

COVID-19 Press Briefing

March 10, 2021







Daily Change in COVID-19 Cases, US

January 22, 2020 – March 8, 2021

TOTAL Cases Reported Since 1/22/20

28,937,762

NEW Cases Reported to CDC on 3/8/21

41,237

Change in 7-Day Case Average

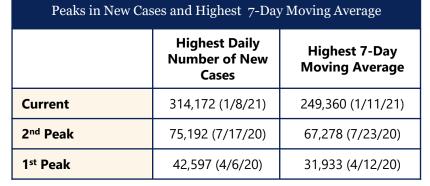
-14.8%

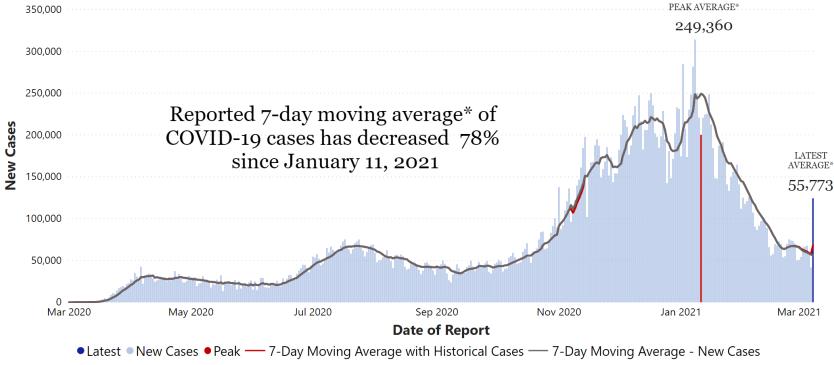
Current 7-Day Case Average (3/2/21 - 3/8/21)

55,773

Prior 7-Day Case Average (2/23/21 - 3/1/21)

65,461











New Admissions of Patients with Confirmed COVID-19

August 1, 2020 – March 7, 2021

Patients Currently Hospitalized with COVID on 3/7/21

35,205

New Admissions on 3/7/21

4,155

Peak in New Admissions (1/5/21)

18,007

Change in 7-Day Average of New Admissions

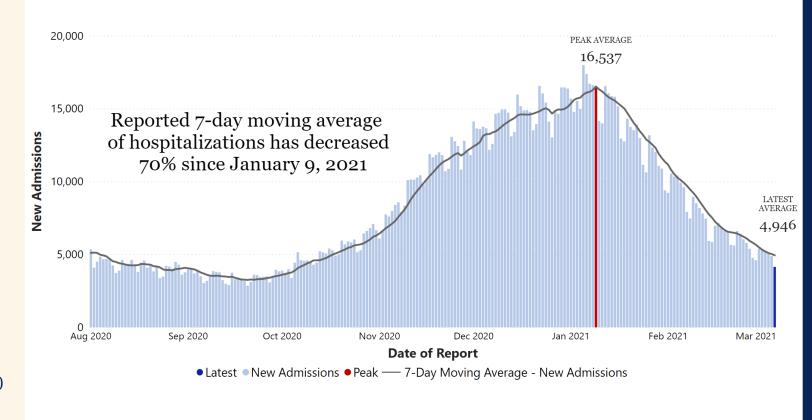
-14.9%

Current 7-Day Average of New Admissions (3/1/21 - 3/7/21)

4,946

Prior 7-Day Average of New Admissions (2/22/21 - 2/28/21)

5,812







Daily Change in COVID-19 Deaths, United States

January 22, 2020 – March 8, 2021

TOTAL Deaths Reported Since 1/22/2020

524,695

NEW Deaths Reported to CDC on 3/8/21

845

Change in 7-Day Death Average

-12.5%

Current 7-Day Death Average (3/2/21 - 3/8/21)

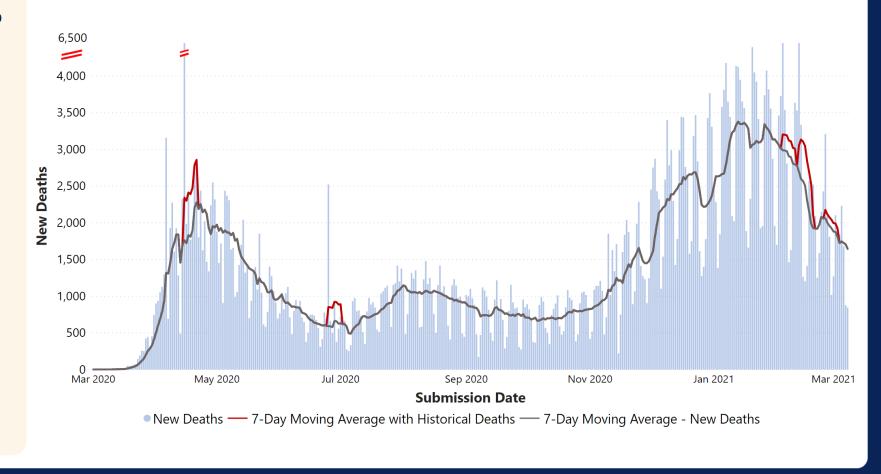
1,646

Prior 7-Day Death Average (2/23/21 - 3/1/21)

1,881

Forecasted Total Deaths by 3/27/21

540,000-564,000

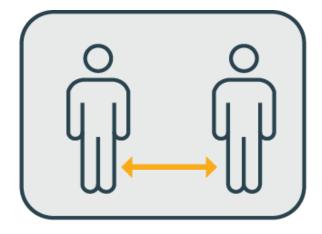




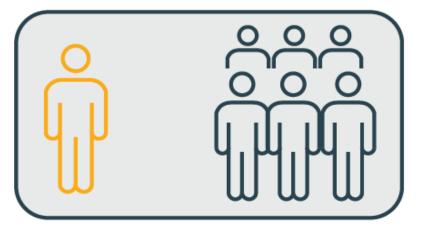




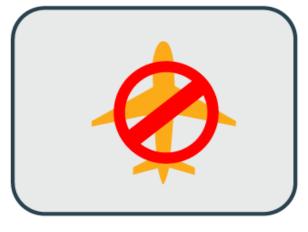
WEAR A MASK



STAY 6 FEET APART



AVOID CROWDS



AVOID TRAVEL





SARS-CoV-2 Vaccine Distribution Strategy Aligned to CDC Phases

Total adults - 267 million

Phase 1a (~24M)

- Health care personnel
- Long-term care facility residents

Phase 1b (~49M)

- Frontline essential workers
- Persons aged 75 years and older

Phase 1c (~129M)

- Persons aged 65-74 years
- Persons aged 16-64 years with high-risk conditions
- Essential workers not recommended in Phase 1b

Phase 2 (~65M)

All people aged 16 years or older not in Phase 1, who are recommended for vaccination



Selected Special Populations for SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination

- Pregnant individuals
 - -~3.7 million births in US (2019)1
- Adolescents and children
 - ~73 million individuals aged 0-18 years in the US (2019)²
- Immunocompromised individuals
 - i.e. individuals with immunosuppressive medical conditions (primary immunodeficiencies, HIV, etc.) or receiving immunosuppressive treatment/chemotherapy
 - Estimated around 3% of US adults (~7-8 million individuals)3

¹CDC, NCHS, 2020 ²Census.gov ³Harpaz, *JAMA*, 2016



SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination for Special Populations: Selected Questions

- What is the safety and immunogenicity profile of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines in certain special populations?
- What is the duration of the immune response to vaccination in certain special populations?
- What is the efficacy of SARS-CoV-2 vaccination on reducing disease and transmission in certain special populations?



SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination: Pregnant Individuals

- The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) recommends that SARS-CoV-2 vaccines should not be withheld from pregnant individuals
 - Pregnant individuals may choose to receive a COVID-19 vaccine
 - A conversation with their clinicians may help them decide
- CDC has established V-safe pregnancy registry to follow outcomes among vaccinated pregnant individuals
- Pfizer/BioNTech launched randomized, placebo-controlled study to evaluate safety/immunogenicity in pregnant individuals



SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination: Adolescents and Children

- Age ranges for currently authorized SARS-CoV-2 vaccines
 - Moderna: EUA persons aged 18 years and older
 - Pfizer/BioNTech: EUA persons aged 16 years and older
 - Johnson & Johnson: EUA persons aged 18 years and older
- Vaccine safety and immunogenicity studies in adolescents and children ongoing and planned
 - Pfizer/BioNTech study in persons aged 12-15 years: fully enrolled
 - Moderna TeenCOVE study in persons aged 12-17 years: fully enrolled
 - Trials in younger children will follow (i.e. Moderna KidCOVE)
 - J & J studies planned



SARS-CoV-2 Vaccination: Special Populations- Other Considerations

People with HIV

- People with stable HIV infection included in trials, though data are limited
- HHS HIV/AIDS Guidelines recommend people with HIV should receive SARS-CoV-2 vaccines (regardless of CD4 or viral load) because the potential benefits outweigh potential risks

Highly allergic individuals

- Studies planned





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