**Impacts of SARS-Cov-2 Infection on Diabetic Patients**

**Abstract**

The present pandemic of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a serious challenge to Diabetes patients. Such patients may experience mild to more severe illnesses, organ failures, comorbidities, and a high risk of mortality due to pulmonary and cardiac involvement. This study was carried out to investigate the effects of COVID-19 on patients with Diabetes admitted to Afghan Japan Communicable Disease Hospital, Kabul, Afghanistan. The medical records of 102 patients were reviewed who were hospitalized due to COVID-19 from March to July 2021. Data was collected on Diabetes status, Comorbid conditions, and Laboratory Results. The data was analyzed using SPSS 20 (IBM). The data analyzed shows (56.86%) were males with diabetes and (43.14%) were female, and (70%) of patients had aged more than 50 years. The mortality rate was much higher than expectations (49%). The most common complications reported in diabetic patients who died of COVID-19 were Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome ARDS (82%), Cardiac Pulmonary Arrest (CPA) (82%), Pneumonia (70%), Respiratory Failure (54%), Sepsis (46%), and Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (6%). Diabetic patients who are infected with SARS-CoV-2 are at higher risk of mortality. Our findings suggested that diabetes did not significantly impact the prognosis of COVID-19 patients but negatively affected their clinical course. Further actions should be taken to make a significant step forward in the care of Diabetes patients. Research is needed to find the molecular changes that occur in expression level which leads to serious complications in diabetic patients who are infected with SARS-CoV2.

 Keywords: SARS-COV-2; Diabetes; Comorbidity; Mortality