

Low incidence of daily active tobacco smoking in patients with symptomatic COVID-19

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Abstract

Importance: As the pandemic of COVID-19 is still under progression, identification of prognostic factors remains a global challenge. The role of cigarette smoking has been suggested among the disease's epidemiological risk factors, although it is highly controversial.

Objective: To evaluate the correlation of daily smoking with the susceptibility to develop SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Participants: We estimated the rates of daily current smokers in COVID-19-infected patients in a large French university hospital between February 28th, 2020 and March 30th, 2020 for outpatients and from March 23rd, till April 9th, 2020 for inpatients.

Design: The rates from both groups were compared to those of daily current smokers in the 2018 French general population, established in 2018, after standardization of the data for sex and age.

Results: The inpatient group was composed of 343 patients, median age 65 yr: 206 men (60.1%, median age 66 years) and 137 women (39.9%, median age 65 years) with a rate of daily smokers of 4.4% (5.4% of men and 2.9% of women). The outpatient group was composed of 139 patients, median age 44 years: 62 men (44.6%, median age 43 years, and 77 women (55.4%, median age 44 years). The daily smokers rate was 5.3% (5.1% of men and 5.5% of women). In the French population, the daily smokers rate was 25.4% (28.2% of men and 22.9% of women).

The rate of current daily smokers was significantly lower in COVID-19 outpatients and inpatients (80.3% and 75.4%, respectively), as compared to that in the French general population with standardized incidence ratios according to sex and age of 0.197 [0.094

- 0.41] and 0.246 [0.148 - 0.408]. These ratios did not significantly differ between the two groups (P=0.63).

Conclusions and relevance: Our cross sectional study in both COVID-19 out- and inpatients strongly suggests that daily smokers have a very much lower probability of developing symptomatic or severe SARS-CoV-2 infection as compared to the general population.

Introduction

As the pandemic of COVID-19, caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), is still under progression, the identification of prognostic factors is a global challenge. Among epidemiological risk factors, the role of smoking, to date, is unclear. Smoking has been initially found associated with adverse disease prognosis of COVID-19[1], although this finding remains controversial[2]. Reported rates of current smokers among SARS-CoV-2-infected patients are heterogeneous, ranging from 1.4% to 12.5% (TABLE [1, 3-10]). The rates of current smokers remain however strikingly low for the middle-aged Chinese population (median age: 47.0 years; range: 35.0–58.0; in Guan et al.[1]). These data notwithstanding, no firm conclusions can be drawn from the available COVID-19 studies because main potential confounders, like age and sex, were not taken into account. Additionally, these studies included mostly hospitalized patients, and the low rate of current smokers may be related to high rate of patients with comorbidities (smokers having been advised to quit) and thus to COVID-19 severity. This could therefore introduce a confusion bias. To allow for a valid comparison with the general population, smoking rates used as a reference should have been evaluated at a time as close as possible to the time of COVID pandemic and the same definitions of current smokers should be used for both COVID-19 and general populations, which was not clear in the previous studies. The last available study of the Chinese general population in 2015 reported rates of current smokers of 52% for men and 2.5 % for women[11]. Very recently, the US Center of Disease Control reported an analysis of current smoker rate among US COVID-19 patients which was found to be 1.3% for the whole population of COVID-19 patients, 1% for outpatients, 2% for patients, not hospitalized in an ICU, and 1% in intensive care unit (ICU)-admitted patients[12]. However, the level of missing smoking status was very high and no comparison with the general population was performed.

N (total number of patients)	Median	Sex(%)	Country	% of current smokers	Current Smoking rate (%) in the general population Male/Female (date)	Possible confounders of smoking status analysis	Ref
	Age (yr)	Male/female					
1099	47	58.1/41.9	China	12.6	52%/ 2.5 % (2015)	Outpatients and Inpatients mixed Age, and sex not accounted	[1]
191	56.0	62/38	China	6.0	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[3]
41	49	73/27	China	7.0	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[4]
52	59.7 *	67/33	China	4.0	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[5]
140	57	50.7/49.3	China	1.4	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[6]
155	54	55.5/44.5	China	3.9	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[7]
135	47	53.3/46.7	China	6.7	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[8]
78	38	50/50	China	6.4	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[9]
66	35	36/64	China	2	“	Inpatients only No age, and sex –matched control population	[10]
7162	NA	NA	USA	1.3	15.6%/12.0% (2018)	No standardization by age, and sex – High rate of missing data	[12]

* Mean

TABLE 1 Prevalence of smokers in COVID-19 patients in published series

T therefore, the hypothetic « protective » effect of current smoking on the risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection that can be extrapolated from the low current smoker rate has yet to be determined. To accurately evaluate whether or not current smoking is associated with the risk of contracting a symptomatic SARS-CoV-2 infection, we compared the rates of current smokers after standardization by sex and age of two COVID-19 patients' groups, one composed of outpatients (not subsequently hospitalized) and one of hospitalized patients (inpatients) with those reported in the 2018 French general population[13].

Material and methods Patients and design

This is a cross-sectional survey investigating the rate of current smokers in patients with a diagnosis of COVID-19, both in hospitalized patients (representing the severe symptomatic cases of COVID-19) and in outpatients (i.e. patients who represent the non-severe symptomatic cases of this infection). Current smoker rates were compared to those of the French population as a reference, after standardization by age and sex. Eligible patients were those with a confirmed diagnosis of COVID-19 at the APHP Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France, either hospitalized in medical wards of medicine, but not in ICUs (inpatients) or having consulted for this infection in the infectious disease department and who did not require hospital care until the end of the acute infectious

episode (outpatients). Data from inpatients, hospitalized from March 23 to April 9, 2020 and from outpatients, who consulted from February 28 to March 30, 2020 were collected.

This study is observational. All data were collected in the context of care and in completely anonymous sheets and therefore, in accordance with the French law, including the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), informed consent of the patient was not sought. The study has been approved by the ethics committee of Sorbonne University (2020 - CER-2020-13).

Definitions and data collected

Confirmed COVID-19 was defined as a positive result on real-time reverse-transcriptase-polymerase-chain-reaction (RT-PCR) assay of nasal and pharyngeal swab specimens. Smoking status was collected and patients were specifically asked whether they were current smokers (and if so, to provide details on their smoking habits: daily or occasional smoking, type of tobacco products used, number of daily cigarettes), former smokers, or not smokers ever). Daily smokers are individuals reporting daily smoking or reporting a daily frequency of the number of cigarettes (manufactured or rolled) or other tobacco products (cigars, cigarillos, pipe, shisha)¹³. Occasional smokers are individuals reporting infrequent, but not daily smoking. The group of ex-smokers included anyone having smoked in the past, occasionally or daily, and had abstained from smoking prior to the time of investigation. The term "never smoker" designated people who had never smoked. The quantities of tobacco smoked were calculated using the following equivalences: 1 cigar = 1 cigarillo = 2 cigarettes.

In addition to smoking status, the following data were extracted from the medical charts: age, sex, comorbidities, known to have potentially an impact on the prognosis of COVID-19, including diabetes, hypertension, obesity, immunodepression and respiratory disease (such as COPD, other clinical manifestations of COVID-19 and out- or inpatient status.

Smoking rate in the population of reference

The French general population was used as a reference to compute the Standardized Incidence Ratio (SIR). Recent rates of current daily smokers have been reported for the year 2018 by sex and age class (of 10 years) from the General Survey "Baromètre de Santé Publique France" of the French population, cross sectional phone survey made yearly on a representative sample of 18-75 year-old people living in mainland France, with a on 2-level random sampling^[13]. The 2018 survey involved a sample of 9,074 individuals. The completion of the survey took place from January 10 to July 25, 2018 and used the same definitions of daily smokers, occasional smokers, former smokers and

never smokers as described above.

Statistical analysis

A descriptive analysis has been made by group (inpatients - outpatients). Qualitative variables were described by numbers and percentages, and quantitative variables by median and interquartile range. Inpatients and outpatients were compared for qualitative variables with Pearson Chi2 tests or Fisher's exact test as appropriate and for quantitative variables with Wilcoxon sum rank test.

The SIRs were used to compare current daily smoker rates in the COVID-19 inpatients and outpatients, respectively, with those of current daily smokers in a reference population, here the French general population in 2018. The estimated SIR and its 95% confidence interval is the ratio between the observed number of current daily smokers among the COVID-19 patients and the number of current daily smokers that would be expected, on the basis of age- and gender- specific current daily smokers rates in the general population. The main analysis involved all included patients, and those older than 75 years were considered in the 65-75 years age class for standardization, which for our hypothesis is a conservative approach, because current smoker rates decreases with age. For 7 outpatients and 2 inpatients, medical charts, and thus smoking status, was not available. We did not include the latter patients in the main analysis because the lack of medical history was very likely to be at random regarding smoking status. We performed two sensitivity analyses, one excluding patients older than 75 years, the other considering the nine patients with missing smoking status as current smokers.

Results

Demographic and Clinical Characteristics

A total of 343 inpatients and 139 outpatients were included. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the two groups are shown in TABLE 2.

The inpatient group was composed of 343 patients, median age 65 years: 206 men (60.1%, median age 66 years) and 137 women (39.9%, median age 65 years). The rate of daily smokers was 4.4 (5.4% of men and 2.9% of women).

The outpatient group was composed of 139 patients, median age 44 years: 62 men (44.6 %, median age 43 years, and 77 women (55.4 %, median age 44 years). The daily smokers rate was 5.3% (5.1% of men and 5.5 % of women).

As described by others[1], hypertension (41.4%), diabetes (27.7%), obesity (14.4%) and immune deficiencies (17.8%) were frequently observed in inpatients while COPD was less frequent (7.9%). Those comorbidities were significantly less frequent in outpatients with hypertension reported in 12.1%, ($P<0.0001$), diabetes in 5.3% ($P<0.0001$), obesity in 7.6%

($P=0.045$), immunodeficiencies in 3.0 % ($P<0.0001$), and COPD in 1.5% ($P= 0.009$). As shown in figure 1, age distribution differed between outpatients and inpatients, with outpatients being younger and inpatients being older.

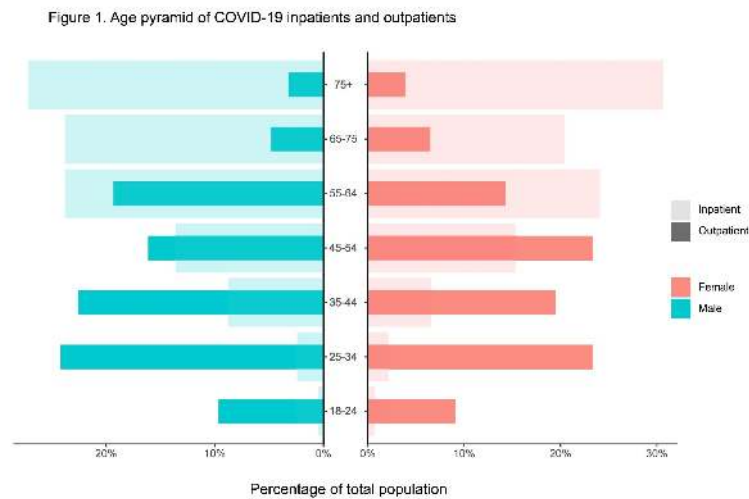


Figure 1 Age pyramid of COVID-19 inpatients and outpatients.

Dark and light shaded histograms represent outpatients and inpatients with confirmed COVID-19 status, respectively

The rate of daily current smokers in inpatients (4.4%) did not significantly differ from that in outpatients (5.4%; $P= 0.67$; TABLE 2). Occasional smoking was slightly more frequent in outpatients than in inpatients (4.6 vs 1.8 %; $P=0.10$) but the number of people concerned was small.

	Outpatients			Inpatients			Outpatient:inpatient comparison p value
	Male n(%)	Female n(%)	all	Male n(%)	Female n(%)	all	
patients	64 (44.6)	76 (55.3)	139	206 (60.1)	137 (39.9)	343	0.002
Median (IQR) age (yr)	43 (32-55)	44 (32-54)	43 (32-55)	66 (54-76)	65 (55-79)	65 (54-77)	<0.0001
PCR +	64 (100)	76 (100)	139 (100)	206 (100)	137 (100)	343 (100)	
Coexisting disorder							
High blood pressure	9 (15.3%)	7 (9.6%)	16 (12.1%)	85 (41.3%)	57 (41.6%)	142 (41.4%)	<0.0001
Diabetes	4 (6.8%)	3 (4.1%)	7 (5.3%)	54 (26.2%)	41 (29.9%)	95 (27.7%)	<0.0001
Obesity	4 (6.8%)	6 (8.2%)	10 (7.6%)	29 (14.6%)	19 (14.1%)	48 (14.4%)	0.045
Immune deficiency	3 (5.1%)	1 (1.4%)	4 (3.0%)	34 (16.5%)	27 (19.7%)	61 (17.8%)	<0.0001
COPD	2 (3.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.5%)	18 (8.7%)	9 (6.6%)	27 (7.9%)	0.0095
Smoking status							
Current active	3 (5.1%)	4 (5.5%)	7 (5.3%)	11 (5.4%)	4 (2.95%)	15 (4.4%)	0.675
Current occasional	3 (5.1%)	3 (4.1%)	6 (4.6%)	5 (2.4%)	1 (0.75%)	6 (1.8%)	0.103
Ever non-smoker	21 (35.6%)	21 (28.8%)	42 (31.8%)	78 (38.1%)	34 (25.0%)	112 (32.8%)	0.831
Former	32 (54.2%)	45 (61.6%)	77 (58.3%)	111 (54.1%)	97 (71.3%)	208 (61.0%)	0.595
Missing	3 (4.8%)	4 (3.9%)	7 (5.0%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.7%)	2 (0.6%)	

TABLE 2 Clinical characteristics and smoking habits of COVID-19 patients

Comparison with the French general population

The SIR for daily current smokers according to sex and age is shown in FIGURE 2. SIRs were 0.197 [0.094 - 0.414] and 0.246 [0.148 - 0.408] for outpatients and inpatients, respectively. The SIR in outpatients did not significantly differ from that in inpatients ($P = 0.63$). Sensitivity analyses yielded similar results (supplemental tables).

Figure 2. Incidence rates and standardized incidence ratio in smoking COVID-19 patients

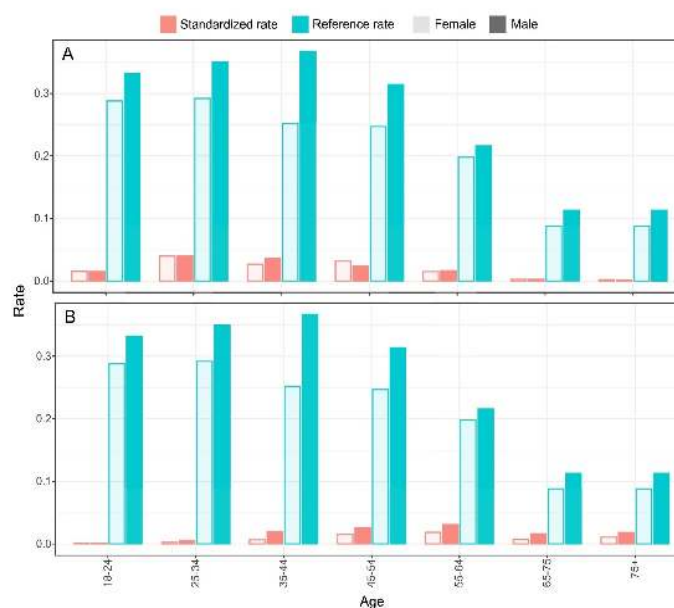


Figure 2. Incidence rates and standardized incidence ratio in smoking COVID-19 patients

(A) For outpatients, global standardized rate 26.87% [25.61-28.02] and standardized incidence ratio, calculated as the ratio of the observed and the expected number of cases, respectively: 0.1973 [0.0941- 0.4139]. (B) for inpatients, global standardized rate and standardized incidence ratio, 17.85 % [16.89-18.89] and 0.2462 [0.1484-0.4083], respectively. Light shaded and dark histograms represent female and male daily smokers, respectively.

The daily cigarette consumption of current smokers is shown in TABLE 3. In 2018, the mean number of daily cigarettes by current smokers in the French general population was 13.0 cigarettes, or equivalent, with 14.0 cigarettes for men and 11.9 for women[13]. Two out of seven outpatients and 5/15 inpatients were heavy daily current smokers with a mean daily number of 20, or more cigarettes (data unavailable for 1 inpatient).

	sex	age	daily cigarette consumption
OUT1	H	47	5
OUT2	F	37	5
OUT3	F	25	<5
OUT4	M	27	5
OUT5	F	28	>=20
OUT6	M	55	>=20
OUT7	F	18	10
IN1	M	49	<5
IN2	F	57	>=20
IN3	M	48	NA (transfer in ICU)
IN4	M	60	>=20
IN5	F	81	>=20
IN6	M	74	>=20
IN7	F	39	5
IN8	M	36	<5
IN9	M	66	10
IN10	M	31	5
IN11	M	43	10
IN12	M	64	8
IN13	M	61	15
IN14	F	61	>=20
IN15	M	36	1

TABLE 3 Daily cigarette consumption of outpatient and inpatient current smokers

Discussion

Our cross sectional study in both COVID-19 out- and inpatients strongly suggests that current smokers have a very much lower probability of developing symptomatic or severe SARS-CoV-2 infection as compared to the general population.

The SIRs of current daily smoking in COVID-19 outpatients and inpatients were 0.197 [0.094 - 0.41] and 0.246 [0.148 - 0.408], respectively, which points to a significantly lower current daily smoker rate of 80.3% and 75.4% in outpatients and inpatients, respectively, as compared to the French general population. The SIRs did not differ between outpatients and inpatients, suggesting that the protective effect of smoking covered the whole population of symptomatic (both non-severe and severe) patients.

One pending question was “Does smoking prevent SARS-CoV-2 from infecting a person, or does it affect the severity of the disease?” Our study is the first one to include and analyze separately the smoking pattern of COVID-19 outpatients (non-severe cases) and inpatients (severe cases). Indeed, all previous studies, but two, which reported smoking rates included only inpatients (TABLE 1). Unfortunately, smoking data from inpatients and outpatients were mixed in the Guan study[1] and there was a lot of missing data in the report from the CDC[12]. It is of note that due to the low number of daily current smokers in our study, we could not conclude whether daily current smoking has an impact on COVID-19 severity. However, the SIR of inpatients did not differ from that reported in outpatients. In addition, the more severe COVID-19 patients, hospitalized in an ICU, were not included in the present study. A larger study including ICU patients will certainly help to conclusively address this question.

Because this is a cross-sectional study, we cannot confirm the causality of this association. We cannot also identify which of the many compounds of tobacco exerts the protective effect of smoking on COVID-19. There are however, sufficient scientific data to suggest that smoking protection is likely to be mediated by nicotine. SARS-CoV2 is known to use the angiotensin converting enzyme 2 (ACE2) receptor for cell entry[14-16], and there is evidence that nicotine modulates ACE2 expression[17] which could in turn modulate the nicotinic acetyl choline receptor (manuscript submitted). We hypothesize that SARS-CoV2 might alter the control of the nicotine receptor by acetylcholine. This hypothesis may also explain why previous studies have found an association between smoking and Covid-19 severity[1, 9, 10]. As hospitals generally impose smoking cessation and nicotine withdrawal at the time of hospitalization, tobacco (nicotine) cessation could lead to the release of nicotine receptors, that are increased in smokers, and to a “rebound effect” responsible for the worsening of disease observed in hospitalized smokers.

Our findings should be interpreted cautiously and we are aware of its limitations. First, the study was performed in 2020 and the results were compared to data obtained from the French general population’s smoking rate in 2018. However, it is very unlikely that a dramatic decrease in tobacco use may have occurred in France since mid 2018. The SIRs

were estimated with the assumption that the studied population who lives in a limited area around a Parisian hospital has the same smoking habits as the general French population. Actually, smoking rates differ across socio-professional categories, and therefore may differ across geographic areas. It should also be noted that in the present study, healthcare workers were over-represented in the outpatient group, due to systematic testing at their work place when they become symptomatic, but not in the inpatient group (data not shown). It is, however, very unlikely that the very low SIRs that were estimated both for the out- and inpatient groups are the result of the study setting. Under or over-reporting of smoking status may also be a concern for studies on smoking habits. It has been reported that smoking status tend to be more frequently reported in medical files of patients with comorbidities. However, our study has a very low rate of missing data regarding smoking status, and sensitivity analyses have shown that they do not alter the robustness of our results. Finally, in our study, smoking status was assessed only in symptomatic COVID-19 patients while a large part of infected individuals are asymptomatic[18]

In conclusion, our results suggest that active smokers may be protected against symptomatic covid-19. This was true for outpatients (who have less serious infections) as well as for hospitalized patients. Nicotine and the nicotinic receptor (and not the smoke of cigarettes per se, which is responsible for a very heavy public health burden with more than 78,000 deaths per year in France) may be indeed involved in the pathway leading to viral infection, and particularly in the most severe forms of the disease. Nicotine administration, e.g. via a transcutaneous route may be tested as a therapy to recapitulate the protecting effect of smoking against SARS CoV2 infection.

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sex	Age classe	Crude rate	Reference rate	CSR	Overall standardized rate	SIR	P	Crude rate	Reference rate	CSR	Overall standardized rate [IC 95%]	SIR	P
					[IC 95%]	[IC 95%]					[IC 95%]	[IC 95%]	
Female	18-24	0.0000	0.288	0.0159	27.55 [26.33 - 28.59]	0.1429 [0.0595 - 0.3434]	<0.001	0.0000	0.288	0.0012	20.91 [19.8 - 21.98]	0.2744 [0.1625 - 0.4633]	<0.001
	25-34	0.0157	0.292	0.0414				0.0000	0.292	0.0036			
	35-44	0.0079	0.252	0.0278				0.0041	0.252	0.0093			
	45-54	0.0000	0.247	0.0331				0.0000	0.247	0.0213			
	55-64	0.0000	0.198	0.0156				0.0082	0.198	0.026			
	65-75	0.0000	0.088	0.0028				0.0000	0.088	0.0101			
Male	18-24	0.0000	0.332	0.0157	27.55 [26.33 - 28.59]	0.1429 [0.0595 - 0.3434]	<0.001	0.0000	0.332	0.0014	20.91 [19.8 - 21.98]	0.2744 [0.1625 - 0.4633]	<0.001
	25-34	0.0079	0.350	0.0413				0.0041	0.350	0.0072			
	35-44	0.0000	0.367	0.0376				0.0123	0.367	0.0271			
	45-54	0.0079	0.314	0.0247				0.0082	0.314	0.036			
	55-64	0.0000	0.216	0.0170				0.0123	0.216	0.0434			
	65-75	0.0000	0.113	0.0027				0.0082	0.113	0.0227			

CSR: Class specific rate

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 1 excluding patients older than 75 years

sex	Age classe	Crude rate	Reference rate	CSR	Outpatients			Inpatients			Overall standardized rate [IC 95%]	SIR [IC 95%]	P
					Overall standardized rate [IC 95%]	SIR [IC 95%]	P	Crude rate	Reference rate	CSR			
Female	18-24	0.0000	0.288	0.0145	26.66 [25.37 - 27.87]	0.3778 [0.2238 - 0.6379]	<0.001	0.0000	0.288	0.0008	17.85 [16.9 - 18.7]	0.2776 [0.1726 - 0.4465]	<0.001
	25-34	0.0144	0.292	0.0378				0.0000	0.292	0.0026			
	35-44	0.0144	0.252	0.0272				0.0029	0.252	0.0066			
	45-54	0.0072	0.247	0.0320				0.0000	0.247	0.0151			
	55-64	0.0072	0.198	0.0157				0.0087	0.198	0.019			
	65-75	0.0072	0.088	0.0032				0.0000	0.088	0.0072			
	>75	0.0072	0.088	0.0019				0.0029	0.088	0.0108			
Male	18-24	0.0000	0.332	0.0143	26.66 [25.37 - 27.87]	0.3778 [0.2238 - 0.6379]	<0.001	0.0000	0.332	0.001	17.85 [16.9 - 18.7]	0.2776 [0.1726 - 0.4465]	<0.001
	25-34	0.0072	0.350	0.0378				0.0029	0.350	0.0051			
	35-44	0.0072	0.367	0.0370				0.0087	0.367	0.0193			
	45-54	0.0072	0.314	0.0226				0.0058	0.314	0.0256			
	55-64	0.0144	0.216	0.0186				0.0087	0.216	0.0309			
	65-75	0.0000	0.113	0.0024				0.0058	0.113	0.0161			
	>75	0.0072	0.113	0.0016				0.0029	0.113	0.0184			

CSR: Class specific rate

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE 2 considering the 9 patients with missing data on the smoking status as current

smokers

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