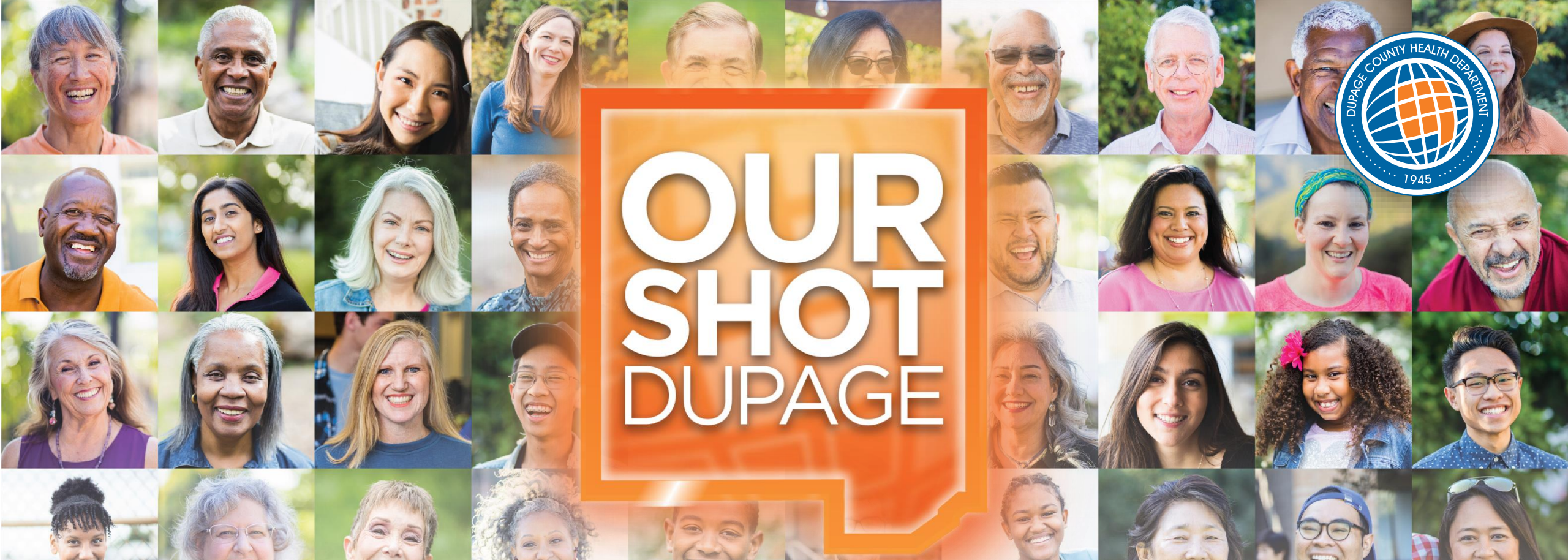




March 8, 2022

DCHD COVID-19 Updates



Karen Ayala, MPH
Executive Director

Chris Hoff, MPH
Director of Community Health Resources

DuPage County Health Department

The DuPage County Health Department (DCHD) was established through a referendum vote in November 1944 and began operations in March 1945. The Health Department is certified as a local health department by the Illinois Department of Public Health.



Adult Behavioral Health Services

The goal is to preserve and promote the well-being of DuPage County residents who have mental illness or who are mentally ill and abusing substances.

All Kids (Health Insurance for Illinois Children)

Assistance in completing and submitting the application for All Kids insurance.

APORS

The purpose of the Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS) purpose is to conduct surveillance on birth defects, to guide public health policy in the reduction of adverse pregnancy outcomes, and to identify and refer children who require special services to correct and prevent developmental problems and other disabling conditions.

Better Birth Outcomes (Great Start)

Provides prenatal health education, linkage to and coordination of care with primary and specialty medical care and other social services, referrals to childbirth education and parenting classes, to pregnant women with risk factors that lead to poor birth outcomes.

Birth Certificates

Certified copies of birth certificates for persons born in DuPage County are available for a fee.

Child and Adolescent Behavioral Health Services

The goal of the Child and Adolescent Program is to strengthen the functioning of families by assisting a child or adolescent with emotional problems.

Childcare Environmental Health Program

Monitors health and safety in childcare centers and group homes and responds to public complaints.

Communicable Disease Control and Prevention

Surveillance and investigation of communicable diseases.

Community Environmental Health Program

Investigate complaints of health hazards and general nuisances in the community.

Crisis Hotline (630) 627-1700

The Crisis Unit deals with mental health emergencies for adults, children and adolescents on a 24-hour basis, 365 days a year. The Unit provides services to residents with urgent behavioral health issues such as suicidal thoughts, homicidal threats and symptoms of serious mental illnesses that require immediate intervention.

Death Certificates

Certified copies of death certificates for deaths in DuPage County are available for a fee.

Dental Health Program

Provides referrals to dentists; oral health education, preventative services and dental sealants for children in elementary schools; services for children on the mobile "Smile Squad" dental clinic; urgent care and low cost treatment options.

Environmental Health Services Education

Community health promotion and education involving environmental health issues.

Family Case Management

Supports pregnant women and infants with referrals for prenatal care, health education, nutrition and community services.

Food Protection Program

Monitors food protection and sanitary conditions in DuPage County food establishments. Regulates the construction and remodeling for food facilities including temporary food and mobile vendors. Responds to public complaints regarding food establishments.

Forensic Behavioral Health

Provides assessment & treatment for those who have mental health and/or substance use treatment needs, who are also involved in the criminal justice system.

Health Promotions

Provides free health education programs for Public and private schools, Neighborhood Resource Centers and other specialty groups in the community. Health Promotions also provides Health Department materials for health fairs.

Health Works of Illinois

Assists foster parents in finding medical services for their foster children.

Healthy Families

Supports positive parenting by building upon family strengths. Home visits are available.

Immunizations

Provides childhood and adult immunizations for a fee.

Private Water Supply and Sewage Disposal

Regulates the construction, installation, repair and the proper use of private water supplies and sewage disposal systems (septic systems).

Pools, Spas, Tanning, Body Art

Regulates the operation of spas, tanning facilities and body art facilities.

Refugee Health Screenings

Health screenings and vaccinations for new refugees arriving through World Relief DuPage.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Services

Education, testing, diagnosis, counseling, treatment and focused physical exams are provided.

School Health Services

Consultation available to public and private schools, including childcare centers and colleges.

Tobacco Prevention and Control

Linkage to services and training on issues of tobacco prevention control and cessation.

Tuberculosis Services

TB skin testing, diagnosis and treatment.

Vision and Hearing Screening

For children 3 – 18 years of age in the school setting.

Water Testing

Environmental laboratory for testing water.

West Nile virus

Traps and tests mosquitos and provides dead bird monitoring for West Nile virus. Results reported on website.

Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Services

Provides nutritional counseling, education and food vouchers to eligible women and children.

Women's Health Services

Breast cancer screenings. Cardiovascular screening for eligible women.

LOCATIONS

Central Public Health Center
111 North County Farm Road, Wheaton, IL 60187

Community Center
115 North County Farm Road, Wheaton, IL 60187

- Crisis Intervention Unit
(24 hours, 365 days a year)
(630) 627-1700

- Psychosocial Rehabilitation (PSR)
(630) 682-7400

Forensic Behavioral Health
505 North County Farm Road, Wheaton, IL 60187

East Public Health Center
1111 East Jackson Street, Lombard, IL 60148

North Public Health Center
1111 West Lake Street, Addison, IL 60101

Southeast Public Health Center
422 North Cass Avenue, Westmont, IL 60559

West Chicago Public Health Center
245 West Roosevelt Road, West Chicago, IL 60185

COVID-19 DCHD Response Impacts

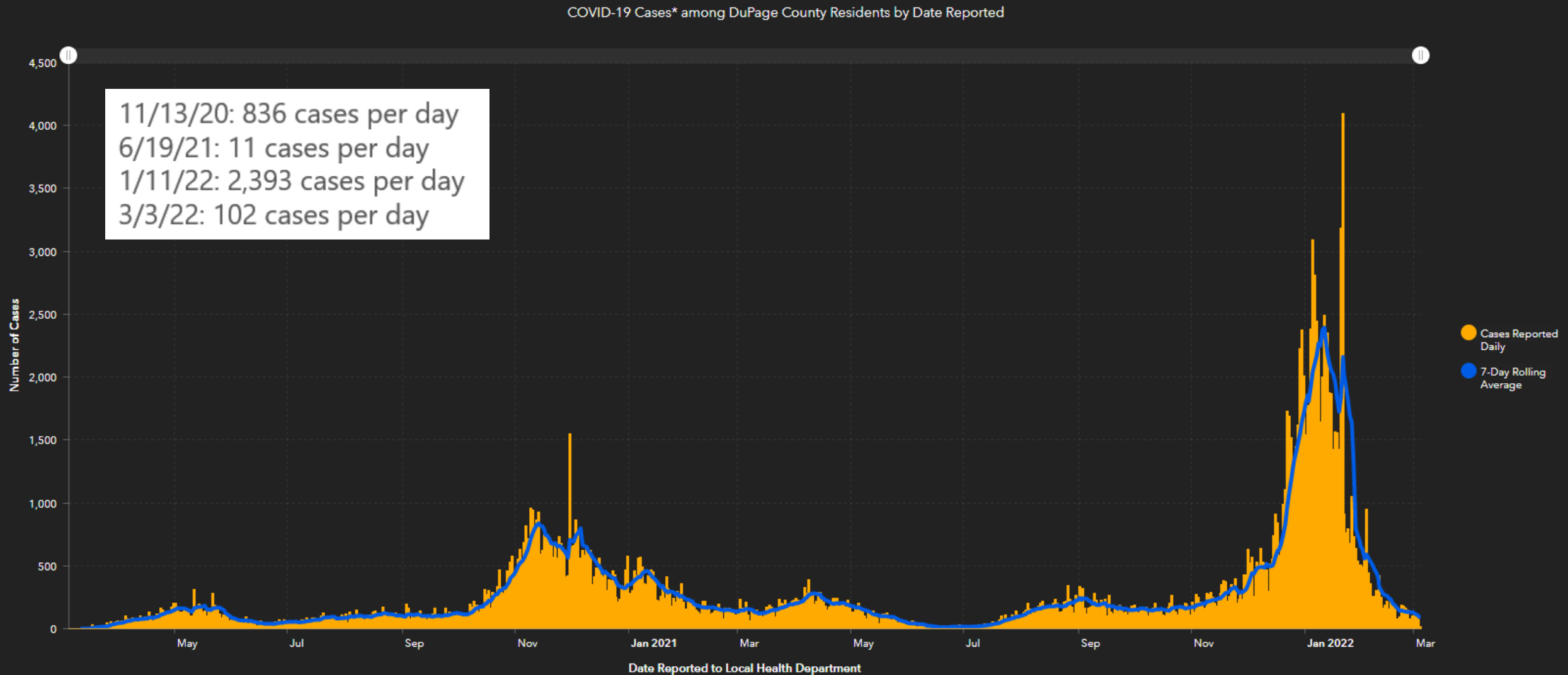


- 138,072 COVID-19 case investigations completed by DCHD staff
- 23,408 inquiries from DuPage County businesses answered by DCHD COVID Business Team
- 27,138 inquiries from schools answered by DCHD Education Team
- 127,089 phone calls answered by DCHD Call Center staff
- 280 media inquiries answered by DCHD
- 1,098,379 pieces of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) distributed by DCHD
- 106,159 COVID-19 tests collected at DCHD Test Sites
- 40,488 rapid antigen COVID-19 tests distributed by DCHD
- 114,746 COVID-19 vaccine doses administered by DCHD staff
- 180 events where DCHD CareVan mobile clinic provided vaccines

1. Where are we?
2. Where are we going?
3. What have we learned?
4. What can we do?

COVID-19

7-day rolling average of new cases in DuPage County is 102 cases reported per day (3/3/22)



*Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 3/14/2021.

DuPage County, Illinois

[State Health Department](#)

7-day Metrics | [7-day Percent Change](#)

Cases	861
Case Rate per 100k	93.29
% Positivity	1.98%
Deaths	<10
% of population ≥ 5 years of age fully vaccinated	81.2%
New admissions of confirmed COVID-19 among county residents (estimated)	53

DuPage County, Illinois

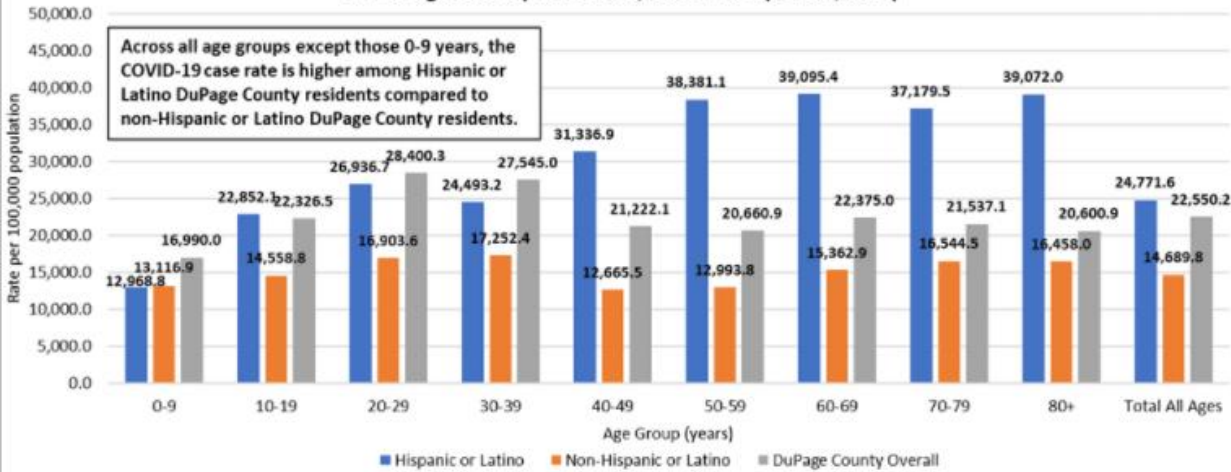
[State Health Department](#)

[7-day Metrics](#) | 7-day Percent Change

Cases	-17.77%
% Positivity	-0.91%
Deaths	-35.71%
% of population ≥ 5 years of age fully vaccinated	N/A
New admissions of confirmed COVID-19 among county residents (estimated)	-23.9%

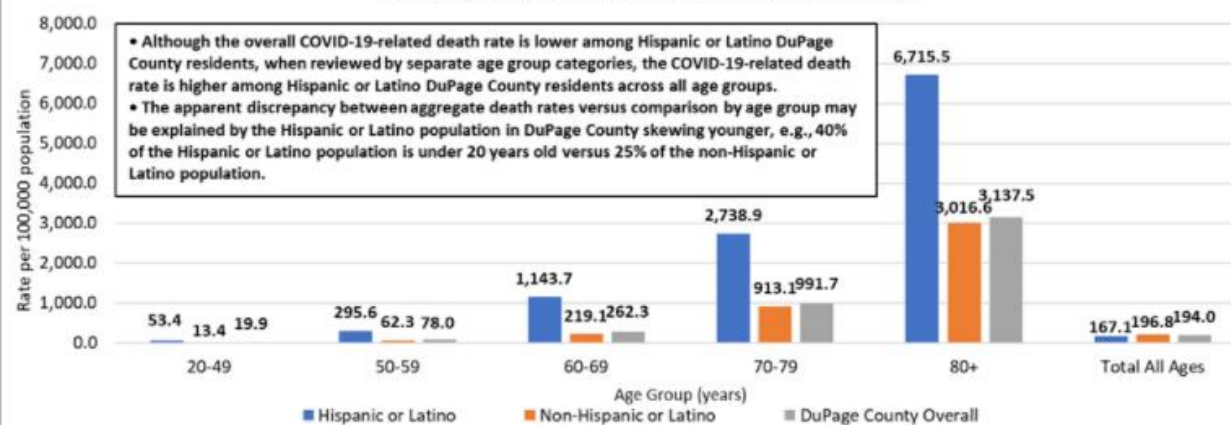
COVID-19 – Disparities in DuPage County

COVID-19 Case Rates per 100,000 Population* by Ethnicity† and Age Group in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=206,768‡)



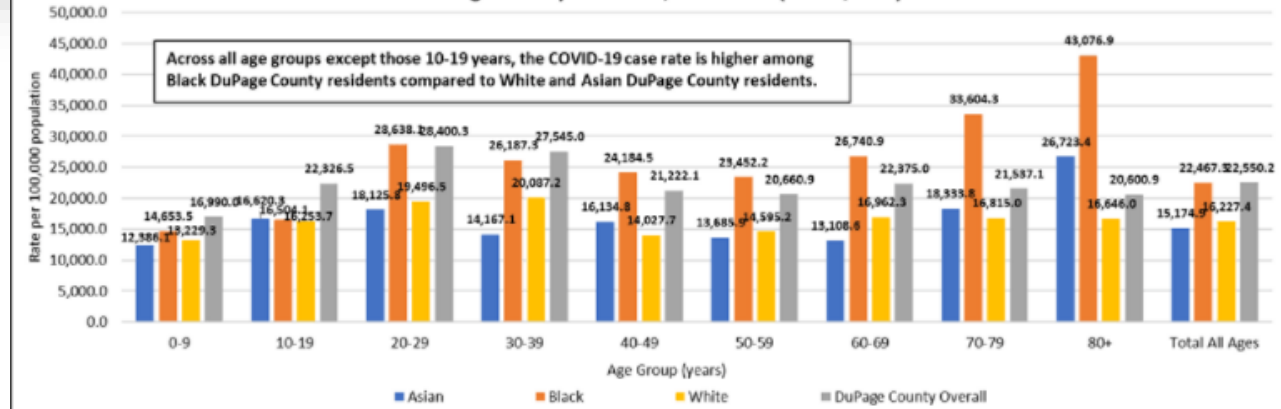
*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/28/2022 and subject to change. Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 5/11/2021.
†Options for reporting ethnicity are as follows: Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino, and Unknown.
‡Ethnicity was reported as "Unknown" for 59,824 cases. Age was reported as "Unknown" for 24 cases.
Sources: 2010 population and ethnicity detail for case rate from 2010 U.S. Census. DuPage County case data from Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS).

COVID-19-related Death Rates per 100,000 Population* by Ethnicity† and Age Group in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=1,779‡)



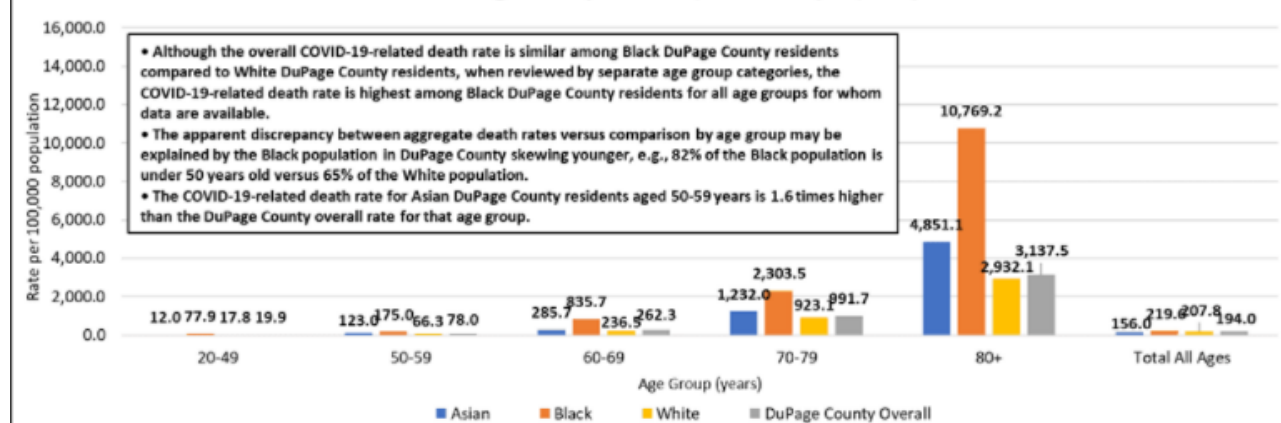
*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/28/2022 and subject to change. Probable deaths were added to confirmed deaths to reflect total COVID-19 deaths, effective 5/11/2021.
†Options for reporting ethnicity are as follows: Hispanic or Latino, Not Hispanic or Latino, and Unknown.
‡Ethnicity was reported as "Unknown" for 11 deaths.
Sources: 2010 population and ethnicity detail for death rate from 2010 U.S. Census. DuPage County death data from Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS).

COVID-19 Case Rates per 100,000 Population* by Race† and Age Group in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=206,768‡)



*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/28/2022 and subject to change. Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 5/11/2021.
†Options for reporting race(s) are as follows: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, Other, Two or more races, and Unknown. Categories with less than 5 cases, categories with population denominators <500, and those reporting Other or Two or more races are not included in the graph.
‡Race was reported as "Unknown" for 45,282 cases. Age was reported as "Unknown" for 24 cases.
Sources: 2010 population and race detail for case rate from 2010 U.S. Census. DuPage County case data from Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS).

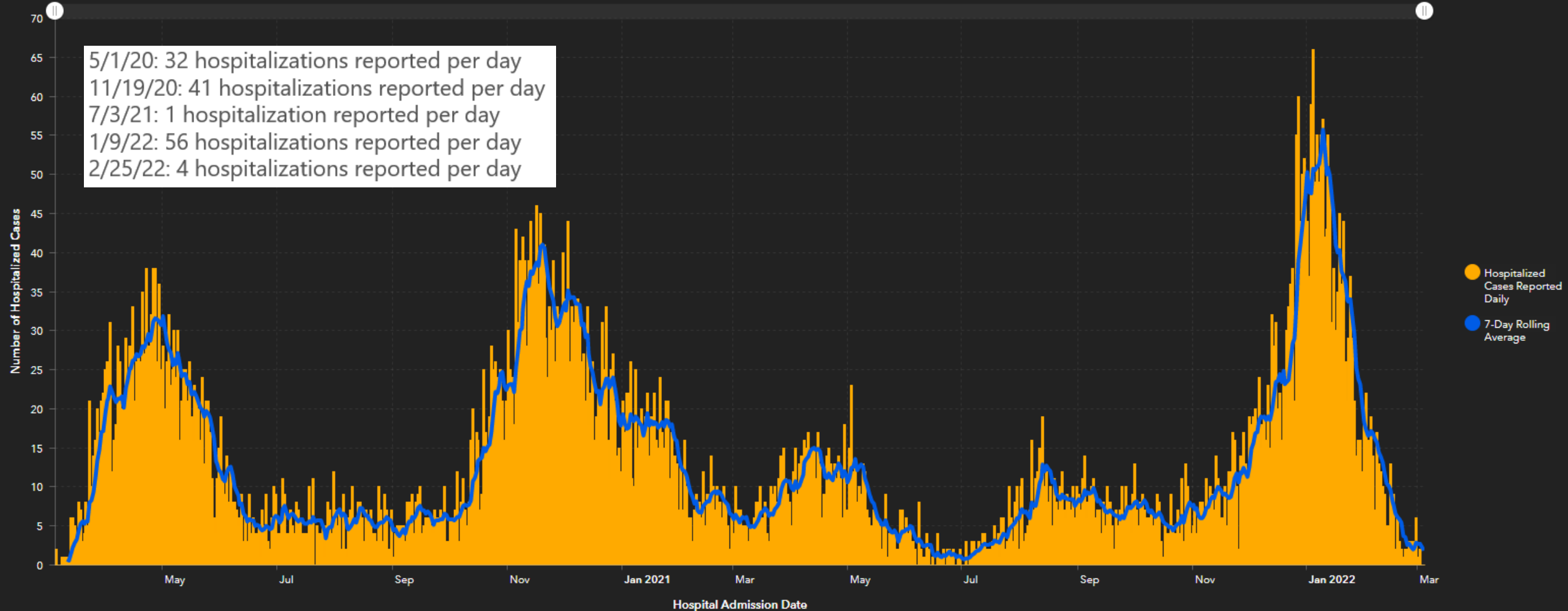
COVID-19-related Death Rates per 100,000 Population* by Race† and Age Group in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=1,779‡)



*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/28/2022 and subject to change. Probable deaths were added to confirmed deaths to reflect total COVID-19 deaths, effective 5/11/2021.
†Options for reporting race(s) are as follows: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White, Other, Two or more races, and Unknown. Categories with less than 5 cases, categories with population denominators <500, and those reporting Other or Two or more races are not included in the graph.
‡Race was reported as "Unknown" for 3 deaths.
Sources: 2010 population and race detail for death rate from 2010 U.S. Census. DuPage County death data from Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS).

COVID-19 Hospitalizations

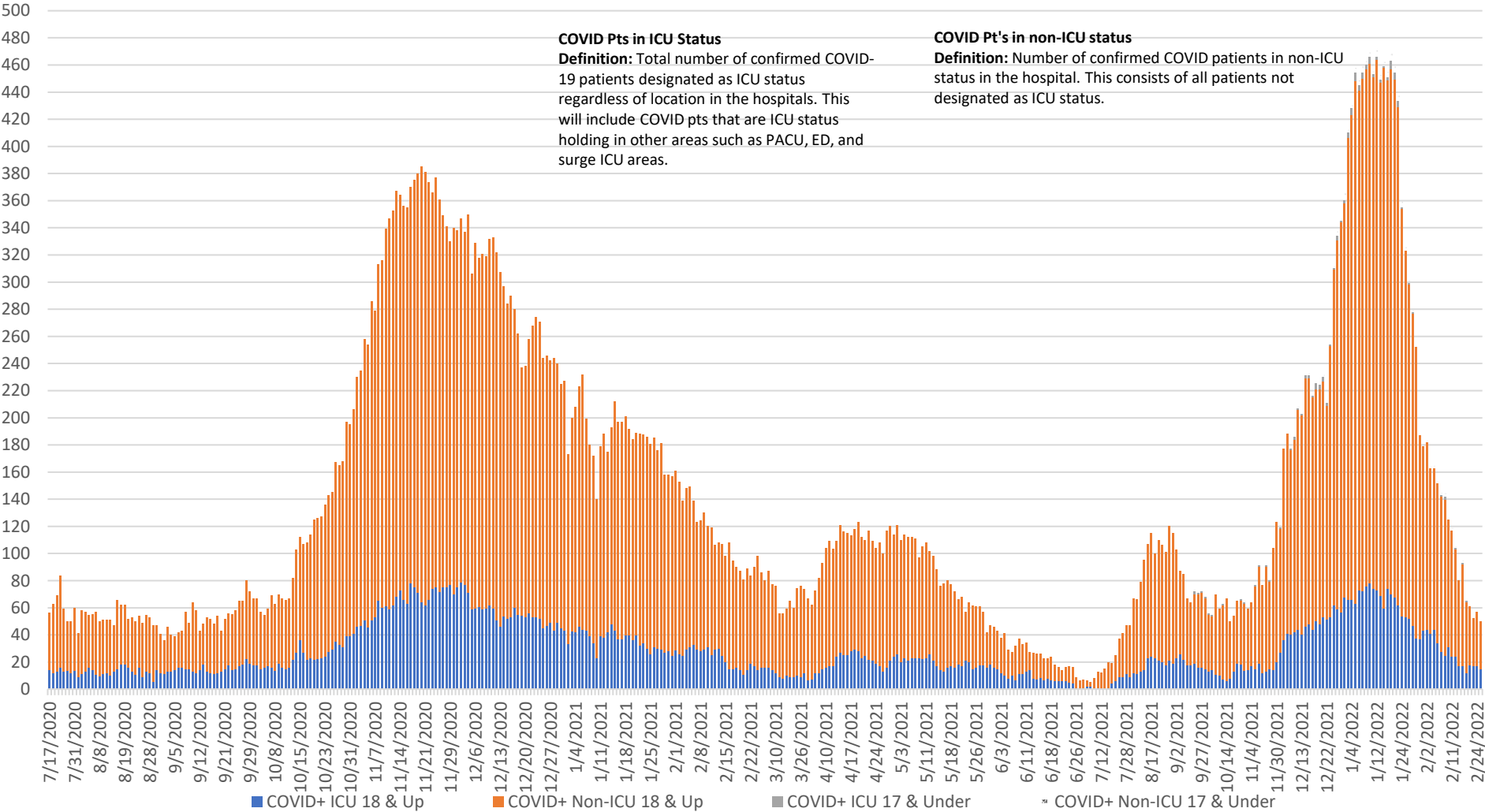
COVID-19 Cases* by Hospital Admission Date among
DuPage County Residents



*Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 3/14/2021. NOTE: Due to delays in reporting, recent data are incomplete.

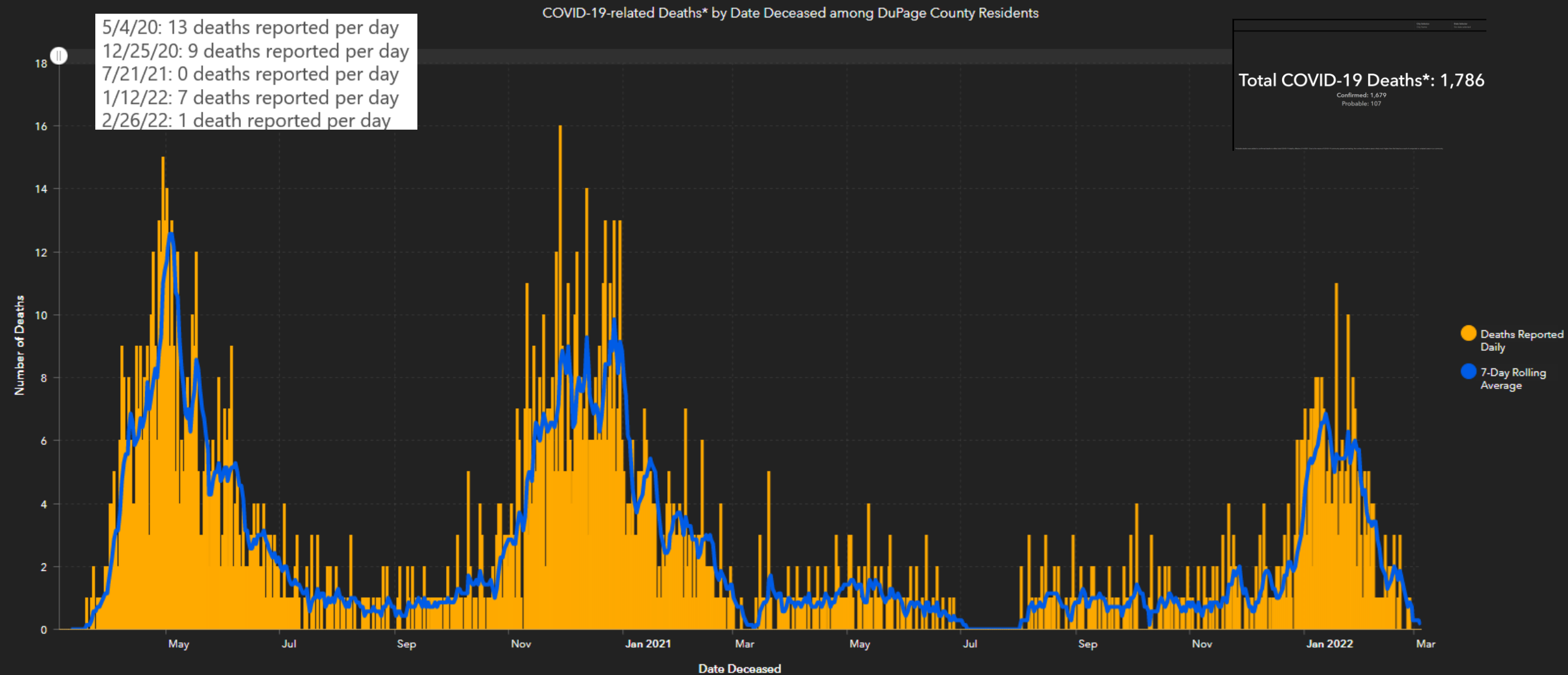
COVID-19 DuPage County Hospitalizations and ICU Status

COVID Patients in ICU status and in non-ICU status
Source: EMResource (6 hospitals in DuPage)



COVID-19

1,786 lives lost before their time in DuPage County



*Probable deaths were added to confirmed deaths to reflect total COVID-19 deaths, effective 3/14/2021. NOTE: Due to delays in reporting, recent data are incomplete.

Excess Deaths Associated with COVID-19



Ed Yong @edyong209 · 2h

First, some comparisons. There were more recorded US COVID deaths:

- last Fri than deaths from Katrina
- on any 2 recent weekdays than deaths in 9/11
- last month than from flu in a bad season
- in 2yrs than deaths from 40+yrs of AIDS. 2/



theatlantic.com

How Did This Many Deaths Become Normal?

The U.S. is nearing 1 million recorded COVID-19 deaths without the social reckoning that such a tragedy should provoke. Why?

8

520

927



<https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2022/03/covid-us-death-rate/626972/>

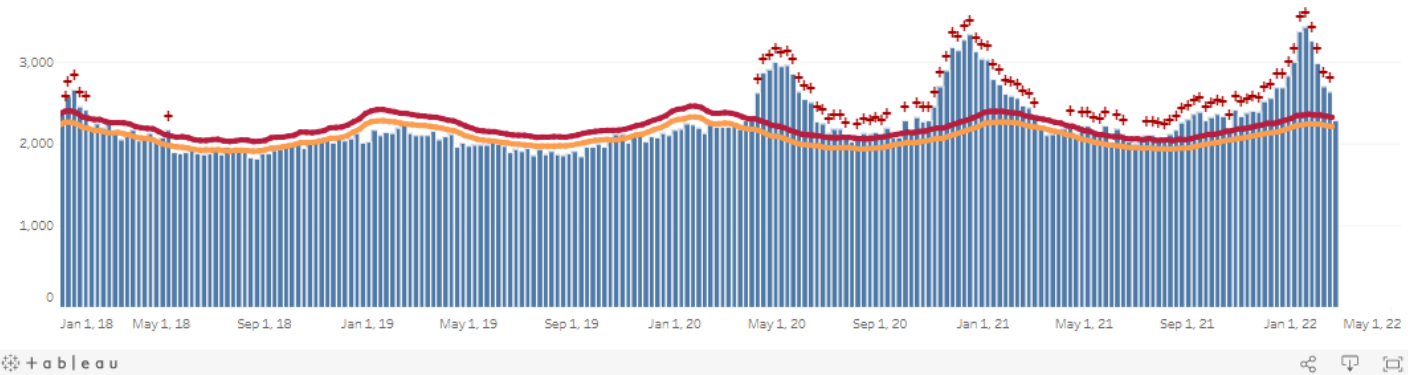
Excess Deaths Associated with COVID-19

Select a jurisdiction:

Illinois

- + indicates observed count above threshold
- Predicted number of deaths from all causes
- average expected number of deaths
- upper bound threshold for excess deaths

Weekly number of deaths (from all causes)



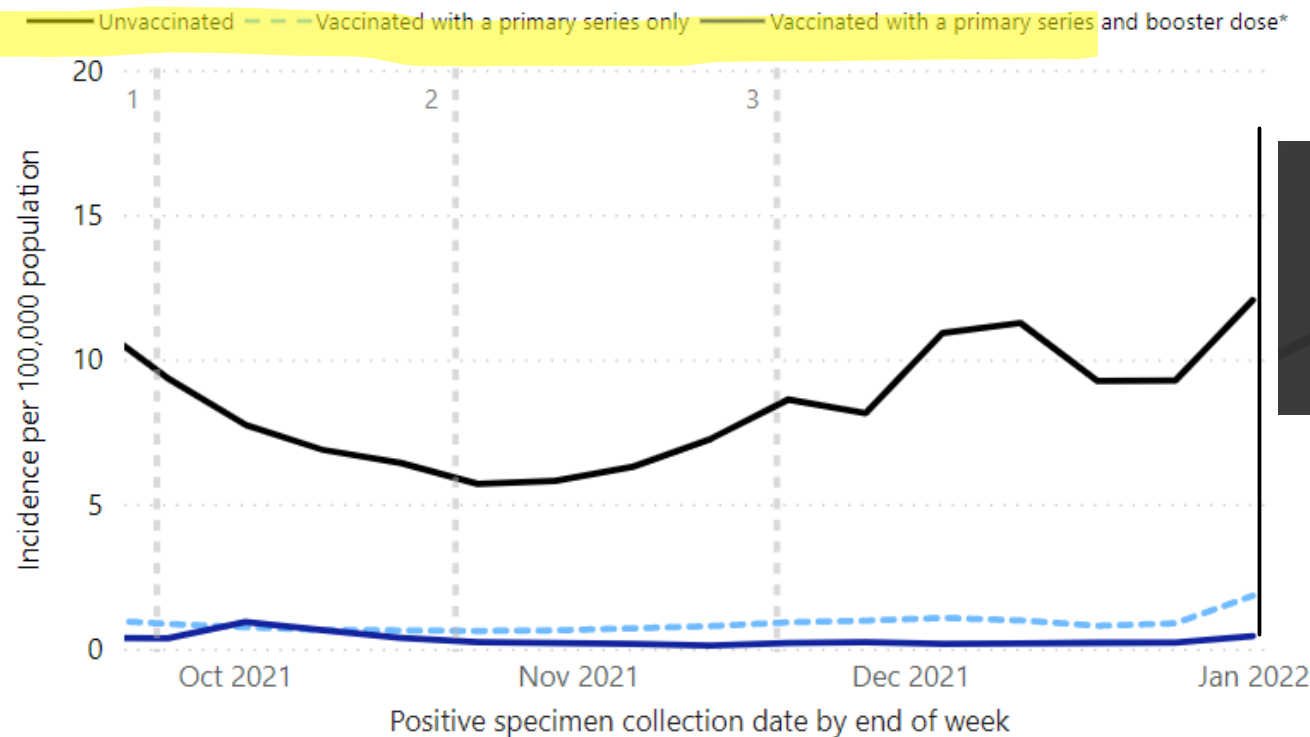
Source: https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/covid19/excess_deaths.htm

Select Outcome

- ☐ Cases
- ☒ Deaths

Rates of COVID-19 Deaths by Vaccination Status and Booster Dose**

September 19 - January 01, 2022 (24 U.S. jurisdictions)



Unvaccinated adults aged 18 years and older had:

3.2X

Risk of Testing Positive for COVID-19

AND

41X

Risk of Dying from COVID-19

in December, and

3.2X

Risk of Testing Positive for COVID-19

in January,* compared to people vaccinated with a primary series and a booster dose.**

Source: CDC COVID-19 Response, Epidemiology Task Force, Surveillance & Analytics Team, Vaccine Breakthrough Unit

Rates of laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 hospitalizations by vaccination status

In January, compared to fully vaccinated persons with additional or booster doses in each age group shown below, the monthly rates of COVID-19-associated hospitalizations were:

9x Higher in Unvaccinated Adults Ages 18 Years and Older

10x Higher

in Unvaccinated Adults
Ages 18-49 years

13x Higher

in Unvaccinated Adults
Ages 50-64 years

15x Higher

in Unvaccinated Adults
Ages 65 Years and Older

COVID-19 Vaccine Boosters

Understanding How COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Updated Jan. 25, 2022 Languages  Print

What You Need to Know

- COVID-19 vaccines are [safe](#) and [effective](#).
- You may have [side effects](#) after vaccination, but these are normal.



Who Can Get a Booster Shot

IF YOU RECEIVED	Who should get a booster:	When to get a booster:	Which booster can you get:
Pfizer-BioNTech	• Everyone 12 years and older	• At least 5 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series	• Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most* situations • Teens 12–17 years old may only get a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine booster
Moderna	• Adults 18 years and older	• At least 5 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series	• Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most* situations
Johnson & Johnson's Janssen*	• Adults 18 years and older	• At least 2 months after receiving your J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccination	• Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most* situations

*Although mRNA vaccines are preferred, J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine [may be considered in some situations](#).

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/booster-shot.html>

77% of total DuPage County population is fully vaccinated!



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Vaccinations in Dupage County, Illinois

People Vaccinated	At Least One Dose	Fully Vaccinated
Total	771,532	706,281
% of Total Population	83.6%	76.5%
Population ≥ 5 Years of Age	771,058	706,022
% of Population ≥ 5 Years of Age	88.7%	81.2%
Population ≥ 12 Years of Age	725,989	665,612
% of Population ≥ 12 Years of Age	92%	84.3%
Population ≥ 18 Years of Age	664,623	608,640
% of Population ≥ 18 Years of Age	92.9%	85.1%
Population ≥ 65 Years of Age	151,682	141,239
% of Population ≥ 65 Years of Age	95%	94.8%

Learn more about the [COVID-19 Vaccine](#).

54% of fully vaccinated have received a booster dose

People Fully Vaccinated with a Booster ‡

	Boosters
Total	387,910
% of Fully Vaccinated Population with a Booster Dose	54.9%
Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 12 Years of Age with a Booster Dose	387,828
% of Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 12 Years of Age with a Booster Dose	58.3%
Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 18 Years of Age with a Booster Dose	369,864
% of Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 18 Years of Age with a Booster Dose	60.8%
Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 65 Years of Age with a Booster Dose	115,006
% of Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 65 Years of Age with a Booster Dose	81.4%

Why we still have work to do on vaccinations...

- US currently ranks 63rd in the world for percent of population fully vaccinated
- US currently ranks 56th in the world for percent of fully vaccinated with a booster dose

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/world/covid-vaccinations-tracker.html>

	Pct. of population			Doses administered		
	Vaccinated	▼ Fully vaccinated	Additional dose	Per 100 people	Total	Additional doses
World	65%	58%	19%	142	10,879,678,277	1,429,538,136
U.A.E.	>99%	97%	49%	248	24,222,001	4,806,816
Brunei	94%	93%	27%	240	1,041,610	118,331*
Malta	94%	92%	69%	248	1,245,686	344,534
Portugal	94%	92%	60%	223	22,894,578	6,189,809
Chile	94%	91%	77%	259	49,060,956	14,565,048
Mainland China	91%	88%	40%	226	3,160,685,000	554,728,000
Cuba	94%	87%	53%	309	35,063,358	6,013,335
Singapore	87%	86%	64%	238	13,572,663	3,661,752
South Korea	87%	86%	62%	231	119,554,477	31,802,879
Cambodia	89%	84%	51%	218	35,962,180	8,455,724
Spain	87%	83%	51%	197	92,774,397	24,215,926
Canada	87%	82%	47%	216	81,378,228	17,833,344
Denmark	83%	82%	62%	226	13,172,046	3,632,532
Australia	87%	81%	47%	215	54,492,395	11,874,570
New Zealand	87%	81%	51%	218	10,735,471	2,494,914
Malaysia	85%	81%	47%	212	67,731,132	15,017,166
Argentina	90%	81%	38%	209	94,081,179	17,176,920
Ireland	82%	80%	57%	215	10,620,191	2,828,794
Vietnam	83%	80%	42%	205	197,571,534	40,553,071
Iceland	86%	80%	69%	222	803,609	249,605
Japan	81%	79%	25%	185	233,632,708	31,499,555
Belgium	80%	79%	63%	218	25,063,243	7,185,423
Italy	84%	79%	63%	223	134,593,644	37,850,772
Uruguay	86%	79%	56%	220	7,622,437	1,925,982
Qatar	83%*	78%*	45%	226	6,398,889	1,285,889
Macau	85%	78%	20%	179	1,129,138	123,876
Ecuador	85%	78%	24%	184	31,996,832	4,206,584
France	80%	78%	53%	210	140,971,367	35,744,188

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Where are we going?

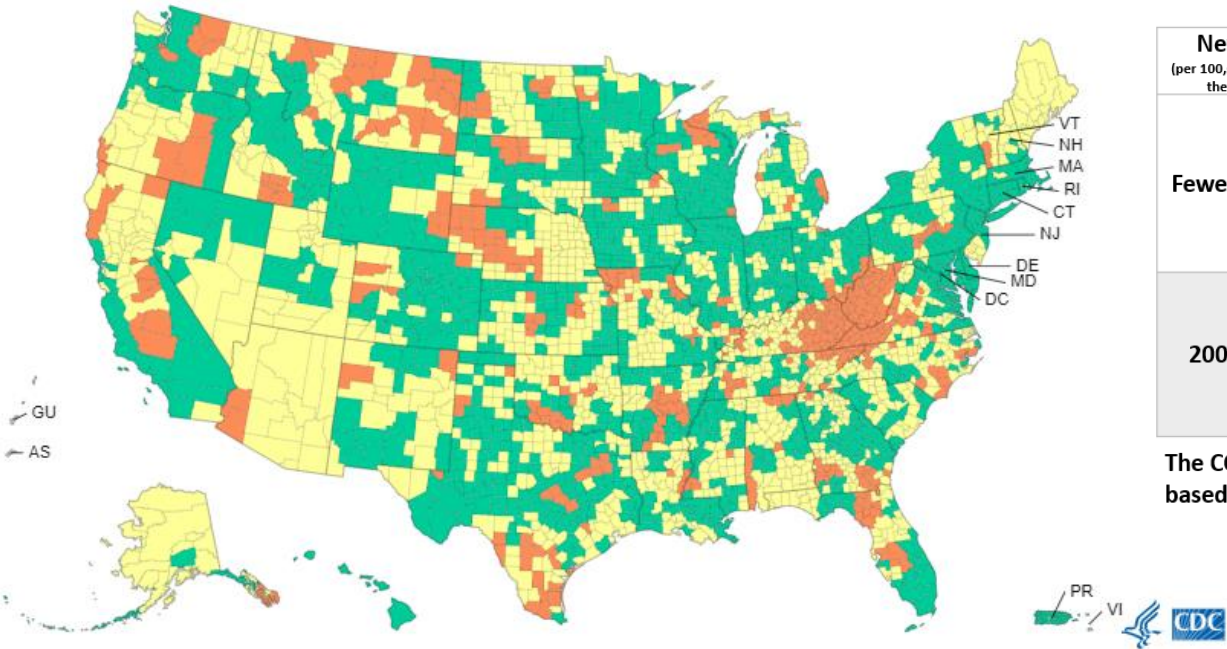
Core public health activities to address COVID-19



- **Epidemiology** – how and where is COVID-19 spreading and what are the impacts?
- **Disease control** – prevent and reduce transmission of COVID-19
- **Vaccination** – increase the number people who are up-to-date on their vaccines
- **Testing** - assure availability of testing to everyone
- **Individual-level prevention** (vaccination, masks, ventilation, testing, etc.)
- **Public Health Emergency Response** – coordinating with health & medical agencies and distributing PPE, at-home tests, etc.
- **Community Education** – up to date, accurate information to reduce transmission of COVID-19



U.S. COVID-19 Community Levels by County Map



Legend

High

Medium

Low

CDC’s COVID-19 Community Levels and Indicators

New Cases (per 100,000 population in the last 7 days)	Indicators	Low	Medium	High
Fewer than 200	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	<10.0	10.0-19.9	≥20.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	<10.0%	10.0-14.9%	≥15.0%
200 or more	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	NA	<10.0	≥10.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	NA	<10.0%	≥10.0%

The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the inpatient beds and new admissions indicators, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days

DuPage as of 3/8/2022

New cases per 100k in the past 7 days = 111
New COVID-19 admissions per 100k population = 7
Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients = 3.5%

Implications for Using COVID-19 Community Levels to Inform Public Health Recommendations

- COVID-19 community levels can inform recommendations for **community-level preventive strategies** and **individual preventive behaviors**
- At higher COVID-19 community levels recommendation would include:
 - Masking
 - Testing Strategies (e.g., screening testing)
 - High-risk individuals and their household or social contacts (e.g., masking, testing, and access to treatments)
 - Setting-specific recommendations (e.g., K-12 schools, healthcare)
 - High-risk congregate settings (e.g., masking and screening testing)

Key Considerations

- Vaccination is the leading public health prevention strategy to prevent severe disease and deaths from COVID-19.
- People who are up to date on vaccines have much lower risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 compared with unvaccinated people.
- When making decisions about individual preventive behaviors and community prevention strategies in addition to vaccination, people and health officials should consider the COVID-19 community level.
- Health departments should consider health equity, and make use of other surveillance information (wastewater, ED surveillance, etc.), if available, to inform local decisions.
- Layered prevention strategies — like staying up to date on vaccines and wearing masks — can help prevent severe disease and reduce strain on the healthcare system.



DUPAGE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CAREVAN

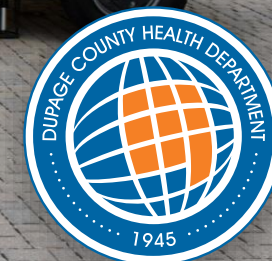
BRINGING CARE TO THE COMMUNITY

Week of March 8 - 12, 2022

Location	Date & Time	Service Offered
Universal Technical Institute (Ages 5+) 2611 W Corporate Drive, Lisle	Tuesday, March 8 9:00 am – 12:30 pm	COVID-19 Vaccine & Booster Pfizer
Gary United Methodist Church (Ages 5+) 224 N. Main Street, Wheaton	Wednesday, March 9 3:30 pm – 6:30 pm	COVID-19 Vaccine & Booster Pfizer
FIC America Corp (Ages 5+) 485 E. Lies Road, Carol Stream	Thursday, March 10 3:30 pm – 5:30 pm	COVID-19 Vaccine & Booster Pfizer
First United Methodist Church (Ages 5+) 328 S. Church Road, Bensenville	Saturday, March 12 2:00 pm – 5:00 pm	COVID-19 Vaccine & Booster Pfizer

Request an onsite clinic with DCHD

<https://www.dupagehealth.org/692/COVID-19-Vaccine-Organizations>



Respiratory Protection

What Mask Should I Wear?

Along with getting vaccinated and boosted, experts recommend upgrading your mask if you want optimal protection.

No Protection



No Mask or Improper Use

- Mask should fit over your nose and mouth and be snug against your face with no gaps
- Don't use masks that are damp, dirty or damaged
- Don't wear masks with exhalation valves, which allow virus particles to escape

Some Protection



Cloth Masks

- Washable and reusable. Masks should be washed at least once a day or as soon as they become dirty
- Multiple layers of woven, breathable fabric



If you don't have access to a high filtration respirator mask, double up. Single layer masks, such as bandanas and gaiters, are less effective, so wear a cloth mask with multiple layers or wear a cloth mask over a surgical mask. Be sure your mask fits properly—nose wires improve fit.



Surgical Masks

- Disposable, intended for one time use
- Multiple layers of non-woven material
- Provides protection against large droplets

Most Protection



High Filtration Masks

(Respirators - N95, KN95, KF94)

- Varies by mask type, but reusable up to 5 times with proper care
- Filters up to 95% of particles in the air
- Seals tightly to the face when fitted properly (some facial hair can interfere with this seal)
- Designed and regulated to meet international standards. Check lists of trusted manufacturers from CDC and Project N95 to avoid counterfeit masks



COVID-19 Test Site Locations



COVID-19 Testing in DuPage County

There are many COVID-19 testing options available throughout DuPage County. The DuPage County Health Department currently partners with the Odeum Expo Center in Villa Park, and Curative at the DuPage County Fairgrounds in Wheaton, to provide a drive-thru community-based testing site.

Anyone can be tested regardless of symptoms. No appointment, doctor referral, or insurance is required.

Click on a button below to learn more.

**** Effective 2/28/2022, the Odeum testing site will no longer be open on Saturdays.****

**** Please note, the DuPage County Health Department is not providing technical assistance or additional support (i.e. supplies) for employee testing programs at this time.****



DuPage County Complex
Wheaton, IL



Odeum Expo Center
Villa Park, IL



Other
Test Site Locations



<https://www.dupagehealth.org/COVID19Testing>

COVID-19 Treatments

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If you test positive for COVID-19 and have one or more health conditions that increase your risk of becoming very sick, treatment may be available. Contact a health professional right away after a positive test to determine if you may be eligible, even if your symptoms are mild right now. Don't delay: Treatment must be started within the first few days to be effective.



What You Need To Know

- A person with any of the medical conditions listed below is more likely to get very sick from COVID-19.
- Staying up to date with COVID-19 vaccines (getting primary series and booster) and following preventive measures for COVID-19 are important. This is especially important if you are older or have severe health conditions or more than one health condition, including those on the list below.
- Approved and authorized COVID-19 vaccines (primary series and booster) are safe and effective.
- Some immunocompromised people, or people with weakened immune systems, may be eligible for additional primary doses of COVID-19 vaccine.
- The list below does not include all possible conditions that put you at higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. If you have a condition not included on this list, talk to your healthcare professional about how best to manage your condition and protect yourself from COVID-19.

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/need-extra-precautions/people-with-medical-conditions.html>

Overview

Based on the current evidence, a person with any of the conditions listed below is more likely to get very sick from COVID-19. This means that a person with one or more of these conditions who gets very sick from COVID-19 (has severe illness from COVID-19) is more likely to:

- Be hospitalized
- Need intensive care
- Require a ventilator to help them breathe
- Die



DON'T DELAY: TEST SOON AND TREAT EARLY

| COVID-19 |

If you are at high risk of getting very sick from COVID-19, and test positive, treatment may be available.



Get tested as soon as possible after your symptoms start.



Contact your healthcare provider right away if your result is positive.



Don't delay. Treatment must be started early to work.



cdc.gov/coronavirus

NO TE DEMORES: HAZTE LA PRUEBA Y RECIBE TRATAMIENTO PRONTO

| COVID-19 |

Si tienes un riesgo alto de enfermarte gravemente de COVID-19 y das positivo, puede haber tratamiento disponible.



Hazte la prueba lo antes posible después de que comiencen los síntomas.



Comunícate con tu proveedor de atención médica de inmediato si das positivo.



No te demores. El tratamiento debe iniciarse pronto para que funcione.



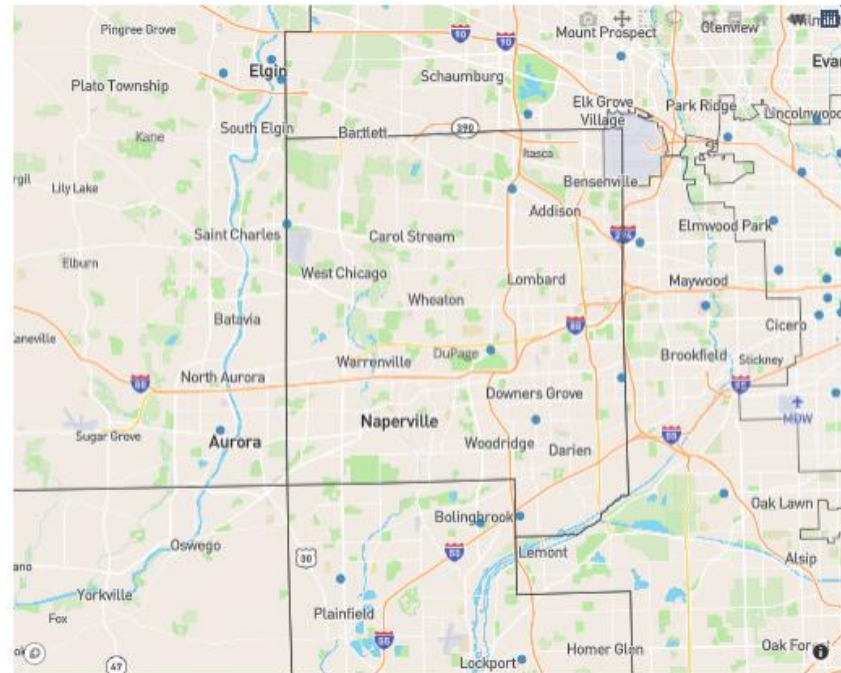
cdc.gov/coronavirus-es



COVID-19 Outpatient Therapy Locator

Use this map to locate locations for therapies provided free from HHS to prevent COVID-19 infection (Evusheld and Sotrovimab) and severe illness or hospitalization for COVID-19 (Sotrovimab, Paxlovid and Molnupiravir). These allocations are **EXTREMELY** limited and so we encourage providers and patients to consider all other [options for treatment as suggested in the NIH treatment guidelines](#) including products like remdesivir, that are not available through the state, as treatment options. Please also note that Molnupiravir is only an alternative when other therapies are NOT available. Prescribers must discuss risks, benefits and safety profiles of these agents with the patients and provide them the EUA Patient Fact sheets.

Please note that these medications are in very limited supply and are allocated to the State of Illinois in weekly to two-weekly periods, depending on the product. [More information can be found on our website.](#)



Outpatient Therapy Location Details:

Phone:

Molnupiravir:

Paxlovid:

Evusheld:

Sotrovimab:



State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Public Health

COVID-19

Monoclonal Antibodies for High-Risk COVID-19 Positive Patients

April 8, 2021

- ✓ Have you tested positive for COVID-19?
- ✓ Are you 65 years or older?
- ✓ Are you 12 years or older and have a chronic condition?

If so, the **IMMEDIATE** use of monoclonal antibody treatments could help **reduce your need for hospitalization!**

What are Monoclonal Antibodies?

The monoclonal antibody treatments bamlanivimab and bamlanivimab plus etesevimab (made by Eli Lilly and Company) and the therapeutic cocktail casirivimab/imdevimab (made by Regeneron) are laboratory-made proteins that mimic the immune system's ability to fight off harmful pathogens such as viruses. Monoclonal antibody treatments are given to help treat patients with COVID-19. The sooner the treatment, the better!

How do I get treatment?

- Call your local health care provider
- Visit a treatment locator at <http://infusioncenter.org> maintained by the National Infusion Center Association (NICA) or <https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution#distribution-locations> maintained by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)



Questions about COVID-19?
Call 1-800-889-3931 or email dph.sick@illinois.gov
Illinois Department of Public Health - www.dph.illinois.gov
Printed by Authority of the State of Illinois 4/8/21 (OCI) 21-58 100%



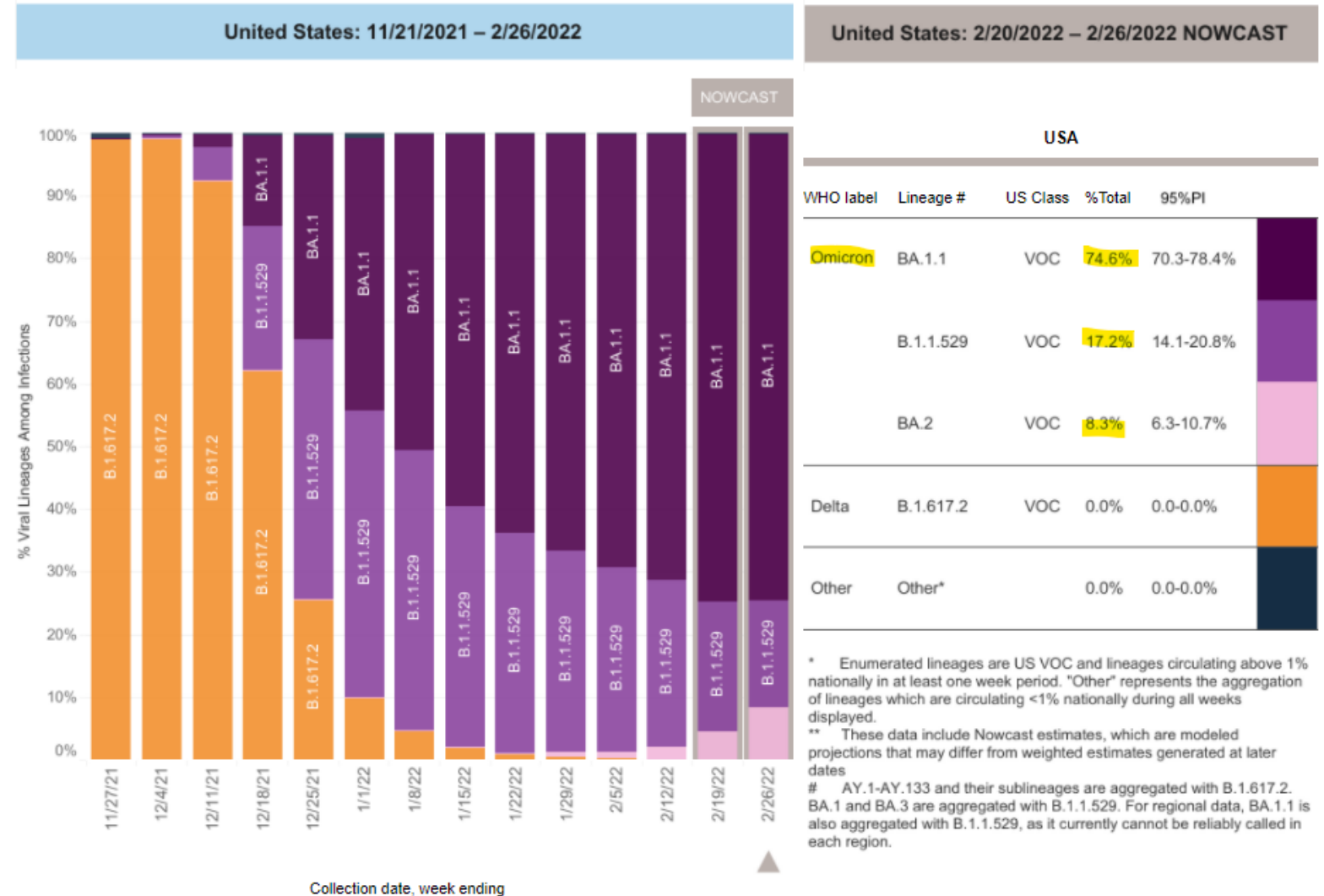
COVID-19

Variants

Variants Are Expected

Viruses constantly change through mutation and sometimes these mutations result in a new variant of the virus. Some variants emerge and disappear while others persist. New variants will continue to emerge. CDC and other public health organizations monitor all variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 in the United States and globally.

Scientists monitor all variants but may classify certain ones as variants being monitored, variants of interest, variants of concern and variants of high consequence. Some variants spread more easily and quickly than other variants, which may lead to more cases of COVID-19. Even if a variant causes less severe disease in general, an increase in the overall number of cases could cause an increase in hospitalizations, put more strain on healthcare resources and potentially lead to more deaths.



New Covid-19 cases are declining across the US, official says, but that could quickly change if people aren't careful

By Christina Maxouris, CNN
Updated 10:10 PM ET, Thu August 20, 2020



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CORONAVIRUS

Published May 13, 2021 9:05am EDT

US coronavirus deaths hit lowest level in 10 months

Confirmed COVID-19 infections have fallen to about 38,000 per day on average, their lowest mark since mid-September

Associated Press

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IDEAS

COVID-19 Cases Are Dropping Fast. Why?

Four reasons: social distancing, seasonality, seroprevalence, and shots.

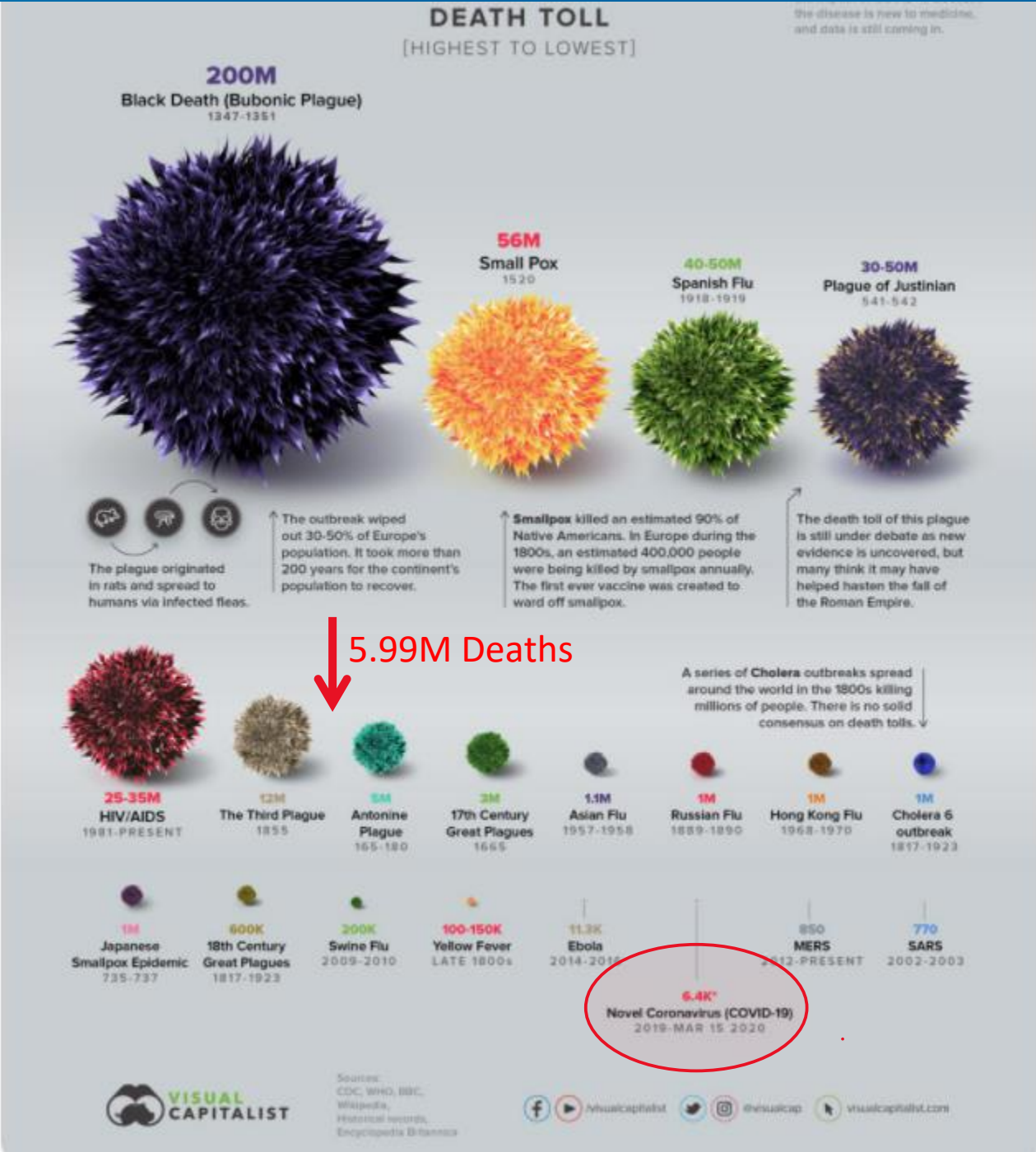
By Derek Thompson

Getty / The Atlantic

FEBRUARY 17, 2021

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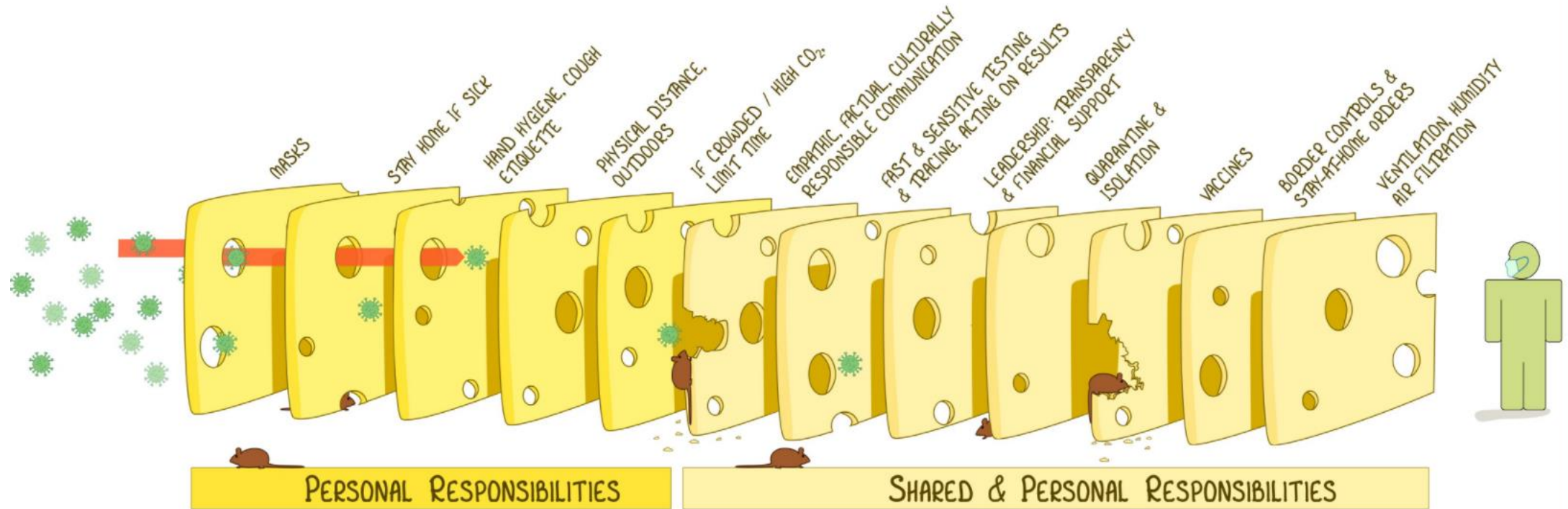
About the author: Derek Thompson is a staff writer at The Atlantic and the author of the Work in Progress newsletter. He is also the author of Hit Makers and the host of the



What have we learned?

THE SWISS CHEESE RESPIRATORY VIRUS PANDEMIC DEFENCE

RECOGNISING THAT NO SINGLE INTERVENTION IS PERFECT AT PREVENTING SPREAD



EACH INTERVENTION (SLICE) HAS IMPERFECTIONS (HOLES) WHICH CHANGE IN SIZE, NUMBER AND POSITION DEPENDING ON HOW THE INTERVENTION IS ROLLED OUT.

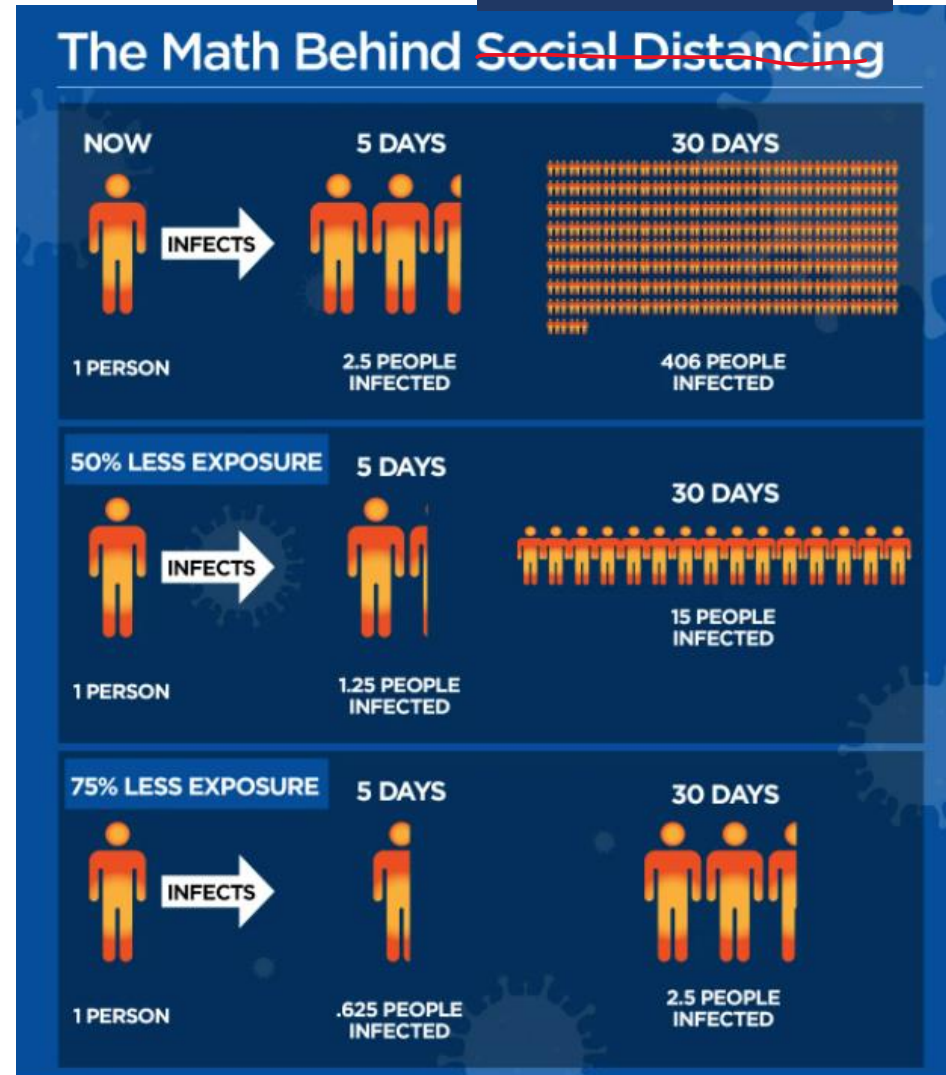
MULTIPLE LAYERS IMPROVE SUCCESS.

MISINFORMATION MOUSE

Lessons Learned

- Our behaviors impact others
- Prevention measures don't work perfectly (vaccines, masks, physical distancing)
- Some of us don't have the same ability to take prevention measures (remote work, ability to purchase masks or tests, paid sick time)

COVID Prevention



Credit:

Robert A.J. Signer Ph.D.,
Assistant professor of Medicine at the University of California, San Diego
Gary Warsaw, Art Director

Lessons Learned

- Significant investments are needed to improve our data systems to help us answer questions about the impact of COVID and other diseases (How long do vaccines provide protection? Who's at highest risk of testing positive? Where are cases being identified?)
- The evidence about what works or doesn't will evolve over time especially during an emerging infectious disease event.
- Investments in ensuring continuity of services during emergencies provide flexibility.
- Organizations and community leaders must work together to respond. No one organization has the resources or capability to address all issues.

What can we do?

What can we do?

1. Support workers who need to isolate or quarantine in order to reduce transmission
2. Improve indoor air quality and ventilation to reduce the spread of disease and lower the risk of exposure
3. Promote and share credible sources of information about how to protect yourself and loved ones from impacts of COVID-19
4. Support public private partnerships in the community to ensure all of our residents have access to high quality healthcare services and prevention tools
5. Improve the health and well being of employees by addressing other threats to good health (mental health, substance use, chronic diseases)

What do you wish you would have done ahead of the last surge?

This may not be the end of COVID-19....what can I do now in case it's not?

1. Get up to date with COVID-19 vaccines and boosters
2. Have high-quality masks that protect you and others against transmission
3. Have a plan for testing (have tests at home or work, know where to be tested)
4. Know about and know how to access COVID-19 treatments (talk with your healthcare provider if you test positive, share information with employees)



QUESTIONS?