

STATISTICAL APPROACH TO CLINICAL TRIALS:

112 cases with COVID-19 who admitted to our hospital between 10.03.2020 and 10.04.20 were evaluated (Male: 67, Female: 45). The mean age was 41.92 ± 12.58 (Range:22-88). 78.6% (n:88) of the patients were followed-up in the clinic and 21.4% (n:23) were followed-up in the ICU.

Increasing reaction degree from the Green Zone to the Red Zone in the foaming test clearly shows that the clinical picture has worsened. Of the patients with a result in the Red Zone, 55.6% lost their lives; however, no deaths were observed among patients in the other color scales. The test's ability to determine the prognosis in terms of death was found to be statistically significant ($p=0.0001$).

While 9.6% (n=5) of the 52 patients with PCR (+) lost their lives, no deaths were observed among patients with PCR (-) ($P=0.014$). The mortality rate was found to be significantly higher among PCR (+) patients compared to the PCR (-) patients. The mortality rate was also significantly higher among the patients in the Red Zone in the foaming test compared to the other color scales ($p=0.0001$).

When the test is scored on four scales and the score is >3.0 that can be regarded as a positive result, the test was determined to have **100.0% sensitivity and 96.3% specificity** on monitoring the clinical statuses of patients and showing the state of losing patients.