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.

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), jamanetwork.com/journals/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](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:
  o Fever
  o Headache
  o 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 [www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19/clinical-considerations.html](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19/clinical-considerations.html)
FDA [www.fda.gov/media/144414/download](http://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

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

Source: Alameda County Dashboard, 1/25/21
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
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 Administered by Age Group

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<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>18-30</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
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<td>31-40</td>
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<td>17.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>18.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>18.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>81+</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Doses Administered by Gender

- Male: 57.3%
- Female: 42.4%
- Non-binary: 0.3%

Doses Administered by Race/Ethnicity

- White: 32.3%
- Hispanic/Latino: 13.9%
- Af.Amer/Black: 5.9%
- Other: 4.2%
- NHPI: 1.2%
Alameda County COVID-19 weekly case rate

Includes City of Berkeley

Cases source: CalREDIE Data Distribution Portal download January 21, 2021 9:30 am.
3. Staying Informed
Follow us @Dare2BWell

Social Media:  Facebook  ·  Instagram  ·  Twitter

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

Email (Vaccines):  covax@acgov.org
How do we reach you?