
Referenzen

Insbesondere Personen mit **Immunsuppression**, z. B. organtransplantierte Personen, Personen unter (schwerer) immunsuppressiver Therapie oder Patient:innen mit (schwerem) diagnostiziertem Immundefizienzsyndrom.

Auch ein **Alter > 65 Jahren** oder eine **hohe Zahl an Komorbiditäten** erhöhen das Risiko für einen schweren COVID-19-Verlauf.^{3 18}

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2. **Reiter ER, Coelho DH, Kons ZA, Costanzo RM.** COVID-19-Associated Chemosensory Loss Continues to Decline. *Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg.* 2023;169(5):1386-1389.
3. **S3-Leitlinie** Empfehlungen zur Therapie von Patienten mit COVID-19, Registernummer 113 – 001, *AWMF Leitlinienregister.*
4. **Malik JA** et al. The Impact of COVID-19 on Comorbidities: A Review of Recent Updates for Combating It. *Saudi J Biol Sci.* 2022;29:3586–3599.
5. **Pepera G** et al. Epidemiology, risk factors and prognosis of cardiovascular disease in the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic era: a systematic review. *Rev Cardiovasc Med.* 2022;23(1):28.
6. **Chiner-Vives E** et al. Short and Long-Term Impact of COVID-19 Infection on Previous Respiratory Diseases. *Arch Bronconeumol.* 2022;58(Suppl 1):39–50.
7. **Nugent J** et al. Assessment of Acute Kidney Injury and Longitudinal Kidney Function After Hospital Discharge Among Patients With and Without COVID-19. *JAMA Netw Open.* 2021;4(3):e211095.
8. **Hu X** et al. Management of COVID-19 patients with chronic liver diseases and liver transplants. *Ann Hepatol.* 2022;27(1):100653.
9. **Zhang V** et al. Incidence of New-Onset Hypertension Post-COVID-19: Comparison With Influenza. *Hypertension.* 2023;80:2135–2148.
10. **Salah HM** et al. Post-recovery COVID-19 and incident heart failure in the National COVID Cohort Collaborative (N3C) study. *Nat Commun.* 2022;13:4117.
11. **Bashir H** et al. A Review of Heart Failure in Patients with COVID-19. *Heart Fail Clin.* 2023;19(2S):e1–e8.
12. **Deitelzweig S** et al. Thrombotic and bleeding events, mortality, and anticoagulant use among 546,656 hospitalized patients with COVID-19 in the United States: a retrospective cohort study. *J Thromb Thrombolysis.* 2022;53(4):766–776.
13. **Chourasia P** et al. Risk of New-Onset Diabetes Mellitus as a Post-COVID-19 Condition and Possible Mechanisms: A Scoping Review. *J Clin Med.* 2023;12:1159.
14. **Zhang J** et al. The Long-Term Effect of COVID-19 Disease Severity on Risk of Diabetes Incidence and the Near 1-Year Follow-Up Outcomes among Postdischarge Patients in Wuhan. *J Clin Med.* 2022;11:3094.

15. **Xie Y** et al. Risks and burdens of incident diabetes in long COVID: a cohort study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol.* 2022;10:311–321.
16. **Patel N** et al. Development of New Mental and Physical Health Sequelae among US Veterans after COVID-19. *J Clin Med.* 2022;11:3390.
17. **CDC.** Long COVID Basics. Updated July 11, 2024. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/long-term-effects/index.html>. Abrufdatum: 03.09.2025.
18. **WHO.** *Therapeutics and COVID-19: living guideline.* <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-2019-nCoV-therapeutics-2023.2>. Abrufdatum: 03.09.2025.
19. **Hammond J** et al. Oral Nirmatrelvir for High-Risk, Nonhospitalized Adults with Covid-19. *N Engl J Med.* 2022;386:1397–1408.
20. **G-BA.** Anlage zur Vereinbarung nach § 130b Abs. 1 Satz 1 SGB V zwischen dem GKV-Spitzenverband und Pfizer zum Arzneimittel PAXLOVID® (Wirkstoff: Nirmatrelvir/Ritonavir) bezüglich der Anerkennung einer Praxisbesonderheit. https://www.gkv-spitzenverband.de/media/dokumente/krankenversicherung_1/arzneimittel/amnog_praxisbesonderheiten/22069pb20240115.pdf. Abrufdatum: 03.09.2025.