



Mental health impacts of hospitalization for COVID-19 among Latinx patients in the CHA-catchment area

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BACKGROUND

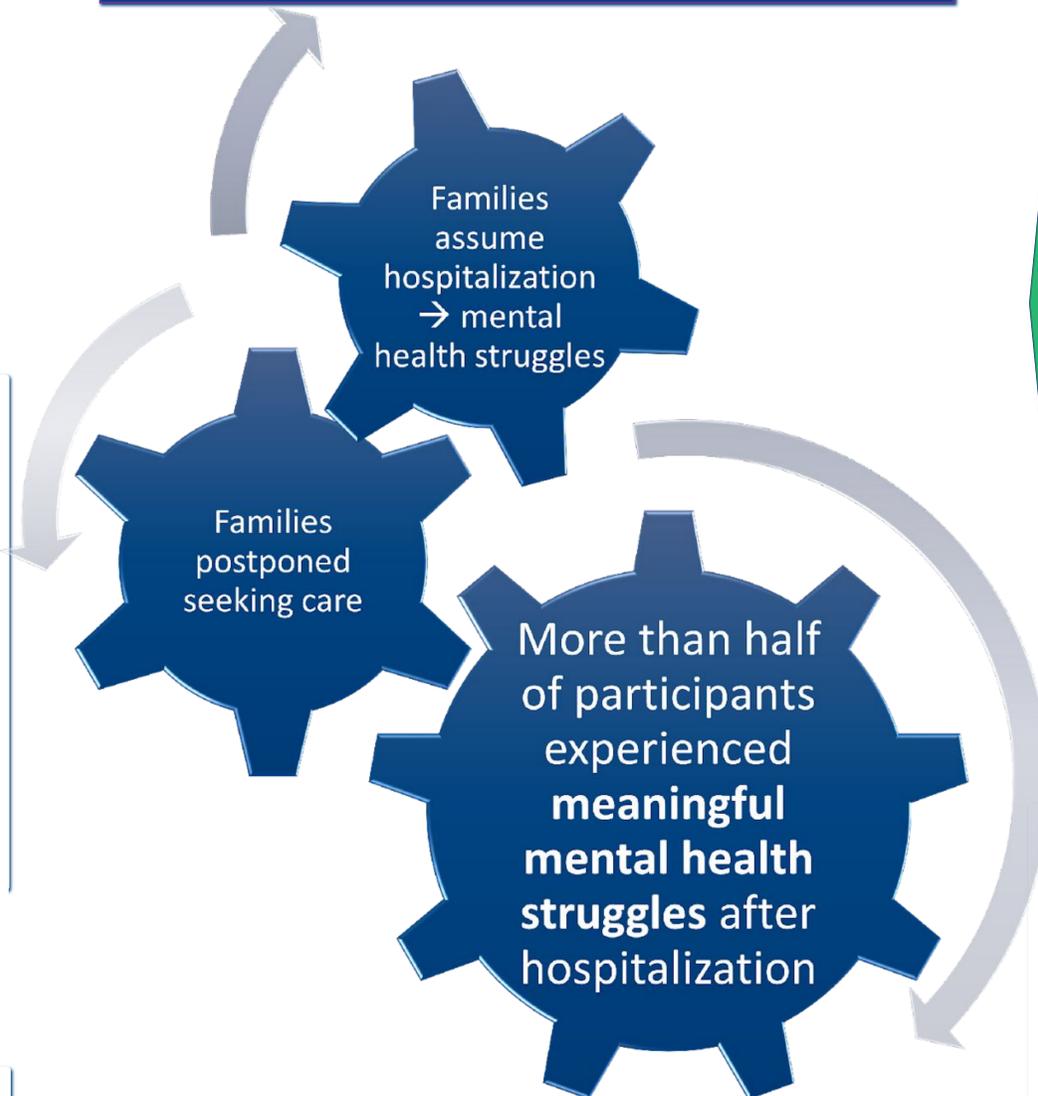
In 2020, CHA Spanish-speaking patients with COVID-19 were **3x more likely to be hospitalized** than the general population

- The COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately impacted BIPOC communities across the United States, including Latinx communities.
- There are suggestions in the literature that hospitalization itself, not merely experiencing sudden illness, can lead to meaningful mental health impacts¹
- Through this study, we set out to understand why Spanish-speaking CHA patients were being hospitalized after a COVID-19 diagnosis more often than other language groups.

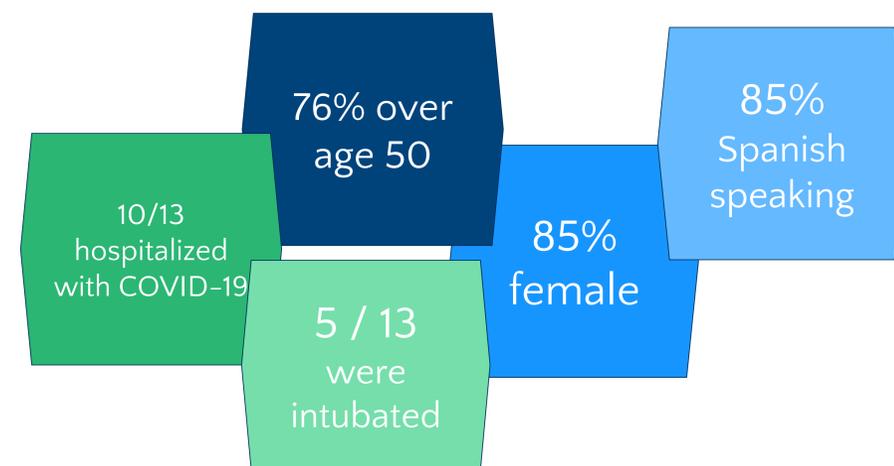
METHODS

- Data collection and analysis:
 - Semi-structured phone interviews were conducted with 13 participants
- Participants recruited:
 - experienced severe COVID-19* during the first nine months of the pandemic
 - Self-identified as Hispanic/Latino/a/x OR their primary language was Spanish,
 - Age 18+

FINDINGS



PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS



RECOMMENDATIONS

To improve the COVID-19 outcomes of Spanish-speaking populations, our findings suggest **the importance of home-based means of support** for people through their recovery, particularly those who may be suffering from trauma reactions or other mental health struggles following a hospitalization.

Acknowledgements

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CITATION

1. Kronish, I. M., Edmondson, D., Moise, N., Chang, B. P., Wei, Y., Veneros, D. L., & Whang, W. (2018). Posttraumatic stress disorder in patients who rule out versus rule in for acute coronary syndrome. *General hospital psychiatry*, 53, 101-107. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.genhosppsych.2018.02.007>

* Severe COVID-19 was defined as either being hospitalized or seen in the emergency department in subsequent 30 days after diagnosis or were seen in CHA's Respiratory Clinic with an oxygen saturation of less than 95%.