COVID-19 Virtual Briefing Series Session 11:
Variants & Uptake of Vaccinations Among Latinos

**Speakers:**

Laura Castellanos, MHA  
Board Member, NALHE  
Associate Director, American Hospital Association

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Assistant Professor of Medicine and Global Health  
Division of Infectious Disease  
Emory University School of Medicine and Rollins School of Public Health

Paul D. Juarez, PhD  
Professor and Vice-Chair of the Department of Family and Community Medicine  
Health Disparities Research Center of Excellence at Meharry Medical College

José T. Montero, MD, MHCDS  
Director of the Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support Centers for Disease Prevention and Control

**Wednesday, August 25 at 7 p.m. ET | Register at bit.ly/NHMACOVIDBriefing**

**NHMA**  
National Hispanic Medical Association

**TEACHFORAMERICA**

In support of improving patient care, this activity has been planned and implemented by Amedco LLC and National Hispanic Medical Association. Amedco LLC is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.
Welcome

Elena Rios, MD, MSPH, FACP
President & CEO
National Hispanic Medical Association

Housekeeping

- Presentations to be followed by Q and A discussion
- Type questions in Q and A box
- Microphones will be muted
- Please fill out the post-webinar survey that will be emailed out with instructions to claim your CME next week to help us enhance our future COVID-19 Virtual Briefings.
Objectives - After Attending This Program You Should Be Able To
1. Understand the potential impacts of COVID-19 variants on vulnerable communities of color with lower vaccination rates
2. Learn about different types of variant treatment and the importance of getting vaccinated
3. Learn about communication strategies to increase vaccination rates of vulnerable communities, focused on the Latino population

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest
The following table of disclosure information is provided to learners and contains the relevant financial relationships that each individual in a position to control the content disclosed to Amedco. All of these relationships were treated as a conflict of interest, and have been resolved. (C7 SCS 6.1-6.2, 6.5)
VACCINATE E4 ALL
Vacunas para todos
NHMA
National Hispanic Medical Association
WHAT IS VACCINATE4ALL?

In March 2021, The National Hispanic Medical Association launched its Vaccinate4All campaign with support from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Johnson & Johnson, and Biotechnology Innovation Organization (BIO) to help reduce vaccine hesitancy, build vaccine confidence, and address structural and cultural barriers to vaccine access in Latino communities.

Vaccinate4All works to achieve this by arming individual physicians, health professional associations, and other leaders with educational resources about the COVID-19 vaccines in order to increase vaccination accessibility and uptake among the Latino community.
ABOUT VACCINATE4ALL CHAMPIONS

• **Individual Champions** will serve as ambassadors supporting the work of the campaign by sharing NHMA’s messages on social media, filming and submitting short educational PSA videos, serving as trusted thought leaders in their community, speaking at NHMA events, and participating in local vaccination efforts.

• **Organizational Champions** will work in collaboration with NHMA to share resources, amplify Vaccinate4All materials and events, as well as notify and seek ways to partner on co-branded vaccination efforts (virtual and in-person).
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NHMA
National Hispanic Medical Association

TEACHFORAMERICA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LATINO HEALTHCARE EXECUTIVES

Sponsored by AARP
COVID-19 Variants & Uptake of Vaccinations Among Latinos

José T. Montero, MD, MHCDS
Director, Center for State, Tribal, Local, and Territorial Support Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

cdc.gov/coronavirus
Overview

- Types of Variants
- Variants of Concern in the U.S.
- Key Points about Delta Variant
- Progression of Delta Variant
- COVID-19 Cases by Race/Ethnicity
- COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States
- COVID-19 Vaccination Rates by Race/Ethnicity
- CDC Opportunities for Race/Ethnicity Data Collection
- Prepare for COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations
- CDC Resources
Types of Variants

- Scientists monitor all variants but may classify certain ones as variants of interest, concern, or high consequence based on how easily they spread, how severe their symptoms are, and how they are treated.

- Some variants seem to spread more easily and quickly than other variants, which may lead to more cases of COVID-19. An increase in the number of cases will put more strain on healthcare resources, lead to more hospitalizations, and potentially more deaths.

Variants of Concern in the U.S.

**Alpha - B.1.1.7**
*First identified:* United Kingdom
*Spread:* Spreads much faster than other variants
*Severe illness and death:* May potentially cause more people to get sicker and to die
*Vaccine:* Currently authorized vaccines do work against this variant. Some breakthrough infections in fully vaccinated people are expected but remain rare. All vaccines are particularly effective against severe illness, hospitalization, and death.
*Treatments:* Treatments are effective against this variant

**Beta - B.1.351**
*First identified:* South Africa
*Spread:* May spread faster than other variants
*Severe illness and death:* Current data do not indicate more severe illness or death than other variants
*Vaccine:* Currently authorized vaccines do work against this variant. Some breakthrough infections are expected, but remain rare. All vaccines are particularly effective against severe illness, hospitalization and death.
*Treatments:* Certain monoclonal antibody treatments are less effective against this variant

**Gamma - P.1**
*First identified:* Japan/Brazil
*Spread:* Spreads faster than other variants
*Severe illness and death:* Current data do not indicate more severe illness or death than other variants
*Vaccine:* Currently authorized vaccines do work against this variant. Some breakthrough infections are expected, but remain rare. All vaccines are particularly effective against severe illness, hospitalization and death.
*Treatments:* Certain monoclonal antibody treatments are less effective against this variant

**Delta - B.1.617.2**
*First identified:* India
*Spread:* Spreads much faster than other variants
*Severe illness and death:* May cause more severe cases than the other variants
*Vaccine:* Infections happen in only a small proportion of people who are fully vaccinated, even with the Delta variant. Some breakthrough infections are expected, but remain rare. However, preliminary evidence suggests that fully vaccinated people who do become infected with the Delta variant can spread the virus to others. All vaccines are particularly effective against severe illness, hospitalization and death.
*Treatments:* Certain monoclonal antibody treatments are less effective against this variant

Key Points about Delta Variant

- The Delta variant is more contagious.
  - Some data suggest the Delta variant might cause more severe illness than previous strains in unvaccinated persons.
  - Unvaccinated people remain the greatest concern.
    - Greatest risk of transmission is among unvaccinated people who are much more likely to contract, and therefore transmit the virus.
  - Fully vaccinated people with Delta variant breakthrough infections can spread the virus to others.
  - However, vaccinated people appear to be infectious for a shorter period.

Progression of Delta Variant

CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/24/2021
Progression of Delta Variant Continued

United States: 8/15/2021 – 8/21/2021 NOWCAST

CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/24/2021
COVID-19 Weekly Cases per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, United States

March 01, 2020 - August 28, 2021*

US: The most recent line level case record was reported during the week ending on Aug 28, 2021. Percentage of cases reporting race by date > 90.5%.
US territories are included in case and death counts but not in population counts. Potential two-week delay in case reporting to CDC (denoted by gray bars). AI = American Indian, AN = Alaska Native, NH = Non-Hispanic, PI = Pacific Islander. Excludes cases with unknown or multiple races. *Case Earliest Date is the earliest of the clinical date (related to illness or specimen collection and chosen by a defined hierarchy) and the Date Received by CDC.

Last Updated: Aug 24, 2021

Source: CDC COVID-19 Case Line Level Data, 2019 US Census, NPHS Project: Visualization, Data, Analytics & Visualization Task Force and CDC CPR SDO Situational Awareness Public Health Science Team

CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/23/2021
Data from 30,022,551 cases. Race/Ethnicity was available for 19,205,949 (63%) cases.

Data from 519,924 deaths. Race/Ethnicity was available for 433,824 (83%) deaths.

CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/23/2021
COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Vaccinated</th>
<th>At Least One Dose</th>
<th>Fully Vaccinated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>202,041,893</td>
<td>171,367,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total Population</td>
<td>60.9%</td>
<td>51.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 12 Years of Age</td>
<td>201,814,781</td>
<td>171,236,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 12 Years of Age</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>60.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>189,079,986</td>
<td>161,646,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 18 Years of Age</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
<td>62.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population ≥ 65 Years of Age</td>
<td>50,032,561</td>
<td>44,437,665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Population ≥ 65 Years of Age</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learn more about the distribution of vaccines.

171.4M People fully vaccinated

CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/24/2021
CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/23/2021
CDC Opportunities for Race/Ethnicity Data Collection

- Encourages the collection of data to understand impact and factors influencing the disproportionate burden of COVID-19 on affected populations
- Supports timely, complete, representative, and relevant data on testing, incidence, vaccination, and severe outcomes by detailed race/ethnicity categories, considering age and sex differences among groups
Percent of Population Fully Vaccinated by Social Vulnerability Index (SVI)

United States** COVID-19 Reported Cases per 100,000 Population (last 7 days)\(^3\) and Percent of Total Population Fully Vaccinated\(^2\)

CDC COVID Data Tracker, 8/23/2021
Prepare for COVID-19 Vaccine Conversations

Choose to get vaccinated yourself
“...I believe in this vaccine and plan to get it as soon as it is available.”

Engage in effective conversations
– Start from a place of empathy and understanding
– Address misinformation by sharing key facts

Be prepared for questions
– Share CDC resources/toolkits
CDC Resources
Learn more with **CDC’s COVID-19 vaccine tools and resources.**

- **COVID-19 Vaccination:**
  [https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid-19/index.html)

- Clinical Care Information for COVID-19:

- Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA) Calls:
  [https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp](https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/index.asp)

- Health Equity Considerations and Racial and Ethnic Minority Groups:
Thank you

For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
Panel Discussion

• Moderated Q & A
• Please type your questions into the Q and A box
COVID-19 BRIEFING SESSION 12: IMPACT ON PREGNANT WOMEN, MOTHERS, AND CHILDREN

Speakers:

Luis Gomez MD, MScE
Maternal-Fetal Medicine Specialist
Perinatal Associates of Northern Virginia, Inova Health System

Ana Lia Graciano MD, FAAP, FCCM
Professor of Pediatrics
Division of Pediatric Critical Care Medicine
University of Maryland School of Medicine

Sergio Rimola MD, FACOG
Attending Physician Ob/Gyn
Department
Inova Fairfax Hospital

Claudia Zamora
Founder and CEO
Zamora Consulting Group

Moderator

Wednesday, September 29
at 7:00 p.m. ET

Registration:
bit.ly/NHMACOVIDBriefing