

This QCovid output was derived last Summer, in June 2021:

PLEASE NOTE: This implementation of the QCovid risk calculator is **NOT** intended for use supporting or informing clinical decision-making. It is **ONLY** to be used for academic research, peer review and validation purposes, and it must **NOT** be used with data or information relating to any individual. For full terms and conditions please see the [Academic Licence](#). For any other use cases, please contact enquiries@innovation.ox.ac.uk quoting reference 17939.

Risk assessment results

The risk table

The table shows the absolute risk of catching and dying COVID-19 over a 90-day period based on data from the first peak of the pandemic. There is a comparison with the risk for a person of the same age and sex but with no risk factors. The relative risk is the absolute risk divided by this average risk.

	Absolute risk (a)		Absolute risk with no risk factors (b)		Relative risk (a/b)
COVID associated death	0.0194%	1 in 5155	0.0181%	1 in 5525	1.0718
COVID associated hospital admission	0.0778%	1 in 1285	0.0907%	1 in 1103	0.8578

In other words in a crowd of 10000 people with the same risk factors, 2 are likely to catch and die from COVID-19 and 8 to be admitted to hospital during a 90 day period similar to the recent peak.
The Body Mass index is 20.5 kg/m²

This was done using the age of 60, required details etc.

This one was done on 13/1/2022, with the same input:

Note that the University of Oxford logo has gone.

The output is more complex. Whatever the built in logical model does, the “Absolute risk” for this person has gone down by 62%, from 0.0181 to 0.0069.

Playing with numbers, I know - but so are lots of others!

Important

The QCovid tool may only be used in Great Britain by clinically trained professionals, for academic research and for the purpose of peer review.

For full terms and conditions please see the [Licence](#).

If you are a clinician wishing to use QCovid® to risk assess a patient, please use the NHS Digital [COVID-19 Clinical Risk Assessment Tool](#).

For any other use cases, please contact enquiries@innovation.ox.ac.uk quoting reference QCovid.

Risk assessment results

The risk table

The table shows the absolute risk of catching and dying COVID-19 and catching and being admitted to hospital with COVID-19 over a 90-day period. It also shows the risk of a COVID-19 death in someone who has had a positive COVID-19 test result.

There is a comparison with the risk for a person of the same age and sex with no risk factors and a body mass index of 25 kg/m². The relative risk is the absolute risk divided by this average risk.

	Absolute risk (a)		Absolute risk with no risk factors (b)		Relative risk (a/b)
Risk of catching and being admitted to hospital with COVID-19	0.0807%	1 in 1,239	0.1012%	1 in 988	0.80
Risk of catching and being admitted to hospital with COVID-19 following a positive test result	2.7777%	1 in 36	3.9008%	1 in 26	0.71
Risk of catching and dying from COVID-19	0.0069%	1 in 14,493	0.0068%	1 in 14,706	1.01
Risk of dying from COVID-19 following a positive test result	1.5398%	1 in 65	1.2792%	1 in 78	1.20

In other words in a crowd of 10,000 people with the same risk factors, 1 or less are likely to catch and die from COVID-19 and 8 to be admitted to hospital during a 90 day period.

In a crowd of 10,000 people who have had a COVID positive test results with the same risk factors, 154 are likely to die from COVID-19 and 278 to be admitted to hospital. **The Body Mass index is 20.5 kg/m²**