

Table 1. Demographic characteristics of patients with rheumatological diseases and COVID 19 (n = 54)

Women, n(%)	36 (66.7)
Age (SD)	53.4 (14.6)
Primary rheumatologic diagnosis, n (%)	
RA	28 (51.9)
SLE	7 (13)
Spondyloarthritis	4 (7.4)
Sjogren's syndrome	3 (5.6)
Inflammatory myopathies	3 (5.6)
Other	7 (12.9)
Comorbidities, n (%)	
НТ	28 (51.9)
Lung disease	9 (16.7)
Diabetes	7 (13)
Cancer	3 (5.6)
CVA	3 (5.6)
Ever smokers, n (%)	13 (24.1)
COVID-19 diagnostic method, n (%)	
PCR	47 (87)
Based on symptoms	4 (7.4)
CT scan	3 (5.6)

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Symptoms, n (%)	
Fever	29 (53.7)
Cough	29 (53.7)
Dyspnoea	27 (50)
Myalgia	25 (46.3)
Headache	22 (40.7)
Diarrhea, nausea, vomiting	16 (29.6)
Odynophagia	14 (25.9)
Anosmia	13 (24.1)
Dysgeusia	12 (22.2)
Arthralgia	2 (3.7)
Rheumatic disease activity	
Remission	7 (13)
Minimal or low disease activity	23 (42.6)
Moderate disease activity	8 (14.8)
Severe or high disease activity	8 (14.8)
Unknown	8 (14.8)
Received specific treatment for COVID-19, n (%)	30 (55.6)
Corticosteroids	16 (53.3)
Azithromycin	8 (26.7)
Antimalarials	6 (20)

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