

COVID-19 Impact on Trauma and Socioeconomic Status in MI

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Impact of COVID-19 on Trauma Patients and their Socioeconomic Status in Michigan



Trauma Research Institute



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MTQID, Traverse City



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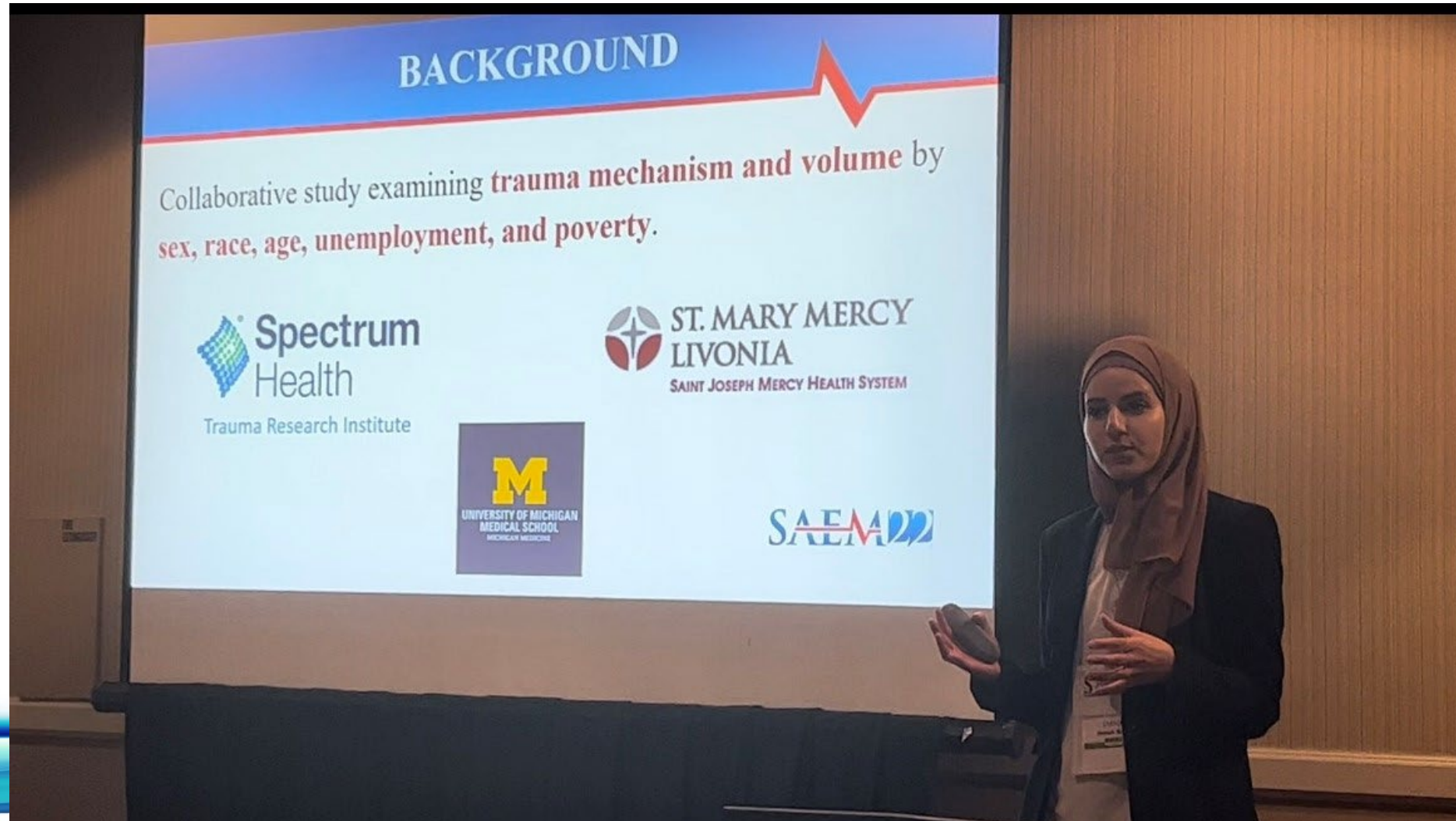
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Podium Presentation at the Society for Academic and Emergency Medicine (SAEM)
May 13th in New Orleans

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No Disclosures

All authors have nothing to disclose

BACKGROUND

Collaborative study examining **trauma mechanism and volume by sex, race, age, unemployment, and poverty**



Trauma Research
Institute



METHODS

MTQIP Database Query

Pre-pandemic

March 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019

During Pandemic

March 1, 2020-June 30, 2021

Merged with other databases:

*American Community Survey and
MI Unemployment database*



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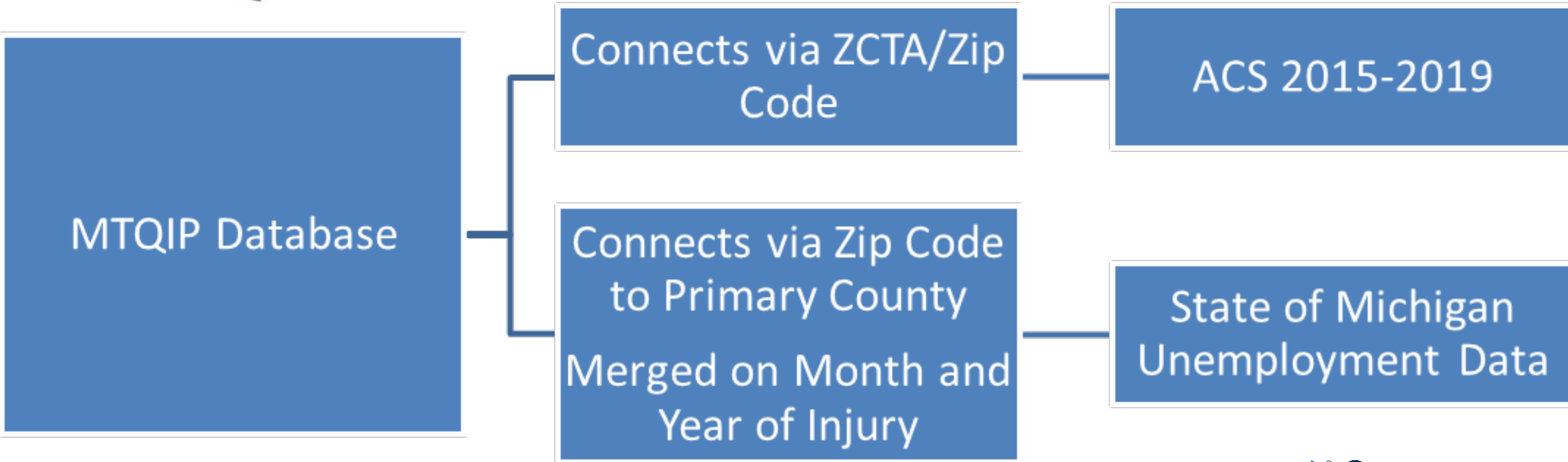
M·TQIP

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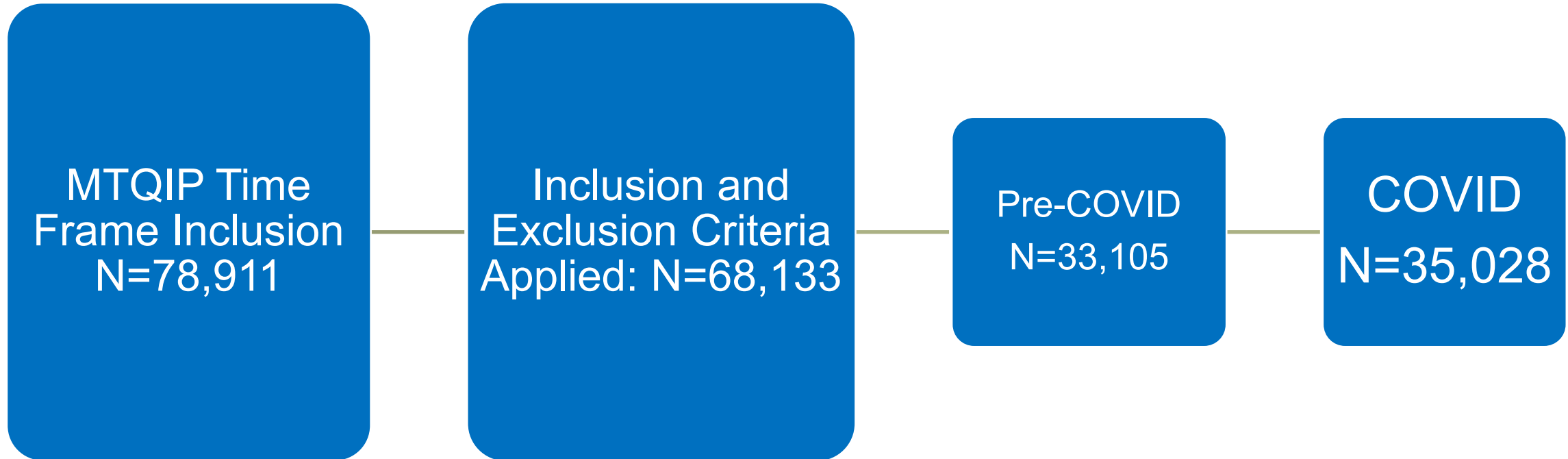


METHODS

M·TQIP



METHODS



- Normally distributed numeric data: two sample independent T test
- Non-normally distributed data: Wilcoxon Rank Sum
- Categorical data: count (percent) Chi-Square or Fisher's Exact

Demographic Results

| Variable | Pre COVID (N=33,105) | COVID (N=35,027) | p-value |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Age | 64.9 ± 22.4 | 62.8 ± 23.1 | <0.0001 |
| Gender (Male) | 16,684 (50.4) | 18,316 (52.3) | <0.0001 |
| Race | | | |
| Black/African Amr | 4,330 (13.1) | 3,626 (10.3) | <0.0001 |
| Other Race | 1,305 (3.9) | 1,436 (4.1) | |
| White | 27,470 (83.0) | 29,965 (85.6) | |
| Ethnicity | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 602 (1.8) | 784 (2.2) | 0.0001 |
| ISS | 9 [6, 11] | 9 [8, 13] | <0.0001 |

Socioeconomic Status Indicators

| Variable | Pre COVID N=33,062 | COVID N=34,997 | p-value |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Median Household Income | 59,500 ± 22,217 | 58,403 ± 22,126 | <0.0001 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.3 ± 1.2 | 9.2 ± 6.0 | <0.0001 |
| Poverty Proportion | N=33,078 0.11 ± 0.09 | N=35,008 0.12 ± 0.10 | <0.0001 |
| Insurance Group | N=32,207 | N=33,566 | <0.0001 |
| Private | 4,961 (15.4) | 5,593 (16.7) | |
| Medicaid | 3,542 (11.0) | 4,483 (13.4) | |
| Medicare | 18,550 (57.6) | 18,378 (54.8) | |
| No Fault Auto | 3,892 (12.1) | 3,984 (11.9) | |
| Self Pay | 1,262 (3.9) | 1,128 (3.4) | |

Injury Characteristics and GCS

| Variable | Pre COVID-19 (N=33,105) | COVID-19 (N=35,027) | p-value |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Blunt | 31,598 (95.4) | 32,809 (93.7) | |
| Penetrating | 1,507 (4.6) | 2,218 (6.3) | <0.0001 |
| Mechanism of Injury | | | |
| Assault | 2,222 (6.7) | 2,791 (8.0) | <0.0001 |
| GSW | 143 (0.4) | 183 (0.5) | |
| Fall | 21,376 (64.6) | 21,170 (60.4) | |
| MVC | 5,878 (17.8) | 7,091 (20.2) | |
| OVT + Ped/Cycle | 2,363 (7.1) | 2,702 (7.7) | |
| Other | 1,123 (3.4) | 1,090 (3.1) | |
| GCS in ED | N=30,030 | N=32,557 | |
| 13-15 | 27,923 (93.0) | 30,003 (92.2) | 0.0003 |
| 9-12 | 654 (2.2) | 825 (2.5) | |
| 3-8 | 1,453 (4.8) | 1,729 (5.3) | |

Selected Comorbidities

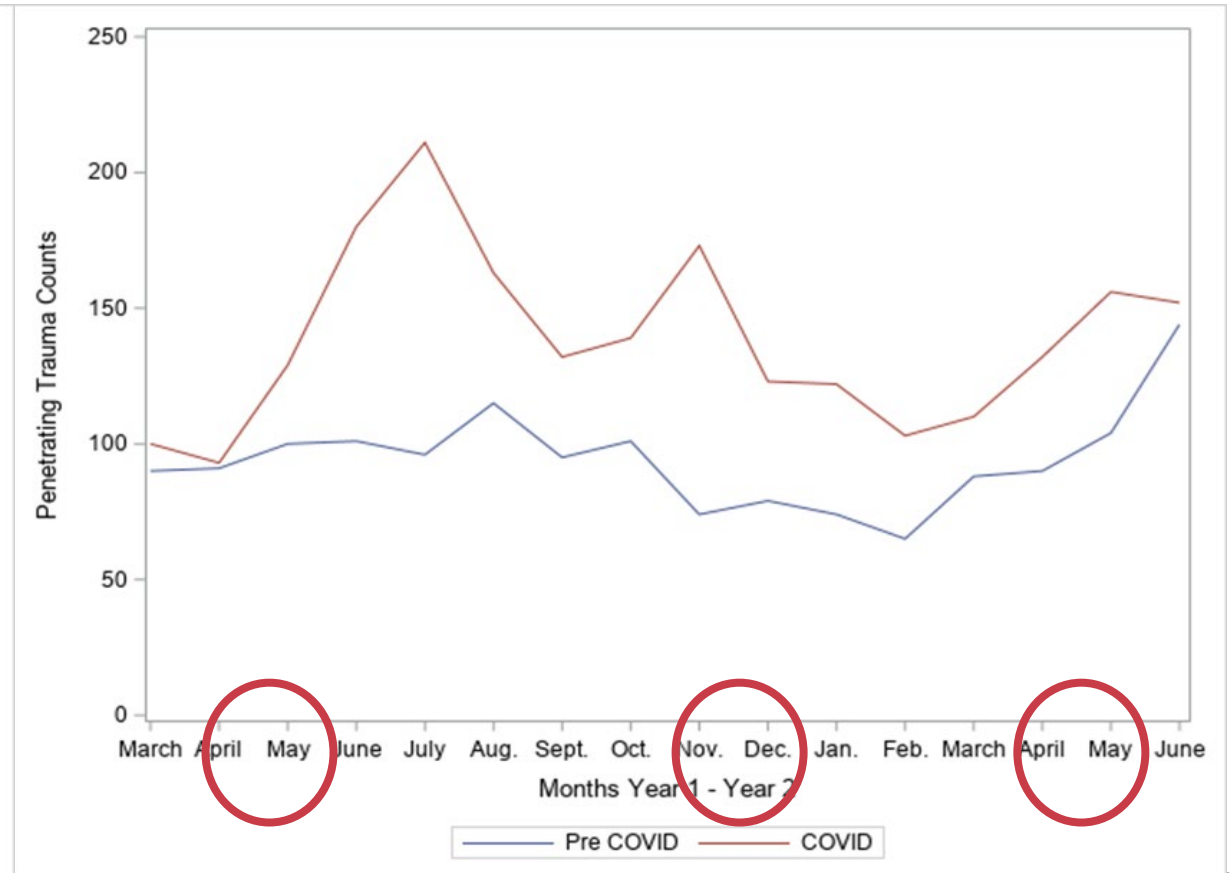
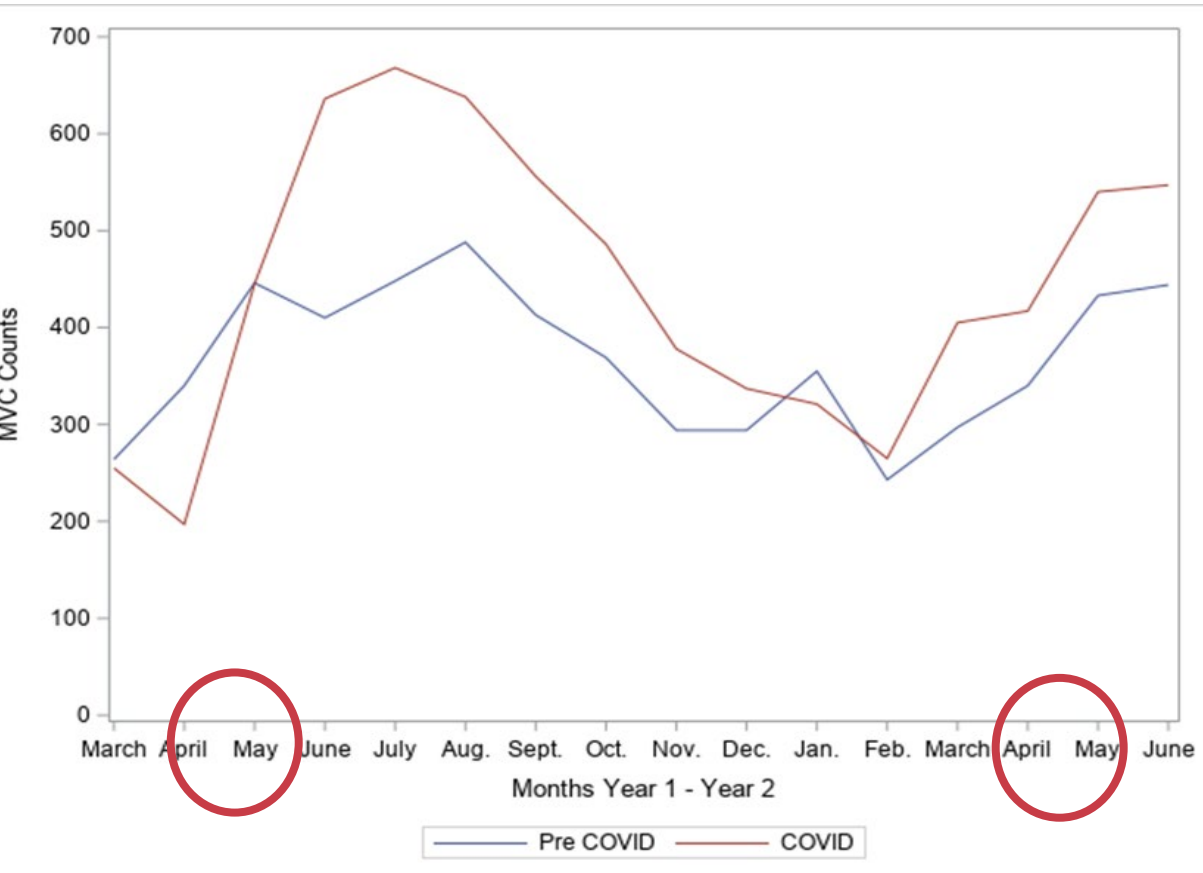
| Variable | Pre COVID (N=33,105) | COVID (N=35,027) | p-value |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Hypertension | 16,382 (49.5) | 16,475 (47.0) | <0.0001 |
| COPD | 3,347 (10.1) | 3,421 (9.8) | 0.1341 |
| CHF | 2,719 (8.2) | 3,347 (9.6) | <0.0001 |
| Mental/Personality Disorder | 7,643 (23.1) | 9,529 (27.2) | <0.0001 |
| Substance Use Disorder | 6,471 (19.6) | 9,413 (26.9) | <0.0001 |
| Diabetes Mellitus | 5,574 (16.8) | 5,452 (15.6) | <0.0001 |

Results: Red Line During COVID-19 (Top)

Blue Line Pre-Pandemic (Bottom)

Motor Vehicle Collision

Penetrating Trauma



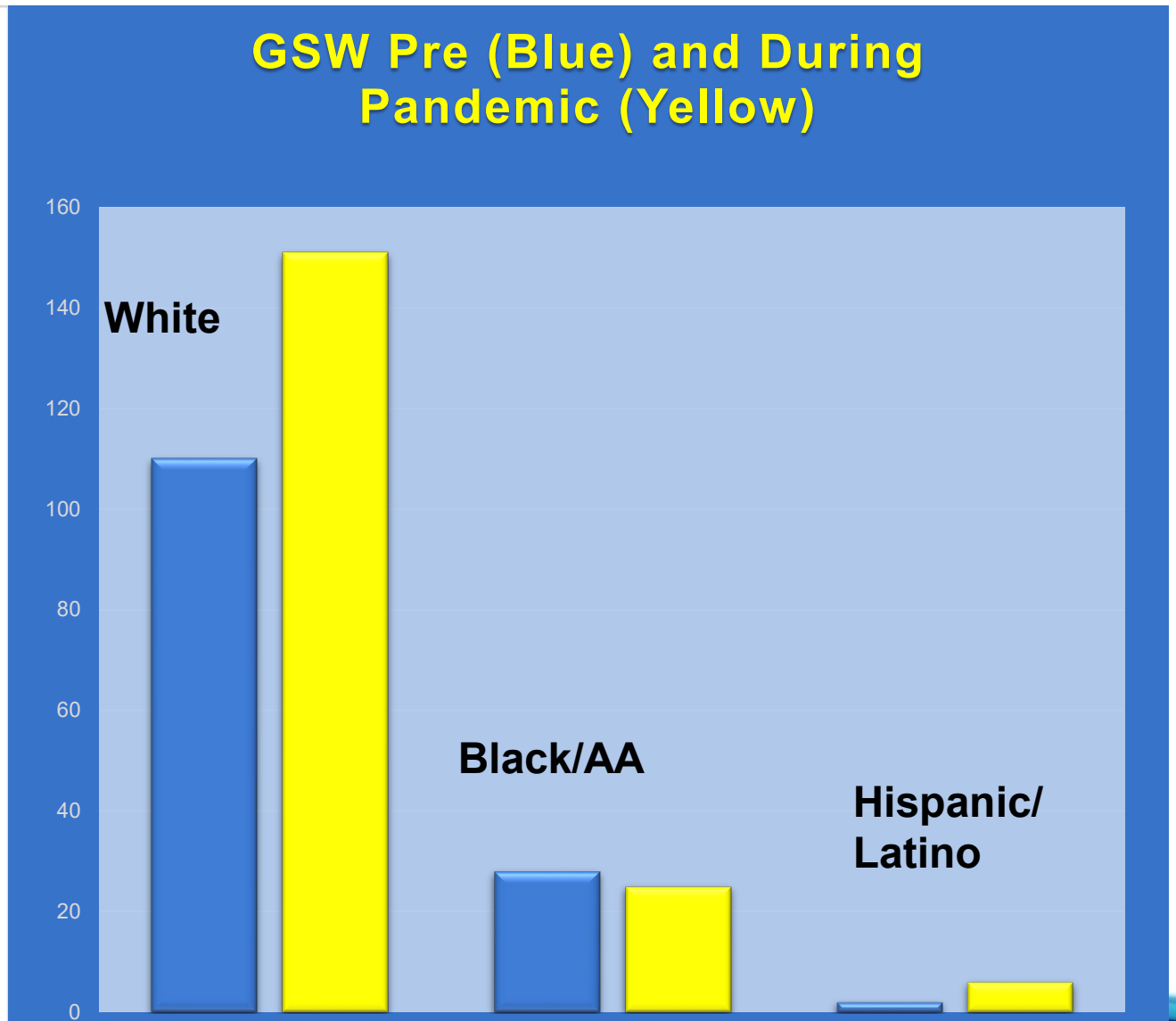
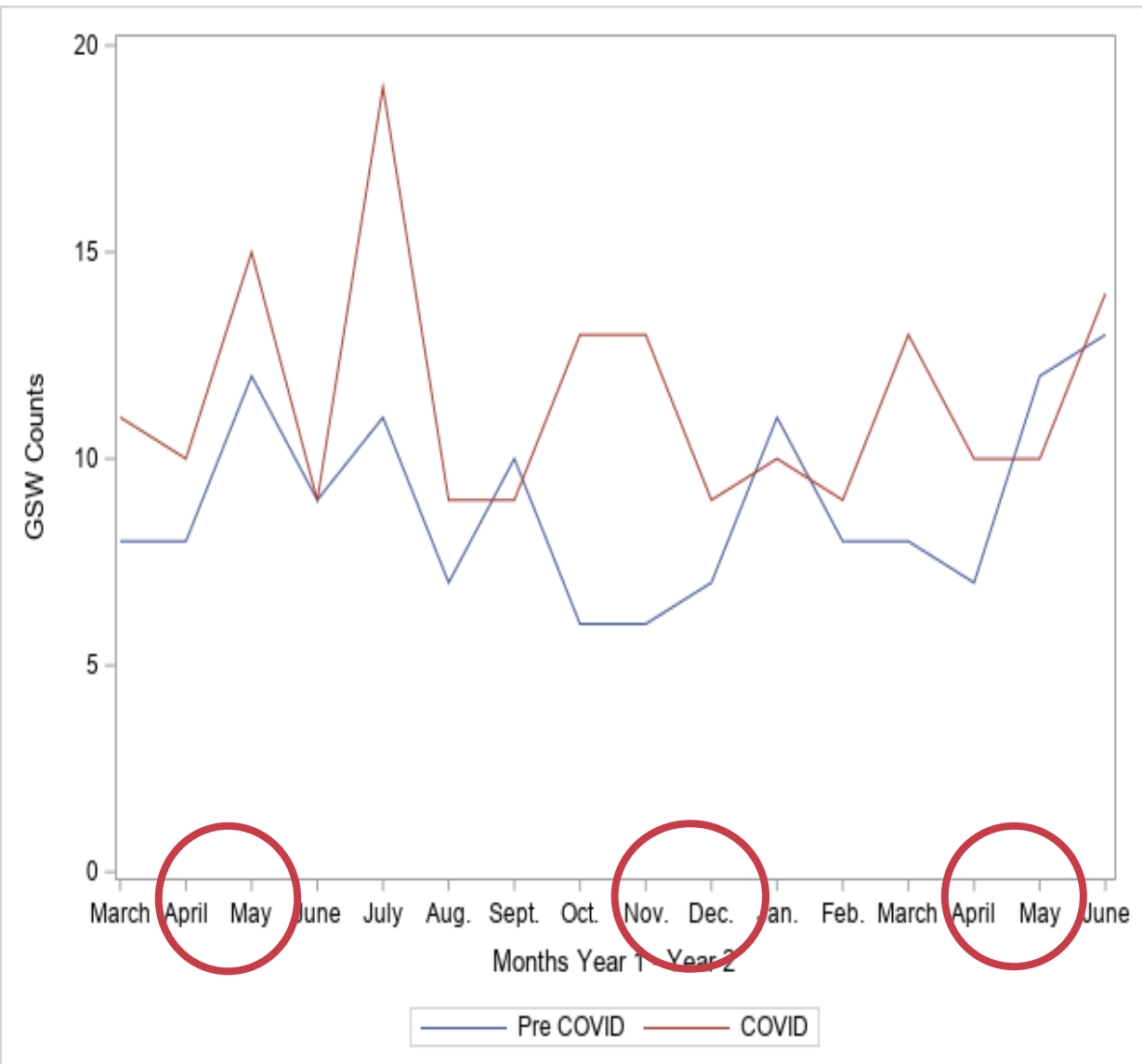
Penetrating Trauma: Intentional Assault and GSW

| Variable | Pre COVID-19 (N=1,217) | COVID-19 (N=1,878) | p-value |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| Age | 33.1 ± 13.6 | 33.1 ± 13.0 | 0.9399 |
| Race | | | |
| Black | 734 (60.3) | 770 (41.0) | <0.0001 |
| Other Race | 51 (4.2) | 86 (4.6) | |
| White | 432 (35.5) | 1,022 (54.4) | |
| Median Income | N=1,215 42,635 ± 18,515 | N=1,877 40,404 ± 15,581 | 0.0005 |
| Unemployment Rate | 4.6 ± 0.9 | 10.6 ± 6.5 | <0.0001 |
| Poverty Proportion | N=1,216 0.21 ± 0.11 | N=1,877 0.23 ± 0.11 | 0.0095 |

Gun Shot Wounds Increased and Followed Peaks

Red Line During COVID-19 (Top)

Blue Line Pre-Pandemic (Bottom)



Intentional Assault by Race: Blunt and Penetrating

Decrease -9.1% Assaults

Increase 68.4% Assaults

Black Trauma Patients

White Trauma Patients

| Patient Descriptors | Pre COVID-19 (N=1178) | COVID-19 (N=1067) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 35.4 ± 13.5 | 34.9 ± 13.8 |
| Sex (male) | 980 (83.2) | 892 (83.6) |
| Medicaid | 424 (38.2) | 433 (41.5) |
| Substance Use Disorder | 668 (56.7) | 653 (61.2) |
| Mental Health Disorder | 149 (12.7) | 136 (12.8) |

| Patient Descriptors | Pre COVID-19 (N=937) | COVID-19 (N=1578) |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 40.0 ± 15.4 | 37.2 ± 14.3 |
| Sex (male) | 753 (80.4) | 1253 (79.4) |
| Medicaid | 391 (46.0) | 636 (43.6) |
| Substance Use Disorder | 516 (55.1) | 982 (62.2) |
| Mental Health Disorder | 238 (25.4) | 364 (23.1) |

MVC by Race

16% Increase MVC

Black Trauma Patients

22.4% increase MVC

White Trauma Patients

| Patient Descriptors | Pre COVID-19 (N=1021) | COVID-19 (N=1190) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 38.1 ± 16.6 | 35.9 ± 15.1 |
| Sex (male) | 625 (61.2) | 758 (63.7) |
| Substance Use Disorder | 478 (46.8) | 586 (49.2) |
| Mental Health Disorder | 98 (9.6) | 138 (11.6) |
| Medicaid | 168 (17.2) | 275 (23.5) |

| Patient Descriptors | Pre COVID-19 (N=4514) | COVID-19 (N=5524) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Age | 48.6 ± 21.0 | 45.5 ± 20.0 |
| Sex (male) | 2608 (57.8) | 3484 (63.1) |
| Substance Use Disorder | 1174 (26.0) | 2307 (41.8) |
| Mental Health Disorder | 875 (19.4) | 1295 (23.4) |
| Medicaid | 308 (7.0) | 605 (11.6) |

Surging Traffic Deaths After Decades of Safety Gains Due to Pandemic

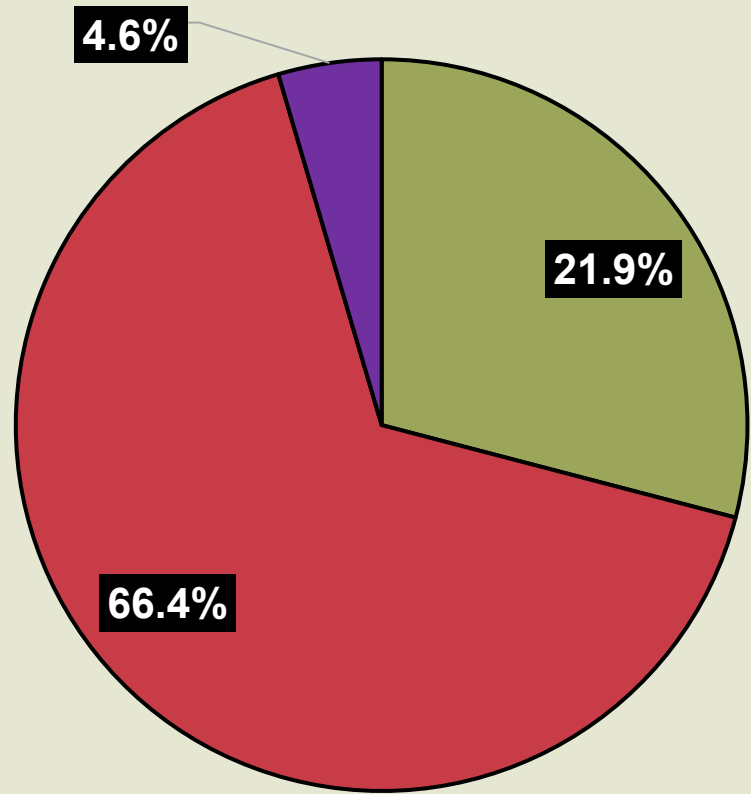
“This grim trend is another way that two years of isolation and disruption have damaged life....” Vehicle Crashes, Surging - The New York Times (nytimes.com) February 2022 [National Highway Traffic Safety Association, NHTSA]

“The pandemic has made US drivers more reckless-more likely to speed, drink or use drugs and leave their seatbelts unbuckled”. Why car crash deaths have surged during COVID-19 pandemic - Los Angeles Times (latimes.com) December 2021 [National Safety Council, Johns Hopkins SPH, Governors Highway Safety Association]

Substance Use Disorder by Race Pre and During COVID-19

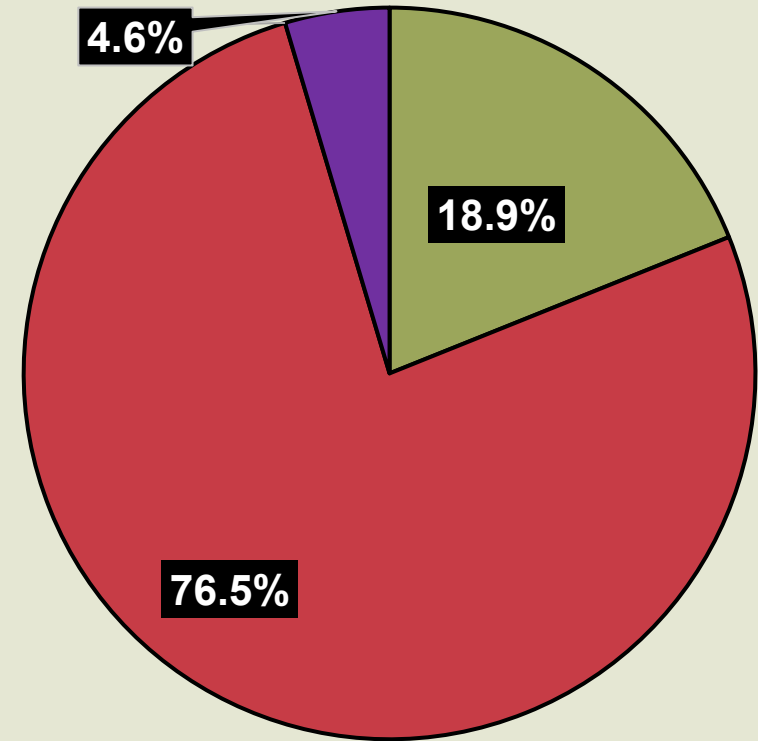
Overall: over 70% Male and median age 45

Pre-COVID N=6471



Black White Other

During Pandemic N=9413

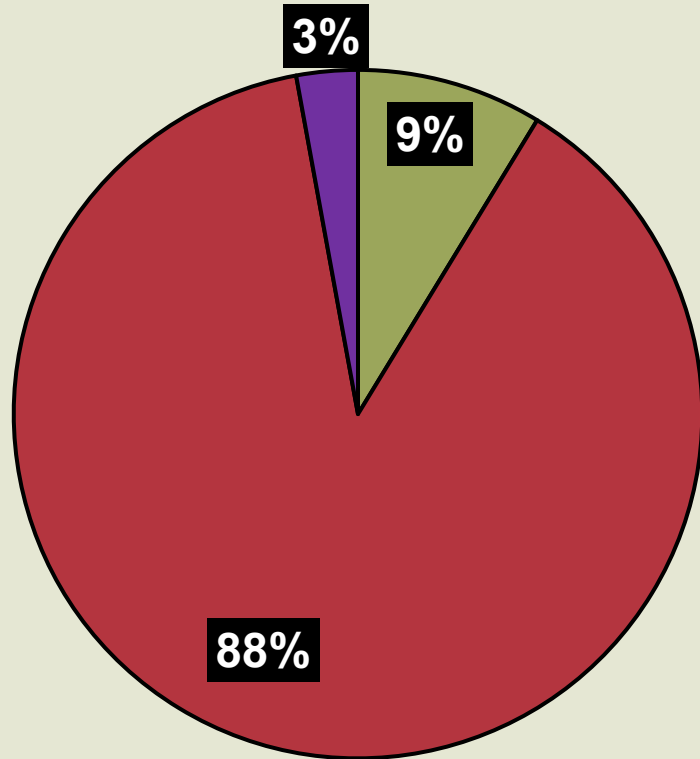


Black White Other

Mental Health Disorder by Race Pre and During COVID-19

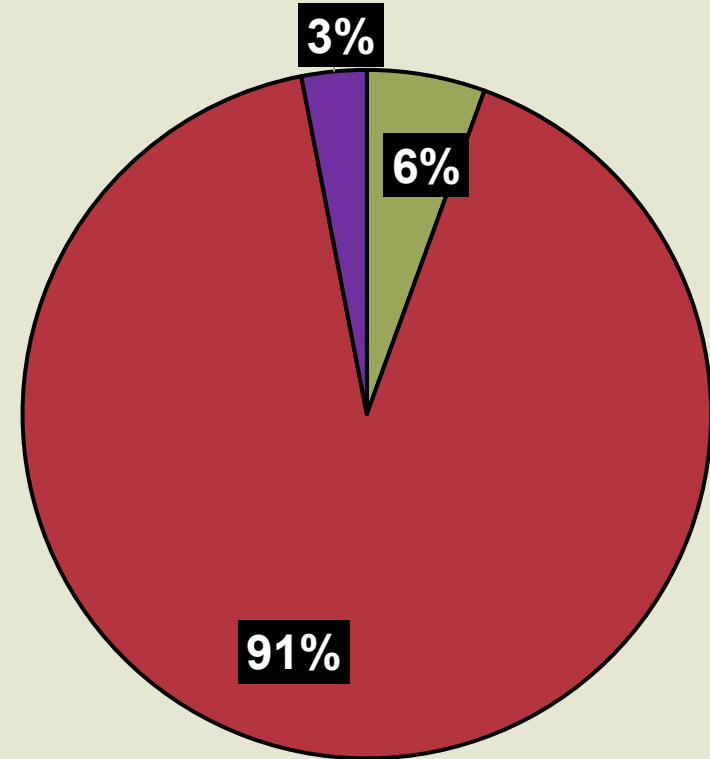
Overall: 40% Male and median age 65

Pre-COVID N=7643



■ Black ■ White ■ Other

During Pandemic N=9529



■ Black ■ White ■ Other

Summary: Comparing Pre COVID-19 and During Pandemic for all Trauma Patients

*Younger

*male %

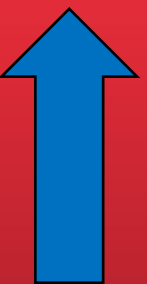
*Medicaid recipients



Black patients



White patients



*Household income

*Poverty



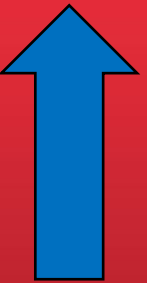
Unemployment rate



*MVCs

*Penetrating trauma

*Intentional assaults



Summary: Comparing Pre COVID-19 and During Pandemic for all Trauma Patients

Increased MVCs: 22.4% increase white trauma patients and 16.6% increase in Black trauma patients

Literature and News: aggressive driving, social isolation, increased alcohol, substance use, and mental health disorders

White trauma cohort: increase in assaults, penetrating trauma, GSW, substance abuse, and mental health disorders

Black trauma cohort: decrease in assaults, penetrating trauma GSW, substance use, and mental health disorders

Black Trauma Cohort: Role of Social Engagement and Emotional Support

People of Color have a “Strong resilience and protective factors likely play a role in safeguarding the mental health of communities of color despite the numerous barriers they face.” CHI Resilience and Protective Factors Online Final 1.pdf (coloradohealthinstitute.org) (2021)

“Black participants showed significantly greater posttraumatic growth (during COVID-19) compared to white participants. Additionally, the coping strategies of religion and positive reframing were found to be significantly associated with posttraumatic growth.” EClinicalMedicine 45 (2022): 101343.

Limitations

- ❑ Need trauma studies for Latinos, Asian, and other races/ethnicities
- ❑ Intentional Assault includes Self-Harm
- ❑ American Community Survey and MI Unemployment databases Zip Code level, not individual level for SES data
- ❑ Did not compare urban versus rural trauma volume and mechanism

Questions?

Please contact me for any further information:

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Thank you MTQIP Leadership for allowing me to present our collaborative study to the group!