TP-A24

Pre-existing allergic diseases as risk factors for Long-COVID symptoms: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

A. Ulrich[1] | K.P. Drewitz[1] | D. Wolff[1] | D. Siegels[2] | S. Deckert[2] | A. Sprenger[1] | P. Kuper[1] | J. Schmitt[2] | D. Munblit[3] | C. Apfelbacher[1,4]

[1] *Institute of Social Medicine and Health Systems Research, Universitiy of Magdeburg*

[2] *University Hospital and Medical Faculty Carl Gustav Carus, Technical University Dresden, Germany*

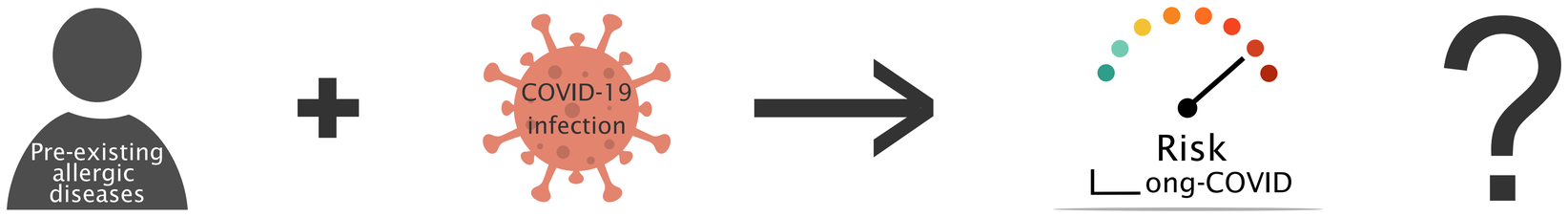
[3] *Kings's College London, United Kingdom*

[4] *Nanyang Technological University, Singapore*

Background:

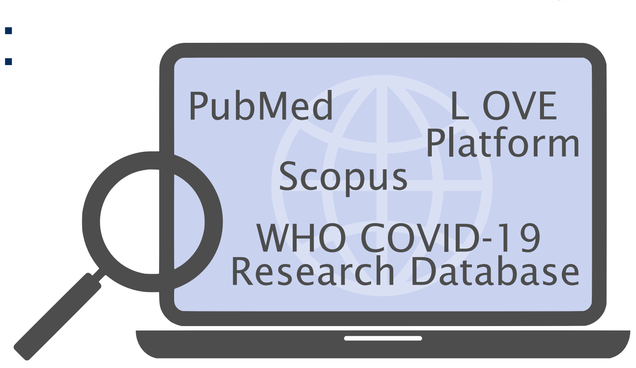
Long-COVID (LC) is a significant and concerning consequence of COVID-19
Underlying mechanisms of LC are not yet fully understood
Studies suggest increased risk between pre-existing allergic diseases and Long-COVID

Objective:

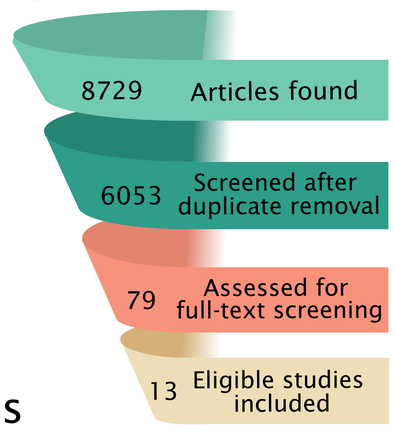


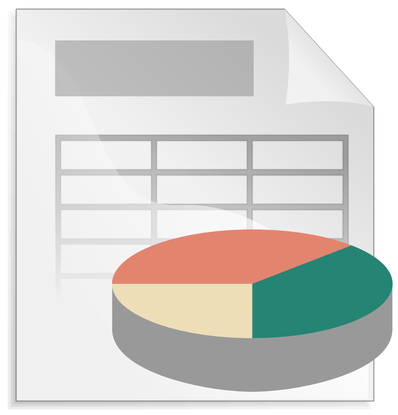
Identification, quality assessment and summary of existing evidence on associations between pre-existing allergic conditions and Long-COVID in cohort studies

Methods:



Research in the databases

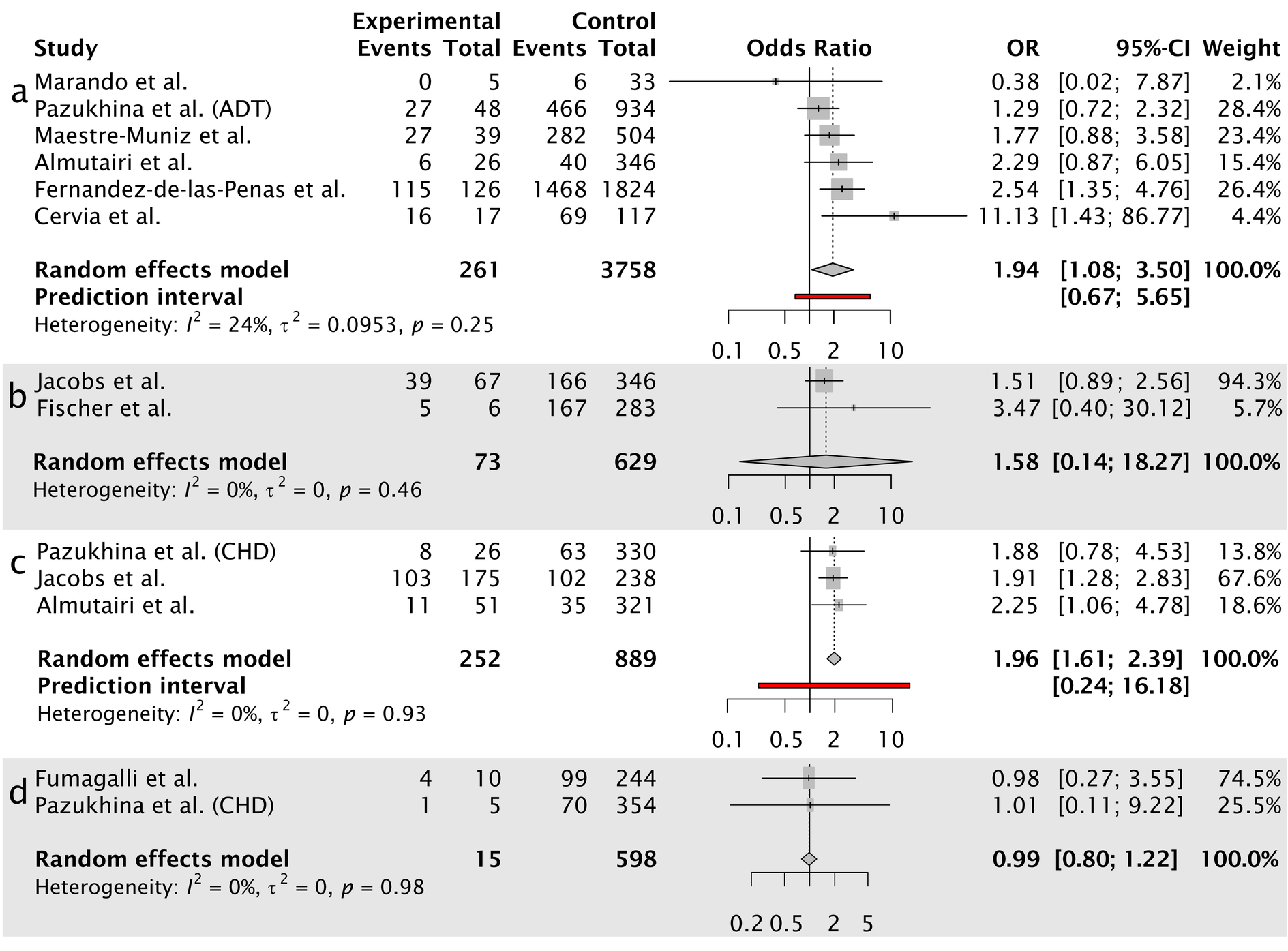




Narrative analysis of 13 studies

quantitative analysis of 9 studies

Results:



a asthma measured in a hospital-based population

b asthma measured in the general population

c rhinitis measured

d allergies measured

Conclusion:

Studies differed regarding objectives, exposure and methodological aspects.
Evidence suggests an association between allergic diseases and evolving Long-COVID.
The cohort study design allows no conclusions about causal pathways.

Literature on demand