

COVID-19 Update: End of the Public Health Emergency and the impacts on local COVID-19 data reporting and monitoring

May 23, 2023

What is Changing with the COVID-19 Response?



During the COVID-19 pandemic the U.S. government and the State of Illinois established temporary rules regarding payment for certain health care services to ensure everyone had access to the tools needed to protect themselves. Beginning May 11, some of these rules will begin to be phased out as the Public Health Emergency (PHE) ends. Learn more about what this means for you.



What does this mean for Data Reporting and Monitoring?

<u>Local</u> cases: Healthcare providers and laboratories are still required to report laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 cases to CDPH

CDPH will continue to share data about COVID-19 activity in Chicago on our <u>dashboards</u>...



The end of the emergency declaration will NOT affect how we share data about:

- COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations, deaths
- COVID-19 emergency room visits
- COVID-19 vaccinations

...and all data also remains available for download on the Chicago Data Portal

chi.gov/coviddash

However, we expect continued change in case/testing data

Changes to insurance coverage requirements may further decrease laboratory-based COVID testing across the city

Testing metrics on our main dashboard will continue to become *less representative*, as access to free laboratory-based tests ends for some, combined with continued (and appropriate!) use of home tests



2021





Find CDPH's weekly surveillance report that tracks influenza, COVID-19, RSV, and other viral respiratory disease activity in Chicago. This is not a major problem; CDPH has decades of experience with closely tracking other respiratory viruses without the need to count every case.

Our <u>Respiratory Virus</u> <u>Surveillance reports</u> provide more representative estimates of testing metrics.

They are based on a more sustainable surveillance approach.

***** The federal government continues to require hospitals to submit information about COVID-19 in their facilities

- Fewer data elements
- Reduced frequency of reporting (weekly rather than daily)
- Hospital capacity datasets may be impacted
- Facility-level data will continue to be available on <u>healthdata.gov</u>



Track bed and ventilator capacity, availability, and occupancy across all Chicago hospitals.

CDC National Reports: COVID-19 New Hospital Admissions Rate per 100,000 in the Past Week, by County

- Some changing national data streams with the end of the public health emergency
- CDC has transitioned from COVID-19 Community Levels for each U.S. county to COVID-19 Hospital Admission Levels to inform and guide prevention decisions. More information can be found on the <u>CDC's</u> <u>website</u>.
- CDPH no longer directly receives hospital capacity data from Chicago hospitals. Hospitals are still required to report information about COVID-19, including data on --bed capacity, availability, and occupancy, to federal agencies.





***** <u>Locally</u>: CDPH Variant Surveillance will continue

- Through the Regional Innovative Public Health Laboratory (RIPHL), CDPH will continue to sequence (take the genetic fingerprint) of COVID specimens from across Chicago hospitals to identify circulating variants.
- Local reports will continue to be posted to the CDPH website monthly.
- CDC will continue to post national data bi-monthly on the COVID Data Tracker.

Variant Prevalence in Chicago

Currently, Omicron is the only variant of concern being monitored by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Figure 1 displays RIPHL's lineage breakdown in Chicago over a six-month period.





Week of Specimen Collection

Variant Surveillance, Midwest Region Weighted and Nowcast Estimates

Model-based projected

estimates of

XBB.1.5

5/13/23

Selected 2.i/i eek



Weighted Estimates: Variant proportions based on reported genomic sequencing results



It's ALL Still OMICRON

Lineage #	%Total
XBB.1.5	68.1%
XBB.1.16	14.4%
XBB.1.9.1	7.7%
XBB.1.9.2	3.4%
XBB.1.5.1	3.3%
XBB.2.3	2.3%
FD.2	0.2%
CH.1.1	0.2%
BQ.1.1	0.2%
XBB	0.1%

Locally: CDPH Wastewater Monitoring will continue at Sewersheds, Pumping Stations, and Treatment Plants

- CDPH will continue to monitor wastewater for COVID concentrations and sequence samples to identify circulating COVID variants.
- The CDPH Wastewater Dashboard is updated each Wednesday evening.
- CDC will continue to post national data bi-monthly on the COVID Data Tracker.

Neighborhood Sewersheds (Blue)

Pumping Stations (Purple, Pink, Orange)



Treatment Plants (Chicago/Cook County)



CDPH, like all public health agencies, continues to modernize its disease surveillance systems to bolster preparedness for the next emergency



- Better data infrastructure
- Sophisticated global threat assessment
- Rapid detection of disease in Chicago
- Predictive analytics
- Data exchange with community partners
- Transparency and public data sharing



Need a vaccine or a booster? Have questions?

visit CHI.GOV/COVIDVAX

or call **312-746-4835**







Connecting New Arrivals to Care

May 23, 2023

Connecting New Arrivals to Medical Care: Five Approaches

- € ;;* ;
- 1. Public Health Screening



- 2. Comprehensive Medical Exam
- 3. Shelter-Based Care
 - 4. Un-Sheltered Care



5. Communicable Disease Response

Connecting New Arrivals to Medical Care: Five Approaches

1. Public Health Screening

Ensure acute medical issues are addressed quickly and identify any diseases that may be communicable (infectious)



- All migrants receive a health screening when processed at the U.S. border
 - Migrants identified as having a possible communicable diseases or another immediate health need undergo further medical assessment prior to being allowed to travel further into the U.S.
- Upon arrival in Chicago, repeat public health screening
 - All migrants receive additional public health screening upon arrival at a shelter, or upon arrival at O'Hare airport, both to ensure acute medical issues are addressed right away and to identify any diseases that may be communicable.
 - This screening has been happening for many months. Consistently, fewer than 1% of migrants have needed any further public health intervention.
 - With more migrants needing to temporarily shelter in other settings, the City continues to ensure that
 medical issues are addressed right away and is working to increase capacity to conduct public health
 screening in non-traditional locations.
 - CDPH welcomes additional volunteers via the Chicago Medical Reserve Corps.

Connecting New Arrivals to Medical Care: Five Approaches * 2. Comprehensive Medical Exam



Connect migrants to ongoing medical care

Upon arrival at a shelter or respite center in Chicago, all migrants are offered a comprehensive medical exam and opportunity to establish a medical home through Cook County Health (CCH).

- Migrants are transported to a migrant-specific medical intake clinic and receive treatment, connection to ongoing care, prescription medications, etc.
- Children and adults can receive all necessary vaccines (and children receive the medical forms to be able to enroll in school)

Connecting New Arrivals to Medical Care: Five Approaches

X 3. Shelter-Based Care

Meet urgent medical and behavioral health needs in shelters



- In addition to the comprehensive medical examination services provided by Cook County Health, CDPH also (since COVID) has funded onsite medical and behavioral health care in Chicago shelter settings.
 - E.g. Medical providers like Heartland Health and Lawndale Christian Health Center routinely have staff onsite at Chicago's more than 70 homeless shelters, funded by CDPH.
 - CDPH, with partners, has expanded this program to cover the additional shelters that have been set up by the City to support increased arrivals.

Connecting New Arrivals to Medical Care: Five Approaches

4. Un-sheltered Care



- Meet urgent medical and behavioral health needs for people who are unhoused and not in shelters
 - CDPH also supports medical and behavioral health outreach to help connect unhoused individuals to care, traditionally including:
 - Continuous riders on the CTA
 - Individuals living in encampments or on the street
 - Given the current capacity issues in shelters, with more migrants temporarily in non-shelter situations like police stations, the City and CDPH have also been coordinating with medical providers to help support temporary health needs in these settings.
 - We are interested in increasing registered Chicago Medical Reserve Corps volunteers who may want to volunteer.

Connecting New Arrivals to Medical Care: Five Approaches **5. Communicable Disease Response**

Limit the spread of infections, including in congregate settings



- CDPH has long had a dedicated team of experts who respond to cases or outbreaks of communicable diseases in congregate settings (e.g., settings in which people live in close proximity to each other, like shelters)
- This team works with shelters to receive reports of communicable diseases, provide guidance for infection control, conduct investigations, and coordinate testing and vaccination as needed.
- By law, all medical providers and laboratories in Chicago who diagnose a patient with one or more than 70 infectious diseases is required to report that directly to CDPH. CDPH then responds to these individual cases to prevent further potential disease spread.
 - This reporting and response mechanism remains the same, regardless of whether or not an individual is housed or in a shelter.

How can you help? If you have a medical or health background, register to volunteer with the Chicago Medical Reserve Corps

The Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) was formed after 9/11 to provide citizens an organized way to serve their communities during crises. More than 185,000 people in nearly 870 MRC units volunteer nationwide.

CDPH recruits medical and non-medical citizens to assist during large-scale emergencies. The Chicago MRC is one way citizens can volunteer their time and expertise to strengthen both our neighborhoods and our nation.



Get Registered Today!

To Register, visit www.illinoishelps.net and create a new volunteer account. Select "Preferences" and choose "Chicago Medical Reserve Corps"

For More Information:

Medical Reserve Coordinator City of Chicago Department of Public Health chicagomrc@cityofchicago.org

www.illinoishelps.net



Who Can Volunteer For MRC?

Both medical and non-medical professionals are needed such as:

- Practicing and retired medical and health professionals
- Nurses, physicians, pharmacists, and medical assistants
- Mental health professionals
- Dentists
- Health care students
- Public health professionals
- Interpreters, social workers
- Administrative support volunteers
- Other volunteers with skills to contribute in a health care setting

What Do MRC Volunteers Do?

It depends on the nature of the emergency and your skills:

- Administering vaccines
- Measuring and dispensing medication
- Medical interviewing and evaluation
- Patient education and translation
- Administrative support and data entry
- Assisting with forms completion
- Providing mental health support

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Mpox Update

May 23, 2023

Guest: Antonio King, LGBTQ Health and Outreach Liaison, CDPH

Mpox Background: Not a new virus and nothing to do with monkeys! (except first detected in monkeys)

WHAT IS Monkeypox?	Monkeypox (mpox) is a viral infection, with symptoms like a painful and uncomfortable rash or sores, often accompanied with a flu-like illness.	
HOW IS MPV SPREAD?	Through close contact, including sex/intimate contact, kissing, or other skin-to-skin contact with someone who has the mpox virus.	
WHAT ARE THE Symptoms?	A rash or sores may appear anywhere on the body, including genitals. Sores may look like pimples or blisters. Flu-like symptoms, such as fever, chills, headaches or muscle aches, may occur before a rash or sores.	
WHO IS At Risk?	Anyone can get mpox. But according to early data, gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men (MSM) have made up a higher number of cases.	

Chicago Mpox (Monkeypox) Case Summary

Data last updated 5/22/2023. Counts include cases with specimen collections through 5/17/2023 to account for reporting lags. Data are updated on Mondays and Thursdays at 2:00p.m., except for City holidays. All data are provisional and subject to change.

Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Hospitalizations	Cumulative Deaths
1,151	78	3

Mpox (Monkeypox) Cases Diagnosed in Chicago Residents, by Week



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Quick snapshot of recent mpox cases *

- 29 new cases reported between 3/21/23 and 5/22/23.
 - Specimen collection dates 3/18/23-5/16/23
 - 100% assigned male at birth
 - Other sexually transmitted infections diagnosed in some patients
 - 28% also are HIV+
 - 8 report recent travel
 - Multiple cases report having received 2 doses of the *Jynneos* (mpox) vaccine

Demographics	%
Cases	29
Median age (range)	33 (25-46)
Race/Ethnicity	
Asian, non-Hispanic	7%
Black, non-Hispanic	10%
White, non-Hispanic	59%
Hispanic	14%
Other, non-Hispanic	7%
Unknown	3%
Current gender Identity	
Male	86%
Unknown	14%
HIV +	28%



STAY COOL, STAY HEALTHY, KEEP VOUR COMMUNITY SAFE

WHAT Should I do?

- If you or your sex partners feel sick or have a rash or sores, do not have sex or other close physical contact (such as kissing, cuddling, massaging and touching), and do not kiss or touch each other's bodies while you are sick.
- Do not share things like towels, fetish gear, sex toys, and toothbrushes.
- Wash your hands, fetish gear, sex toys and any fabrics (bedding, towels, clothing) after having sex.
- Call your health care provider right away if you have symptoms. If you don't have a doctor or insurance, call the HIV/STI Resource Hub at 1-844-482-4040 - hivhub.org or go to <u>FindaHealthCenter.hrsa.gov</u> to get free or low-cost health care.

I THINK I HAVE MONKEYPOX. WHAT SHOULD I DO?

ISOLATE

- Separate from others
- Skip gatherings and nights out
- Don't share your personal items

CALL YOUR DOCTOR

Remind your doctor that mpox is in the community

GET TESTED

Let your healthcare provider know you are experincing symptoms of mpox and ask for a test





IT'S NOT OVER. PROTECT YOURSELF.

Anyone can get mpox through close, personal contact with someone who has symptoms of mpox. However, data suggests the virus has primarily spread through close-knit social networks of gay, bisexual, and other same gender-loving men through intimate contact.



- Direct contact with infected skin rash, lesions, scabs, or body fluids
- > Respiratory droplets during prolonged, face-to-face contact or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex
- > Contact with clothing, linens, towels, or other materials contaminated by infectious rash or body fluids

K GET VACCINATED! (TWO DOSES OF JYNNEOS) AND...

Take the following steps to prevent getting mpox:

- Ask your health provider about mpox vaccine. More info at chicago.gov/mpox.
- Avoid close skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like mpox.
 - Do not touch the rash or scabs of someone with mpox.
 - Do not kiss, hug, cuddle, or have sex with someone who has mpox.

- Avoid contact with objects and materials that a person with mpox has used.
 - Do not share food, drinks, or eating utensils with someone with mpox.
 - Do not handle or touch the bedding, towels, or clothing of someone with mpox.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.



Evaluate the level of risk when making plans or deciding to attend events:

- Having sex or other intimate contact with multiple or anonymous people, such as those met through dating apps or on social media, increases your risk of exposure.
- Clubs, raves, saunas, sex parties, and other events may also increase your risk of exposure, especially if people are wearing less clothing.



Call your healthcare provider if you show symptoms or need to be evaluated or tested for mpox. If you don't have a doctor or insurance, contact HIV/STI Resource Hub at 844.482.4040/hivhub.org or visit FindAHealthCenter.hrsa.gov for free or low-cost care.

While the overall risk of mpox remains low, see a healthcare provider if you develop symptoms

• Spread is primarily through skin-to-skin contact with rash/lesions. Highest risk of spread is through sex and other intimate contacts in social networks

If you have a new or unexplained rash:

- Visit a healthcare provider or call
- 312-746-4835 to get connected to care
- Remind your provider that MPV is in the community
- Avoid sex or being intimate with anyone until you've been checked out

Visual Examples of Monkeypox Rash



Photo Credit: NHS England High Consequence Infectious Disease







IT'S NOT OVER. PROTECT YOURSELF

Mpox is serious AND preventable. You can easily get your vaccine now.

Ask your health provider about mpox testing and vaccine. For more information, visit chicago.gov/mpox.

- People who may be exposed to Mpox should receive 2 vaccine doses.
- You're not fully vaccinated unless you've gotten 2 doses of the vaccine.
- You can get vaccinated at CDPH's STI Specialty Clinics, as well as many healthcare providers across Chicago.
- Go to Chicago.gov/Mpox for more information.

Chicago Mpox (Monkeypox) Vaccination Summary

Data last updated: 5/22/2023. Counts include doses administered through 5/20/2023.

Data are updated on Mondays at 2:00 p.m., except for City holidays. All data are provisional and subject to change....



Doses of Mpox (Monkeypox) Vaccine Administered to Chicagoans, by Week

Dose Number • 1 • 2



Chicago.gov/mpox

2022 mobile and LGBTQ+ focused vaccination events and locations

- Alfresco Event w/ PRCC
- CALOR
- Center on Halsted-South & North
- Jackson Park
- Life is Work
- Pride South
- Silver Room Block Party
- SWOP- Sex Workers Outreach Project-Chicago
- Taskforce
- The Promontory
- TPAN
- Vogue University

- Bassline Event
- Cell Block
- Chicago Coalition of Kink Clubs
- Fantasy Event
- Hydrate
- Jefferey Pub
- Onyx (Club Escape)
- Steamworks
- Touche'











THE CHICAGO DON'T LET ANYTHING STAND IN THE WAY OF YOUR DODUCTOR DODUCT

Get the facts on monkeypox, STIs, and HIV right now.

→ CHICAGO.GOV/MONKEYPOX → CHICAGO.GOV/HIV-STI



PRIDE > MIEDO

NO DEJES QUE NADA SE INTERPONGA EN EL CAMINO DE TU PRIDE.





Questions about Mpox?

Mpox (Monkeypox) Data Dashboard: www.chicago.gov/mpox

HIV/STI Resource Hub (LGBTQ+ call center) at <u>844-482-4040</u>

or the CDPH Call Center at 312-746-4835