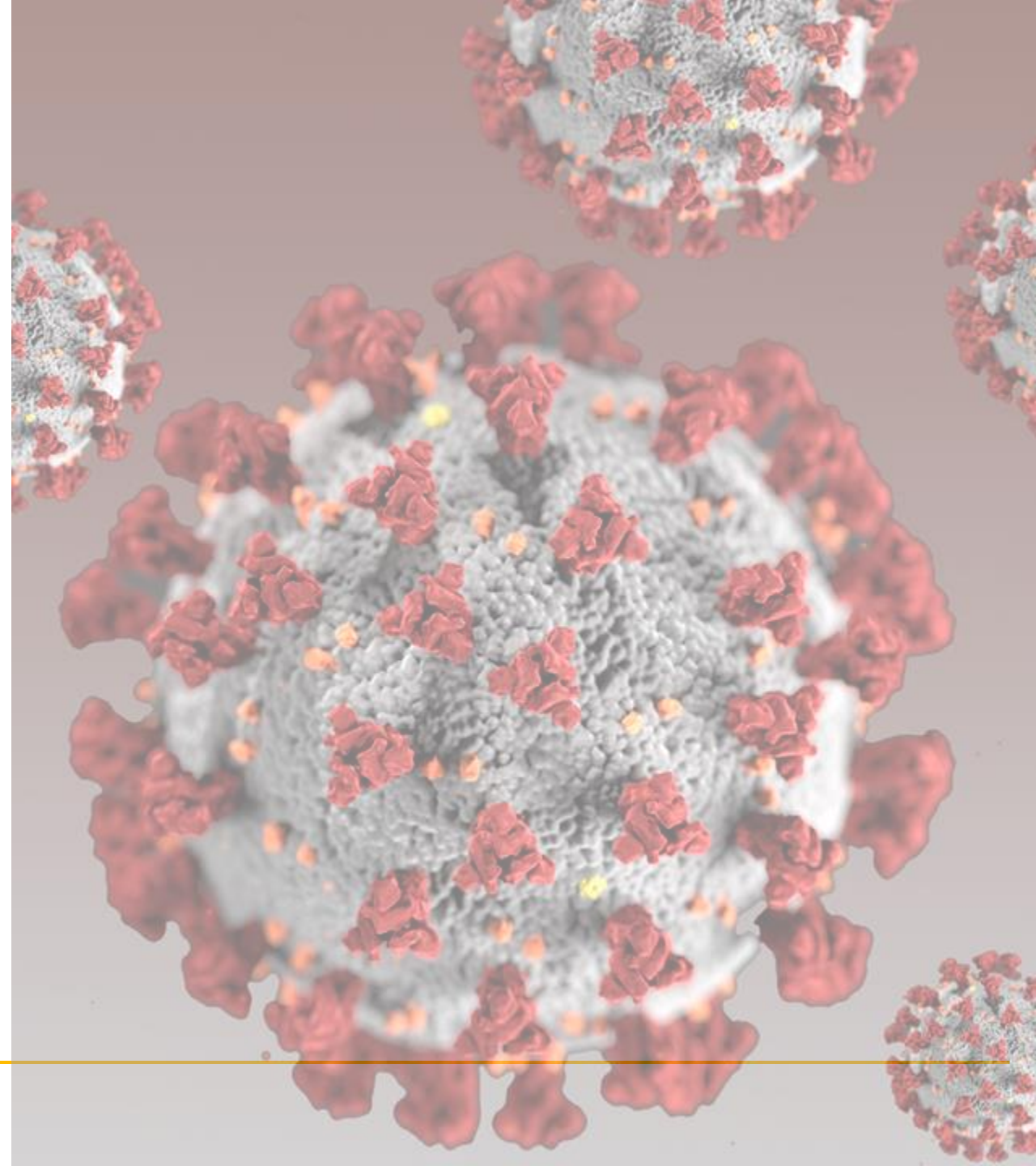


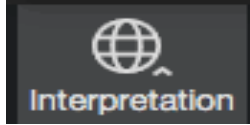
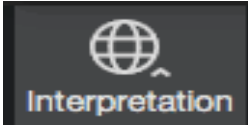
Alameda County Emergency Response Team Webinar

Alameda County Public Health Department Update: COVID-19 Vaccines

February 4, 2021



Welcome! Bienvenidos!

- If you are participating in this webinar and speak English:
 - Locate the globe at the bottom of zoom screen
 - Click on the globe 
 - Choose English
 - If you have technical issues, please use the Q&A box
- Si usted está participando en esta seminario en línea y habla Español:
 - Localice el globo en la parte inferior de la pantalla de Zoom
 - Presione sobre el globo 
 - Escoja Español
 - Presione sobre el globo otra vez
 - Presione sobre “mute original audio”
 - Si tiene problemas técnicos, por favor utilice el área de chat



中文指示

- 如果您參加此次的視訊座談並說中文：
 - 在Zoom螢幕下方找到地球圖示
 - 按下地球圖示
 - 選擇中文
 - 再按一次地球圖示
 - 按下“將原音靜音” (mute original audio)
 - 如果您有任何技術上的問題，請使用Q&A區塊



Housekeeping & Attendee Tools

- Webinar is recorded



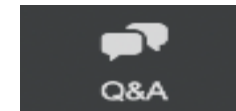
- Attendees are muted



- Chat is disabled

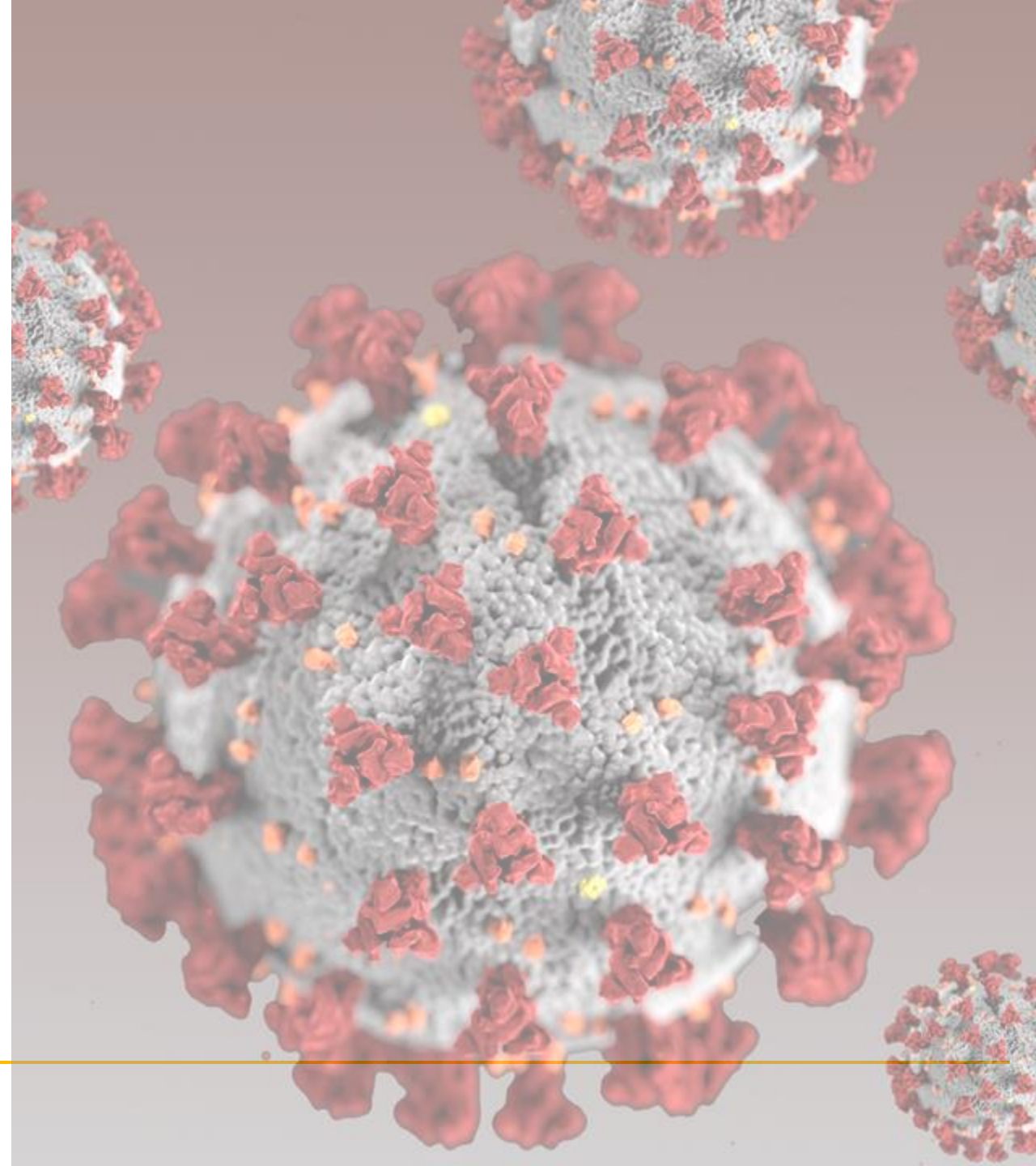


- Submit your questions through the Q&A box



Moderator:
Jennifer Cabán, MPA
Alameda County Social Services

Presenter:
Lisa Erickson, MSW
School and Child Care Liaison
Alameda County Health Care Services
Agency



Tonight's Topics

1. Vaccine 101
2. Alameda County Vaccine Planning
3. Q&A
4. Resources



Vaccine 101

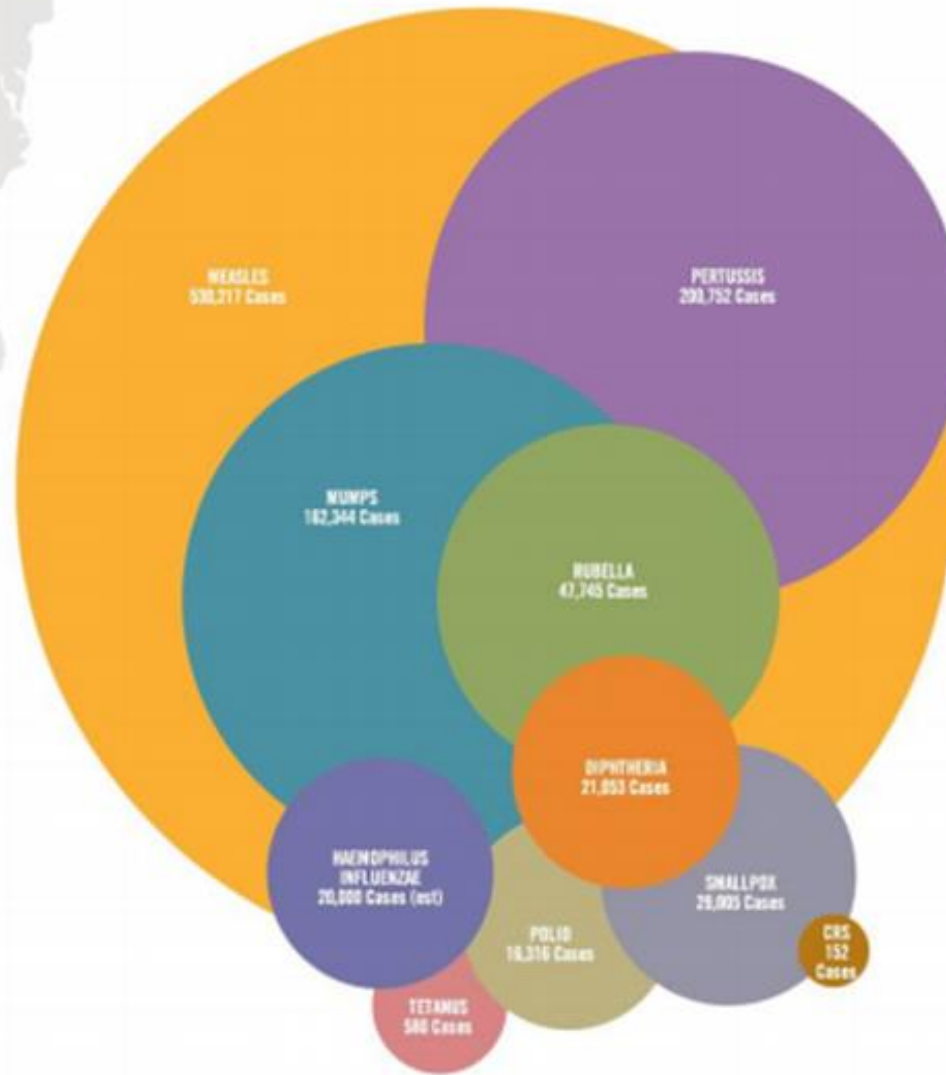


VACCINES WORK

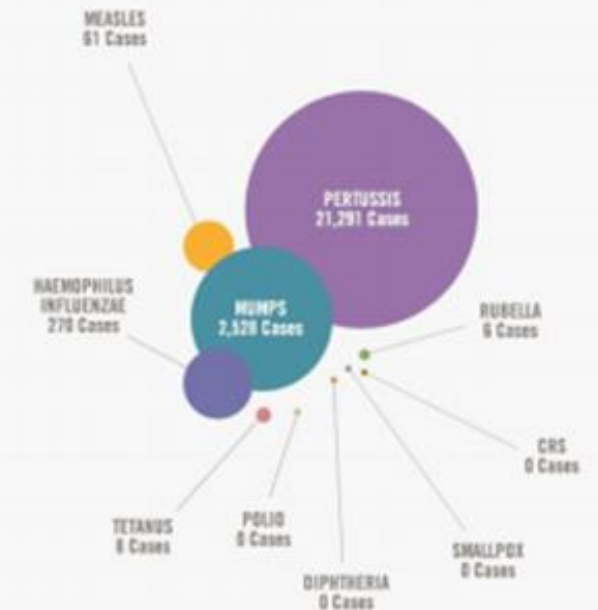
These bubbles are sized according to the annual number of disease cases in the US during the 1900s versus 2010. We've come so far. It's a reminder that while disease rates are low, most diseases haven't disappeared. This is why we continue to vaccinate.

SMALLPOX	MEASLES
THEN 29,005	THEN 530,217
NOW 0	NOW 61
DIPHTHERIA	MUMPS
THEN 21,053	THEN 162,344
NOW 0	NOW 2,528
PERTUSSIS	RUBELLA
THEN 200,752	THEN 47,745
NOW 21,291	NOW 6
TETANUS	CRS
THEN 580	THEN 152
NOW 8	NOW 0
POLIO	HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE
THEN 16,316	THEN 20,000
NOW 0	NOW 270

THEN
Annual US disease cases in the 1900s

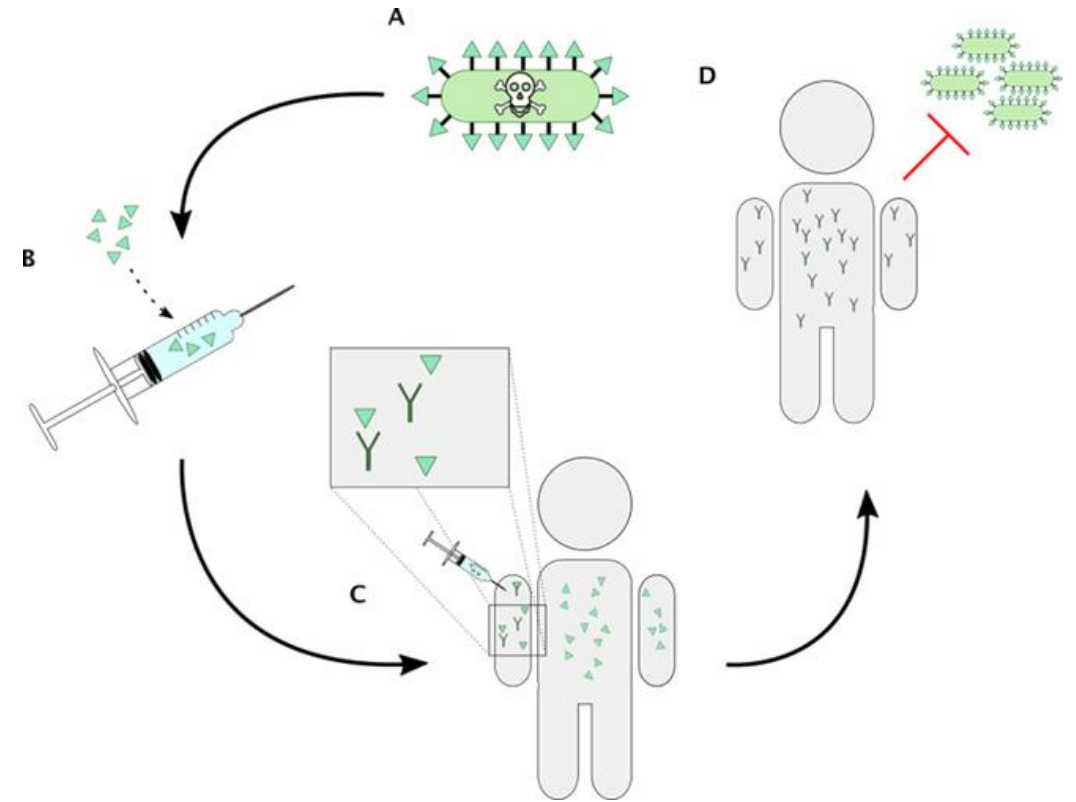


NOW
US disease cases in 2010



How do vaccines work?

- Vaccines teach your body how to fight a specific disease by creating a mild infection
- Your body's immune system fights that infection by creating antibodies
- Antibodies protect you from that illness if you are exposed in the future
- Some vaccines require multiple doses or boosters for a strong immune response
- Traditional vaccines use a modified version of the virus or bacteria that causes illness
- mRNA vaccines make harmless protein that last in the body for less than a day



More about messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines

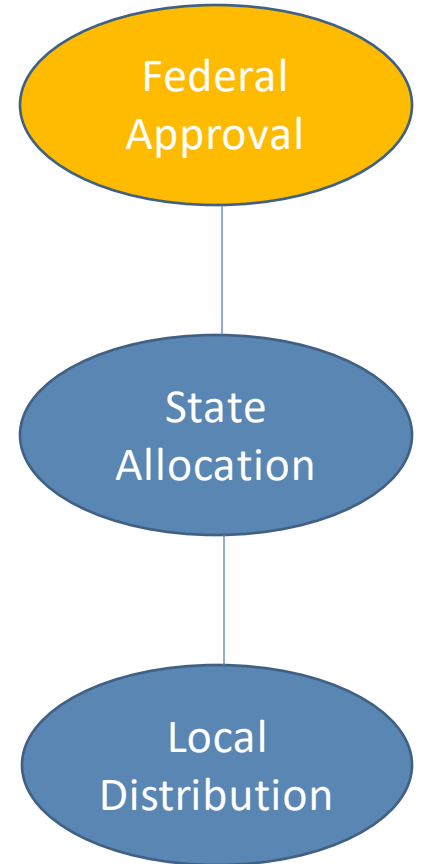
- mRNA carries genetic instructions that teach our cells how to make a harmless piece of “spike protein” found on the **outside** of the SARS-CoV-2 virus
- Body’s cells destroy the mRNA once copies of the spike protein are made, within a day
- Cells display this piece of spike protein on their surface, and an immune response is triggered inside our bodies to make antibodies against the virus
- mRNA does not enter the cell nucleus or affect our DNA
- mRNA vaccines cannot give someone COVID-19
- Technology is new but not unknown: mRNA vaccines have been studied for influenza, Zika, rabies, etc.

Sources: College of Physicians of Philadelphia. What is an mRNA vaccine? <https://historyofvaccines.blog/2020/07/29/what-is-an-mrna-vaccine/>
JAMA. COVID-19 and mRNA Vaccines—First Large Test for a New Approach. <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2770485>



How did the vaccines get created so quickly?

- Researchers used existing clinical trial networks to jumpstart COVID-19 vaccine trials.
- Manufacturing started while the clinical trials were still under way.
- mRNA vaccines are faster to produce than traditional vaccines.
- FDA and CDC prioritized review, authorization, and recommendation for COVID-19 vaccines.



For more, visit the COVID-19 Prevention Network:

www.coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org/about-covpn



COVID-19 vaccine trials by the numbers (As of November 30, 2020)

❖ Both require two doses and are not interchangeable

Pfizer/BioNTech

- **43,931** enrolled
- **150** clinical sites
 - 39 U.S. states
- Racial/ethnic distribution
 - **70%** - White
 - **13%** - Hispanic/Latino (>5.5k)
 - **10%** - African American (>4k)
 - **6%** - Asian
 - **1%** - Native American
- **45%** ages 56-85

Sources: <https://www.pfizer.com/science/coronavirus/vaccine>;

<https://www.modernatx.com/cove-study>

For more information, visit www.clinicaltrials.gov

Moderna

- **30,000** enrolled
- **89** clinical sites
 - 32 U.S. states
- Racial/ethnic distribution
 - **63%** - White
 - **20%** - Hispanic/Latino (6k)
 - **10%** - African American/Black (3k)
 - **4%** - Asian
 - **3%** - All others
- **64%** ages 45 and older
 - 39% ages 45-64
 - 25% ages 65+



Vaccine Clinical Trial Findings

- 95% efficacy
- Expected to produce some side effects after vaccination, especially after the 2nd dose:
 - Fever
 - Headache
 - Muscle aches
- No significant safety concerns identified in the clinical trials
 - **People with a history of anaphylactic shock to vaccines or injectables should not get the vaccine**
- At least 8 weeks of safety data were gathered in the trials. It is unusual for side effects to appear more than 8 weeks after vaccination. Clinical trials will continue for 2 years.



Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/acip-recs/vacc-specific/covid-19/clinical-considerations.html>
<https://www.fda.gov/media/144414/download>



How will vaccine(s) change the pandemic?

The vaccines could:

- Reduce the number of people with COVID-19
- Reduce the severity of disease
- Reduce hospitalizations
- Reduce deaths
- Increase herd immunity
- Shorten the length of the pandemic

There is still more to learn about:

- Impact on transmission
- How long immunity lasts from COVID-19 or from the vaccines

Beyond safety and efficacy, vaccines work best with broad participation

- We're only at the beginning
- Masks, physical distancing, and other measures will be needed until we have sufficient coverage



Children and the Vaccine

- Although COVID-19 vaccine clinical trials for children have begun, at this time children and youth outside of the authorized age brackets are not authorized to receive COVID-19 vaccination.
- The following age groups are currently [authorized](#) to receive the COVID-19 vaccines:
 - Ages 16 and older are authorized to receive the Pfizer vaccine.
 - Ages 18 and older are authorized to receive the Moderna vaccine.



Vaccine Timing

- The two vaccines that are currently available each require two doses, given three or four weeks apart.

When you receive your first dose, the vaccinator will provide you with information about which vaccine you received and when to get your second dose.

- The [Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine](#) consists of two doses given 21 days apart. (This vaccine is commonly referred to as the “Pfizer” vaccine, which is pronounced F-EYE-zehr.)
- The [Moderna vaccine](#) consists of two doses given 28 days apart.



Getting the Vaccine after having COVID-19

- Due to the severe health risks associated with COVID-19, getting vaccinated is important even if you already had COVID-19, or tested positive for SARS-CoV-2.
- If you currently have COVID-19, or if you tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 with or without symptoms, you should wait to be vaccinated until your symptoms have resolved (if you have symptoms) and until you have finished your [isolation](#) period.
- If you were treated for COVID-19 with monoclonal antibodies or convalescent plasma, you should wait at least 90 days before getting the COVID-19 vaccine. Talk to your doctor if you are unsure about what treatments you received or if you have more questions about getting vaccinated.



Alameda County Vaccine Planning



How Does Vaccination Get Prioritized?

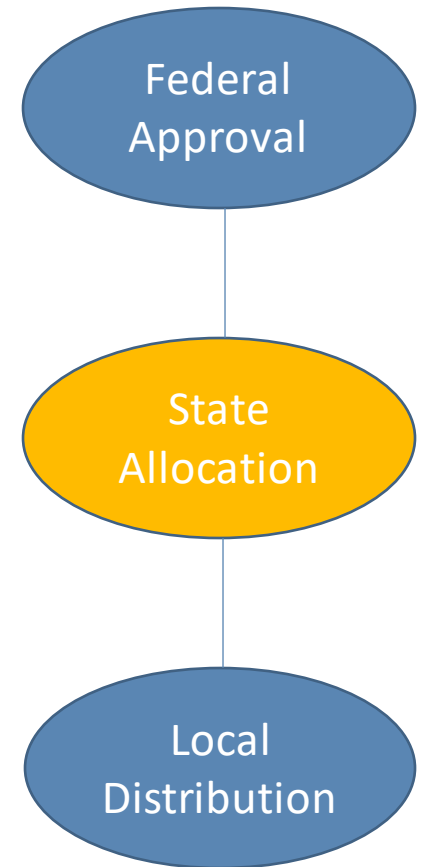
Federal CDC Recommendations

Statewide COVID-19 Vaccine Task Force

- Drafting Guidelines Workgroup: develop allocation guidance for who will receive vaccine when supply is limited
- Community Vaccine Advisory Committee: advises State's Task Force on direction of task force workgroups

Local Distribution

- Equity
- Outreach
- Logistical & Supply Strategy



Priorities change frequently



State Framework Updates

Simplifying eligibility

- Move to age-based tiers after Phase 1b Tier 1
- Statewide standardized movement through tiers

Statewide vaccine administration network

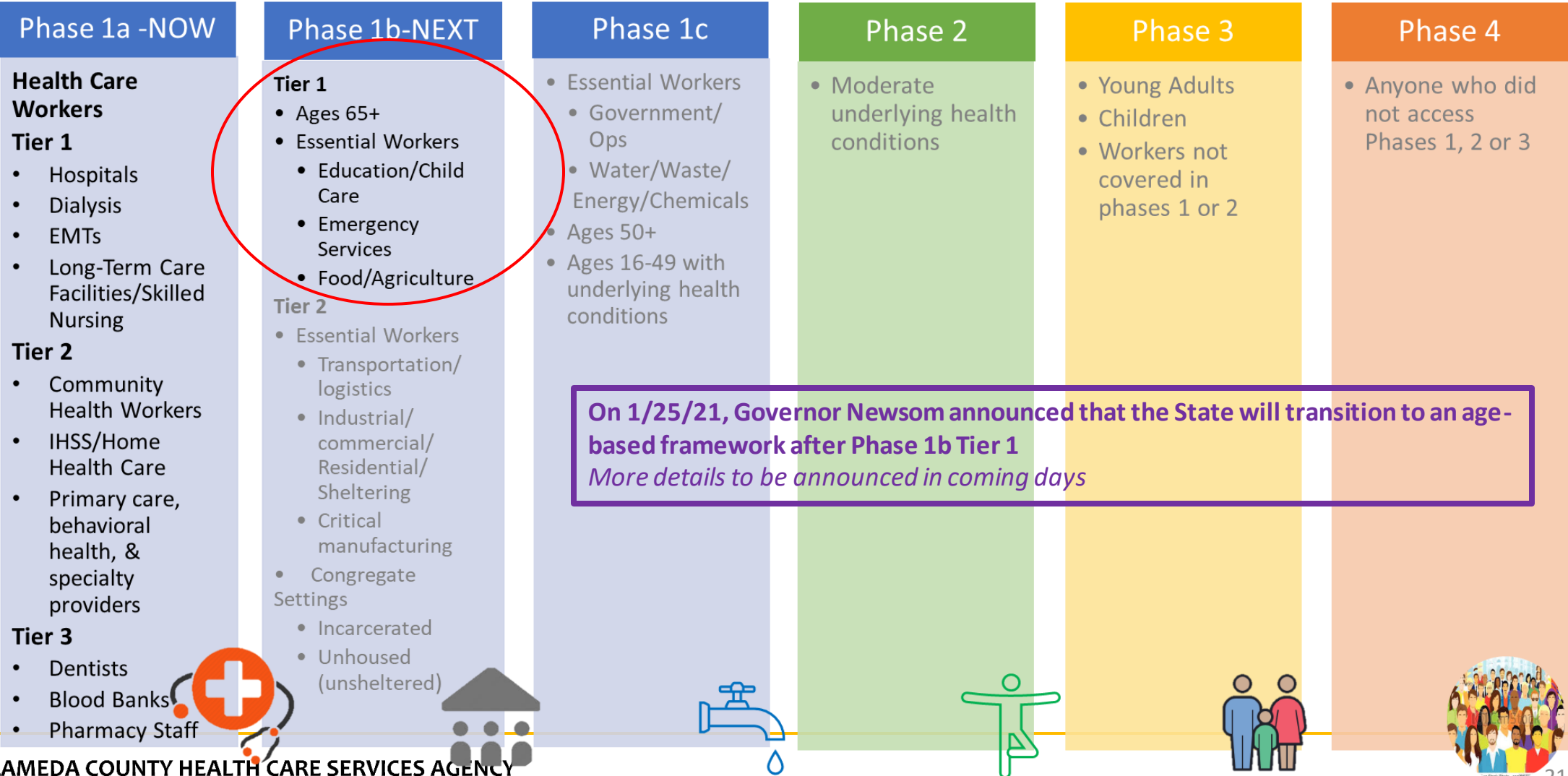
- Third party administrator to handle allocations
- Direct allocations to health care providers: public health systems, pharmacies, health systems, public hospitals, community health centers, pharmacies and pop-up/mobile
- Standardized reporting for providers to support improved data

Allocations to include equity focus

- Use of data to reallocate if not meeting equity targets
- Healthy Places Index



Moving into Vaccination Phase 1b



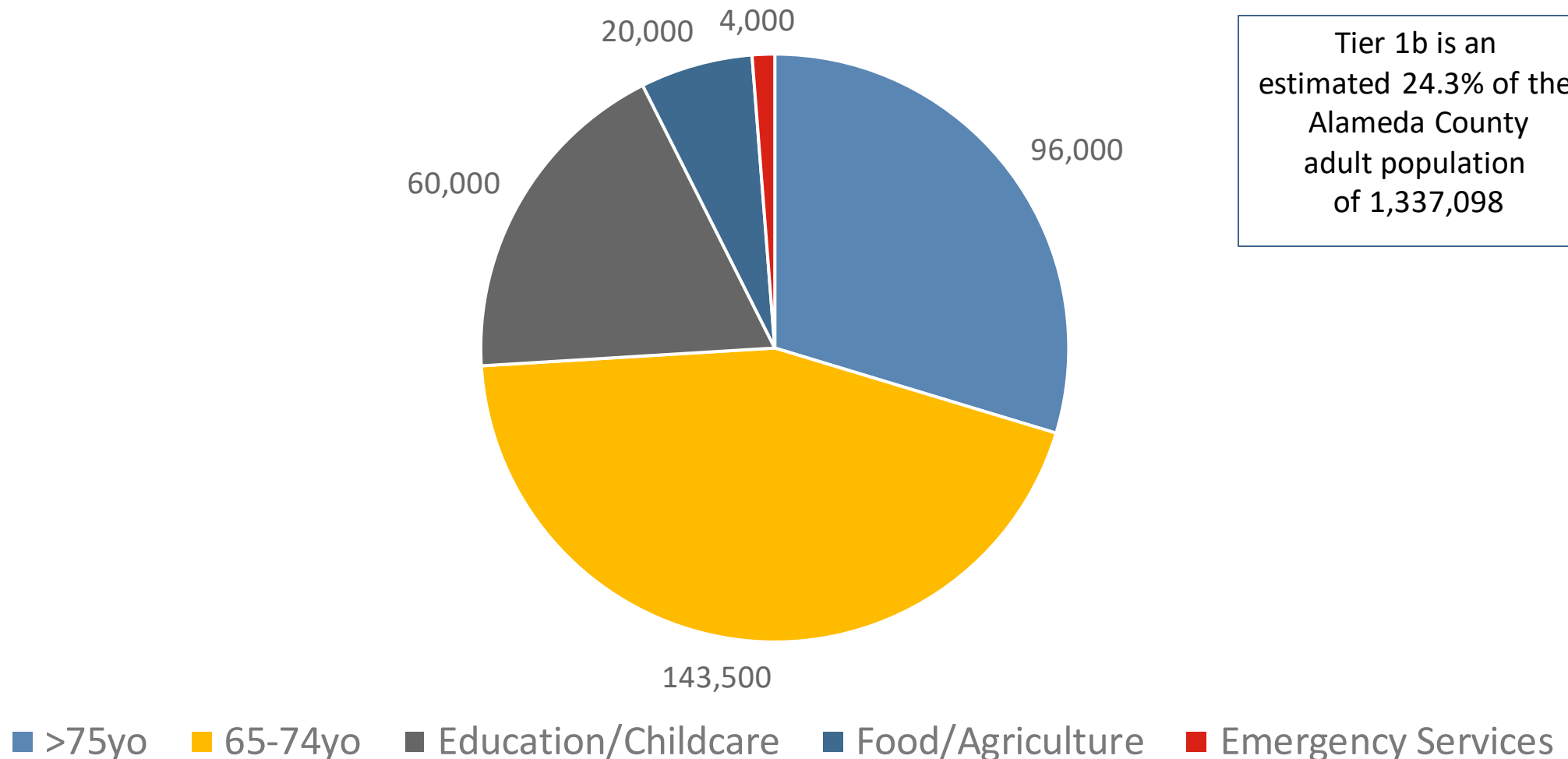
Phase 1b Tier 1

Alameda County will move into Phase 1b Tier 1 starting the week of February 8th, 2021

- Includes people aged 65+ and essential workers in Food & Agriculture, Emergency Services, and Education/Childcare sectors
- Individuals in Phase 1a will continue to be vaccinated
- Appointments will continue to be required
- You will be required to attest that you meet current eligibility criteria when making an appointment and during your appointment



Estimated Alameda County Population in Phase 1b; Tier 1 = ~325,000



How will the public get their vaccine?

Where will people get vaccinated?

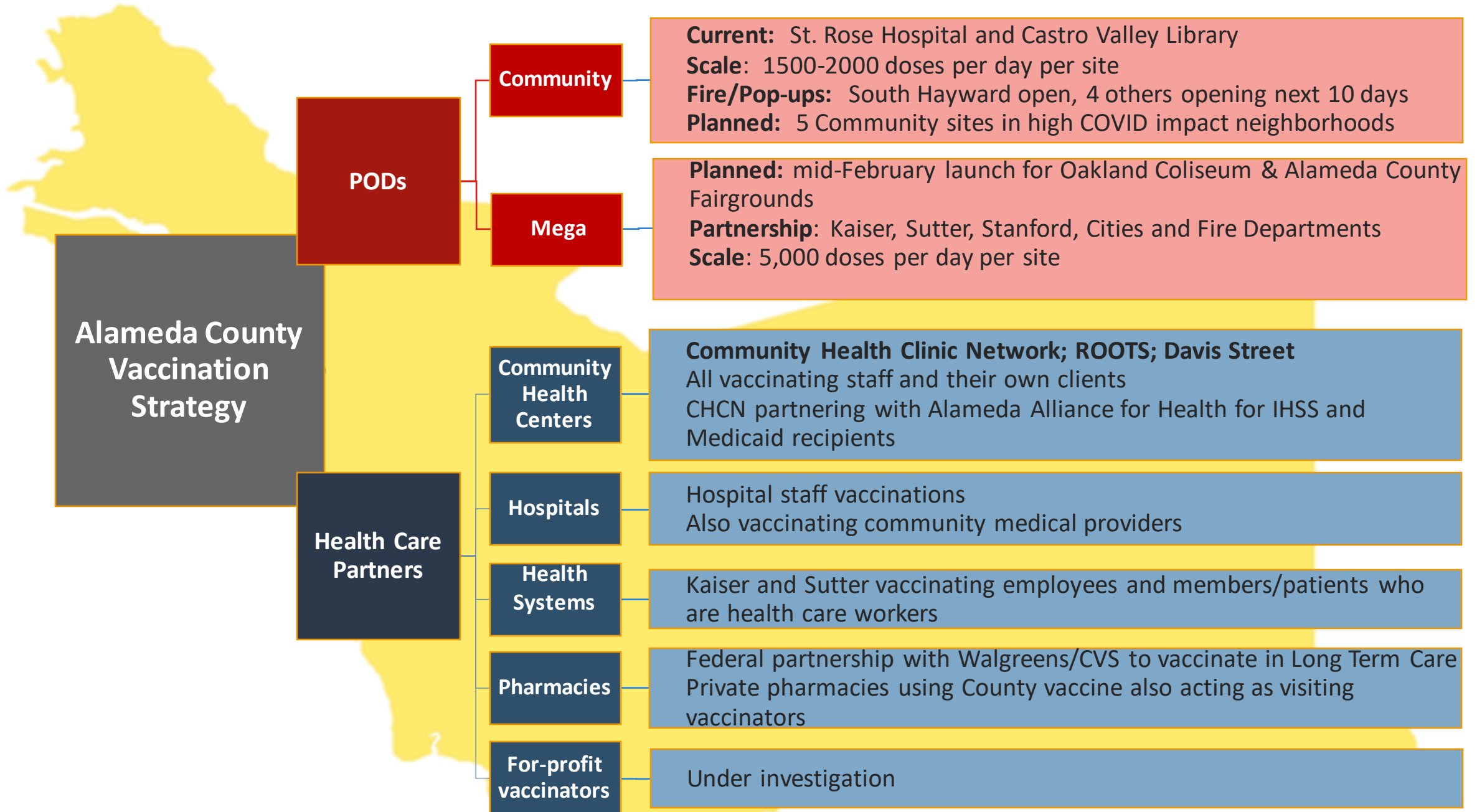
- County points of distribution (PODs)
 - 2 operational now
 - Mass Vaccination Sites (in planning)
 - Community-Based PODs (in planning)
- Health Care Providers *(as supply increases)*
 - Provider's office
 - Community Clinics
 - Urgent Care
 - Hospitals/Multi-County Entities (Kaiser, Sutter updates)

Sign-up for notification →
<https://covid-19.acgov.org/vaccines>

How will they know it's their turn?

- Employer
- Medical Insurance
- Public communications/Messaging
- Community Groups
- Medical Care Provider/Health Plan



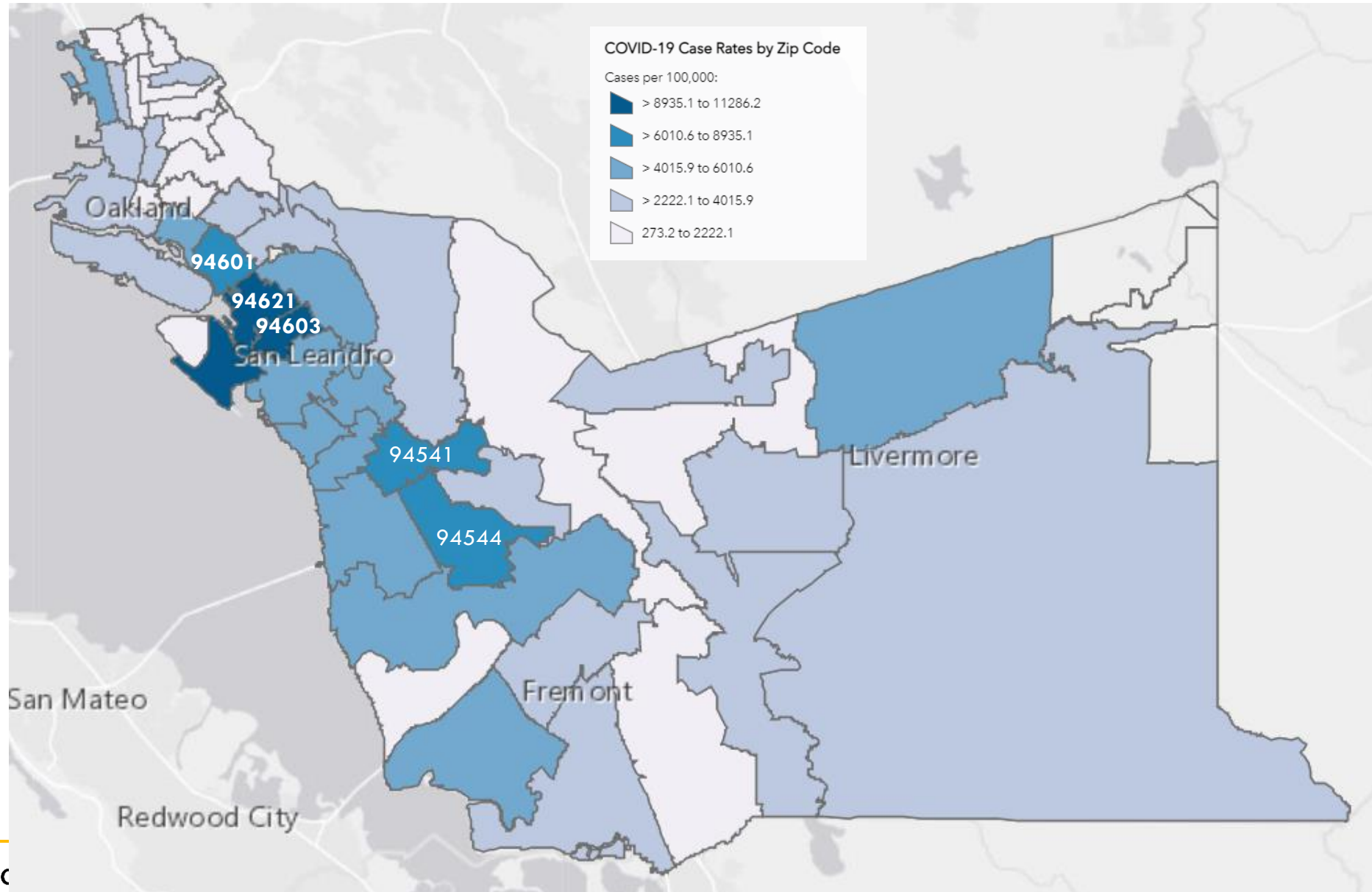


Alameda County COVAX Values & Principles

- Provide transparent and accurate information to help people make vaccine decisions
- Lead with equity and data
 - Race/Ethnicity
 - Geography
 - Socioeconomic factors
 - Critical populations
- Ensure safe and equitable distribution
- Leverage all venues & partners for broad distribution
 - Hospitals
 - Clinics
 - Private practice
 - Pharmacies
 - Community based Points of Distribution (PODs)



Alameda County COVID-19 Cumulative Case Rates by Zip



Community/Neighborhood Points of Distribution (POD) Model

- Where: Quartile 1 Healthy Places Index (HPI), Disproportionate COVID-19 burden:
 - East Oakland/Fruitvale; Deep East Oakland, Ashland/Cherryland, South Hayward, West Oakland
- Timeline: 1st Community POD tentative 1st week of February others to follow
- Work with trusted partners and community anchors to identify appropriate sites & do targeted outreach & messaging
- Increase access & address hesitancy



Mega Vaccination POD at the Oakland Coliseum

- The State of California will partner with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to launch a mega vaccination site at the Oakland Coliseum.
- Expected to launch on February 16th, the Oakland Coliseum site will augment the County's capacity for vaccination.
- MyTurn, state's notification and registration system



Vaccine Supply Remains Limited

- Phase 1b Tier 1 includes more than 325,000 people in Alameda County
- County PODs and health care providers that have vaccine may stagger/reserve appointments or conduct population specific outreach per equity or logistical considerations
- Eligible people who are covered by community health clinics, Kaiser or a Sutter affiliate should reach out to their health care provider/health plan for vaccine



How will Early Care and Education Providers Sign Up to be Vaccinated?

- Sign up on the Alameda County Public Health Department Website to be notified when it is your turn
- Be sure you are receiving e-mails from your employer and/or local Resource and Referral Agency
- Check your e-mail frequently for notifications and updates
- Members or patients of Kaiser Permanente, Sutter Health, and Stanford Health Care are encouraged to seek the vaccine first through their **health care provider/health plan**.



VACCINATION GUIDANCE & RESOURCES

General information about COVID-19 vaccine planning and administration



Alameda County Residents

[Get notified when it's your turn](#)

[Recibe una notificación cuando sea tu turno](#)

[轮到您时得到通知](#)



Employers

[Get notified when it's your turn](#)



Health Care Providers

[Get notified when it's your turn](#)

<https://covid-19.acgov.org/vaccines>



<https://covid-19.acgov.org/vaccines>


covax@acgov.org

Q&A

LA VACUNA DEL COVID-19 ESTÁ AQUÍ

MANTENTE INFORMADO. SIGUE USANDO MASCARILLA.

- Validada por los principales expertos médicos del país por su seguridad y eficacia
- Proporcionada sin costo
- Plan de distribución por fases basado en el riesgo y el nivel de exposición
- Ampliamente disponible más adelante en 2021




covid19.ca.gov/es/vaccines **Vaccinate ALL 58**

COVID-19 VACCINE AT A GLANCE

- Validated by the nation's top medical experts to be safe and effective
- Health care workers and residents in long-term care will be the first to be vaccinated
- Provided at no cost
- Phased distribution plan based on risk and level of exposure
- Widely available later in 2021

STAY INFORMED. KEEP WEARING YOUR MASK.



covid19.ca.gov/vaccines **Vaccinate ALL 58**

FIGHT COVID-19 MASK ON!

LUCHA CONTRA COVID-19 ¡MASCARILLA PUESTA!

covid-19.acgov.org @Dare2BWell

BE Well

CUÍDESE Mucho

ALAMEDA COUNTY HEALTH CARE SERVICES AGENCY



The California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program: Accepting Applications for Round Two

- ❖ **WHAT:** The goal is to support small, vulnerable and disadvantaged businesses and nonprofits impacted by COVID-19 –
 - Child care businesses, both FCC's and Centers, can apply. Grants range from \$5000 to \$25,000 depending upon business receipts.
 - These grants will not be distributed on a "first come, first served" basis.

- ❖ **WHO:** These grants are a California state government program which will be distributed by Lendistry as the Intermediary and are open to small businesses and nonprofits, including child care.
 - Providers who applied for Round One should not reapply, as this may delay or otherwise impact their application.

The California Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant Program: Accepting Applications for Round Two

❖ WHERE:

<https://careliefgrant.com/>

❖ WHEN:

Round 2 Opens: February 2, 2021 @ 8 AM PST

Round 2 Closes: February 8, 2021 @ 6PM PST

Selection Notifications: February 11 – 18, 2021

Waitlist Notice: February 22

Non-selection Notice: February 24

Waitlist Notice: February 22

Non-selection Notice: February 24

Call Center Hours:

Monday – Friday: 7 AM – 7 PST

- ## ❖ HOW:
- There is a list of partners on the website, by county, that will be available to provide technical assistance to business owners and nonprofits (including translation) for the application and submission process. There are 11 partners serving Alameda small businesses.
- The website has a translator tab, which translates the website in 12 languages.

Resource Links - R&R's

Alameda County Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies:



Referral Phone Number
(510) 658-0381
bananasbunch.org

Cities Served

Alameda
Albany
Berkeley
Emeryville
Oakland
Piedmont



Referral Phone Number
(510) 244-0506
info@4c-alameda.org

Cities Served

Castro Valley
Fremont
Hayward
Newark
San Leandro
San Lorenzo
Union City



Referral Phone Number
(925) 417-8733
hello@behively.org
behively.org

Cities Served

Dublin
Livermore
Pleasanton
Sunol



COVID-19 Child Care Check-In's

1st Thursday of Every Month @ 6:30p

REGISTRATION AVAILABLE SOON

First Session – Thursday, March 4th



Thank you!

