










# BMJ Open Changes in demand for emergency ambulances during a nationwide lockdown that resulted in elimination of COVID-19: an observational study from New Zealand

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective** To examine the impact of a 5-week national lockdown on ambulance service demand during the COVID-19 pandemic in New Zealand.

**Design** A descriptive cross-sectional, observational study.

**Setting** High-quality data from ambulance electronic clinical records, New Zealand.

**Participants** Ambulance records were obtained from 588 690 attendances during pre-lockdown (prior to 17 February 2020) and from 36 238 records during the lockdown period (23 March to 26 April 2020).

**Main outcome measures** Ambulance service utilisation during lockdown was compared with pre-lockdown: (a) descriptive analyses of ambulance events and proportions of event types for each period, (b) absolute rates of ambulance attendance (event types/week) for each period.

**Results** During lockdown, ambulance patients were more likely to be attended at home and less likely to be aged between 16 and 25 years. There was a significant increase in the proportion of lower acuity patients (Status 3 and Status 4) attended ( $p<0.001$ ) and a corresponding increase in patients not transported from scene ( $p<0.001$ ). Road traffic crashes ( $p<0.001$ ) and alcohol-related incidents ( $p<0.001$ ) significantly decreased. There was a decrease in the absolute number of weekly ambulance attendances (ratio (95% CI), 0.89 (0.87 to 0.91),  $p<0.001$ ), attendances to respiratory conditions (0.74 (0.61 to 0.86),  $p=0.01$ ), and trauma (0.81 (0.77 to 0.85),  $p<0.001$ ). However, there was a significant increase in ambulance attendances for mental health conditions (1.37 (1.22 to 1.51),  $p=0.005$ ).

**Conclusions** Despite the relative absence of COVID-19 in the community during the 5-week nationwide lockdown, there were significant differences in ambulance utilisation during this period. The lockdown was associated with an increase in ambulance attendances for mental health conditions and is of concern. In considering future lockdowns, the potential implications on a population's mental well-being will need to be seriously considered against the benefits of elimination of virus transmission.

## Strengths and limitations of this study

- Ambulance utilisation during the lockdown period was able to be studied in an environment with minimal presence of COVID-19 in the community.
- Our study is a retrospective cohort study of over 600 000 ambulance records.
- The study is national, encompassing ambulance services across the whole of New Zealand.
- The 'Clinical Impressions' are relatively broad categories, clustering some disparate diseases together.
- Data was analysed retrospectively, and this unavoidably influences the interpretation of results.

## INTRODUCTION

Between December 2019 and January 2020, the first cases of COVID-19 were detected in Wuhan, China.<sup>1</sup> By the end of January 2020 more than 7818 cases were reported worldwide.<sup>2</sup> In New Zealand, a high-income island nation in the South Pacific, the first cases of the COVID-19 virus were detected on 28 February 2020 and peaked at 89 new cases per day on 5 April 2020.<sup>3</sup> A stringent public health intervention strategy was successfully used to prevent the community spread of the virus in New Zealand. This required all residents to stay at home other than for essential purposes. All businesses, schools and facilities were closed from 23 March until 27 April. Citizens were required to isolate within domestic 'bubbles'; 2 m physical distancing was stipulated outside the home boundary. Primary healthcare consultations were undertaken by phone or video, with prescriptions being dispatched to pharmacies close to the patient. Governmental messaging urged citizens to avoid hospitals where possible.<sup>4</sup> There was widespread compliance with the 'Stay at Home' mandate and this

nationwide lockdown, which included border closures, effectively curtailed community transmission of the virus. As of the end of the lockdown period (27 April 2020), New Zealand—with a population of 4.8million—had 1476 COVID-19 cases and 19 deaths; by comparison, Ireland—a country of a similar population (4.9million)—experienced 20253 cases and 1190 deaths.<sup>4,5</sup>

Lockdowns can slow or even eliminate a viral pandemic; however, enforced lockdowns may also have profound effects on healthcare utilisation by the population.<sup>6</sup> In particular, there is concern that the public may be fearful of contracting infection by attending a medical facility or general practitioner. In England, presentations to emergency departments decreased by 25% during the second week of their lockdown.<sup>7</sup> Similarly, Austria recorded a decrease in admissions for acute coronary syndromes during their quarantine/lockdown period.<sup>8</sup> In areas of high COVID-19 prevalence, there may have been reluctance or advice not to present to emergency departments due to an overwhelmed health system.<sup>9</sup> In the above examples, it is difficult to determine whether it is the effects of the lockdown, or the presence of COVID-19 in the community, which changes the normal demand for health support.

If the pandemic response changes healthcare utilisation by the public, what impact does this have on ambulance services? The progressive eradication of COVID-19 for a period of 3 months in New Zealand gave us the opportunity to study the impacts of a nationwide and border lockdown on ambulance service utilisation. The objective of this study was to examine the impact of a 5-week national lockdown on ambulance service demand during the COVID-19 pandemic in New Zealand. This will inform health authorities of the likely impact of future pandemic lockdowns on ambulance services.

## METHODS

### Design

This was a descriptive, cross-sectional study of ambulance attendances within New Zealand during pre-lockdown and lockdown periods. The study was performed at a national level.

### The data

Details for all events attended by New Zealand road ambulances (St John and Wellington Free Ambulance services) are recorded electronically by paramedics at the scene. Data for this study were extracted retrospectively from this data set.

### Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The pre-lockdown data set included all ambulance attendances during the periods 1 March 2018 (when clinical data went electronic) to 30 November 2018, and 1 July 2019 to 16 February 2020, a total of 72 weeks. Data from 1 December 2018 to 30 June 2019 was not available due to ambulance service industrial action during this time.

The nationwide lockdown included all ambulance attendances during the 5-week period, 23 March 2020 to 26 April 2020.

### Population demographics

Variables included: sex, age, ethnicity, rurality and location type (aged care facility, healthcare facility, public/other, home). Three ethnicity groupings were analysed: Māori (the indigenous population of New Zealand), Pacific Peoples (people predominantly from South Pacific Islands including Samoa, Cook Islands, Tonga and Niue) and European/others. All other ethnicities, which comprised less than 5% of the data set, were included within the European/others cohort.

Rurality (urban vs rural) was determined by Statistics New Zealand 2013 Census Meshblocks aligned to the address/location of the event.<sup>10</sup> For the purposes of this study, urban and rural were defined by the following Statistics New Zealand Meshblock descriptors: urban included 'Main Urban Area' and 'Secondary Urban Area', while rural included 'Minor Urban Area', 'Rural Centre' and 'Other Rural'.<sup>10</sup>

### Clinical presentation and disposition

Clinical Impression is the ambulance clinician's working diagnosis. For the purposes of this study, over 600 possible Clinical Impressions were up-grouped into generic categories to enable an overarching descriptive analysis. The grouping of these Clinical Impressions is available as supplementary data, online supplemental table 1. Mechanism of injury is recorded only for trauma cases. Patient disposition variables included transport versus non-transport with reasons. Final patient acuity is defined by the attending paramedics using five assigned Status Codes (1-immediate threat to life, 2-potential threat to life, 3-unlikely threat to life, 4-no threat to life, 0-dead). Status 3 and Status 4 patients were considered low acuity.

### Patient and public involvement

This research did not draw on patient or public involvement. Patients were not invited to comment on the study design and were not consulted to develop patient relevant outcomes or interpret the results. Research findings will be widely disseminated through public, official, personal and social communication tools.

### Statistical analyses

The distribution of variables within each time period was described as totals and percentages of total numbers. Pearson's  $\chi^2$  test and the z-test for column proportions were used to compare nominal values. Statistically significant differences were considered to be meaningful only if they differed during lockdown compared with pre-lockdown by more than 1.5%. Effect size was calculated using the Cohen's *d* test. Effect size was considered small 0.2–0.4, medium 0.5–0.7 and large  $\geq 0.8$ .

The two-tailed independent samples t-test was used to compare mean changes in ambulance attendances

**Table 1** Descriptive analysis, demographics (n=624 928), changes in distribution

	Pre-lockdown (PL) n=588 690	Lockdown (LD) n=36 238	Δ % = LD–PL	*P value
Sex				0.01
Female	309 991 (52.7%)	19 326 (53.4%)	0.7%	
Male	278 232 (47.3%)	16 854 (46.6%)	–0.7%	
Age (years)				<0.001
0–5	27 258 (4.6%)	1 326 (3.7%)	–1.0%	
6–15	21 401 (3.6%)	934 (2.6%)	–1.1%	
16–25	57 119 (9.7%)	2 875 (7.9%)	–1.8%	
26–45	92 530 (15.7%)	6 201 (17.1%)	1.4%	
46–65	122 699 (20.9%)	7 948 (22.0%)	1.1%	
>65	267 540 (45.5%)	16 917 (46.7%)	1.3%	
Ethnicity				0.07
European/other	424 918 (82.6%)	25 998 (83.1%)	0.5%	
Māori	61 858 (12.0%)	3 664 (11.7%)	–0.3%	
Pacific Peoples	27 709 (5.4%)	1 623 (5.2%)	–0.2%	
Rurality				0.25
Rural	129 002 (22.5%)	7 948 (22.3%)	–0.3%	
Urban	444 054 (77.5%)	27 774 (77.8%)	0.3%	
Location				<0.001
Aged care facility	33 334 (5.7%)	1 689 (4.7%)	–1.0%	
Healthcare facility†	51 831 (8.8%)	1 404 (3.9%)	–4.9%	
Public/other	111 771 (19.0%)	2 930 (8.1%)	–10.9%	
Home	390 934 (66.5%)	30 166 (83.4%)	16.9%	

\*P<0.05 is significant;  $\chi^2$  test for nominal values. Independent t-test for continuous values. Missing values were <3% for all variables except ethnicity (14.6%), the proportion of missing values for this variable was similar across both pre-lockdown and lockdown periods. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

†Healthcare facility refers to non-hospital treatment localities such as a general practice clinic.

per week. Data presented are: mean, SD and ratios with 95% CIs. Data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS (V.26.0). A p value of <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## RESULTS

Overall, 624 928 patients were attended by New Zealand Ambulance services and were included in the study. These were 588 690 patients during the pre-lockdown period and 36 238 during the lockdown period.

### Demographics

Compared with the pre-lockdown period, there were statistically significant differences in the distribution of cases during the lockdown (supplementary data, online supplemental table 2). Those variables which differed during lockdown compared with pre-lockdown by more than 1.5% included a lower proportion of patients attended who were in the 16–25 years age group (table 1). There were no statistical differences in the proportions of patients according to ethnicity or rurality.

During lockdown there was a large increase in the proportion of patients attended in their homes and a decrease in the proportion of patients attended in other locations (healthcare, public/other) (table 1).

### Clinical presentation

Compared with pre-lockdown, there was a statistically significant difference in the distribution of Clinical Impressions during the lockdown period (supplementary data, online supplemental table 3). Respiratory conditions and trauma were the Clinical Impressions whose proportions of patients decreased by more than 1.5% (table 2).

The proportion of incidents with suspected alcohol involvement decreased during lockdown (table 2).

When comparing the mechanisms of injury to the pre-lockdown period, there was a decrease in the proportion of road traffic crashes, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of falls and other trauma.

### Patient disposition

During lockdown, there were significant changes in patient disposition. The proportion of patients that were

**Table 2** Descriptive analysis, clinical impression (n=624 928), changes in distribution

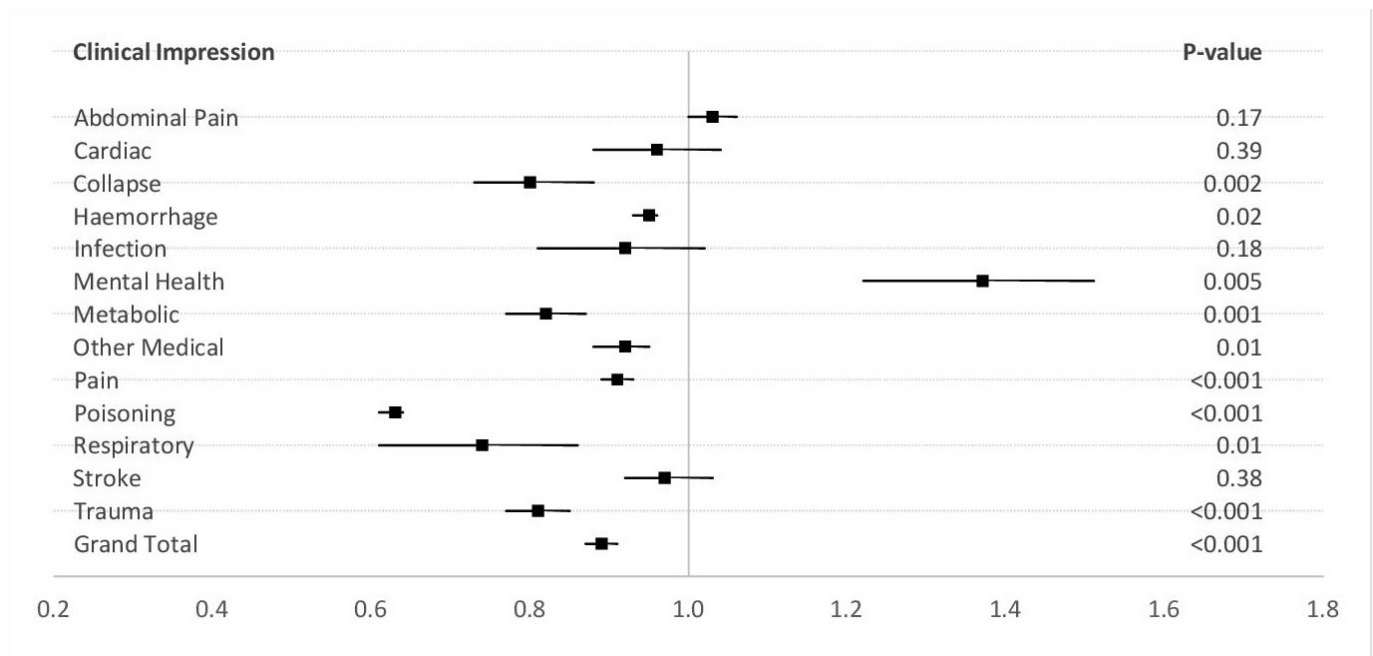
	Pre-lockdown (PL) n=588 690	Lockdown (LD) n=36 238	Δ %=LD-PL	*P value
Clinical Impression				<0.001
Abdominal pain	45 479 (7.8%)	3 240 (9.1%)	1.3%	
Cardiac	61 083 (10.4%)	4 082 (11.4%)	1.0%	
Collapse	27 296 (4.7%)	1 516 (4.2%)	-0.4%	
Haemorrhage	10 932 (1.9%)	717 (2.0%)	0.1%	
Infection	37 374 (6.4%)	2 369 (6.6%)	0.3%	
Mental health	13 966 (2.4%)	1 318 (3.7%)	1.3%	
Metabolic	28 580 (4.9%)	1 616 (4.5%)	-0.4%	
Other medical	76 741 (13.1%)	4 875 (13.6%)	0.5%	
Pain	68 678 (11.7%)	4 333 (12.1%)	0.4%	
Poisoning	18 519 (3.2%)	802 (2.2%)	-0.9%	
Respiratory	67 144 (11.5%)	3 449 (9.6%)	-1.8%	
Stroke	13 652 (2.3%)	916 (2.6%)	0.2%	
Trauma	117 127 (20.0%)	6 535 (18.3%)	-1.7%	
Did alcohol contribute?				<0.001
No	417 011 (93.3%)	25 493 (95.2%)	1.9%	
Yes	30 076 (6.7%)	1 300 (4.9%)	-1.9%	
Mechanism of injury				<0.001
Assault	8 924 (6.0%)	445 (5.7%)	-0.3%	
Fall	75 225 (50.8%)	4 603 (58.9%)	8.0%	
Other trauma	39 278 (26.6%)	2 254 (28.8%)	2.3%	
Road traffic crash	24 534 (16.6%)	518 (6.6%)	-10.0%	

\*P<0.05 is significant;  $\chi^2$  test for nominal values. Independent t-test for continuous values. Missing values were <3% for all variables except did alcohol contribute? (27.1%) and mechanism of injury (15.1%, across all trauma cases), the proportion of missing values for these variables was similar across both pre-lockdown and lockdown periods. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

**Table 3** Descriptive analysis, patient disposition and acuity (n=624 928) changes in distribution

	Pre-lockdown (PL) n=588 690	Lockdown (LD) n=36 238	Δ %=LD-PL	*P value
Disposition				<0.001
Transport	465 237 (79.1%)	25 112 (69.5%)	-9.6%	
Non-transport	122 975 (20.9%)	11 022 (30.5%)	9.6%	
Non-transport reason				<0.001
Ambulance staff decision not to transport	105 236 (85.6%)	9 804 (89.0%)	3.4%	
Patient declined transport	17 740 (14.4%)	1 218 (11.1%)	-3.4%	
Final status				<0.001
Status 0	6 692 (1.1%)	418 (1.2%)	0.0%	
Status 1 and Status 2	75 940 (12.9%)	4 110 (11.4%)	-1.5%	
Status 3 and Status 4	504 533 (85.9%)	31 550 (87.5%)	1.5%	

\*P<0.05 is significant;  $\chi^2$  test for nominal values. Independent t-test for continuous values. Missing values were <3% for all variables. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.



**Figure 1** Changes in absolute event rates per week during the lockdown compared with pre-lockdown period.  $P < 0.05$  is significant; Independent t-test for continuous values. Missing values were  $< 3\%$  for all variables.

deemed by ambulance staff not to require transport by ambulance increased, as did the proportion of lowest acuity patients (Status 3 and Status 4) (table 3 and supplementary data, online supplemental table 4).

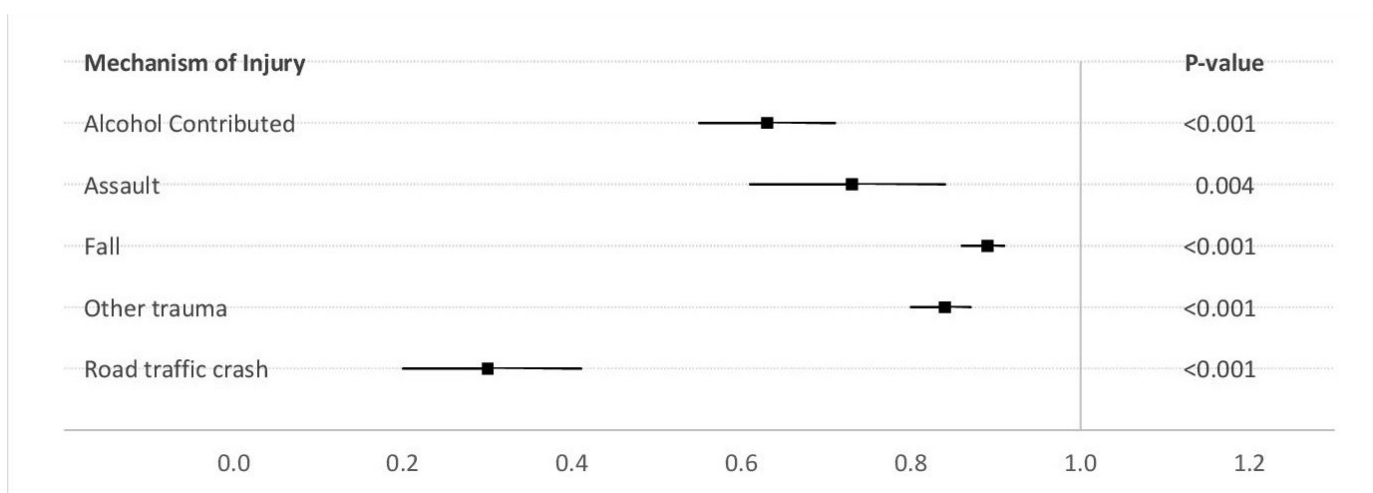
#### Event rates, mean number of attendances per week

During lockdown, there was an overall decrease in the absolute number of incidents per week attended by ambulance and this involved almost all Clinical Impressions, although the decreases seen in cardiac, infection and stroke rates were non-significant. The rate for abdominal pain rose but was statistically non-significant (figure 1 and online supplemental table 5). For all the Clinical Impressions that exhibited statistically

significant decreases, this correlated with effect sizes in the ‘medium to large’ range, by the Cohen’s *d* test (supplementary data, online supplemental table 5).

During the lockdown there was a significant increase with a large effect size in the mean weekly rate of attendance to patients with clinical presentations of mental health (figure 1 and supplementary data, online supplemental table 5).

Attendances at traumatic events were significantly decreased during the lockdown period, as were rates of attendance at incidents where alcohol was considered a contributing factor (figure 2 and supplementary data, online supplemental table 6). Weekly rates



**Figure 2** Changes in Mechanism of Injury during the lockdown compared to pre-lockdown period.  $P < 0.05$  is significant; Independent t-test for continuous values. Missing values were Mechanism of Injury (15.1%, of Trauma cases) and whether Alcohol Contributed (27.1%). Missing data for these variables was similar across both Pre-Lockdown and Lockdown periods.



for all traumatic mechanisms of injury fell during lockdown.

## DISCUSSION

There was a striking difference in ambulance service utilisation during a national lockdown of the population in New Zealand. The lockdown lasted 5 weeks where everyone except essential workers were required to isolate at home and only permitted to leave home for exercise within the local area while maintaining social distancing.<sup>11</sup> There were notable changes in demographics, patient acuity, disposition and mechanism of injury. Absolute numbers of weekly patient attendances diminished alongside attendances to a number of pertinent Clinical Impressions. There was a stark and significant increase in absolute numbers of ambulance attendances for mental health conditions. During the lockdown there was a reduction in the proportion of people aged 16–25 years attended and an increase in ambulance attendances to the home location. A reduction in ambulance attendance to young people may be attributable to a potential decrease in usual injuries, recreational or accidental, as they may have been less exposed to sport or risk. Young people were also less exposed to endemic community infections through the closure of schools, workplaces, bars and night clubs, and confinement within the home. Studies have demonstrated an increased frequency of illness in association with school attendance.<sup>12–14</sup> Any going out at night, gathering and socialising was prevented during lockdown. Additionally, increased hygiene practices such as hand-washing could be expected to reduce the frequency of community-acquired illnesses.<sup>15 16</sup>

A greater proportion of calls were to events located at home, with a lesser proportion in public places. This likely reflects the government instruction for the population to stay at home. Lockdown did not appear to alter utilisation of ambulance care by different ethnic groups or the rural sector.

The proportion of high-acuity work decreased, as did the proportion of patients transported to an emergency department. This could be due to reluctance to transport patients to hospitals which might already be stretched with COVID-19 work, or perhaps patients were reluctant to be transported to facilities where they thought they might become infected themselves. It is noteworthy that during the total lockdown the number of actual COVID-19 cases in New Zealand was relatively small and hospital capacity never became an issue. In our study, the reason for non-transport of patients was primarily at the recommendation of the attending staff, inferring that the patients did not require ambulance transport, rather than patients declining to be transported. Interestingly, this study indicates that during lockdown a greater proportion of low-acuity patients were requesting ambulance service attendance, and that many of them were not acutely unwell enough to require transport to a medical facility by ambulance. Perhaps this could also

be a manifestation of decreased access to primary care services. General practice consultations were undertaken by phone or video during lockdown, and this could have presented a barrier to access for those unfamiliar with and/or without access to this technology.

There was a reduction in road traffic crashes, which may demonstrate compliance with the strict restrictions on travel that were imposed during lockdown. This was evident through Google Mobility data that indicated an average 88% reduction in the use of recreational and retail spaces during lockdown compared with baseline.<sup>17</sup> Supporting this, Ministry of Transport data demonstrated a reduction of retail petrol and diesel sales by 80%.<sup>18</sup> Also in line with our findings of an absolute reduction in trauma, there were 34 fewer fatal road traffic crashes during the lockdown compared with the same period in 2019.<sup>18</sup> The decrease in incidents involving alcohol is noteworthy. A recent survey conducted by the Health Promotion Agency indicated that during lockdown 47% of people drank the same as normal, while 34% drank less than normal with the remaining 19% drinking more than normal.<sup>19</sup> The majority of survey respondents who drank less than normal attributed this decrease to the closure of bars and night clubs and an inability to socialise.

During the lockdown period, ambulance use diminished for almost every type of medical or traumatic event. In one sense, the requirement to ‘Stay at Home’ may have had a protective effect on the New Zealand population. Recent statistics indicate a decrease in weekly mortality in the first 23 weeks of 2020 compared with the same time in the preceding 3 years.<sup>20</sup> Attendance to respiratory conditions declined, which may be related to a decrease in transmission of usual airborne illnesses through decreases in social contact. Data collected from the New Zealand FluTracking website indicated an almost 10% decrease in self-reported influenza-like illness in the week ending 19 April 2020 compared with the same period in 2019.<sup>21</sup> A reduction in the level of nitrous oxide in Asian and European countries indicative of a reduction in air pollution has been noted during periods of lockdown; such improvements in air quality may also have a protective effect from coryzal-type illness.<sup>22</sup> This reduction in air pollution during lockdown was also found in New Zealand, with a 41% reduction in daily carbon emissions during the 5-week period.<sup>23</sup>

The one type of ambulance presentation that dramatically increased, both in proportion of attendances and in absolute rates per week, was mental health conditions. These may have been triggered by the imposition of social isolation with its restriction in human-to-human contact.<sup>24 25</sup> Additionally, there was the impact of uncertainty directly related to the pandemic: the fear of contracting COVID-19, or of losing friends and family through the virus, plus for many, fear of financial difficulties, loss of employment or the family home. In New Zealand, the COVID-19 pandemic response was associated with the most severe restrictions on social freedoms in modern history, along with significant economical

impacts. Although these measures were effective in eliminating community transmission of COVID-19, it appears to have affected the mental health of some citizens. Pandemic-induced increases in psychological distress have been reported in both Australia and the United Kingdom and more so among women, younger age groups and those living with young children.<sup>24 26</sup> Those with pre-existing health inequalities such as older age and low income were at increased risk.<sup>26</sup> Lockdown has also been associated with a significant negative impact on the well-being of children and adolescents.<sup>27</sup> This impact is of particular concern, because routines and social interaction are critical factors for normal psychological development in these age groups.

In contrast to many other developed nations, New Zealand's lockdown restrictions were enforced early so that the health system was not overwhelmed and it experienced a reduction in overall volume. There was no significant rise in referrals to secondary mental health services during lockdown, though this was hardly surprising considering the reduction in primary care consultations (which are the predominant referral route to secondary mental health services).<sup>28</sup> However, while there were physical restrictions on access to primary care during lockdown, no such restrictions existed for ambulance service utilisation, which saw a dramatic increase in attendances for mental health conditions.

When planning for additional periods of COVID-19 lockdown or for future pandemics, ambulance services should prepare to meet this increase in mental ill-health. The alteration in ambulance service demand between pre-lockdown and lockdown conditions is unlikely to be due to community COVID-19 itself as the number of cases was minimal in New Zealand at the time of the lockdown. This study represents a unique analysis of ambulance service demand under the conditions of strict lockdown.

### Limitations

Our 'Clinical Impressions' are relatively broad categories, clustering together some disparate disease conditions; For example, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and chest infections are all categorised as 'Respiratory Conditions'. However, this provided a broad overview of ambulance utilisation and was applied consistently across both pre-lockdown and lockdown periods. Similarly, our current data does not differentiate between common mental health presentations, such as depression, anxiety, psychological distress, that will be the task of a separate publication. In addition, the poisoning category includes intentional poisoning and alcohol intoxication. This categorisation may remove some potential suicide risk or self-harm cases from the mental health group, and the reduction in alcohol consumption during lockdown may be obscuring smaller increases in other types of poisoning within this broad Clinical Impression.

Emergency call centre data was not included within this study. We only looked at ambulance attendance to patients. As such, it is unknown if there were changes in

the frequency and/or acuity of calls made to the emergency services during the lockdown period.

The data set has not been adjusted for seasonality or population growth. The broad Clinical Impressions and population ages analysed meant that any such adjustment could be nuanced: changes in different Clinical Impressions may differ by season, and changes in population growth in accordance with age may also impact ambulance utilisation differently (eg, older populations have a higher utilisation of the ambulance service). Future studies will focus on single Clinical Impressions and their subcategories, and these will be adjusted based on seasonality and population growth accordingly. Potential factors to adjust for overall demand have been included within the supplementary data (supplementary data, online supplemental table 7).

Lockdown was instituted less than a month after COVID-19 reached New Zealand. As a result, data has had to be analysed retrospectively and this unavoidably influences the interpretation of results.

Three of our variables had more than 10% missing data in the categories of ethnicity, alcohol contribution and mechanism of injury. Although the proportion of missing data was not different between pre-lockdown and lockdown periods, this may have biased analysis of these categories of data.

### CONCLUSIONS

A nationwide lockdown during the COVID-19 pandemic proved to be very effective in controlling and eliminating the spread of the COVID-19 in New Zealand, but it significantly altered the pattern of demand on ambulance care. 'Stay at Home' orders led to a reduction in many types of ambulance call-out, notably respiratory conditions, trauma and incidents involving alcohol. In contrast, mental health conditions rose significantly during this period of pandemic uncertainty, relating especially to confinement at home, reduced social contact and loss of earnings for many. These changes occurred in the relative absence of COVID-19 in the community. In considering future lockdowns, the implications for the population's mental well-being need to be seriously weighed against the benefits of elimination of virus transmission within the community. Ambulance services need to be prepared for an increased caseload of mental ill-health, should further lockdowns occur.

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**Contributors** BD contributed to the study design, contributed to the literature review, conducted the analysis and was primarily responsible for the article preparation. GJH contributed to the literature review and to the interpretation of data and preparation of the paper. AS contributed to the study design, provided oversight of the project, interpretation of results and article preparation. VFT, BT, EMC, HD, MB and DS contributed to the study design, the literature review and to the interpretation of data and preparation of the paper.



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**Patient consent for publication** Not required.

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**Data availability statement** No data are available. Data are not available in accordance with the ethics committee approval.

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