



Original article

The effect of liver test abnormalities on the prognosis of COVID-19

Alpay Medetalibeyoglu^a, Yunus Catma^a, Naci Senkal^a, Asli Ormeci^b, Bilger Cavus^b,
Murat Kose^a, Osman Faruk Bayramlar^c, Gulcan Yildiz^a, Filiz Akyuz^b,
Sabahattin Kaymakoglu^b, Tufan Tukek^{a,*}

^a Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Istanbul, Turkey

^b Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Gastroenterohepatology, Istanbul, Turkey

^c Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health, Istanbul, Turkey

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 13 July 2020

Accepted 21 August 2020

Available online 10 September 2020

Keywords:

COVID-19

Prognosis

Liver transaminases

ABSTRACT

Introduction: COVID-19 caused by the SARS-CoV-2 continues to spread rapidly across the world. In our study, we aim to investigate the relationship between the liver enzymes on admission (AST, ALT, ALP, GGT) and severity of COVID-19. We evaluated course of disease, hospital stay, liver damage and mortality. **Materials and methods:** Our study included 614 patients who were hospitalized with the diagnosis of COVID-19 between 03.16.20 and 05.12.20. Patients with liver disease, hematological and solid organ malignancy with liver metastases were excluded, resulting in 554 patients who met our inclusion criteria. We retrospectively evaluated liver transaminase levels, AST/ALT ratio, cholestatic enzyme levels and *R* ratio during hospital admission and these were compared in terms of morbidity, mortality and clinical course.

Results: Mean age of 554 subjects were 66.21 ± 15.45 years, 328 (59.2%) were men. The mean values of liver enzymes on admission were AST (36.2 ± 33.6 U/L), ALT (34.01 ± 49.34 U/L), ALP (78.8 ± 46.86 U/L), GGT (46.25 ± 60.05 U/L). Mortality rate and need for intensive care unit were statistically significant in subjects that had high ALT-AST levels during their admission to the hospital ($p = 0.001$). According to the ROC analysis AST/ALT ratio was a good marker of mortality risk (AUC = 0.713; $p = 0.001$) and expected probability of intensive care unit admission (AUC = 0.636; $p = 0.001$). *R* ratio, which was used to evaluate prognosis, showed a poor prognosis rate of 26.5% in the cholestatic injury group, 36.1% in the mixed pattern group and 30% in the hepato-cellular injury group ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: ALT-AST elevation and AST/ALT ratio >1 was associated with more severe course and increased mortality in COVID-19.

© 2020 Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. on behalf of Fundación Clínica Médica Sur, A.C. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

1. Introduction

A novel type of coronavirus was identified after multiple unexplained cases of pneumonia in Wuhan on December 2019, declared a pandemic by the WHO on 12 March 2020 [1,2]. Since the first case was reported, many people have been infected and unfortunately many have died all over the world.

Patients infected with corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) are often admitted to the hospital with cough, shortness of breath, high fever, fatigue, and anosmia. Mortality is due to respiratory failure, for which the rate is approximately 2–3% [3,4].

Although the most important clinical manifestations are related to the lung injury, pathological clinical findings can also occur in other organs such as the liver, heart, pancreas and kidneys. This is likely due to multiple organs expressing the main viral entry receptor, called ACE2 receptor (Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 receptor) [5,6]. Due to receptor distribution throughout the body, SARS-CoV-2 may infect hepatocytes and bile duct cells and cause the abnormal liver function seen in these patients [5,24].

The abnormality in liver function tests are particularly abnormal in severe COVID-19 cases, and the rate has previously been reported around 14–53%, most often in a hepatocellular pattern [7,8].

There are different mechanisms that result in liver damage in patients with COVID-19 infection. A liver biopsy from a case with COVID19 showed moderate microvesicular steatosis and mild lobular and portal activity, consistent with either direct viral infection or drug-induced liver injury; however, hepatocyte viral inclusions

* Corresponding author at: Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, 34390 Capa-Istanbul, Turkey. Tel.: +90 44142000. E-mail address: drtukek@gmail.com (T. Tukek).

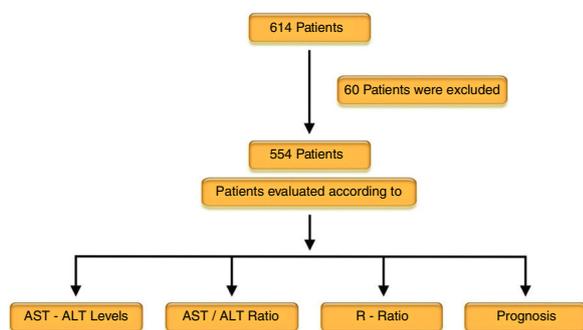


Fig. 1. Study design: 614 patients hospitalized with COVID-19 were evaluated and 60 patients with liver disease, hematological malignancy and solid organ malignancy with liver metastases were excluded from the study. 554 patients met our inclusion criteria. The prognoses were evaluated according to the AST–ALT levels, AST/ALT, and *R* ratio.

were not identified [9]. It has been reported that mortality and need for intensive care may be greater in those with severe liver disease [10–12].

Thus far cases of various liver pathologies have been reported, such as acute hepatitis, severe acute hepatitis, and acute-on-chronic liver failure. In this study, we retrospectively investigated liver enzymes on admission in SARS-CoV-2 infected patients from a single center in Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University and compared the clinical features, and clinical outcomes of COVID-19 patients with and without liver damage.

2. Study design and setting

The study was designed as a single-center, retrospective study in the COVID Department of the Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University. Study protocols abided by ethical guidelines as stated in the World Medical Association (WMA) at the 64th WMA General Assembly, Fortaleza, Brazil, October 2013 were approved by the local institutional review board. (Registration number: 29624016-050.99-595)

3. Materials and methods

3.1. Patients and data

Throughout March 16, 2020 and May 12, 2020, we retrospectively evaluated the data of 614 patients who had been hospitalized with COVID-19. According to inclusion criteria, a total of 604 patients with COVID-19 pneumonia were included in this study.

All patients had clinical manifestations including fever, respiratory symptoms and a diagnosis of pneumonia based on radiological findings. Patients with liver comorbidities, including hepatitis B virus (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV) co-infection, chronic alcohol consumption (>30 g in men and 20 g in women of pure alcohol per day), Wilson's disease, autoimmune hepatitis, other known liver disease and imaging or laboratory results that indicated cirrhosis and evidence of immune suppression, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) co-infection, and patients diagnosed with malignancy (solitary or hematological) were excluded from the study (60 patients total) (Fig. 1).

Patient demographics and laboratory findings were evaluated. Laboratory parameters were evaluated according to gender and age groups (<50, 50–65, >65). Epidemiological, clinical, laboratory characteristics, treatment, subjective and objective data were obtained by the hospitalization management system.

All subjects underwent serum biochemistry testing on admission, including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), gamma-glutamyl

transpeptidase (GGT), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), bilirubin, procalcitonin (PCT), ferritin, fibrinogen, aPTT (active Partial thromboplastin time), D-dimer, lactate, albumin, C-reactive protein (CRP) and complete blood counts. Enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISA) were used to measure HBsAg, anti-HCV antibodies, and HIV.

Serum liver tests were considered abnormal if levels were above the following thresholds: ALT > 40 units/liter (U/L), AST > 40 U/L, GGT > 85 U/L, ALP > 105 U/L, and Total Billirubin (TBILI) > 1.2 mg/dl (13). ALP, GGT, value were evaluated for cholestatic liver injury if the ALP > 1.5 ULN (upper limit of normal) and GGT > 3 ULN (ALP 40–130 IU/L, GGT 5–85 IU/L) and increased aminotransferases were defined if ALT or AST > 40 IU/ml according to EASL (European Association for the Study of the Liver) guideline [13].

In these subjects, *R* ratio was calculated according to this formula; $R = (\text{ALT value}/\text{ALT ULN})/(\text{ALP value}/\text{ALP ULN})$. The subjects were categorized to three groups according to the *R* ratio (<2, 2–5 and >5): cholestatic, mixed pattern and hepatocellular injury, respectively [13,14].

COVID-19 was diagnosed based on clinical manifestations, chest CT (Computed Tomography) or/and Reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) according to the WHO interim guidance and the New Coronavirus Pneumonia Prevention and Control Program (5th edition) published by the National Health Commission Health Commission of China [2,27].

The subjects were divided in mild and moderate-diffuse groups based on their CT findings. A CT arbitrary score was used separately according to the CT findings or images [15].

Study groups were stratified based on AST–ALT levels (<40 or >40), AST/ALT ratios (<1 or >1) and the *R* ratio. The prognoses were evaluated according to the AST–ALT levels, AST/ALT, and *R* ratio (Fig. 1).

A poor prognosis was determined according to intensive care admission, death and diffuse pneumonia.

3.2. Treatment approach

All patients were isolated and placed on bed rest. They received supportive care including fluid replacement therapy, and all electrolyte imbalances were treated according to clinical situations.

Blood pressure, pulse and oxygen saturation were monitored twice a day and supplemental oxygen was given to hypoxemic patients.

Since there is no accepted antiviral treatment regimen, patients were treated with a combination of medicines consisting of hydroxychloroquine sulfate, azithromycin, favipravir, tocilizumab and anakinra. Drug choice was based on the medical team's decision and the patients' clinical symptoms.

The specific treatment protocols were defined as Favipravir (1.6 g orally twice daily on day 1, followed by 600 mg orally twice daily for a total duration of 5 days) Tocilizumab (8 mg/kg intravenously as a single dose) and Anakinra (100 mg subcutaneously twice daily for 7 days) determined according to patients' symptoms, hypoxemia, chest CT findings and acute phase reactants (CRP, Fibrinogen, Ferritin). Antibiotics were used if needed and this decision was based on the patients' healthcare providers discretion.

3.3. Statistical analysis

Quantitative variables are expressed as mean \pm standard deviation if they contain continuous data. If they contain categorical data, they are expressed as percentage (%) and frequency (*n*).

Comparison of qualitative variables was analyzed using the Pearson Chi square test.

The normal distribution, which was used to question the presence of parametric data in the data containing the measurement, was examined by Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Curtosis–Skewness

Table 1
Laboratory values of all patients on hospital admission (n: 554).

Variables	Mean	SD	Min	Max
Hgb (g/dl)	12.99	1.88	5.20	17.70
Plt (10^8 cell/ μ l)	228.00	89.00	105.00	592.00
Wbc (10^8 cell/ μ l)	7.12	3.41	1.28	28520.00
Neut (10^8 cell/ μ l)	5.30	3.27	0.07	27.50
Lymp (10^8 cell/ μ l)	1.22	6.32	0.10	6.64
AST (IU/L)	36.20	33.60	7.00	421.00
ALT (IU/L)	34.01	49.34	3.00	610.00
GGT (IU/L)	46.25	60.05	0.00	718.00
ALP (IU/L)	78.80	46.86	19.00	662.00
LDH (IU/L)	282.95	131.76	130.00	1664.00
Albumin (g/dl)	3.95	.53	1.50	5.10
CRP (mg/L)	66.10	69.73	1.00	460.00
Procalcitonin (ng/ml)	0.56	3.68	0.02	57.00
Ferritin (mg/dl)	700.45	3698.32	6.00	85616.00
D-Dimer (μ g/L)	1446.90	2281.12	210.00	20000.00
Fibrinogen (mg/dl)	531.88	139.13	34.00	1085.00
aPTT (s)	29.65	4.99	13.00	65.00
T Bil (mg/dL)	0.53	0.61	0.07	5.45
D Bil (mg/dL)	0.24	0.30	0.01	2.78
CT arbitrary score	3.04	1.58	0.00	7.00

aPTT (s): active partial thromboplastin time.

Displayed in this table are the mean, SD, minimum and maximum laboratory values. In addition to this, CT arbitrary scores, established via CT findings of pneumonia severity, are also shown.

Tests. Age showed normal distribution, which could be parametric. A Student's *t*-test was used to compare parameters including only age.

Kruskal–Wallis Test was used for the analysis of continuous and more than two independent non-parametric groups (Bonferroni correction was used when necessary) and Mann–Whitney Test was used for post-hoc analysis. Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) Curves Dependent groups were handled one by one, ROC curves were drawn and “Area Under the Curve”, “Sensitive (sens) and Specificity (spes) of Cut-Off Values” were shown. Additionally, the optimum cut-off point suggestions were given for the parameters. Patient data that exceeds the cut-off value indicates that it involves a high risk in that parameter. The closer the Area Under the Curve (AUC) value is to 100, the better the cut-off points are, in that regard. This study suggested that these cut-off values can be used for these parameters in healthcare facilities, which are considered to include practically similar patients. The results were evaluated in 95% confidence interval and statistical significance level was defined as $p < 0.05$. The analyzes were performed using IBM SPSS-21 (Statistical Package for Social Sciences, Chicago, IL, USA).

4. Results

The mean age of 554 COVID-19 subjects in our study was 66.21 ± 15.45 years, with the youngest patient being 18 and our oldest 96 years old. 30.1% of patients were over the age of 65. A total of 328 (59.2%) patients were men. The mean body mass index was 29.39 ± 4.71 . The mean hospital stay of the patients was 16.87 ± 11.6 days. There were 77 (13.9%) patients transferred to the intensive care unit and 40 (7.2%) patients died. The mean values of liver enzymes on admission were: AST (36.2 ± 33.2 U/L), ALT (34.01 ± 49.34 U/L), ALP (78.8 ± 48.86 U/L), and GGT (46.25 ± 60.05 U/L). The clinical and laboratory features of patients are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

4.1. Liver function and clinical outcomes of COVID-19 patients

During the first application to the hospital, increased aminotransferase group (n: 153/554) (ALT or AST were above >40 IU/L) was 153 patients (27.6%) (Table 4). The rate of alkaline phosphatase or GGT elevation was 4% (Table 9).

Table 2
Clinical data in all groups (n: 554).

Variables	n	%	
Age group	<50	206	37.2
	50–6465 and (+)	181167	32.730.1
Intensive care unit	(+)	77	13.9
	(–)	477	86.1
Mortality	(+)	40	7.2
	(–)	514	92.8
Fever	(+)	381	69.0
	(–)	171	31.0
Cough	(+)	447	81.0
	(–)	105	19.0
Dyspnea	(+)	242	43.8
	(–)	310	56.2
Fatigue, myalgia	(+)	475	86.1
	(–)	77	13.9
Diarrhea	(+)	67	12.7
	(–)	459	87.3
Anosmia	(+)	42	8.0
	(–)	484	92.0
Hypertension	(+)	223	40.6
	(–)	326	59.4
ARB	(+)	101	45.5
	(–)	121	54.5
ACEi	(+)	55	24.8
	(–)	167	75.2
ARB and ACEi	(+)	11	5.0
	(–)	211	95.0
Diabetes mellitus	(+)	125	22.7
	(–)	426	77.3
Asthma or COPD	(+)	79	14.3
	(–)	472	85.7
Coronary artery disease	(+)	61	11.1
	(–)	490	88.9
Heart failure	(+)	38	6.9
	(–)	513	93.1

ACE2: angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, ARBs: angiotensin receptor blockers. In addition to the demographic data of patients, and their complaints during the hospital admission, their pre-existing conditions (and medication history) have been included in this table.

In patients with increased aminotransferase levels, we detected statistically significant, increased levels of procalcitonin, CRP, ferritin, fibrinogen, D-dimer, lactate and TBILI. In addition, the period of hospital stay was longer in these patients ($p = 0.048$). Albumin and lymphocyte values were statistically significant and lower in these patients. The age distribution of both groups was not significantly different (Table 3).

The rates of specific treatment for individuals who had increased AST–ALT levels (58.2%) were observed to be higher than those with normal AST–ALT levels (33.9%) ($p = 0.001$) (Table 4).

The rates of intensive care unit hospitalization (22.9%) in individuals with increased AST–ALT levels were observed to be higher compared to those with normal AST and ALT (10.5%) ($p = 0.001$) (Table 4).

Moderate and severe pneumonia according to CT findings were observed in the elevated aminotransferases group (63.8%) compared to the normal aminotransferases group (43.8%) ($p = 0.001$) (Table 4).

The rate of mortality was higher in the elevated aminotransferases group (13.7%) compared to the normal aminotransferases group (4.7%) ($p = 0.001$) (Table 4).

Clinical and laboratory data was compared based on gender. Mean AST, ALT, GGT and TBILI levels were statistically significantly higher in men compared to women (Table 5).

Table 3
Comparison of patients with elevated and normal AST–ALT values.

Variables	AST–ALT ≤ 40 (n = 401) mean ± sd	AST–ALT > 40 (n = 153) mean ± sd	p
AST (IU/L)	23.86 ± 7.15	68.55 ± 50.15	0.001
ALT (IU/L)	19.87 ± 8.40	71.08 ± 82.23	0.001
ALP (IU/L)	74.67 ± 34.57	89.57 ± 68.45	0.066
GGT (IU/L)	34.66 ± 42.09	76.61 ± 84.57	0.001
LDH (IU/L)	251.96 ± 84.17	363.96 ± 187.93	0.001
Albumin (g/dl)	3.98 ± 0.52	3.85 ± 0.54	0.007
CRP (mg/L)	56.52 ± 58.86	91.24 ± 87.72	0.001
Procalcitonin (ng/ml)	0.22 ± 0.89	1.46 ± 6.80	0.001
Ferritin (mg/dl)	448.46 ± 713.24	1365.25 ± 6931.00	0.001
D-Dimer (μg/L)	1260.10 ± 1992.92	1936.48 ± 2854.12	0.001
Fibrinogen (mg/dl)	521.54 ± 131.28	557.58 ± 155.33	0.003
aPTT (s)	29.54 ± 4.96	29.96 ± 5.08	0.260
Lymp (10 ⁸ cell/μl)	1.26 ± 0.65	1.13 ± 0.56	0.015
Wbc (10 ⁸ cell/μl)	7.08 ± 3.50	7.24 ± 3.19	0.378
Lactate (mmol/L)	1.73 ± 1.33	2.16 ± 1.74	0.005
Hgb (g/dl)	12.84 ± 1.93	13.37 ± 1.69	0.006
Total bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.41 ± 0.22	0.84 ± 1.05	0.001
Direct bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.22 ± 0.27	0.28 ± 0.35	0.001
Age	57.01 ± 15.58	56.41 ± 16.48	0.237
BMI	29.20 ± 4.71	29.88 ± 4.67	0.349
Hospitalization days	8,87 ± 5,92	10,76 ± 8,39	0.048

aPTT(s): active partial thromboplastin time.

BMI: body mass index.

p value was obtained using the Mann–Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

In patients with AST/ALT > 40 on admission; we detected higher levels of procalcitonin, C-reactive protein, ferritin, fibrinogen, d-dimer, lactate and total bilirubin, which were statistically significant. In addition, the period of hospital stay was longer in this group of patients ($p = 0.048$). Albumin and lymphocyte values were statistically significantly lower in these patients. The age distribution of both groups was not significantly different.

Table 4
Comparison of patients with elevated and normal AST–ALT values.

		AST–ALT ≤ 40		AST–ALT > 40		p
		n (401)	%	n (153)	%	
Specific treatment	Yes	136	33.9	89	58.2	0.001
	No	265	66.1	64	41.8	
Chest computed tomography	Mild	222	56.6	55	36.2	0.001
	Moderate	170	43.4	97	63.8	
	Diffuse					
Mortality	Yes	19	4.7	21	13.7	0.001
	No	382	95.3	132	86.3	
Intensive care unit	Yes	42	10.5	35	22.9	0.001
	No	359	89.5	118	77.1	
Fever	Yes	267	66.6	114	75.5	0.044
	No	134	33.4	37	24.5	
Dyspnea	Yes	166	41.4	76	50.3	0.059
	No	235	58.6	75	49.7	
Diarrhea	Yes	51	13.1	16	11.6	0.639
	No	337	86.9	122	88.4	
Anosmia	Yes	34	8.8	8	5.8	0.270
	No	394	91.2	147	94.2	

p value was obtained using the Mann–Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

The rates of specific treatment, the presence of moderate and severe pneumonia according to CT findings, the mortality rate, and intensive care unit hospitalization for individuals who had AST–ALT levels >40 were observed to be higher than those with normal AST–ALT levels.

Table 5
Comparison of laboratory findings according to gender.

Variables	Male (n = 328) Mean ± sd	Female (n = 226) Mean ± sd	p
AST (IU/L)	39.89 ± 39.72	30.85 ± 20.77	0.001
ALT (IU/L)	40.07 ± 60.17	25.23 ± 24.29	0.001
ALP (IU/L)	79.57 ± 49.94	77.65 ± 42.07	0.702
GGT (IU/L)	54.50 ± 70.08	34.28 ± 38.30	0.001
LDH (IU/L)	291.88 ± 150.33	270.03 ± 97.80	0.379
Total bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.60 ± 0.72	0.42 ± 0.37	0.016
Direct bilirubin (mg/dl)	0.27 ± 0.36	0.20 ± 0.18	0.195

p value was obtained using the Mann–Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

Mean AST, ALT, GGT and total bilirubin levels were significantly higher in men compared to women.

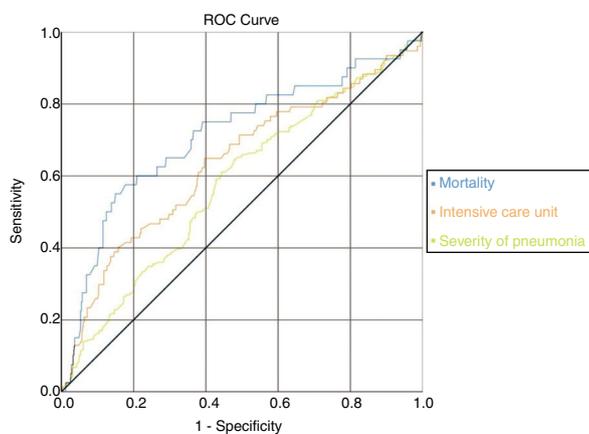


Fig. 2. ROC curve according to AST/ALT ratio with mortality, intensive care unit admission and pneumonia severity. In the ROC curve analysis, the optimum cut-off points of mortality risk, probability of admission to expected intensive care unit and pneumonia severity were 1.65 (sens: 0.575/spes: 0.823); 1.26 (sens: 0.610/spes: 0.556); 1.55 (sens: 0.649/spes: 0.604), respectively.

4.2. Correlation of AST/ALT ratio and clinical outcomes

Subjects were divided into two groups according to whether the AST/ALT ratio was greater than 1. 53.0% of the patients who had AST/ALT ratio >1 were male ($p=0.001$) (Table 7).

Subjects with increased AST/ALT ratio >1 had a statistically significant increased levels of LDH, CRP, aPTT, fibrinogen, and D-dimer. In the group of AST/ALT ratio >1 the GGT, albumin and lymphocyte levels were lower than the group of AST/ALT ratio <1 (Table 6). Several studies have suggested that low albumin levels on hospital admission can be used as a marker of severity of COVID-19 [25,26].

In the AST/ALT >1 group, the rates of intensive care unit admission (16%) are higher than in the AST/ALT <1 group (9.2%) ($p=0.033$). Additionally, in the AST/ALT >1 (52.5%) group, the severity of pneumonia is higher than the AST/ALT <1 (41.4%) group ($p=0.016$) (Table 7).

ROC analysis was used to determine clinical conditions according to AST/ALT ratio and if this ratio could be used as a candidate marker. It was observed that the AUC (Area Under the Curve) value under the ROC curve with AST/ALT ratio parameter was also statistically significant in the analyses on mortality, intensive care unit hospitalization, and severity of pneumonia. It was observed that AST/ALT ratio was the best marker of mortality risk (AUC=0.713/ $p=0.001$); severity of pneumonia (AUC=0.577/ $p=0.002$) and expected probability of intensive care unit admission (AUC=0.636/ $p=0.001$) according the ROC analysis. There were no significant differences in specific treatment, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, asthma or COPD and coronary heart disease (Fig. 2) (Table 8).

In the ROC curve analysis, the optimum cut-off points of mortality risk, severity of pneumonia and probability of admission to expected intensive care unit were respectively 1.65 (sens: 0.575/spes: 0.823); 1.55 (sens: 0.649/spes: 0.604) and 1.26 (sens: 0.610/spes: 0.556). When we look at the AUC; mortality was the strongest parameter among the cut off values. If the AST/ALT ratio exceeds 1.65 in COVID-19 patients, the risk of death appears to be very high (Fig. 2) (Table 8).

4.3. Relationship between R ratio, pattern of liver enzymes abnormalities and Clinical Outcomes

Subjects were evaluated in two separate groups according to their prognosis. Poor prognosis was defined as an event of exitus, admission to the intensive care unit and/or meeting criteria

for severe pneumonia. The prognosis of subjects was evaluated according to the R ratio (R ratio <2, 2–5 and >5).

Poor prognosis rate was 26.5% in the cholestatic injury group (R <2), 36.1% in the mixed injury pattern group (R: 2–5) and 30% in the hepato-cellular injury group (R >5) ($p=0.001$) (Table 9).

Patients with ALP > 1.5 × ULN and/or GGT > 3 × ULN were considered as elevated cholestatic liver enzyme group that had poor prognosis rate of 52.4%, while in the normal cholestatic liver enzyme group, the poor prognosis rate was 19.5% ($p=0.001$) (Table 9).

Patients were also divided into 3 groups according to liver transaminase elevation rates: minimal ($n=112$ patients), mild ($n=35$ patients) and severe (acute hepatitis) ($n=6$ patients) which were defined as a liver transaminase elevation <2 times ULN, <5 times ULN, >5 times ULN, respectively. Poor prognosis rate was 33.9% in patients with minimal elevations in the liver transaminases, 28.6% in mild group and 66.7% in the severe (acute hepatitis) group ($p=0.001$) (Table 9) [13]. We defined aminotransferase levels over 15 times ULN as severe acute liver injury. There were no patients with severe acute liver injury included in our study.

5. Discussion

COVID 19 pneumonia is a critical condition that often occurs at an advanced age and more predominantly in men [16]. In our study, most subjects were male and about 30% of the cases were in patients over 65 years of age. Some degree of liver damage was observed in the vast majority of subjects, especially in patients with severe or critical illness.

Abnormal liver tests were reported for the first time by Chen et al. in patients with COVID-19 [4]. In cases of COVID-19, abnormal liver functions tests (LFTs) have been reported in approximately 15–50% [10,17]. Zhenyu Fan et al. published a study to evaluate the relationship between aminotransferases activity and the clinical outcomes of COVID 19 [10]. Abnormal liver enzyme activity is defined as increased levels of ALT, AST, GGT, ALP and TBILL. Fifty-five patients (37.2%) had abnormal liver function on hospital admission with 14.5% of these patients having high fever, compared with 4.3% of patients with normal liver function ($p=0.027$) [10].

In another cohort of 1099 patients with COVID-19 from China, they grouped the patients according to their AST and ALT level. 39.4% had AST > 40 U/L and 28.1% had ALT > 40 U/L, and most of them occurred in severe and critical cases [18]. In our study, 27.6% of subjects had some degree of increased aminotransferases on admission. However, there were no subjects with liver failure.

The SARS-CoV-2 virus binds to ACE2 receptor, ACE2 can be expressed by different kinds of organs and also detected in intrahepatic bile duct and liver cells [5]. Chai et al. found that both hepatocytes and bile duct cells express ACE2. However, the ACE2 expression of cholangiocytes is much higher than that of hepatocytes [5].

In our study, we have seen elevated markers of AST and ALT most often with 4% ($n=21$) of our patients who had elevated cholestatic enzymes. Due to this observation in our study, we have decided to investigate this relationship and to see if a correlation exists between AST-ALT elevations and COVID-19 disease. ACE2 receptor can be one of the many receptors that play a role in liver damage seen in COVID-19. Further studies may show different hepatocyte receptors that play a role in liver damage due to COVID-19. This may also suggest that the systemic hyperinflammatory state is the main responsible mechanism for the elevation in liver enzymes.

However, there is little data on the prognostic importance of liver test abnormalities. Recently, increasing evidence has highlighted the close relationship of abnormal liver biochemistries with

Table 6
Patients with AST/ALT ratio less than or greater than 1.

Variables	<1 (n = 173)		>1 (n = 381)		p
	Mean	± sd	Mean	± sd	
AST (IU/L)	41.24	± 47.94	33.92	± 24.183	0.099
ALT (IU/L)	56.83	± 79.38	23.66	± 18.61	0.001
ALP (IU/L)	85.22	± 53.58	75.87	± 43.23	0.054
GGT (IU/L)	65.62	± 76.62	37.45	± 48.30	0.001
LDH (IU/L)	259.99	± 118.16	293.40	± 136.38	0.001
Albumin (g/dl)	4.09	± 0.56	3.88	± 0.50	0.001
CRP (mg/L)	56.55	± 64.73	70.45	± 71.54	0.001
Fibrinogen (mg/dl)	514.53	± 144.96	539.20	± 135.90	0.042
D-Dimer (µg/L)	1307.21	± 2126.50	1510.33	± 2347.93	0.009
aPTT (s)	28.48	± 4.37	30.18	± 5.16	0.001
Lymp (10 ⁸ cell/µl)	1.30	± 0.63	1.19	± 0.63	0.028
Hgb (g/dl)	13.46	± 1.71	12.77	± 1.92	0.001
BMI	29.63	± 4.51	29.29	± 4.79	0.261
Hospitalization days	8.90	± 6.41	9.61	± 6.88	0.209

p value was obtained using the Mann–Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

Subjects with AST/ALT ratio above 1 had a significantly increased levels of LDH, CRP, aPTT, fibrinogen, D-dimer. In the group of AST/ALT ratio >1 the GGT, albumin and lymphocyte levels were lower than the group of AST/ALT ratio < 1.

Table 7
Patients with AST/ALT ratio less than and greater than 1.

		AST/ALT				p
		<1		>1		
		n (173)	%	n (381)	%	
Gender	Male	126	72.8	202	53.0	0.001
	Female	47	27.2	179	47.0	
Age group	<50	79	45.7	127	33.3	0.003
	50–64	54	31.2	127	33.3	
	>65	40	23.1	127	33.3	
Specific treatment	Yes	70	40.5	155	40.7	0.961
	No	103	59.5	226	59.3	
Chest computed tomography	Mild	99	58.6	178	47.5	0.016
	Moderate	70	41.4	197	52.5	
	Diffuse					
Mortality	Yes	6	3.5	34	8.9	0.059
	No	167	96.5	347	91.1	
Intensive care unit	Yes	16	9.2	61	16.0	0.033
	No	157	90.8	320	84.0	
Dyspnea	Yes	69	40.1	173	45.5	0.235
	No	103	59.9	207	54.5	
Diarrhea	Yes	23	13.9	44	12.2	0.602
	No	143	86.1	316	87.8	
Anosmia	Yes	12	7.2	30	8.3	0.664
	No	154	92.8	330	91.7	

p value was obtained using the Mann–Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

In the AST/ALT > 1 group, the rates of intensive care unit admission and the severity of pneumonia (evaluated by Chest CT findings) were higher than the AST/ALT < 1 group.

Table 8
Roc analysis for AST/ALT ratio.

	Cut-off	AUC (st error)	95% CI	Sensitivity	Specificity	p
Mortality	1.65	0.713 (0.048)	0.618–0.807	0.575	0.823	0.001
Intensive care unit	1.26	0.636 (0.037)	0.564–0.709	0.649	0.604	0.001
Pneumonia severity	1.55	0.577 (0.024)	0.529–0.625	0.610	0.556	0.002
Heart failure	1.31	0.600 (0.048)	0.516–0.689	0.553	0.616	0.039
Dyspnea	1.18	0.551 (0.025)	0.502–0.599	0.566	0.545	0.041

p value was obtained using the Mann–Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

It was observed that the AUC (Area under the Curve) value under the ROC curve with AST/ALT ratio parameter was statistically significant in the analyses on mortality, intensive care unit hospitalization, and pneumonia severity.

severity of COVID-19. In our study, we excluded patients with chronic liver diseases to allow us to confidently attribute acute rises in liver enzymes solely to the SARS-CoV2 virus.

In the report by Zhenyu Fan et al., 148 COVID cases were evaluated. In one third of the cases there were increased aminotransferases levels associated with duration of hospital stay. Patients with abnormal liver functions were more likely to be male, and had higher levels of procalcitonin and CRP [10].

In another cohort of 1099 patients with COVID-19 from China, the mean levels of serum ALT, AST, and bilirubin in severe or critical cases were significantly higher than those in control cases. They noted that patients with severe pneumonia were more likely to develop abnormal aminotransferase levels as compared with those with mild and moderate disease [18]. We found that patients with increased aminotransferases (AST and/or ALT above 40), had higher inflammatory indexes, such as elevated CRP and PCT, ferritin,

Table 9
Classification by prognosis.

		Good Prognosis		Poor Prognosis		p
		n (439)	(79.2)%	n (115)	(20.8)%	
According to R value	Normal	293	84.4	54	15.6	0.001
	Cholestatic injury	100	73.5	36	26.5	
	Mixed injury Pattern	39	63.9	22	36.1	
	Hepato-cellular Injury	7	70.0	3	30.0	
Cholestatic enzyme height (value)	Yes	10	47.6	11	52.4	0.001
	No	429	80.5	104	19.5	
AST-ALT	Normal	338	84.3	63	15.7	0.001
	Minimal	74	66.1	38	33.9	
	Mild	25	71.4	10	28.6	
	Acute hepatitis Attack	2	33.3	4	66.7	

p value was obtained using the Mann-Whitney U test. Statistical significance level is defined as $p < 0.05$.

Subjects were classified into two groups based on their prognosis. The prognosis of subjects was evaluated using the R ratio ($R < 2$, $2-5$ and > 5) which refers to cholestatic injury, mixed injury pattern and hepatocellular injury, respectively. The best prognosis was seen in the group with a normal R value (84.4%), and the worst prognosis was seen in the mixed-injury pattern group (36.1%).

Patients with $ALP > 1.5 \times ULN$ and/or $GGT > 3 \times ULN$ were considered as the elevated cholestatic liver enzyme group that had a poor prognosis rate of 52.4%. On the other hand, the poor prognosis rate was 19.5% in the normal cholestatic liver enzyme group ($p < 0.001$).

Patients were divided into 3 groups according to liver transaminase elevation rates: minimal ($n = 112$ patients), mild ($n = 35$ patients) and severe (acute hepatitis) ($n = 6$ patients), defined as liver transaminase elevations < 2 times ULN, < 5 times ULN, > 5 times ULN, respectively. The best prognosis was seen in the group with normal ALT-AST levels.

GGT, LDH, D-dimer and lactate. There was no statistical correlation between fever on admission and increased aminotransferases. But these patients needed more intensive care unit hospitalizations and individualized treatment. These findings are similar to previous studies.

COVID-19 related liver damage can be explained by several different mechanisms. One mechanism includes direct viral attack, in which the virus causes bile duct dysfunction leading to liver injury induced by damage to bile duct cells. This is likely due to the high level of ACE2 receptor expression in the bile duct cells. Another mechanism is a systemic inflammatory reaction due to a cytokine storm. The excessive immune response could likely cause damage to liver. It is important to mention that certain medications are hepatotoxic and can cause liver injury during COVID-19 treatment, especially in critically ill patients [19–21].

The inflammatory reaction that occurs in patients with COVID-19 can result in liver damage. Plasma levels of cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6, and TNF increase, and these cytokines can lead to a systemic cytokine storm that directly causes hepatocyte damage and results in elevation of liver aminotransferases [22].

Likewise, postmortem liver biopsies in Sonzogni et al. revealed the presence of thrombosis in the intraparenchymal bed, sinusoids and portal vein branches. Vascular thrombosis may also be responsible for liver damage [23].

Liver damage seen in COVID-19 could have multiple reasons and to treat it, all other etiologies must be excluded. We also suggest avoiding use of hepatotoxic drugs if possible. Prevention of COVID-19 complications such as sepsis, hypotension, cytokine storm is important to avoid further liver damage. Unfortunately, there's no approved treatment for COVID-19 related liver damage at this time.

Previous studies also reported that AST elevations are more frequent than ALT in severe patients upon admission [18,19]. AST is not a specific marker for liver damage and AST elevations for disease severity suggest immune-mediated inflammation may play a critical role in liver impairment in patients with severe COVID-19. When the AST/ALT ratio is higher than 1, the possibility of its source being cardiac, muscle, or other tissue types should be considered as well [22].

In our study, we stratified subjects into groups based on whether the AST/ALT value was greater or less than 1. In COVID-19 pneumonia, we found that the AST/ALT > 1 was the best predictor for requiring hospitalization in the intensive care unit.

In our study, we evaluated the relationship between the R value and subject prognosis. On evaluation of the prognosis according to the R value in the group with increased liver enzymes, the prognosis rate of cholestatic pattern ($R < 2$) group was 26.5%; 36% in the mixed injury pattern group ($R: 2-5$) and 30.0% in the hepato-cellular injury group ($R > 5$) ($p < 0.001$). In summary, elevations of aminotransferases correlated with a poorer prognosis. The importance of our study is to establish the relationship between Aminotransferase levels on admission and COVID-19 disease severity by using the AST/ALT ratio to determine prognosis and requirement for hospitalization. We suggest that this novel data be used by clinicians in order to group patients more efficiently.

This study has its limitations. This was a single-centered study without collaboration from other institutions. The number of patients who met our criteria could have been larger. AST-ALT increase and AST/ALT ratio (> 1) can be due to COVID-19 or may have been affected by other factors such as; Myositis ($AST > ALT$), Ischemia/Hypotension or some hepatotoxic drugs patients may have used before being admitted to our hospital [28,29].

In conclusion, abnormal liver tests are common in COVID-19 patients. COVID-19 patients with elevated liver aminotransferases (AST and ALT values above 40 U/L) on admission were associated with greater need for hospitalization in the intensive care unit, widespread lung disease and individualized treatment. The R value in each (cholestatic, mixed, hepatocellular) pattern of liver injury is a good indicator of prognosis. The presence of liver test abnormalities on admission can be used as a predictor for the severity of the COVID-19 disease.

Abbreviations

ACE2	angiotensin-converting enzyme 2
ALP	alkaline phosphatase
ALT	alanine aminotransferase
AST	aspartate aminotransferase
aPTT	active partial thromboplastin time
AUC	Area Under the Curve
CRP	C-reactive protein
CT	computed tomography
EASL	European Association for the Study of the Liver
GGT	gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase
HBV	hepatitis B virus
HCV	hepatitis C virus

HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
LDH	lactate dehydrogenase
LFTs	liver function tests
PCT	procalcitonin
RT-PCR	reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction
ROC	receiver operating characteristic
TBILI	total bilirubin
ULN	upper limit of normal
WHO	World Health Organization

Conflict of interest

The authors of this research have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Authors contributions

TT, AM, YC designed the research, AO, AM, YC, GY wrote the paper. AM, YC, NS, MK, was responsible for data collection and analysis. TT, SK, FA, AO, BC, AM, YC, GY were responsible for critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content. OFB, YC was responsible for the statistical analysis. TT, mentor and primary investigator, was responsible for the study concept and design, critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content, and study supervision.

Acknowledgment

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors. Thanks to Daniel Gauvin for English editing.

References

- [1] Huang C, Wang Y, Li X, Ren L, Zhao J, Hu Y, et al. Clinical features of patients with 2019 novel coronavirus in Wuhan, China. *Lancet* 2020, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30183-5](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30183-5).
- [2] WHO main website. <https://www.who.int> [accessed 05.02.20].
- [3] Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention Distribution of new coronavirus pneumonia. <http://2019ncov.chinacdc.cn/2019-nCoV/>.
- [4] Chen N, Zhou M, Dong X, Qu J, Gong F, Han Y, et al. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of 99 cases of 2019 novel coronavirus pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *Lancet* 2020;395(10223):507–13.
- [5] Chai X, Hu L, Zhang Y, Han W, Lu Z, Ke A, et al. Specific ACE2 expression in cholangiocytes may cause liver damage after 2019-nCoV infection. *bioRxiv* 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.03.931766>.
- [6] Zhou P, Yang XL, Wang XG, Hu B, Zhang L, Zhang W, et al. A pneumonia outbreak associated with a new coronavirus of probable bat origin. *Nature* 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2012-7>, published online Feb 3.
- [7] Shi H, Han X, Jiang N, Cao Y, Alwalid O, Gu J, et al. Radiological findings from 81 patients with COVID-19 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a descriptive study. *Lancet Infect Dis* 2020, [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099\(20\)30086-4](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S1473-3099(20)30086-4).
- [8] Yang X, Yu Y, Xu J, Shu H, Xia J, Liu H, et al. Clinical course and outcomes of critically ill patients with SARS-CoV-2 pneumonia in Wuhan, China: a single-centered, retrospective, observational study. *Lancet Respir Med* 2020.
- [9] Xu Z, Shi L, Wang Y, Zhang J, Huang L, Zhang C, et al. Pathological findings of COVID-19 associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Lancet Respir Med* 2020.
- [10] Fan Z, Chen L, Li J, Cheng X, Yang J, Tian C, et al. Clinical features of COVID-19-related liver damage. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.cgh.2020.04.002> [accessed 03.04.20].
- [11] Zhang Y, Zheng L, Liu L, Zhao Z, Xiao J, Zhao Q. Liver impairment in COVID-19 patients: a retrospective analysis of 115 cases from a single center in Wuhan city, China. *Liver Int* 2020 [in press].
- [12] Kim WR, Flamm SL, Di Bisceglie AM, Bodenheimer HC. Public Policy Committee of the American Association for the Study of Liver Disease. Serum activity of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) as an indicator of health and disease. *Hepatology* 2008;47(April 4):1363–70.
- [13] European Association for the Study of the Liver. EASL study group EASL Clinical Practice Guidelines: management of cholestatic liver diseases. *J Hepatol* 2009;51(August (2)):237–67.
- [14] Kwo PY, Cohen SM, Lim JK. ACG clinical guideline: evaluation of abnormal liver chemistries. *Am J Gastroenterol* 2017;112(January (1)):18–35.
- [15] Ooi GC, Khong PL, Müller NL, Yiu WC, Zhou LJ, Ho JCM, et al. Severe acute respiratory syndrome: temporal lung changes at thin-section CT in 30 patients. *Radiology* 2004;230(March (3)):836–44, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2303030853>.
- [16] Liu Z, Bing X, Zhi XZ, Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia Emergency Response Epidemiology Team. [The epidemiological characteristics of an outbreak of 2019 novel coronavirus diseases (COVID-19) in China]. 2020;41(February (2)):145–51, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-6450.2020.02.003>.
- [17] Xu L, Liu J, Lu M, Yang D, Zheng X. Liver injury during highly pathogenic human coronavirus infections. *Liver Int* 2020.
- [18] Guan W-J, Ni Z-Y, Hu Y, Liang W-H, Ou C-Q, He J-X, et al. Characteristics of 2019 novel coronavirus infection in China on behalf of China Medical Treatment Expert Group for 2019-nCoV. *N Engl J Med* 2020. Feb 28 : NEJMoa2002032.
- [19] Lei F, Liu Y-M, Zhou F, Qin J-J, Zhang P, Zhu L, et al. Longitudinal association between markers of liver injury and mortality in COVID-19 in China. *Hepatology* 2020;72(2):389–98, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/hep.31301>.
- [20] Zhang C, Shi L, Wang F-S. Liver injury in COVID-19: management and challenges. *Lancet* 2020;5(May (5)).
- [21] Sun J, Aghemo A, Forner A, Valenti L. COVID-19 and liver disease. *Liver Int* 2020;40:1278–81, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/liv.14470>.
- [22] Li Y, Xiao S-Y. Hepatic involvement in COVID-19 patients: pathology, pathogenesis and clinical implications [review]. *J Med Virol* 2020, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/jmv.25973>. May 5. Online ahead of print.
- [23] Sonzogni A, Previtalli G, Seghezzi M, Gianatti A, Licini L, Zerbi P, et al. Liver and COVID 19 infection: a very preliminary lesson learnt from histological post-mortem findings in 48 patients. *Pathol Res Pract* 2020;216(9):153097, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.prp.2020.153097>. Published online 2020 Jul 4.
- [24] Guan GW, Gao L, Wang JW, Wen XJ, Mao TH, Peng SW. [Exploring the mechanism of liver enzyme abnormalities in patients with novel coronavirus-infected pneumonia]. *Zhonghua Gan Zang Bing Za Zhi* 2020;28(2):100–6, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.issn.1007-3418.2020.02.002>.
- [25] Liu W, Tao Z-W, Lei W, Ming-Li Y, Kui L, Ling Z, et al. Analysis of factors associated with disease outcomes in hospitalized patients with 2019 novel coronavirus disease. *Chin Med J* 2020;(February), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/CM9.0000000000000775>.
- [26] Xu L, Liu J, Lu M, Yang D, Zheng X. Liver injury during highly pathogenic human coronavirus infections. *Liver Int* 2020;(March), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/liv.14435>.
- [27] Lin L, Li TS. *Zhonghua Yi Xue Za Zhi* 2020;100(11):805–7, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3760/cma.j.cn112137-20200205-00199>.
- [28] Zhang C, Shi L, Wang F-S. Liver injury in COVID-19: management and challenges. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2020;(March), [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2468-1253\(20\)30057-1](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2468-1253(20)30057-1).
- [29] Xu Z, Shi L, Wang Y, Zhang J, Huang L, Zhang C, et al. Pathological findings of COVID-19 associated with acute respiratory distress syndrome. *Lancet Respir Med* 2020;8(April):420–2.