



Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

Elsevier hereby grants permission to make all its COVID-19-related research that is available on the COVID-19 resource centre - including this research content - immediately available in PubMed Central and other publicly funded repositories, such as the WHO COVID database with rights for unrestricted research re-use and analyses in any form or by any means with acknowledgement of the original source. These permissions are granted for free by Elsevier for as long as the COVID-19 resource centre remains active.

☆ **Spotlight on Special Topics**

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF MORTALITY FROM COVID-19, A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 6,000 PATIENTS

Poster Contributions

For exact presentation time, refer to the online ACC.22 Program Planner at <https://www.abstractsonline.com/pp8/#!/10461>

Session Title: Spotlight on Special Topics Flatboard Poster Selections: COVID

Abstract Category: 61. Spotlight on Special Topics: Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

Authors: *Mujahed Abualfoul, Yi Zhao, Victor Canela, Lawrence M. Hoang, Sri Naga Pavani Prathivada, Michael Vu, Lucas Wang, Priyanka Acharya, Manavjot Singh Sidhu, Methodist Dallas Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA*

Background: Health disparities and Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) mortality is an evolving topic. This study sought to explore the relationship between patient ethnicity, annual household income, and COVID-19 mortality.

Methods: A chart review was conducted of 6,000 hospitalized patients with positive COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests from March 2020 to June 2021 at Methodist Health System in Dallas, Texas. Patient age, gender, ethnicity, and zip code were collected. The sample included 3,114 males and 2,886 females with a mean age of 61.6±17.1 years. Ethnicity selected by the patient was used. Median annual income by zip code was obtained from the 2020 U.S. Census Data. A Chi-square test was used to calculate p-values.

Results: No statistically significant difference in mortality based on ethnicity or median annual income by zip code was found. Asian American patients had the lowest mortality rate, while Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin had the highest mortality rate with p(0.92), independent of other factors. Patients living in a zip code with a median household annual income of \$40-80K had the lowest mortality rate while those with ≥\$80K had the highest mortality rate with p(0.12), independent of other factors as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Patient Demographics and Mortality Rate

Variable	N	%
Ethnicity	6,000	100
Black or African American	2,038	34.0
Alive	1,775	87.1
Expired	263	12.9
White	1,828	30.5
Alive	1,600	87.5
Expired	228	12.5
Asian	211	3.50
Alive	188	89.1
Expired	23	10.9
Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin	787	13.1
Alive	682	86.7
Expired	105	13.3
Other	1,052	17.5
Alive	912	86.7
Expired	140	13.3
Declined to Answer	84	1.40
Alive	72	85.7
Expired	12	14.3
Zip Code Median Income	6,000	
≤\$40K	1,675	27.9
Alive	1,450	86.6
Expired	225	13.4
\$40-80K	3,185	53.1
Alive	2,801	87.9
Expired	384	12.1
≥\$80K	1,140	19.0
Alive	978	85.8
Expired	162	14.2

Conclusion: Our study suggested that neither ethnicity nor income predicted mortality in admitted COVID-19 patients, independent of age and gender.