



COVID-19 and Obesity: The Relationship Between Two Pandemics

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Abstract

Understanding how COVID-19 can further extort preexisting complications in obese patients is our primary goal. This is a problem because patients who are obese or are at risk of obesity should be informed of ways they can help themselves and how COVID-19 will affect them.

Introduction

Here's what we know already:

- Obesity in itself is a pandemic affecting almost 50% of U.S population
- Obese patients are at a higher rate of infection and mortality due to COVID-19

Knowledge Gaps:

- Relation between vaccines and obesity

Acknowledgements

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Our Approach

- Research over 50 peer-reviewed articles outlining obesity, COVID-19, location, ethnicity, and socioeconomic factors, and COVID-19 vaccines effect on obese and nonobese people

- Gathered data from research to form graphs and connections between all areas of interest
- Chose figures that best outlined our findings

Results

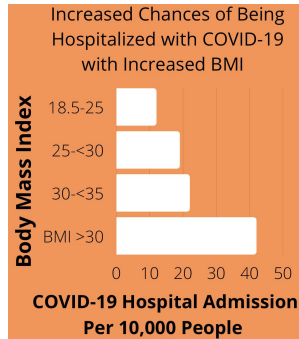


Figure 1. People with a higher BMI are more likely to be admitted to a hospital for contracting COVID-19.



Figure 2. People who are obese are more likely to contract severe COVID-19.

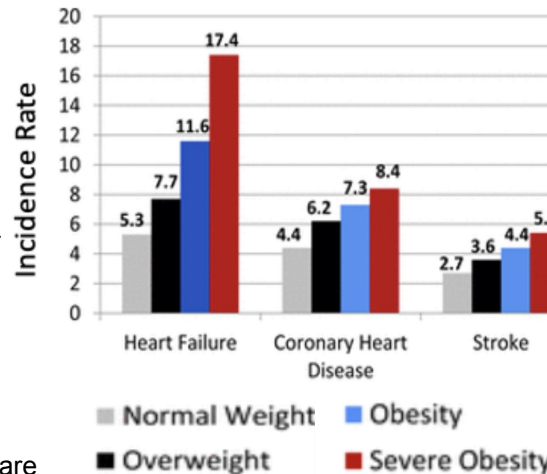


Figure 3. The more severe the case of obesity, the higher the incidence rate for heart failure, coronary heart disease, and stroke.

Conclusion

Obesity is an ongoing problem in the United States with numbers growing over the years. With the pandemic at its peak it was important to find out if there is a correlation between obesity and severe cases of COVID-19. Our research suggests that obese individuals are at a greater risk of having complications with and contracting severe COVID-19.

Citations

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