



The Front Lines of the Fight Against COVID-19

A TOWN HALL CONVERSATION XVI

We will begin at 10 a.m.



U.S. News & World Report Best Hospitals Rankings 2021 - 2022

Marc L. Boom, MD
August 12, 2021

HOUSTON
Methodist[®]
LEADING MEDICINE

EXCELLENCE IN PATIENT CARE & SAFETY

Houston Methodist Hospital is recognized by *U.S. News & World Report* as
NO. 1 IN TEXAS and **NO. 16 IN THE NATION**.

4,750

hospitals **evaluated**
this year

20

hospitals are on the
Honor Roll

1

nationally ranked Honor
Roll hospital in **Texas**

**BEST
HOSPITALS**
U.S. News
HONOR ROLL
2021-22

Ranked in 10 of 15 Specialties:

- Cancer (#23)
- Cardiology & Heart Surgery (#15)
- Diabetes & Endocrinology (#16)
- Gastroenterology & GI surgery (#10)
- Geriatrics (#22)
- Gynecology (#19)
- Neurology & Neurosurgery (#21)
- Orthopedics (#12)
- Pulmonology and Lung Surgery (#19)
- Urology (#29)

Houston Methodist is nationally ranked in 10 specialties.

That's more than any other hospital in Texas.

HOUSTON
Methodist[®]
LEADING MEDICINE

houstonmethodist.org/bestintexas
713.790.3333

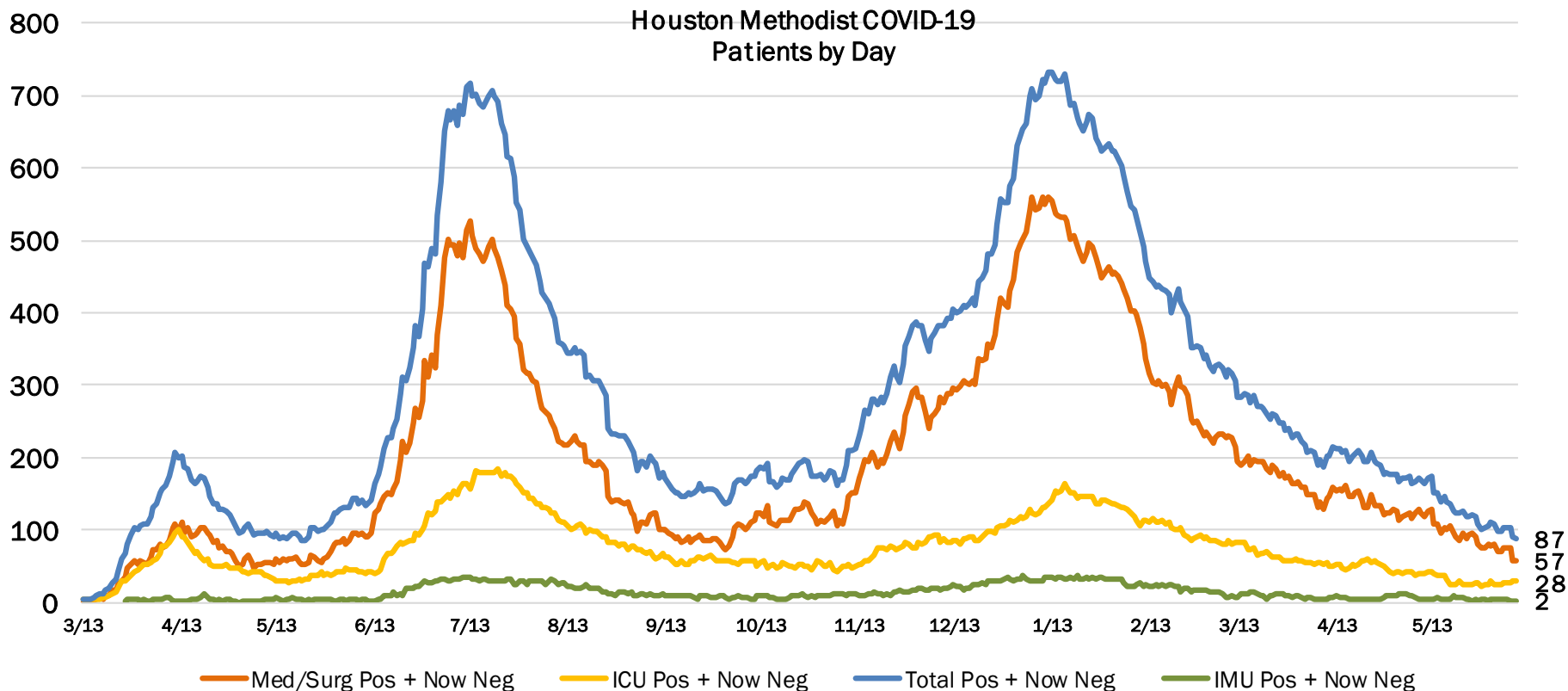
Benchmark Scorecard

	Honor Roll	CMS Star	Leapfrog	Vizient*
Mayo Clinic	1	★★★★★	A	★★★★★
Cleveland Clinic	2	★★★★★	A	-
UCLA Medical Center	3	★★★★★	B	-
Johns Hopkins Hospital	4	★★★★★	A	-
Massachusetts General Hospital	5	★★★★★	A	-
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center	6	★★★★★	C	-
New York-Presbyterian Hospital	7	★★★★★	C	-
NYU Langone Hospitals	8	★★★★★	A	★★★★★
UCSF Medical Center	9	★★★★★	A	-
Northwestern Memorial Hospital	10	★★★★★	B	-
University of Michigan Hospitals	11	★★★★★	A	-
Stanford Health Care	12	★★★★★	A	-
Hospitals of the University of Pennsylvania	13	★★★★★	A	-
Brigham and Women's Hospital	14	★★★★★	A	★★★★★
Mayo Clinic-Phoenix	15	★★★★★	A	-
Houston Methodist Hospital	16	★★★★★	A	★★★★★
Barnes-Jewish Hospital	17	★★★	C	★★★★★
Mount Sinai Hospital	17	★★★★★	B	-
Rush University Medical Center	19	★★★★★	A	-
Vanderbilt University Medical Center	20	★★★★★	B	-

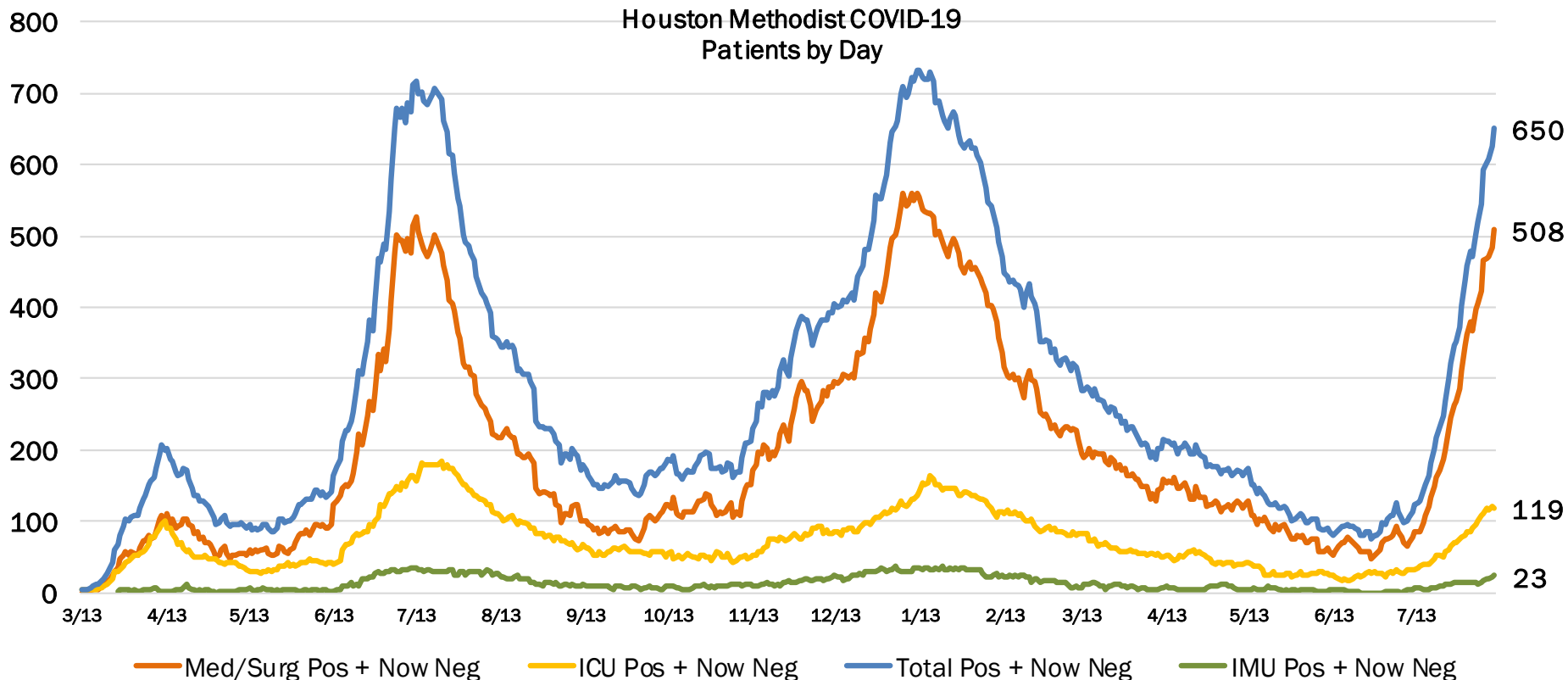
COVID-19 and Vaccine Update

Marc L. Boom, MD
August 12, 2021

Houston Methodist COVID-19 Cases by Day – June 9

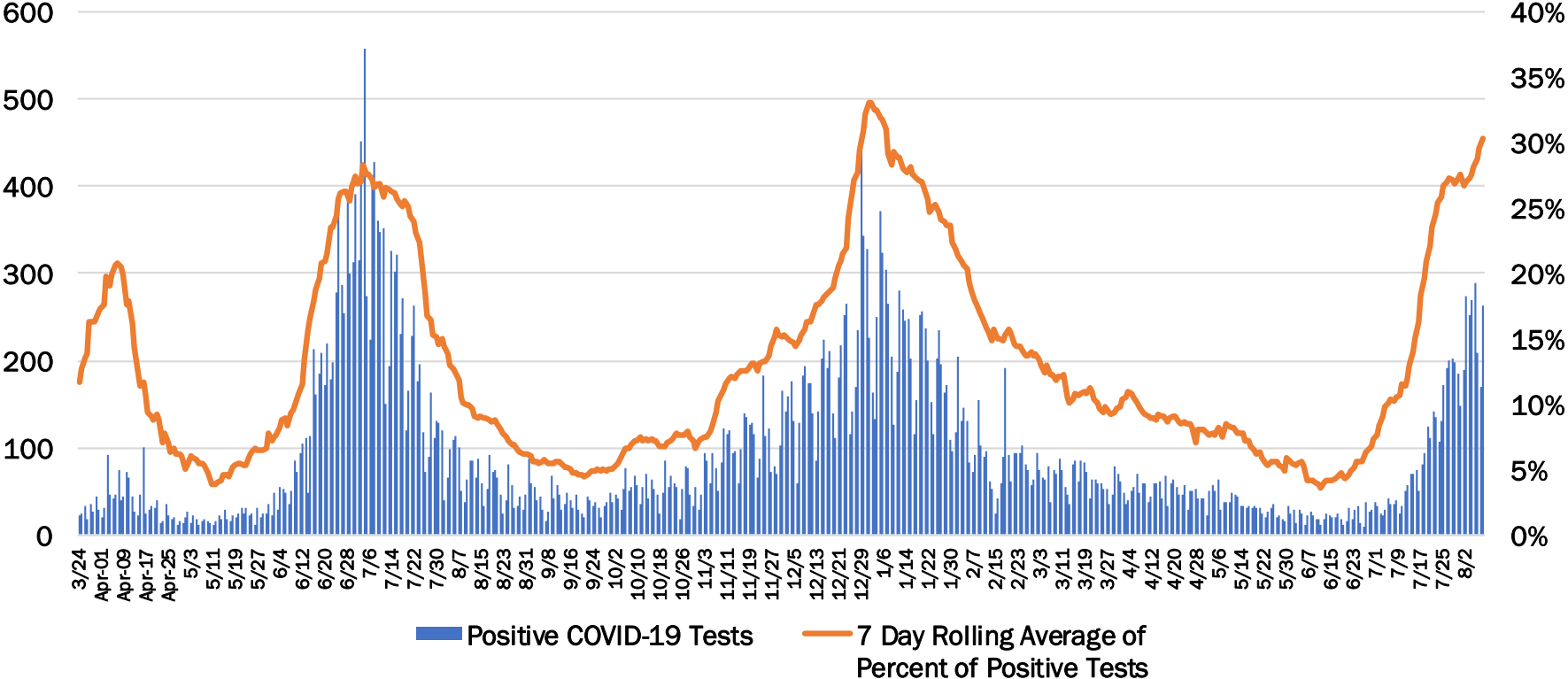


Houston Methodist COVID-19 Cases by Day – August 11



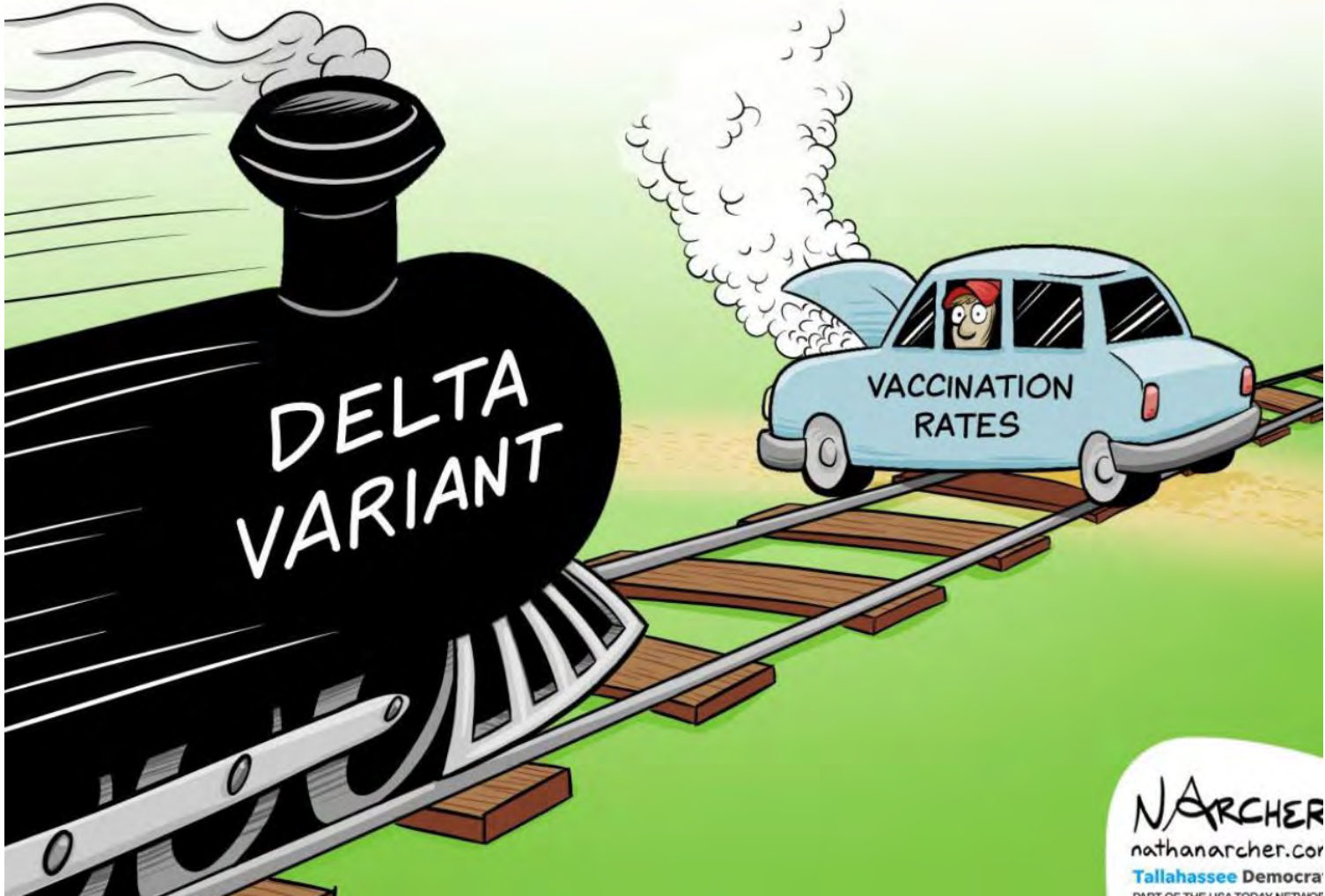
Houston Methodist Testing Trend

Confirmed COVID-19 Lab Tests



LIFE WAS ALMOST NORMAL.

WHAT THE @*#\$ HAPPENED?



DELTA
VARIANT

VACCINATION
RATES

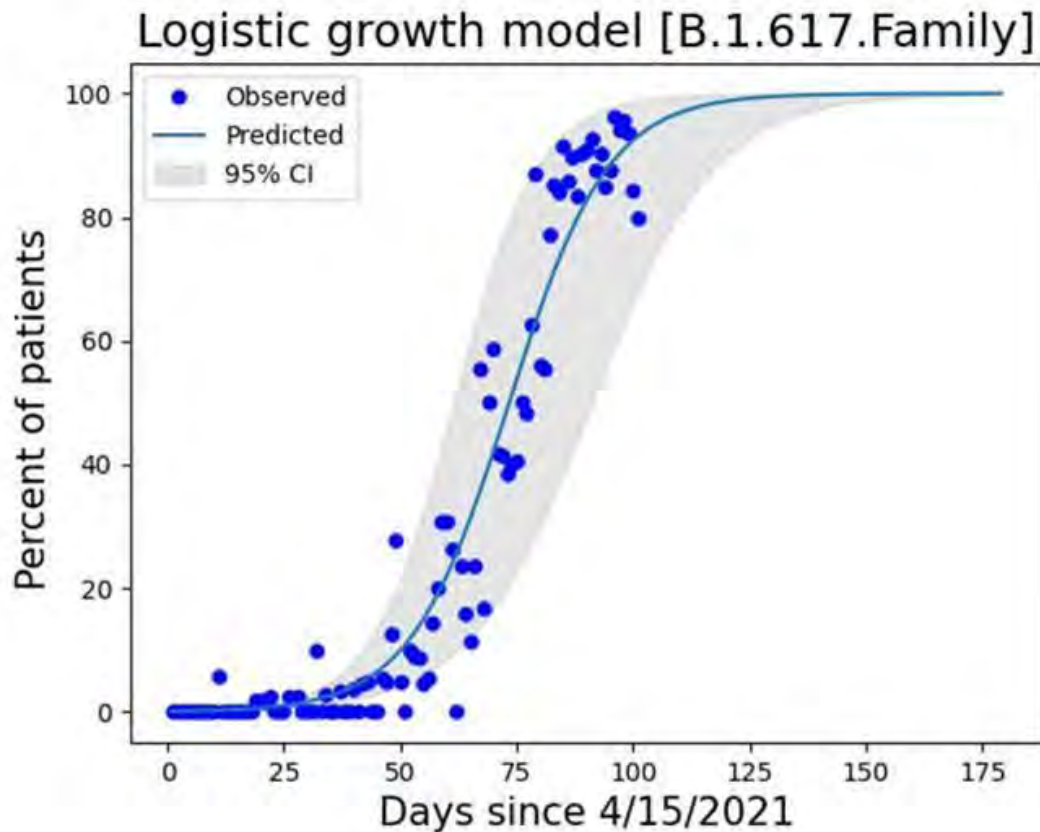
NARCHER

nathanarcher.com

Tallahassee Democrat

PART OF THE USA TODAY NETWORK

Delta Variant Dominates



Why is this happening?

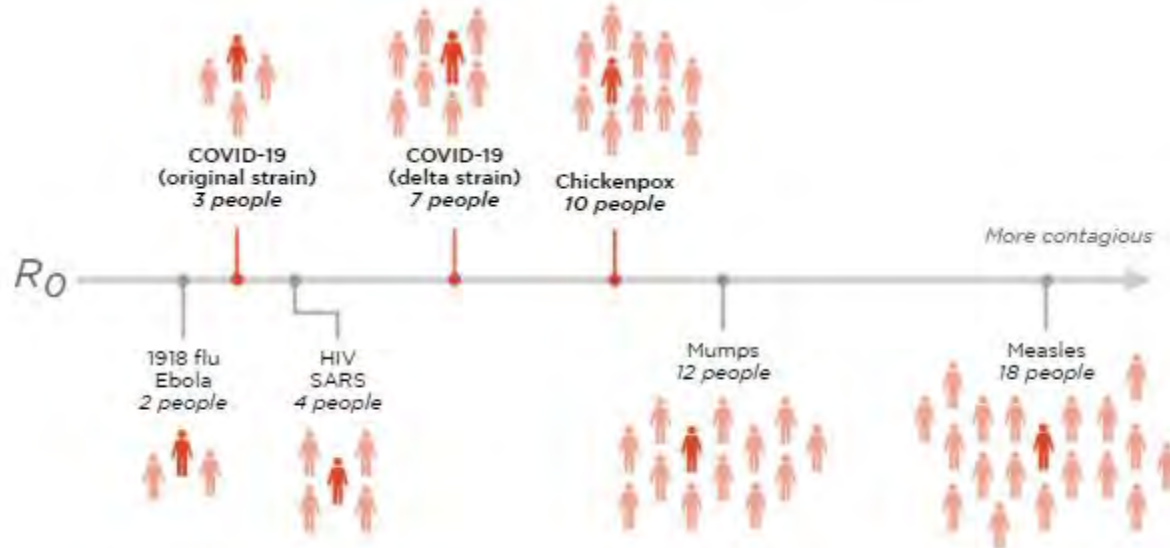
Delta
Infectiousness

Low
Vaccination
Rates

Little To No
Community
Mitigation

How Infectious is the COVID-19 Delta Variant?

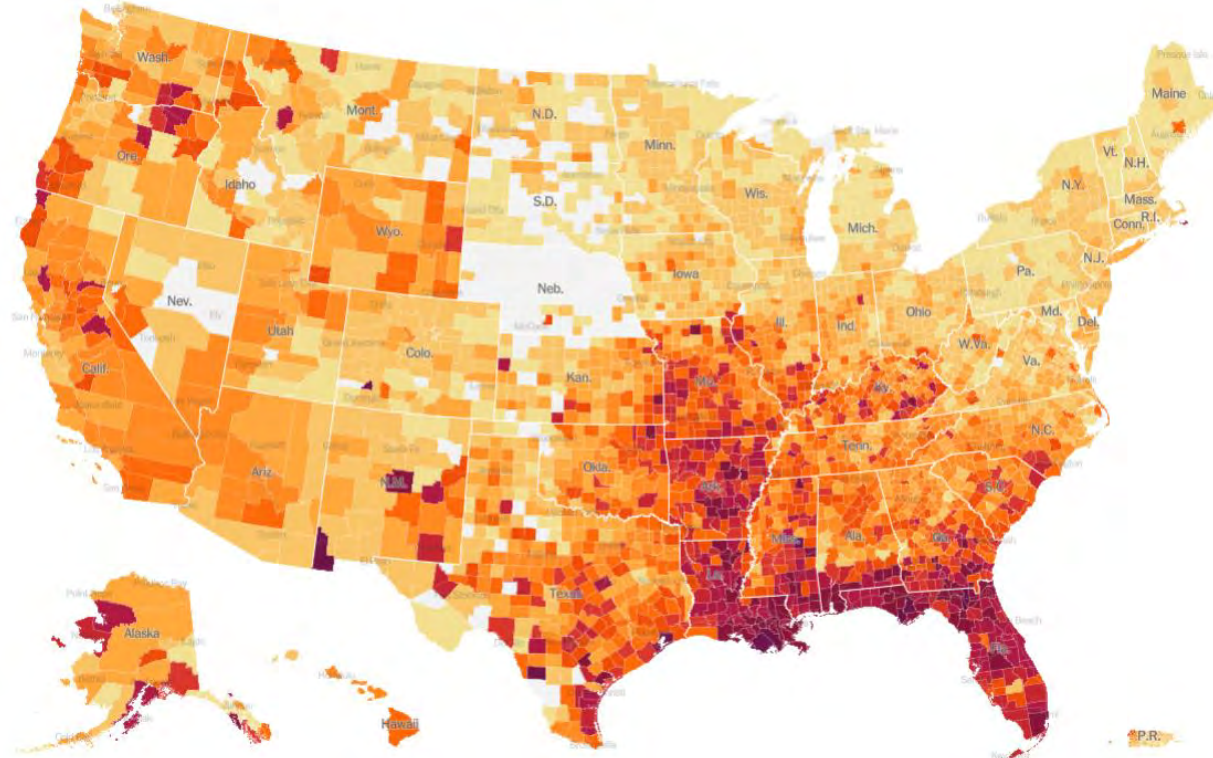
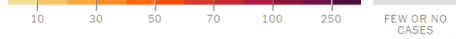
The number of **people** that **one sick person** will infect (on average) is called R_0 . Here are the maximum R_0 values for a few viruses.



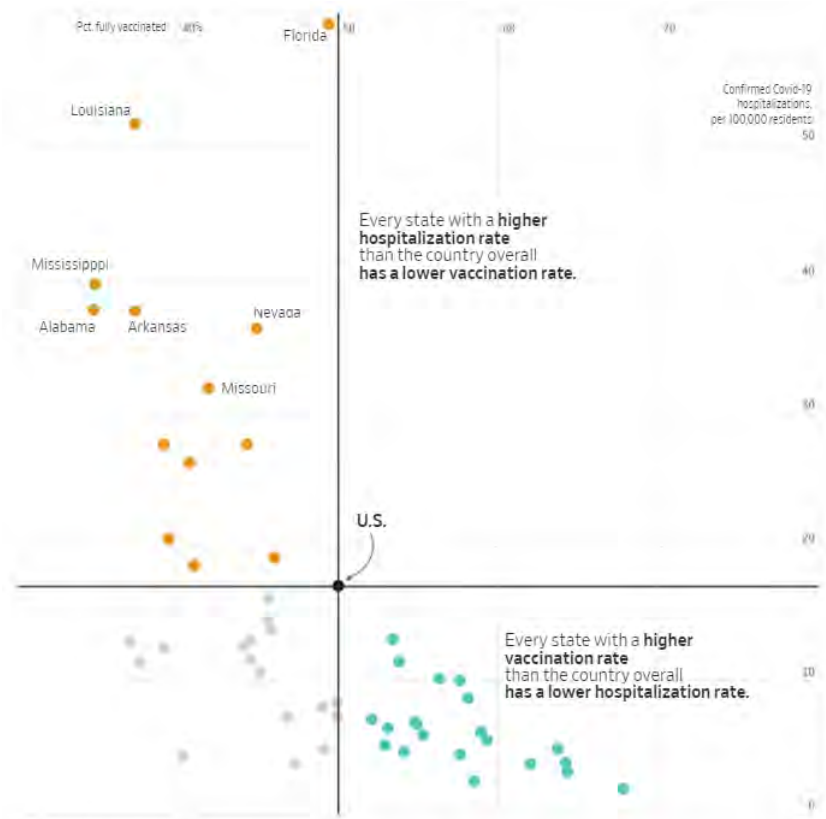
United States COVID-19 Hot Spots

Hot spots

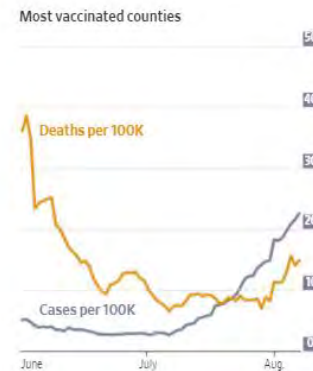
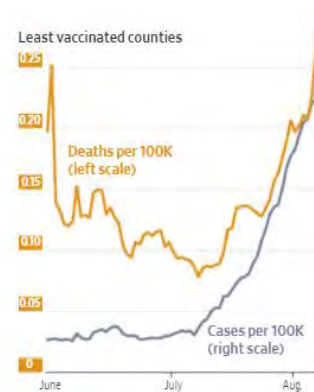
AVERAGE DAILY CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE IN PAST WEEK



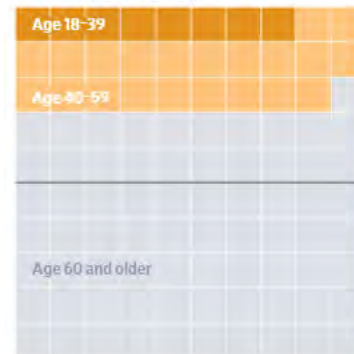
WSJ Analysis: “Highly Vaccinated States Keep Worst COVID-19 Outcomes in Check”



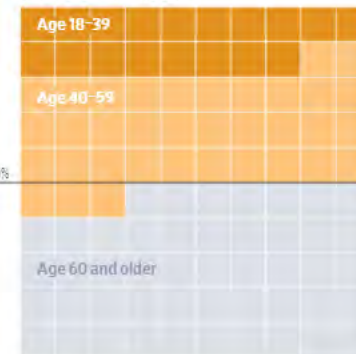
Note: Data are adult patients as of Friday.
Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (vaccination rates); Dept. of Health and Human Services (hospitalizations)



Share of new Covid-19 hospital admissions
First two weeks of January



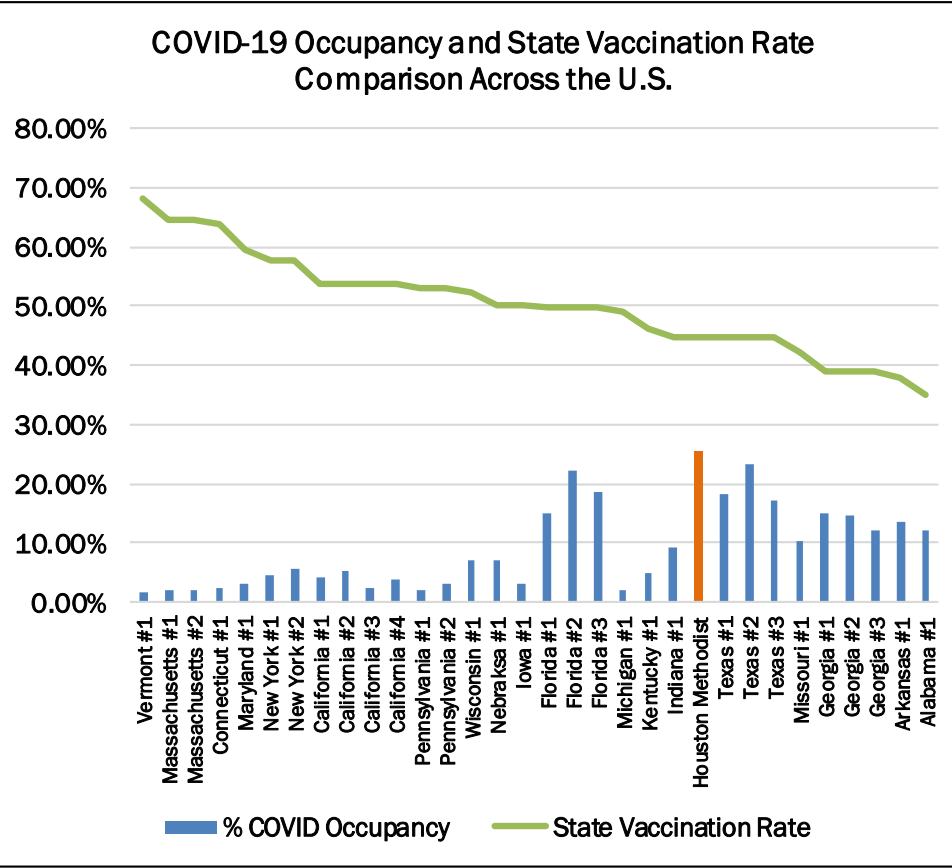
Most recent two weeks



Total Beds, COVID-19 Hospitalizations, and Vaccination Rate Across the U.S.



	Number of Total Beds	% COVID Occupancy	State Vaccination Rate
Houston Methodist	2541	25.58%	44.60%
Alabama #1	1103	12.15%	34.90%
Arkansas #1	540	13.52%	37.70%
California #1	495	4.04%	53.70%
California #2	420	5.24%	53.70%
California #3	600	2.33%	53.70%
California #4	1005	3.88%	53.70%
Connecticut #1	1554	2.19%	63.90%
Florida #1	491	14.87%	49.70%
Florida #2	1700	22.18%	49.70%
Florida #3	1041	18.54%	49.70%
Georgia #1	2046	15.05%	39.10%
Georgia #2	630	14.60%	39.10%
Indiana #1	1750	9.26%	44.70%
Iowa #1	865	3.24%	50.00%
Kentucky #1	985	4.77%	46.30%
Maryland #1	2591	3.09%	59.50%
Massachusetts #1	3085	1.85%	64.40%
Massachusetts #2	1050	2.00%	64.40%
Michigan #1	1000	2.00%	49.20%
Missouri #1	2544	10.42%	42.20%
Nebraska #1	520	7.12%	50.10%
New York #1	3100	4.61%	57.80%
New York #2	624	5.45%	57.80%
Pennsylvania #1	2940	1.94%	53.10%
Pennsylvania #2	860	2.91%	53.10%
Texas #1	4400	18.34%	44.60%
Texas #2	715	23.22%	44.60%
Texas #3	371	17.25%	44.60%
Vermont #1	505	1.58%	68.00%
Wisconsin #1	721	6.93%	52.30%



IS THIS REALLY A “PANDEMIC OF THE
UNVACCINATED?” WHAT ABOUT
BREAKTHROUGH INFECTIONS?

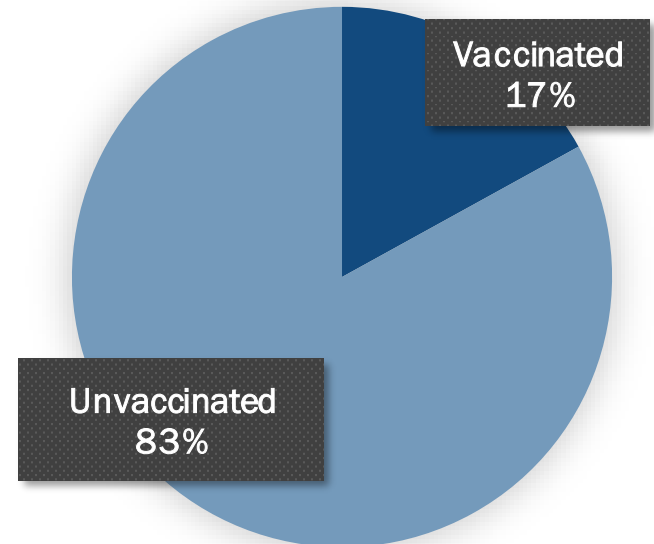
Inpatient Breakthrough of COVID-19 Infections



Data was received from 38 hospitals across the region. A total of 1,554 inpatients with COVID were reported from the responding hospitals. A total of 1,410 of those patients were described as not vaccinated.

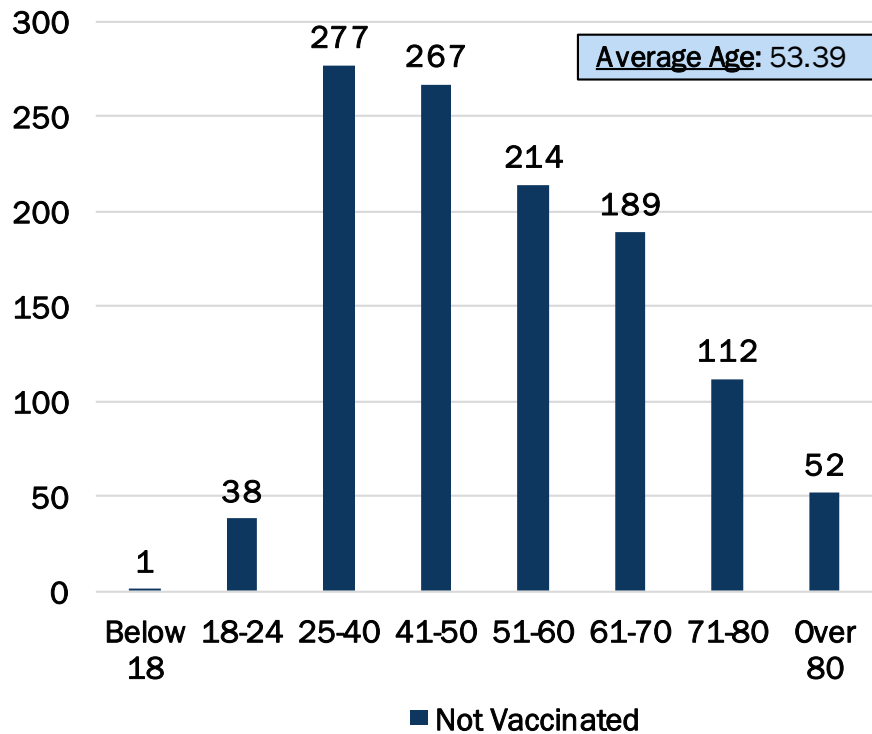
Overall, approximately **91%** of inpatients diagnosed with COVID were **unvaccinated** on August 5, 2021.

Vaccination Status of COVID-19 Inpatients at Houston Methodist July 1 - August 9

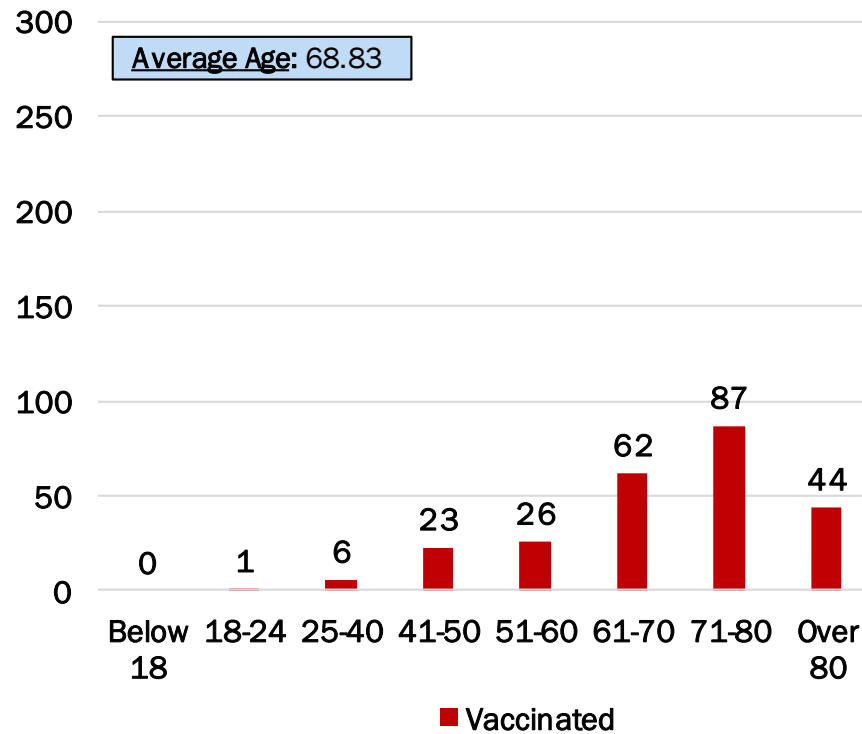


Houston Methodist COVID-19 Inpatient Vaccine Status

Not Vaccinated Status by Age

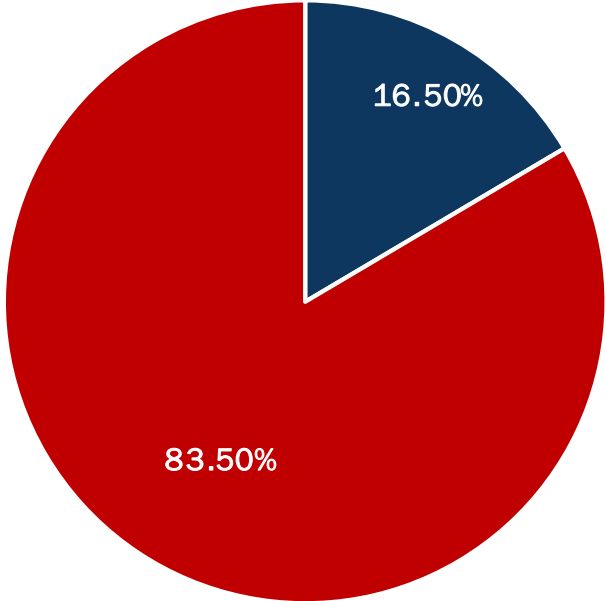


Vaccinated Status by Age



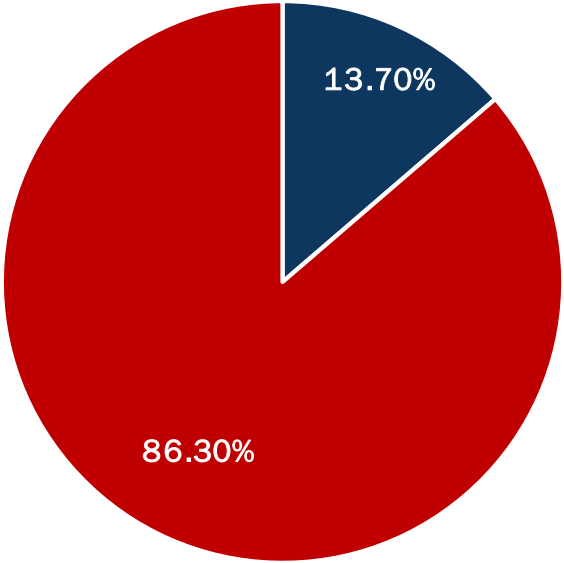
Houston Methodist COVID-19 Inpatient Vaccine Status

Not Vaccinated Patients that Require ICU



■ Yes ■ No

Vaccinated Patients that Require ICU



■ Yes ■ No

COVID-19 Vaccination Rate by Age

Percent of People Receiving COVID-19 Vaccine by Age and Date Reported to CDC, United States



December 14, 2020 – August 11, 2021

	<12 yrs	12-15 yrs	16-17 yrs	18-24 yrs	25-39 yrs	40-49 yrs	50-64 yrs	65-74 yrs	75+ yrs
At Least One Dose	0.5%	43.0%	52.8%	55.5%	59.3%	68.9%	77.9%	92.6%	87.9%
Fully Vaccinated	0.3%	30.8%	41.7%	45.0%	49.6%	58.7%	68.1%	82.4%	78.2%

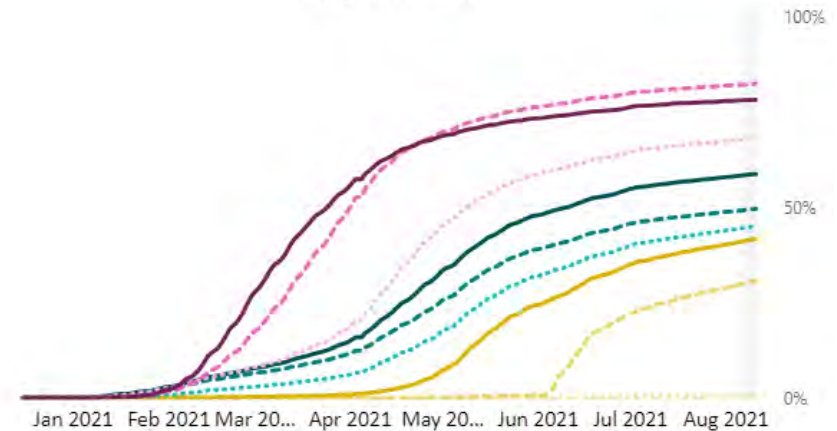
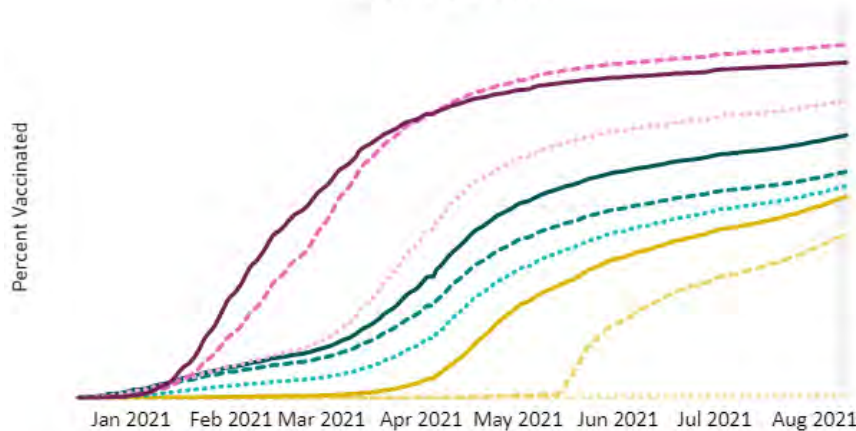
Age data were available for 99.0% of vaccinations.

Race: Sex: Age:

12/13/2020 8/11/2021

At Least One Dose

Fully Vaccinated



“Back of the Envelope” Estimate of Vaccine Efficacy During Delta Surge in HM Experience

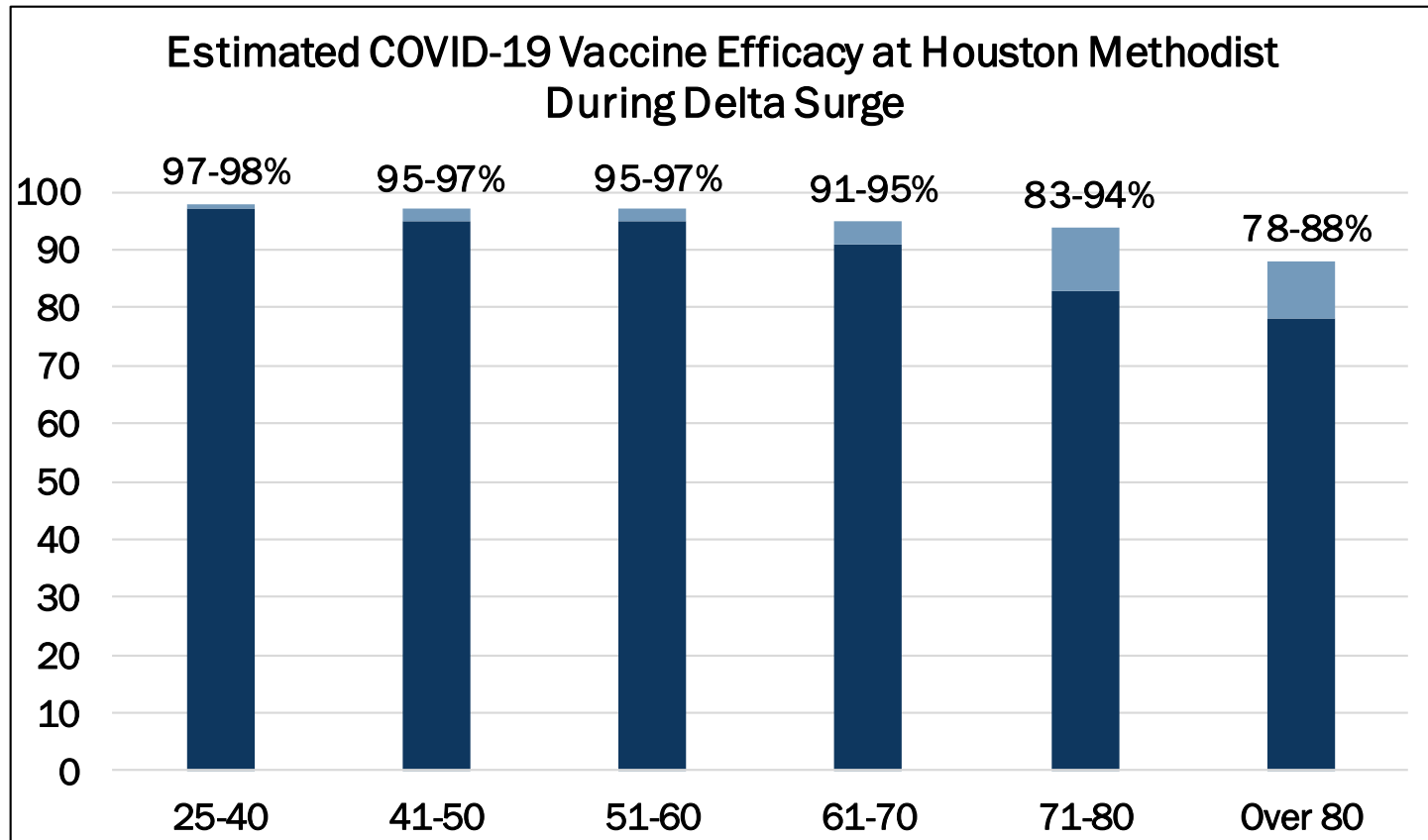
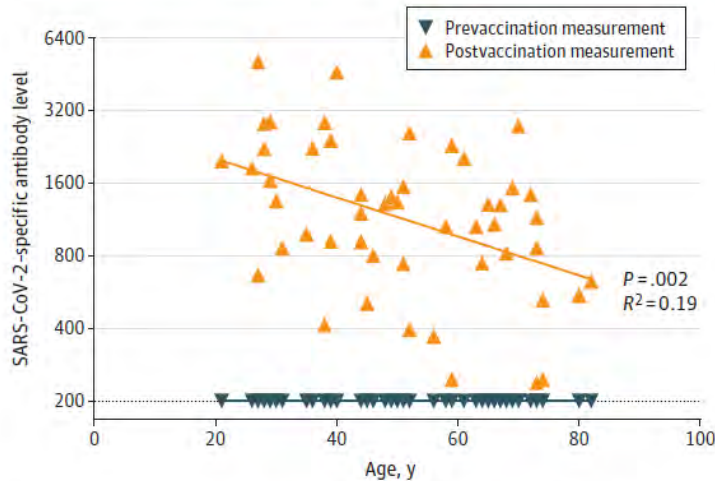
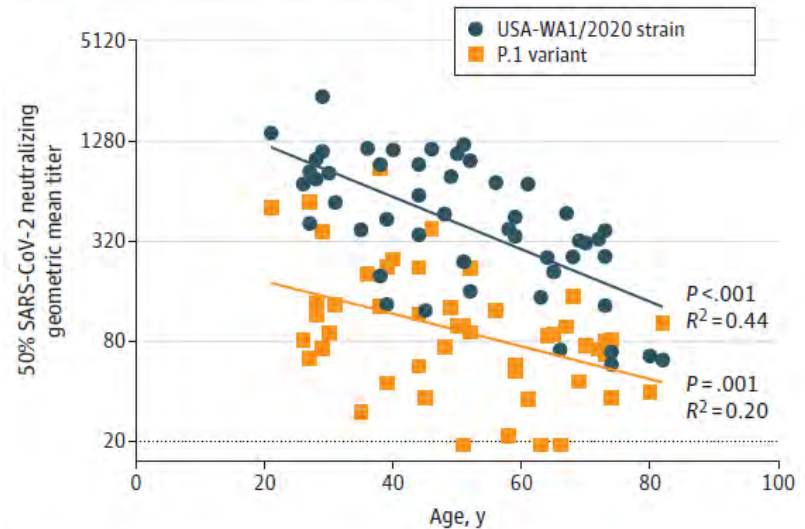


Figure 1. SARS-CoV-2-Specific Antibody Levels



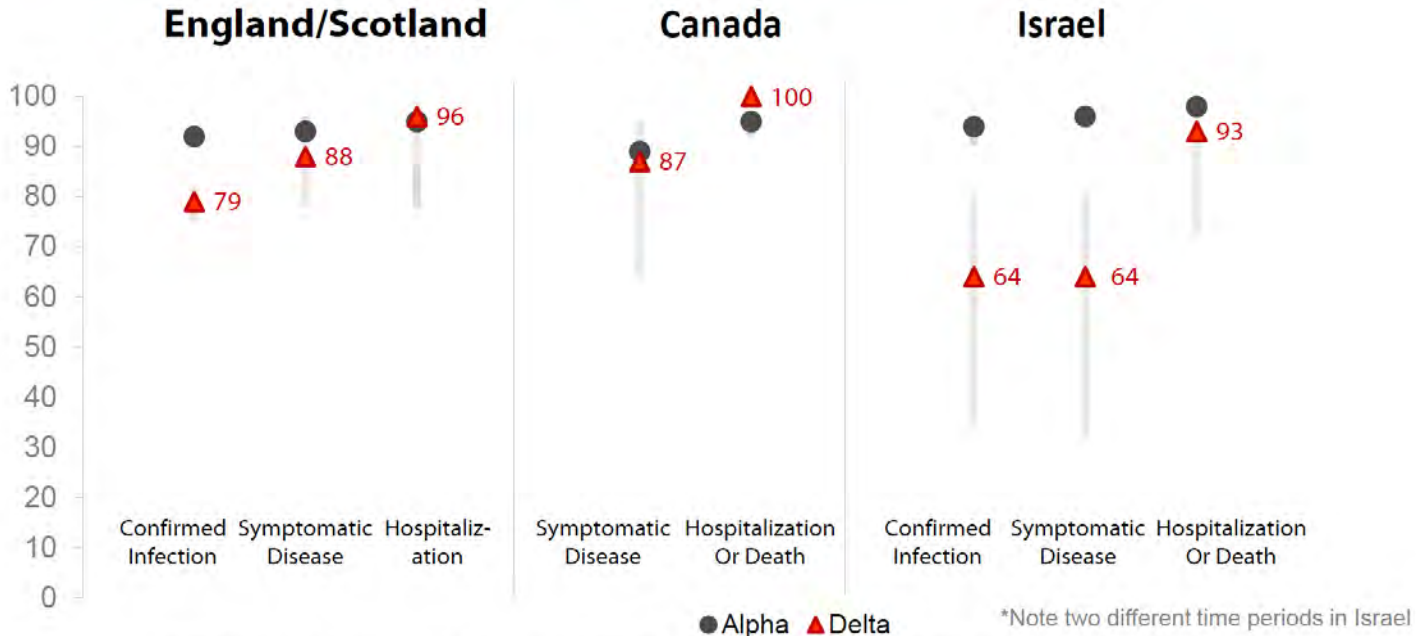
Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay measurement of SARS-CoV-2 spike receptor-binding domain-specific antibody levels and association with age at time of vaccination for 50 participants 14 days after receiving their second vaccine dose. Prevaccination samples for all participants were below the limit of detection, indicating no prior exposure. Postvaccination samples displayed a significant negative association with age. The dotted line indicates the lower limit of quantification.

Figure 2. Neutralization of Live SARS-CoV-2 Clinical Isolates



Live virus neutralization of participant serum samples collected 14 days after the second vaccine dose. Neutralization experiments were performed with the USA-WA1/2020 strain and P.1 variant. Both show a significant negative association with participant age. The dotted line indicates the lower limit of quantification.

Pfizer 2-Dose Vaccine Effectiveness for Alpha vs. Delta



Sheikh et al. Lancet (2021): [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01358-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01358-1); Lopez Bernal et al. medRxiv preprint: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.05.22.21257658>; Stowe et al. PHE preprint: https://khub.net/web/pha-national/public-library/-/document_library/v2WsRK3ZIEig/view/479607266; Nasreen et al. medRxiv preprint: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.06.28.21259420>; <https://www.gov.il/en/departments/news/06072021-04>

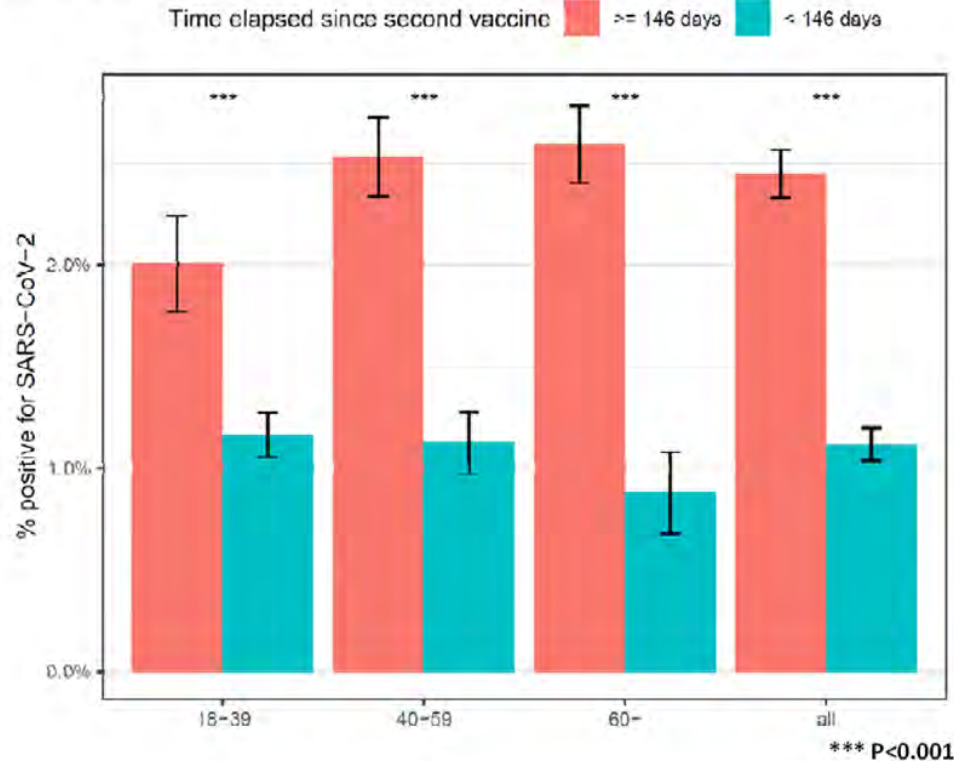
Vaccine Effectiveness Associated With Delta Variant In England During May To July 2021

Table 5. Unadjusted and adjusted estimates of vaccine effectiveness against infection for self-reported vaccine status and linked vaccine status for rounds 12 and 13 of REACT-1 for participants aged 18 to 64 years.

Vaccination data source (n)	Adjustment	Vaccine effectiveness (2 doses)	
		Round 12	Round 13
Self-report, All positives, 18 to 64 years	Age, Sex	61% (2% , 84%)	47% (18% , 65%)
	Age, sex, IMD, region, ethnicity	64% (11% , 85%)	49% (22% , 67%)
Self-report, Symptomatic only, 18 to 64 years	Age, Sex	81% (5% , 96%)	56% (19% , 77%)
	Age, sex, IMD, region, ethnicity	83% (19% , 97%)	59% (23% , 78%)
Linked, All positives, 18 to 64 years	Age, Sex	75% (33% , 90%)	61% (36% , 76%)
	Age, sex, IMD, region, ethnicity	75% (35% , 90%)	62% (38% , 77%)

Elapsed Time Since Vaccine and Risk of COVID-19 Infection

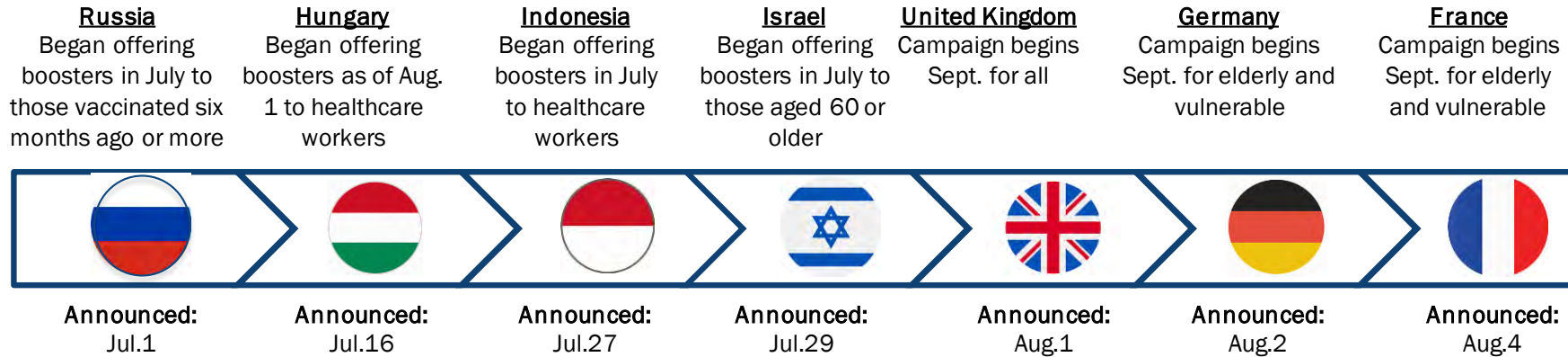
Figure 2: Comparison of the percentage of positive results among fully vaccinated individuals, according to time elapsed since the second vaccine dose



Limitations:

- Most of infections occurred in last two weeks of study.
- Study occurred during a time of rising prevalence.
- Study occurred during time of Delta's emergence.
- Study does not compare distribution of positive vs negative tests during the study period.

Countries That Are Administering Third Dose Boosters



FDA Poised to Authorize 3rd Vaccine Dose for Immune-Compromised People



NEWS WATCH NOW

CORONAVIRUS

FDA poised to OK 3rd vaccine dose for immunocompromised people

The move would be the first authorization of an additional dose in the U.S.

Aug. 11, 2021, 3:27 PM CDT

By Erika Edwards and Heidi Przybyla

The Food and Drug Administration is poised to amend the emergency use authorizations for the Pfizer and the Moderna Covid-19 vaccines Thursday to allow people with compromised immune systems to get a third dose, according to two sources familiar with the plans.

The move would come after a panel of advisers to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention met in July and urged action on extra doses for immunocompromised adults.



abc NEWS

FDA poised to authorize 3rd vaccine dose for immune-compromised people: Sources

In a statement, the FDA said it will share information in the near future.

The Food and Drug Administration is planning to authorize a third shot for the immune-compromised on Thursday, two sources familiar with the plans confirmed to ABC News.

If the FDA green-lights the additional shots -- first reported by NBC News -- it's up to the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, the Centers for Disease Control's expert advisory panel,

Draft - August 9, 2021

MEETING OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMMUNIZATION PRACTICES (ACIP)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Atlanta, Georgia 30329

August 13, 2021

<u>AGENDA ITEM</u>	<u>PRESIDER/PRESENTER(s)</u>
Friday, August 13, 2021	
11:00 Welcome & Introductions	Dr. Grace Lee (ACIP Chair) Dr. Amanda Cohn (ACIP Executive Secretary, CDC)
11:15 Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccines Introduction Updates on additional doses in immunocompromised individuals	Dr. Matthew Daley (ACIP, WG Chair) Dr. Kathleen Dooling (CDC/NCIRD)
<i>Break</i>	
Public Comment COVID-19 epidemiology and vaccine impact Considerations for booster doses of COVID-19 vaccines	TBD Dr. Sara Oliver (CDC/NCIRD)
1:30 Discussion	
2:00 Adjourn	

Some Individuals Are Opting For An Unauthorized Third Dose of the COVID-19 Vaccine

BECKER'S

HOSPITAL REVIEW

1.1 million people got unauthorized COVID-19 booster shot, CDC estimates

Maia Anderson - 14 hours ago [Print](#) | [Email](#)



The CDC has estimated that 1.1 million people have received an unauthorized third dose of either Pfizer or Moderna's COVID-19 vaccine, according to an internal CDC document obtained by *ABC News*.

The publication reported Aug. 10 that the number is likely an undercount because it only included people who received Moderna or Pfizer's shot and got a booster, not those who received Johnson & Johnson's.

It's unclear if the people who got a booster shot did so under the direction of a physician. The FDA has not authorized booster shots, but there have been reports of some physicians encouraging severely immunocompromised people to get them, *ABC* reported.

The FDA has said it expects to establish a national strategy on booster shots by early September. But the World Health Organization on Aug. 4 called for a moratorium on booster shots until more low-income countries receive access to first doses.

Newsweek

One million people have opted for a third COVID booster shot, CDC estimates



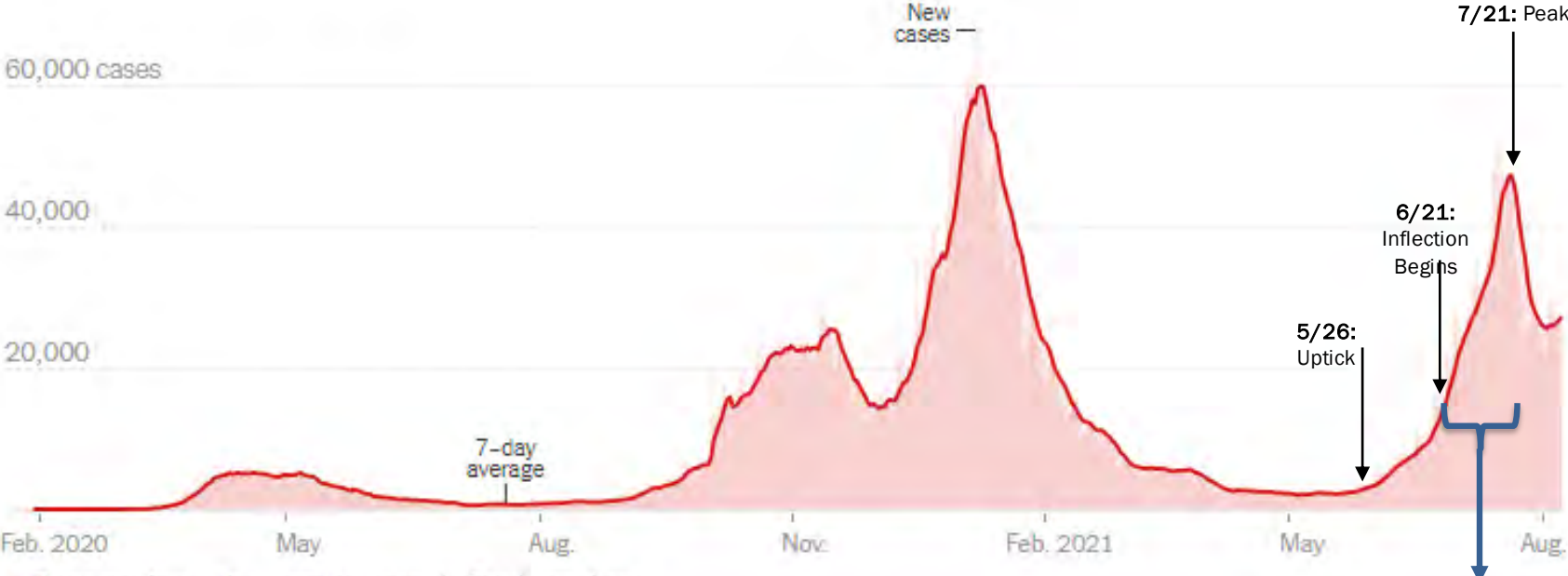
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 1 million people have opted to get a vaccine booster shot for COVID-19. Above, a syringe is filled with a first dose of the Pfizer vaccine at the Weingart East Los Angeles YMCA on August 7. (Patrick T. Fallon/AFP/Getty Images)

Chief White House medical adviser [Anthony Fauci](#) said this past Sunday on *Meet the Press* that booster shots will be needed "sooner or later."

HOW BAD WILL THIS SURGE GET?

New COVID-19 Cases Reported in the U.K. by Day

New reported cases



These are days with a reporting anomaly. Read more [here](#).

Approximate time from inflection to peak: 5 weeks

New COVID-19 Cases Reported in India by Day

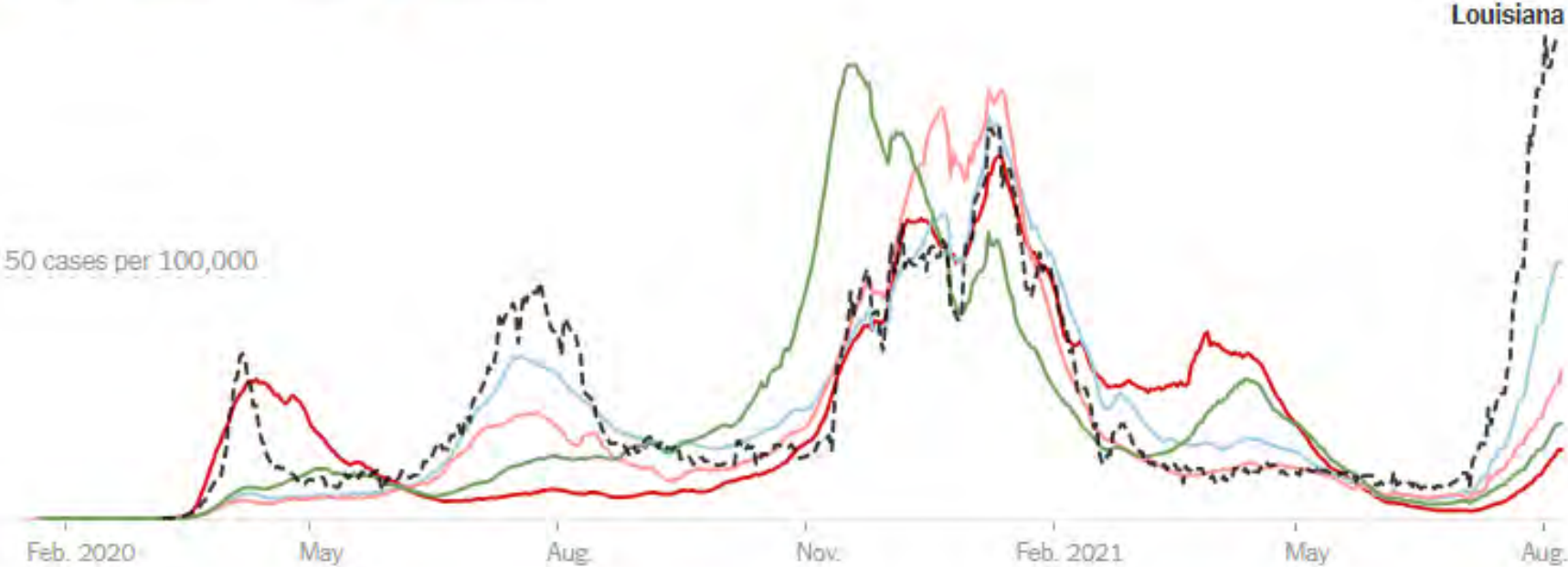
New reported cases



Approximate time from
inflection to peak: 4 weeks

All COVID-19 Cases Reported by Region in the U.S.

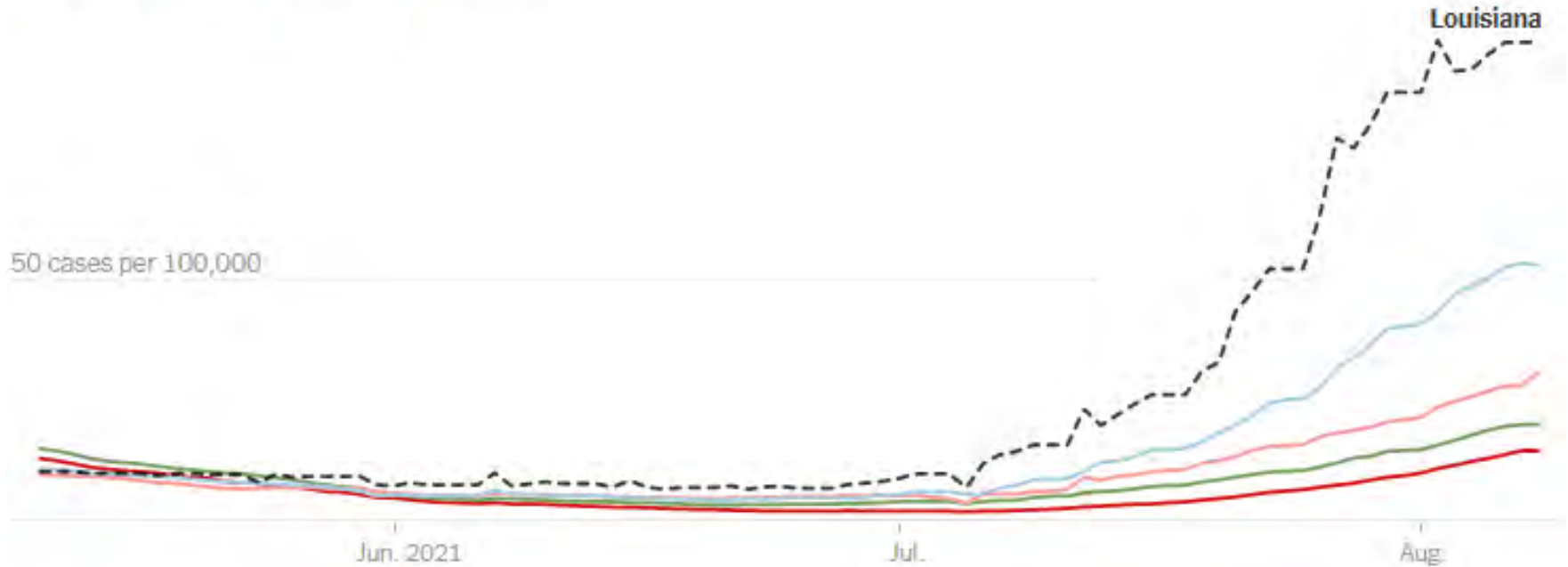
West Midwest South Northeast



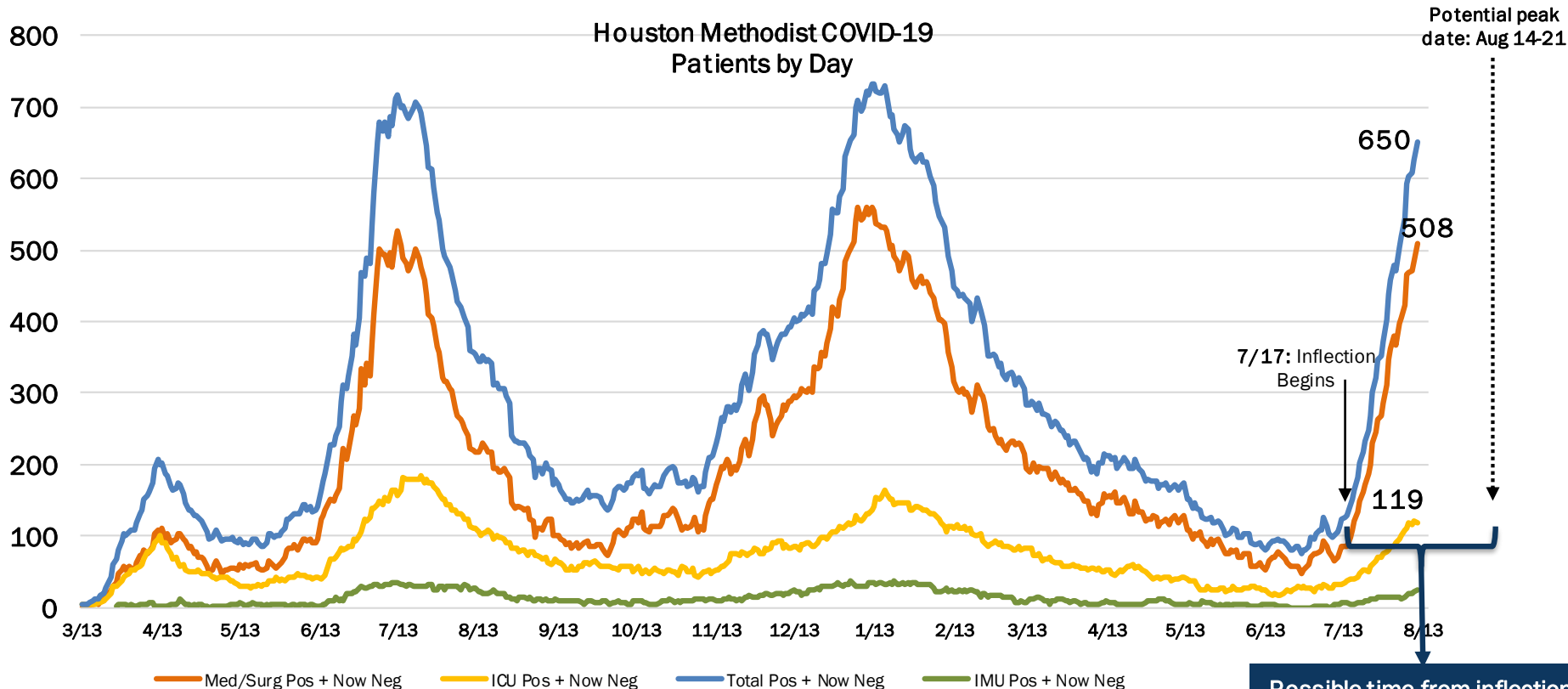
Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/us/coronavirus-us-cases.html?auth=login-google>

COVID-19 Cases Reported by Region in the U.S. in the Last 90 Days

West Midwest South Northeast



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Cases by Day – Potential Peak



Data as of August 9, 2021

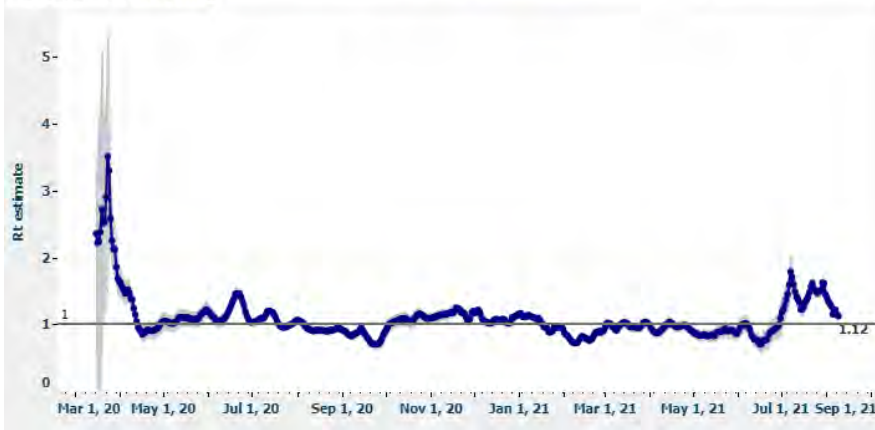
Possible time from infection to peak: 4-5 weeks

R(t) Shows Some Mitigation

UT School of Public Health COVID-19 Dashboard

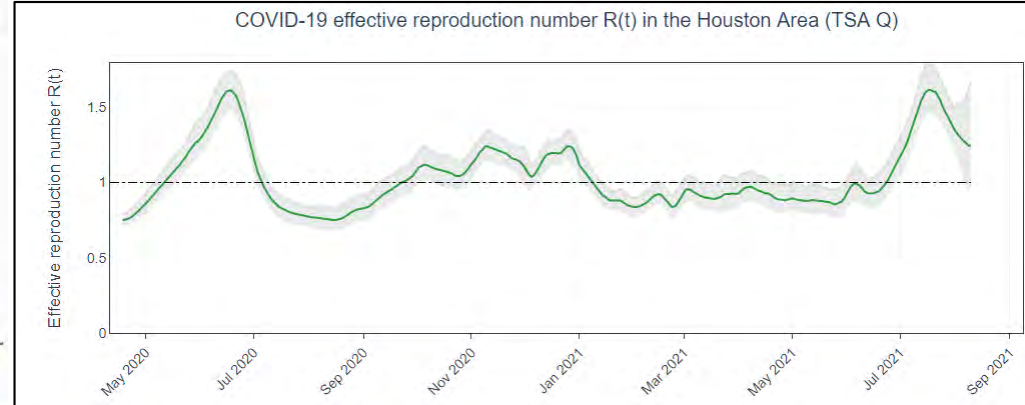
Rt estimate

This graph shows the R(t) over time. R(t) is a measure of contagiousness or how many people one COVID-19 person infects. If $R(t) > 1$, the epidemic is increasing. If $R(t) < 1$, the epidemic is declining. There is higher alert if the whole interval is above the horizontal line at 1. For **Q - Houston**, the rate of contagiousness is **1.12**; the epidemic is increasing.



The University of Texas COVID-19 Modeling Consortium

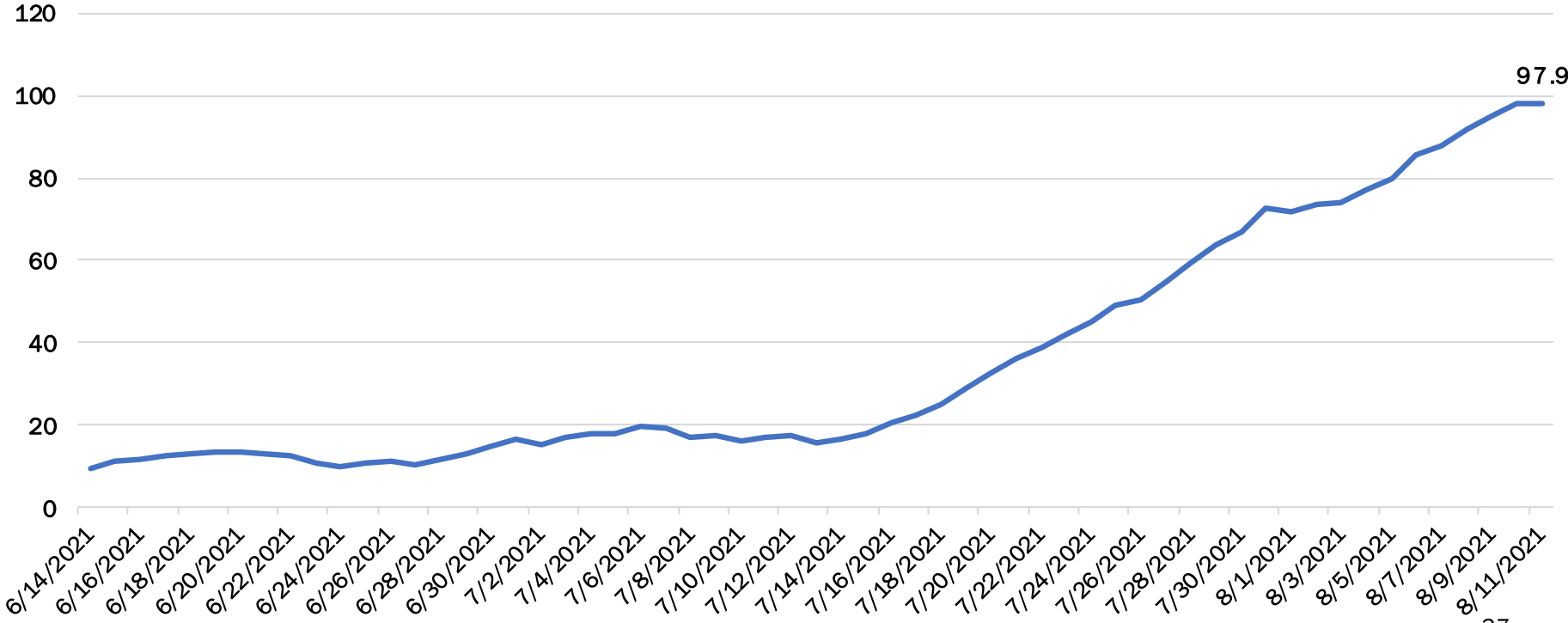
COVID-19 effective reproduction number R(t) in the Houston Area (TSA Q)



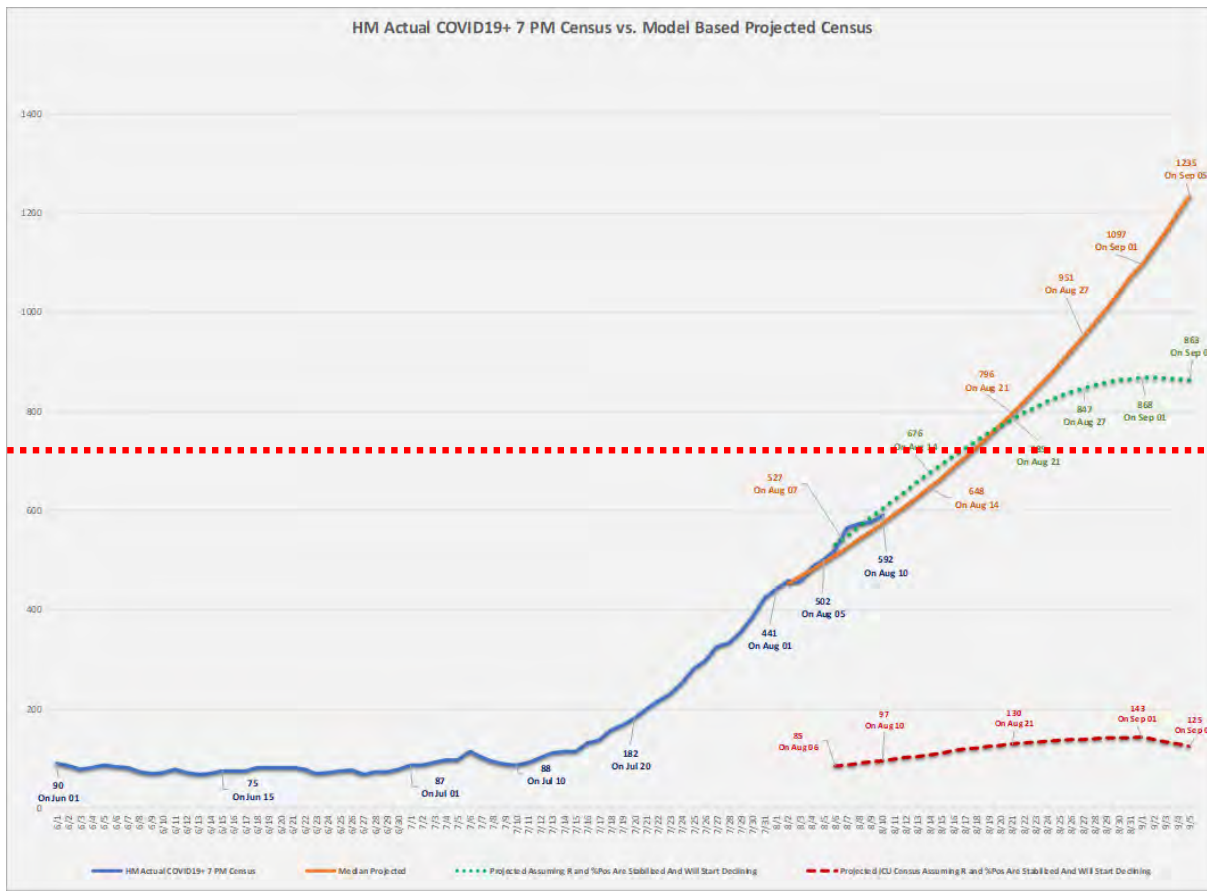
Houston Methodist 7-Day Average COVID-19 Admissions Per Day



7-Day Average Admissions per Day



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Hospitalization Predictions



Highest 7p.m. Census to Date: 730 inpatients

Hospitalization Predictions

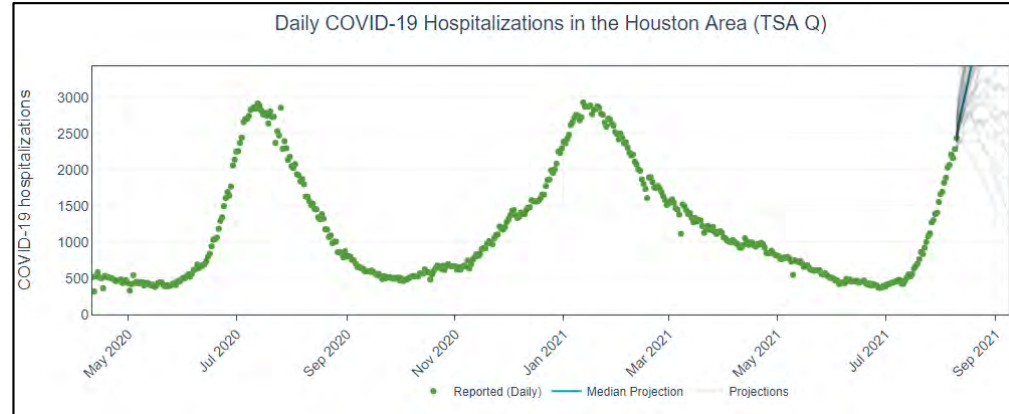
UT School of Public Health COVID-19 Dashboard

Prediction of number of new cases in the next 10 days with 95% confidence intervals

Predictions in Q - Houston. If the upper band for the predictions is approximately below the current number of new cases, cases are expected to decrease. If the lower band for the predictions is approximately above the current numbers of new cases, cases are expected to increase. Otherwise, they are not expected to increase or decrease significantly. For dates prior to the predictions, the 7-day moving average is shown.



The University of Texas COVID-19 Modeling Consortium



IHME: Projections for Texas

Hospital resource use [↗](#)

[Trend](#)

[Compare](#)

[Map](#)

Hospital resource use indicates how equipped a location is to treat COVID-19 patients for the **Current projection** scenario. Select **All beds** or **ICU beds** for descriptions of each measure.

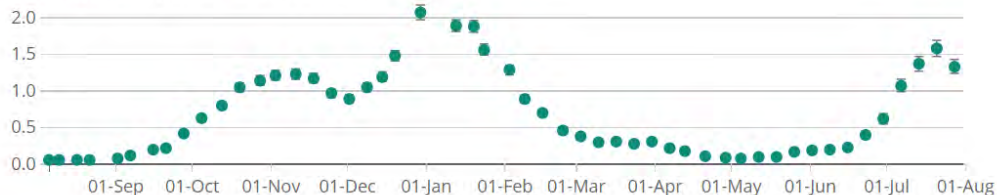


IS THIS SURGE LESS SEVERE IN TERMS
OF DEATH RATES?

COVID-19 Infections and Hospital Admissions Increased In England

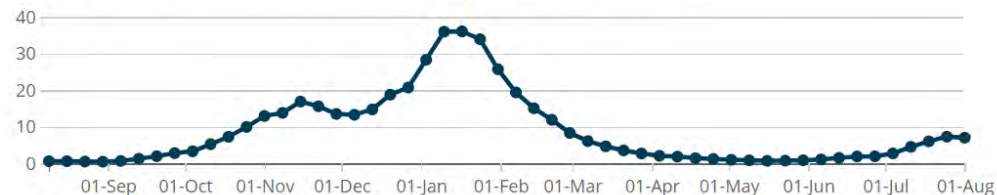
Infections

Percentage testing positive for COVID-19



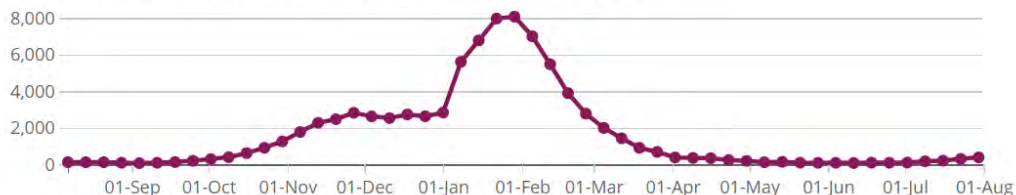
Hospital admissions

Weekly overall COVID-19 positive hospital admission rates per 100,000

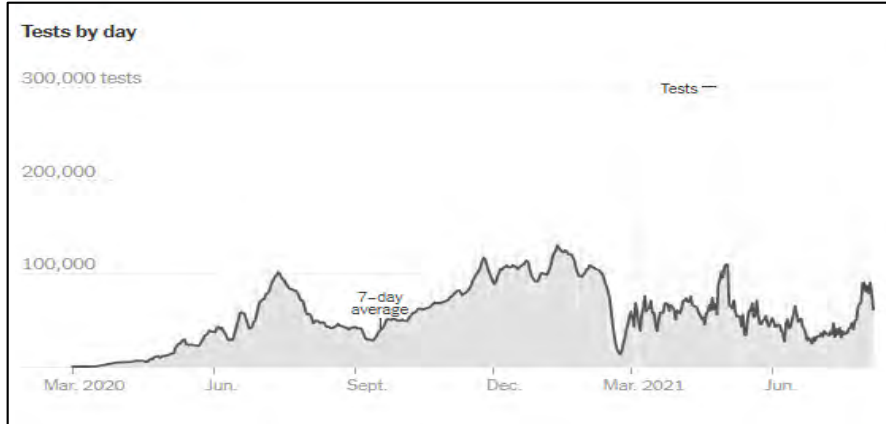
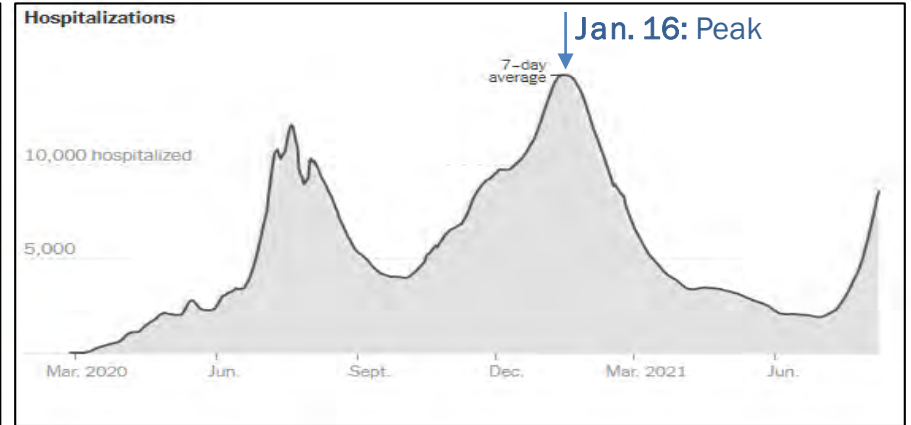
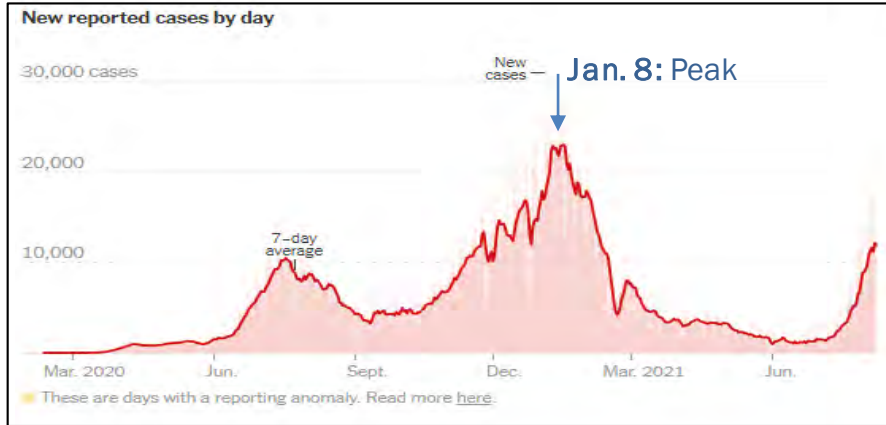


Deaths involving COVID-19

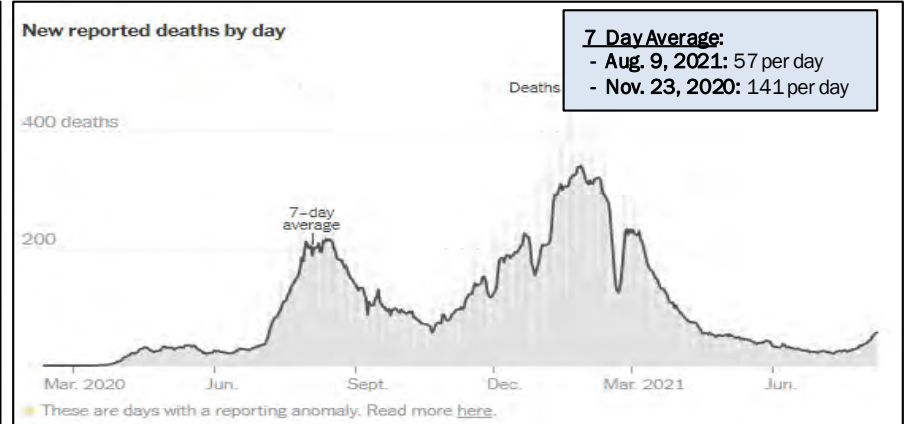
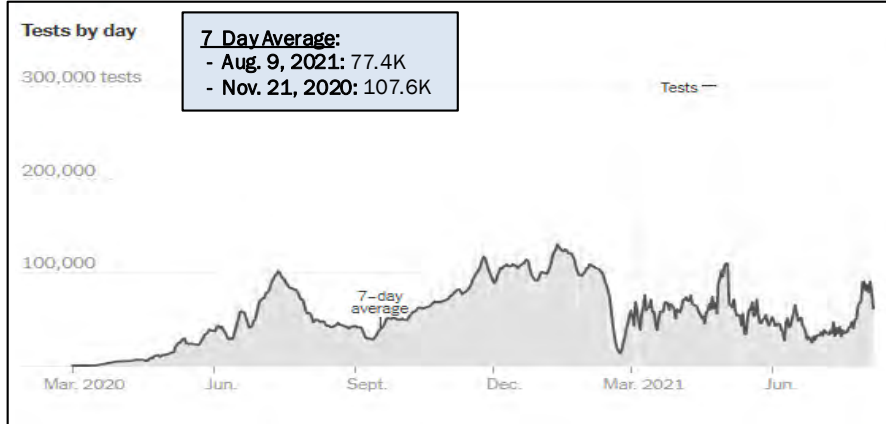
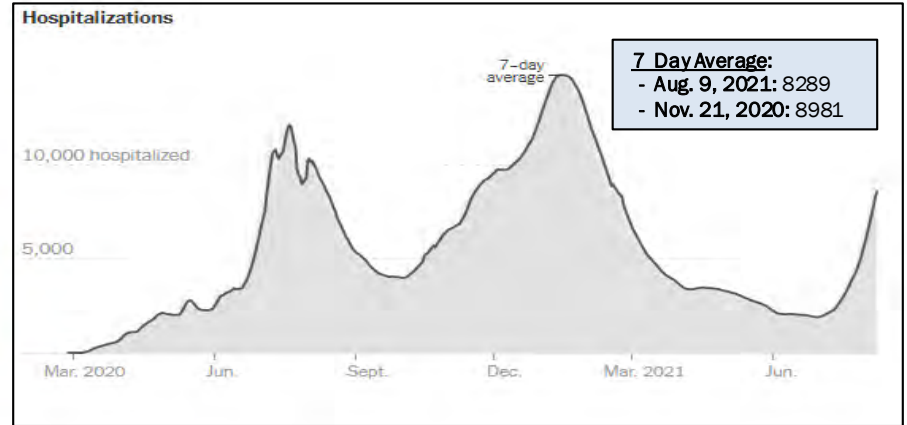
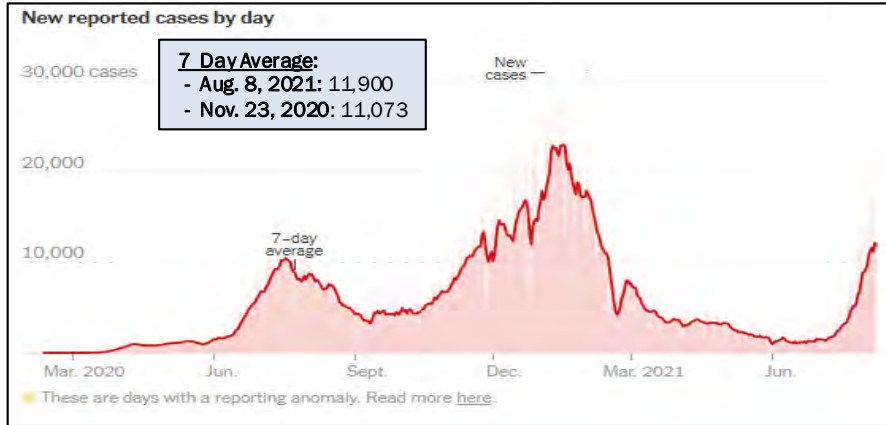
Number of deaths involving COVID-19 registered by week, England



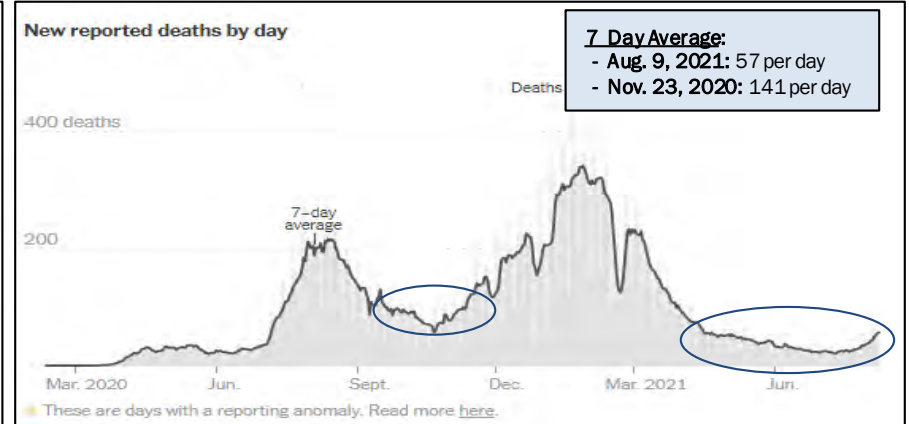
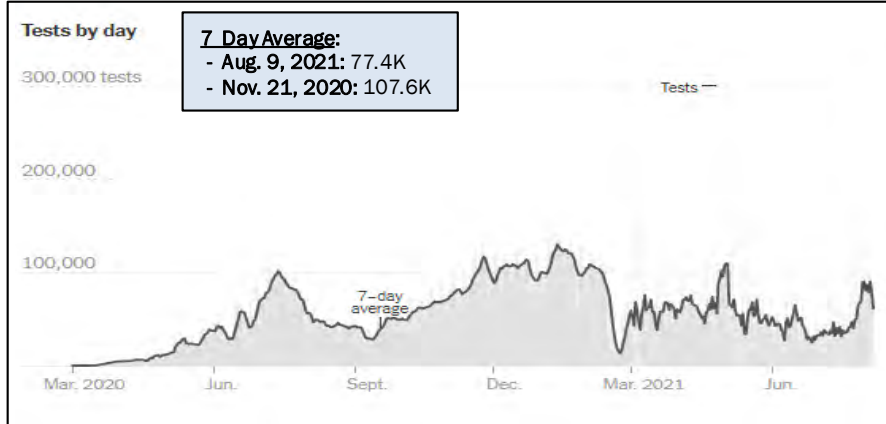
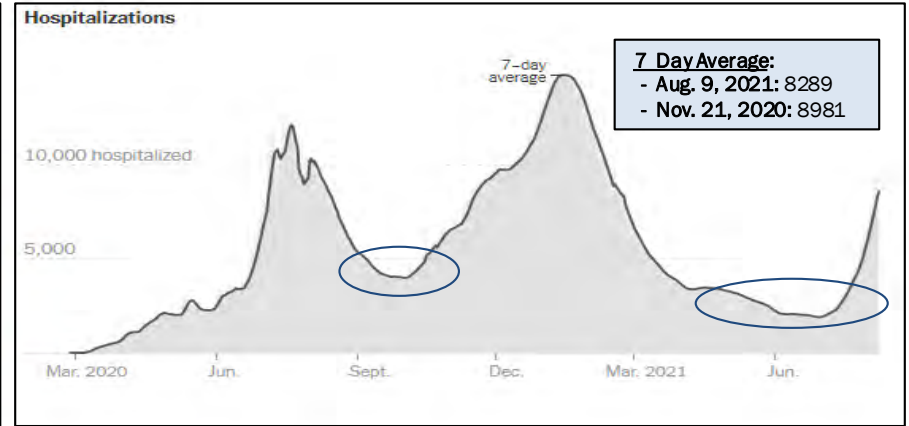
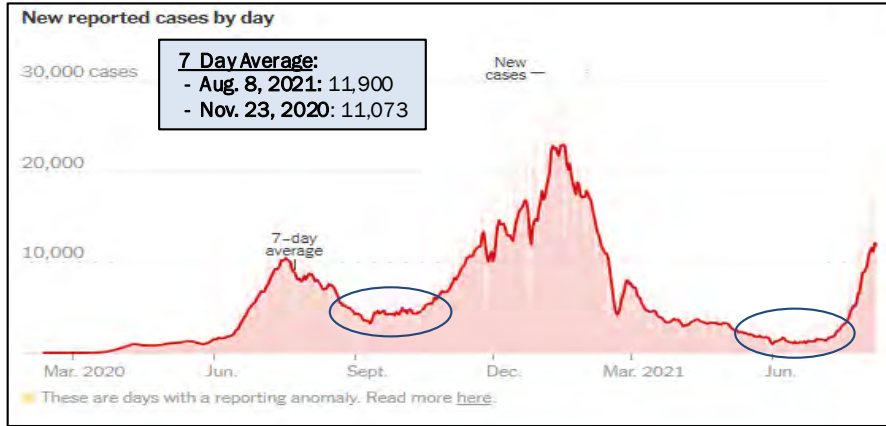
Texas COVID-19 Trends



Texas COVID-19 Trends

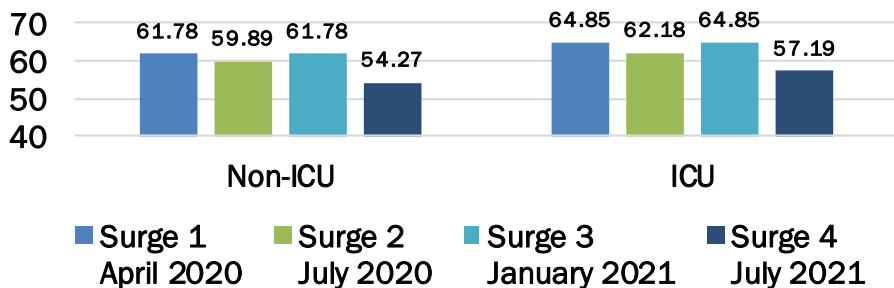


Texas COVID-19 Trends

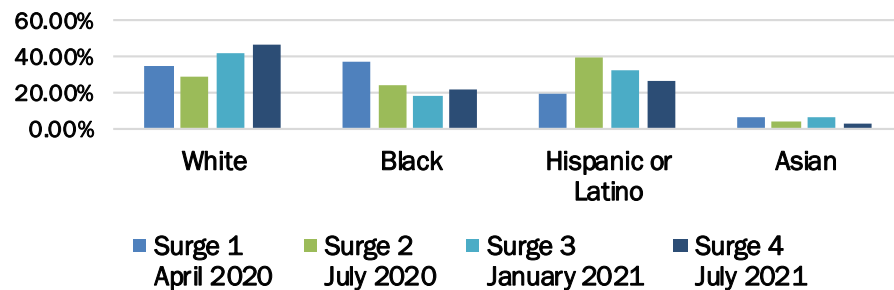


Houston Methodist COVID-19 Inpatient Demographics by Surge

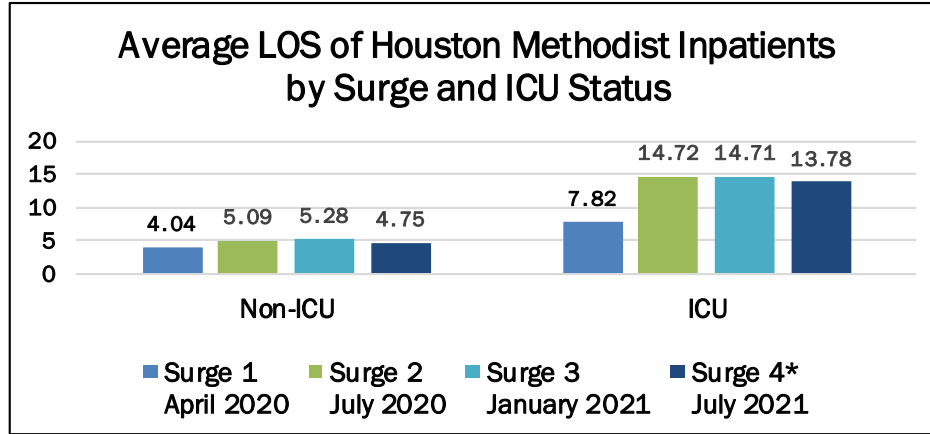
Average Age of Houston Methodist COVID-19 Patients by Surge and ICU Status



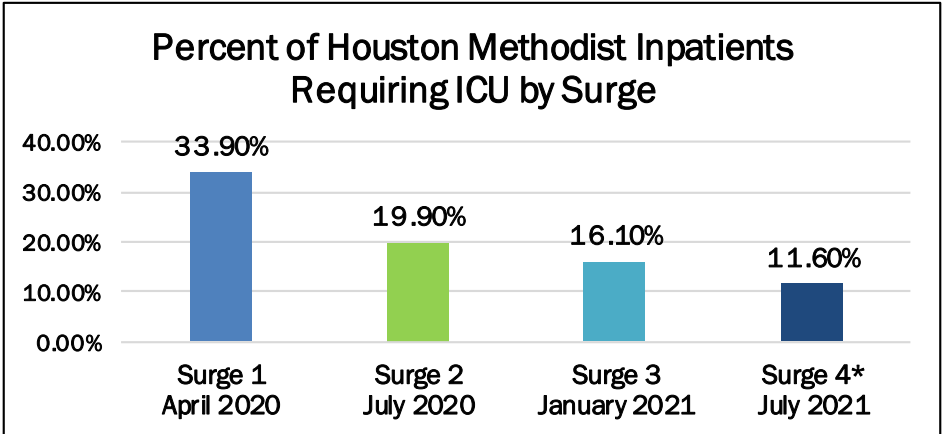
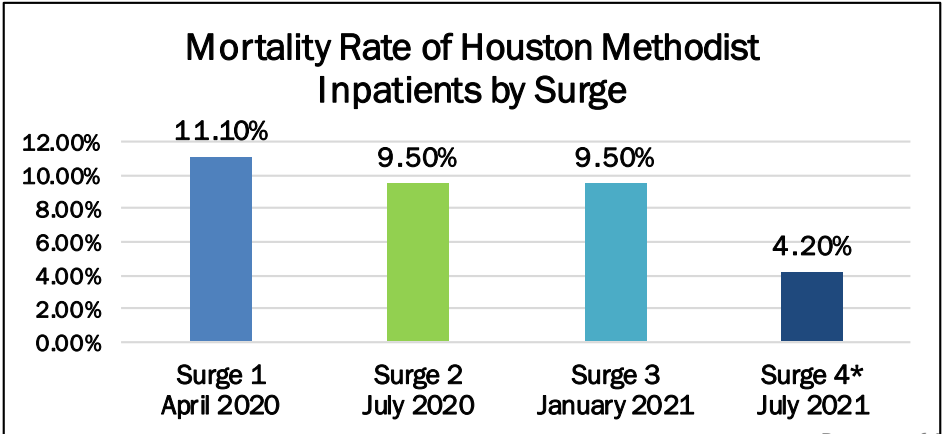
Race Distribution of Houston Methodist COVID-19 Patients by Surge



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Inpatient Outcomes by Surge



**Note: It is likely that Surge 4 ICU utilization, LOS and mortality will increase as many sicker patients' ultimate outcomes are yet to be determined.*



HOW DO WE GET OUT OF THIS MESS?

Five Difficult Lessons

1. Science, especially biological science, is messy in real time.

Science is also our only real hope to conquer COVID-19

3. Our political leaders must work together on society's "Sacred AND"

*Control COVID-19 **AND** protect the economy **AND** educate our children*

2. Hospitals together must work on their "Sacred AND"

*Care for COVID-19 patients **AND** care for traditional patients **AND** protect our staff and physicians*

4. Our social lives must take a backseat to the "Sacred AND"

- *No bars*
- *No large gatherings, including sporting events*
- *Limited social gatherings*

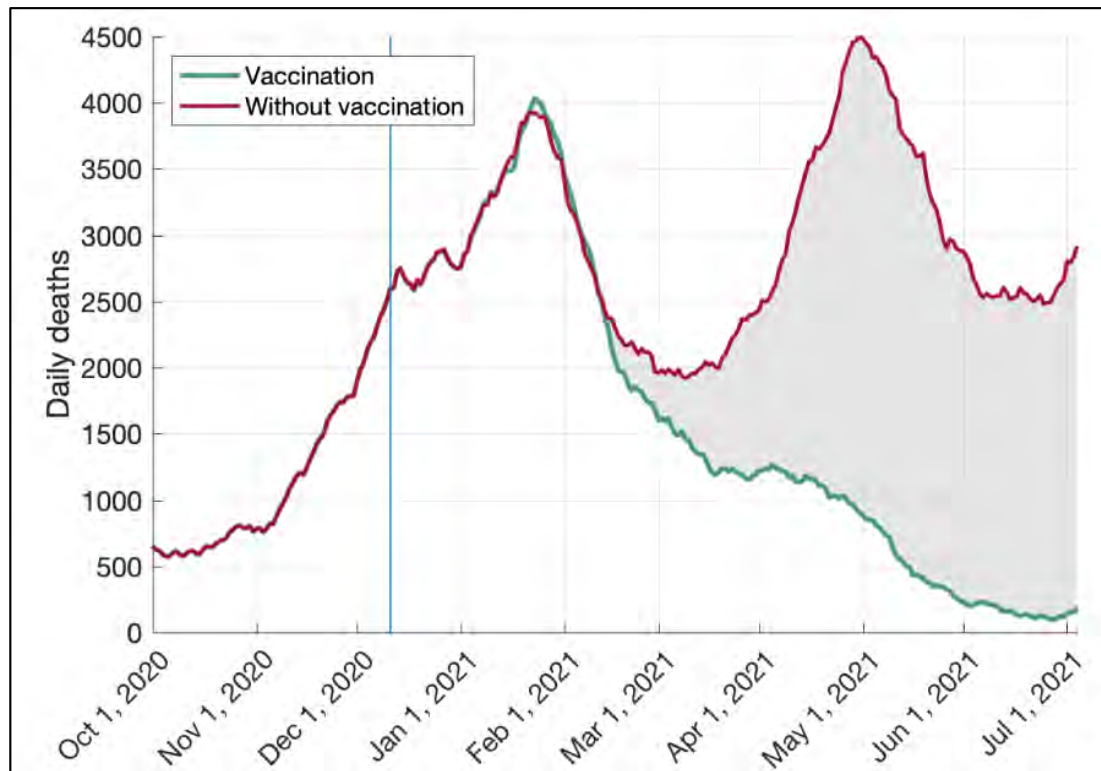
5. Masks are a means to accomplish the "Sacred AND"

- *We have proven to be incapable of accepting this on our own*
- *Masks must be mandatory until the virus is in control*

Impact of COVID-19 Vaccination Campaign on Deaths

“The U.S. COVID-19 vaccination campaign has significantly curbed the virus’s spread and national death toll, saving an estimated 279,000 lives and averting up to 1.25 million hospitalizations.”

Estimated U.S. Seven-day Rolling Average Of Daily Deaths With And Without Vaccination



Reduced Risk of Reinfection with SARS-CoV-2 After COVID-19 Vaccination — Kentucky, May–June 2021

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

MMWR

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

Early Release / Vol. 70

August 6, 2021

Reduced Risk of Reinfection with SARS-CoV-2 After COVID-19 Vaccination — Kentucky, May–June 2021

Alyson M. Cavanaugh, DPT, PhD^{1,2}; Kevin B. Spicer, MD, PhD^{3,5}; Douglas Thoroughman, PhD^{2,5}; Connor Gluck, MS³; Kathleen Wintner, PhD^{2,3}

Although laboratory evidence suggests that antibody responses following COVID-19 vaccination provide better neutralization of some circulating variants than does natural infection (1,2), few real-world epidemiologic studies exist to support the benefit of vaccination for previously infected persons. This report details the findings of a case-control evaluation of the association between vaccination and SARS-CoV-2 reinfection in Kentucky during May–June 2021 among persons previously infected with SARS-CoV-2 in 2020. Kentucky residents who were not vaccinated had 2.34 times the odds of reinfection compared with those who were fully vaccinated (odds ratio [OR] = 2.34; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.58–3.47). These findings suggest that among persons with previous SARS-CoV-2 infection, full vaccination provides additional protection against reinfection. To reduce their risk of infection, all eligible persons should be offered vaccination, even if they have been previously infected with SARS-CoV-2.*

Kentucky residents aged ≥18 years with SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by positive nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT) or antigen test results¹ reported in Kentucky's National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS) during March–December 2020 were eligible for inclusion. NEDSS data for all Kentucky COVID-19 cases were imported into a REDCap database that contains laboratory test results and case investigation data, including dates of death for deceased patients reported to public health authorities (3). The REDCap database was queried to identify previously infected persons, excluding COVID-19 cases resulting in death before May 1, 2021. A case-patient was defined as a Kentucky resident

with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in 2020 and a subsequent positive NAAT or antigen test result during May 1–June 30, 2021. May and June were selected because of vaccine supply and eligibility requirement considerations; this period was more likely to reflect resident choice to be vaccinated, rather than eligibility to receive vaccine.⁵ Control participants were Kentucky residents with laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in 2020 who were not reinfected through June 30, 2021. Case-patients and controls were matched on a 1:2 ratio based on sex, age (within 3 years), and date of initial positive SARS-CoV-2 test (within 1 week). Date of initial positive test result refers to the specimen collection date, if available. The report date in NEDSS was used if specimen collection date was missing. Random matching was performed to select controls when multiple possible controls were available to match per case (4).

Vaccination status was determined using data from the Kentucky Immunization Registry (KYIR). Case-patients and controls were matched to the KYIR database using first name, last name, and date of birth. Case-patients were considered fully vaccinated if a single dose of Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) or a second dose of an mRNA vaccine (Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna) was received ≥14 days before the reinfection date. For controls, the same definition was applied, using the reinfection date of the matched case-patient. Partial vaccination was defined as receipt of ≥1 dose of vaccine, but either the

¹ May and June were selected for two primary reasons. First, when vaccination supplies were low, some previously infected persons were deferring vaccination for 90 days to allow newly-infected persons priority for available vaccine; however, by May 2021, deferral for 90 days was no longer a reason for those infected in 2020 to remain unvaccinated. Second, although vaccination eligibility was initially restricted based on age, comorbidities, and occupation, by April 5, 2021, all Kentucky residents aged ≥16 years became eligible for vaccination (<https://dhs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/covid19/Covid19VaccineFAQed02.pdf>). Thus, vaccination status in May or June 2021 might more accurately reflect choice rather than eligibility to be vaccinated.

* https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/clinical-considerations/covid-19-vaccines-us.html#CDC_AA_reEVAL-hrp%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov/%2Fvaccines%2Fprod%2F19%2Finfo-by-product%2Fclinical-consideration.html#CoV-19-vaccination

² <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/hcp/testing-overview.html>



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Summary

What is already known about this topic?

Reinfection with human coronaviruses, including SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, has been documented. Currently, limited evidence concerning the protection afforded by vaccination against reinfection with SARS-CoV-2 is available.

What is added by this report?

Among Kentucky residents infected with SARS-CoV-2 in 2020, vaccination status of those reinfected during May–June 2021 was compared with that of residents who were not reinfected.

In this case-control study, being unvaccinated was associated with 2.34 times the odds of reinfection compared with being fully vaccinated.

What are the implications for public health practice?

To reduce their likelihood for future infection, all eligible persons should be offered COVID-19 vaccine, even those with previous SARS-CoV-2 infection.

Cleveland Clinic: Necessity Of COVID-19 Vaccination In Previously Infected

Summary:

- Studied 52,238 employees
- Cumulative incidence of SARS-CoV-2 infection almost zero in previously infected unvaccinated, previously infected vaccinated, and previously uninfected vaccinated compared with a steady increase in previously uninfected subjects who remained unvaccinated
- Authors draw conclusion that prior infection is as protective as vaccination

Limitations:

- Preprint and not yet peer-reviewed
- [No surveillance testing](#)
- Only 5 months follow-up
- [Occurred prior to Delta](#)

Observations:

- Inconsistent with several antibody level studies
- Inconsistent with Houston Methodist experience

		Vaccinated	Unvaccinated
Not Previously Infected	Previously Infected	Almost Zero	Almost Zero
	Not Previously Infected	Almost Zero	Steady Increase in Infections

Cleveland Clinic: Necessity Of COVID-19 Vaccination In Previously Infected

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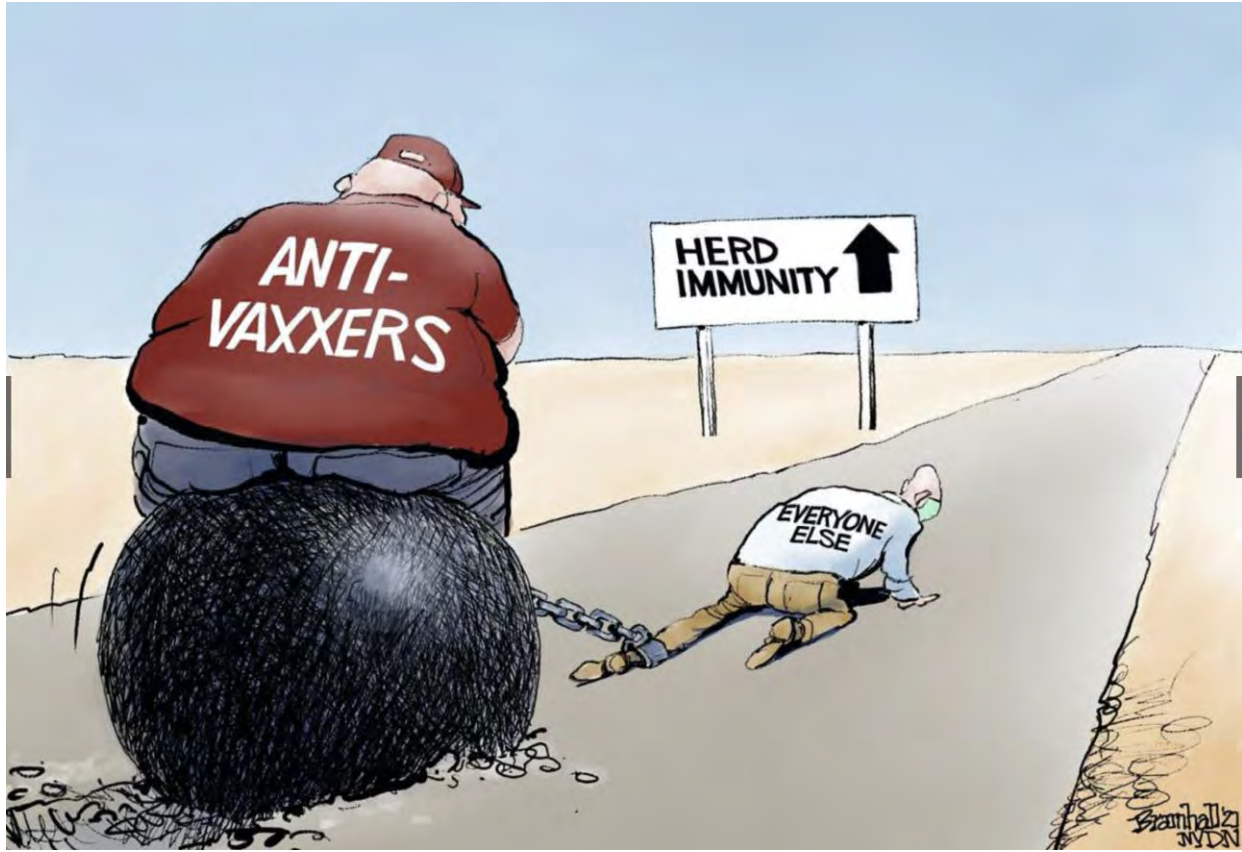
- Inconsistent with several antibody level studies
- Inconsistent with Houston Methodist experience

		Vaccinated	Unvaccinated	
Not Previously Infected	Previously Infected	Almost Zero	Almost Zero	Likely Understated
	Not Previously Infected	Almost Zero	Steady Increase in Infections	Likely Overstated

CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Recommendation Now Includes Pregnant and Breastfeeding Women

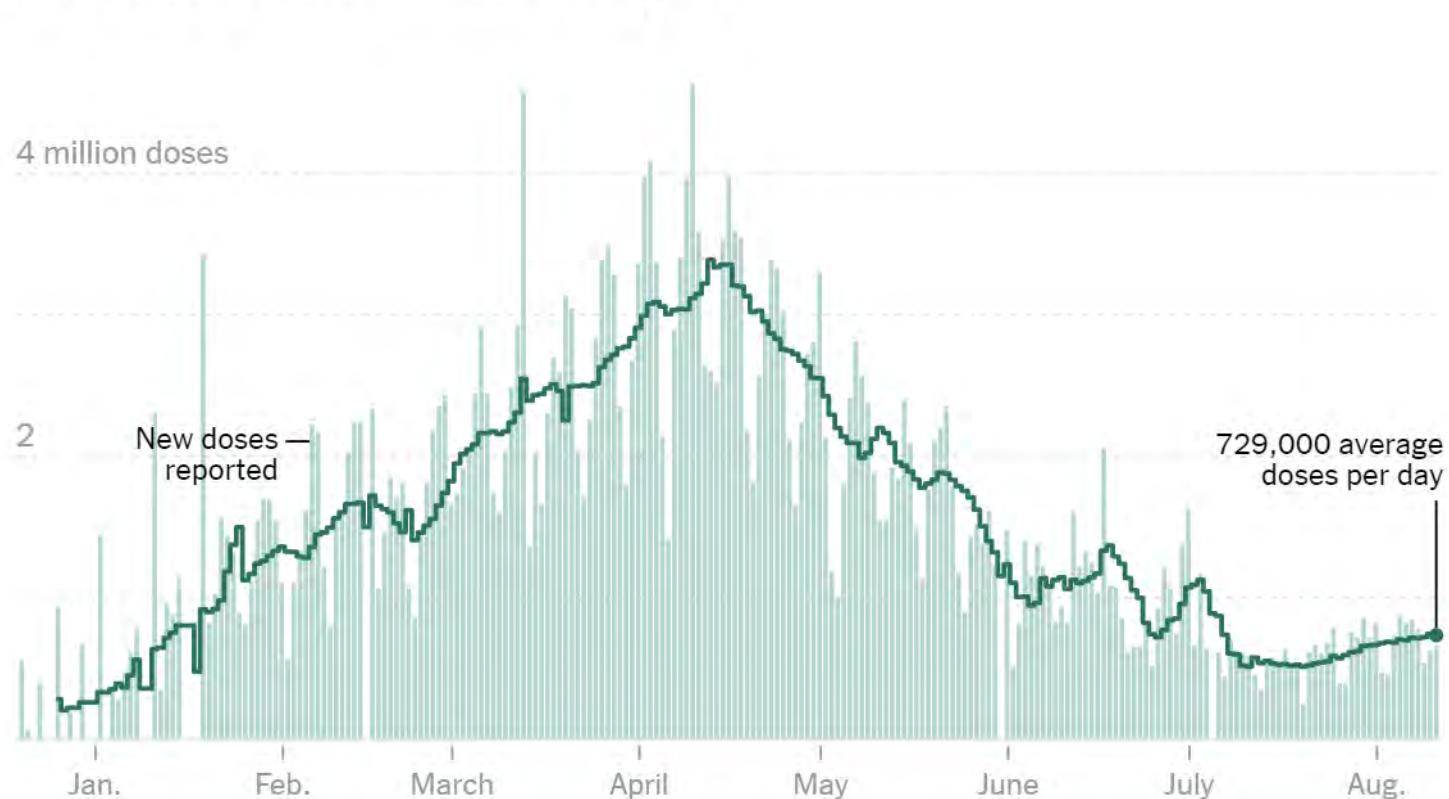
COVID-19 vaccination is recommended for all people aged 12 years and older, including people who are pregnant, breastfeeding, trying to get pregnant now, or might become pregnant in the future. Pregnant and recently pregnant people are more likely to get severely ill with COVID-19 compared with non-pregnant people. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine can protect you from severe illness from COVID-19.





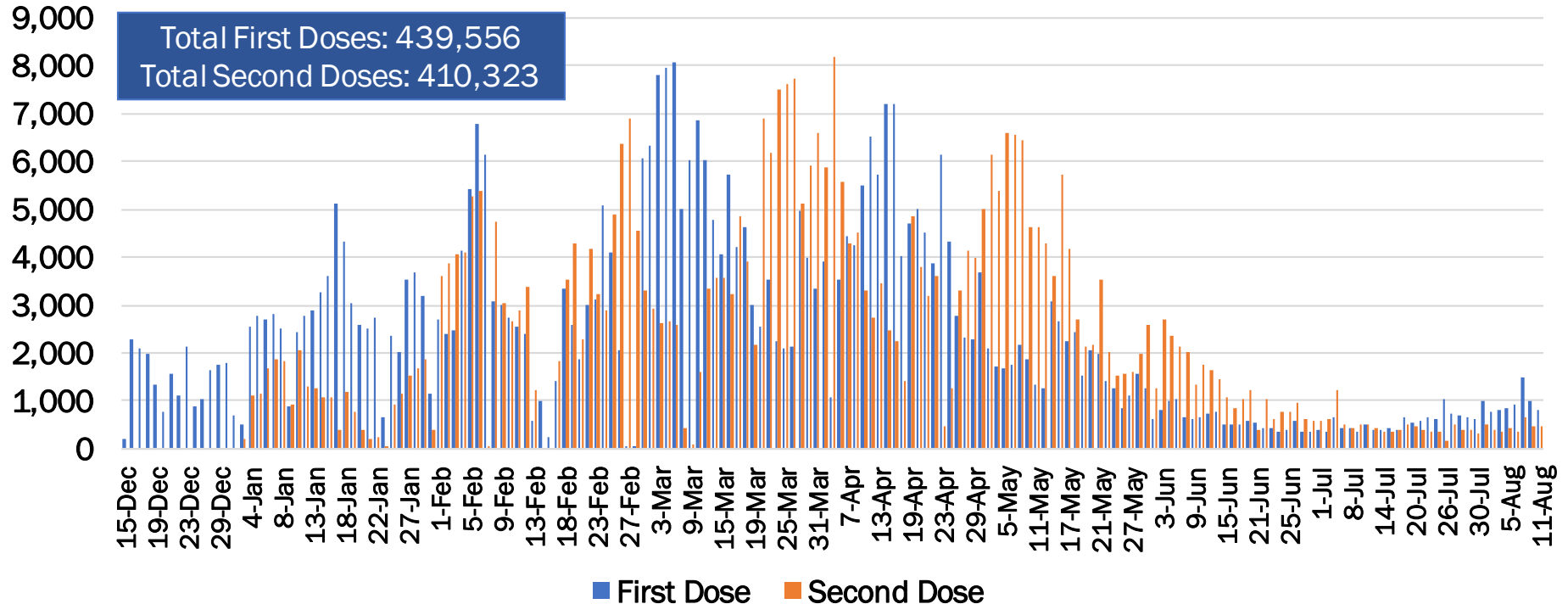
Number of Vaccine Doses Administered by Day in the U.S.

New reported doses administered by day

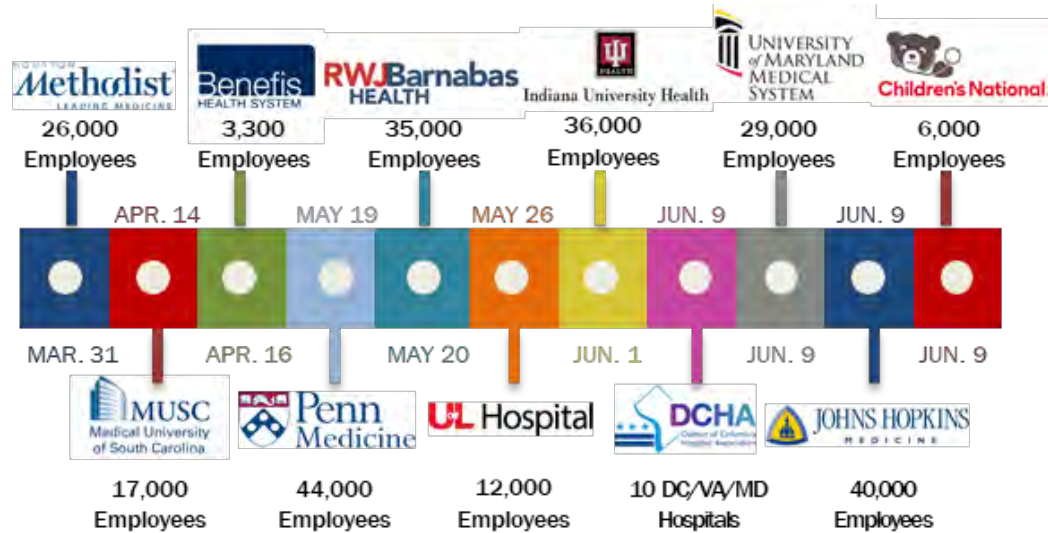


HM COVID-19 Vaccines Administered

Individuals Vaccinated at HM by Day



Multiple Hospitals Announce COVID-19 Vaccine Mandate for Employees – As of June 9



Support for Mandatory COVID-19 Vaccination for Healthcare Workers



July 13, 2021



July 16, 2021



July 21, 2021



July 26, 2021



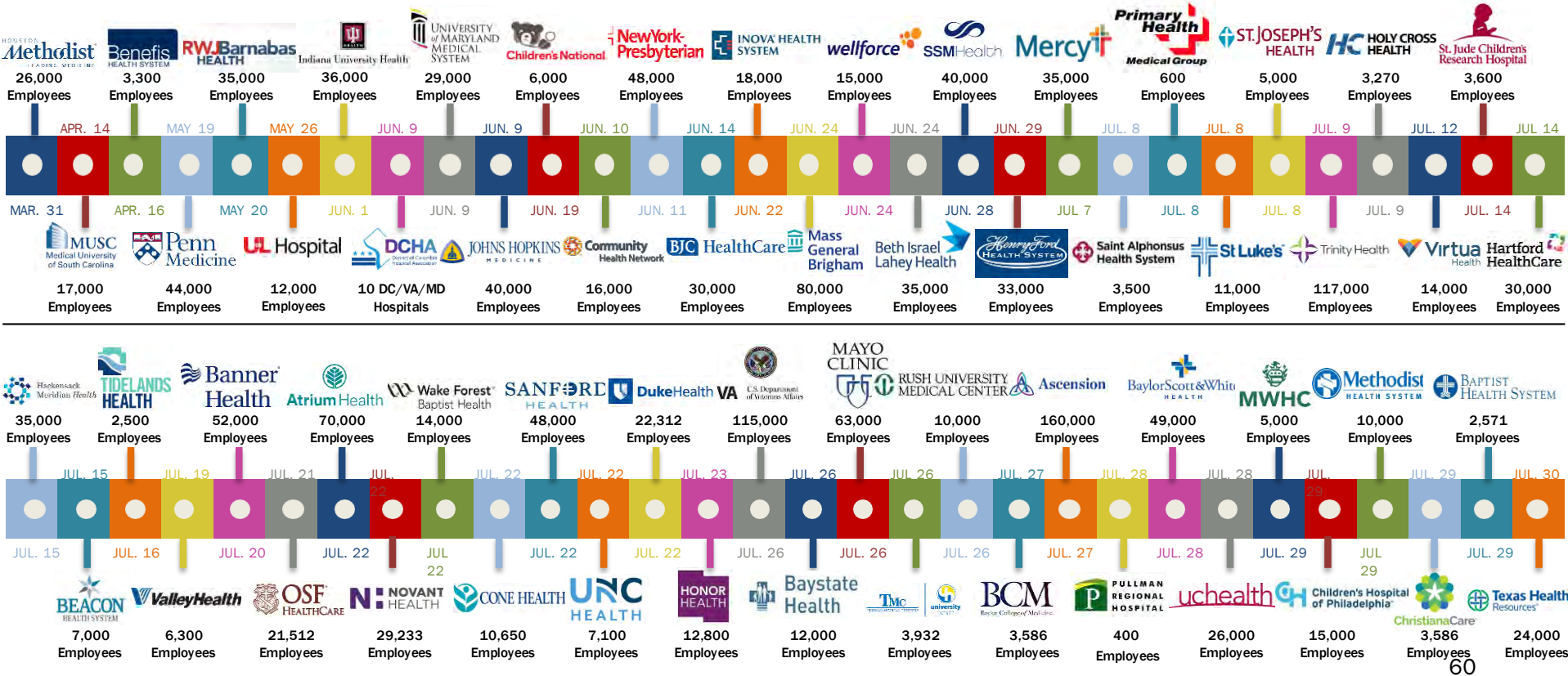
American
Academy of
Pediatrics



“American Academy of Pediatrics, American Medical Association, American Nursing Association, American Psychiatric Association and 53 other medical associations released a joint statement urging hospitals to require employees to get vaccinated.”

“We call for all health care and long-term care employers to require their employees to be vaccinated against COVID-19,” the statement read. “We stand with the growing number of experts and institutions that support the requirement for universal vaccination of health workers.”


Multiple Hospitals Announce COVID-19 Vaccine Mandate for Employees



Multiple Hospitals Announce COVID-19 Vaccine Mandate for Employees



CNN health Life, But Better Fitness Food Sleep Mindfulness Relationships

LIVE TV Edition 

Nearly 1,500 health systems across the United States mandate Covid-19 vaccination

By Katheryn Houghton, Kaiser Health news

🕒 Updated 6:24 AM ET, Mon August 9, 2021



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Employees In House

August 9, 2020

- 12 Hospitalized
- 9 in the ICU
 - 2 on ECMO
 - 2 Passed Away



August 9, 2021

- 2 Hospitalized
 - Both unvaccinated with exemptions/deferrals
- 0 in the ICU

Our COVID-19 vaccine mandate protects patients, employees, and our employees' ability to serve the community during a surge.

Countries that have a COVID-19 Vaccine Mandate for Health Workers



April 1
All healthcare workers



May 7
Employees in the public, private, and non-profit sectors



June 16
Care home workers



June 23
People working in groups of more than 20



July 12
All healthcare workers



July 12
All healthcare workers

- Anticipated:**
- Poland
 - Russia
 - Ireland
 - Canada

GHP Urges Businesses to Play a More Active Role in Controlling the Pandemic

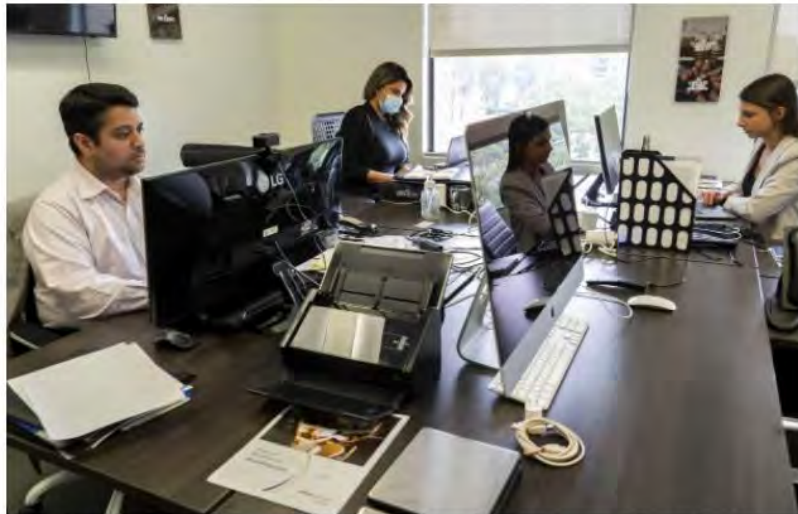
BUSINESS

Greater Houston Partnership encourages companies to require vaccinations



Rebecca Carballo, Staff writer

Aug. 11, 2021 | Updated: Aug. 11, 2021 6:47 p.m.



(LtoR) Sadiq Wahid, Giovanna Garcia and Giulia Avoltini work in their office, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 2021, at ZT Corporate's Houston office. The company's CEO, Taseer Badar, is pushing to require 100% of his employees to be vaccinated.

Mark Mulligan, Houston Chronicle / Staff photographer

“While the responsibility clearly rests with each of us individually as employers, the benefit of joint action will be profound.”

A Letter to the Business Community from the Partnership and Local Business and Health Care Leaders:

1. Be a forceful champion for vaccination.
2. Begin giving consideration, if you haven't already, to requiring vaccination of your staff (with appropriate religious and medical exceptions).
3. Temporarily require masks for all indoor workspaces other than individual workspaces.
4. Temporarily reconsider any additional steps planned for bringing people back to the office in the next few weeks.

How to Develop a Covid-19 Employee Vaccination Policy

by Susan M. Miller, Robert A. Phillips, Roberta L. Schwartz, H. Dirk Sostman, Carole Hackett, and Marc L. Boom

July 01, 2021



Andriy Onufriyenko/Getty Images

Harvard Business Review

“Employers around the world are struggling with the question of whether they should mandate that their workers be vaccinated against Covid-19. Houston Methodist, an eight-hospital academic medical center, developed a seven-step process that can help all employers make this decision. It includes guidelines for allowing workers to be temporarily or permanently exempted from the mandate.”

How Employers Can Reduce Vaccine Hesitancy

by Jessica H. Jones, Jeff Levin-Scherz, and Julie Noblick

March 02, 2021



Boston Globe/Getty Images


Harvard Business Review

“Employers have a central role to play in the drive to persuade people to get vaccinated against Covid-19. This article offers 12 strategies that leverage the power of behavioral economics.”

COVID-19 Vaccine Approval for Children Under 12

☰ **The New York Times**

At the F.D.A.'s urging, Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna are expanding their trials for children 5 to 11.



At the urging of federal regulators, two coronavirus vaccine makers are

☰ **NEWS**

CORONAVIRUS

Covid vaccines for kids under 12 expected midwinter, FDA official says

After emergency use authorization, the agency hopes to move quickly to full approval.



— A health care worker prepares a dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech Covid-19 vaccine at Boston Medical Center on June 17.

American Academy of Pediatrics 
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN[®]

August 5, 2021

Janet Woodcock, MD
Acting Commissioner
Food and Drug Administration
10903 New Hampshire Avenue
Silver Spring, MD 20993

Dear Dr. Woodcock:

On behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), a non-profit professional organization of more than 67,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety, and well-being of all infants, children, adolescents, and young adults, I write to urge the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to continue working aggressively towards authorizing safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines for children under age 12 as soon as possible.

Pediatricians and the families they care for have been anxiously awaiting a vaccine that can be used in children 11 years of age and younger, and especially so now given the rise of the hyper infectious Delta variant. The Delta variant is surging at extremely alarming rates in every region of America. This surge is seriously impacting all populations, including children. The AAP and the Children's Hospital Association have been tracking COVID cases in children since the start of the pandemic. **Last week saw the largest week-over-week percentage increase in pediatric COVID-19 cases since the start of the pandemic.** The data show 71,726 COVID cases in children reported last week, almost double the 38,654 reported in the previous week. Simply stated, the Delta variant has created a new and pressing risk to children and adolescents across this country, as it has also done for unvaccinated adults.

As the numbers of children infected with the Delta variant have increased, not surprisingly the proportion of COVID-19 cases occurring in the United States among children is also increasing, in large part due the current ineligibility of children under 12 years of age to receive COVID vaccines. Since the pandemic began, children have represented 14.3% of total cumulated cases. However, for the week ending July 29, children were 19.0% of reported weekly COVID-19 cases. The higher proportion of cases in this population means this age group could be contributing in driving continued spread of COVID-19. Sadly, over 350 children have died of COVID since the start of pandemic and millions of children have been negatively impacted by missed schooling, social isolation, and in too many cases, the death of parents and other caregivers.

We understand that the FDA has recently worked with Pfizer and Moderna to double the number of children ages 5-11 years included in clinical trials of their COVID-19 vaccines. While we appreciate this prudent step to gather more safety data, we urge FDA to carefully consider the impact of this decision on the timeline for authorizing a vaccine for this age group. In our view, the rise of the Delta variant changes the risk-benefit analysis for authorizing vaccines in

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Voice of the Employee



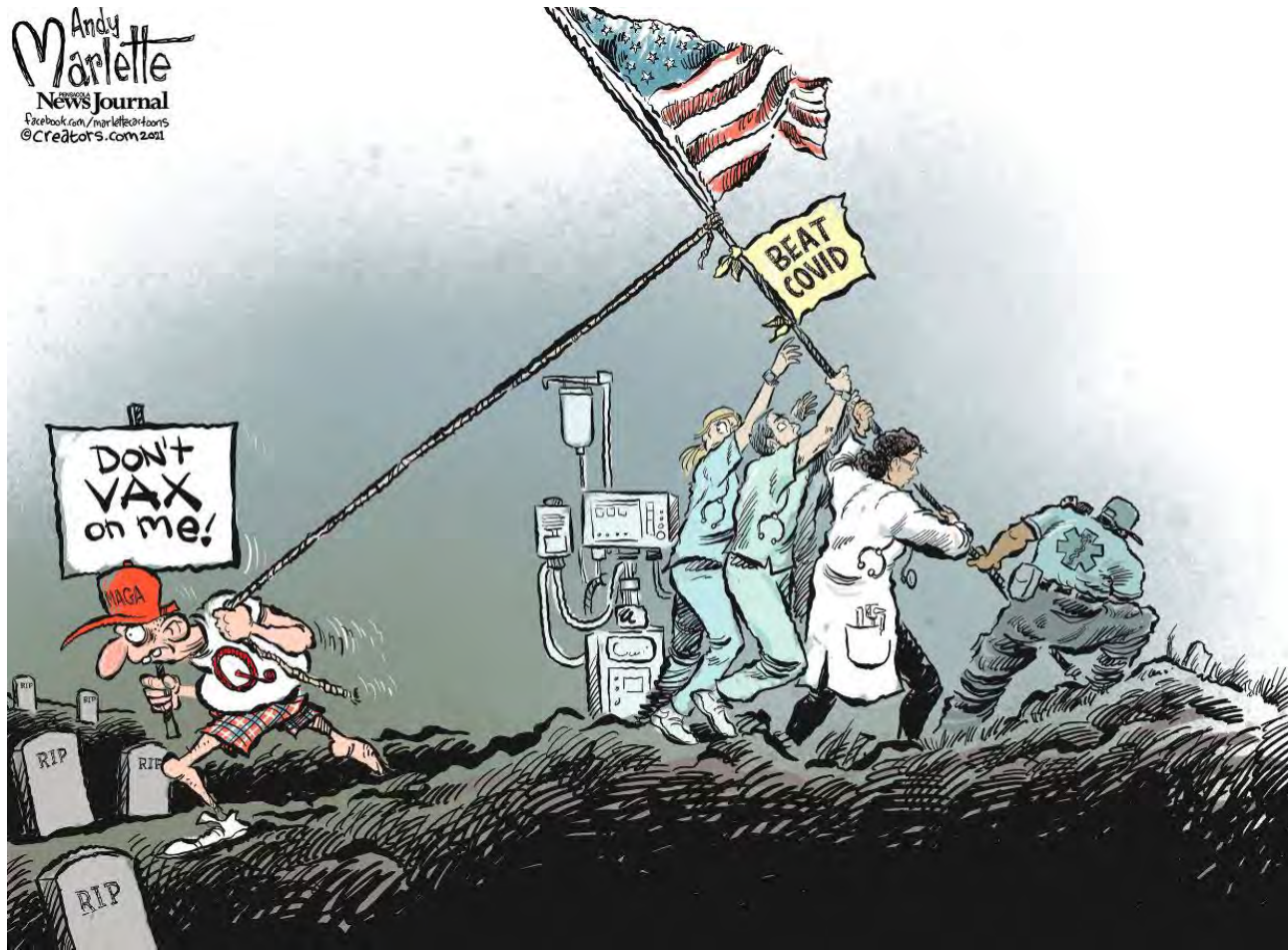
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Public Media





MIKE LUKOVICH 
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Andy
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HOUSTON
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LEADING MEDICINE

TOWN HALL CONVERSATION XVI

COVID-19 VACCINE AND VARIANT UPDATE

August 12, 2021

Ashley L. Drews, MD FACP
HM System Epidemiologist



Delta Variant

- **B.1.617.2** ([Pango lineage external icon](#))^a
- **Spike Protein Substitutions:** T19R, (V70F*), T95I, G142D, E156-, F157-, R158G, (A222V*), (W258L*), (K417N*), L452R, T478K, D614G, P681R, D950N
- **Name** ([Nextstrain external icon](#))^b: 21A/S:478K
- **WHO Label:** Delta
- **First Identified:** India
- **Attributes:**
 - Increased transmissibility
 - Potential reduction in neutralization by some EUA monoclonal antibody treatments
 - Potential reduction in neutralization by post-vaccination sera
- **May be TWICE as transmissible as D614G**

Delta variant vaccine breakthrough cases may be as transmissible as unvaccinated cases

- Breakthrough cases reported to national passive surveillance have lower Ct values by 3 cycles (**~10-fold increase in viral load**) for **Delta** (Ct=18, n=19) compared with Alpha (Ct=21, n=207) and other lineages (Ct=21, n=251)
- Barnstable County, MA, outbreak: **No difference in mean Ct values in vaccinated and unvaccinated** cases [median among vaccinated (n=80): 21.9; unvaccinated (n=65): 21.5]

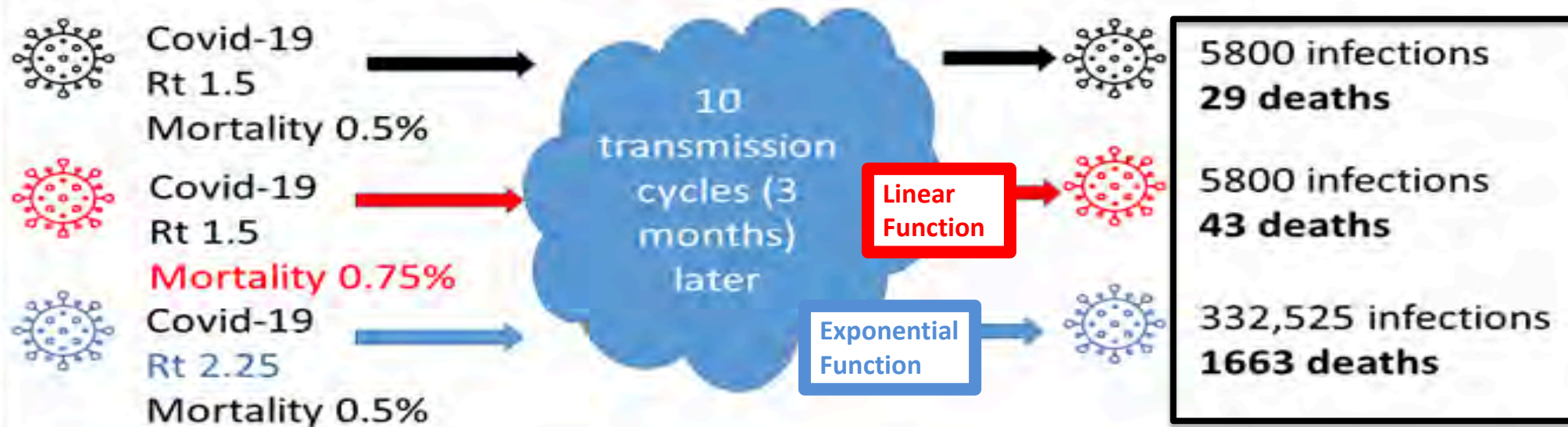
Delta variant may cause more severe disease than Alpha or ancestral strains: Published evidence

- Canada: Higher odds of hospitalization [aOR 2.20 (CI 1.93-2.53)], ICU admission [aOR 3.87 (CI 2.98-4.99)], and death [aOR 2.37 (CI 1.50-3.30)]¹
- Singapore: Higher odds of oxygen requirement, ICU admission, or death [aOR 4.90 (CI 1.43-30.78)] and pneumonia [aOR 1.88 (CI 0.95-3.76)]²
- Scotland: Higher odds of hospitalization [HR 1.85 (CI 1.39-2.47)]³

1. Fisman and Tuite, [doi:10.1101/2021.07.05.21260050](https://doi.org/10.1101/2021.07.05.21260050); 2. Ong et al. [doi:10.2139/ssrn.3861566](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3861566); 3. Sheikh et al. [doi:10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)01358-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)01358-1)

Viral Variants: Transmission vs. Lethality

Which is worse? 50% more transmissible or 50% more lethal?



Courtesy of Perry Wilson MD
Yale University

Viral Variants and Vaccines

Vaccine Efficacy	D614G	Alpha B.1.1.7	Beta - B.1.351	Delta B.1.617.2
Pfizer	95%	85% - 95%*	75% - 100%	39% - 88%
Moderna mRNA-1273	94%	89%*	Probably similar to Pfizer based on single dose data	Probably similar to Pfizer based on single dose data
J&J	72%	72%	57%	67%
Novavax	95%	89%	60% (HIV negative)	
AstraZeneca	70%	76%	10%	60%

B.1.617 is now 90+% of isolates in Houston

Pfizer Vaccine vs. Variants

Highly vaccinated countries

Country of Qatar

- B.1.1.7 = 44.5% of cases, B.1.351 = 50% of cases
- Prevention of infection
 - B.1.1.7 – 89.5%
 - B.1.351 – 75%
- Prevention of severe, critical or fatal disease
 - Any form of SARS-CoV-2 – 97.4%
 - B.1.1.7 or B.1.351 – 100%

Country of Israel

- B.1.1.7 predominant period
 - Prevention of
 - Asymptomatic infection – 91.5%
 - Symptomatic infection – 97.0%
 - Hospitalization – 97.2%
 - Death – 96.7%
- B.1.617 predominant period
 - Prevention of
 - Asymptomatic infection – 39%
 - Symptomatic infection – 41%
 - Hospitalization – 88%
 - Severe illness – 91%

•Antibody

- Antibodies to RBD of viral spike protein produced after natural infection or vaccination and are associated with neutralizing activity which is associated with protection against reinfection
- Can measure COVID-19 Anti-spike IgG titer

•T cell

- SARS-CoV-2-specific CD4 and CD8 T cell responses are generated after infection and vaccination as well
- Cannot measure these in clinical laboratories

Why Get Two Doses?

Patient Outcomes

Pfizer Vaccine Houston Methodist Jan – April 2021	One Dose	Two Doses
Prevention of Hospitalization	77%	96%
Prevention of Death	64%	99%

Mixture of D.614.G and B.1.117

Public Health England Oct 2020 – May 2021	Pfizer Dose 1	Pfizer Dose 2	AZ Dose 1	AZ Dose 2
B.1.117 (alpha)	49%	94%	50%	75%
B.1.617.2 (delta)	31%	88%	33%	67%

Bernal et al, NEJM July 2021

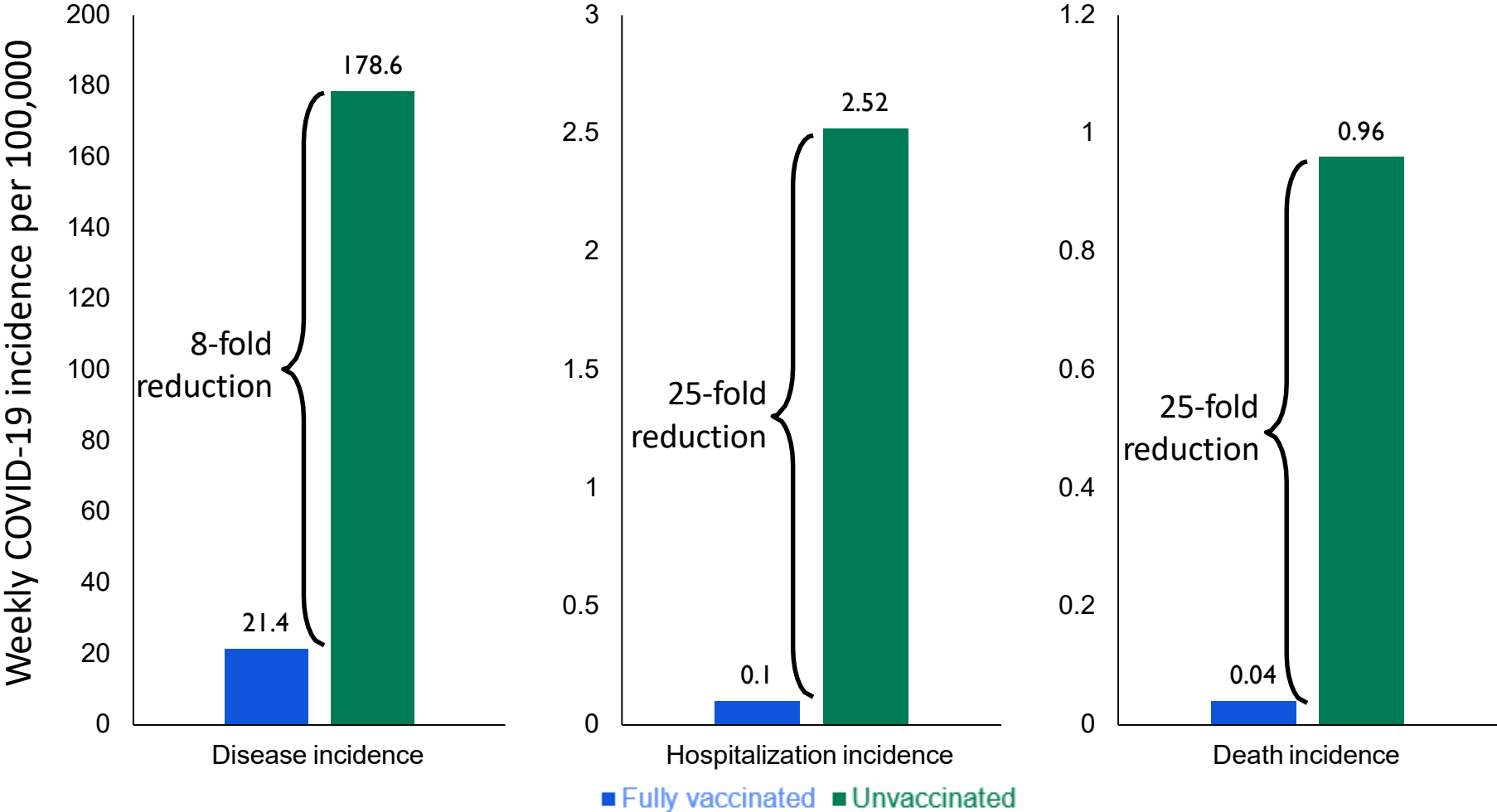
Is immunity from natural infection enough?

Does vaccine offer anything additional to persons previously infected with SARS-CoV-2?

- Vaccination appears to further boost antibody levels in persons previously infected with SARS-CoV-2 and might improve the durability and breadth of protection
- Case-control study from Kentucky of persons previously infected with SARS-CoV-2
 - 246 cases that had documented infection with SARS-CoV-2 in 2020 and documented reinfection in May or June 2021
 - 492 controls matched by age, sex, date of initial infection in 2020
 - 20.3% of case patients vs 34.3% of controls were fully vaccinated
 - Risk of reinfection 2.34x higher in unvaccinated than fully vaccinated (OR = 2.34; 95% CI = 1.58–3.47)
 - Partial vaccination was not significantly associated with reinfection (OR = 1.56; 95% CI = 0.81–3.01)

GET VACCINATED EVEN IF YOU HAVE HAD INFECTION WITH SARS-CoV-2!

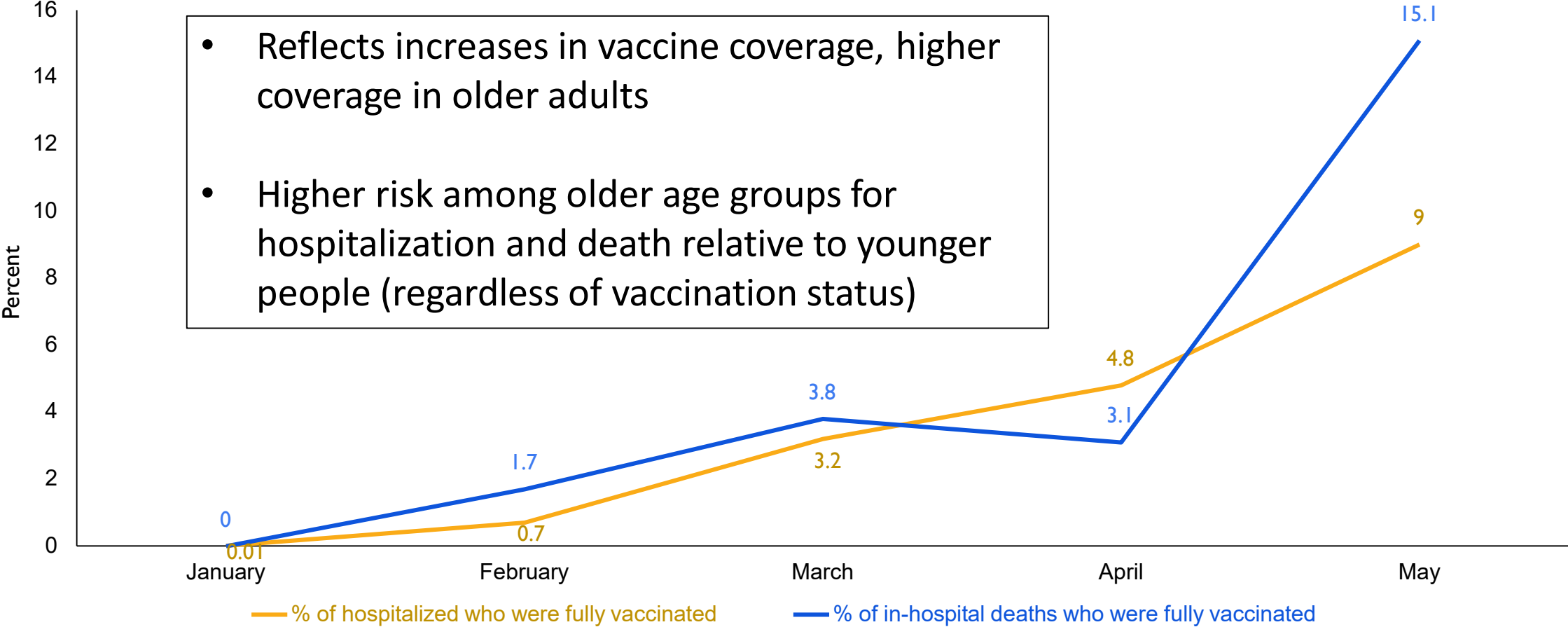
Greater risk of disease, hospitalization and death among unvaccinated vs. vaccinated people: National estimates



At current incidence, 35,000 symptomatic infections per week among 162 million vaccinated Americans

Data from COVID Tracker as of July 24, 2021. Average incidence 100 cases per 100,000 persons per week. Vaccine effectiveness against symptomatic illness = 88% (Lopez Bernal et al. [NEJM 2021](#)), where risk is $[1 - VE]$ or 12%. Vaccine effectiveness hospitalization (or death) = 96% (Stowe et al. [PHE preprint](#)), where risk is $[1 - VE]$ or 4%. Rate in unvaccinated = Community rate/ $((1 - \text{fully vaccinated coverage}) + (1 - VE) * \text{fully vaccinated coverage})$. Rate in fully vaccinated = $(1 - VE) * \text{Rate in unvaccinated}$. Fully vaccinated coverage proportions were from COVID Data Tracker as of July 24, 2021 (50% for US).

Increasing percentage of vaccinated persons among those hospitalized in COVID-NET



- Reflects increases in vaccine coverage, higher coverage in older adults
- Higher risk among older age groups for hospitalization and death relative to younger people (regardless of vaccination status)



The Good News

Hat Tip to Marc Thiessen, Washington Post

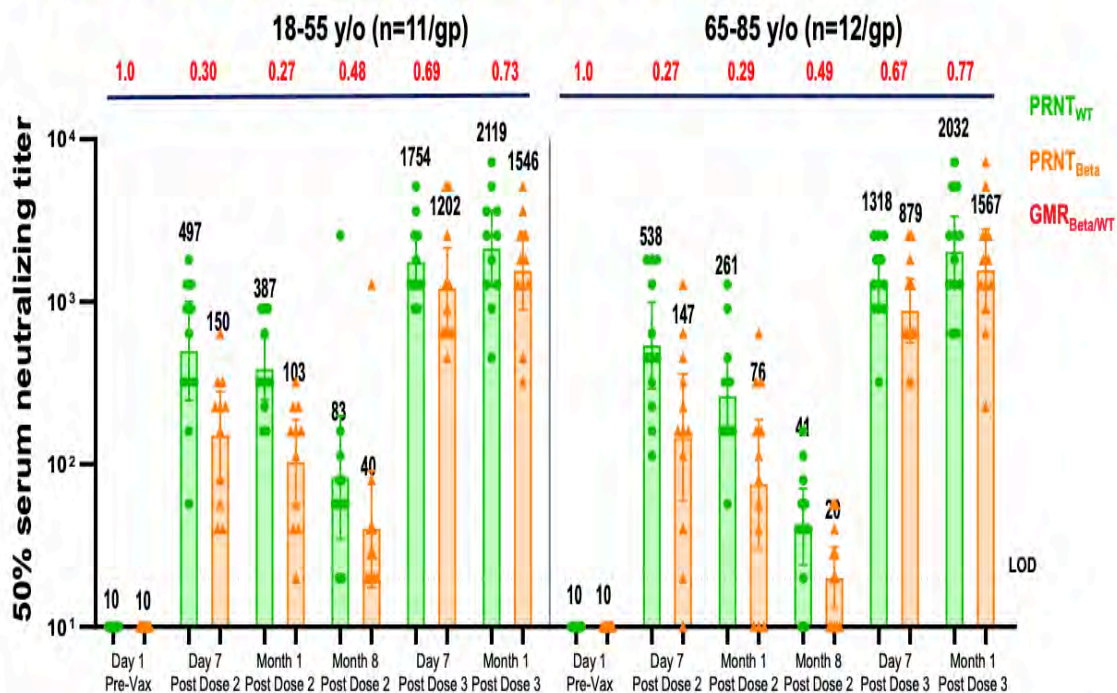
- According to the CDC, as of July 19, a total of 4,072 vaccinated Americans had been hospitalized with symptomatic breakthrough infections, out of 161 million who have been fully vaccinated – a breakthrough hospitalization rate of less than 0.003%.
- Of those hospitalized, only 849 have died of COVID-19 – the death rate from those breakthrough infections is 0.0005%.
- Death rate from COVID-19 since 2020 = 1.8% (3540 times greater)
- Death rate from COVID-19 in USA last week = 0.4 % (800 times greater)
- The chance of dying from a lightning strike is .0007%, and the chance of dying from a seasonal flu is 0.1%. If you're vaccinated, you have a much greater chance of dying from a hornet, wasp or bee sting, a dog attack, a car crash, drowning, sunstroke, or choking on food than you do of dying from COVID-19 infection.

Duration of immunity?

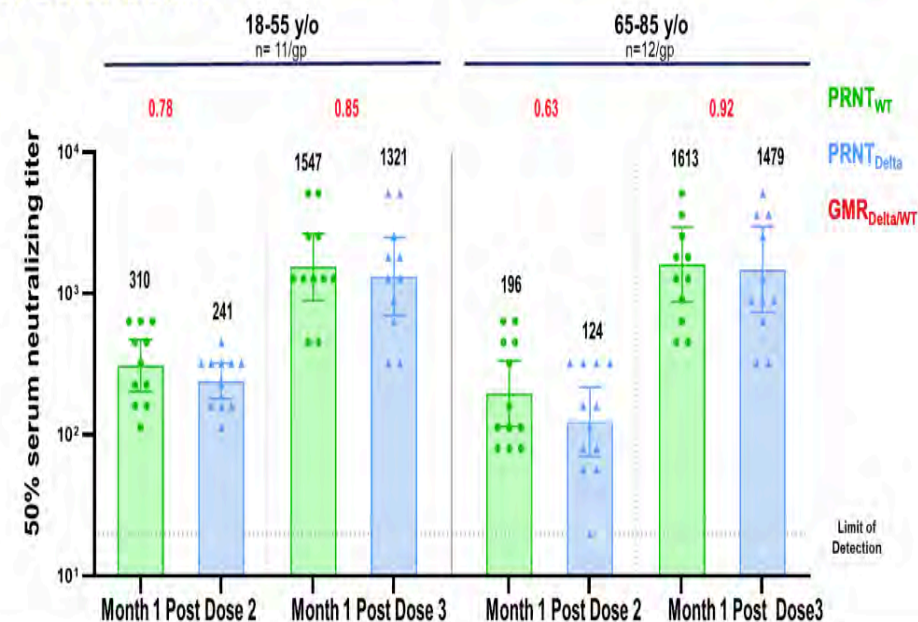
Do I need a booster? When?

- VE of BNT162b2 through 6 months f/u
 - 91% (95% CI 89.0–93.2) against COVID-19
 - 97% (95% CI 80.3–99.9) against severe disease
 - 100% (95% CI 53.5, 100.0) in South Africa where variant of concern, B.1.351 (beta) was predominant
- VE of mRNA-1273 through 6 months f/u
 - 93% against COVID-19 (Moderna press release)

COVID-19 Vaccine: Neutralization Titers Much Higher Post 3rd Dose Than Post 2nd for Wild Type and Beta Variants^{1,2}



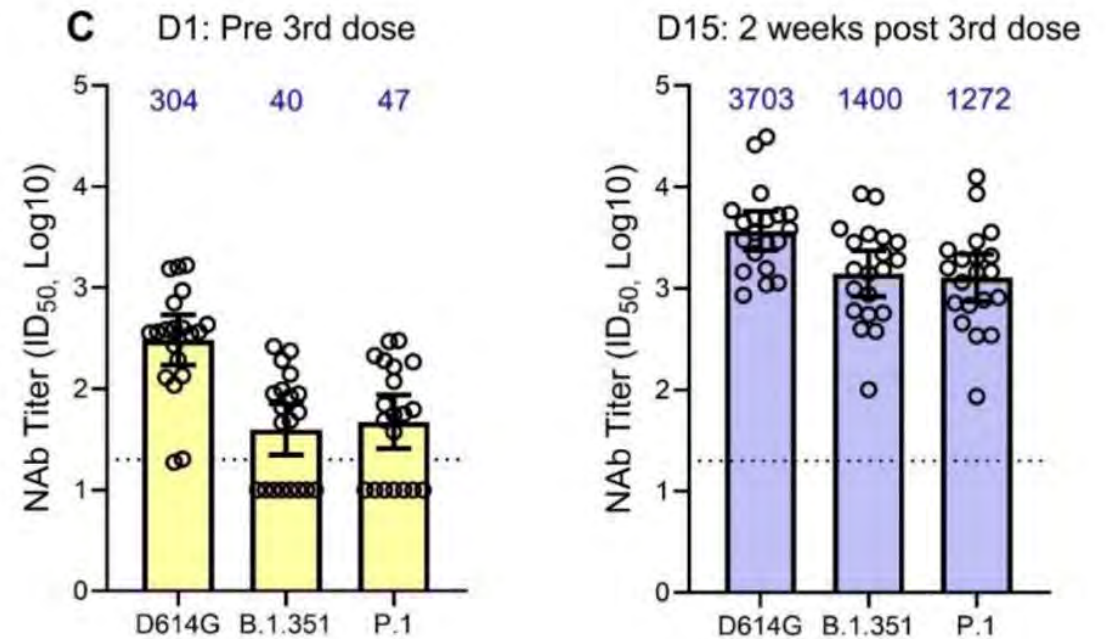
COVID-19 Vaccine: 3rd Dose Strongly Boosts Neutralizing Titers Against Delta Strain^{1,2}



Post dose 3 titers vs. the Delta variant are **>5-fold post dose 2 titers** in 18-55 y/o & **>11-fold post dose 2 titers** in 65-85 y/o
 Estimated potential for up to **100-fold increase in Delta neutralization post-dose three** compared to pre-dose three

Moderna Booster Shot Data

- Compared three options
 - Third shot of mRNA-1273
 - Booster of mRNA-1273.351 (optimized to SA variant)
 - 50:50 mixture
- Before booster
 - 6-8 months after primary vaccination
 - 92.5% had titers against D614G
 - Only 50% had titers against B.1.351 or P.1
- After booster versus B.1.351
 - GMT = 1400 for mRNA-1273.351
 - GMT = 864 for mRNA-1273



Who could benefit from a COVID-19 vaccine booster?

- Elderly
 - Antibody response lower and wanes faster in the elderly
 - More comorbidities and at higher risk of progression to severe disease if infected with SARS-CoV-2
- Immunocompromised
 - Multiple studies now show inadequate response to vaccination in many of these groups with risk of infection, severe disease and death despite full vaccination
- Those who completed their vaccine series longer ago
 - Antibody titers wane with time from natural infection or vaccination

Lower estimates of VE for mRNA vaccines among immunocompromised populations: Published evidence

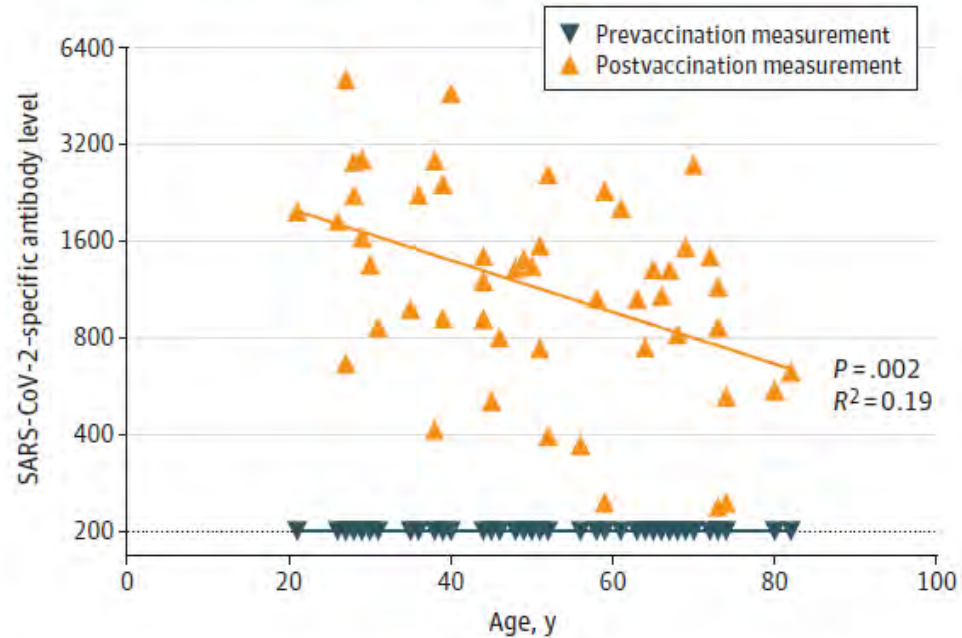
- 71% (CI 37-87%) **against SARS-CoV-2 infection** 7-27 days after 2nd dose of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine among immunosuppressed* people vs. 90% (CI 83-96%) overall¹
- 80% **against SARS-CoV-2 infection** ≥ 7 days after 2nd dose of mRNA vaccine among people with IBD on immunosuppressive medication²
- 75% (CI 44-88%) **against symptomatic COVID-19** 7-27 days after 2nd dose of Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine among immunosuppressed* people vs. 94% (CI 87-97%) overall¹
- 59% **against COVID-19 hospitalization** among immunocompromised ≥ 14 days after 2nd dose of mRNA vaccine³ vs. 91% (CI 86-95%) without immune compromise³

*Immunocompromised conditions (e.g., recipients of hematopoietic cell or solid organs transplant, patients under immunosuppressive therapy, asplenia, and chronic renal failure: advanced kidney disease, dialysis, or nephrotic syndrome)

Age-Dependent Neutralization of SARS-CoV-2 and P.1 Variant by Vaccine Immune Serum Samples

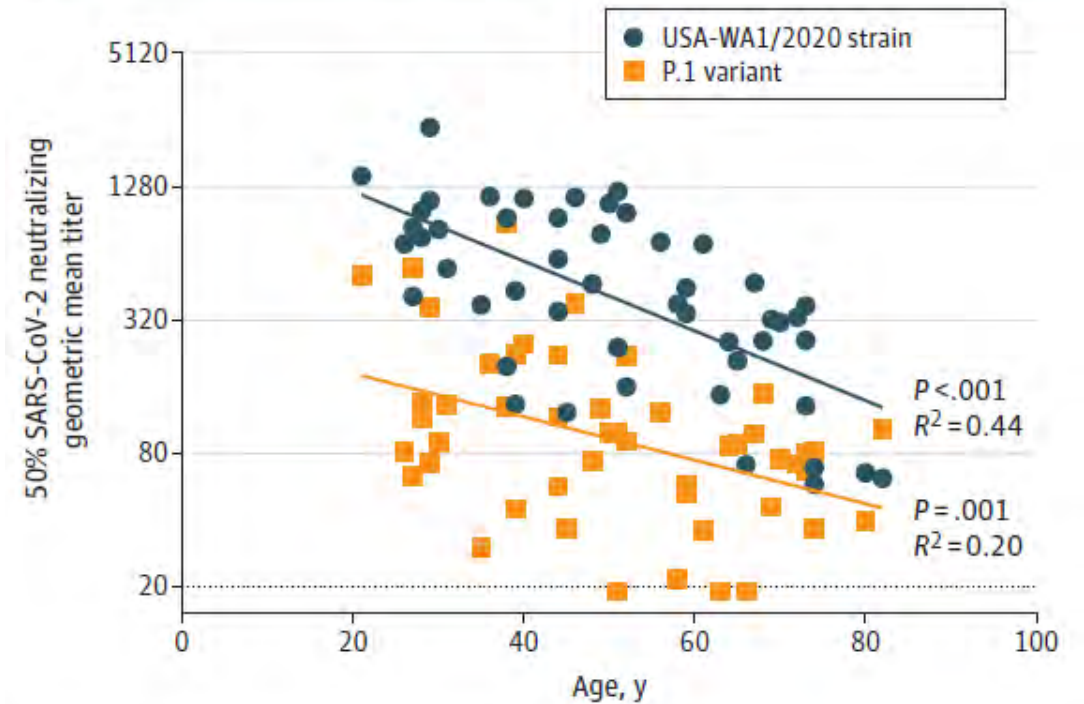
JAMA Network

Figure 1. SARS-CoV-2-Specific Antibody Levels



Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay measurement of SARS-CoV-2 spike receptor-binding domain-specific antibody levels and association with age at time of vaccination for 50 participants 14 days after receiving their second vaccine dose. Prevaccination samples for all participants were below the limit of detection, indicating no prior exposure. Postvaccination samples displayed a significant negative association with age. The dotted line indicates the lower limit of quantification.

Figure 2. Neutralization of Live SARS-CoV-2 Clinical Isolates



Live virus neutralization of participant serum samples collected 14 days after the second vaccine dose. Neutralization experiments were performed with the USA-WA1/2020 strain and P.1 variant. Both show a significant negative association with participant age. The dotted line indicates the lower limit of quantification.

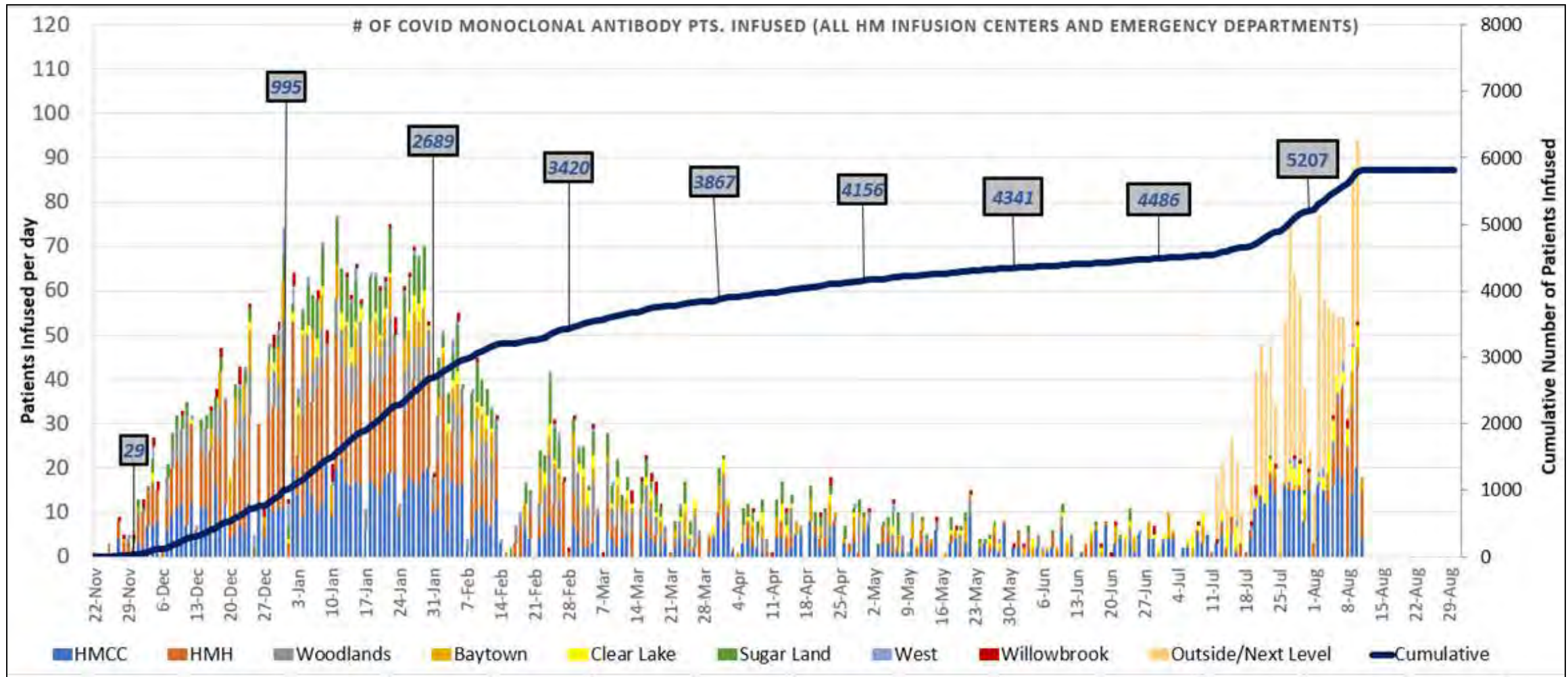
The booster debate in the U.S.

- Pfizer-BioNTech proposing third dose for those at highest risk particularly to augment protection against variants
- FDA and CDC said Americans don't need third doses yet
- WHO has called for a moratorium on booster shots in wealthy countries until the end of September to focus on getting vaccine supplies to help all countries vaccinate at least 10% of their populations
- Latest update is FDA expects to have a strategy by early September 2021 about who will get booster and when

COVID-19 Monoclonal Antibody Therapy Treatment

- Infuse monoclonal antibodies to non-hospitalized persons with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection and mild to moderate illness to reduce likelihood of hospitalization and severe disease
- Reduced risk of hospitalization and death vs placebo (1 vs 3.2%; 70% relative risk reduction)
 - Need to treat within 10 days of symptom onset
 - Need to have a +COVID test
 - Cannot be on supplemental oxygen for COVID
 - Need to have a risk factor for severe disease
 - BMI \geq 25
 - Chronic kidney disease
 - DM
 - Immunosuppressive disease or rx
 - Age \geq 65
 - Pregnant
 - Cardiovascular disease
 - COPD/chronic respiratory disease
 - Sickle cell disease
 - Other

Monoclonal Antibody Infusions at Houston Methodist



COVID-19 Monoclonal Antibody Therapy

Prophylaxis

- Vaccination is the best strategy to prevent COVID-19
 - Vaccination coverage is not 100%
 - Some persons have poor response to vaccination and remain at risk despite full vaccination
- Monoclonal antibody casirivimab-imdevimab got EUA 7/30 for post-exposure prophylaxis for high-risk persons
 - Patient has close exposure to a COVID+ person (>15 minutes in close contact)
 - And person is either unvaccinated or unlikely to have responded to a vaccine (SOTR, immunosuppressed)
 - And patient has a high-risk condition (list is the same as for treatment)

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THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING OUR TOWN HALL CONVERSATION

If you'd like more information about the topics discussed today, or would like to support the COVID-19 Front-Line Heroes Appreciation Initiative, please contact us at foundation@houstonmethodist.org.

Take care and be well

