

Demographic characteristics of COVID-19 cases in the United States

Age group (years)	No. of cases (% of total)						Total
	< 18	18-44	45-64	65-74	75+	Unknown	
<b>Totals</b>	12,791	236,469	239,190	69,253	79,990	33,792	671,485
<b>Race missing/unspecified</b>	8,923 (69.8 %)	152,451 (64.5 %)	143,474 (60.0 %)	34,767 (50.2 %)	34,830 (43.5 %)	14,077 (41.7 %)	388,522 (57.9 %)
<b>Race specified</b>	3,868 (30.2 %)	84,018 (35.5 %)	95,716 (40.0 %)	34,486 (49.8 %)	45,160 (56.5 %)	19,715 (58.3 %)	282,963 (42.1 %)
<b>Among those with race specified</b>							
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	37 (1.0 %)	<b>564</b> <b>(0.7 %)</b>	<b>495</b> <b>(0.5 %)</b>	142 (0.4 %)	103 (0.2 %)	84 (0.4 %)	1,425 (0.5 %)

**Home dialysis patients** may be at higher risk for more severe disease from SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Facilities should educate patients on measures to prevent COVID-19, including frequent hand hygiene, respiratory hygiene, cough etiquette, the importance of cloth face coverings for universal source control and social distancing.

To reduce potential exposures to people with COVID-19, there may need to be changes in the routine follow-up of home dialysis patients.

**Patient Management**

Facilities providing care to these patients should consider use of telehealth and other remote methods of care, such as by telephone or secure text monitoring.

Facilities should have procedures in place to evaluate patients for fever and COVID-19 symptoms prior to the patient's arrival for appointments. If fever or symptoms are present, the patient may need to be referred to a higher level of care based on their symptoms or asked to postpone their visit to the facility.

In addition, facilities should advise their home dialysis patients to take the following actions:

- Be familiar with ways to protect themselves and their family from COVID-19. Don't allow visitors and attempt to stay home as much as possible. If they must go out, counsel them about cloth face coverings, frequent hand hygiene and social distancing.
- Contact their healthcare providers to ask about the need for extra medications and supplies to continue treatments.
- Know how to contact their dialysis facility and care providers for advice.
- Know the symptoms of COVID-19 – including fever, cough, tiredness, muscle aches, shortness of breath, and sore throat. Patients should know what to do if they develop

fever or respiratory symptoms, including to seek care immediately for concerning symptoms like shortness of breath.

- Develop a treatment plan:
  - Discuss their plans for staying in touch by phone or email with loved ones.
  - Determine who can help with treatments if caregivers become sick.