COVID-19 Response ECHO for Oregon Clinicians

Session 3  February 4, 2021
Introduction to COVID-19 ECHO

• Everyone is muted
• Use the Chat Box to submit questions/comments/share links & resources
  • We will strive to select questions directly relevant to the presentations for asking during the session, but will not be able to address all questions. Questions not directly answered will be collated and used in the planning of future sessions.

• All sessions will be recorded and available for viewing after the session within 24 hours
• Resources and transcript of today’s chat box, PowerPoint slides, and video recording will be posted on our ECHO Network website at www.connect.oregonechonetwork.org (where you registered)
• PLEASE fill out the post-session survey that you’ll receive by email today
COVID-19 ECHO Faculty

**Facilitator:** Eric Wiser, M.D. (OHSU Gabriel Park)

**Supporting Faculty:**
Holly Tse, M.D. (Legacy Health, Medical Director of Medical Home)
Jay Richards, D.O. (Aviva Health, Chief Medical Officer)
Shelby Lee Freed, M.S.N, F.N.P.-B.C. (OHSU Richmond Clinic)
Tom Jeanne, M.D., MPH (OHA, Deputy State Health Officer and Deputy State Epidemiologist)

**Program Support**
Tuesday Graham, B.S. (OEN Project Manager)
Miriam Wolf, B.S. (OEN Program Coordinator)
Today’s Agenda

• OHA Update
• Brief Q & A for OHA
• Specialty Presentation: Ellie Sukerman, MD, OHSU Infectious Disease, “COVID-19 Vaccines”
• Brief Q & A for Dr. Sukerman
• Community Presentation: Jay Richards, DO, Aviva Health, “Mass COVID-19 Vaccination Effort in Rural Douglas County”
Oregon Health Authority

COVID-19 Update
February 4, 2021

Tom Jeanne, MD, MPH
COVID-19 in Oregon

As of February 3:

- 144,605 total cases
- 7,896 hospitalized cases
- 1,991 deaths
Weekly COVID-19 Report

For the week of January 25 – 31

- 4,786 new cases were recorded
  - Up 16% from prior week (39% decrease from two weeks ago)
- Hospitalizations increased by 14% (251, 24% decrease from two weeks ago)
- 76 Oregonians died in association with COVID-19
  - 61% decrease from two weeks ago

From January 24 – January 30

- 119,390 tests for COVID-19
- 5.4% of test results were positive last week
Declining surge in hospital COVID-19 census
COVID-19 Deaths by Age, Oregon, 2020–2021*

*as of 1/31/2021

\[ n = 1,958 \]
Oregon COVID-19 Vaccine Rollout
Update February 4, 2021
Vaccination data dashboard (https://covidvaccine.oregon.gov)

**Oregon’s Vaccination Trend: Doses Administered by Day**

- This chart shows the total number of COVID-19 vaccine doses that have been given in Oregon by day and manufacturer.
- *Doses administered during this time may not yet be reported.

**Doses Administered**

- **259,225** Pfizer doses
- **211,969** Moderna doses
- **492** Unspecified
- **471,686** Total Doses Administered

**People Vaccinated**

- **272,817** Series In Progress
- **96,876** Fully Vaccinated
- **369,693** Total People
As of Feb. 1
COVID-19 Vaccination Phases

December 13:
  • Health care personnel, first responders
  • LTCF residents & staff (federal pharmacy partnership)

January 25: childcare providers, early learning and K-12 educators and staff

February 8: persons ≥80 years of age
February 15: persons ≥75 years of age
February 22: persons ≥70 years of age
March 1: persons ≥65 years of age

Afterwards
  • 1b: front-line essential workers
  • 1c: other essential workers
  • 2: all others
### Phase 1A
**December 12, 2020**

**Everyone in Phase 1A, Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 are currently eligible for the vaccine.**

**Group 1**
- Hospital staff with patient care responsibilities
- Urgent care
- Skilled nursing and memory care facility healthcare personnel (HCP) and residents
- Tribal health programs
- Emergency medical services (EMS) providers and other first responders
- All health care interpreters and traditional health workers in any setting within Phase 1a

**Group 2**
- Other long-term care facilities, including all paid and unpaid HCP, all staff and contractors, including residents who meet the age requirements of:
  - Residential care facilities
  - Adult foster care
  - Group homes for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities
  - Other similar congregate care sites
  - Hospice programs
  - Mobile crisis care and related services
- Individuals working in a correctional setting

**Group 3**
- HCPs in outpatient settings serving specific high-risk groups
- Day treatment services
- Non-emergency medical transport (NEMT)
- Paid or unpaid caregivers (including parents or foster parents) of medically fragile children or adults who live at home
- Adults and age-eligible children who have a medical condition or disability who receive services in their homes

**Group 4**
- All other outpatient HCPs
- Other HCP who provide direct service to people with I/DD and other high-risk populations
- Other public health settings, such as HCP serving WIC, or CBO’s with direct or indirect exposures

### Phase 1B

**Who’s getting vaccinated in Oregon next**

**Group 1**
- Childcare providers, early learning and K-12 educators and staff
  - Eligible week of January 25, 2021

**Group 2**
- People 80 and older
  - Eligible February 8, 2021

**Group 3**
- People 75 and older
  - Eligible February 15, 2021

**Group 4**
- People 70 and older
  - Eligible February 22, 2021

**Group 5**
- People 65 and older
  - Eligible March 1, 2021

**Educators:**
- 105,000* approximately
- People over 65: 795,000* approximately

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*Oregon’s vaccine supply is limited. It is estimated to take 12-15 weeks to vaccinate groups 1-5 of Phase 1B.*
Phase 1a Update

OHA estimates 75% of phase 1a population has received first dose. This figure will be nearly 80% next week.

Most health care personnel in Oregon hospitals have had the opportunity to get their first dose and will be offered a second dose in the coming weeks.

- Vaccination of residents and staff at skilled nursing homes is steadily progressing in Part A of the Federal Pharmacy Partnership. All facilities in part A and B should have had their first clinic by the end of February.
- OHA is currently working on a possible state pharmacy plan to extend on-site vaccination in congregate care facilities not included in the federal program.
Phase 1b Update

Educators:

• Eligible for vaccination now
• Data on mass vaccination sites is up on OHA’s website by county
  People eligible for COVID-19 vaccination can use OHA’s vaccine information tool to sign up for a mass vaccination event in their county: https://covidvaccine.oregon.gov/
• OHA plans to allocate enough vaccine to vaccinate about 60% of the educator workforce before Oregonians 80 years of age and older become eligible next week

Age 65+ update:

• Vaccinations beginning Feb. 8th, with people 80 and older
• Will run consecutively with teachers
• We expect to vaccinate 4 out of 5 older Oregonians by the end of the first week in May
• These time estimates assume that federal vaccine supply holds steady
Where to find additional information

Clinical and operational questions: We are prioritizing these questions; you may also find an answer on the COVID-19 vaccine provider page.

Enrolling as a COVID-19 vaccine provider: Your email will be forwarded to our enrollment team. In the future you may email Vaccine.ProviderEnroll@dhsoha.state.or.us. Please also see the materials on the Provider Enrollment page (scroll down to the Vaccine Planning section).

ALERT Immunization Information System users: Specific ALERT questions will be forwarded to the ALERT IIS Helpdesk. In the future you may email alertiis@state.or.us.

COVID-19 unrelated to vaccine: Visit the main OHA COVID-19 website or email ORCOVID19.JIC@dhsoha.state.or.us.

Media inquiries: Please contact the COVID-19 Health Information Center orcov19.media@dhsoha.state.or.us.

If you need more immediate assistance, please call 211 for info at 1-866-698-6155. TTY: dial 711 and call 1-866-698-6155
Important Reminder

OHA COVID-19 Sessions for Oregon Care Providers Webinar

- 2nd Thursday of each month, noon-1 p.m.
- Next OHA Webinar is Thursday, February 11th
- For more information visit:
  
  https://www.oregon.gov/oha/covid19/Pages/Healthcare-Partners.aspx
COVID-19 Vaccines
Disclosures

None
Outline

COVID-19 vaccines

mRNA vaccine efficacy, safety, dosing considerations

Clinical considerations for vaccination

SARS-CoV-2 laboratory testing in context of vaccination
# COVID-19 Vaccines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mRNA</th>
<th>Adenovirus Vector</th>
<th>Protein Subunit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pfizer-BioNTech</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 doses given 3 weeks apart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mRNA with lipid nanoparticle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Stored at -70°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Has EUA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Janssen</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Single dose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Human adenovirus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• May be stored at 2-8°C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Phase III trial ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Novavax</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 doses 3 weeks apart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Nanoparticle with matrix-M1 adjuvant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Phase III trial ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moderna</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 2 doses given 4 weeks apart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• mRNA with lipid nanoparticle</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Has EUA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AstraZeneca</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• 2 doses 4 weeks apart</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chimpanzee adenovirus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 Vaccines Authorized for Emergency Use

Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine
• Age 16yo+
• 2 doses given 3 weeks apart

Moderna COVID-19 Vaccine
• Age 18yo+
• 2 doses given 4 weeks apart

Safety, Efficacy, Dosing
COVID-19 mRNA Vaccines

Do not contain live virus

mRNA does not enter the nucleus or modify DNA

mRNA & lipid nanoparticle break down within hours-days

Spike (S) protein produced by the body estimated to last a few weeks

Pfizer-BioNTech Vaccine

Preliminary data suggest 95% efficacy in preventing symptomatic, laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 after 2 doses

Serious adverse events similar between vaccine and placebo groups (0.6% and 0.5%)

Moderna Vaccine

Preliminary data show 94% efficacy for preventing symptomatic, laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 after 2 doses

Serious adverse events 0.6% in both groups

119d follow-up data on Moderna vaccine published showing detectable neutralizing Ab titers in all participants

mRNA Vaccine Safety

### Vaccine Safety Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pfizer-BioNTech</th>
<th>Moderna</th>
<th>Combined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># people receiving 1+ doses in U.S.</td>
<td>12,153,536</td>
<td>9,689,497</td>
<td>21,843,033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 1 v-safe health check-in</td>
<td>997,042</td>
<td>1,083,174</td>
<td>2,080,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancies reported to v-safe</td>
<td>8,633</td>
<td>6,498</td>
<td>15,131</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


## V-safe Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reaction, day 0-7</th>
<th>All Vaccines %</th>
<th>Pfizer-BioNTech dose 1, %</th>
<th>Pfizer-BioNTech, dose 2, %</th>
<th>Moderna dose 1, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pain</td>
<td>70.7</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>70.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myalgia</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chills</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swelling</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td>7.7</td>
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<td>13.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As of 12/23, 4393 (0.2%) adverse events after Pfizer vaccine submitted to Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

21 cases of anaphylaxis after 1,893,360 first doses (11.1 cases per million doses)
## Updates on Anaphylaxis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reported doses administered</th>
<th>Anaphylaxis cases</th>
<th>Reporting rate (12/13/20-1/18/21)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech</td>
<td>9,943,247</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>5.0 per million doses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>7,581,429</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2.8 per million doses</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vaccination in Persons with Hx of Allergies or Anaphylaxis

Vaccination sites should have supplies available to manage anaphylaxis

Pts with hx of immediate allergic reaction to a vaccine or injectable therapy or anaphylaxis due to any cause who do not have a contraindication to vaccination should be observed for 30min post vaccination


### MAY PROCEED WITH VACCINATION

**ALLERGENS**
- History of allergies that are unrelated to components of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, other vaccines, or injectable therapies, such as:
  - Allergy to oral medications (including the oral equivalent of an injectable medication)
  - History of food, pet, insect, venom, environmental, latex, etc., allergies
  - Family history of allergies

**ACTIONS**
- 30 minute observation period: Persons with a history of anaphylaxis (due to any cause)
- 15 minute observation period: All other persons

### PRECAUTION TO VACCINATION

**ALLERGENS**
- History of any immediate allergic reaction to vaccines or injectable therapies (except those related to component of mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or polysorbate, as these are contraindicated)

**ACTIONS**
- Risk assessment
- Consider deferral of vaccination and/or referral to allergist-immunologist
- 30 minute observation period if vaccinated

### CONTRAINDICATION TO VACCINATION

**ALLERGENS**
- History of the following are contraindications to receiving either of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines:
  - Severe allergic reaction (e.g., anaphylaxis) after a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components
  - Immediate allergic reaction to any severity to a previous dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine or any of its components (including polyethylene glycol)
  - Immediate allergic reaction of any severity to polysorbate

**ACTIONS**
- Do not vaccinate
- Consider referral to allergist-immunologist

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1 Refers only to mRNA COVID-19 vaccines currently authorized in the United States (i.e., Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna COVID-19 vaccines)
2 Immediate allergic reaction to a vaccine or medication is defined as any hypersensitivity-related signs or symptoms consistent with urticaria, angioedema, respiratory distress (e.g., wheezing, stridor), or anaphylaxis that occur within four hours following administration.
3 See Appendix A for a list of ingredients. Note: Polyethylene glycol (PEG), an ingredient in both mRNA COVID-19 vaccines, is structurally related to polysorbate and cross-reactive hypersensitivity between these compounds may occur. Information on ingredients of a vaccine or medication (including PEG, a PEG derivative, or polysorbates) can be found in the package insert.
4 These persons should not receive mRNA COVID-19 vaccination at this time unless they have been evaluated by an allergist-immunologist and it is determined that the person can safely receive the vaccine (e.g., under observation, in a setting with advanced medical care available)

Long-Term Safety

Additional data on long term safety will become available as more individuals are vaccinated

Antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE)
  • No participants in clinical trials have developed ADE
Dosing and Administration

People should not be scheduled for 2\textsuperscript{nd} dose earlier than the recommended intervals

- Doses administered earlier should not be repeated

2\textsuperscript{nd} dose should be given as close to recommended interval as possible

- \textit{If not feasible} to adhere to recommended interval, 2\textsuperscript{nd} dose of Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines may be administered up to 6 weeks (42d) after 1\textsuperscript{st} dose

Dosing and Administration

mRNA vaccines are **not** interchangeable

- In rare situations where 1st dose product cannot be determined or is no longer available, any available mRNA COVID-19 vaccine may be administered at minimum interval of 28d between doses
Dosing and Administration

mRNA vaccines should be administered alone

- Recommended minimum interval of 14d before or after any other vaccines

If administered within 14d of another vaccine, doses do not need to be repeated
Clinical Considerations
Clinical Considerations for Vaccination

Pertain only to the vaccines currently authorized in the U.S.

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19.html
### Persons with Underlying Medical Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAY PROCEED WITH VACCINATION</th>
<th>PRECAUTION TO VACCINATION</th>
<th>CONTRAINDICATION TO VACCINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONDITIONS</td>
<td>CONDITIONS</td>
<td>CONDITIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunocompromising conditions</td>
<td>Moderate/severe acute illness</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
<td>ACTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional information provided*</td>
<td>Risk assessment</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 minute observation period</td>
<td>Potential deferral of vaccination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-minute observation period if vaccinated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Current or Prior SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Vaccination should be deferred until:

- Recovery from acute illness AND
- Criteria have been met to discontinue isolation

While vaccine supplies remain limited, persons with documented recent SARS-CoV-2 infection may delay vaccination

Previous Passive Antibody Therapy

No data on safety and efficacy of mRNA vaccines in persons who received monoclonal antibody therapy or convalescent plasma for COVID-19 tx

Vaccination should be deferred for at least 90d

No delay in vaccination needed for antibody therapies unrelated to COVID tx

Underlying Medical Conditions

Immunocompromise, autoimmune conditions
- Little data to establish safety and efficacy at present
- Not a contraindication

Hx of Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS)
- May receive mRNA COVID-19 vaccine unless they have a contraindication
- No cases of GBS reported following vaccination

Underlying Medical Conditions

Hx of Bell’s palsy

• Cases of Bell’s palsy were reported in trials but not above the frequency expected in general population

• May receive an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine unless they have a contraindication
Hx of Dermal Filler Use

Infrequent report of swelling at or near site of filler after mRNA COVID-19 vaccine

Appears to be a temporary reaction, no additional precautions needed
Pregnancy

Currently few data on safety but mRNA vaccines felt unlikely to pose risk

Pregnant people at increased risk of severe illness and may be at risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes

Weigh level of community transmission, pt’s personal risk and lack of data in pregnancy
Laboratory Testing
Laboratory Testing Pre-Vaccination

Clinical trial data indicates vaccination is safe in persons with prior SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Viral testing to assess for acute infection or serologic testing to assess for prior infection for purposes of vaccine decision-making is not recommended.

COVID Laboratory Testing Post-Vaccination

Viral tests (PCR/NAAT or antigen tests) not affected by vaccination

Antibody tests that detect IgM and/or IgG to S protein could detect antibodies due to infection or vaccination

Viral Testing in Vaccinated Persons

Cough, dyspnea, loss of taste/smell, rhinorrhea, sore throat are NOT consistent with post-vaccination sx\s and could indicate SARS-CoV-2 infection

Sxs such as fever, myalgias, fatigue may be related to vaccination, consider viral testing

Specific guidance for healthcare personnel available through CDC

Stay Tuned
UK Data:
- Reportedly 89% efficacy for prevention of symptomatic infection
- UK variant circulating at time of trial

South Africa data
- Reported 60% efficacy for prevention of symptomatic infection
- South African variant circulating at time of trial

Reportedly 66% effective at preventing combined endpoint of moderate and severe COVID-19 at 28d post-vaccination

Reportedly 85% effective in preventing severe/critical COVID-19

Pre-print in The Lancet

Efficacy 66.7% (57.4%-74%) in preventing symptomatic infection after 2 doses

Efficacy after single dose from day 22-90 post-vaccination was 76% (59%-85%)

Efficacy higher after longer prime-boost interval (<6wks vs 12+ wks)

Take-Home Points

COVID-19 mRNA vaccines do not contain live virus and do not alter DNA

No underlying medical conditions are contraindications to vaccination

Viral or antibody testing should not be performed to inform vaccination decisions

Preliminary mRNA vaccine efficacy data promising; stay tuned for updates related to virus variants, specific patient populations and additional vaccines
Thank You
# Post-Vaccination Signs/Sxs in Healthcare Personnel

Applies to healthcare personnel (HCP) who received vaccination in past 3d and not know to have had unprotected exposure to SARS-CoV-2 in previous 14d

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signs/sxs</th>
<th>Suggested approach</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signs and sx unlikely to be due to COVID-19 vaccination: ANY systemic signs/sxs consistent with SARS-CoV-2 infection (e.g., cough, dyspnea, rhinorrhea, sore throat, loss of taste/smell) or other infectious etiology (e.g., flu) that are not typical post-vaccination signs/sxs</td>
<td>Exclude from work pending evaluation for possible etiologies including SARS-CoV-2 infection. Criteria for return to work depends on suspected or confirmed dx.</td>
<td>A negative SARS-CoV-2 antigen test in HCP with signs/sxs not typical for post-vaccination should be confirmed by PCR/NAAT testing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signs and sx that <strong>may be</strong> due to vaccination, SARS-CoV-2 infection or another infection: ANY systemic signs/sx (e.g., fever, fatigue, headache, chills, myalgia, arthralgia) that</td>
<td>Evaluate HCP HCP who meet following criteria may be considered for return to work without viral testing: • Feel well enough and willing to work and • Are afebrile* AND • Systemic signs and sx limited only to those observed following COVID-19 vaccination</td>
<td>If performed, negative SARS-CoV-2 antigen testing in HCP with sx limited only to those observed following vaccination (i.e., NO cough, dyspnea, sore throat, loss of taste/smell) may not require confirmatory PCR/NAAT testing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever is defined as measured temp 100.0F (37.8C) or higher</td>
<td>If symptomatic HCP return to work, they should be advised to contact occ health if sx not improving or persist &gt;2d. Pending further evl, they should be excluded from work and viral testing considered.</td>
<td>*HCP with fever should ideally be excluded from work pending further evaluation including consideration for SARS-CoV-2 testing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How COVID-19 mRNA Vaccines Work

mRNA Vaccines

Modification and purification of mRNA and use of lipid nanoparticle critical for safe and effective delivery of mRNA

Both humoral and cellular immune responses elicited


Mass COVID-19 Vaccination Effort in Rural Douglas County

2/4/21
Jay Richards, DO
Aviva Health
COVID-19 Vaccine Allocation

- Hospital
- Long-Term Care Facilities
- Pharmacies
- EMS
- Tribal Health
- Public Health
Everyone in Phase 1A, Groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 are currently eligible for the vaccine.

**Group 1**
- Hospital staff with patient care responsibilities
- Urgent care
- Skilled nursing and memory care facility healthcare personnel (HCP) and residents
- Tribal health programs
- Emergency medical services (EMS) providers and other first responders
- All health care interpreters and translation health workers in any setting within Phase 1a

**Group 2**
- Other long-term care facilities, including all paid and unpaid HCP, all staff and contractors, including residents who meet the age requirements of:
  - Residential care facilities
  - Adult foster care
  - Group homes for people with intellectual and developmental disabilities
  - Other similar congregate care sites
  - Hospice programs
  - Mobile crisis care and related services

**Group 3**
- HCPs in outpatient settings serving specific high-risk groups
- Day treatment services
- Non-emergency medical transport (NEMT)
- Paid or unpaid caregivers (including parents or foster parents) of medically fragile children or adults who live at home
- Adults and age-eligible children who have a medical condition or disability who receive services in their homes

**Group 4**
- All other outpatient HCPs
- Other HCP who provide direct service to people with I/DD and other high-risk populations.
- Other public health settings, such as HCP serving WIC or CBO’s with direct or indirect exposures

_Educators:
105,000* approximately
People over 65:
795,000* approximately

Phase 1B

Who's getting vaccinated in Oregon next

**Group 1**
- Childcare providers, early learning and K-12 educators and staff
  - Eligible week of January 25, 2021

**Group 2**
- People 80 and older
  - Eligible week of February 7, 2021

**Group 3**
- People 75 and older
  - Eligible week of February 14, 2021

**Group 4**
- People 70 and older
  - Eligible week of February 21, 2021

**Group 5**
- People 65 and older
  - Eligible week of February 28, 2021

Subsequent groups will be determined in coordination with the Vaccine Advisory Committee and shared on OHA’s COVID-19 vaccine webpage. These are examples of groups of people who may include:
- Critical workers in high-risk settings — workers who are in industries essential to the functioning of society and substantially higher risk of exposure
- People of all ages with underlying conditions that put them at moderately higher risk
- People in prisons, jails, detention centers, and similar facilities, and staff who work in such settings
- General population

* Oregon’s vaccine supply is limited. It is estimated to take 12-15 weeks to vaccinate groups 1-5 of Phase 1B.
County Public Health Request

Provide a mass COVID-19 vaccination event in 10 days on January 23
  • Capture Groups 2 and 3 in Phase 1A

Douglas Public Health Network
  • Provide scheduling
  • Provide 975 doses of vaccine

Aviva Health
  • Plan and run operation
  • Administer 975 doses of vaccine
  • Manage side effects safely and appropriately
  • Minimize the spread of COVID-19 among participants
  • Not waste any vaccine
Incident Command System (ICS)

Standardized way of communicating during crisis
Allows various agencies to communicate in standardized format
Standardized duty assignments allow cross-organization communication
Douglas County, Mercy Hospital, and Aviva Health activated ICS system at onset of COVID-19
Aviva Health reactivated ICS system to manage mass COVID-19 vaccination
Aviva Health Community Vaccination
Campaign-incident Command System Structure

Admin Agency:
Board of Directors

- Liaison Officer
- Incident Commander
- Deputy Incident Commander
- Public Information Officer
- Safety Officer

Operations Section Chief
- Operations Branch Deputy

Planning Section Chief
- Plans Branch Deputy

Logistics Section Chief
- Service Branch
- Support Branch
- Cost and Procurement Branch

Admin Ops Group
- Medical Ops Group
- Community Plans Group
- Internal Plans Group
- Communications Group
- Ground Support Group
- Purchasing Group

Staffing Ops Group
- Vaccine Control Group

Health Informatics Group
Build the Plan (3 Days)

- Determine number needed to vaccinate
- Outline Venue Location and Flow
- Secure Vaccine Supply
- Equipment and Other Supplies
- Identify Patient Population and Scheduling Plan
- Electronic vs Paper
- Identify Staffing Requirement
- Bring in Community Volunteers
- Communication During Event
- Feeding Staff and Volunteers
- Hot Wash and Next Steps
Executive Summary

Living document which outlines the entire plan
Identifies the background and problem trying to address
Identifies key departments
Develop and define roles and responsibilities
Determines expected throughput and metrics
Needed to sync all activities and co-operators
Build the Plan (3 Days)

- Determine number needed to vaccinate
- Outline Venue Location and Flow
- Secure Vaccine Supply
- Equipment and Other Supplies
- Identify Patient Population and Scheduling Plan
- Electronic vs Paper
- Identify Staffing Requirement
- Bring in Community Volunteers
- Communication During Event
- Hot Wash and Next Steps
Logistics and Set Up
Workflow Diagram from Start to Finish

Prior to Event
- Potential Recipients invited to register online
  - Online Registration
- List of Recipients and schedule

Day of Event
- Screening
  - Check-In
  - Registration
  - Seated in Cubicle

Vaccine Administered
- Waiting & Recovery
  - Discharge
  - If Reaction
    - Appropriate Care
Clinical Team

32 "Rooms" per team - 50 patients/Team/Hour
1 Team Manager
2 Vaccine Coordinator - MA/RN reviewed Vaccine Screening form
1 Vaccinator
2 Recovery Coordinators - RN
2 Runners
2 Preppers and Cleaners
1 FP Resident
1 Provider
Address the Realities

We don’t have control over vaccine supply
  • Relied on local hospital to secure 100 vials of Pfizer vaccine
We can’t schedule patients without secure supply of vaccine
We haven’t used Pfizer vaccine, only Moderna vaccine
  • Pfizer is nuanced in its preparation
It’s hard to control public messaging and social media
How do you manage the walk-ins?
  • Brought our own supply of vaccine
AVIVA HEALTH HOLDING VACCINATION EVENT AT DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

Individuals who arrive at the fairgrounds without proof of registration will not receive the vaccine.

ROSEBURG, Ore. -- Officials plan to vaccinate 600 Douglas County residents Saturday who fall within OHA’s Phase 1A Vaccine Sequencing Guidelines.

Aviva Health is holding a mass COVID-19 vaccination event for selected Douglas County citizens who fall within groups two and three of the Oregon Health Authority’s Phase 1A vaccine prioritization schedule.

The event is from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. in Douglas Hall at the Douglas County Fairgrounds.

This is not a public event – only pre-registered individuals who are in groups two and three of OHA vaccine distribution Phase 1A are eligible to receive the vaccination Saturday.

In cooperation with Douglas Public Health Network, Douglas County COVID-19 Response Team, Umpqua Health Alliance and other volunteers from across the county, Aviva Health intends to administer vaccinations to as many as 600 people.

A mass vaccination of this size and scale in Douglas County requires broad support from organizations and individuals well beyond the walls of Aviva Health.

Aviva Health acquired the supply of vaccines to be used Saturday from Mercy Medical Center and intends to hold similar events for the general public as more vaccine is available.

Those who qualify have already been registered by DPHN.

Individuals who arrive at the fairgrounds without proof of registration will not receive the vaccine.

If you have questions about COVID-19 vaccine availability in Douglas County, please email vaccines@douglaspublichealthnetwork.org.
Key Lessons Learned

Practice drawing the vaccine first
Electronic systems work until they don’t
Have paper option readily available
Address critical systemic issues immediately
  • Hold regular scheduled operations meetings throughout the day
Incorporate changes through the operations structure
  • Watchout for Lone Rangers
Manage needle sizes
Rigorous training and walk-through prior to event
Hot Wash and Aftermath

Employees’ and Volunteers’ feedback
Ongoing events will follow
Improve the plan but don’t overhaul it
Manage patient and community expectations
Build a model
  • Sustainable
  • Scalable
Numbers to Date

Vax 1 (1/23/21) Phase 1a
• Total 753 Vaccinated
  • 583 doses of Pfizer
  • 170 doses of Moderna
  • 178 staff/volunteers

Vax 2 (1/30/21) Phase 1b
• Total 774 Vaccinated
  • All Moderna
  • 162 staff/volunteers

Vax 3 (2/3/21) Phase 1b
• Total 150 Vaccinated
  • All Moderna
Questions?
Questions

Moderated by Holly Tse, MD
Important Reminder

You must be registered and complete the post-session survey that will be sent to you by 1:15 p.m. today to receive Continuing Medical Education* (CME) credit for attending this session. To register, visit www.oregonechonetwork.org.

*CME certificates will be sent to the email you registered with 6-8 weeks after the final session of the program.
Important Reminder

Next COVID-19 Response ECHO for Oregon Clinicians:

Thursday, February 18th at noon
Important Reminder

OHA COVID-19 Sessions for Oregon Care Providers Webinar

• 2nd Thursday of each month, noon- 1 p.m.:
• Next OHA Webinar is Thursday, February 11th
• For more information visit:

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/covid19/Pages/Healthcare-Partners.aspx
OREGONECHONetwork.org

Welcome to the Oregon ECHO Network

Connect and Learn

ECHO is an interactive educational and community-building experience that allows healthcare professionals throughout the state of Oregon to create a case-based learning environment through the convenience of video connection.

Click for Oregon ECHO Network’s current programs or scroll down to learn more.