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Spotlight on Special Topics

CHARACTERICS OF HISPANIC, NON HISPANIC WHITE AND NON-HISPANIC BLACK PATIENTS SCREENED AND HOSPITALIZED FOR COVID-19 IN CHICAGO, USA

Poster Contributions
Monday, May 17, 2021, 12:15 p.m.-1:00 p.m.

Session Title: Spotlight on Special Topics: COVID 8
Abstract Category: 61. Spotlight on Special Topics: Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

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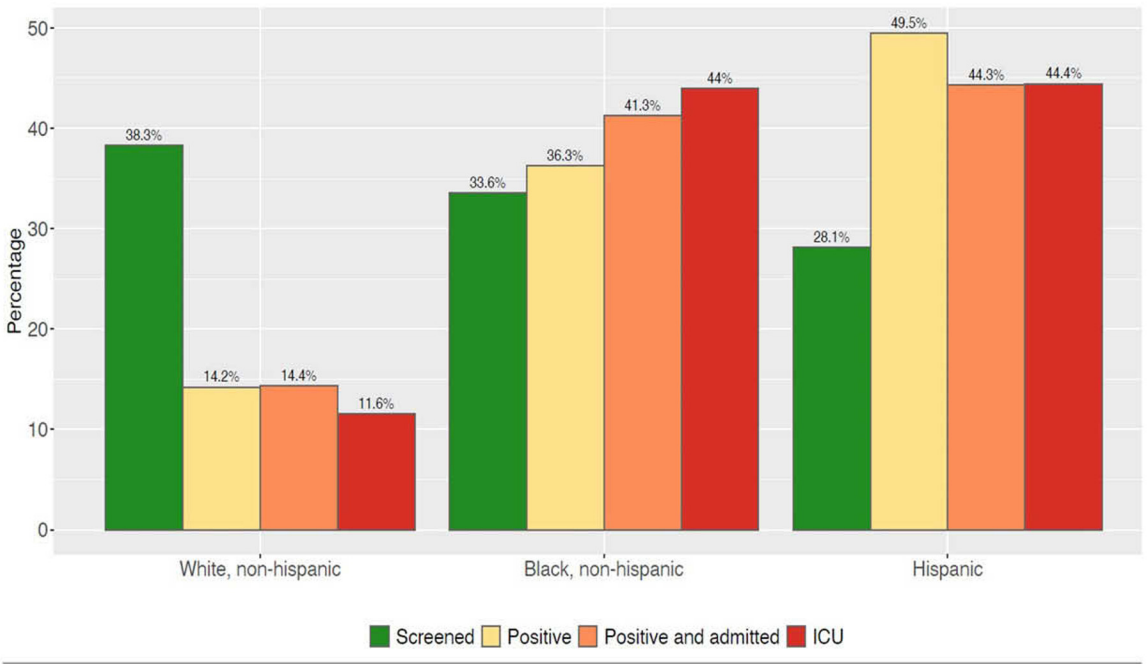
Background: Epidemiological data have pointed towards a disproportionate number of deaths and hospitalization due to coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) among non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics compared to Whites in the US. The objective of this study is to assess the racial characteristics of patients presenting for COVID-19 screening and to analyze their in-hospital outcomes.

Methods: This was a retrospective analysis of adult patients who presented to our health system. The patients were stratified according to race. Hospitalized patients were analyzed to assess for adverse in-hospital outcomes. Multivariable logistic regression analyses were performed.

Results: Overall, 30,989 patients were screened for COVID-19. The mean age was 48 years, with 58% females and a plurality of the patients was White (38%). Of which, 5,914 patients tested positive at least once, with Hispanics represented 50% of the patients with positive test results and 69% of the patients lived in low-income neighborhoods. Furthermore, 1,189 (20.0%) of the patients who tested positive for COVID-19 were hospitalized. In hospitalized patients, however, race was not independently associated with the need for ICU admission, hospitalization, or intubation.

Conclusion: In conclusion, in this cohort of patients who presented for COVID-19 screening in Chicago. Race was not an independent predictor of adverse in-hospital outcomes after adjustment for sociodemographic factors and clinical characteristics.