Ask Dr. Arwady

June 28, 2022
Average daily COVID-19 cases per 100,000 population

544 Million Cases
6.3 Million Deaths
12 Billion Vaccine Doses Administered
5.23 Billion Vaccinated (68.1% of 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>At least one dose</th>
<th>Fully vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All ages</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 and up</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and up</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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.

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view?list_select_state=all_states&list_select_county=all_counties&data-type=
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>New cases per 100,000 population (last 7 days)</th>
<th>New admissions per 100,000 population (last 7 days)</th>
<th>Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (last 7 days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City of Chicago</td>
<td>[Goal is &lt;200]</td>
<td>[Goal is &lt;10]</td>
<td>[Goal is &lt;10%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>177</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook County (including City of Chicago)</td>
<td><strong>202</strong></td>
<td><strong>10.2</strong></td>
<td>3.5%</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 6/23/2022.

# Additional COVID-19 Indicators for Chicago

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Thresholds</th>
<th>Chicago Current Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-day average percent of Emergency Department encounters with a COVID-19 diagnosis</td>
<td>&lt;3.0%</td>
<td>3.0-5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>0-1</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARS-CoV-2 variant risk assessment <em>See additional slides</em></td>
<td>Risk assessed as low</td>
<td>Risk assessed as medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of new outbreaks in Senior, Youth, and Behavioral (SYB) Settings</td>
<td>≤5</td>
<td>6-14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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!
Vaccine and Booster Effectiveness: Weekly COVID-19 Hospitalizations by Vaccination Status

Since the Omicron variant became dominant in Chicago, unvaccinated people had a

**2.2X**

higher risk of being hospitalized with COVID-19 compared to fully vaccinated people

Since the Omicron variant became dominant in Chicago, unvaccinated people had a

**3.8X**

higher risk of being hospitalized with COVID-19 compared to people who were boosted
Vaccine and Booster Effectiveness: Weekly COVID-19 Deaths by Vaccination Status

Since the Omicron variant became dominant in Chicago, unvaccinated people had a 2.6X higher risk of dying from COVID-19 compared to fully vaccinated people.

Since the Omicron variant became dominant in Chicago, unvaccinated people had a 6.5X higher risk of dying from COVID-19 compared to people who were boosted.
Variant Surveillance, Midwest Region
Continued evolution of more infectious Omicron subvariants; increased BA4/5

It’s ALL OMICRON

BA.5 (39.4%)
BA.2.12.1 (38.5%)
BA.4 (16.9%)
BA.2 (5.3%)

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#circulatingVariants
SARS-CoV-2 Variant Surveillance, United States

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

It’s ALL OMICRON

BA.2.12 (42%)
BA.5 (36.6%)
BA.4 (15.7%)
BA.2 (5.7%)

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#circulatingVariants
COVID-19 VACCINES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 ARE HERE.

LEARN MORE
CHICAGO.GOV/UNDER5VAX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Series</th>
<th>Dosage</th>
<th>Booster Dose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 months - 4 years</td>
<td>3-shot series: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart, followed by a 3rd at least 2 months later</td>
<td>One-tenth</td>
<td>Not at this time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 11 years</td>
<td>2-shot series: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart</td>
<td>One-third</td>
<td>Yes, at least 5 months after second shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17 years</td>
<td>2-shot series: 2 doses, 3 weeks apart</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Yes, at least 5 months after second shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age Group</td>
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<td>Booster Dose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>2-shot series: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart</td>
<td>One-quarter</td>
<td>Not at this time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months - 5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 - 11 years</td>
<td>2-shot series: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart</td>
<td>One-half</td>
<td>Not at this time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 17 years</td>
<td>2-shot series: 2 doses, 4 weeks apart</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Not at this time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNDER 5 VAX LOCATIONS

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

| Family health care providers | 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 | CPS’ regional vaccination clinics and mobile vaccination events |
| Arturo Velasquez Institute in partnership with Alivio Medical Center | Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Illinois (BCBSIL) Blue Door Neighborhood Center sites |
| Select Children’s hospitals | Find more info: CHICAGO.GOV/UNDER5VAX |
# FAMILY COVID VACCINE CLINICS

**ADULT / PEDIATRIC VACCINE DOSES & BOOSTERS AVAILABLE**

**SATURDAYS • 9AM - 2PM**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KENNEDY-KING COLLEGE</td>
<td>June 25 / July 12 / August 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6301 S Halsted St</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILBUR WRIGHT COLLEGE</td>
<td>July 2 / July 30 / August 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4300 N Narragansett Ave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RICHARD J. DALEY COLLEGE</td>
<td>July 2 / July 30 / August 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7500 S Pulaski Rd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUMAN COLLEGE</td>
<td>July 9 / August 6 / September 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1145 W. Wilson Ave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALCOLM X COLLEGE</td>
<td>July 9 / August 6 / September 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900 W Jackson Blvd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Open to all Chicagoans 6M+. Registration recommended. Walk-ins accommodated as space allows.

Pfizer and Moderna vaccines offered for children age 6 months through 4 years,

**REGISTER:** CHICAGO.GOV/UNDER 5VAX

(312) 746-4835

*235 doses given at KKC this past Saturday; nearly 200 of them for kids under 5!*
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.

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

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

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

Chicago.gov/Under5Vax
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 18+, Pfizer and Moderna are preferred over J&J for booster doses.
WHEN SHOULD I GET MY **FIRST BOOSTER DOSE?**

- Anyone **5y+** 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.
Chicago Vaccination by Race/Ethnicity

Data current as of June 26, 2022

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.

DAY 1-5
STAY AT HOME

DAY 5
ISOLATION ENDS
(If no/resolving symptoms)

DAY 6-10
MASK IN PUBLIC SPACES

FIND YOUR VACCINE AT chicago.gov/covidvax
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

THANK YOU FOR HELPING TO PROTECT CHICAGO
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 rates 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)!
Need a vaccine or a booster? Have questions?

visit CHI.GOV/COVIDVAX

or call 312-746-4835

CDPH

PROTECT CHICAGO
In non-COVID news...
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 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*, 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.
**MONKEYPOX UPDATES**

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**Monkeys**

**WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT MONKEYPOX:**

- *Monkeys 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.

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**Visual Examples of Monkeypox Rash**

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*Photo Credit: NHS England High Consequence Infectious Diseases Network*
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
Monkepox (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