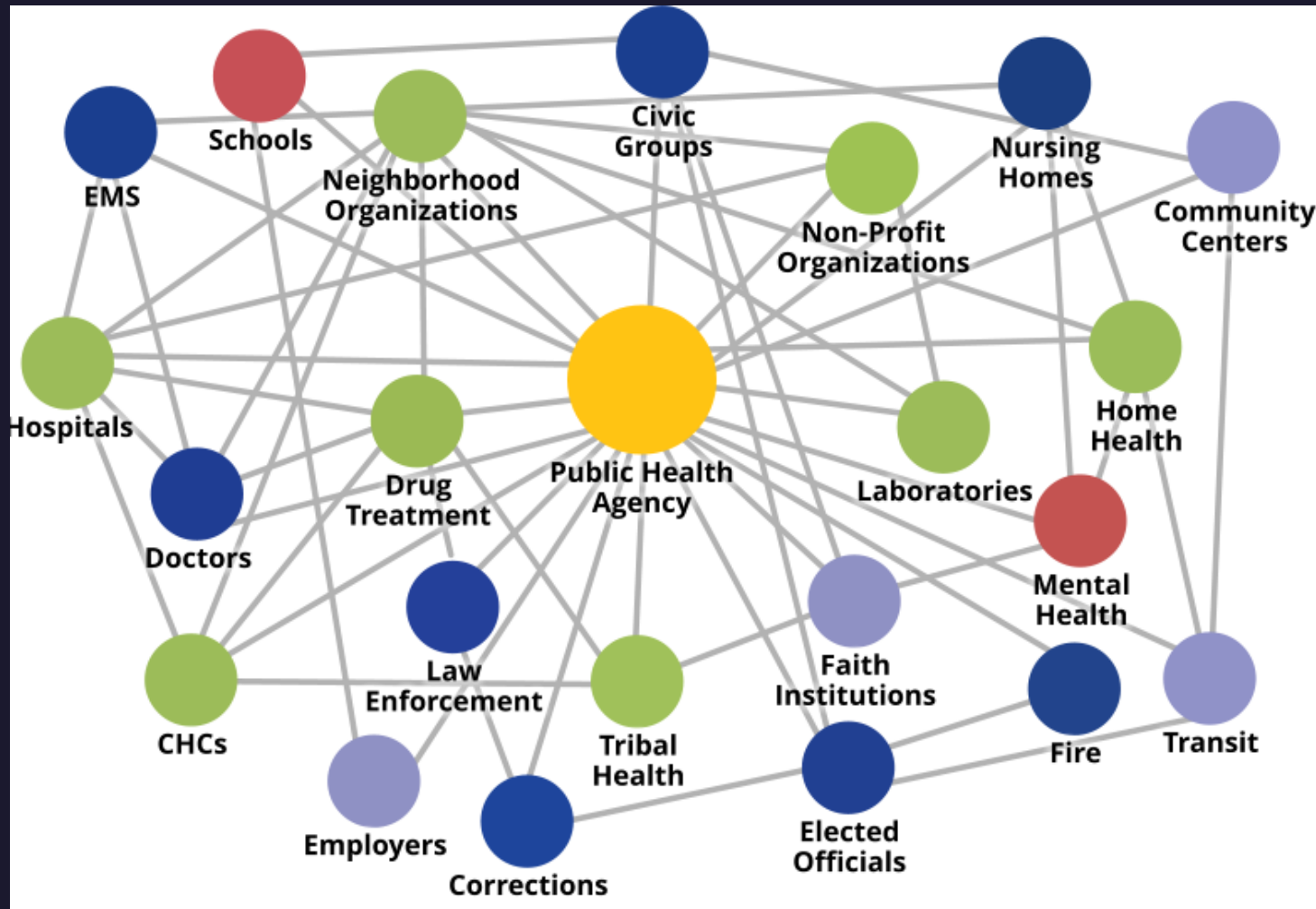


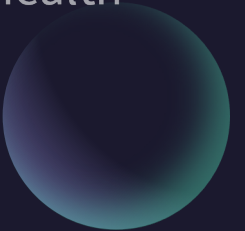
Community Taskforce Healthcare Sub- committee: COVID-19 testing & Vaccinations in Alabama



Crystal M. James, JD, MPH

Spec. Assist. to the President for
COVID-19 Recovery
Head, Dept. Graduate Public Health

February 27, 2021



Golden Tiger Healthcheck

What is your body temperature? *

- Below 100°F
- 100°F to 101°F
- 101.1°F to 102°F
- 102.1°F or above


Have you experienced any change (new or worsening) in symptoms since your last Healthcheck? If you have already been evaluated by Student Health or Employee Health for these symptoms and they have not worsened, then you do not need to report them again. *

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> None | <input type="checkbox"/> Fever | <input type="checkbox"/> Cough |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing | <input type="checkbox"/> Sore throat | <input type="checkbox"/> Chills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Muscle pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Lost the sense of taste | <input type="checkbox"/> Lost the sense of smell |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fatigue | <input type="checkbox"/> Headache | <input type="checkbox"/> Congestion or runny nose |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nausea or vomiting | <input type="checkbox"/> Diarrhea | |

[Previous Page](#)[Next Page](#)

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA)

- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) set regulations protecting the privacy and security of certain health information
 - HIPAA Privacy Rule-establishes national standards for the protection of certain health information
 - HIPAA Security Rule- establish a national set of security standards for protecting certain health information that is held or transferred in electronic form



Source: <https://www.hhs.gov/hipaa/for-professionals/security/laws-regulations/index.html>

- Vaccine Distribution
- Vaccine Clinics
- Risk Indicator
- Data and Surveillance
- Schools K-12

Alabama's COVID-19 Risk Indicator Dashboard

Alabama Department of Public Health | Division of Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks | Updated February 25, 2021

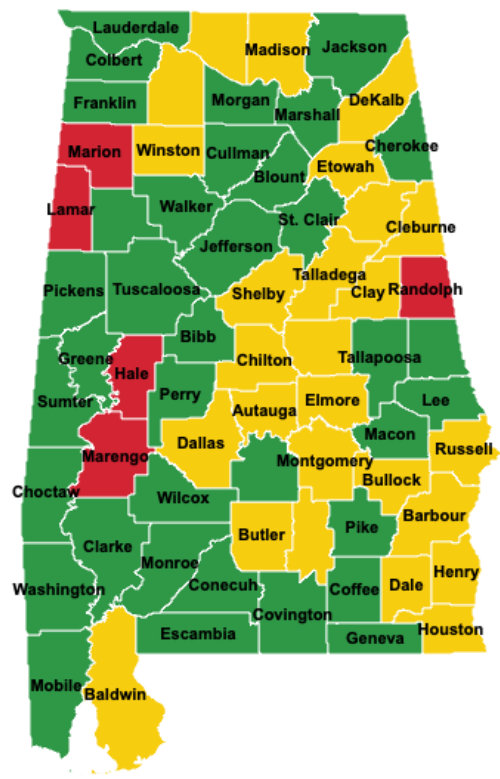
Select a risk category

- Macon
- Jackson
- Jefferson
- Lamar
- Lauderdale
- Lawrence
- Lee
- Limestone
- Lowndes
- Macon
- Madison
- Marengo
- Marion

Macon County: Low Risk

COVID-19 Risk Indicator by County

- Low Risk
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk
- Very High Risk



Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS | Esri, ...

[View Mobile Version](#)

Declining New Cases:
Declining 14+ Days

Percent Positive Declining (or <10%):
Yes

Testing Goals Met:
Yes

Visits for COVID-Like Symptoms Declining:
-

A "-" indicates there is not enough data to assess this metri

- Map
- Instructions
- New Cases
- % Positive
- Total Tested
- Visits

About This Dashboard

This dashboard provides data and surveillance information about Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Alabama. Data used to produce this dashboard is from the Alabama NEDSS Base System (ALNBS), our disease reporting and surveillance system, and the [Alabama Syndromic Surveillance System \(AlaSys\)](#).

Data posted on this dashboard are updated on Thursdays for data reported through the previous Saturday. Data are lagged to allow for completeness in reporting. These data can change as new information about cases is gathered or updated, which means the risk categories could change from red to green and back to red and subject to change.

For more information and resources on reopening Alabama, visit [COVID-19 Public Reopening](#).

How Risk Categories Are Assigned
Calculations for each county's risk of COVID-19 spread in the community are based on the number of new cases each day. To better represent when the person spread the disease, the "case date" is calculated based either on the collection or symptom onset, depending on which date was first. The date is chosen because they are not subject to reporting delays. If both symptom date and onset date are not available, case date is determined through the date the test was entered into the lab system or the date the public health case was initiated. Once again, we use the earliest date, to determine the date. The number of new cases each day is calculated with a rolling 7-day average for fluctuations in reporting.

Metric: Declining New Cases
Our main indicator for limiting the risk of COVID-19 spread in the community is the number of days a county has a downward trend of new cases each day. If the number of case counts are increasing or decreasing influences a county's level.

- About
- Guidelines

- Vaccine Distribution
- Vaccine Clinics
- Risk Indicator
- Data and Surveillance
- Schools K-12

Alabama's COVID-19 Risk Indicator Dashboard

Alabama Department of Public Health | Division of Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks | Updated February 25, 2021

Select a risk category ▼ Macon

[View Mobile Version](#)

Macon County: Low Risk

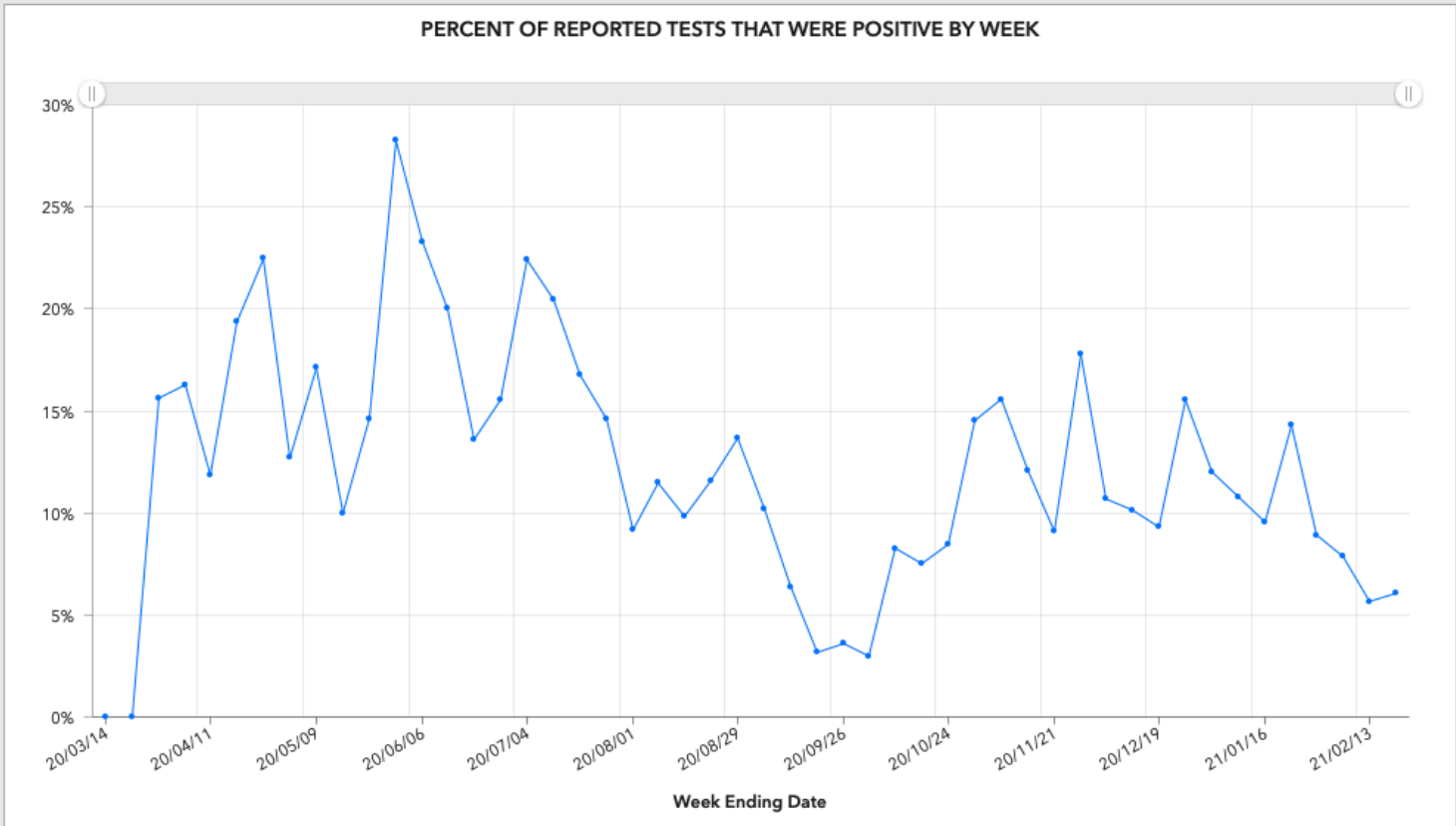
Declining New Cases:
Declining 14+ Days

Percent Positive Declining (or <10%):
Yes

Testing Goals Met:
Yes

Visits for COVID-Like Symptoms Declining:
-

A "-" indicates there is not enough data to assess this metri



This graph shows the percent of laboratory tests reported to ADPH each week that indicate the virus that causes COVID-19 was detected. Those few laboratories that are not yet reporting both positive and negative results are excluded.

- Map
- Instructions
- New Cases
- % Positive**
- Total Tested
- Visits

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- Schools K-12

Alabama's COVID-19 Risk Indicator Dashboard
 Alabama Department of Public Health | Division of Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks | Updated February 25, 2021

Select a risk category ▼ Macon

[View Mobile Version](#)

Macon County: Low Risk

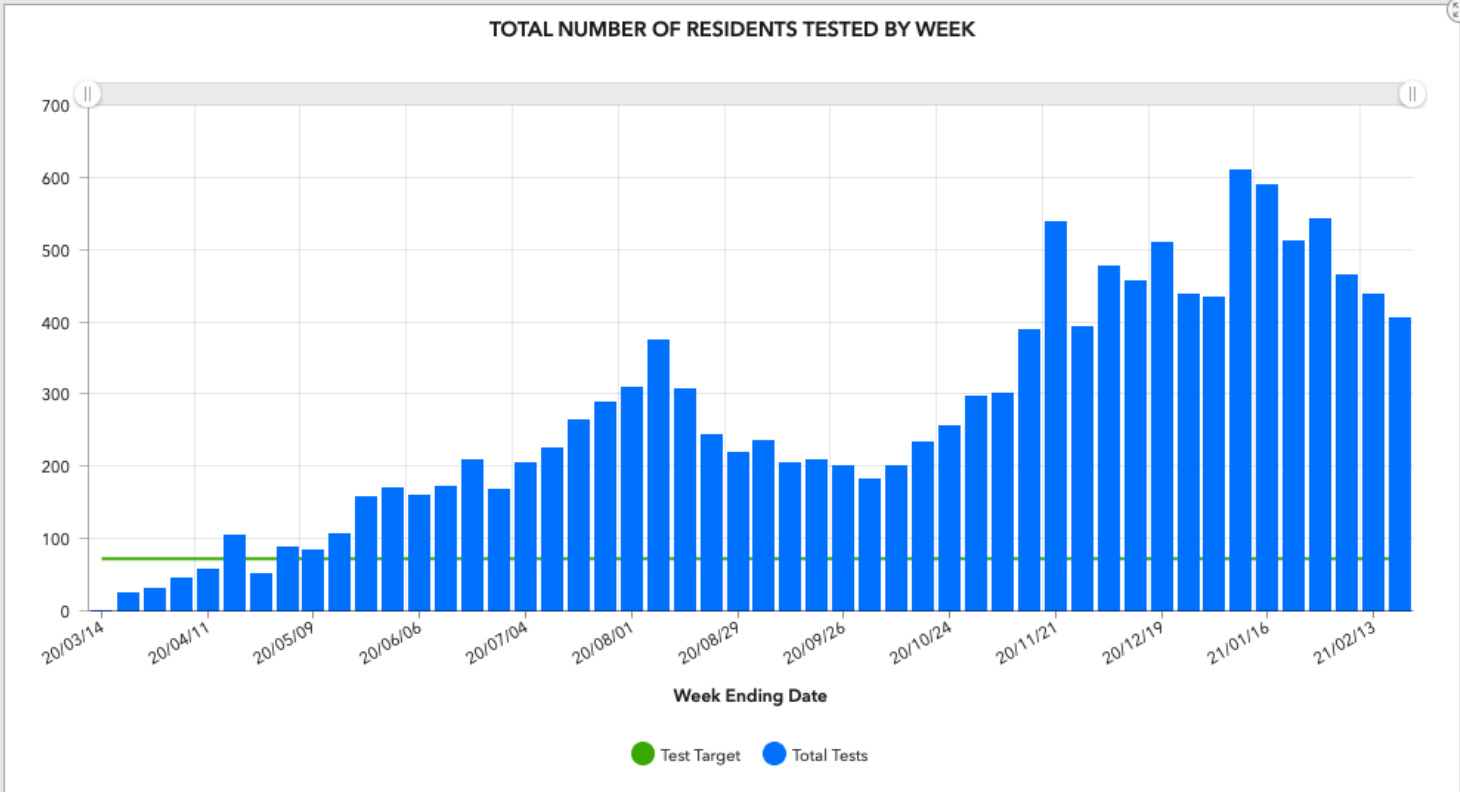
Declining New Cases:
Declining 14+ Days

Percent Positive Declining (or <10%):
Yes

Testing Goals Met:
Yes

Visits for COVID-Like Symptoms Declining:
-

A "-" indicates there is not enough data to assess this metri



Total Tested: This graph shows the number of residents tested each week. The green line shows 0.4% of the county's population to represent the monthly goal of approximately 2% of the population being tested for COVID-19. To meet the goal, each county should test an average of 0.4% over the previous two weeks.

- Map
- Instructions
- New Cases
- % Positive
- Total Tested**
- Visits

About This Dashboard

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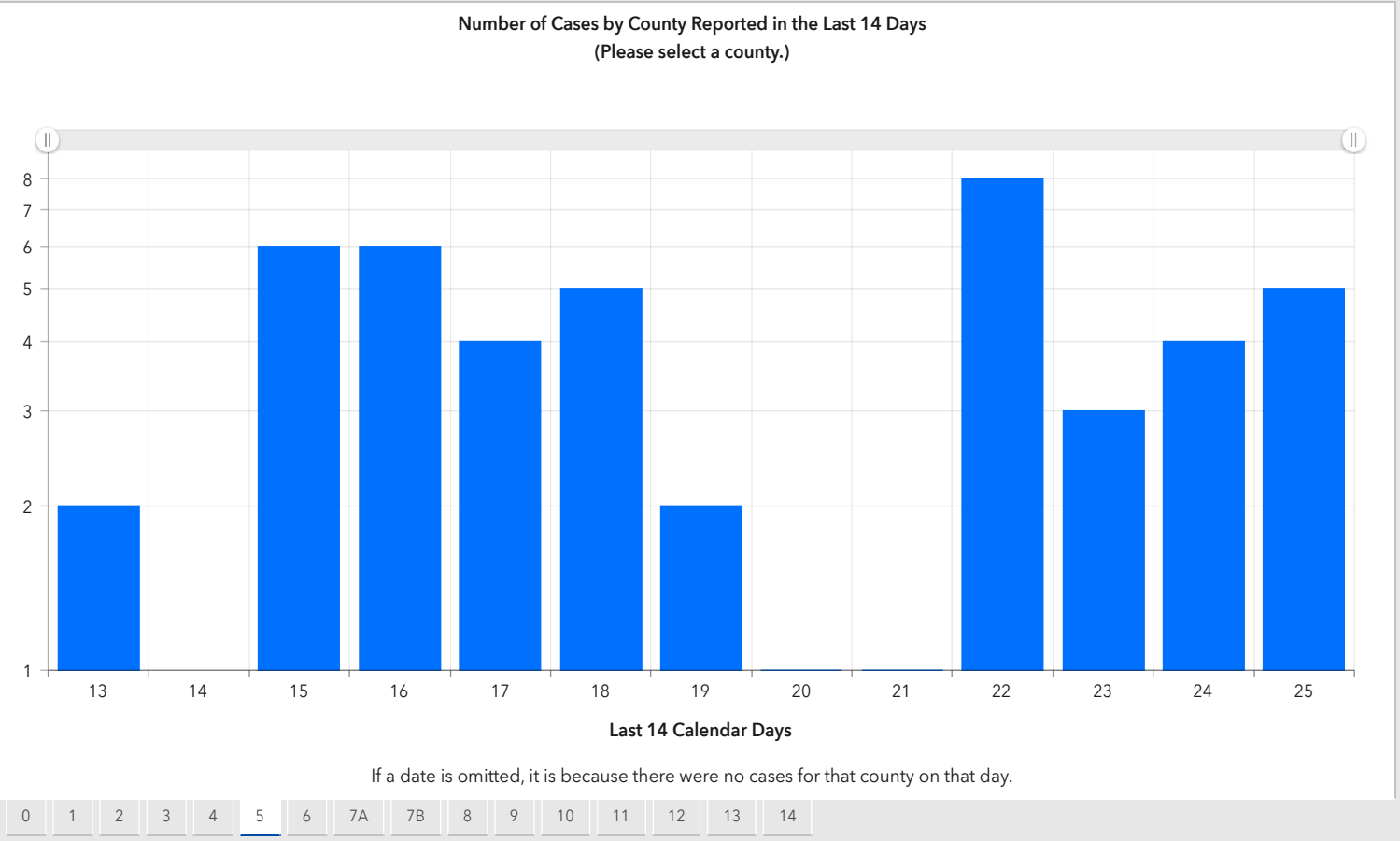
- About**
- Guidelines



- Vaccine Distribution
- Vaccine Clinics
- Risk Indicator
- Data and Surveillance**
- Schools K-12

 **Alabama's COVID-19 Data and Surveillance Dashboard**
Alabama Department of Public Health | Division of Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks | Updates Daily at 10 a.m.

Select a County --> 



CASES

1,417
TOTAL

1,106 **311**
CONFIRMED PROBABLE

DEATHS

43
TOTAL

33 **10**
CONFIRMED PROBABLE

LAST 14 DAYS

48 **732**
CASES TESTED (DIAGNOSTIC)

TOTAL TESTED

7,197 **313**
DIAGNOSTIC ANTIBODY

***TOTAL HOSPITALIZATIONS To Date**
Updates M-F at 3 p.m.

45,428
STATEWIDE

PRESUMED RECOVERIES
Updated Weekly

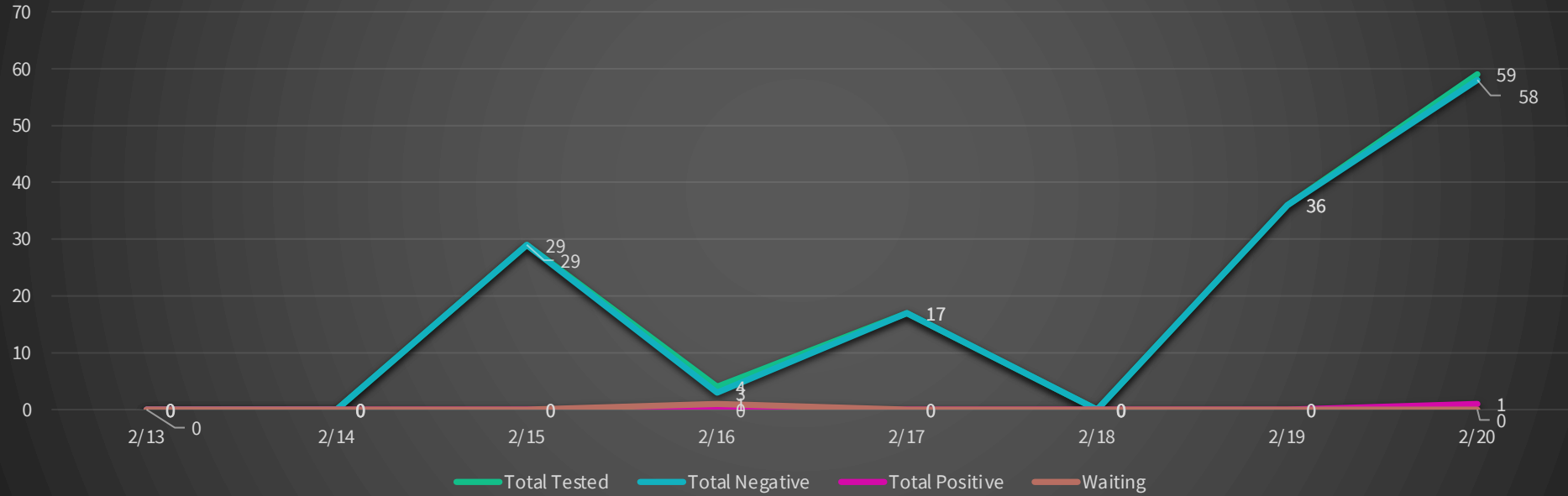
285,130
STATEWIDE

About This Dashboard

Data Source: Alabama Department of Public Health (ADPH) Infectious Diseases & Outbreaks Division.

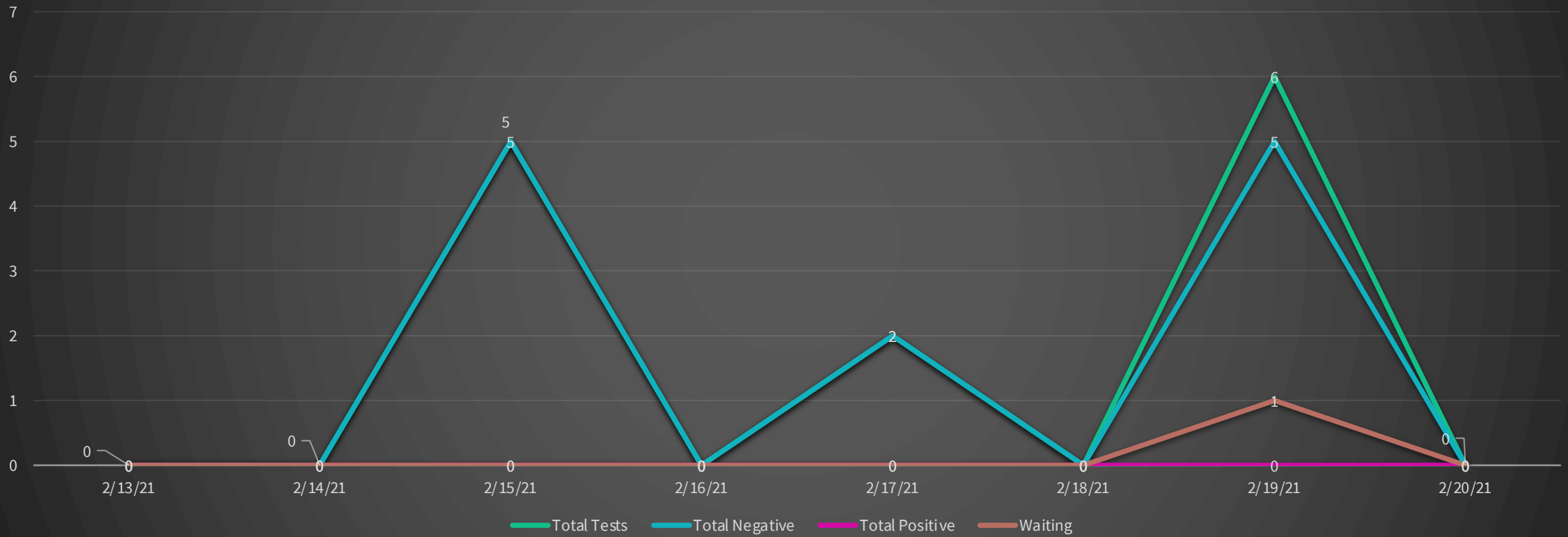
This dashboard provides data and surveillance information about Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Alabama. Data used to produce this dashboard is updated daily from the Alabama NEDSS Base System (ALNBS), Alabama's disease reporting and surveillance system.

Tuskegee University Student COVID-19 Testing Data Feb. 13- Feb.19, 2021



| Week | Total Tested | Total Negative | Total Positive | Waiting |
|---------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Feb.13-20 | 145 | 143 | 1 | 1 |
| Spring 2021 Totals | 309 | 304 | 4 | 1 |

Tuskegee University Faculty & Staff COVID-19 Testing Data Feb. 13- Feb.20, 2021



| Week | Total Tested | Total Negative | Total Positive | Waiting |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| Feb. 13-Feb.20 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 68 | 65 | 2 | 1 |

COVID-19 Testing Locations in Macon County

- **Tuskegee University Student Health Services (University Students, Faculty, Staff and long-term contractors)**
- **Macon County Health Department**
- **Quality of Life Health Svcs / Tuskegee Quality Health Care**



Herd Immunity & Vaccinations

- When most of a population is immune to an infectious disease, this provides indirect protection—or herd immunity (also called herd protection)—to those who are not immune to the disease.
- Depending how contagious an infection is, usually 50% to 90% of a population needs immunity to achieve herd immunity
- Measles, mumps, polio, and chickenpox are examples of infectious diseases that were once very common but are now rare in the U.S. because vaccines helped to establish herd immunity.

Herd Immunity & Vaccinations

- Other viruses (like the flu) mutate over time, so antibodies from a previous infection provide protection for only a short period of time
- If SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, is like other coronaviruses that currently infect humans, we can expect that people who get infected will be immune for months to years, but probably not their entire lives.



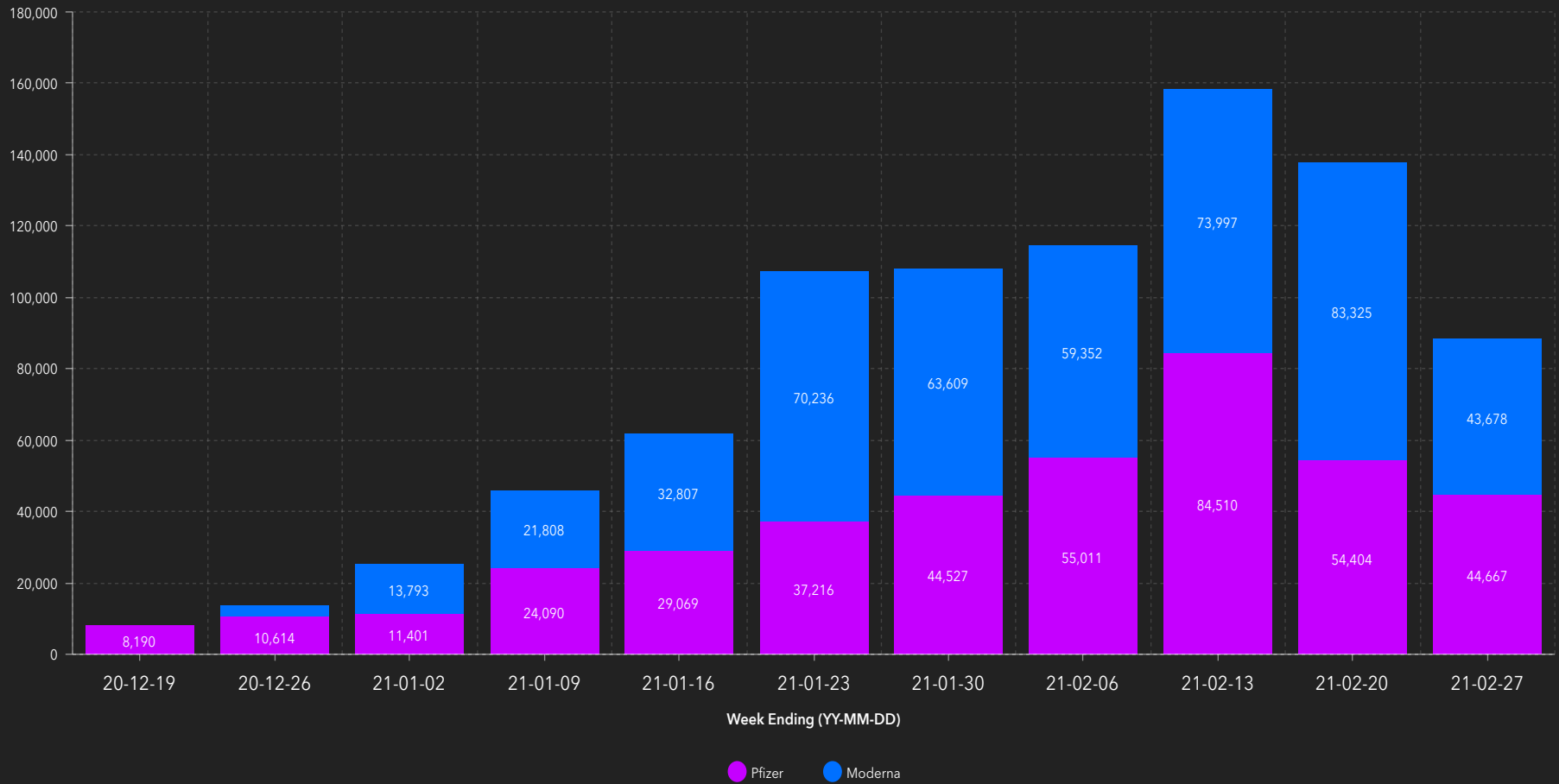


- Vaccine Distribution
- Vaccine Clinics
- Risk Indicator
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- Schools K-12

Alabama's COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution Dashboard
 Alabama Department of Public Health | Immunization Division | Updates Monday - Friday by 2:00 p.m.

Vaccine Doses Administered

(Most recent week may be incomplete)



[Download AL Vaccine Reports](#)

Doses Administered
869,164

Number of people
595,275
 receiving one or more doses

Number of people
272,494
 who have completed vaccine series

Doses Administered By Federal LTC Programs
76,927

Doses Delivered to Alabama
1,326,345

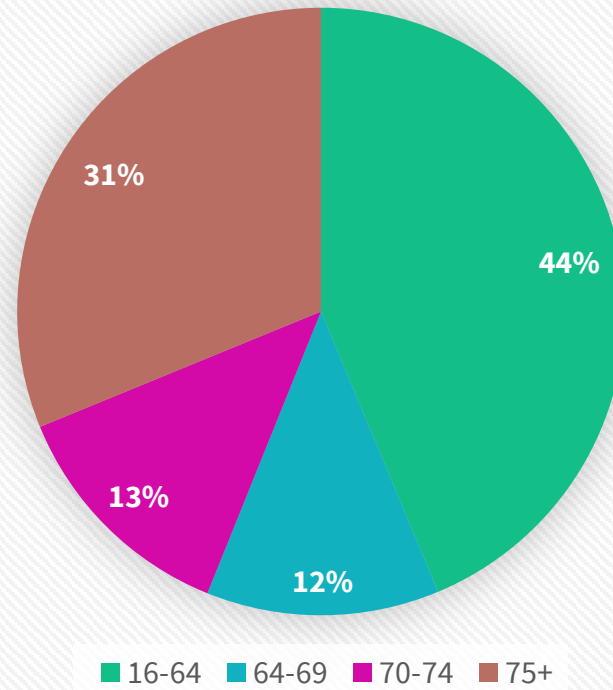
Doses Delivered to
1,184,525
 Alabama Providers

Doses Delivered to
141,820
 Federal Programs

- Doses Administered**
- Vaccine Providers
- Demographics
- About the Data

Persons who have received at least one dose by AGE

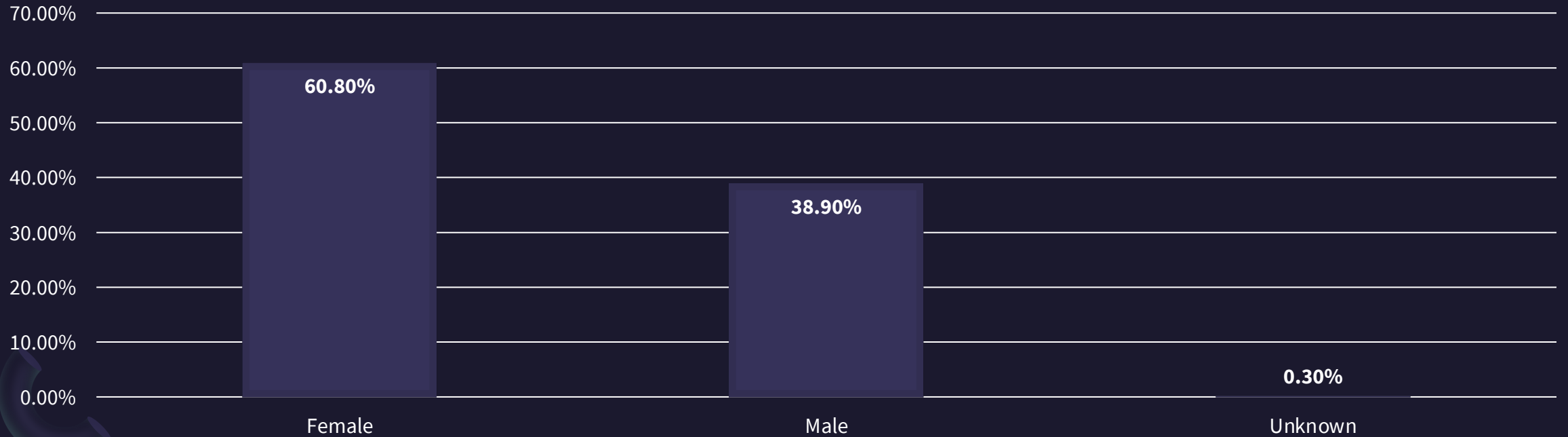
Percentages



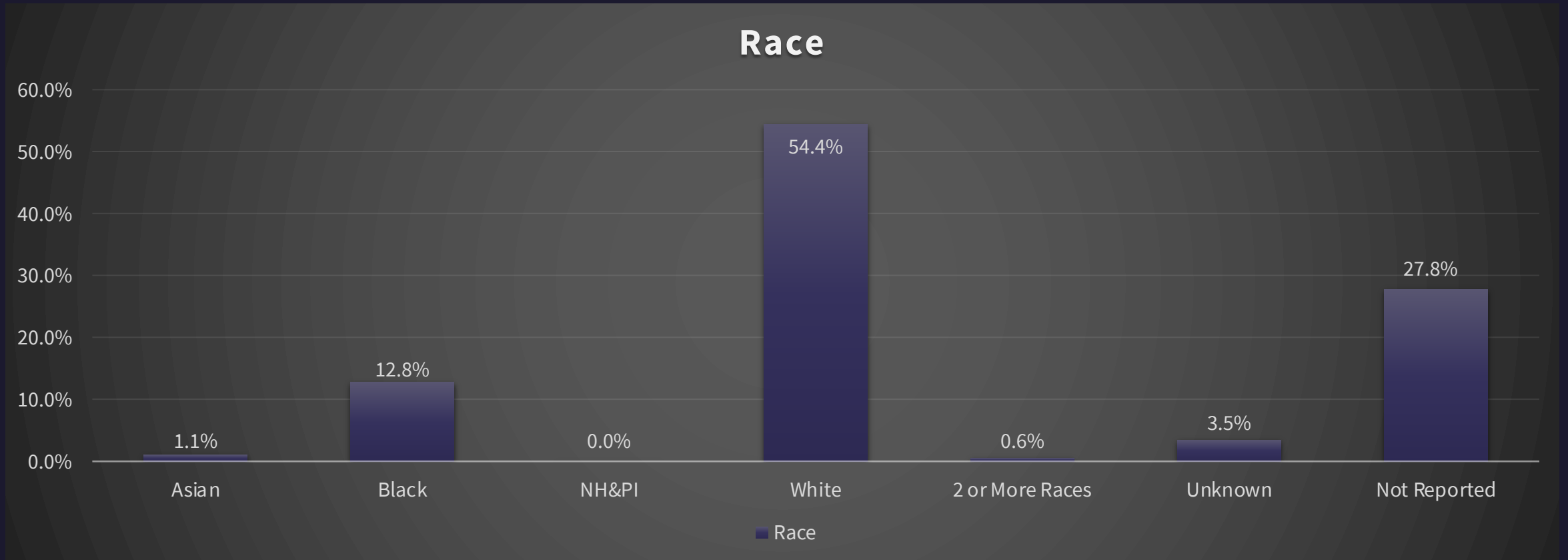
Persons who have received at least one dose by Gender

GENDER

Gender



Persons who have received at least one dose by Race



Locations to Get Vaccinations in Macon County

| Provider Name PRIME CARE MEDICAL CENTER | |
|---|--------------|
| Address | 203 W LEE ST |
| City | TUSKEGEE |
| State | ALABAMA |
| Zip | 36083 |
| County | Macon |

| Provider Name SOUTHEAST PEDIATRICS PC | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Address | 804 CRAWFORD ST |
| City | TUSKEGEE |
| State | ALABAMA |
| Zip | 36083-7262 |
| County | Macon |



Locations to Get Vaccinations in Macon County

ProviderName CVS Store #4940
Address 202 W. MARTIN LUTHER KING HWY.
City Tuskegee
State AL
Zip 36083
County Macon

ProviderName MACON CO HLTH DEPT
Address 812 HOSPITAL RD
City TUSKEGEE
State ALABAMA
Zip 36083-1541
County Macon



Vaccine Potential Side Effects

- 7 percent of people between the ages 18 and 55 receiving the first dose of the Pfizer vaccine reported fever, compared to 31 percent who reported a fever after the second dose
- 1 percent of those ages 18 to 64 receiving the Moderna vaccine reported fever after the first dose, and 17 percent reported getting a fever after the second dose.
- Reports of fatigue — the most common side effect — as well as headache and chills tended to be more likely after the second dose than the first for both vaccines



Vaccine Potential Side Effects

- Significantly fewer recipients reported diarrhea or vomiting as a result of the first or second shot.
- People over age 55 receiving the Pfizer vaccine were less likely to report any of these side effects. Only 3 percent of older recipients, for example, reported fever after the first dose, with 21 percent reporting fever after the second dose.
- Serious side effects, such as anaphylactic allergic reactions, are rare




CDC monitoring side effects and effectiveness with real world delivery still underway

- Perform in specific subpopulations
- Reduce the risk of infection (including infection without symptoms)
- Protect against milder COVID-19 illness
- Prevent more serious outcomes, including hospitalization



CDC monitoring side effects and effectiveness with real world delivery still underway

- Prevent spread of illness (e.g., whether people who have been vaccinated can still spread COVID-19 to others)
 - Provide long-term protection (i.e., assess duration of protection)
 - Protect against changes in the virus (new variants)
 - Protect against COVID-19 when the vaccine is administered using a single dose or when the second dose is delayed, if these dosing regimens occur under real-world conditions
- 

Mitigation Still Necessary

- Properly wearing a mask
- Physical distancing
- Avoiding large crowds
- Washing your hands for at least 20 seconds with soap and warm water often



COVID Aware program

Tuskegee University - Department Graduate Public Health invites you to complete a survey for our COVID AWARE funded by the National Science Foundation.

Adults 18 years of age and older are welcome to complete this online (Qualtrics based) survey. We appreciate the difficulty of uncertain times and hope to capture aspects of this pandemic through our questionnaire. The information you provide will be confidential, and any data reported will be anonymous. The findings of this research we anticipate will help us have a better understanding of how African Americans adhere to, attend to and adapt to health education and communication during pandemics.

If you are willing to complete this survey, simply click the link below.

https://tuskegeepublichealth.iad1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_agGyZDiPNb1qyAl

Tuskegee Health Disparities Diagnostic Center

- Fully operational Feb. 8, 2021 has processed 67 samples as of Feb. 12, 2021.
- February 15-19, 2021 processed 89 samples
- Feb. 21-25, 2021 processed 167 samples

