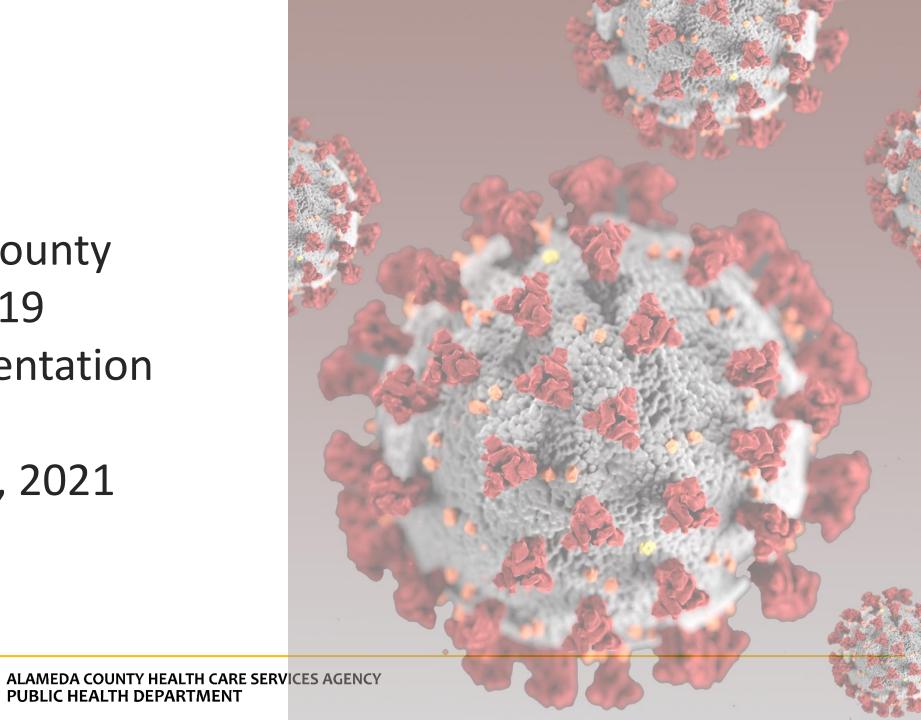
Alameda County COVID-19 Vaccine Presentation

January 30, 2021



Agenda

- 1. COVID-19 Vaccine Overview
- 2. Alameda County's Vaccine Plan
- 3. Staying Informed
- 4. Questions & Answers

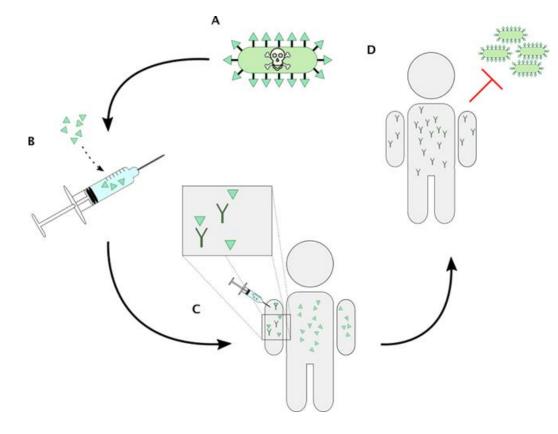


1. COVID-19 Vaccine Overview



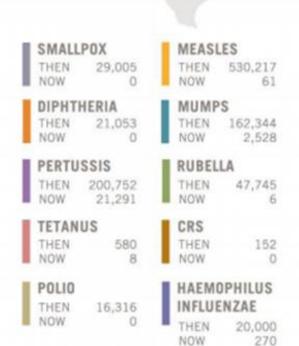
How Do Vaccines Work?

- Vaccines teach your body how to fight a specific disease by creating a mild infection
- Your body's immune system fights that infection by creating antibodies
- Antibodies **protect** you from that illness if you are exposed in the future
- Some vaccines require multiple doses or boosters for a strong immune response

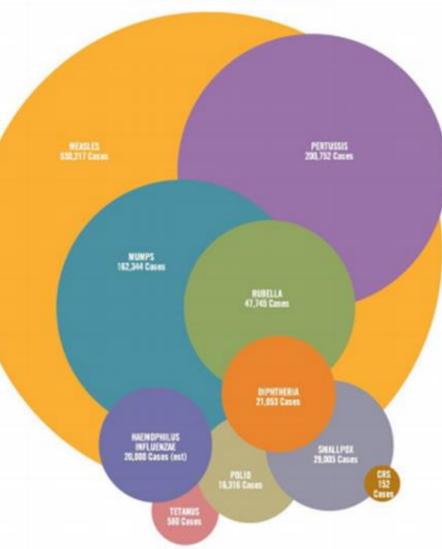


VACCINES WORK

These bubbles are sized according to the annual number of disease cases in the US during the 1900s versus 2010. We've come so far. It's a reminder that while disease rates are low, most diseases haven't disappeared. This is why we continue to vaccinate.

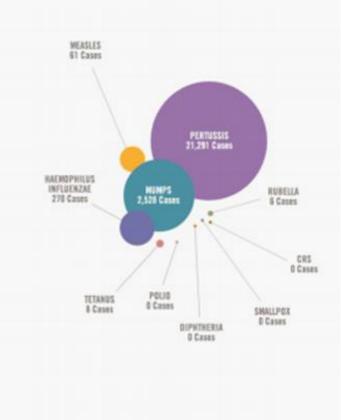






NOW

US disease cases in 2010



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2011



Traditional Vaccines vs. Messenger RNA Vaccines

- Traditional vaccines use a modified version of the virus or bacteria that causes illness
- Messenger ribonucleic acid
 (mRNA) vaccines make
 harmless protein that last in
 the body for less than a day
- Researchers have been studying and working with mRNA vaccines for decades including for flu and Zika viruses



More About Messenger RNA Vaccines

- The mRNA does not enter the cell nucleus nor affect our DNA
- The mRNA vaccine doesn't have the live virus that causes COVID-19
- The mRNA carries instructions that teach our cells how to make a harmless piece of "spike protein" found on the outside of the COVID-19 virus
- The mRNA lasts only a day once copies of the spike protein are made
- Your body's cells display this piece of spike protein on their surface
- An immune response is triggered inside our bodies to make antibodies

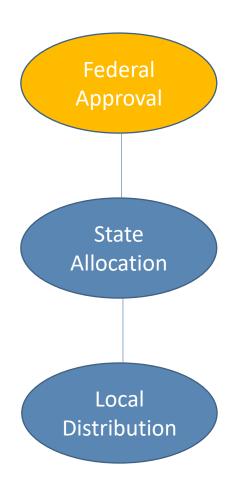
Sources: CDC, cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/different-vaccines/mrna.html
Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), jama/fullarticle/2770485
College of Physicians of Philadelphia, historyofvaccines.blog/2020/07/29/what-is-an-mrna-vaccine/





How Did the Vaccines Get Created So Quickly?

- Researchers used existing clinical trial networks to jumpstart COVID-19 vaccine trials
- Manufacturing started while the clinical trials were still underway
- mRNA vaccines are faster to produce than traditional vaccines
- FDA and CDC prioritized review, authorization, and recommendation for COVID-19 vaccines



For more, visit the COVID-19 Prevention Network: https://www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org

Clinical Trial Findings

- COVID-19 Vaccine has about 95% efficacy
- Expected to produce some side effects especially after the 2nd dose:
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Muscle aches



- At least 8 weeks of safety data were gathered in the trials. It is unusual for side effects to appear more than 8 weeks after vaccination. Clinical trials will continue for 2 years.
- No significant safety concerns identified in the clinical trials
 - People with a history of anaphylactic shock to vaccines or injectables should not get the vaccine and should consult a doctor

Sources: CDC <u>www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19/clinical-considerations.html</u>

FDA www.fda.gov/media/144414/download

How Will Vaccines Change the Pandemic?

The vaccines could

- Reduce the number of people with COVID-19
- Reduce the severity of disease
- Reduce hospitalizations
- Reduce deaths
- Potentially lead to herd immunity
- Allow earlier return to normal life

There is still more to learn about

- Impact on transmission and herd immunity
- How long immunity lasts from COVID-19 or from the vaccines

Beyond safety and efficacy, vaccines work best with broad participation

- We're only at the beginning
- Masks, physical distancing, and other measures are still needed!

A large proportion of Alameda County residents, across all communities, would need COVID-19 vaccination in order to achieve herd immunity and slow transmission.

Herd immunity threshold may be as high as 80-90%



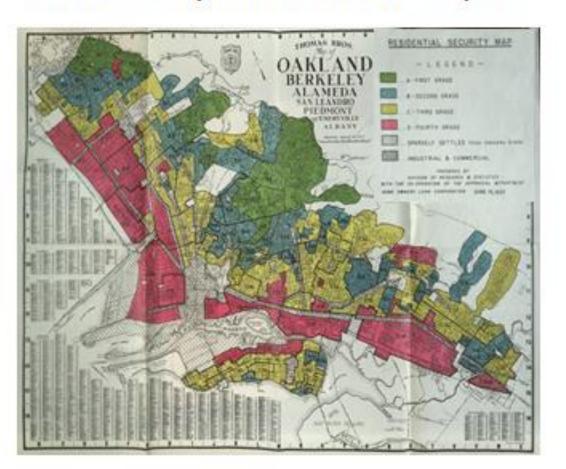
Acknowledging Racism & Medical Abuse

- History of discriminatory, unethical, and abusive medical practices
 - Examples: the Tuskegee Study and sterilization without knowledge or consent
- Earned distrust of government and healthcare systems
- Discrimination persists in systems meant to protect well-being and health
- Systemic inequities in social determinants of health have led to higher risk of getting sick and dying from COVID-19
- General health status, access to quality healthcare, education, economic and housing stability, and other factors affect health risks and outcomes

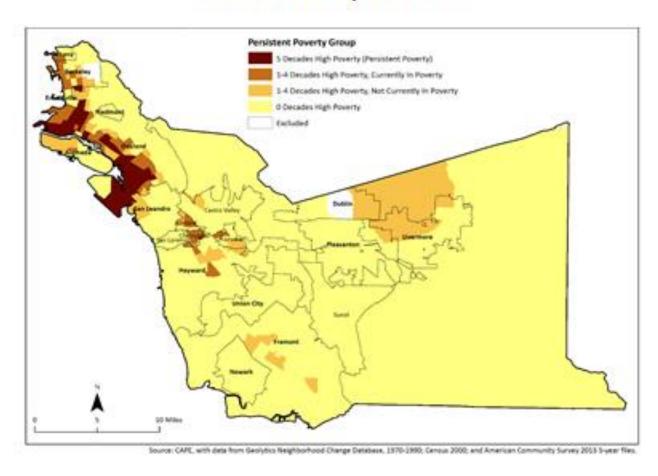
Sources: CDC, cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/race-ethnicity.html (English); equity/race-ethnicity.html (Spanish); cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/health-equity/race-ethnic-disparities-illness.html.

Historical and Present-Day Inequities Matter

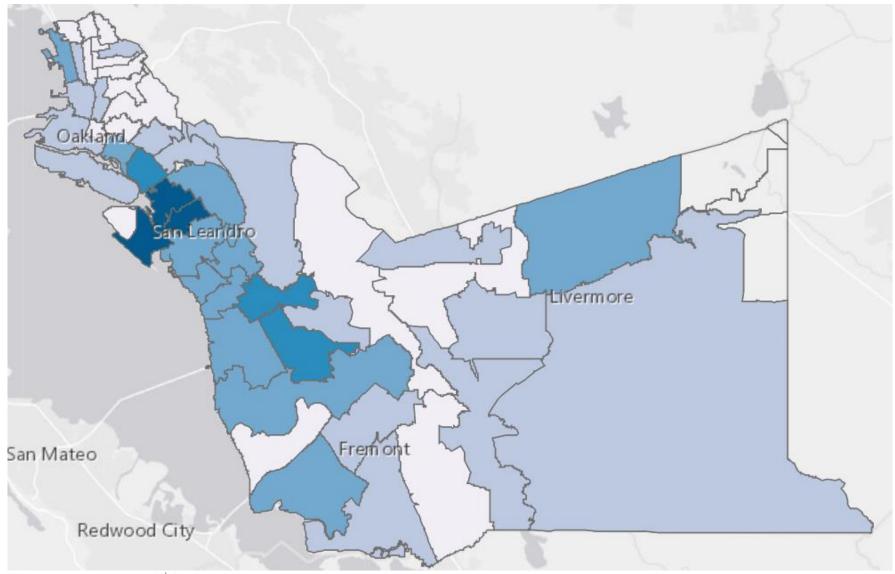
Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) Map, Oakland-Berkeley-Northern Alameda County, 1937



Persistence of Neighborhood Poverty by Census Tract, Alameda County, 1970-2010



Cumulative COVID-19 Case Rates by Zip Code



2. Alameda County's Vaccine Plan



Vaccine Plan Involves Federal, State and Local Decisions

Federal agencies:

- Which vaccines are approved for use in United States (FDA)
- How much vaccine allocated to each state (CDC)

California Department of Public Health (CDPH):

- How much vaccine allocated to each local health jurisdiction/county
- State-specific framework for who gets it when (per federal guidelines)
- Which data systems used across to monitor vaccine distribution and uptake

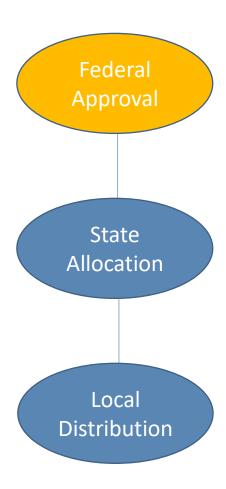
Alameda County Health Care Services Agency:

- Promote equitable distribution across local communities
- Ongoing data reporting and monitoring

CDPH in regular communication with local health departments

Weekly calls, webinars, technical assistance

Priorities change week to week and day to day!







Alameda County Vaccine (COVAX) Values & Principles

- Provide transparent and accurate information to help residents make own vaccine decisions
- Lead with equity and data
- Ensure safe and equitable distribution
- Leverage all venues and partners for wide distribution



Vaccine Prioritization Framework as of 1/25/21

Phase 1a -NOW

Health Care Workers

Tier 1

- Hospitals
- Dialysis
- EMTs
- Long-Term Care Facilities/Skilled Nursing

Tier 2

- Community
 Health Workers
- IHSS/Home Health Care
- Primary care, behavioral health, & specialty providers

Tier 3

- Dentists
- Blood Banks
- Pharmacy Staff

Phase 1b-NEXT

Tier 1

- Ages 65+
- Essential Workers
 - Education/Child Care
 - Emergency Services
 - Food/Agriculture

Tier 2

- Essential Workers
- Transportation/ logistics
- Industrial/ commercial/ Residential/ Sheltering
- Critical manufacturing
- CongregateSettings
 - Incarcerated
 - Unhoused (unsheltered)

Phase 1c

- Essential Workers
- Government/ Ops
- Water/Waste/ Energy/Chemicals
- Ages 50+
- Ages 16-49 with underlying health conditions

Phase 2

 Moderate underlying health conditions

Phase 3

- Young Adults
- Children
- Workers not covered in phases 1 or 2

Phase 4

 Anyone who did not access
 Phases 1, 2 or 3

On 1/25/21, Governor Newsom announced that the State will transition to an age-based framework after Phase 1b Tier 1

More details to be announced in coming days













How to Get Vaccinated in Alameda County

Where will people get vaccinated?

- County Points of Distribution (PODs)
 - 3 operational now, adding more
 - Planned "Mega" PODs and Mobile PODs
- Health Care Providers (as supply increases)
 - Provider's office
 - Community Clinics
 - Urgent Care
 - Hospitals/Multi-County Entities (Kaiser, Sutter, Stanford, etc. updates)

How will they know it's their turn?

- Employer
- Medical Insurance
- Medical Care Provider
- Community Groups
- Public Communications/Messaging







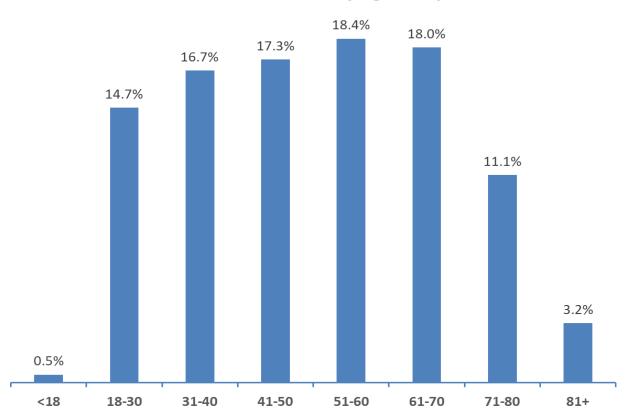


https://covid-19.acgov.org/vaccines

Who Has Been Vaccinated at County PODs?

January 9 – January 22, 2021; n=16,903

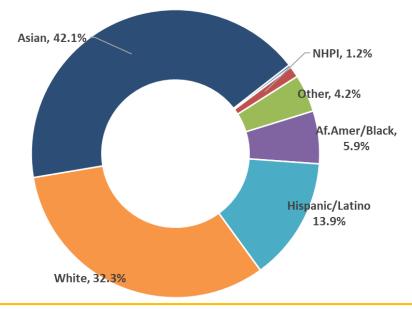
Doses Administerd by Age Group



Doses Administered by Gender

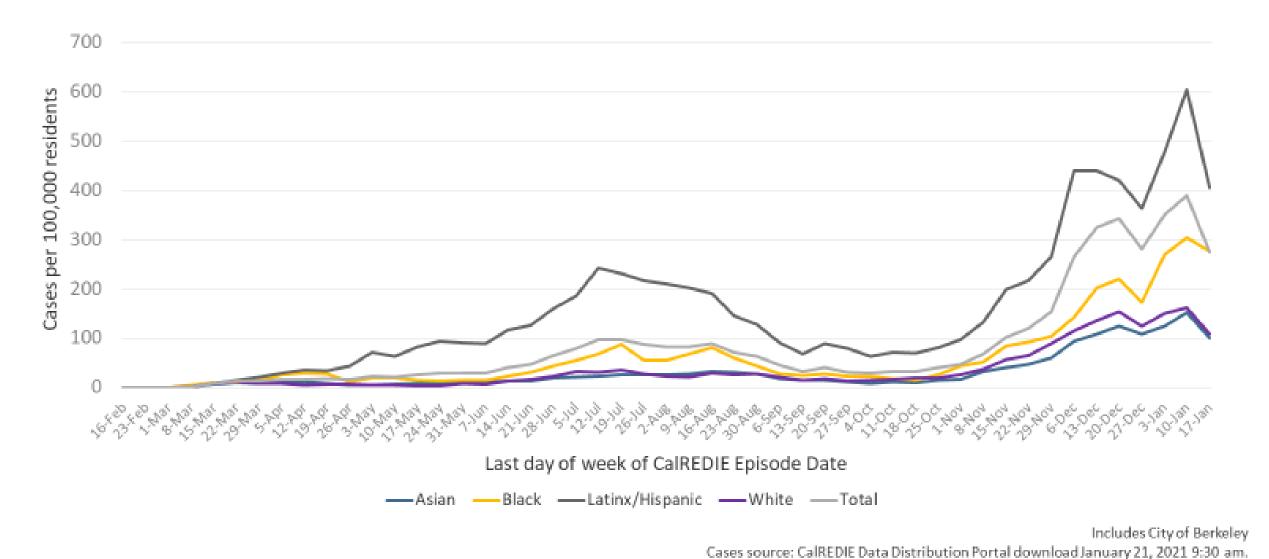


Doses Administered by Race/Ethnicity





Alameda County COVID-19 weekly case rate





3. Staying Informed

Follow us @Dare2BWell

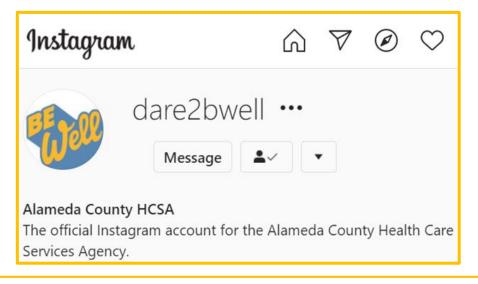


Social Media: <u>Facebook</u> · <u>Instagram</u> · <u>Twitter</u>

Vaccines Webpage: covid-19.acgov.org/vaccines

Email (Vaccines): covax@acgov.org

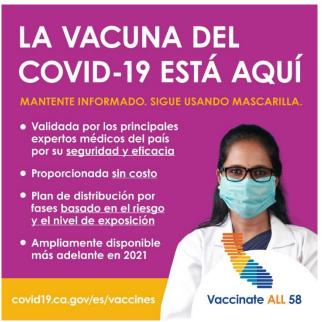


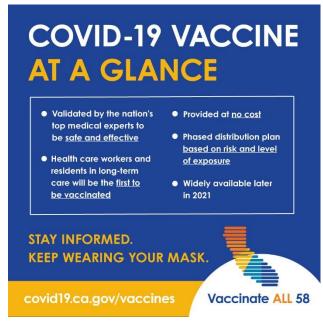












How do we reach <u>you</u>?



