Ask Dr. Arwady

April 18, 2023
Guest: Dr. Candice Robinson
On Facebook/Twitter
Live @ChiPublicHealth

Allison Arwady, MD, MPH
Commissioner, CDPH

Candice Robinson, MD, MPH
Medical Director, CDPH

Today at 11am | Live

CDPH Medical Director Dr. Candice Robinson joins Dr. Arwady to discuss the work of the Maternal, Infant, Child and Adolescent Health (MICAH) Bureau.
Last week, 0.5% of U.S. Counties reported High COVID Community Level and 2.4% reported Medium Level.

Source: CDC
Our local risk based on CDC COVID-19 Community Levels is: **Low**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New cases per 100,000 population (last 7 days) [Goal is &lt;200]</th>
<th>New admissions per 100,000 population (last 7 days) [Goal is &lt;10]</th>
<th>Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (last 7 days) [Goal is &lt;10%]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Chicago</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook County (including City of Chicago)</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chicago metrics are calculated based on Chicago-level data.*

*Cook County metrics are calculated by the CDC and posted on the CDC Community Levels website.*

*Data current as of 4/12/2023.*

Variant Surveillance, Midwest Region
Weighted and Nowcast Estimates for Weeks of 1/8/22 – 4/15/23

It’s ALL Still OMICRON

Collection week, date ending

% Viral lineage among infections

Weighted Estimates: Variant proportions based on reported genomic sequencing results

Nowcast: Model-based projected estimates of variant proportions

XBB.1.5 82.3%
XBB.1.16 6.0%
XBB.1.9.1 4.8%
XBB.1.5.1 2.8%
XBB.1.9.2 2.3%
BQ.1.1 0.7%
CH.1.1 0.3%
FD.2 0.2%
XBB 0.2%
BQ.1 0.1%

Variant Surveillance, United States

Nowcast Estimates in for 4/9/2023 – 4/15/2023 by HHS Region

Source: CDC Data Tracker
JUST ANNOUNCED: Bivalent mRNA vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna) are now the only game in town!

If you got your updated bivalent Pfizer or Moderna booster vaccine after Labor Day, 2022, you are still up to date.

FDA NEWS RELEASE

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes Changes to Simplify Use of Bivalent mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines

• Today, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration simplified the vaccination schedule for individuals receiving Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 bivalent mRNA vaccines

• FDA authorized bivalent vaccines (the ones that became available last fall and are more protective against both original COVID variants AND Omicron) to be used for ALL COVID vaccine doses and all ages (6 months and up)

• Monovalent Moderna and Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccines are no longer authorized for use in the United States.

Higher Updated Booster Coverage among Chicagoans than Nationwide Estimates. Over 602,000 doses have been administered to Chicagoans since authorization.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People with an Updated (Bivalent) Booster Dose</th>
<th>Percent of US Population</th>
<th>Percent of Chicago Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 5 years</td>
<td>17.8%</td>
<td>23.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 12 years</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 18 years</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>25.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 65 years</td>
<td>42.6%</td>
<td>41.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Latinx Chicagoans initial vaccine coverage, in particular, continues to increase and to move ahead of white Chicagoans for primary vaccine series uptake.

At least one dose (% vaccinated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Asian Non-Latinx</th>
<th>Black Non-Latinx</th>
<th>Latinx</th>
<th>White Non-Latinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At least one dose</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
<td>64.4%</td>
<td>81.0%</td>
<td>77.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Completed vaccine series (% vaccinated)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Asian Non-Latinx</th>
<th>Black Non-Latinx</th>
<th>Latinx</th>
<th>White Non-Latinx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>78.7%</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>70.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi.gov/coviddash
Continued disparities among bivalent booster uptake, however.

Updated Bivalent Booster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Non-Latinx</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, Non-Latinx</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latinx</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, Non-Latinx</td>
<td>30.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi.gov/coviddash
TAKE ACTION IF YOU TEST POSITIVE FOR COVID-19

DAY 1-5
Stay home:
- Everyone - regardless of vaccination status - should stay home and away from others (isolate).

People at high risk for severe illness:
Talk to your doctor about treatment

DAY 6-10
Wear a mask:
- If you take 2 antigen tests 48 hours apart and both are negative, you may remove your mask sooner
- Avoid people at high risk of getting very sick

DAY 6 OR LATER
End isolation:
- If you never had symptoms OR symptoms are improving and are fever-free for 24 hours.

Find testing resources and the latest guidance at chicago.gov/covidtest
If you’re at high risk for severe illness, vaccines are your best protection against COVID-19. But if you do test positive, TREATMENTS ARE AVAILABLE.

PAXLOVID, for example, is an oral antiviral therapy for the treatment of mild to moderate COVID-19.

Individuals ages 12 and up who are at high risk of developing severe illness, are eligible.

Ask a healthcare provider if medications to treat COVID-19 are right for you.

More info at: Chi.gov/therapeutics
GET YOUR UPDATED
COVID BOOSTER &
FLU SHOT AT HOME

In-home vaccination is available to all Chicago households at no cost. Up to 10 people can be vaccinated, so invite your family, friends, or neighbors to get vaccinated together.

TO REGISTER FOR AN APPOINTMENT
CALL 312.746.4835 OR VISIT CHICAGO.GOV/ATHOME

Continues to operate
Saturday and Sunday
8am-6:30pm
Illinois Medicaid re-enrollment requirements return with the end of federal public health emergency

• During the federal public health emergency, families receiving Medicaid across the U.S. were automatically re-enrolled in the program without needing to re-submit paperwork.

• But now that the public health emergency is ending, families across the U.S. will again need to renew their Medicaid benefits starting, this year.
  • The Medicaid continuous enrollment condition ended March 31, 2023.
  • The State of Illinois will mail out renewal forms starting in May 2023.
    • NOTE: that date is only for people whose coverage is due to be redetermined by June 1 (Everyone’s redetermination date is different)
    • Medicaid enrollees will receive a notice in the mail about a month before the due date for the notice.

• If your family currently receives Medicaid benefits, make sure your contact information in the state’s database is up-to-date so you can receive your renewal form.
GOT MEDICAID?
GET READY TO RENEW!

Click Manage My Case at abe.illinois.gov.

Illinois is checking to see if you are still eligible for Medicaid.
Get ready to renew!

1. Make sure the address and contact info on file for you is correct:
   - Visit abe.illinois.gov
   - Click “Manage My Case” to log in to your account
   - Verify your mailing address under “Contact Us”
   - Look up your due date under ‘Benefit Details’ so you know when to expect the notice letter
   - OR You can call 877-805-5312 for free on weekdays from 7:45am to 4:30pm
      make sure your address is right

2. Renew your health insurance when it’s time
   - Complete your renewal (aka redetermination) by watching your mail and completing your renewal form right away when it comes
   - If you do not respond, you could lose your health insurance, even if you are still eligible for coverage

CPS Families: If you have any questions, we strongly encourage you to call the Healthy CPS Hotline at 773-553-KIDS (5437) or visit cps.edu/medicaid
Need help and don’t know where to turn?

211MetroChicago.org
Need a vaccine or a booster? Have questions?

visit

CHI.GOV/COVIDVAX

or call

312-746-4835
MICAH Bureau (Maternal, Infant, Child and Adolescent Health)

- Nutrition & WIC
- Family Connects Nurse Home Visiting
- School Health
- Lead Poisoning Prevention & Healthy Homes
- Reproductive Health

Data, Policy, Communication and Partnerships
WIC (Women, Infant and Children) Program

WIC serves pregnant, post-partum and breastfeeding people, infants and children up to 5 years old by providing:

- Access to healthy foods
- Nutrition education
- Breastfeeding support
- Health Screenings
- Referrals to additional services

Results: Reduces risk of prematurity, low birth weight, infant death, obesity, child neglect, and food insecurity.
Family Connects Chicago

**FOR ALL**
Helping all families who deliver at a participating hospital

**NO COST TO RECIPIENTS**
Eligible recipients, are not charged

Nurse connects around 3 weeks after birth with family and identifies needs

Nurse connects family to community resources

Family connects with infant
Office of School Health

School Based Vision Program
- Comprehensive vision exams and free eyeglasses for grades K-12

School Based Dental Program
- Dental education, exams, cleanings, fluoride treatment and dental sealants for grades K-12

Adolescent Sexual Health Programs
- Chicago Healthy Adolescents & Teens (CHAT)
- District-wide condom access and educational resources

Expanded of the Office of School Health
- Create stronger operational and clinical support for the existing programs.
- Strengthen interdepartmental collaboration, planning and programming within schools.
- Build consistent messages & pathways of communication between CDPH and all Chicago schools.
CDPH Lead Poisoning Prevention program works to detect and address exposures to lead hazards and is leading efforts to permanently eliminate lead exposure to children.

- Nurse case management
- Environmental Inspection
- Healthy Homes Grant Program
- Community Engagement
Reduction in the prevalence of venous blood lead levels, 5+µg/dL, in Chicago children <1-5 years of age, 1996-2021

This chart describes the prevalence (percent) of venous blood lead levels of 5+ µg/dL in children aged 0-5 who received blood lead testing during 1996-2021. For the years 1996-2016, prevalence was imputed by multiplying the prevalence of blood lead levels of 6+ by 1.42. During this time period, many testing laboratories did not measure blood lead levels less than 6 µg/dL. By 2017, laboratories routinely measured blood lead levels down to 5 µg/dL. For the years 2017 to 2022, the prevalence of blood lead levels 5+ was determined by observation rather than imputation.
CDPH's Reproductive Health Strategy

1. Public education
2. Policy advocacy
3. External provider support
4. Internal professional development
Other MICAH Activities

Onechifam.org