

Allergy & Asthma Network News



September Asthma Peak

- 10 Tips to practice prevention
- Infographic – Health A to Z, Asthma and Allergy at School



Advances in Allergy & Asthma Webinar

- Disparities in Food Allergy: Racial, Ethnic & Socioeconomic Considerations
- Thursday, Sept. 24th – 4:00 PM EDT



Need COVID-19 Information?

- Visit our COVID -19 Information Center
- Red Bar on home page
- FAQ's, Mental Health resources, Infographics



More information at allergyasthmanetwork.org



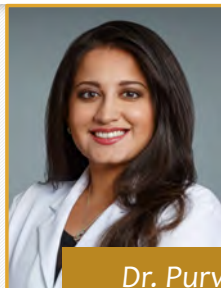
COVID-19: Testing & Vaccine Update



Dr. Purvi Parikh
Tonya Winders



Our Speakers



Dr. Purvi Parikh

Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine NYU Langone School of Medicine & Director, Allergy and Asthma Association, Murray Hill

National Spokesperson, Allergy & Asthma Network



Tonya Winders

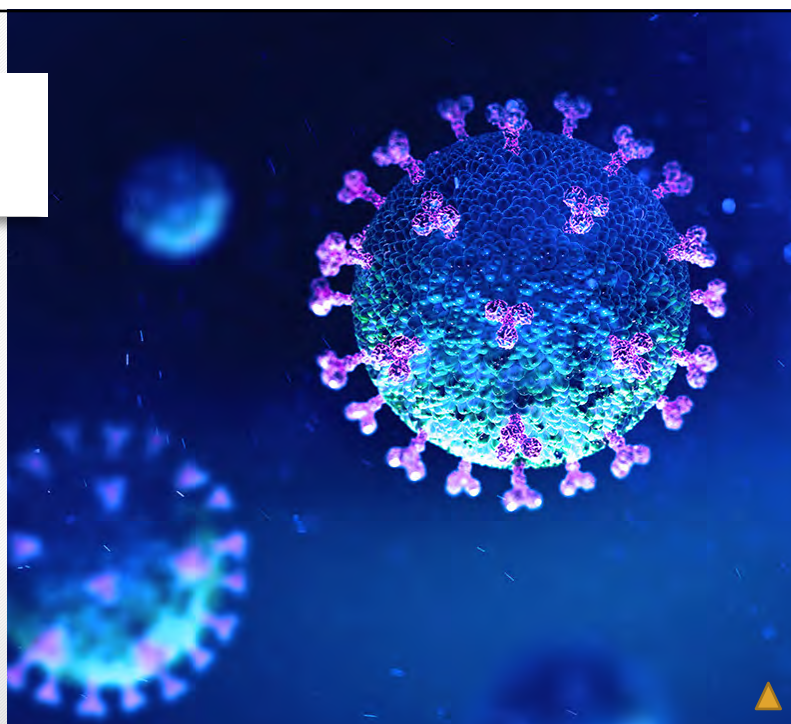
President & CEO, Allergy & Asthma Network


President, Global Allergy & Airways Patient Platform



Outline

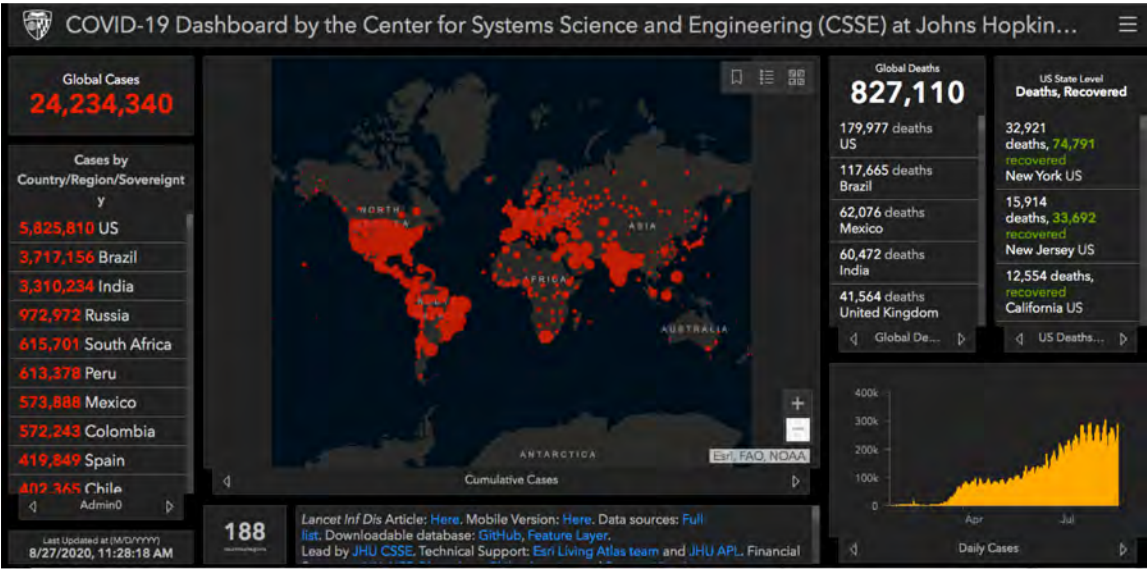
- Current State of COVID-19
- Testing, Treating & Tracing
- COVID-19 Vaccine Update
- A Word About Masks





Current State of COVID-19

Tonya Winders



COVID-19 Dashboard by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins...

Global Cases: 24,234,340

Cases by Country/Region/Sovereignty

5,825,810	US
3,717,156	Brazil
3,310,234	India
972,972	Russia
615,701	South Africa
613,378	Peru
573,888	Mexico
572,243	Colombia
419,849	Spain
402,365	Chile

Global Deaths: 827,110

179,977	deaths	US
117,665	deaths	Brazil
62,076	deaths	Mexico
60,472	deaths	India
41,564	deaths	United Kingdom

US State Level Deaths, Recovered

32,921	deaths, 74,791	recovered	New York US
15,914	deaths, 33,692	recovered	New Jersey US
12,554	deaths,	recovered	California US

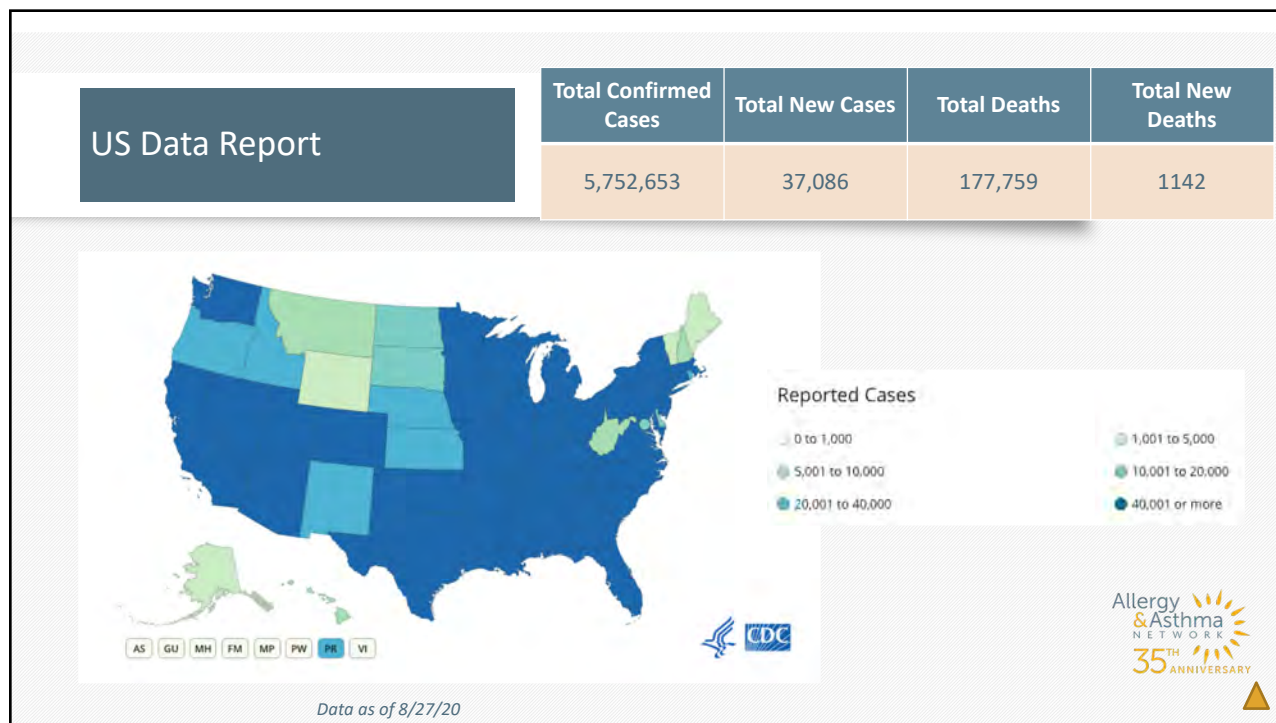
Cumulative Cases

Daily Cases


188

Last Updated at (MM/DD/YYYY)
8/27/2020, 11:28:18 AM

Lancet Inf Dis Article: [Here](#), Mobile Version: [Here](#), Data sources: [Full list](#), Downloadable database: [GRHub](#), Feature Layer, Lead by [JHU CSSE](#), Technical Support: [Esri Living Atlas team](#) and [JHU APL](#), Financial



In the News



- CDC changes guidance –
 - Asymptomatic people no longer need to get tested for COVID-19
 - “You do not necessarily need a test unless you are a vulnerable individual or your health care provider or state or local public health officials recommend you take one”
 - Individuals who come in close contact with an infected person do not need to get tested if they have no symptoms
 - Close contact = within 6 feet for at least 15 minutes
 - Warns that you still could pass on the virus even with no symptoms
 - Not universally accepted by all medical personnel

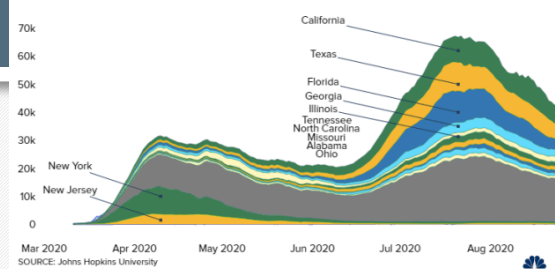
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In the News

- FDA Allows Expanded Use of Plasma to Treat Coronavirus
 - Emergency approval to help hospitalized coronavirus patients
 - Later news: Benefits of plasma may be exaggerated
- Cases in U.S. fall to lowest level in more than 2 months
 - Social distancing credited with decrease
- States with most confirmed cases of COVID-19:
 - California, Texas, Florida, Georgia
- Social distancing may need to be more than 6 feet

U.S. coronavirus cases

New reported cases daily, 7-day moving average, as of Aug. 25, 2020

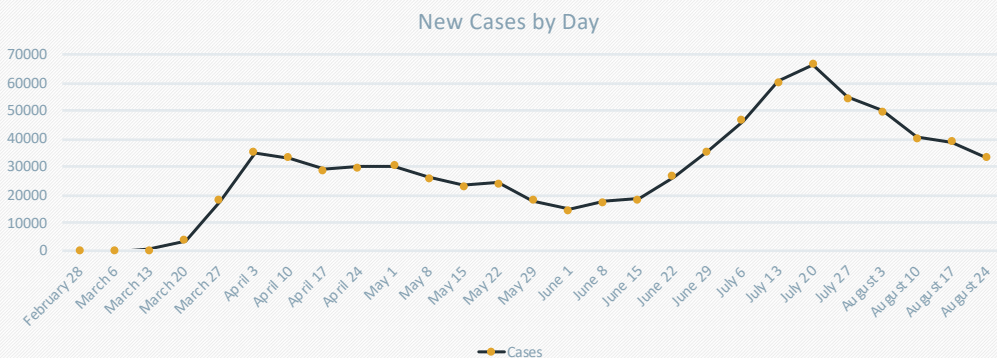


In the News

- Report of reinfection in 33-year-old in Hong Kong
 - Had mild case in March
 - Asymptomatic but tested positive now
- College students at several schools suspended for violating pandemic precautions
- CDC - Dropped NATIONAL recommendation for travelers to quarantine for 14 days upon returning from trips overseas or out of state
 - Still know your state's recommendations
- COVID-19 tracking apps are starting to show up

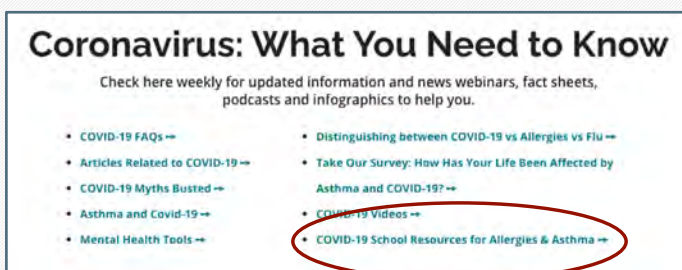


COVID-19 Cases in US by Date Reported



COVID-19 Information – Allergy & Asthma Network

- COVID-19 Information Center
 - FAQ's
 - Mental Health Tools
 - Infographics
 - Much more . . .
- COVID-19 School Resources
 - National recommendations
 - Network Notes for Parents
 - Planning Tools
 - Asthma Care Resources
 - Posters for School





Testing, Treating & Tracing

Dr. Purvi Parikh



Review of High Risk Groups



Older Adults



People with Comorbid Medical Conditions




Racial & Ethnic Minorities




COVID-19 ASSOCIATED HOSPITALIZATION RELATED TO UNDERLYING MEDICAL CONDITIONS


FACTORS THAT INCREASE COMMUNITY SPREAD AND INDIVIDUAL RISK



CROWDED SITUATIONS



CLOSE / PHYSICAL CONTACT



ENCLOSED SPACE



DURATION OF EXPOSURE

RISK FOR HOSPITALIZATION IF YOU HAVE ANY OF THESE CONDITIONS AND GET COVID-19 COMPARED TO PEOPLE WITHOUT THE CONDITION(S).

Asthma
1.5x

Hypertension
3x

Obesity (BMI ≥ 30)
3x

Diabetes
3x

Chronic Kidney Disease
4x

Severe Obesity (BMI ≥ 40)
4.5x

2 Conditions*
4.5x


3 or More Conditions*
5x

*Conditions include asthma, obesity, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, severe obesity, coronary artery disease, history of stroke and COPD.


Data has shown that racial and ethnic minority groups are at even higher risk for severe COVID-19 illness. Race and ethnicity are risk markers for other underlying conditions that impact health — including socioeconomic status, access to health care, and increased exposure to the virus due to occupation (e.g., frontline, essential, and critical infrastructure workers).




WEARING A MASK



SOCIAL DISTANCING (6 FT GOAL)




HAND HYGIENE



CLEANING AND DISINFECTION

ACTIONS TO REDUCE RISK OF COVID-19



ALTHOUGH RISK GENERALLY INCREASES WITH AGE, ALL INDIVIDUALS SHOULD ROUTINELY TAKE ACTIONS TO REDUCE RISK OF INFECTION AND AVOID ACTIVITIES THAT INCREASE COMMUNITY SPREAD.

cdc.gov/coronavirus

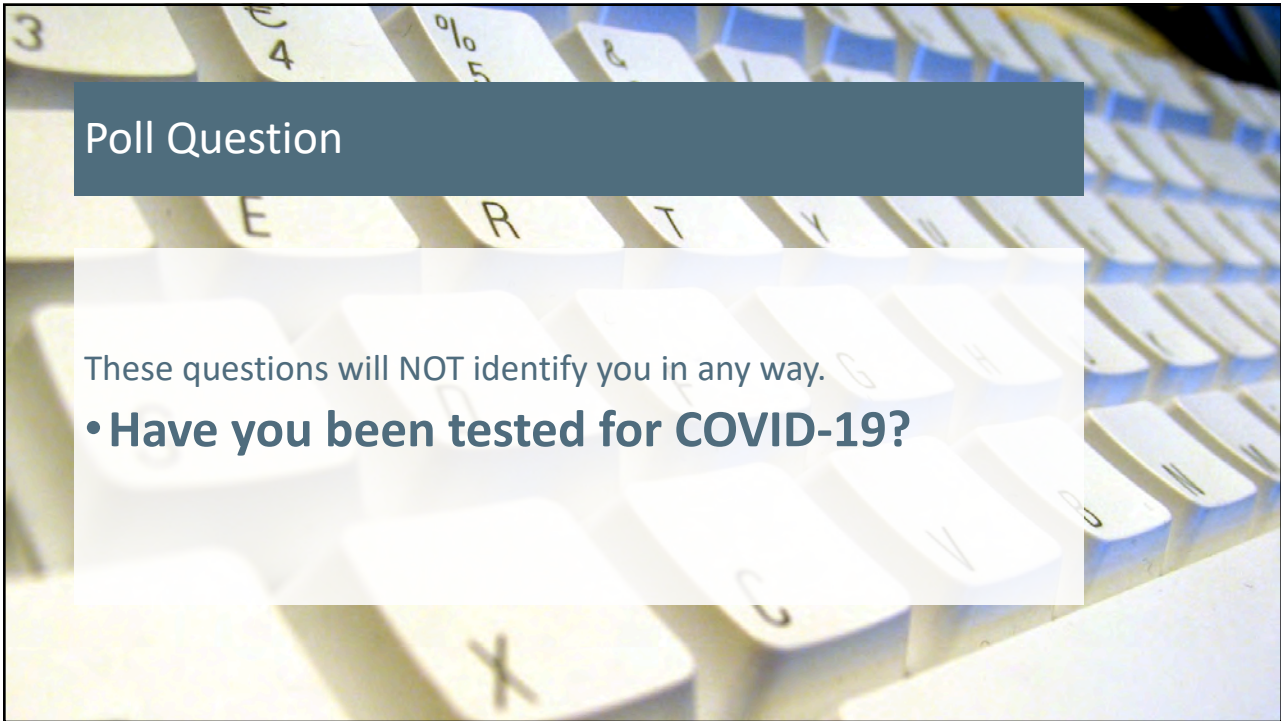
Source: Ho, J; Dominick ML, Town M et al. 2020. CDC1906-A 06/04/2020

Symptoms & Testing

People with COVID-19 have had a wide range of symptoms reported – ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. Symptoms may appear **2-14 days after exposure to the virus**. People with these symptoms may have COVID-19:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea






Poll Question

These questions will NOT identify you in any way.

- **Have you been tested for COVID-19?**

	Molecular Test	Antigen Test	Antibody Test
Also known as...	Diagnostic test, viral test, molecular test, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), RT-PCR test, LAMP test	Rapid diagnostic test (Some molecular tests are also rapid tests.)	Serological test, serology, blood test, serology test
How the sample is taken...	Nasal or throat swab (most tests) Saliva (a few tests)	Nasal or throat swab	Finger stick or blood draw
How long it takes to get results...	Same day (some locations) or up to a week	One hour or less	Same day (many locations) or 1-3 days
Is another test needed...	This test is typically highly accurate and usually does not need to be repeated.  Most accurate – but there are false negatives	Positive results are usually highly accurate but negative results may need to be confirmed with a molecular test.	Sometimes a second antibody test is needed for accurate results.

Different Types of Coronavirus Tests - FDA

What it shows...	Diagnoses active coronavirus infection	Diagnoses active coronavirus infection	Shows if you've been infected by coronavirus in the past
What it can't do...	Show if you ever had COVID-19 or were infected with the coronavirus in the past	Definitively rule out active coronavirus infection. Antigen tests are more likely to miss an active coronavirus infection compared to molecular tests. Your health care provider may order a molecular test if your antigen test shows a negative result but you have symptoms of COVID-19.	Diagnose active coronavirus infection at the time of the test or show that you do not have COVID-19

Different Types of Coronavirus Tests - FDA

- **Rapid, point-of-care** diagnostic tests use a mucus sample from the nose or throat but can be analyzed at the doctor's office or clinic where the sample is collected and results may be available in minutes. These may be molecular or antigen tests.
- **At-home collection** tests, available only by prescription from a doctor, allow the patient to collect the sample at home and send it directly to the lab for analysis.
- **Saliva tests** allow a patient to spit into a tube rather than get their nose or throat swabbed. Saliva tests may be more comfortable for some people and may be safer for health care workers who can be farther away during the sample collection.

New Diagnostic Tests Available

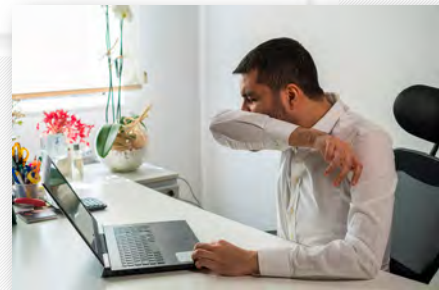
When Should You Seek Testing or Medical Care?



Self-Checker

A guide to help you make decisions on when to seek testing and appropriate medical care.

- <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html>



Who Should Get Tested?



- People who have symptoms of COVID-19
- People who have had close contact (within 6 feet of an infected person for at least 15 minutes) with someone with confirmed COVID-19
- People who have been asked or referred to get testing by their healthcare provider, local or state health department.
- Not everyone needs to be tested. If you do get tested, you should self-quarantine/isolate at home pending test results and follow the advice of your health care provider or a public health professional.



How do you get a COVID-19 Test?

If you have no symptoms, but want to get tested -

- Check your state or local health department website for the latest information on testing for your area

If you have symptoms and want to get tested –

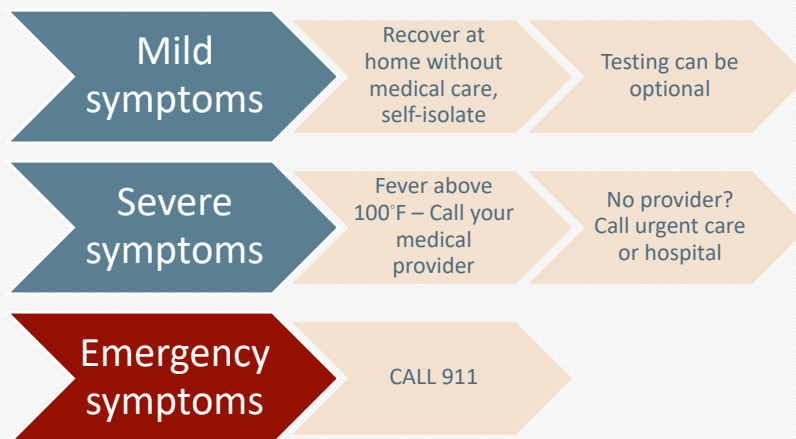
- Call your healthcare provider to find out where to get tested

If you test positive –
Know what preventative steps to protect others from getting sick.

If you test negative –
You probably weren't infected at the time your sample was collected. Continue to take steps to protect yourself and others.



When Should You Seek Testing or Medical Care?



Emergency Symptoms

Look for **emergency warning signs** for COVID-19. If someone is showing any of these signs, **seek emergency medical care immediately**:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- New confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face



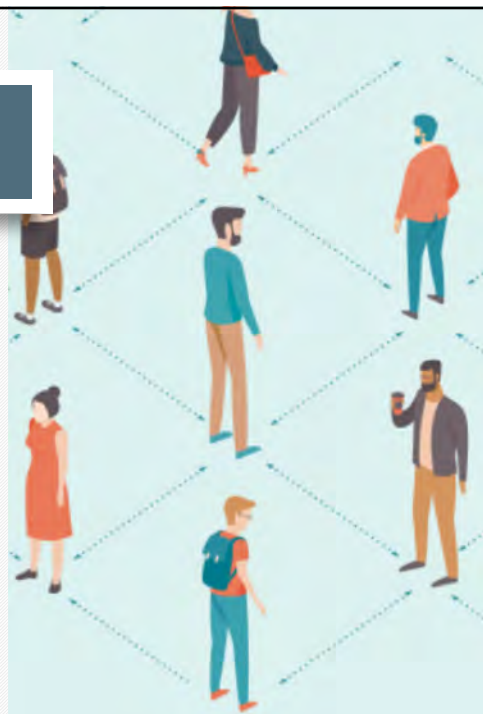
This list is not all possible symptoms. Please call your medical provider for any other symptoms that are severe or concerning to you.

Call 911 or call ahead to your local emergency facility: Notify the operator that you are seeking care for someone who has or may have COVID-19.



Contact Tracing

- Public health staff work with a patient to help them recall everyone with whom they have had close contact during the timeframe while they may have been infectious.
- Public health staff then begin contact tracing by warning these exposed individuals (contacts) of their potential exposure as rapidly and sensitively as possible.
- To protect patient privacy, contacts are only informed that they may have been exposed to a patient with the infection. They are not told the identity of the patient who may have exposed them.
- Contacts are provided with education, information, and support to understand their risk, what they should do to separate themselves from others who are not exposed, monitor themselves for illness, and the possibility that they could spread the infection to others even if they themselves do not feel ill.





COVID-19 Vaccine Update

Dr. Purvi Parikh

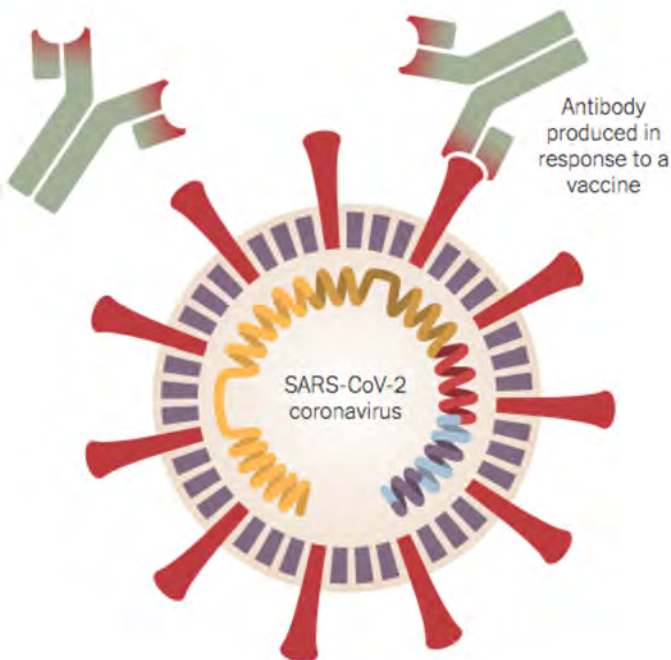


World-wide Vaccine Development

More than 165 vaccines are in development

32 vaccines are in human trials

Off to the races!



New York Times

Vaccine Types

Live-attenuated vaccines

- Weakened germ (attenuated) for of germ that causes disease – 1-2 doses often give lifetime protection
- Issue for immunocompromised

Inactivated vaccines

- Use killed version of germ that causes disease
- Need several doses for ongoing immunity

Subunit, recombinant, polysaccharide, & conjugate vaccines

- Uses pieces of the germ- may need booster shots
- Can be used on almost everyone

Toxoid vaccines

- Uses a toxin made by the germ to create immunity
- May need booster shots



Vaccine Types – New Types of Vaccines

DNA vaccines

- Easy and inexpensive to make
- Produce strong, long-term immunity

Recombinant vector vaccines (platform-based vaccines)

- Act like a natural infection
- Especially good at teaching the immune system how to fight germs

Adenovector vaccine

- Genetically engineered vaccine
- Cells read the genetic code & make spike proteins

mRNA vaccine

- "Tricks" the body into producing viral proteins



Phases of Vaccine Development

Phase 1

- Small groups of people receive the trial vaccine

Phase 2

- Study expanded - vaccine is given to more targeted population

Phase 3

- Vaccine is given to thousands to test for efficacy & safety

Phase 4

- Formal, ongoing studies after vaccine is approved & licensed

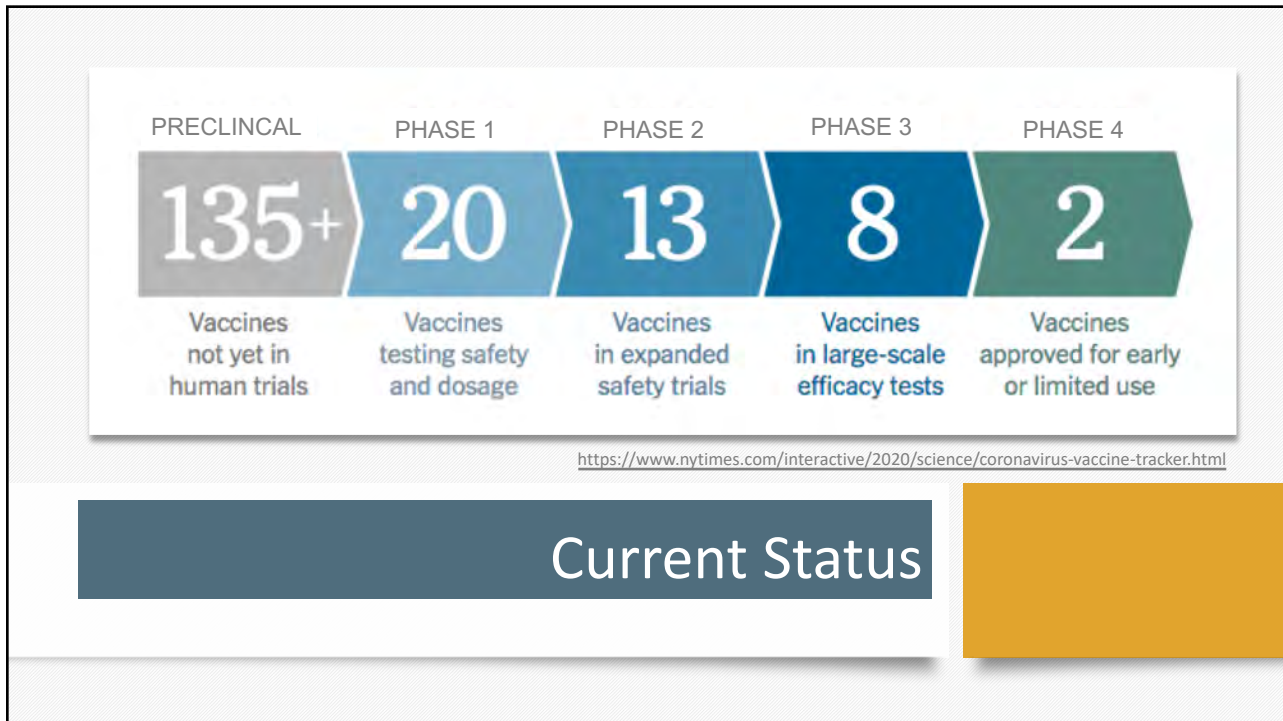


Importance of Phase 3



- Purpose of **Phase 3** is to evaluate how the new medication works in comparison to existing medications for the same condition
 - Is it safe?
 - Does it work?
- Need patients in high risk groups to be sure the vaccine meets the needs of all patients





Vaccine Development

Moving at a much quicker pace than usual

- Doing the work in months rather than years

Following all of the phases – all of the appropriate safety checks

- Phase 1 & 2 are showing very promising data from multiple companies
- Multiple US companies are heading to Phase 3 – the final step before seeking FDA approval
- Phase 3 is VERY important – tested on 30,000
 - Tested in high risk groups – elderly, healthcare workers, those with health disparities
 - Want to be sure it works!

Importance of Data

Moving from small test groups of 100 to large scale testing of the vaccine – (30,000):

We acquire important data

Can see how safe it is

Can see how effective it is

Want to assure vaccine safety to achieve herd immunity



When will the vaccine be widely available?

Most optimistic - approved by the end of 2020

Available for the public – Spring or Summer 2021

The entire world will be clamoring for the same supply of a vaccine

Vaccine Immunology

- When you do get the vaccine – it takes a couple of weeks for your immune system to react to it and build antibodies & T-cell responses
- Need to be realistic about expectations



Poll Question

- **When the vaccine is ready, will you get vaccinated?**

Vaccine Questions

How long with the vaccine be effective?

Will this be an annual vaccination like the flu?

- Vaccine are working – good antibody response
- We don't know how long it will last
- Many vaccines are likely to be 2 doses
- Not a “one and done” situation

Vaccine Questions

How will we know how long the vaccine will be effective?

- Participants in Phase 1 & 2 are continuing to be followed
- We will learn from the data collected from their experience
- We'll see how long immunity lasts



Vaccine Questions

Will we take the COVID-19 vaccine annually like we do the flu shot?

- We want to see if the coronavirus acts like the flu virus – is there a seasonality to it?
- Right now, it doesn't appear to shift as quickly as the flu virus
- We are learning!



Vaccine Questions

How can you enroll in clinical trials for COVID-19 vaccine?

- Must provide informed consent
- Provide nasopharyngeal swab & blood sample at initial screening visit – Over 2 years
- Go to <https://www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org/>



Vaccine Questions

During the COVID-19 outbreak, should we still get a flu vaccine?

- Yes, yes and yes!
- No change to CDC's recommendation on timing for the flu vaccination
- If you have COVID-19 or suspect you do, flu vaccine should be delayed
- How you get your flu shot may change to minimize chance of COVID-19 exposure
 - Pharmacy? Satellite clinics?





A Word about Masks

Tonya Winders



Poll Question

- **When out in public, do you wear a mask?**

Many States are Mandating Masks

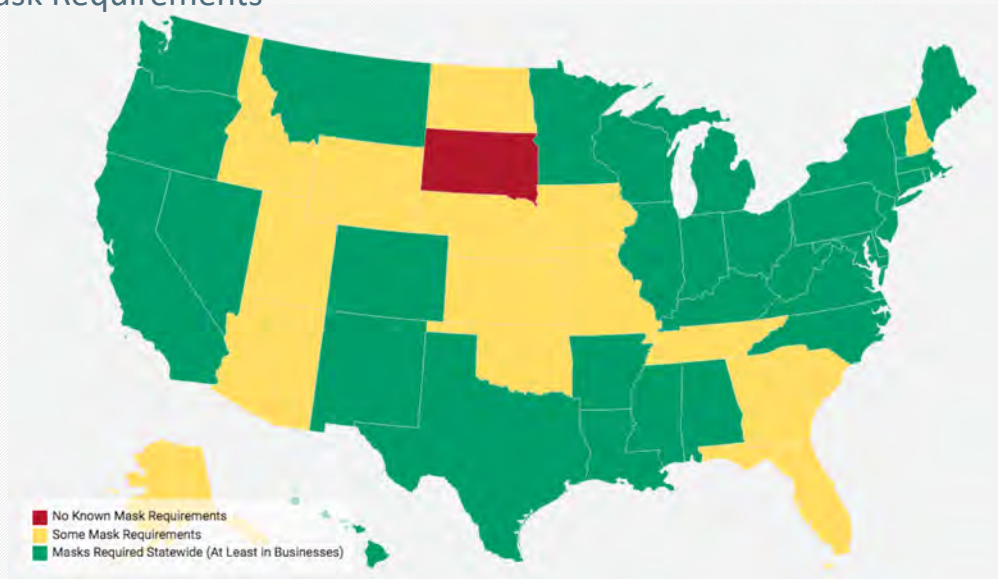
- 34 states require face masks in public
- DC & Puerto Rico have face mask orders as well
- Requirements vary – age, disabilities, medical conditions



Your mask may protect them. Their mask may protect you.

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Mask Requirements



<https://masks4all.co/what-states-require-masks/>


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Reduce Your COVID-19 Risk


Remember the 3 Ws!

- 1 Wash your hands frequently**


Use soap and water for 20 seconds


- 2 Watch your distance**

Keep 6 feet apart and avoid large crowds


- 3 Wear a mask**

Prevent spread of COVID-19 and protect others




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AllergyAsthmaNetwork.org


PROTÉJASE DEL COVID-19

QUÉ PUEDE HACER:

Use una máscara o una cubierta de tela que cubra su nariz y su boca




En el lugar de trabajo (construcción, aseo, jardinería, servicios)




Cuando está en público o con gente que no es de su familia



Durante el transporte- si comparte vehiculo por trabajo o si utiliza transporte público




Al interior de tiendas y supermercados



Donde no pueda mantener una distancia de al menos 6 pies (2 metros) de otras personas

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Questions?

Please record your questions in the Question box on your webinar control panel

We will address as many questions as we can

Join us on **September 14th at 4:00 PM ET** for the 12th webinar in our COVID-19 Webinar Series -



Creative Approaches to Routine Asthma/Allergy Care during COVID-19



COVID-19: Testing & Vaccine Update



Thank you for listening!
Get guidelines-based information at
allergyasthmanetwork.org

