




bjh short report

Incidence of thrombotic complications in hospitalised and non-hospitalised patients after COVID-19 diagnosis

Birgitte Tholin,¹ 
Waleed Ghanima,^{1,2,3} Gunnar Einvik,^{2,4}
Bernt Aarli,^{5,6} Eivind Brønstad,^{7,8}
Ole H. Skjønsberg^{2,9} and
Knut Stavem^{2,4,10}

¹*Clinic of Internal Medicine, Østfold Hospital, Gralum,* ²*Institute of Clinical Medicine, University of Oslo,* ³*Department of Haematology, Oslo University Hospital, Oslo,* ⁴*Department of Pulmonary Medicine,*

Summary

Infection with coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) may predispose for venous thromboembolism (VTE). There is wide variation in reported incidence rates of VTE in COVID-19, ranging from 3% to 85%. Therefore, the true incidence of thrombotic complications in COVID-19 is uncertain. Here we present data on the incidence of VTE in both hospitalised and non-hospitalised patients from two ongoing prospective cohort studies. The incidence of VTE after diagnosis of COVID-19 was 3.9% [95% confidence interval (CI): 2.1–7.2] during hospitalisation, 0.9% (95% CI: 0.2–3.1) in the three months after discharge and 0.2% (95% CI: 0.00–1.25) in non-hospitalised patients, suggesting an incidence rate at the lower