## Achieving Equitable Health Outcomes in Nebraska, Session 4:

Using Data to Understand Inequity in Long COVID

## Key Takeaways:

- There are pronounced racial and ethnic disparities in acute COVID cases, hospitalizations, and deaths in the US. Many of these disparities apply to Long COVID symptoms as well.
- The demographics of people employed in occupations with an increased risk for COVID-19 infection overlap with those for people with a higher risk of severe COVID-19.
- Risk factors for Long COVID include female sex, underlying co-morbid conditions, not having received a COVID-19 vaccine, and having previously had severe COVID-19.
- Among social determinants of health, socioeconomic context, political context, and socioeconomic position are structural determinants of Long COVID. Material circumstances, behaviors, biological factors, and psychosocial factors are intermediary determinants of Long COVID. All of these determinants impact health outcomes for those with Long COVID.
- A higher frequency of perceived discrimination is associated with longer duration for neurological and mood symptoms of Long COVID.
- Interdisciplinary management of care is essential to providing quality care for Long COVID.
- Prominent barriers that need to be addressed to improve access to Long COVID care include insurance coverage, transportation, financial barriers, and health literacy.

Further Reading:	
Using Data to	COVID-19 Cases, Deaths, and Vaccinations by Race/Ethnicity as of Winter
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	Americans Work. Kim Parker, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Rachel Minkin.
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	Racial, ethnic, and sex disparities in the incidence and cognitive symptomology of long COVID-19. Jacobs MM, Evans E, Ellis C. <i>J Natl</i> <i>Med Assoc.</i> 2023 Apr;115(2):233-243. doi: 10.1016/j.jnma.2023.01.016. <u>https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36792456/</u>
	Long COVID in the context of social determinants of health. Lukkahatai N, Rodney T, Ling C, Daniel B and Han H-R (2023). <i>Front. Public Health</i> 11:1098443. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2023.1098443 <u>https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2023.1098443/full</u>
	Perceived discrimination as a modifier of health, disease, and medicine: empirical data from the COVID-19 pandemic. Thomason, M.E., Hendrix, C.L., Werchan, D. et al. <i>Transl Psychiatry</i> 12, 284 (2022). <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41398-022-02047-0</u>
	Nalbandian, A., Sehgal, K., Gupta, A. et al. Post-acute COVID-19 syndrome. Nat Med 27, 601–615 (2021). <u>https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-021-01283-z</u>
	Americans' Challenges with Health Care Costs.Alex Montero, AudreyKearney, Liz Hamel, Mollyann Brodie.Kaiser Family Foundation Website.Published Jul 14, 2022; accessed Sep 21, 2023.
	Communities of Color at Higher Risk for Health and Economic Challengesdue to COVID-19.Samantha Artiga Follow @SArtiga2 on Twitter , RachelGarfield , and Kendal Orgera.Kaiser Family Foundation Website.Published Apr 7, 2020; accessed Sep 21, 2023.
Joint Commission National Patient Safety Goal	R3 Report Issue 38: National Patient Safety Goal to Improve Health Care Equity. The Joint Commission Website. https://www.jointcommission.org/standards/r3-report/r3-report-issue- 38-national-patient-safety-goal-to-improve-health-care-equity/
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