

Samskaras

***Samskaras1.

Heinzerling79%61%56%34%Layden77%66%61%44%3.8%5%****Clinical characteristics of COVID-19 patients with digestive symptoms in Hubei, China: a descriptive, cross-sectional, multicenter study50%3818.6%1.3%-12.9%EVALI13.9%33.7%EVALIHeinzerling9893%2SIRSICUSIRSSOFASIRSSIRSSIR S2.EVALI51.8%EVALI94%ARDSARDSEVALILaydenEVALI1200081%100005.9%47003.EVALIALIARDSALIRDSALIALIARDSDADEVALIEVALIII4.Layden21Heinzerling3474%Layden46%ICU29%EVALI472.3%EVALI700045080%EVALITHCtetrahydrocannabinol58%THCTHC51%EVALI4894%Vitamin E AcetateVitamin E AcetateEVALIVitamin E AcetateTHCVitamin E AcetateTHCFDAVitamin E Acetate23-88%50% Vitamin E AcetateEVALIVitamin E AcetateEVALI***Vitamin E AcetateEVALISamskaras[1] Guan W J, Ni Z Y, Hu Y, et al. Clinical Characteristics of Coronavirus Disease 2019 in China[J]. N Engl J Med, 2020.[2] Heinzerling A, Armatas C, Karmarkar E, et al. Severe Lung Injury Associated With Use of e-Cigarette, or Vaping, ProductsCalifornia, 2019[J]. JAMA Internal Medicine, 2020.[3] Cherian S V, Kumar A, Estrada-Y-Martin R M. E-cigarette or Vaping-product associated lung injury: A review[J]. The American Journal of Medicine, 2020.[4] Blount B C, Karwowski M P, Shields P G, et al. Vitamin E acetate in bronchoalveolar-lavage fluid associated with EVALI[J]. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 382(8): 697-705.[5] Bhat T A, Kalathil S G, Bogner P N, et al. An Animal Model of Inhaled Vitamin E Acetate and EVALI-like Lung Injury[J]. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020.