

BACKGROUND

COVID-19 has emerged as a global pandemic with far-reaching implications for various health conditions, notably diabetes. Patients with diabetes are at an increased risk of severe complications from COVID-19, including hospitalization and death. The interconnection between these two diseases highlights a critical area for healthcare focus, understanding, and intervention

RISK FACTORS

- Diabetes and Other Comorbidities: The presence of diabetes significantly increases the risk of severe illness, ICU admission, ventilator use, and death in COVID-19 patients.
- Age Factors: Severity rises with age, with a significant increase in complications for those aged 50 to 64.
- Youth Impact: Youth under 18 are 2.5 times more likely to be newly diagnosed with diabetes after COVID-19 infection.
- Obesity and Type 2 Diabetes Risk: Disparities linked to higher rates of obesity.

Among deceased COVID-19 patients, the proportion with diabetes was significantly higher (51.5%) compared to other patients (42.7%).





Among Emergency Room visits (ED Visits), Small hospitals experienced a higher frequency of diabetes among COVID-19 patients (16.2%) compared to medium and large hospitals (13.4%).

STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS DIABETES AND COVID-19:

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Telehealth and Virtual Support: Ensuring continued diabetes care remotely.



Data Collection and Guidance: Emphasizing comorbidity data collection and sharing.

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Virtual Lifestyle Programs: Transitioning to virtual delivery of lifestyle change programs.

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Addressing Health Disparities: Implementing strategies to minimize racial and ethnic disparities and ensuring equitable access to care across various healthcare facility sizes

References:

- 1. https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/library/reports/reportcard/diabetes-and-covid19.html.
- 2. https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/17061.pdf
- 3. https://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/resources/17061.pdf