Update Feb 22 2021

Epi:

- IHS dashboard
- Brookings mortality review

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 February 18, 2021.

IHS Area	Tested	Positive	Negative	Cumulative percent positive *	7-day rolling average positivity *
Alaska	506,155	11,042	427,551	2.5%	1.0%
Albuquerque	87,027	7,919	59,108	11.8%	6.6%
Bemidji	136,841	9,957	123,370	7.5%	4.2%
Billings	93,079	7,247	82,497	8.1%	5.8%
California	68,029	7,156	57,188	11.1%	12.2%
Great Plains	131,199	13,706	116,944	10.5%	5.9%
Nashville	66,810	5,726	60,099	8.7%	6.8%
Navajo	223,410	30,635	151,153	16.9%	9.3%
Oklahoma City	438,709	58,515	375,420	13.5%	13.3%
Phoenix	159,949	22,935	136,021	14.4%	6.6%
Portland	97,705	7,071	90,087	7.3%	4.6%
Tucson	23,781	2,676	20,952	11.3%	10.8%
TOTAL	2,032,694	184,585	1,700,390	9.8%	5.8%

В

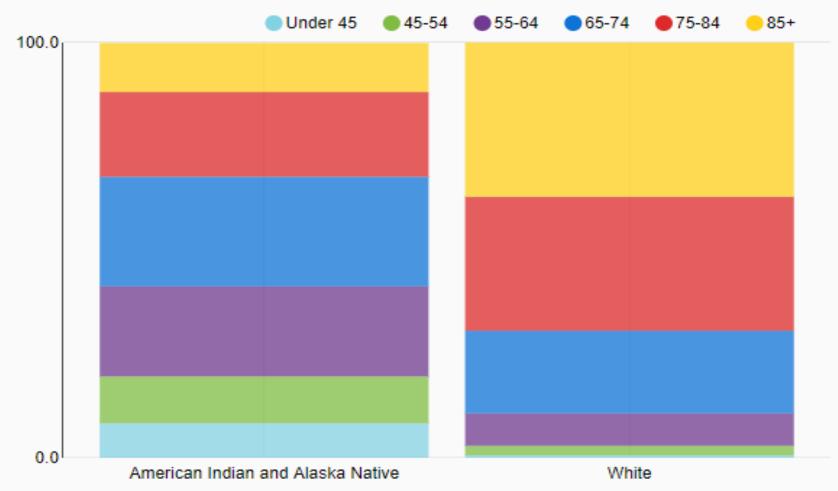
American Indians and Alaska Natives are dying of COVID-19 at shocking rates



American Indians and Alaska Natives are dying of COVID-19 at shocking rates (brookings.edu)

Figure 3. Age distribution for people who died from COVID-19

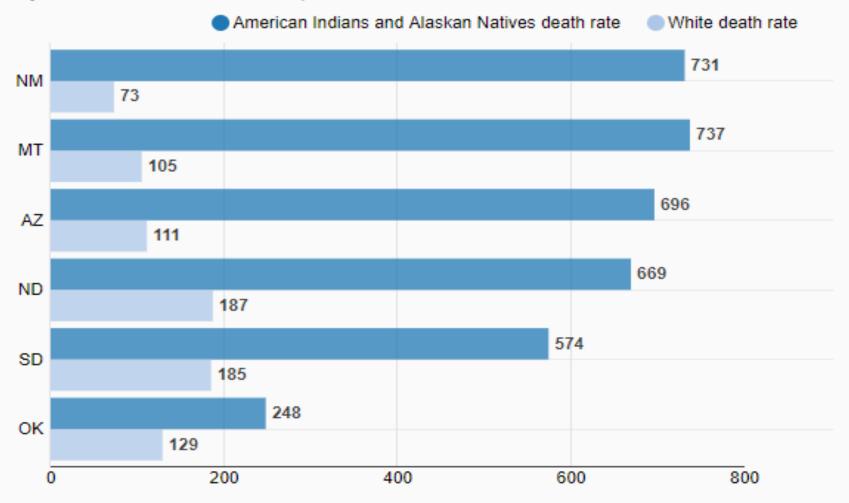
Selected states



Notes: Includes Arizona, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and South Dakota.

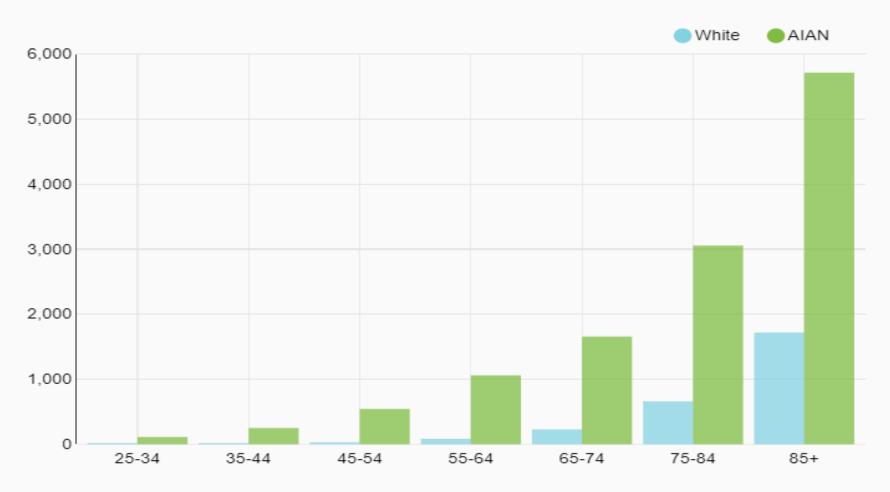
Figure 2.1. AIAN and white COVID-19 death rates, selected states

Age-adjusted COVID-19 death rate per 100,000



Notes: Death rates are standardized to the age distribution of the total population in each state using direct adjustment.

Figure 4.1. Age-specific COVID-19 death rates, Arizona

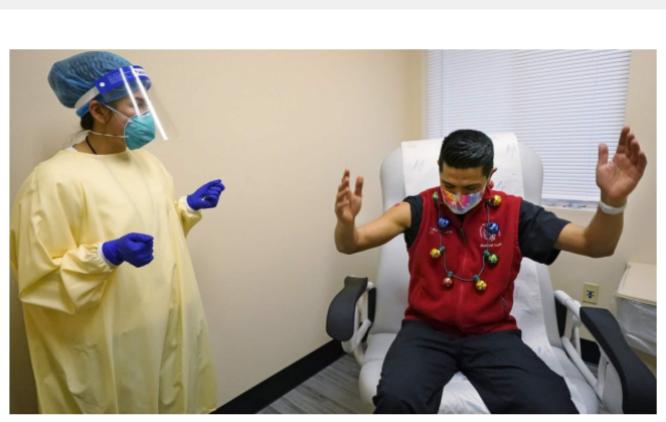


Notes: Some death counts were suppressed (indicating the count was between 1 and 9); we impute 5 deaths for whites 25-34 in New Mexico and for whites 35-44 in Arizona and New Mexico. Death counts for 25-34 year-olds in both groups in Montana were suppressed and are not imputed.

Media review: dominated by vaccination

In Hard-Hit Indian Country, Tribes Rapidly Roll Out Vaccines

STATELINE ARTICLE February 9, 2021 By: Alex Brown Topics: Demographics & Health Read time: 8 min



Dr. Dakotah Lane, a member of the Lummi Nation, right, raises his arms in a traditional motion of thanks after receiving a COVID-19 vaccination on the Lummi Reservation in Washington.

Elaine Thompson/The Associated Press

AUTHOR



Alex Brown Staff Writer Stateline

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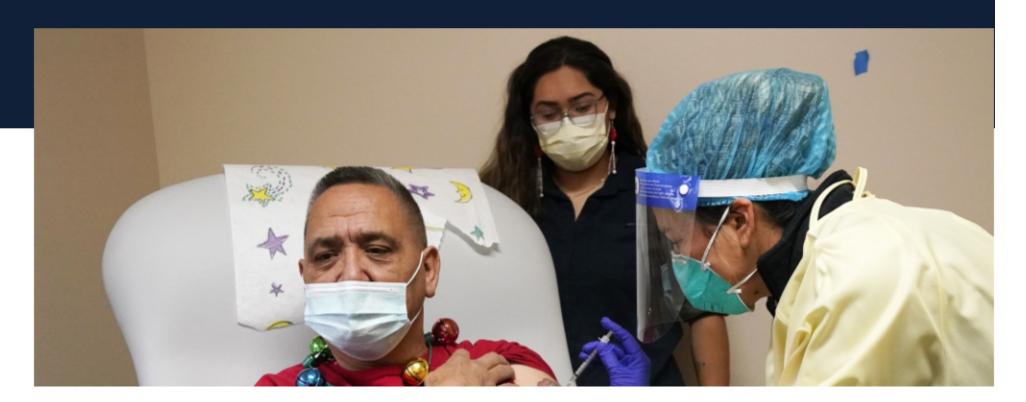
On the Colville reservation, the vaccination rate is nearly double the state's, despite challenges

Fri., Feb. 19, 2021



Native Americans use culture and community to gain tribes' trust in Covid vaccine

Cherokee Code Talkers are getting the first Covid-19 vaccine doses in their community because "our language is at risk."



Arizona tribal communities are getting the COVID-19 vaccines 'in arms' at a high rate

Shondiin Silversmith Arizona Republic

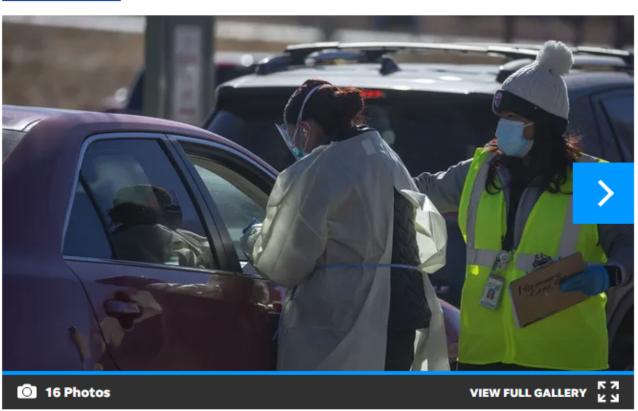
Published 3:25 p.m. MT Feb. 19, 2021











Tséhootsooi Medical Center hosts drive-thru COVID-19 vaccine event

Residents age 75 and older are given the COVID-19 vaccine at a Tséhootsooí Medical Center drive-thru event in Fort Defiance, Ariz., on Jan. 15, 2021.



Letter: Thankful for help of Klamath Tribes efficient vaccination

I would like to commend the tribes on their most generous offering of COVID vaccines to the Klamath County population. It was all very structured so that everyone who drove in was placed in the parking area such that when it was your time, they were brought into the building in the order of your arrival. A feat unto itself — organizing that parking lot in this manner.

In the building, the women very efficiently had you complete the paperwork and then brought you into a large room where you were placed in a group by alphabet letters – each group had 11 people. I later learned this was so each group would be brought back for the vaccinations in order of arrival and there were 11 shots in each vial. Again, efficiency.

Once you were vaccinated, you waited with your group while the two people who gave the injections completed the cards showing we received the vaccine and stamped on the back was the date we were to come back for the second shot. This took about 15 minutes, the time required you wait to be sure there are not any allergic reactions. Then we were shown the way out where they had bags full of snacks, fruit snacks and a drink to go.

I was very impressed with the whole situation and I think the Tribes need recognition and our gratefulness for this endeavor. It took a lot of time and money to get this as efficiently arranged as it was and I am very appreciative of their generosity.

Sandi Dunn

Klamath Falls

Native Americans embrace the COVID-19 vaccine and coronavirus containment measures



A man waits to receive a dose of COVID-19 vaccine at the Cherokee Indian Hospital in Cherokee, N.C., on Jan. 28. (Sarah Blake Morgan / Associated Press)

CORONAVIRUS AND PANDEMIC >

Column: 'Distanced in body but close in spirit': this California church embraced remote worship

More problems slow COVID-19 vaccine distribution in Los Angeles

COVID-19 vaccine questions answered

Tracking ICU capacity in California

How to get a COVID-19 vaccine

Cases statewide »

3,500,055

48,833 deaths

Collaboration between White Earth Nation, Mahnomen Co. leads to one of highest vaccination rates in MN

Mahnomen County's vaccination rate is one of the best in the state

Dan Gunderson Moorhead, Minn. February 19, 2021 7:00 a.m.



Recurring points in media:

Sovereignty

partnerships

Communication

Community

- Set own policies
- Vaccine availability, distribution
- Working with county and state
- Vaccine use, minimum wastage
- Vaccine messaging tribal government, health care workers, peers

Publications

- Sequelae of COVID-19 disease
- Vaccine safety monitoring

Research Letter | Infectious Diseases

February 19, 2021

Sequelae in Adults at 6 Months After COVID-19 Infection

Jennifer K. Logue, BS1; Nicholas M. Franko, BS1; Denise J. McCulloch, MD, MPH1; et al

Author Affiliations | Article Information

JAMA Netw Open. 2021;4(2):e210830. doi:10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2021.0830



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Observational Study

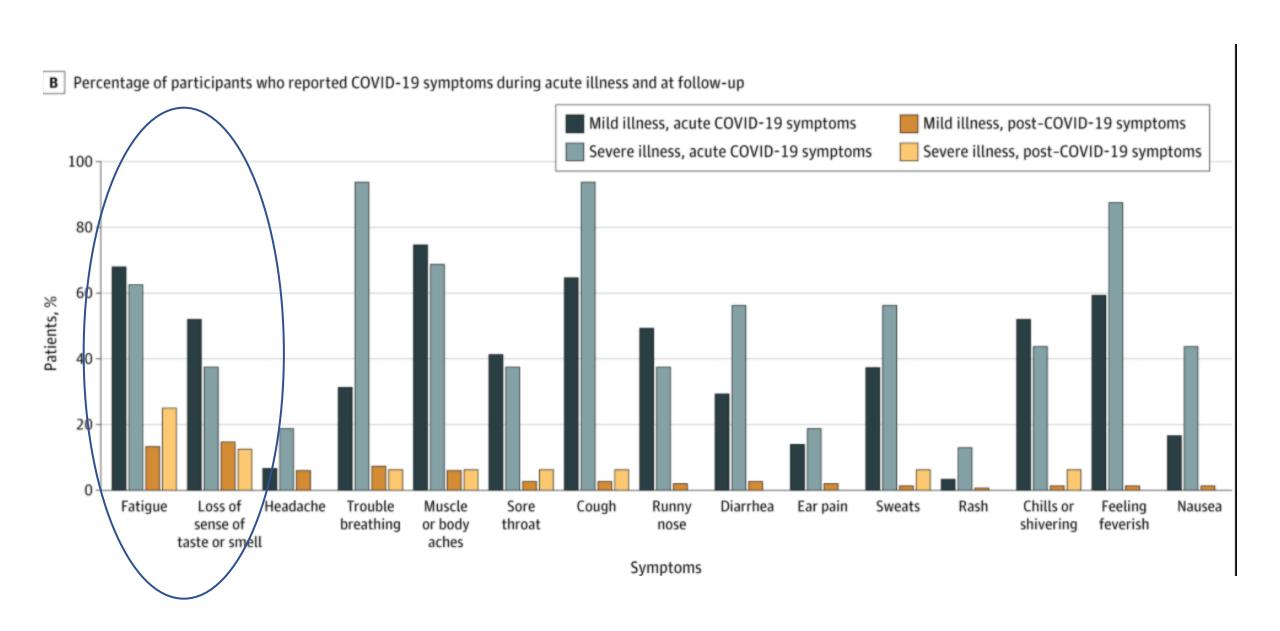
- 234 participants with COVID-19
- Single follow-up questionnaire between 3 and 9 months after illness onset
- Study limitations include a small sample size, single study location, potential bias from self-reported symptoms during illness episode, and loss to follow-up of 57 participants.

Respondents

- 177 of 234 participants (75.6%)
- Age 48.0 (18-94) years; 57.1%] women)
- Severity: 6.2% asymptomatic, 84.7% outpatients with mild illness, and 9.0% moderate or severe disease requiring hospitalization
- Hypertension most common comorbidity (13.0%)

About 1/3 had at least one persistent symptom

- 49 of 150 outpatients (32.7%),
- 5 of 16 hospitalized patients (31.3%)
- 11 of 31 patients (35.5%) with hypertension or diabetes



Almost there

