Mayors and Managers Meeting Notes from 12.13. 2021

Municipalities Participating: Bartlett, Bensenville, Bolingbrook, Burr Ridge, Downers Grove, Glen Ellyn, Hinsdale, Itasca, Lisle, Lombard, Naperville, Oak Brook, Oak Brook Terrace, Roselle, Westmont, Wheaton, DuPage Mayors and Managers

DuPage County Representatives Participants: Sheryl Markay, Chief Policy and Program Officer

DuPage County Health Department Participants: Karen Ayala, Executive Director; Elizabeth Murphy, Asst. Director for Communicable Disease and Epidemiology; Chris Hoff, Director for Community Health Resources; Dennis Brennan, Legislative Manager; Adam Forker, Director of Client Access, Penny Chanez, Executive Asst.

The purpose of today’s call with Mayors and Managers is to provide community and business updates and guidance in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The PowerPoint shared during the call is provided with the meeting notes and highlights key discussion points covered during the call.

Executive Director Karen Ayala provided the following remarks:

- Ms. Ayala expressed her appreciation to municipal partners for their vaccination efforts which according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), DuPage County has 75% of eligible DuPage County residents that are considered fully vaccinated.
- About 270,000 residents are not vaccinated and of that figure approx. 79,000 are 4 years of age or younger and not eligible. Approx. 190,000 DuPage County residents are eligible but are not vaccinated.
- Due to an increase community transmission levels, at times averaging 600/700 positive cases daily, there is now a serious strain on area hospital systems. Severe outcomes resulting in hospitalization is primarily occurring in unvaccinated individuals.
- Director Ayala shared her understanding of the frustration felt by the public on the use of masks but emphasized that public health research has shown that mask usage is a tool to support source control and the spread of COVID-19 particularly in indoor settings and is an effective mitigation measure.

COVID-19 Updates
Situation Update

Chris Hoff, Deputy Incident Commander and Director for Community Health Resources shared the following situational updates.

1) Case activity during the week of Thanksgiving is very different to the current levels of case activity. During Thanksgiving week and the preceding weeks many indicators were that the County was moving in the right direction and the Health Department’s COVID-19 response team was feeling positive. This was before the Omicron variant was detected and overall COVID-19 case activity continued trending upward after the holiday.

2) Omicron has been detected in Illinois, but not yet reported in DuPage County. There is very little known about the Omicron variant. It does appear to be more transmissible, and vaccines appear to be holding against severe outcomes. Staff will continue to monitor for updates.

3) Early research shows that Omicron is highly transmissible emphasizing the need for eligible individuals to get vaccinated. Mr. Hoff emphasized the critical point that the more transmission that occurs creates environments for new variants to emerge.

4) Case updates included:
   - Community level transmission is currently listed as “high”.
   - Hospitalizations, deaths and positivity rate have all increased and is concerning.
   - Most places in the country are experiencing high levels of community transmission.
   - Case activity goes in waves across the country and therefore daily comparisons against other states is not an indicator of how a state is effectively handling the virus or whether a state’s mitigation efforts of lack thereof is an indicator of the effectiveness of mitigation strategies. Graphs provided in the PowerPoint show comparisons between Illinois and Florida data and shows that overall Illinois is doing better in comparative death data.
   - Current daily case activity in DuPage County is at levels that have not been seen since last winter. There are days where 600/700 positive cases have been reported.
   - The Health Department is focusing on outbreaks in various environments and the level of outbreaks and clusters are occurring primarily in schools and nursing facilities.
   - Local area hospitals are reporting approximately 200 COVID-19 hospital admissions daily. There is also a high number of non-COVID related health admissions.
   - Current ICU bed capacity is of concern and has dipped under 20% threshold of available beds. Should there be an increase in COVID-19 case activity, additional patient admissions could overwhelm area ICUs.
   - Mr. Hoff also shared information on the unseen impacts of COVID-19. Over 140,000 children across the country have lost parents and caregivers to COVID-19.
   - Better data is emerging on vaccination successes against severe outcomes. Unvaccinated individuals are 14% higher to die from COVID-19 versus individuals who are fully vaccinated.

Governor’s Executive Order

Mr. Hoff shared that the Governor did extend parts of his Executive order through January 8th, including indoor masking requirements for individuals fully vaccinated.
COVID19 Vaccination Updates

- Mr. Hoff highlighted DuPage County’s accomplishment that 80% of the eligible population are fully vaccinated. This figure excludes the recently eligible age group of those individuals ages 5-11 which is comprised of approximately 75,000 individuals.

Booster Recommendations

- NEW – boosters are now approved for individuals ages 16 and older.
- Approximately 30% of fully vaccinated DuPage County individuals have received the booster. Mr. Hoff asked that participants on the call share with their constituents’ information on receiving booster shots and encourage more individuals to get their booster shot if they are eligible.
- Mr. Hoff addressed the question of vaccination versus natural immunity from prior infection. Individuals who have had a prior COVID-19 infection should still get vaccinated. Evidence is not clear about how long immunity lasts if you have had a previous COVID-19 infection.
- DuPage County is currently 3rd in the state for vaccinating children ages 5-11 years. It was also noted that hospitalizations are increasing in pediatric age groups.
- The Health Department is offering vaccinations and boosters at their Public Health Centers. The DuPage County Fairgrounds vaccination site is now closed. Other vaccine opportunities can be found at: https://www.dupagehealth.org/692/COVID-19-Vaccine-Organizations

Treatment Updates

- Mr. Hoff shared that Monoclonal antibodies is a treatment for individuals in the early stages of COVID-19, but availability is limited. Hospitals and providers are encountering issues with being able to meet the demand for this treatment.
- Other treatments are being explored and researched.

Questions and Answers

Ms. Murphy addressed a question on when individuals under the age of 16 will be eligible for the booster shot given the concern of spread of this disease in school settings. The Health Department is monitoring updates as they are provided by the CDC, however no updates have been provided at this time.

Ms. Murphy addressed the question of traveling and specifically requirement for international traveling. Beginning December 6th anyone traveling to the United States will need to have a COVID-19 test one day before traveling and provide a negative test result. It was also noted that destination countries may have their own requirements outside of the requirements provided by the CDC. More information can be found at: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/international-travel/index.html

The questions on the effectiveness of mask usage were addressed, particularly the question of comparing state outbreak data of those states with more stringent mitigation requirements against those states without and how, if masks are effective does the CDC data not support that.
The following reasons were shared to address the question.

- Human behavior and different levels of adherence. Currently there is less compliance in the use of face coverings in indoor settings against a high level of community transmission.
- Increased transmissibility of the Delta variant
- Less restrictive movement such as more gatherings occurring, schools are back in session, increased travel and more human contact occurring than a year ago.

It was reiterated that many studies now can point to mask usage as an effective mitigation measure against the transmission of COVID-19.

Mr. Hoff also referenced links on pg. 43 of the slide presentation on effective ways to help reduce the risk of community transmission, including vaccination, self-testing, improving ventilation and wearing masks.

There was no further discussion. Participants were encouraged to reach out with any other concerns or questions. Director Ayala concluded the call at 10:42AM.
What We Know about Omicron

Infection and Spread

- **How easily does Omicron spread?** The Omicron variant likely will spread more easily than the original SARS-CoV-2 virus and how easily Omicron spreads compared to Delta remains unknown. CDC expects that anyone with Omicron infection can spread the virus to others, even if they are vaccinated or don’t have symptoms.

- **Will Omicron cause more severe illness?** More data are needed to know if Omicron infections, and especially reinfections and breakthrough infections in people who are fully vaccinated, cause more severe illness or death than infection with other variants.

- **Will vaccines work against Omicron?** Current vaccines are expected to protect against severe illness, hospitalizations, and deaths due to infection with the Omicron variant. However, breakthrough infections in people who are fully vaccinated are likely to occur. With other variants, like Delta, vaccines have remained effective at preventing severe illness, hospitalizations, and death. The recent emergence of Omicron further emphasizes the importance of vaccination and boosters.

- **Will treatments work against Omicron?** Scientists are working to determine how well existing treatments for COVID-19 work. Based on the changed genetic make-up of Omicron, some treatments are likely to remain effective while others may be less effective.

Where has Omicron been Detected in the United States

CDC is working with state and local public health officials to monitor the spread of Omicron. This map shows the states that have detected at least one case of COVID-19 illness caused by the Omicron variant. Omicron will be included in variant surveillance data on CDC’s COVID Data Tracker when it can be reliably estimated at a low frequency.

We have the Tools to Fight Omicron

Vaccines remain the best public health measure to protect people from COVID-19, slow transmission, and reduce the likelihood of new variants emerging. COVID-19 vaccines are highly effective at preventing severe illness, hospitalizations, and death. Scientists are currently investigating Omicron, including how protected fully vaccinated people will be against infection, hospitalization, and death. CDC recommends that everyone 5 years and older protect themselves from COVID-19 by getting fully vaccinated. CDC recommends that everyone ages 18 years and older should get a booster shot at least two months after their initial J&J/Janssen vaccine or six months after completing their primary COVID-19 vaccination series of Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna.

Masks offer protection against all variants. CDC continues to recommend wearing a mask in public indoor settings in areas of substantial or high community transmission, regardless of vaccination status. CDC provides advice about masks for people who want to learn more about what type of mask is right for them depending on their circumstances.

Tests can tell you if you are currently infected with COVID-19. Two types of tests are used to test for current infection: nucleic acid amplification tests (NAATs) and antigen tests. NAAT and antigen tests can only tell you if you have a current infection. Individuals can use the COVID-19 Viral Testing Tool to help determine what kind of test to seek. Additional tests would be needed to determine if your infection was caused by Omicron. Visit your state, tribal, local, or territorial health department's website to look for the latest local information on testing.

Self-tests can be used at home or anywhere, are easy to use, and produce rapid results. If your self-test has a positive result, stay home or isolate for 10 days, wear a mask if you have contact with others, and call your healthcare provider. If you have any questions about your self-test result, call your healthcare provider or public health department.

Until we know more about the risk of Omicron, it is important to use all tools available to protect yourself and others.

Conclusions

Experimental and epidemiologic data support community masking to reduce the spread of SARS-CoV-2, including alpha and delta variants, among adults and children. The prevention benefit of masking is derived from the combination of source control and wearer protection. The relationship between source control and wearer protection is likely complementary and possibly synergistic, so that individual benefit increases with increasing community mask use. Mask use has been found to be safe and is not associated with clinically significant impacts on respiration or gas exchange under most circumstances, except for intense exercise. The limited available data indicate no clear evidence that masking impairs emotional or language development in children. Further research is needed to assess masks, particularly to identify the combinations of materials that maximize both their blocking and filtering effectiveness, as well as fit, comfort, durability, and consumer appeal.
## DuPage County, Illinois

### State Health Department

#### Community Transmission

Everyone in DuPage County, Illinois should wear a mask in public, indoor settings. Mask requirements might vary from place to place. Make sure you follow local laws, rules, regulations or guidance.

How is community transmission calculated?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>7-day Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>3,344</td>
<td>-0.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Rate per 100k</td>
<td>362.33</td>
<td>-0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Positivity</td>
<td>5.77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population ≤ 3 years of age fully vaccinated</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hospital Admissions</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>26.77%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19
CDC Community Transmission Level Categories

How CDC measures the county level of community transmission

CDC looks at two numbers — total new cases and percent positivity — to determine the level of community transmission.

- **Total new cases** refers to a county’s rate of new COVID-19 infections, reported over the past 7 days, per every 100,000 residents. To calculate this number, CDC divides the total number of new infections by the total population in that county. CDC multiplies this number by 100,000.

- **Percent positivity** refers to the percentage of positive COVID-19 tests in a county over the past 7 days. This number is based on reports from states on a specific type of test known as a Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT). To calculate this number, CDC divides the number of positive tests by the total number of NAATs performed in that county. CDC multiplies this number by 100 to calculate the percentage of all tests that were positive. Learn more at [Calculating SARS-CoV-2 Laboratory Test Percent Positivity](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/cases-tests/pos-percent.html).

A higher number of total new cases and a higher percent positivity correspond with a higher level of community transmission, as shown below. If the values for each of these two metrics differ (for example, if one indicates moderate and the other low), then the higher of the two should be used to make decisions about mask use in a county.

### Incomplete Data

When data are unavailable for one metric, the other is used to determine the level of community transmission. When data for both metrics are unavailable, the county level of community transmission cannot be determined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Transmission Levels</th>
<th>Low Transmission</th>
<th>Moderate Transmission</th>
<th>Substantial Transmission</th>
<th>High Transmission</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total new cases per 100,000 persons in the past 7 days</td>
<td>&lt; 9.99</td>
<td>10-49.99</td>
<td>50-99.99</td>
<td>≥ 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of NAATs that are positive during the past 7 days</td>
<td>&lt; 4.99%</td>
<td>5-7.99%</td>
<td>8-9.99%</td>
<td>≥ 10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 Community Transmission Over Time U.S. – December 8, 2021

Community Transmission in US by County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>% Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>2576</td>
<td>79.95%</td>
<td>0.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantial</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>0.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>7.05%</td>
<td>-1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>1.58%</td>
<td>-0.28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

How is community transmission calculated?

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#vaccinations-county-view
COVID-19 Community Transmission

- The distribution of where the highest rate of new cases has shifted across the U.S. over the past 3 months
- IL is 34th lowest state in new cases currently

COVID-19

7-day rolling average of new cases is 484 cases reported per day

Source: www.dupagehealth.org/covid19data
COVID-19

7-day rolling average of new cases is 484 cases reported per day

Source: www.dupagehealth.org/covid19data
COVID-19
Community Transmission

COVID-19 Cases* by Age Group (Years) and by Date Reported among DuPage County Residents

Source: www.dupagehealth.org/covid19data

*Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 3/14/2021.
## DuPage County COVID-19 Reported Outbreaks in the past 2 weeks

**PLEASE NOTE:** Outbreak-related COVID-19 cases represent less than 10% of our total COVID-19 cases among DuPage County residents, with the remainder being individual cases reported from the community with no identified or reported link or association. This is a reflection of our ongoing high levels of community activity, which increase risk of transmission in various settings, such as in-person gatherings and shared meals with family/friends, workplaces, and long-term care facilities. These outbreak data represent the "tip of the iceberg," since cases and outbreaks are largely under-reported and under-counted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Outbreaks (percent of outbreaks)</th>
<th>Total Outbreak-associated Lab-Confirmed Cases in Category (percent of outbreak-associated cases)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School - Public</td>
<td>11 (45.8)</td>
<td>44 (48.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Nursing</td>
<td>3 (12.5)</td>
<td>14 (15.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assisted/Supportive Living Facility</td>
<td>3 (12.5)</td>
<td>11 (12.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Care - Child</td>
<td>3 (12.5)</td>
<td>10 (11.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Term Care Facility</td>
<td>1 (4.2)</td>
<td>7 (7.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-School</td>
<td>2 (8.3)</td>
<td>5 (5.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1 (4.2)</td>
<td>&lt;5**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>91</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data are subject to change; table includes suspect and confirmed outbreaks by date opened by DuPage County Health Department in Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) Outbreak Reporting System (ORS). Recent data may include outbreaks with cases reported prior to the date range for the table. Due to high volume of case reports and delays in outbreak assessment and documentation, data may be incomplete. Data include cases associated with DuPage County outbreaks and may include individuals who reside outside of DuPage County. For reported data starting 5/11/2021, antigen-positive probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total lab-confirmed outbreak-associated cases.

**Due to confidentiality concerns, case counts under 5 are not reported as exact numbers.

Source: IDPH ORS

6 states account for more than half of the country’s recent Covid hospitalizations

Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois accounted for the majority of the increase in patients hospitalized with Covid.

The distribution of where the highest rate of hospital admissions has shifted across the U.S. over the past 3 months.

IL is 30th lowest state in new hospitalizations currently.
COVID-19 Hospital Admissions

COVID-19 Cases* by Hospital Admission Data among DuPage County Residents

*Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 3/16/2021. NOTE: Due to delays in reporting, recent data are incomplete.

COVID-19

DuPage County Hospitalizations and ICU Status

COVID Patients in ICU status and in non-ICU status

Source: EMResource (6 hospitals in DuPage)

COVID Pt's in non-ICU status
Definition: Number of confirmed COVID patients in non-ICU status in the hospital. This consists of all patients not designated as ICU status.

COVID Pt's in ICU Status
Definition: Total number of confirmed COVID-19 patients designated as ICU status regardless of location in the hospitals. This will include COVID pts that are ICU status holding in other areas such as PACU, ED, and surge ICU areas.

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COVID-19

DuPage County Hospitalizations and ICU Status

COVID Patients in ICU status and in non-ICU status
Source: EMResource (6 hospitals in DuPage)

COVID Pts in ICU Status
Definition: Total number of confirmed COVID-19 patients designated as ICU status regardless of location in the hospitals. This will include COVID pts that are ICU status holding in other areas such as PACU, ED, and surge ICU areas.

COVID Pt's in non-ICU status
Definition: Number of confirmed COVID patients in non-ICU status in the hospital. This consists of all patients not designated as ICU status.

Hospital Bed Availability 7-Day Rolling Average
ICU Beds: 11 Consecutive Days ≥ 20% Threshold

COVID-19 Patients in the Hospital 7-Day Rolling Average
6 Days of COVID-19 Patient Decreases or Stable

Source: https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/data/region-metrics.html?regionID=8

Source: https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/data/region-metrics.html?regionID=8
The distribution of where the highest rate of new deaths has shifted across the U.S. over the past 3 months

IL is 23rd lowest state in new hospitalizations currently
COVID-19 Deaths

Total COVID-19 Deaths*: 1,497

Confirmed: 1,416
Probable: 81

COVID-19-related Deaths* by Date Deceased among DuPage County Residents

*Probable deaths were added to confirmed deaths to reflect total COVID-19 deaths, effective 3/14/2021. Data due to delay in reporting, recent data are incomplete.

COVID-19
Deaths

New deaths attributed to Covid-19 in Florida and Illinois

Seven-day rolling average of new deaths

Source: Financial Times analysis of data from the Johns Hopkins CSSE
Data updated December 13 2021 10:47am GMT. Interactive version: ft.com/covid19

Source: https://ig.ft.com/coronavirus-chart/
COVID-19-Associated Orphanhood and Caregiver Death

From April 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021, COVID-19-associated deaths accounted for the loss of parents and caregivers for over 140,000 children; the lives of these children are permanently changed by the deaths of their mothers, fathers, or grandparents who provided their homes, needs, and care. We observed marked racial and ethnic disparities in the risk of COVID-19-associated orphanhood or death of grandparent caregivers, affecting 1 of 753 White children, 1 of 412 Hispanic children, 1 of 310 Black children, and 1 of 168 American Indian/Alaska Native children. The highest burden for children of COVID-19-associated death of primary caregivers occurred in Southern border states for Hispanic children, Southeastern states for Black children, and in states with tribal areas for American Indian/Alaska Native populations. Although over half of COVID-19-associated deaths occurred in the White population (5 of 10), the majority of children facing COVID-19-associated orphanhood or deaths of caregivers (almost 7 of 10) occurred in non-White minority populations, with Black, Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native children being disproportionately affected.

Vaccines

1. Vaccination update
2. Vaccine effectiveness
3. Boosters, Kids (5 and up), People who have previously been infected with COVID-19
COVID-19 Vaccination

76% of 5 years and older are fully vaccinated!

Source: [https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view)

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### Vaccinations in Dupage County, Illinois

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Vaccinated</th>
<th>At Least One Dose</th>
<th>Fully Vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>727,523</td>
<td>659,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Population</td>
<td>78.8%</td>
<td>71.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 5 Years of Age</td>
<td>727,502</td>
<td>659,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 5 Years of Age</td>
<td>83.7%</td>
<td>75.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 12 Years of Age</td>
<td>696,543</td>
<td>644,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 12 Years of Age</td>
<td>88.3%</td>
<td>81.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>639,446</td>
<td>591,204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 65 Years of Age</td>
<td>150,102</td>
<td>140,085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 65 Years of Age</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learn more about the [COVID-19 Vaccine](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view).

Percent of Illinois's fully vaccinated recipients with valid county of residence: **95%**

States with lower percentages for valid county of residence should be interpreted with caution.
Prevention is the Best Defense!

Studies show that the incidence of COVID-19 infection, hospitalization, and death is higher among people who are unvaccinated compared to people who are fully vaccinated.

For all adults aged 18 years and older, the cumulative COVID-19-associated hospitalization rate was about 8 times higher in unvaccinated persons.

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#covidnet-hospitalizations-vaccination
Prevention is the Best Defense!

A new COVID Data Tracker page shows that in September, people who were unvaccinated were 14 times more likely to die from COVID-19 than people who were fully vaccinated.

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#rates-by-vaccine-status
Of the 2,886 hospitalized and/or deceased COVID-19 cases reported from 12/15/2020 through 12/6/2021, 95.3% occurred in persons not fully vaccinated against COVID-19.

*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 12/6/2021 and subject to change. Includes cases reported on or after 12/15/2020. Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 5/11/2021. Note: Due to delays in reporting, recent data are incomplete. Source: Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS)
# Vaccination Status

COVID-19 Cases, Hospitalized Cases, and Deceased Cases by Vaccination Status, Age, and Presence of Underlying Medical Conditions in DuPage County Residents, 12/15/2020-present (n=65,003*)

**PLEASE NOTE:** Of the 65,003 total COVID-19 cases reported since 12/15/2020:
- 4,834 cases (7.4%) were fully vaccinated cases,
- 122 cases (0.19%) were fully vaccinated cases requiring hospitalization, and
- 40 cases (0.06%) were fully vaccinated and died from a cause related to COVID-19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Not Fully Vaccinated</th>
<th>Fully Vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cases (n=65,003)</td>
<td>60,169 (92.6%)</td>
<td>4,834 (7.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ≥ 60 years</td>
<td>8,727 (14.5%)</td>
<td>1,483 (30.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent of vaccination status category)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying Medical Conditions Present</td>
<td>12,626 (21.0%)</td>
<td>1,752 (36.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent of vaccination status category)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hospitalized Cases (n=2,778)</td>
<td>2,656 (95.6%)</td>
<td>122 (4.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ≥ 60 years</td>
<td>1,403 (52.8%)</td>
<td>104 (85.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent of vaccination status category)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying Medical Conditions Present</td>
<td>1,783 (67.1%)</td>
<td>94 (77.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent of vaccination status category)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deceased Cases (n=397)</td>
<td>357 (89.9%)</td>
<td>40 (10.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age ≥ 60 years</td>
<td>308 (86.3%)</td>
<td>37 (92.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent of vaccination status category)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underlying Medical Conditions Present</td>
<td>294 (82.4%)</td>
<td>33 (82.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(percent of vaccination status category)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 12/6/2021 and subject to change. Includes cases reported on or after 12/15/2020. Probable cases and deaths were added to confirmed cases and deaths to reflect total COVID-19 cases and deaths, effective 5/11/2021. Source: Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS)

Notes:
1. "Underlying medical conditions" include but are not limited to: cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic lung disease, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, immunosuppressive condition, neurologic disease, obesity, pregnancy, renal disease, and smoking.
2. COVID-19 vaccine breakthrough infection is defined as the detection of SARS-CoV-2 RNA or antigen in a respiratory specimen collected from a person ≥14 days after receipt of all recommended doses of an FDA-authorized COVID-19 vaccine.
Data Supporting Need for a Booster Shot

Studies show after getting vaccinated against COVID-19, protection against the virus and the ability to prevent infection with variants may decrease over time.

Although COVID-19 vaccination remains effective in preventing severe disease, recent data suggest vaccination becomes less effective over time, especially in people aged 65 and older and at preventing infection or milder illness with symptoms.

- The recent emergence of the Omicron variant (B.1.1.529) further emphasizes the importance of vaccination, boosters, and prevention efforts needed to protect against COVID-19. Early data from South Africa suggest increased transmissibility of the Omicron variant and the potential for immune evasion.
- Emerging evidence also shows that among healthcare and other frontline workers, vaccine effectiveness against COVID-19 infections is also decreasing over time.
- This lower effectiveness is likely due to the combination of decreasing protection as time passes since getting vaccinated, as well as the greater infectiousness of the Delta variant.

Data from clinical trials showed that a booster shot increased the immune response in trial participants who finished a Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna primary series 6 months earlier or who received a J&J/Janssen single-dose vaccine 2 months earlier. With an increased immune response, people should have improved protection against COVID-19, including the Delta variant. For Pfizer-BioNTech and J&J/Janssen, clinical trials also showed that a booster shot helped prevent COVID-19 with symptoms.

## COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shots

### Everyone Ages 16 and Older Can Get a Booster Shot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Booster</th>
<th>Who can get a booster:</th>
<th>When to get a booster:</th>
<th>Which booster can you get:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech</td>
<td>adults 18 years and older</td>
<td>At least 6 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series</td>
<td>Teens 16–17 years old can get a Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 vaccine booster; adults 18 years and older can get any of the COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>adults 18 years and older</td>
<td>At least 6 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series</td>
<td>Any of the COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Johnson's Janssen</td>
<td>adults 18 years and older</td>
<td>At least 2 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination</td>
<td>Any of the COVID-19 vaccines authorized in the United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19 Response

CDC Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19 Vaccine Booster Shot

DuPage County Demographics

Get Vaccinated Even If You Had COVID-19 and Think You Have Natural Immunity

You should get a COVID-19 vaccine even if you already had COVID-19.

Getting sick with COVID-19 offers some protection from future illness with COVID-19, sometimes called “natural immunity.” The level of protection people get from having COVID-19 may vary depending on how mild or severe their illness was, the time since their infection, and their age; and no currently available test can reliably determine if you are protected after a COVID-19 infection.

All COVID-19 vaccines currently available in the United States are effective at preventing COVID-19. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine gives most people a high level of protection against COVID-19, even in people who have already been sick with COVID-19.

Emerging evidence shows that getting a COVID-19 vaccine after you recover from COVID-19 infection provides added protection to your immune system. One study showed that, for people who already had COVID-19, those who do not get vaccinated after their recovery are more than 2 times as likely to get COVID-19 again than those who get fully vaccinated after their recovery.

COVID-19 Response
COVID-19 Vaccine for Children 5 years and older

Why Children and Teens Should Get Vaccinated for COVID-19

There are approximately 28 million children between the ages of 5 and 11 years old in the United States, and there have been nearly 2 million cases of COVID-19 within this age group during the pandemic. COVID-19 can make children very sick and cause children to be hospitalized. In some situations, the complications from infection can lead to death.

Children are as likely to be infected with COVID-19 as adults and can

- Get very sick from COVID-19
- Have both short and long-term health complications from COVID-19
- Spread COVID-19 to others, including at home and school

As of mid-October 2021, children ages 5 through 11 years have experienced more than 8,300 COVID-19 related hospitalizations and nearly 100 deaths from COVID-19. In fact, COVID-19 ranks as one of the top 10 causes of death for children aged 5 through 11 years.

Children who get infected with COVID-19 can also develop serious complications like multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C)—a condition where different body parts become inflamed, including the heart, lungs, kidneys, brain, skin, eyes, or gastrointestinal organs. Since the pandemic began, more than 2,300 cases of MIS-C have been reported in children ages 5 through 11 years. Children with underlying medical conditions are more at risk for severe illness from COVID-19 compared with children without underlying medical conditions.
COVID-19 Response

COVID-19-Associated Hospitalizations

COVID-19

Pediatric Vaccines

Since COVID-19 vaccines for 5-11 year olds became available on 11/4/21:

• 38,981 doses have been administered to 5-11 year olds

• 33% of 5-11 year olds in DuPage County have received at least one dose

• 15% of 5-11 year olds in DuPage County are fully vaccinated!

• DuPage ranks 3rd out of 102 counties in Illinois in largest percentage of 5-11 years olds who have received at least one dose.

• 56 healthcare providers in DuPage are administering pediatric COVID-19 vaccine.
COVID-19 Vaccines at DCHD

• The DuPage County Health Department is now offering pediatric COVID-19 vaccinations for children ages 5-11. Click here to register and you will be notified via email for an appointment.

• Additional vaccination opportunities for individuals aged 12+ are also available from DCHD at our Central Office in Wheaton on Thursdays from 8:30 am - 10:30 am. Please register here and you will be notified via email with instructions on how to schedule your appointment.

• Individuals can also call (630) 682-7400 if assistance is needed with registration (e.g., no internet or computer access, need language assistance, or have questions).
# COVID-19 Vaccination

**Local Efforts Continue with Mobile Clinics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date &amp; Time</th>
<th>Service Offered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Villa Park Public Library (Ages 5+) 305 South Ardmore Avenue, Villa Park</td>
<td>Monday, December 13 4:00 pm – 6:00 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine Pfizer or J&amp;J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Public Health Center (Ages 5+) 1111 West Lake Street, Addison</td>
<td>Tuesday, December 14 3:00 pm – 6:00 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine Pfizer or J&amp;J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon (Ages 18+) 4200 Ferry Road, Aurora</td>
<td>Wednesday, December 15 4:00 pm – 8:00 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine Pfizer or J&amp;J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAS Forwarding (Ages 18+) 1555 North Mittel Blvd, Wood Dale</td>
<td>Friday, December 17 1:30 pm – 3:30 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine Pfizer or J&amp;J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBEW (Ages 5+) 28600 Bella Vista Parkway, Warrenville</td>
<td>Saturday, December 18 8:00 am – 12:00 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine Pfizer or J&amp;J</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHAT IS A MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY?

Your body naturally makes antibodies to fight infection. However, your body may not have antibodies designed to recognize a novel (or new) virus like SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Monoclonal antibodies, or mAbs, are made in a laboratory to fight a particular infection (in this case, SARS-CoV-2) and are given to you directly in an infusion. So the mAb treatment may help if you are at high risk for serious symptoms or a hospital stay.

A mAb treatment for COVID-19 is different from a COVID-19 vaccine. The vaccine triggers your body’s natural immune response, but this can take weeks to develop enough antibodies against a virus. So if you have the virus, the mAb treatment gives your body the antibodies it needs to protect itself. The mAb treatment does not replace the need for the immunity from the vaccine but it can help you if you are at risk for developing serious COVID-19.

COVID-19 Vaccination
Monoclonal Antibody Treatments

Therapeutics Distribution Locations

Monoclonal antibody therapeutic treatments are shipped nationwide. Patients should coordinate with their respective physician or care provider before contacting a location to receive treatment. A call center is available to answer questions and provide information related to monoclonal antibody therapeutic treatments at the following phone numbers: 1-877-332-6583 (English Language); 1-877-366-0310 (Spanish Language).

Welcome!

Search for an address to find potential treatment locations near you. If you don’t know the address, use one of these search methods:

- Click the search box and type in an address or choose Use current location
- Click within the map

Source: https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution
Reducing Risk of COVID-19 Transmission

Get Vaccinated and Boosted

Self-Testing: Consider using a self-test before joining indoor gatherings with others who are not in your household.

Improving Ventilation in Your Home: Improving ventilation (air flow) can help prevent virus particles from accumulating in the air in your home.

Use Masks to Slow the Spread of COVID-19
COVID-19
What’s next?

What’s changed?
• Emergence of Omicron variant
• Vaccines now approved by everyone age 5 and older
• Vaccine effectiveness continues to provide strong protection against severe outcomes (hospitalization and death)
• Improved access to testing (diagnostic PCR and rapid antigen tests)
• COVID monoclonal antibody treatments available & 2 antiviral treatments on the horizon

What’s unknown?
• Impact of Omicron
• Duration of immunity from infection and vaccines
• Emergence of new variants
• How changes in behavior will affect new cases, hospitalizations, and deaths
QUESTIONS?