

Welcome to the Front Lines
of the Fight Against COVID-19

A TOWN HALL CONVERSATION

We will begin at 1:30 p.m.



Town Hall

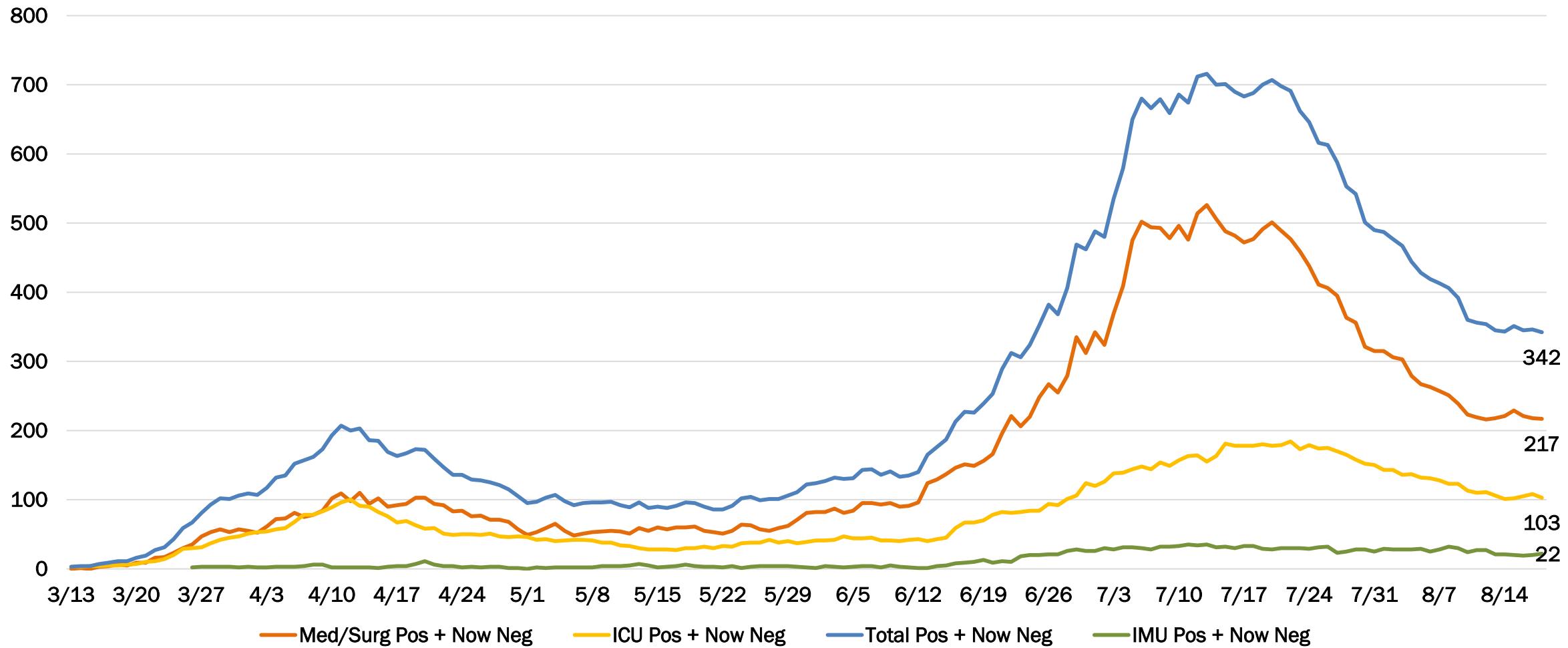
Faisal Masud MD, FCCP, FCCM

Mary A. and M. Samuel Daffin, Sr. Centennial Chair in Anesthesia and Critical Care
Medical Director, Center for Critical Care, Houston Methodist Hospital
Professor of Clinical Anesthesiology, Weill Cornell Medical College

August 19, 2020



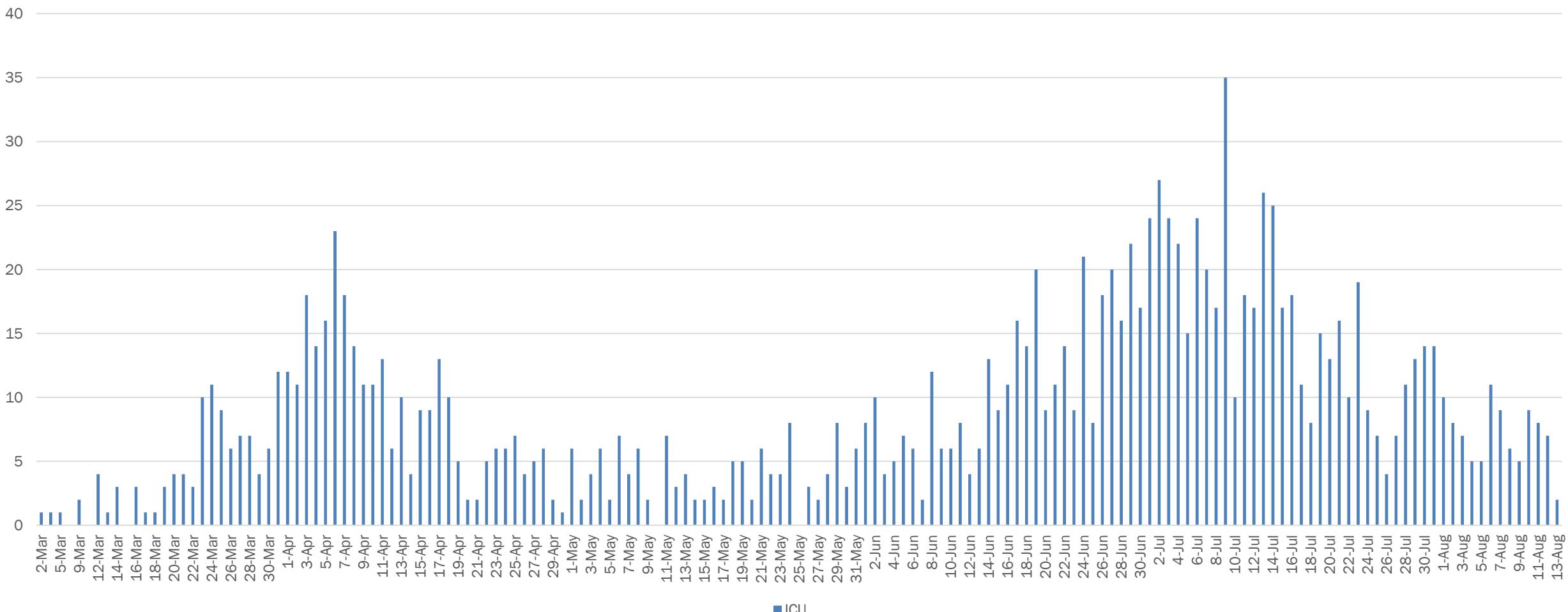
Houston Methodist COVID-19 Patients by Day



CLINICAL OUTCOMES

HM SYSTEM ICU COVID-19 PATIENT VOLUME

ICU Volume by Admission Date - HM System - Encounter



RAPID EXPANSION OF ICU AND IMU CAPACITY



- In June and July overall ICU capacity had to be increased across the system, IMU beds were added to meet the needs of all critically ill patients – COVID and Non-COVID combined. This was different from March and April
- Critical Care teams stretched to meet the demands the surge of patients presented
- Hi-flow units, more noninvasive ventilation and IMUs allowed us to manage a lot more critical patients than in March and April
- In August we are trending towards the New Normal for critically ill patients requiring ICU

List of developed COVID-19 Patient Management: Algorithms, Protocols, Processes, Guidelines

Mechanical Ventilation
in COVID-19 Patients

ECMO Guidelines,
Criteria and Algorithm

Respiratory
Management for
Hypoxemia in COVID-19

Bronchoscopy Guide for
Confirmed COVID-19
Patients

COVID-19 ICU Insulin
Drop Order Set for
Target Blood Glucose

HM SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19
Anticoagulation
Guidelines

SARS-CoV-2/COVID-19
Anticoagulation
Algorithm for Admitted
Patients with COVID-19

ICU Proning Algorithm

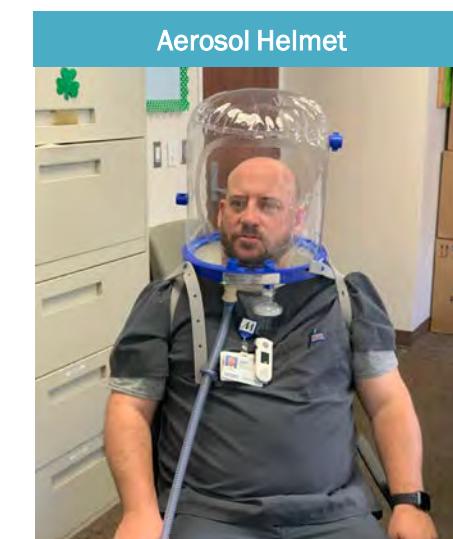
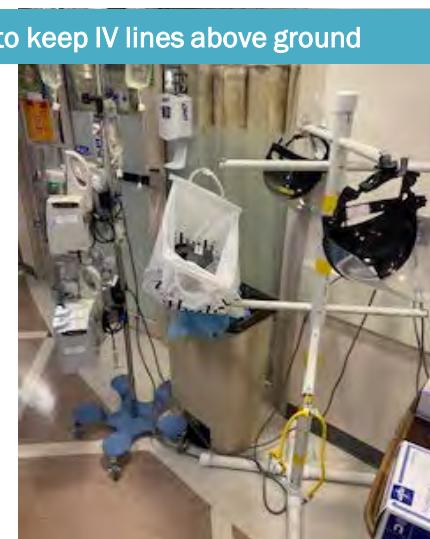
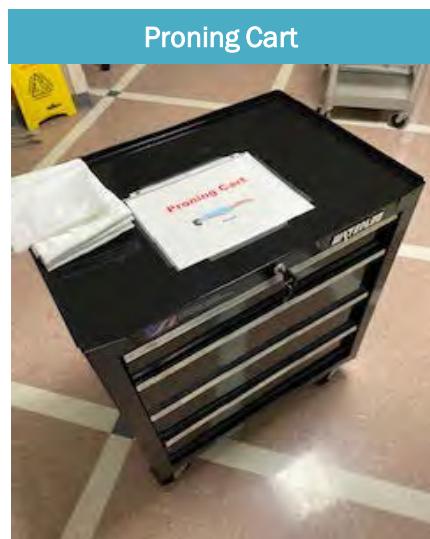
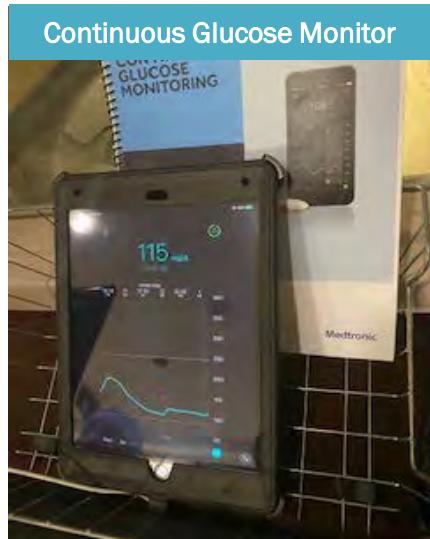
Proning Pressure Injury
Prevention Process

HM Aerosol Container
User Guide

Transfer Out ICU
COVID-19 Neg Patients

COVID-19 Rule Out ICU
Patients: Transfer from
ED/Acute Care

SOME OF THE INNOVATIONS



OUR INNOVATIVE VIRTUAL ICU IMPACT

1. VICU Team is covering over 200 patients every night, in all main ICUs at HMH, our expansion ICU areas, COVID IMU areas and (using mobile cart fleet) starting in our system hospitals
2. **Save PPE**
 - local VICU/camera access via VICU enable laptops to bedside teams
3. **Clinical distancing**
 - Consultant bridge – for consultants and patient families
 - Diminished staff exposure
4. **Efficient allocation of critical care resources (Surge)**
 - Oversight for non-COVID units
 - Backstop for COVID units



CARE FOR COVID AND NON-COVID ICU PATIENTS – BEING THEIR EXTENDED FAMILY



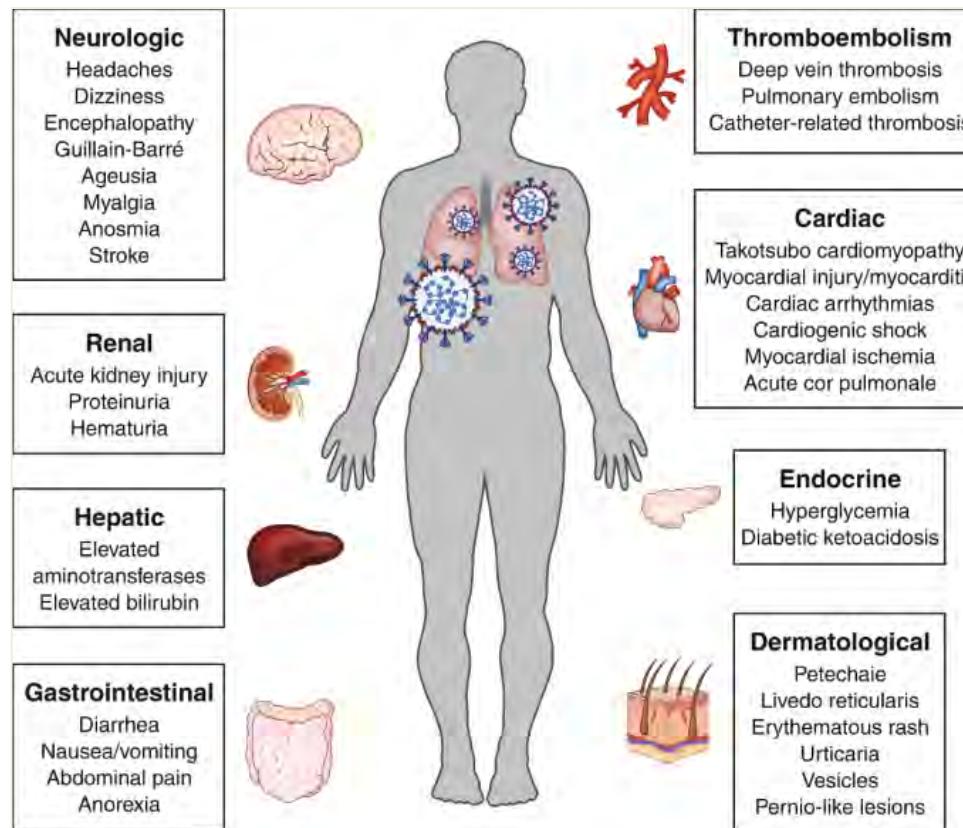
- One of the biggest challenges our team had to help navigate was bridging the connection of family members separated from their loved one in ICUs
- We had to become their extended family
- New innovative ways of communications; e.g., consultant bridge, FaceTime, iPads, virtual family meetings
- *The New York Times* published its latest story featuring Houston Methodist
Inside the Fight to Save Houston's Most Vulnerable
Our reporters and cameras were given exclusive access to the COVID medical I.C.U. at Houston Methodist Hospital. Meet five patients and watch as the staff works to heal them.
By Sheri Fink, Emily Rhyne and Erin Schaff, August 10, 2020

<https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2020/08/10/us/houston-hospital-coronavirus.html>

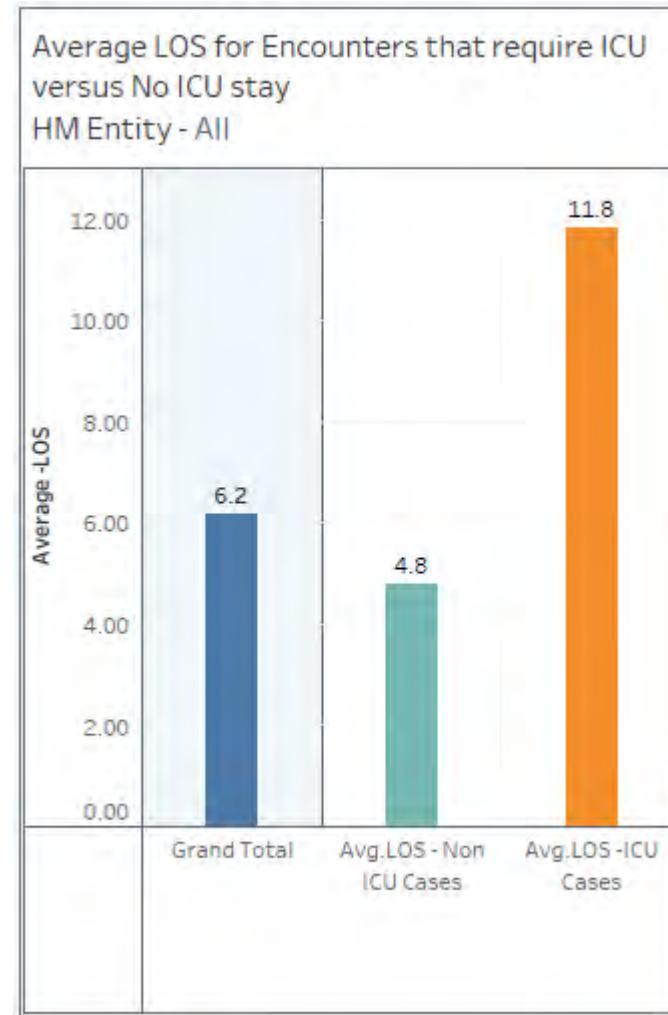
WHY PROLONGED SYMPTOMS WITH COVID-19? MULTI-SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT

Covid-19 can have ripple effects throughout the body, but the process is still unclear

While Covid-19 is a respiratory infection, it's become increasingly apparent in recent months that its effects can have cascading consequences throughout the body. Scientists are now piecing together the mechanisms behind these effects in hopes of stopping some of the worst outcomes and to get ahead of long-term problems.

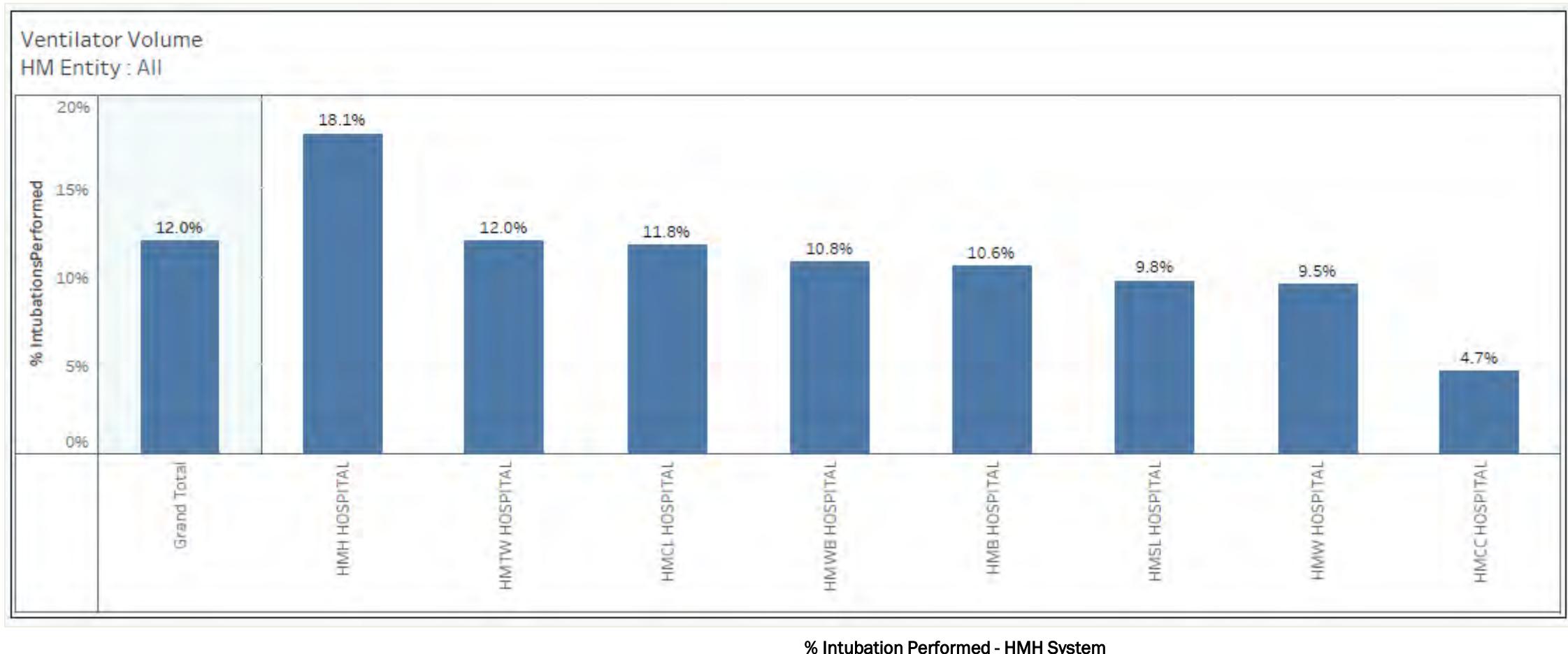


COVID-19 PATIENTS AVERAGE LOS



Average LOS for Encounters that require No
ICU stay - HMH System

CLINICAL OUTCOMES – VENTILATOR UTILIZATION COVID-19 PATIENTS



CLINICAL OUTCOMES FOR COVID AND NON-COVID ICU PATIENTS

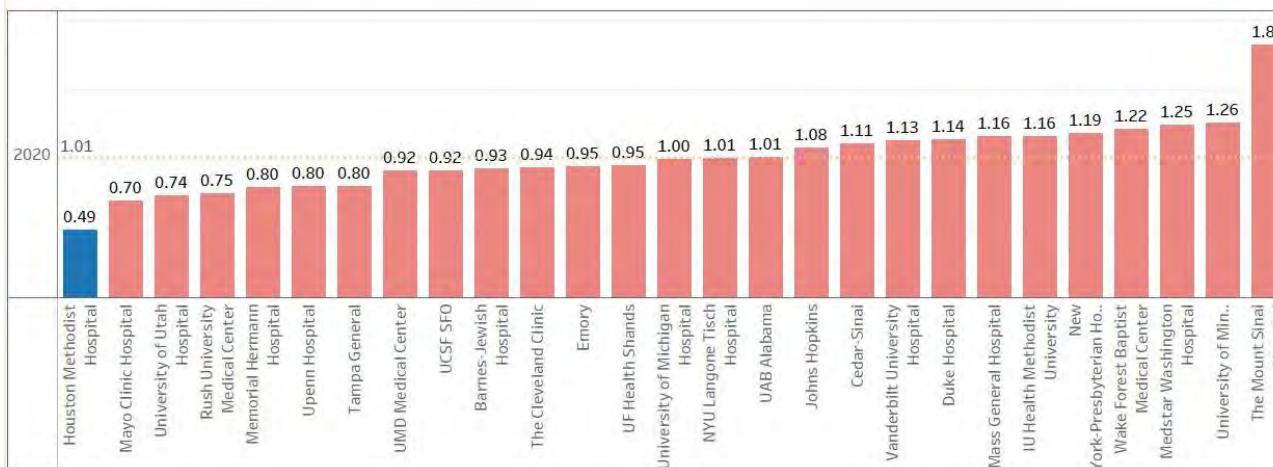
Vizient HM ICU Outcomes

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AMC Cohort Mortality Index - 2020

Restricted to ICU

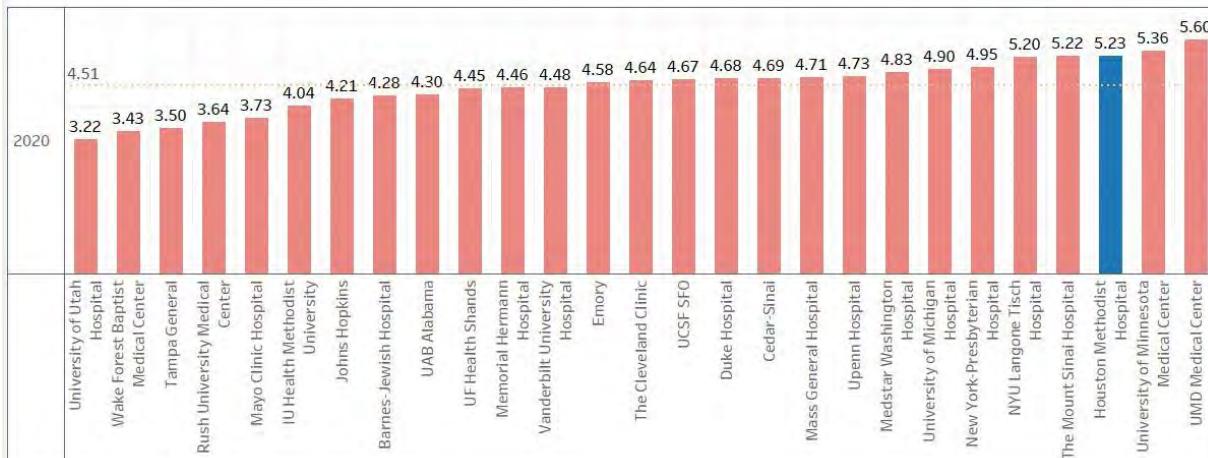
All



AMC Cohort CMI -2020

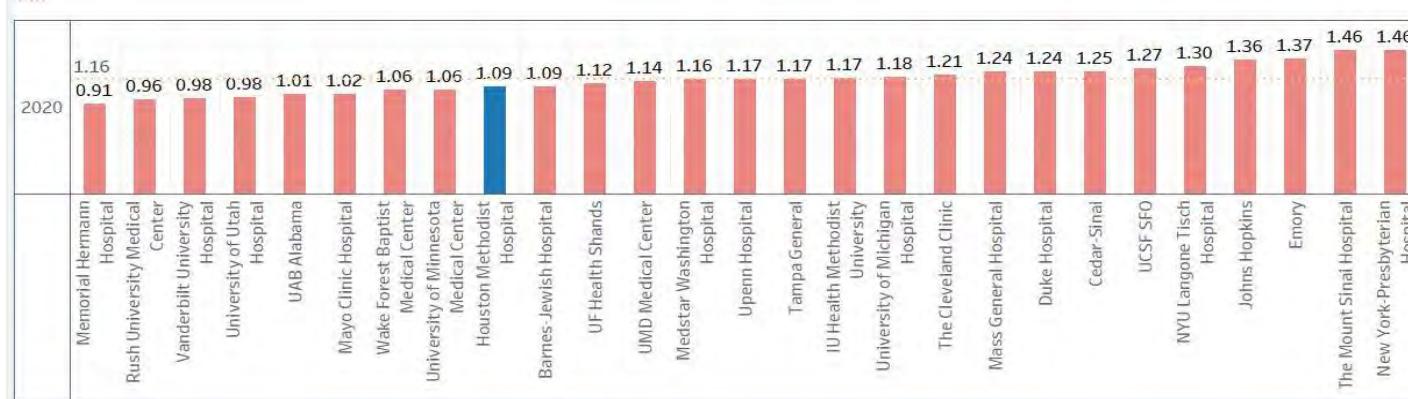
Restricted to ICU

All



AMC Cohort LOS Index

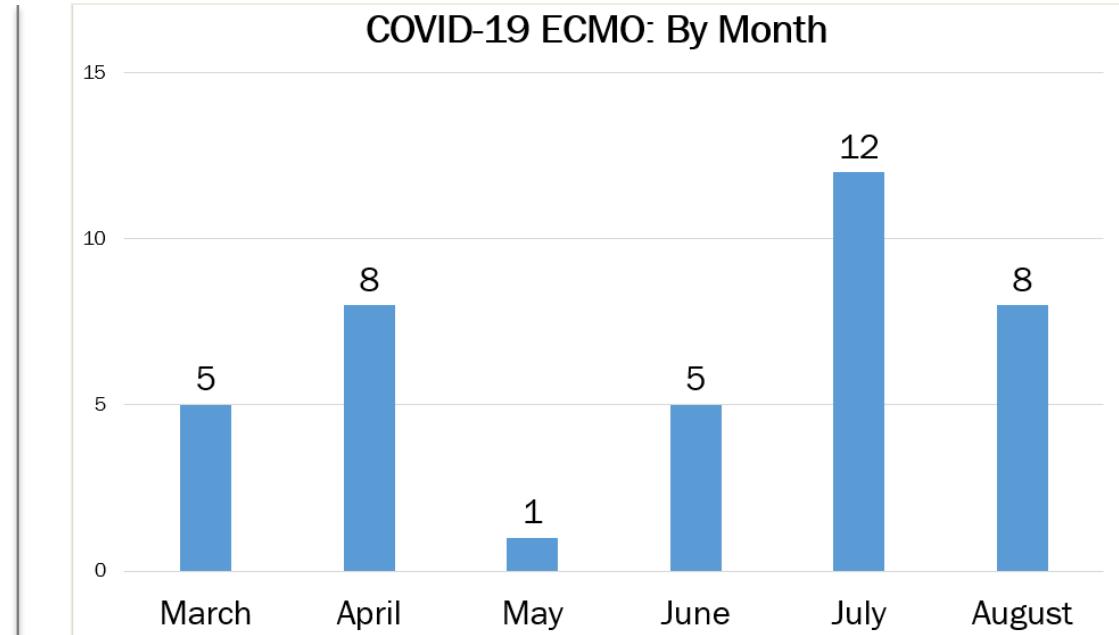
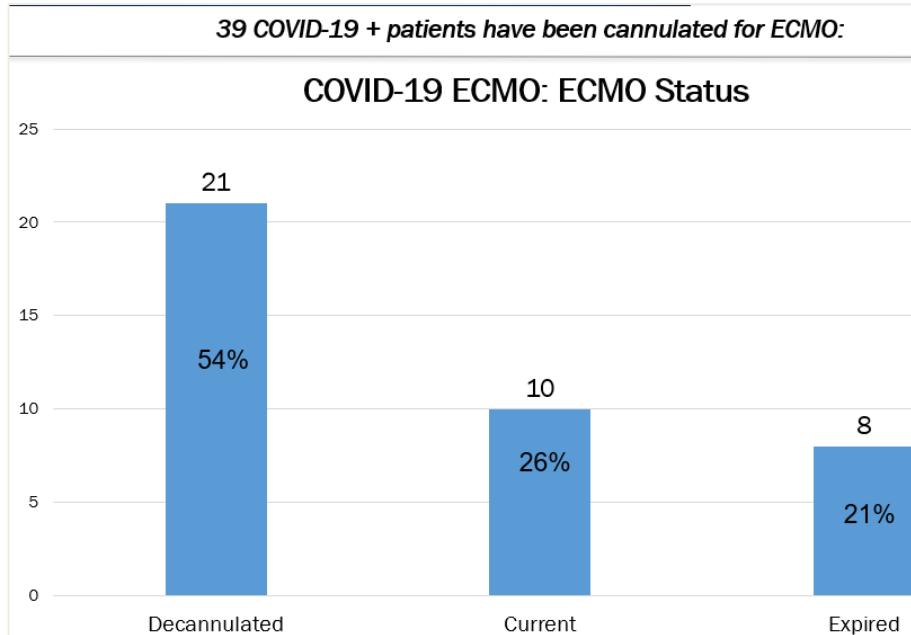
All



Hospital Name
All
Year
<input type="checkbox"/> 2018
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2019
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2020
Other
<input type="checkbox"/> METHODIST-HOUSTON
<input type="checkbox"/> Other AMC Cohorts

ECMO in COVID-19

Current ECMO Status/Final Discharge Disposition/Patients By Month (n=39)



COVID-19 CLINICAL TRIALS

PRO000025079

Gilead Emergency Use of investigational antiviral Remdesivir for the treatment of COVID-19 : For Pregnancy and PediatricsA Phase 3 Randomized Study to Evaluate the Safety and Antiviral Activity of Remdesivir (GS-5734™) in Participants with Moderate COVID-19 Compared to Standard of Care Treatment

PRO000025080

A Phase 3 Randomized Study to Evaluate the Safety and Antiviral Activity of Remdesivir (GS-5734™) in Participants with Severe COVID-19

PRO000025145

Plasma Donation Convalescent COVID

PRO000025121

Convalescent Plasma for the Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 PRO000025121:1 IND Number: 19734

PRO000025529

A Pilot Trial of Cord Blood Derived T-regulatory Cell Infusions (CK0802) in the Treatment of COVID-19 Induced Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)

PRO000025668

A Phase 1b/2, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multi-Center Study to Evaluate the Safety and Efficacy of TJ003234 in Subjects with Severe Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

PRO000025760

Cytosorb Emergency Use Authorization

PRO000025713

iNO Compassionate use

PRO000025815

A Phase II, Open-Label, Randomized, Multicenter Study To Investigate The Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacokinetics, Safety, And Efficacy Of 8 Mg/Kg Or 4 Mg/Kg Intravenous Tocilizumab In Patients With Moderate To Severe Covid-19 Pneumonia

PRO000025929

A Phase 3 Open-label, Randomized, Controlled Study to Evaluate the Efficacy and Safety of Intravenously Administered Ravulizumab Compared with Best Supportive Care in Patients with COVID-19 Severe Pneumonia, Acute Lung Injury, or Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

- Enabling critical care innovations that will drive the future of healthcare in a post COVID-19 world:
 - RELIANT Innovation Fund
 - Critical Care focused program and projects
 - Collaboration with medical and academic institutions
 - Innovation
 - COVID-19 Caresense Program (patients)
 - Provides education
 - Monitors health and recovery – can help address PTSD
 - Provides key reminders to needed actions or taking of medication
 - Ensures resolution of patients' action items – direct line to clinician

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH



Internal

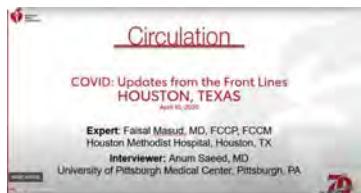
- **May 12, Medicine Grand Rounds** – Institutional Response to COVID-19: Lessons Learned
- **Apr 16, HMDHVC Grand Rounds** – Critical Care Management of COVID-19 Patients
- **Mar 31, DeBakey CV Live: Special Edition** – COVID-19 Let's Not Learn Alone

External highlights

- **Jul 27, New York Times**: 'You Do the Right Things, and Still You Get It'
- **Jul 16, KHOU 11**: There is concern in the Texas Medical Center about the dramatic slope upward in COVID-19 cases
- **Jul 11, CNN**: Texas seeing record number of hospitalizations
- **Jul 7, NBC Today Show**: "knee deep in first wave" of coronavirus cases surge.
- **Jul 7, MSNBC**: Dr. Masud is interviewed to discuss the crisis
- **Jul 3, Barron's**: COVID-19 Close To Overwhelming Houston's Vast Healthcare Complex
- **Jun 27, Newsweek**: ICUs in California, Arizona and Texas Prepare for Surge in COVID-19 Cases
- **Jun 24, ABC World News Tonight with David Muir**: Surging Virus Infections – Dr. Masud is interviewed
- **May 6, ABC Good Morning America**: Public safety concerns as states ease restrictions
- **Apr 17, Houston Chronicle**: CDC adds 6 new COVID-19 symptoms, including loss of taste or smell, to list
- **Apr 16, Houston Chronicle**: Doctors treating COVID-19 at HM get inside giant plexiglass
- **Apr 11, Univision 45**: Dr. Masud is interviewed
- **Apr 7, KPRC 2**: HMH District takes new innovations to combat COVID-19 System Fights Coronavirus Pandemic Head-on



RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS



BMJ Journals

Emergency Medicine Journal



JAMA Network™



- **BMJ Open Journal** – “Racial and Ethnic Disparities in SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic: Analysis of a COVID-19 Observational Registry for a Diverse U.S. Metropolitan Population”
- **Anesthesia & Analgesia Journal** – “Provider Burnout and Fatigue During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Lessons Learned From a High-Volume Intensive Care Unit”
- **AHA/ASA Journals** – “Circulation Video Series COVID: Updates from the Front Lines Houston, Texas” (Technology and Tele ICU potential)
- **American Journal of Pathology** – “Treatment of COVID-19 Patients with Convalescent Plasma”
- **Emergency Medicine Journal** – “Aerosol containment box to the rescue: extra protection for the frontline”
- **CHEST Journal** – “Impact of small-N studies during a pandemic”
- **JAMA Network** – Characteristics and Outcomes of COVID-19 Patients During Initial Peak and Resurgence in the Houston Metropolitan Area
- **JMIR Publications** – “Rapid Implementation and Innovative Applications of a Virtual ICU during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Case Study”

- Congrats to Dr. Deepa Gotur on being selected to receive the GlaxoSmithKline Distinguished Scholar in Respiratory Health in the amount of \$150,000 for her project titled:

"Cytokine release in SARS COV2 viral illness and Trends of inflammasome expression in Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome manifestations and Management"

MAJORITY OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS DON'T RECOVER IN 2 MONTHS

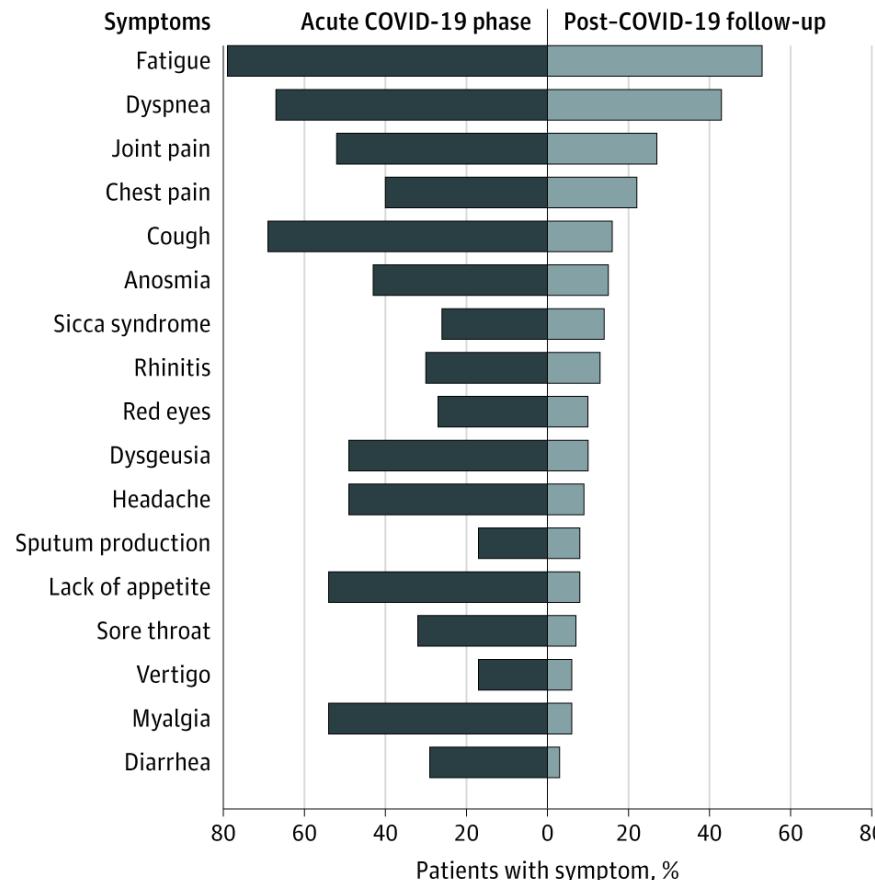
Persistent Symptoms in Patients After Acute COVID-19

JAMA. Published online July 09, 2020. doi:10.1001/jama.2020.12603

143 Patients Admitted with COVID-19
72% with PNA
2 Week LOS

2 Months post discharge

- 12% completely free of any COVID-19–related symptoms**
- 32% had 1-2 symptoms**
- 55% had 3 or more symptoms**



- Battle tested teams ready for next phase
- We all are still learning short term and long term impact of this disease
- There is a need to focus on how best to manage these patients in ICUs, how to prevent lung, heart, brain and kidney complications
- If we have better understanding of these disease processes then our treatments would be innovative, targeted and hopefully prevent short and long term complications
- Family and healthcare team well-being while caring for these complex patients

9 Apr 2020

SERVICE THROUGH ART



Many Thanks!

to the nurses, respiratory therapists, pharmacy, physical therapists, PCA, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, supply chain, housekeeping, administration, virtual ICU team, ECMO team, physicians and OUR COMMUNITY.

All united in the fight against
COVID-19! It has been exhausting

on the front lines battling to keep us safe. #HoustonWeCan
#LightItBlue
twitter.com/riceathletics/...

9 Apr 2020



Research in Treatments & Vaccines

H. Dirk Sostman, MD FACP

Town Hall August 19, 2020



HM Clinical Trials: Anti-Viral Antibodies



- Convalescent Plasma (351 patients treated)
 - Severe life-threatening COVID-19
 - HM data: reduces mortality (7.0% → 1.2%)
 - patients transfused **within 72 h of admission**
 - plasma with an anti-spike protein **titer of ≥ 1:1350**
 - Worldwide data: reduces mortality (25% → 13%)
- Monoclonal Antibodies
 - Regeneron – inpatient study recruiting, outpatient starting soon
 - Lilly –outpatient study recruiting, inpatient starting soon

Not
randomized
controlled trials

- NIH sponsored RCT: remdesivir + beta - interferon
 - Interferons are broad spectrum anti-viral proteins produced by the body
 - Also used to treat cancer, MS, hepatitis
 - COVID-19 seems to suppress this defense mechanism
- Previous trials of interferon
 - Synairgen trial:
 - Inhaled beta-interferon
 - 79% reduction in progression to severe disease
 - Hong Kong trial (Lancet 2020)
 - Kaletra, Ribavirin, interferon 1-beta
 - 7 days to viral clearance vs 12 days for controls

HM Clinical Trials: RLF-100 (Aviptadil)

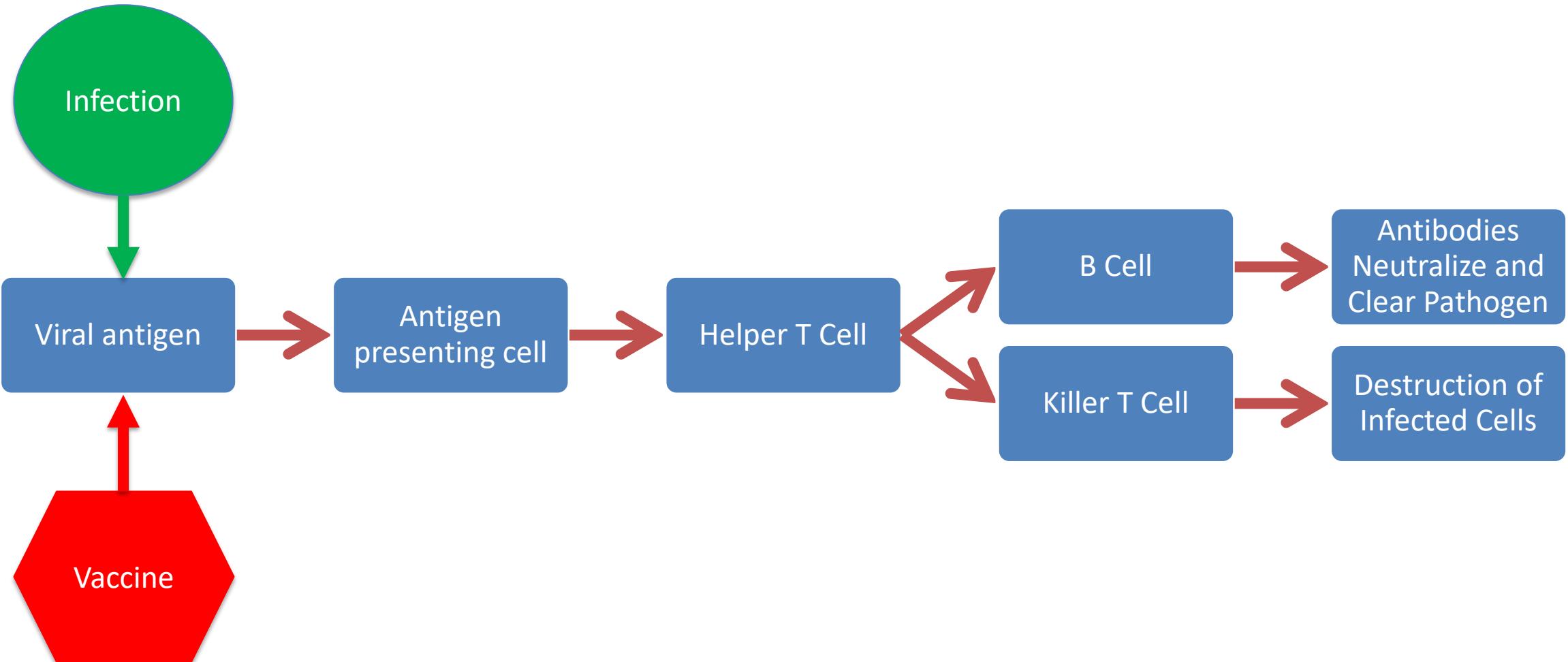


- **Vasodilator (discovered in 1970)**
 - Concentrated in the lung and seems to protect the type II lung cell
 - Enters a cell infected with SARS-CoV-2, may block viral replication, cytokine synthesis, and cell death
 - Also ? Anti-inflammatory ? Anti-platelet activity
 - No documented clinical usefulness yet
- **Experience at Houston Methodist**
 - 50 patients treated with some anecdotal successes
 - No real data available yet, but expected soon

A Few Words About Immunity & Vaccines



How Immunity Develops



Vaccines: Key Questions



1. Is it safe?
2. Does it raise an antibody immune response?
3. Does it raise a cellular immune response?
4. Does the immune response neutralize the virus?
5. Does it prevent infection – or disease?
6. How long does immunity last?
7. One dose or two?
8. Can vaccine be produced and distributed effectively?
9. Will people take it?

Vaccine Progress – Antibody and T Cell Responses



Vaccine	Antibody Response	T Cell Response	Species	N of Doses	Protection (Monkeys)	EUA Target
Moderna	100% (2x – 8X CP)	100%	Human	2	Infection	December 2020
Pfizer / BioNTech	100% (5x – 30x CP)	94%	Human	2		October 2020
J & J	100%	83%	Monkeys	1	Infection	Q1 2021
Oxford / Astra Zeneca	100% (= CP)	100%	Human	2	Disease	September 2020

CP = convalescent plasma

COVID-19 Vaccine Side Effects



- Mild - to - moderate reactions in nearly 100%
 - Low grade fever & chills
 - Headache
 - Sore arm
 - Fatigue
- Severe reactions
 - Up to 10% (at doses higher than would be used clinically)
 - High fever > 100.4 degrees
 - Severe chills, muscle aches, etc.
- No evidence of potential rare side effects
 - Antibody dependent enhancement
 - Autoimmune reactions

Will a Vaccine Be Used?

- Reluctance to accept vaccination
 - Political issues
 - Concerns about potential side effects
- Logistics Challenges
 - Supplies (borosilicate glass vials, needles, syringes, etc.)
 - Cold chain of refrigeration
 - Air freight capacity (8,000 jumbo jets)
 - Paperwork, customs, health regulations, etc.
 - Organizing administration sites, records, personnel
 - Monitoring safety, side effects



Winter is Coming

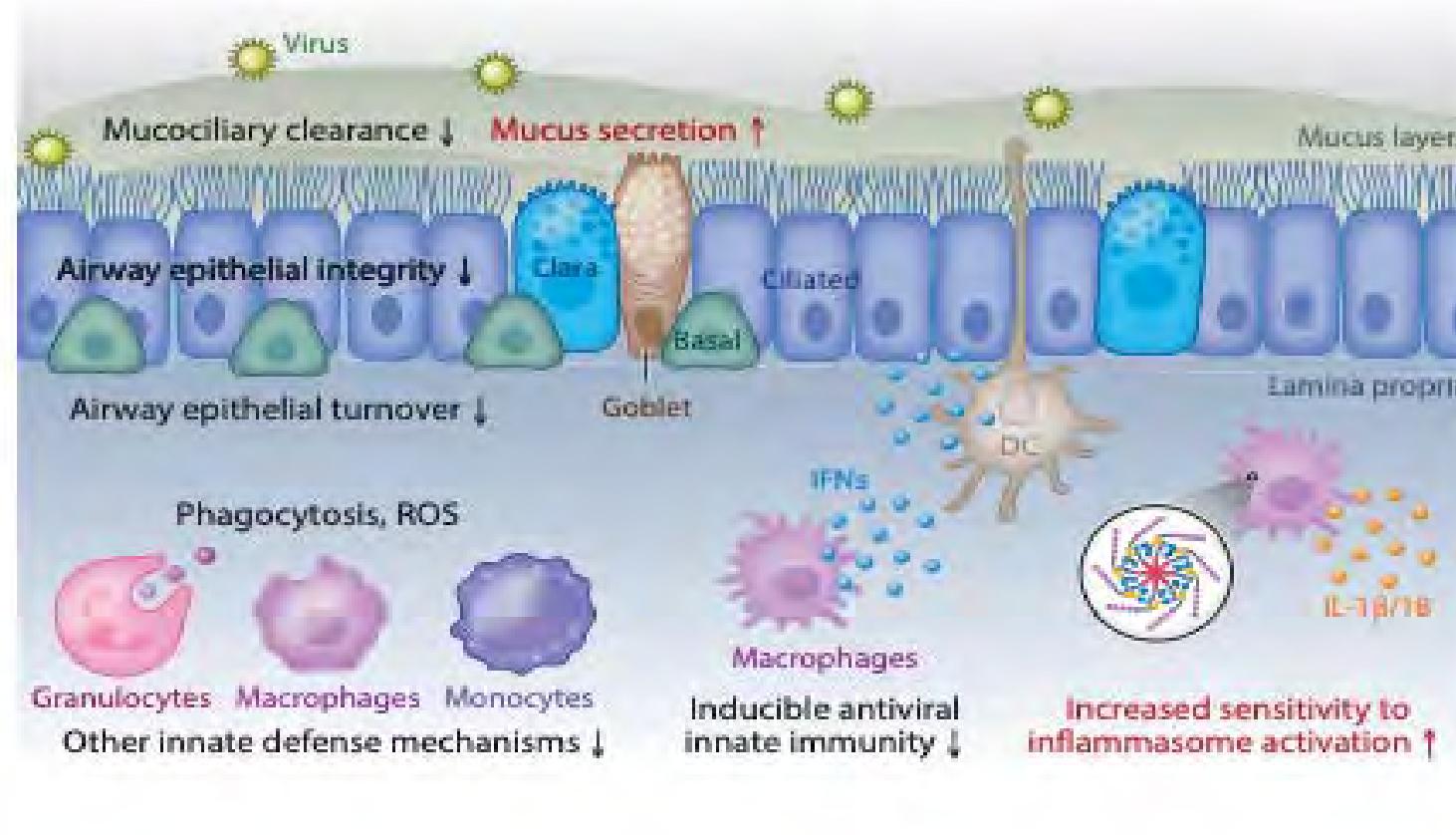
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STAY HOME
WINTER IS COMING

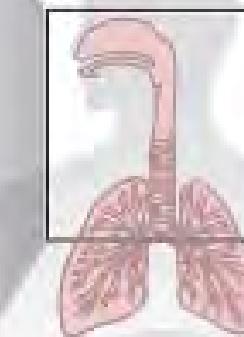
#COVID-19

COVID-19 Transmission in Winter



Winter features: Outdoors

Dry and cold air
Less sunlight/vitamin D



Winter features: Indoors

Dry air at 20 to 24°C

TIPS: COVID-19 in Winter



- Humidify indoor air (40% – 60% relative humidity at 70 – 75 F)
- Ventilation of indoor air
- Wear face mask to keep nose warm and moist
- Vitamin D supplements if levels low
- Wash hands to prevent indirect contact transmission
- Get plenty of sleep
- **Get your flu shot!**

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COVID-19 Update

August 19, 2020



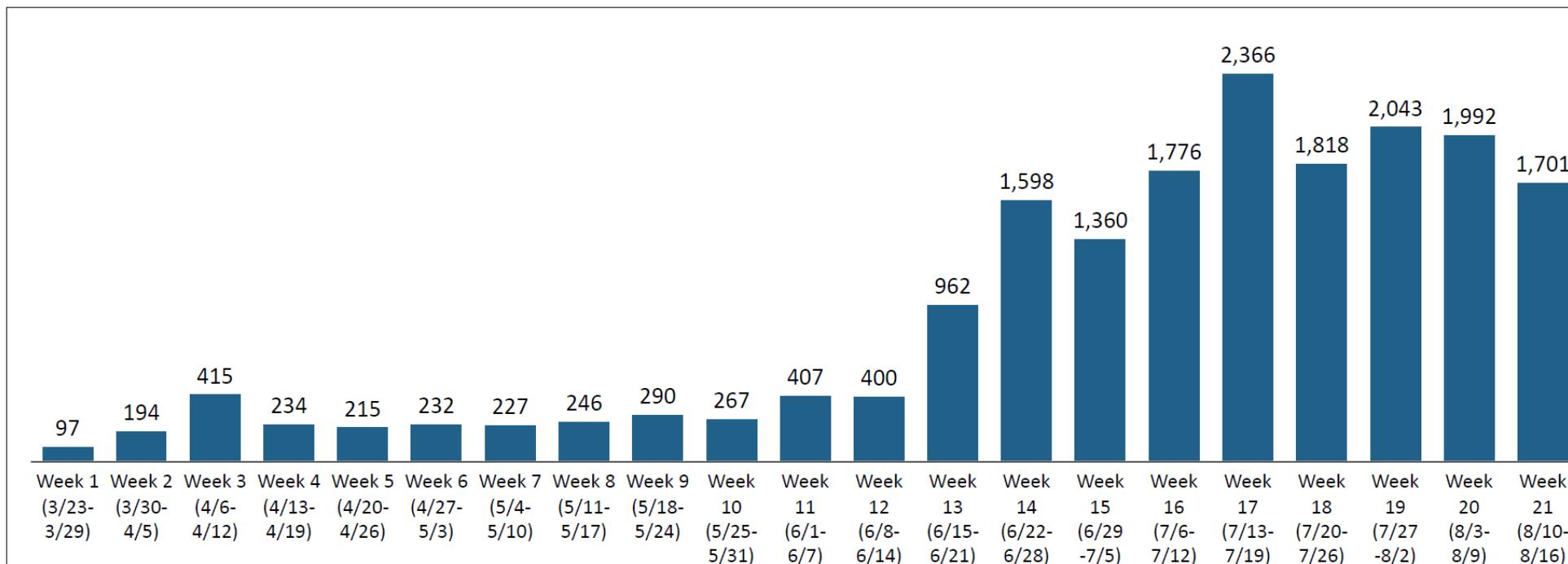
TMC Early Warning Signs Dashboard

COVID-19 CASE GROWTH TREND

August 17, 2020

AVERAGE DAILY NEW COVID-19 POSITIVE CASES BY WEEK (MONDAY-SUNDAY)

Daily average new cases in Greater Houston Area¹

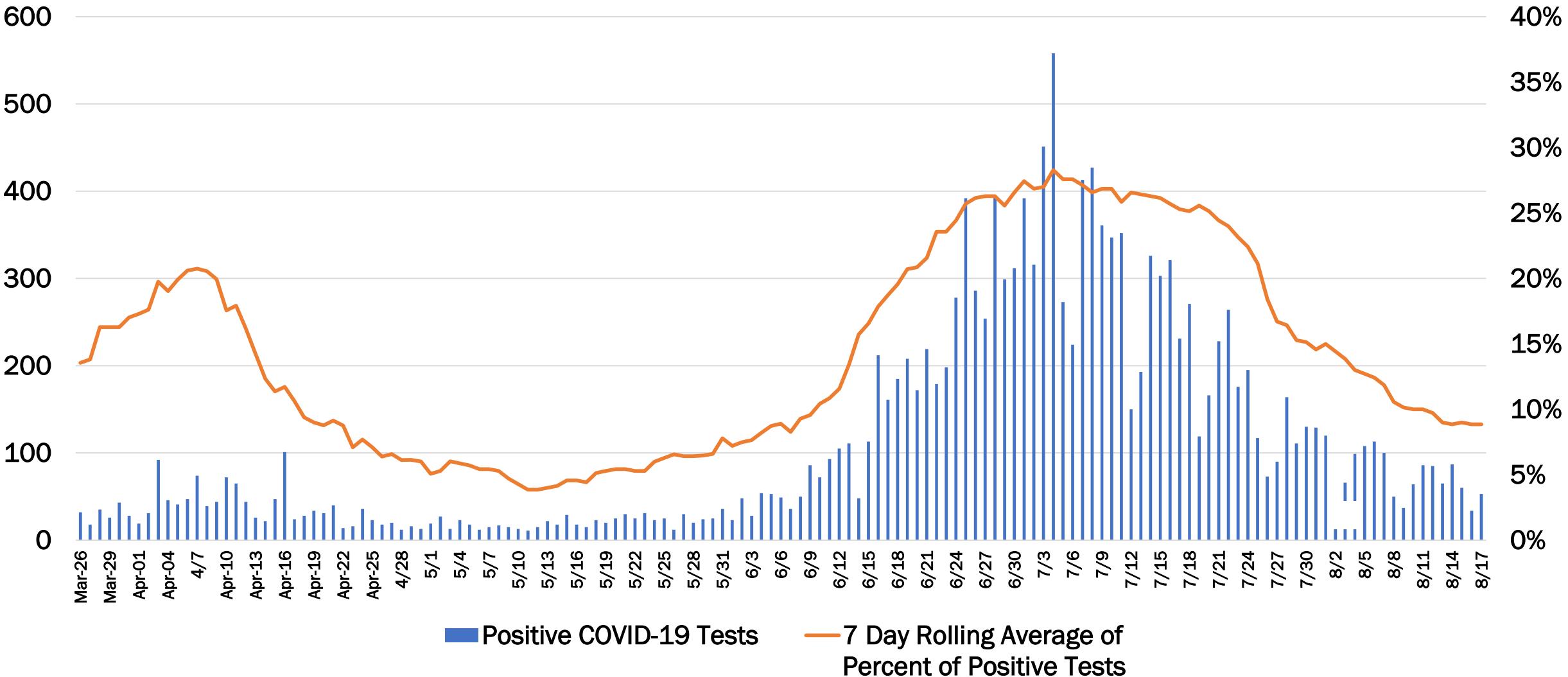


1. Austin, Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller

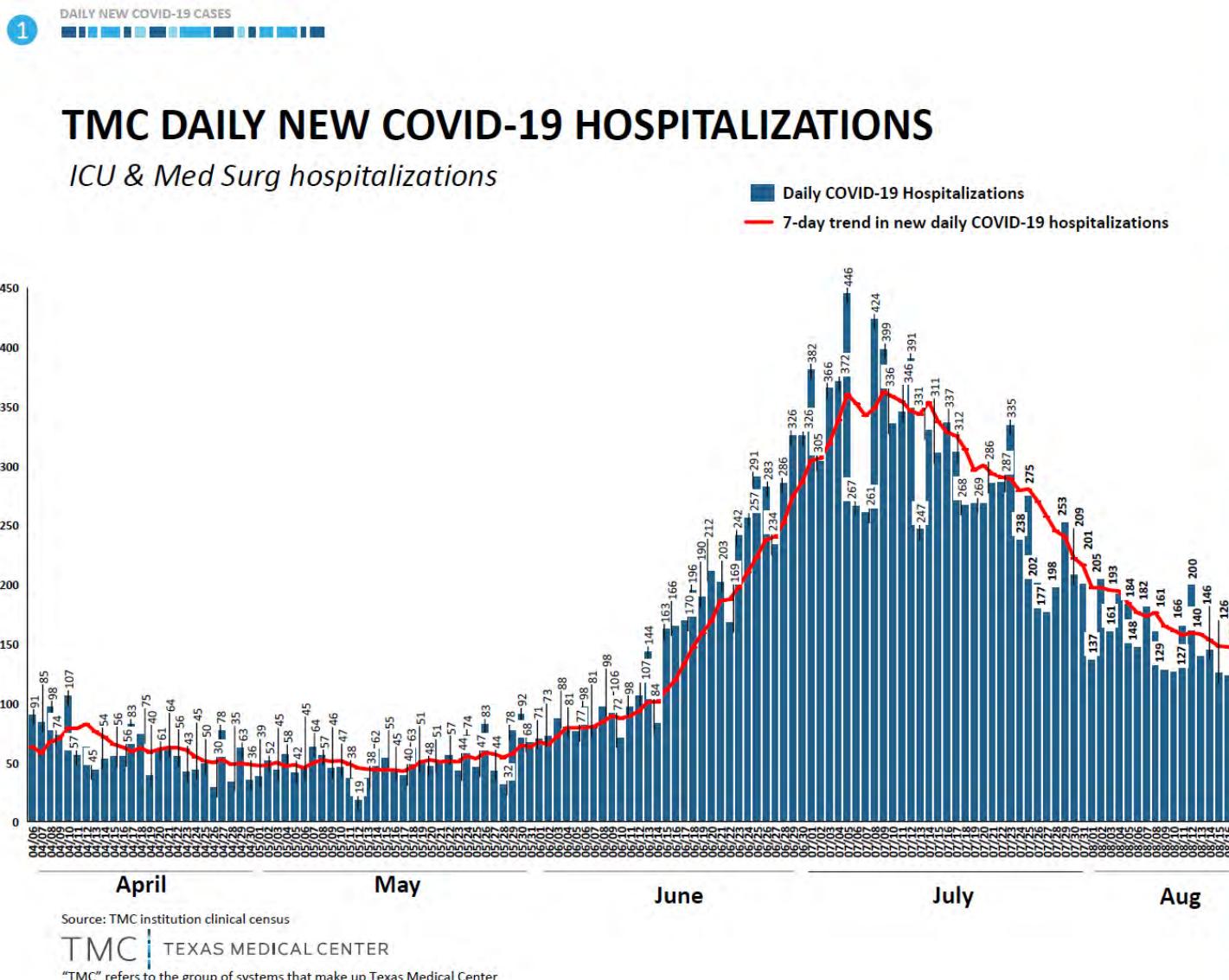
Houston Methodist Testing Trend



Confirmed COVID-19 Lab Tests



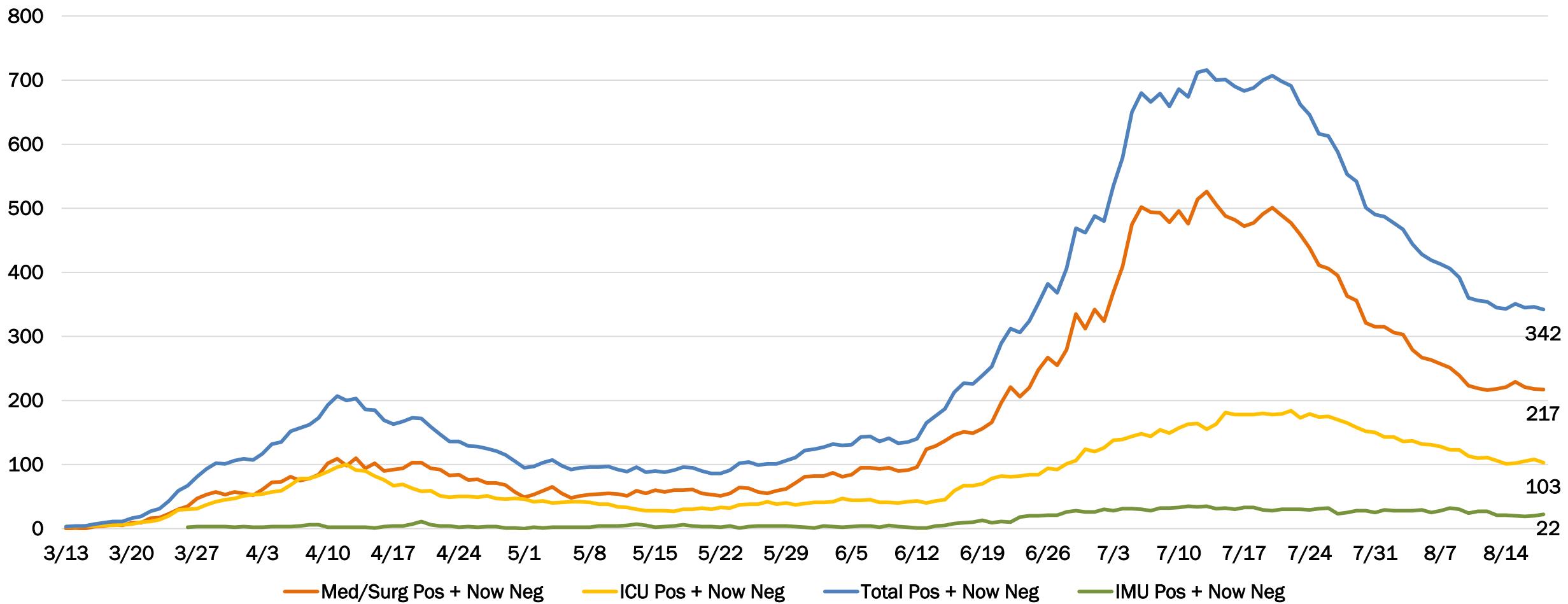
TMC Dashboards



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Cases by Day – August 18



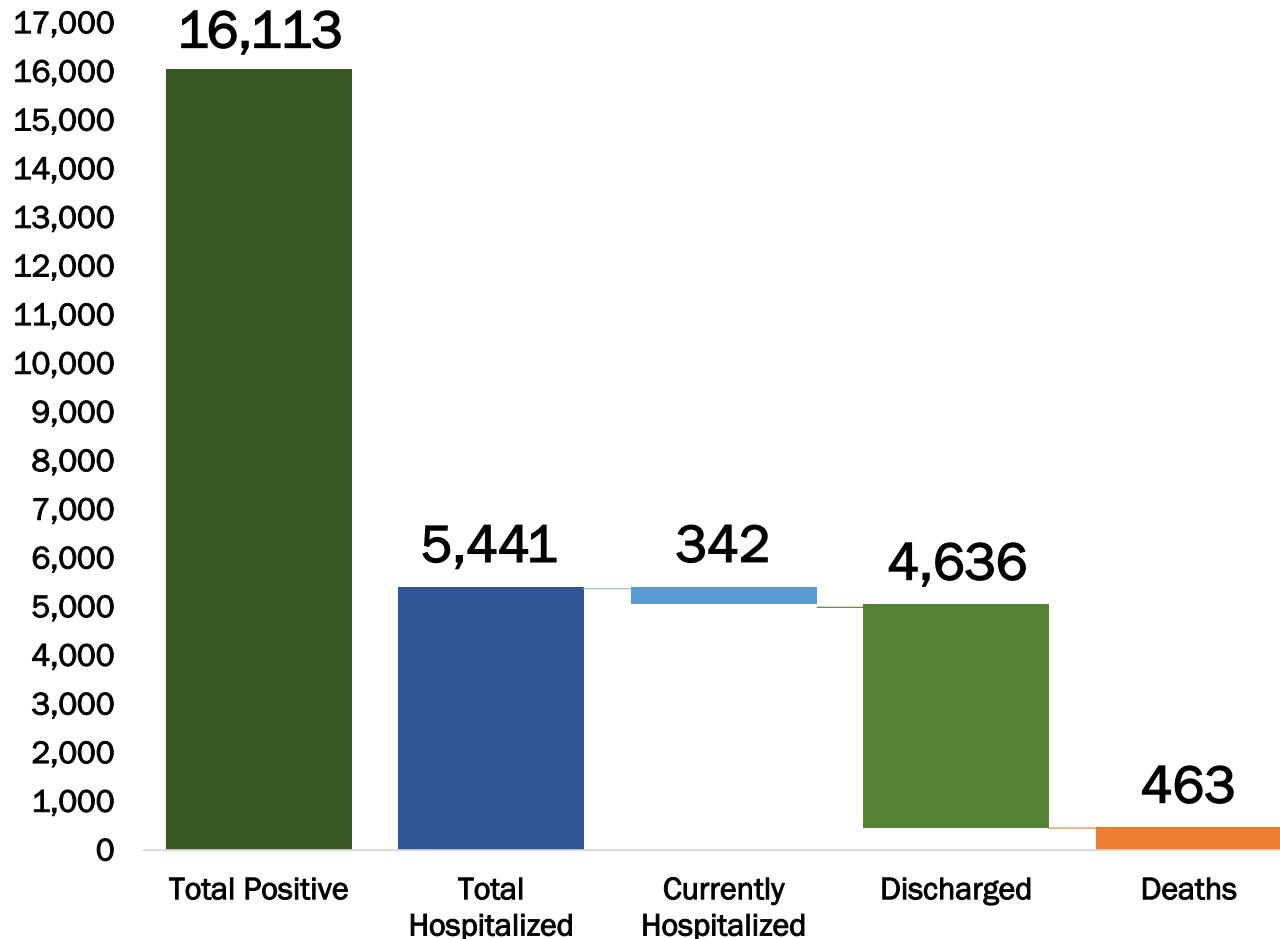
Houston Methodist COVID-19
Patients by Day



Houston Methodist Current COVID-19 Stats



COVID-19 related patients through Houston Methodist as of August 18, 2020



Key Messages

► Houston Methodist has served 5,441 COVID-19 related in-patients to date.

► 4,636 patients have been successfully discharged.

Outcomes and Characteristics First Wave vs. Second Wave

Letters

RESEARCH LETTER

Characteristics and Outcomes of COVID-19 Patients During Initial Peak and Resurgence in the Houston Metropolitan Area

Texas is experiencing resurgence of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). We report sociodemographic, clinical, and outcome differences across the first and second surges of COVID-19 hospitalizations at Houston Methodist, an 8-hospital health care system in Houston, Texas.¹

Methods | From electronic health records, we identified patients with positive reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) nasopharyngeal swab test results for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. We extracted age, sex, race/ethnicity, comorbidity, medication, intensive care unit (ICU) admission, and mortality information. The assessment of race/ethnicity was driven by prior analyses of our data that demonstrated higher SARS-CoV-2 infection rates among racial and ethnic minorities.² We tracked daily total, ICU, and non-ICU (medical/surgical units) hospital census across the reporting period. We categorized patients into surge 1 for admissions between March 13 and May 15, 2020, and surge 2 between May 16 and July 7, 2020. Surge 2 started 2 weeks after a phased statewide reopening.³

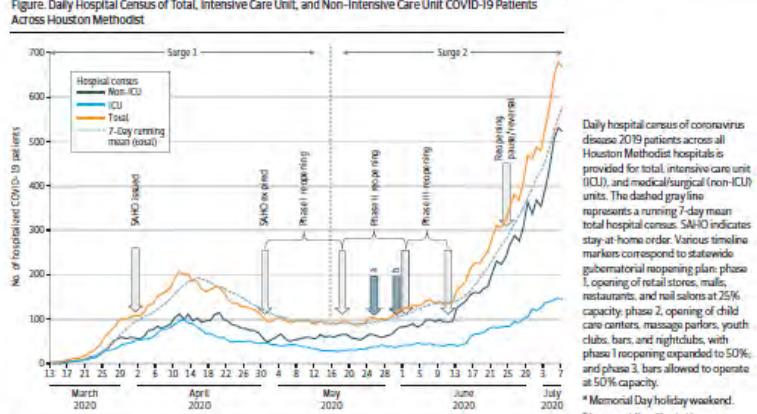
We provided summary statistics as means or medians and proportions for various sociodemographic, clinical, and outcome characteristics of hospitalized COVID-19

patients. Proportional differences with 95% CIs are provided for bivariable comparisons across surges 1 and 2. Extraction and reporting of these data were not deemed human subjects research by the Houston Methodist Institutional Review Board. Analyses were performed with Stata version 16. *P* values were 2 sided, with statistical significance set at *P* < .05.

Results | As of July 7, 2020, 2904 unique COVID-19 patients had been hospitalized, representing 774 and 2130 patients during surge 1 and 2, respectively. The Figure presents total, ICU, and non-ICU daily hospital census along with a 7-day mean across the study period. Dates corresponding to various phases of statewide reopening are also highlighted. Patients in surge 2 (vs surge 1) were younger (mean age, 57.3 vs 59.9 years; difference, -2.62 years; 95% CI, -4.04 to -1.20 years), the proportion identifying as Hispanic was higher (43.3% vs 25.7%; difference, 17.64%; 95% CI, 13.89% to 28.79%), and the median zip code-based income was lower (\$60 765 vs \$65 805; difference, -\$5040; 95% CI, -\$7641 to -\$2439). Surge 2 patients had a significantly lower burden of overall and specific comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, and obesity (Table).

A greater proportion of surge 2 patients received remdesivir and enoxaparin. A smaller proportion of surge 2 patients were admitted to the ICU (20.1% vs 38.1%; difference, -18.07%; 95% CI, -21.89% to -14.25%). Length of hospital stay was less (4.8 vs 7.1 days; difference, -2.31 days; 95% CI, -1.01 to -3.62 days; *P* < .001).

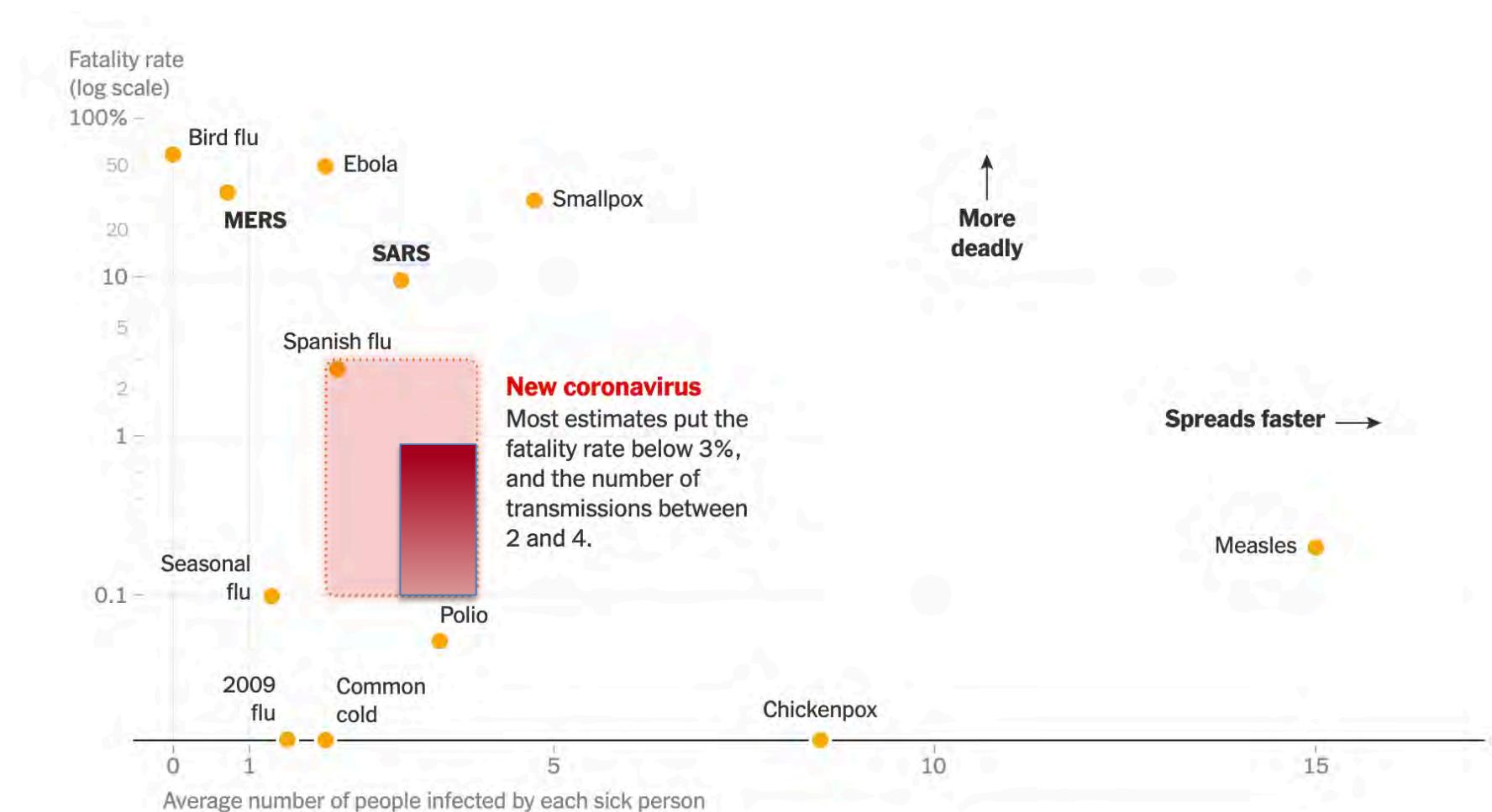
Figure. Daily Hospital Census of Total, Intensive Care Unit, and Non-Intensive Care Unit COVID-19 Patients Across Houston Methodist



	<u>Surge 1</u> 3/13-5/15	<u>Surge 2</u> 5/16-7/7	P value
Average Age	59.9	57.3	<.001
Age \leq 50	208 (26.9%)	736 (34.6%)	<.001
Hispanic / Latino	196 (25.7%)	910 (43.3%)	<.001
Self-Pay	88 (11.4%)	423 (19.9%)	<.001
Diabetes	312 (40.3%)	475 (32%)	<.001
Hypertension	427 (55.3%)	583 (38.8%)	<.001
Obesity (BMI \geq 30)	261 (33.9%)	383 (25.7%)	<.001

ISN'T THIS JUST THE FLU?

COVID-19 Outbreak



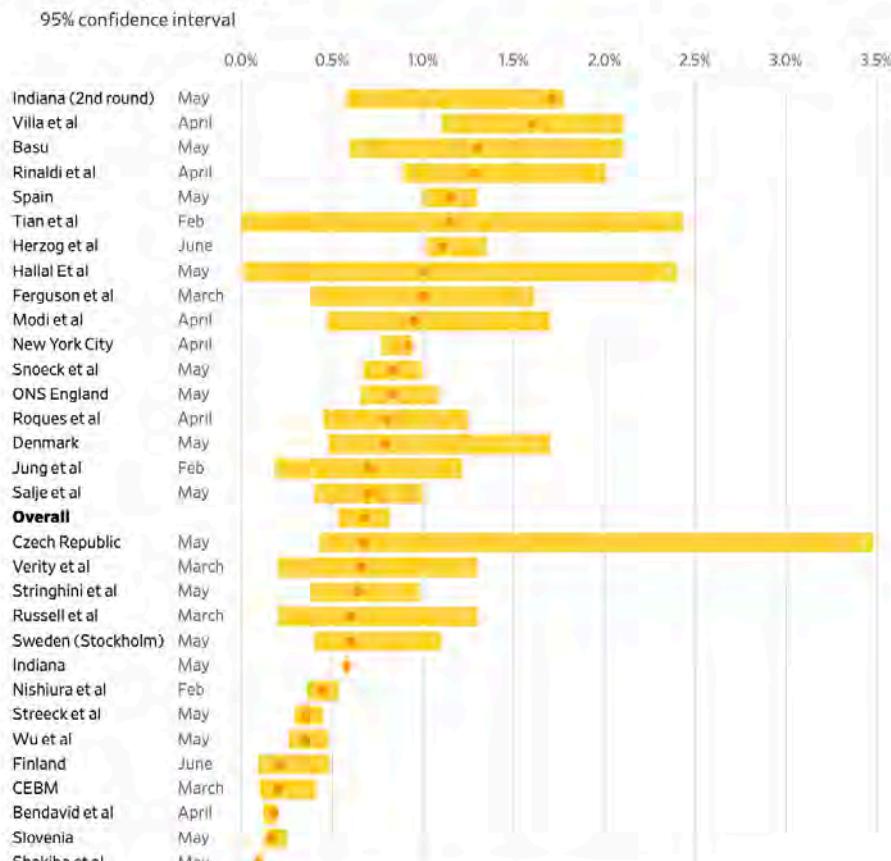
Note: Average case-fatality rates and transmission numbers are shown. Estimates of case-fatality rates can vary, and numbers for the new coronavirus are preliminary estimates.

Infection Fatality Rate

Covid-19 Fatality: Analyzing the Evidence

A comparison of 26 studies that estimate the disease's infection fatality rate^{*} found varying results but pinpointed an overall rate of around 6.8 deaths per 1,000 infections.

Infection fatality rate by study



*The infection fatality rate measures deaths out of total estimated infections as opposed to confirmed cases.

Note: Studies not identified by author names were led by governments or local authorities.

Source: Gideon Meyerowitz-Katz, Lea Merone

A systematic review and meta-analysis of published research data on COVID-19 infection-fatality rates

Gideon Meyerowitz-Katz, Lea Merone

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.03.20089854>

This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?]. It reports new medical research that has yet to be evaluated and so should not be used to guide clinical practice.

Abstract

An important unknown during the COVID-19 pandemic has been the infection-fatality rate (IFR). This differs from the case-fatality rate (CFR) as an estimate of the number of deaths as a proportion of the total number of cases, including those who are mild and asymptomatic. While the CFR is extremely valuable for experts, IFR is increasingly being called for by policy-makers and the lay public as an estimate of the overall mortality from COVID-19. Methods PubMed, Medline, SSRN, and Medrxiv were searched using a set of terms and Boolean operators on 25/04/2020 and re-searched 14/05/2020, 21/05/2020, and 18/06/2020. Articles were screened for inclusion by both authors. Meta-analysis was performed in Stata 15.1 using the metan command, based on IFR and confidence intervals extracted from each study. Google/Google Scholar was used to assess the grey literature relating to government reports. Results After exclusions, there were 26 estimates of IFR included in the final meta-analysis, from a wide range of countries, published between February and June 2020. The meta-analysis demonstrated a point-estimate of IFR of 0.68% (0.53-0.82%) with high

The infection fatality rate of COVID-19 inferred from seroprevalence data

John Ioannidis

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.05.13.20101253>

This article is a preprint and has not been peer-reviewed [what does this mean?]. It reports new medical research that has yet to be evaluated and so should not be used to guide clinical practice.

Abstract

Objective To estimate the infection fatality rate of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) from data of seroprevalence studies. Methods Population studies with sample size of at least 500 and published as peer-reviewed papers or preprints as of July 11, 2020 were retrieved from PubMed, preprint servers, and communications with experts. Studies on blood donors were included, but studies on healthcare workers were excluded. The studies were assessed for design features and seroprevalence estimates. Infection fatality rate was estimated from each study dividing the number of COVID-19 deaths at a relevant time point by the number of estimated people infected in each relevant region. Correction was also attempted accounting for the types of antibodies assessed. Secondarily, results from national studies were also examined from preliminary press releases and reports whenever a country had no other data presented in full papers or preprints. Results 36 studies (43 estimates) were identified with

IFR 0.68%

IFR
0.1-0.9%

Houston Area R(t) Estimate Trend

Rt estimate

This graph shows the $R(t)$ over time. $R(t)$ is a measure of contagiousness or how many people one COVID19 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 **0.89**; the epidemic is **decreasing**.



Historical Influenza Mortality vs. COVID-19 Mortality



Reporting Period	Influenza Hospitalizations	Influenza Mortality Cases	% Influenza Mortality
2017 Sep - 2018 Apr	2,034	51	2.5%
2018 Sep - 2019 Apr	851	13	1.5%
2019 Sep - 2020 Apr	1,066*	22**	2.1%
Cumulative	3,951	86	2.2%

Reporting Period	COVID-19 Hospitalizations	COVID-19 Mortality Cases	% COVID-19 Mortality
03.01.20 - 08.18.20	5,441***	463	9.1%

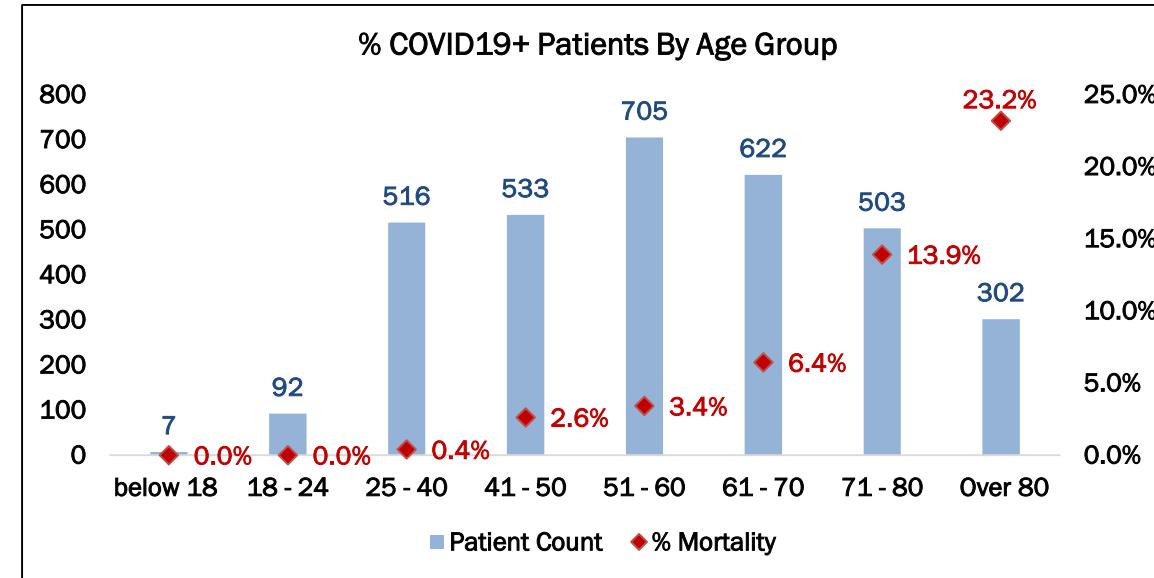
* In the 2019 – 2020 flu season, 9 patients were also COVID-19+

**In the 2019 – 2020 flu season, 4 mortalities were also COVID-19+

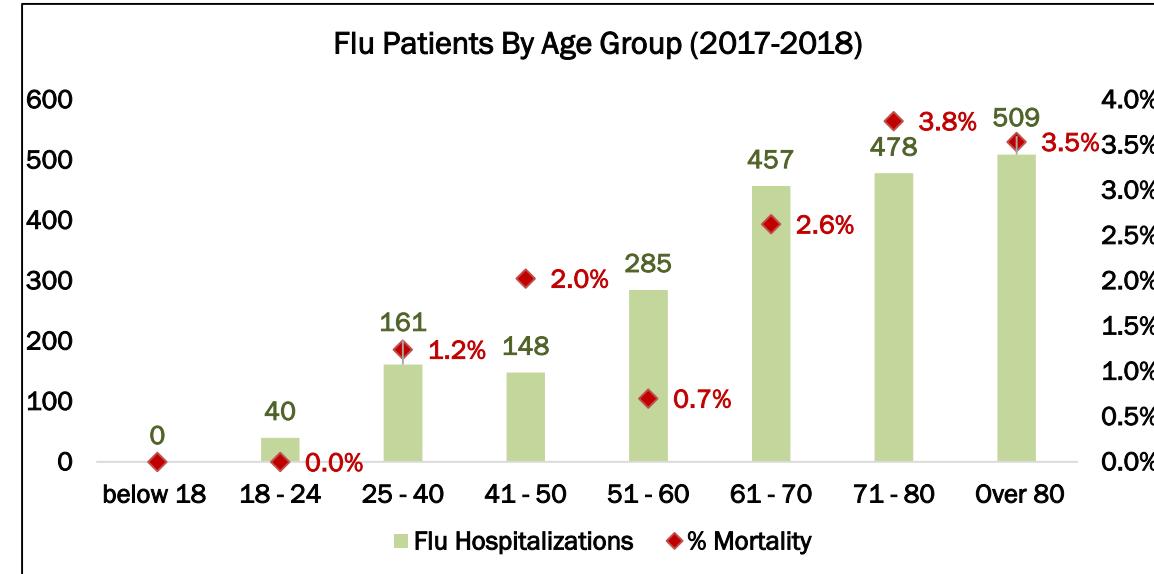
***Outcomes known for first 5,099 patients

HM Patients and Outcomes by Age: COVID-19 vs. Influenza

Cumulative
Mortality for
COVID-19:
9.1%



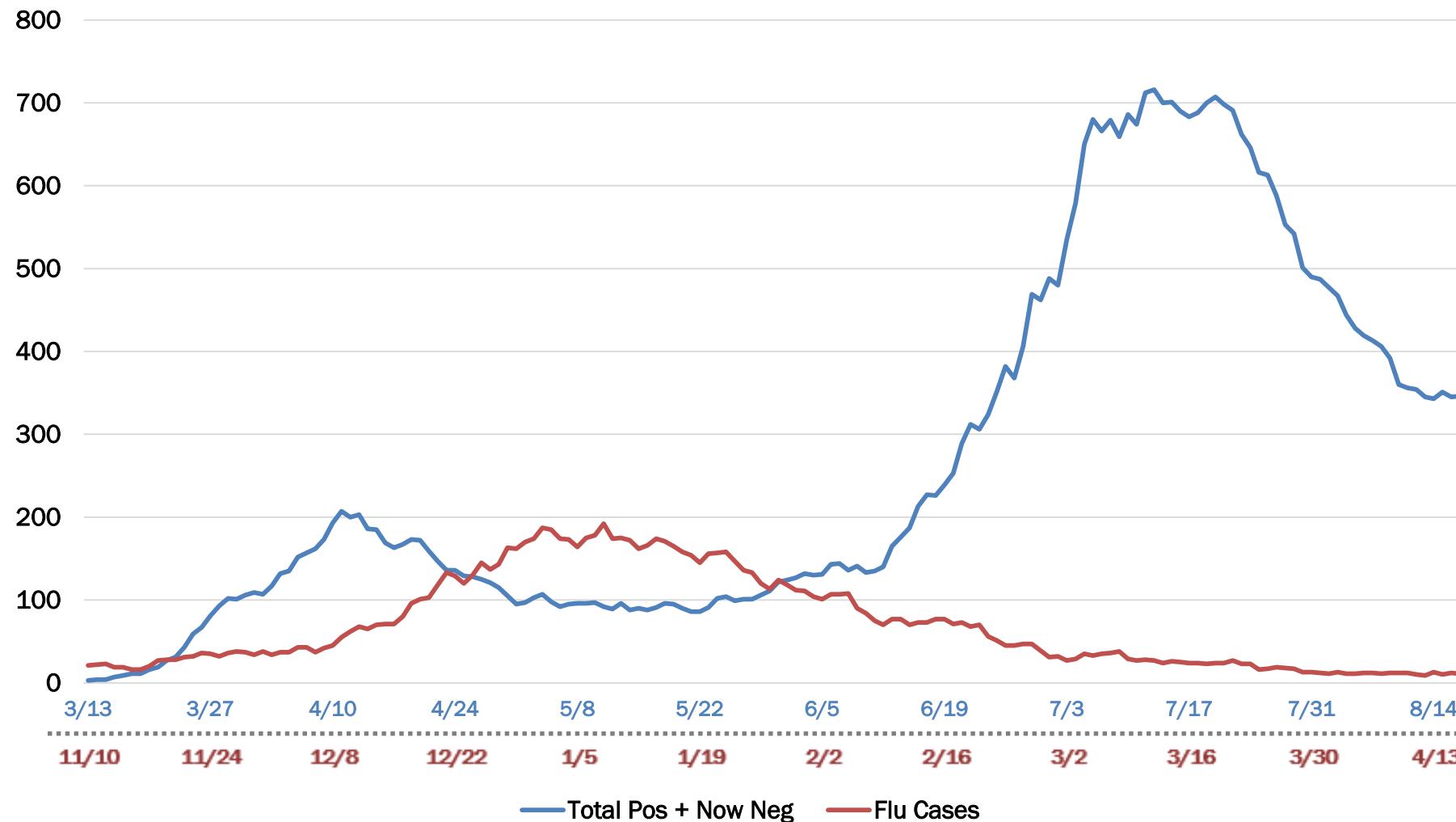
Cumulative
Mortality for
Flu:
2.2%



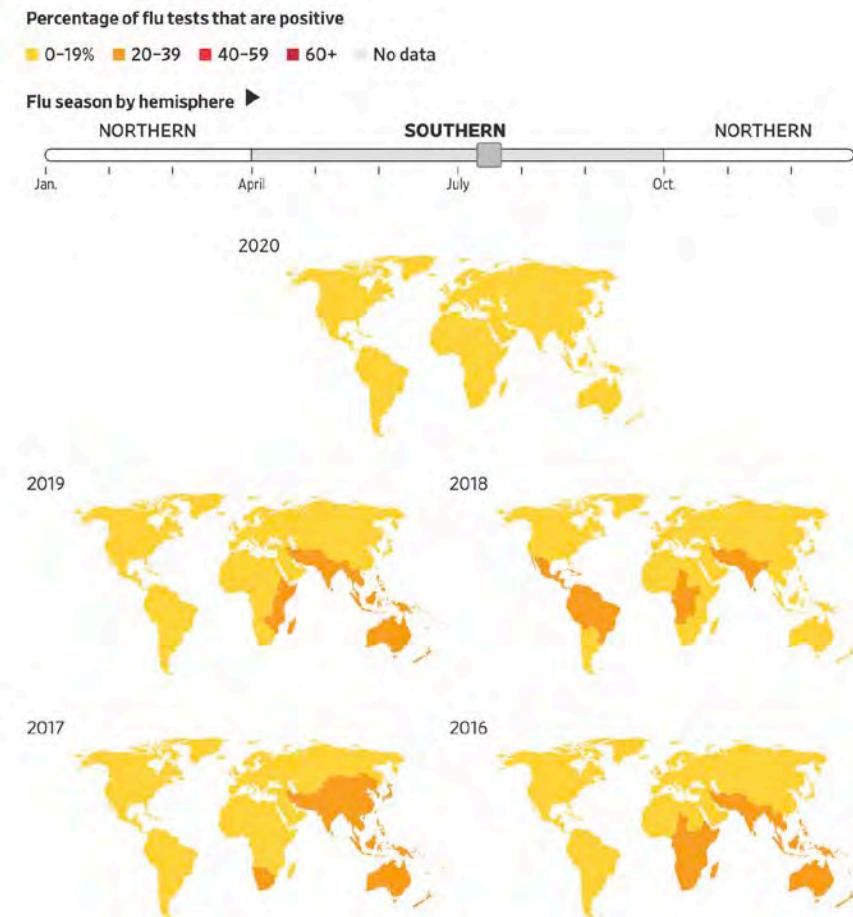
Houston Methodist COVID-19 Cases by Day vs. Influenza



2020 COVID-19 Daily Census vs.
2017-2018 Influenza Daily Census



Impact on Flu 2020

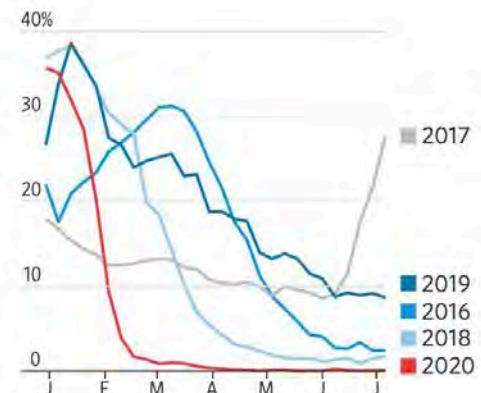


Cut Short

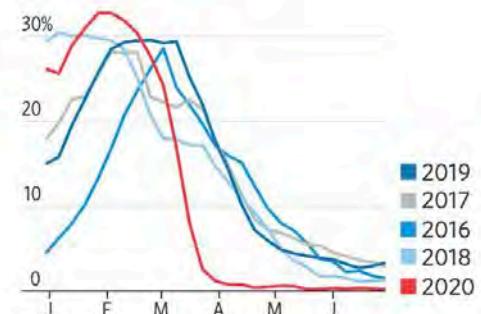
A falloff in flu cases amid coronavirus control measures was first seen in some Northern Hemisphere countries earlier this year.

Share of flu tests coming back positive

CHINA



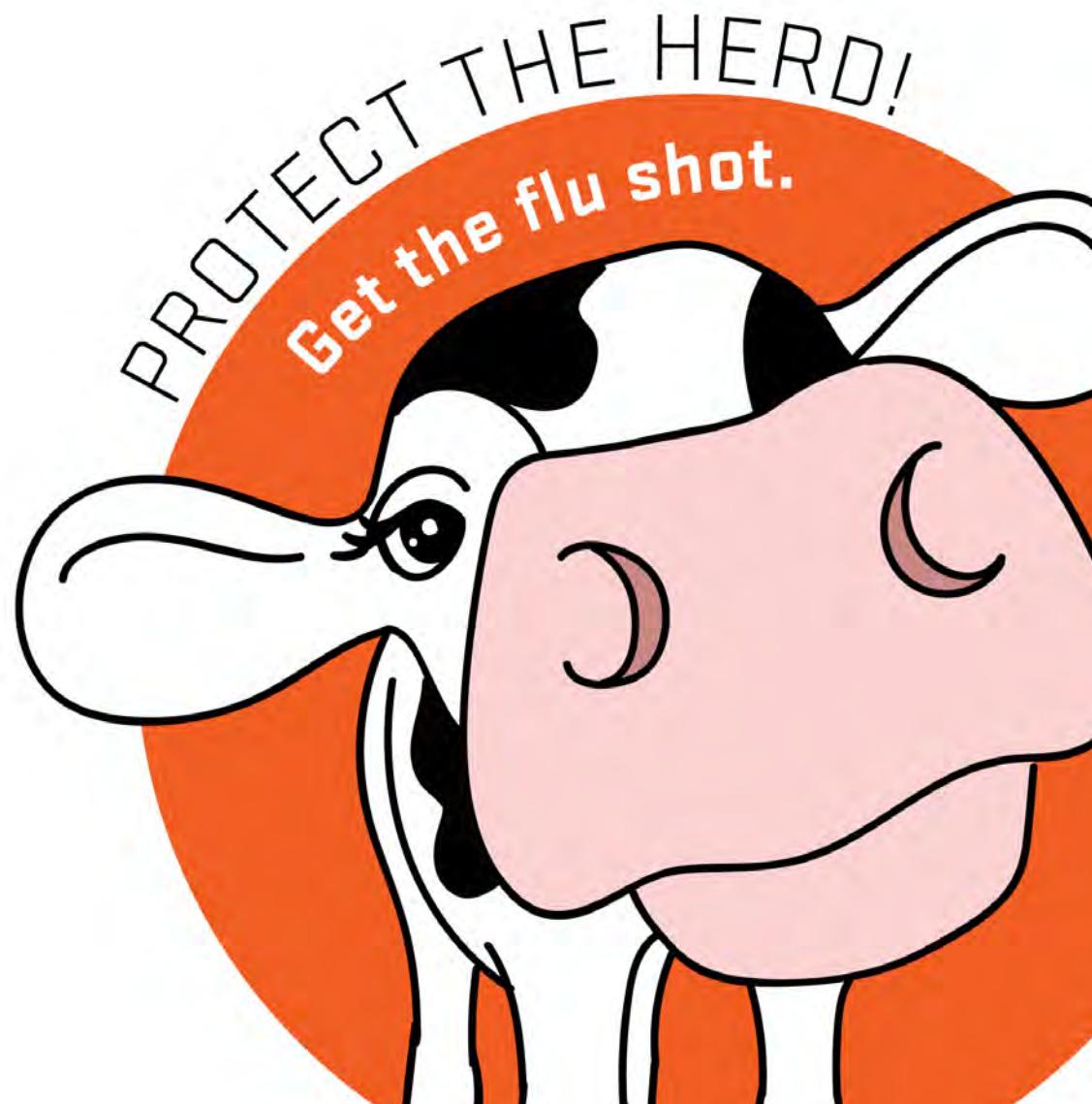
U.S.



Source: World Health Organization

GET YOUR FLU SHOT!!!!

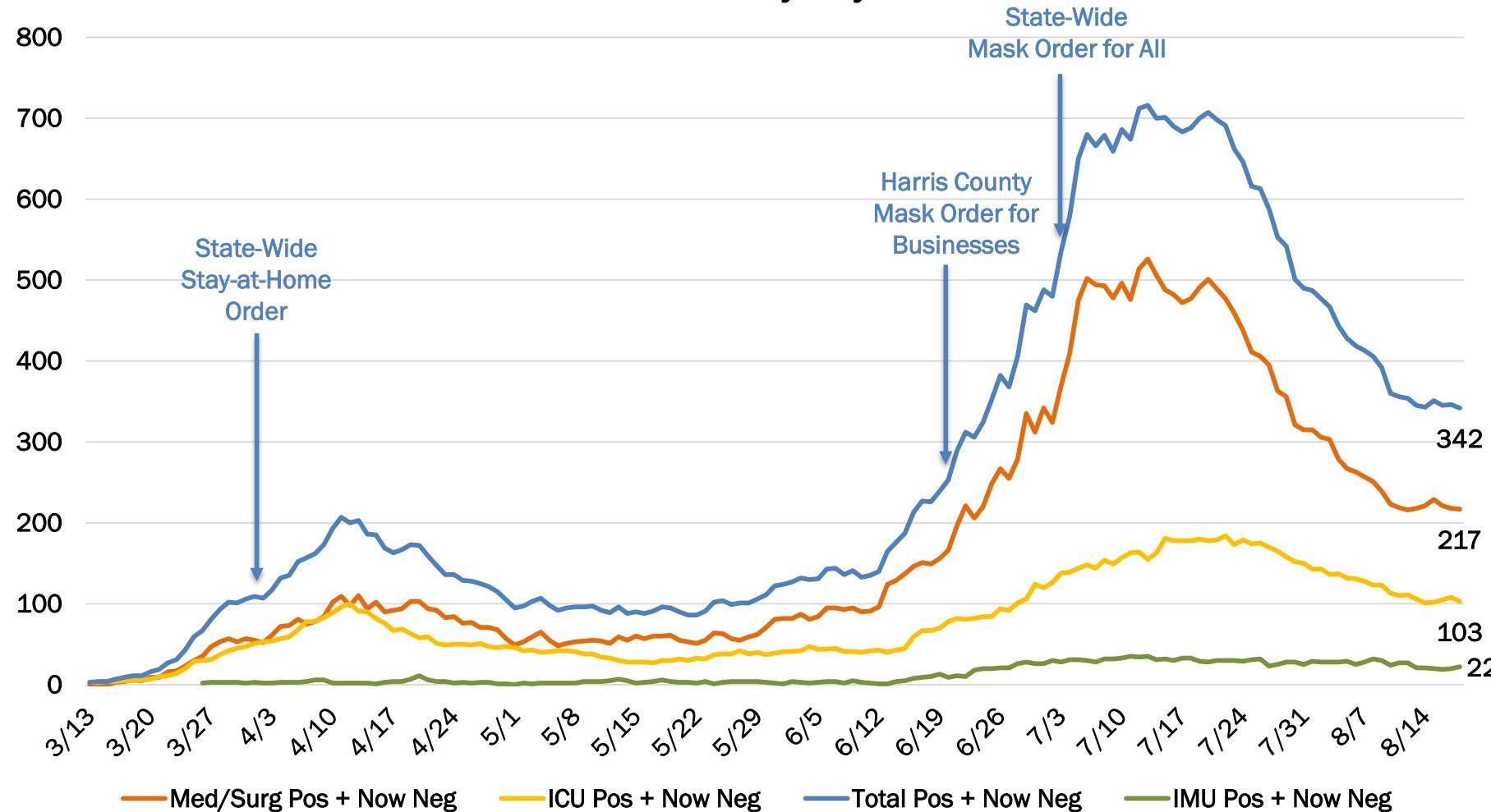
HOUSTON
MethodistTM
LEADING MEDICINE



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Cases by Day – August 17



Houston Methodist COVID-19 Patients by Day



Efficacy of Masks

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Face Masks Really Do Matter. The Scientific Evidence Is Growing.

New research suggests that face coverings help reduce the transmission of droplets, though some masks are more protective than others

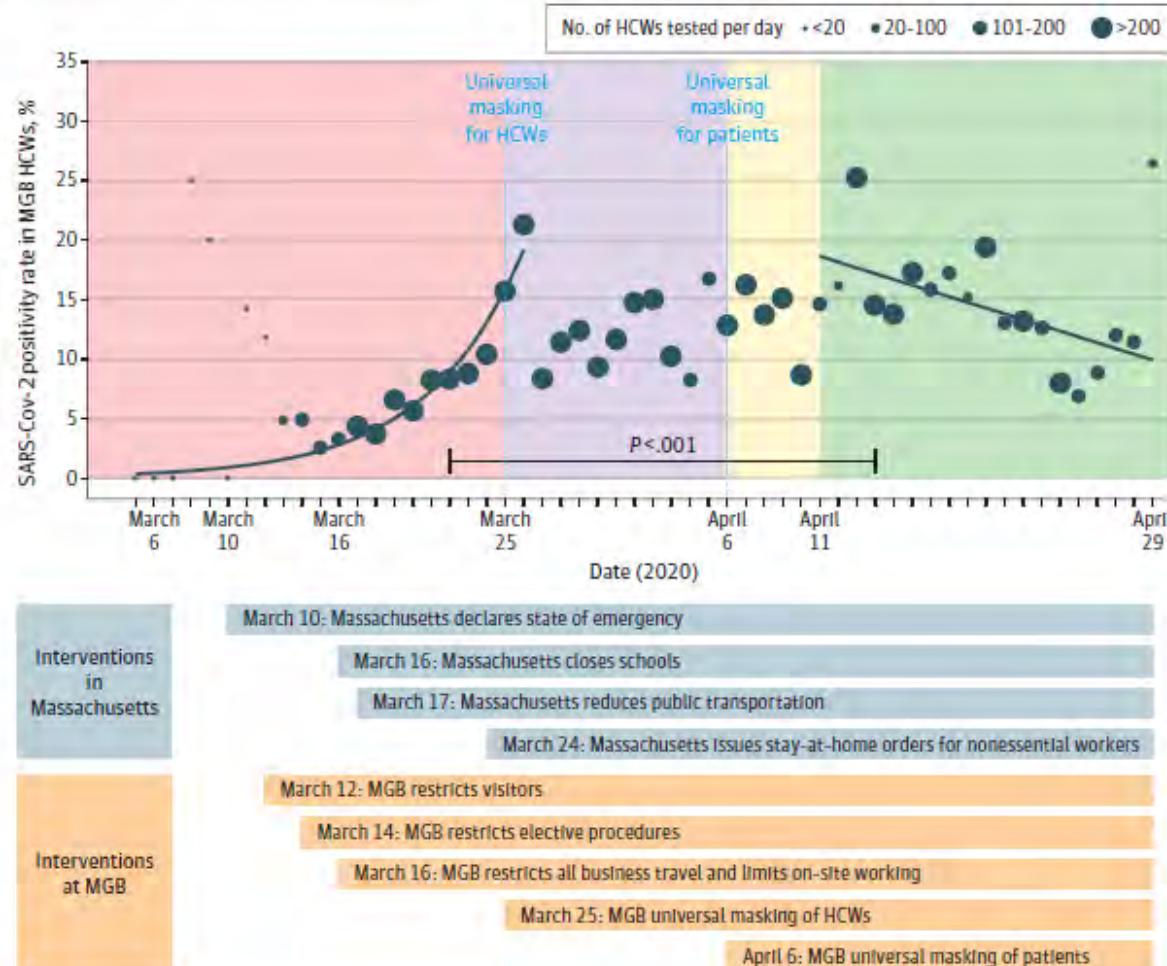


Tompkins Square Park in New York City, which is entering the final phase of reopening Monday.



Impact of Universal Masking

Figure. Temporal Trend in Percentage Positivity of SARS-CoV-2 Testing Among HCWs



Goldman Sachs: Face Masks and GDP

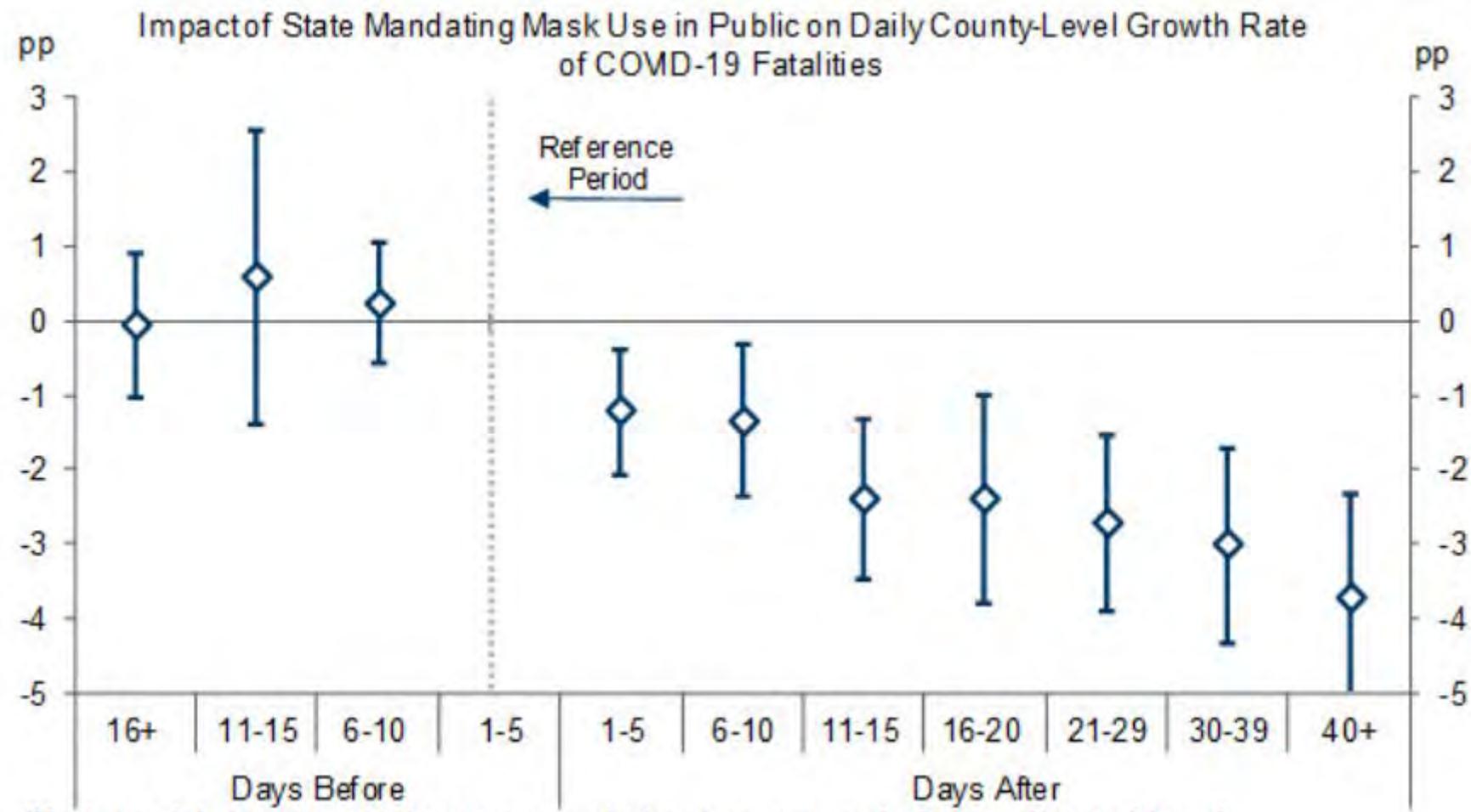


Goldman
Sachs

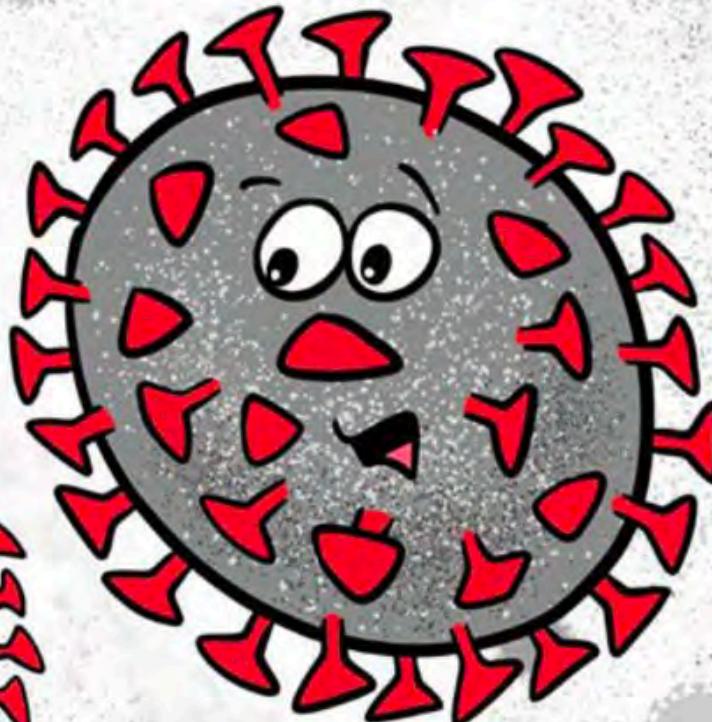
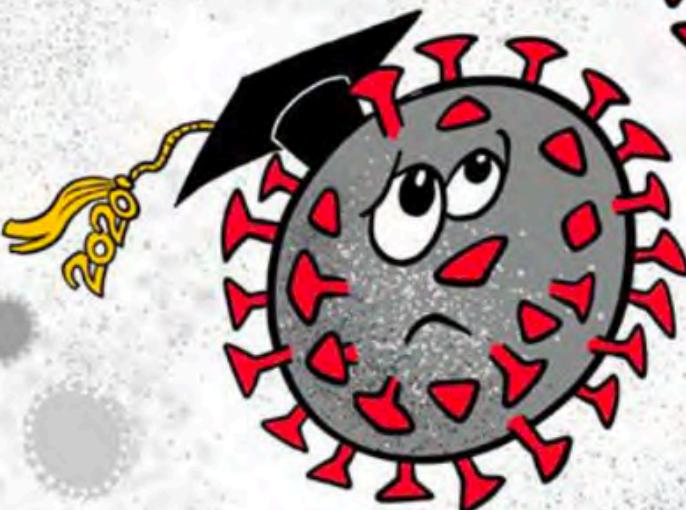
- “A national face mask mandate could partially substitute for renewed lockdowns. We start by showing that a national mandate would likely increase face mask usage meaningfully, especially in states such as Florida and Texas where masks remain largely voluntary to date.”
- “Our baseline estimate is that a national mandate could raise the percentage of people who wear masks by 15pp and cut the daily growth rate of confirmed cases by 1.0pp to 0.6%.”
- “Finally, we translate our results into GDP terms by asking how much our Effective Lockdown Index (ELI) would need to increase in order to cut infections by as much as a national mask mandate, and then converting the ELI impact into a GDP impact using the estimated cross-country relationship between the two. These calculations imply that a face mask mandate could potentially substitute for lockdowns that would otherwise subtract nearly 5% from GDP.”

Impact of State-Level Mask Mandates

Exhibit 5: Mask Mandates Are Associated with Large Declines in COVID-19 Case and Fatality Growth



I'M SORRY.
I KNOW YOU'RE
DISAPPOINTED AND
WANTED TO GO BACK
TO SCHOOL AND SEE ALL
YOUR FRIENDS



ARE WE CRAZY TO REOPEN SCHOOLS?

WHY SHOULDN'T SCHOOLS REOPEN SINCE CHILDREN ARE AT VERY LOW RISK AND THEY APPEAR TO BE MORE DAMAGED BY BEING OUT OF SCHOOL THAN BY THE VIRUS?

HOW DO YOU THINK SCHOOLS SHOULD APPROACH OPENING?

WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON CHILDREN RETURNING TO SCHOOL AND DO YOU EXPECT THIS TO PRODUCE ANOTHER SPIKE IN COVID CASES?

DO YOU FEEL IT IS SAFE TO SEND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS BACK TO SCHOOL (PRIVATE SCHOOL THAT HAS TAKEN ALL PRECAUTIONS) TODAY? OTHER AGES BACK TO SCHOOL? WHAT METRICS WOULD YOU LOOK AT TO MAKE THAT DECISION?

COVID-19 Planning Considerations: Guidance for School Re-entry

[Critical Updates on COVID-19](#) / [Clinical Guidance](#) / COVID-19 Planning Considerations: Guidance for School Re-entry

American Academy
of Pediatrics



DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN™

“...the AAP strongly advocates that all policy considerations for the coming school year should start with a goal of having students physically present in school.”

WHEN AND UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS DO YOU THINK IT WILL BE
SAFE FOR MIDDLE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO
RETURN TO IN-PERSON INSTRUCTION IN HOUSTON?

WHAT DO YOU ESTIMATE TO BE A REASONABLE DAILY CASE COUNT
THAT WOULD ALLOW CHILDREN TO RETURN TO SCHOOL SAFELY
WITHOUT CAUSING AN OUTBREAK?

When Is It Safe To Reopen Schools?

When Is It Safe to Reopen?

Covid-19 prevalence in 13 countries at the time they reopened schools shows a much lower rate than in the U.S., which has about 170 daily cases per 1 million population.

COUNTRY	REOPEN DATE	DAILY CASES/ MILLION [†]
Taiwan	Feb. 25	0
Denmark	April 15	35.5
Norway	April 20	17.2
Japan	April 24	3.5
Israel	May 3	14.6
Germany	May 4	13.6
France	May 11	17.0
Switzerland	May 11	6.6
New Zealand	May 14	0.2
Belgium	May 18	25.1
Vietnam	May 18	0
Greece	June 1	0.5
S. Korea	June 8	0.9



A number of schools overseas have reopened with little incident, but outbreaks occurred in some places. Social-distancing screens separated students in Bangkok on Aug. 7.

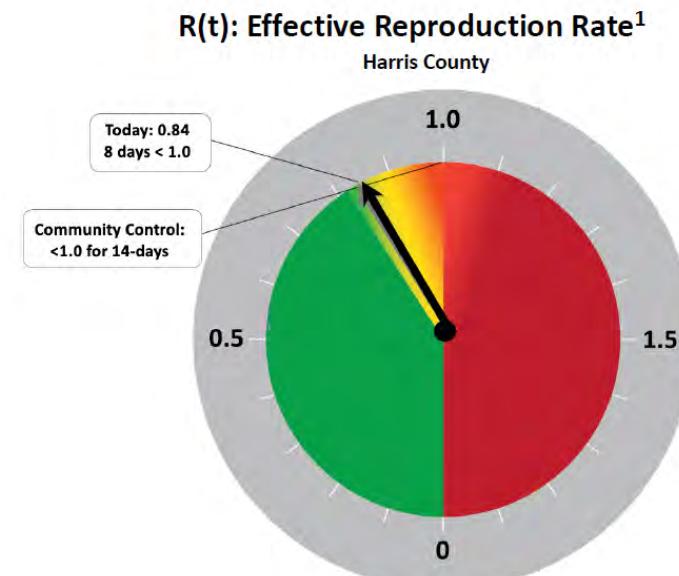
PHOTO: ANDRE MALERBA/ZUMA PRESS

As of Aug. 17, Greater Houston has 243 daily cases per million people*

TMC Control Metrics

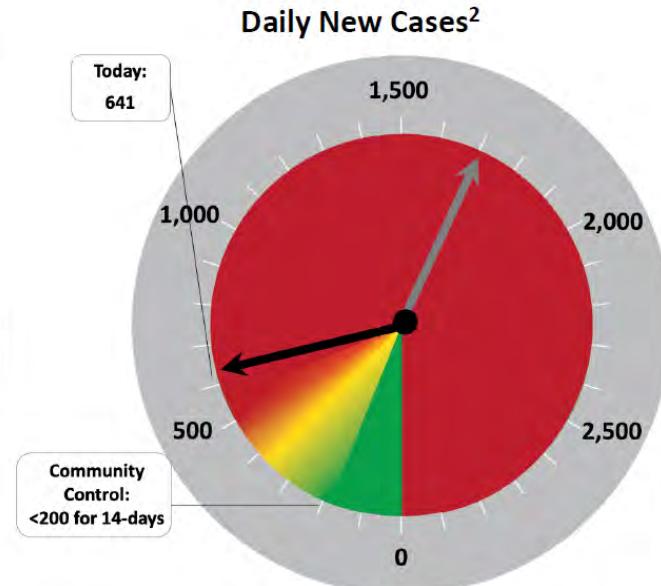


THREE METRICS TO GAUGE OUR PROGRESS



R_t measures how effective our collective behaviors (e.g., social distancing and mask wearing) are in slowing the growth of the virus. If R(t) is above 1.0, the virus spread is increasing; if R(t) is below 1.0, the virus spread is slowing.

Community Control: R(t) < 1.0 for 14-days

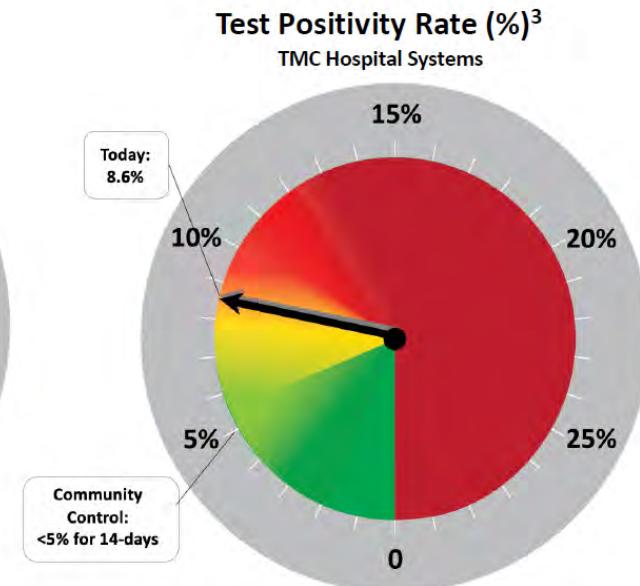


When the number of new daily cases is over 200, it is difficult to effectively trace and help isolate further spread of the virus.

Community Control: < 200 cases/day for 14-days

August 17, 2020

- Community Control for 14-days (Green)
- Community Spread (Red)
- Indicates Last Week's Position (Arrow)



A low positivity rate may indicate declining spread of the virus.

Community Control: < 5% for 14-days

WHAT DO YOU ADVISE SCHOOLS TO DO IF THEY HAVE AN OUTBREAK DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR? SHOULD EVERYONE WHO CAME IN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE INFECTED INDIVIDUALS QUARANTINE FOR 2 WEEKS?

WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON PARTICIPATING IN OUTDOOR
SPORTS THIS FALL? CAN KIDS SAFELY PARTICIPATE AND WHAT
PRECAUTIONS CAN BE TAKEN TO HELP THEM STAY SAFE?

THOUGHTS ON YOUTH SPORTS?

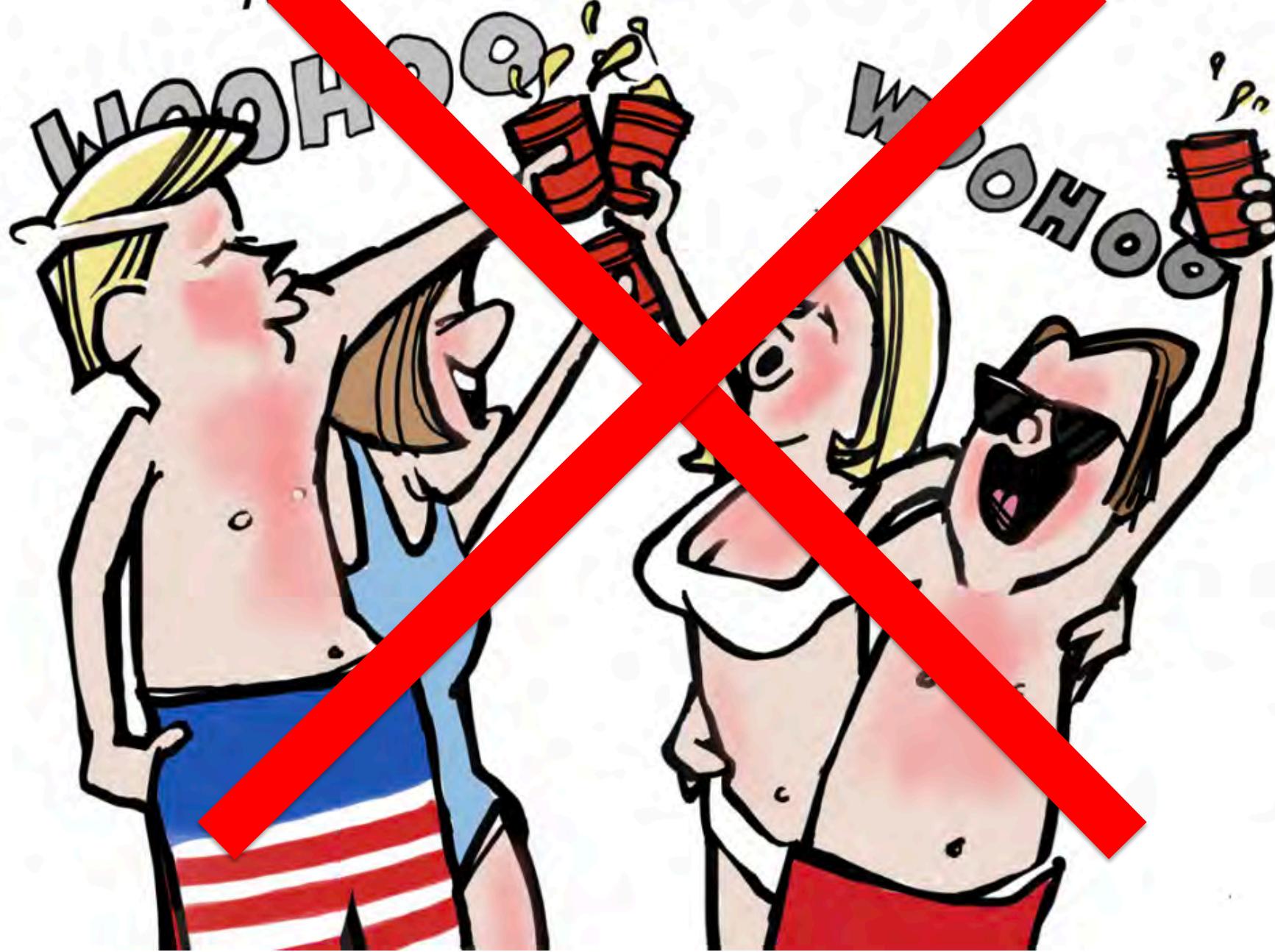
WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL
MOVING FORWARD?

THANK YOU TO OUR HEROES

HOUSTON
MethodistSM
LEADING MEDICINE



A TOAST TO OUR HOSPITAL HEROES!



UNITY

HOUSTON
MethodistSM
LEADING MEDICINE



Coronavirus face masks
around the world - in
pictures

▲ Face masks across the world



THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING OUR TOWN HALL CONVERSATION

To continue the conversation, please reach out
to foundation@houstonmethodist.org

Take care and be well

