

# COVID-19 Community Outreach Webinar Series

Gilead US Medical Affairs COVID Cares Team



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COVID-19

Objective

To provide scientific information on COVID-19 in a simple format to assist your community educational efforts

Pre-Survey



https://www.surveymonkey.com /r/PreSurveyCommunityWebinar

# COVID-19

# **Key Learnings**

At the end of this presentation, you will be able to:

1. Describe the current impact of COVID-19 in the USA, including patients at highest risk for severe disease and the impact of long-COVID disease

- 2. Describe how to slow the spread with simple measures
- 3. Explain when and why to get tested
- 4. Explain what treatment options are available
- 5. Describe clinical trials and why diversity in trials is important

### Content



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# COVID-19

# **Current Impact**

A snapshot of COVID-19 in the USA



### COVID-19 has impacted everyone - most of all minorities



Total US COVID-19 Statistics

| Minority Risk Compared to Whites                      |   |       |                                 |                       |
|---|---|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Rate ratios<br>compared to<br>White, Non-<br>Hispanic | American<br>Indian or<br>Alaska<br>Native | Asian | Black or<br>African<br>American | Hispanic or<br>LatinX |
| Cases   | 1.6x                                      | 0.8x  | 1.1x                            | 1.5x                  |
| Hospitalization                                       | 2.5x                                      | 0.7x  | 2.1x                            | 1.8x                  |
| Death   | 2.0x                                      | 0.7x  | 1.6x                            | 1.7x                  |

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Some minorities are disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, and death compared to Whites

For example, Hispanic or LatinX persons are ~1.5 times more likely to contract COVID-19 and ~2 times more likely to be hospitalized compared to Whites

As of April 24, 2023

As of March 10, 2023

Minorities include: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, and Hispanic/LatinX persons

1. Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center. https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html. Accessed May 22, 2023

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/investigations-discovery/hospitalization-death-by-race-ethnicity.html</u>. Accessed May 19, 2023

# COVID-19 continues to carry a heavier burden compared to Flu and RSV



1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/research/index.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://emergency.cdc.gov/epic/pdf/2022/112922\_slides.pdf. Accessed May 22, 2023

3. Our World in Data. https://ourworldindata.org/explorers/coronavirus-data-explorer. Accessed May 22, 2023

4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends\_totalcases\_newhospitaladmissions\_00</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023

### Some patients are at a higher-risk of progression to severe COVID-19



1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/risks-getting-very-sick.html</u> Accessed June 4, 2023.

2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/pregnant-people.html Accessed June 4, 2023.

3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html</u>. Accessed June 4, 2023.

## Long-term impact from COVID-19: Post-COVID

### Potential Post-COVID Conditions:



- Post-COVID conditions: wide range of new, returning, or ongoing health problems people can experience 4+ weeks after first being infected with the virus that causes COVID-19
- Long COVID: a range of symptoms that can last weeks or months after first being infected with the virus that causes COVID-19 \*This list is not all inclusive and represents some potential long COVID symptoms and multiorgan effects

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/long-term-effects/</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023
 Health and Human Services. <u>https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-providers/civil-rights-covid19/guidance-long-covid-disability/index.html</u>#footnote10 0ac8mdc. Accessed May 22, 2023

# Long-COVID symptoms have led to reduced ability to work and loss of income for many workers



\*Included being on sick leave, disability leave, being fired, quitting, and being unable to find a job that would accommodate them.

Company- and government-level policies supporting workers suffering from long COVID are needed<sup>1,2</sup>

# Racial/ethnic minority groups may experience a higher overall burden of long COVID

Analysis of data on long COVID from the Household Pulse Survey\* (N=74,314) as of February 13, 2023, as reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)



Hispanic adults have been disproportionately affected by long COVID

Percentage of adults ever experiencing long COVID, by race/ethnicity:

| Hispanic | <b>18%</b> |
|----------|------------|
| White    | 14%        |
| Black    | 12%        |
| Asian    | <b>9</b> % |



Long COVID rates are higher in people with lower levels of education

Percentage of adults ever experiencing long COVID, by education level:

| No 4-year college degree:   | 15-17% |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Bachelor's degree or higher | 13%    |

The relationship between education and income is well established, so it is likely that **rates of long COVID are higher among people with lower incomes** 

\*An experimental survey created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in partnership with the Census Bureau and the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) to assess the prevalence of post-COVID-19 conditions (long COVID). Respondents were asked whether they had any COVID symptoms that lasted for longer than 3 months, including "tiredness or fatigue, difficulty thinking, concentrating, forgetfulness, or memory problems, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, joint or muscle pain, fast-beating or pounding heart (also known as heart palpitations), chest pain, dizziness on standing, menstrual changes, changes to taste/smell, or inability to exercise."

# Racial/ethnic minority groups may experience differences in long COVID symptoms and conditions

Retrospective cohort study assessing racial/ethnic disparities among 62,339 adults who received a positive COVID-19 test in New York City between March 2020 and October 2021 vs COVID-negative controls (n=247,881); symptoms were assessed 31-180 days post-COVID diagnosis\*



### Of the 13,106 hospitalized adults who had long COVID, Black and Hispanic adults were disproportionately represented

**Black adults** 

## 2x more likely to be diagnosed with diabetes

and more likely to have

headaches, chest pain, and joint pain compared with White adults

### Hispanic adults

more likely than White adults to have

headaches, shortness of breath, joint pain, and chest pain

### White adults

more likely than Black and Hispanic adults to have

sleep disorders, cognitive problems, and fatigue

\*Using electronic health record (EHR) data from the INSIGHT network, which collects data from five academic health systems in New York City.14 The COVID-19 database included 5,346,357 patients with one or more inpatient or outpatient visit for any reason within these health systems since January 1, 2020. Khullar D et al. J Gen Intern Med. 2023.

# COVID-19

# **Slowing the Spread**

How to slow COVID-19 transmission



### Slowing the spread: Things to think about



\*The longer you are in contact with an individual who is infected, the more likely you are to become infected yourself -15 minutes or more of exposure to the same individual within a 24-hour period is all it takes to become infected with COVID-19

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/index.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. American Medical Association <u>https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/2020-12/covid-19-transmission-info-for-patients.pdf</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

# Centers for Disease Control (CDC): Stay Up to Date with Preventative Vaccines Including Boosters



Immunizations are not just for children<sup>1</sup>

All adults need immunizations to help them prevent getting and spreading serious diseases that could result in poor health, missed work, medical bills, and not being able to care for family

| Annual Adult Vaccinations or Boosters   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| Vaccine   | Comments   |  |
| COVID-19  | Bivalent mRNA primary series and booster             |  |
| Seasonal flu (Influenza)  | 1 dose annually                                      |  |
| Tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis  | 1 dose and then booster every 10 years               |  |
| Shingles (Zoster)   | 2 doses  |  |
| Pneumococcal  | After complete initial series, booster after 5 years |  |
| Healthcare workers also require chickenpox vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, meningococcal vaccine, MMR |  |  |

vaccine, and may also need the HPV vaccine<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1.</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/adults/rec-vac/index.html</u>. Accessed May 19, 2023.

<sup>2.</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules/hcp/imz/adult.html. Accessed May 19, 2023.

### **COVID-19 Vaccines**

#### Effectiveness against new COVID-19 variants:

- Viruses are constantly changing and new types of the virus, called variants, occur
- New variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 are spreading in the United States and in other parts of the world
  - Research shows that the COVID-19 vaccines used in the United States protect against severe disease, hospitalization, and death from known circulating variants<sup>1</sup>
- The updated (bivalent) boosters are called "bivalent" because they protect against both the original virus that causes COVID-19 and the Omicron variant BA.4 and BA.5<sup>2</sup>
- CDC monitors to see if variants have any impact on how well COVID-19 vaccines work

#### Get the Latest CDC Vaccine Guidance

 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/effectiveness/how-they-work.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/effectiveness/how-they-work.html</a> Accessed May 19, 2023.

 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/stay-up-to-date.html</a>. Accessed May 19, 2023.



### **COVID-19 vaccine clinical trials include minorities**

#### COVID-19 clinical trials include people from diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds

|   | Total US Population <sup>1</sup> | Pfizer - BioNTech <sup>2</sup> | Moderna <sup>3</sup> |  |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Total   | 258 million                      | 36,621                         | 28,207               |  |
| Race  |                                  |                                |                      |  |
| White   | 73.6%                            | 82.8%                          | 79.5%                |  |
| Black or African American   | 12.3%                            | 8.9%                           | 9.7%                 |  |
| Asian   | 5.9%                             | 4.5%                           | 4.6%                 |  |
| American Indian/Alaska Native<br>+ Native Hawaiian/ Pacific<br>Islander | 1.0%                             | 0.9%                           | 2.1%                 |  |
| Ethnicity   |                                  |                                |                      |  |
| Hispanic/LatinX   | 17.6%                            | 26.8%                          | 19.7%                |  |
| Non-Hispanic  | 82.4%                            | 72.7%                          | 80.3%                |  |

As of May 22, 2023

1. Kaiser Family Foundation. <u>https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/racial-diversity-within-covid-19-vaccine-clinical-trials-key-questions-and-answers/</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. Food and Drug Administration. <u>https://www.fda.gov/vaccines-blood-biologics/coronavirus-covid-19-cber-regulated-biologics/pfizer-biontech-covid-19-vaccines</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. US Moderna. <u>https://eua.modernatx.com/providers</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. US Moderna. <u>https://eua.modernatx.com/providers</u>.

## Possible COVID-19 vaccine side effects explained

Side effects may be normal signs that the body is building protection against the virus causing COVID-19



#### When to contact your healthcare provider if you have side effects

- If the redness or tenderness where you got the shot gets worse after 24 hours
- If your side effects are worrying you or do not go away after a few days

——— In rare cases, severe allergic reactions can occur

### Why get the COVID-19 vaccine?

### We Are In This Together

- COVID-19 may affect anyone: 103M+ cases in US, 676M+ cases globally\*<sup>1</sup>
- **Prevent severe illness or death:** People of any age, even healthy young adults and children, can get COVID-19, however, some groups of people are higher risk<sup>2</sup>
- **Prevent spreading to others:** Even if you get COVID-19 and don't feel sick, you can still get other people sick<sup>3</sup>
- **Protect loved ones:** Especially those who are the most vulnerable<sup>2,4</sup>





The most vulnerable



Pregnant women<sup>4</sup>



## People with other health conditions<sup>4</sup>

- Diabetes
- Obesity
- Heart conditions
- Cancer
- + other diseases

\*As of March 10, 2023

1. Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center. <a href="https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html">https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html</a>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/index.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/index.html</a>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/index.html</a>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/index.html</a>. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html</a>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/how-covid-spreads.html</a> Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <a href="https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html">https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html</a>. Accessed May 22, 2023.



## **Myth-busting:** Addressing COVID-19 vaccine misinformation \*



#### False

- You don't need a vaccine if you've previously had COVID-19 and recovered <sup>1</sup>
- × A COVID-19 vaccine will make you sick with COVID-19<sup>2</sup>
- × A COVID-19 vaccine will alter your DNA<sup>2</sup>
- × Vaccines are likely to affect fertility<sup>3</sup>
- × COVID-19 vaccines contain microchips<sup>2</sup>

#### True

- ✓ A COVID-19 vaccine helps keep you from getting seriously ill even if you get COVID-19<sup>4</sup>
- ✓ COVID-19 vaccine reactions may range from mild to severe, and often resolve on their own<sup>5</sup>
- ✓ Getting vaccinated yourself may also protect people around you, particularly people at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19<sup>6</sup>
- It is recommended to get a COVID-19 vaccine if you are trying to become pregnant now, are pregnant, or want to get pregnant in the future<sup>3</sup>

\*If you have questions about getting vaccinated, a conversation with your healthcare provider might help, but is not required for vaccination

<sup>1.</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/facts.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2021/s0806-vaccination-protection.html</u> Accessed May 22, 2023; 5. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/planning-for-pregnancy.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/planning-for-pregnancy.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/planning-for-pregnancy.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vaccines/planning-for-pregnancy.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/vacci</u>

# COVID-19

# Symptoms and Testing

What to look for and when to test



## Have COVID-19 symptoms?

#### Common COVID-19 Symptoms\*

#### Neurological

- Headache
- Loss of Taste/Smell



#### Musculoskeletal

- Fatigue
- Muscle/Body Aches



## • Cough

Diarrhea

Shortness of Breath

Gastrointestinal

Nausea or Vomiting



#### Other

- Fever or Chills
- MIS (Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome)<sup>2</sup>
- Congestion or Runny Nose
- Sore Throat

#### -- Some patients who get infected with COVID-19 will not show symptoms<sup>3</sup> --

#### What do I do next?



Get tested



Stay home and separate from others

#### \*ما گ گ



Monitor symptoms and follow healthcare provider instructions

Improve air flow at home to prevent



Wear high-quality mask when around other people



Practice every day hygiene and avoid sharing personal household items

#### Seek medical care immediately if your symptoms worsen

\*Not all inclusive of all COVID-19 symptoms

Unable to quarantine due to shared space? Wear a mask when you are around others!



1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-guidance-management-patients.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-guidance-management-patients.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-guidance-management-patients.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/if-you-are-sick/steps-when-sick.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.



### Preexisting conditions increase the risk of severe COVID-19

A person's risk of severe illness from COVID-19 increases with the number of underlying medical conditions

Patients with one or more medical conditions who get COVID-19 are more likely to

- Be hospitalized
- Need intensive care
- Require a ventilator to help them breathe
- Die



#### Actions to be taken if patients have medical conditions

- Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines
  - Get tested if you have symptoms
- 1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html. Accessed May 19, 2023

 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Underlying medical conditions associated with high risk for severe COVID-19: Information for healthcare providers. Accessed February 15, 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinicalcare/underlyingconditions.html

## Now that the test results are back, what do they mean?

#### Negative COVID-19 test

- You were likely not infected when your test sample was collected<sup>1</sup>
- If you have symptoms of COVID-191
  - Isolate from others
  - You may have received a false negative result and still have COVID-19
- If you do not have symptoms of COVID-19 and you were exposed to a person with COVID-19<sup>1</sup>
  - You are likely not infected, but you may still get sick
  - Contact your doctor about your symptoms, follow-up testing, and how long to isolate



A negative test today does not mean you won't get sick later <sup>1</sup>

#### Positive COVID-19 test

Take steps to Help Prevent the Spread



#### Stay Home

 Isolate at home for at least 10 days and stay away from other people in your home <sup>1</sup>



#### Get Rest & Stay Hydrated

• Take over-the-counter medicines to help you feel better\*<sup>2</sup>



#### Stay in Touch with Your Doctor or Healthcare Provider

• Seek care right away if any symptoms worsen<sup>2</sup>

Seek <u>immediate</u> medical care if someone has Emergency Warning Signs of COVID-19 (listed below) <sup>† 3</sup>

- Trouble breathing
- Chest pain
- New confusion

- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Pale, gray, or blue-colored skin, lips, or nail beds

\*Your healthcare provider might recommend medications, like acetaminophen or ibuprofen, to relieve symptoms and support your body's natural defenses † This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/What-Your-Test-Results-Mean.pdf. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/treatments-for-severeillness.html. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/treatments-for-severeillness.html. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/treatments-for-severeillness.html. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

## **Myth-busting:** Addressing COVID-19 misinformation





#### False

- Vitamins and mineral supplements can cure COVID-19<sup>1</sup>
- × Mosquitoes can give you COVID-19<sup>1</sup>
- Self-tests will tell you if you have antibodies for COVID-19<sup>2</sup>
- Sunny or hot weather will stop the spread of COVID-19<sup>1</sup>

#### True

- Cases of reinfection with COVID-19 do occur, but most will have some protection from repeat infections<sup>3</sup>
- ✓ COVID-19 risk increases steadily as you age, and it's not just those over the age of 65 who are at increased risk for severe illness<sup>4</sup>

1. World Health Organization. <u>https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus/2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/testing/self-testing.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/reinfection.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/reinfection.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/reinfection.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/reinfection.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2020/p0625-update-expands-covid-19.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023.

# COVID-19

# **Treatment for Patients**

Therapeutic options for infected persons



### **Possible COVID-19 therapeutic options**<sup>\*\*</sup>

For the most up-to-date information, please visit the National Institute of Health at NIH.gov

Drug Therapies<sup>1</sup>

#### **Monoclonal Antibodies**

Lab made and help block the virus from getting into cells

**Antivirals** 

Fight against viruses in your body

#### Immunomodulators

Lessens overactive immune system

Oxygen Therapies <sup>2,3</sup>

#### Non-Invasive Oxygen Therapy<sup>2</sup>

Oxygen delivery through a mask or tube in the nose

#### Invasive Ventilation Therapy <sup>3</sup>

Oxygen delivery via endotracheal or tracheostomy tube <u>OR</u> Through a ventilator which delivers oxygen directly to the lungs

<sup>†</sup>This list is not all inclusive of potential COVID-19 therapeutic options - Current November 2022

## **Myth-busting:** Addressing COVID-19 misinformation



#### False

- People who get COVID-19 will have their health information made public<sup>1</sup>
- × Supplements can cure you of COVID-19<sup>2</sup>
- Hydroxychloroquine helps prevent or treat COVID-19<sup>3</sup>

#### True

- Steroids are recommended for severe and critically ill patients with COVID-19<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Antibiotics do not treat COVID-19<sup>2</sup>
- Adding pepper to your soup or other meals does not prevent or cure COVID-19<sup>2</sup>
- Doctors may recommend fever-reducing medicine, rest and hydration to relieve symptoms

1. Health & Human Services. <u>https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/covid-19-hipaa-and-first-responders-508.pdf</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023; 2. World Health Organization. <u>https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-</u> 2019/advice-for-public/myth-busters. Accessed May 22, 2023. 3. World Health Organization. <u>https://www.who.int/multi-media/details/studies-show-hydroxychloroquine-does-not-have-clinical-benefits-in-treating-covid-19</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023. 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-care/outpatient-treatment-overview.html</u>. Accessed May 22, 2023.

# What is a Clinical Trial?

# Why do they matter?

Clinical trials are part of research and at the heart of all medical advances



# Why diversity is important in clinical trials?

People may experience the same disease differently

It's essential that clinical trials include a diversity of people

- Age
- Biological sex
- Race and ethnicity
- Genetic variation and geographic ancestry
- Underlying medical problems
- Sexual orientation
- Pregnancy status
- Life experiences (such as lack of basic resources, education, employment)
- Environmental conditions
- Unhealthy behaviors (such as substance use, overeating)

This is important because if done well, all communities benefit from scientific advances



# New FDA Race and Ethnicity Diversity Plan





FDA Race and Ethnicity Diversity Plan<sup>2</sup>

The FDA has new requirements for companies to provide a **Race and Ethnicity Diversity Plan** to enroll representative numbers of participants from historically underrepresented racial and ethnic populations

Adequate representation of these populations in clinical trials helps ensure that the data generated in the development program **reflect the racial and ethnic diversity of the population** expected to use the medical product if approved

Florence Healthcare. <u>https://florencehc.com/blog-post/fda-guidance-for-diversity-in-clinical-trials-what-you-need-to-know/</u>. Accessed May 18, 2023.
 Food and Drug Administration. <u>https://www.fda.gov/regulatory-information/search-fda-guidance-documents/diversity-plans-improve-enrollment-participants-underrepresented-racial-and-ethnic-populations</u>. Accessed May 18, 2023.

# Thank you

#### **Post-Survey**



https://www.surveymonkey.com /r/PostSurveyCommunityWebinar

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# Appendix

# Importance of inclusion and convenience in COVID-19 vaccination

#### **Attitudes and Beliefs**



**73%** of vaccinated people are confident that vaccines were **adequately tested** for safety and effectiveness **in Black and Latino people** 



**88%** of vaccinated people say convenience in where you get vaccinated is very important





Preferences for Location of Vaccinations

#### Inclusion of different racial and ethnic groups leads to confidence in the vaccination process

Parameswaran L, et al. ID Week 2022, presentation #99.
 Daniels J, et al. ID Week 2022, presentation #1965.

## Racial and ethnic disparities in COVID-19 treatment

COVID-19 medications received by racial or ethnic group



There was a lower use of monoclonal antibody treatment among Black and Asian races, as well as Hispanic patients with COVID-19

## Equitable use of COVID-19 treatments by race and ethnicity is essential to lower inequities in COVID-19 outcomes

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# Type of insurance affects COVID-19 outcomes



Worse Outcomes in Patients With Medicaid

# Race and type of insurance affects COVID-19 outcomes

Odds of Hospitalization in Patients with Medicaid vs Uninsured by Race 1.6 1.47 1.15 1.2 0.97 **Odds Ratio** 0.8 0.4 0.0 White Black Hispanic non-Hispanic non-Hispanic

Blacks and Hispanic Medicaid patients had higher risk of hospitalization compared to uninsured Blacks and Hispanics

#### Odds of 30-Day COVID-19 Related Readmission in Patients with Medicaid vs Uninsured by Race



Medicaid patients were at higher risk for 30-day COVID-19 related readmission regardless of race/ethnicity

#### Insurance status affects hospital outcomes

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### **Resources** (clickable links)

| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention<br>CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™ |   | I.S. Department of Health & Human Services                                       |
|--|---|--|
| COVID-19   | Find a Vaccine  | NIH National Institutes of Health  |
| Image: Contraction work to help ALL communities.   | Find a vaccine near you:<br>VaccineFinder<br>Check your health department:<br>State / Territory ~ | HHS.gov<br>Find a Testing Location Near You<br>Select state:<br>- Select State - |



