

COVID UPDATE TANNER

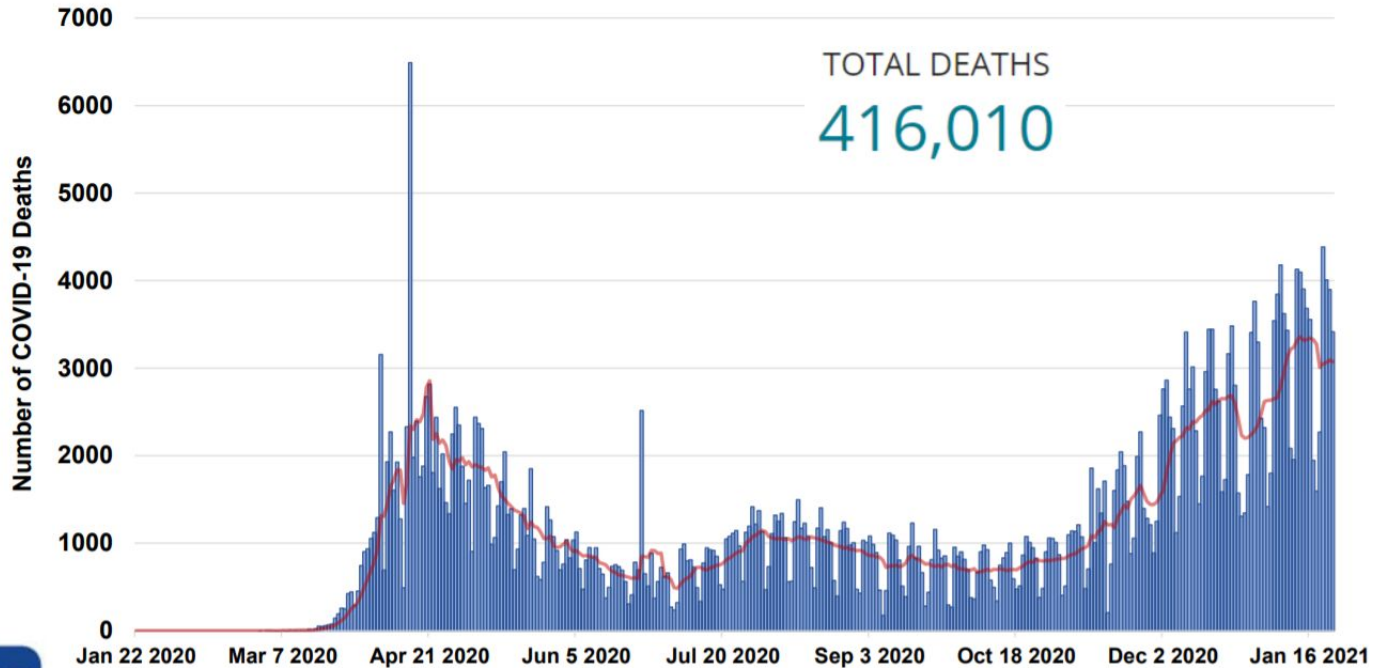
1/28/21

ACIP Updates from 1/27/21

- Astra Zenaca phase 3 data
 - Chimp adenovirus vector with expression of COVID spike, 2 doses
 - Safety issues (HOLD for Transverse myelitis case)
 - Vaccine efficacy 62%, improved if dose 2 was 12 weeks out
- Children data with COVID
- Transmission data in households
- Vaccine Safety

Trends in Number of COVID-19 Deaths in the United States

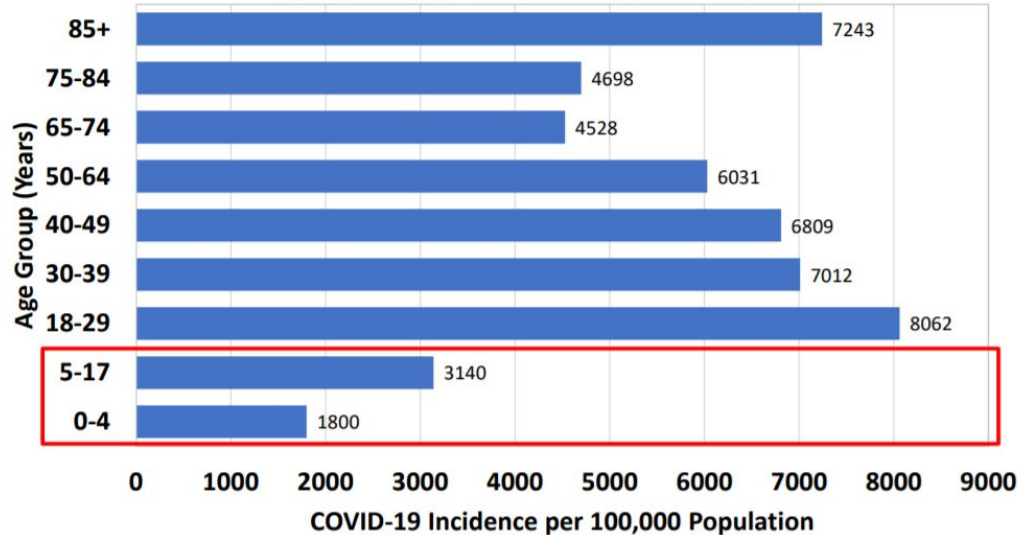
January 22, 2020, to January 24, 2021



<https://www.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/index.html#trends>

COVID-19 Reported Incidence by Age Group: Lowest in Children <18 Years

National Estimate of COVID-19 Incidence per 100,000 Population, by Age Group – Data through Jan 24, 2021



Updated as of 1/24/21. Data are based on COVID-19 case-level data reported by state and territorial jurisdictions to CDC. The numbers are confirmed and probable COVID-19 cases as reported by U.S. states, territories, New York City, and the District of Columbia from the previous day.

Estimated SARS-CoV-2 Seroprevalence in Children <18 Years, Mississippi, May–Sept 2020

- Residual serum samples from routine laboratory testing
- University of Mississippi Medical Center

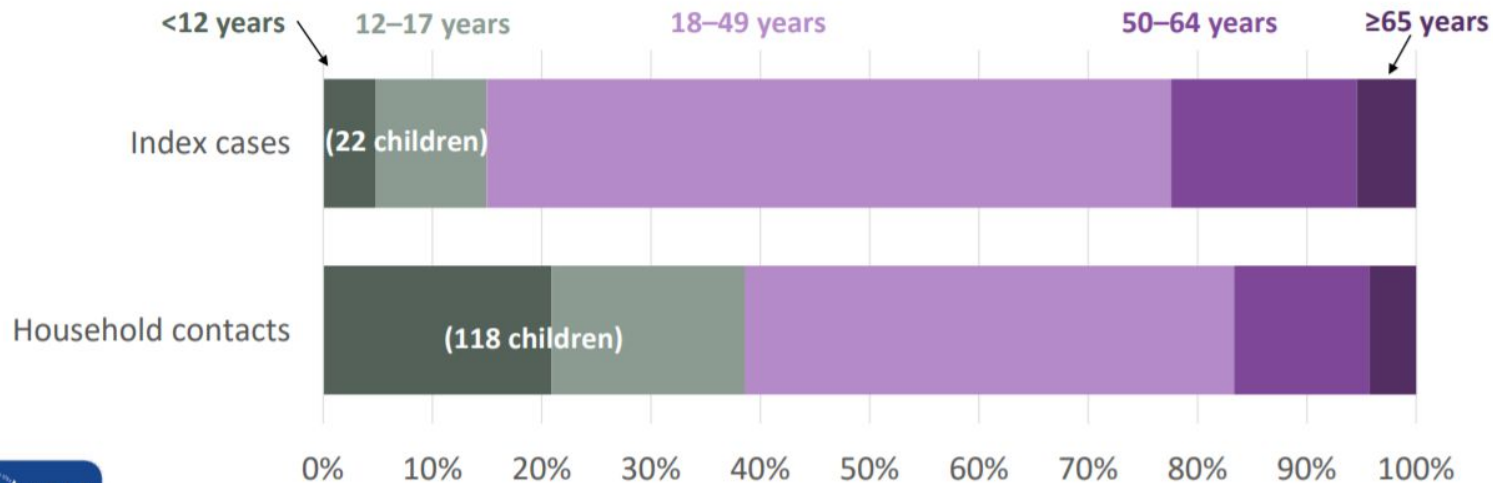
SARS-CoV-2 Serology Results

Characteristic	No.	Positive	%
Overall	1,603	175	10.9
Race/Ethnicity			
Black, non-Hispanic	901	117	13.0
Hispanic	69	16	23.2
Other, non-Hispanic	44	7	15.9
White, non-Hispanic	565	30	5.3
Dates of specimen collection			
May 17-31, 2020	174	6	3.5
June 1-30, 2020	447	28	6.3
July 1-31, 2020	339	35	10.3
August 1-31, 2020	368	56	15.2
September 1-19, 2020	275	50	18.2

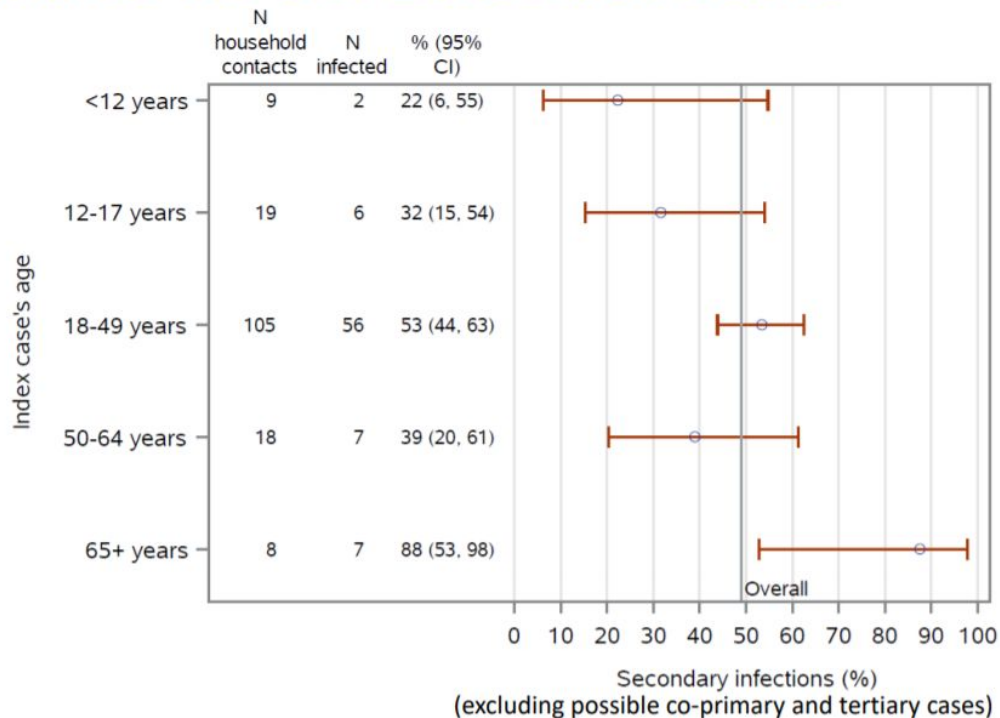


Case-Ascertained Household Transmission Study, Tennessee and Wisconsin: Enrolled Participants

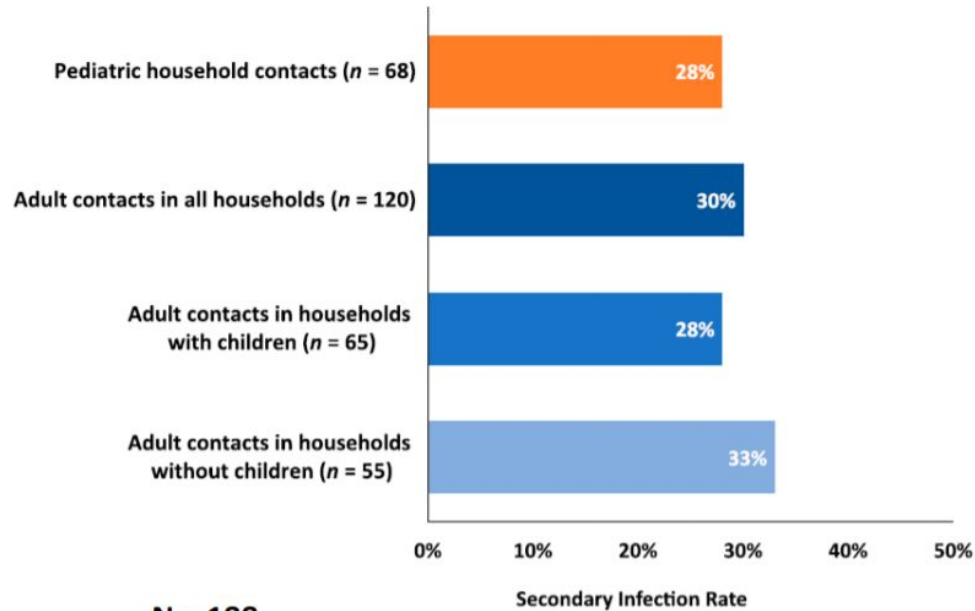
- 147 index cases enrolled, median 3.5 days after onset (IQR: 3–4 days)
- 306 household contacts enrolled



Secondary Infection Rates: Symptomatic Children Seem to Transmit SARS-CoV-2 Less than Adults



Secondary Infection Rates Similar Among Pediatric and Adult Household Contacts: Utah and Wisconsin, March–May 2020



N = 188

Case Definition for Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C)

- An individual aged <21 years presenting with feverⁱ, laboratory evidence of inflammationⁱⁱ, and evidence of clinically severe illness requiring hospitalization, with multisystem (≥ 2) organ involvement (cardiac, renal, respiratory, hematologic, gastrointestinal, dermatologic or neurological); **AND**
- No alternative plausible diagnoses; **AND**
- Positive for current or recent SARS-CoV-2 infection by RT-PCR, serology, or antigen test; or COVID-19 exposure within the 4 weeks prior to the onset of symptoms

ⁱFever $\geq 38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ for ≥ 24 hours, or report of subjective fever lasting ≥ 24 hours

ⁱⁱIncluding, but not limited to, one or more of the following: an elevated C-reactive protein (CRP), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), fibrinogen, procalcitonin, d-dimer, ferritin, lactic acid dehydrogenase (LDH), or interleukin 6 (IL-6), elevated neutrophils, reduced lymphocytes and low albumin

Additional comments

- Some individuals may fulfill full or partial criteria for Kawasaki disease but should be reported if they meet the case definition for MIS-C
- Consider MIS-C in any pediatric death with evidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection



Emergency Preparedness and Response

Resources for Emergency Health Professionals > Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA) > COCA Calls/Webinars
> Calls/Webinars - 2021



🏠 Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA)

About COCA

COCA Partners

Conference and Training Opportunities

COCA Calls/Webinars -

Calls/Webinars - 2021 -

Treating Long-COVID: Clinician Experience with Post-Acute COVID-19 Care

Calls/Webinars - 2020 +

Calls/Webinars - 2019 +

Treating Long COVID: Clinician Experience with Post-Acute COVID-19 Care

 = [Free Continuing Education](#)

Overview

For some people, the effects of COVID-19 can last well beyond the immediate illness. Patients and clinicians across the United States are reporting long-term effects of COVID-19, commonly referred to as long COVID. Symptoms may include cognitive difficulties, fatigue, and shortness of breath. In some patients, critical illness from COVID-19 may be the cause of persistent symptoms, but many patients with long-term effects had mild or asymptomatic acute COVID-19 infection. During this COCA Call, presenters will share their firsthand experiences with treating long COVID, focusing on the pulmonary, neurologic, and psychological aspects. They will also describe their experiences with establishing clinics that provide care for patients with these long-term effects.

Call Details

When:

Thursday, January 28, 2021,
2:00 PM – 3:00 PM ET

Webinar Link:

<https://www.zoomgov.com/j/1606808037?pwd=NUx3a1hQd2tVWVZBU0JobFgxUDJ2Zz09> 

Passcode: 594536

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