THANK YOU!

Texas CARES wouldn’t be possible without your participation and the support of our partners. By completing your surveys and antibody tests, you are helping everyone learn more about COVID-19’s impact on Texas families.

These are some of the Texas CARES team’s most recent findings.

**FINDING 1**
Breakthrough infections

Breakthrough COVID-19 infections after vaccination occurred in 7.5% of participants. Infections peaked as immunity likely waned and new variants emerged.

**FINDING 2**
Estimating regional antibodies

Increasing the accuracy of this data can empower city health officials to be proactive about their public health crisis response.

**Adults with COVID-19 breakthrough infections**

7.5% of participants had breakthrough infections. Higher odds of breakthrough infections were associated with:

1. Hispanic ethnicity
2. Larger household size
3. Rural living
4. Type of vaccination (Johnson & Johnson)
5. Multiple chronic conditions

TOTAL SAMPLE: 22,575

Data from 2020-22

**Participants from all over Texas included in survey**

From statewide antibody surveillance, the majority of COVID-19 cases were previously unreported or undetected. Texas CARES researchers found a more accurate way to estimate regional antibody levels.

Data from 2022

Participating was safe and easy to do. It’s a great feeling helping scientists understand more about how COVID-19 works and how to keep people safe.

– Texas CARES participant
**FINDING 3**  
**Antibodies in children**

More children and adolescents reported experiencing symptoms with more recent COVID-19 variants.

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**Children with COVID-19 N-antibodies (previous infection)**

TOTAL SAMPLE: 3,911  
Ages 5-19 years

- 57.2% of children have N-antibodies
- 42.8% of children do not have N-antibodies

Of the children with N-antibodies, 31% never had symptoms

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**FINDING 4**  
**Persistent COVID-19 symptoms in children**

Children with a mild case of COVID-19 can still develop persistent symptoms, Texas CARES researchers found.

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**Children with persistent COVID-19 symptoms**

3.3% of children had persistent COVID-19 symptoms for 12 weeks or longer

TOTAL SAMPLE: 1,813

- 3.3% of children experienced persistent COVID-19 symptoms
- 45% were pre-Delta and 52% were Delta and beyond. The remaining 3% were unknown.

Elevated risk for persistent COVID-19 symptoms includes:

- Severe symptoms with initial infection
- Not being vaccinated
- Having obesity

Children are less likely than adults to have persistent COVID-19 symptoms

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**Adults with persistent COVID-19 symptoms**

17.4% of adults had persistent COVID-19 symptoms lasting 12 weeks or longer

TOTAL SAMPLE: 22,713

- 17.4% of adults experienced persistent COVID-19 symptoms
- 68.7% were pre-Delta and 31.3% were Delta and beyond.

Elevated risk for persistent COVID-19 symptoms includes:

- History of multiple chronic illnesses
- Not being fully vaccinated
- Hispanic ethnicity
- Having obesity
- Being hospitalized for COVID-19

Common persistent COVID-19 symptoms reported included:

- Loss of smell/taste
- Fatigue
- Difficulty thinking
- Shortness of breath

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**MORE FINDINGS ONLINE**

Are you interested in learning about other Texas CARES findings that your participation made possible? Read summaries of more published findings in the resources section of the Texas CARES website, [https://go.uth.edu/TXCresources](https://go.uth.edu/TXCresources), or by scanning the QR code below with your smartphone:
WHAT'S NEXT FOR TEXAS CARES?

The Texas CARES team is still analyzing the information from your four surveys and antibody tests to learn more about COVID-19’s impact in Texas.

Here's what you can do:

✔ Stay subscribed for email and text updates.

✔ Follow us on social media.

✔ Read Texas CARES news on our website by scanning the QR code at right with your smartphone.

This project has been approved by the UTHealth Houston Committee for Protection of Human Subjects, IRB# HSC-SPH-20-0825.