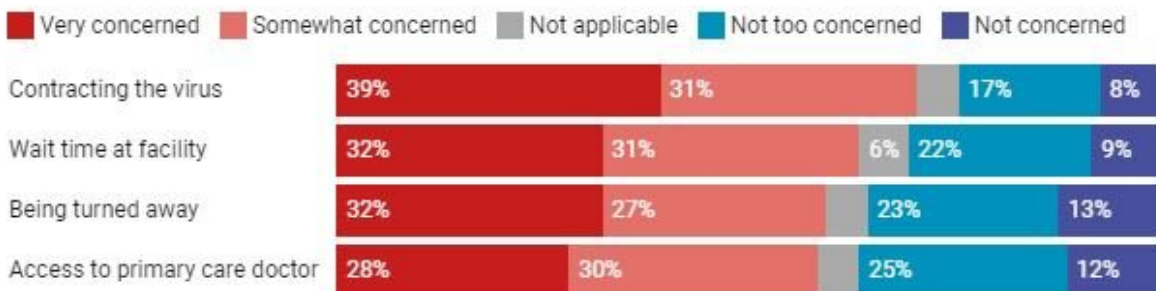


Fearing coronavirus, patients are delaying hospital visits, putting health and lives at risk

May 14 2020, by Arif R. Sarwari and Christopher Goode

Concerns about coronavirus and medical care

A national poll conducted in mid-April for the American College of Emergency Physicians asked people if they were concerned about getting emergency health care during the pandemic and what worried them.



The poll, conducted by Morning Consult, surveyed 2,201 U.S. adults online April 18-20, 2020, and had a margin of error of plus or minus 2%. Credit: Chart: The Conversation, CC-BY-ND Source: American College of Emergency Physicians

"Where have all the patients gone?" That's what doctors in our West Virginia University hospitals began asking as the coronavirus pandemic spread.

We were prepared for a rise in COVID-19 patients, but we didn't expect the sharp decline we saw in everyday cases. Our emergency department visits fell by half in early April, a time when we would normally see

growth as flu season overlaps with an increase in trauma as the weather improves. Inpatient stays fell by nearly two-thirds during the same time period.

Did the population of a state that ranks in the bottom of most health indicators suddenly get better? Did their lung disease, [heart disease](#) and vascular disease improve?

In the [emergency room](#), we heard the real reason: "I thought I could wait this out," patients told us.

In hospitals across the U.S. and Europe, people fearing contracting COVID-19 have been choosing not to seek the [emergency treatment](#) they need. One survey conducted in April found that [nearly a third of U.S. adults had delayed medical care](#) or avoided seeking care because they were concerned about getting COVID-19.

A study in Spain found a [40% drop](#) in the number of patients undergoing emergency cardiac catheterization for a dangerous type of heart attack known as STEMI between the late February and mid-March. A similar study in the U.S. found a [38% drop](#) in heart catheterization for STEMI cases from January to March. [Children's vaccinations also dropped off](#) significantly, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, raising new concerns after last year's [measles outbreak](#).

This has certainly been our experience as physicians and faculty at the West Virginia University School of Medicine. The patients we saw in the emergency room in April were a lot sicker, and the proportion of emergency room patients who needed hospitalization increased.

The costs of delaying emergency care

Delaying treatment for acute and chronic conditions comes at a cost,

both human and financial.

A patient with appendicitis who gets treatment early will usually undergo laparoscopic surgery, using small incisions and a camera, and can go home two days later. If the same patient waits too long, however, and a pocket of infection known as an abscess forms, that means more complex surgery. We will have to insert a tube for several days to drain the abscess, and the patient will be hospitalized longer, in addition to going on antibiotics. In the worst case, the appendix could burst and lead to diffuse peritonitis and sepsis, a medical emergency with severe abdominal pain and low blood pressure.

Similarly, if a diabetic with a foot infection that is early in the stages of cellulitis, a painful localized skin infection, waits a week to two longer than usual, there's a greater chance the infection has reached the bone, becoming an osteomyelitis that could require amputation.

The ultimate cost for delaying treatment can be loss of life. [Data from the CDC](#) shows the U.S. had [66,000 more deaths than expected](#) from January through the end of April, with only about half of those linked to COVID-19.

In some cases, clinics are trying to balance the risks. For example, many clinics have delayed preventative care such as cancer screenings because of the risk of COVID-19. One U.S. study found [an abrupt drop in preventative cancer screenings](#) of between 86% and 94% through April. Treatments for cancer patients are continuing, with hospitals taking [extra precautions](#) to protect patients while their immune systems are compromised.

The hospital experience is changing

COVID-19 is not going away anytime soon, nor will heart attacks,

strokes or appendicitis.

If you feel you need to see your doctor, go. If you feel you need to go to the emergency department, call 911. It's better than the pain and costs that can come with delay.

Your experiences during hospital visits going forward will definitely be different for a while. People arriving for hospital care that doesn't require staying overnight should expect some kind of screening process to make sure that they are not ill with COVID-19. The health care system will encourage social distancing at check-ins, as well as in the waiting rooms, and everyone will be wearing face masks.

As a patient, you might not be allowed to have visitors, but you will receive the health care that you need.

While these certainly unprecedented times have upended our care processes, they also offer patients and health care systems new opportunities.

When we talk to our patients, many of them appreciate the opportunity for virtual visits, especially those at highest risk for complications from COVID-19 infection. The ability to establish virtual urgent care as well as offer many clinical services through virtual visits is here to stay.

The past few weeks have seen very significant changes at all points of patient entry into a hospital or clinic. However, clinical medicine's fundamental principle of *primum non nocere*, "first do no harm," prevails, and we remain committed to making sure that patients that need care get it on time and do not have to delay their visits or ignore their symptoms.

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