2-17-2021

How, When, and Why: Can We Have a Candid Conversation About COVID-19 Vaccines?

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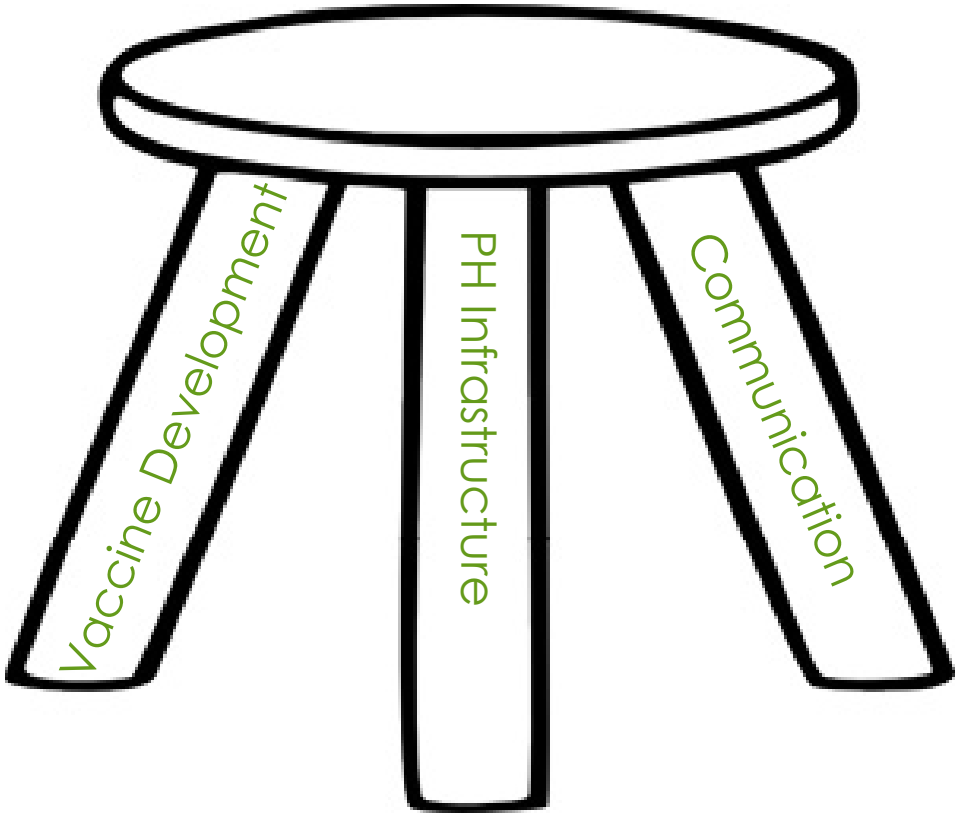
How, When, and Why

Can we have a candid conversation about COVID-19 vaccines?

What does a robust public health response look like?



Our Goals for Today

Help you understand this complex process so that you can:

- Anticipate how you and others make the decision to get vaccinated
- Have conversations with others about COVID-19 vaccines

Hesitancy and Excitement

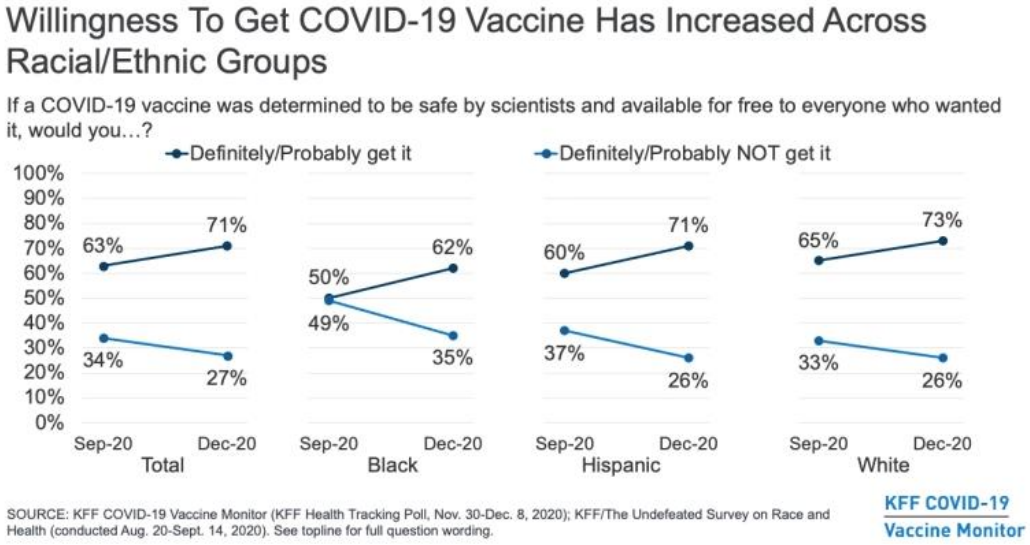
Reasons people cite for being hesitant (Hamel et al., Jan. 2021; Funk & Tyson, Dec. 2020)

- Side effects
- Prevent me from getting COVID?
- Newness
- Distrust of medical system

Hesitancy and Excitement

Hesitancy more common among:

- Blacks
- Republicans
- ...but willingness is rising

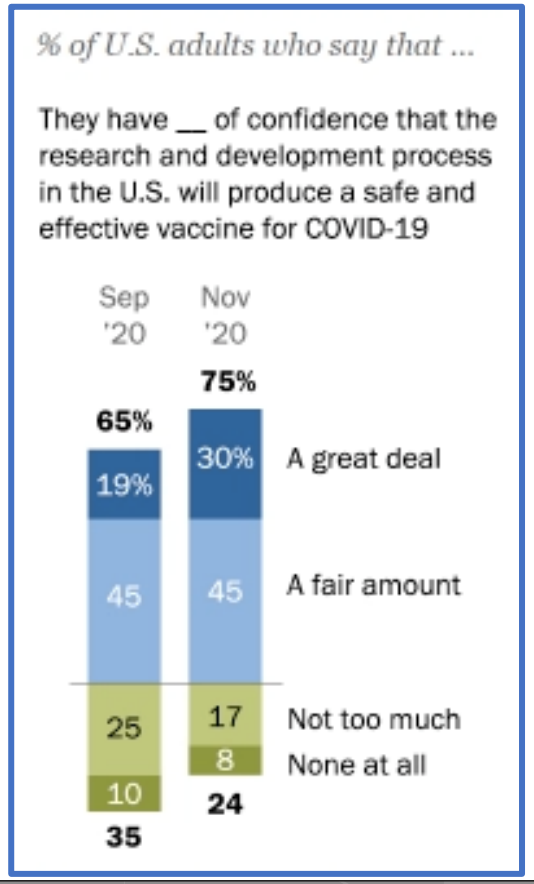


Hesitancy and Excitement

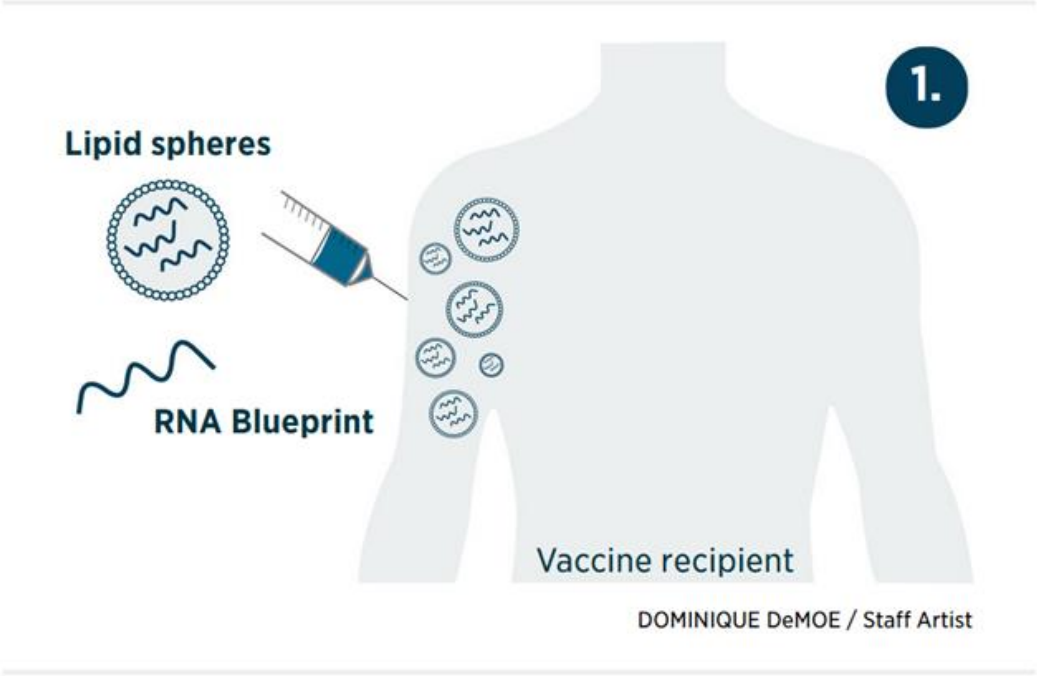
Reasons people are excited to get vaccinated (Funk & Tyson, Dec. 2020)

- Safety and effectiveness

- **~50 million** doses given in U.S.
- More than 10% of population



How do these vaccines work?



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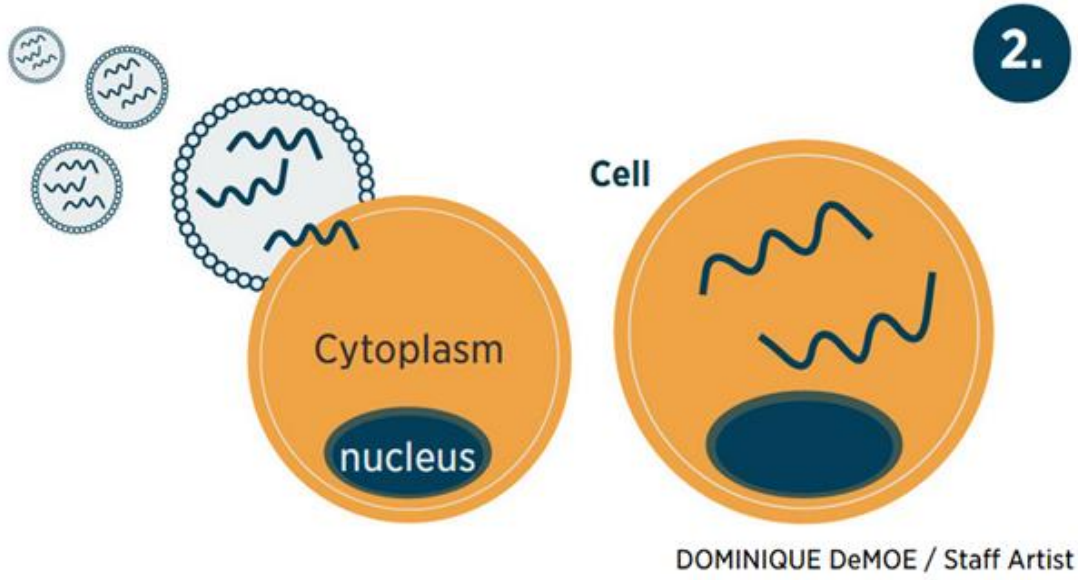

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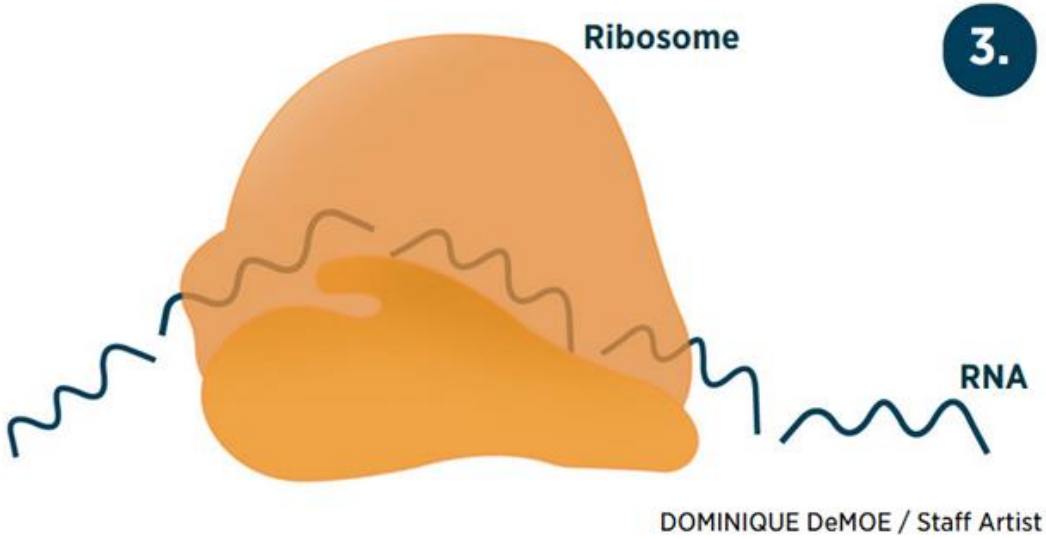

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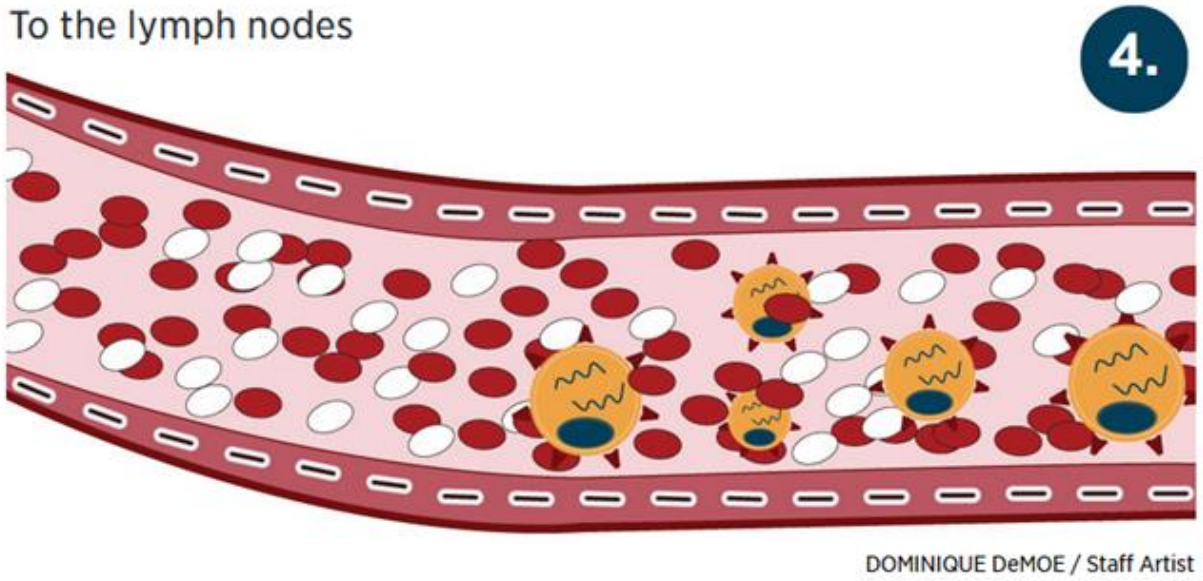

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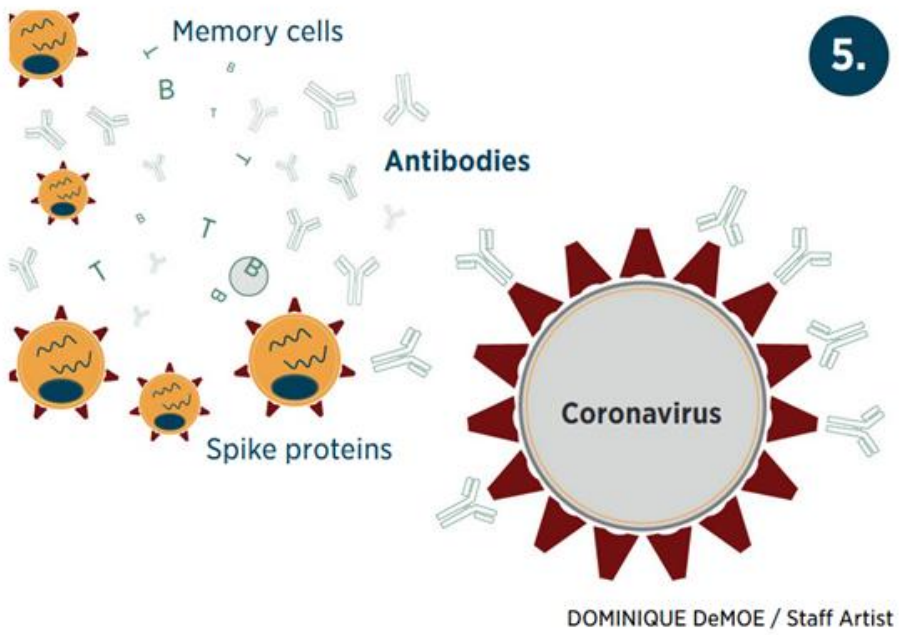

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Known Side Effects

COVID-19

- Loss of smell
- Lung damage
- Heart damage
- Kidney damage
- Psychiatric conditions
- Diabetes (?)
- Death

COVID Vaccine

- Pain at injection site
- Fever
- Fatigue
- Muscle pain/aches
- Serious allergic reaction (11 cases in one million doses, or incidence of 0.0011%)

What about the other vaccines?

- More vaccines coming down the pipeline
  - AstraZeneca/Oxford (76%)
  - Johnson & Johnson/Janssen (~85%)
  - More
- These are *great* vaccines!
- Will reduce severe disease

Vaccine Distribution

What the @$%& happened?

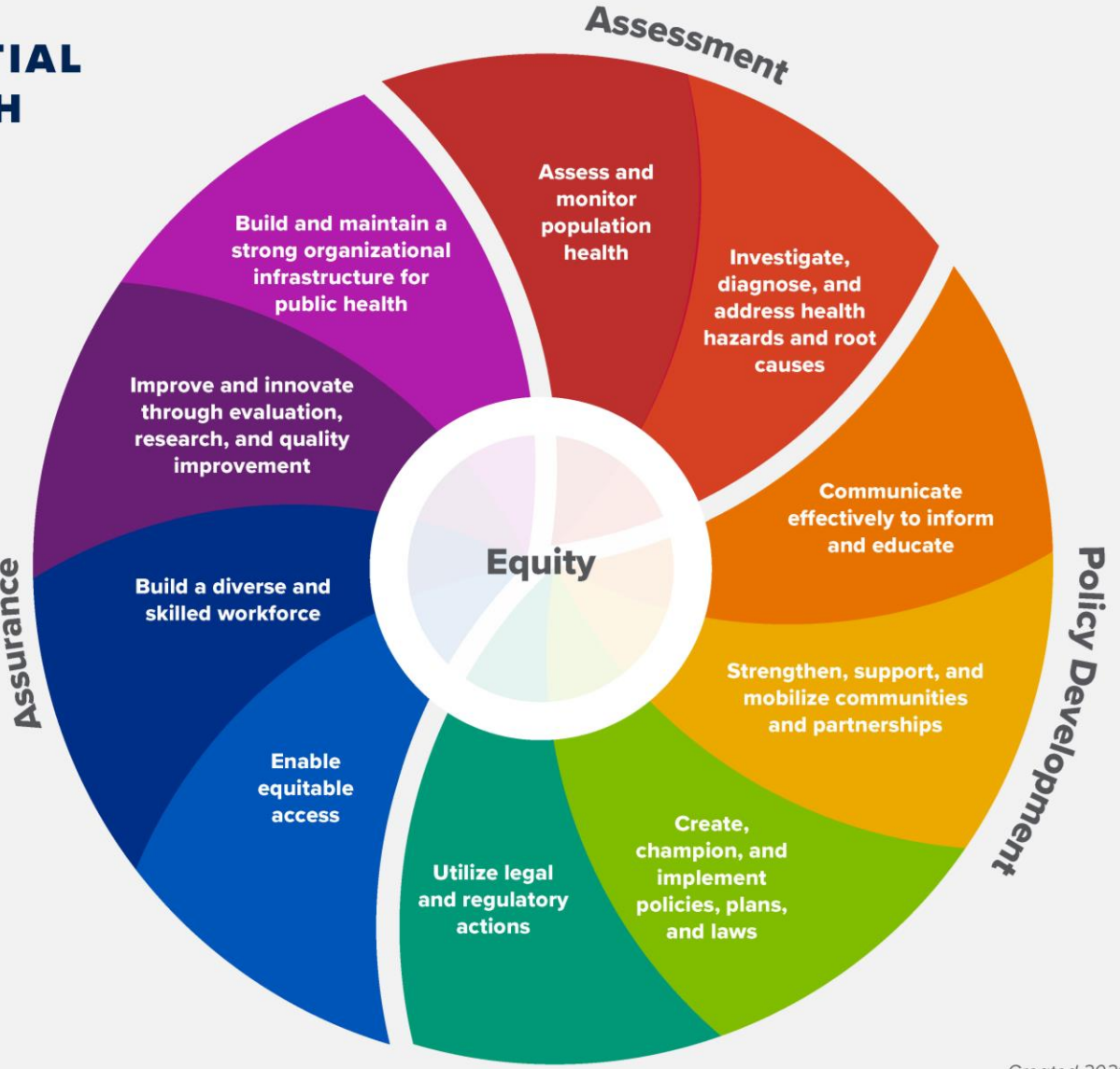
Goals of U.S. PH Institutions

- Prevent epidemics and the spread of disease
- Protect against environmental hazards
- Prevent injuries
- Promote and encourage health behaviors
- Respond to disasters, assist in recovery
- Ensure quality and accessibility of health services

THE 10 ESSENTIAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

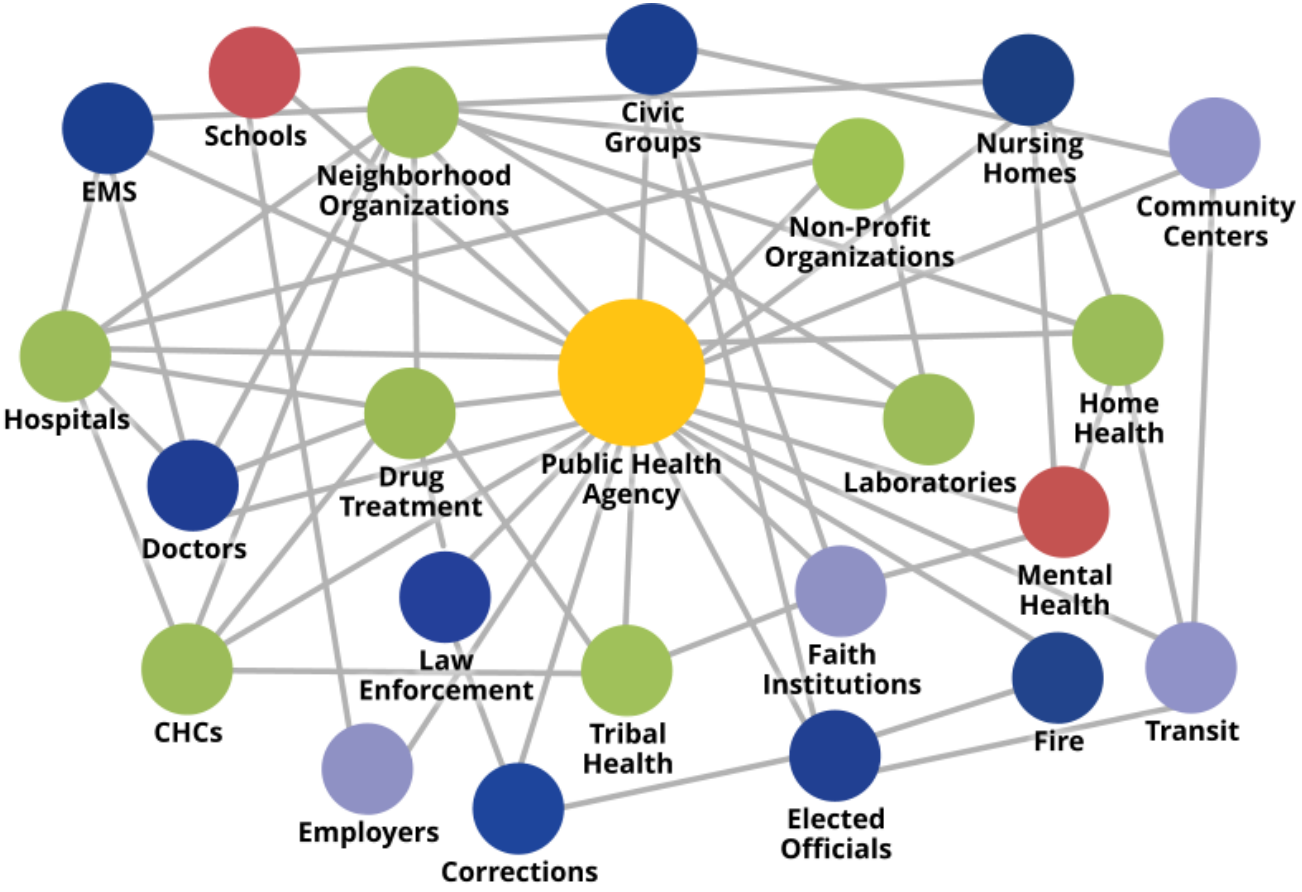
To protect and promote the health of all people in all communities

The 10 Essential Public Health Services provide a framework for public health to protect and promote the health of all people in all communities. To achieve optimal health for all, the Essential Public Health Services actively promote policies, systems, and services that enable good health and seek to remove obstacles and systemic and structural barriers, such as poverty, racism, gender discrimination, and other forms of oppression, that have resulted in health inequities. Everyone should have a fair and just opportunity to achieve good health and well-being.

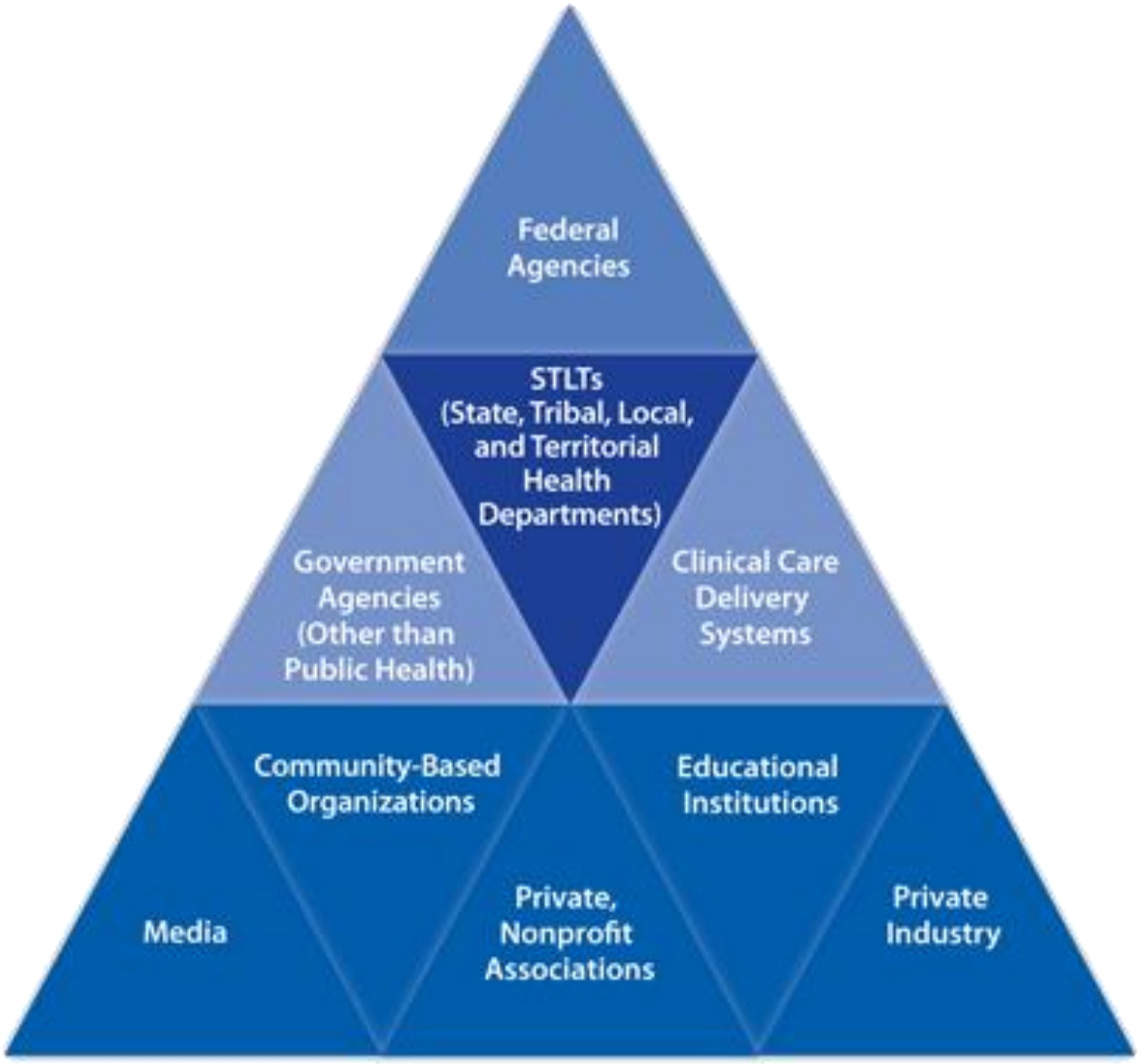


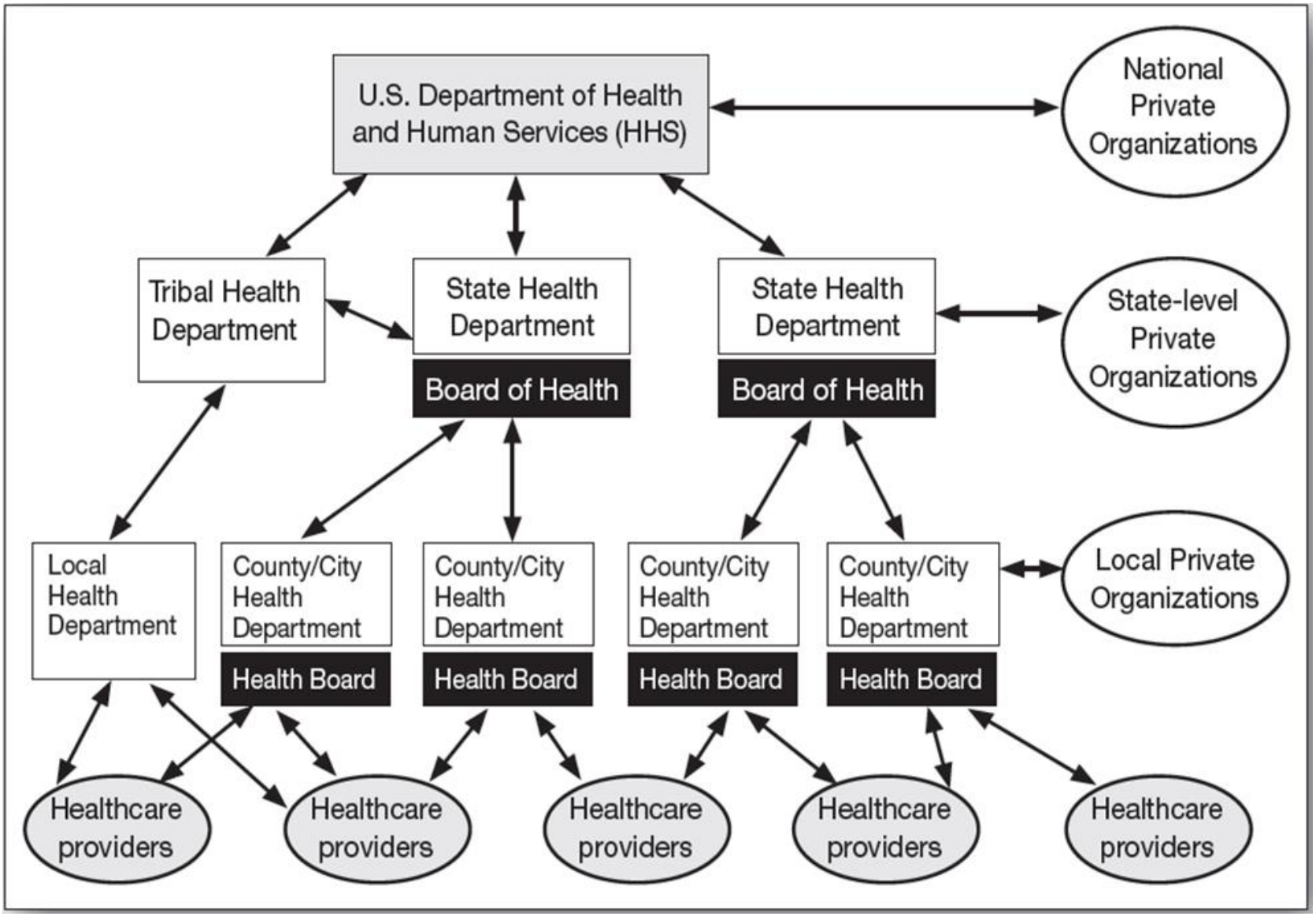
Created 2020

Public Health Systems



Components of the Public Health System




U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
National Private Organizations
Tribal Health Department
State Health Department
Board of Health
State Health Department
Board of Health
State-level Private Organizations
Local Health Department
County/City Health Department
Health Board
County/City Health Department
Health Board
County/City Health Department
Health Board
County/City Health Department
Health Board
Local Private Organizations
Healthcare providers
Healthcare providers
Healthcare providers
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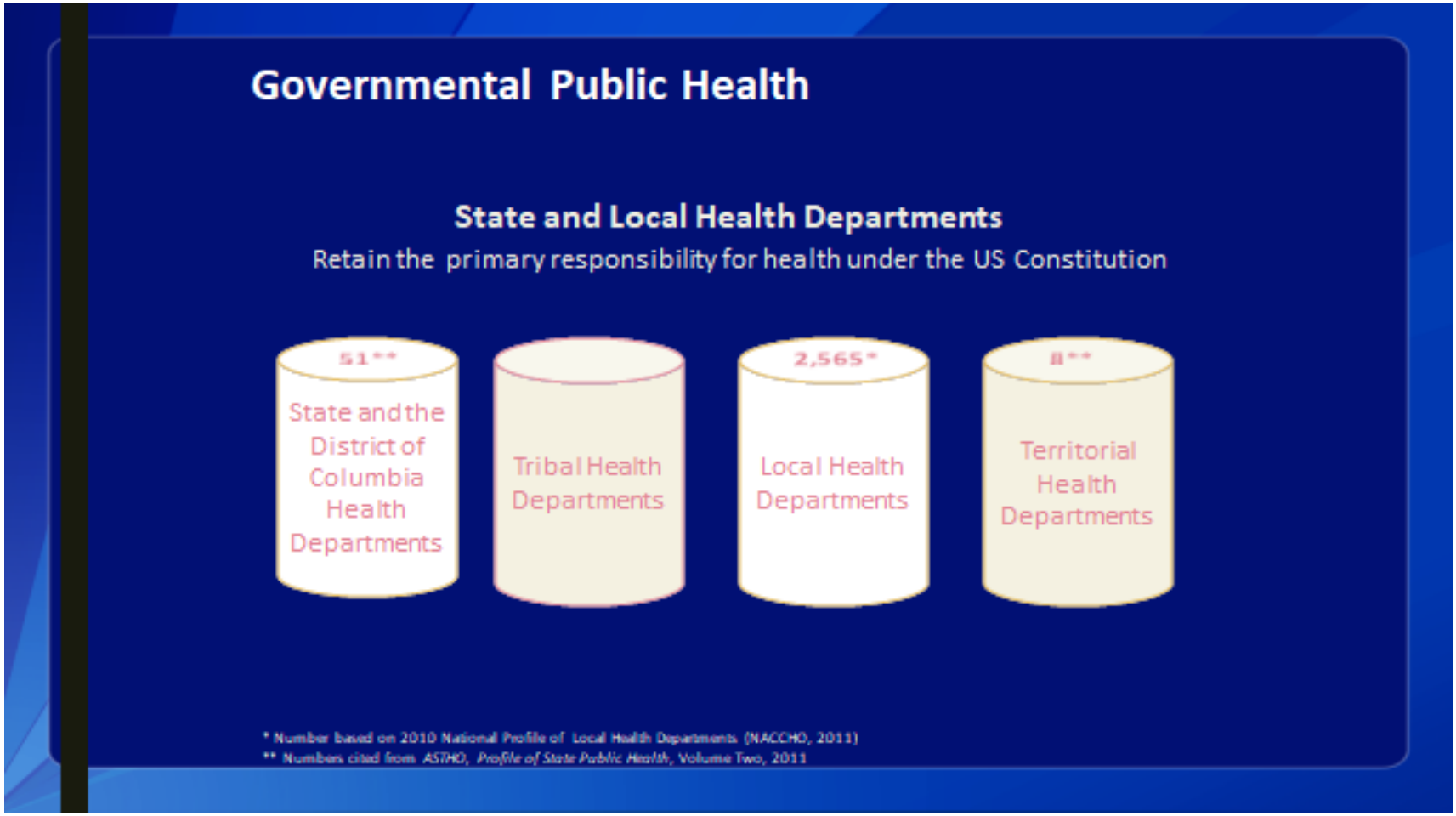
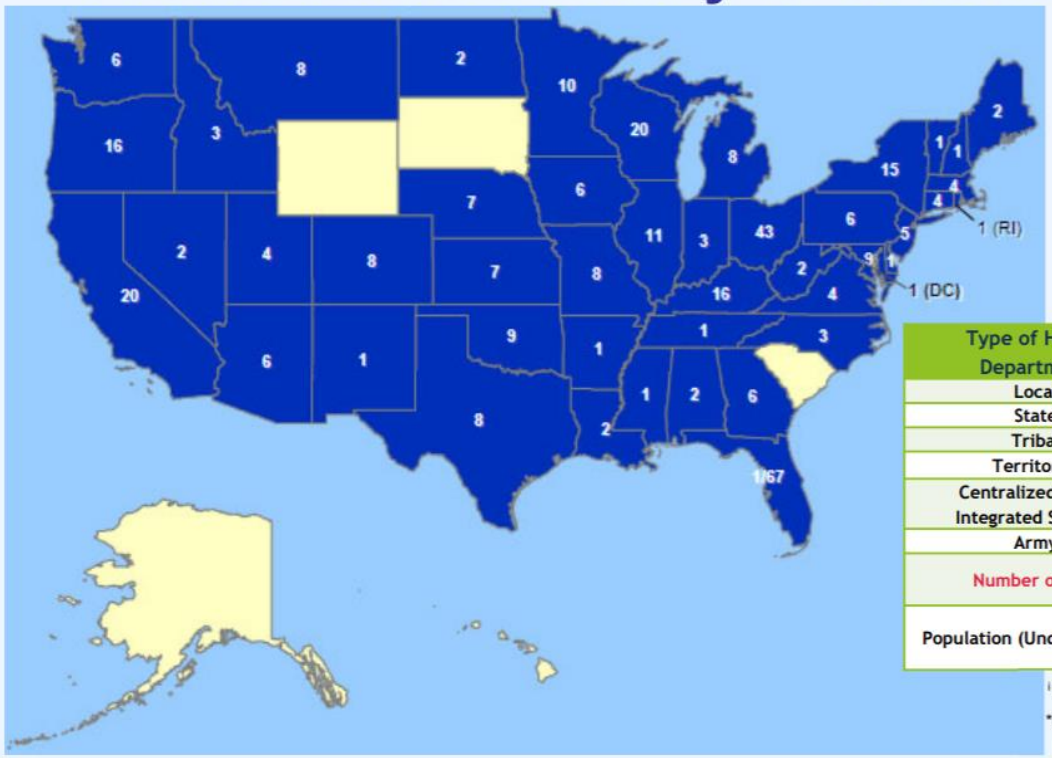

Governmental Public Health
State and Local Health Departments
Retain the primary responsibility for health under the US Constitution
51**
State and the District of Columbia Health Departments
Tribal Health Departments
2,565*
Local Health Departments
8**
Territorial Health Departments
* Number based on 2010 National Profile of Local Health Departments (NACCHO, 2011)
** Numbers cited from ASTHO, Profile of State Public Health, Volume Two, 2011

Public Health Infrastructure

Accreditation Activity as of November 18, 2020



Type of Health Department	Accredited	In Process	Total in e-PHAB
Local	264	125	389
State	36	5	41
Tribal	4	3	7
Territorial	.	1	1
Centralized States Integrated System [i]	1/67	.	1/67
Army	2	3	5
Number of HDs	306+1 system	137	444
Population (Unduplicated)*	253,476,927 82%	37,962,789 12%	291,439,716 94%

[i] Single accreditation for multiple health departments

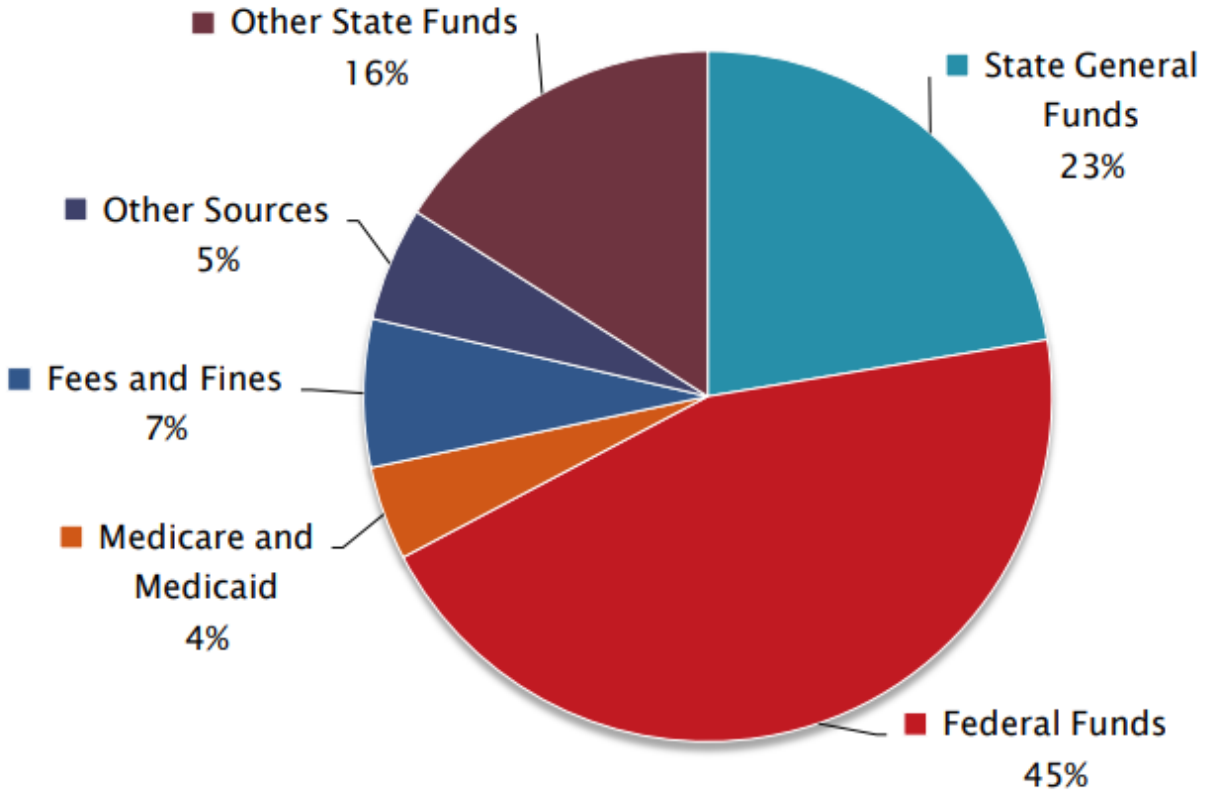
*US population is based on the US Census Bureau 2010 population of 308,745,538

Applicant Names Are Kept Confidential

PHAB

State Health Agency Funding, by Source

(n=48)

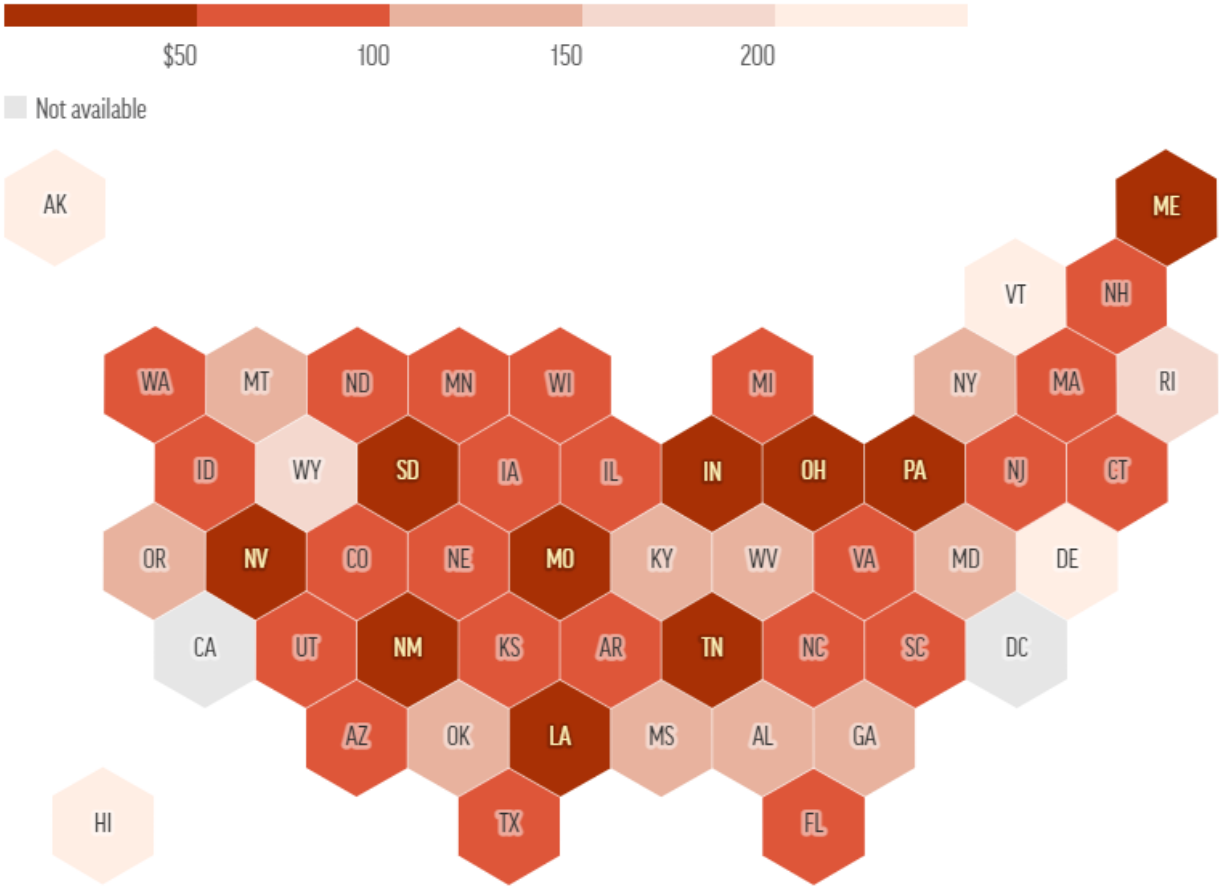


As of Sept 2011

astho™

Most states spend less than $100 per person on public health

Annual public health expenditures per resident by state-level agencies.

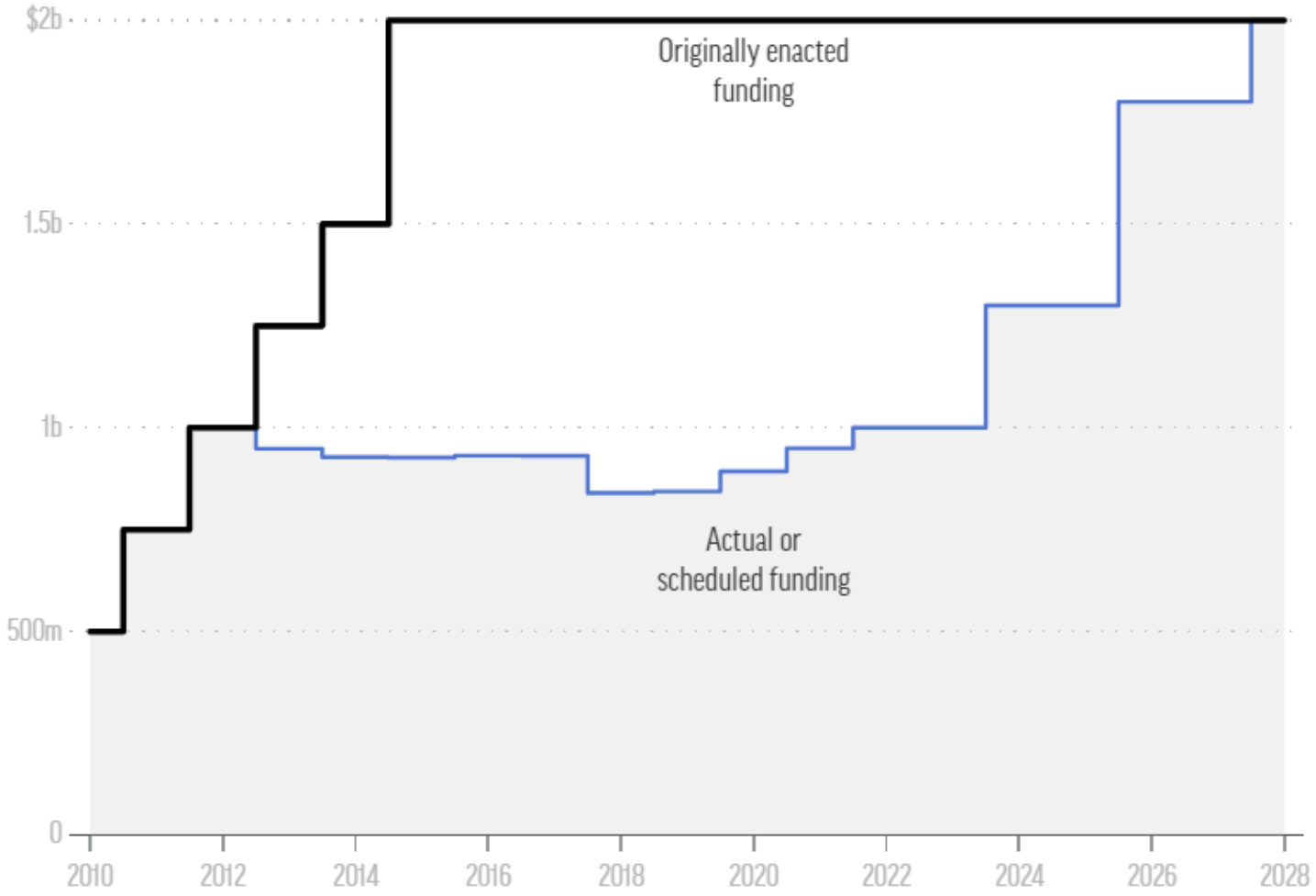


Expenditures are inflation-adjusted to constant 2019 dollars and reflect a 2016-18 average. Data includes transfers to local health departments.
Sources: State Health Expenditure Dataset, U.S. Census Bureau

Map data: Tilegrams/NPR / Graphic: Hannah Recht/KHN, Francois Duckett/AP

KHN AP

Federal Prevention and Public Health Fund faces shortfalls



Source: Trust for America's Health / Graphic: Hannah Recht/KHN, Francois Duckett/AP

KHN AP

COVID-19 VACCINATION PHASES IN PENNSYLVANIA

Phase 1A

- Long-term care facility residents

Health care personnel including, but not limited to:
- Emergency medical service personnel
- Nurses
- Nursing assistants
- Physicians
- Dentists
- Dental hygienists
- Chiropractors
- Therapists
- Phlebotomists
- Pharmacists
- Technicians
- Pharmacy technicians
- Health professions students and trainees
- Direct support professionals
- Clinical personnel in school settings or correctional facilities
- Contractual HCP not directly employed by health care facility
- Persons not directly involved in patient care but potentially exposed to infectious material

- People age 65 and older
- People age 16-64 with high risk conditions causing increased risk for severe disease

Phase 1B

- People in congregate settings not otherwise specified as LTCF and persons receiving home and community-based services
- First responders
- Correctional officers and other workers serving people in congregate care settings not included in Phase 1A
- Food and agricultural workers
- U.S. Postal Service workers
- Manufacturing workers
- Grocery store workers
- Education workers
- Clergy and other essential support for houses of worship
- Public transit workers
- Individuals caring for children or adults in early childhood and adult day programs

Phase 1C

Essential workers in these sectors:
- Transportation and logistics
- Water and wastewater
- Food service
- Housing construction
- Finance, including bank tellers
- Information technology
- Communications
- Energy, including nuclear reactors
- Legal services
- Federal, state, county and local government workers, including county election workers, elected officials and members of the judiciary and their staff
- Media
- Public safety
- Public health workers

Phase 2

- All individuals not previously covered who are 16 and older and do not have a contraindication to the vaccine (note that at this time, only the Pfizer-BioNTech product is approved for those age 16 and 17)

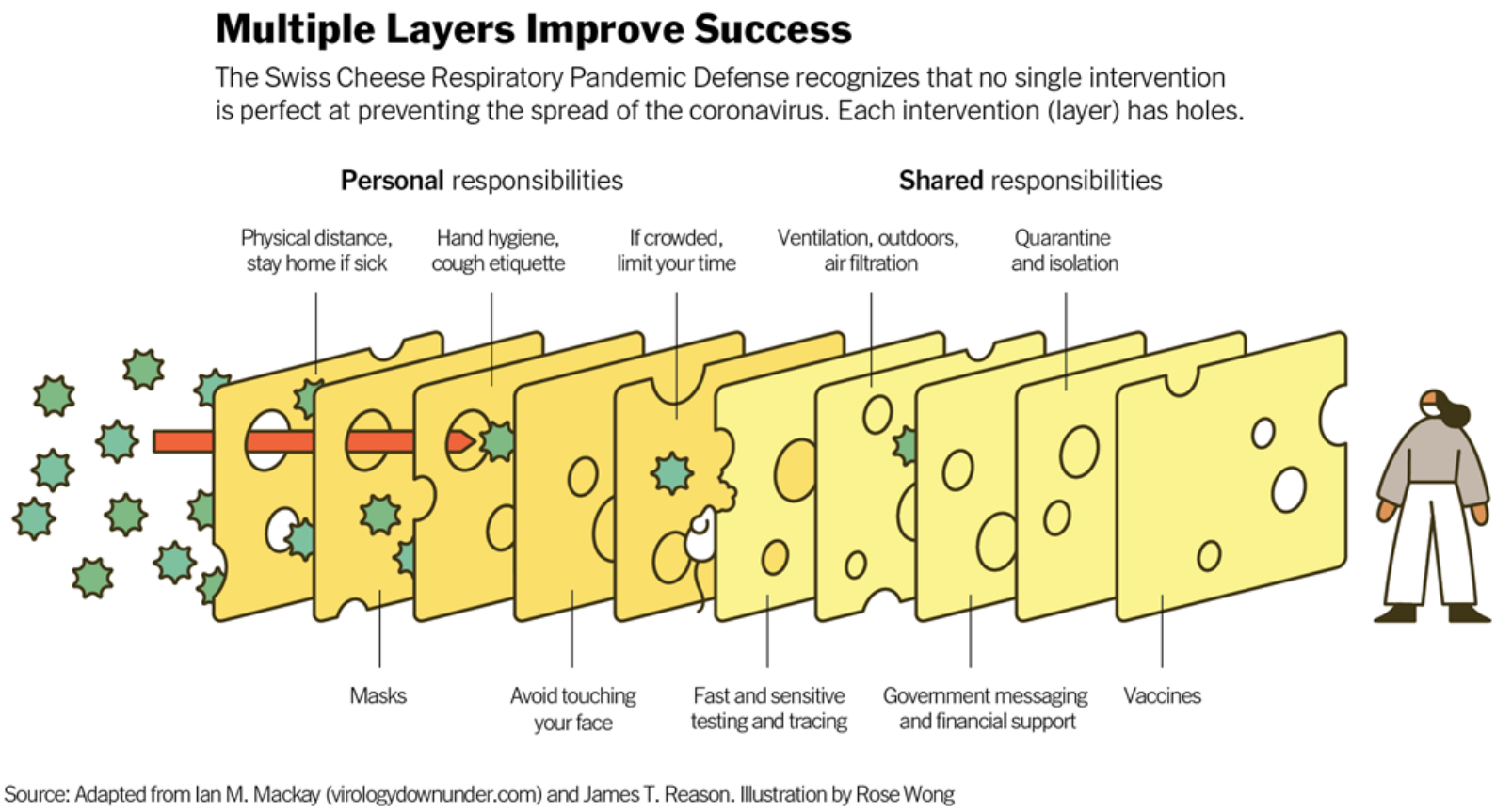
Updated: 1/19/2021

Other Vaccine Roll Out Challenges

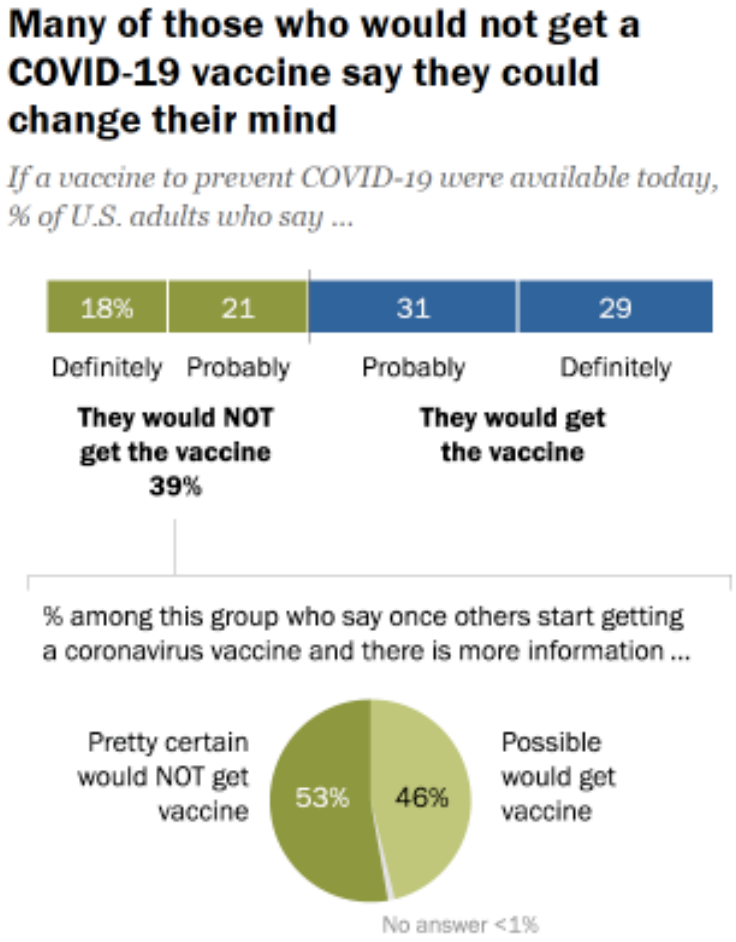
- Supply shortages
- Lack of federal support/guidance/$$$$
- Type of vaccine requires extreme cold so hospitals first line distributors
- No universal healthcare infrastructure
- Those not aligned with systems cannot navigate the technology

WE WERE NOT READY

Why mask and distance after vaccination?



Who will get vaccinated?



Approach communication with **compassion**, **understanding**

Avoid confrontation

What should I say?

First, ask questions… (people's reasons for vaccine hesitancy differ)

- Who do you **trust** for information?
  - Find recommendations and info from someone person trusts, identifies with, and has expertise
  - False information often sensationalizes and lacks data; Accurate information often presents a lot of data

FDA

CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

BLACK DOCTORS ||COVID-19|| CONSORTIUM

What should I say?

First, ask questions… (people's reasons for vaccine hesitancy differ)

- What **information** would help you make your decision?
  - **Safety and efficacy:** Data from thousands and thousands of people has found the vaccines to be safe and effective. 50 million doses given now.
  - **Research and development process:** Didn't cut corners. Cut the red tape.
  - **For those who don't believe COVID to be severe,** vaccine one tool to lower rates, speed reopening

What should I say?

First, ask questions… (people's reasons for vaccine hesitancy differ)

- What are the **benefits/pros** of getting vaccinated **for you**?
  - Less likely to get sick
  - Peace of mind
  - Travel, spend time with others (with less risk)

What should I say?

Second, help people get an appointment…

- **When** and **where** can they get vaccinated?
- **How** can they make an appointment?
- **Help them register** for an appointment and **help them get there** (transportation)

Walgreens Uber

Do you know someone who is hesitant?

- Let's brainstorm!
- Picture someone in your life you want to talk to about COVID-19 vaccines
- Consider what you might ask and what you might say
- Discuss with your group

Resources

Finding a Vaccine Site

- PA Registry
- Philly Registry

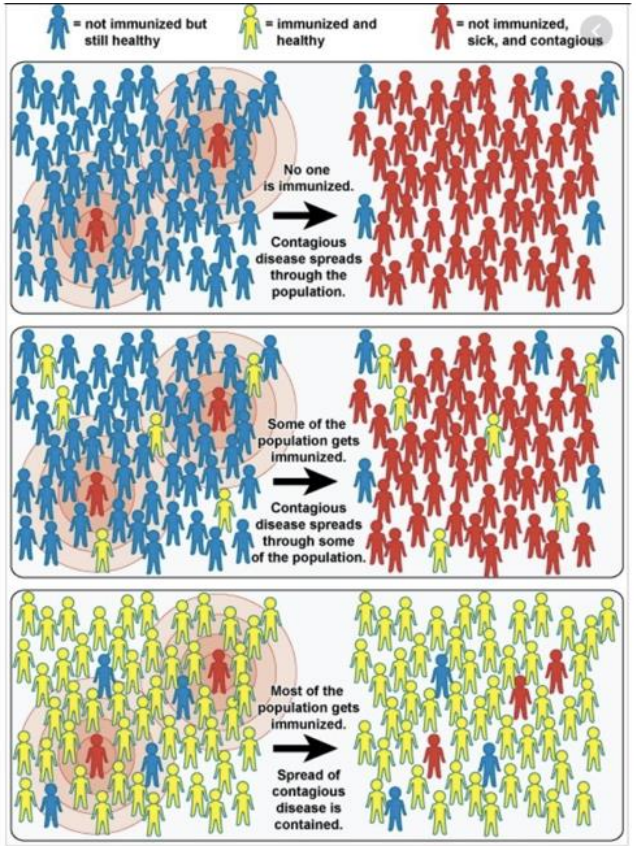
Helping Your Community

- Philadelphia Medical Reserve Corps (MRC)
- Ready PA
- SERVPA

Trusted Sources

- CDC https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/index.html
- Pennsylvania Department of Health https://www.health.pa.gov/topics/disease/coronavirus/Vaccine/Pages/Vaccine.aspx
- Philadelphia Department of Health https://www.phila.gov/programs/coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19/vaccines/about-covid-19-vaccine/

Bonus Slides



Credit: NIAID

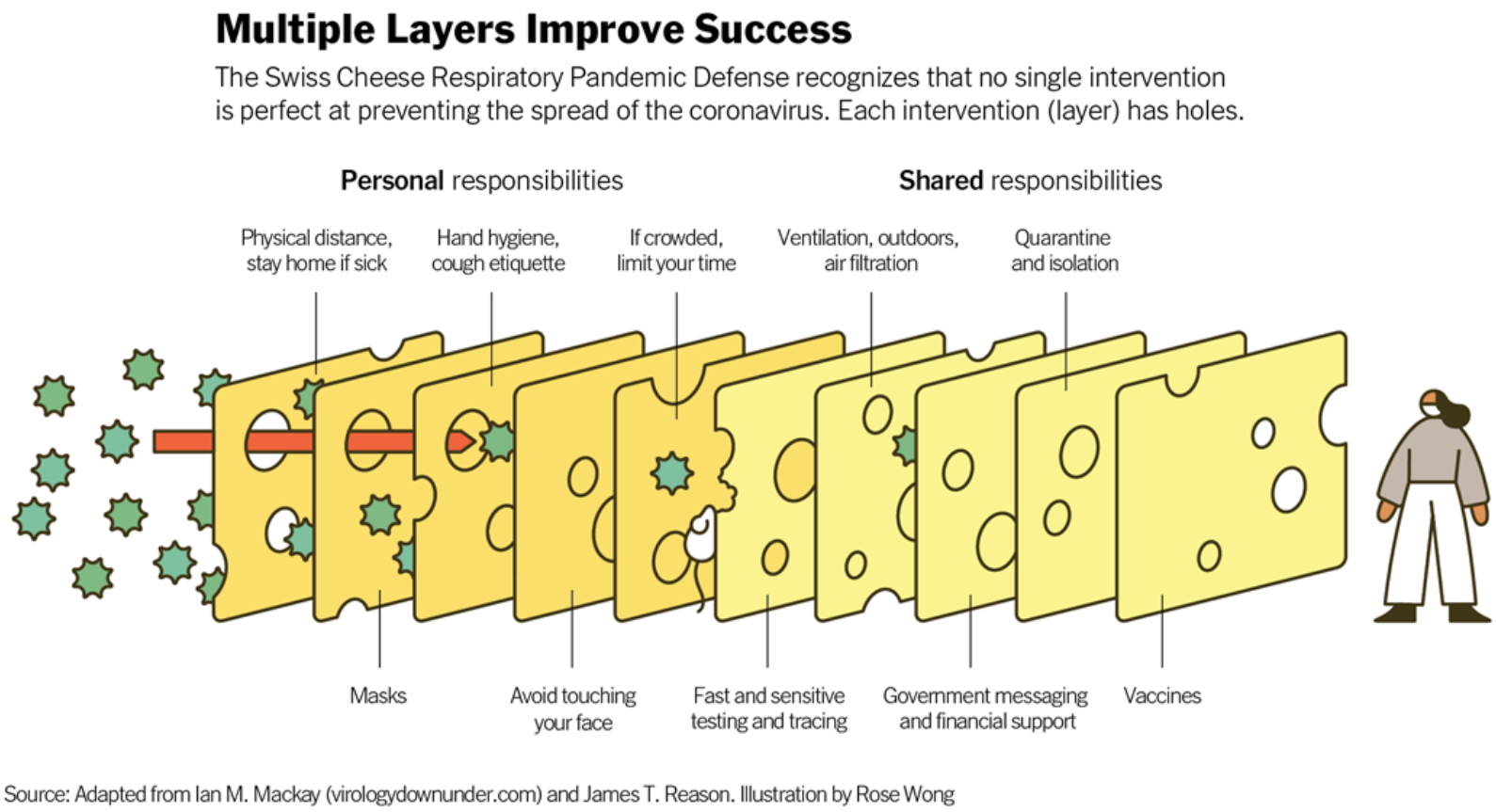
What is Herd Immunity?

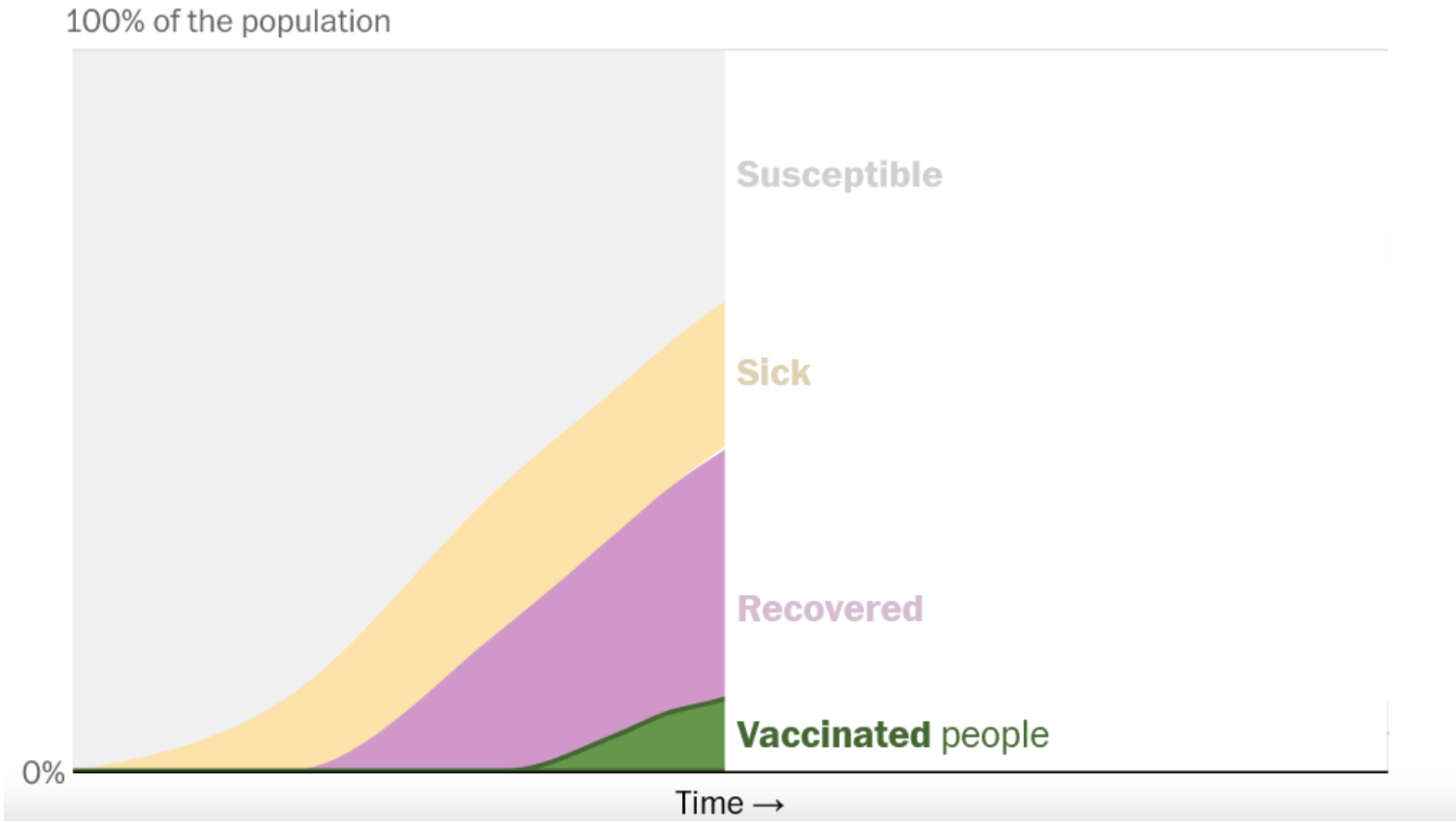
When most of a population is immune to an infectious disease, this provides indirect protection to those who are not immune to the disease

What are these new COVID variants?

- Viruses generate mutations as long as they are replicating
- Concern about variants identified in the UK, South Africa, Brazil and USA
- Mutations in spike make them able to dodge immune system to an extent
- Current vaccines are still effective, but somewhat reduced (from super excellent to excellent)
- New variants require *increased masking, distancing, and protection*

Why mask and distance after vaccination?





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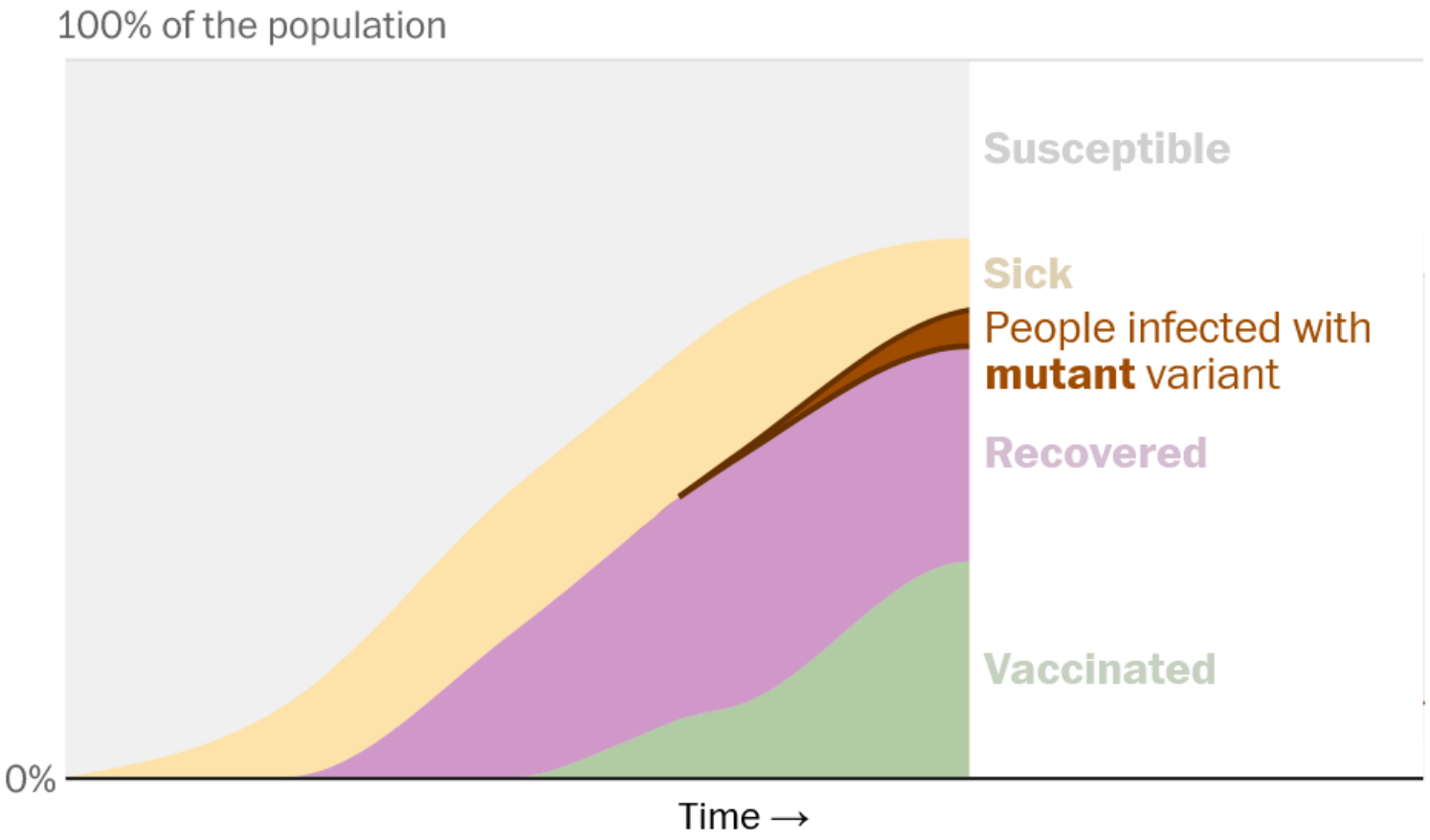

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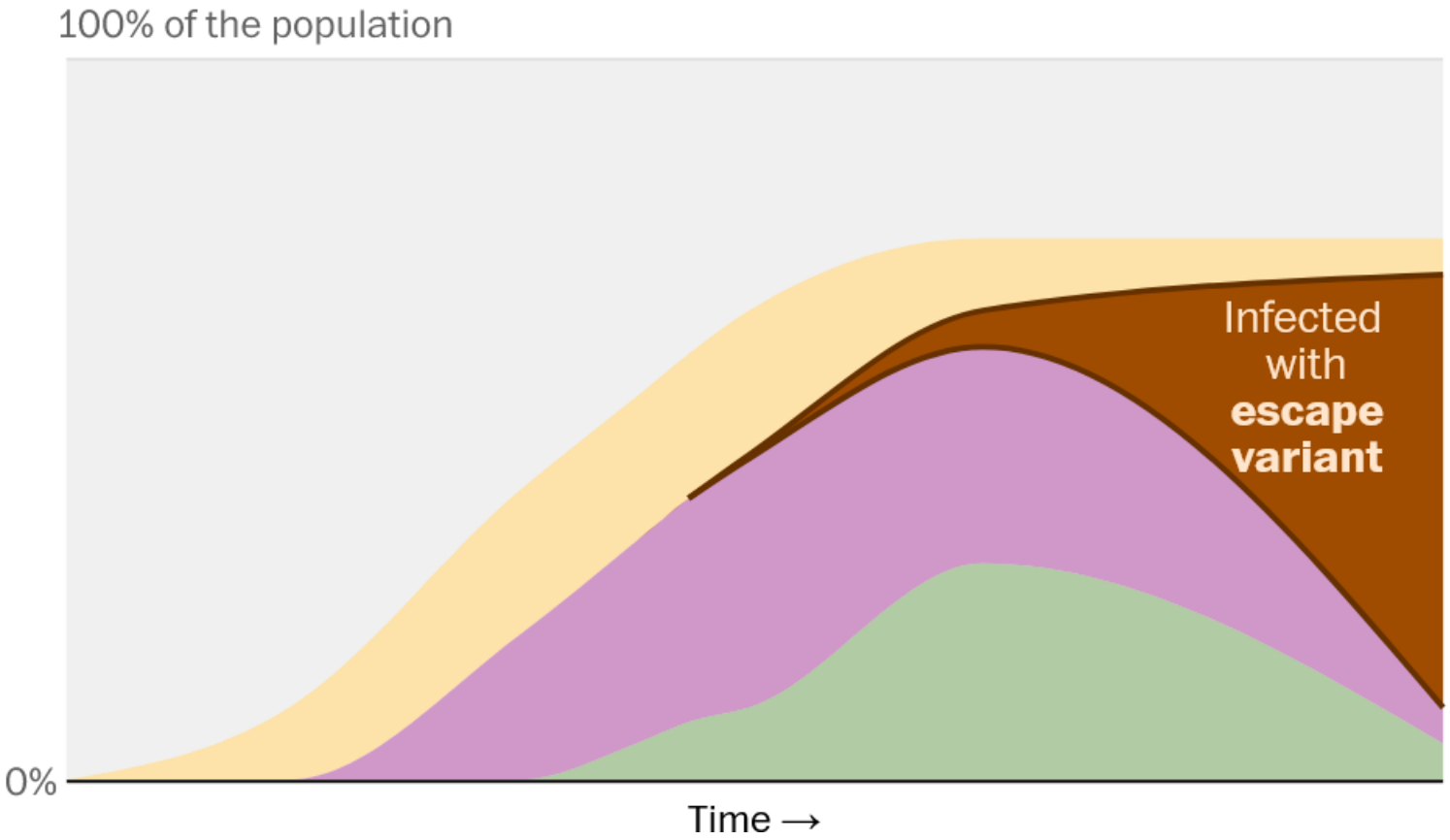

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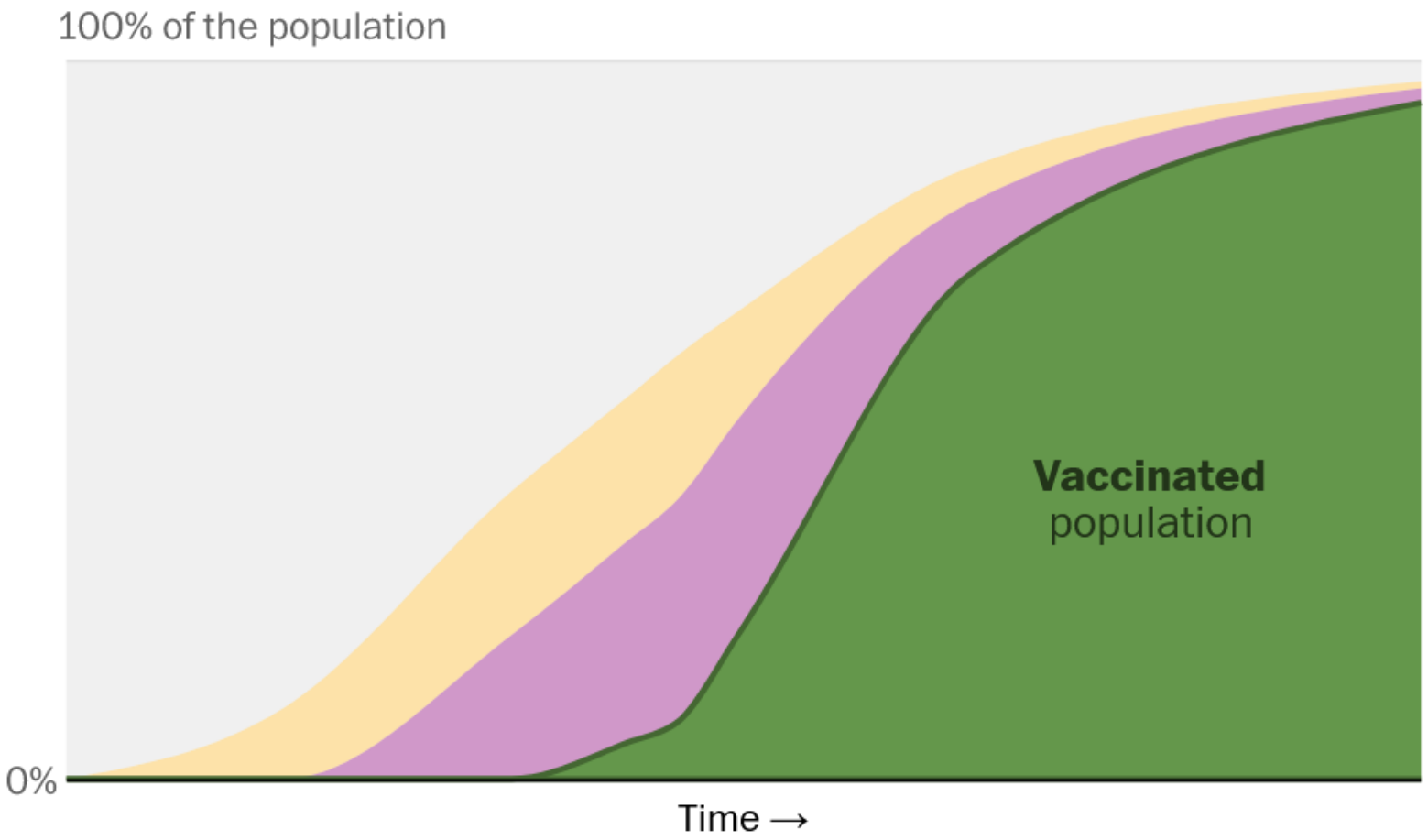

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