Fact Friday: RSV, Flu, and COVID-19 Impacts on Older Adults

Friday, December 2, 2022 9:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.

Logistics

- Participants are muted during the webinar
- Closed captioning is available
- Access by clicking the icon at the bottom of your Zoom screen
- Presentation & recording will be archived
 - Visit <u>CDA's YouTube channel</u> to access

Agenda

- I. Welcome Susan DeMarois, Director, CA Department of Aging
- II. Protecting Yourself and Your Family This Season Tomás J. Aragón, MD, DrPH Director & State Public Health Officer
- III. Outreach Toolkit Connie Nakano, Assistant Director of Communications, CA Department of Aging

Susan DeMarois, Director CA Department of Aging

California State Public Health Officer Update

California Department of Aging briefing

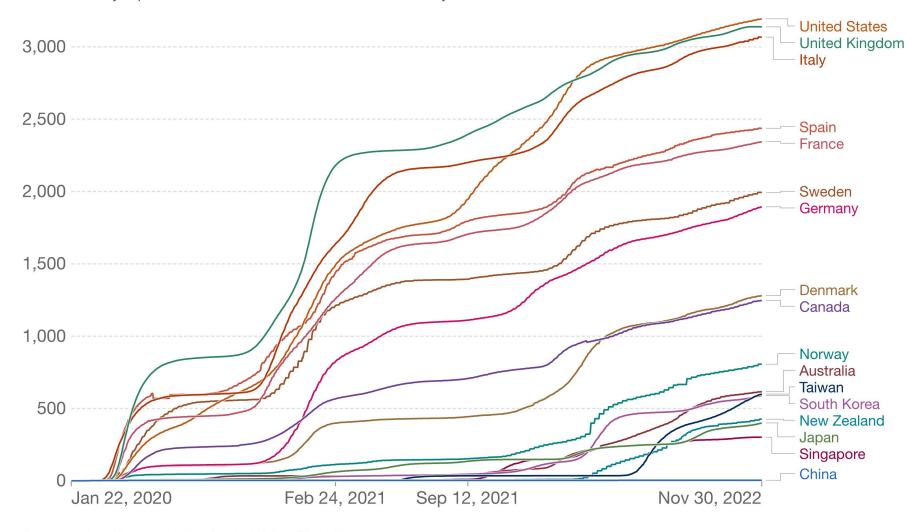
Tomás Aragón, MD, DrPH
State Public Health Officer and Director
California Department of Public Health
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DrTomasAragon.github.io (blog)
@DrTomasAragon (twitter)

December 2, 2022

Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people



Due to varying protocols and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death, the number of confirmed deaths may not accurately represent the true number of deaths caused by COVID-19.

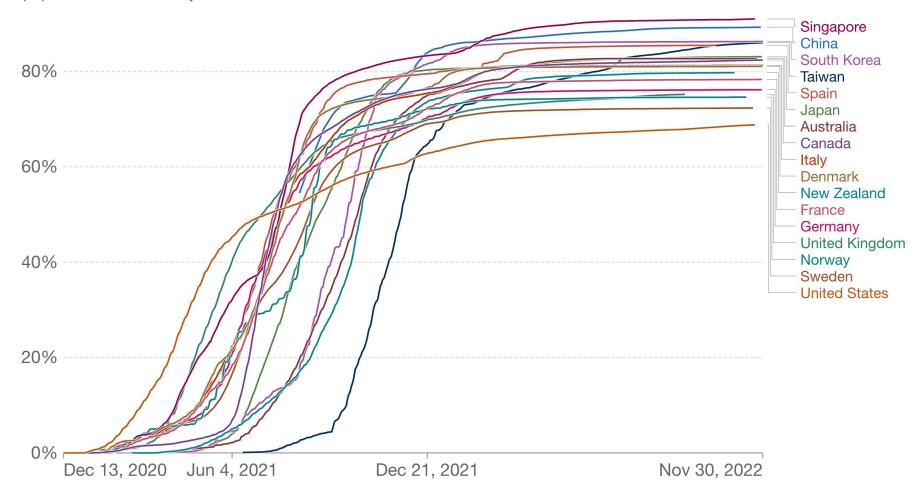


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

Share of people who completed the initial COVID-19 vaccination protocol



Total number of people who received all doses prescribed by the initial vaccination protocol, divided by the total population of the country.



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

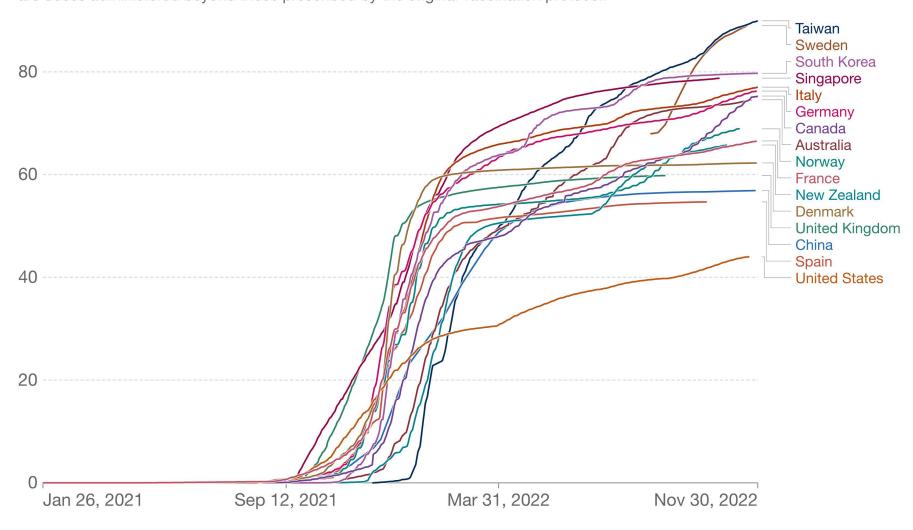
CC BY

Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

COVID-19 vaccine boosters administered per 100 people



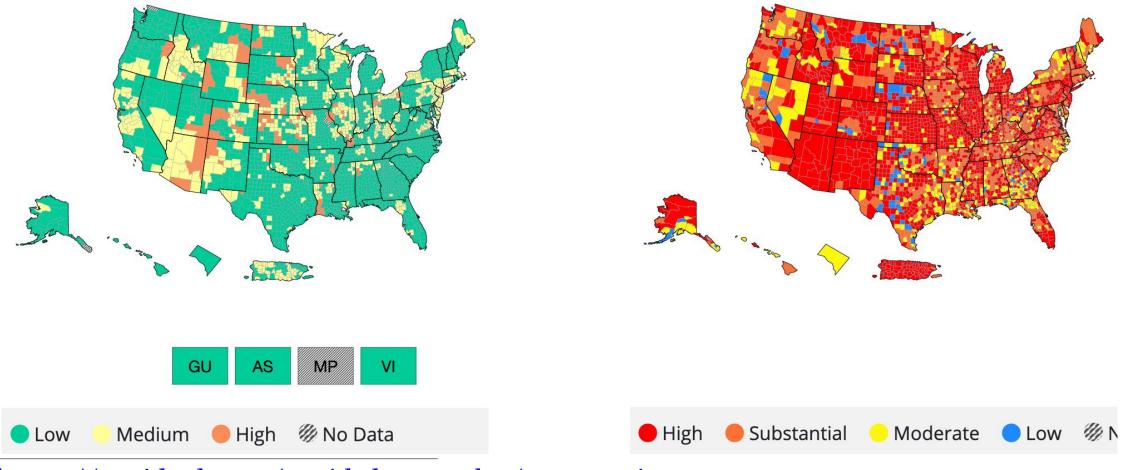
Total number of vaccine booster doses administered, divided by the total population of the country. Booster doses are doses administered beyond those prescribed by the original vaccination protocol.



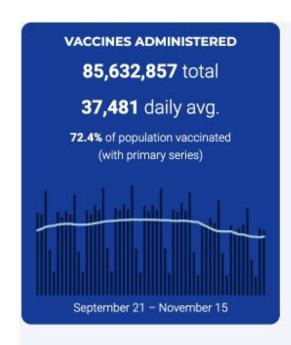
Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data



CDC | Data as of: December 1, 2022 6:37 PM ET. Posted: December 1, 2022 7:31 PM ET



¹https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view









Vaccines administered updated December 1, 2022 at 10:36 AM, with data from November 30, 2022. Cases, deaths, and tests updated December 1, 2022 at 3:06 PM, with data from November 29, 2022.

CALIFORNIASMARTER



THE NEXT PHASE OF CALIFORNIA'S COVID-19 RESPONSE

SHOTS

Vaccines are the most powerful weapon against hospitalizations and serious illness.

MASKS

Properly worn masks with good filtration help slow the spread of COVID-19 or other respiratory viruses.

TESTING

Getting the right type of tests - PCR or antigen - to where they are needed most. Testing will help California minimize the spread of COVID-19.

EDUCATION

California will continue to work to keep schools open and children safely in classrooms for in-person instruction.

AWARENESS

We will continue to stay aware of how COVID-19 is spreading, evolving variants, communicate clearly how people should protect themselves, and coordinate our state and local government response.

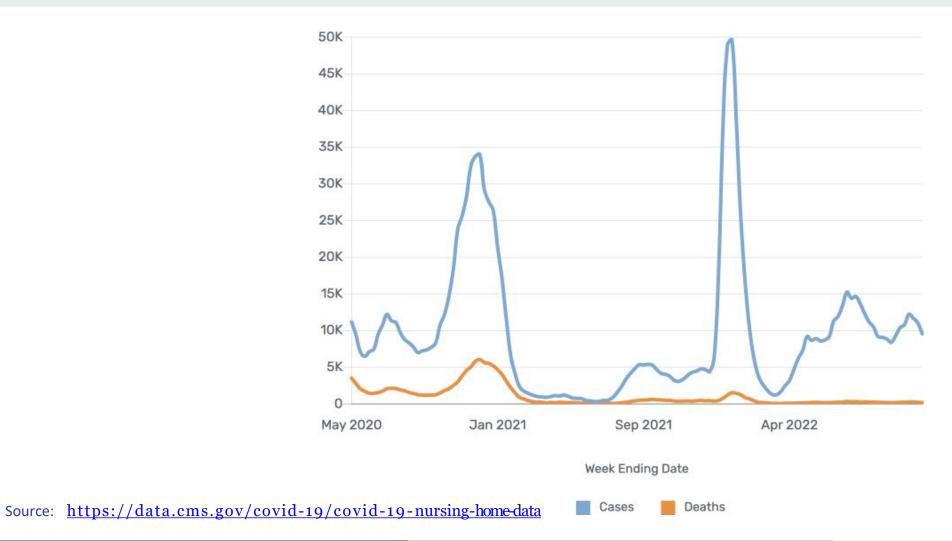
RX

Evolving and improving treatments will become increasingly available and critical as a tool to save lives.

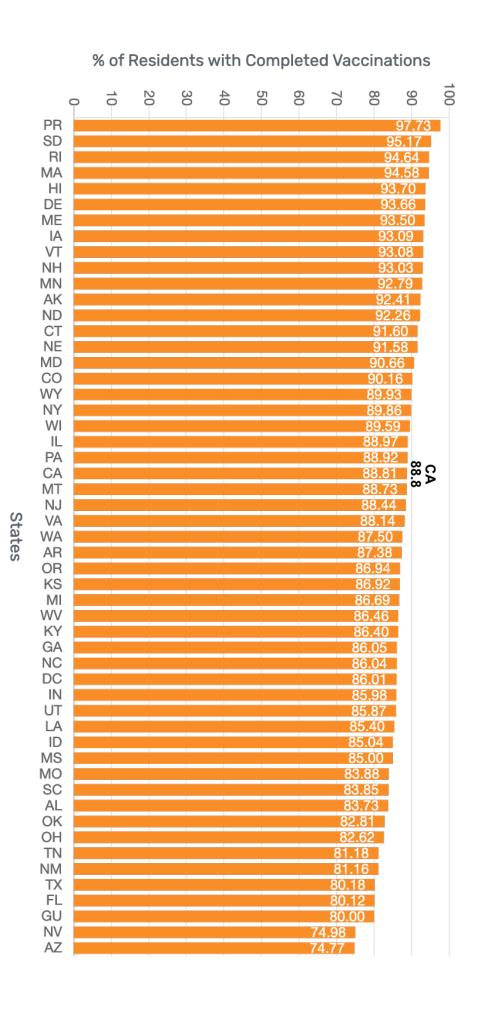
READINESS

COVID-19 is not going away and we need to be ready with the tools, resources, and supplies we will need to quickly respond and keep public health and the health care system well prepared.

Figure: The SMARTER Plan—The next phase of California's COVID-19 response



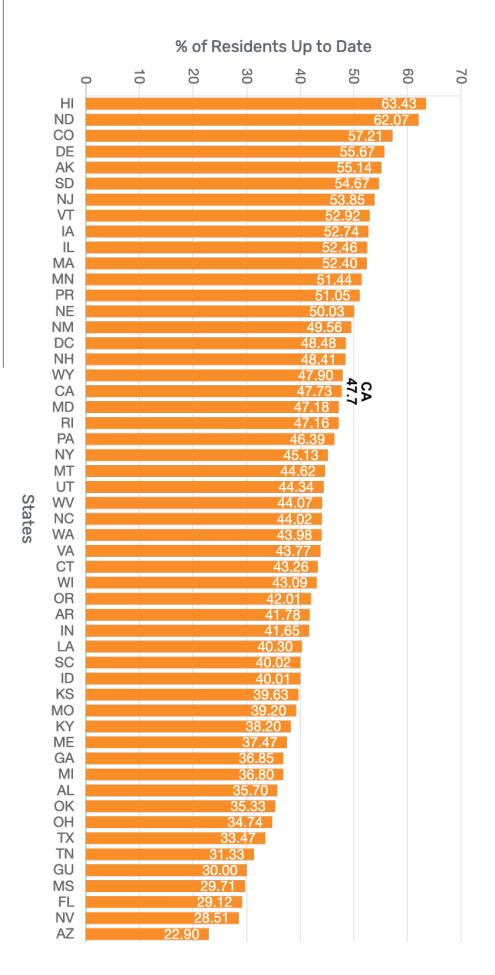
(primary series) per facility, Oct. 30, 2022, California: 88.8%³ Current nursing home residents with completed COVID-19 vaccinations



3https://data.cms.gov/covid-19/covid-19-nursing-home-data

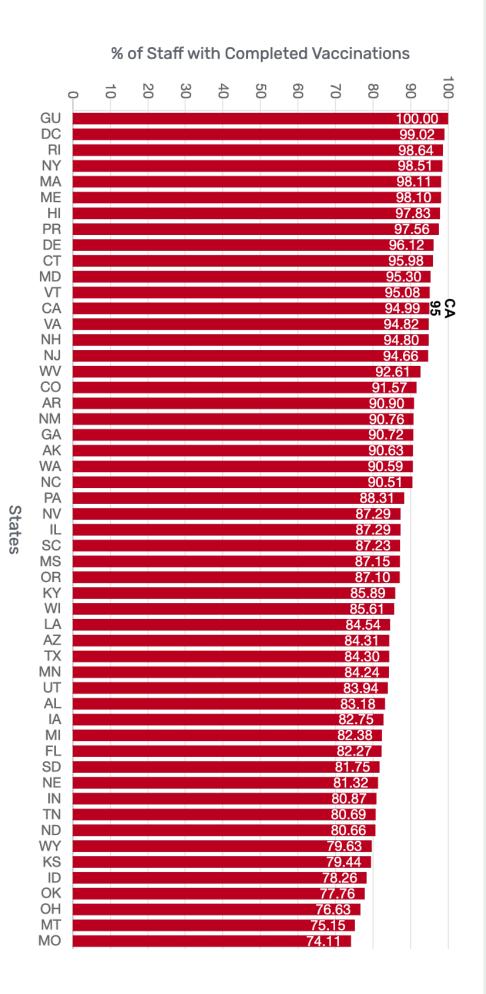
California State Public Health Officer Update

per facility, Oct. 30, 2022, California: 47.7%⁴ Current nursing home residents up-to-date with COVID-19 vaccinations



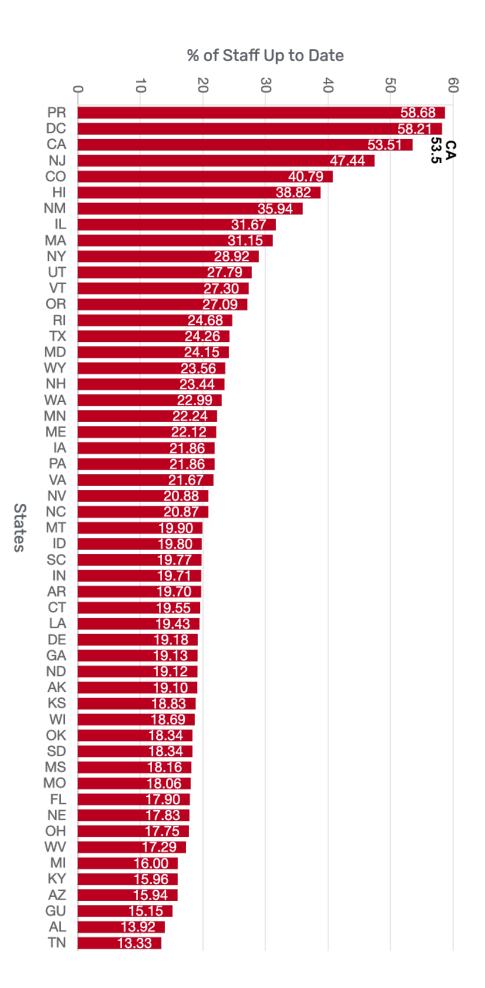
4https://data.cms.gov/covid-19/covid-19-nursing-home-data

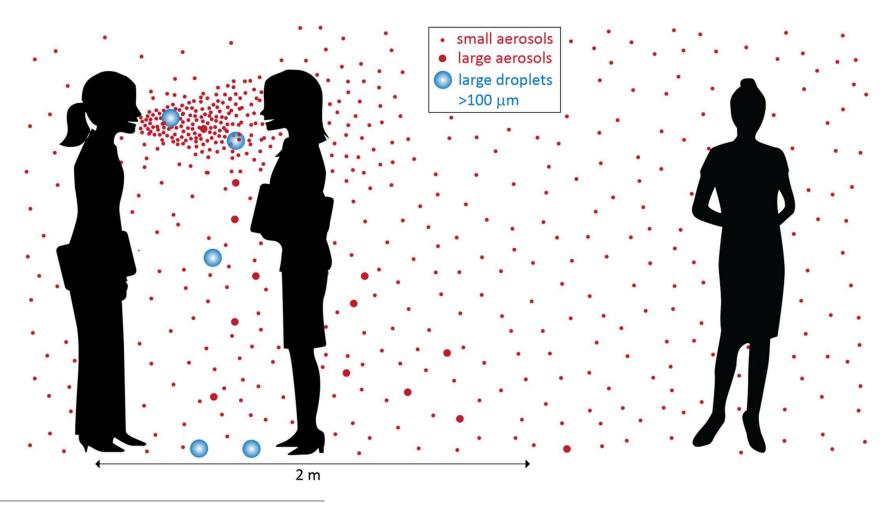
(primary series) per facility, Oct. 30, 2022, California: 95%⁵ Current nursing home staff with completed COVID-19 vaccinations



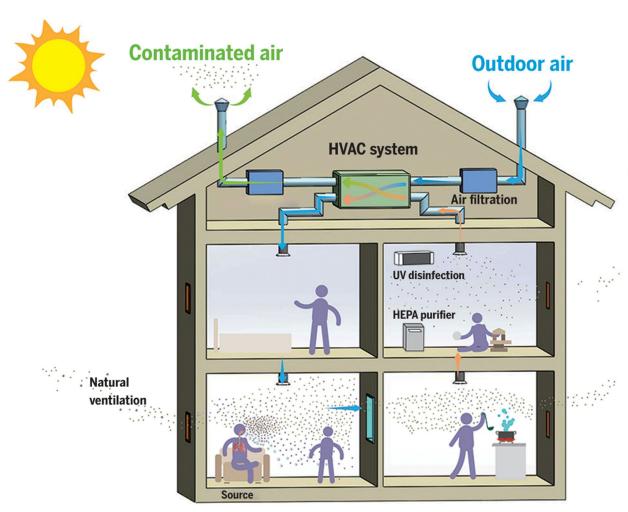
⁵https://data.cms.gov/covid-19/covid-19-nursing-home-data

per facility, Oct. 30, 2022, California: 53.5% Current nursing home staff with up-to-date with COVID-19 vaccinations





⁷What were the historical reasons for the resistance to recognizing airborne transmission during the COVID-19 pandemic? Available from https://doi.org/10.1111/ina.13070



Factors affecting distribution of aerosols indoors

- Airflow direction pattern
- Ventilation type
 - Natural
 - Mechanical
 - Hybrid
- Air filtration and disinfection
 - Portable air cleaner with HEPA filters
 - Air filtration in HVAC system
 - Upper room UV disinfection

⁸Source: https://www.science.org/doi/10.1126/science.abd9149

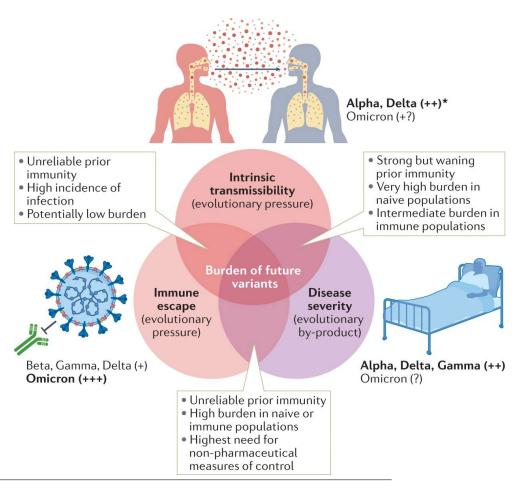
United States: 11/20/2022 - 11/26/2022 NOWCAST United States: 8/21/2022 - 11/26/2022 USA NOWCAST WHO label Lineage # US Class %Total 95%PI 90% BQ.1.1 VOC 29.4% 27.0-31.9% Omicron BQ.1 VOC 27.9% 25.5-30.5% 80% BA.5 VOC 19.4% 17.1-21.9% BQ.1 70% BF.7 VOC 7.0% 6.2-8.0% BA.4.6 VOC 3.3% 2.9-3.8% 60% XBB VOC 3.1% 1.5-6.0% 50% BN.1 VOC 2.9% 2.3-3.8% BA.5 BA.2.75 VOC 2.6% 2.0-3.5% 40% BA.5.2.6 VOC 1.8% 1.5-2.2% BA.5 BF.11 VOC 1.1% 0.8-1.4% 30% BA.2 VOC 0.8% 0.5-1.1% 20% BA.2.75.2 VOC 0.6% 0.4-0.7% BA.4 VOC 0.0% 0.0-0.1% 10% BA.1.1 VOC 0.0% 0.0-0.0% 9/10/22 9/24/22 0/15/22 B.1.1.529 VOC 0.0% 0.0-0.0% 10/8/22 0/22/22 11/19/22 BA.2.12.1 VOC 0.0% 0.0-0.0% Delta B.1.617.2 VBM 0.0% 0.0-0.0% Other 0.1% Other* 0.0-0.1% Collection date, week ending

^{*} Enumerated lineages are US VOC and lineages circulating above 1% nationally in at least one week period. "Other" represents the aggregation of lineages which are circulating <1% nationally during all weeks displayed.

^{**} These data include Nowcast estimates, which are modeled projections that may differ from weighted estimates generated at later dates

[#] BA.1, BA.3 and their sublineages (except BA.1.1 and its sublineages) are aggregated with B.1.1.529. Except BA.2.12.1, BA.2.75.2, BN.1,XBB and their sublineages, BA.2 sublineages are aggregated with BA.2. Except BA.4.6, sublineages of BA.4 are aggregated to BA.4. Except BF.7, BF.11, BA.5.2.6, BQ.1 and BQ.1.1, sublineages of BA.5 are aggregated to BA.5. For all the lineages listed in the above table, their sublineages are aggregated to the listed parental lineages respectively. Previously, XBB was aggregated with other. Lineages BA.2.75.2, XBB, BN.1, BA.4.6, BF.7, BF.11, BA.5.2.6 and BQ.1.1 contain the spike substitution R346T.

Antigenic evolution → SARS-CoV-2 variants with unpredictable severity¹⁰



Virus

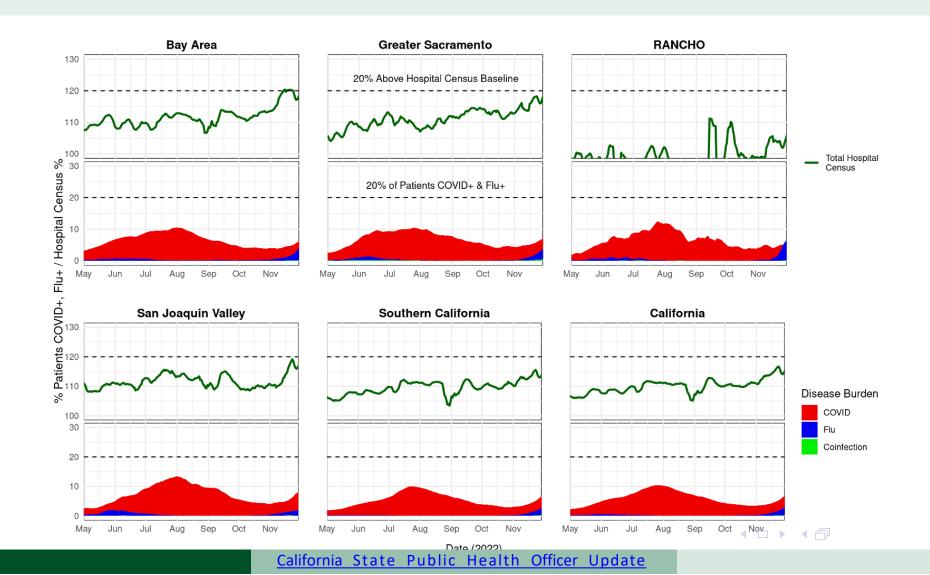
- Intrinsic transmissibility
- Immune escape
- Virulence

Host

- Waning immunity
- Social behavior
- Environment
- Countermeasures

¹⁰https://www.nature.com/articles/s41579-022-00722-z

California regional and state hospital census; baseline % and positive COVID-19 and Flu patients, Jan. 1, 2022 – Nov. 30, 2022



SMARTER Steps Protective Layers

No single intervention is perfect at preventing the spread of COVID-19. However, the more "**SMARTER Steps**" you take, the safer you, your family, and your community are against COVID-19.

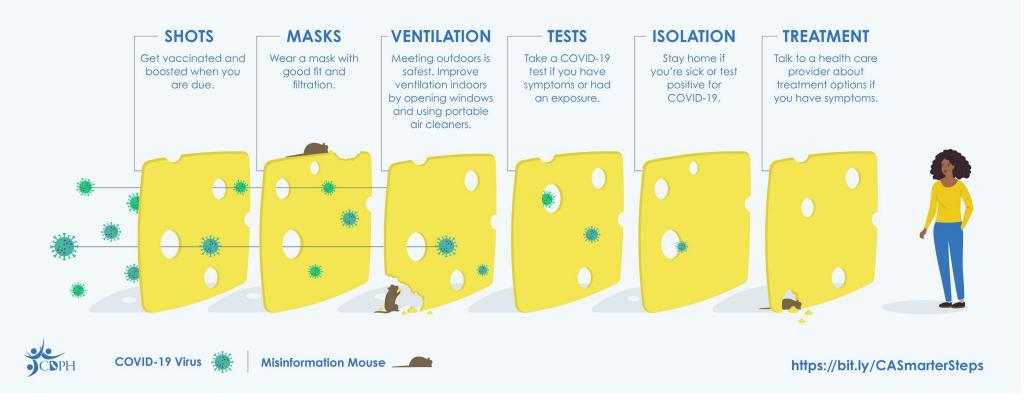


Figure: State of California Safe Schools For All Hub

Long COVID (Post-COVID conditions)¹¹

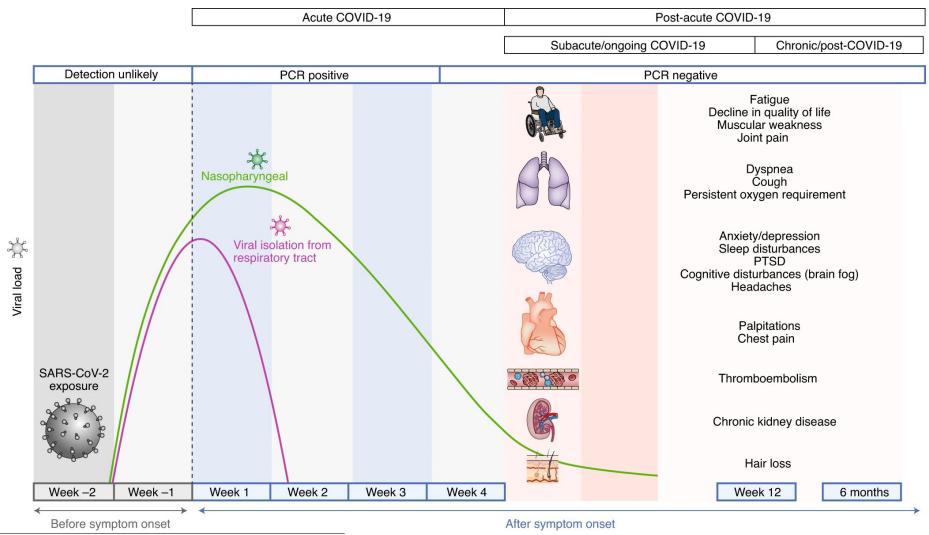
Long COVID can be considered a lack of return to a usual state of health following acute COVID-19 illness; development of new or recurrent symptoms; or unmasking of a pre-existing condition that occurs after the acute COVID-19 illness has resolved. Long COVID is present if recovery does not occur after the 4-week acute phase even though many patients continue to recover between 4 and 12 weeks.

Prevalence and cumulative incidence

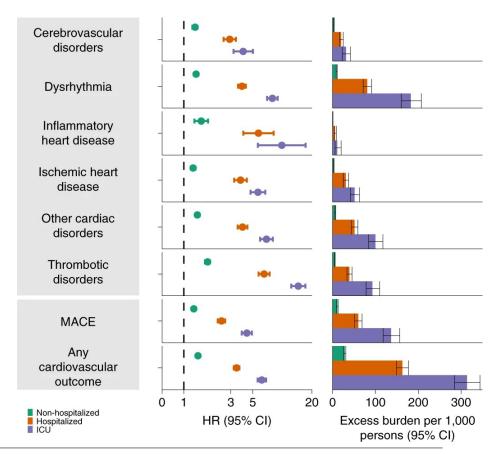
- 8% (nearly 1 in 13) of U.S. adults (those with and without a previous COVID-19 diagnosis) currently have post-COVID conditions.
- 18–19% (nearly 1 in 5) of U.S. adults who reported ever having had COVID-19 currently have symptoms of long COVID, defined as symptoms lasting 3 or more months that were not present prior to having COVID-19.
- 1.2–1.9% (at least 3–5 million) of the U.S. adult population were living with post-COVID conditions that had lasted for at least 1 month and that were limiting their daily activities.

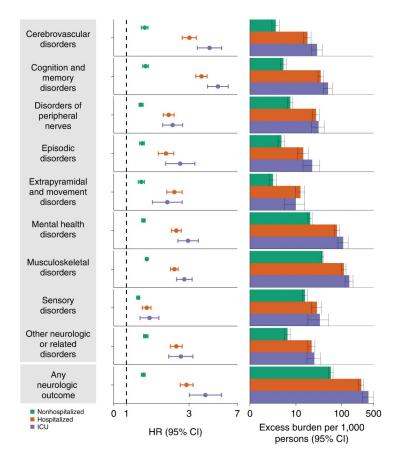
¹¹https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-care/post-covid-conditions.html

Timeline of long COVID¹²



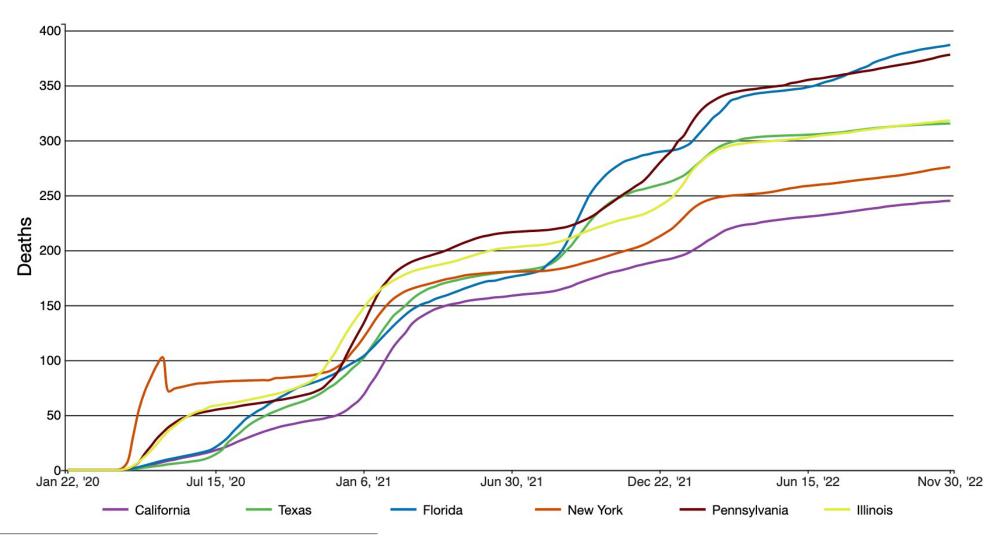
¹⁴https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-022-02001-z





¹³https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-022-01689-3

¹⁴https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-022-02001-z



¹⁵https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#compare-trends_newcases

- Get Vaccinated, Boosted (and Treated)
- Stay Home if You're Sick and Test for COVID
- Wear a Mask
- Wash Your Hands
- Cover Your Cough or Sneeze

Connie Nakano, Assistant Director of Communications CA Department of Aging

Toolkit: Social Media

Toolkit Includes:

Social media copy and graphics









Facebook, Linked IN & Twitter

Stay safe this winter. Test before & after gatherings and stay home if you feel sick. Watch for symptoms like fever, cough, shortness of breath, fatigue & sore throat.

Learn more about testing here: Get Tested

Virtual Background



15 Second Radio Spot



Sample Newsletter Article

Newsletter Blurb

Respiratory Synocial Virus (RSV) activity is increasing in California and can cause serious disease for older adults and young children. Influenza (Flu) season started early this year and disproportionately impacts older adults and young children. (COVID-19 cases are also rising, and older adults are most at risk for adverse effects. The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) offers five tips to protect yourself, your family, and all those around you in the coming months. You can safely celebrate the winter holiday season and limit he spread of respiratory viruses by following these tips:

- Get Vaccinated, Boosted (and Treated) Flu and COVID-19 vaccines continue to be the best defense to limit severe illness and death – and you can get both at the same time. If you test positive for COVID-19, contact your doctor or a test-to-treat site immediately to seek treatment
- Stay Home if You're Slok! Avoid close contact with others to protect them, which is especially
 important for respiratory viruses like the flu, RSV and COVID-19 that can lead to more severe
 illness
- Wear a Mask There is no vaccine for RSV but wearing a mask (especially in indoor public spaces) can significantly slow the spread and protect those most at risk.
- Wash Your Hands Frequent handwashing with soap and warm water, for at least 20 seconds, is an easy and very effective way to prevent getting sick and spreading germs.
- Cover Your Cough or Sneeze Remember to cough or sneeze into your elbow, your arm, or a
 disposable tissue to help prevent the spread of winter viruses. Then wash or sanitize your hands
 and dispose of your tissue.

Additional Resources

California Department of Public Health: Five Winter Virus Prevention Tips Fact Sheet

Video Message from California State Epidemiologist Dr. Erica Pan

https://covid19.ca.gov/holidays/

Toolkit: Radio Spot



"What's the number one way to stay healthy this winter? Staying up to date on all seasonal vaccines, including those for COVID-19. Get more tips on how to limit the spread of germs at covid19.ca.gov."

www.aging.ca.gov Communications@aging.ca.gov





