



State Board of Higher Education Meeting

September 30, 2021

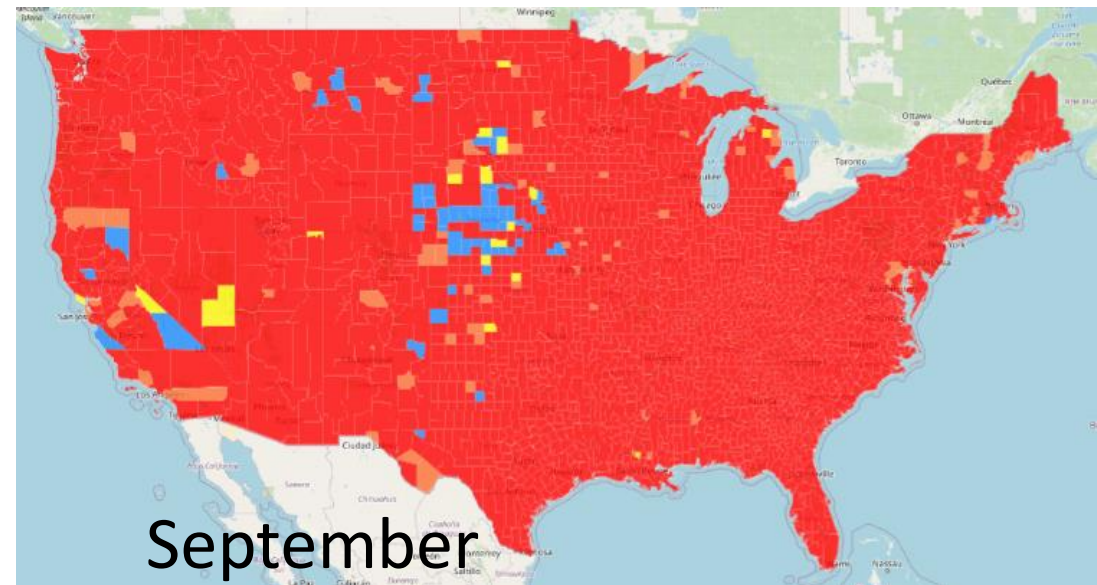
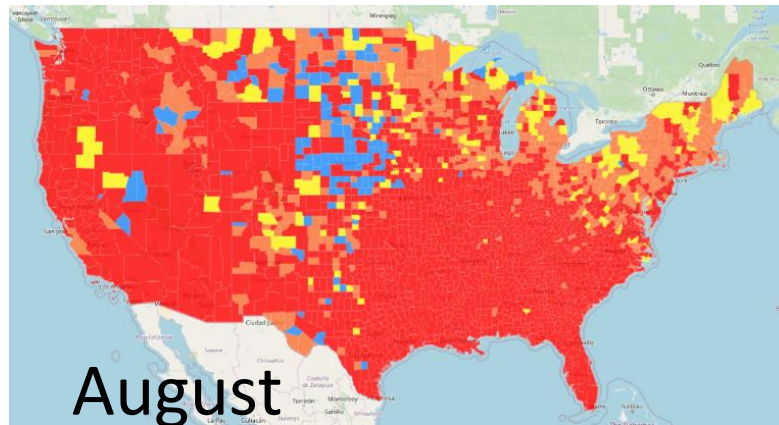
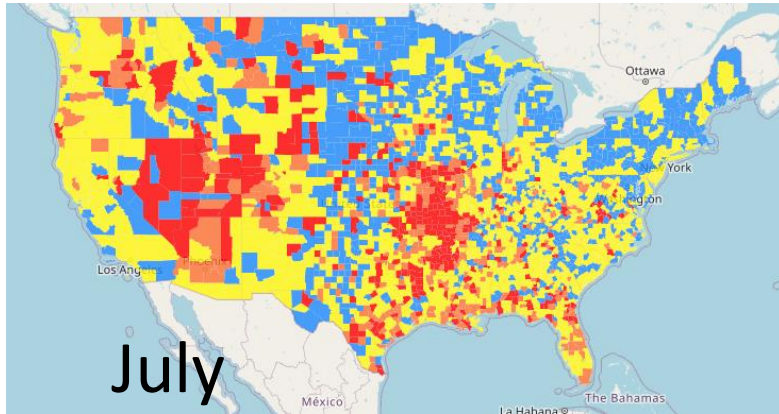
Joshua Wynne, MD, MBA, MPH
Vice President for Health Affairs, UND
Dean, UND School of Medicine and Health Sciences
Chair, NDUS Smart Restart Task Force

Agenda

- Overall impact and status of pandemic
 - Illness
 - Hospitalization
 - Death
- Situation in North Dakota
 - NDUS
- Mitigation efforts
 - Masking, etc.
 - Testing
- Vaccination
 - Impact of initial series
 - Booster issue
 - Influenza shot
 - Executive Order re: vaccine mandates
- Future course of the pandemic
- Questions?

CDC Transmissibility by County

July 1 – August 7 – September 9



CDC Transmissibility Rate by County

September 28, 2021

<https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view>

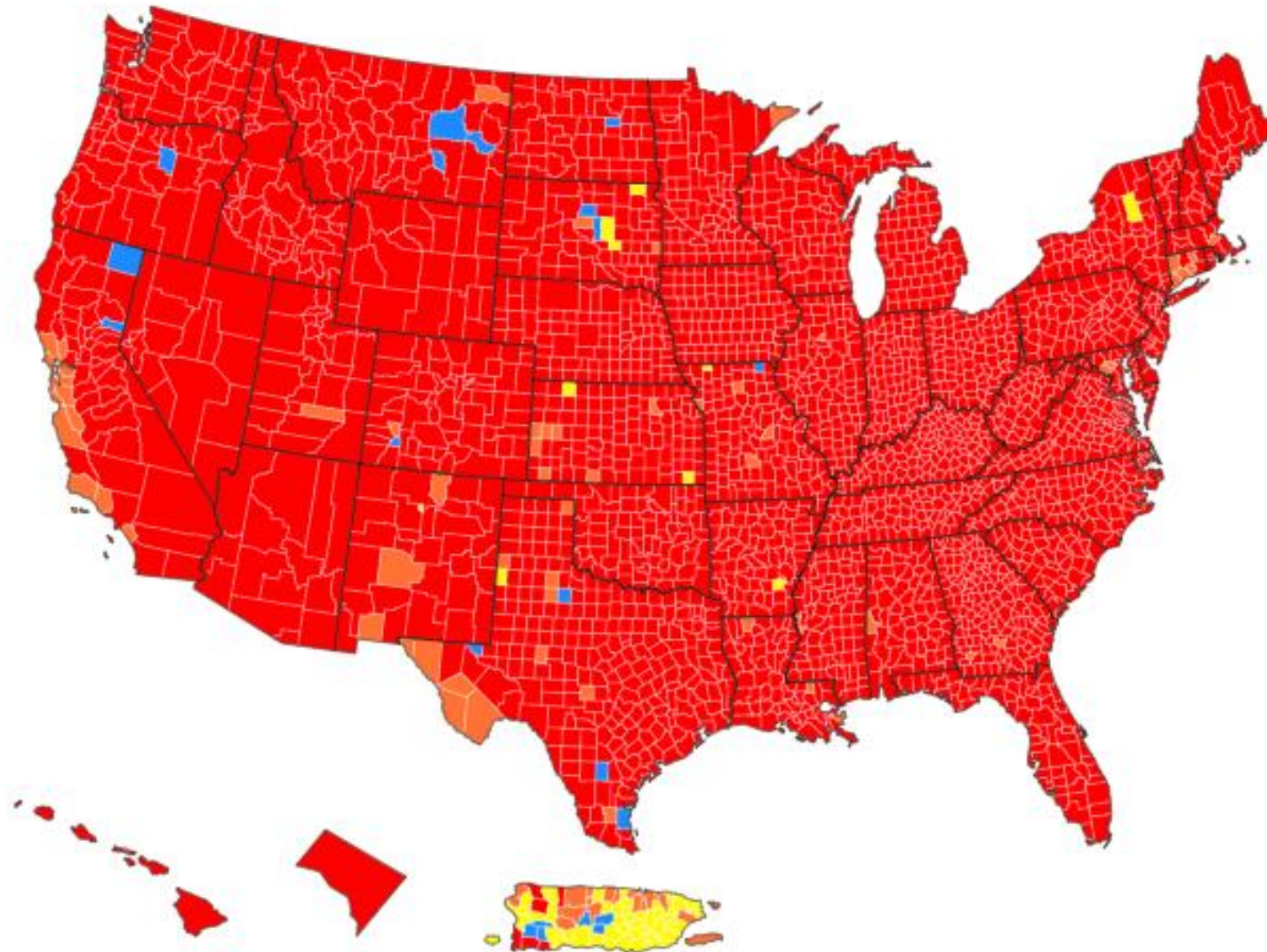
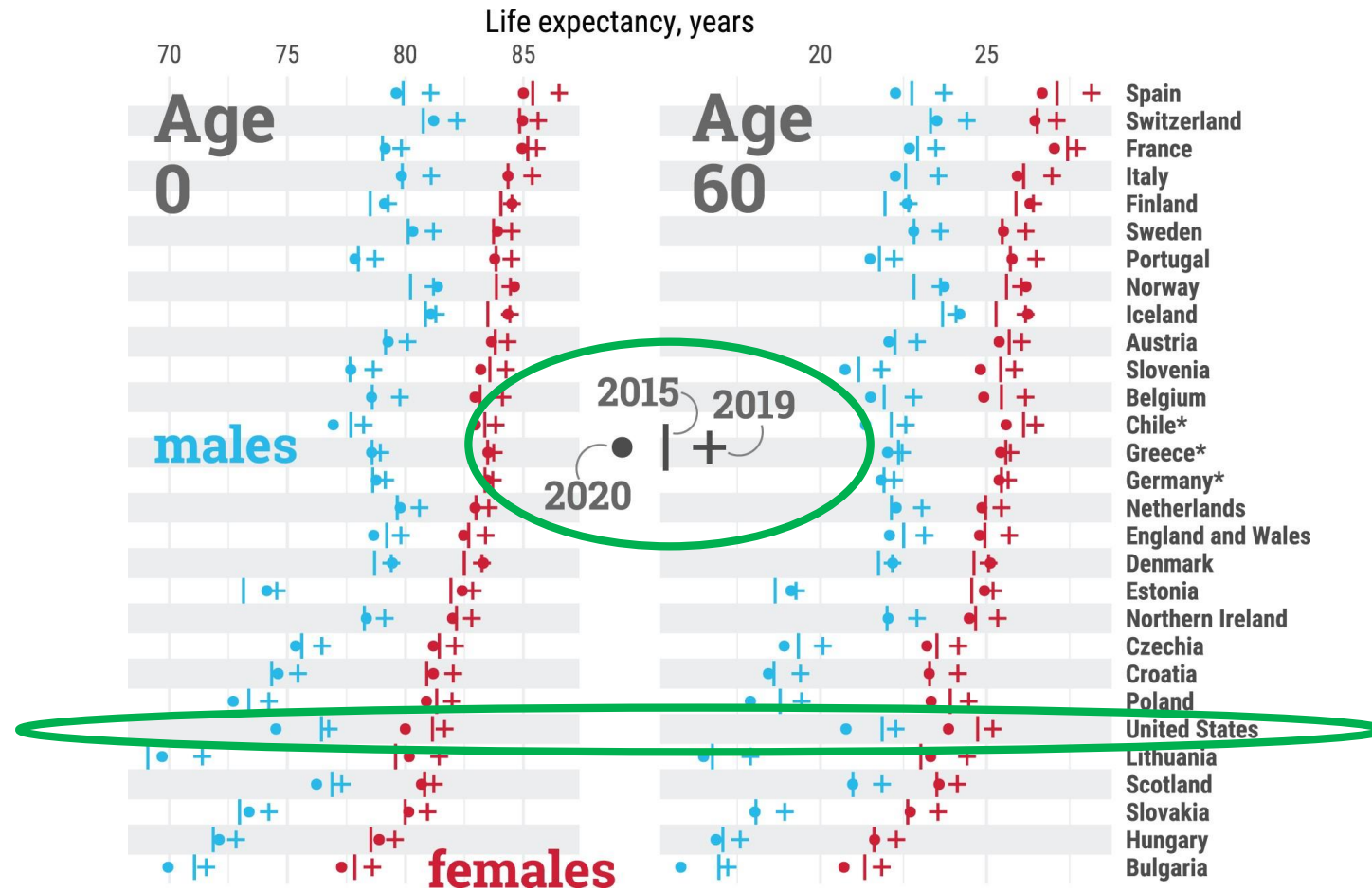


Figure 1 Life expectancy at birth (age 0, left panel) and at age 60 years (right panel) by country and sex, in 2015, ...

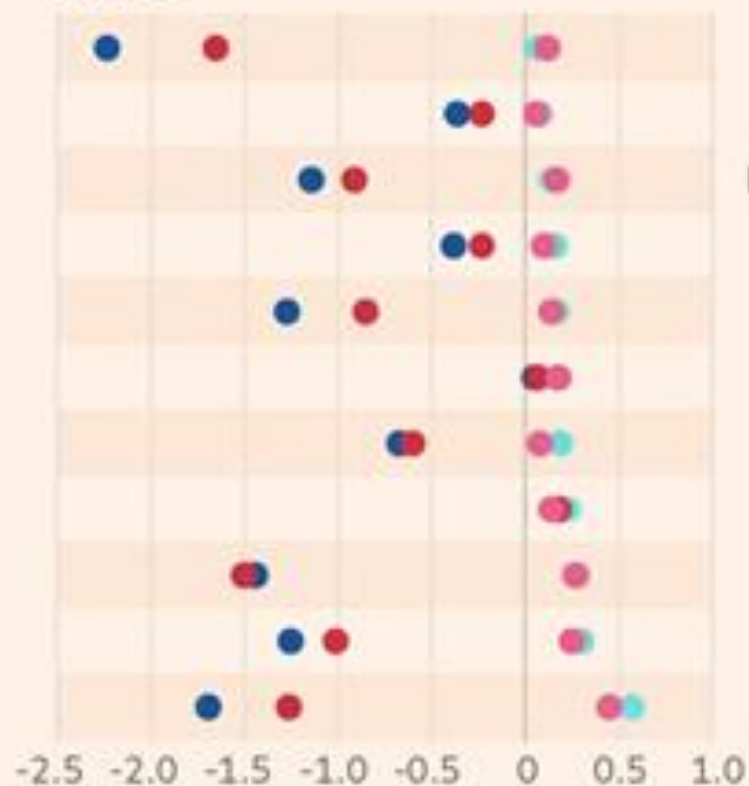


Covid deals a blow to longevity

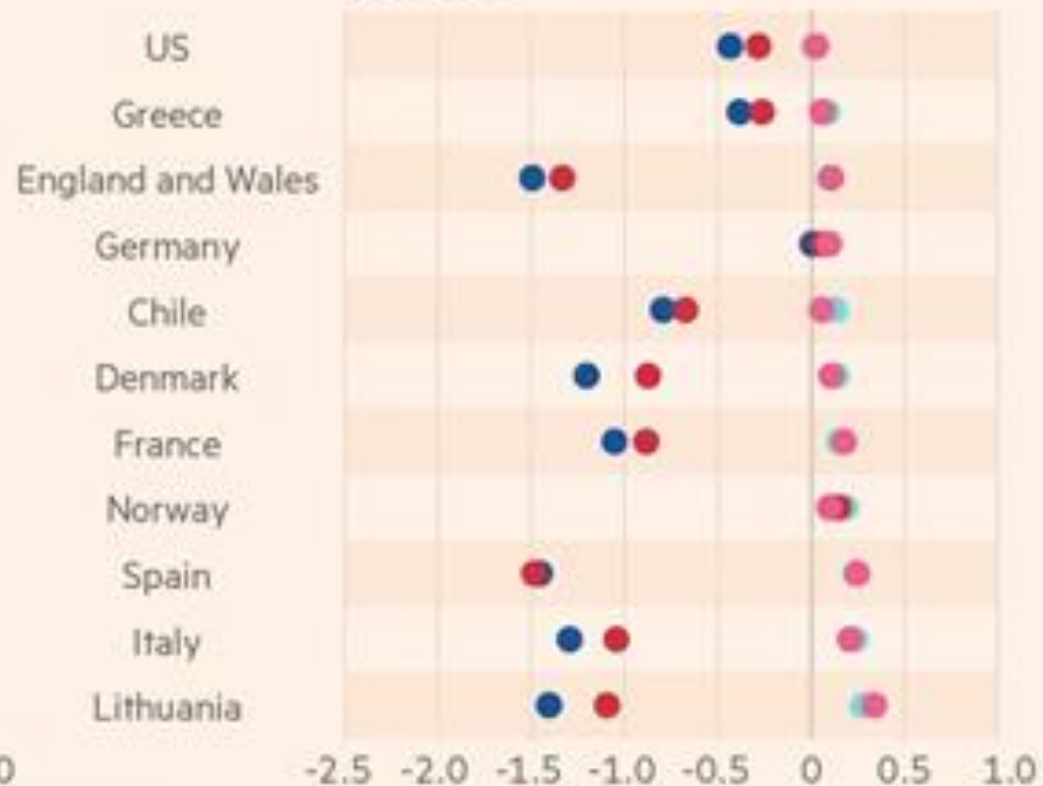
Difference in life expectancy (years)

- Male life expectancy change (2020-2019)
- Female life expectancy change (2020-2019)
- Male average life expectancy change (2019-2015)
- Female average life expectancy change (2019-2015)

At age 0



At age 60

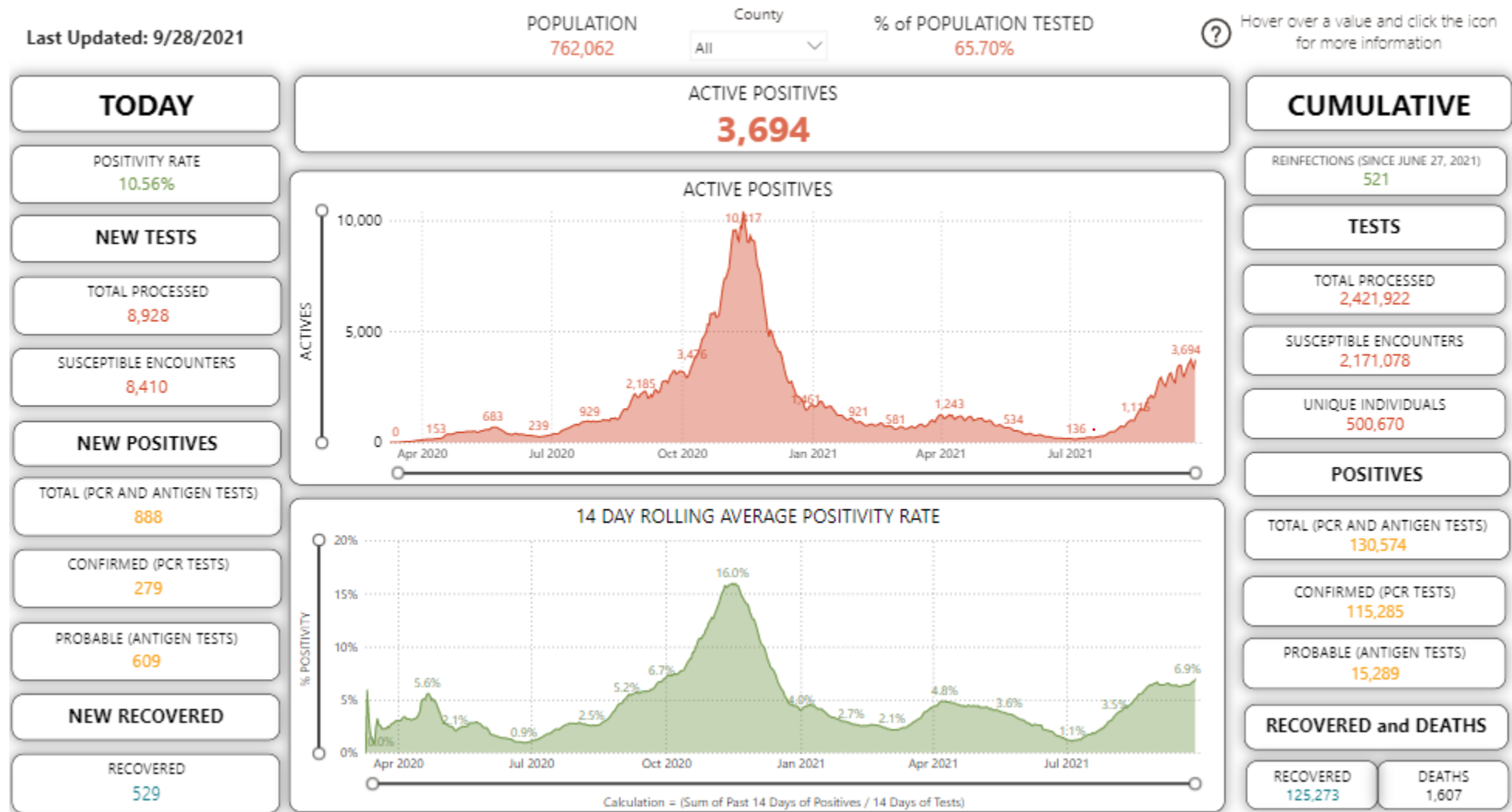


Estimates for Chile, Germany and Greece were available from 2016

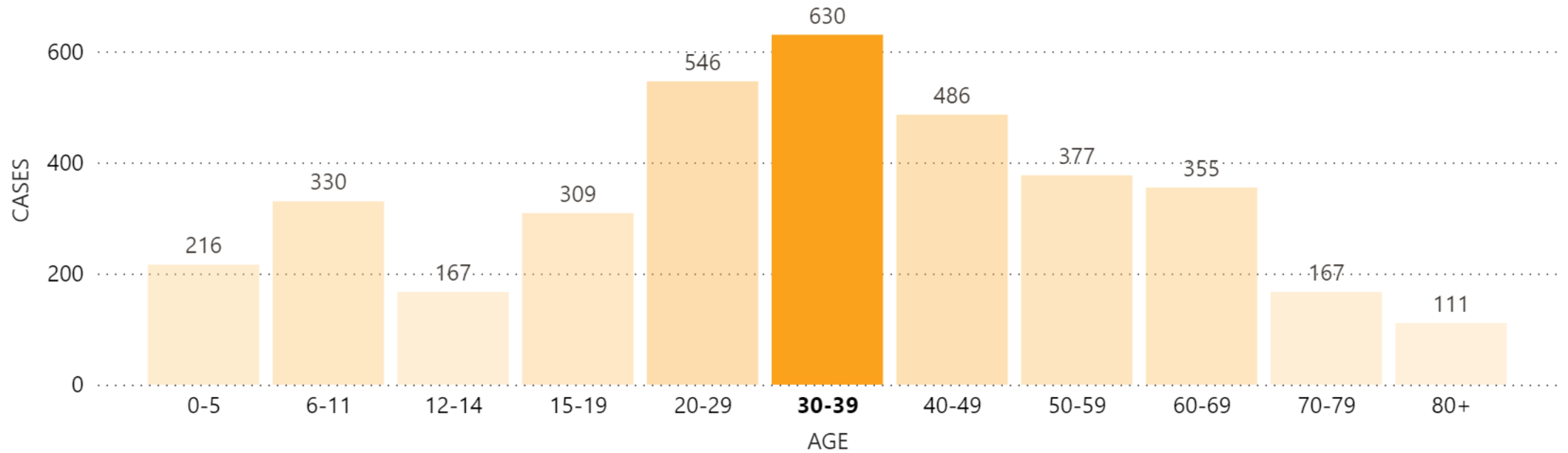
Source: University of Oxford

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ND Department of Health Covid Dashboard



Age Distribution of North Dakota Active Cases



Source: NDDoH 9/28/21

Hospitalizations in North Dakota

- Currently hospitalized patients are somewhat younger on average than before
 - 63% vs 58% cumulatively are less than 70 years of age
- More than a third (39%) of hospitalized patients are less than 60 years of age
 - 11% are less than 40 years of age

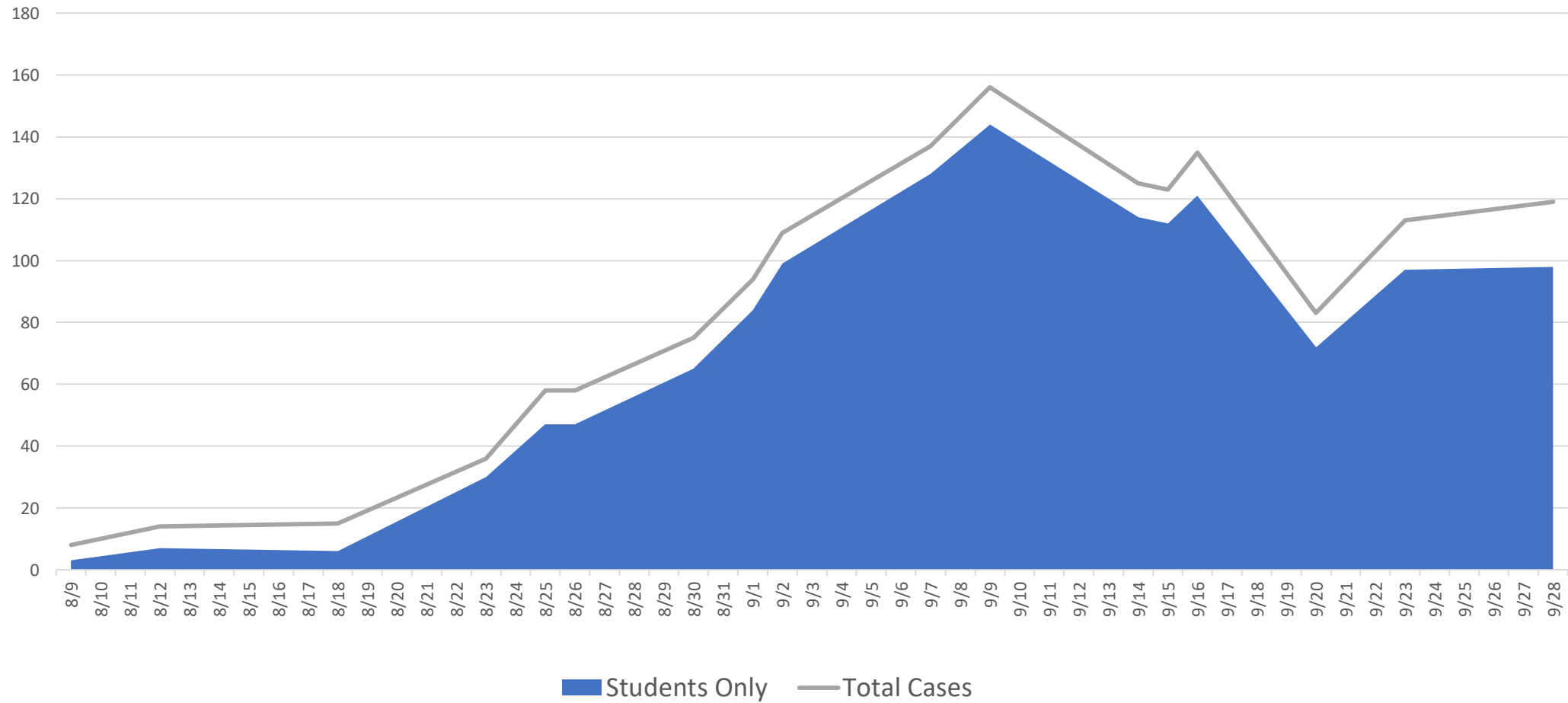
Risk of Death in North Dakota

(Risk per 100,000 population)

- Greatest risk of death cumulatively is in the not fully vaccinated elderly (70 years or older)
- Fully vaccinated individuals less than 70 years of age have a very small risk of death

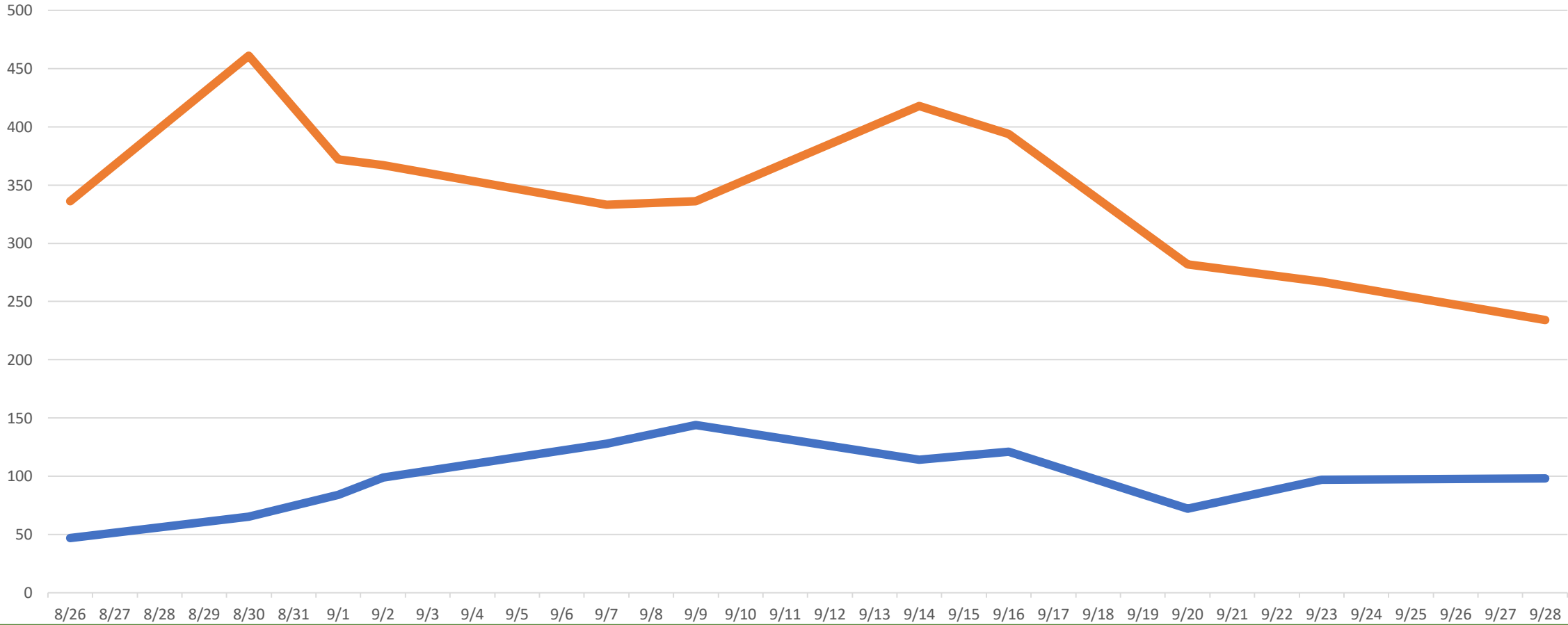
NDUS TOTAL ACTIVE CASES

Fall 2021

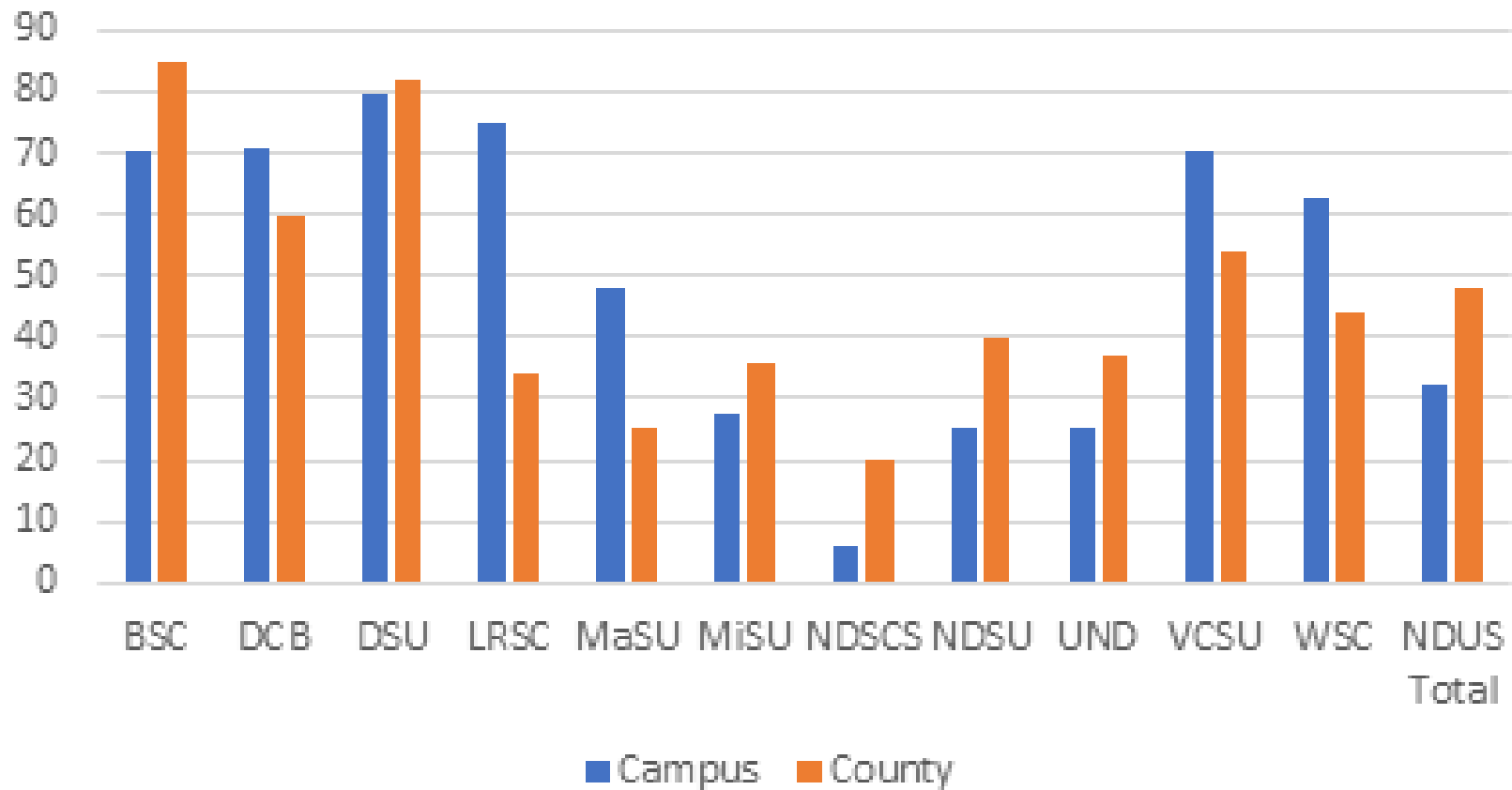


NDUS Student Active Covid-19 Cases Comparative Fall 2021 - Fall 2020

2021 2020



Campus vs County Cases Per Capita 9/28/2021



NDUS Institutions

Current Vaccine Incentives, Mask Requirements/Protocols

Institution	Vaccine incentives		Mask Requirements	Faculty/Staff may require masks in classroom/office	
	Amount	Eligible		Faculty	Staff
Bismarck State College	NA	NA		ADA Accom only	ADA Accom only
Dakota College - Bottineau	\$100	Students		X	X
Dickinson State University	NA	NA		X	X
Lake Region State College (Devils Lake)	\$100	Students Employees	Dining Services Nursing Center	X	X
Mayville State University	NA	NA		X	X
Minot State University	\$100	Students		X	X
ND State College of Science (Wahpeton)	\$100	Students	Indoors	X	X
ND State University (Fargo)	\$100	Students	Classrooms	X	X
University of ND (Grand Forks)	\$100	Students	Public indoor spaces All indoor spaces (UND SMHS)	X	X
Valley City State University	NA	NA		X	X
Williston State College	\$100	Students		X	

Mask requirements in K-12 schools limited COVID-19 outbreaks

Schools without mask requirements were...



more likely to have COVID-19 outbreaks...

Compared with schools that started the year with mask requirements



* K-12 public, noncharter schools in Maricopa and Pima Counties, AZ— July-August, 2021

bit.ly/MMWR92421

MMWR

Testing

- PCR still is the “gold standard” but may be positive after the person is not longer infectious and may take 1-2 days to get results (depending on the lab and the method used)
- Antigen tests (like BinaxNOW) seem to be quite good at identifying people capable of transmitting the virus, especially early in the course of the disease
 - Doing serial antigen testing (that is, daily for a few days) is even more valuable in identifying potential carriers
 - The results typically are available in 15 minutes and thus allow rapid identification and isolation of infectious individuals
- Antibody testing not of important clinical value (in general)

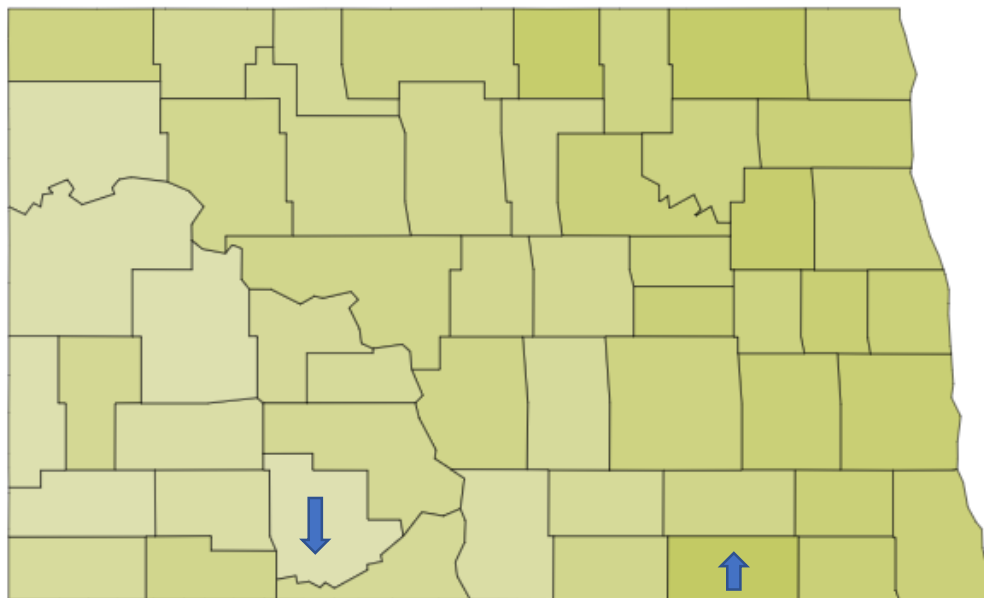
Vaccination

- Excellent protection especially against hospitalization and death with mRNA vaccines (Pfizer and Moderna) and less with J&J (single dose)
- Recent recommendation from CDC regarding benefit of booster shots in elderly, those at increased risk (especially immunocompromised), and those working in risky settings (especially health care workers)
- Influenza toll very low last year presumably due to COVID-19 mitigation practices but could be a “double whammy” if flu and COVID-19 flare simultaneously this fall/winter
 - Safe to get both flu and COVID-19 immunizations at the same time
- Implications of Executive Order regarding mandatory vaccination for NDUS institutions with federal contracts (not grants) unclear

North Dakota Covid-19 Vaccine Doses

Dashboard Last Updated Tuesday, 9/28/2021

Data as of Monday, 9/27/2021



COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Administered

723,949

Total Doses Administered

422,949

Pfizer Doses

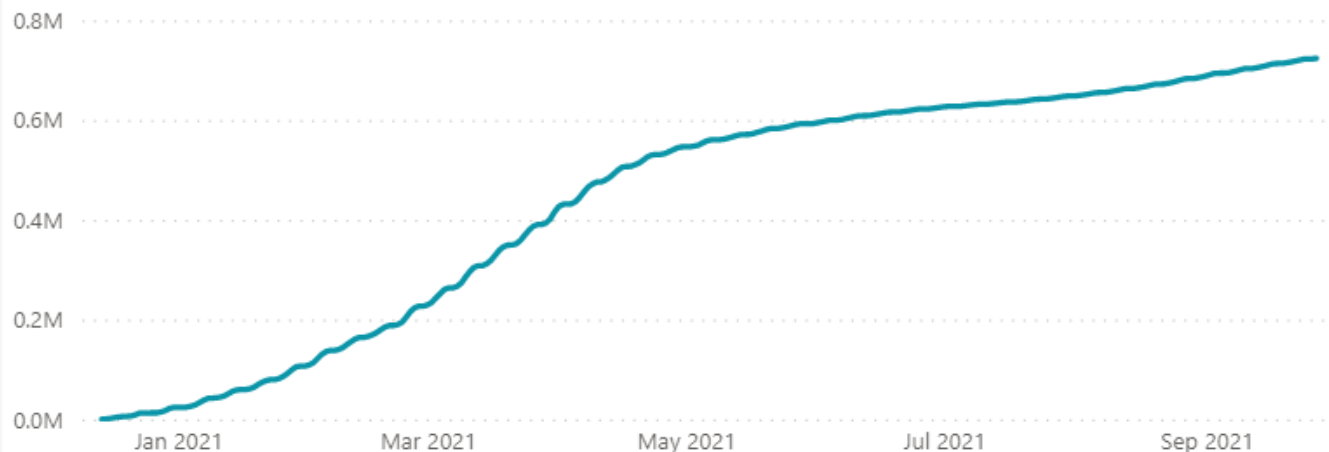
269,286

Moderna Doses

31,714

Janssen Doses

Cumulative Total COVID-19 Vaccine Doses Administered



Percent of County Population receiving at least one dose of Covid-19 Vaccine

Ranges from Grant 34% to Dickey 72%

North Dakota Covid-19 Vaccine Coverage Rates

12 and older

55.0%

At least one dose

364,819 ND residents

51.0%

Primary series complete

337,888 ND residents

18 and older

57.2%

At least one dose

343,610 ND residents

53.2%

Primary series complete

319,631 ND residents

65 and older

78.8%

At least one dose

96,822 ND residents

76.1%

Primary series complete

93,470 ND residents

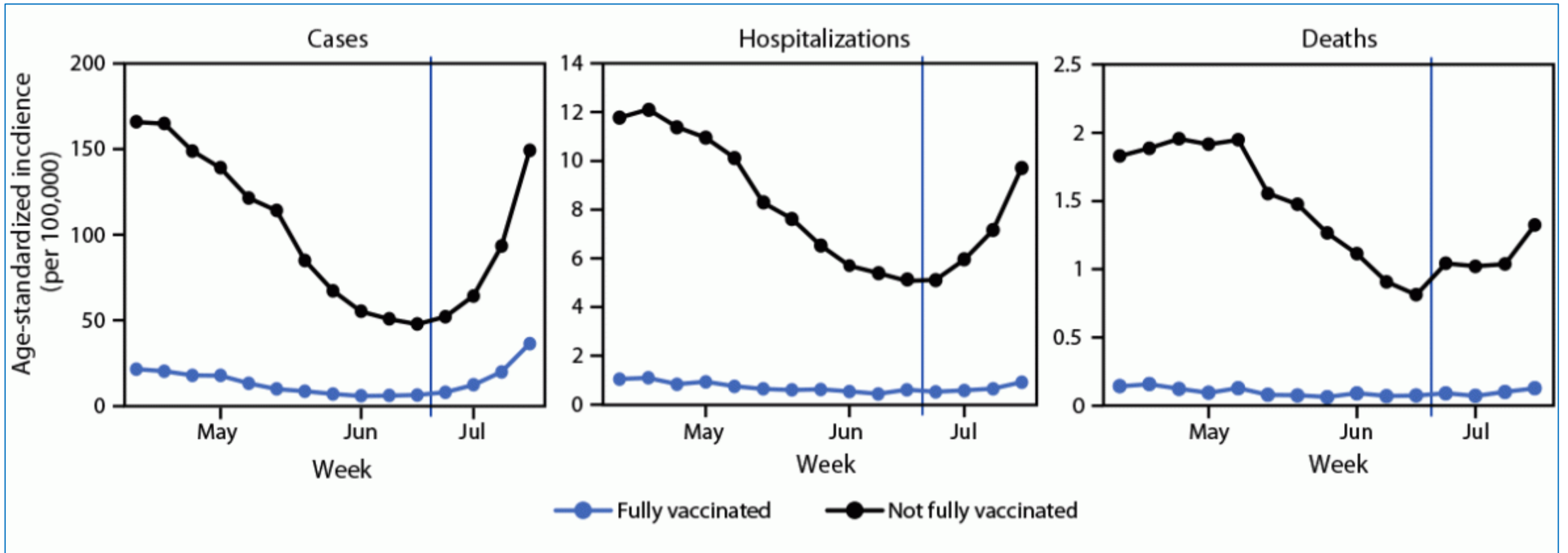
Issues with Metrics Used to Assess Vaccine Effectiveness/Breakthrough

- The percentage of vaccinated people among cases goes UP in either of two settings that have very different implications:
 - Increasing vaccination coverage
 - Decreasing vaccine effectiveness
- Therefore, need to look at incidence rate ratios (IRRs) when comparing not fully vaccinated with fully vaccinated individuals
 - That is, what is the incidence of disease in the not fully vaccinated compared with the incidence in the fully vaccinated
 - IRRs (the ratio of those two rates) more directly measure vaccine effectiveness than just the percentage of breakthrough cases in a region

Meaning of “Incidence”

- Number of new cases or events (i.e., hospitalizations or deaths) that occur over a specific time period
- For the CDC study that follows that was just reported in the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (MMWR), the time period is one week

Weekly trends in age-standardized incidence* of COVID-19 cases, hospitalizations,[†] and deaths,[§] by vaccination status[¶] — 13 U.S. jurisdictions, April 4–July 17, 2021**



Source: CDC MMWR September 10, 2021

After Delta became the most common variant,*
fully vaccinated people had reduced risk[†] of...

INFECTION

5X

HOSPITALIZATION

>10X

DEATH

>10X

**Vaccination offers strong
protection against COVID-19**



bit.ly/MMWR91021

* June 26-July 17, 2021

[†] Compared with people not fully vaccinated

MMWR

Future Course of the Pandemic

- “Prediction is very hard, especially about the future” – Yogi Berra
- Much of the predictive pandemic modelling has been wrong
- Nevertheless, as vaccination coverage slowly increases and the very contagious delta variant infects many others, the combination of natural and induced (vaccine-mediated) immunity likely will dampen the pandemic over the ensuing months
 - One of the major unknowns is how much protection (natural immunity) is produced by a prior SARS-CoV-2 infection
 - Immunity is a complex combination of cellular and humoral protection, and we don’t routinely measure the cellular component
- A report published on-line on Sept. 22, 2021 by the *COVID-19 Scenario Modeling Hub* (which is coordinated by researchers at Penn State) projects that COVID-19 cases will decrease substantially across the United States over the next six months, barring the emergence of any new variants or major changes in behavior.



Questions?