



Building Vaccine Confidence in the Workplace

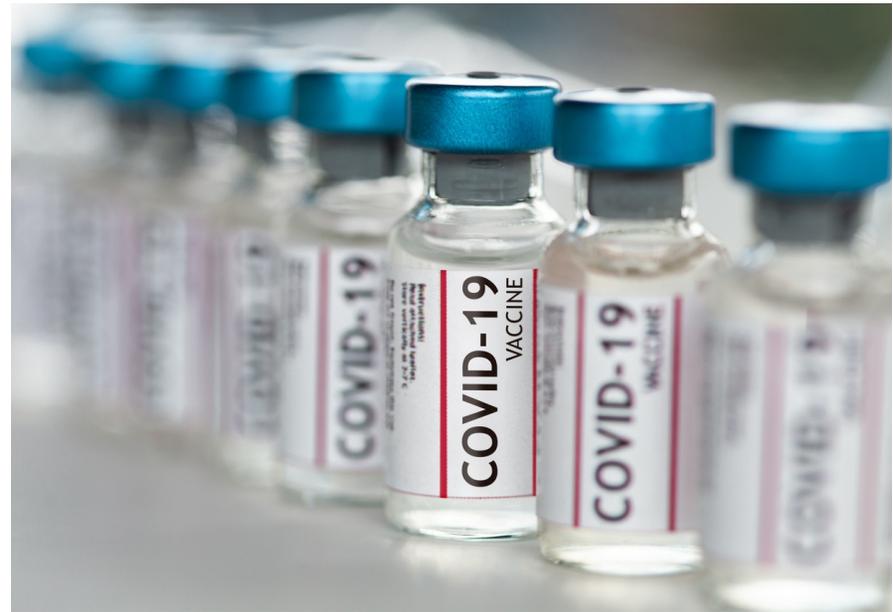


David Aronoff, MD

Addison B. Scoville Chair in Medicine and
Director of the Division of Infectious
Diseases at VUMC

Outline

- Where we we are now
- Lessons learned
 - The virus & the disease
 - Transmission
 - Treatment
 - Prevention
 - Vaccinations
 - Variants
- Where we are going
 - A return to normalcy



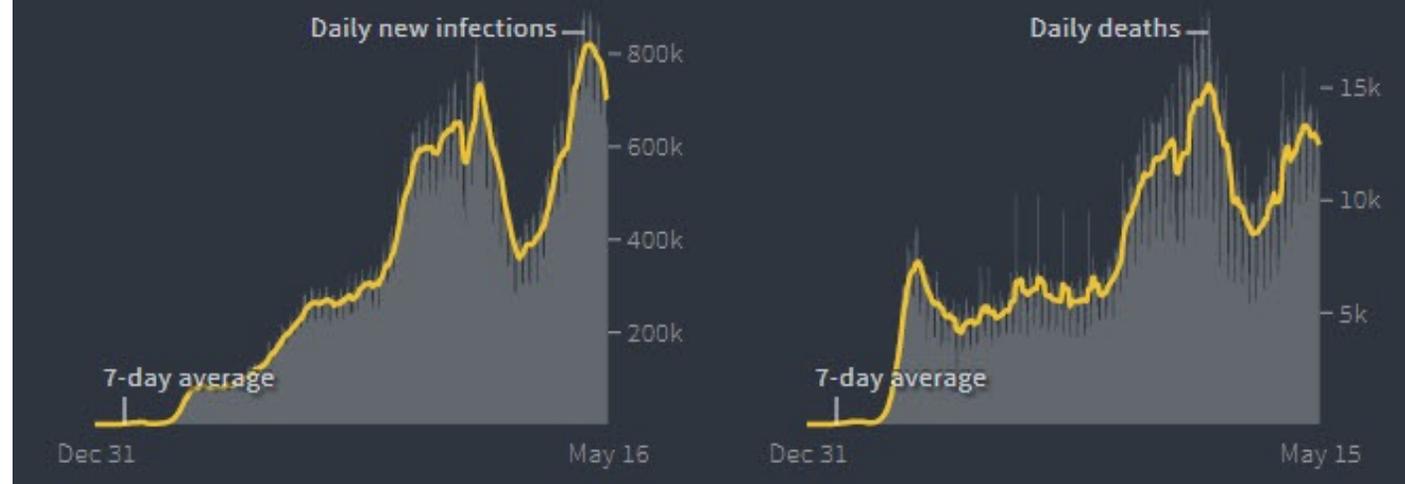
Where We Are Today

Where We Are Today: Global

COVID-19 infections are still rising in **34** countries. There have been at least **163,253,000** reported infections and **3,520,000** reported deaths caused by the new coronavirus so far.

New reported infections

Reported deaths

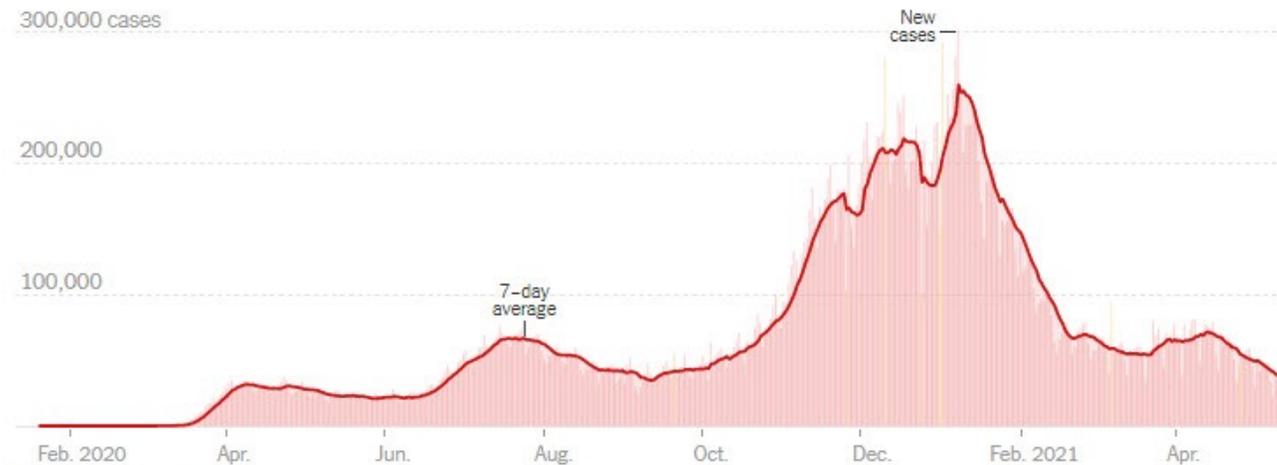


(These data accessed on 05/17/2021)

<https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/>

Where We Are Today: USA

New reported cases



33.7M cases
600K deaths

■ These are days with a reporting anomaly. Read more [here](#).

Tests



Hospitalized



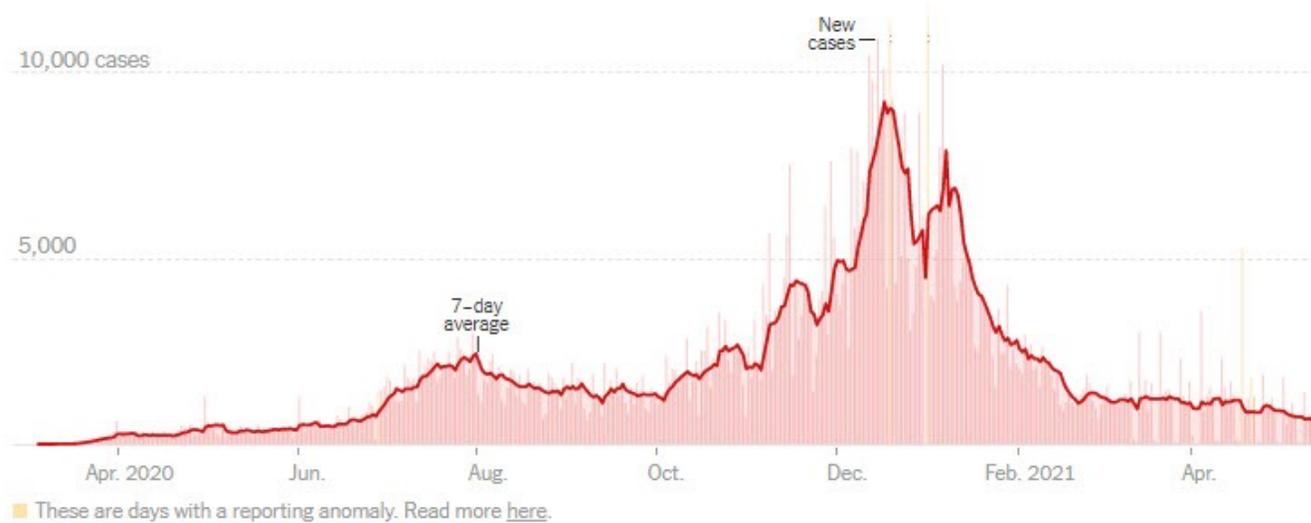
Deaths



(These data accessed on 05/17/2021) <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html>

Where We Are Today: Tennessee

New reported cases



858,000 cases
12,300 deaths



Tests



Hospitalized



Deaths



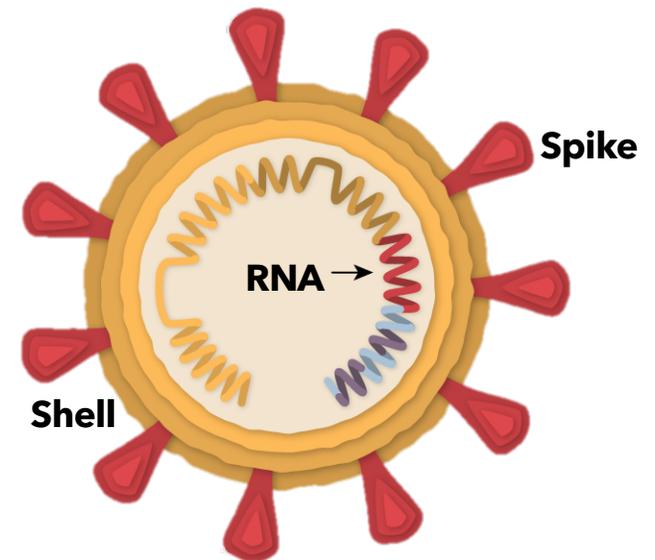
(These data accessed on 05/17/2021)

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases-deaths-tracker.html>

Lessons Learned

The Virus

- Relatively simple
- New to humans
- Highly contagious
- Spike protein is “Velcro” for causing infections
- Antibodies targeting the **spike** are protective



Outcomes of SARS-CoV-2 Infection

Hospitalized				
Asymptomatic	Mild / moderate	Severe	Critical	Death
20-40%	80%	15%	<5%	1-3%

Risk factors for doing poorly:

- Age > 65
- High blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, cancer, chronic lung or kidney disease, etc
- Long-standing systemic health & social inequities

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/hcp/clinical-guidance-management-patients.html>

Transmission

Routes of SARS-CoV-2 Transmission

- 1. Droplets/contact
- 2. Aerosols
- 3. Surfaces to eyes/nose/mouth

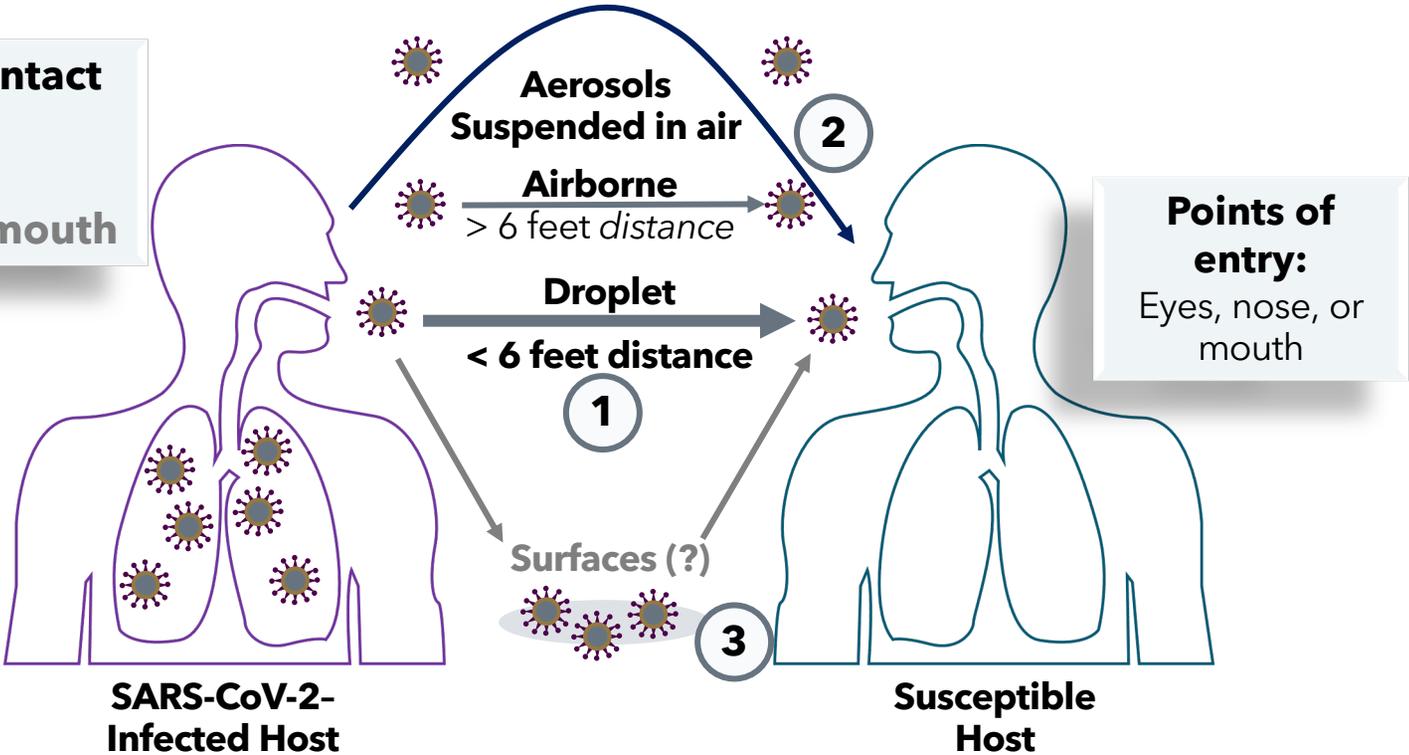


Figure adopted from clinicaloptions.com

Importance of Silent Transmission

“Silent transmission events are fueling this pandemic.”

-David Aronoff, *LA Times*, July 25, 2020

Approximately **one half** of new infections are transmitted by persons who have no symptoms

CDC 12/04/2020

(<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6949e2.htm>)

The implications of silent transmission for the control of COVID-19 outbreaks

Seyed M. Moghadas^{a,1}, Meagan C. Fitzpatrick^{b,c,1}, Pratha Sah^b, Abhishek Pandey^b, Affan Shoukat^b, Burton H. Singer^{d,2}, and Alison P. Galvani^{b,2}

^aAgent-Based Modelling Laboratory, York University, Toronto, ON M3J 1P3, Canada; ^bCenter for Infectious Disease Modeling and Analysis, Yale School of Public Health, New Haven, CT 06510; ^cCenter for Vaccine Development and Global Health, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD 21201; and ^dEmerging Pathogens Institute, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32610

Edited by Mary E. Power, University of California, Berkeley, CA, and approved June 23, 2020 (received for review April 30, 2020)

Since the emergence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), unprecedented movement restrictions and social distancing measures have been implemented worldwide. The socioeconomic repercussions have fueled calls to lift these measures. In the absence of population-wide restrictions, isolation of infected individuals is key to curtailing trans-

Results

Translating clinical data on infectiousness and symptoms (1) to population-level epidemiological impact, our results indicate that the majority of transmission is attributable to people who are not exhibiting symptoms, either because they are still in the



BRIEF REPORT

BEHIND THE CURVE

HOW THE WORLD MISSED COVID-19'S SILENT SPREAD

Dr. Camilla Rothe's team was among the first to warn about asymptomatic transmission. Laetitia Vancon for The New York Times

Symptomless transmission makes the coronavirus far harder to fight. But health officials dismissed the risk for months, pushing misleading and contradictory claims in the face of mounting evidence.

By Matt Apuzzo, Selam Gebrekidan and David D. Kirkpatrick

June 27, 2020

New York Times (June 27, 2020)

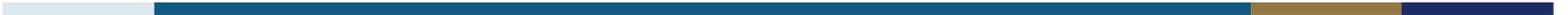
MUNICH — Dr. Camilla Rothe was about to leave for dinner when the government laboratory called with the surprising test result.

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (July 28, 2020)

Treatment

An Ever-Evolving Standard of Care

- **Antiviral therapy**
 - Remdesivir & monoclonal antibody cocktails
- **Anti-inflammatory therapy**
 - Corticosteroids (dexamethasone, etc), tocilizumab, baricitinib
- **On the horizon**
 - Oral antiviral agents



Prevention

Prevention: Bottom Line

Multiple public health measures layered together are needed to slow this virus down



Prevention

The Swiss Cheese Respiratory Virus Defense

Recognizing that No Single Intervention is Perfect

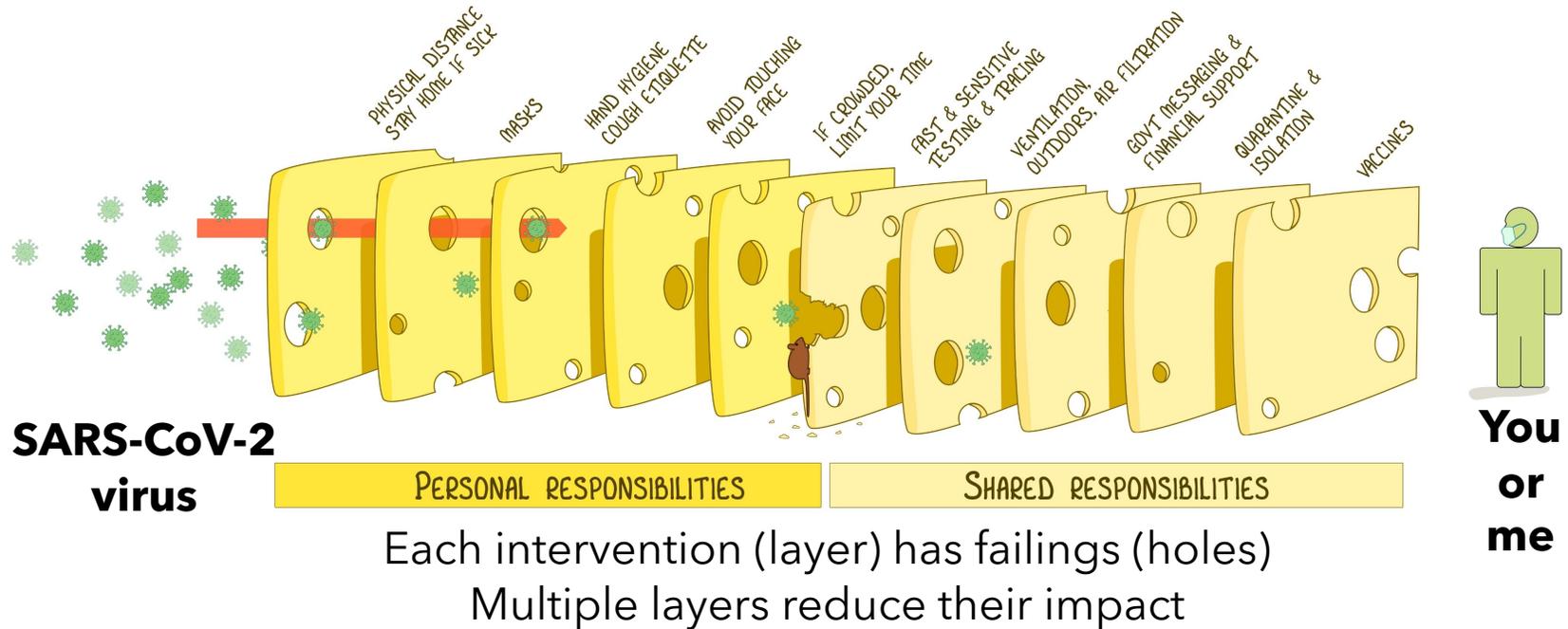


Figure drawn by Dr. Ian M. Mackay (2020)

Evidence to Support the Swiss Cheese Model

Science

REPORTS

Cite as: J. Lessler *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.abh2939 (2021).

Household COVID-19 risk and in-person schooling

Justin Lessler^{1*}, M. Kate Grabowski^{1,2}, Kyra H. Grantz¹, Elena Badillo-Goicoechea³, C. Jessica E. Metcalf¹, Carly Lupton-Smith⁵, Andrew S. Azman^{1,6}, Elizabeth A. Stuart^{2,5,7}

¹Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA. ²Department of Pathology, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA. ³Department of Mental Health, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁴Department of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, USA. ⁵Department of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA. ⁶Institute of Global Health, Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland. ⁷Department of Health Policy and Management, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA.

*Corresponding author. Email: justin@jhu.edu

In-person schooling was proved contentious and difficult to study throughout the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. A study of 500,000 households in the United States indicates an increased risk of COVID-19 infections among adults at home when their children attend in-person school.



Large study of >500,000 households examining relationships among in-person schooling, mitigation efforts & COVID-19 infections of adults at home

Do mitigation factors* reduce the risk of an adult at home getting COVID-19 if their kids attend in-person school?

*Things like mask wearing, spacing of desks, symptom screening, same/many teachers, outdoor instruction, reduced class size, closing cafeterias, etc.

Evidence to Support the Swiss Cheese Model

■ Results

- Living with a child doing in-person schooling increased the risk for an adult at home getting COVID-19 by about 30-40%
- Each separate mitigation factor reduced this risk by 5-10%
- Daily symptom screening, teacher mask mandate & cancelling extra-curricular activities assoc. with greatest risk reduction
- **When 7 or more mitigation measures were in place the association between in-person schooling & COVID-19 disappeared**

Mask Guidance

- Once you are fully vaccinated (2 weeks after 2nd dose of mRNA vaccine or after single-dose adenovirus vaccine)
 - You can resume activities that you did prior to the pandemic
 - You can resume activities without wearing a mask or staying 6 feet apart
 - If you've been around someone who has COVID-19, you do not need to stay away from others or get tested unless you have symptoms, unless you work or live in a correctional or detention facility or a homeless shelter
- You will still need to follow guidance at your workplace and local businesses.

Important Update for Schools

CDC recommends schools continue to use the current COVID-19 prevention strategies for the 2020-2021 school year.+

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/fully-vaccinated.html>

	Unvaccinated People	Examples of Activities	Fully Vaccinated People
		Outdoor	
Safest		Walk, run, wheelchair roll, or bike outdoors with members of your household	
		Attend a small, outdoor gathering with fully vaccinated family and friends	
		Attend a small, outdoor gathering with fully vaccinated and unvaccinated people	
Less Safe		Dine at an outdoor restaurant with friends from multiple households	
Least Safe		Attend a crowded, outdoor event, like a live performance, parade, or sports event	
		Indoor	
Less Safe		Visit a barber or hair salon	
		Go to an uncrowded, indoor shopping center or museum	
		Attend a small, indoor gathering of fully vaccinated and unvaccinated people from multiple households	
Least Safe		Go to an indoor movie theater	
		Attend a full-capacity worship service	
		Sing in an indoor chorus	
		Eat at an indoor restaurant or bar	
		Participate in an indoor, high intensity exercise class	

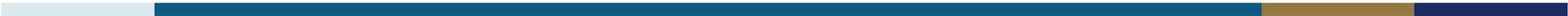
Vaccination

Herd Immunity

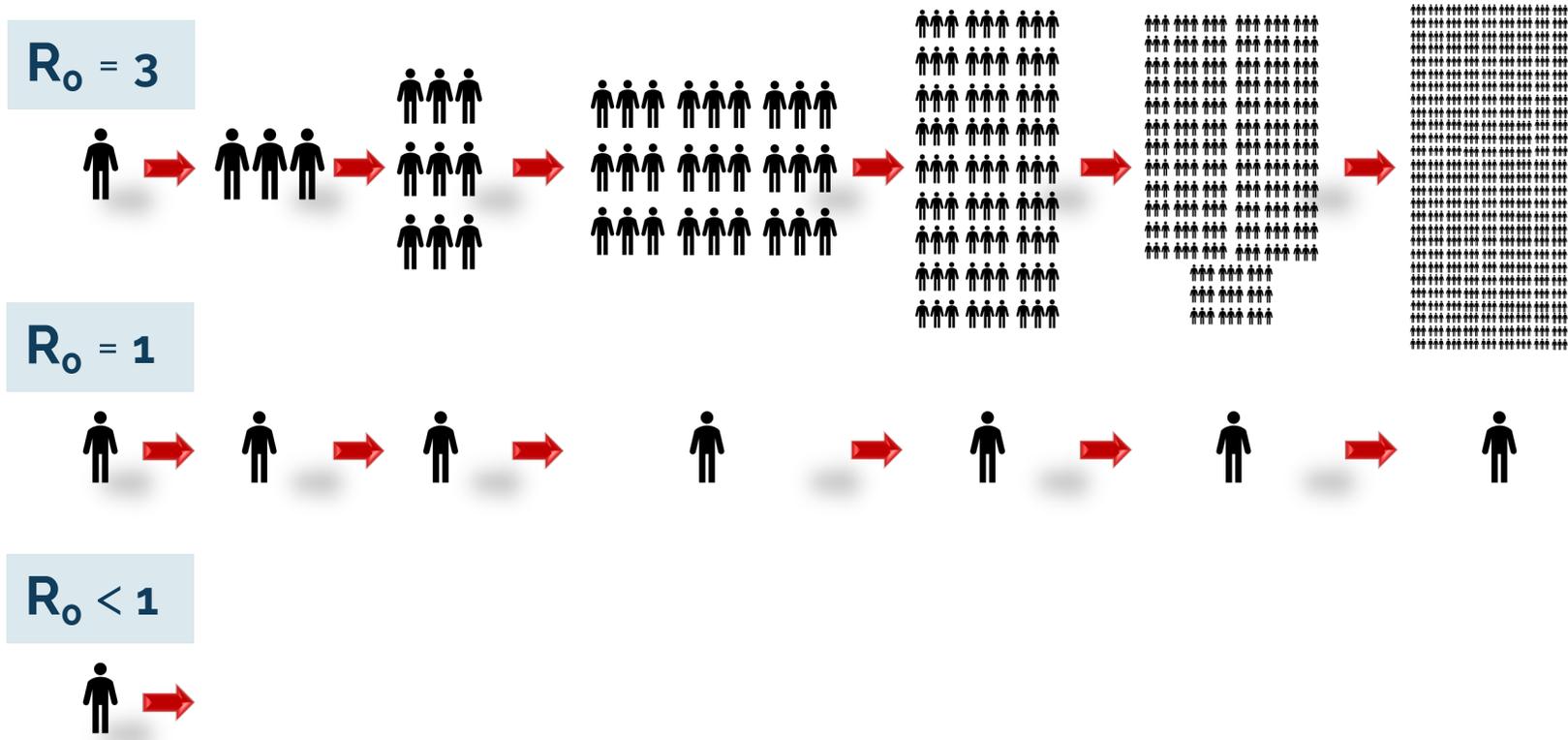
- Herd Immunity = % of the population that needs to have immune protection against the virus to end the pandemic
- >70% is best estimate needed to end the pandemic
- Vaccines will help us get there
 - Two mRNA vaccines
 - One adenovirus vector vaccine

These data accessed May 4, 2021

Source: <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations>; <https://data.news-leader.com/covid-19-vaccine-tracker/tennessee/47/>



Herd Immunity

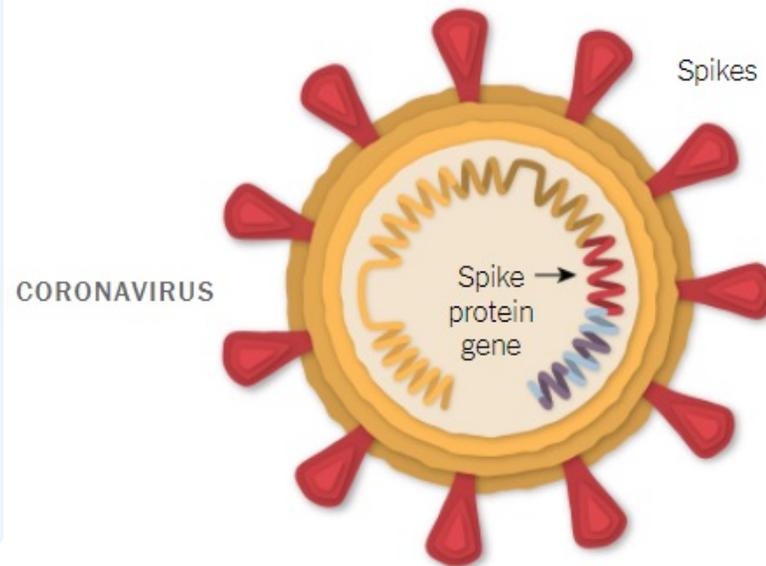


Initial R_0 estimate of 2-3: <https://moffitt.org/endeavor/archive/the-science-behind-covid-19/>

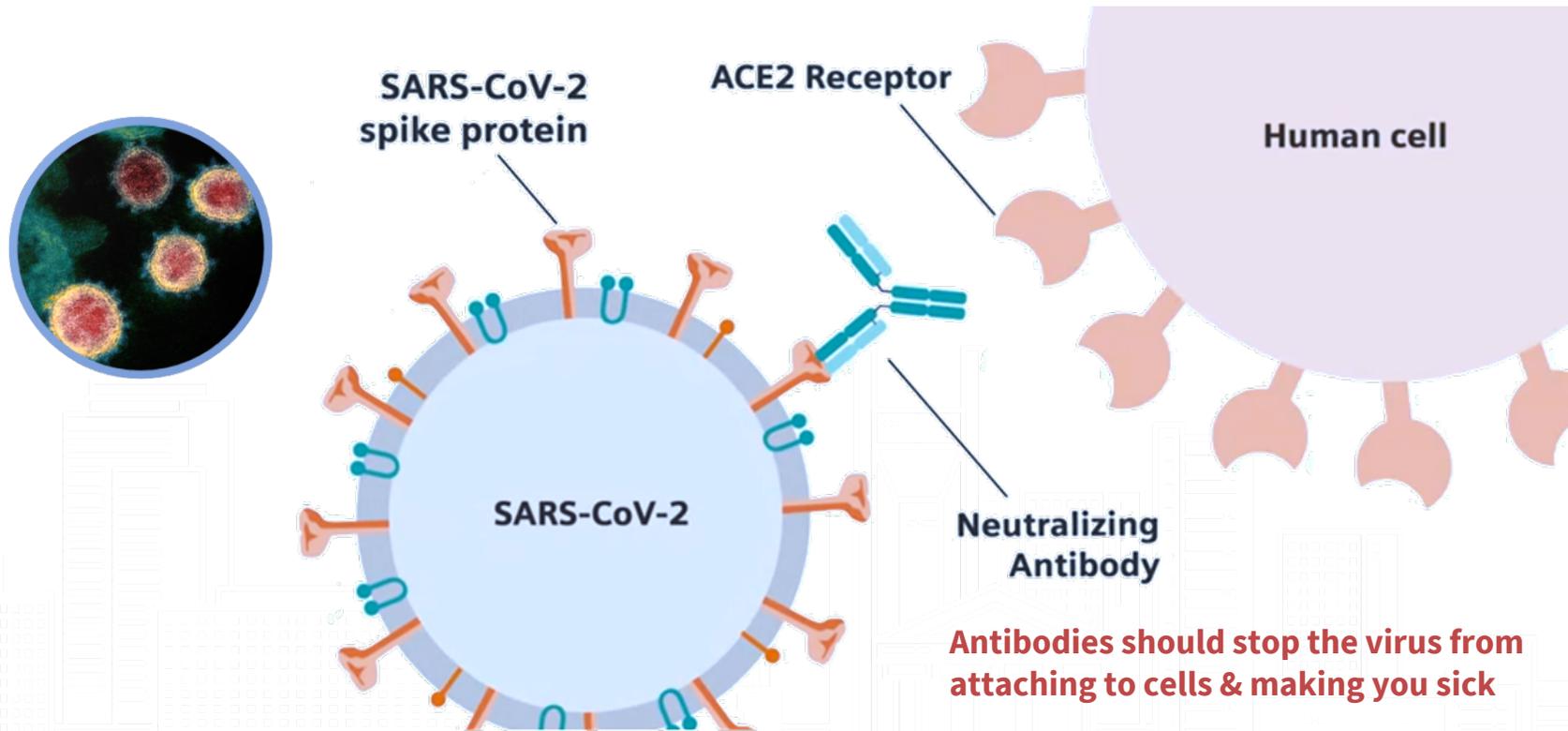
How Vaccines Work

The COVID-19 virus is covered in spikes that allow the virus to attach to a cell. Once attached, the virus can damage the cell and begin to make the body sick.

Antibodies should stop the virus from attaching to cells and making you sick.



How Vaccines Work



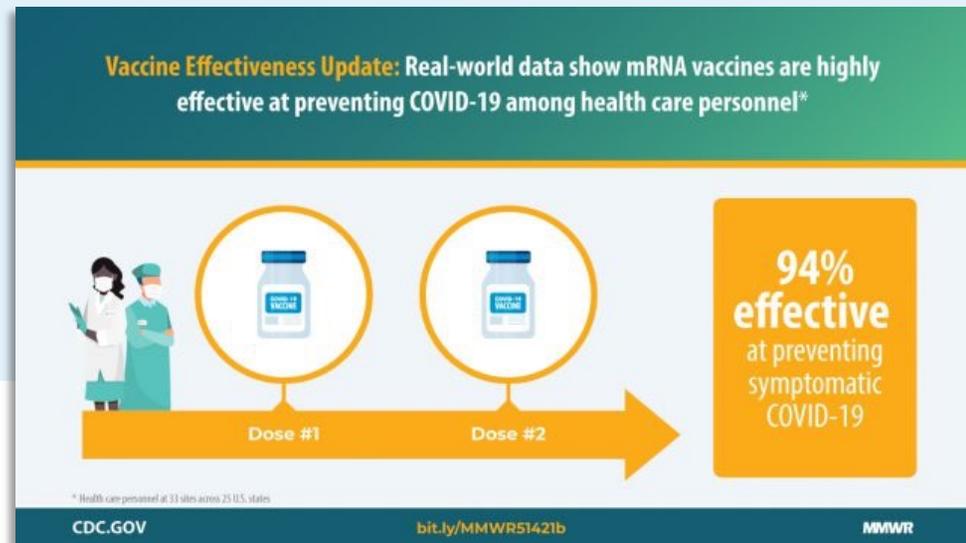
Figures from <https://www.nih.gov/news-events/nih-research-matters/novel-coronavirus-structure-reveals-targets-vaccines-treatments>
& <https://www.siemens-healthineers.com/press-room/press-releases/covid-19-antibody-phe.html>

Vaccines Work!

Study of COVID-19 cases in healthcare workers from 33 sites in the US from January-March, 2021

82% effective after 1 shot

94% effective after 2 shots

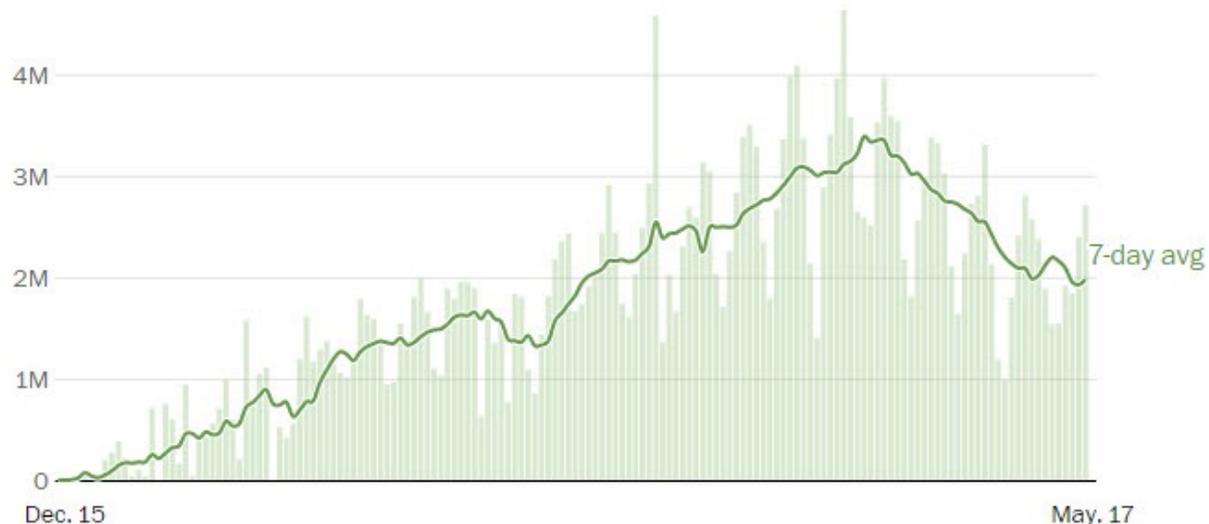


https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/70/wr/mm7020e2.htm?s_cid=mm7020e2_x

Getting People Immunized

In the last week, an average of **1.98 million** doses per day were administered, a **2%** decrease ↓ over the week before.

Vaccinations are slowing, impeding our quick arrival at herd immunity

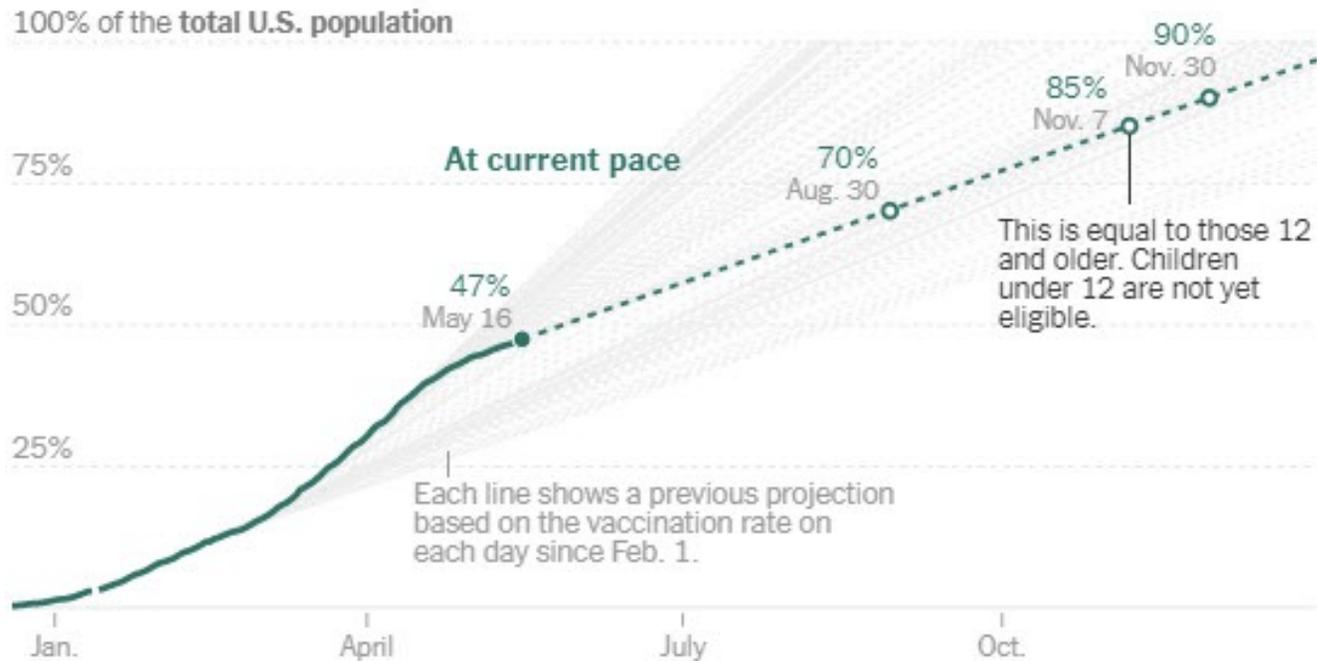


47% of the US population has started immunization
37% have completed vaccination

These data accessed May 17, 2021

https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2020/health/covid-vaccine-states-distribution-doses/?itid=sf_coronavirus_sn_covid-vaccine-states-distribution-doses_3

Getting People Immunized



These data accessed May 17, 2021

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/covid-19-vaccine-doses.html?action=click&module=Top%20Stories&pgtype=Homepage>

Why Get Vaccinated?

Protect yourself:

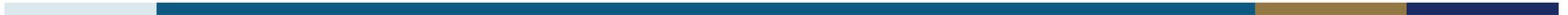
- ✓ Vaccines **reduce the risk of infection** (asymptomatic & symptomatic)
- ✓ Vaccines **prevent hospitalization & death** from COVID-19

Protect others:

- ✓ Vaccines likely **reduce transmission**
- ✓ Vaccinated people **clear infection** more quickly & **shed less virus** than unvaccinated people

Vaccine Safety

- COVID-19 vaccines are safe & effective
- Vaccines do not cause infertility & appear quite safe in pregnancy & breastfeeding
- Risk of immediate anaphylaxis from mRNA vaccine: ~2-5 events per million doses
- Risk of severe blood clot & low platelets from J&J vaccine: ~9 events per million doses in women 18-49 years of age
- Long-term side effects are highly unlikely
- Hundreds of millions of people have received COVID-19 vaccines



Vaccine Safety

Common Side Effects

On the arm where you got the shot:



- Pain
- Redness
- Swelling

Throughout the rest of your body:



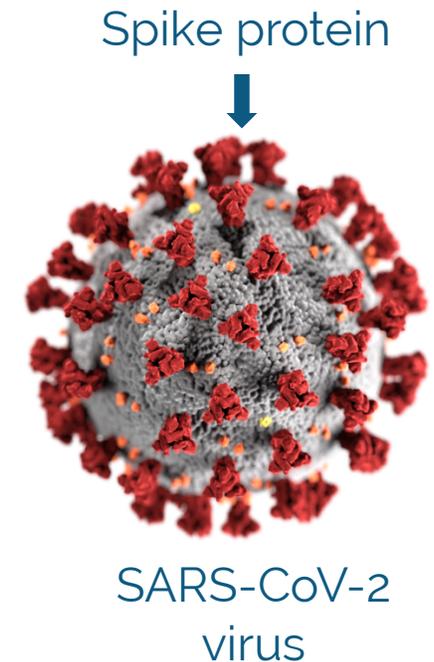
- Tiredness
- Headache
- Muscle pain
- Chills
- Fever
- Nausea

[CDC source link](#)

Variants

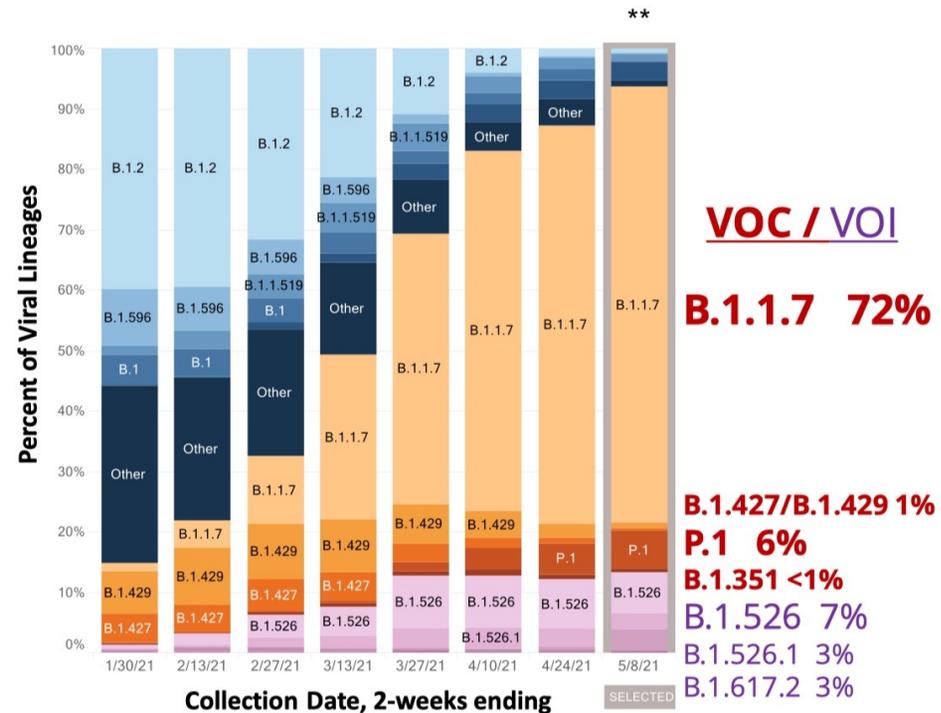
Virus Variants

- Viruses like SARS-CoV-2 constantly change through mutation
- Some variants (“mutants”) emerge & disappear, others persist
- Changes to the spike protein can help the virus cause infections more easily & evade our immune system
- Multiple variants are circulating globally including strains from UK, South Africa, Brazil, India, California, & New York



SARS-CoV-2 Variants

The "UK" B.1.1.7 variant is now dominant in the USA



CDC COVID Data Tracker As of 5/11/21; VOC=Variant of Concern; VOI=Variant of Interest

What We Need to Do



Continue non-pharmacological interventions to slow the spread of the virus!

- Distance
- Masks
- Ventilation
- Hygiene



Get people immunized!



What We Need to Do

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Early Release / Vol. 70

May 5, 2021

Modeling of Future COVID-19 Cases, Hospitalizations, and Deaths, by Vaccination Rates and Nonpharmaceutical Intervention Scenarios — United States, April–September 2021

Rebecca K. Borchering, PhD^{1*}; Cécile Viboud, PhD^{2,*}; Emily Howerton¹; Claire P. Smith³; Shaun Truelove, PhD³;
Michael C. Runge, PhD⁴; Nicholas G. Reich, PhD⁵; Lucie Contamin, MS⁶; John Levander⁶; Jessica Salerno, MPH⁶;
Wilbert van Panhuis, PhD⁶; Matt Kinsey, PhD⁷; Kate Tallaksen, MS⁷; R. Freddy Obrecht, PhD⁷; Laura Asher, MPS⁷;
Cash Costello, MS⁷; Michael Kelbaugh⁷; Shelby Wilson, PhD⁷; Lauren Shin⁷; Molly E. Gallagher, PhD⁷; Luke C. Mullany, PhD⁷;
Kaitlin Rainwater-Lovett, PhD⁷; Joseph C. Lemaître, MS⁸; Juan Dent, ScM³; Kyra H. Grantz³; Joshua Kaminsky, MS⁹; Stephen A. Lauer, PhD³;
Elizabeth C. Lee, PhD³; Hannah R. Meredith, PhD³; Javier Perez-Saez, PhD³; Lindsay T. Keegan, PhD⁹; Dean Karlen, PhD¹⁰; Matteo Chinazzi, PhD¹¹;
Jessica T. Davis¹¹; Kunpeng Mu¹¹; Xinyue Xiong, MSc¹¹; Ana Pastore y Piontti, PhD¹¹; Alessandro Vespignani, PhD¹¹; Ajitesh Srivastava, PhD¹²;
Przemyslaw Porcbski, PhD¹³; Srinivasan Venkatramanan, PhD¹³; Aniruddha Adiga, PhD¹³; Bryan Lewis, PhD¹³; Brian Klahn, MS¹³;
Joseph Outten¹³; James Schlitt, PhD¹³; Patrick Corbett¹³; Pyrros Alexander Telionis, PhD¹³; Lijing Wang, MS¹³; Akhil Sai Peddireddy¹³;
Benjamin Hurt, MS¹³; Jianghuo Chen, PhD¹³; Anil Vullikanti, PhD¹³; Madhav Marathe, PhD¹³; Jessica M. Healy, PhD¹⁴; Rachel B. Slayton, PhD¹⁴;
Matthew Biggerstaff, ScD¹⁴; Michael A. Johansson, PhD¹⁴; Katriona Shea, PhD¹⁷; Justin Lessler, PhD^{3,7}

High vaccination rates & compliance with public health prevention measures are essential to control the COVID-19 pandemic & to prevent surges in hospitalizations & deaths in the coming months.

-Borchering RK, *et al.*, *MMWR* (2021)

Published May 5, 2021

The Future

The Future

- Global **control** of COVID-19
 - **Surveillance**: global, sequencing, data sharing
 - **Testing**: cheap, available, frequent, self-administered
 - **Treatment**: possibly closer to oral antivirals
 - **Vaccines**: targeting variants; children; boosters
 - **“Long COVID”**: better understanding/treatments/preventions
 - Improve **public health** systems
 - Improve **population health** to reduce inequities & disparities
- 

For More Information

Curated for employers by Vanderbilt Health Employer Solutions



Employer Insights Blog
and Newsletter

<https://employersolutions.vanderbilthealth.com/>



Email us at

EmployerSolutions@vumc.org

Follow Up Webinar

Hosted by Vanderbilt Health

May 25th at 2:00 pm

“Building Confidence in the Vaccine
and Easing Return-to-Work Anxieties”



Register at this QR code



David Aronoff, MD

Addison B. Scoville Chair in
Medicine and Director of the
Division of Infectious
Diseases at VUMC



Abhi Saxena, MD

Medical director of
hospital services for
Vanderbilt Behavioral
Health

Questions & Answers