

Disclaimer

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What's Next in Meetings as it Relates to the Vaccine?

TO MEET OR NOT MEET IN PERSON?
THAT IS THE QUESTION

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Brief Overview of COVID-19

- **COVID-19 affects different people in different ways. Infected people have had a wide range of symptoms reported – from mild symptoms to severe illness. Subset of people with COVID-19 are asymptomatic.**
- **Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure to the virus. People may have the following symptoms :**
 - 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
 - Diarrhea
- **Look for emergency warning signs for COVID-19. If someone is showing any of these signs, seek emergency medical care immediately:**
 - Trouble breathing
 - Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
 - New confusion
 - Inability to wake or stay awake
 - Bluish lips or face



Prevention and Limit Risk of Exposure

- The best way to prevent illness is to avoid being exposed to this virus.
- To help prevent the spread of COVID-19:
- Cover your mouth and nose with a mask when around people who don't live with you. Masks work best when everyone wears one. CDC now recommends doubling up on mask (surgical mask + cotton mask) to create a snugger fit
- Stay at least 6 feet (about 2 arm lengths) from others.
- Avoid crowds. The more people you are in contact with, the more likely you are to be exposed to COVID-19.
- Avoid unventilated indoor spaces. If indoors, bring in fresh air by opening windows and doors.
- Clean your hands often, either with soap and water for 20 seconds or a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- Get vaccinated against COVID-19 when it's your turn.
- Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- Cover your cough or sneeze with a tissue, then throw the tissue in the trash.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces daily.

U.S. COVID-19 STATISTICS (as of 3/1/2021)

- # of Reported Cases of COVID-19: 28.6 million
- # of Reported Deaths due to COVID-19: 512,979
- # of Reported People Vaccinated Against COVID-19 Nationally:
49.8 million -received at least one dose, 24.8 million -fully vaccinated; administering about 1.74 million doses a day on average
- # of Reported People Vaccinated Against COVID-19 in IL:
2.7 million administered vaccines (835,597 (6.56%) fully vaccinated)
- # of Reported People Vaccinated Against COVID-19 in Cook County: 525,226 (6.38%)
administered vaccines (157,948 fully vaccinated)
- # of Reported People Vaccinated Against COVID-19 in Chicago: 521,708 (6.18%)
administered vaccines (167,196 fully vaccinated)

Vaccine Rollout

- The vaccine rollout is dependent on the recommendations from the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).
- Rollout recommendations are based on those populations with the highest risk of exposure, morbidity and mortality.

Vaccine Rollout (1st and 2nd wave)

Phase	Population Group	Examples of individuals in priority population groups
1a	High risk workers in health care facilities	Physicians, nurses, respiratory technicians, dentists and hygienists, nursing assistants, assisted living facility staff, long-term care facility staff, group home staff, home caregivers, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Doulas, etc.
1a	Residents in Long Term Care (LTC) facilities and Congregate Care Residential Facilities	Adults who live in facilities that provide a variety of services including medical and personal care to persons who are unable to live independently.
1b	Frontline essential workers	First responders, K-12 education workers including teachers, support staff and childcare workers, manufacturing, distribution, and agriculture workers, United States Postal Service workers, correction workers and incarcerated people, public transit workers, grocery store workers, shelter and day care workers.
1b	All Illinois residents age 65 and over	

Vaccine Rollout (Next Steps)

- Next in line are those 16-64 with high-risk medical conditions and comorbidities
 - cancer,
 - chronic kidney disease,
 - chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 - diabetes,
 - heart condition,
 - immunocompromised state from solid organ transplant,
 - obesity,
 - pregnancy,
 - pulmonary disease,
 - sickle cell disease,
 - smoking
- Although, the Illinois Governor opened up the rollout to include the 16-64 with high-risk medical conditions and comorbidities, certain counties including COOK declined to participate due to the lack of vaccine supply.
- The rollout has not been established for other essential workers not included in phase 1 or the the general population. The reason being vaccine rollout is based on vaccine supply.
- Currently, the FDA has authorized the emergency use of three vaccines. Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine, Moderna COVID-19 vaccine, and Johnson & Johnson (Janssen) COVID-19 vaccine. There are others being developed.

Reasons Vaccination is Important

- To protect you from getting COVID-19 as well as spreading COVID-19.
- A critical component of the U.S. strategy to reduce COVID-19-related illnesses, hospitalizations, and deaths.
- The more people that are vaccinated the sooner we can get back to all in-person activities.

Differences between the three vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, Janssen)

- Pfizer (Trial effectiveness 95%)

- How it works: genetic code teaches immune system how to make part of virus that triggers immune response
- Doses: 2 (21 days apart)
- Age you can have it: 16+
- Common Side Effects:
 - injection site pain
 - injection site swelling
 - injection site redness
 - Tiredness
 - Headache
 - muscle pain
 - Chills
 - joint pain
 - Fever
 - Nausea
 - feeling unwell
 - swollen lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy)

You should not get the vaccine if:
You had a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of this vaccine
You had a severe allergic reaction to any ingredient of this vaccine.

Rare Cases of Severe Allergic Reactions
(usually occur within minutes to one hour after injection):

Symptoms are

- Difficulty breathing
- Swelling of your face and throat
 - A fast heartbeat
- A bad rash all over your body
 - Dizziness and weakness

CALL 911 or go to nearest hospital

Differences between the three vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, Janssen)

- Moderna (Trial effectiveness 94%):

- How it works: genetic code teaches immune system how to make part of virus that triggers immune response
- Doses: 2 (28 days apart)
- Age you can have it: 18+
- Common Side Effects:
 - Injection site reactions:
 - pain,
 - tenderness
 - swelling of the lymph nodes in the same arm of the injection,
 - swelling (hardness)
 - redness
 - General side effects:
 - Fatigue
 - Headache
 - muscle pain
 - joint pain
 - Chills
 - nausea and vomiting
 - fever

You should not get the vaccine if:
You had a severe allergic reaction after a previous dose of this vaccine
You had a severe allergic reaction to any ingredient of this vaccine.

Rare Cases of Severe Allergic Reactions
(usually occur within minutes to one hour
after injection):
Symptoms are

- Difficulty breathing
- Swelling of your face and throat
 - A fast heartbeat
- A bad rash all over your body
 - Dizziness and weakness

CALL 911 or go to nearest hospital

Differences between the three vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna, Janssen)

- Janssen (Trial effectiveness 72%)

- How it works: genetic code teaches immune system how to make part of virus that triggers immune response
- Doses: 1
- Age you can have it: 18+
- Common Side Effects:
 - injection site pain
 - injection site swelling
 - injection site redness
 - Tiredness
 - Headache
 - muscle pain
 - Chills
 - joint pain
 - Fever
 - Nausea

You should not get the vaccine if:
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Rare Cases of Severe Allergic Reactions (usually occur within minutes to one hour after injection):

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Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine Ingredients

- The Pfizer vaccine **does not contain eggs, preservatives or latex.**
- **mRNA, lipids**
((4-hydroxybutyl)azanediyl)bis(hexane-6,1-diyl)bis(2-hexyldecanoate), 2 [(polyethylene glycol)-2000]-N,N-ditetradecylacetamide, 1,2-Distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine, and cholesterol), **potassium chloride, monobasic potassium phosphate, sodium chloride, dibasic sodium phosphate dihydrate, and sucrose.**



Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine Ingredients

- The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine contains **no preservatives, no antibiotics, and no products from human or animal origin.**
- The vial stoppers are not made with natural rubber latex.
- The Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine contains the following ingredients: **messenger RNA (mRNA), 4 fatty substances** (SM-102, polyethylene glycol [PEG] 2000 dimyristoyl glycerol [DMG], cholesterol, and 1,2-distearoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine [DSPC]), **tromethamine, tromethamine hydrochloride, acetic acid, sodium acetate, and sucrose.**



Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine Ingredients

- The Janssen COVID-19 vaccine does not contain preservatives or latex.
- The Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine contains the following ingredients: **recombinant, replication-incompetent adenovirus type 26 expressing the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, citric acid monohydrate, trisodium citrate dihydrate, ethanol, 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HBCD), polysorbate-80, sodium chloride.**



Summary of Differences of COVID-19 Vaccines

Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine	Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine	Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine
2 doses	2 doses	1 dose
Age 16+	Age 18+	Age 18+
mRNA	mRNA	Adenovirus-based
Efficacy: 95%	Efficacy: 94%	Efficacy: 72%, 85% (decrease severity of symptoms of COVID-19)

- Efficacy is a measurement of how much a vaccine lowers the risk of an outcome (how many people who received a vaccine got COVID-19 vs how many people who received a placebo got COVID-19)
- Efficacy can change when scientists look at different outcomes.
- Although, efficacy varies with prevention COVID-19 when comparing Pfizer and Moderna to Janssen. Janssen is an effective and quality vaccine. We must realize Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were developed months ago prior to the introduction of variants of COVID-19. Janssen looked at coverage for COVID-19 and the variants.
- What we do know is that the all three vaccines greatly reduce the risk of getting COVID-19.
- Additionally, all the vaccines have a high efficacy for decreasing the severity of COVID-19 symptoms, like hospitalizations and death, which is major when we have over 500,000 deaths from COVID-19.

What is Herd Immunity?

- Herd immunity (also called herd effect, community immunity, or population immunity) :only applies to contagious disease (disease that is transmitted from one individual to another)
 - a form of indirect protection from infectious disease that can occur with some diseases when a sufficient percentage of a population has become immune to an infection, whether through vaccination or previous infections, thereby reducing the likelihood of infection for individuals who lack immunity
 - The greater the proportion of immune individuals in a community, the smaller the probability that non-immune individuals will encounter an infectious individual.
 - Some individuals cannot become immune because of medical conditions, such as an immunodeficiency or immunosuppression, and for this group herd immunity is a crucial method of protection.
 - Once the herd immunity threshold has been reached, disease gradually disappears from a population.
 - This elimination, if achieved worldwide, may result in the permanent reduction in the number of infections to zero, called eradication

COVID-19 and Herd Immunity...What, When, How, and Will We Get There?

- The exact threshold for herd immunity for the coronavirus is unknown, but recent estimates range from 70 percent to 90 percent.
- The speed and uptake of vaccination, and how long immunity lasts are big factors. The rise of new virus variants and how we respond to them will also affect the path to herd immunity.
- Millions more people will become infected and tens or hundreds of thousands more will die before herd immunity is reached.
- The more people we vaccinate, the faster we could reach the threshold for herd immunity.

So, you get the vaccination. Now what?

- Everyone, including persons who have received both doses of vaccine, should continue to follow CDC's recommendations on wearing masks, washing hands, and social distancing.



Vaccine Passport?? Is there such a thing?

- Currently, **the vaccine is not mandatory**. Although it is important for prevention of COVID-19 and herd immunity.
- The **vaccine passport** would **capture data on who has been vaccinated, tested negative for COVID-19 or immune to COVID-19**. It is believed, it will be a tool used to get people back to work and play.
- **Barriers to vaccine passport** – access to testing and vaccine, protecting health data, counterfeit passports, uniform testing, vaccine and policies across the world.
- There currently is no international or national coordination on the best practices for implementing vaccine passes. However, many tech companies are working on digital health passports and other countries are beginning to set up travel policies.



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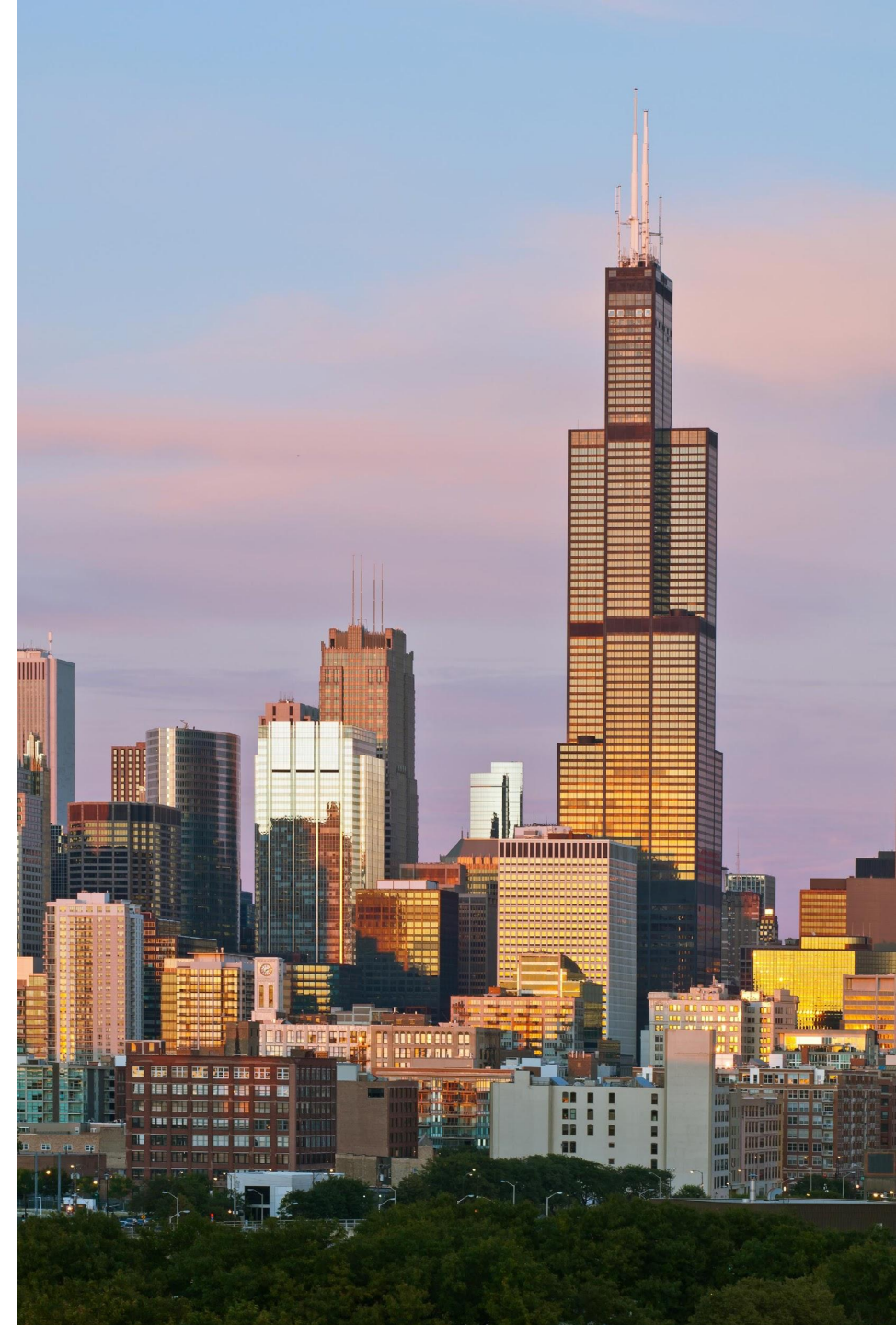
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