# Article information:

Association of Renin Angiotensin Aldosterone System Inhibitors and Outcomes of Hospitalized Patients With COVID-19 - PubMed
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/35894609/>

# Article summary:

1. This observational study examined the association between prior use of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibitors (RAASIs) and outcomes in hospitalized patients with COVID-19.

2. The study found that patients on RAASIs only were younger, more often male, and more often White than those taking other AHAs only.

3. After adjusting for age, gender, race, location, and comorbidities, patients on combination of RAASIs and other AHAs had higher in-hospital mortality than those on RAASIs only and higher mortality than those on other AHAs only.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it is based on an observational study conducted by a group of investigators from the Society of Critical Care Medicine Discovery Viral Infection and Respiratory Illness Universal Study (VIRUS): COVID-19 Registry Investigator Group. The authors have provided detailed information about the methods used to conduct the study as well as the results obtained from it. Furthermore, they have also discussed potential limitations of their study such as selection bias due to nonrandomized sampling or confounding factors that may have influenced their results.

However, there are some points that could be improved upon in terms of trustworthiness and reliability. For example, the authors do not provide any evidence for their claims regarding the association between prior use of RAASIs and outcomes in hospitalized patients with COVID-19. Additionally, they do not explore any counterarguments or present both sides equally when discussing their findings. Finally, there is no mention of possible risks associated with taking RAASIs which should be noted in order to provide a balanced view of the topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Risk factors associated with RAASIs and COVID-19
* Potential benefits of RAASIs in COVID-19 patients
* Selection bias in observational studies
* Confounding factors in observational studies
* Adverse effects of RAASIs
* RAASIs and long-term outcomes in COVID-19 patients

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/c8323b7bcac5dbaecc85539fd91fb6b7>