

NPAIHB COVID-19 Weekly Update

Please sign in using the chat box: Enter the tribe or organization you are representing and names of all people participating with you today

Information for Today's Call

Agenda

- Welcome & Introduction:
- Updates on Present Situation
 - Victoria and Alex
- Update: Worker Health and Safety
 - Holly Thompson Duffy
- State Partner Updates
- Leg and Funding Update
 - Laura Platero and Sarah Sullivan
- NPAIHB Calls and Q&A

Guidelines

- Please place yourself on mute unless speaking
- Sign in, using chat box, with your tribe/organization and names of all participants
- Use the chat box for questions, for Q&A after updates and announcements

NPAIHB COVID-19 Weekly Data Update

36 Portland Area I/T/Us have reported to date

- > 27 tribal clinics/health programs; 6 IHS service units; 3 urban clinics
- Reports cover 70% of 43 tribes

NPAIHB/IHS Portland Area Testing Data* as of June 14:

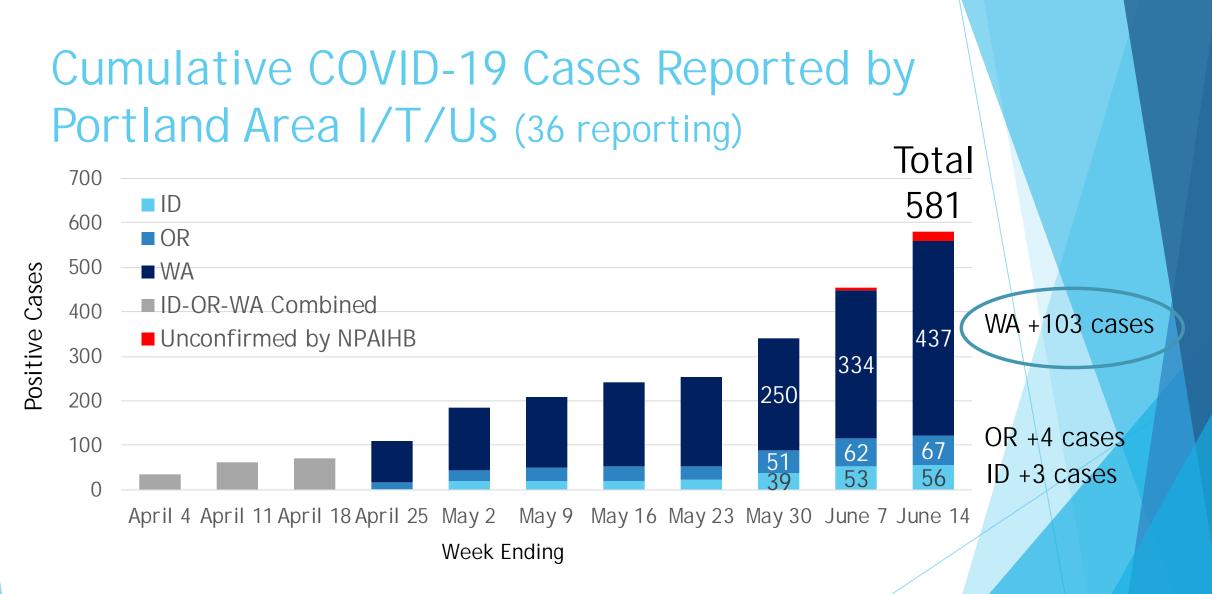
- Total Tested: 7,891
- Positive: 581**

▶ Negative: 7,304

Cumulative Percent Positive: 7.4% (last week: 6.6%)

*Data reported at ihs.gov/coronavirus include some results for tribal members not tested at I/T/U clinics **NPAIHB can verify 560 positives as of 6/14





NPAIHB Indian Leadership for Indian Health

*Includes data for week ending June 13 plus preliminary data as of June 14. Data include individuals not tested at an I/T/U facility but known to be positive.

AI/AN COVID-19 Deaths Reported to NPAIHB or Indian Health Service

- 2 additional deaths reported since 6/7
- As of 6/14, 14 total deaths of AI/AN people in the Northwest have been reported to the NWTEC surveillance system or Indian Health Service
 - All 14 deaths reported in WA
 - 1 early SNF death of an AI/AN individual from a member tribe, not reported in our data
 - ▶ 15 total deaths from surveillance and anecdotal data



NPAIHB COVID-19 Surveillance Survey

- Data collection for Portland Area:
 - Testing results & patient status
 - Clinic staffing, staff exposure/illness
 - PPE and test kit status
- ALL tribes and I/T/U clinics should report:
 - Daily reporting <u>required</u> for Abbott ID NOW analyzer sites
 - Other tribes: daily if possible, weekly at minimum

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ NPAIHBCovid-19

▶ Report Online:

or email <u>tphep@npaihb.org</u> for the fillable/printable report form or for technical assistance



National IHS data

COVID-19 Cases by IHS Area

Data are reported from IHS, tribal, and urban Indian organization facilities, though reporting by tribal and urban programs is voluntary. Data reflect cases reported to the IHS through 11:59 pm on June 14, 2020.

IHS Area	Tested	Positive	Negative
Alaska	29,348	68	22,970
Albuquerque	15,256	876	10,424
Bemidji	10,108	295	9,262
Billings	17,141	263	14,030
California	3,437	143	2,782
Great Plains	14,264	702	12,421
Nashville	7,126	948	5,935
Navajo	35,339	7,442	25,422
Oklahoma City	34,952	703	33,262
Phoenix	16,510	3,102	12,329
Portland	7,891	581	7,304
Tucson	1,976	95	1,770
TOTAL	193,348	15,218	157,911

Cases By Area: (Highest to Lowest)

- 1. Navajo Nation
- 2. Phoenix Area
- 3. Nashville Area
- 4. Albuquerque
- 5. Oklahoma City
- 6. Great Plains Area
- 7. Portland Area (down one position)
- 8. Bemidji
- 9. Billings
- 10. California
- 11. Tucson
- 12. Alaska



Please limit your travel to hot spots

Please wear face masks, when outside your own home

Take care of yourselves

Data Trends Update







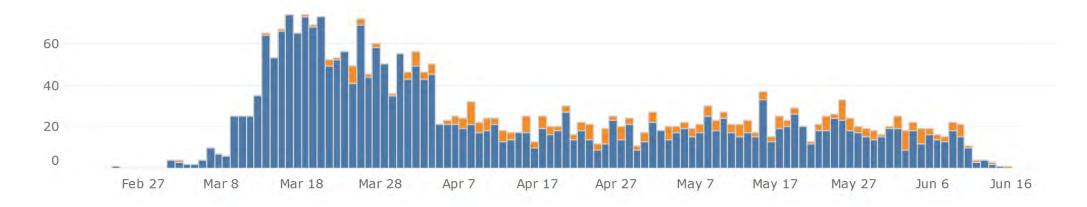
STAY HOME STAY SAFE SAVE LIVES

Epidemiology Updates

Idaho Oregon Washington

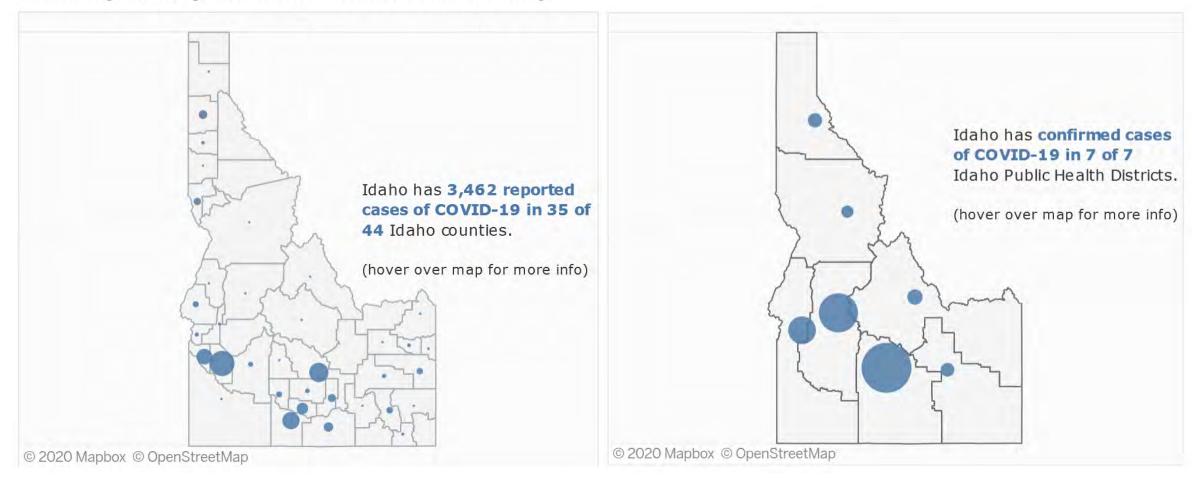
June 16, 2020

COVID-19 by Date of Onset



The Department of Health and Welfare will update data at coronavirus.idaho.gov at 5 p.m. Monday through Saturday. **Data are preliminary and subject to change.** Idaho case counts include both probable and confirmed cases based on an interim <u>COVID-19 position statement</u> issued by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists on April 5, 2020.





Cases by County and Public Health District Maps

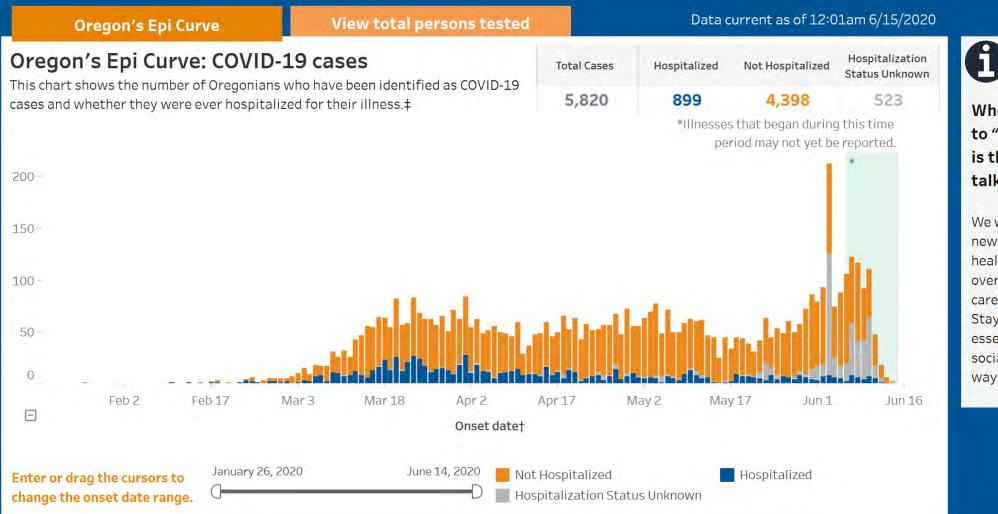


The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is part of the statewide response working to address and reduce the effects of COVID-19 on the lives of Oregonians. Data presented here are from the OHA Public Health Division.

OHA COVID-19 Website

EXAMPLE Summary Table

🔀 Contact Us



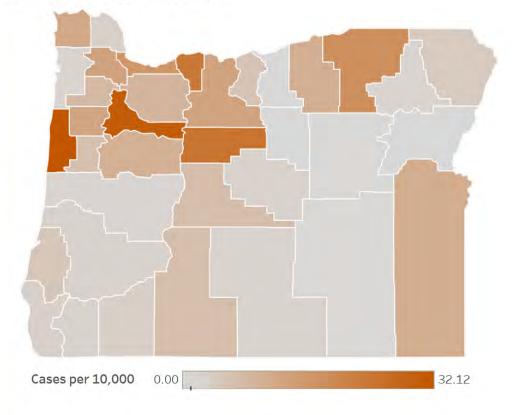
When people say we want to "flatten the curve," this is the curve they are talking about.

We want to slow the number of new cases of COVID-19 so our healthcare system isn't overwhelmed and can provide care to everyone who needs it. Staying home except for essential needs and practicing social distancing are important ways we can flatten the curve.

Testing and Outcomes by County

Oregon's COVID-19 Testing and Outcomes by County

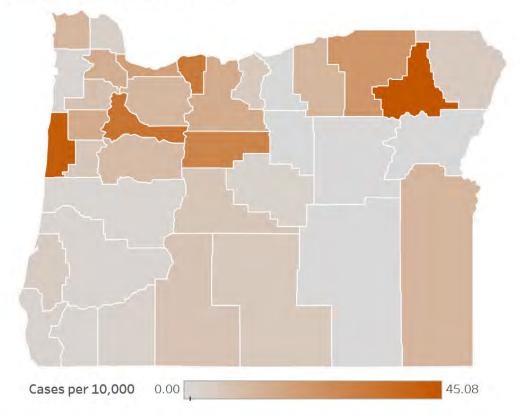
This map shows the number of COVID-19 cases per 10,000 people by county in Oregon.* Th of people who live there. These rates help us compare counties of different sizes more eve below to see the total number of cases, recovered cases, deaths, and positive and negative rates and percentages for all counties.



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June 16, 2020

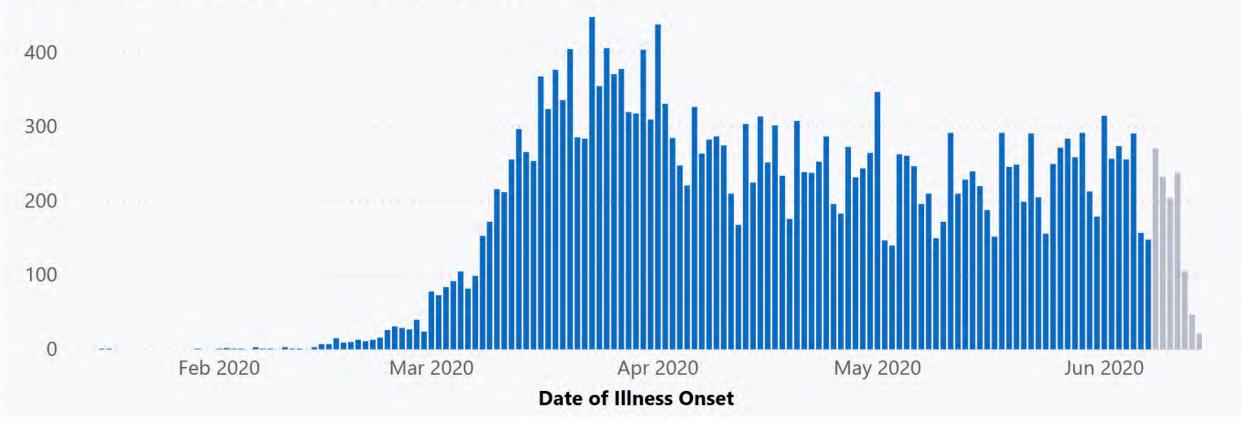
COVID-19 in Washington State

Confirmed Cases and Deaths by Illness Onset Date, and Hospitalizations by Admission Date

This chart shows the progression of the COVID-19 outbreak in Washington by cases, hospitalizations and deaths over time and is known as an epidemiologic curve. The epidemiologic curve is the curve referred to in the phrase, "flatten the curve."

Confirmed Case Counts

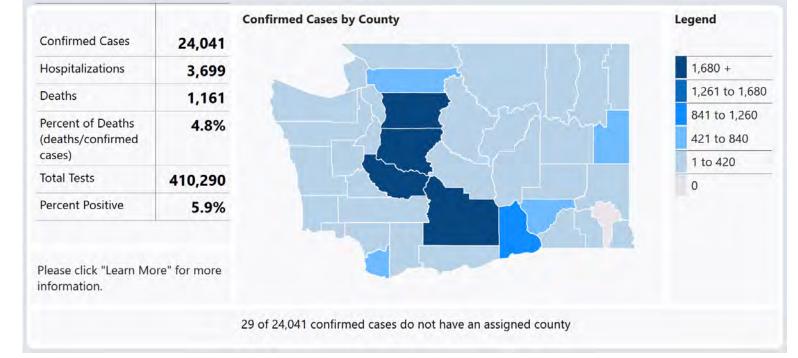
Confirmed Cases
 Data are incomplete for the most recent dates.

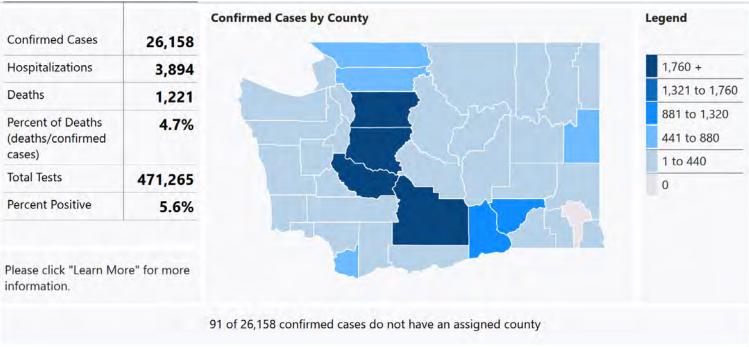


91 of 26,158 confirmed cases do not have an assigned county. Illnesses from the last 4 to 7 days may not yet be reported.

Learn More

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June 16, 2020

June 9, 2020



All A-Z Topics Search Coronavirus ▼ Advanced Search (3)

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

CDC > Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) > Prevent Getting Sick > Cloth Face Covers



Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)

Symptoms

Testing

Prevent Getting Sick

How It Spreads

Protect Yourself

Cloth Face Covers

About Cloth Face Coverings

How to Wear Cloth Face Coverings

Wash Cloth Face Coverings

Recommendation Regarding the Use of Cloth Face Coverings, Especially in Areas of Significant Community-Based Transmission

Other Languages • Print Page

CDC continues to study the spread and effects of the novel coronavirus across the United States. We now know from <u>recent studies</u> that a significant portion of individuals with coronavirus lack symptoms ("asymptomatic") and that even those who eventually develop symptoms ("pre-symptomatic") can transmit the virus to others before showing symptoms. This means that the virus can spread between people interacting in close proximity—for example, speaking, coughing, or sneezing—even if those people are not exhibiting symptoms. In light of this new evidence, CDC recommends wearing cloth face coverings in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain (e.g., grocery stores and pharmacies) **especially** in areas of significant community-based transmission.

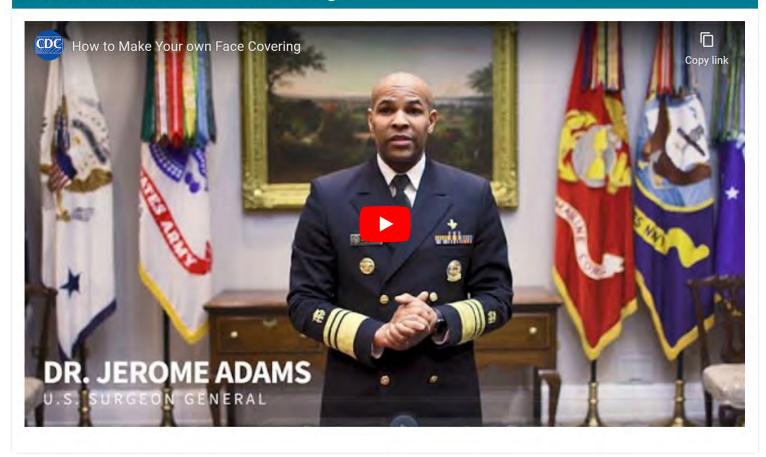


Social Distancing If You Are Sick + Daily Life & Coping +People Who Need Extra + Precautions Pets & Other Animals +Travel + Frequently Asked Questions Cases, Data & Surveillance +Communities, Schools & +Workplaces Healthcare Professionals +Health Departments + Laboratories + CDC's Response +Global COVID-19 +

Communication Resources

+

How to Make Your own Face Covering



Recent Studies:

- Rothe C, Schunk M, Sothmann P, et al. Transmission of 2019-nCoV Infection from an Asymptomatic Contact in Germany. The New England journal of medicine. 2020;382(10):970-971.
- Zou L, Ruan F, Huang M, et al. SARS-CoV-2 Viral Load in Upper Respiratory Specimens of Infected Patients. The New England journal of medicine. 2020;382(12):1177-1179.

Important Information About Your Cloth Face Coverings

Print Resources Web Page: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/communication/print-resources.html

As COVID-19 continues to spread within the United States, CDC has recommended additional measures to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. In the context of community transmission, CDC recommends that you:



Stay at home as much as possible



Practice social distancing (remaining at least 6 feet away from others)



Clean your hands often



In addition, CDC also recommends that everyone wear cloth face coverings when leaving their homes, regardless of whether they have fever or symptoms of COVID-19. This is because of evidence that people with COVID-19 can spread the disease, even when they don't have any symptoms. Cloth face coverings should not be placed on young children under age 2, anyone who has trouble breathing, or is unconscious, incapacitated, or otherwise unable to remove the mask without assistance.

How cloth face coverings work

Cloth face coverings may prevent the person wearing the mask from spreading respiratory droplets when talking, sneezing, or coughing. If everyone wears a cloth face covering when out in public, such as going to the grocery store, the risk of exposure to SARS-CoV-2 can be reduced for the community. Since people may spread the virus before symptoms start, or even if people never have symptoms, wearing a cloth face covering may protect others around you. Face coverings worn by others may protect you from getting the virus from people carrying the virus.



References

- <u>https://public.tableau.com/profile/idaho.division.of.public.health#!/vizhome/DPHIdahoCOVID-</u> <u>19Dashboard_V2/Story1</u>
- <u>https://public.tableau.com/profile/oregon.health.authority.covid.19#!/vizhome/OregonHealthAuthorityCOVID-19DataDashboard/COVID-</u>19EPICases?:display_count=y&:toolbar=n&:origin=viz_share_link&:showShareOptions=false
- <u>https://public.tableau.com/profile/oregon.health.authority.covid.19#!/vizhome/OregonCOVID-19TestingandOutcomesbyCounty/OregonsCOVID-19TestingandOutcomesbyCounty?:display_count=y&:toolbar=n&:origin=viz_share_link&:showShareOptions=fal
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- <u>https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/NovelCoronavirusOutbreak2020C0VID19/DataDashboard</u>
- <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cloth-face-cover.html</u>
- <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/downloads/cloth-face-coverings-information.pdf</u>

Returning to Work Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

Protect Health & Safety in the Workplace



6/15/2020

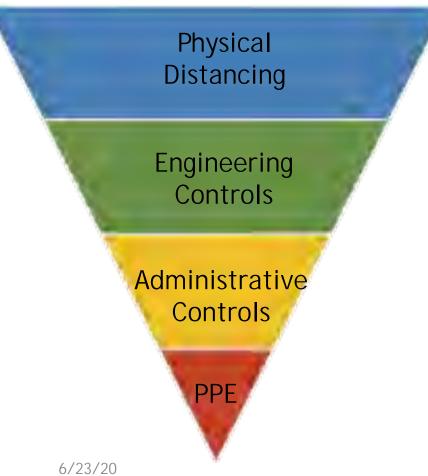


- Guidelines & Checklists for employers by facility:
 - Gaming, offices, & food service
- "Return to Work" PPT presentation (customizable)
- "Return to Work" Handout



Mitigation Measures: Adapt to Workplace

Modified Hierarchy of Controls



Examples of Each

Reconfiguring floor layout to ensure 6' distance, teleworking, virtual meetings, stagger schedules

Installing Plexiglas partitions or physical other barriers, installing automatic door openers,

Staggering work schedules and/or workstations, restricting nonessential travel,

Wearing face coverings, masks, respirators & gloves

Johns Hopkins University. (2020). Public Health Principles for a Phased Reopening During COVID-19



Define level of risk for each job:

- <u>Very High</u>- jobs with high potential exposure to known or suspected sources of COVID-19 during medical procedures
 - Ex: doctors, nurses, EMTs, laboratory staff, dentist
- <u>High-</u> jobs with high potential exposure to known or suspected COVID-19 sources
 - Ex: others who work at healthcare facilities like pharmacist or support staff



Most workers fall into one of these levels:

- <u>Medium-</u> jobs that have frequent and/or close contact with the public, clients or coworkers who may be infected but are not known to be
 - Ex: grocery store clerks, food service professionals, counselors, hair salons, teachers
- Low (caution)- jobs that can maintain 6' from others for most of the day
 - Ex: offices where desks are 6' apart

OSHA. (2020). Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19. https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf



Employer's Role & Expectations

Image: U.S. Navy





- Ensure staff has access to:
 - Proper PPE for job risk
 - Cleaning & disinfecting materials
 - Soap & paper towels/hand sanitizer
 - Tissues
- Comprehensive fit test (?)
- Environmental health & safety
- Make accommodations
- Ongoing evaluation & adjustments
- Encourage staff input & involvement



Training & Communication

- COVID-19 Basics
- Policies & procedures for:
 - Physical distancing
 - Daily Screening & checks
 - Policies related to travel, sick leave, quarantine...
- Personal hygiene & PPE:
 - Hand sanitizer & washing hands
 - Face covers, masks & respirators (fit, care, how to select, minimum requirements)
 - Gloves
- Cleaning & disinfecting- Where & when
 - Shared equipment & vehicles
 - Other high touch surfaces
 - Restrooms & eating areas







How to Clean & Disinfect Safely





- FIRST clean THEN disinfect
- Use EPA List to select products for use
- Read & follow all label directions for mixing, applying, storage & disposal
- Safety during application
- Provide all materials

EPA. (2020). "6 Steps for safe & Effective Disinfectant Use".



Health Daily Screening



- Upon arrival each day (guests & staff)
- Temperature screening
- Symptoms self-check process and/or log
- Leave work if feeling ill
- Do not come to work if sick or someone in the home is sick with COVID-19 symptoms



- Policies & guidelines one when & how
- Personal & work-related
- Consider the different types of travel & encourage those with least risk
- Cancel all nonessential work travel
- When traveling, be extra vigilant & follow all CDC recommendations. Monitor yourself closely. If symptoms present, quarantine for 14 days



Resources for more information:

• NPAIHB:

http://www.npaihb.org/covid-19/

• CDC:

https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019ncov/index.html

• EPA

https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/disinfectant-useand-coronavirus-covid-19

• OSHA- Guidance on Preparing Workplaces for COVID-19.

https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3990.pdf



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State Partner Update







STAY HOME STAY SAFE SAVE LIVES

Legislative and Funding Update





STAY HOME STAY SAFE SAVE LIVES To Reach Us for Questions Primary Contact:

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