

Correlation of RT-PCR Cycle Threshold Value and Chest Computed Tomography Scan Severity Score in Patients with COVID-19: A Cross-sectional Study

VINOD P JOSEPH¹, DANNY JOSE TITUS², SANGEETHA MERRIN VARGHESE³, GEORGE MATEETHRA CHANDY⁴, GEOMCY GEORGE⁵, REENA ANNIE JOSE⁶, GRACE MARY JOHN⁷, LINDA JACOB⁸



ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chest Computed Tomography (CT) scan for Coronavirus Disease-2019 pneumonia is used widely and viral load is predicted by the Cycle threshold (Ct) values of Reverse Transcriptase-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR). Studies correlating viral load in Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) RT-PCR positive patients and severity of chest CT scan are limited.

Aim: To find an association between viral load and chest CT findings.

Materials and Methods: This was a cross-sectional study conducted on patients admitted to Believers Church Medical College Hospital, Thiruvalla, Kerala between September 2020 to March 2021. TrueNat RT-PCR test was performed on nasopharyngeal swabs, targeting the Orf1 gene of SARS-CoV-2 and results were quantified as Cycle threshold (Ct) values. Chest CT-Total Severity Score (TSS) ranged from 0-40 and was calculated by summing up the acute inflammatory lesions in each of the five lobes of both the lungs. Correlation was assessed using Spearman's Correlation Coefficient. Independent sample t-test and one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) were used for comparison of means.

Results: Of the 102 patients in the study [mean age of the patients 64.13±13.17 years and majority were males (70.6%)], 11 had lung changes unrelated to COVID-19. There was an inverse relationship between viral load Ct value of SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal specimens and TSS of chest CT scan. The mean viral load was highest in patients with mild (21.48±8.31), moderate (21.22±6.30) and severe (24.19±4.67) CT involvement. There was a significant difference between mean duration to symptom onset and chest CT scan among those with a high viral load (4.97±2.65) compared to those with a low viral load (6.81±4.5), (p-value=0.01). Among those who died due to COVID-19, (12/13) 92.3% were above 60 years of age. Presence of comorbidities/dyspnoea/fever at presentation did not have any significant association with TSS severity.

Conclusion: Viral load is not a critical factor that influences pulmonary manifestations in COVID-19, nor in-hospital mortality. CT scan may be more useful to detect lung involvement when done nearing or after the first week of symptom onset, irrespective of the viral load. Viral load can be important in predicting transmissibility and to minimise potential spread, whereas chest CT can help identify cases requiring extensive medical care.

Keywords: Computed tomography, Coronavirus disease-2019, Reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction, Total severity score, Viral load

INTRODUCTION

The first confirmed case of COVID-19 in India was reported from Kerala on 27th January 2020 [1]. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared the outbreak of COVID-19 as a public health emergency of International concern on 30th January 2020 [2]. According to the WHO, the primary and preferred method for diagnosis is collection of upper respiratory samples via nasopharyngeal swabs and detection of SARS-CoV-2 by RT-PCR. A positive result indicates that SARS-CoV-2 Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) has been detected with a Ct value of less than 32 cycles of amplification [3]. The Ct is defined as the number of cycles required for the fluorescent signal to cross the threshold. The Ct levels are inversely proportional to the amount of target nucleic acid/viral load in the sample (i.e., the lower the Ct level, the greater the amount of target nucleic acid/viral load in the sample). Lower Ct values may be associated with worse course of illness and outcomes and threshold values may be useful in predicting the clinical course and prognosis of patients. Average Ct values across multiple time points during the course of disease were lower in patients who died compared with those who had recovered [4].

Chest CT is an imaging tool for diagnosing pneumonia- is relatively easy to perform and can produce rapid diagnosis of COVID-19. Chest CT can demonstrate typical radiographic features in

COVID-19 patients such as ground-glass opacities, multifocal patchy consolidation, and/or interstitial changes with a peripheral distribution [5]. With RT-PCR results as reference in 1014 patients, the sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of chest CT in indicating COVID-19 infection were 97% (580/601), 25% (105/413) and 68% (685/1014), respectively [6]. The TSS is a quantification method to score the severity of inflammation on CT images. It is based on summing up the degree of acute lung inflammatory lesions of each lobe. The leading cause for mortality of patients with COVID-19 is respiratory failure from acute respiratory distress syndrome [7].

Studies that give the amount of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in clinical specimens by reporting Ct values for RT-PCR are limited [8]. Studies that compare RT-PCR Ct values (viral load) with CT chest severity are limited. This study explores the correlation between TSS of chest CT and Ct values of SARS-CoV-2 of patients and factors associated with high TSS and low Ct value. This may help in predicting the course of hospital stay and outcome of COVID-19 positive patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

It was a cross-sectional study conducted on patients admitted to Believers Church Medical College Hospital, Thiruvalla, Kerala,

between September 2020 to March 2021. The study was initiated after obtaining clearance from the Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC/2021/08/225). These patients underwent COVID-19 RT-PCR testing by TrueNat and were subsequently subjected to CT scan of the chest. The TrueNat is an indigenously developed chip-based, battery operated RT-PCR, approved by Indian Council of Medical Research [9]. Data regarding socio-demographic details, symptoms of COVID-19, CT scan score, Ct value, in hospital mortality and transfer/admission to ICU were collected from electronic health records.

Inclusion criteria: All COVID-19 patients between September 2020 and March 2021 where both TrueNat RT-PCR testing and Chest CT scan were performed during their stay in the hospital.

Exclusion criteria: Patients aged less than 18 years were excluded from the study.

Cycle Threshold (Ct) Interpretation of PCR (TrueNat)

The Orf1 gene is the COVID-19 specific gene. The Ct values for Orf1 gene is taken into consideration. The Ct ≥ 20 indicates Low viral load and Ct < 20 indicates High viral load [10].

Chest CT-SS Assessment

Yang R et al., Chest CT-Severity Score (CT-SS) was used for assessing COVID-19 burden on the initial scan obtained after admission [11]. This score uses lung opacification as a surrogate for extension of the disease in the lungs. The CT-SS is an adaptation of a method previously used to describe ground-glass opacity, interstitial opacity and air trapping, which was correlated with clinical and laboratory parameters in patients after Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) [10]. According to the anatomic structure, the 18 segments of both lungs were divided into 20 regions, in which the posterior apical segment of the left upper lobe was subdivided into apical and posterior segmental regions, whereas the anteromedial basal segment of the left lower lobe was subdivided into anterior and basal segmental regions. The lung opacities in all of the 20 lung regions were subjectively evaluated on chest CT images using a system attributing scores of 0, 1, and 2 if parenchymal opacification involved 0%, less than 50%, or equal to or more than 50% of each region, respectively. The CT-SS was defined as the sum of the individual scores in the 20 lung segment regions, which may range from 0 to 40 points (40 points being the maximum points) [11]. All thin section CT images were reviewed at a window width and level of 1000 to 2000 Hounsfield Units (HU) and 700 to 500 HU, respectively, for lung parenchyma.

Image Analysis

Two radiologists with 29 and 8 years of experience who were blinded to the RT-PCR Ct values reviewed all CT images and decided on the score by consensus. The clinical symptoms, history of co-morbidities was available for both readers. Based on the TSS, the COVID-19 disease was classified as mild (score: 1-5), moderate (score: 6-10) and severe (score: 11-20) for one lung. For both lungs combined, the disease severity was classified as Mild (score: 1-10), Moderate (score: 11-20), Severe (21-40).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics was presented as percentages and mean \pm SD (Standard Deviation). Categorical variables were compared using the chi-square tests. Correlation was assessed using spearman's correlation coefficient. Independent sample t-test and one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used for comparison of means. All tests are two-tailed; p-values < 0.05 was considered as statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 21.0.

RESULTS

Confirmed COVID-19 positive patients (n=102) with a Chest CT scan performed were analysed. Eleven patients had no chest CT

findings related to COVID-19 and hence a TSS could not be given. They were excluded from correlation analysis. The mean age of the patients was 64.13 \pm 13.17 years and majority were males (70.6%). Only 26.5% were below 60 years. The youngest person was 25 years and the oldest was 87 years. At the time of presentation to the hospital, majority of them had fever (57.8%). Characteristics of COVID-19 patients are given in [Table/Fig-1].

Variables	Number	Percentage (%)
Age		
<60 years	27	26.5%
≥ 60 years	75	73.5%
Gender		
Male	72	70.6%
Female	30	29.4%
Diabetes		
Present	70	68.6%
Absent	32	31.4%
Hypertension		
Present	68	66.7%
Absent	34	33.3%
COPD		
Present	9	8.8%
Absent	93	91.2%
Asthma		
Present	7	6.9%
Absent	95	93.1%
Coronary artery disease		
Present	21	20.6%
Absent	81	79.4%
Chronic kidney disease		
Present	21	20.6%
Absent	81	79.4%
Presenting symptoms		
Dyspnoea		
Present	43	42.2%
Absent	59	57.8%
Fever		
Present	59	57.8%
Absent	43	42.2%
Viral Load		
High	32	31.4%
Low	70	68.6%
Needed ICU admission		
Yes	32	31.4%
No	70	68.6%
Died/Cured		
Died	13	12.7%
Cured	89	87.3%

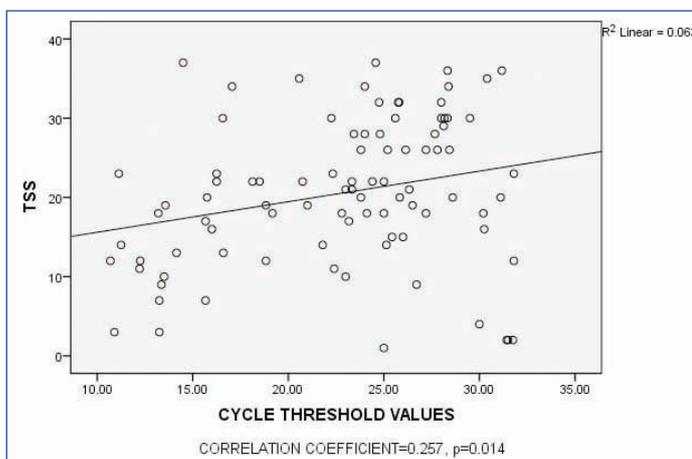
[Table/Fig-1]: Characteristics of patients (n=102).
COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

The mean viral load was highest in patients with moderate (n=33) (21.22 \pm 6.30), mild (n=13) (21.48 \pm 8.31), and severe (n=45) (24.19 \pm 4.67) lung involvement [Table/Fig-2]. Viral load was significantly lower in patients who had high TSS on Chest CT [Table/Fig-2].

There was an inverse relationship between viral load (Ct) value of SARS-CoV-2 in nasopharyngeal specimens and TSS of CT among all patients [Table/Fig-3]. Similarly, there was a significant difference in the mean time to diagnosis by RT-PCR after symptom onset among those with mild (3.00 \pm 2.21 days), moderate (4.44 \pm 3.2 days)

Variables	Mild COVID-19 on CT scan (13)	Moderate COVID-19 on CT scan (33)	Severe COVID-19 on CT scan (45)	p-value
Age > 60 years, n (%)	11 (16.2)	25 (36.8)	32 (47.1)	0.60
Gender, male	12 (17.6)	21 (30.9)	35 (51.5)	0.10
Fever present, n (%)	5 (8.8)	23 (40.4)	29 (50.9)	0.13
Dyspnoea present, n (%)	3 (8.1)	12 (32.4)	22 (59.5)	0.20
Diabetes present, n (%)	8 (12.7)	27 (42.9)	28 (44.4)	0.14
Hypertension, n (%)	9 (14.1)	22 (34.4)	33 (51.6)	0.81
Coronary artery disease, n (%)	4 (22.2)	4 (22.2)	10 (55.6)	0.30
Chronic kidney disease, n (%)	3 (15.8)	6 (31.6)	10 (52.6)	0.89
Viral load (Ct value), mean±SD deviation*	21.48±8.31	21.22±6.30	24.19±4.67	0.06
Time duration between symptom onset and RT-PCR*	3.00±2.21	4.44±3.25	5.55±3.62	0.05
Length of hospital stay, mean±SD deviation*	9.08±5.22	10.97±5.90	11.51±5.10	0.36

[Table/Fig-2]: Analysis of variables for TSS of CT scan. CT: Computed tomography; RT-PCR: Reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction; TSS: Total severity score; COVID-19: Coronavirus disease-2019; SD: Standard deviation; *ANOVA test is used. For other variables, Chi-square test was used; Eleven people had lung changes unrelated to COVID-19, hence eliminated from the analysis



[Table/Fig-3]: Scatter plot showing correlation between TSS and cycle threshold (Ct) values.

and severe (5.55±3.6 days) disease [Table/Fig-2]. There was a significant difference between mean duration to symptom onset and performance of a chest CT scan among those with a high viral load (4.97±2.65) compared to those with a low viral load (6.81±4.5), (p-value=0.01) [Table/Fig-4]. The mortality rate was 12.7% (13/102). Among those who died due to COVID-19, 12/13 (92.3%) were above 60 years of age.

Variables studied	Viral load		p-value*
	High	Low	
Time between symptom onset and RT-PCR test (days)	3.33±2.64	5.17±3.52	0.006
Time between symptom onset and performance of CT scan (days)	4.97±2.65	6.81±4.50	0.011
Length of hospital stay (days)	11.29±6.28	10.54±4.72	0.511

[Table/Fig-4]: Comparison of viral load with time to performance of RT-PCR, CT scan and length of hospital stay. *t-test

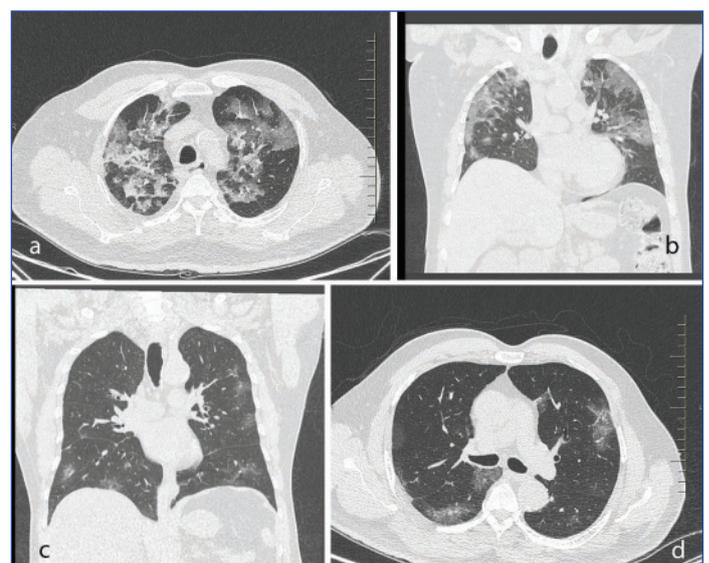
DISCUSSION

The study was conducted in a tertiary care referral centre in Central Kerala. Chest CT scan is not done as a routine for all COVID-19 patients due to increased case load. Also, we rely on antigen tests, open RT-PCR, TrueNat and GeneXpert for detecting COVID-19. No standardisation for Ct values exists across RT-PCR platforms, making it difficult to compare results among different tests. So, the actual number of patients who were admitted here were much higher and the number

shown here only reflects patients who had undergone both TrueNat RT-PCR and CT scan during their course of stay in the hospital. The RT-PCR Ct values might have limitations in reliably predicting disease severity. There are potential caveats that must be considered while interpreting Ct values. The Ct values from viral RNA can vary depending on method of specimen collection, specimen source, transport, and the time from infection-to collection -to analysis [12].

Theoretically, viral replication peaks during the first days of symptoms onset. The highest viral loads from upper respiratory tract samples were observed at the time of symptom onset, with levels slowly decreasing over time [13]. The present study reveals an inverse relation between viral load and TSS, which is similar to the findings by Karahasan Yagci A et al., [10]. Viral load of an infected person at an initial stage reflects how well a virus is replicating in an infected person which might be an important determining factor for disease transmission in the community apart from population density and its mobility [14]. The IgG (Immunoglobulin G) responses were detected in most patients in both the severe and mild groups at nine days after onset [15]. Viral components trigger an immune response in the host to eliminate the virus. These viral antigens can be either recognised by the B-cells or presented by Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) complexes to the T-cells, resulting in antibody production, increased cytokine secretion, and cytolytic activity in the acute phase of infection [16]. In the clinical process of COVID-19 pneumonia, there is a window period (about 5-7 days) between the diagnosis and the occurrence of lung damages as a result of cytokine storm [17]. This suggests that a chest CT scan done after the end of the first week may be more sensitive to identify changes in the lung parenchyma.

In the early course of COVID-19 pneumonia, pulmonary CT scans could either be normal or show subtle findings [18]. Patients may have moderate-severe symptoms but normal chest CT scan, which is not unusual during the first four days of infection. In patients with respiratory disease, the major pulmonary CT findings of COVID-19 pneumonia were Ground-Glass Opacification (GGO), crazy-paving pattern and consolidation predominantly in subpleural locations in the lower lobes [Table/Fig-5]. Lung abnormalities on chest CT scans showed greatest severity approximately 10 days after initial onset of symptoms [19]. The type, extent, and distributions of pulmonary manifestations associated with COVID-19 significantly differ with the timing of CT scan, with more evident findings in scans taken after the first week of symptom onset [20]. This reflects the time by which pathological conversion from the interstitial oedema or hyaline membrane injury early in the disease to the influx of exudates and frank alveolar involvement later on, being increasingly visible on lung imaging [21]. The present study



[Table/Fig-5]: CT scan picture a&b) Multifocal discrete and confluent patches of ground glass opacities, mass like consolidation and interlobular septal thickening noted in bilaterally predominantly in peripheral distribution, Typical pattern of Coronavirus Disease-2019; c&d) Few areas of peripheral ground-glass opacities in bilateral upper lobes, lower lobes, and right middle lobe.

also reveals that more the time duration between symptom onset and imaging, more is the severity of lung involvement. This could be the only possible reason to explain the inverse relationship between viral load and lung involvement as assessed by TSS. The criterias taken for assessment were those of study by Yang R et al., the average CT severity score was considered as 34/40 and the mild form of the disease was characterised by severity score of 14/40 [11].

Although SARS-CoV-2 viral load among hospitalised COVID-19 patients at the time of admission independently correlated with the risk of in-hospital mortality [10], in the present study, only (n=5) 38.46% with in-hospital mortality had high viral load at presentation. Also, no other risk factors were found to be significantly associated with high TSS-indicative of impending danger. It may be speculated that although viral load in the nasopharyngeal specimens is high in the early phases of COVID-19, it is not necessarily related to changes in chest CT. Therefore, in those with persistent symptoms, it is better to repeat the CT scan later in the course of the disease to warrant prompt response.

It is suggested that viral load is important in predicting if an individual is very contagious [22] and can be used to minimise potential spread, whereas chest CT can help to identify cases requiring extensive medical care.

Limitation(s)

Absence of a fixed duration for performance of chest CT scan as well as measurement of viral load after symptom onset is a limitation of the study.

CONCLUSION(S)

Viral load is not a critical factor that influences pulmonary manifestations in COVID-19, nor in-hospital mortality. There is a significant association between pulmonary manifestations associated with COVID-19 and the timing of a Chest CT scan. CT scan may be more useful to detect lung involvement when done nearing or after the first week of symptom onset, irrespective of the viral load. Among those with moderate-severe symptom at presentation, it may be better to repeat a CT scan as it may be quite normal during the initial few days of symptom onset. Viral load can be important in predicting transmissibility and to minimise potential spread, whereas chest CT can help identify cases requiring extensive medical care.

REFERENCES

- Andrews MA, Areekal B, Rajesh KR, Krishnan J, Suryakala R, Krishnan B, et al. First confirmed case of COVID-19 infection in India: A case report. *Indian J Med Res* [Internet]. 2020 May [cited 2021 Apr 7];151(5):490-92. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7530459/>.
- Statement on the meeting of the International Health Regulations (2005) Emergency Committee regarding the outbreak of novel coronavirus 2019 (n-CoV) on 23 January 2020 [Internet]. [cited 2021 Apr 7]. Available from: [https://www.who.int/news/item/23-01-2020-statement-on-the-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-\(2005\)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/news/item/23-01-2020-statement-on-the-meeting-of-the-international-health-regulations-(2005)-emergency-committee-regarding-the-outbreak-of-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)).
- Revised Guidelines for TrueNat testing for COVID-19:1.
- Rao SN, Manissero D, Steele VR, Pareja J. A systematic review of the clinical utility of cycle threshold values in the context of COVID-19. *Infect Dis Ther*. 2020;9(3):573-86.
- Guan WJ, Ni ZY, Hu Y, Liang WH, Ou CQ, He JZ, et al. Clinical characteristics of coronavirus disease 2019 in China. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;382(18):1708-20. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2002032>.
- Ai T, Yang Z, Hou H, Zhan C, Chen C, Lv W, et al. Correlation of chest CT and RT-PCR testing for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in China: A Report of 1014 Cases. *Radiology*. 2020;296(2):E32-40.
- Immune response in COVID-19: A review- ScienceDirect [Internet]. [cited 2021 Apr 7]. Available from: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876034120305670>.
- Asai N, Sakanashi D, Ohashi W, Nakamura A, Yamada A, Kawamoto Y, et al. Could threshold cycle value correctly reflect the severity of novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19)? *J Infect Chemother* [Internet]. 2021 Jan [cited 2021 Aug 5];27(1):117-19. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7480734/>.
- Physician AG. What is TrueNat Test and How does it Work?- Health Library Blog [Internet]. Apollo Hospitals Blog. 2020 [cited 2021 Apr 7]. Available from: <https://healthlibrary.askapollo.com/what-is-TrueNat-how-does-it-work/>.
- Karahasan Yagci A, Sarinoglu RC, Bilgin H, Yanilmaz Ö, Sayin E, Deniz G, et al. Relationship of the cycle threshold values of SARS-CoV-2 polymerase chain reaction and total severity score of computerized tomography in patients with COVID-19. *Int J Infect Dis*. 2020;101:160-66.
- Yang R, Li X, Liu H, Zhen Y, Zhang X, Xiong Q, et al. Chest CT severity score: An imaging tool for assessing severe COVID-19. *Radiol Cardiothorac Imaging* [Internet]. 2020[cited 2021 Apr 11];2(2). Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7233443/>.
- SARS-CoV-2 Cycle threshold: a metric that matters (or Not) | AACC.org [Internet]. [cited 2021 Apr 7]. Available from: <https://www.aacc.org/clin/clin-stat/2020/december/3/sars-cov-2-cycle-threshold-a-metric-that-matters-or-not>.
- Walsh KA, Jordan K, Clyne B, Rohde D, Drummond L, Byrne P, et al. SARS-CoV-2 detection, viral load and infectivity over the course of an infection. *J Infect*. 2020;81(3):357-71.
- Sarkar B, Sinha RN, Sarkar K. Initial viral load of a COVID-19-infected case indicated by its cycle threshold value of polymerase chain reaction could be used as a predictor of its transmissibility- An experience from Gujarat, India. *Indian J Community Med* [Internet]. 2020 Jul 1 [cited 2021 Apr 7];45(3):278. Available from: <https://www.ijcm.org.in/article.asp?issn=0970-0218;year=2020;volume=45;issue=3;page=278;epage=282;aulast=Sarkar;type=0>.
- Wang Y, Zhang L, Sang L, Ye F, Ruan S, Zhong B, et al. Kinetics of viral load and antibody response in relation to COVID-19 severity. *J Clin Invest*. 2020;130(10):5235-44.
- Shah VK, Fimal P, Alam A, Ganguly D, Chattopadhyay S. Overview of immune response during SARS-CoV-2 infection: Lessons from the past. *Front Immunol*. 2020;11:1949. Doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2020.01949. eCollection 2020.
- Sun X, Wang T, Cai D, Hu Z, Chen J, Liao H, et al. Cytokine storm intervention in the early stages of COVID-19 pneumonia. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev*. 2020;53:38-42. Doi: 10.1016/j.cytogfr.2020.04.002.
- Mahdavi A, Haseli S, Mahdavi A, Bakhshayeshkaram M, Foroumandi M, Nekooghadam SM, et al. The role of repeat chest CT Scan in the COVID-19 pandemic. *Acad Radiol*. 2020;27(7):1049-50.
- Pan F, Ye T, Sun P, Gui S, Liang B, Li L, et al. Time course of lung changes at chest CT during recovery from coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). *Radiology* [Internet]. 2020[cited 2021 Apr 7];295(3):715-21. Available from: <https://pubs.rsna.org/doi/10.1148/radiol.2020200370>.
- Sultan OM, Al-Tameemi H, Alghazali DM, Abed M, Ghniem MNA, Hawiji DA, et al. Pulmonary ct manifestations of COVID-19: Changes within 2 weeks duration from presentation. *Egypt J Radiol Nucl Med*. 2020;51(1):105.
- Lei J, Li J, Li X, Qi X. CT imaging of the 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Pneumonia. *Radiology*. 2020;295(1):18. <https://doi.org/10.1148/radiol.2020200236>.
- Viral load as a predictor of COVID-19 patient outcomes [Internet]. Columbia University Irving Medical Center. 2020 [cited 2021 Apr 11]. Available from: <https://www.cuimc.columbia.edu/news/viral-load-predictor-COVID-19-patient-outcomes>.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRIBUTORS:

- Associate Professor, Department of Radiology, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Associate Professor, Department of Radiology, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Assistant Professor, Department of Community Medicine, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Professor, Department of Gastroenterology, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Associate Professor, Department of Oncology, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Assistant Professor, Department of Microbiology, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Clinical Pharmacist, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.
- Clinical Pharmacist, Department of Clinical Pharmacy, Believers Church Medical College, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India.

NAME, ADDRESS, E-MAIL ID OF THE CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Dr. Sangeetha Merrin Varghese,
Cheral House, Channanikadu P.O, Kottayam, Kerala, India.
E-mail: sangjithin2011@gmail.com

AUTHOR DECLARATION:

- Financial or Other Competing Interests: None
- Was Ethics Committee Approval obtained for this study? Yes
- Was informed consent obtained from the subjects involved in the study? No
- For any images presented appropriate consent has been obtained from the subjects. NA

PLAGIARISM CHECKING METHODS: [Jan H et al.]

- Plagiarism X-checker: Apr 14, 2021
- Manual Googling: Aug 18, 2021
- iThenticate Software: Sep 06, 2021 (22%)

ETYMOLOGY: Author Origin

Date of Submission: **Apr 13, 2021**
Date of Peer Review: **Jul 14, 2021**
Date of Acceptance: **Aug 20, 2021**
Date of Publishing: **Oct 01, 2021**