

The Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow's Health

Philip Awadalla, National Scientific Director



CanPath

Canadian Partnership
for Tomorrow's Health

Partenariat canadien
pour la santé de demain



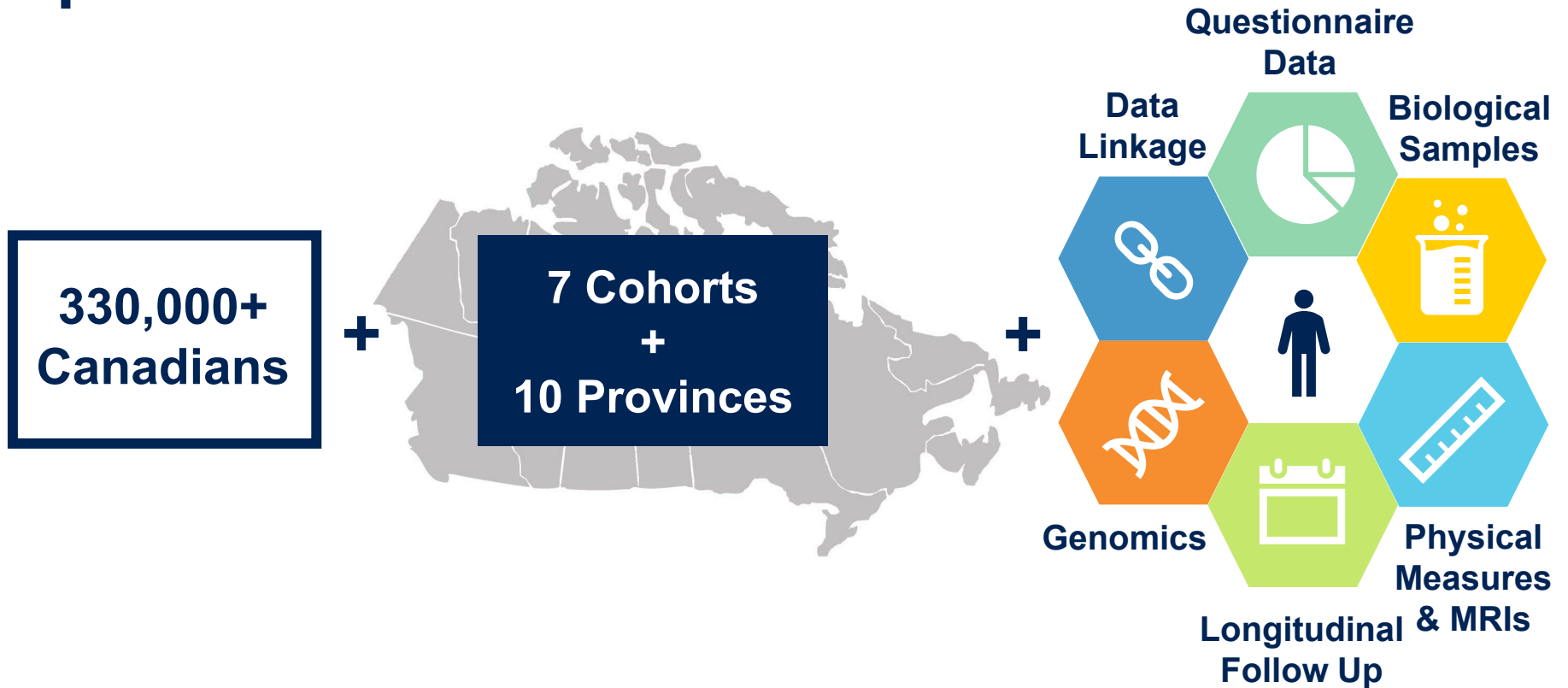
Canada's largest population health research platform



CanPath is Canada's largest population health study and a national platform for health research.

By studying the biology, behaviour and environments of over 330,000 Canadians for many years, CanPath is revealing hidden **causes** of common and rare chronic diseases and cancer.

Canada's largest population health research platform



Nationally harmonized data and biosamples are made available to researchers.

CanPath brings together seven cohorts across ten provinces



National Leadership Team



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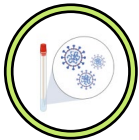
Canadian Partnership
for Tomorrow's Health

SUPPORT-Canada

SUPPORT-Canada: A national COVID-19 serological surveillance study



Collection of COVID-19 related data and outcomes from over 100,000 Canadians



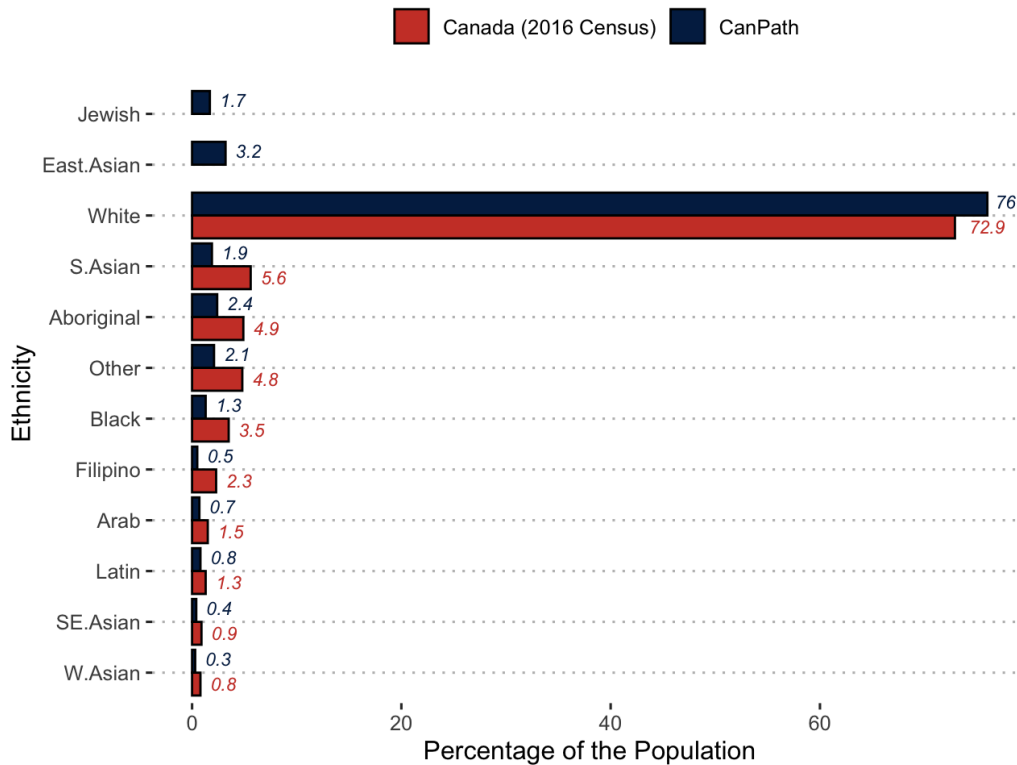
Longitudinal serological surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in diagnosed, symptomatic, asymptomatic and susceptible Canadians



Supporting pre- and post-vaccine immune profiling

CanPath is well-positioned to study the serology of COVID-19 in high-risk groups

Demographic breakdown of CanPath in relation to Canadian Population



*East Asian and Jewish were not captured as unique categories in the Canadian census

Priority populations (n=20,000)



High prevalence regions



Newcomers to Canada



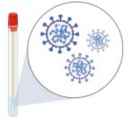
Self-declared Indigenous

*With guidance from CITF
Indigenous Advisory Circle



Long term care residents

CanPath baseline COVID-19 questionnaire designed to align with international efforts



COVID-19 test result/ suspected infection



Symptoms experienced (if any)



Participant hospitalized or received medical care



Current health status and risk factors for COVID-19



Potential source of exposure

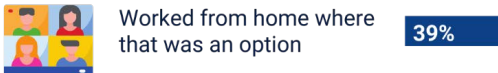
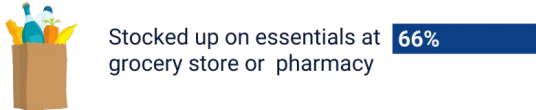
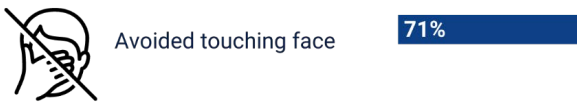
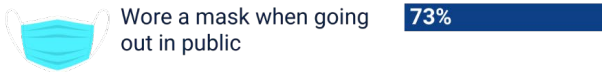
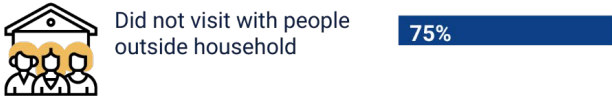
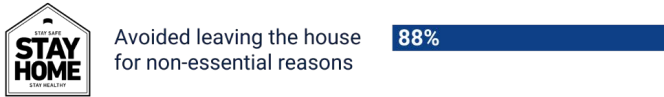
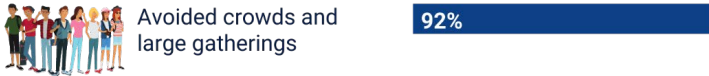
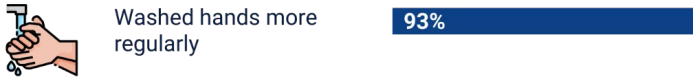


Impact of pandemic on job status



Impact of the pandemic on mental, emotional, social and financial wellbeing

Behavioral response to public health best practices (guidelines vary over qx)



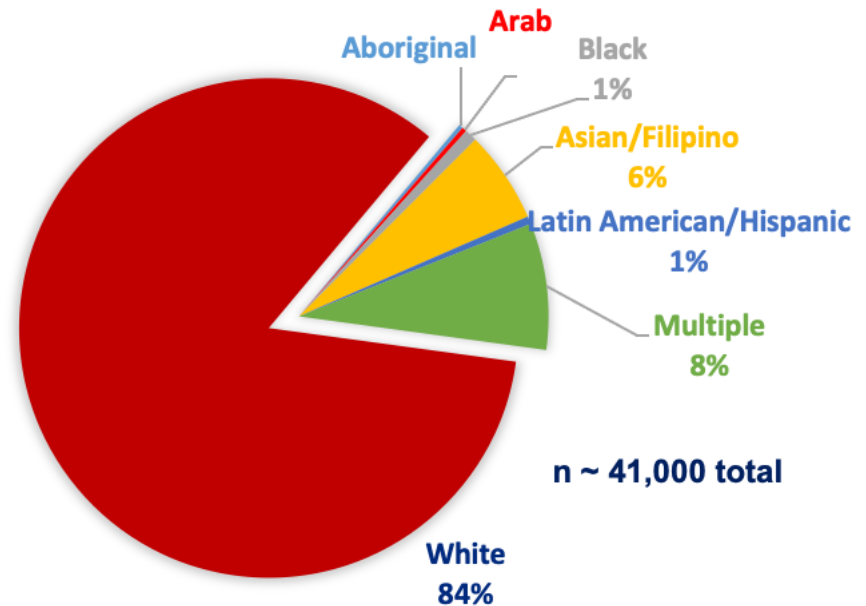
Some precautions vary by groups:

Women are more likely to:

- wear masks (75% vs 69%)
- stay home (90% vs 84%)
- stock-up on essentials (69% vs 61%)
- avoid visiting with people outside the home (77% vs 71%)

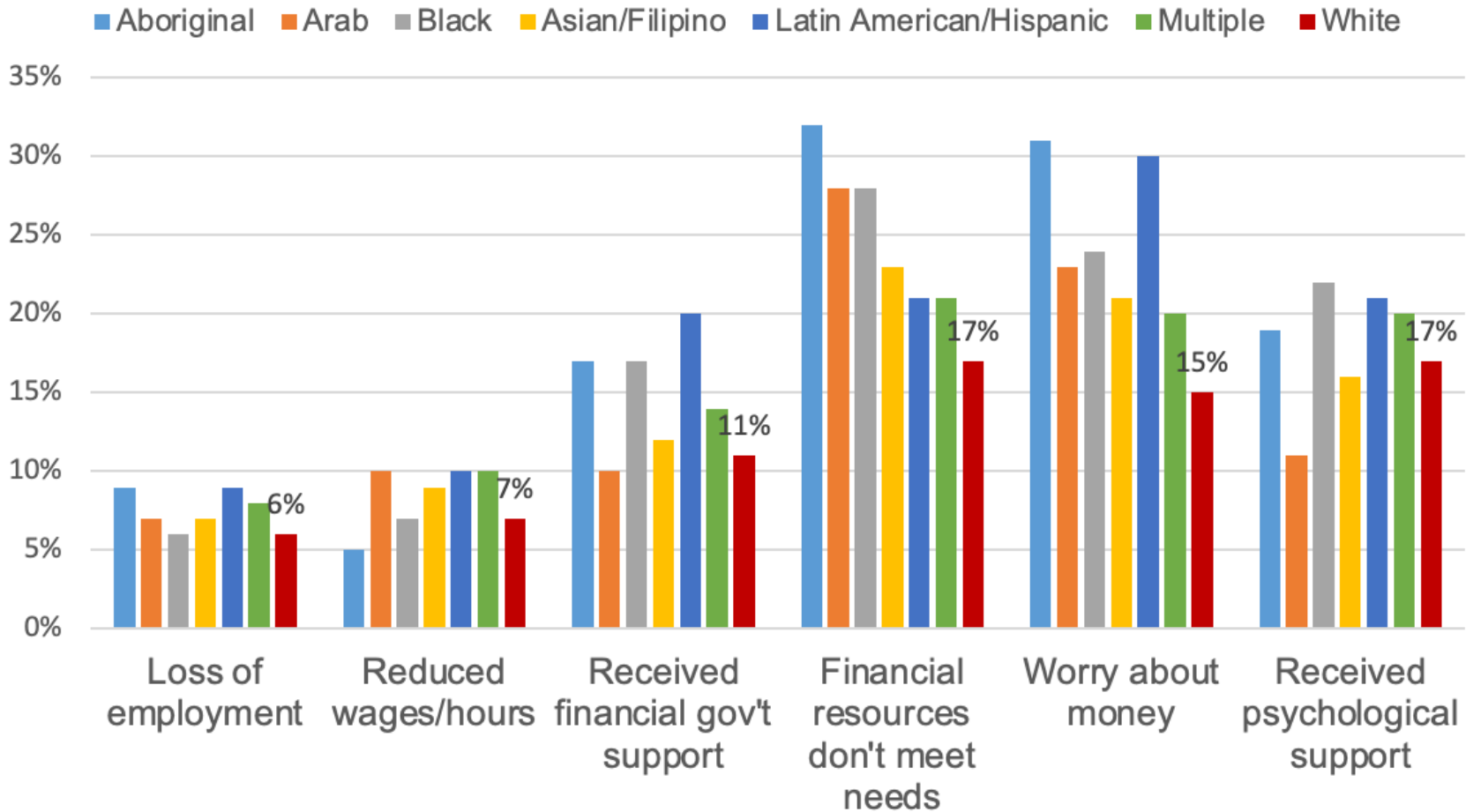
Racial inequities of COVID-19

- Ethnic minorities were **2.1x** more likely to be infected (95% CI: 1.34 – 3.14)
- Proportion of ethnic minorities responding to COVID-19 questionnaire is reduced in comparison to cohort demographics

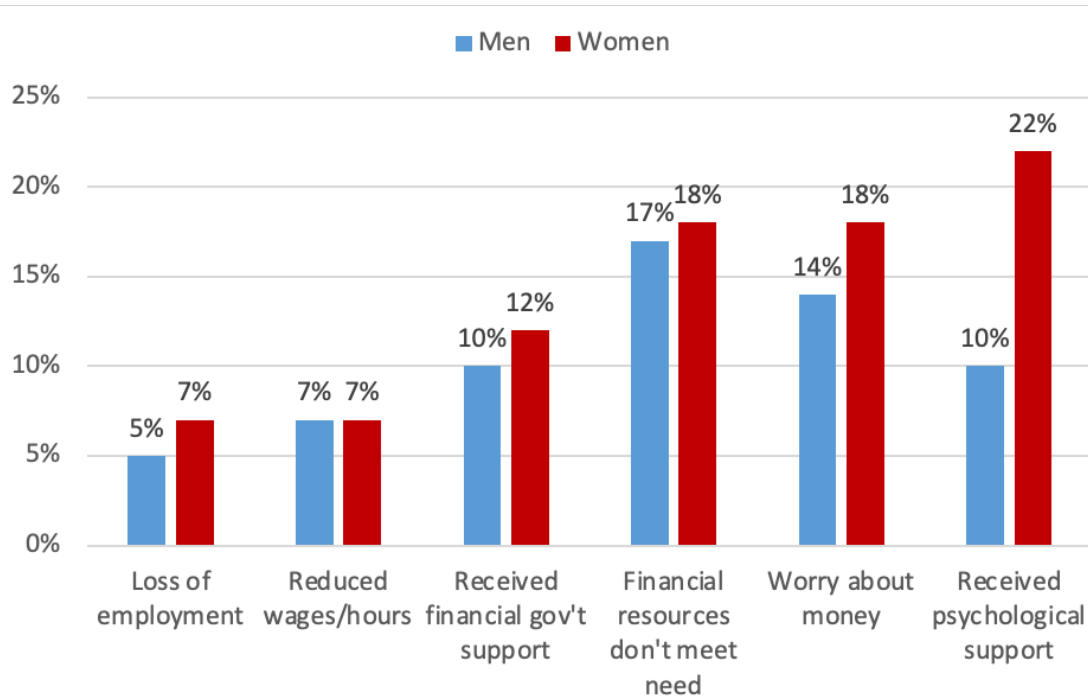


Racial inequities of COVID-19

Socio-economic factors



Gender Gaps in COVID-19 impact

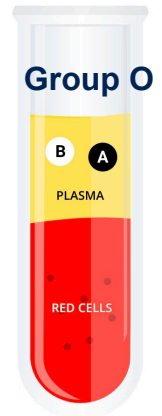


- Nationwide women are overrepresented in industries — hospitality and food services, retail trade, educational services, health care and social assistance — most affected by closures, earnings losses and layoffs
- 61% of the essential workers are women
- Men and women have similar odds of contracting the virus: $OR_{\text{women vs. men}} = 1.2$ (95% CI: 0.82 – 1.85) but men face a higher risk of death, across the globe

Blood type and COVID-19 susceptibility

- Current body of evidence suggests that O and Rh- blood types may protect against infection, and possibly, severe COVID-19 illness
- SARS-CoV-2 may be reacting differently to surface factors and antibodies

Blood type	N	%	Odds Ratio (95% CI)	
			Infection	Hospitalization
A	9651	35%	1.12 (0.66 - 1.92)	0.66 (0.14 - 3.07)
AB	1678	6%	0.48 (0.27 - 0.60)	-
B	3793	14%	1.60 (0.85 - 3.03)	0.39 (0.04 - 3.51)
O	12549	45%	Referent	Referent



- Effect size seen in other studies is small and shouldn't undermine importance of other public health and therapeutic measures

Risk factors for severe COVID-19

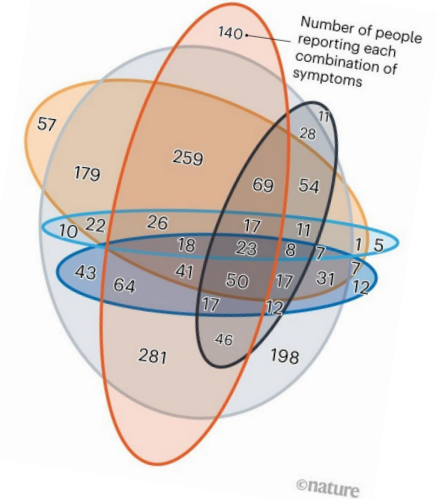
Risk factors	N	%	Odds Ratio (95% CI)
			Hospitalization
Older age (≥ 65 years)	18021	43%	2.19 (0.64 - 7.43)
CVD	11598	28%	3.66 (1.05 - 12.81)
Obesity (BMI ≥ 30.0)	9204	25%	3.50 (1.00 - 12.21)

- **Immune** response to the viral infection key and **immune function** declines with age
- **Chronic health** conditions have been associated with increased risk
- **Obesity** is the most significant risk factor, after only older age, for being hospitalized

Symptoms, exposures and COVID-19 positivity

Covid +ve:

- 86% fatigue
- 83% shortness of breath
- 82% loss of taste
- 80% fever
- 80% headache
- 78% loss of smell
- 60% dry cough



Symptom or Exposure

n= 4,703 (11.2%) tested in OHS and 102 (2.2%) were positive

- Loss of smell (ref: no loss of smell, no fever, no headache)
- Loss of smell & headache (ref: no loss of smell, no fever)
- Loss of taste
- Fever (ref: no loss of smell, no headache)

- Contact with a COVID-19 case
- Medical worker

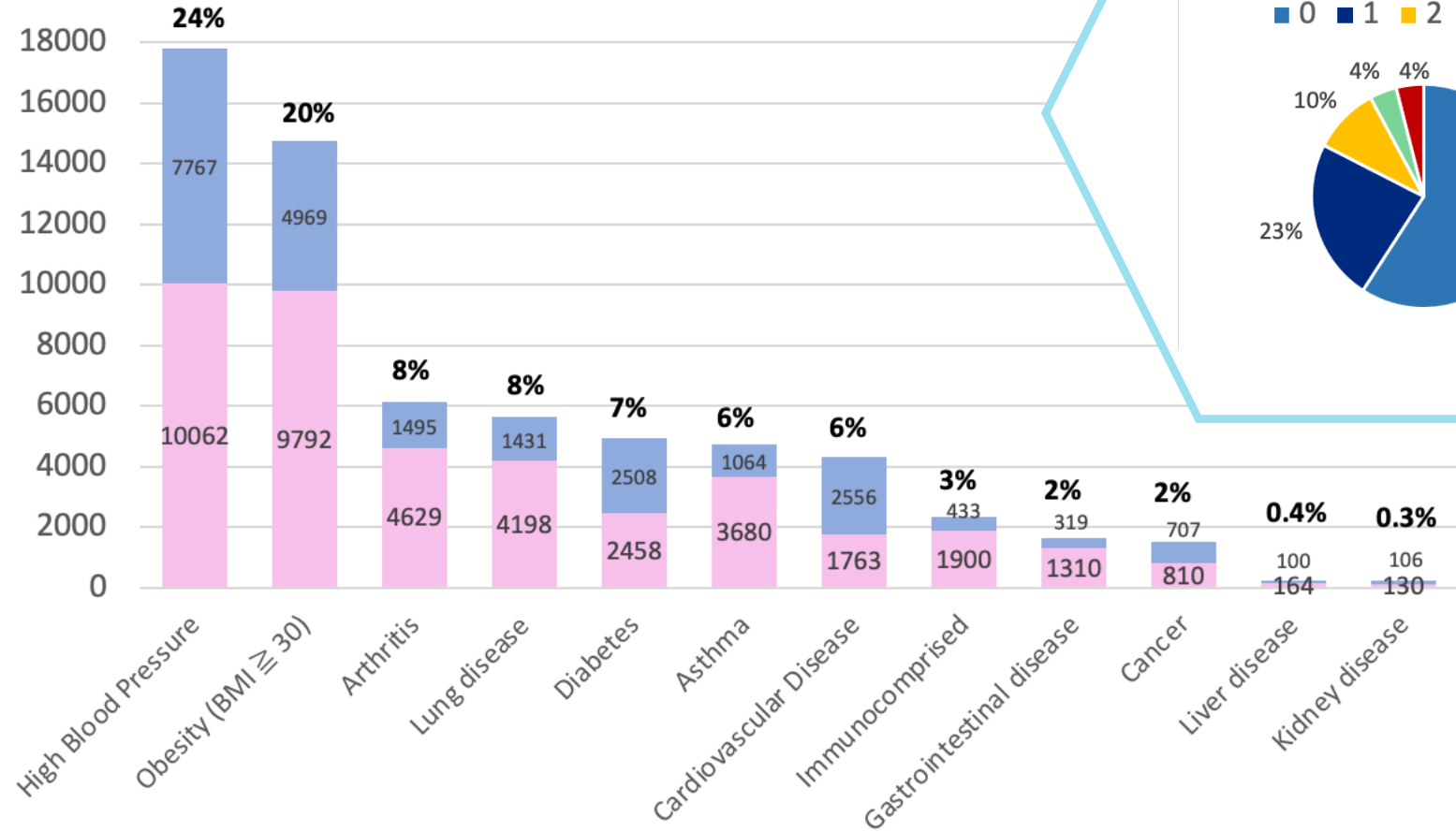
Odds Ratio (95% CI)

Infection (+ve test)

- 78.3 (42.20 - 145.10)
- 101.80 (54.63 - 189.69)
- 27.35 (3.5 - 212.92)
- 12.0 (6.12 - 23.41)
- 41.74 (27.81 - 62.67)
- 6.50 (4.20 - 10.0)

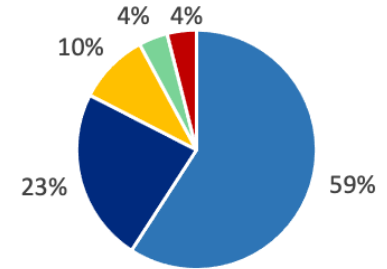
Chronic Comorbidities

Female Male

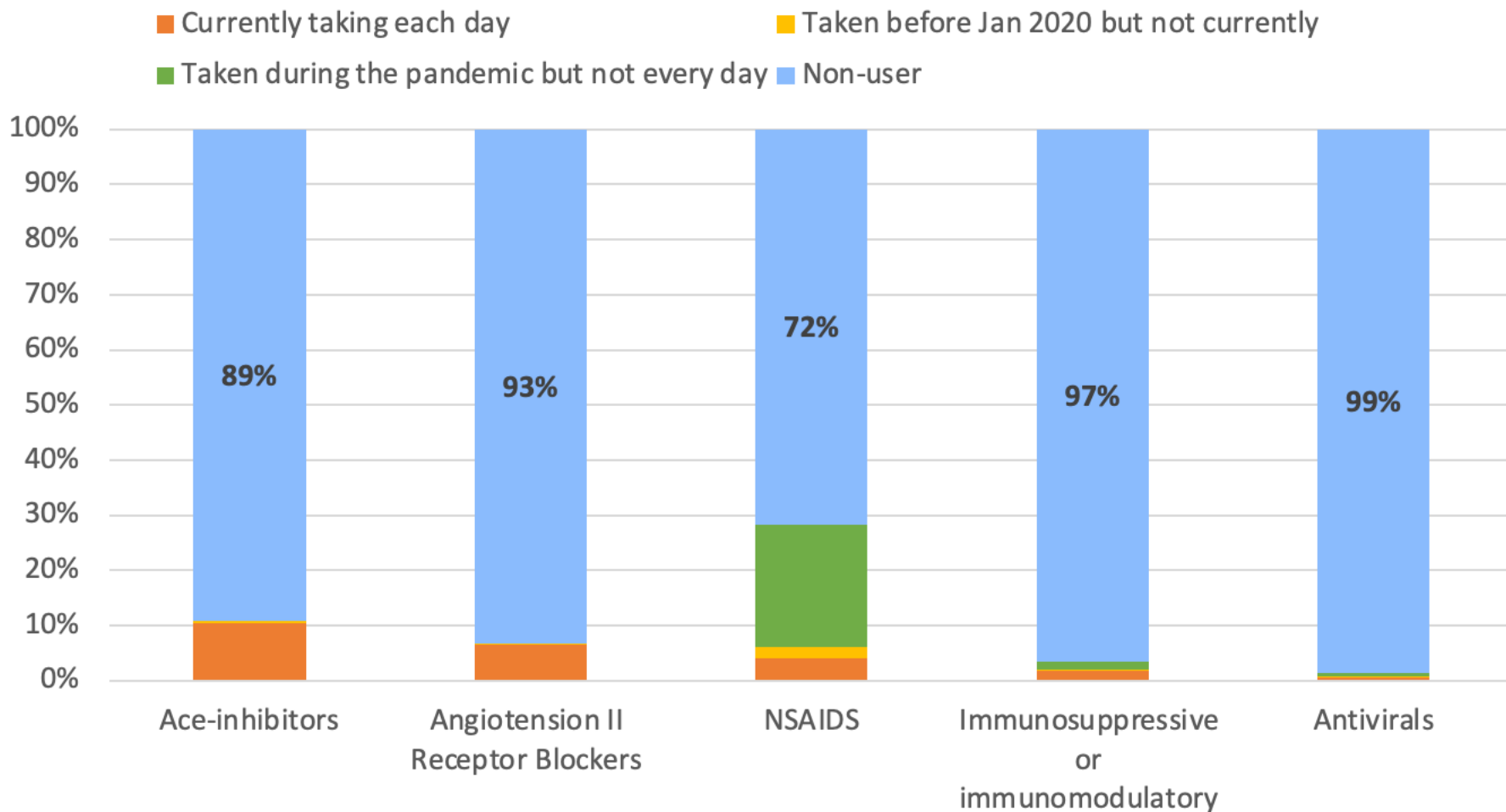


Number of conditions currently being treated for

0 1 2 3 4+

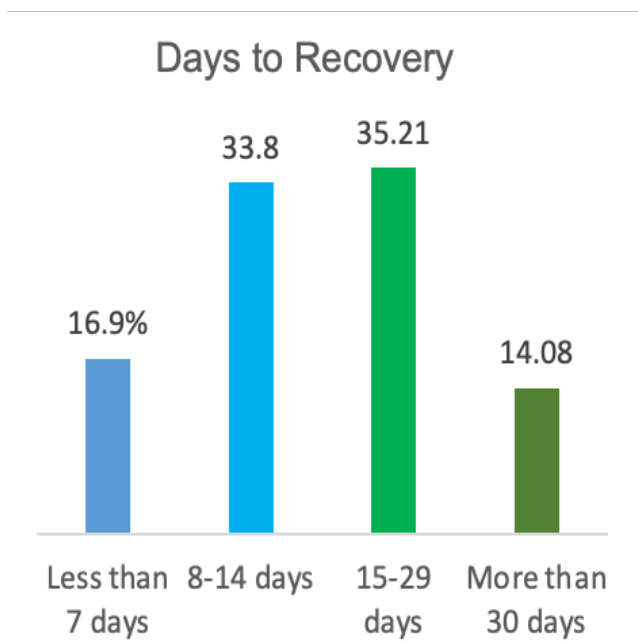


Medication Use

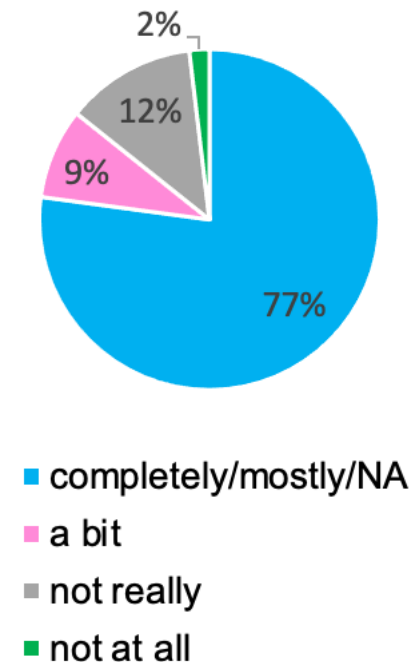


Long-term effects of COVID-19 infection

- Most recover completely within a few weeks
 - 77% recovered mostly or completely
 - those not fully recovered reported persistent difficulties, some for more than 30 days, with 2-16 symptoms



Symptom Recovery



CanPath serology COVID-19 questionnaire built off baseline COVID-19 questionnaire



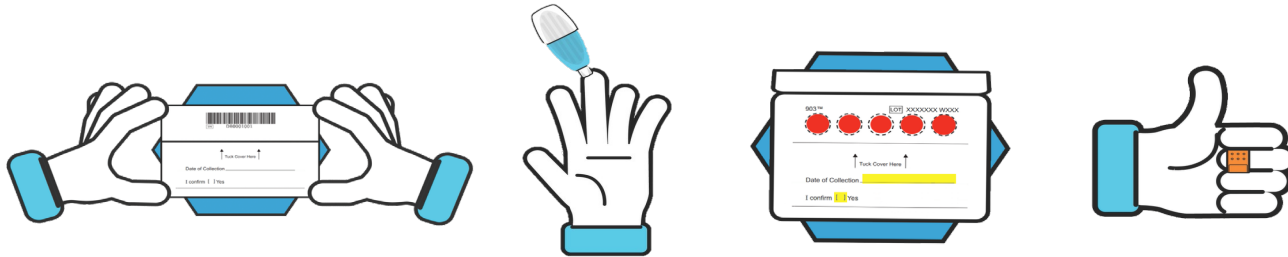
Unique variables not collected in initial COVID-19 Questionnaire

- More detailed **job classifications** for front-line workers likely to have occupational exposures:
 - Passenger and delivery drivers, including taxi/uber drivers, restaurant and package delivery drivers
 - Services requiring entry into private homes, including Personal Support Workers, nurses, community aid/shelter workers, tradespeople, movers and cleaners
- **COVID-19 Vaccines:**
 - Participant vaccination status (which one and date), vaccine availability, and willingness to receive COVID-19 vaccine

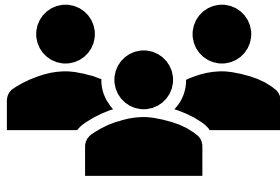


CanPath COVID-19 Serological Studies

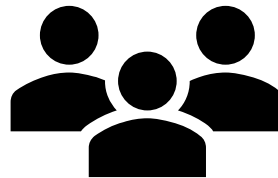
The study is collecting dried blood spots using kits mailed to participants.



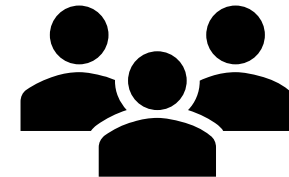
Target populations (n=20,000, 90% participation rates!)



Residents of long-term care homes

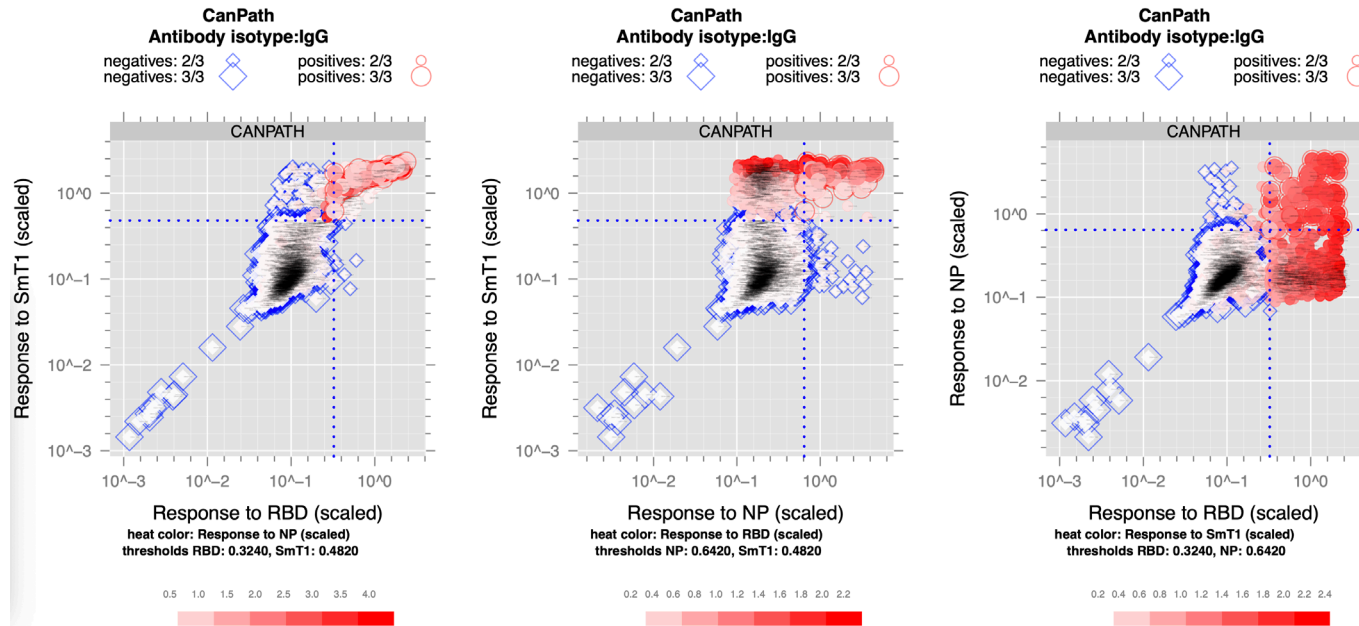


Areas with a high prevalence of COVID-19



People living in underserved urban and rural communities

Antibodies are steadily increasing with vaccinations across Canada



68% of CanPath now has at least one dose of Pfizer, Moderna or Astra Zeneca
As of March 26th (8 week lag between invitation to test), 20% show antibodies across 3 antibody tests (RBD, NP and SmT1)

NP (viral specific) is waning with time.

Accessing CanPath Data

portal.canpath.ca

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CanPath Portal



The Canadian Partnership for Tomorrow's Health (CanPath) Portal provides the research community with the necessary resources to identify epidemiological and biological data available from five participating cohorts to answer innovative research questions. A request for access to CanPath data is initiated directly through the CanPath Portal.

Cohort



Find out more about the five regional cohorts of the CanPath.

[Read More](#)

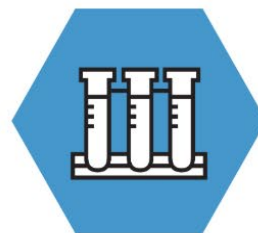
Data



Find out more about the CanPath datasets and data harmonization approach.

[Read More](#)

Biosamples



Find out more about CanPath's biological-sample collection and its upcoming availability.

[Read More](#)

Access

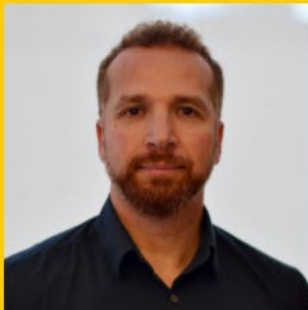


Find out more about CanPath Access Policy, the access process, and approved research projects.

[Read More](#)

National Coordinating Centre

Based at the Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto



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Thank you to CanPath participants across the regional cohorts who generously donate their time, information and biological samples. **CanPath is a success because of the participants' ongoing commitment.**