

Ask Dr. Arwady

June 28, 2022

Average daily COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population



Presented by the New York Times 06/28/2022; Sources: Local governments; The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins University; National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China; World Health Organization.

Average daily COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population



Vaccinations

	At least one dose	Fully vaccinated
All ages	78%	67%
5 and up	83%	71%
65 and up	95%	91%

National currently:

33 diagnosed daily cases per 100,000 people

Illinois currently:

29 diagnosed daily cases per 100,000 people

Chicago currently:

26 diagnosed daily cases per 100,000 people

87 Million Cumulative Cases

1 Million Cumulative Deaths

Presented by the New York Times 06/28/2022; Sources: Local governments; The Center for Systems Science and Engineering at Johns Hopkins University





Cases Hospitalizations Deaths

United States

150% of pre-Omicron peak



Washington

March 1, 2022

100%

150% of pre-Omicron peak











Alaska

New Mexico 150% 100%





California 150% 100% 50% March 1, 2022 Jun. 27

Colorado 150% 100% 50% March 1, 2022 Jun. 27









150%

100%



This week, 43% of U.S. Counties report High or Medium COVID Community Level. Cook County edged back into High level as of 6/23 CDC update.



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Expect improvement next week

If Cases OR Hospital admissions drop back under goal, Cook would be **MEDIUM**.

If BOTH drop under goal, Cook would be **LOW**.

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

High

	реі	New cases 100,000 populat (last 7 days) [Goal is <200]	ion	per	New admissions 100,000 populati (last 7 days) [Goal is <10]	on	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (last 7 days) [Goal is <10%]
City of Chicago		177			3.5		3.7%
Cook County ncluding City of Chicago)		202			10.2		3.5%

Chicago metrics are calculated based on Chicago-level data.

Cook County metrics are calculated by the CDC and posted on the <u>CDC Community Levels website</u>. Data current as of 6/23/2022.

Additional COVID-19 Indicators for Chicago

Indicator	Low Concern	Medium Concern	High Concern	Chicago Current Values	
7-day average percent of Emergency Department encounters with a COVID-19 diagnosis	<3.0%	3.0-5.9%	≥6.0%	2.1%	
Number of wastewater sampling sites (out of 11 sites) with a 10-day rolling average at least double the rolling average from two weeks ago	0-1	2-3	≥4	2	
SARS-CoV-2 variant risk assessment *See additional slides	Risk assessed as low	Risk assessed as medium	Risk assessed as high	Medium	
Number of new outbreaks in Senior, Youth, and Behavioral (SYB) Settings	≤5	6-14	≥15	1	

What does moving back to High COVID Community Level based on CDC national metrics mean?

- Not that much! Given the very close-to-threshold metrics, we expect to see Cook County move back to Medium (or even Low) Risk over the next week or two.
 - City of Chicago has already met the goal metrics.
- No new mandates or requirements at this time
 - Reminder: Chicago would only reinstate new requirements if health system capacity were threatened-- which it is NOT at this time
- We continue to see a lot of COVID diagnoses, but COVID hospitalizations and deaths remain at or near all-time pandemic lows
- Continue to strongly recommend masking indoors
- Get vaccinated AND boosted!





Variant Surveillance, Midwest Region Continued evolution of more infectious Omicron subvariants; increased BA4/5

It's ALL OMICRON

BA.2.12.1 (38.5%)

BA.5 (39.4%)

BA.4 (16.9%)

BA.2 (5.3%)



SARS-CoV-2 Variant Surveillance, United States

United States: 6/19/2022 - 6/25/2022 NOWCAST



https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-datatracker/#circulatingVariants



COVID-19VACCINES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 **ARE HERE.**



LEARN MORE CHICAGO.GOV/UNDER5VAX







	Age Group	Series How many shots, and when?	Dosage Compared to adult dose	Booster Dose Are boosters recommended?
	6 months - 4 years	3-shot series: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart, followed by a 3rd at least 2 months later	One-tenth	Not at this time
	5 - 11 years	2-shot series: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart	One-third	Yes, at least 5 months after second shot
	12 - 17 years	2-shot series: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart	Equal	Yes, at least 5 months after second shot

moderna

*

Age Group	Series How many shots, and when?	Dosage Compared to adult dose	Booster Dose Are boosters recommended?		
Moderna					
6 months - 5 years	2-shot series: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart	One-quarter	Not at this time		
6 - 11 years	2-shot series: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart	One-half	Not at this time		
12 - 17 years	2-shot series: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart	Equal	Not at this time		







There are many ways for children under 5 to get vaccinated. Clinics may offer Pfizer, Moderna, or both:

Family health care providers C

CDPH-sponsored community events

Family vaccination clinics at City Colleges of Chicago

Standing CDPH immunization clinics

In your own home with Protect Chicago At Home

Arturo Velasquez Institute in partnership with Alivio Medical Center

Select Children's hospitals

CPS' regional vaccination clinics and mobile vaccination events

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois (BCBSIL) Blue Door Neighborhood Center sites

Find more info: CHICAGO.GOV/UNDER5VAX

	FAMILY COVID VAC Adult / pediatric vaccine doses Saturdays • 9A	235 doses given a KKC this past Saturday; nearly	
	KENNEDY-KING COLLEGE 6301 S Halsted St	June 25 / July 12 / August 20	200 of them for kids under 5!
SATURDAY -	WILBUR WRIGHT COLLEGE 4300 N Narragansett Ave	July 2 / July 30 / August 27	
	RICHARD J. DALEY COLLEGE 7500 S Pulaski Rd	July 2 / July 30 / August 27	
	TRUMAN COLLEGE 1145 W. Wilson Ave	July 9 / August 6 / September 3	
	MALCOLM X COLLEGE 1900 W Jackson Blvd	July 9 / August 6 / September 3	
	Open to all Chicagoans 6M+. Regis Walk-ins accommodated a		
	CHICAGO	en age 6 months through 4 years, ISTER: (312) 746-4835	

THE HARDEST PART IS BEHIND YOU

THE VACCINE FOR KIDS UNDER 5 IS HERE

Oliver just got his 1st shot via this program - free and easy at various city colleges. We opted for Kennedy-King in Englewood and it was a well-oiled machine set up in the colleges public library building.

⊘ CHICAGO.GOV

I was wildly impressed with how this was run so if you have pals at CDPH, please let them know it was awesome.

THE HARDEST PART



GET VAXXED AT HOME!

- Anyone age 6 months and older can get a COVID-19 vaccine at home
 Moderna (age 6 months through 5 years) and Pfizer (age 6 months and older) will be offered. Those eligible for a booster can also request a booster dose of Pfizer vaccine.
- Up to 10 people can get vaccinated at the same time
- Appointments: Saturday-Tuesday, 8:00 am to 6:30 pm

Through July 31, 2022

Kids under 5 eligible for vaccine through the At Home program!

Chicago residents of certain zip codes are eligible to receive a \$50 gift card for each dose of primary vaccine administered. (1st and 2nd dose only for ages 5+)



ELIGIBLE CHICAGO ZIP CODES 60608, 60612, 60617, 60619, 60620, 60621, 60624, 60628, 60633, 60636 60637, 60644, 60649, 60651, 60653, 60707, 60827

FOR APPOINTMENTS: CHICAGO.GOV/ATHOME • 312-746-4835

K Chicago started vaccinating children under age 5 ONE WEEK AGO TODAY

- At least 2,097 (1.3%) Chicago children <5 yrs have already had their first dose of COVID vaccine administered and reported.
 - In the first week, the top local vaccine providers by location have been Lurie, Swedish, Weissbluth Peds, and Children's Healthcare Associates, along with CDPH (in partnership with Mobile Vax)
- About 30% of our youngest children at this point have been vaccinated by a pharmacy
- We have seen an even split of Pfizer and Moderna administered



Did you get vaccinated for COVID-19 in 2021, but **haven't gotten a booster yet?**





IT'S TIME!



Everyone 5 or over should have a vaccine booster at least **5 MONTHS** after completing their initial vaccine series.

Individuals ages 5-17 should receive a Pfizer booster. For individuals CAGO 18+, Pfizer and Moderna are preferred over J&J for booster doses.

22



FDA and CDC

boosters for 5-

11y/o

WHEN SHOULD I GET MY FIRST BOOSTER DOSE?

- Anyone <mark>5y+</mark> should get boosted:
 - 5 months after your initial Pfizer (12+) or Moderna (18+) series
 - 2 months after your initial J&J (18+) vaccination

WHEN SHOULD I GET MY SECOND BOOSTER DOSE?

- The following groups **should get a second mRNA booster** 4 months after their first booster dose:
 - Any adult 50+
 - Individuals 12+ who are moderately or severely immunocompromised

While 76% of Chicagoans age 12 and up have completed their primary COVID-19 vaccine series, just 43% have also had the recommended
 vaccine booster—despite recommendations that everyone age 12 and over receive a booster five months after completing the primary vaccine series



Data current as of June 26, 2022

https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid19-vaccine/home/vaccination-data-at-a-glance.html

★ Chicago Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity



https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/covid19-vaccine/home/vaccination-data-at-a-glance.html

REMEMBER: IF YOU CATCH COVID-19

Regardless of vaccination status, stay home for 5 days. If your symptoms are resolving or gone by Day 5, you can leave your house but *you must continue to mask* while around others for Days 6-10.





HELP LIMIT THE Spread of Covid-19

- Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines
- Wear a face mask in indoor public settings where vaccine status is not known
- Get tested if you have symptoms
- Follow all isolation and quarantine guidance, including wearing a face mask
- If you are at high risk for severe illness, talk to your healthcare provider about whether you need to wear a mask and take other precautions



Looking ahead to fall/winter

- Likely further evolution of variants
 Likely further waning immunity
 Increased indoor activity
- FDA's independent panel of advisers will be discussing the options for updating and reformulating COVID vaccines to better target Omicron variant/subvariants, ahead of a potential fall/winter COVID surge--as well as discussing which Americans should potentially receive a fall booster.

Updating COVID vaccines for the future

- Expecting likely decisions on updated vaccine's makeup by early July, and guidance for a potential fall booster campaign that could begin in October/November.
- It takes about three months to begin producing doses with an updated composition.
- Both Pfizer and Moderna have already studied Omicron-specific vaccines, but this has been complicated by how quickly subvariants continue to emerge—neither company has developed vaccines specific to BA4/5, for example.
- CDC data: Americans age 70+ have been hospitalized in recent months at much higher trates than other age groups. Second boosters reduce the risk of hospitalization and death, but uptake has been relatively low.
- Watch the meeting online (live today)!







In non-COVID news...



Alameda County Public Health Department Austin Public Health Baltimore City Health Department Boston Public Health Commission Chicago Department of Public Health City of El Paso Health Department City of Milwaukee Health Department Cleveland Department of Public Health Columbus Public Health County of Santa Clara Public Health Dallas County Health and Human Services DC Department of Health Denver Department of Public Health & Environment Detroit Health Department Houston Health Department Kansas City Health Department Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services Los Angeles County Department of Public Health Mecklenburg County Health Department Minneapolis Health Department Multnomah County Health Department New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Philadelphia Department of Public Health Public Health – Seattle & King County San Antonio Metropolitan Health District San Diego County Health and Human Services Agency San Francisco Department of Public Health Shelby County Health Department Southern Nevada Health District https://www.bigcitieshealth.org/bchc-statement-dobbs/

Abortion is a vital health care service that has been legal and safe in the United States for nearly 50 years. Access to legal, safe abortion and comprehensive sexual and reproductive health more broadly—are critical to protecting and supporting the public's health.

To work in public health is to dedicate your life to preventing disease and death, and working to minimize disparities in health outcomes. Our field works each day to save and improve lives, to protect communities from deadly diseases now and in the future, and to build an evidence base that decision-makers can rely on to execute policies and programs that enhance health and well-being. Evidence shows that access to reproductive health services, including abortion, improves health outcomes and supports economic mobility and success. For example, according to an article 12 in the American Journal of Preventative Medicine, women – in particular, black women – living in states with more restrictive reproductive rights policies have poorer birth outcomes, including higher rates of low-birthweight babies. And as demonstrated through the Turnaway Study \pm , being denied an abortion results in poor financial, health, and family outcomes for the woman. Public health practitioners and health care providers have spent more than two years working to protect the public from a pandemic that decimated entire families, communities, and our workforce. We will continue to fight to prevent more population-wide devastation, trauma, and disability whether it be at the hands of a gun, a disease, or discriminatory laws at any level of government.



Visual Examples of Monkeypox Rash





WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW **About Monkeypox:**

- Monkeypox is spread through close contact, such as touching someone's rash and sores, sharing bedding or towels, or respiratory droplets (kissing, coughing, sneezing).
- Common symptoms: Rash or unusual sores on face, body, and genitals, fever, chills, head or muscle aches, or swelling of lymph nodes.
- Avoid close contact (touching sores, kissing, sex) with anyone who has a rash or symptoms of monkeypox.

If you or a close contact (from last 21 days) have been exposed or have symptoms you should see a healthcare provider (remind them monkeypox is circulating), cover rash/sores, wear a mask, and avoid close contact with others. If you don't feel well or have an unusual rash or sores, take a break from sex and going out to bars, gyms, clubs, and other events.



FOR MORE INFO, VISIT CHI.GOV/MONKEYPOX

While the overall risk of monkeypox remains low at this time, see a healthcare provider if you develop symptoms

- As of 6/27, a total of 42 Chicagoans have been diagnosed with Monkeypox (MPX)
 - Most, but not all, have been in gay, bisexual, or men who have sex with men (MSM)
 - Spread occurs through tight-knit 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 MPX 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





Monkeypox (MPX) is rare and doesn't spread easily without close contact

- Rare, viral infection
- Symptoms typically include flu-like illness and a rash that can look like pimples or blisters; some people only have a rash
- Spread can occur from person to person by:
 - Skin-to-skin contact with a rash, sores, or body fluids
 - Respiratory secretions during *prolonged* face-to-face or intimate contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex
 - Touching items such as clothing or linens that previously touched a rash or body fluids
- Anyone can be infected with MPX