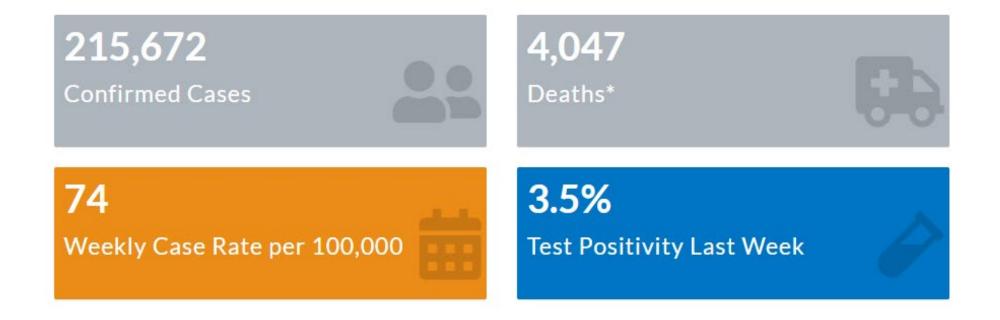


Cook County COVID-19 Vaccination Program Updates 3/11/2021



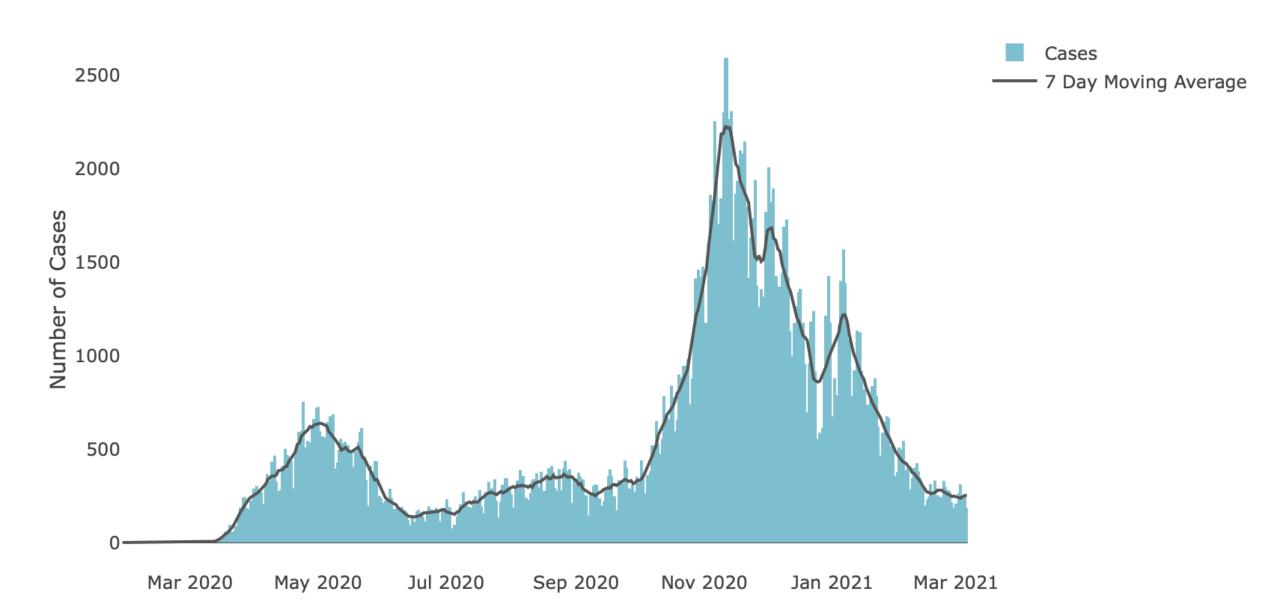
COVID-19 Surveillance Data

As of March 10, 2021:

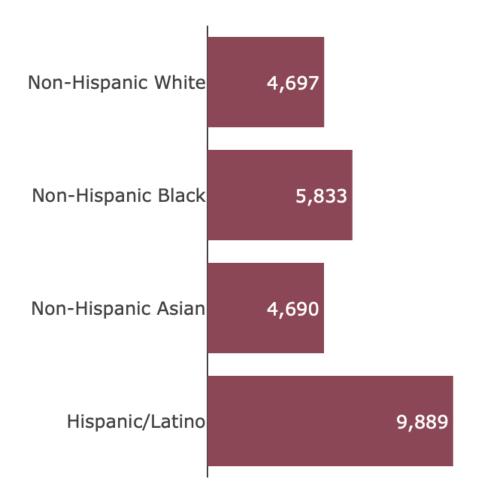


https://ccdphcd.shinyapps.io/covid19/

COVID-19 Cases by Report Date in Suburban Cook County, IL (n = 215,182)

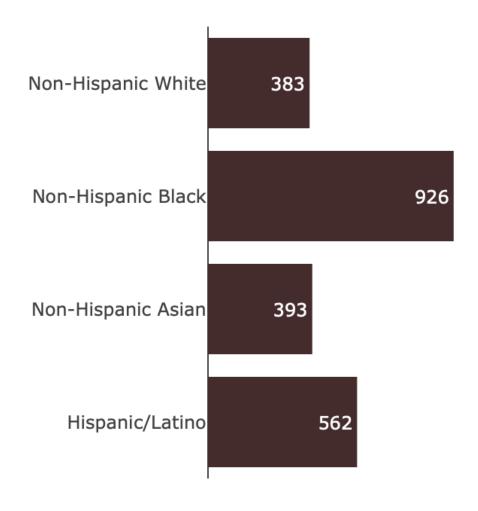


COVID-19 Cases by Race/Ethnicity in Suburban Cook County, IL



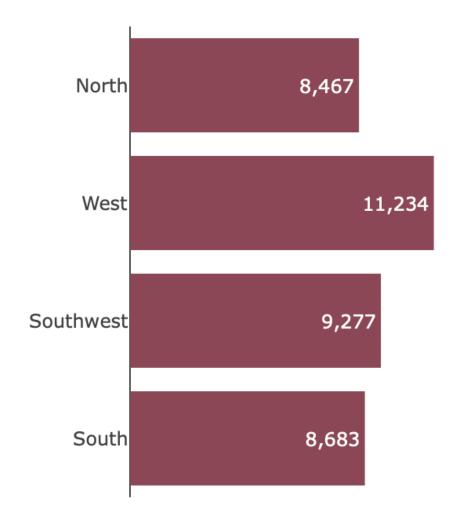
Rate per 100,000 People

COVID-19 Hospitalizations by Race/Ethnicity in Suburban Cook County, IL



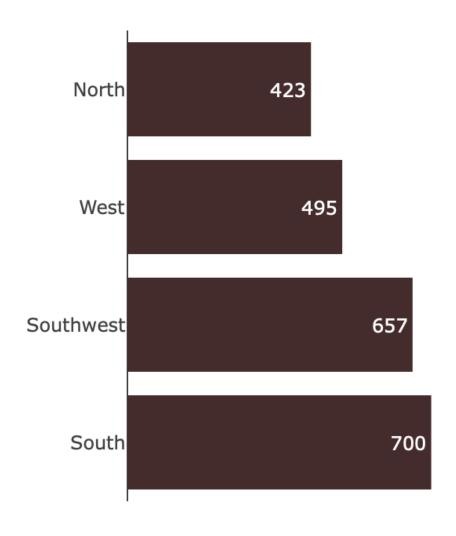
Rate per 100,000 People

COVID-19 Cases by District in Suburban Cook County, IL



Rate per 100,000 People

COVID-19 Hospitalizations by District in Suburban Cook County, IL



Rate per 100,000 People



COVID-19 Vaccine Administration in Suburban Cook County

As of March 10, 2021:

COVID-19 Vaccines Administered to Suburban Cook County Residents

391,047

People with at least one vaccine dose

17.2%

Percent of population with at least one vaccine dose

179,459

People with complete vaccine series

7.9%

Percent of population with complete vaccine series

https://ccdphcd.shinyapps.io/covid19/



Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine

- First ever mRNA vaccine, allowed for rapid development, two doses 21 days
 - Requires ultra-cold (-80C to -60C) storage, must be used within 6 hours after thawing
- 44,000 participants randomized to placebo or vaccine
 - Included 9.3% African American, 4.3% Asian, 28% Latinx, all adults 16 years or older
- Side effects included: injection site pain, fever, fatigue, headache, muscle aches
- Efficacy 95% overall after two doses
 - Similar across age, gender, race, and high risk conditions
 - Full protection two weeks after second dose







Moderna-NIH COVID-19 Vaccine

- Second mRNA vaccine, two doses 28 days apart, no ultra-cold storage required
 - Stable for months in standard freezers, 30 days in refrigerator
- 30,420 trial participants randomized to placebo or vaccine
 - Included 10.2% African American, 4.6% Asian, 20.5% Latinx, all adults 18 years or older
- Side effects included: injection site pain, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, join pain
- Two doses confer 94% efficacy overall against symptomatic COVID-19
 - Some evidence of protection against asymptomatic COVID-19
 - High (≥ 86%) across age, gender, race, and high risk conditions
 - Full protection two weeks after second dose



Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 Vaccine

- Adenovirus-based, single dose, no ultra-cold storage required
 - Stable for two years at -20°C (-4°F), at least three months of which can be at temperatures of 2-8°C (36°F–46°F)
- 43, 783 trial participants randomized to placebo or vaccine
 - Included 19% Black/African American, 3% Asian, 45% Hispanic and/or Latinx; 9% Native American, all adults 18 years or older
 - Some participants infected with emerging COVID-19 variants including variant B.1.351 in South Africa
- Side effects included: safety profile consistent with other vaccine candidates using Janssen's AdVac® technology (e.g. approved Ebola vaccine and its Zika, RSV and HIV investigational vaccine candidates)
- Single dose confers 66% overall efficacy against moderate to severe COVID-19 28 days post-vaccination
 - Overall efficacy at preventing moderate to severe COVID-19 by country: 72% in US, 66% in Latin America and 57% in S. Africa (28 days post-vaccination)



Johnson & Johnson COVID-19 Vaccine

Prevention of severe disease; Protection against COVID-related hospitalization and death

- The ENSEMBLE study was designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the Janssen vaccine candidate in protecting against both moderate and severe COVID-19 disease, with assessment of efficacy as of day 14 and as of day 28 as co-primary endpoints.
 - 85% overall efficacy in preventing severe disease
 - Demonstrated complete protection against COVID-19 hospitalization and death (28 days post-vaccination)
 - 100% efficacy at preventing severe disease (49 days post-vaccination)



CDC – Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Phased Approach for Vaccine Allocation

- Phased implementation with focus on eligible populations for Phase 1a
 - Hospital-based health care workers, highest risk of exposure
 - Long-term care facility (LTCF) residents and personnel
 - Community-based healthcare workers, including EMS personnel

Phase 1c Phase 2

Phase 1b



CDC – Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Phased Approach for Vaccine Allocation

- Phase 1b Frontline essential workers and individuals ≥ 65 years (Began vaccination on 1/25)
 - Frontline essential workers defined as workers who are in sectors essential to the functioning of society and are at substantially higher risk of exposure to COVID-19
- Phase 1b+ (CCDPH has not moved to this phase yet; anticipate transition in the near future)
 - Persons aged 16-64 years with high-risk conditions
- Phase 1c
 - **Essential workers** not recommended in Phase 1b
- Phase 2
 - All people aged 16 years and older not in Phase 1, recommended for vaccination

For a full list of Phase 1b eligible individuals, please see the bottom of this webpage:

https://coronavirus.illinois.gov/s/phase-1b



Vaccine Strategy

- Partnerships are key to achieving the goal of 70% vaccine uptake required for herd immunity
- Overarching strategy is for healthcare providers in the community to immunize along with mass vaccination events
- Cook County Health with CCDPH are jointly coordinating, immunizing critical populations, and identifying and bridging gaps in coverage
 - CCDPH will continue to monitor testing, contact tracing, vaccination data, and guidance to refine and update allocation strategies





Vaccine Access Points through Partnerships

Federal Pharmacy Program

 Partnership with CVS and Walgreens to provide vaccine to Long Term Care Facilities

Hospitals

- Vaccinated hospital personnel, some EMTs/Paramedics
- Loyola, Advocate vaccinating 1a and beyond from community

Pharmacies

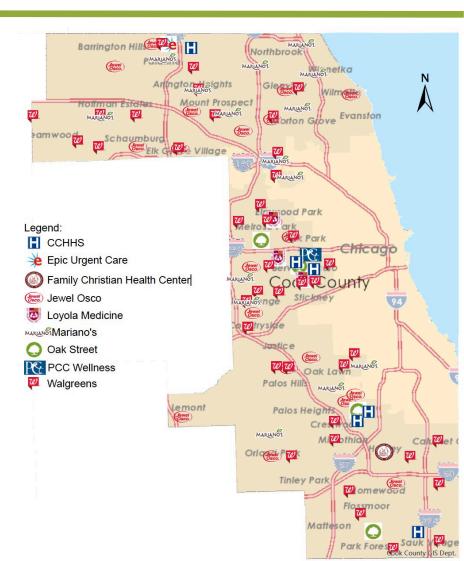
Jewel-Osco, Walgreens, Mariano's providing vaccine for Phase
 1a and beyond at select sites

Community Healthcare Providers

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), Oak Street Health

Schools + EMS/Fire – Hyperlocal sites

Planning for frontline essential workers at local level





Vaccine Access Points Managed by CCH/CCDPH

Ambulatory and Community Health Network (ACHN) Health Centers:

• 13 locations throughout Cook County, including 6 in suburban Cook County

Large vaccination sites:

- Tinley Park Convention Center, Tinley Park
- Triton College, River Grove/Melrose Park
- South Suburban College, South Holland
- Des Plaines Vaccination Site
- United Center, Chicago
- Additional sites continue to be identified and evaluated with a focus on equity

• Drive-Through Sites:

• Planning for drive-through sites in partnership with Cook County Forest Preserve, as weather improves

Mobile Vaccination:

Planning to provide vaccine to specific populations or communities

Mobile Vaccination Teams:

- Planning to deploy teams of vaccinators to locations where priority groups live or congregate
- May be staffed by CCDPH, CCH/ACHN, or other partners (Ex: support from Jewel-Osco partnership).



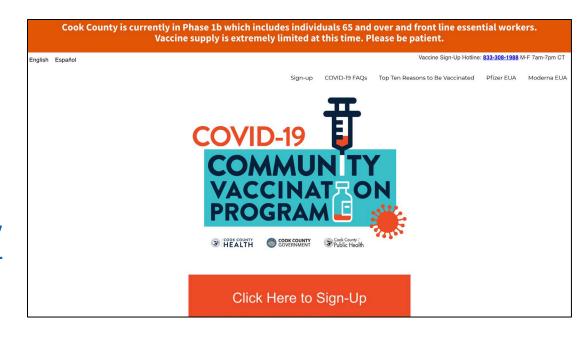
Cook County Vaccine Appointment Request

COVID-19 Vaccinations at the large-scale community vaccination sites and other Cook County sites will be provided by appointment only and can be scheduled through:

Web: https://vaccine.cookcountyil.gov/

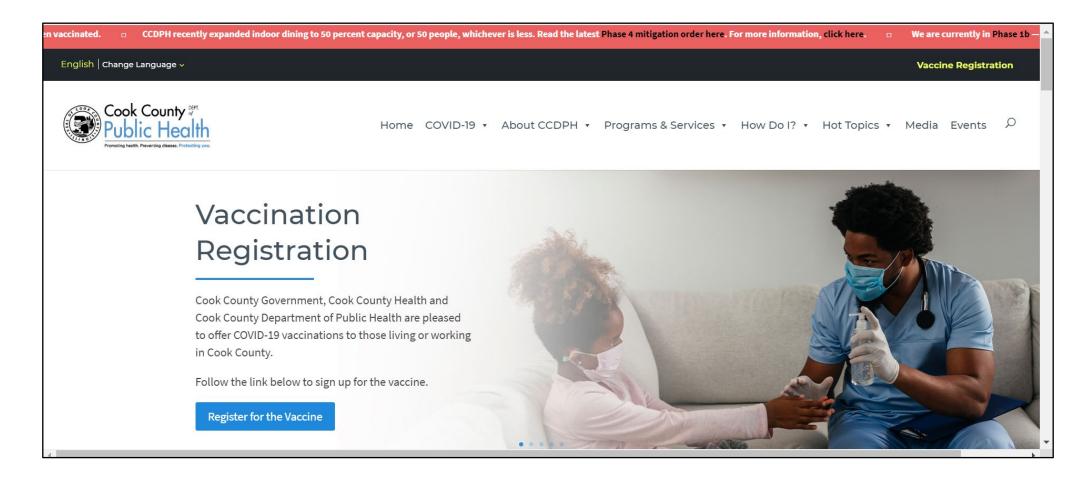
• **Phone: 1-833-308-1988** (Monday

through Friday, 7am to 7pm)





COVID-19 Vaccine Info



https://cookcountypublichealth.org