



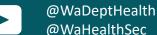
State Board of Health Meeting March 9, 2022











Speakers



COVID-19 Response Current and Future State

Umair A. Shah, MD, MPH
Secretary of Health



COVID-19 Epidemiology and **Omicron Variant**

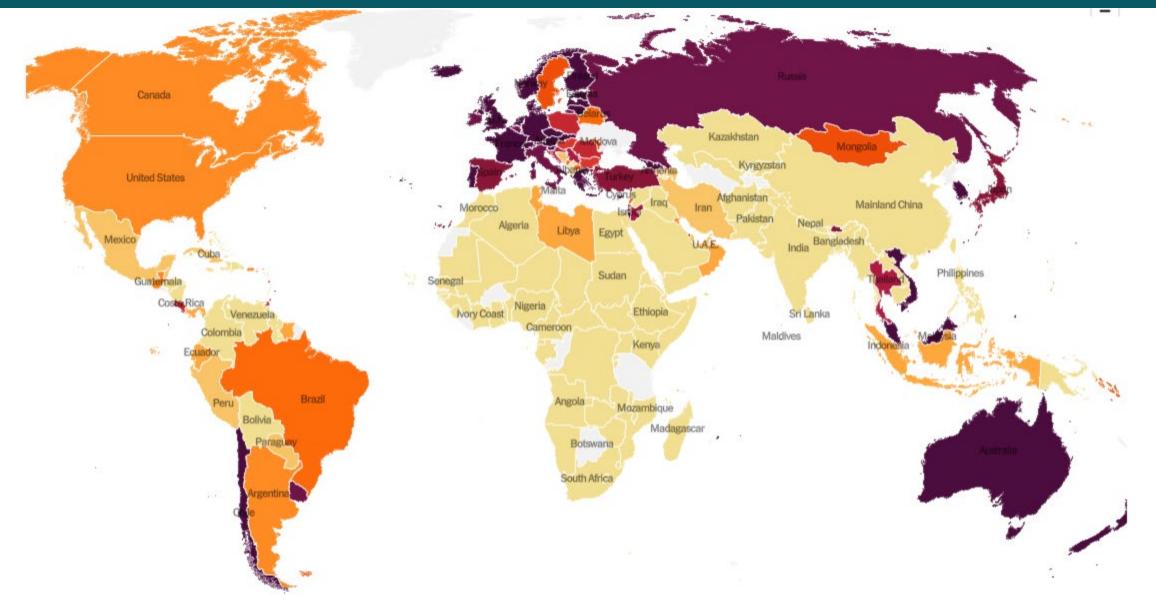
Tao Sheng Kwan-Gett, MD, MPH
Chief Science Officer



Pediatric Vaccines and Boosters Michele Roberts, MPH, MSHES Acting Assistant Secretary, Prevention and Community Health



COVID GLOBE



Source: The New York Times https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/world/covid-cases.html (3/8/2022)

COVID-19 Case Trends National Landscape





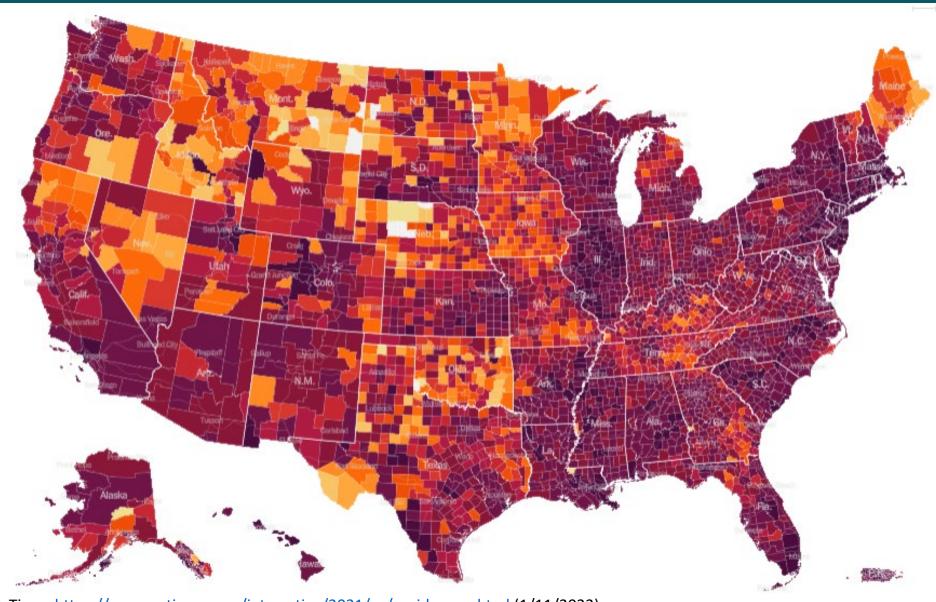






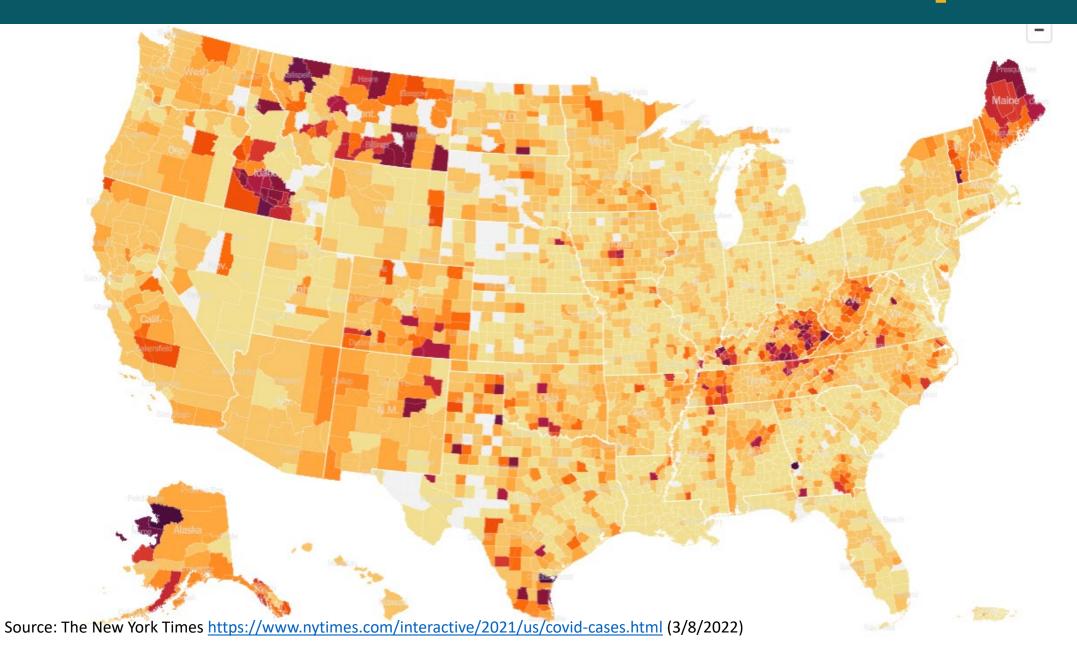


January 2022 - U.S. COVID-19 hot spots

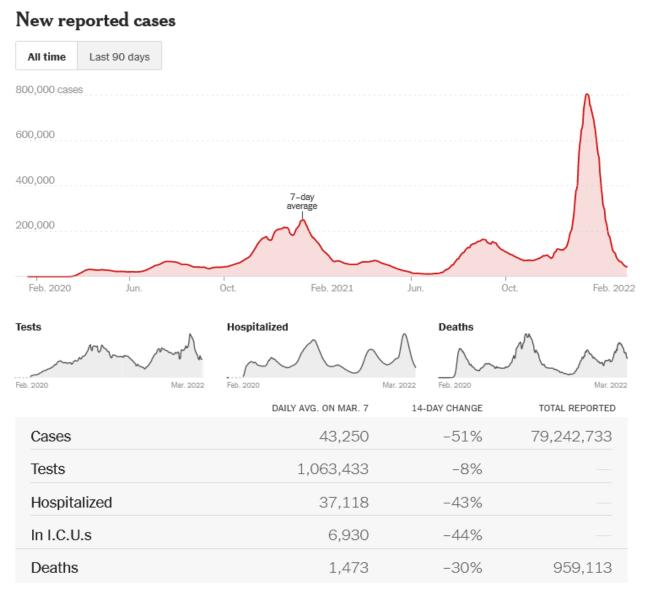


Source: The New York Times https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html (1/11/2022)

March 2022 - U.S. COVID-19 hot spots

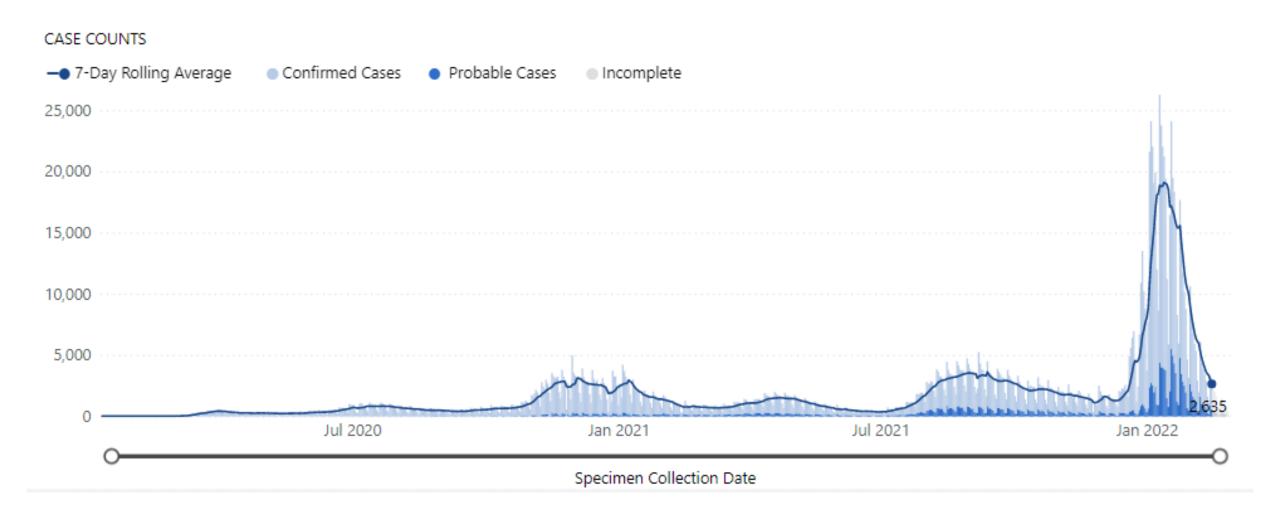


U.S. COVID-19 case count

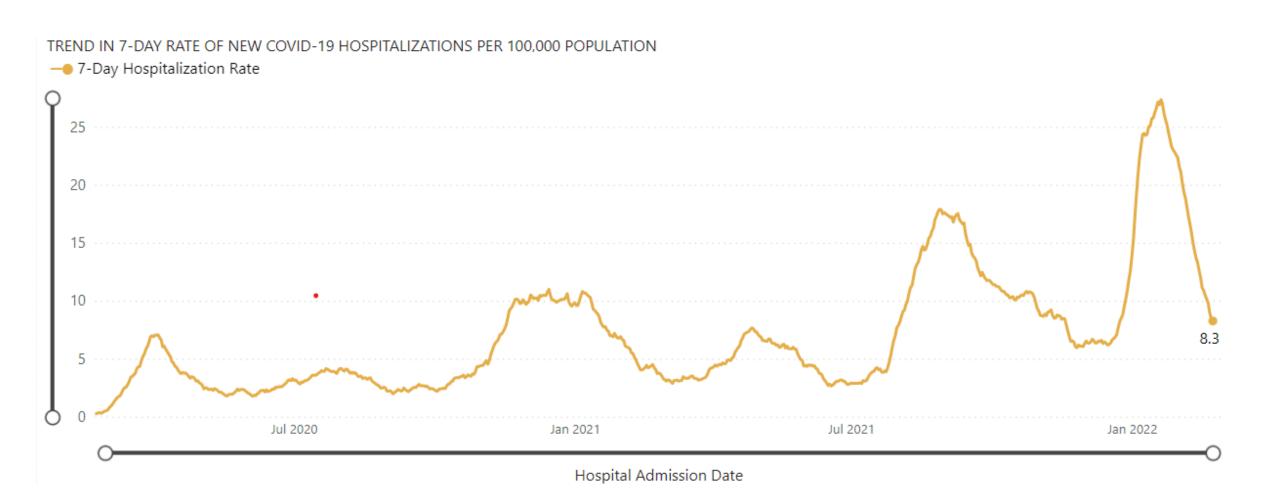


Source: The New York Times https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html (3/8/2022)

COVID-19 cases in Washington



Hospitalization Rates - as of March 3, 2022

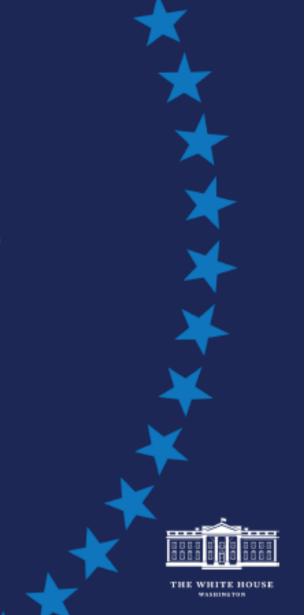


National COVID-19 Preparedness Plan

- Protect against and treat COVID-19
- Prepare for new variants
- Prevent economic and educational shutdowns
- Continue to lead the effort to vaccinate the world and save lives

NATIONAL
COVID-19
PREPAREDNESS
PLAN

MARCH 2022



Key Considerations

- Vaccination is the leading public health prevention strategy to prevent severe disease and deaths from COVID-19.
- People who are up to date on vaccines have much lower risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 compared with unvaccinated people.
- When making decisions about individual preventive behaviors and community prevention strategies in addition to vaccination, people and health officials should consider the COVID-19 community level.
- Health departments should consider health equity, and make use of other surveillance information (wastewater, ED surveillance, etc.), if available, to inform local decisions.
- Layered prevention strategies like staying up to date on vaccines and wearing masks — can help prevent severe disease and reduce strain on the healthcare system.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- Case Investigation and Contact Tracing Prioritization
 - Universal case investigation and contact tracing not recommended.
 - Prioritize specific settings and groups at increased risk such as long-term care facilities, correctional facilities, and homeless shelters.
- Risk of Disease Change –
 Community Level Metric



COVID-19 Community Levels United States & Washington













CDC's Indicators of Community Transmission

Indicator	Low Transmission	Moderate Transmission	Substantial Transmission	High Transmission
Total new cases per 100,000 persons in the past 7 days	0-9	10-49	50-99	≥100
Percentage of Nucleic Acid Amplification Test results that are positive during the past 7 days	<5.0%	5.0%-7.9%	8.0%-9.9%	≥10.0%

- First released in September 2020
- Relied on two metrics to define community transmission: Total new cases per 100,000 persons in the past 7 days, and percentage of Nucleic Acid Amplification Test results that are positive during the past 7 days
- Used by CDC to inform setting-specific guidance and layered prevention strategies (e.g., screening testing in schools, masking, etc.)
- Public health practitioners, schools, businesses, and community organizations also rely on these metrics to inform decisions about prevention measures

The current state of the pandemic requires a refined approach to monitoring COVID-19

- Community transmission indicators were developed in fall 2020 (prior to availability of vaccines) and reflect goal of limiting transmission in anticipation of vaccines being available
- Neither of the community transmission indicators reflects medically significant disease or healthcare strain
- Community transmission levels are largely driven by case incidence, which does not differentiate mild and severe disease

CDC's COVID-19 Community Levels and Indicators

New Cases (per 100,000 population in the last 7 days)	Indicators	Low	Medium	High
Fewer than 200	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	<10.0	10.0-19.9	≥20.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	<10.0%	10.0-14.9%	≥15.0%
200 or more	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	NA	<10.0	≥10.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	NA	<10.0%	≥10.0%

The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the inpatient beds and new admissions indicators, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/covid-by-county.html

Next Steps in Prevention

What Prevention Steps Should You Take Based on Your COVID-19 Community Level?

Low	Medium	High			
 Stay <u>up to date</u> with COVID-19 vaccines <u>Get tested</u> if you have symptoms 	 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 Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines Get tested if you have symptoms 	 Wear a mask indoors in public Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines Get tested if you have symptoms Additional precautions may be needed for people at high risk for severe illness 			
People may choose to mask at any time. People with symptoms, a positive test, or exposure to someone with COVID-19 should wear a mask.					

Source: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/covid-by-county.html

Healthcare, Transportation, and School Settings

Health Care Settings

 COVID-19 Community Levels announced as of 2/25/2022 do not apply in health care settings such as hospitals and nursing homes. https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/infection-control-recommendations.html

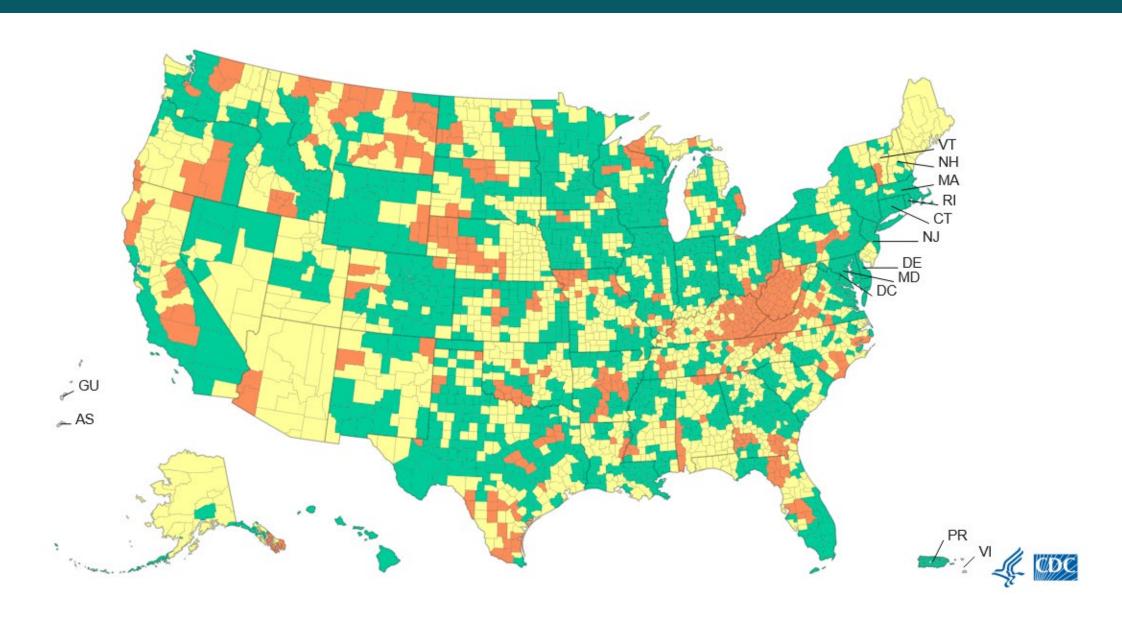
Transportation Settings

 Requirement to wear masks while on conveyance and at transportation hubs until at least March 18, 2022;
 CDC updated guidance does not require people wear masks on school system buses

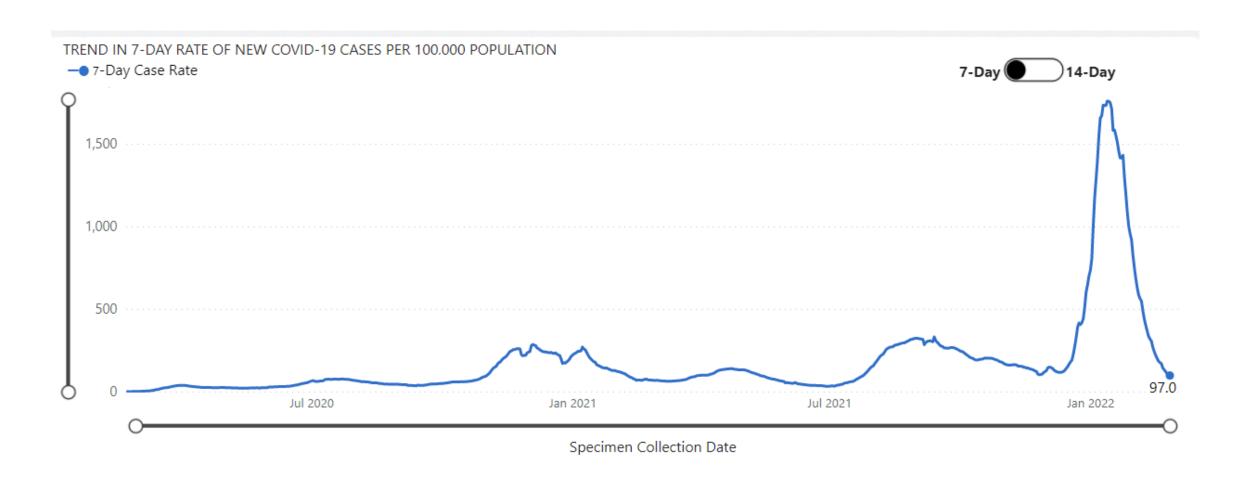
Schools

 Indoor mask wearing is a recommended prevention step in areas with high COVID-19 community level.

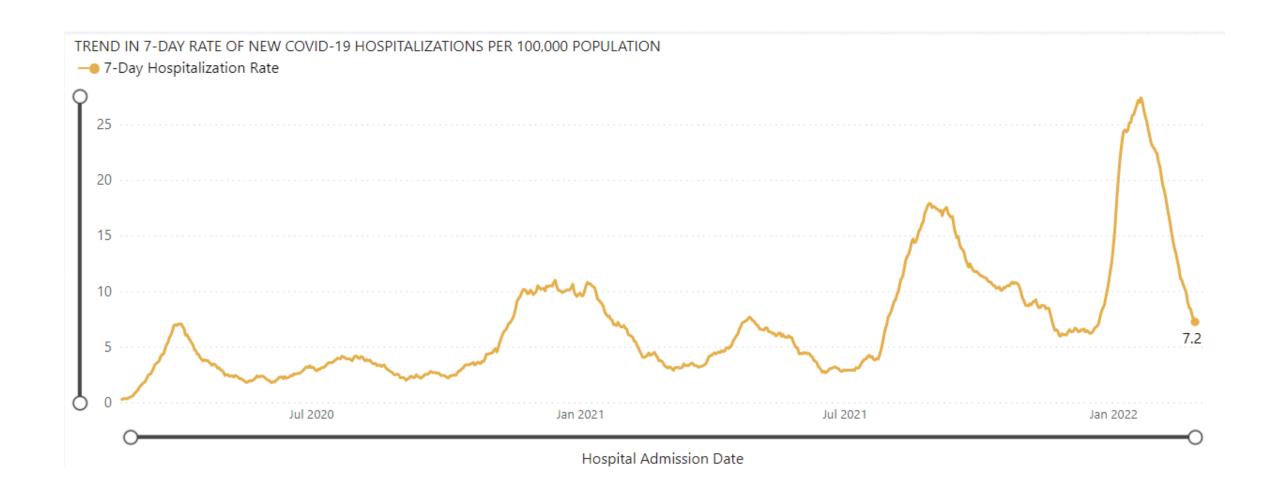
COVID-19 Community Levels on March 3, 2022



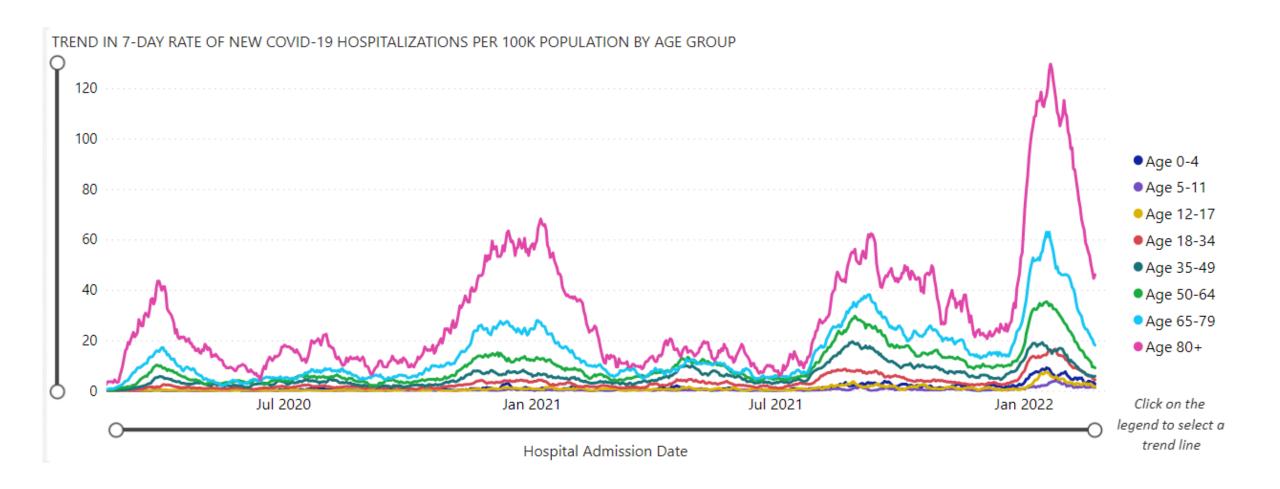
Case Rates – as of March 6, 2022



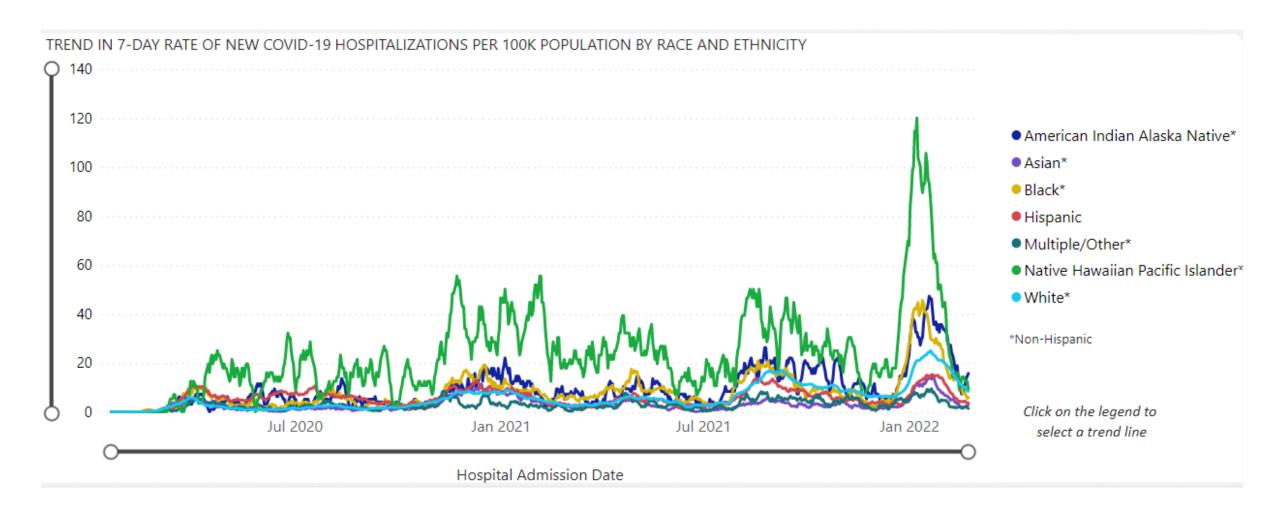
Hospitalization Rates - as of March 6, 2022



Hospitalization Rates by Age - as of March 3, 2022

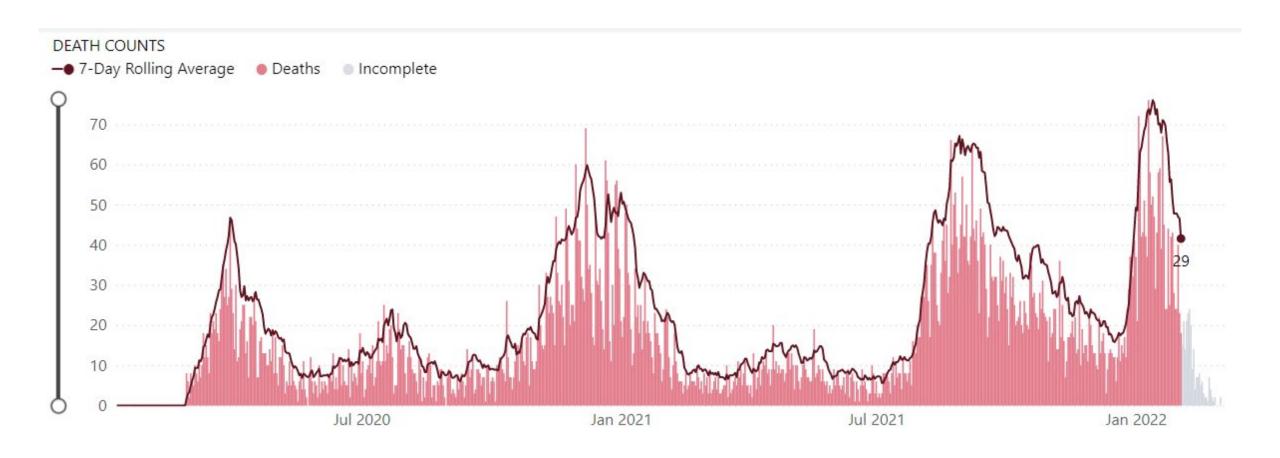


Hospitalization Rates by Race and Ethnicity – as of March 3, 2022

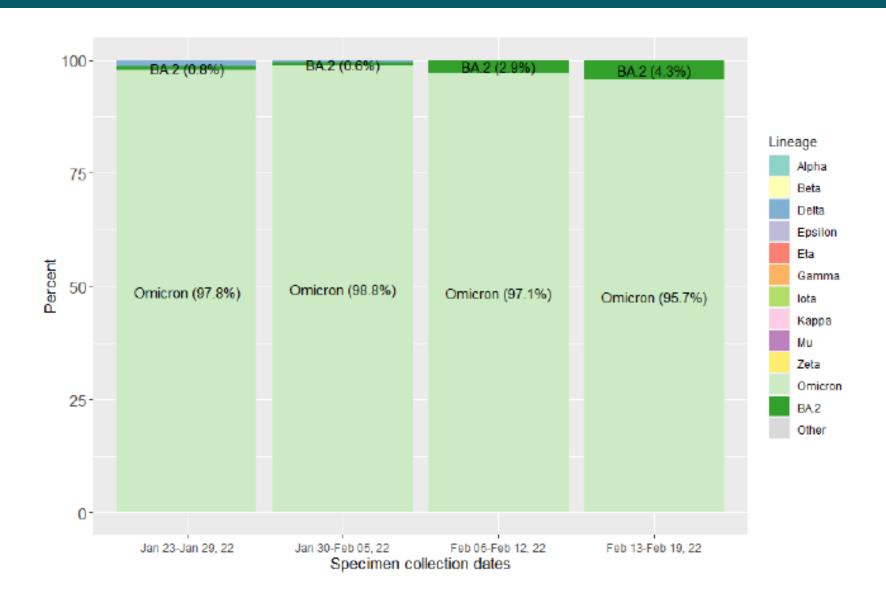


Source: DOH COVID-19 data dashboard https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/COVID19/DataDashboard

Death Counts – as of March 6, 2022



SARS-CoV-2 Genetic Sequencing – as of February 27, 2022



Between January 19 – February 15, 2022

COVID-19 hospitalization rates for unvaccinated people were:

- 5x higher for those 12-34
- 6x higher for those 35-64
- 7x higher for those 65+





COVID-19 Vaccines in Washington













As of February 26, more than

13 million doses

of COVID-19 vaccine have been given out to more than

5.8 million people!







As of February 27, more than 2.6 million booster doses have been given out across Washington.

(This includes both booster doses & third doses)

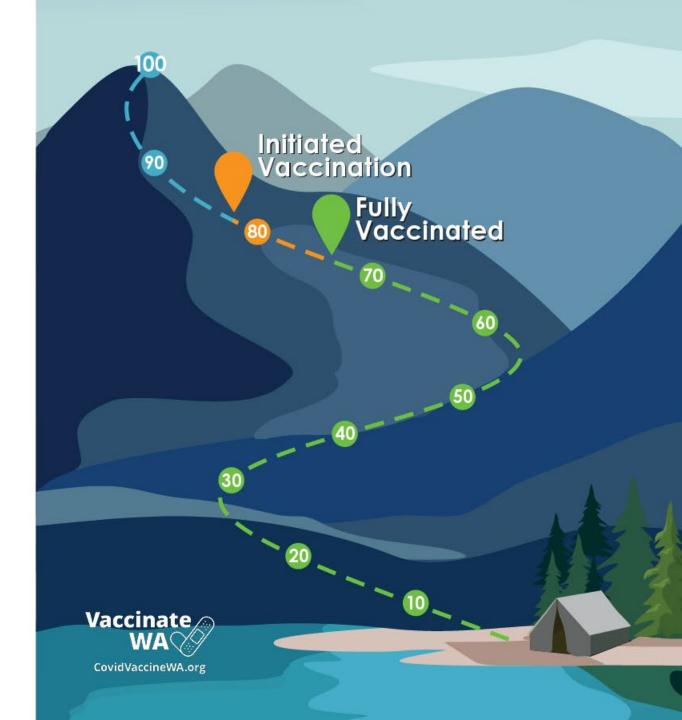


As of March 7,

81.0%*
of the population
5 and up has
received at least one dose
and

73.4%*
is fully vaccinated.

*This percent includes aggregate data from the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs and is higher than the DOH data dashboard.



Certain people may receive up to 4 doses of COVID-19 vaccine

- Some immunocompromised people ages 5+ should get an additional primary shot 28 days after receiving the second dose of Pfizer or Moderna
- Everyone 12+ who received an additional primary shot (third dose) should also receive a booster dose when they are eligible (fourth dose)





Everyone 12 and older should get a booster dose

Pfizer or Moderna

at least 5 months after completing your primary vaccination series

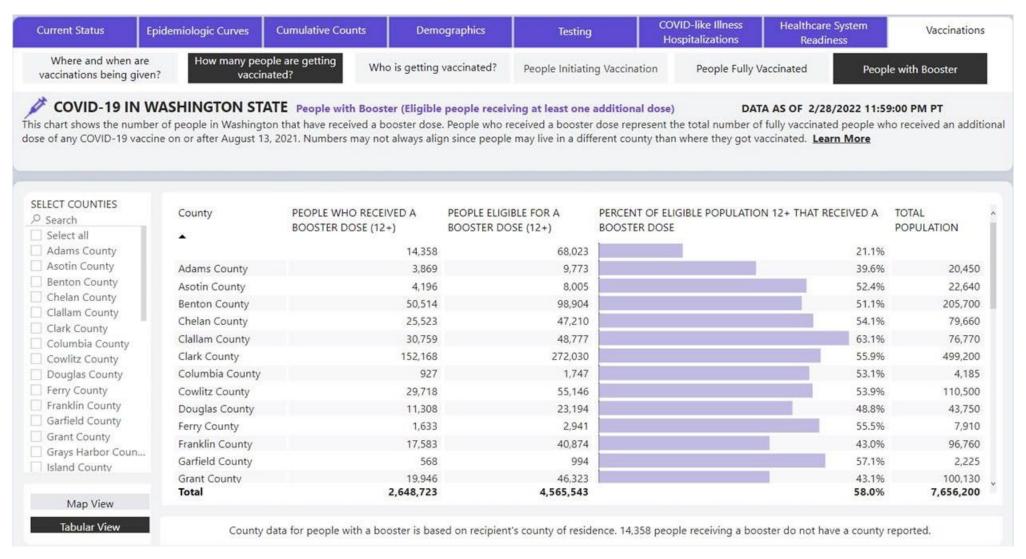
Johnson & Johnson

at least 2 months after completing your primary vaccination

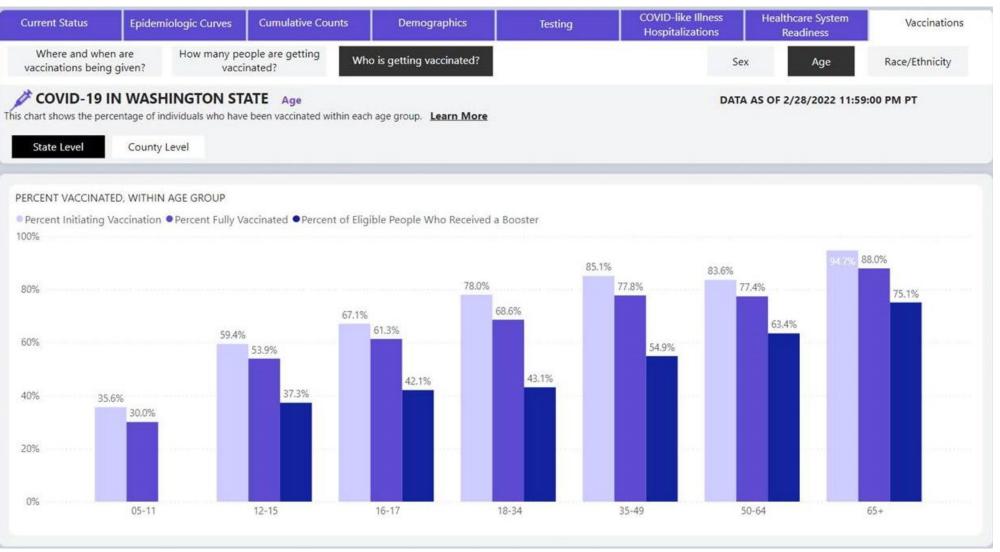




Booster dose data added to DOH's COVID-19 Data Dashboard



Booster dose data added to DOH's COVID-19 Data Dashboard

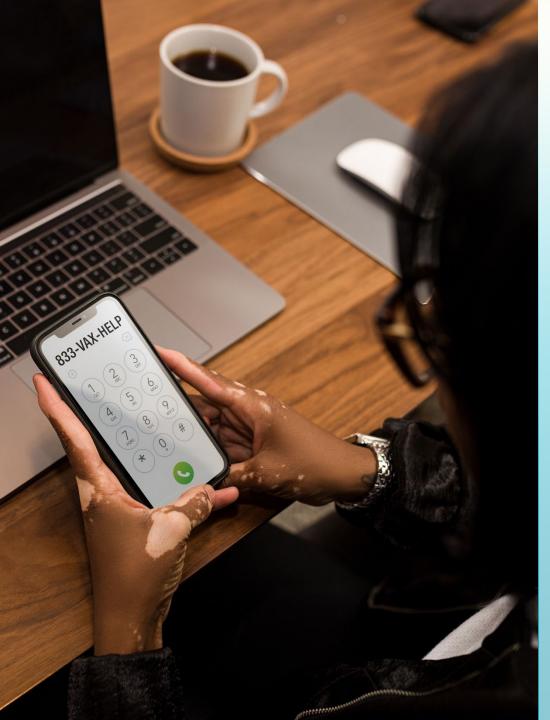


Vaccinating Kids Ages 5–11

As of February 27, more than 240,000 kids have received their first dose and more than 202,000 are fully vaccinated.







Need to make a vaccine appointment?

Visit

VaccineLocator.doh.wa.gov or Vaccines.gov or call

833-VAX-HELP

Language assistance is available

6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Monday

6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tuesday – Sunday

& observed state holidays



Protecting All Washingtonians















Blood Donations Needed!



Local blood supplies are at emergency levels

If you feel healthy, please donate ASAP – esp. type O donors

Schedule your donation by calling 800-398-7888 or visit schedule.bloodworksnw.org, redcrossblood.org or your nearest location

WASHINGTON

Beginning March 12

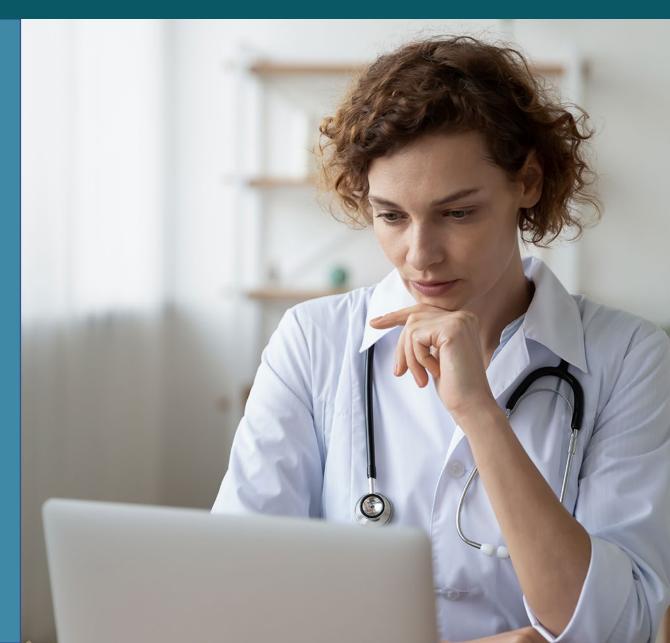


STATEWIDE INDOOR MASK REQUIREMENT WILL LIFT



Protecting All Washingtonians

- (1) Public Health Education and Communication
- (2) Vaccines/Testing/Treatments/PPE
- (3) Data Monitoring
- (4) Heath System Capacity



2022 - Working together for brighter tomorrow





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