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# OHA COVID-19 Webinar Series for Healthcare Providers

Thursday, June 4th

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# Agenda Items

- COVID-19 epi updates
- Immunization updates
- Reopening Oregon: update and resources
- COVID literature updates
- General COVID-19 Questions
- Closing

# Epidemiology update

# The COVID-19 Pandemic Update in Oregon

As of June 3rd:

- 4,399 total cases
- 4,280 positive tests
- 159 deaths
- 136,549 tests completed
- >20,000 cumulative infections based on modeling
  - Latest IDM modeling update 5/29:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/DISEASESAZ/Emerging%20Respiratory%20Infections/Oregon-COVID-19-Projections-2020-05-29.pdf>

# The COVID-19 Pandemic in Oregon

As of May 31:

- 136,549 tests done on Oregon residents
- 18,215 tests last week (5/25- 5/31)
- Percent positive results = 1.9% (5/25-5/31)
  
- 1,558 recovered cases
- Median time to recovery among symptomatic cases is presently 21 days
- Median time to recover for symptomatic cases who were hospitalized is 25 days

# New: Weekly Workplace Outbreak Report

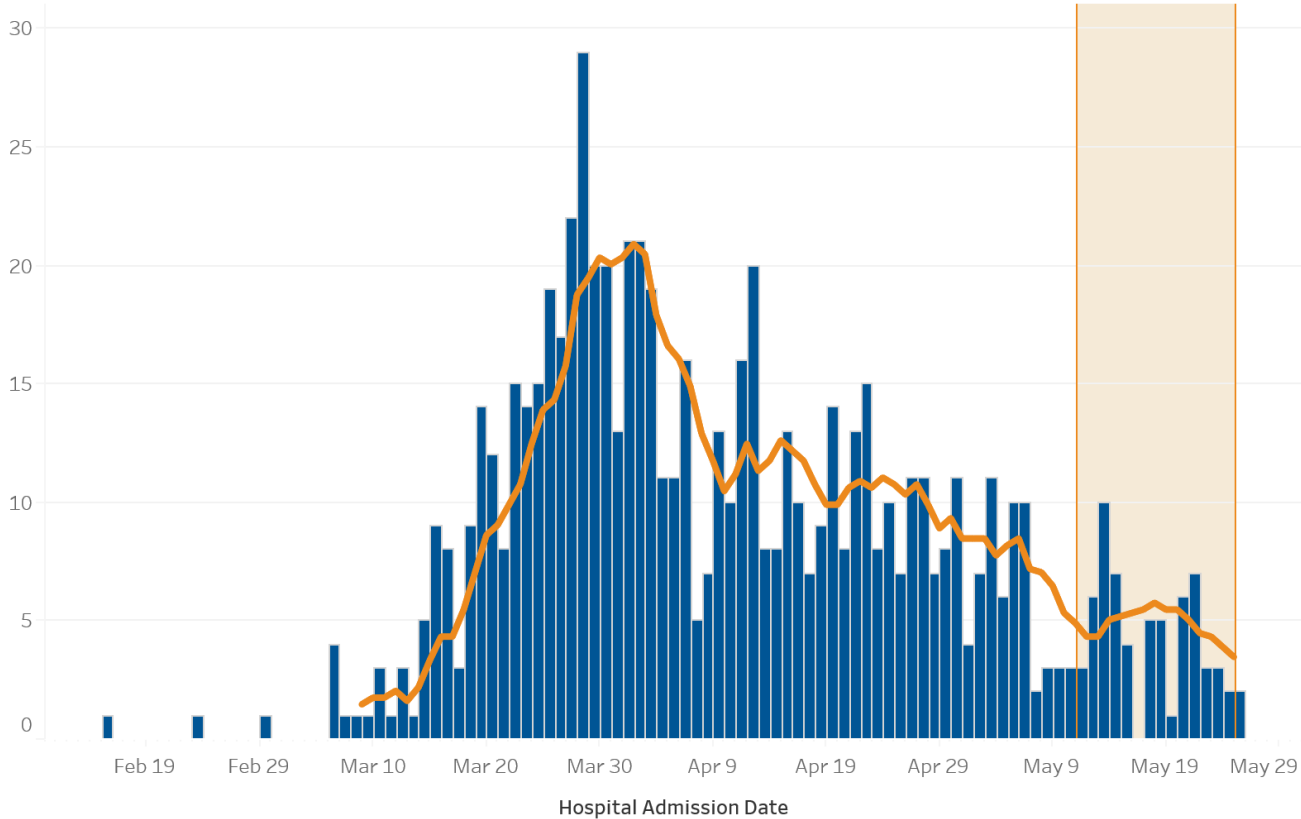
- New table in OHA's Weekly Report: Active Workplace outbreaks with five or more confirmed COVID-19 cases
- Workplace outbreak defined as two or more COVID-19 cases that work in the same location, have an epidemiologic link and have symptom onset or positive test within 14 days of each other
  - In order to protect privacy, OHA is only reporting workplace outbreaks with 5 or more cases and only for workplaces where there are at least 30 employees
- The presence of correctional facilities and food packing and agricultural worksites on this list is illustrative of the challenges controlling COVID-19 in settings where people must work or live in close proximity
- In addition, people of color are overrepresented in agricultural and correctional settings, perhaps contributing to higher rates of COVID-19 observed in these groups.

# Public Health Indicators: hospital admissions

## Hospitalizations of COVID-19 cases

This shows the number of COVID-19 cases admitted to a hospital each day. We want to see the number of hospitalizations go down over 14 days, without any uptrend in the past week.† The orange line represents a moving 7-day average.

Lower is better on this indicator

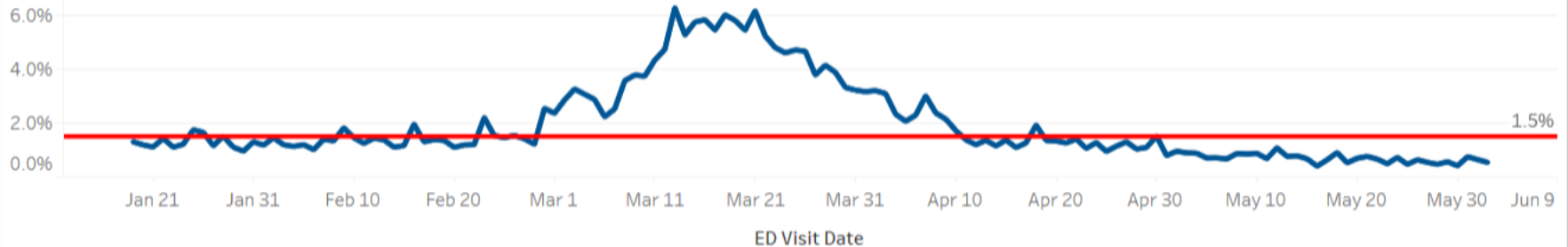


# Public Health Indicators: CLI visits

## Percent of emergency department visits for COVID-19-like Illness (CLI)

The percent of emergency department visits for CLI should remain below 1.5%, which is the percent we typically see for flu-like illness, outside flu season (May - September). This will be reexamined once flu season begins.

**Lower is better on this indicator**



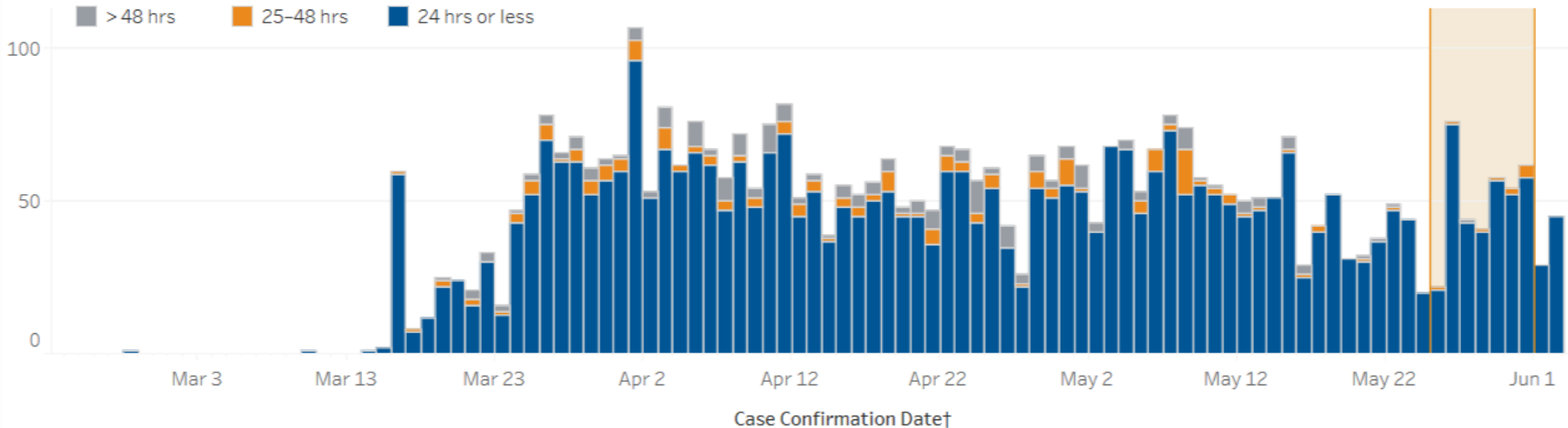


# Public Health Indicators: time between diagnosis and follow-up

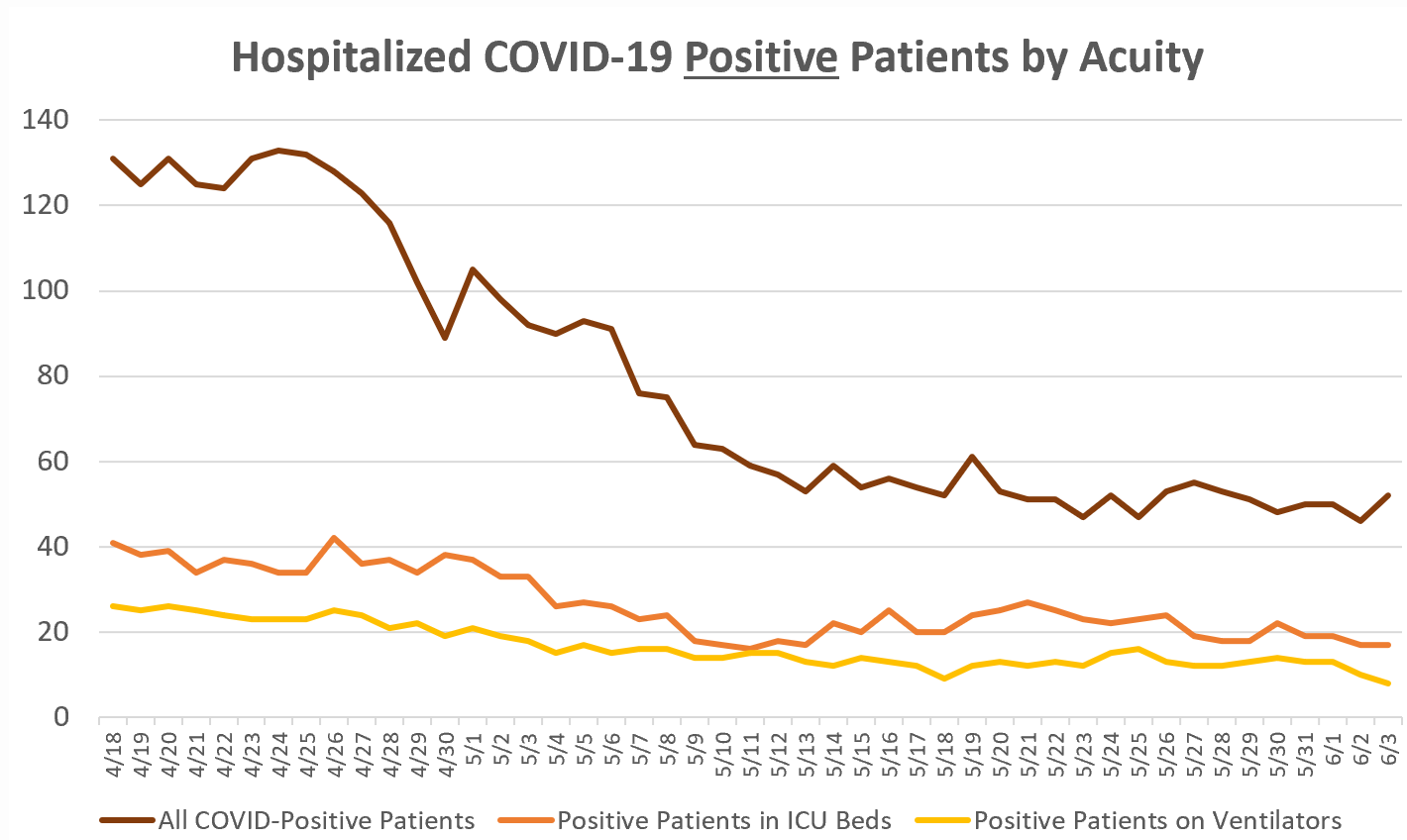
## New COVID-19 cases and time to follow up

This chart shows the number of new COVID-19 cases each day and the length of time that passed before public or tribal health was able to begin follow up with that person.

More bars in blue (24 hrs or less) is better on this indicator



# Current COVID-19 Hospitalization Trends: confirmed cases only



# Immunizations

# Immunizations: COVID-19 Update

- Immunization rates low compared to 2019
  - Some improvement in youngest ages
  - Additional survey data in the coming weeks
- More information (survey results and county-level data) can be found at our Immunization Website:  
<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/PREVENTIONWELLNESS/VACCINES/ESIMMUNIZATION/Pages/platform.aspx>
- Planning to carry on as normal with immunization requirements for childcare and school.
- **Need your help getting children, adolescents and adults vaccinated!**
  - Additional focus on influenza vaccination this fall
- Planning more resources about how to catch up on missed vaccinations--stay tuned!

# Immunizations Changes After COVID-19

<u>Immunizations</u>	<u>EpiWeek 12 to 18 Total Immunizations</u>		
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>%Change</b>
DTaP given to infants age 2 to 7 months	13344	11352	<b>-14.9%</b>
Rotavirus vaccine at age 2 to 7 months	12057	10370	<b>-14.0%</b>
First MMR given at ages 12 to 13 months	4143	3077	<b>-25.7%</b>
Second MMR given at ages 2 to 12 years	7169	1686	<b>-76.5%</b>
Tdap given at ages 9 to 13	4917	1011	<b>-79.4%</b>
First HPV given at ages 9 to 13	6546	1344	<b>-79.5%</b>

# Reopening Oregon Update and Resources

# Reopening: Phase 2

- Governor's Press Release and Press Conference June 3
- New Sector Guidance available now:
  - Gatherings
  - Indoor and Outdoor Entertainment Facilities
  - Recreational Sports, Limited to Play for Specified Sports
  - Restaurants and Bars
  - Swimming Pools, Spas and Sports Courts
  - Venue and Event Operators
- Visit Oregon Reopening Tab and Criteria at:  
[www.healthoregon.org/coronavirus](http://www.healthoregon.org/coronavirus)

# Oregon's Phased Reopening

## Statewide Baseline

### Current Guidance

- Face Covering Guidelines
- Public Transit
- Outdoor Recreation
- Retail
- Childcare; Summer Camps & Youth Activities; Summer School

### • Additional Changes

- Zoos/Gardens/Museums
- Sports: Return to Train

## Phase I

### Current Guidance

- Restaurant/Bars
- Personal Services
- Gyms/Fitness
- Indoor/Outdoor Malls

### • No Changes

## Phase II

### New Guidance

- Small/Medium Venues
- Youth Sports
- Overnight Camps
- Indoor Activities
- Outdoor Activities
- Certain Outdoor Rec

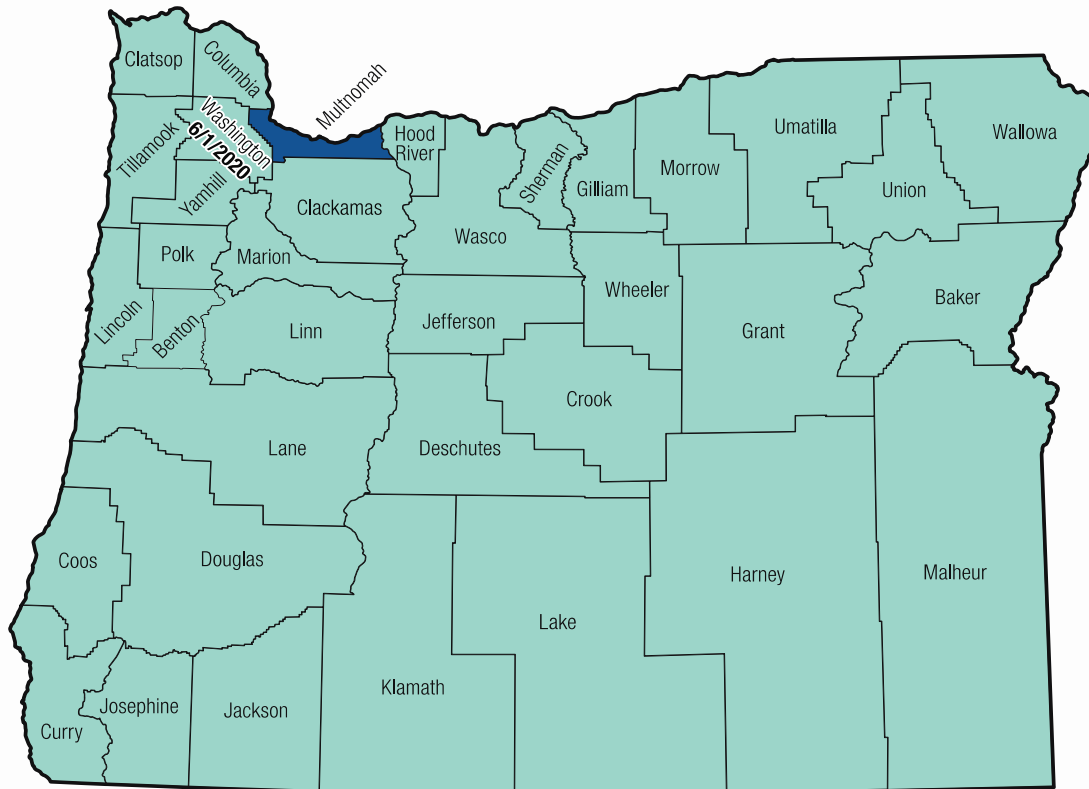
### Additional Changes

- Limited Return to Work
- Restaurant & Bars
- Travel

**Never Closed:** Construction, Manufacturing, Agriculture, Other Industries



# OREGON COUNTIES APPROVED TO ENTER PHASE 1



## Building a safe and strong Oregon

May 20, 2020

- Counties that are approved for Phase 1 reopening
- Counties that have not yet applied for reopening

You can get this document free of charge in other languages, large print, braille or a format you prefer. Contact Mavel Morales at 1-844-882-7889, 711 TTY or [OHA.ADAModifications@dhsosha.state.or.us](mailto:OHA.ADAModifications@dhsosha.state.or.us).

OHA 2321D (05/28/2020)

# COVID-19 Literature Updates

# COVID-19 Case Fatality Rates

- Oxford Center for Evidence Based Medicine

Country	Case Fatality	CI
France	19.1%	(18.93-19.32)
Italy	14.4%	(14.22-14.50)
Canada	8.0%	(7.83-8.18)
US	5.7%	(5.71-5.78)
Germany	4.7%	(4.62-4.81)
New Zealand	1.5%	(0.92-2.21)
Iceland	0.6%	(0.27-1.02)

# COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma Treatment

- Cochrane rapid review, May 14, 2020
  - N=8 studies (32 patients), all case series
  - We do not know whether convalescent plasma therapy affects mortality or clinical symptoms or length of ICU or hospital stay (very low-certainty evidence)
  - We are very uncertain whether or not convalescent plasma therapy affects the risk of moderate to severe adverse events (very low-certainty evidence).
  - There are 47 ongoing studies evaluating convalescent plasma, of which 22 are RCTs
  - Note: this review may be underpowered to detect a difference in outcomes

# COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma Treatment

- Li et al, June 3 2020 RCT of convalescent plasma for COVID-19
  - N=103 patients
    - Convalescent plasma in addition to standard treatment (n = 52)
    - Standard treatment alone (control) (n = 51)
    - All patients had PCR confirmed COVID-19 infection with severe or life threatening symptoms
    - 7 hospitals in Wuhan China
  - Plasma had an S-RBD–specific IgG titer of at least 1:640
  - Standard treatment: antiviral medications, antibacterial medications, steroids, human immunoglobulin, Chinese herbal medicines, and other medication
  - Study terminated early due to lack of eligible patients after March 27, 2020

# COVID-19 Convalescent Plasma Treatment

- Li et al 2020 continued
  - Clinical improvement occurred within 28 days in 51.9% (27/52) of the convalescent plasma group vs 43.1% (22/51) in the control group (difference, 8.8% [95% CI, -10.4% to 28.0%]; hazard ratio [HR], 1.40 [95% CI, 0.79-2.49];  $P = .26$ ).
    - No differences seen when stratified for disease severity
  - There was no significant difference in 28-day mortality (15.7% vs 24.0%; OR, 0.65 [95% CI, 0.29-1.46];  $P = .30$ ) or time from randomization to discharge (51.0% vs 36.0% discharged by day 28; HR, 1.61 [95% CI, 0.88-2.93];  $P = .12$ )
  - Two patients had significant adverse event with plasma therapy requiring IV steroid treatment
  - Conclusion: Among patients with severe or life-threatening COVID-19, convalescent plasma therapy added to standard treatment, compared with standard treatment alone, did not result in a statistically significant improvement in time to clinical improvement within 28 days
  - Trial may have been underpowered

# Telemedicine Outcomes

- Cochrane rapids reviews
  - Asthma: No differences were detected between groups for any other outcome reported (exacerbations requiring oral corticosteroids, asthma control, asthma-related quality of life, unscheduled healthcare visits, exacerbations requiring emergency department visit or admission).
    - Low quality evidence
  - Heart failure
    - No consistent data on mortality rate, ER visits, admission rates
  - Diabetes
    - High-quality evidence shows that, compared with usual care, interactive telemedicine with or without usual care decreases the HbA1c at median 9 months' follow-up compared with usual care alone
    - Moderate-quality evidence suggests that telemedicine decreases LDL-cholesterol and systolic blood pressure at median 6 to 9 month's follow-up respectively, with no apparent difference in hyperglycemia or hypoglycemia events between the two treatment arms

# Persistent COVID-19 Positivity

- JAMA June 2020
  - N=60 patients, case series
    - Hospitalized with positive PCR tests for COVID-19
  - 10 of 60 patients previously diagnosed with and treated for COVID-19 had RT-PCR test results positive for SARS-CoV-2 from 4 to 24 days after index hospital discharge
  - Persistent positive results were presumed to be persistent viral shedding rather than reinfection
  - 6 patients had persistent viral shedding in the gastrointestinal tract after hospital discharge
  - The infectivity of the patient/virus remains unclear
  - Take away: be aware that patients may have persistent positive PCR tests for weeks, but are likely not infectious



# Clinical Care Questions

# Your questions

- I have noticed a significant increase in depression in patients. Are OHA/CDC guidances too restrictive?
  - McGinty et al 2020
    - In April 2020, 13.6% (95% CI, 11.1%-16.5%) of US adults reported symptoms of serious psychological distress, relative to 3.9% (95% CI, 3.6%-4.2%) in 2018
  - Encourage patients to make contact with friends and family through phone calls or video chats
  - Encourage patients to walk or exercise outdoors
  - Encourage patients to continue hobbies and other activities at home
  - Be aware of increased need for medication, counseling, or other therapy among your patient population
- Does OHA combine antigen (PCR) test results with antigen test results in their reporting?
  - We will be including antigen tests in our case definition, but we have concerns about sensitivity of antigen tests (not specificity)

# Clinical issues

- OHP has recently adopted coverage criteria for COVID-19 antigen testing
  - The test must have FDA EUA
  - The only group currently covered are people under age 21 in the hospital who are suspected of having multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C)
  - This coverage is subject to change as the evidence develops!

# Healthcare Provider Webinar Changes

- ***Note new schedule starts started!***
  - Moving to weekly events- no more Tuesday sessions.
- **Oregon Health Authority COVID-19 Information Sessions for Oregon Health Care Providers**
  - 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursdays, noon-1 p.m.
  - Weekly session information, slides and recordings at:  
[www.healthoregon.org/coronavirushcp](http://www.healthoregon.org/coronavirushcp)
- **OHSU's COVID-19 Response ECHO for Oregon Clinicians Part 2**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Thursdays, noon-1 p.m.
  - For full resources and benefits, register at:  
<https://connect.oregonechonetwork.org/Series/Registration/278>

**Thank you.**