

COVID-19 VIRTUAL BRIEFING SERIES

COVID-19 Impact on Latino and Black Communities: Where Are We Now?

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 2021 | 7:00 PM - 8:15 PM ET

SPEAKERS



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MODERATORS



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National Hispanic Health Foundation



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. Physicians Amedco LLC designates this live activity for a maximum of 1.25 AMA PRA Category 1 Credits™. Physicians should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity.



TEACHFORAMERICA

#Vaccinate4All

For more information & to register: <https://bit.ly/NHMACOVIDBriefing>

Welcome

Diana Torres-Burgos, MD, MPH
NHMA NYC Chapter Chair

Rachel Villanueva, MD
President-Elect
National Medical Association

Housekeeping

- Presentations to be followed by Q and A discussion
- Type questions in Q and A box
- Microphones will be muted
- Recording, post-survey & CME available next week at www.NHMAMD.org

Learner Notification

NHMA – ENDURING: April COVID-19 Webinar Session 7

Date of CE Release: April 28, 2021

Date of CE Expiration: April 28, 2022

Location: Online

Acknowledgement of Financial Commercial Support

No financial commercial support was received for this educational activity.

Acknowledgement of In-Kind Commercial Support

No in-kind commercial support was received for this educational activity.

Satisfactory Completion

Learners must complete an evaluation form to receive a certificate of completion. You must attend the entire webinar as partial credit is not available. If you are seeking continuing education credit for a specialty not listed below, it is your responsibility to contact your licensing/certification board to determine course eligibility for your licensing/certification requirement.

Accreditation Statement



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INTERPROFESSIONAL CONTINUING EDUCATION

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Physicians

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Objectives - After Attending This Program You Should Be Able To

1. Describe the impact on Latino and Black communities by Covid 19 and the current challenges they are facing.
2. Understand the issue of structural racism and how it relates to vaccine confidence and uptake.
3. Describe two strategies to address vaccine access and confidence in Latino and Black communities.

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)

All individuals in a position to control the content of CE are listed below.

First	Last	Commercial Interest
Dr. Oxiris	Barbot	NA
Dr. Oliver	Brooks	NA
Vincent	Gearity	NA
Camara	Jones	NA
Elena	Rios, MD, MSPH, FACP	NA
Diana	Torres-Burgos	NA
Dr. Rachel	Villanueva	NA

Claim your CE by going to:

<https://nhma.memberclicks.net/nhma-nma-joint-virtual-briefing-series-on-covid-19--session-7>

Covid 19 Impacts on Latino and Black Communities- What is happening now?

Oxiris Barbot, MD

Senior Fellow for Public Health and Social Justice

The JPB Foundation

Adjunct Assistant Professor

Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health



Former Health Commissioner of NYC DOHMH

Hospitalization and Death by Race/Ethnicity

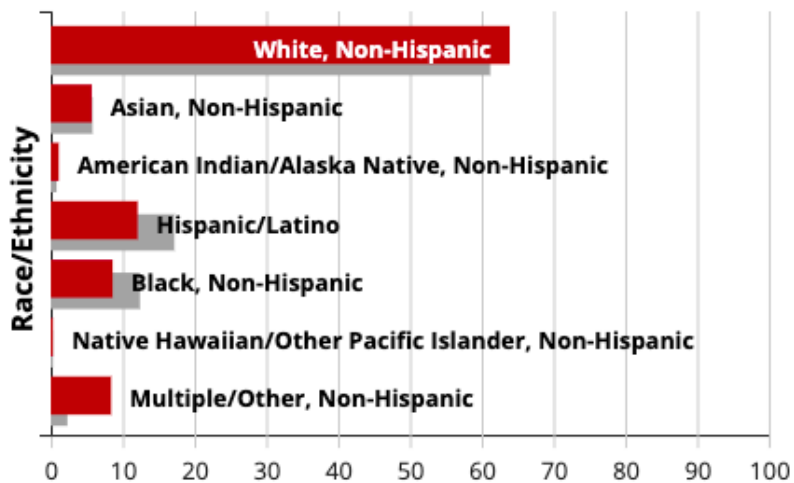
Updated Apr. 23, 2021 [Print](#)

Rate ratios compared to White, Non-Hispanic persons	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic persons	Asian, Non-Hispanic persons	Black or African American, Non-Hispanic persons	Hispanic or Latino persons
Cases ¹	1.6x	0.7x	1.1x	2.0x
Hospitalization ²	3.5x	1.0x	2.8x	3.0x
Death ³	2.4x	1.0x	1.9x	2.3x

Race/Ethnicity of People with at least One Dose Administered:



 Download 

Data from 140,969,663 people with at least one dose administered. Race/Ethnicity was available for 78,034,824 (55.4%) people with at least one dose administered.

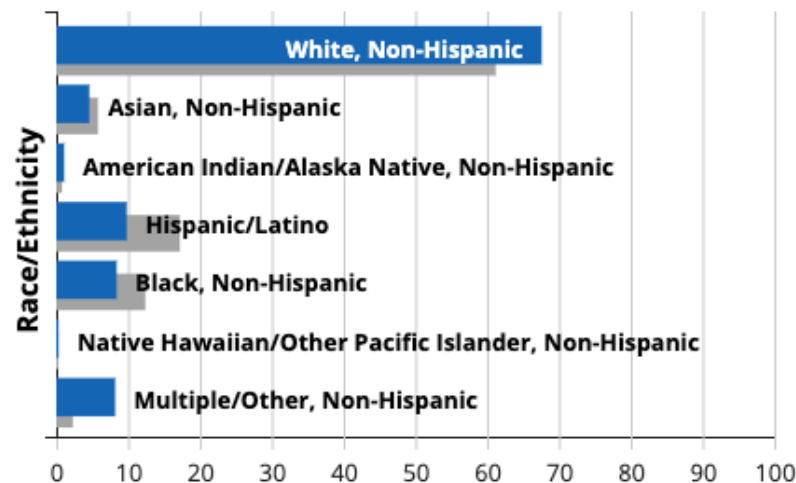


- Percent among Persons with at least One Dose
- Percentage of the US Population in this Demographic Category

Race/Ethnicity of People Fully Vaccinated:

 Download 

Data from 95,888,088 people fully vaccinated. Race/Ethnicity was available for 55,671,597 (58.1%) people fully vaccinated.

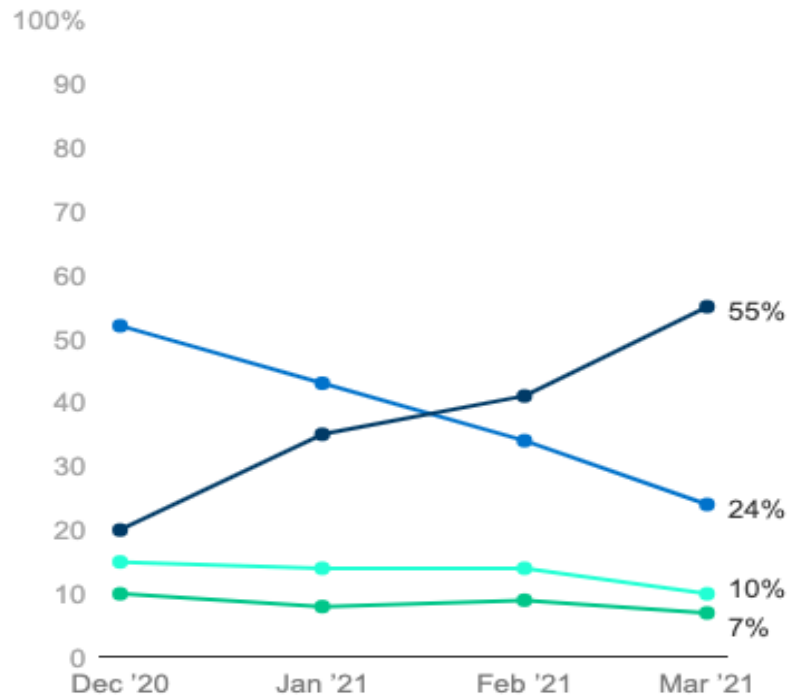


- Percent among Persons who are Fully Vaccinated
- Percentage of the US Population in this Demographic Category

COVID-19 Vaccine Enthusiasm Continues to Increase Across Racial & Ethnic Groups

Total **Black adults** Hispanic adults White adults

— Already gotten/As soon as possible — Wait and see
 — Only if required — Definitely not

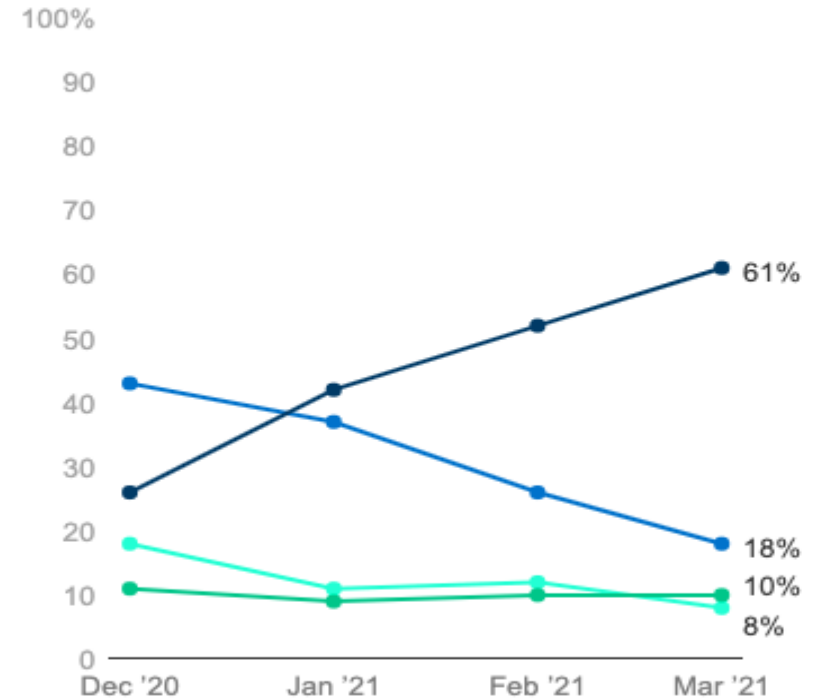


NOTE: See topline for full question wording.
 SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (March 15-22, 2021)
[• Download PNG](#)

**KFF COVID-19
 Vaccine Monitor**

Total Black adults **Hispanic adults** White adults

— Already gotten/As soon as possible — Wait and see
 — Only if required — Definitely not



NOTE: See topline for full question wording.
 SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (March 15-22, 2021)
[• Download PNG](#)

**KFF COVID-19
 Vaccine Monitor**

Have you personally received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, or not? If not, do you personally know anyone who has been vaccinated for COVID-19, or not?

■ Received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine
 ■ Household member or close friend/family vaccinated
 ■ Know someone vaccinated, no close relationship
 ■ Does not know someone who has been vaccinated

Total



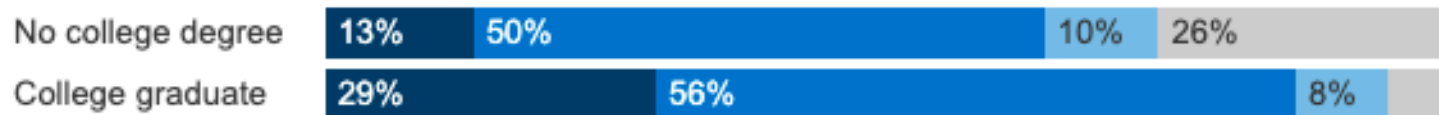
Race/Ethnicity



Household Income



Education



NOTE: See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: [KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor \(Feb. 15-Feb. 23, 2021\)](#) • [Download PNG](#)

Moving Forward

Structural Racism and the Other Pandemic

Camara Phyllis Jones, MD, MPH, PhD

Senior Fellow

Satcher Health Leadership Institute

Adjunct Associate Professor

Community Health & Preventive Medicine
Morehouse School of Medicine

NHMA and COVID-19 Outreach

Elena Rios, MD, MSPH, FACP

President & CEO

National Hispanic Medical Association

www.NHMAmd.org

COVID-19 Pandemic Challenges

- U.S. Public Health mitigation of the virus
 - Travel orders, masks, washing hands, social distancing, isolation of elderly, nursing home and hospital pts, telemedicine, essential employees
- Federal Government coordination – Project Warp Speed
- NIH and pharmaceutical companies vaccine research in an efficient way with oversampling of minorities, data collection
- Healthcare providers and public health in communities
- State and local public health agencies to determine policies and timelines and definitions for closures of schools, business, etc.
- Testing, Tracing, Education
- Vaccine distribution

Latino Population Overview

- 60M or 18.3 % of the U.S. population
 - Subgroups: 63% Mexican-American, 9% Puerto Rican
- SES
 - Young population (med age 29.5), Low-income, crowded housing, mixed families, limited education & English proficiency, large families
 - Small business, retail, grocery stores, construction, gardeners, janitors
- COVID-19
 - 1.7 times more cases than non-Hispanic whites, 4.1 times more likely to be hospitalized, and 2.8 times more likely to die from COVID-19

Source: US Census, 2018

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Risk for COVID-19 Infection, Hospitalization, and Death by Race/Ethnicity," Feb 2021

Latinos & Healthcare Disparities

- Lack of ins. coverage & less access to care
- Higher prevalence & less controlled chronic illness
- Higher exposure to COVID-19 as essential workers
- Multigenerational housing
- Social vulnerability index (education, poverty, food, essential jobs, housing)
- Immigration
- LEP, health literacy
- Limited health & mental healthcare

American Rescue Plan

- Agriculture and nutrition programs, including SNAP;
- Schools and institutions of higher education;
- Child care and programs for older Americans and their families;
- COVID-19 vaccinations, testing, treatment, and prevention;
- Mental health and substance-use disorder services;
- Emergency rental assistance, homeowner assistance, and other housing programs;
- Small business, states, territories, tribes economic assistance;
- Programs for health care workers, transportation workers, federal employees, veterans, and other targeted populations;
- Scientific research and development;
- State, territorial, and tribal work, education, and health monitoring in response to COVID-19; and
- Health care providers in rural areas

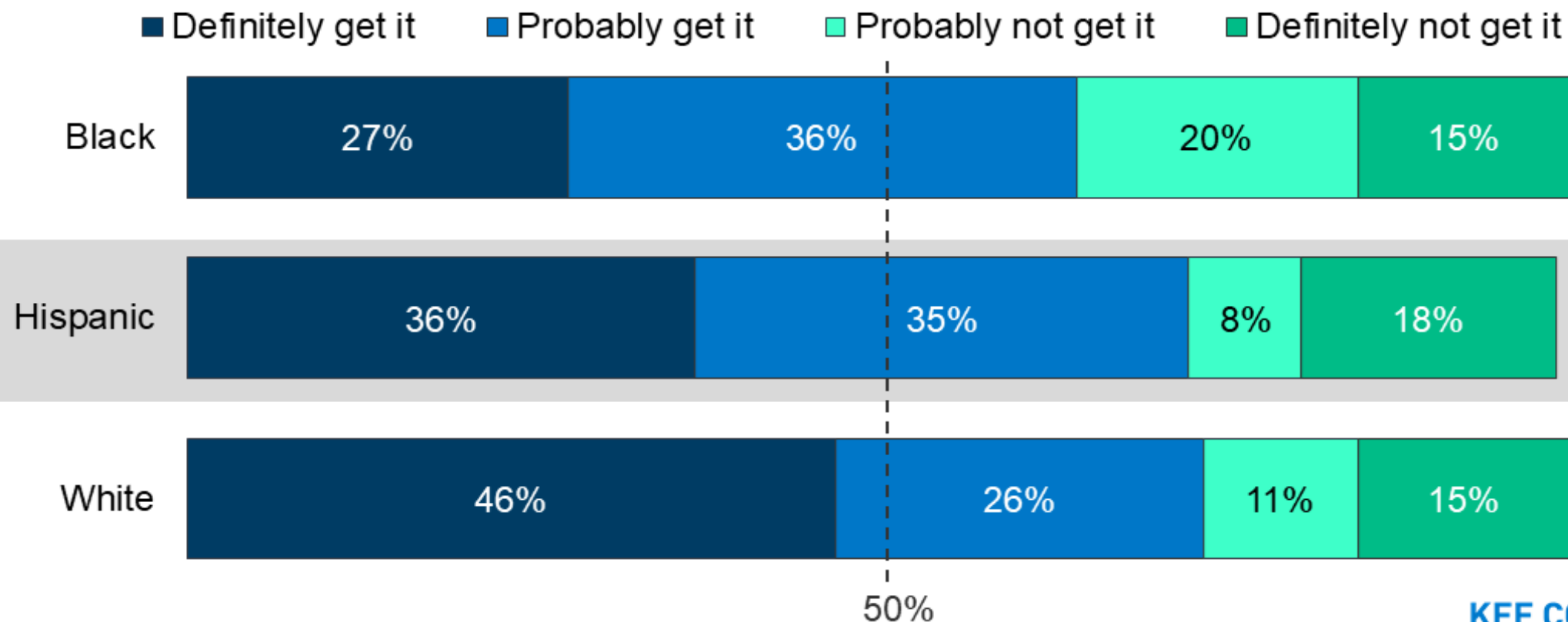
ARP cont.

- extend unemployment benefits and related services;
- make up to \$10,200 of 2020 unemployment compensation tax-free;
- make student loan forgiveness tax-free through 2025;
- provide a maximum recovery rebate of \$1,400 per eligible individual;
- expand and otherwise modify certain tax credits, including the child tax credit and the earned income tax credit;
- provide premium assistance for certain health insurance coverage; and
- require coverage, without cost-sharing, of COVID-19 vaccines and treatment under Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

Figure 1

Seven In Ten Hispanic Adults Say They Will Get A COVID-19 Vaccine

If a COVID-19 vaccine was determined to be safe by scientists and was available for free to everyone who wanted it, would you...?



SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (KFF Health Tracking Poll, Nov. 30-Dec. 8, 2020). See topline for full question wording.

Expansion of URM's in Health Careers

- The NHMA College Health Scholars Program purpose is to develop an innovative mentoring program that includes a platform technology, evidence and evaluation.
- Recruitment is done at PreHealth Conferences with speakers and recruiters from medical, dental, public health, nursing and science graduate schools (targeted to Latino students from California, Texas and East Coast).
- Partners include CDU, UCLA, USC, UCR, IWU, AAMC
- Project workflow: Recruit student, IRB consent, randomize them and assign mentors to half the students (intervention) and half remain controls.
- Activities for IG: prompts by dashboard, personal mentoring/journals, peer online community, webinars on health equity and skill building for applying to grad school.
- Focus Groups, Surveys at baseline and annually with transcripts for both groups.
- Outcomes: Significant increased science/math grades & interest in career.

Sustainability Plan Overview

- Identify diverse funding sources
- Increase program visibility
- Continue use of mentoring technology
- Scale the program
- Continue premed mentoring and expand partners

NHMA Leadership Fellowship (2021-6)

- Core Faculty in progress – Jo Ivey Boufford, MD + +
- Recruitment of 20 Physician Fellows – mid-career (5 yrs post training), leadership, commitment to Latinos
- May – curriculum development – speakers
- 8 Month Program
 - 1.5 hour sessions, 2 times per month – didactic sessions
 - 1 hour per month – HHS and leaders visits
 - Group sessions on policy analysis projects
 - Champions for NHMA COVID-19 Campaign
- Presentation at the NHMA 2022 Conference

NHMA Opportunities

- White House
- HHS
 - Intergovernmental Affairs, OS
 - CDC Vaccine Partners: NHMA #Vaccinate4All
 - Office of Minority Health - Morehouse
 - NIH, CEAL, Coronavirus Prevention Network
 - FDA, EUA Therapies and Vaccines
 - HHS Community Corps

HHS

- NIH Community Engagement Alliance Against COVID-19 Disparities:
 - Focus on COVID-19 awareness and education research, especially among African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and American Indians.
 - The communities of special focus include counties in Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.
- coronaviruspreventionnetwork.org
- protect-public.hhs.gov/pages/therapeutics-distribution
- www.fda.gov/emergency-preparedness-and-response/mcm-legal-regulatory-and-policy-framework/emergency-use-authorization#coviddrugs
- combatcovid.hhs.gov/clinicaltrials

NHMA 2021 #Vaccinate4All Campaign

- President Biden: “Work to ensure that the vaccine is distributed quickly, effectively and equitably, with a focus on making sure that high risk and hard-to-reach communities are not left behind”
- NHMA #Vaccinate4All Campaign
 - supported by CDC, J&J, BIO
 - Individual Training through Webinars, Social Media, NHMA Fellows
 - Organizational Training – HHPLN, Medical Societies, Latino Health Advocacy Organizations, Conferences, Newsletters, Websites, Events
 - Development of COVID-19 Resource Hub (HispanicHealth.info)
 - English and Spanish info reports, videos, toolkits, and links to CDC
 - Sign-up at www.NHMAmd.org

“Vaccinate4All” Call to Action – nhmamd.org

- Signers (Organizations, Individuals)
 - Champions to share messages on social media
- NHMA Media Team
 - Board and Chapter Leaders, HHPLN, Medical Societies, Community Leaders
 - Respond to Reporters – key messages, quote
 - Creative: Material and Video Production with Culture One World
- Media Partners
 - Latino Leaders & Latina Style magazines, National Association of Broadcasters, AD Council, Univision, Telemundo, National Association of Hispanic Publications, more
- Link to COVID-19 Vaccine Campaigns
 - Get Your Shot, It's Up to You, Plan Your Vaccine, Latinx COVID-19 Task Force, Latino Coalition against COVID-19, Blacks against COVID-19

How to contact NHMA & NHHF

- NHMA - www.nhmamd.org
- NHHF - www.nhmafoundation.org
- **NHMA 25th Annual Hispanic Health Conference – WDC, March 2022 #NHMA2022**
- Join NHMA as a Member
- NHHF Giving Campaign tax deductible
- For more information: nhma@nhmamd.org



@NHMAmd



@NHMAmd.org

COVID-19-- IMPACT ON LATINO AND BLACK COMMUNITIES: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

COVID-19 VACCINE HESITANCY IN BLACKS:
THE CURRENT STATE OF AFFAIRS

APRIL 28, 2021

OLIVER T. BROOKS, MD

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, WATTSHEALTHCARE CORPORATION

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT, NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (NMA)

CHAIRMAN, IMMUNIZE LOS ANGELES FAMILIES COALITION

PAST PRESIDENT, CA IMMUNIZATION COALITION

MEMBER, ACIP COVID-19 VACCINE WORK GROUP

- No relevant disclosures

VACCINE HESITANCY: EFFECT ON VACCINE RATES

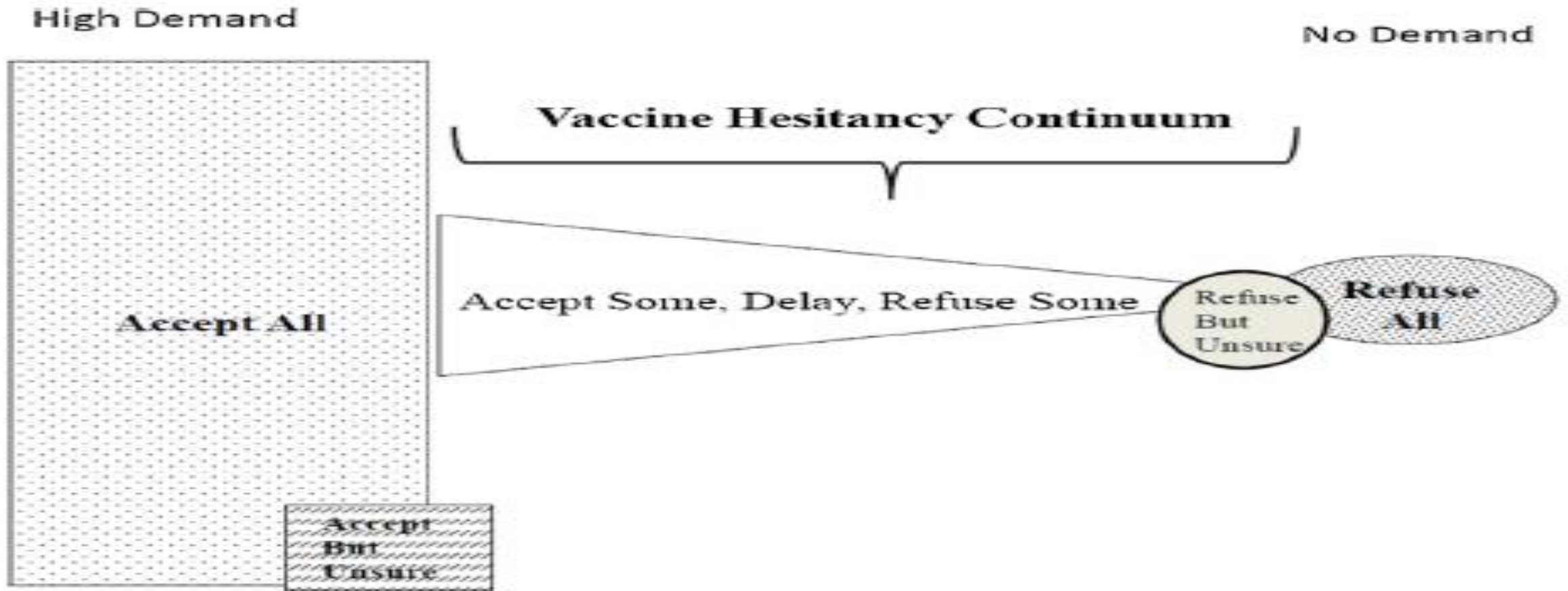


Fig. 1. The continuum of vaccine hesitancy between full acceptance and outright refusal of all vaccines.

VACCINE HESITANCY-THE 3 C'S MODEL

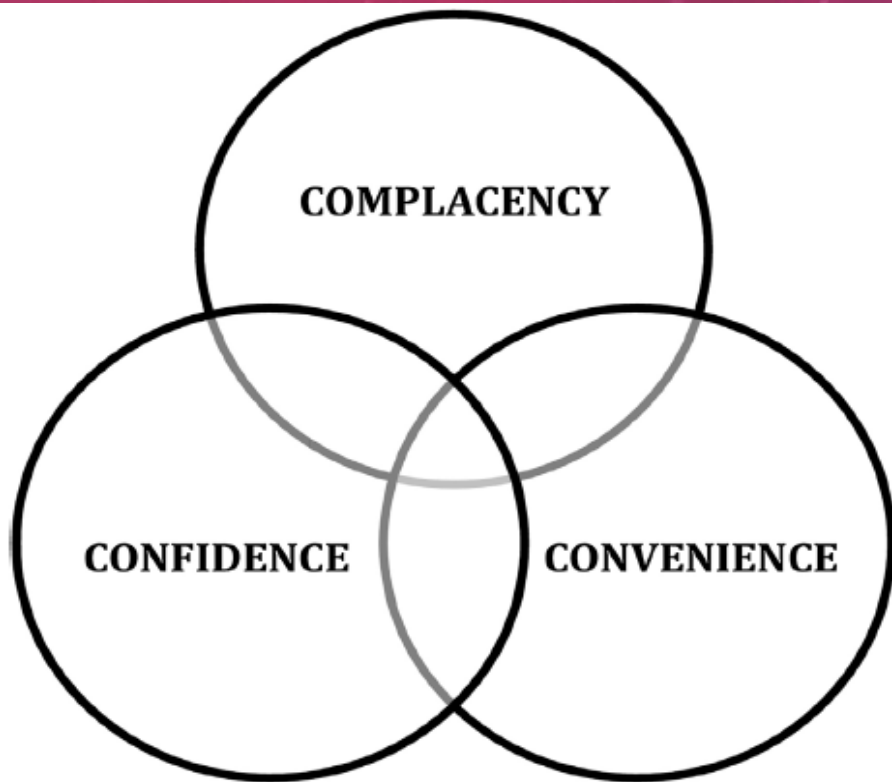


Fig. 2. "Three Cs" model of vaccine hesitancy.

In the "3 Cs" model:

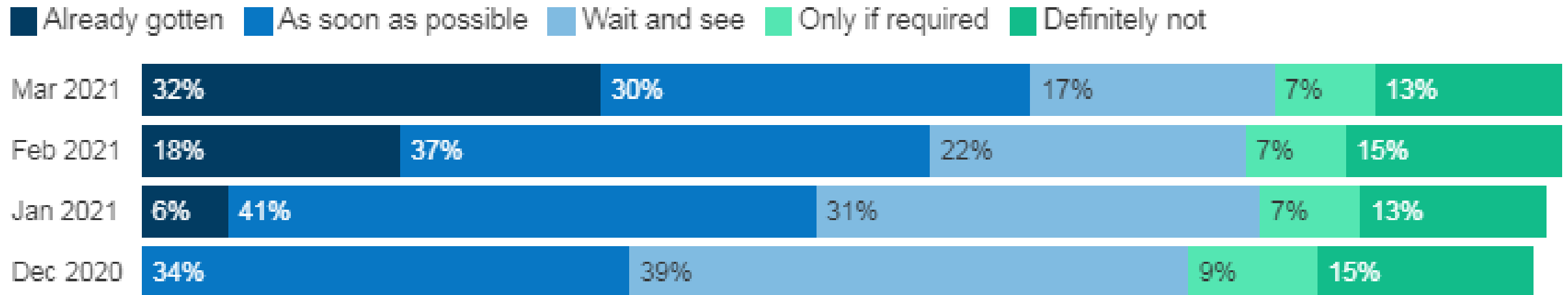
- Vaccination confidence is defined as trust in
 - (i) the effectiveness and safety of vaccines;
 - (ii) the system that delivers them, including the reliability and competence of the health services and health professionals and
 - (iii) the motivations of policy-makers who decide on the needed vaccines.
- Vaccination complacency exists where perceived risks of vaccine-preventable diseases are low and vaccination is not deemed a necessary preventive action.
- Vaccination convenience is a significant factor when physical availability, affordability and willingness-to-pay, geographical accessibility, ability to understand (language and health literacy) and appeal of immunization services affect uptake.

HESITANCY OVER TIME-OVERALL

Figure 1

One-Third Report Having Received At Least One COVID-19 Vaccine Dose; Share Wanting To "Wait And See" Continues To Shrink

Have you personally received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine, or not? When an FDA authorized vaccine for COVID-19 is available to you for free, do you think you will...?



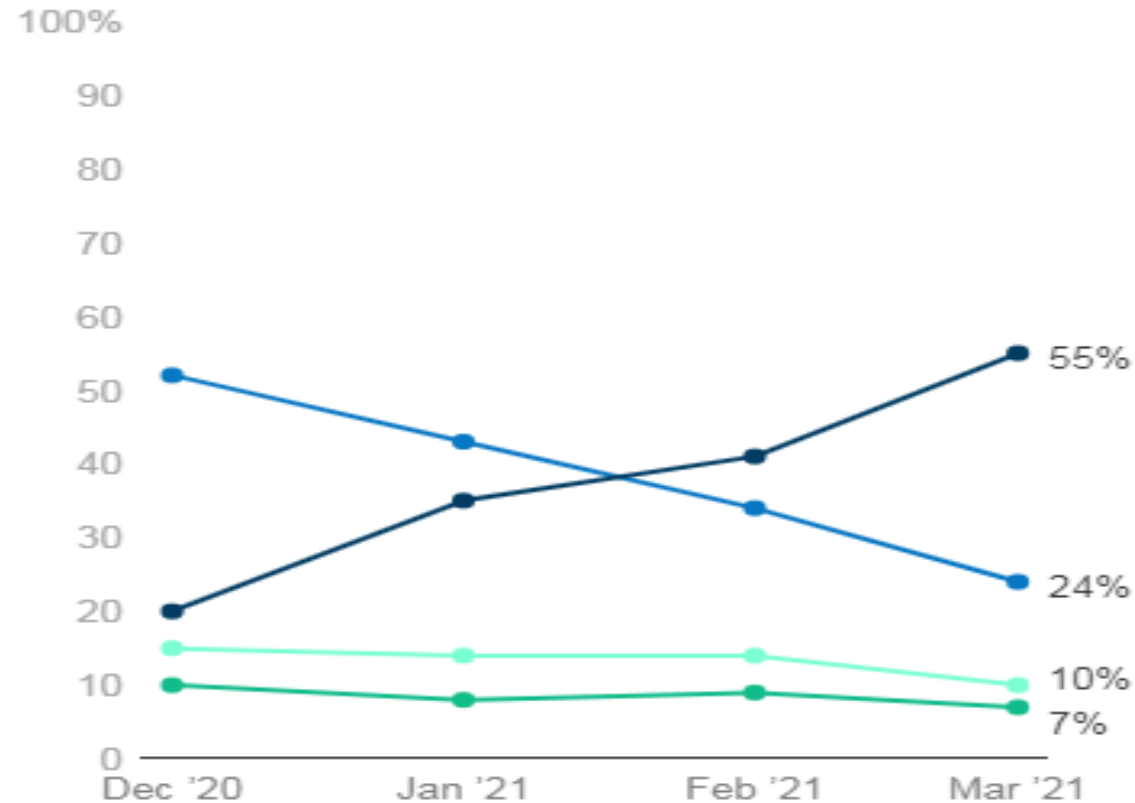
NOTE: December 2020 survey did not have an option for respondents to indicate they had already been vaccinated. See topline for full question wording.

SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor • [Download PNG](#)

COVID-19 Vaccine Enthusiasm Continues To Increase Across Racial And Ethnic Groups

Total **Black adults** Hispanic adults White adults

— Already gotten/As soon as possible — Wait and see
— Only if required — Definitely not

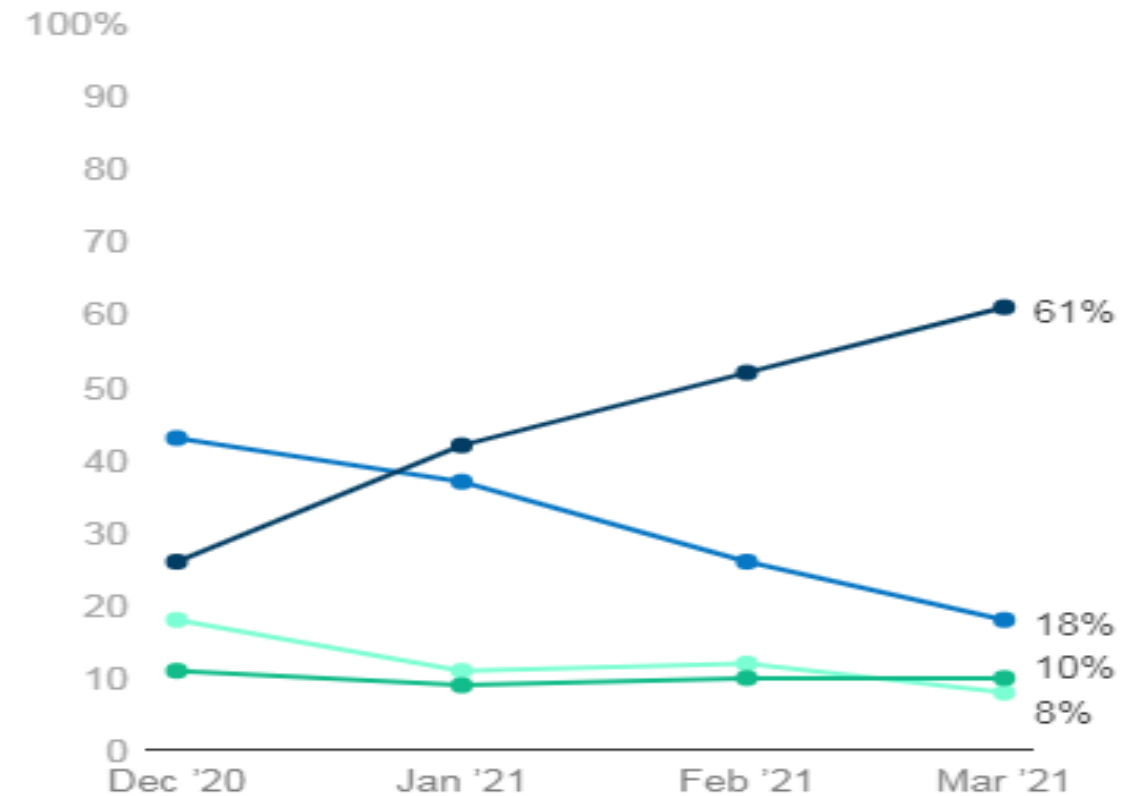


NOTE: See topline for full question wording.
SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (March 15-22, 2021)

**KFF COVID-19
Vaccine Monitor**

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NOTE: See topline for full question wording.
SOURCE: KFF COVID-19 Vaccine Monitor (March 15-22, 2021)

**KFF COVID-19
Vaccine Monitor**

HESITANCY IN AFRICAN AMERICANS (AND OTHERS)

About 55% of Black adults said they had been vaccinated or plan to be soon, up 14 percentage points from February, according to a poll released Tuesday by KFF. The rate now approaches that of Hispanics, at 61%, and whites at 64%. (Asian Americans were not polled in sufficient numbers to compare their responses with other racial and ethnic groups.)

But the poll found that 13% of respondents overall said they will "definitely not" be vaccinated, signaling that significant hurdles remain in the nation's vaccination campaign. (KHN is the editorially independent newsroom of [KFF](#), an endowed nonprofit organization providing national information on health issues.)

Among all groups, Republicans and white evangelical Christians were the most likely to say they will not get vaccinated, with almost 30% of each group saying they will "definitely not" get a shot.

UNDERSTANDING DRIVERS OF COVID-19 VACCINE HESITANCY AMONG BLACKS-ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT*

- Drivers of Hesitancy:
 - Perception that the vaccine development process has been rushed
 - Hesitancy based on unethical historical practices in research toward the black community
 - Concerns around safety and efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine
 - Mistrust in government
- Potential facilitators toward getting a COVID-19 vaccine
 - Having a track record of safety over time
 - Recommendation from trusted providers

*Four focus groups (n=24 participants) in July and August 2020.

What Contributes to COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in Black Communities, and How Can It Be Addressed?

by Laura M. Bogart, Lu Dong, Priya Gandhi, Samantha Ryan, Terry L. Smith, David J. Klein, Luckie-Alexander Fuller, Bisola O. Ojikutu

Key Findings

- This survey of a nationally representative sample of 207 Black Americans (conducted in November–December 2020) found high levels of vaccine hesitancy and mistrust of COVID-19 vaccines in the overall sample, and among health care workers in particular.
- Those who expressed vaccine hesitancy also showed high levels of overall mistrust, concerns about potential harm and side effects, and lack of confidence in vaccine effectiveness and safety.
- Participants reported higher trust in COVID-19 information from health care providers and public health officials than from elected local and federal officials.
- Mistrust of the government's motives and transparency around COVID-19, as well as beliefs about racism in health care, appear to be contributing to mistrust of the vaccine.
- Black Americans attribute their mistrust of vaccines in general and COVID-19 vaccines in particular to systemic racism, including discrimination and mistreatment in health care, as well as by the government.

What Contributes to COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in Black Communities, and How Can It Be Addressed?

by Laura M. Bogart, Lu Dong, Priya Gandhi, Samantha Ryan, Terry L. Smith, David J. Klein, Luckie-Alexander Fuller, Bisola O. Ojikutu

Recommendations

- Public health messages and communication strategies to address vaccine hesitancy should be tailored through authentic community engagement over the short term. In addition, it is critical to increase the trustworthiness of health care organizations, pharmaceutical companies, and the government over the long term.
- COVID-19 vaccine messaging should first acknowledge systemic racism as a justifiable reason for mistrust before providing information about the vaccine.
- Education and dialogue to address health care providers' concerns are essential, because these providers have the credibility to address vaccine hesitancy in Black communities, but many Black health care workers in our survey reported hesitancy to take the vaccine themselves.

Latest Data on COVID-19 Vaccinations Race/Ethnicity

Nambi Ndugga [@](#), Olivia Pham [@](#), Latoya Hill [@](#), Samantha Artiga [@](#), Raisa Alam [@](#), and Noah Parker [@](#)
Published: Apr 21, 2021

State	Percent of Vaccinations	Percent of Cases	Percent of Deaths	Percent of Total Population
Alabama	24%	28%	29%	27%
Alaska	2%	NR	NA	2%
Arizona	2%	4%	3%	4%
Arkansas	12%	19%	15%	15%
California	3%	NR	6%	5%
Colorado	3%	3%	5%	4%
Connecticut	6%	NR	13%	10%
Delaware	13%	NR	22%	22%
District of Columbia	37%	54%	69%	46%
Florida	8%	15%	17%	16%
Georgia	24%	NR	34%	32%
Hawaii	1%	1%	NA	1%
Idaho	0.5%	0.5%	NA	0.7%
Illinois	9%	13%	17%	14%
Indiana	6%	7%	10%	9%
Iowa	1%	4%	3%	4%
Kansas	4%	5%	6%	6%
Kentucky	5%	4%	9%	8%
Louisiana	28%	NR	39%	32%
Maine	1%	6%	1%	1%
Maryland	23%	NR	35%	30%

Figure 1 Black People as a Share of COVID-19 Vaccinations, Cases, Deaths and Total Population, April 19, 2021

Based on vaccinations, cases, and deaths with known race/ethnicity, among states reporting vaccinations by race/ethnicity

Click on the buttons below to see data for the different race/ethnicity groups:

[Black](#) [Hispanic](#) [Asian](#) [White](#)

State	Black	Hispanic	Asian	White
Massachusetts	5%	8%	8%	7%
Michigan	8%	10%	23%	13%
Minnesota	4%	8%	5%	6%
Mississippi	34%	55%	41%	38%
Missouri	8%	25%	12%	11%
Nebraska	3%	3%	4%	5%
Nevada	6%	8%	10%	9%
New Jersey	6%	11%	16%	12%
New Mexico	2%	1%	1%	2%
New York	11%	NR	20%	16%
North Carolina	17%	19%	27%	21%
Ohio	8%	12%	12%	12%
Oklahoma	5%	6%	7%	7%
Oregon	2%	3%	2%	2%
Pennsylvania	4%	NR	12%	11%
Rhode Island	4%	NR	5%	6%
South Carolina	19%	27%	33%	26%
South Dakota	1%	2%	NA	2%
Tennessee	12%	15%	18%	16%
Texas	8%	15%	10%	12%
Utah	1%	1%	1%	1%
Vermont	1%	3%	NA	2%
Virginia	14%	21%	25%	19%
Washington	3%	5%	3%	4%
West Virginia	3%	5%	3%	3%
Wisconsin	4%	4%	6%	6%

Figure 1
Hispanic People as a Share of COVID-19 Vaccinations, Cases, Deaths and Total Population, April 19, 2021

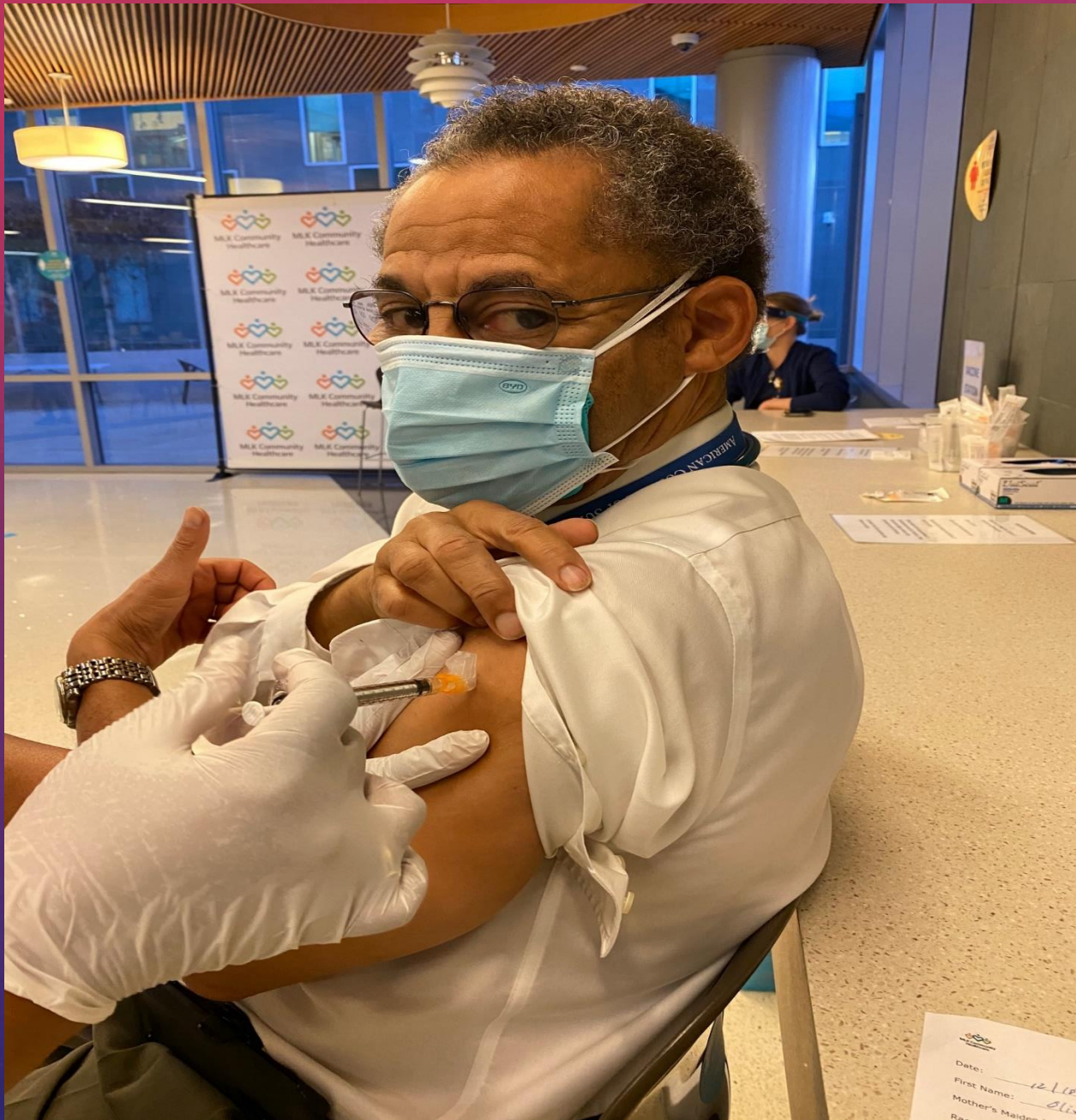
Based on vaccinations, cases, and deaths with known race/ethnicity, among states reporting vaccinations by race/ethnicity

Click on the buttons below to see data for the different race/ethnicity groups:

Black **Hispanic** Asian White

State	Percent of Vaccinations	Percent of Cases	Percent of Deaths	Percent of Total Population
Alaska	5%	NR	4%	7%
Arizona	14%	40%	31%	32%
Arkansas	20%	14%	4%	8%
California	25%	NR	48%	40%
Colorado	10%	42%	25%	22%
Connecticut	9%	NR	10%	17%
Delaware	6%	NR	4%	10%
District of Columbia	10%	21%	15%	11%
Florida	22%	41%	25%	27%
Georgia	6%	NR	6%	10%
Idaho	8%	16%	11%	13%
Illinois	12%	30%	16%	18%
Indiana	4%	9%	4%	7%
Iowa	3%	10%	3%	6%
Kansas	10%	18%	8%	12%
Maine	2%	2%	NA	2%

Maryland	6%	NR	9%	11%
Massachusetts	7%	28%	8%	12%
Michigan	3%	8%	4%	5%
Minnesota	3%	9%	3%	6%
Mississippi	2%	4%	1%	3%
Missouri	5%	13%	2%	4%
Nebraska	7%	22%	8%	11%
Nevada	20%	49%	26%	29%
New Jersey	11%	15%	20%	21%
New Mexico	40%	58%	39%	49%
New York	14%	NR	21%	19%
North Carolina	6%	21%	6%	10%
Ohio	3%	4%	2%	4%
Oklahoma	9%	14%	6%	11%
Oregon	7%	35%	11%	13%
Pennsylvania	4%	NR	4%	8%
Rhode Island	10%	NR	8%	17%
South Carolina	3.6%	8.3%	2.4%	5.7%
South Dakota	0%	5%	1%	4%
Tennessee	4%	8%	3%	6%
Texas	31%	52%	45%	40%
Utah	8%	23%	16%	14%
Virginia	10%	20%	7%	10%
Washington	8%	34%	12%	13%
Wisconsin	4%	11%	5%	7%



COVID-19 VIRTUAL BRIEFING SERIES

Monoclonal Antibody Therapy for COVID-19

Latino Patients

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 2021 | 7:00 PM - 8:15 PM ET

SPEAKERS



CAPT. David Wong, MD
Chief Medical Officer
Office of Minority Health
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services



Jeffrey Bander, MD, FACC
Medical Director
Network Development
Mount Sinai Hospital Network
Director of Operations, Cardiology
Mount Sinai Hospital West

MODERATOR



Judith Flores, MD, FAAP, CHCQM
Immediate Past-Chairwoman
NHMA
Test and Trace Corps
NYC Health + Hospitals

#Vaccinate4All



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