# Assessing the Racial, Ethnic, and Geographic Equitability of COVID-19 Treatments in a Primary Care Population

## Investigators

- David Rehkopf, ScD, MPH - Stanford University
- Daniel Ho, PhD, JD - Stanford University
- James Zou, PhD - Stanford University

## Project Summary

Health care safety and regulatory systems can be limited by the quality of the data used to guide decision making. Efforts to fully realize health equity across ethnicity, race, age, disability, and geography is accelerated by data that best measure and capture the health of all Americans and the contexts in which they receive their care. Additionally, racial and ethnic minority populations, older populations, rural populations, and persons with disabilities have been underrepresented in the real-world data used for studies of drug and device safety and efficacy. To address these challenges, this study will evaluate the delivery of Ritonavir-Boosted Nirmatrelvir for treatment of COVID-19 using the American Family Cohort (AFC) data.

Collected since 2016, the AFC longitudinal data includes information on nearly eight million primary care patients from small independent clinics across the U.S. The patients are diverse geographically and socially, including patients living in all 50 states and over half of the ZIP codes in the U.S. The data have been optimized for population health research.

The data obtained from the AFC will be analyzed to evaluate incidence of and treatment with Ritonavir-Boosted Nirmatrelvir for COVID-19 and long-COVID in the primary care setting.

**Populations Served**: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, and Hispanic or Latino

**Goals/Aims:**

- Compare Ritonavir-Boosted Nirmatrelvir treatment for COVID-19 by race, ethnicity, and area based social deprivation in the U.S. primary care setting.
- Estimate the effect of geography and area based social deprivation on Ritonavir-Boosted Nirmatrelvir treatment for COVID-19 in the U.S. primary care setting.
- Evaluate differences in summary statistics for COVID-19 and long-COVID diagnoses contrasting estimates generated using different data types.

## Publications/Abstracts/Posters, etc.

- Manuscript in preparation.