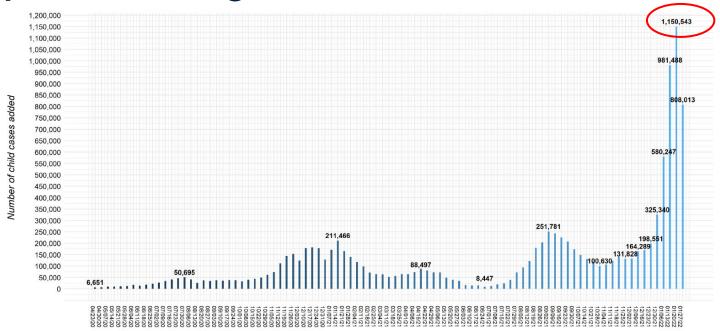


Agenda

- Covid-19 now: Omicron, Impacts and Inequity
- Covid-19 Vaccination
- Where we are, where we want to be and how to get there safely and equitably



Omicron brought child case rates to new peaks along with adults across the country



1,150,543

Week ending in

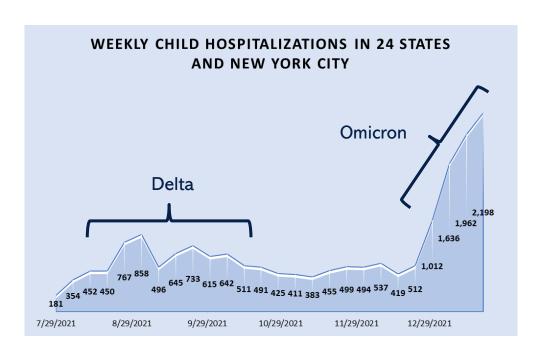
As of January 27, 2022

A joint report from the American Academy of Pediatrics and the Children's Hospital Association





Child hospitalizations also rose to new heights ... (even though Omicron causes milder disease overall)

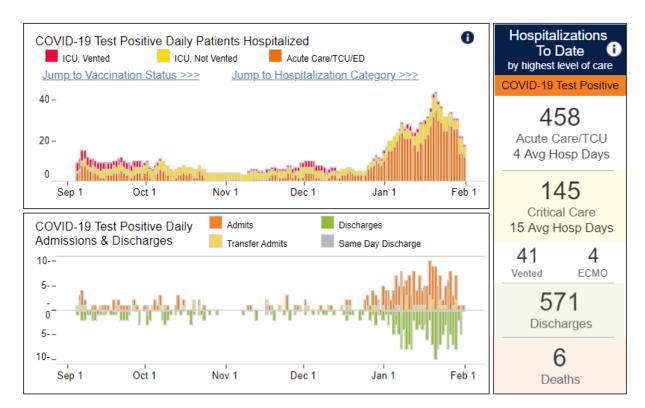


- Number of hospitalizations strain understaffed hospitals
- The death rate among children has remained low (<0.01%)
 ... but cumulative deaths among <18 years old now number 1,220 (CDC as of 1/31/22)

https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#demographics



UCSF BCH's have faced the same wave



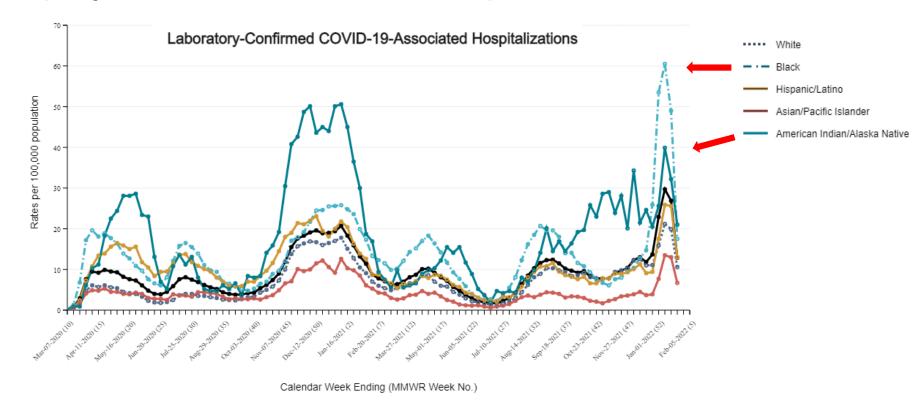
Roughly half hospitalized "for" vs "with" COVID19

Data as of January 31, 2022





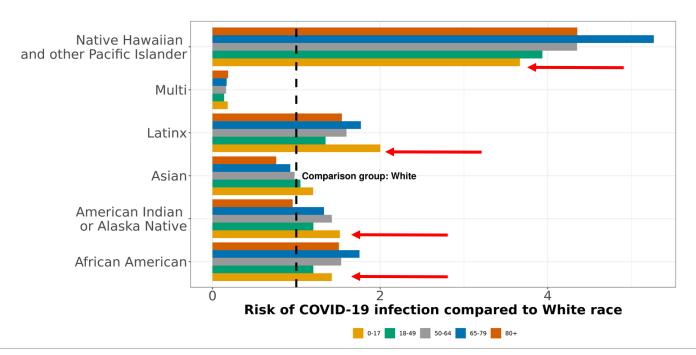
Inequity in Omicron-related hospitalizations, nationwide



Data for all ages as of January 22, 2022



Non-white children in California continue to have higher risk of infection



Risk (Incidence Rate Ratio) of COVID-19 infection compared to White race by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group in January 2022







Impacts on mental health and behavior

- Intense loneliness due to closure of schools
- Association of loneliness with diagnoses of mental health conditions in children up to 9 years later
- During pandemic children are showing acute behavioral changes including sadness, clinginess, anxiety, sleep disturbance



Disruptions to other health care



School-based: Delays in assessments 504 Plans and IEPs, School based Therapies



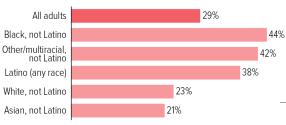
Health Care: Disruptions to care for other health conditions due to hospital and health system capacity—surgeries, diagnostic interventions & treatments



Covid Impacts created financial and food insecurity

Over 1 in 4 Adults Had Trouble Paying for Usual Household Expenses in Last 7 Days

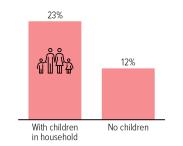
Share of adults reporting that it was somewhat or very difficult for their household to pay for usual expenses





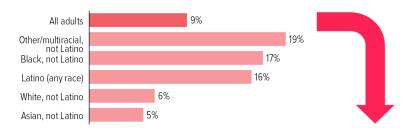
Over 1 in 5 Renters Living With Children Are Not Caught Up on Rent

Share of adult renters saying household is not caught up on last month's rent



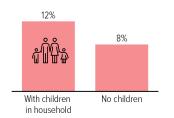
Households of Color Likelier to Lack Sufficient Food During Pandemic

Share of adults saying that their household sometimes or often did not have enough to eat in the last 7 days



For Nearly 1 in 8 Adults With Children, Household Lacked Sufficient Food in Last 7 Days

Share of adults reporting that their household sometimes or often did not have enough to eat

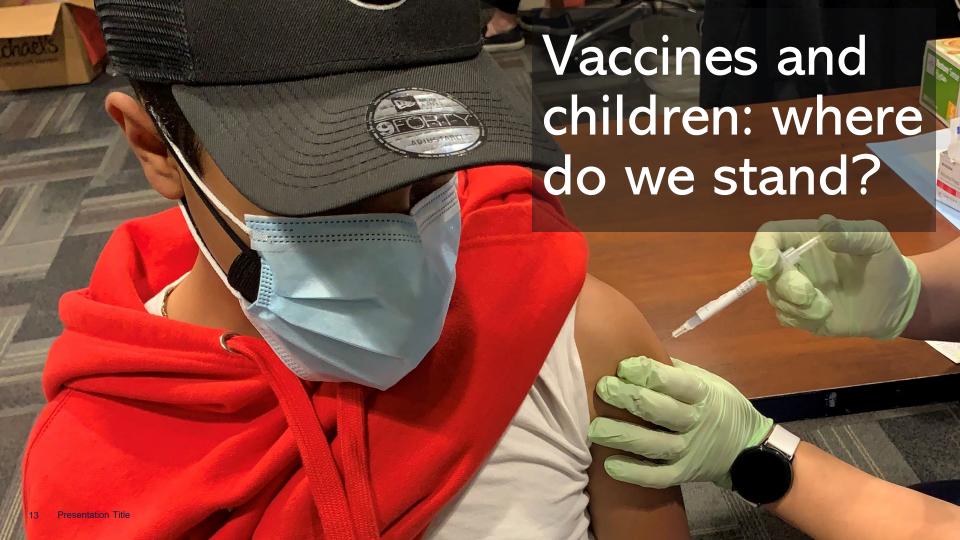




Loss of parents and primary caregivers



- For every 4 deaths, 1 child loses a parent or caregiver
- 1 in 500 children in U.S. has had a COVID-19-associated death of a parent or grandparent caregiver
 - Native American: 1 in 168
 - Black non-Hispanic: 1 in 310
 - Hispanic: 1 in 412
 - Asian non-Hispanic: 1 in 682
 - White non-Hispanic: 1 in 753



Strong evidence of vaccine efficacy in children Table 2. Clinical Outcomes and Covid-19 Severity among Hospitalized Case Patients, According to Vaccination Fully or

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effectiveness of BNT162b2 Vaccine against Critical Covid-19 in Adolescents

S.M. Olson, M.M. Newhams, N.B. Halasa, A.M. Price, J.A. Boom, L.C. Sahni, P.S. Pannaraj, K. Irby, T.C. Walker, S.P. Schwartz, A.B. Maddux, E.H. Mack, T.T. Bradford, J.E. Schuster, R.A. Nofziger, M.A. Cameron, K. Chiotos, M.L. Cullimore, S.J. Gertz, E.R. Levy, M. Kong, N.Z. Cvijanovich, M.A. Staat, S. Kamidani, B.M. Chatani, S.S. Bhumbra, K.E. Bline, M.G. Gaspers, C.V. Hobbs, S.M. Heidemann, M. Maamari, H.R. Flori, J.R. Hume, M.S. Zinter, K.N. Michelson, L.D. Zambrano, A.P. Campbell, M.M. Patel, and A.G. Randolph, for the Overcoming Covid-19 Investigators*

- N= 445 cases,777 controls
- 12 to 18 years old
- Overcoming COVID-19 Network
- 31 sites in 23 states,
- May October 2021

Variable	Unvaccinated (N = 427)	Fully or Partially Vaccinated (N = 18)
Severe Covid-19 — no. (%)†	194 (45)	2 (11)
ICU admission — no. (%)	178 (42)	2 (11)
Life-threatening illness with life support — no. (%)‡	126 (30)	1 (6)
Invasive mechanical ventilation — no./total no. (%)	48/425 (11)	1/18 (6)
Noninvasive mechanical ventilation (BiPAP or CPAP) — no./total no. (%)	90/423 (21)	1/18 (6)
Vasoactive infusions — no./total no. (%)	38/426 (9)	1/18 (6)
Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation — no./total no. (%)	13/425 (3)	0
Patients with discharge data — no./total no. (%)	407/427 (95)	18/18 (100)
Median length of hospital stay (IQR)§	5 (2-7)	4 (1-5)
Death before discharge — no./total no. (%)	7/407 (2)	0

BiPAP denotes bilevel positive airway pressure, CPAP continuous positive airway pressure, and IQR interquartile range. Severe Covid-19 illness was defined as admission to the intensive care unit (ICU) or life-threatening illness. Life-threatening Covid-19 was defined as illness leading to invasive or noninvasive mechanical ventilation, the use of vasopressors or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation, or illness resulting in death. Data reearding the length of the hospital stay were not available for 28 unvascinated patients.

Effectiveness

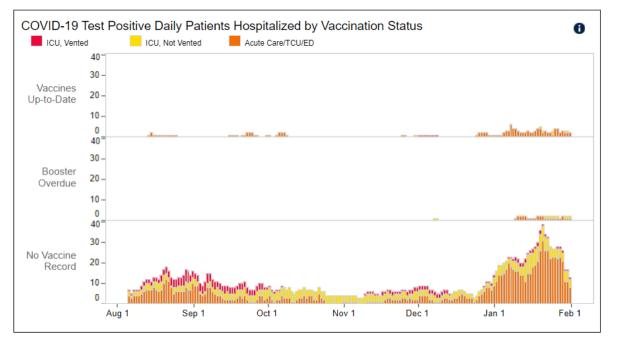
Hospitalization: 94%

ICU Admission: 98%

Life support: 98%



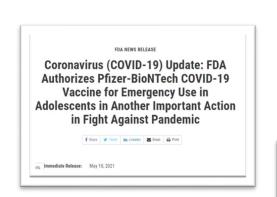
Evidence that vaccination is protective in our own BCH patient population..





Pfizer-BioNTech BNT162b2 EUA Timeline

- 16 -18 year old:
 December 11, 2020
- 12-15 years old: May 10, 2021
- 5 -11 years old:
 October 29, 2021
- 6 month to < 5 years old:
 <p>Anticipate submission this week
 Study of 3rd dose for 2 to < 5 yo ongoing</p>





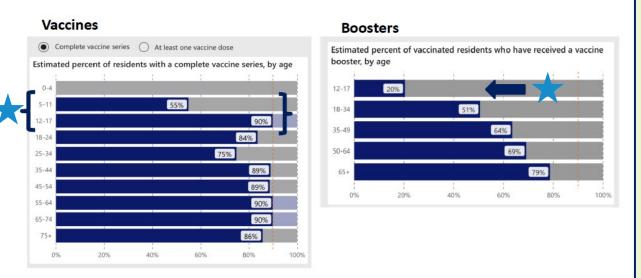
Pfizer is expected to ask the F.D.A. to authorize its Covid vaccine for children under 5.

Jan. 31, 2022

The New Hork Times



Persistent gap in vaccine coverage for children



In San Francisco, as of 1/12/22

- 34.4% of the of 5-11 year-olds in California have received a single dose. (as of 1/31/22)
- Vaccine Equity Metric Quartile 4 (the healthiest) has received 37.0% of doses vs 20% in Quartile 1.

Where do we stand now?



- Closer to a future of "living with" COVID-19
- Omicron was "milder" and more like other respiratory viruses. We hope it will continue to evolve this way.
- Many current strategies to prevent transmission and severe disease have worked



Where do we stand now?



- Closer to a future of "living with"
- Omicron was "milder" and more like other respiratory viruses. We hope it will continue to evolve this way.
- Many current strategies to prevent transmission and severe disease have worked

- NOT quite there yet ...
- Omicron had massive impact on workforce and the health of children and adults
 - Continued inequity of these impacts across our population
- Still have gaps in population level immunity and vaccine coverage







Building steps to the future

Using what we know to get there

- Keeping children in classrooms and childcare settings
 - Rely on strategies that have worked while adapting guidelines to new epidemiology
 - Ensuring that all students and educators and staff remain and feel safe
- Expansion of vaccination coverage
 - In children and other under-vaccinated populations



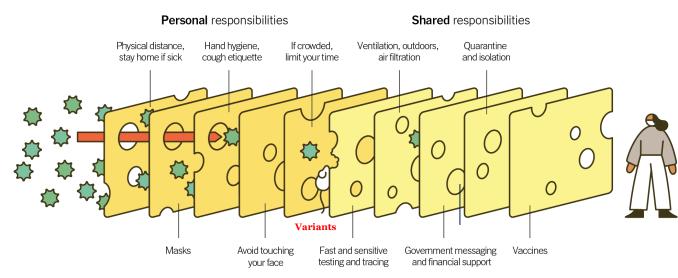
We must work
closely with
communities and
public health
leadership to ensure
we all get there
together ...



How do we unpack the Swiss cheese?

Multiple Layers Improve Success

The Swiss Cheese Respiratory Pandemic Defense recognizes that no single intervention is perfect at preventing the spread of the coronavirus. Each intervention (layer) has holes.

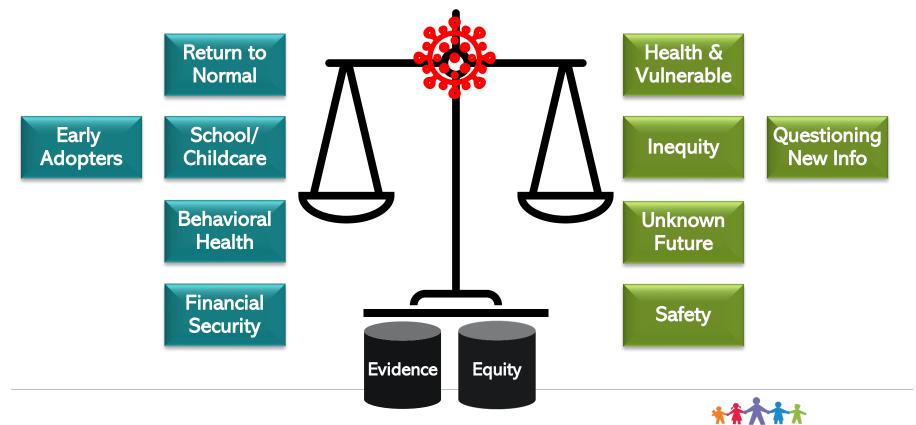


For schools, we must remove layers in strategic steps that are based on operational and epidemiologic factors and prioritize continuous and equitable access

Source: Adapted from Ian M. Mackay (virologydownunder.com) and James T. Reason. Illustration by Rose Wong



Balancing it all out



UCSF Benioff Children's Hospitals

