

Chabot Health Town Hall

COVID-19

Tuesday, January 19, 2021

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Alameda County COVID-19 Data Dashboard

Total Cases and Deaths

Alameda County
Total Cases

64760

Alameda County
Total Deaths

755

Testing Data

Tests

1494550

Tests per 1000
persons

906.4

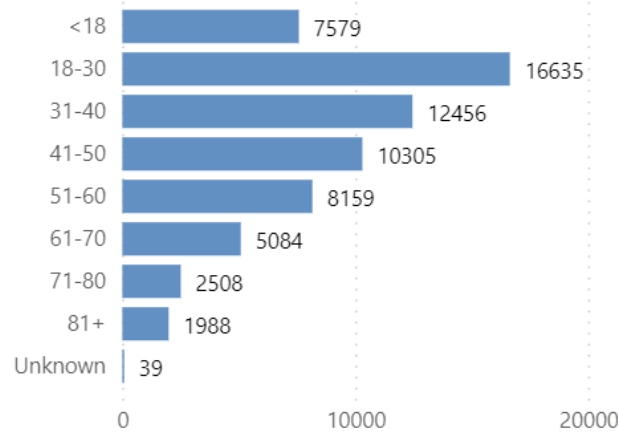
Positives

74090

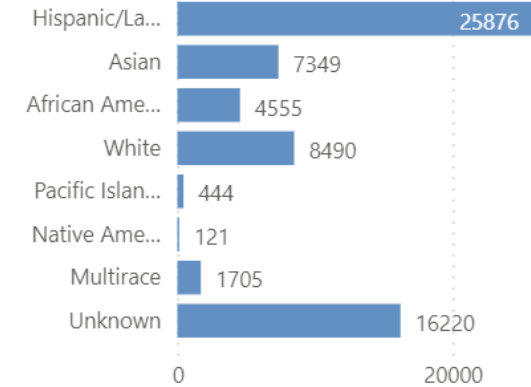
Percentage Positive

5.0%

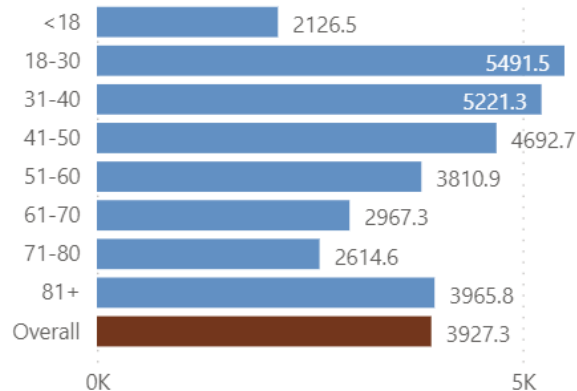
Alameda County Total Cases by Age Group



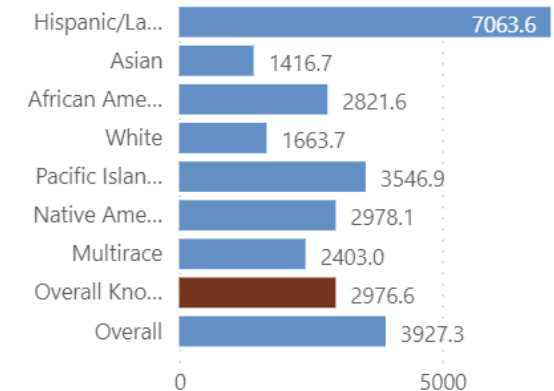
Alameda County Total Cases by Race/Ethnicity



Alameda County Total Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group

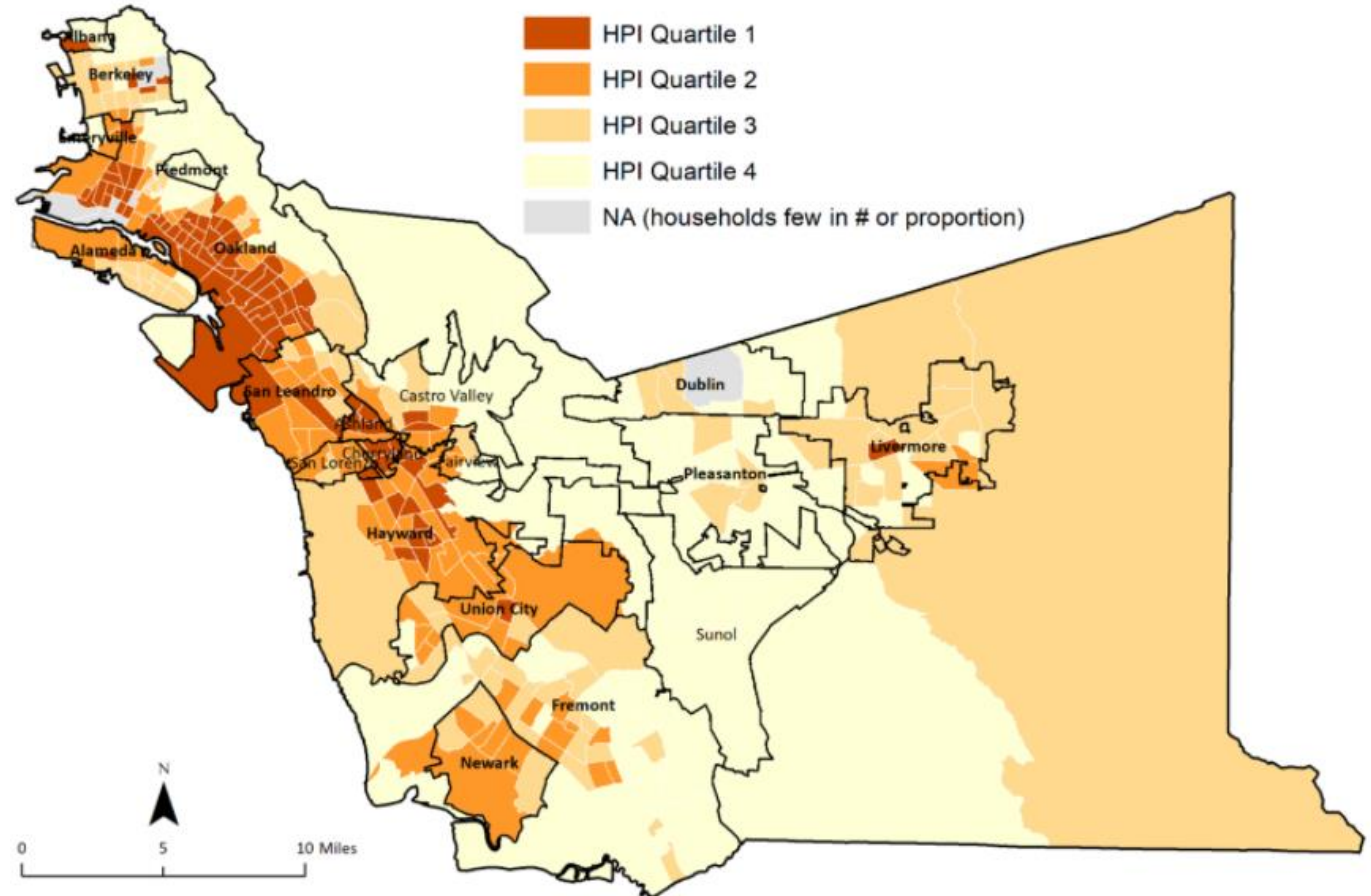


Alameda County Total Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity



Alameda County COVID-19 Dashboard

- Where are people most affected?
 - HPI (Healthy Places Index) is a composite measure of different indicators that reflect geographic socioeconomic disadvantage
 - Generally, neighborhoods with lowest quartile HPI correspond with highest COVID-19 rates



Response to the Spread

- *Contact Tracing*
- *Vaccine*

Contact Tracing

Mitigating Spread

How answering the call stops the spread



Case investigation and contact tracing is part of the process of supporting patients and warning contacts of exposure in order to stop chains of transmission.

Contacts are provided with education and encouraged to stay home for 10 days if they believe they were exposed to someone who has COVID-19.

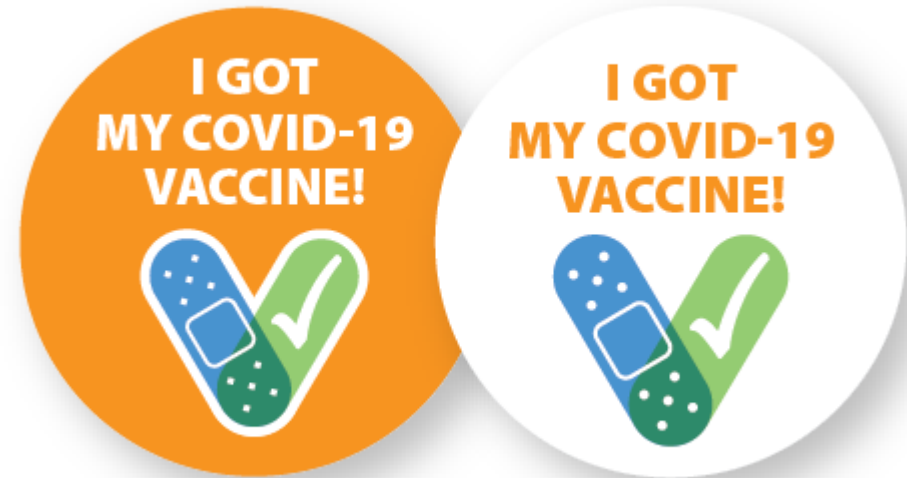
Resources provided to both cases and contacts to promote successful isolation and quarantine.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/principles-contact-tracing.html>

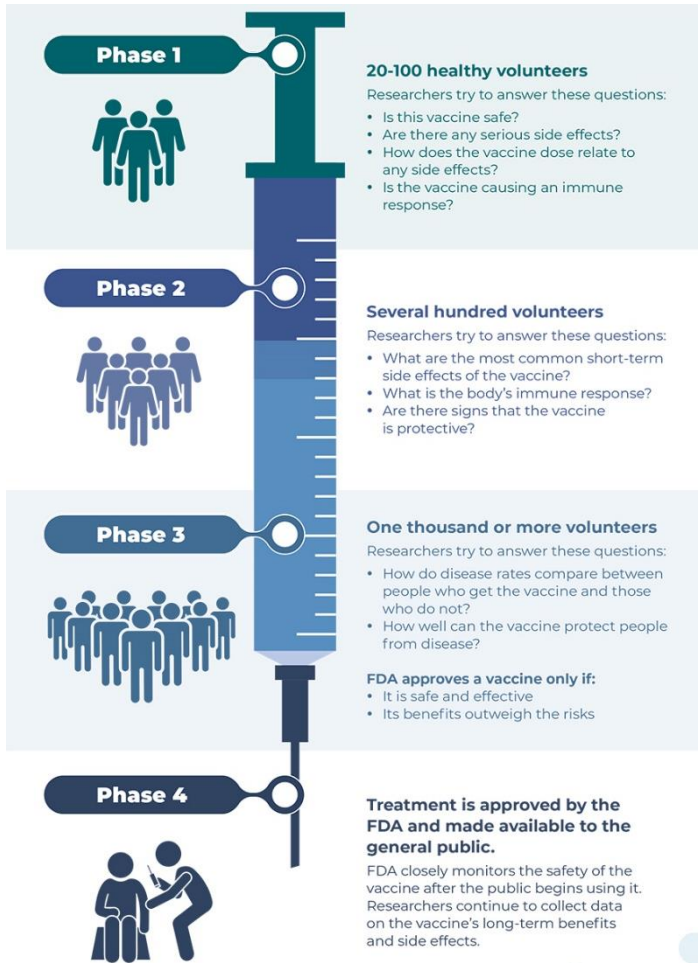
COVID-19 Vaccine

Preventing Infection and Severe Disease

- Two current vaccines made by Pfizer and Moderna received Emergency Use Authorization from FDA in December 2020
- Let's clarify some of the COVID-19 vaccine myths



MYTH #1: The vaccines were rushed, safety was not studied.



Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS, a national monitoring program run by the FDA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, collects and reviews reports of any health problems that develop after a person gets a vaccine. Anyone can submit a report, including patients and healthcare professionals.

Medical recommendations for taking the vaccine may change if safety monitoring reveals new information about its risks. vaers.hhs.gov

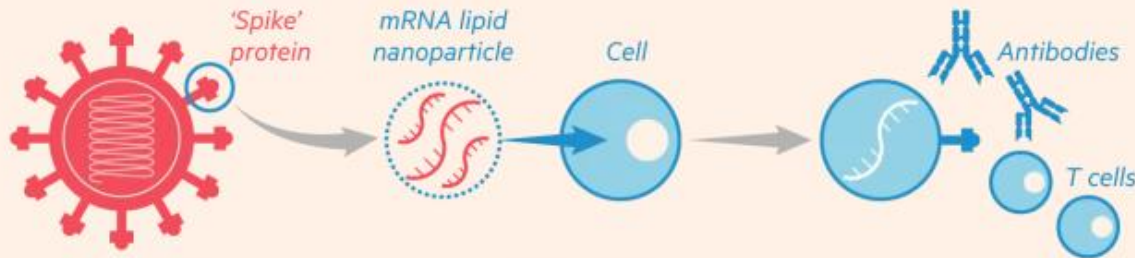
FACT

- The technology for these types of vaccines (mRNA vaccines) has been in development for other viruses for over 10 years.
- Vaccines usually take much longer to develop, mostly because vaccines are not a big money-maker for pharmaceutical companies, and there is no guaranteed market. In this case, they had millions of people waiting for a vaccine.
- Vaccines undergo four phases of trials to be approved by the FDA. In this case, the testing did NOT skip any steps for assessing safety.

MYTH #2: The vaccine will change my DNA

How the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine works

mRNA vaccines give the immune system genetic instructions to recognise the virus



Scientists focus on the genetic sequence for the virus's 'spike' protein. This is used to synthesise an mRNA sequence – instructions that cells can use to make the 'spike' protein

The synthetic mRNA is packaged in a lipid nanoparticle that delivers the instructions to a cell

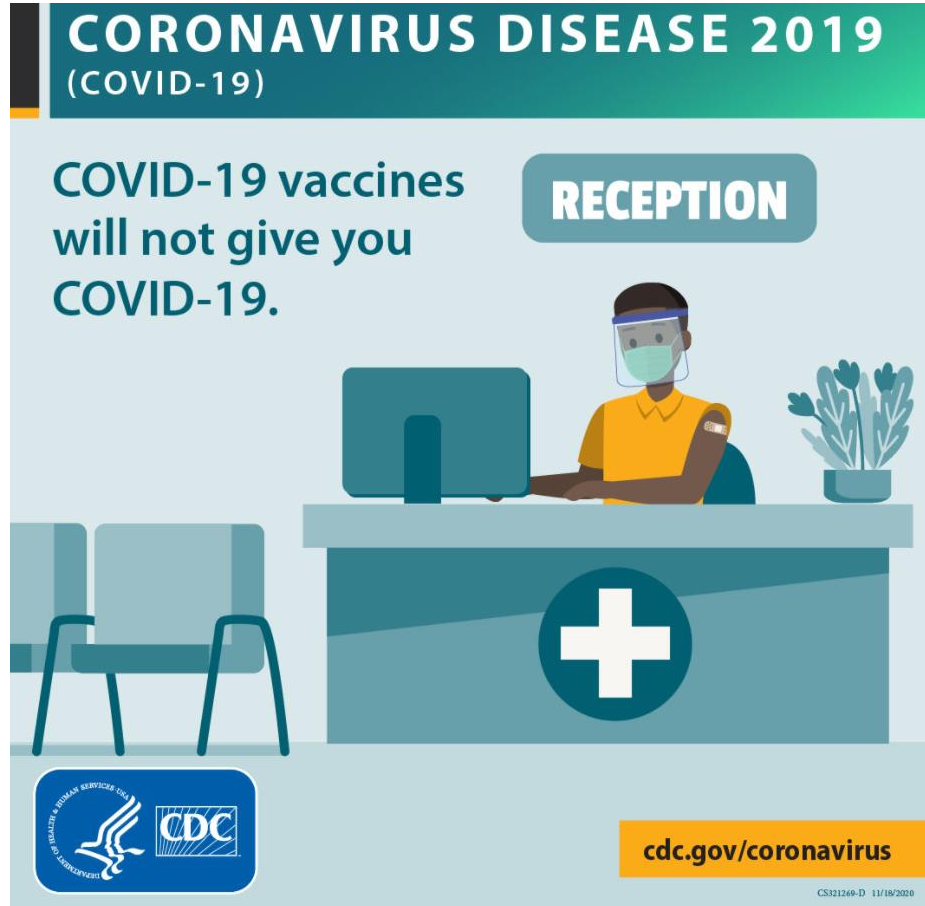
Once inside the cell, its cellular machinery follows the mRNA instructions to produce the viral protein. This is displayed on the surface of the cell and stimulates an immune system response

Source: Pfizer
© FT

FACT

- The 2 current vaccines are manufactured using something called mRNA technology.
- The vaccine contains an mRNA “message” that tells our bodies to make a harmless part of the virus.
- The body then builds immunity to that part of the virus. The mRNA is then broken down. It does not go anywhere near our DNA .

MYTH #3: I can get COVID from the vaccine.



FACT

- It is not possible for the COVID vaccine to cause COVID disease. There are no viral particles in the vaccine.



MYTH #4: There have been a lot of side-effects from the COVID-19 vaccine.

What to Expect after Getting a COVID-19 Vaccine

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/expect/after.html>

COVID-19 vaccination will help protect you from getting COVID-19. You may have some side effects, which are normal signs that your body is building protection. These side effects **may feel like flu** and **may even affect your ability** to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days.

Common side effects

On the arm where you got the shot:

- Pain
- Swelling

Throughout the rest of your body:

- Fever
- Chills
- Tiredness
- Headache

Helpful tips

If you have pain or discomfort, talk to your doctor about taking an over-the-counter medicine, such as ibuprofen or acetaminophen.

To reduce pain and discomfort where you got the shot:

- Apply a clean, cool, wet washcloth over the area.
- Use or exercise your arm.

To reduce discomfort from fever:

- Drink plenty of fluids.
- Dress lightly.

When to call the doctor

In most cases, discomfort from fever or pain is normal. Contact your doctor or healthcare provider:

- If the redness or tenderness where you got the shot increases after 24 hours
- If your side effects are worrying you or do not seem to be going away after a few days

Remember

- Side effects may feel like flu and even affect your ability to do daily activities, but they should go away in a few days.
- With most COVID-19 vaccines, you will need 2 shots in order for them to work. Get the second shot even if you have side effects after the first one, unless a vaccination provider or your doctor tells you not to get a second shot.
- It takes time for your body to build protection after any vaccination. COVID-19 vaccines that require 2 shots may not protect you until a week or two after your second shot.
- It's important for everyone to continue using all the tools available to help stop this pandemic as we learn more about how COVID-19 vaccines work in real-world conditions. Cover your mouth and nose with a mask when around others, stay at least 6 feet away from others, avoid crowds, and wash your hands often.



Ask your healthcare provider about getting started with v-safe

Use your smartphone to tell CDC about any side effects after getting the COVID-19 vaccine. You'll also get reminders if you need a second dose

Learn more about v-safe.
www.cdc.gov/vsafe

FACT

- In the major clinical trials done for approval, over 43,000 volunteers were enrolled, half of which received the vaccine, and half of which received the placebo. The number of severe adverse effects were equal in the 2 groups. No deaths related to the vaccine have been recorded to date.

MYTH #5: There is a microchip in the vaccine

No, there are no microchips in coronavirus vaccines.



Dec. 17, 2020, 1:35 p.m. ET

By Katherine J. Wu

FACT

- There is not.



MYTH #6: I was already infected with Covid, so I do not need the vaccine.



FACT

- Even if you have had Covid, it is still recommended to get the vaccine. Reinfections are possible, and it is important to get as much protection as possible.

Why Get Vaccinated?



- Building defenses against COVID-19 in your community is a team effort. And you are a key part of that defense.
- Getting the COVID-19 vaccine adds one more layer of protection for you, your coworkers and classmates, patients, and family
- To learn more, go to www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines

Use all the tools that you have to keep your community safe during this pandemic

Get vaccinated.



Stay 6 feet from others,
and avoid crowds.

Wear a mask.



Wash
hands often.

<https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/downloads/all-of-our-tools.pdf>