COVID-19 and its impact on the health of Californian farmworkers and their families

The tale of two studies

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November 19, 2020 2020 NIH Rural Health Seminars Rural Health Challenges in the Era of COVID-19

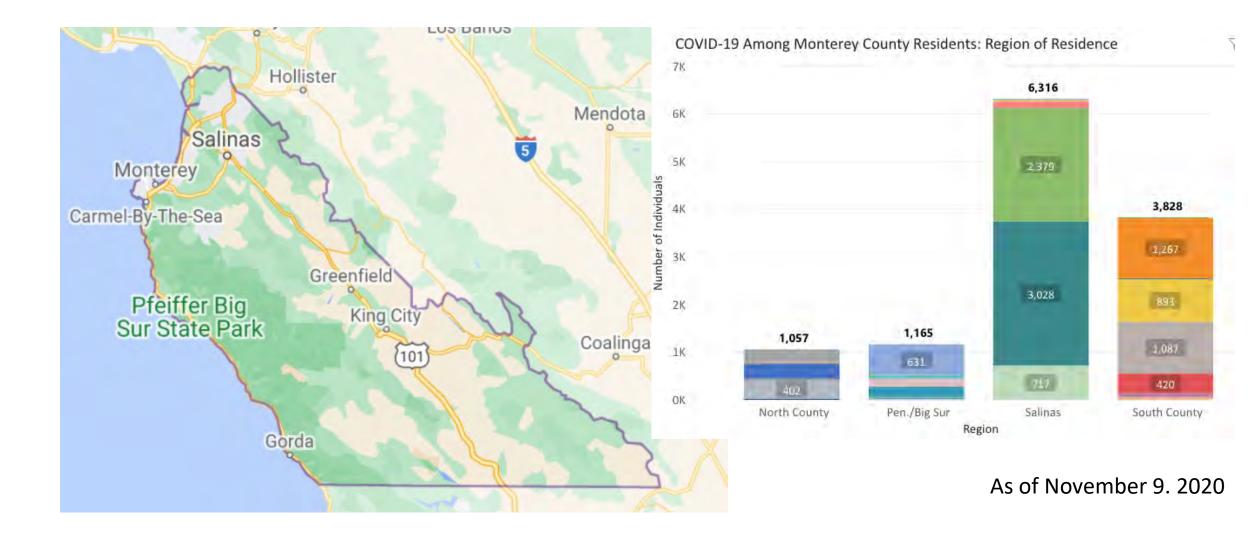


Monterey County, CA "The Salad Bowl of the Nation"

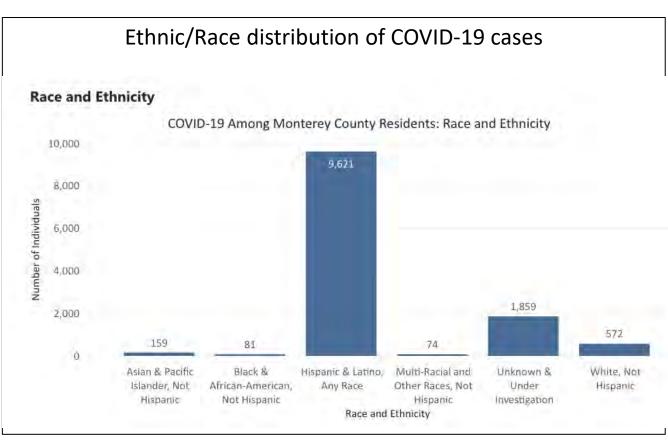


https://covid19.ca.gov/safer-economy/

Most COVID-19 cases have occurred in the agricultural Salinas Valley.



Monterey County, CA Land of Contrasts Ethnic Disparity in COVID-19



Agricultural workers represent 23% of all COVID-19 cases.

Why are farmworkers getting COVID-19? How can we prevent illness?

As of November 9, 2020

Our community partner for 2+ decades: *Clinica de Salud del Valle de Salinas*



- Federally Qualified Health Center
- Founded 1980 to serve agricultural community families
- 12 clinics throughout Monterey County from King City to Pajaro
- ~50,000 patients with 200,000 appointments/year
- SARS-CoV-2 testing since June 15 supported by HRSA grant

| Group | Number of tests | Positivity |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Farmworkers Non- | 6,427 | 22.6% |
| Farmworkers | 6,587 | 17.2% |
| Total | 13,014 | 19.8% |

<u>Center for the Health Assessment of</u> <u>Mothers and Children of Salinas</u> (CHAMACOS)

1998-the present



CENTER FOR THE HEALTH ASSESSMENT OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN OF SALINAS

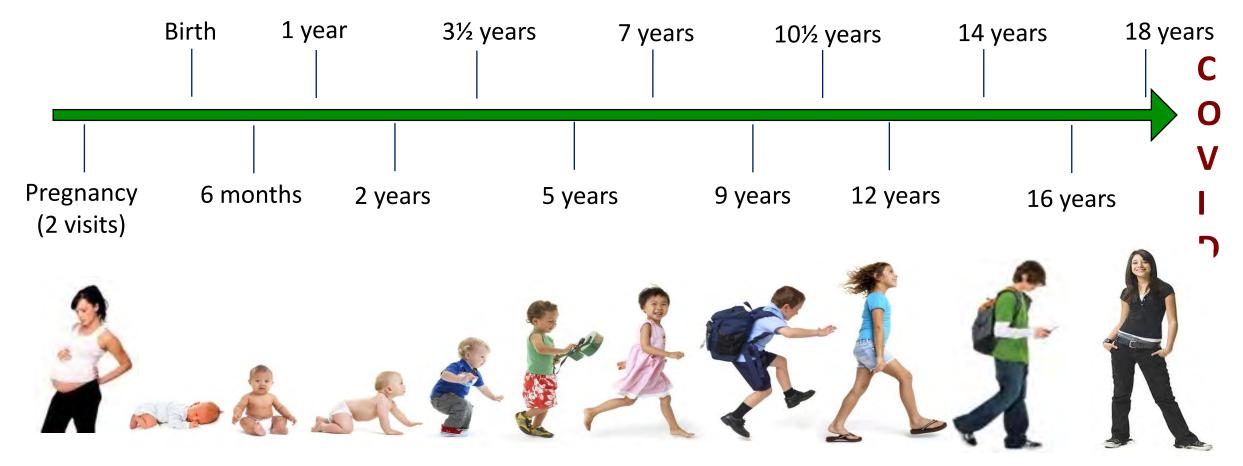
A community-university partnership

Enrolled 601 pregnant women 1999-2000 in a birth cohort study

- <20 weeks gestation
- Spoke Spanish or English
- Delivering at local county hospital
- Receiving prenatal care at CSVS or county hospital

In 2009 enrolled 305 more dyads.

We have followed the mothers and children to 18 years olduntil March 9, 2020!



Interviewed 479 mothers and youth May 13 - August 12 2020

Demographis characteristics at enrolment 1999-2000,

- 92% spoke Spanish
- 85% were born in Mexico
- 54% <5 years in the United States
- 96% were living in poverty
- 44% had 6th grade education or less
- 44% worked in agriculture
- 84% had farmworkers in the home

Study 2

SARS-CoV-2 infection in Farmworkers of Monterey County

Criteria for participation:

- Receiving diagnostic test for SARS-CoV-2 at CSVS: OP swab
- Individuals ages ≥18 y
- Engaged in farm work in last 2 weeks (expanded since March)
- Not pregnant
- Had not received a positive COVID-19 test in the last 2 weeks

Procedure:

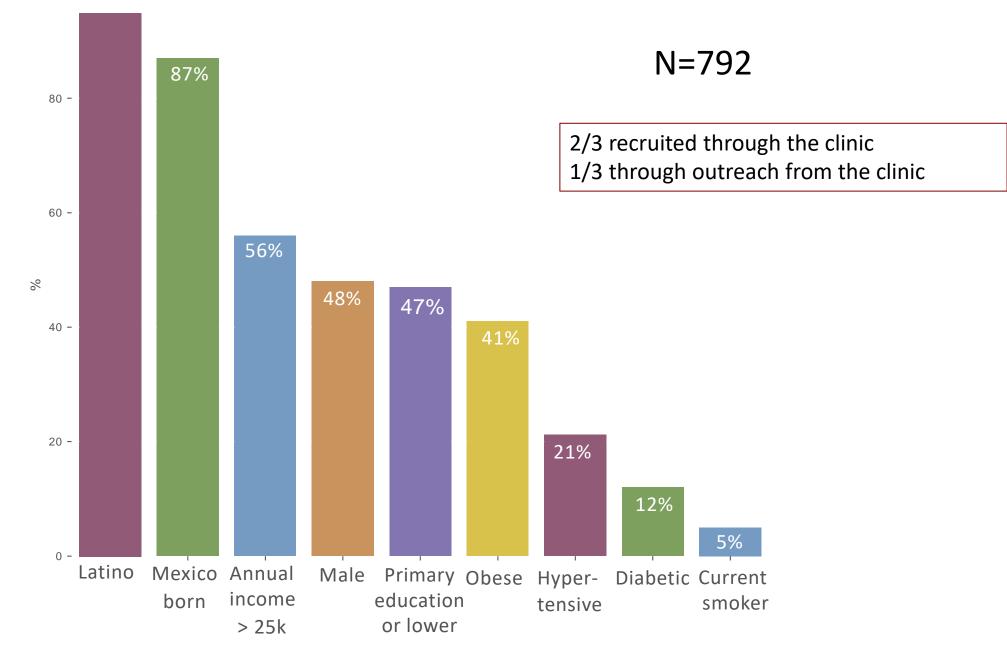
- Consent to release result PCR from CSVS
- Provide venous blood draw to measure IgG antibody against SARS-CoV-2 protein
- Provide saliva
- Answer detailed questionnaire by phone
- Allow specimens banked in biorepository for future health studies
- Received a \$50 gift card for participation

Genomics Institute

N=792

July 16 - November 1, 2020

Demographic characteristics of study population



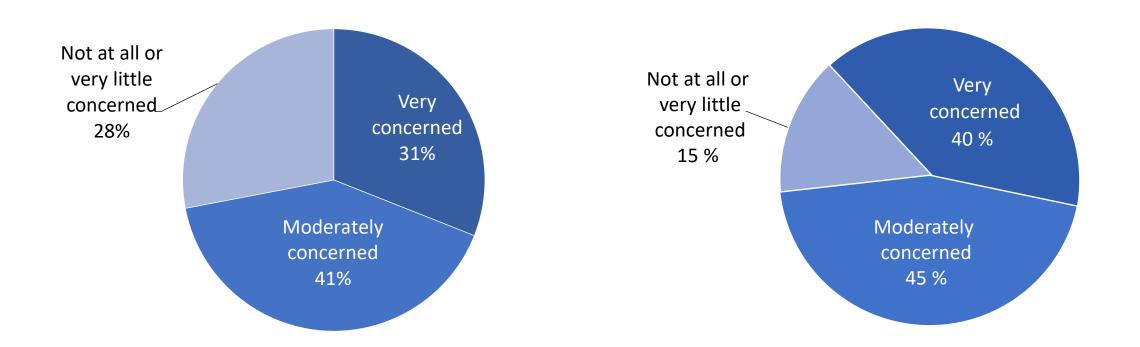
What has been the *impact of COVID-19* on these farmworkers and families?

- Concern of COVID-19 effects
- Perceived impact on their lives
- Mental Health
 - Depression
 - Anxiety
- Food insecurity

Farmworkers and their families are concerned.

• CHAMACOS

MC Farmworker Study

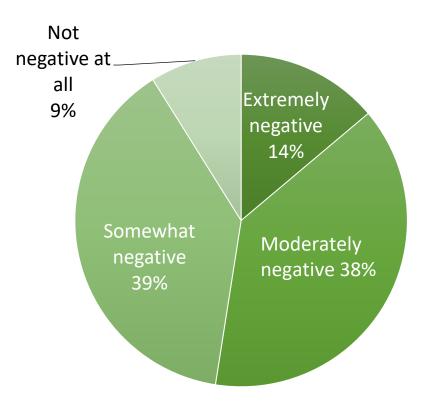


May to August, 2020

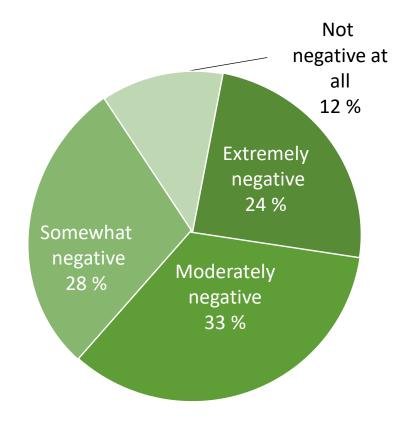
July to November, 2020

COVID-19 has impacted their lives.

• CHAMACOS



MC Farmworker Study



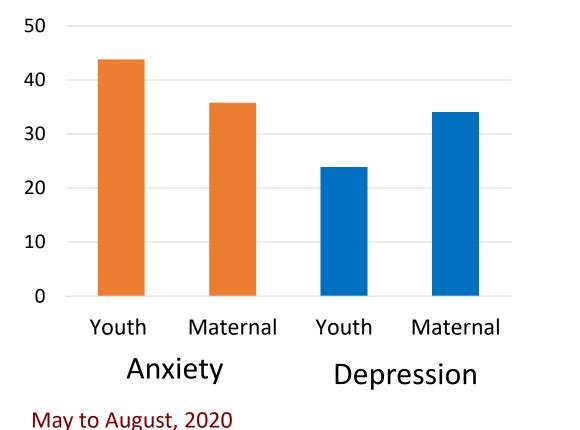
May to August, 2020

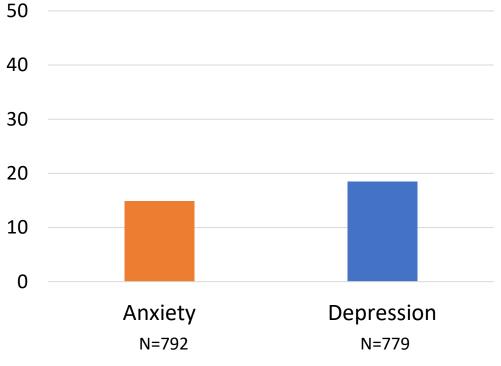
July to November, 2020

They report anxiety and depression since the pandemic.

• CHAMACOS



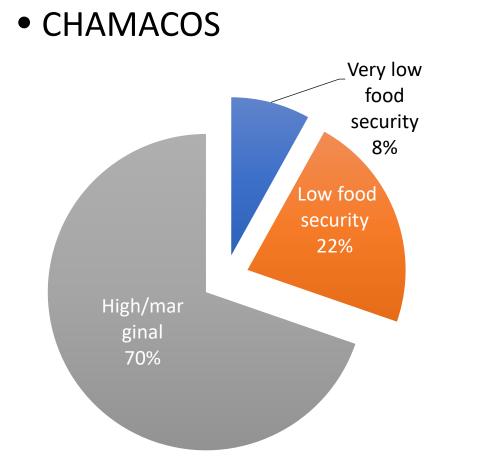




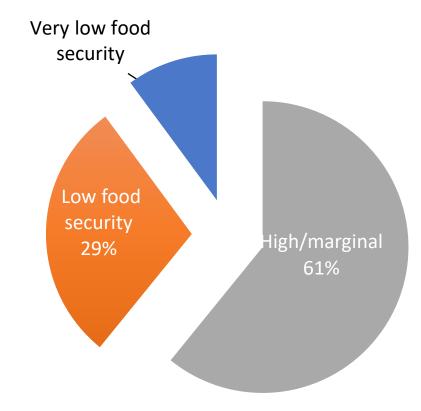
July to November, 2020

Maternal and Youth Anxiety GAD-7: mild, moderate and severe; Maternal Depression CES-D, Youth BASC: clinically sign., at risk

Farmworkers and their families have experienced food insecurity (USDA).



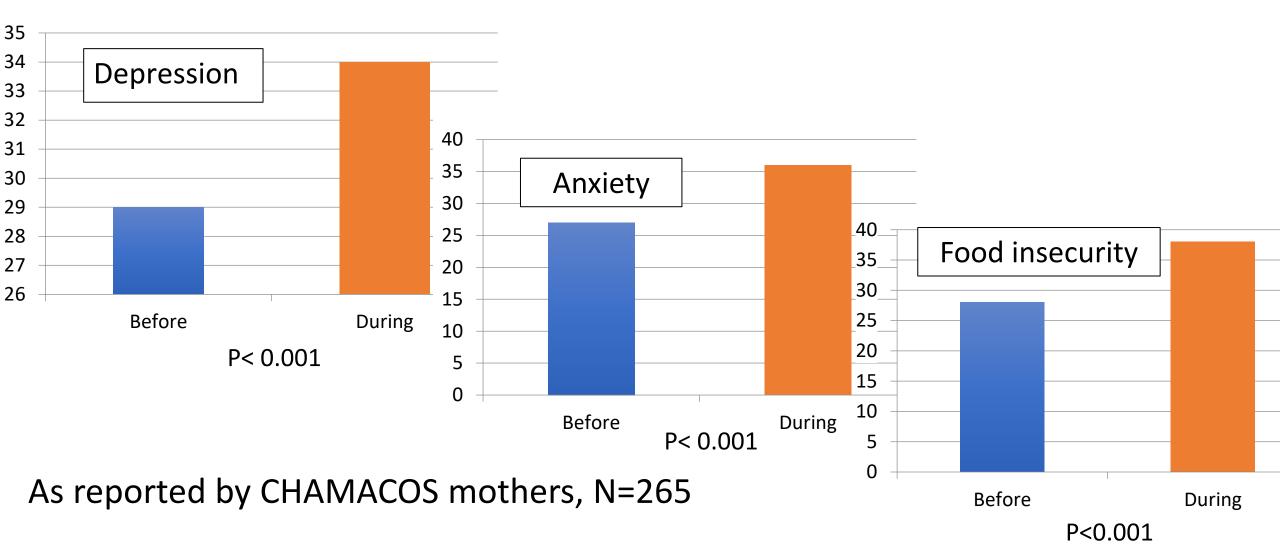
• MC Farmworker Study



May to August, 2020

July to November, 2020

There is a measureable change in depression, anxiety, and food insecurity from before to during pandemic.



In summary

In the farmworker communities in Monterey County California, we found:

- 20% positivity observed in clinics serving farmworkers
- 31-40% are very concerned about COVID-19.
- 14-24% say the pandemic has had an extremely negative effect on their lives.
- About 1/3 of the families are food insecure.
- These negative effects have included an increase in a before-after comparison :
 - Depression
 - Anxiety
 - Food insecurity

Next steps

- We will follow-up the CHAMACOS cohort starting in January.
 - Further impact on the families
 - Antibody status
 - We will examine whether exposure to pesticides increase risk of COVID
- We will be reporting next week on the Monterey County Farmworker study
 - SAR-CoV-2 infection from PCR in over 1000 farmworkers
 - Antibody status over time
 - Employer provisions
 - Home, community, and work factors that contribute to infection.
 - Broader impact of the pandemic on their lives
 - Willingness to be vaccinated
 - Barriers to sheltering, testing, medical care and vaccination.

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National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences our Environment. Your Health.



And a very special thank you to the farmworkers who as essential workers have toiled during this pandemic to put food on our tables.

Thank you

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