Experience Rochester

ROCHESTER'S QUEST TO BEAT COVID-19

Thursday, January 28 12–1 p.m. (ET)





PEDIATRIC COVID-19 VACCINE TRIALS

Mary T. Caserta, MD Professor, Department of Pediatrics (Infectious Diseases)

University of Rochester Medical Center

COVID-19 AND CHILDREN

COVID-19 TESTING

6.0-18% of total tests done in children7.2-27.6% of tests in children were positive

HOSPITALIZATIONS

1.3-2.9% of hospitalizations in children0.2-2.6% of all child COVID-19 casesresulted in hospitalization

MORTALITY

0.0-0.06% of childhood COVID cases resulted in death

| Child Population (2019) | 75,266,842 |
|---|------------|
| Cumulative Total Cases (All Ages) | 21,036,194 |
| Cumulative Child Cases | 2,676,612 |
| Cumulative Percent Children of Total Cases | 12.7% |
| Cases Per 100,000 Children | 3556.2 |

AAP and Children Hospital Assoc, Jan 21, 2021





Fig 2. Cumulative Number of Child COVID-19 Cases: 1/21/21

- 2,676,612 total child COVID-19 cases (cumulative)
- Six states reported 100,000+ child cases
- Eight states reported fewer than 10,000 child cases

See detail in Appendix: Data from 48 states, NYC, DC, PR, and GU (TX excluded from figure) All data reported by state/local health departments are preliminary and subject to change Analysis by American Academy of Pediatrics and Children's Hospital Association



| A L T F A O P W I N M G M S A O N A D Y K O A A Y R A N C U A M S M E R D D D V M R P D A N Y M S | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| AKH WECH TO | 50,000 | 100.000 | 150.000 | 200.000 | 250.000 | 300,000 | 350.000 |





MULTISYSTEM INFLAMMATORY SYNDROME IN CHILDREN (MIS-C)

- ✓ A newly described condition where different body parts become inflamed including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes or gastrointestinal organs
- ✓ The cause of MIS-C is currently unknown
- ✓ Appears to be related to current or prior COVID-19 infection





MULTISYSTEM INFLAMMATORY SYNDROME IN CHILDREN (MIS-C)







EMERGING SARS-CoV-2 VARIANTS

Data from US Centers for Disease Control

David Topham, PhD

Marie Curran Wilson and Joseph Chamberlain Wilson Professor Department of Microbiology and Immunology at the Center for Vaccine Biology and Immunology

University of Rochester Medical Center

Multiple SARS-CoV-2 variants are circulating globally. Several new variants emerged in the fall of 2020, most notably:

•In the **United Kingdom** (UK), a new variant of SARS-CoV-2 (known as **B.1.1.7**) emerged with an unusually large number of mutations. This variant has since been detected in numerous countries around the world, including the United States (US) and Canada.

•In **South Africa**, another variant of SARS-CoV-2 (known as **B.1.351**) emerged independently of B.1.1.7. This variant shares some mutations with B.1.1.7. Cases attributed to this variant have been detected outside of South Africa.

•In **Brazil**, a variant of SARS-CoV-2 (known as **P.1**) emerged and was identified in four travelers from Brazil, who were tested during routine screening at Haneda airport outside Tokyo, Japan. This variant has 17 unique mutations, including three in the receptor binding domain of the spike protein.

B.1.1.7 Lineage Cases in the United States*† Total Cases: 195







NEW VARIANTS IMPACT ON VACCINES

Ann Falsey, MD Professor in the Department of Medicine (Infectious Diseases) University of Rochester Medical Center





PRELIMINARY GENOMIC CHARACTERISATION OF AN EMERGENT SARS-CoV-2 LINEAGE IN THE UK DEFINED BY A NOVEL SET OF SPIKE MUTATIONS

Report written by: Andrew Rambaut, Nick Loman, Oliver Pybus, Wendy Barclay, Jeff Barrett, Alesandro Carabelli, Tom Connor, Tom Peacock, David L. Robertson, Erik Volz, on behalf of COVID-19 Genomics Consortium UK (CoG-UK)



Figure 2 | Regression of root-to-tip genetic distances against sampling dates, for sequences belonging to lineage B.1.1.7 (blue) and those in its immediate outgroup in the global phylogenetic tree (brown). The regression lines are fitted to the two sets independently. The regression gradient is an estimate of the rate of sequence evolution. These rates are $5.6E^4$ and $5.3E^4$ nucleotide changes/site/year for the B.1.1.7 and outgroup data sets, respectively.

 Table 1 | Non-synonymous mutations and deletions inferred to occur on the branch leading to lineage B.1.1.7

 lineage.

| gene | nucleotide | amino acid |
|-------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| ORF1a | bC3267T | T1001I |
| | C5388A | A1708D |
| | T6954C | I2230T |
| | 11288-11296 deletic | nSGF 3675-3677 deletior |
| spike | 21765-21770 deletic | nHV 69-70 deletion |
| | 21991-21993 deletic | nY144 deletion |
| | A23063T | N501Y |
| | C23271A | A570D |
| | C23604A | P681H |
| | C23709T | T716I |
| | T24506G | S982A |
| | G24914C | D1118H |
| Orf8 | C27972T | Q27stop |
| | G28048T | R52I |
| | A28111G | Y73C |
| Ν | 28280 GAT->CTA | D3L |
| | C28977T | S235F |





SARS-CoV-2

SARS-CoV-2 RBD

MORE DEADLY?

- "If you took...a man in their 60s, the average risk is that for 1,000 people who got infected, roughly 10 would be expected to unfortunately die with the virus. With the new variant, for 1,000 people infected, roughly 13 or 14 people might be expected to die."
 - UK's chief science adviser, Patrick Vallance
- Michael Osterholm, epidemiologist and director of the Center for Infectious Disease Research and Policy at the University of Minnesota, said he has reviewed the UK report as well as other data that has not been publicly released, and he is "convinced" that the new variant is deadlier.

"The data is mounting—and some of it I can't share—that clearly supports that B.1.1.7 is causing more severe illness and increased death."

WILL THE CURRENT VACCINES WORK?

- Serum from 20 people immunized with Pfizer neutralized the B.1.1.7 strain just as well as prior strains
- Convalescent plasma failed to neutralize the N501Y South African variant— Pre-print BioRx
- Resistance to certain anti-spike Mab have been demonstrated

Vaccination with current vaccines should produce a polyclonal antibody response to the S protein so complete lack of efficacy would be unlikely but reduced efficacy is a concern.

FINGER LAKES COVID-19 VACCINE HUB

Nancy Bennett, MD Professor of Medicine and Public Health Sciences

University of Rochester Medical Center

ROLE

Plan, facilitate, and execute the Finger Lakes Vaccine Administration Plan.

MISSION

Ensure the **equitable, transparent, and efficient** immunization of at least 70% of the adult residents of the Finger Lakes Region.

PURPOSE

Coordinate efforts of all agencies involved in vaccination delivery, ensuring equitable, transparent, and efficient immunization, to protect residents in the Finger Lakes region from transmission, morbidity, and mortality associated with COVID-19 infection.



FINGER LAKES COUNTIES:

Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Orleans, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming, and Yates





FINGER LAKES VACCINATION NETWORK

FL Vaccination Hub, Regional Planning Implementation of DOH Prioritization, POD Training/Operations, Resource Request Management, Local Coordination of Vaccine Distribution

Community and Faith Based Organizations

- Places of Worship
- Deaf / HOH
- Disability
- Race/Ethnicity
- LGBTQ
- IDD
- Migrant Workers
- Refugee
- Shelters/Housing
- Schools
- Older Adults
- Tribal Leaders

Health Care Providers

- Hospitals
- Community Physicians
- FQHCs
- Free clinics
- LTCFs
- ACOs
- First Responders
- Pharmacies
- Congregate Care
- Allied Health Providers
- Professional Associations

Government Agencies

- Public Health Directors
- County Executives
- Medicaid/Medicare
- Mental Health

Business Community

- Chamber of Commerce
- Grocery Stores
- Outside Markets
- Small Business
- Labor



CURRENT ELIGIBILITY

- Phase 1A Still prioritized.
 - Health care workers patient-facing
 - Long term care staff and patients

• Phase 1B

- $\circ~$ All 65yo and over
- First responders (fire and police), public safety, teachers, public transit, grocery store workers



| VACCINE PROVIDER GENERAL TYPE | ELIGIBLE POPULATION FOCUS |
|---|--|
| Hospitals/Health Care Systems & Federally Qualified Health Centers | Their own health care workers & patients 65yo and over |
| Pharmacies | Patients 65yo and over |
| County Health Departments | First responders, law enforcement, teachers and front-line workers as defined by NYS |

Vaccine supply very limited. Eligibility does not equal availability



VACCINE HESITANCY

Angela Branche, MD Assistant professor in the Department of Medicine (Infectious Diseases)

University of Rochester Medical Center

Majority of Americans now say they would get a vaccine for the coronavirus

% of U.S. adults who say if a vaccine to prevent COVID-19 were available today, they ...





COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT TO ADDRESS VACCINE HESITANCY

- 1. CCHP COVID-19 Vaccine Advisory Committee
- 2. Finger Lakes COVID-19 Vaccine Task Force (CCG, Wade Norwood)
- 3. Researchers Engaged

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|---|---|
| | JOIN VIA ZOOM Call in by phone or |
| What About The Vaccination? Host: Willie Lightfoot Guest Speakers: Dr. Angela Branche, Infectious Disease Physician, Uoff Jackie Dozier Common Ground Health, Program Mana Shani Wison, PA-C, Internal Medicine Physician Assist | WATCH LIVESTREAM ON YOUTUBE FIND LINK AT WWW.UPBCA.ORG CLICK: JOIN THE CONVERSATION |
| MEETING ID: 986 1564 3994 OR CALL : 1.929.436.2866 JANUARY 25TH, 2021 6PN info@upbca.org / www.upbca.org | Watch live on You Tube UVESTREAM UPBCA ASSOC |

Thank you to all. We are in this together.