

Centenarians from Long-Term Care Facilities and COVID-19–Relevant Hospital Admissions

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Abstract

Although the number of centenarians is increasing rapidly in many countries around the world,¹ there is evidence of lower morbidity among centenarians (100+ years of age) and supercentenarians (110+ years)^{2,3} and more extended stays in long-term care facilities (LTCFs) than in younger cohorts of oldest-old.⁴ Although evidence is still sparse, hints exist on protective effects in centenarians during the COVID-19 pandemic.^{5,6} In contrast, a study of excess mortality rates in centenarians who lived in LTCF in the Lombardy region, Italy, found no survival advantage of centenarians compared to those aged 50 and 80 years.⁷ However, this study only looked into all-cause mortality without information on COVID-19. Men seem to be particularly resilient, which could be due to stronger selection effects. (1.36-2.04). Hospital-related claims data by a major health and long-term care insurance fund in Germany during 3 waves of the pandemic (January 2020 until June 2021) have been analyzed. COVID-19–relevant hospital admissions were assessed by a confirmed COVID-19 diagnosis (ICD U07.1) and COVID-19–relevant primary diagnosis.

Received: July 04, 2022; **Accepted:** July 15, 2022; **Published:** July 27, 2022

