



Ask Dr. Arwady

12/16/2021

Guest: Jennifer Vidis, Chief Program Officer, CDPH

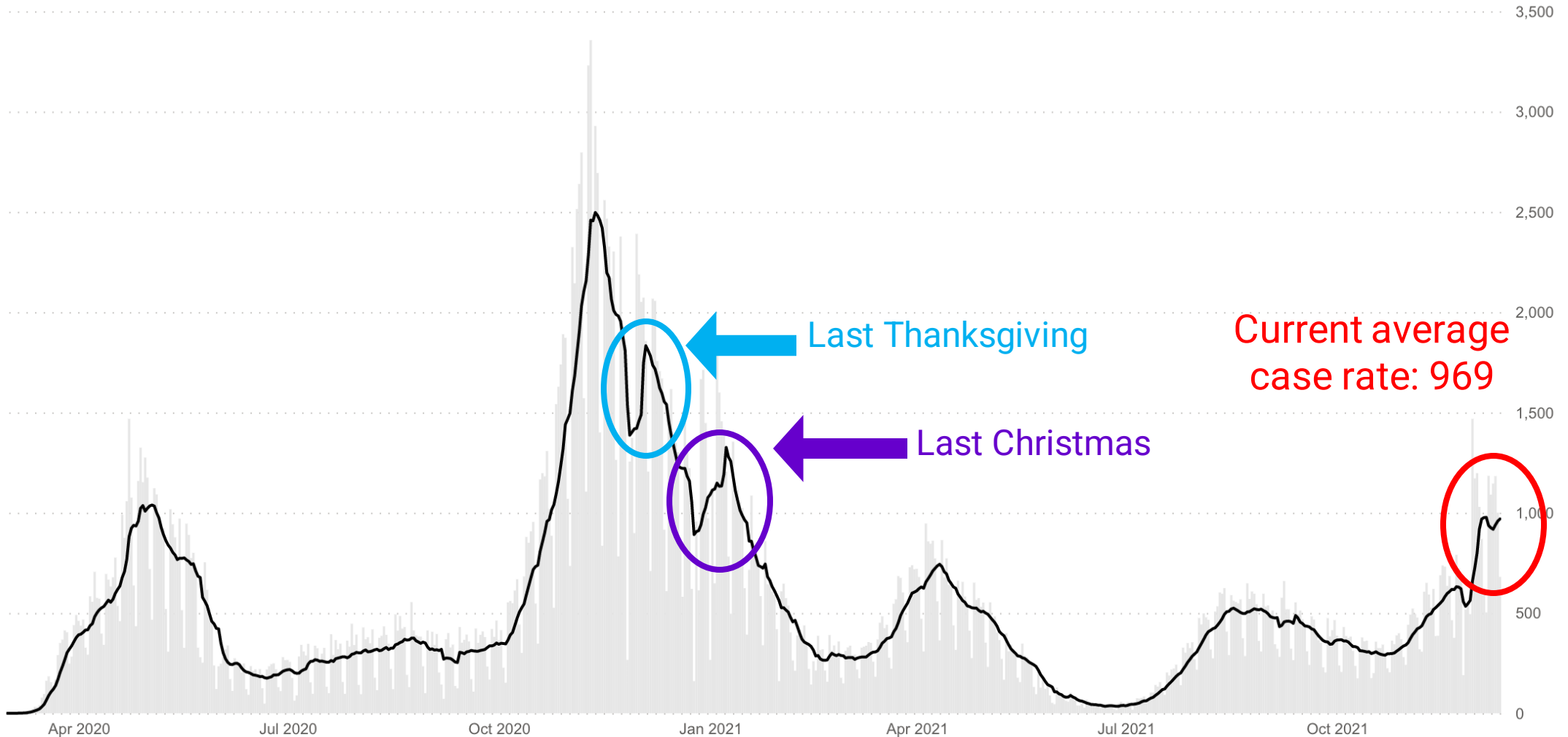


Chicago COVID-19 Community Transmission and Risk Matrix

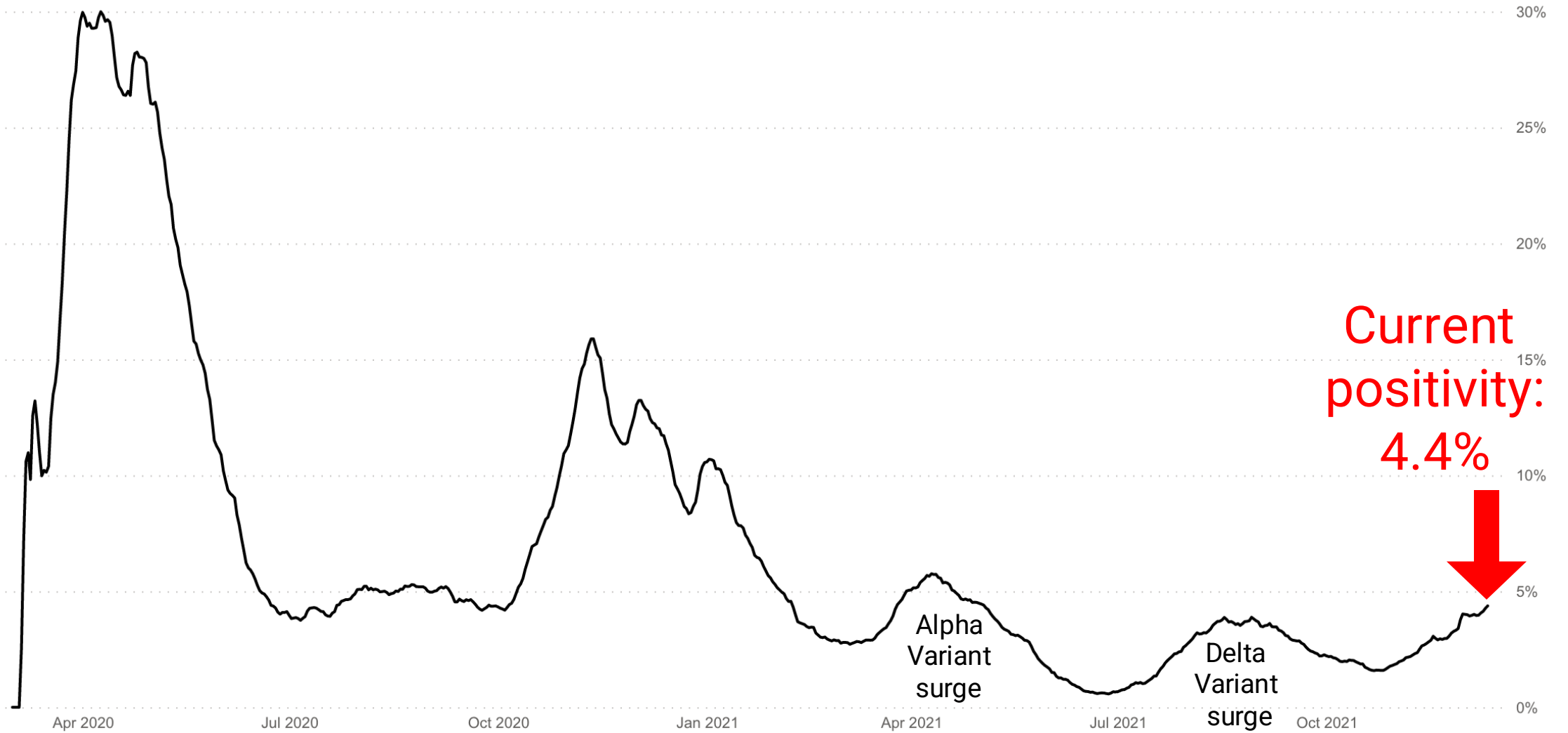
	VERY HIGH TRANSMISSION	HIGH TRANSMISSION	SUBSTANTIAL TRANSMISSION	LOWER TRANSMISSION	LOW TRANSMISSION
COVID-19 CASES DIAGNOSED PER DAY Chicago residents - 7-day rolling daily average	800+ Current: 969 Increasing	400 - 799	200 - 399	20 - 199	<20
COVID-19 TEST POSITIVITY Chicago residents - 7-day rolling daily average	10%+	6.6 - 9.9%	5.0 - 6.5%	2 - 4.9% Current: 4.4% Increasing	<2%
HOSPITAL BEDS (NON-ICU) OCCUPIED BY COVID PATIENTS Chicago hospitals - 7-day rolling daily average	1250+	750 - 1249	250 - 749 Current: 457 Increasing	100 - 249	<100
ICU BEDS OCCUPIED BY COVID PATIENTS Chicago hospitals - 7-day rolling daily average	400+	300 - 399	100 - 299 Current: 143 Increasing	20 - 99	<20

Source: Chicago Department of Public Health, data current as of December 16, 2021. These metrics represent general community COVID transmission and should not be applied to individual settings that have mitigation practices in place.

Chicago: Very high case rate continues, after post-Thanksgiving surge in cases and diagnoses



Chicago: COVID test positivity continues to increase; still adequate testing overall



Current positivity: 4.4%



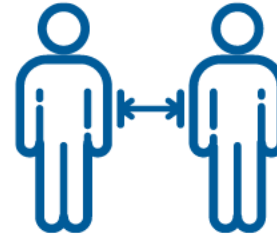
So, what should we do to protect ourselves and community from COVID and its variants?



VAX UP



MASK UP



BACK UP



WASH UP



TEST UP



BOOSTER REMINDER: Who's eligible? When should I get my booster? Which one?

- For individuals who received a **Pfizer vaccine**, everyone age **16 or older** is eligible to receive a booster **at 6 months or more** after their initial series
- For individuals who received a **Moderna vaccine**, everyone age **18 or older** is eligible to receive a booster **at 6 months or more** after their initial series
- For individuals who received the **Johnson & Johnson vaccine**, everyone age **18 or older** is eligible to receive a booster **at 2 months or more** after their initial dose

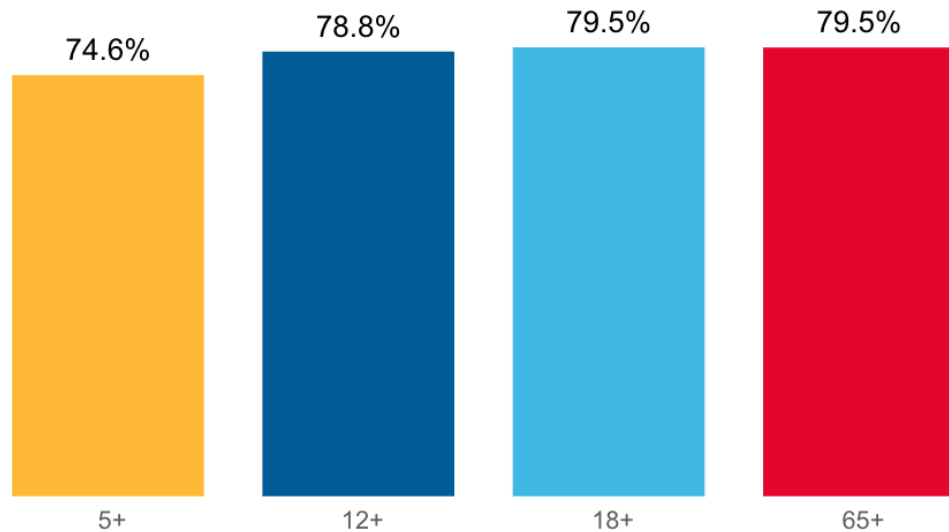
Mix and Match?

- Teens 16-17 years old can get a Pfizer booster
- Adults 18 years and older may choose among any of the COVID-19 vaccines as a booster dose

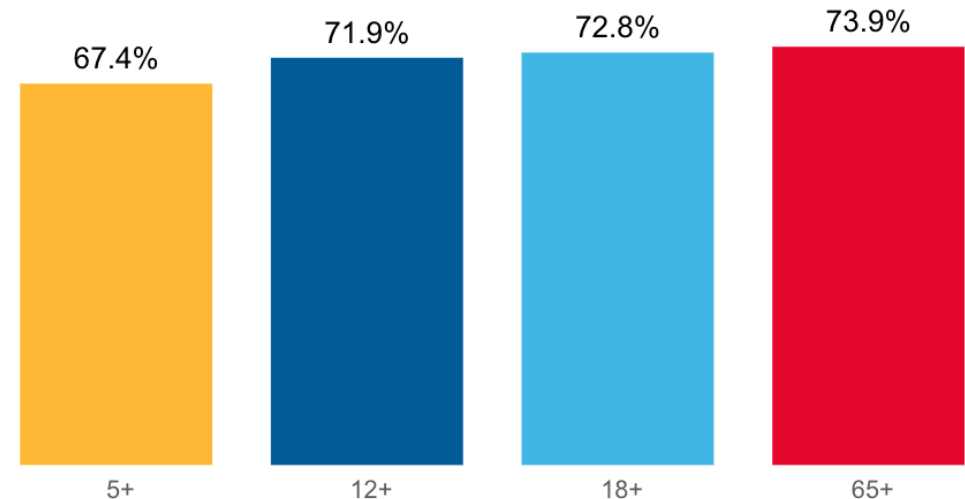


Citywide Vaccination Rate continues to increase

At least one dose (% vaccinated as of 12/14/2021)

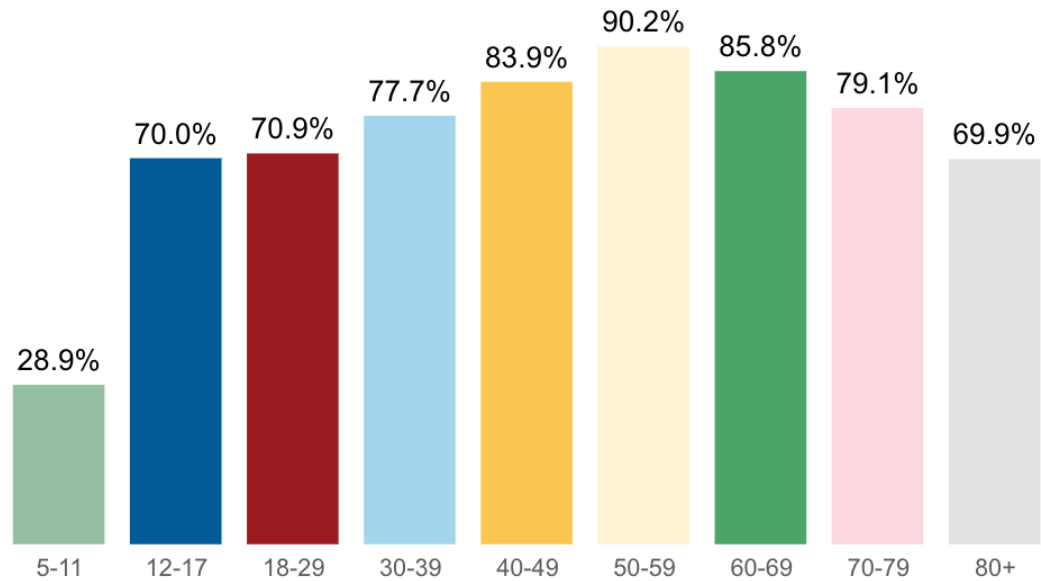


Completed vaccine series (% vaccinated as of 12/14/2021)

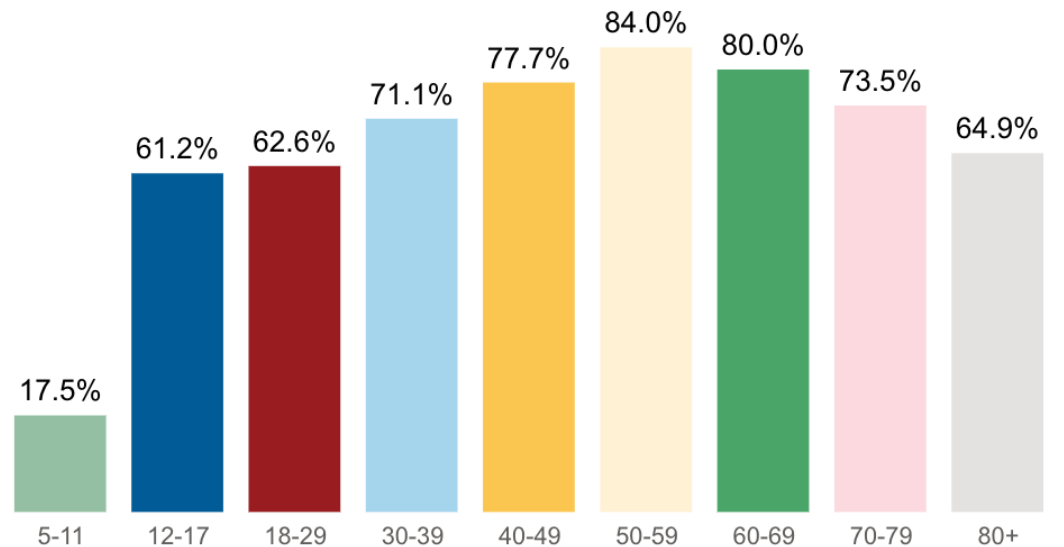


Citywide Vaccination Rate by Age

At least one dose (% vaccinated as of 12/14/2021)



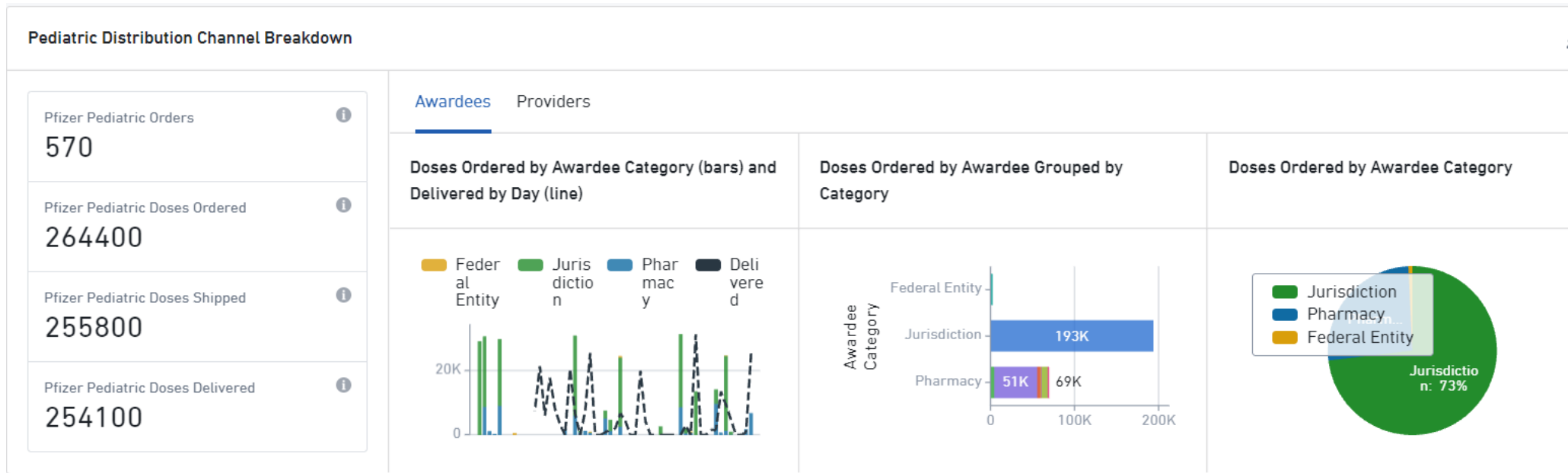
Completed vaccine series (% vaccinated as of 12/14/2021)



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slalom

★ Pediatric Vaccines are available in Chicago

- Peds doses distributed/delivered in Chicago: **264,400 doses**
- Active COVID-19 Pediatric Providers: **205 sites** (vaccine shipment locations)
- Number of pediatric orders processed: **570 orders**



★ Family Vaccination Clinics at City Colleges this weekend

9am-2pm; Walk ins welcome. Primary doses and boosters available. Registration is **highly encouraged** (chi.gov/covidvax).

- Saturday, Dec 18 – Truman College
- Sunday, Dec 19 – Malcolm X College
- No family vaccine clinics the next two weekends due to holidays
- Pharmacies, clinics, FQHCs, hospitals, urgent cares, and more have vaccine.
- Ongoing CDPH immunization clinics open.





GET VAXXED AT HOME & GET UP TO \$100*



- Anyone age 5+ can get a vaccine at home
- Pfizer (5-11 and 12+) or J&J (18+)
- Up to 10 people can get vaccinated at the same time
- Booster doses available
- **Appointments: Monday-Sunday, 8:00 am to 6:30 pm**

One \$50 gift card for each Pfizer dose, two \$50 gift cards for single J&J dose. Booster doses do not qualify.

To schedule your appointment:

CALL **312.746.4835**
OR VISIT chicago.gov/athome



Need a vaccine or a booster? Have questions?

visit **CHI.GOV/COVIDVAX**

or call **312-746-4835**

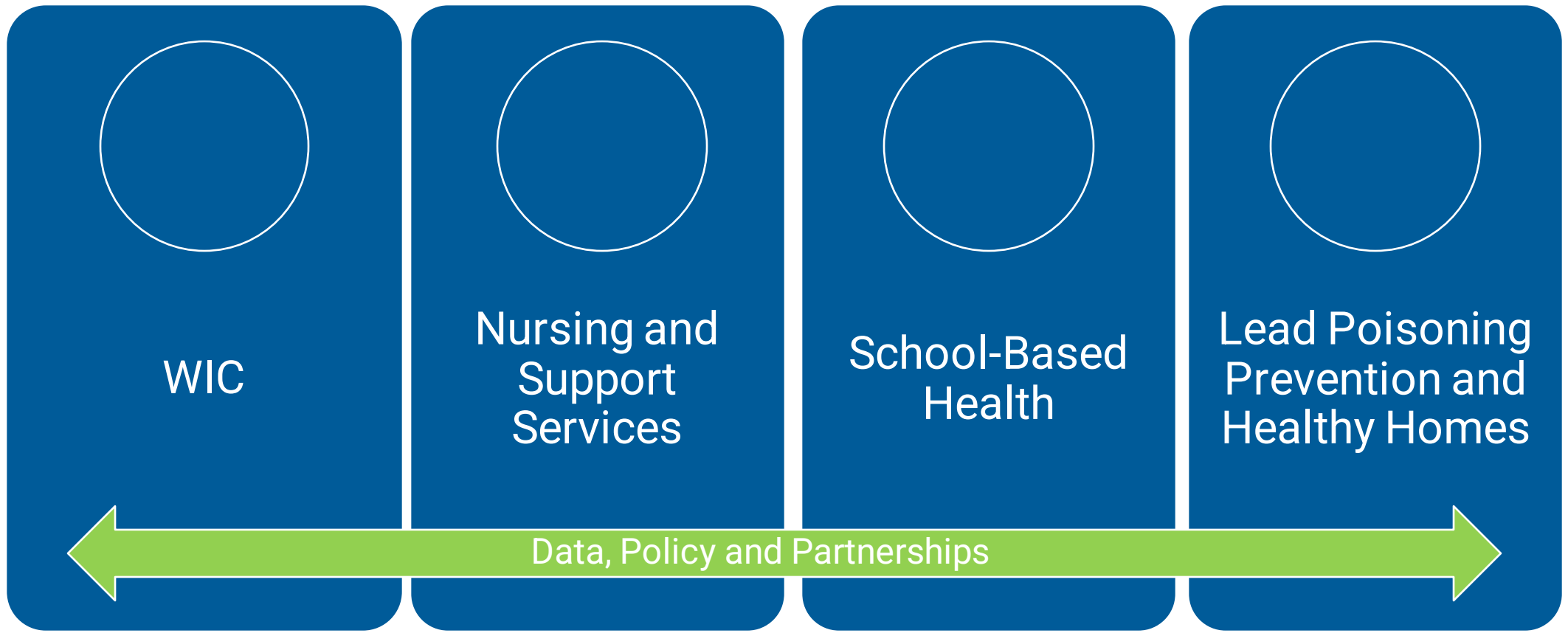


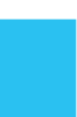


Maternal, Infant, Child and Adolescent Health (MICAHA) Programming at the Chicago Department of Public Health



MICAH Bureau (Maternal, Infant, Child and Adolescent Health)





Power to the parent.

**Receive an in-home nurse visit*
for families with newborns.
At no additional cost to you.**



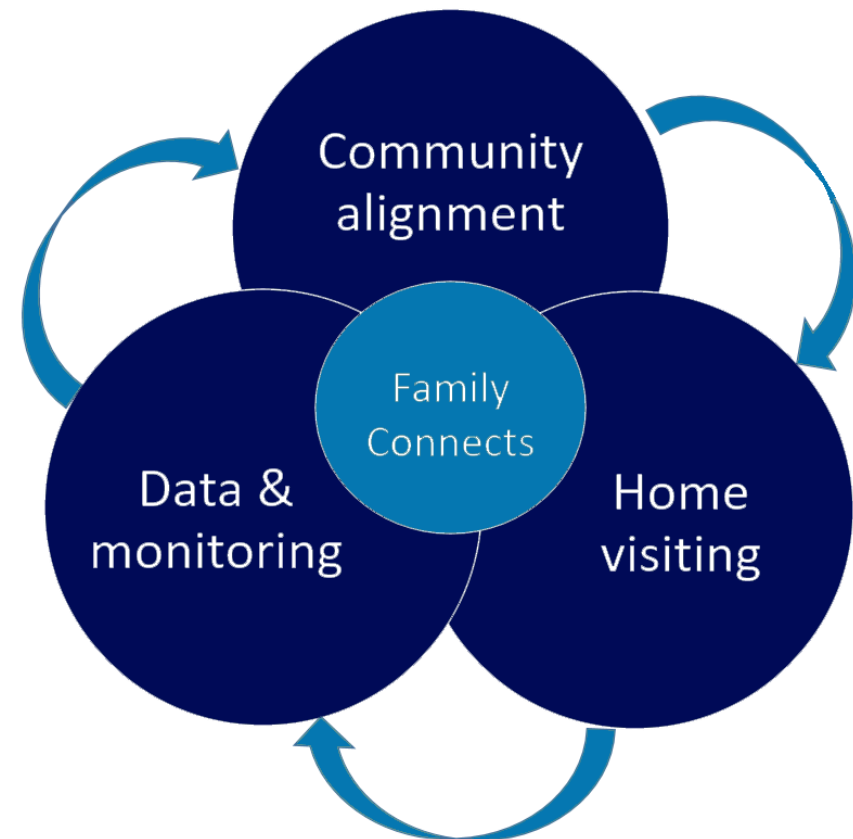
*Initially available at select Chicago hospitals in its pilot phase

★ Nurse Home Visiting

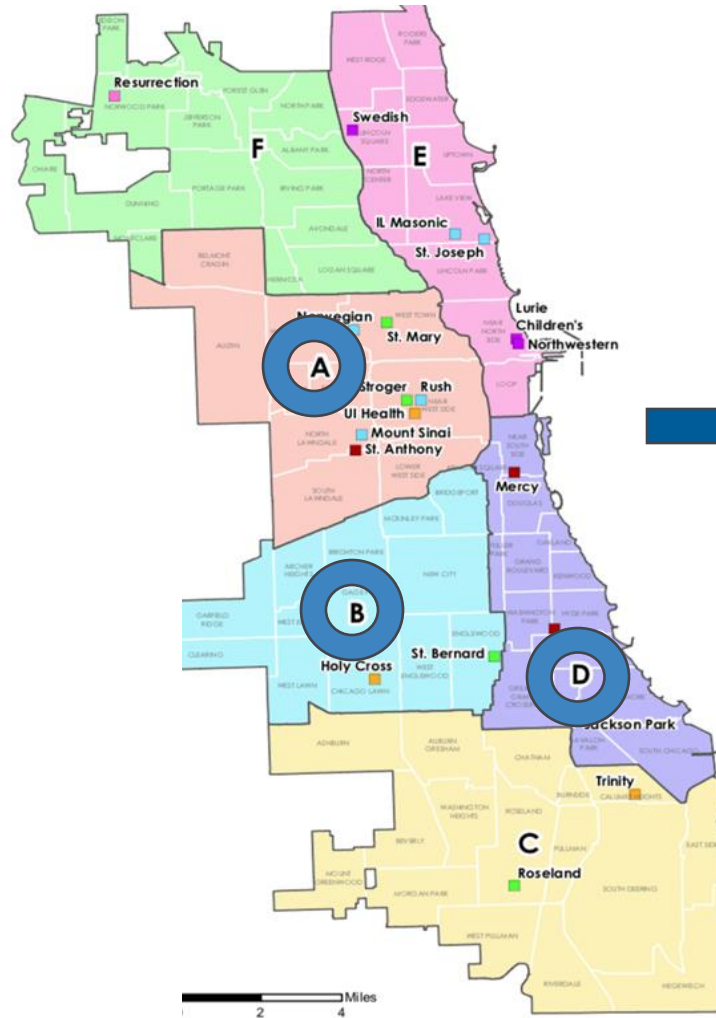


★ Building a System of Community Support

- By collecting and reviewing the data from individual home visits....
- With engaged and empowered community partners...
- We are building a system of supports and services to meet the needs of all families.



Moving from Pilot to Scale: from 3 to 6 regions of Chicago



16 hospitals
6 regions
32,000 families



COVID-19 Vaccination Recommendations in Pregnancy

- CDPH **strongly recommends** COVID-19 vaccination for people who are pregnant.
 - Pregnant people should also receive a COVID-19 vaccine **booster shot**.
- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for people who are breastfeeding.
 - Recent reports have shown that breastfeeding people who have received mRNA COVID-19 vaccines have antibodies in their breastmilk, which could help protect their babies. More data are needed to determine what level of protection these antibodies may provide to the baby.
- COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for people who are trying to get pregnant now or might become pregnant in the future , as well as their partners.

For more: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/recommendations/pregnancy.html>

Fore more: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/planning-for-pregnancy.html>



Statement of Strong Medical Consensus for Vaccination of Pregnant Individuals Against COVID-19

By **Quickening** - August 12, 2021

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The following is a joint statement between the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists | American Academy of Family Physicians | American Academy of PAs | American Academy of Pediatrics | American Association of Nurse Practitioners | American College of Nurse-Midwives | American College of Osteopathic Obstetricians & Gynecologists | American College of Physicians | American Pharmacists Association | Association of Immunization Managers | Association of State and Territorial Health Officials | Association of Women's Health, Obstetric and Neonatal Nurses | Infectious Diseases Society of America | Infectious Diseases Society for Obstetrics and Gynecology | National Association of Chain Drug Stores | National Association of County & City Health Officials | National Association of Nurse Practitioners in Women's Health | National Foundation for Infectious Diseases | National Hispanic Medical Association | North American Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology | Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine | Vaccinate Your Family:

"As the leading organizations representing experts in maternal care and public health professionals that advocate and educate about vaccination, we strongly urge all pregnant individuals – along with recently pregnant, planning to become pregnant, lactating and other eligible individuals – to be vaccinated against COVID-19.



What are the risks of symptomatic COVID-19 in pregnancy?

- Pregnant women were significantly more likely than nonpregnant women to¹
 - Be admitted to an ICU
 - Receive invasive ventilation
 - Die
- And are at higher risk for²
 - Preeclampsia/eclampsia
 - Preterm delivery
 - Other neonatal complications*

Sources: 1 Zambrano LD, Ellington S, Strid P, et al. Update: Characteristics of Symptomatic Women of Reproductive Age with Laboratory-Confirmed SARS-CoV-2 Infection by Pregnancy Status – United States, January 22–October 3, 2020. MMWR MorbMortalWklyRep. ePub: 2 November 2020.

2 Villar J, Ariff S, Gunier R, et al. Maternal and Neonatal Morbidity and Mortality Among Pregnant Women With and Without COVID-19 The INTERCOVID Multinational Cohort Study. JAMA Pediatrics August 2021 Volume 175, Number 8.

*Severe neonatal morbidity index

★ Benefits of COVID-19 vaccination in pregnancy

- **HIGHLY protective** against severe disease and hospitalization – **INCLUDING** the delta variant.
- Receiving an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine during pregnancy **reduces the risk for infection.**
 - Reduces risk severe outcomes in pregnancy
- Antibodies may be passed to the fetus, possibly providing some protection against illness after birth.
- **Protects your other children** and family members by reducing the chance of illness and transmission.
- Protects your community!

