Mayors and Managers Meeting Notes from 3.7.22


DuPage County Representatives Participants:

DuPage County Health Department Participants: Karen Ayala, Executive Director; Chris Hoff, Director for Community Health Resources; Elizabeth Murphy, Asst. Director for CD/Epi; 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 highlighted the positive downward direction of COVID-19 activity across all community level indicators. Participants were asked to consider suspending future calls and resuming calls should something change from the current direction. Discussion and a determination will occur at the end of today’s call.

COVID-19 Updates
Situation Update – Ms. Murphy

1) Current COVID-19 case activity
   • Average age of cases from
     o March 2020 to present was 37 years of age.
     o From 2/28/2022-3/7/2022 is 35 years of age
   • Average age of hospitalized cases from
     o March 2020 to present was 60 years of age.
     o From 2/28/2022 -3/7/2022 is 49 years of age
   • Average age of deaths related to COVID-19 from
     o March 2020 to present was 79 years of age.
     o From 2/28/2022 -3/7/2022 is 77 years of age
2) **Hospitalization and Severe Outcome Updates**

- Mr. Hoff shared newly released information provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which focuses on hospitalization levels. A County’s COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the impatient beds and new admissions indicators, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days. National County level data is color coded for low, medium and high levels.
- DuPage County is currently colored green with fewer than 200 new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days and low hospital impacts and is considered in the low category.
- COVID-19 Community levels can help inform community level preventative strategies and individual preventative behaviors.
- As of March 4, DuPage County hospitalization rates for COVID-19 has significantly decreased from the high levels seen in December and January.

3) **Vaccination and Treatment Updates**

- Vaccination remains the leading public health preventative strategy to prevent severe outcomes from COVID-19
- 81% of eligible DuPage County residents (over 5 years of age), are fully vaccinated
- Unvaccinated individuals have a 3.2% higher probability of testing positive and 41% increase of dying should they contract COVID-19.
- Booster vaccinations continue to add an added level of protection and participants were asked to continue community level messaging about the positives of booster vaccinations and who is eligible to receive a booster vaccination.
- The Food and Drug Administration postponed Pfizer’s requested Emergency Use Authorization of their COVID-19 vaccine for individuals 6 months through 4 years of age in order to evaluate additional new data from Pfizer.
- Certain demographics continue to remain disproportionately affected by COVID-19.
- The Omicron variant remains the predominant variant of sequenced positive cases.

**Next Phase of COVID-19 Response**

Mr. Hoff shared information on data collection of wastewater management testing as a tool in population health surveillance of COVID-19 activity. Mr. Hoff requested that if participant’s municipality is testing wastewater for COVID-19 to contact the Health Department to share their data.

The following was shared to address participant questions:

   
2) Ms. Ayala shared that the local Health Department is the entity who can require isolation and quarantine for those individuals who test positive or who have been in direct contact with an individual who tested positive.
3) There is no information to provide on possible changes to the TSA guidelines for travel.
4) For people who need them, the federal government will be offering a second round of free at home tests that can be ordered at https://www.covidtests.gov/
5) The Health Department added the new CDC’s Community Level indicator to the dashboard at www.dupagehealth.org/covid19data
6) Participants agreed to suspend further Mayors and Manager calls unless something were to occur that would need to be addressed or require future discussion.

There was no further discussion. Participants were encouraged to reach out with any other concerns or questions. Mr. Hoff concluded the call at 10:37AM.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING:
Mr. Hoff requested that the following be shared with participants.

Excess Deaths Associated with COVID-19

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nyshs/vsrr/covid19/excess_deaths.htm

Estimates of excess deaths can provide information about the burden of mortality potentially related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including deaths that are directly or indirectly attributed to COVID-19. Excess deaths are typically defined as the difference between the observed numbers of deaths in specific time periods and expected numbers of deaths in the same time periods. This visualization provides weekly estimates of excess deaths by the jurisdiction in which the death occurred. Weekly counts of deaths are compared with historical trends to determine whether the number of deaths is significantly higher than expected.

Counts of deaths from all causes of death, including COVID-19, are presented. As some deaths due to COVID-19 may be assigned to other causes of deaths (for example, if COVID-19 was not diagnosed or not mentioned on the death certificate), tracking all-cause mortality can provide information about whether an excess number of deaths is observed, even when COVID-19 mortality may be undercounted. Additionally, deaths from all causes excluding COVID-19 were also estimated. Comparing these two sets of estimates — excess deaths with and without COVID-19 — can provide insight about how many excess deaths are identified as due to COVID-19, and how many excess deaths are reported as due to other causes of death. These deaths could represent misclassified COVID-19 deaths, or potentially could be indirectly related to the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g.,
deaths from other causes occurring in the context of health care shortages or overburdened health care systems).
DCHD COVID-19 Updates

March 7, 2022
U.S. COVID-19 Community Levels by County Map

CDC’s COVID-19 Community Levels and Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Cases (per 100,000 population in the last 7 days)</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Medium</th>
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<td>&lt;10.0</td>
<td>10.0-19.9</td>
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<td>Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)</td>
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The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the inpatient beds and new admissions indicators, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days.

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The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the inpatient beds and new admissions indicators, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days.

### Example:
- **DuPage County, IL**
  - COVID-19 Community Level: Low
  - COVID-19 Inpatient Bed Utilization: 3.50%
  - COVID-19 Community Level: Low
  - COVID-19 Hospital Admissions per 100k: 7
  - COVID-19 Community Level: Low
  - COVID-19 Community Level - Cases per 100k: 111.71
U.S. COVID-19 Community Levels by County Map

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view?list_select_state=Illinois&data-type=Risk&list_select_county=17043
Implications for Using COVID-19 Community Levels to Inform Public Health Recommendations

- COVID-19 community levels can inform recommendations for community-level preventive strategies and individual preventive behaviors.

- At higher COVID-19 community levels recommendation would include:
  - Masking
  - Testing Strategies (e.g., screening testing)
  - High-risk individuals and their household or social contacts (e.g., masking, testing, and access to treatments)
  - Setting-specific recommendations (e.g., K-12 schools, healthcare)
  - High-risk congregate settings (e.g., masking and screening testing)
Public health recommendations

Public health and individual recommendations for prevention measures informed by COVID-19 Community Levels are intended to minimize severe disease and prevent strain on the healthcare system, especially for disproportionately affected populations. Recommendations reflect a priority on implementing prevention measures when individuals are at particularly high risk and communities have the potential for healthcare system strain. Specific individual- and household-level prevention behaviors are recommended for each level of COVID-19 Community Level (Table 5), to provide individuals information based on their level of risk for severe disease. Community-level prevention measures are also recommended for each COVID-19 Community Level.

- At the **Low level**, individual and community-level recommendations focus on best practices in infection prevention and control in community settings, in addition to promoting up-to-date vaccinations as the front-line strategy to protect from severe disease. These include improving ventilation, testing to identify infection early, and following recommendations for isolation and quarantine.

- The **Medium level** strengthens emphasis on protecting people who are immunocompromised or at increased risk for severe disease. Community settings such as schools, workplaces, and high-risk congregate settings such as correctional facilities and homeless shelters should implement enhanced prevention measures such as screening testing to quickly identify infections.

- At the **High level**, additional recommendations for individuals and communities focus on wearing masks indoors in public and providing added protection to populations at high risk.

Recommendations are intended to be additive, in that recommendations for the low community level apply to the medium and high levels, and the additional recommendations for medium level apply to the high level. Recommendations are provided for individuals and for community settings such as schools, and for some high-risk congregate settings. COVID-19 community levels may not apply to healthcare settings such as hospitals or long-term care facilities, which can continue to follow infection control guidance for healthcare settings.

Key Considerations

- Vaccination is the leading public health prevention strategy to prevent severe disease and deaths from COVID-19.
- People who are up to date on vaccines have much lower risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19 compared with unvaccinated people.
- When making decisions about individual preventive behaviors and community prevention strategies in addition to vaccination, people and health officials should consider the COVID-19 community level.
- Health departments should consider health equity, and make use of other surveillance information (wastewater, ED surveillance, etc.), if available, to inform local decisions.
- Layered prevention strategies — like staying up to date on vaccines and wearing masks — can help prevent severe disease and reduce strain on the healthcare system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COVID-19 Community Level</th>
<th>Individual- and household-level prevention behaviors</th>
<th>Community-level prevention strategies (as recommended by state or local authorities)</th>
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</table>
| Low                     | • Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines and boosters  
|                         | • Maintain improved ventilation throughout indoor spaces when possible  
|                         | • Follow CDC recommendations for isolation and quarantine, including getting tested if you are exposed to COVID-19 or have symptoms of COVID-19  
|                         | • If you are immunocompromised or high risk for severe disease  
|                         | - Have a plan for rapid testing if needed (e.g., having home tests or access to testing)  
|                         | - Talk to your healthcare provider about whether you are a candidate for treatments like oral antivirals, PrEP, and monoclonal antibodies  
|                         | ¹ At all levels, people can wear a mask based on personal preference, informed by personal level of risk. People with symptoms, a positive test, or exposure to someone with COVID-19 should wear a mask. | • Distribute and administer vaccines to achieve high community vaccination coverage and ensure health equity  
|                         | • Maintain improved ventilation in public indoor spaces  
|                         | • Ensure access to testing, including through point-of-care and at-home tests for all people  
|                         | - Communicate with organizations and places that serve people who are immunocompromised or at high risk for severe disease to ensure they know how to get rapid testing  
|                         | • Ensure access and equity in vaccination, testing, treatment, community outreach, support services for disproportionately affected populations |

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| Medium                  | • If you are immunocompromised or high risk for severe disease  
                           - Talk to your healthcare provider about whether you need to wear a mask and take other precautions (e.g., testing)  
                           - Have a plan for rapid testing if needed (e.g., having home tests or access to testing)  
                           - Talk to your healthcare provider about whether you are a candidate for treatments like oral antivirals, PrEP, and monoclonal antibodies  
                           • If you have household or social contact with someone at high risk for severe disease  
                              - Consider self-testing to detect infection before contact  
                              - Consider wearing a mask when indoors with them  
                           • Stay up to date with COVID-19 vaccines and boosters  
                           • Maintain improved ventilation throughout indoor spaces when possible  
                           • Follow CDC recommendations for isolation and quarantine, including getting tested if you are exposed to COVID-19 or have symptoms of COVID-19 | • Protect people at high risk for severe illness or death by ensuring equitable access to vaccination, testing, treatment, support services, and information  
                           • Consider implementing screening testing or other testing strategies for people who are exposed to COVID-19 in workplaces, schools, or other community settings as appropriate  
                           • Implement enhanced prevention measures in high-risk congregate settings (see guidance for correctional facilities and homeless shelters)  
                           • Distribute and administer vaccines to achieve high community vaccination coverage and ensure health equity  
                           • Maintain improved ventilation in public indoor spaces  
                           • Ensure access to testing, including through point-of-care and at-home tests for all people  
                              - Communicate with organizations and places that serve people who are immunocompromised or at high risk for severe disease to ensure they know how to get rapid testing  
                           • Ensure access and equity in vaccination, testing, treatment, community outreach, support services for disproportionately affected populations |

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<td>High</td>
<td>- Wear a well-fitting mask indoors in public, regardless of vaccination status (including in K-12 schools and other indoor community settings)</td>
<td>- Consider setting specific recommendations for prevention strategies based on local factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- If you are immunocompromised or high risk for severe disease</td>
<td>- Implement healthcare surge support as needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Wear a mask or respirator that provides you with greater protection</td>
<td>- Protect people at high risk for severe illness or death by ensuring equitable access to vaccination, testing, treatment, support services, and information</td>
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<td>- Consider avoiding non-essential indoor activities in public where you could be exposed</td>
<td>- Consider implementing screening testing or other testing strategies for people who are exposed to COVID-19 in workplaces, schools, or other community settings as appropriate</td>
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### DuPage County, Illinois

#### 7-day Metrics | 7-day Percent Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>7-day</th>
<th>7-day Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>-93.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Rate per 100k</td>
<td></td>
<td>-93.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Positivity</td>
<td>1.98%</td>
<td>-0.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>&lt;10</td>
<td>-35.71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of population ≥ 5 years of age fully vaccinated</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New admissions of confirmed COVID-19 among county residents (estimated)</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>-23.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COVID-19

7-day rolling average of new cases in DuPage County is 102 cases reported per day (3/3/22)

Source: www.dupagehealth.org/covid19data
COVID-19 Case Rates per 100,000 Population* by Ethnicity† and Age Group in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=206,768$)

Across all age groups except those 0-9 years, the COVID-19 case rate is higher among Hispanic or Latino DuPage County residents compared to non-Hispanic or Latino DuPage County residents.

Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/28/2022 and subject to change. Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 5/11/2021.

*Options for reporting ethnicity are as follows: Hispanic, Not Hispanic or Latino, Unknown.
†Ethnicity was reported as "Unknown" for 50,824 cases. Age was reported as "Unknown" for 24 cases.

Sources: 2010 population and ethnicity detail for case rate from 2010 U.S. Census, DuPage County case data from Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (i-NEDSS).

COVID-19-related Death Rates per 100,000 Population* by Ethnicity† and Age Group in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=1,779$)

*Although the overall COVID-19-related death rate is lower among Hispanic or Latino DuPage County residents, when reviewed by separate age group categories, the COVID-19-related death rate is higher among Hispanic or Latino DuPage County residents across all age groups.

The apparent discrepancy between aggregate death rates versus comparison by age group may be explained by the Hispanic or Latino population in DuPage County being younger, e.g., 40% of the Hispanic or Latino population is under 20 years old versus 25% of the non-Hispanic or Latino population.

Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/28/2022 and subject to change. Probable deaths were added to confirmed deaths to reflect total COVID-19 deaths, effective 5/11/2021.

*Options for reporting ethnicity are as follows: Hispanic, Not Hispanic or Latino, Unknown.
†Ethnicity was reported as "Unknown" for 11 deaths.

Sources: 2010 population and ethnicity detail for death rate from 2010 U.S. Census, DuPage County death data from Illinois-National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (i-NEDSS).
COVID-19 Case Rates per 100,000 Population* by Race† and Age Group
in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=206,7884)

Across all age groups except those 10-19 years, the COVID-19 case rate is higher among Black DuPage County residents compared to White and Asian DuPage County residents.

Rate per 100,000 population:

- Asian
- Black
- White
- DuPage County Overall

*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/18/2022 and subject to change. Probable cases were added to confirmed cases to reflect total COVID-19 cases, effective 5/11/2021.
†Races for reporting race/ethnicity: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, White, Other, Two or more races, and Unknown. Categories with less than 5 cases, categories with population denominators <1.0, and those reporting Other or Two or more races are not included in the graph.
+Race was reported as "Unknown" for 1,452 cases. Age was reported as "Unknown" for 45,082 cases.
Sources: 2020 population and race detail for case rate from 2020 U.S. Census. DuPage County case data from Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (i-NEDSS).

COVID-19-related Death Rates per 100,000 Population* by Race† and Age Group
in DuPage County Residents, 2020-2022 (n=1,779)

- Although the overall COVID-19-related death rate is similar among Black DuPage County residents compared to White DuPage County residents, when reviewed by separate age group categories, the COVID-19-related death rate is highest among Black DuPage County residents for all age groups for whom data are available.
- The apparent discrepancy between aggregate death rates versus comparison by age group may be explained by the Black population in DuPage County skewing younger, e.g., 82% of the Black population is under 50 years old versus 65% of the White population.
- The COVID-19-related death rate for Asian DuPage County residents aged 50-59 years is 1.6 times higher than the DuPage County overall rate for that age group.

Rate per 100,000 population:

- Asian
- Black
- White
- DuPage County Overall

*Data are provisional as of 8:00am 2/18/2022 and subject to change. Probable deaths were added to confirmed deaths to reflect total COVID-19 deaths, effective 5/11/2021.
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+Race was reported as "Unknown" for totals.
COVID-19
What You Need to Know About Variants

• New variants of the virus are expected to occur.

• Slowing the spread of the virus, by protecting yourself and others, can help slow the emergence of new variants.

• The Omicron variant causes more infections and spreads faster than the original SARS-CoV-2 strain of the virus that causes COVID-19.

• CDC is working with state and local public health officials to monitor the spread of all variants, including Omicron.

• Getting a vaccine reduces your risk of severe illness, hospitalization, and death from COVID-19. Staying up to date on your COVID-19 vaccines, which includes getting a booster when eligible, further improves your protection.

Variants Are Expected
Viruses constantly change through mutation and sometimes these mutations result in a new variant of the virus. Some variants emerge and disappear while others persist. New variants will continue to emerge. CDC and other public health organizations monitor all variants of the virus that causes COVID-19 in the United States and globally.

Scientists monitor all variants but may classify certain ones as variants being monitored, variants of interest, variants of concern and variants of high consequence. Some variants spread more easily and quickly than other variants, which may lead to more cases of COVID-19. Even if a variant causes less severe disease in general, an increase in the overall number of cases could cause an increase in hospitalizations, put more strain on healthcare resources and potentially lead to more deaths.
COVID-19 Hospitalizations

5/1/20: 32 hospitalizations reported per day
11/19/20: 41 hospitalizations reported per day
7/3/21: 1 hospitalization reported per day
1/9/22: 56 hospitalizations reported per day
2/25/22: 4 hospitalizations reported per day
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 Pts 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.

2021-2022 Daily COVID Hospitalizations and ICU Status

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

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

Source: https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/data/region-metrics.html?regionID=8
COVID-19

DuPage County Hospitalizations and ICU Status

COVID Patients in ICU status and in non-ICU status

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COVID Pts 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-19 Deaths

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

Total COVID-19 Deaths*: 1,786
Confirmed: 1,679
Probable: 107

5/4/20: 13 deaths reported per day
12/25/20: 9 deaths reported per day
7/21/21: 0 deaths reported per day
1/12/22: 7 deaths reported per day
2/26/22: 1 death reported per day

COVID-19 Cases

Unvaccinated adults aged 18 years and older had:

- 3.2X Risk of Testing Positive for COVID-19
- AND 41X Risk of Dying from COVID-19 in December, and
- 3.2X Risk of Testing Positive for COVID-19 in January,* compared to people vaccinated with a primary series and a booster dose.**

Source: CDC COVID-19 Response, Epidemiology Task Force, Surveillance & Analytics Team, Vaccine Breakthrough Unit

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#rates-by-vaccine-status
Unvaccinated adults aged 18 years and older had:

- 3.2X Risk of Testing Positive for COVID-19
- 41X Risk of Dying from COVID-19 in January,* compared to people vaccinated with a primary series and a booster dose.**

Source: CDC COVID-19 Response, Epidemiology Task Force, Surveillance & Analytics Team, Vaccine Breakthrough Unit

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#rates-by-vaccine-status
Week end date: January 29, 2022

Unvaccinated: 88.9

Fully vaccinated without additional booster dose: 22.3

Fully vaccinated with additional booster dose: 7.4
In January, compared to fully vaccinated persons with additional or booster doses in each age group shown below, the monthly rates of COVID-19-associated hospitalizations were:

### Rates of COVID-19-Associated Hospitalizations by Vaccination and Additional or Booster Dose Status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Rate Increase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unvaccinated Adults Ages 18-49</td>
<td>10x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unvaccinated Adults Ages 50-64</td>
<td>13x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unvaccinated Adults Ages 65+</td>
<td>15x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Understanding How COVID-19 Vaccines Work

### What You Need to Know
- COVID-19 vaccines are safe and effective.
- You may have side effects after vaccination, but these are normal.

### Who Can Get a Booster Shot

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Which booster can you get:</th>
<th>When to get a booster:</th>
<th>Who should get a booster:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most situations</td>
<td>At least 5 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series</td>
<td>Everyone 12 years and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most situations</td>
<td>At least 5 months after completing your primary COVID-19 vaccination series</td>
<td>Adults 18 years and older</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna (mRNA COVID-19 vaccines) are preferred in most situations</td>
<td>At least 2 months after receiving your J&amp;J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccination</td>
<td>Adults 18 years and older</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Although mRNA vaccines are preferred, J&J/Janssen COVID-19 vaccine may be considered in some situations.

Two COVID-19 vaccines now have full approval by the FDA for use in the U.S.

- Pfizer Comirnaty – for individuals 16 years and older
- Moderna Spikevax – for individuals 18 years and older

FDA Emergency Use Authorization remains in place for all other age groups currently approved for vaccination.

**Pfizer requested Emergency Use Authorization of their COVID-19 vaccine for individuals 6 months through 4 years of age.**

- FDA Advisory Committee was scheduled to meet 2/15/22 but postponed in order to evaluate additional data new data from Pfizer. Expect evaluation in the coming months.
77% of total DuPage County population is fully vaccinated!

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>771,532</td>
<td>706,281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Population</td>
<td>83.6%</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 5 Years of Age</td>
<td>771,058</td>
<td>706,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 5 Years of Age</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 12 Years of Age</td>
<td>725,989</td>
<td>665,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 12 Years of Age</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>84.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>664,623</td>
<td>608,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>92.9%</td>
<td>85.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 65 Years of Age</td>
<td>151,682</td>
<td>141,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 65 Years of Age</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>94.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

47% of 5-11 year olds in DuPage County population are fully vaccinated!

54% of fully vaccinated have received a booster dose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Fully Vaccinated with a Booster</th>
<th>Boosters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>387,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Fully Vaccinated Population with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>54.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 12 Years of Age with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>387,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 12 Years of Age with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>58.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 18 Years of Age with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>369,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 18 Years of Age with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 65 Years of Age with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>115,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Fully Vaccinated Population ≥ 65 Years of Age with a Booster Dose</td>
<td>81.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view](https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view)
**Week of March 8 - 12, 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date &amp; Time</th>
<th>Service Offered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal Technical Institute Ages 5+</td>
<td>Tuesday, March 8 9:00 am - 12:30 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine &amp; Booster Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1611 W Corporate Drive, Lisle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gary United Methodist Church (Ages 5+)</td>
<td>Wednesday, March 9 3:30 pm - 6:30 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine &amp; Booster Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124 N. Main Street, Wheaton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIC America Corp (Ages 5+)</td>
<td>Thursday, March 10 3:30 pm - 5:30 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine &amp; Booster Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>485 E. Lies Road, Carol Stream</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First United Methodist Church Ages 5+</td>
<td>Saturday, March 12 2:00 pm - 5:00 pm</td>
<td>COVID-19 Vaccine &amp; Booster Pfizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328 S. Church Road, Bensenville</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Request an onsite clinic with DCHD**
COVID-19
Respiratory Protection

What Mask Should I Wear?

No Protection
- No Mask or Improper Use
  - Mask should fit over your nose and mouth and be snug against your face with no gaps
  - Don't use masks that are damp, dirty or damaged
  - Don't wear masks with exhalation valves, which allow virus particles to escape

Some Protection
- Cloth Masks
  - Washable and reusable. Masks should be washed at least once a day or as soon as they become dirty
  - Multiple layers of woven, breathable fabric

- Surgical Masks
  - Disposable, intended for one time use
  - Multiple layers of non-woven material
  - Provides protection against large droplets

Most Protection
- High Filtration Masks (Respirators - N95, KN95, KF94)
  - Varies by mask type, but reusable up to 5 times with proper care
  - Filters up to 95% of particles in the air
  - Seals tightly to the face when fitted properly (some facial hair can interfere with this seal)
  - Designed and regulated to meet international standards. Check lists of trusted manufacturers from CDC and Project N95 to avoid counterfeit masks

Along with getting vaccinated and boosted, experts recommend upgrading your mask if you want optimal protection.
COVID-19 Testing in DuPage
COVID-19 Testing in DuPage County

There are many COVID-19 testing options available throughout DuPage County. The DuPage County Health Department currently partners with the Odeum Expo Center in Villa Park, and Curative at the DuPage County Fairgrounds in Wheaton, to provide a drive-thru community-based testing site.

Anyone can be tested regardless of symptoms. No appointment, doctor referral, or insurance is required. 

Click on a button below to learn more.

** Effective 2/28/2022, the Odeum testing site will no longer be open on Saturdays.**

** Please note, the DuPage County Health Department is not providing technical assistance or additional support (i.e. supplies) for employee testing programs at this time.**

[https://www.dupagehealth.org/COVID19Testing](https://www.dupagehealth.org/COVID19Testing)
COVID-19 Vaccination

COVID-19 Test Site Locations

No-cost testing is available at local health centers and select pharmacies:

- Find a health center near you. Please call ahead to make an appointment.
- CVS Health
- Local independent pharmacies
- Walgreens
- Walmart in partnership with Quest Diagnostics

For information on other Community-Based Testing (CBTS) locations throughout the state of Illinois, please refer to the State of Illinois Community-Based Testing Sites page. For general guidance on testing, please refer to the State of Illinois COVID-19 Testing Guidance (VIDE).

- IDPH - Arlington International Racecourse, 322 Wilke Rd, Arlington Heights, IL
  Drive-thru test site is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. Testing is free and available to all regardless of symptoms, age, or insurance status. A parent or guardian must be present and able to provide consent for individuals under the age of 18. No appointment required. Capacity is limited. Hours of operation subject to change based on weather conditions.

- IDPH - 2450 N. Farnsworth Ave, Aurora, IL (Across from the Chicago Premium Outlets)
  Drive-thru and walk-up testing site is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. Testing is free and available to all regardless of age, COVID-19 symptoms, or insurance status. A parent or guardian must be present and able to provide consent for individuals under the age of 18. Tests are taken on a FIRST COME-FIRST SERVE BASIS. The facility will close by 4 p.m. or when testing capacity is reached for the day, whichever comes first. Individuals being tested at the Aurora site will receive a call from 1-800-297-7200 within four and seven calendar days regarding the results of their test.

- VNA Healthcare offers COVID-19 testing by appointment to new and existing patients with or without symptoms. For more information, visit https://www.vnahc.com/covid-19-testing/

All sites listed in the locator below are sourced from the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) COVID-19 Testing Site Locations in Illinois.

Testing Site FAQs

DuPage County Health Department COVID-19 Test Site Locator
If you test positive for COVID-19 and have one or more health conditions that increase your risk of becoming very sick, treatment may be available. Contact a health professional right away after a positive test to determine if you may be eligible, even if your symptoms are mild right now. Don't delay: Treatment must be started within the first few days to be effective.

What You Need To Know

- A person with any of the medical conditions listed below is more likely to get very sick from COVID-19.
- Staying up to date with COVID-19 vaccines (getting primary series and booster) and following preventive measures for COVID-19 are important. This is especially important if you are older or have severe health conditions or more than one health condition, including those on the list below.
- Approved and authorized COVID-19 vaccines (primary series and booster) are safe and effective.
- Some immunocompromised people, or people with weakened immune systems, may be eligible for additional primary doses of COVID-19 vaccine.
- The list below does not include all possible conditions that put you at higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19. If you have a condition not included on this list, talk to your healthcare professional about how best to manage your condition and protect yourself from COVID-19.

Underlying Medical Conditions Associated with Higher Risk for Severe COVID-19

Summary of Conditions with Evidence

1. Higher risk for severe COVID-19 outcomes is defined as an underlying medical condition or risk factor that has a published meta-analysis or systematic review or complete the CDC systematic review process. The meta-analysis or systematic review demonstrates good or strong evidence, (depending on the quality of the studies in the review or meta-analysis) for an increase in risk for at least one severe COVID-19 outcome.

- Cancer
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Chronic kidney disease*
- Chronic lung diseases limited to:
  - Interstitial lung disease
  - Pulmonary embolism
  - Pulmonary hypertension
  - Bronchiectasis
  - COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
- Chronic liver diseases limited to:
  - Cirrhosis
  - Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
  - Alcoholic liver disease
  - Autoimmune hepatitis
- Cystic fibrosis
- Diabetes mellitus, type 1 and type 2*
- Disabilities
  - Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
  - Cerebral Palsy
  - Congenital Malformations (Birth Defects)
  - Limitations with self-care or activities of daily living
  - Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
  - Learning Disabilities
  - Spinal Cord Injuries
  - (For the list of all conditions that were part of the review, see the module below)
- HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)
- Mental health disorders limited to:
  - Mood disorders, including depression
  - Schizophrenia spectrum disorders
- Neurologic conditions limited to dementia
- Obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m²)*
- Primary Immunodeficiencies
- Pregnancy and recent pregnancy
- Physical inactivity
- Smoking, current and former
- Solid organ or hematopoietic cell transplantation
- Tuberculosis
- Use of corticosteroids or other immunosuppressive medications

* Heart conditions (such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies)

**COVID-19 Vaccination**

**COVID-19 Treatments**

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**DON'T DELAY: TEST SOON AND TREAT EARLY**
| COVID-19 |

If you are at high risk of getting very sick from COVID-19, and test positive, treatment may be available.

Get tested as soon as possible after your symptoms start.

Contact your healthcare provider right away if your result is positive.

Don't delay. Treatment must be started early to work.

[cdc.gov/coronavirus]

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**NO TE DEMORES: HAZTE LA PRUEBA Y RECIBE TRATAMIENTO PRONTO**
| COVID-19 |

Si tienes un riesgo alto de enfermarte gravemente de COVID-19 y das positivo, puede haber tratamiento disponible.

Hazte la prueba lo antes posible después de que comiencen los síntomas.

Comunícate con tu proveedor de atención médica de inmediato si das positivo.

No te demores. El tratamiento debe iniciarse pronto para que funcione.

[cdc.gov/coronavirus-es]
COVID-19 Outpatient Therapy Locator

Use this map to locate locations for therapies provided free from HHS to prevent COVID-19 infection (Evusheld and Sotrovimab) and severe illness or hospitalization for COVID-19 (Sotrovimab, Paxlovid and Molnupiravir). These allocations are EXTREMELY limited and so we encourage providers and patients to consider all other options for treatment as suggested in the NIH treatment guidelines including products like remdesivir, that are not available through the state, as treatment options. Please also note that Molnupiravir is only an alternative when other therapies are NOT available. Prescribers must discuss risks, benefits and safety profiles of these agents with the patients and provide them the ELA Patient Fact sheets.

Please note that these medications are in very limited supply and are allocated to the State of Illinois in weekly to two-weekly periods, depending on the product. More information can be found on our website.

Outpatient Therapy Location Details:

- Phone:
  - Molnupiravir:
  - Paxlovid:
  - Evusheld:
  - Sotrovimab:

What are Monoclonal Antibodies?
The monoclonal antibody treatments bamlanivimab and bamlanivimab plus etesevimab (made by Eli Lilly and Company) and the therapeutic cocktail casirivimab/imerivimab (made by Regeneron) are laboratory-made proteins that mimic the immune system's ability to fight off harmful pathogens such as viruses. Monoclonal antibody treatments are given to help treat patients with COVID-19. The sooner the treatment, the better!

How do I get treatment?
- Call your local health care provider
- Visit a treatment locator at http://infusioncenter.org maintained by the National Infusion Center Association (NICA) or https://protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution/distribution-locations maintained by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

Source: https://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/covid-19-outpatient-therapy-locator.html
The President’s National COVID-19 Preparedness Plan focuses on four key goals:

1. Protect against and treat COVID-19
2. Prepare for new variants
3. Prevent economic and educational shutdowns
4. Continue to lead the effort to vaccinate the world and save lives
Core public health activities to address COVID-19

- **Epidemiology** – how and where is COVID-19 spreading and what are the impacts?
- **Disease control** – prevent and reduce transmission of COVID-19
- **Vaccination** – increase the number of people who are up-to-date on their vaccines
- **Testing** – assure availability of testing to everyone
- **Individual-level prevention** (vaccination, masks, ventilation, testing, etc.)
- **Public Health Emergency Response** – coordinating with health & medical agencies and distributing PPE, at-home tests, etc.
- **Community Education** – up to date, accurate information to reduce transmission of COVID-19