

TOWN HALL MEETING

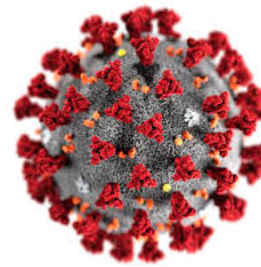
December 7, 2020

Mitchell H. Rosner, MD MACP
Chair, Department of Medicine

Agenda

- Review of national, regional and local epidemiology
- Review of UVA and our Region Health District epidemiology
- COVID-19 Testing Plans
- Vaccination update
- Recommendations for staying healthy over the holidays

I. Epidemiology



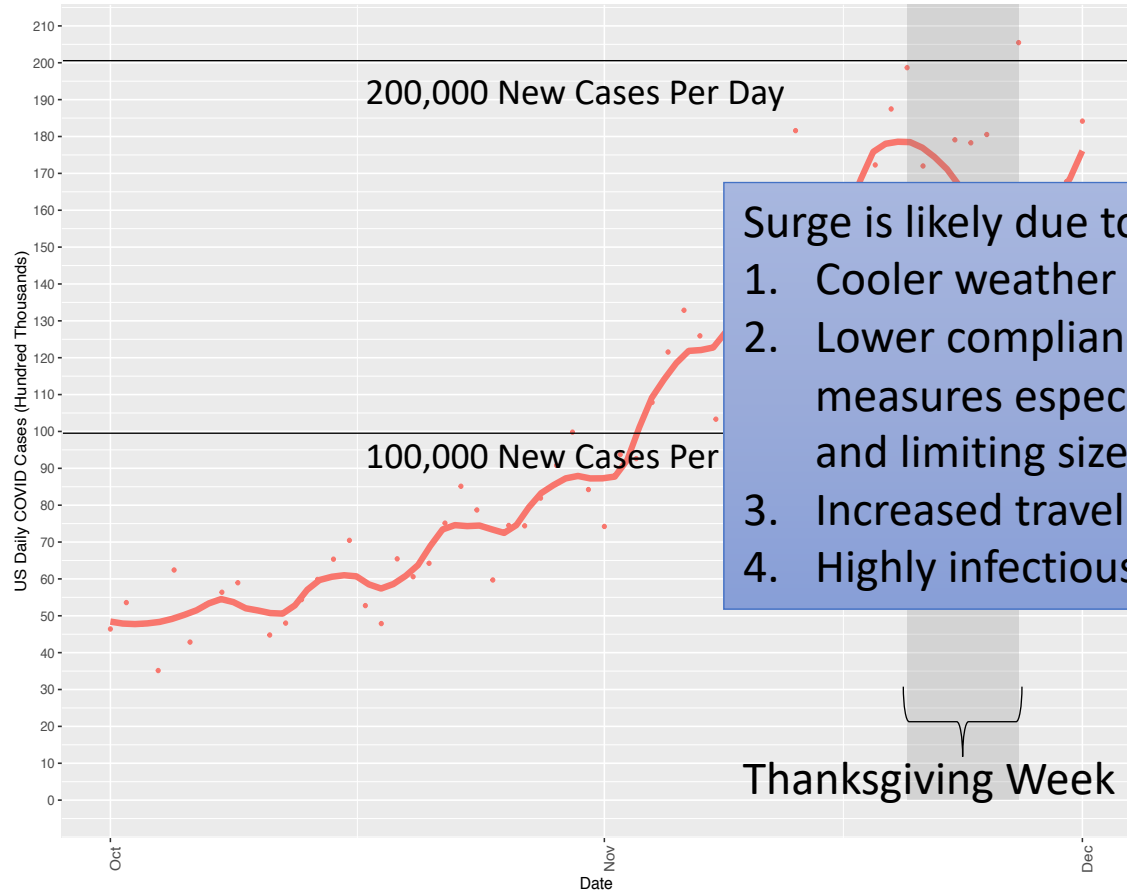
COVID-19 Third Wave- US Daily New Cases, October-November 2020

Widespread US Growth

We should expect growth in cases to continue in December and January.

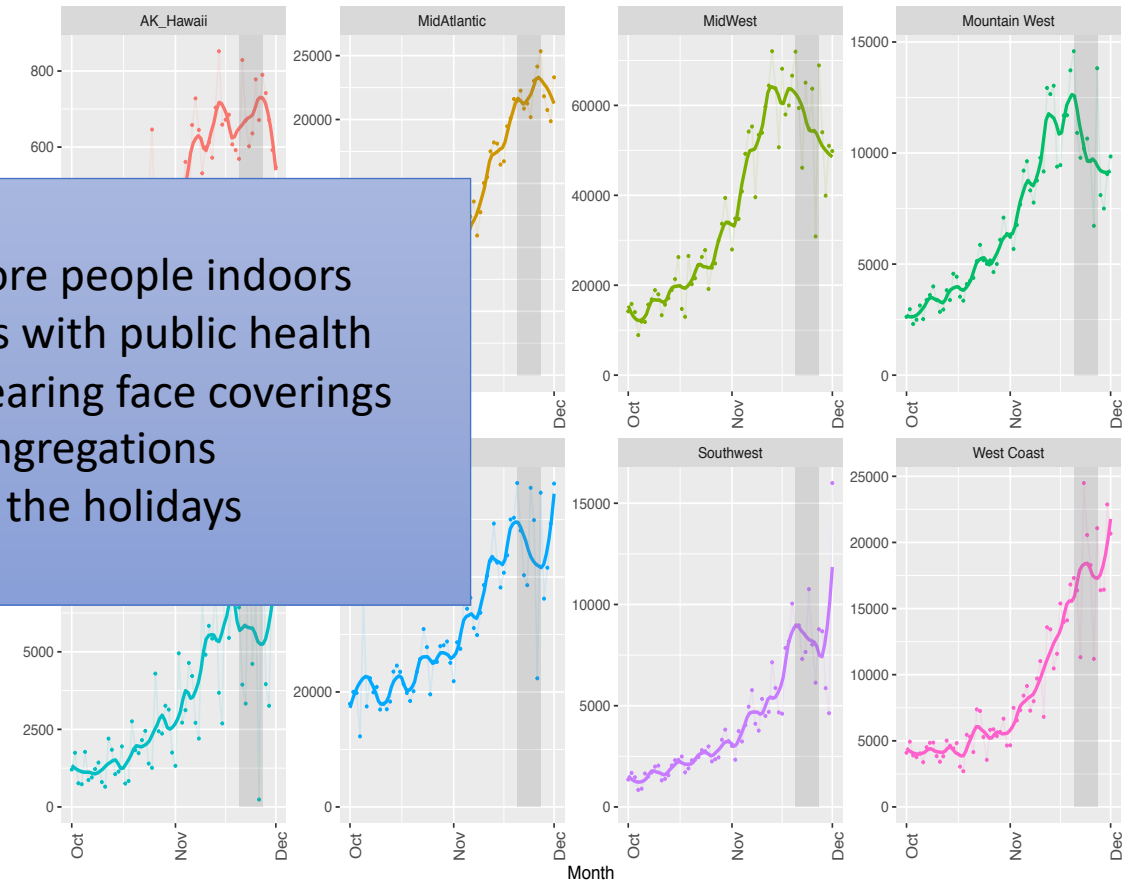
US Daily New Cases (Hundred Thousands)

US Daily Reported COVID Cases (Thousands)– All States, Source: NYT GitHub Repository



Daily New Cases By US Region Trend

US Daily Reported COVID Cases By Region, Source: NYT GitHub Repository

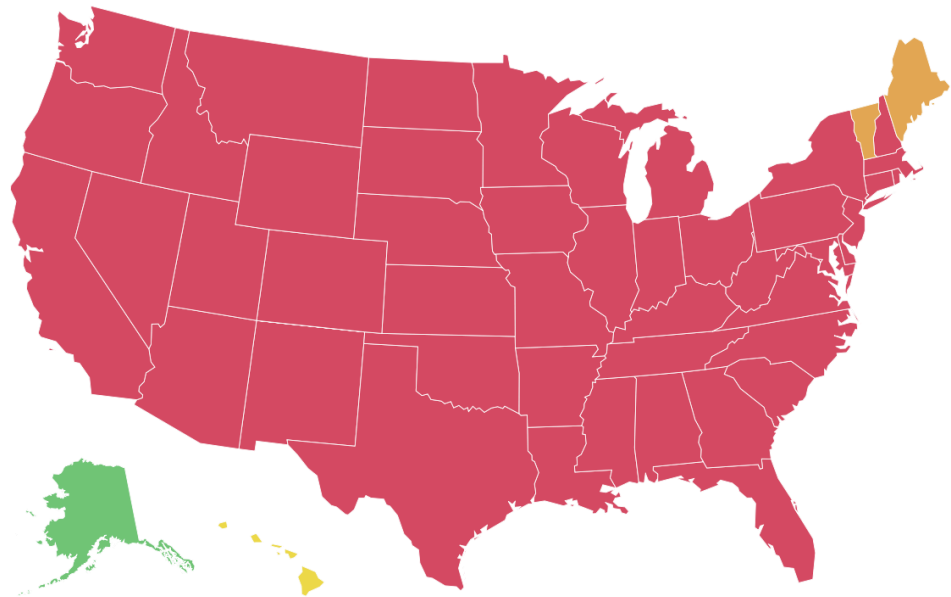


Surge is likely due to:

1. Cooler weather and more people indoors
2. Lower compliance rates with public health measures especially wearing face coverings and limiting sizes of congregations
3. Increased travel during the holidays
4. Highly infectious virus

US New Case Rate – 12/6

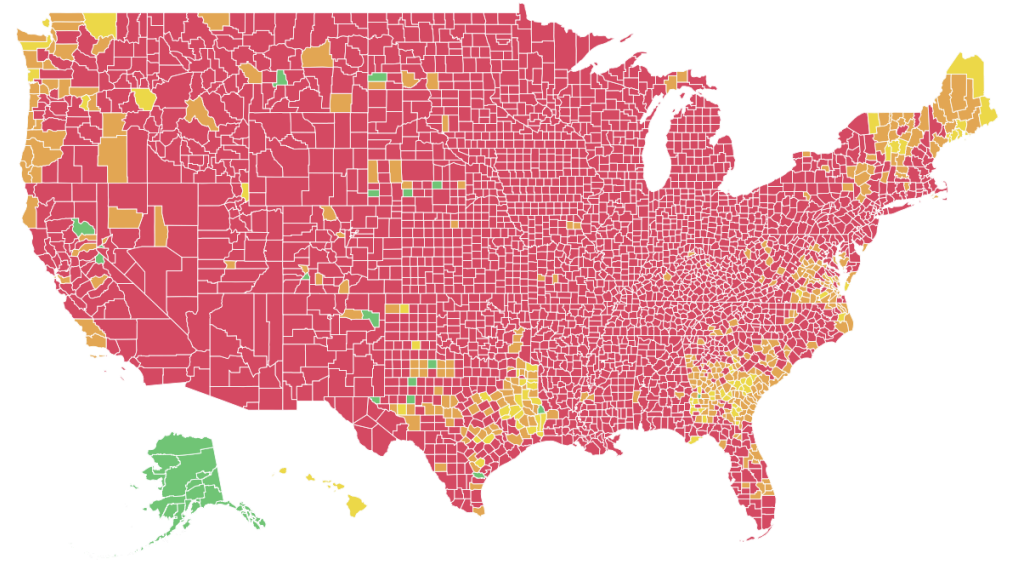
States



Hover over visuals for more details



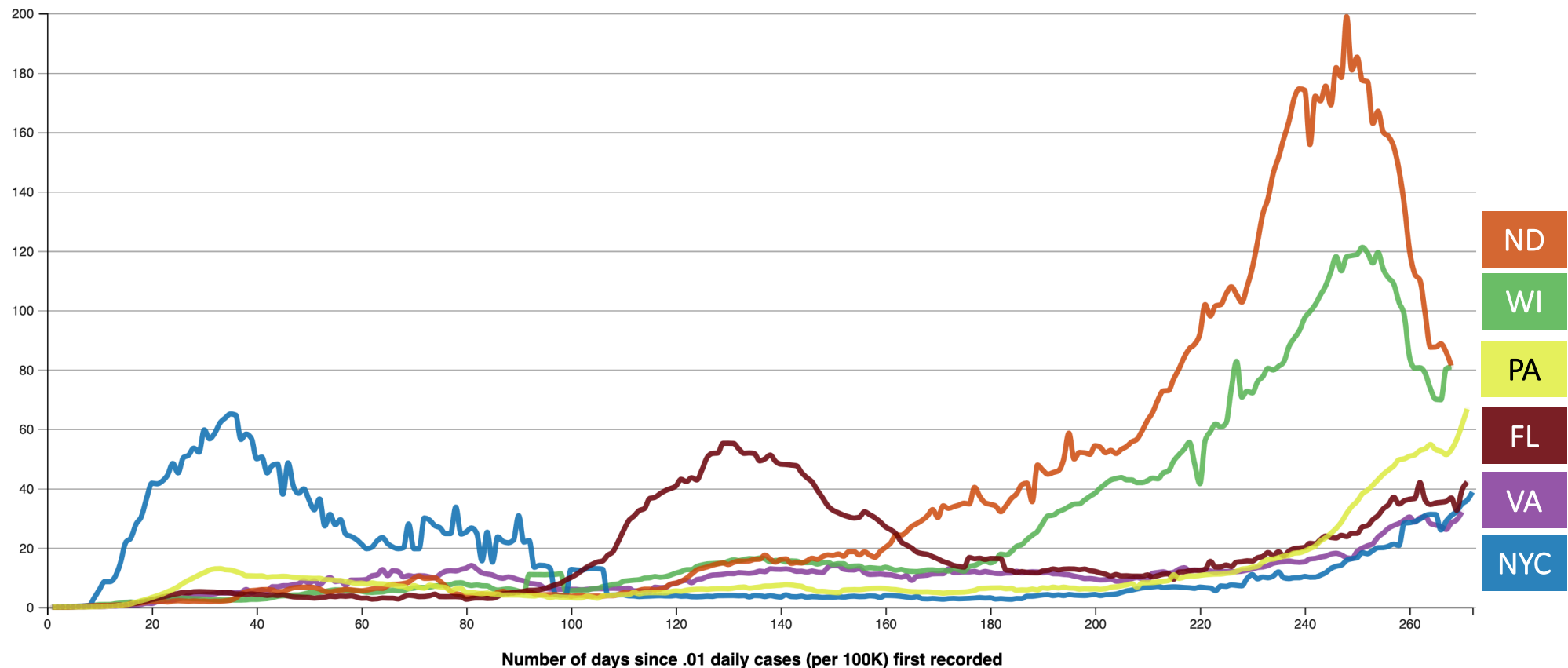
Counties



Cases per 100,000 population
7-day rolling average

US New Case Rate State Trends – 12/6

State Trends

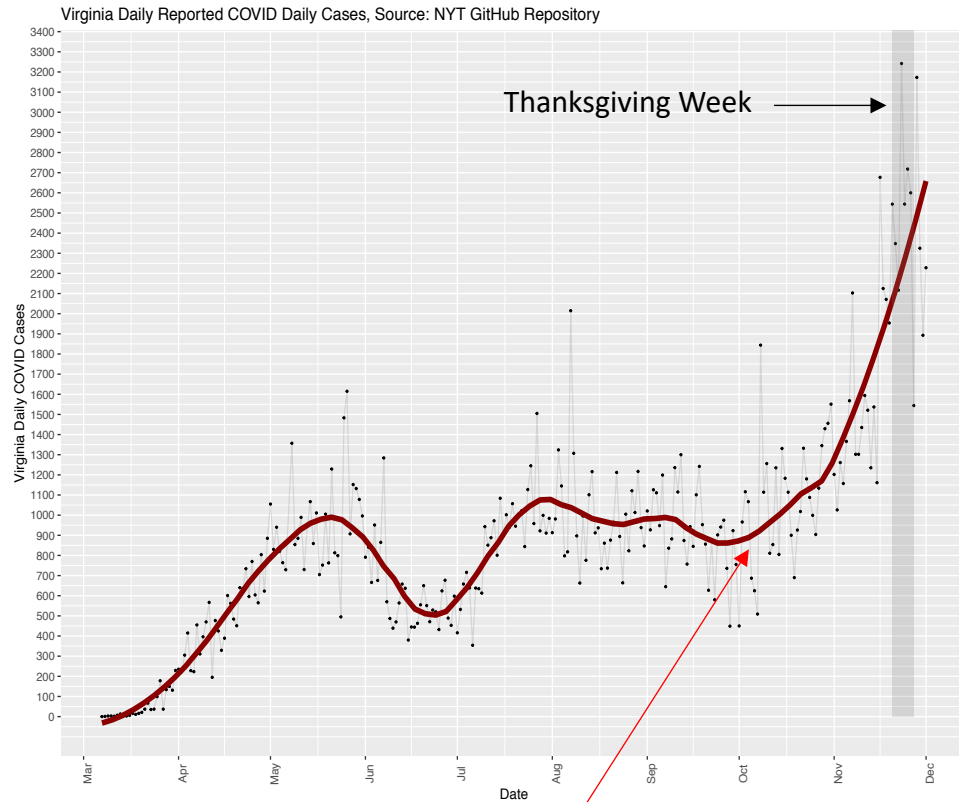


Cases per 100,000 population
7-day rolling average

State of Virginia Daily New COVID-19 Cases and Deaths

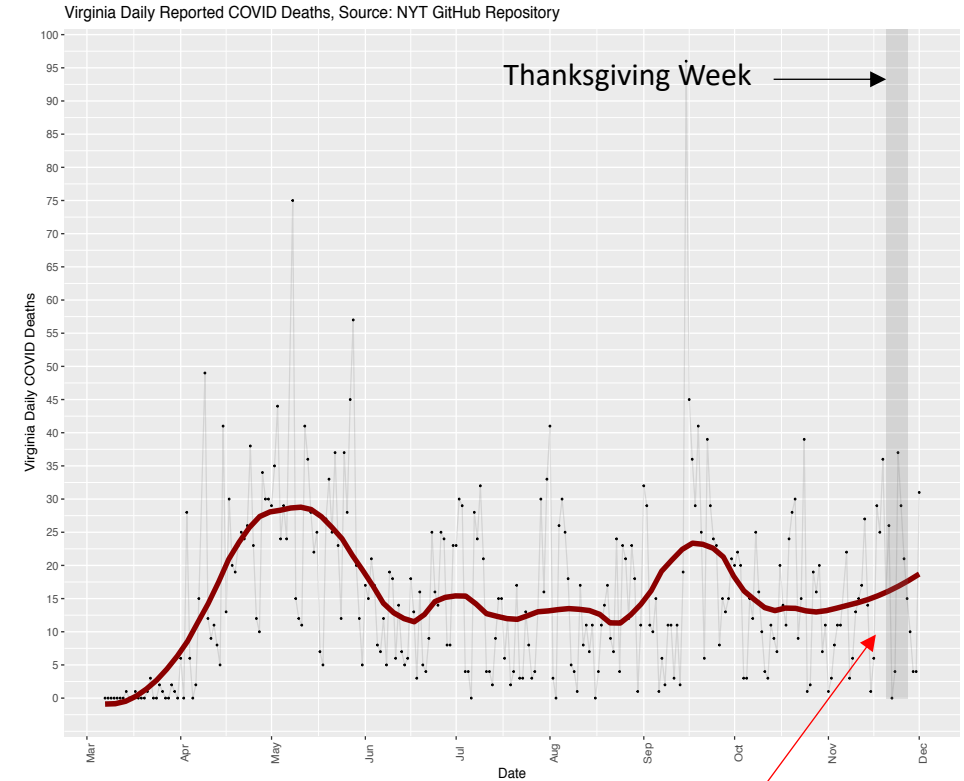
VDH Data from New York Times GitHub repository 12/02/20

VDH Daily Cases Reported



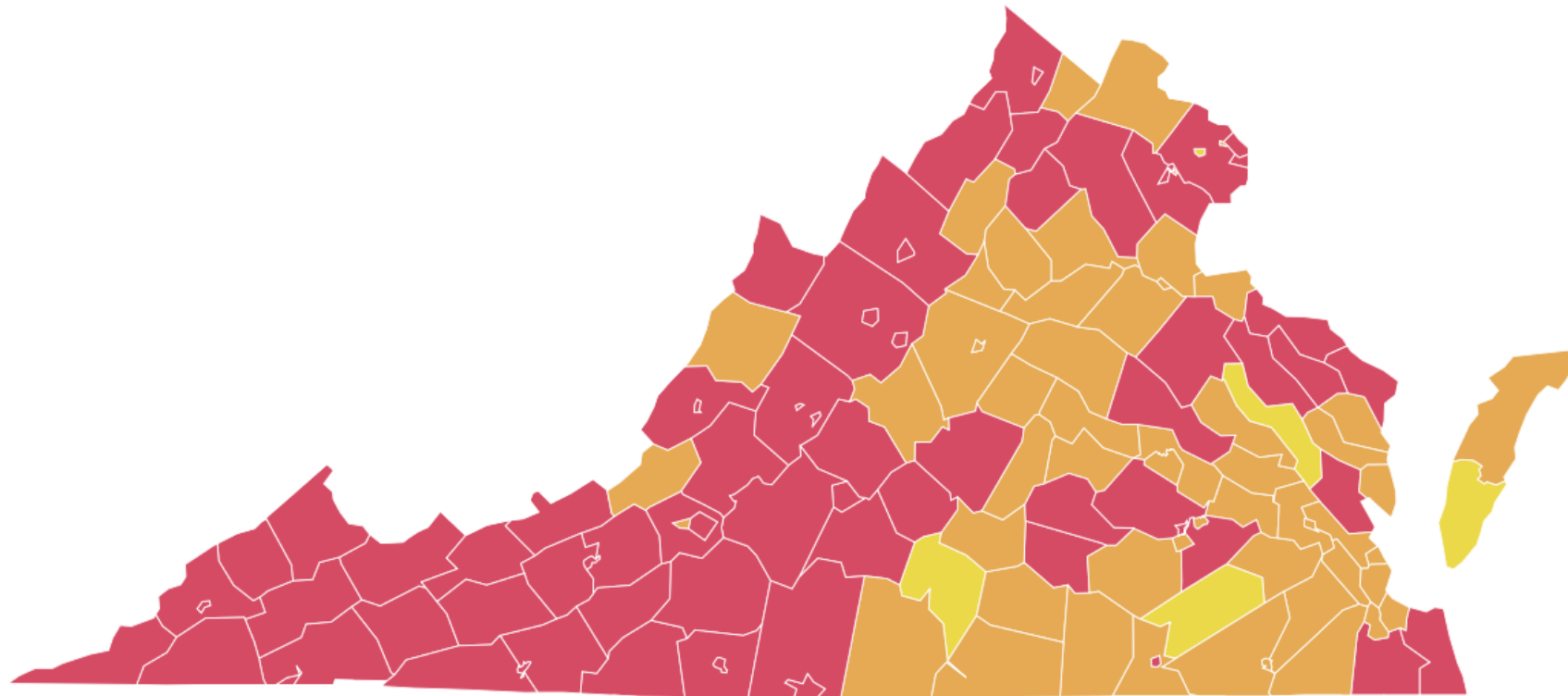
Cases rise beginning early October

VDH Daily Deaths Reported



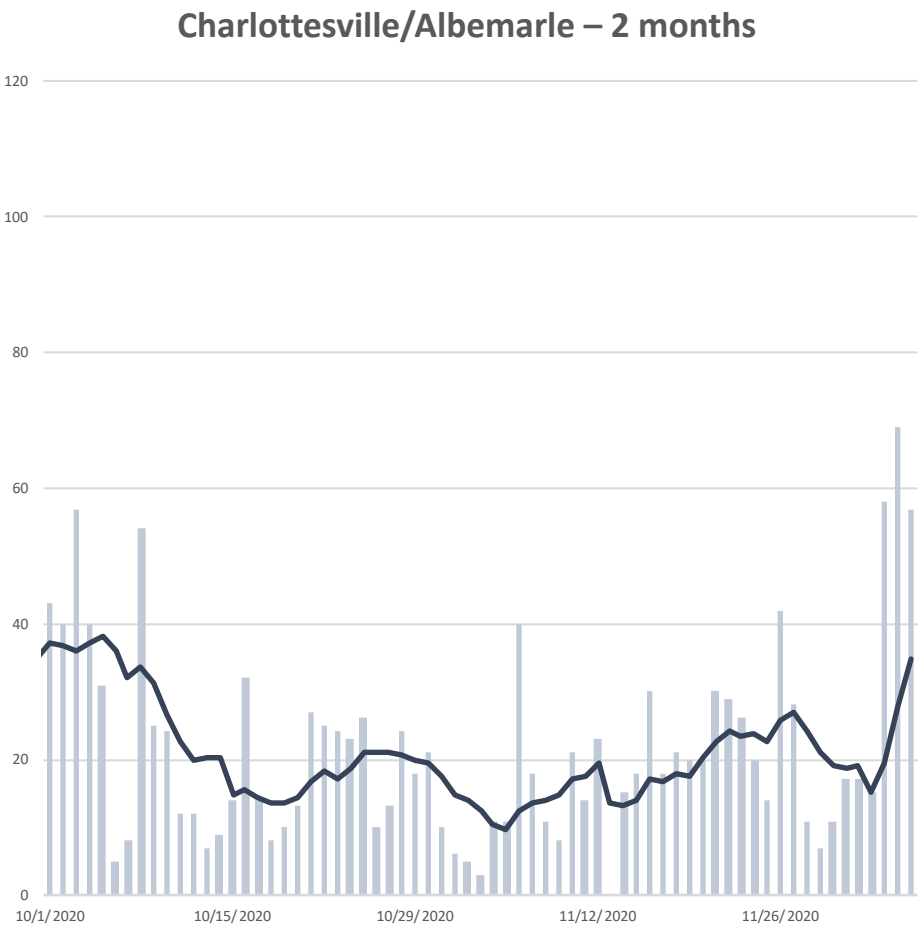
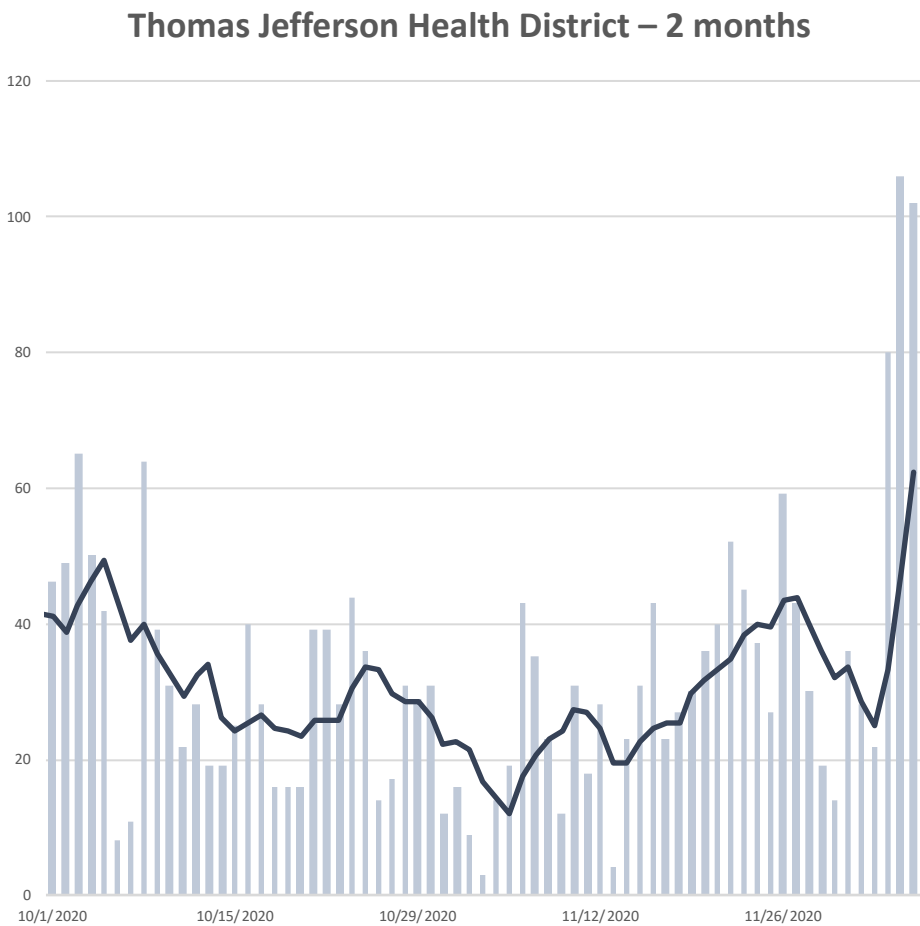
Deaths beginning to rise?

County Rates – Virginia, 12/6



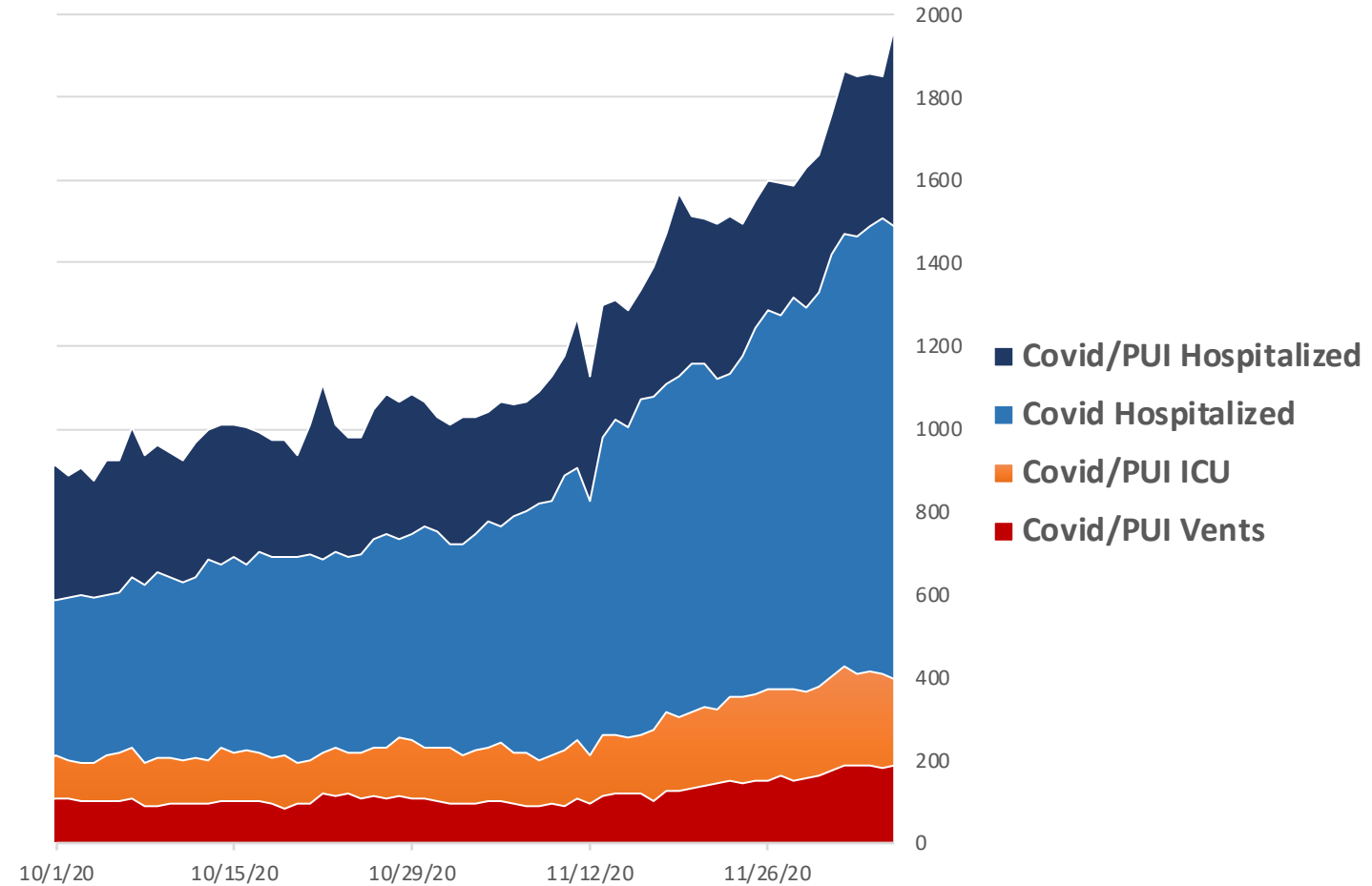
Cases per 100,000 population
7-day rolling average

Thomas Jefferson Health District – 12/6



7-day rolling average

Virginia Total Hospitalizations – 12/6



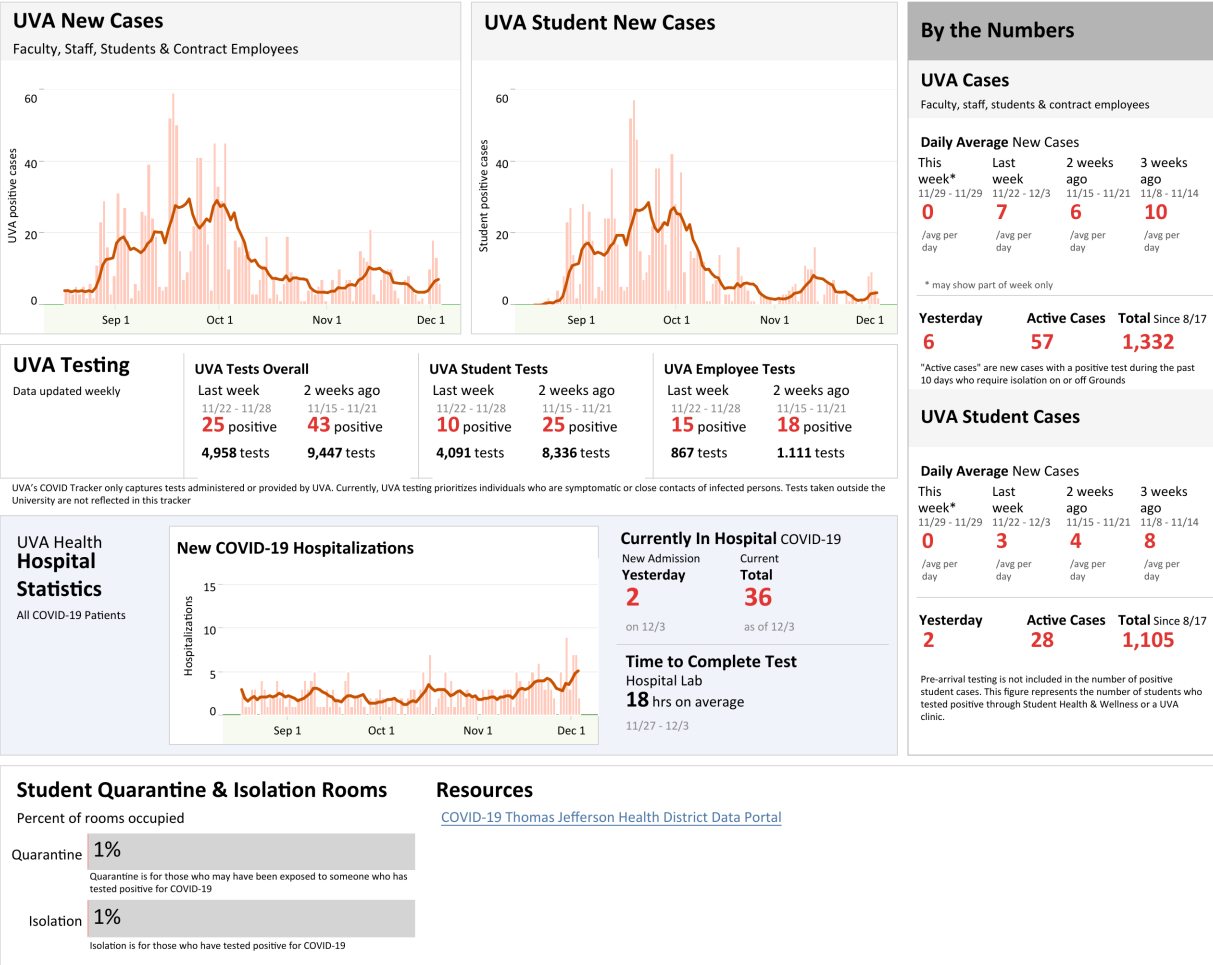
UVA COVID Tracker – 12/6



UVA COVID Tracker

as of 12/4/20. Updates at 4pm M-F.

This tool tracks the progress of the coronavirus in the UVA community, specifically on Grounds and at UVA Health, and reflects test results from UVA Health Analytics, Student Health, Employee Health, LetsGetChecked and saliva testing (1).

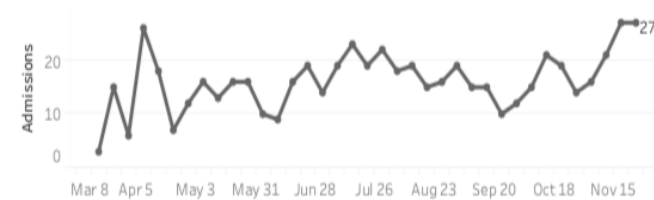


Increasing Total COVID-19 Admissions Driven by Community Demand

COVID-19 Admission Summary

Data through 12/1/20

Weekly COVID Admissions

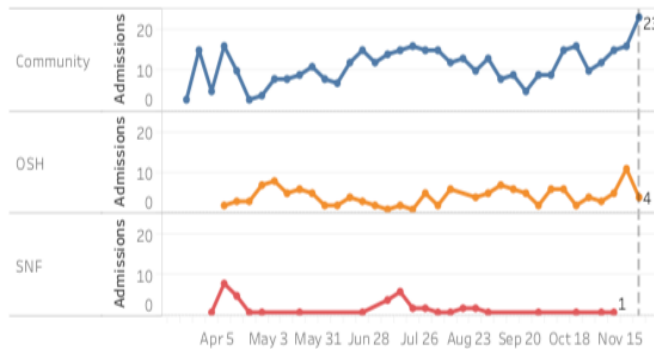


Total COVID Admissions

598

Discharged	547	91.5%
Current Inpatient	51	8.5%

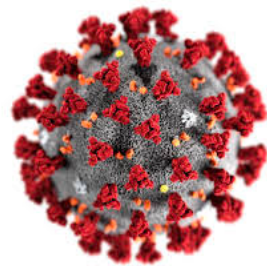
Weekly COVID Admissions by Admission Source



Total COVID Admissions by Admission Source

Community	416	69.6%
OSH	139	23.2%
SNF	43	7.2%

II. Testing



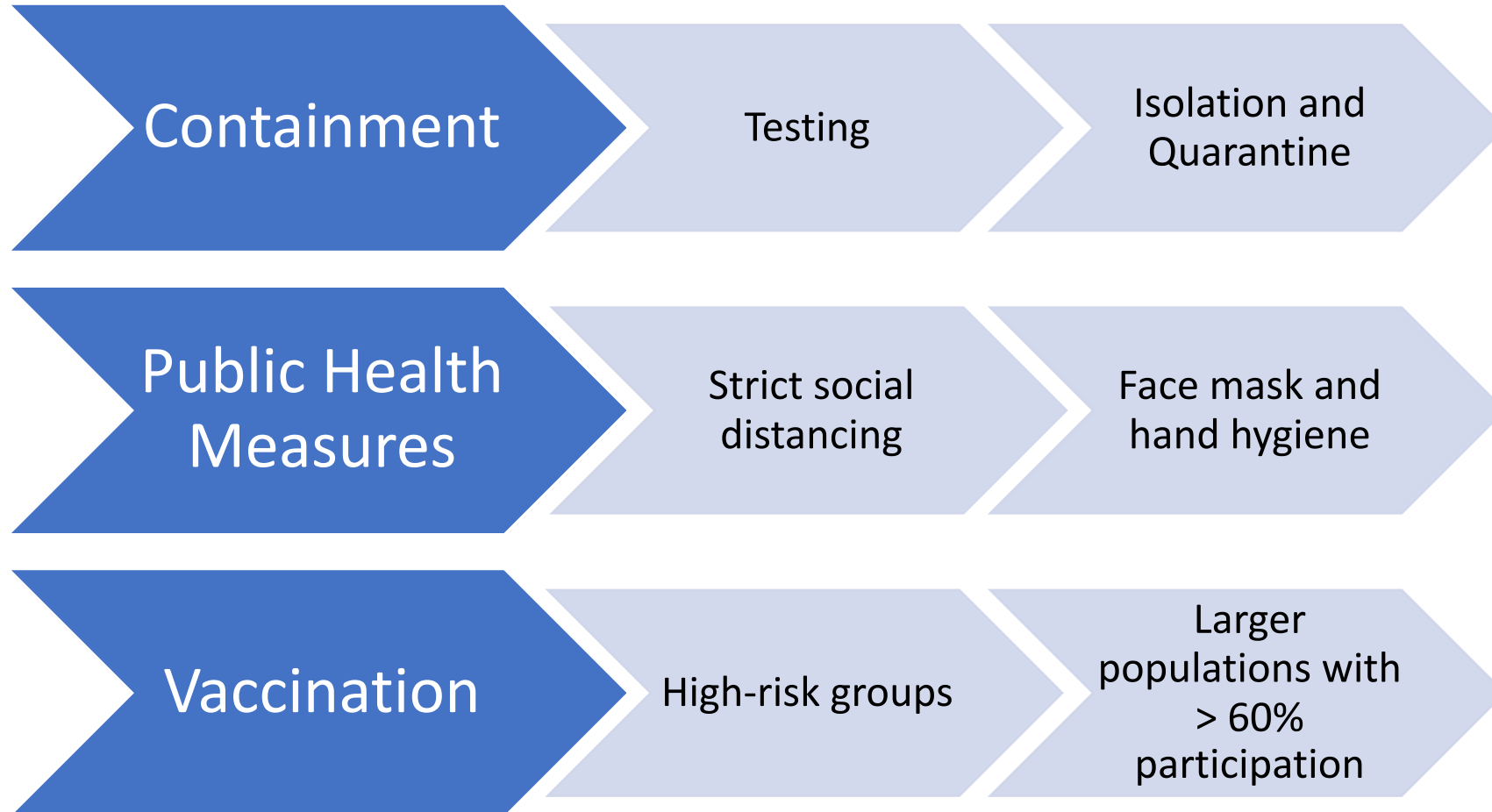
Testing Update

- Ramping up the ability to use saliva-based PCR testing for employees and faculty, likely in early January with some pilot programs beginning this week
- Currently, testing available using the “Let’s Get Checked” mail-order PCR test
- Symptomatic testing or testing associated with close contacts done at COVID-19 clinic or other testing sites
- Community testing available as well

III. Staying Healthy



Stopping COVID-19



Staying Healthy During the Holidays

Resources

https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/182/2020/11/VDH-IHE-Considerations-for-Students-and-Staff-Returning-Home-Handout_11.6.2020.pdf

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/holidays.html>

Minimize Your Risk

Understand the Limitations of Testing

- Please recognize that while a negative test is reassuring, testing has limitations which make adherence to public health protective measures critically important
 - No test is 100% sensitive
 - Someone may be incubating an infection that is yet to be detected by a test
 - Someone may be infected shortly after testing
- Vigilance with good public health measures should not be relaxed by testing

Travel Recommendations

- Determine if your destination has any requirements or restrictions for travelers.
- Pack plenty of hand sanitizer and keep it within reach in case you don't always have a chance to wash your hands.
- Bring disposable or extra masks (cloth face coverings) in case yours become dirty.
- Wear a mask to cover both the mouth and nose when waiting for, traveling on, or departing from public conveyances. Masks should be worn at an airport, bus or ferry terminal, train or subway station, seaport.
- Avoid close contact by staying at least 6 feet (about 2 arms' length) from anyone who is not from your household.
- Wash your hands often or use hand sanitizer (with at least 60% alcohol).
- Avoid contact with anyone who is sick.
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth

We highly recommend avoiding any travel

Safely Gathering: Factors to Consider

- **Community levels of COVID-19** – High or increasing levels of COVID-19 cases in the gathering location, as well as in the areas where attendees are coming from, increase the risk of infection and spread among attendees. Family and friends should consider the number of COVID-19 cases in their community and in the community where they plan to celebrate when deciding whether to host or attend a gathering.
- **Exposure during travel**
- **Location of the gathering** – Indoor gatherings pose more risk than outdoor gatherings.
- **Duration of the gathering** – Gatherings that last longer pose more risk than shorter gatherings.
- **Number and crowding of people at the gathering** – Gatherings with more people pose more risk than gatherings with fewer people. The size of a holiday gathering should be determined based on the ability of attendees from different households to stay 6 feet apart, wear masks, wash hands
- **Behaviors of attendees *prior to the gathering*** – Individuals who did not consistently adhere to social distancing (staying at least 6 feet apart), mask wearing, handwashing, and other prevention behaviors pose more risk than those who consistently practiced these safety measures.
- **Behaviors of attendees *during the gathering*** – Gatherings with more safety measures in place, such as mask wearing, hand washing and social distancing pose less risk than gatherings where fewer or no preventive measures are being implemented.

WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU NOT HAVE HOLIDAY GATHERINGS IN PERSON

Gatherings

- The following people should not attend in-person holiday gatherings
- **People with or exposed to COVID-19**
- Do not host or participate in any in-person gatherings if you or anyone in your household
 - Has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and has not met the criteria for when it is safe to be around others (at least 10 days after onset of symptoms)
 - Has symptoms of COVID-19
 - Is waiting for COVID-19 viral test results
 - May have been exposed to someone with COVID-19 in the past 14 days
- **Is at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19**
 - **People at increased risk for severe illness**
If you are an older adult or person with certain medical conditions who is at increased risk for severe illness from COVID-19, or live or work with someone at increased risk of severe illness, you should avoid in-person gatherings with people who do not live in your household.

WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND THAT YOU NOT HAVE HOLIDAY GATHERINGS IN PERSON

CDC Recommendations

- The CDC has specific recommendations for holiday gatherings that we highly recommend that you read
- We recognize that the feasibility of specific recommendations vary from household to household.
- However, we would like to highlight our experience that:
 - These public health measures are highly effective
 - This virus is very opportunistic and takes advantage when these public measures are not adhered to
- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/holidays.html>

Minimize your risk to your family and friends at home

- Anyone (you, your family, or friends) who develops any COVID-19 symptoms, even if symptoms are very mild, should isolate from others and get tested as soon as possible.
- Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever or chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, new loss of taste or smell, sore throat, congestion or runny nose, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea.

Resources

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/daily-life-coping/holidays.html>
- https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/content/uploads/sites/182/2020/11/VDH-IHE-Considerations-for-Students-and-Staff-Returning-Home-Handout_11.6.2020.pdf
- <https://returntogrounds.virginia.edu/>

**STAY HEALTHY.
STAY HOME.**



**DON'T
ACCIDENTALLY
KILL SOMEONE.**

STAY HOME. SAVE LIVES.



IV. Vaccination



Vaccination Update

- Two vaccines have completed clinical trials and are under review by the FDA (Pfizer review December 10)
- Both vaccines are novel and based upon newer technologies using mRNA
- Pfizer vaccine requires deep cold storage (-70 to -80 degrees C)
- Moderna vaccine requires freezer storage (-20 degrees C)
- Both vaccines will require 2 inoculations (approximately 21 days apart)
- Supply chains for delivery of vaccine (assuming FDA clearance) are being ramped up
- States are working on plans for vaccine distribution and delivery

Vaccine Deployment

- When FDA first authorizes or approves the use of one or more COVID-19 vaccines in the United States, there may be a limited supply. This would mean that not everyone will be able to be vaccinated right away. It is understandable how concerning this would be for people, especially for those who are at increased risk for serious illness from this virus and for their loved ones.
- The CDC and other groups are developing plans for phased deployment
- The earliest vaccine may be distributed would be approximately December 15, 2020

Vaccination Recommendations in Development

- When a COVID-19 vaccine is authorized by FDA and recommended by ACIP (Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices), vaccination in the initial phase of the COVID-19 vaccination program (Phase 1a) should be offered to both 1) healthcare personnel and 2) residents of long-term care facilities.
- Healthcare personnel are defined as paid and unpaid people serving in health care settings who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials. Long-term care facility residents are defined as adults who reside in facilities that provide a variety of services, including medical and personal care, to persons who are unable to live independently.

Vaccination Prioritization

- Right now, there are too many uncertainties to predict when a particular group or person may receive the vaccine.
 - Healthcare personnel
 - Workers in essential and critical industries
 - People at high risk for severe COVID-19 illness due to underlying medical conditions
 - People 65 years and older
- Other groups likely to go later in the process and within each of these groups there is likely to be sub-categorization and further priority classification.

[The Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices' Ethical Principles for Allocating Initial Supplies of COVID-19 Vaccine — United States, 2020 | MMWR \(cdc.gov\)](#)

VDH Response

- Detailed information on the VDH website
- <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/covid-19-vaccine/>

Happy Holidays

- We wish you the safest of holidays
- Please take care of yourselves and our communities

