## How We Got Here

- Zoonotic
- Asymptomatic spread
- Morbidity and mortality
- Mitigate the spread
  - Physical distancing
  - Face masks
  - Hand hygiene

## Sepsis

- In-hospital mortality has declined
  - 35% in 2000 and 18% in 2012
  - Result: large number of patients who survived sepsis
  - COVID-19 has declined from 6% to 3% globally
- In 2014, 1.3 million US adults survived a hospitalization for sepsis.
- Prevention:
  - In-patient
    - High quality early sepsis care – there is limited data with sound plausibility
    - Management of pain, agitation, and delirium – there is moderate data showing 1-year impacts
    - Early mobilization – data is limited to short-term with no insight into long-term outcomes
  - Outpatient
    - Rehabilitation for sepsis-induced weakness

## Admissions Before & During COVID-19

- African American Patients & Age
  - No significant difference in age between African American patients admitted before and after COVID-19.
- African American Patients & ICU Length of Stay
  - The median ICU length of stay was 3 days while during COVID-19 the ICU length of stay was 4 days.
- African American Patients & Mortality
  - Statistically significant difference in mortality in African American patients pre-COVID-19 ICU admissions as compared to African American patients during COVID-19 ICU admission.
- African American Elderly Patients & Mortality
  - Significant increase in mortality in African American elderly patients during COVID-19 admissions as compared to pre-COVID-19 admissions.

## National COVID-19 Trends

- There is a disproportionate impact on African Americans with COVID-19: 76.9% of the patients hospitalized were African American and 70.6% of the patients who died were African American (Price-Haywood et al., 2020).
- Recognizing racial disparities are important because they may reflect differences in:
  - Biological response
  - Health behaviors
  - Access to or quality of medical care
  - Some or all of the above

Data adapted from "What We Know and What We Should Plan For \(^1\), a webinar originally held on 10/8/2020. Presented by Panagis Galiatsatos, MD and W. Daniel Hale, Ph.D.