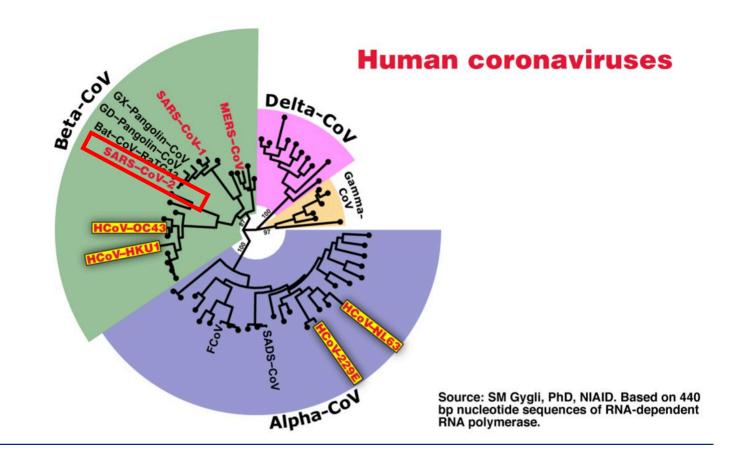
Jorge Mera, MD, FACP Whitney Essex, APRN

COVID-19 Update October 28, 2020

COVID-19

- The Virus
 - SARS CoV-2
 - Corona = "Crown"
- Prevention
 - Social distancing
 - Masks
 - Handwashing





> Virus

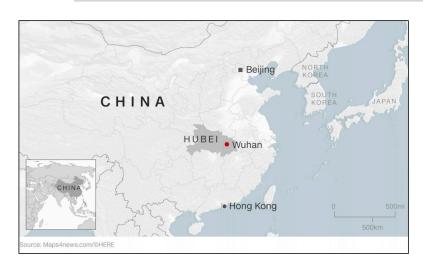
- > RNA viruses with spike-like surface proteins
- > SARS-CoV: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome CoronaVirus (2003 outbreak)
- > SARS-CoV2: Cause of present coronavirus Pandemic

Disease

CoVID-19: Coronavirus disease from SARS-CoV2 discovered in 2019

SARS-CoV-2

2019 Novel Coronavirus



December 31, 2019

 Cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown etiology identified in Wuhan, China

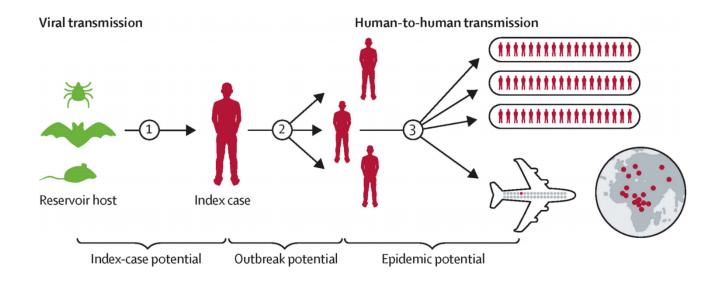
January 7, 2020

- Confirmed that the cluster was associated with a novel coronavirus, 2019-nCoV
- Previously referred to as 2019 novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV)
- Now Named: COVID-19
 - COVID-19 names of the disease
- SARS-CoV-2 → virus causing COVID-19

Sources: World Health Organization. Pneumonia of unknown cause-China. www.who.int/csr/don/05-january-2020-pneumonia-of-unknown-cause-china World Health Organization. Novel coronavirus-China. www.who.int/csr/don/12-january-2020-novel-coronavirus-china

SARS-CoV-2

Travel Related Exportation of Cases

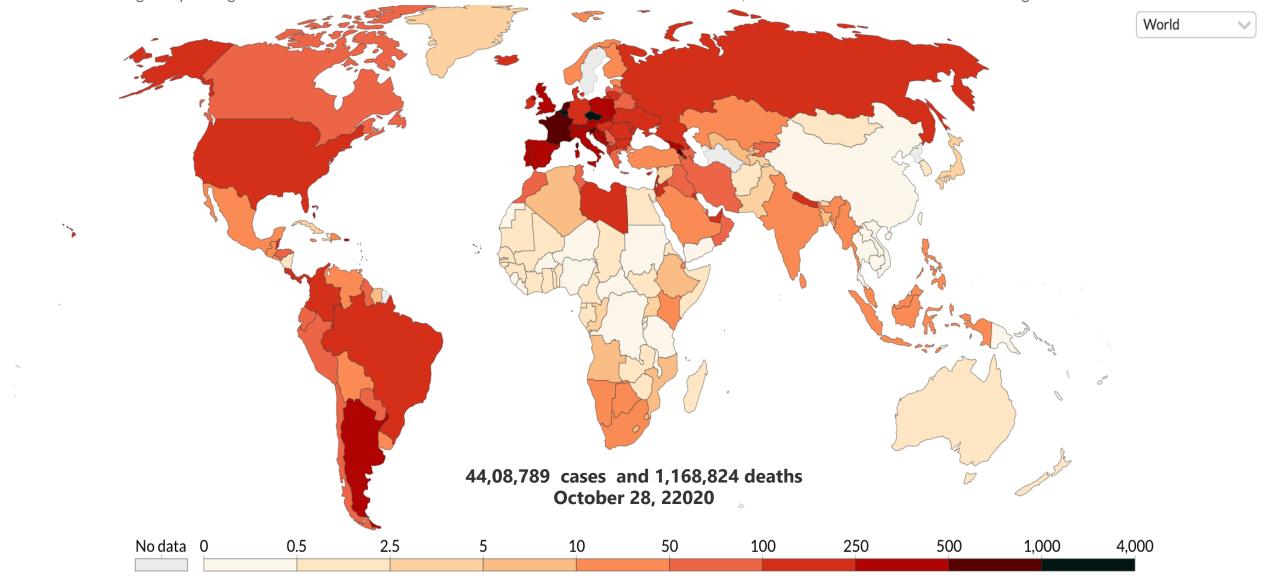


Source: The Lancet Published online October 11, 2017 Lancet. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32092-5

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people, Oct 26, 2020



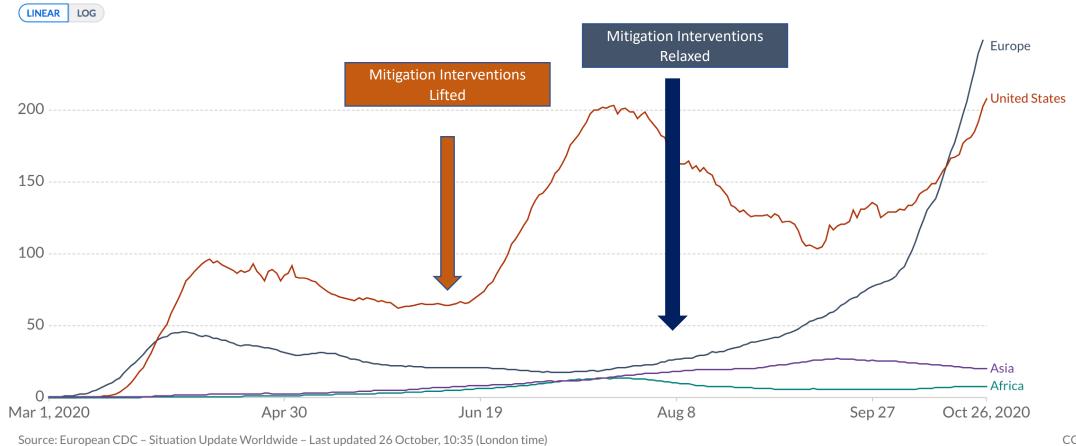
Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



Daily new confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

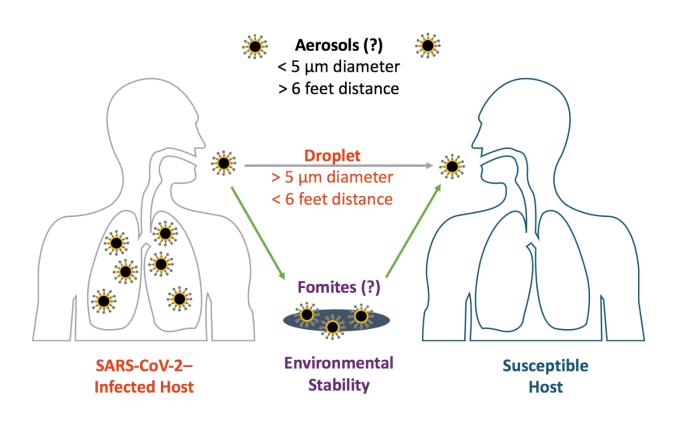


Shown is the rolling 7-day average. The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.



CC B

How is SARS-CoV-2 Transmitted



- Mainly through exposure to respiratory droplets (> 5 um) when close (< 6ft) to an infected person
- Sometimes through droplets or particles (< 5um) that remain in the air (aerosols) over time and various distances (> 6ft or < 6ft)
- Less commonly through contact with contaminated surfaces
- Virus found in stool, blood, semen and ocular secretions; role is unknown

How is SARS-CoV-2 Transmitted

Human sneeze or cough: 0.1 – 1000 microns

• Uncovered intense coughs: droplets may travel > 20 ft.

Silent shedders as main drivers

- Estimates up to 79%
- Infectious up to 6 days before symptoms

6 ft. social distancing may not protect if

- Particles generated are < 1.0 micron
- You are indoors with poor circulation



Epidemiology

Incubation Period

• 5.1 days from infection to symptoms [2-14-day range]

Why is it spreading faster than SARS

- High level early viral shedding from upper respiratory tract
- Asymptomatic transmission

Close Contact

• Within 6 feet, > 15 minutes cumulative and no protection

Isolation/Infectiousness

- 10 days for non-hospitalized
- 20 days for hospitalized or immunocompromised

Key Interventions to Prevent Acquiring and Transmitting SARS-CoV-2

Comparing different masks

N95 respirators

- Filters at least 95% of airborne particles if fitted and worn properly
- Medical grade masks are preferred
- Non-medical grade N95 masks OK during outbreak if medical alternatives unavailable



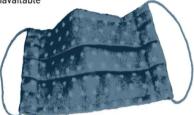
Surgical masks

- Normally worn in operating room to protect patients and medical staff against large droplets
- Looser fit, less protection than N95
- Doesn't protect against small airborne particles



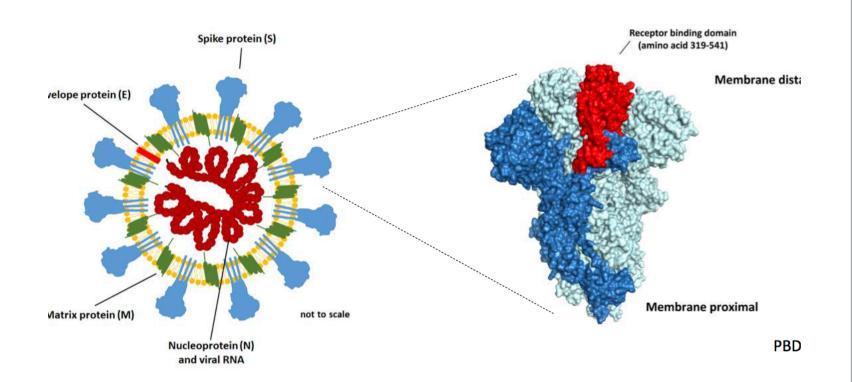
Homemade masks

- Health Canada says they may not be effective in blocking virus particles
- Toronto's Michael Garron Hospital is calling for visitors and discharged patients to use homemade fabric masks when physical distance not possible and manufactured masks unavailable
- Two-ply, pleated design (darkcoloured polyester outside, light-coloured 100% cotton inside, an elastic recommended)
- More info: Canada.ca/covid-19



- Universal use of masks/cloth face coverings
- Physical distance
 - 9 feet better than 6 feet better than 3 feet
- Avoid crowds and congregate settings
- Outdoors is better than indoors
- Frequent hand washing

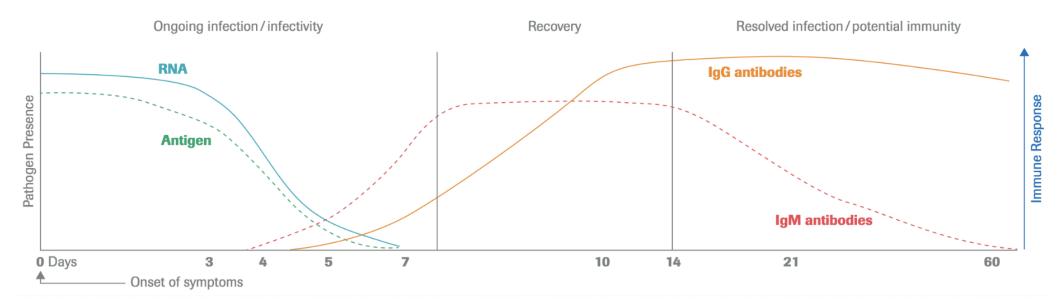
The spike protein is the main target of neutralizing antibodies for many coronaviruses



SARS-CoV-2 Structure

Dynamics of Infection Dictate Which Test to Use

Illustrative course of markers in SARS-CoV-2 infection¹⁹⁻²⁷



Roche Elecsys Anti-SARS-CoV-2 package insert



COVID-19: Diagnostics

- NP swab is the standard
- PCR is the best test for symptomatic individuals but still misses ~ 20 %
- Antigen test sensitivity is 80 % compared to PCR.
 - Probably best used for surveillance of asymptomatic individuals but still not known

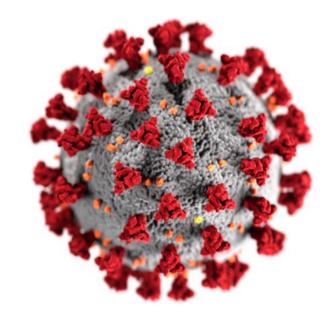
Serology

- Useful for public health surveillance
- Not appropriate for screening
- Helpful if suspicion for COVID is high in individuals with symptoms for > 14 days with negative PCR

People at Increased Risk for Severe COVID-19 Illness

Older adults

People of any age with certain underlying medical conditions



Source: CDC, 6/25/2020

Underlying Conditions Morbidity and Mortality

Hospitalization and Death Drivers

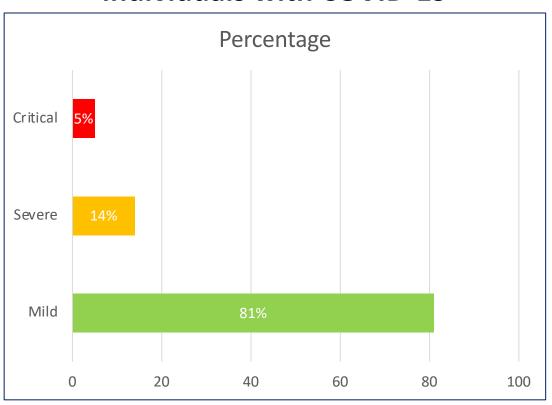
- Age is the mortality driver
- Death:
 - 19.5% with underlying conditions
 - 1.6% without underlying conditions
- Hospitalization:
 - 45.4% of those with underlying conditions
 - 7.6 % of those without underlying conditions
- Morbidity:
 - CVC 32%, diabetes 30%, COPD 18 %

Underlying Conditions that Increase Risk of Disease Progression

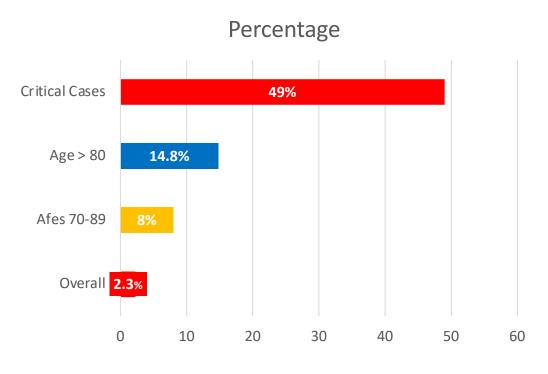
- Strongest evidence:
 - Serious heart conditions (HF, CAD, cardiomyopathies), CKD, COPD, Obesity, (BMI>30, sickle cell disease, solid organ transplantation, T2DM
- Mixed evidence:
 - Asthma, Cerebrovascular disease, HTN, pregnancy, smoking, use of steroids/immunosuppressive agents
- Limited evidence:
 - BMT, HIV, immune deficiencies, inherited metabolic disorders, neurologic disorders, other chronic lung disease, liver disease, T1DM, thalassemia.

Characteristics of and Important Lessons From the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Outbreak in China. Z Wu et al, JAMA 2020

Spectrum of Disease among 44,762 Individuals with COVID-19



Case Fatality Rate



Primary Symptoms of COVID-19

Congestion or runny nose, new loss of taste or smell

"Symptoms may appear **2-14 days after exposure** to the virus."

Fatigue, muscle or body aches, fever or chills

Headache

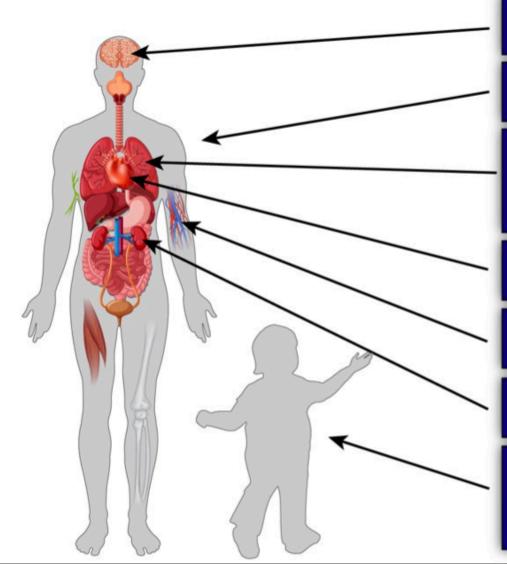
Cough, sore throat

Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing

Nausea or vomiting, diarrhea



Manifestations of Severe COVID-19



Neurological disorders

Hyperinflammation

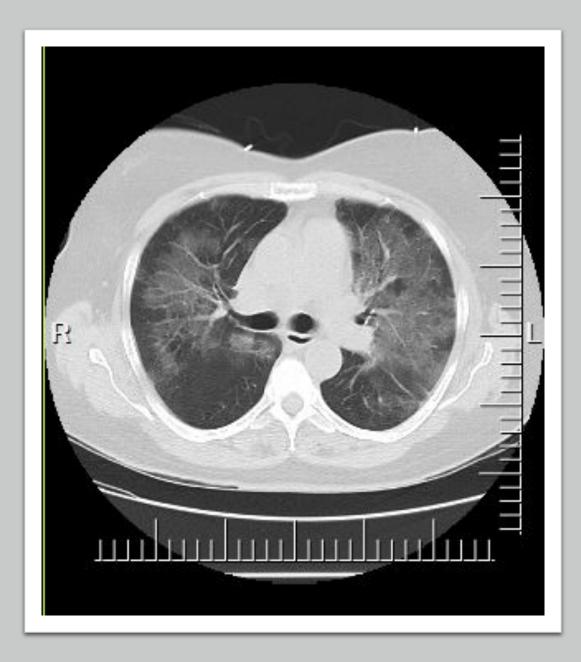
Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)

Cardiac dysfunction

Hypercoagulability

Acute kidney injury

Multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C)



COVID-19 Common Presentation

- Clinical presentation
 - 2/3 are SOB at presentation
 - Early hypoxemia (SPO2 < 94%)
 - Bilateral crackles
- May present as GI symptoms
- Lymphopenia a hallmark
- Imaging
 - CT superior to CXR
 - · Ground glass opacities or consolidation
 - May progress to ARDS
- Peak findings in day 10 of illness
- Resolution starts on day 14

The Elephant in the Room: Asymptomatic COVID 19

- Longer viral shedding
 - Greater infectious potential
- Less cytokine generation
- Less serological responsiveness
 - 40% asymptomatic were seronegative vs 12.% of symptomatic
 - Protective immunity may not be long-lived

COVID-19 Ethnic/Racial Disparities



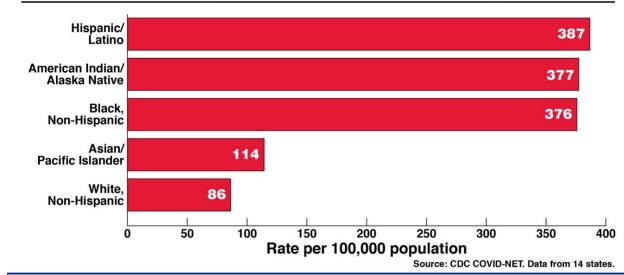
Viewpoint

COVID-19 and Racial/Ethnic Disparities

MW Hooper, AM Nápoles and EJ Pérez-Stable

"The most pervasive disparities are observed among African American and Latino individuals, and where data exist, American Indian, Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander populations."

Age-Adjusted COVID-19-Associated Hospitalization Rates by Race and Ethnicity, United States, March 1 – October 10, 2020



Post-COVID-19 Syndrome



From 'Brain Fog' to Heart Damage, COVID-19's Lingering Problems Alarm Scientists

J Couzin-Frankel

August 12, 2020

STAT

Long After the Fire of a COVID-19 Infection, Mental and Neurological Effects Can Still Smolder

E Cooney

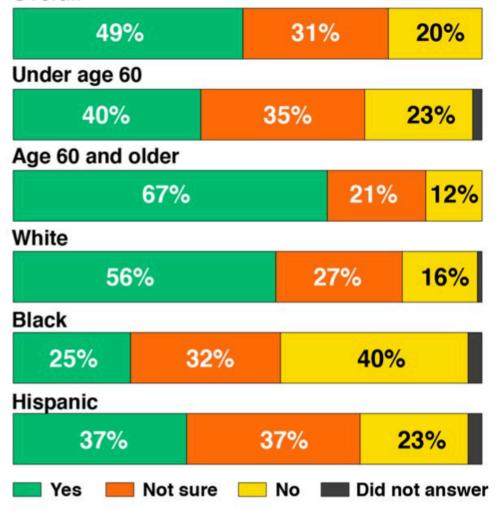


Just 50% of Americans Plan to Get a COVID-19 Vaccine. Here's How to Win Over the Rest

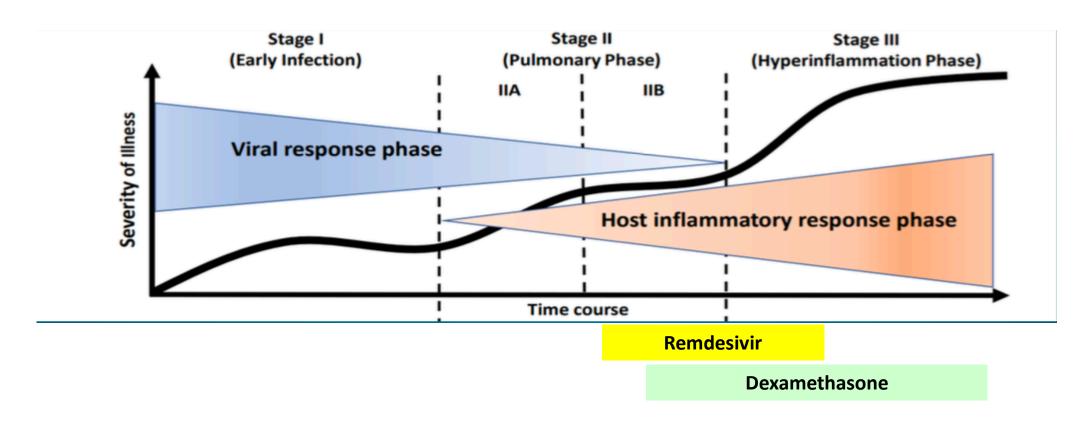
W Cornwall

Do you plan to get a coronavirus vaccine when one is available?





Considerations for Treatment: Timing?



- No treatment available for outpatients
- Remdesivir *decreases length of stay* in hospitalized patients who require oxygen but not too much oxygen
- ☐ Dexamethasone *decreases mortality* in hospitalized patients who require oxygen
 - ☐ Mortality decreased on patients on mechanical ventilation from 40% to 28 %, On oxygen from 25% to 20 %

COVID-19 What Works and what Helps

- Don't kid yourself, this is not the flu!!!
- Hydroxychloroquine does not work!!!!!!!
- Ingesting bleach does not work!!!!
- What works to mitigate the pandemic
 - Mask works
 - Physical distancing works
 - Hand washing works
 - Public health works
- What helps us moving forward
 - Following Science
 - Perseverance
 - Empathy
 - Kindness
 - Finding meaning in what we do