COVID Pandemic Updates January 7, 2022

AHMC COVID Team



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1. New Updates on Omicron and Q&A



The Spread of Omicron Variant Globally - Tracking on 1/7/2022 (NYT)

Detected in 128 countries globally and 50 states in the US



CDC Data: Omicron Accounts for 95.4% of New Cases in the US (Delta 4.6%) (CDC; NYT, 1/7/2022)



Symptoms of Original Strain, Delta, and **Omicron Variants**

(Yale Medicine, 12/21/2021; CDC, 12/17/2021)

Original Strain (CDC, 2/22/2021)

• Fever or chills, Cough, Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, Fatigue, New loss of taste or smell, etc

Delta (Yale Medicine, 12/21/2021)

- Cough and loss of smell are less common
- Headache, sore throat, runny nose, and fever are more common based on UK data

Dmicron (CDC, 12/17/2021)

4 most common symptoms: <u>cough</u>, <u>fatigue</u>, <u>congestion</u> and runny nose based on CDC data Source: Yale: CDC

CDC New MMWR Report on the Symptoms of Omicron (CDC, 12/28/2021)

- New MMWR report findings on 12/28/2021 from a cluster of 6 cases of Omicron infections in Nebraska suggest this variant may cause COVID illness within 3 days of exposure but lead to milder symptoms than other variants
- Early evidence suggests Omicron infection has a <u>shorter</u> <u>incubation period</u>, a clinical syndrome <u>similar to or milder</u> <u>than previous variants</u>, and an <u>increased risk for reinfection</u>



Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

December 28, 2021

Investigation of a SARS-CoV-2 B.1.1.529 (Omicron) Variant Cluster — Nebraska, November–December 2021

Omicron Variant: Impact on Antigen Diagnostic Tests (FDA, 12/28/2021)

- FDA cautioned Covid-19 antigen tests may be less capable of detecting the fast-spreading Omicron variant based on preliminary studies
- Early data suggests that antigen tests do detect the omicron variant but may have reduced sensitivity
- The presence of mutations in the virus can diminish test performance depending on the sequence of the variant
- The FDA and RADx are continuing to evaluate performance of antigen tests using patient samples with live virus

More Kids Hospitalized with COVID-19 as Omicron Spreads (CBS, 12/28/2021)

- The US is averaging 260 pediatric COVID hospitalizations a day, up nearly 30% from last week
- Health officials said pediatric hospitalizations in NYC rose nearly five-fold from the start of Dec and almost all of those children were unvaccinated
- In New York state, roughly 27% of 5-11 y/o are vaccinated. Nationwide, that number falls to about 23%
- NY Presbyterian chief pediatrician Dr. Permar said "this is not just a disease of adults which can be serious enough to be admitted to the hospital"

Here's When We Expect Omicron to Peak (NYT 1/6/2022)

- Depict a rapid surge of cases nationally that peaks at record high numbers during the first one to three weeks of January
- Due to the age of population and weather differences, a rapid decline (like South Africa) is not guaranteed
- The implications for hospitalizations and deaths here from the Omicron wave are even less certain
 Total new Covid-19 cases by month, United States
 Total new Covid-19 cases by month, United States



Omicron is Spreading Faster than Ever, but New Data Offer Hope (1) (NYT, 1/3/2021)

- Several trends are becoming clearer
- 1. Omicron seems milder:

Omicron are far less likely to be hospitalized than Delta

- 2. <u>Vaccines, especially boosters, help:</u>
 Among symptomatic cases, those who had 3 doses were 88%
 less likely to be hospitalized than the unvaccinated
- 3. Delta remains a threat:

The earlier variant still accounts for a large share of new infections in many countries is significantly more virulent

Omicron is Spreading Faster than Ever, but New Data Offer Hope (2) (NYT, 1/3/2021)

Here are some other trends to watch for:

- 1. <u>Hospitalizations rising:</u> In Australia, hospitalizations have more than doubled over the past week, to nearly 2,000
- 2. <u>Risks to older people:</u> In the US, less than half of fully vaccinated people over 50 have received a booster dose (CDC)
- 3. <u>More countries considering a fourth dose:</u> Israel said it would offer a 4th vaccine dose to people age 60 and older, even though there is so far little evidence about its effectiveness
- 4. <u>Trouble for the less vaccinated:</u> Poorer nations will be left even farther behind, and ever more vulnerable to Omicron

Hospitalization Outcomes for 4 Waves in South Africa (1) - Omicron hospitalized were younger, more females, and less severe (JAMA, 12/30/2021)

- A South Africa study from a health care group consisting of 49 acute care hospitals (>10,000 beds) examined 4 COVID waves: (1) June-August 2020 (ancestral variant), (2) November 2020-January 2021 (Beta), (3) May-September 2021 (Delta), and (4) November-December 2021 (Omicron)
- The most current wave (Omicron) compared with earlier waves in South Africa:
 - Younger patients having fewer comorbidities
 - Fewer hospitalizations and respiratory diagnoses
 - Decrease in severity and mortality

Hospitalization Outcomes for 4 Waves in South Africa (2) - Omicron hospitalized were younger, more females, and less severe (JAMA, 12/30/2021)

| 20,000 cases | | Mostly | Mostly D | elta Omi Sta | cron rts |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Ancestral | Variant | Beta Dec. | Apr. 2021 | Aug. | Dec. |
| Demographic Characteristics | Wave 1 Jun-Jul 2020 (n=3,875) | Wave 2 Dec 2020 (n=4,632) | Wave 3 Jun 2021 (n=6,342) | Wave 4 Nov-Dec 2021 (n=2,351) | P-Value |
| Med. Age | 53 years | 54 years | 59 years | 36 years | <0.001 |
| Sex (M/F) | 1:1.04 | 1:1.08 | 1:0.86 | 1:1.55 | <0.001 |
| With Comorbidities | 56% | 58% | 53% | 23% | <0.001 |
| With Acute Respiratory Conditions | 73% | 87% | 91% | 32% | <0.001 |

Hospitalization Outcomes for 4 Waves in South Africa (3) - Omicron hospitalized were younger, more females, and less severe (JAMA, 12/30/2021)

| 20,000 cases Ancestral Va | | Mostly Beta | Mostly De | lta Omic Star | ron ts |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Outcomes | Wave 1 Jun-Jul 2020 (n=2,628) | Wave 2 Dec 2020 (n=3,198) | Wave 3 Jun 2021 (n=4,400) | Wave 4 Nov-Dec 2021 (n=971) | P-Value |
| Received Oxygene | 80% | 82% | 74% | 18% | <0.001 |
| Received Ventilation | 16% | 8% | 12% | 2% | <0.001 |
| ICU Admitted | 42% | 37% | 30% | 19% | <0.001 |
| Length of Stay | 9 days | 8 days | 7 days | 3 days | <0.001 |
| Deaths | 20% | 26% | 29% | 3% | <0.001 |

Q1: Has Omicron already replaced Delta variant? According to CDC (1/5), Omicron accounts for 95.4% of variant in the US



Source: Our World in Data

Q2: Can people infected with Omicron enhance their immunity against Delta?

South Africa study showed Omicron variant neutralization increased 14.4-fold and Delta neutralization also increased 4.4-fold after **Omicron infection**



Q3: Which country has the best policies and responses to the COVID 19 pandemic?

- This question addresses social, politic, economic, as well as human right issues; it can be referred to
- 2 important rankings:
 - 1. <u>Bloomberg</u>: 3 dimensions including reopening progress, COVID status, quality of life
 - 2. <u>Our World in Data</u>: Stringency Index

Bloomberg - <u>12/22/2021</u>

The Best And Worst Places to Be as The World Finally Reopens

• Chile ranked #1 (74.1), followed by Ireland (72.9), U.A.E. (72.9), Finland (71.6), Canada (70.9), and U.S. #12 (67.1)

Covid Resilience Ranking

| | | | | | | Get info and so | rt on table headers 🖇 |
|------|--------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| | | ← Worse | Better → | REOPENIN | G PROGRESS COV | ID STATUS 🔻 (| QUALITY OF LIFE 🔻 |
| RANK | CHANGE | ECONOMY | BL00MBERG RESILIENCE SCORE | VACCINE DOSES PER 100 | LOCKDOWN SEVERITY | FLIGHT CAPACIT | VACCINATED TY TRAVEL ROUTES |
| 1 | ▲1 | Chile | 74.1 | 224.9 | 41 | -17.3 | <mark>%</mark> 278 |
| 2 | ▲2 | Ireland | 72.9 | 181.2 | 50 | -21.8 | % 397 |
| 3 | ₹2 | U.A.E. | 72.9 | 207.6 | 52 | -27.7 | % 406 |
| 4 | ¥1 | Finland | 71.6 | 166.9 | 35 | -39.4 | % 402 |
| 5 | ▲2 | Canada | 70.7 | 173.7 | 63 | -36.7 | % 405.5 |
| 6 | ▲8 | Colombia | 70.4 | 124.1 | 47 | 0.3 | % 401 |
| 7 | •1 | Turkey | 70.2 | 150.2 | 55 | -17.2 | % 397 |
| 8 | ▼3 | Spain | 70.1 | 177.5 | 44 | - 17.6 | % 399 |
| 9 | •1 | Sweden | 69.8 | 165.1 | 19 | -35.4 | % 240 |
| 10 | ▲2 | U.K. | 68.3 | 190.9 | 49 | -35.7 | % 402.5 |
| 11 | •1 | Denmark | 67.4 | 185 | 39 | -27.2 | % 315.5 |
| 12 | ▲1 | U.S. | 67.1 | 150.7 | 48 | -11.7 | % 401 |

Source: <u>Bloomberg</u>

COVID-19: Stringency Index - <u>1/4/2022</u>

• Fiji ranked #1 (85.19), followed by Germany (84.26), Greece (80.09), Dominica (79.63), and Italy (76.85). U.S. is #56 (47.69)

| | Government Response Stringency Index (0 to 100, 100 = strictest) | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Country 12 | Jan 22, 2020 ↓= | Jan 4, 2022 ↓ , | Absolute Change | Relative Change | |
| Fiji | 11.11 | Dec 20, 2021 0 85.19 | +74.08 | +667% | |
| Germany | 0.00 | Dec 31, 2021 () 84.26 | +84.26 | | |
| Greece | 0.00 | Dec 13, 2021 () 80.09 | +80.09 | | |
| Dominica | 0.00 | Dec 3, 2021 0 79.63 | +79.63 | | |
| Italy | 0.00 | Jan 2, 2022 () 76.85 | +76.85 | | |
| China | 26.39 | Dec 13, 2021 0 76.39 | +50.00 | +189% | |
| Jamaica | 0.00 | Dec 21, 2021 () 75.93 | +75.93 | | |
| Canada | 2.78 | Jan 3, 2022 () 75.46 | +72.68 | +2,614% | |
| Suriname | 0.00 | Dec 26, 2021 0 75.00 | +75.00 | | |
| United States | 0.00 | Dec 13, 2021 () 47.69 | +47.69 | | |

* It does not measure or imply the appropriateness or effectiveness of a country's response. A higher score Source: Our World in Data does not necessarily mean that a country's response is 'better' than others lower on the index.

Q4: Compare the transmissibility and severity of Omicron and Delta?

- 1. UK data: Omicron infections are 67% fewer than Delta among those in need of emergency care
- 2. South Africa: Omicron infections are 80% fewer than Delta among those requiring hospitalization

| | Delta | Omicron |
|------------------|---|---|
| Transmissibility | $\mathbf{Ro} = 5 \mathbf{-8} \ (\mathbf{CDC})$ | 4.2X (Japan study) - 5.4X (UK study) higher than Delta Multiplies 70X faster in respiratory tract than Delta (Hong Kong study) |
| Severity | 2X hospitalization than original strain (<u>The Lancet</u>) | 67% (<u>University of Edinburgh study</u>) - 80% (<u>South Africa study</u>) reduction in hospitalization than Delta |

Source: Symptoms (<u>UC Davis; CDC</u>), Transmissibility (<u>CDC</u>; <u>Japan study</u>; <u>UK study</u>; <u>Hong Kong study</u>), Severity (<u>The Lancet</u>; <u>University of Edinburgh study</u>; <u>South Africa study</u>)

Q5: Compare the effectiveness of COVID vaccines against Omicron?

- 1. The risks of both infection and hospitalization decreased after full vaccination
- Full vaccination (2-24 weeks after) reduced 18% infection and 67% hospitalization
- 3. Booster (2+ weeks after) reduced 63% infection and 68% hospitalization

| | Dose 1 | Dose 2 | Dose 2 | Dose 3 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Time after injection | 4+ weeks | 2–24 weeks | 25+ weeks | 2+ weeks |
| Infection risk reduced | 26% less risk | 18% less risk | 2% less risk | 63% less risk |
| Hospitalization risk reduced | 35% less risk | 67% less risk | 51% less risk | 68% less risk |

Q6: Is Delmicron the Neutralized Variant of Delta and Omicron?

- 1. **Delmicron** is **not** a **new variant** (informal definition), it's a simultaneous infection of Delta and Omicron
- 2. The symptoms are similar to Delta and Omicron, including, fever, long-term cough, loss of taste and smell, headache, runny nose, and sore throat
- 3. Florona is not a new variant (informal definition), it's a simultaneous infection of COVID and flu. The symptoms are including cough, fever, and runny nose

Q7: Are the medications from Pfizer and Merck effective against Omicron?

- Yes, these medications have different mechanisms that do not target Omicron's mutated spike protein
- The Paxlovid drug inhibits protease and treats Covid by cutting off viral replication
- Molnupiravir interferes with viral RNA replication, disrupting the function of many viral proteins and shutting off viral replication



Source

2. Updates on New Guidelines and Treatments



A National Strategy for COVID New Normal

- Experts' viewpoint on leveraging national resources and capacities for COVID-19 containment

(JAMA, 1/6/2021)

Testing, Surveillance, and Mitigation Strategies

- sustain a greatly improved public health infrastructure, including a comprehensive, permanently funded system for testing, surveillance, and mitigation measures that does not currently exist

Redefining the Appropriate National Risk Level

- The "new normal" recognizes COVID is but one of several circulating respiratory viruses that include influenza, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and more

Vaccines and Therapeutics

- Needs investment in variant-specific vaccines, alternative vaccine administration mechanisms, and research into the optimal vaccination strategies

NIH New Guideline (1): Tixagevimab + Cilgavimab (Evusheld) for Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis Treatment (NIH, 1/5/2022)

- On December 8, 2021, FDA issued EUA for the anti-SARS-CoV-2 monoclonal antibodies (mAbs) tixagevimab plus cilgavimab (Evusheld)
- The EUA allows this combination to be used as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) in certain individuals who, if infected, are at high risk of progressing to severe COVID-19
- The Panel recommends using tixagevimab plus cilgavimab as PrEP for adults and adolescents (aged ≥12 years and weighing ≥40 kg) who do not have infection, who have not been recently exposed to an individual with infection

NIH New Guideline (2): Therapies for High-Risk, Nonhospitalized Patients With Mild to Moderate COVID-19 (NIH, 12/30/2021)

- The FDA recently issued EUAs that allow 2 oral antiviral agents (Paxlovid and Molnupiravir) to be used as treatments for COVID in nonhospitalized patients with mild to moderate COVID
- The Panel's recommendations take into account the efficacies of these drugs and the high prevalence of Omicron variant of concern (VOC)
- The Panel's current outpatient treatment recommendations:
 - <u>Paxlovid</u> (nirmatrelvir 300 mg plus ritonavir 100 mg) orally twice daily for 5 days
 - Sotrovimab 500 mg administered as a single intravenous (IV) infusion
 - <u>Remdesivir</u> 200 mg IV on Day 1 followed by remdesivir 100 mg IV on Days 2 and 3
 - **Molnupiravir** 800 mg orally twice daily for 5 days

NYT's Drug and Treatment Tracker - The status of 33 COVID-19 drugs and treatments (NYT, review as of 1/7/2022)

- 12/23/2021: The F.D.A. authorizes Merck's Molnupiravir for EUA
- 12/22/2021: The F.D.A. authorizes Pfizer's Paxlovid for high-risk patients
- 12/8/2021: FDA authorized Evusheld (AZD7442) for EUA
- 12/7/2021: Convalescent plasma moved to "not promising" after a WHO announcement



CDC Shortens Isolation and Quarantine Recommendations for General Population (1) (CDC, 12/27/2021)

• If **Tested Positive** (regardless of vaccination status):



CDC Shortens Isolation and Quarantine Recommendations for General Population (2) (CDC, 12/27/2021)

• If **Exposed to COVID**, and you are boosted or have completed primary series within 6 months (Pfizer/Moderna)/2 months (J&J):



CDC Shortens Isolation and Quarantine Recommendations for General Population (3) (CDC, 12/27/2021)

• If **Exposed to COVID**, and you are <u>not boosted</u> or <u>unvaccinated</u>:



COVID-19 Lab Test Update (CDC, 12/23/2021)

- After December 31, 2021, CDC withdraw EUA of the CDC 2019-Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) Real-Time RT-PCR Diagnostic Panel
- CDC encourages laboratories to consider adoption of a multiplexed method that can facilitate detection and differentiation of SARS-CoV-2 and influenza viruses
- The assays can test for both influenza and SARS-CoV-2 and can save both time and resources during influenza season

False-Positive Results in Rapid Antigen Tests (JAMA, 1/7/2022)

- A false-positive result was defined as a positive screen on a rapid antigen test and a subsequent negative confirmatory PCR
- There were 903,408 rapid antigen tests with 1,322 positive results (0.15%), of which 1103 had PCR information. The number of false-positive results was 462 (0.05% of screens and 42% of positive test results with PCR information)
- The overall rate of false-positive results among the total rapid antigen test screens for SARS-CoV-2 was very low

Early Data Suggests Home Tests Lag with Omicron
3 days delay for antigen test to detect Omicron after PCR (Becker's Hospital Review, 1/6/2022)

- Findings showed it took an average of three days for the rapid antigen test to detect infection after a participant's first positive PCR test
- Some participants transmitted the virus to others between the time they received a false-negative rapid result and positive PCR result
- Yale School of Public Health: Rapid antigen tests may not be as fit-for-purpose in routine workplace screening to prevent asymptomatic spread of omicron, compared to prior variants, given the shorter time from exposure to infectiousness and lower infectious doses for transmission

Strategies to Mitigate Healthcare Personnel Staffing Shortages -CDC's mitigation strategies offer a continuum of

options for addressing staffing shortages

(CDC, 12/23/2021)

Work Restrictions for HCP With SARS-CoV-2 Infection

| Vaccination Status | Conventional | Contingency | Crisis |
|---|--|---|---|
| Boosted, Vaccinated, or Unvaccinated | 10 days OR 7 days with negative test [†] , if asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic (with Improving symptoms) | 5 days with/without negative test, if asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic (with improving symptoms) | No work restriction, with prioritization considerations (e.g., asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic) |

Work Restrictions for Asymptomatic HCP with Exposures

| Vaccination Status | Conventional | Contingency | Crisis |
|--|---|--|---|
| Boosted | No work restrictions, with negative test on days 2 ^a and 5–7 | No work restrictions | No work restrictions |
| Vaccinated or Unvaccinated, even if within 90 days of prior infection | 10 days OR 7 days with negative test | No work restriction with negative tests on days 1 ¹ , 2, 3, & 5–7 | No work restrictions (test if possible) |

FDA: Pfizer-BNT Vaccine Expanding Usage

- Booster expanded to 12-15
- Booster for Pfizer-BNT shortened to 5 months (FDA 1/3/2021)
 - FDA amended the EUA for the Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine to:
 - a. Expand the use of a single booster dose to include use in individuals 12-15 y/o
 - b. Shorten the time between the completion of primary vaccination and a booster dose to at least 5 months
 - c. Allow for a third primary series dose for certain immunocompromised children 5 through 11 years of age
 - Children 5 through 11 years of age who are fully vaccinated and are not immunocompromised do not need a third dose at this time, but the FDA will continue to review information and communicate with the public

FDA: Convalescent Plasma Update (FDA 12/28/2021)

- Limits the authorization to the use of convalescent plasma for the treatment in patients with immunosuppressive disease or who are receiving immunosuppressive treatment
- Patients may be treated in outpatient or inpatient settings
- FDA revised acceptable tests and increase qualifying result cutoffs with high titers of anti-SARS-CoV-2 antibodies

FDA-Testing Update (FDA 12/28/2021)

- Total of 419 tests and sample collection devices are authorized by the FDA under EUAs
 - a. 290 molecular tests and sample collection devices
 - b. 87 antibody and other immune response tests
 - c. 42 antigen tests
- Home collected tests include
 - a. 67 molecular authorizations
 - b. 1 antibody authorization that can be used with home-collected samples
 - c. 19 EUA for a molecular prescription/ antigen OTC/at-home test

NIOSH's New Mask Study and Recommendation (Am J Infect Control, 12/30/2021)

• A NIOSH study found specific face mask combinations and fit modifications that can be implemented by healthcare workers, patients, and the public to improve mask fit and performance:



Children and COVID: New Cases, Admissions Are Higher Than Ever (Medscape, 1/4/2022)

- The rate of new COVID-related hospital admission reached a new high of 0.74 per 100,000 children as of Dec. 31. The highest rate seen before the current Omicron-fueled surge was 0.47 per 100,000 in early September
- Over 325,000 new cases of COVID-19 in children were reported during the week ending Dec. 30, surpassing the previous high of 252,000 recorded in early



Homeschooling and Adolescent Sleep Duration and Health During COVID-19 Pandemic

-The adolescent sleep 75 minutes more on school scheduled days during homeschooling (JAMA, 1/5/2022)

• Cross-sectional online surveys among 21 public high schools students in Zurich, Switzerland

<u>Results</u>

- During school closures, the sleep period on scheduled days was 75 minutes longer (P < .001) and the students had better Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) (P < and less consumption of caffeine (P < .001) and alcohol (P < .001)
- School closure has a negative association with psychological distress
- The beneficial association was increased sleep duration
- The findings provide support for delaying school start times for adolescents



3. Vaccines and Variants



The Types of COVID Vaccines and Other Vaccines (HHS, 12/20/2021)

| Other Vaccines | Other Diseases | COVID-19 |
|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Inactive vaccines | Hepatitis A, Flu, Polio | Sinopharm, Sinovac, COVAXIN |
| Live-attenuated vaccines | MMR, Rotavirus, Smallpox, Chickenpox, Yellow Fever | None |
| Messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines | None | Pfizer-BNT, Moderna |
| Subunit, Recombinant Vaccines | Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenzae type b, HPV, whooping cough, Pneumococcal disease, Meningococcal disease, Shingles | Covovax (Novavax) |
| Toxoid Vaccines | Diphtheria, Tetanus | None |
| Viral Vector Vaccines | Clinical trial: Zika, flu & HIV | Janssen (J&J), Oxford-AstraZeneca (AZ) |

COVID-19 Vaccinations in the US Pfizer, Moderna, and J&J

- Booster accounts for 35% in general population and 59% in 65+ y/o (CDC, 1/5/2022)



Variant Classification Scheme - Omicron listed as VOC by both the WHO and CDC

(CDC & WHO, review as of 12/21/2021)

| | CDC | WHO |
|---|---|--|
| Variants of Interest (VOI) Increased Community Transmission | None | Lambda (C.37, Peru), Mu (B.1.621, Columbia) |
| Variants of Concern (VOC) Decreased Effectiveness of Vaccines/Measures | Delta (B.1.617.2, India), Omicron (B.1.1.529, South Africa) | Alpha (B.1.1.7, U.K.), Beta (B.1.351, South Africa), Gamma (P.1, Brazil), Delta (B.1.617.2, India), Omicron (B.1.1.529, South Africa) |
| Variant of High Consequence (VOHC) Significant Reduction in Vaccine Effectiveness and More Severe Clinical Disease and Increased | None | None |
| Variants Being Monitored (VBM) VOI and VOC that are no longer detected or are circulating at very low levels in the US | Alpha (B.1.1.7, U.K.), Beta (B.1.351, South Africa), Gamma (P.1, Brazil), Epsilon (B.1.427, B.1.429), Eta (B.1.525), Iota (B.1.526), Kappa (B.1.617.1), Zeta (P.2), Mu (B.1.621, B.1.621.1) | N/A |

Rates of Case, Death, and Hospitalization by Vaccination Status (CDC, 1/7/2022)



Rates of Case and Death by Vaccination Status (Booster) (CDC, 1/6/2022)





FDA and CDC Expand COVID-19 Booster Recommendations to 16-and-17-year-olds (CDC; FDA, 12/9/2021)

- FDA amended the EUA for the Pfizer-BNT vaccine, authorizing the use of a single booster dose for individuals 16 and 17 years of age at least six months after primary vaccinations
- **CDC** is strengthening its booster recommendations and encouraging everyone 16 and older to receive a booster shot. Initial data suggests that boosters help broaden and strengthen the protection against Omicron and other variants

Pfizer-BNT New Updates on Omicron Variant -Booster doses induced a 25-fold increase in neutralizing antibody titer against Omicron (Pfizer-BNT, 12/8/2021) Non-Booster (=6) **Booster (=154)** BNT162b2 BNT162b2 21 days after 2nd dose 1 month after 3rd dose 155 6 36 398 154 191 339 104- ∇



Wuhan Omicron Variant Beta Variant Delta Variant

Note: pseudovirus neutralization test (pVNT) was used with the full set of Omicron spike mutations in a pseudovirus system that recapitulates SARS-CoV-2 virus binding, cell entry and trafficking. Each serum was tested simultaneously for its 50% pseudovirus neutralizing titer (pVNT50) against the wild-type and the Omicron variant.



Moderna 3rd Dose Effective against Omicron (U.S.A. Today, 12/20/2021)

- Moderna said a group that received a 3rd dose 100
 microgram (primary 50 microgram) saw an 83-fold jump in neutralizing antibodies against Omicron
- **<u>Pfizer-BNT</u>** study released earlier showed that a 3rd dose boosted neutralizing antibodies against Omicron more than 25-fold

4. New Cases and Deaths



Global New Cases and Deaths 14 Days Changes (NYT, 1/7/2022)



Top 10 Countries with Highest COVID Daily New Cases and 14-Day Changes (Worldometers & NYT, 1/6/2022)

| # | Country | Daily New Cases | Total Cases | 14-Day Change |
|----|-----------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1 | US | 704,661 | 58,805,186 | 240% |
| 2 | France | 332,252 | 10,921,757 | 248% |
| 3 | UK | 194,738 | 13,835,309 | 100% 🕇 |
| 4 | Italy | 189,098 | 6,756,024 | 374% |
| 5 | Spain | 137,180 | 6,922,466 | 213% |
| 6 | Argentina | 95,159 | 5,915,695 | 714% |
| 7 | India | 90,928 | 35,109,286 | 506% |
| 8 | Turkey | 66,467 | 9,718,861 | 175% 🕇 |
| 9 | Australia | 64,453 | 612,106 | 847% 🕇 |
| 10 | Germany | 63,191 | 7,342,216 | -13% |

Global COVID-19 Hotspots (NYT, 1/6/2022)



Global Cases by 6 Continent

- Surge in Europe despite being the highest fully vaccinated continent (61.6%)

(Our World in Data, 1/6/2022)



Current Trends in South Africa

- Positivity Rate: <u>26% (Ro=0.7)</u>
- Fully Vaccinated: <u>27%</u>
- Variant Proportion: <u>Omicron(94%), Delta(0%), other(6.2%)</u>



Current Trends in India

- Positivity Rate: <u>1.6% (Ro=2)</u>
- Fully Vaccinated: <u>44.3%</u>
- Variant Proportion: <u>Delta (61%), Omicron (35%)</u>



⁽Our World in Data, 1/6/2022)

Current Trends in the UK and Japan - UK with increased cases, Japan with low cases and lower severe illness

(Our World in Data, 1/6/2022)



HLA-A24 (>60% in the population of Japan)

Source: Our World in Data 59

US Trend and 14-Day Change - Increase in cases (+247%) and decrease in deaths (-3%) (NYT, 1/6/2022)



US Trend in New Cases, Hospital Admissions, ICU Patients, and New Deaths

(Our World in Data, 1/7/2022)



COVID Hot Spots in the US (NYT, 1/6/2022)



Top 10 US States with Highest Daily New Cases (NYT, 1/6/2022)

| # | States | Daily New Cases | One or More Shots | Fully Vaccinated | 14 Days Change |
|----|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 | New York | 68,627 | 85% | 72% | 216% |
| 2 | Florida | 58,216 | 75% | 64% | 441% |
| 3 | California | 57,019 | 83% | 67% | 500% |
| 4 | Texas | 41,998 | 67% | 57% | 403% |
| 5 | New Jersey | 30,912 | 84% | 71% | 279% |
| 6 | Illinois | 25,133 | 73% | 65% | 118% 🕇 |
| 7 | Pennsylvania | 22,007 | 79% | 64% | 175% 🕇 |
| 8 | Ohio | 19,586 | 61% | 55% | 88% |
| 9 | Georgia | 18,574 | 61% | 51% | 387% |
| 10 | Massachusetts | 18,218 | 91% | 75% | 196% |

Hospital Utilizations in the US - Increasing ICU bed use for COVID in the past 14 days (HHS, 1/6/2022)

ICU Bed Use

- 81.89% ICU beds in use (6,069 Hospitals Reporting)
- **27.41%** ICU beds in use for **COVID-19 (14 days ago 20.93%)** (5,951 Hospitals Reporting)

Inpatient Bed Use

- 78.85% inpatient beds in use (6,073 Hospitals Reporting)
- **16.89%** Inpatient beds in use for COVID-19 (14 days ago 9.78%)

(5,954 Hospitals Reporting)



HHS ICU Bed Dashboard



90-Day County Trends in AHMC Service Area (NYT, 1/6/2022)





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Source

:NYT

Cases in AHMC Health Increased 162% (7-Day)

(Data as of 1/2/2022)



Forecast

3-Month Global Forecast by IHME (UW)

- Deaths projected to decrease 56% under current scenario

(IHME/University of Washington, 1/6/2022)



Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME): a research institute specializing in global health statistics and impact evaluation at the University of Washington in Seattle

Source: IHME 68

Forecast

3-Month Global Forecast by IHME (UW)

- Projected to increase 26% mask use and 2% change in mobility

(IHME/University of Washington, 1/7/2022)

Mask Use Today Universal mask use targe ⇒ 90% 85% 80% (%) asn 75% +26%Mask 70% 65% 609 55% Dec '20 Nov '21 Dec '2' Jan '22 Feb '22 Mar '22

Social Distancing (change in mobility)



Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME): a research institute specializing in global health statistics and impact evaluation at the University of Washington in Seattle

Source: IHME 69

Forecast

US National and California Forecast

- Projected increase in national and California case trend

(CDC, 1/7/2022)



Predictions from 27 institutes across the nation