



JOHNS HOPKINS COVID LONG STUDY

Summer 2022 Newsletter

The Johns Hopkins COVID Long Study began in February of 2021 with the goal of learning more about the short- and long-term health impacts of COVID-19 illness. Thanks to our dedicated participants, we have heard from more than 16,000 individuals from across the United States.

Every COVID-19 story matters. We are grateful to everyone who has shared their story with us.

**Principal Investigator
Corner & Recruitment
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PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR CORNER

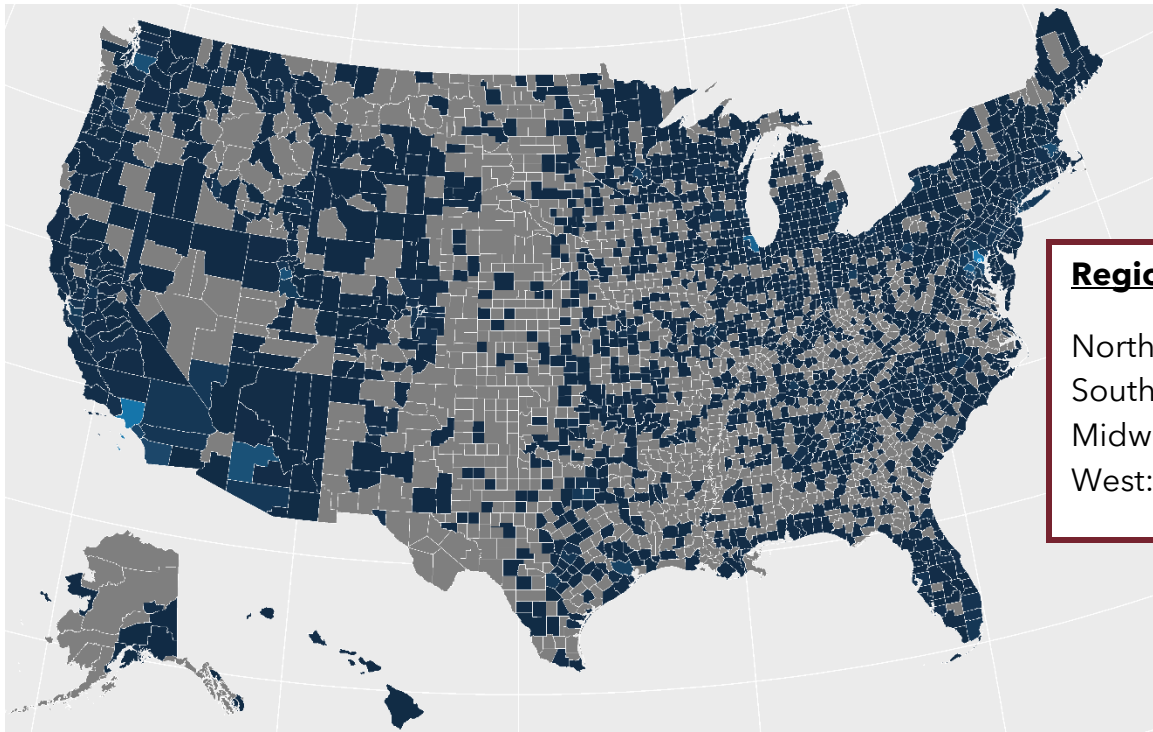


We are so grateful for every participant who has contributed to the Johns Hopkins COVID Long Study! Your time and generosity will help us to better understand the impact that Long COVID is having on people's lives. As other studies have shown, we recognize that people are experiencing Long COVID in many different ways. The symptoms are varied, and people differ in their ability to function in their everyday activities. Our team really wants to better understand the disabilities that people are experiencing, understand what factors are associated with these disabilities, and how these disabilities get worse and resolve over time. We recognize that we ask a lot of you with these surveys. But we are committed to continuing to learn as much as we can and to shine a light on the challenges that people are facing. We hope that you continue to participate in our study!

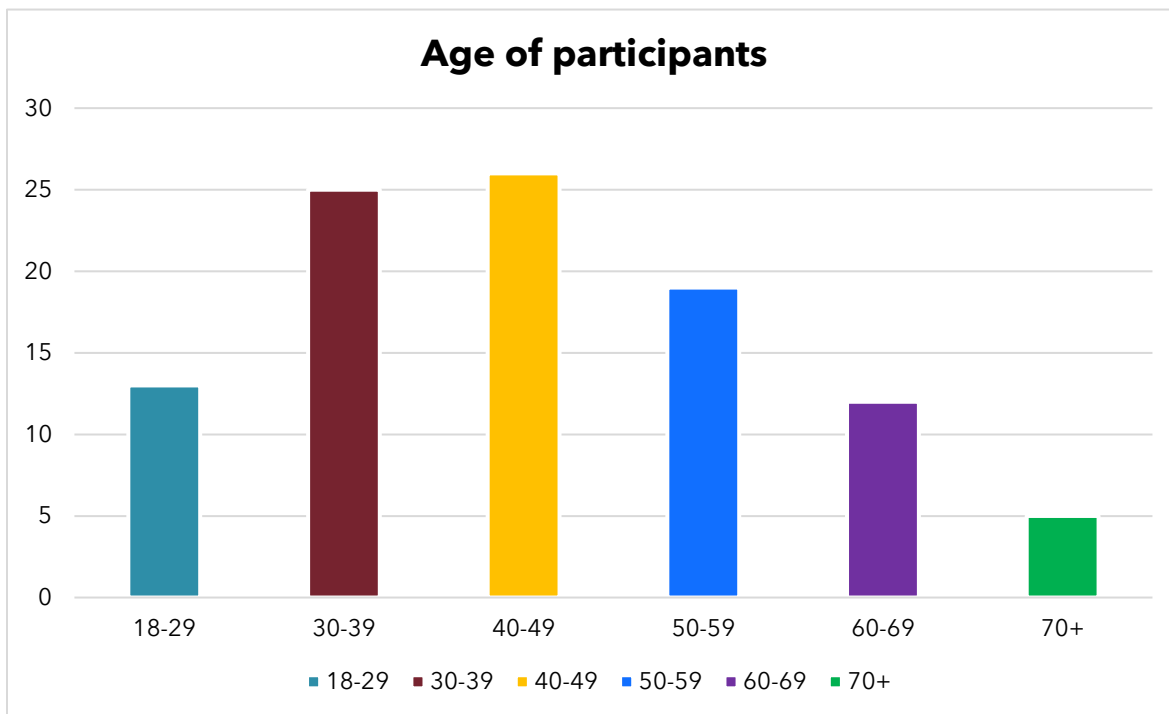
RECRUITMENT UPDATES

As of June 30, 2022, we have recruited 16,352 individuals into our study from across 53 states and territories in the United States. We are well on our way to our goal of 25,000 individuals. We have even had 4,133 complete their first follow-up survey! If you agreed to be contacted for future studies and have not yet heard from us, stay tuned - You should be receiving an email/text/phone call from us over the next few months. We have recruited participants of all ages, and while the majority of our participants are white (88%), we have also had participants who are black, East Asian, South Asian, Native American/American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. Of all who have participated, 8% reported being of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin. Our participants are 83% female. At the time of their initial COVID-19 illness, 99% reported having symptoms, and 86% reported new/continuing symptoms after their initial illness had cleared.

WHO WE ARE

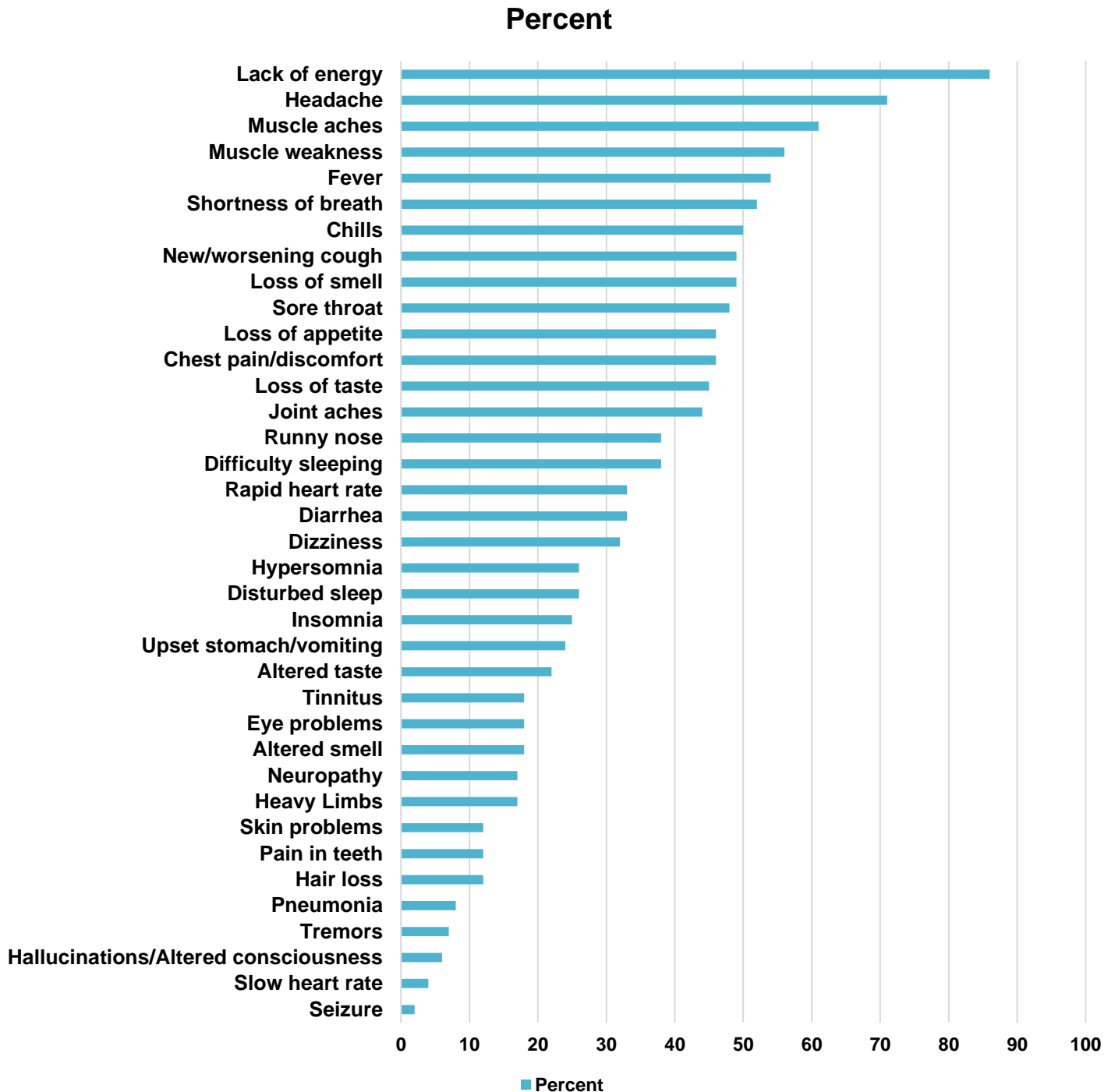


**Darker colors represent more survey responses*



WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

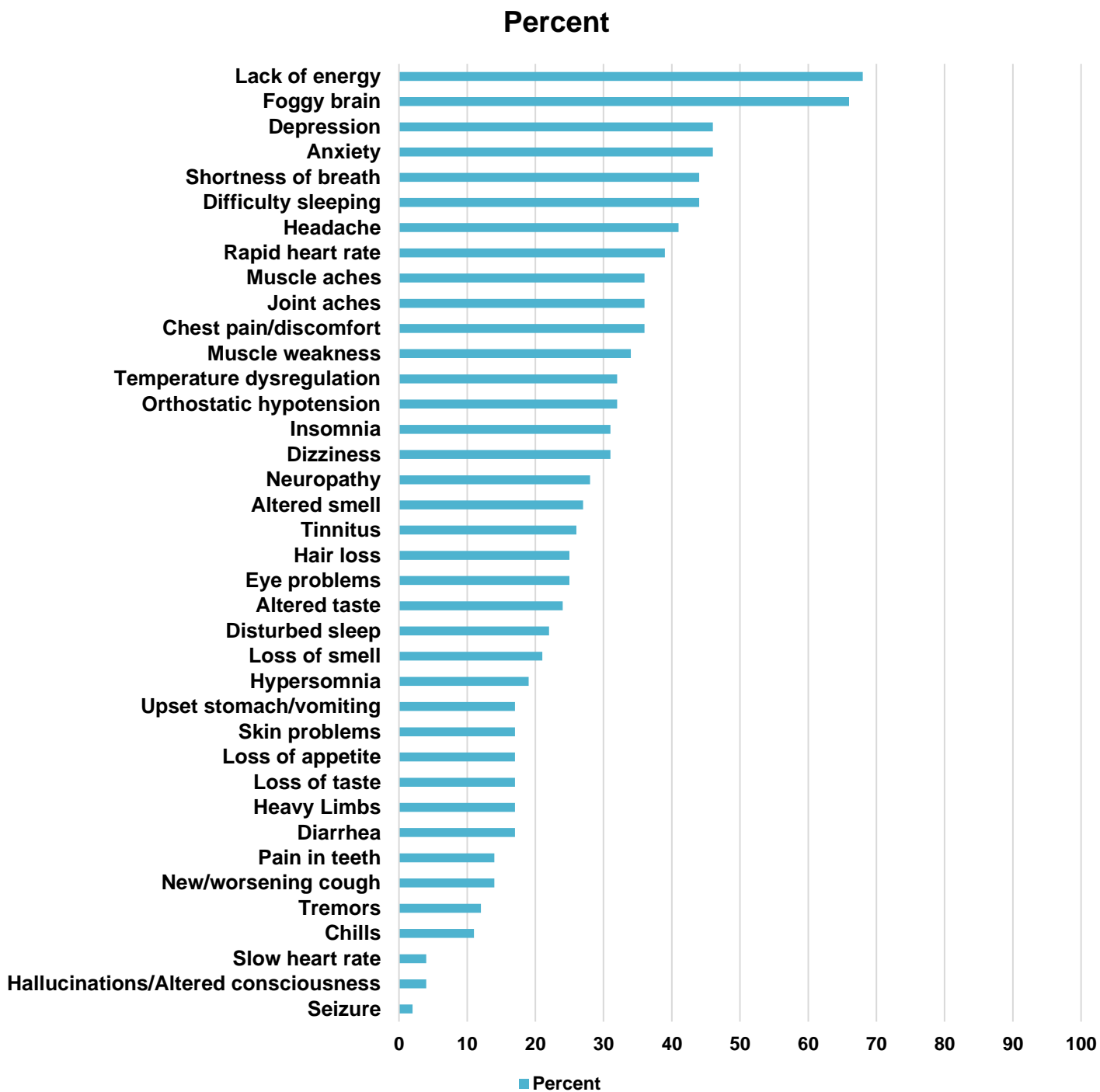
Initial Symptoms in People with Long COVID



**Data includes 7,926 individuals with long COVID*

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED

New or Continuing Symptoms in People with Long COVID



**Data includes 7,926 individuals with long COVID*

RESOURCES

Our team has put together a list of a few resources to help you navigate the pandemic, COVID-19 disease, and long COVID.

- American Academy of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation: Long COVID (PASC) Resources
[Link](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: COVID-19
[Link](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: More Resources about COVID-19
[Link](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Long COVID or Post-COVID Conditions
[Link](#)
- FACT SHEET: Americans with Disabilities Act Resources to Support Individuals with Long COVID
[Link](#)
- Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health: Coronavirus Questions and Answers
[Link](#)
- Long COVID Alliance
[Link](#)
- Survivor Corps
[Link](#)
- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services: Guidance on “Long COVID” as a Disability Under the ADA, Section 504, and Section 1557
[Link](#)
- World Health Organization: COVID-19 pandemic
[Link](#)

**Note: The Johns Hopkins COVID Long Study is a survey-based study. Resources are being offered for informational purposes only. This list is not comprehensive and does not constitute an endorsement by the Johns Hopkins University.*