COVID-19

BLACK COMMUNITY TOWN HALL

MAY 7, 2020

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AGENDA

1. **Welcome** – Bridget Shears, Utah Martin Luther King Jr. Human Rights Commission
2. **Health** – Dr. Krow Ampofo, University of Utah Health
3. **Legislature** – Rep. Sandra Hollins, Utah House of Representatives
4. **Faith** – Dr. Amadou Niang, Utah Muslim Civic League
5. **Faith** – Rev. Dr. Oscar T. Moses, Calvary Baptist Church
6. **MCA Resources** – Claudia Loayza, Utah Division of Multicultural Affairs
7. **Q&A Session** – Bridget Shears, Utah Martin Luther King Jr. Human Rights Commission
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HEALTHCARE.UTAH.EDU

HEALTH
COVID-19 Infection and Utah

Krow Ampofo, MD
University of Utah
COVID-19 (SAR-CoV-2)

• In December 2019, a new coronavirus, COVID-19 (SAR-CoV-2) was discovered in Hubei Province, China

• After worldwide spread, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a public health emergency in January 2020

• U.S. first case of COVID-19 reported in February 2020
  • COVID-19 reported in all states and occurring in all ages groups
  • Total confirmed cases: >1.17 M
  • Total deaths: >70,000
COVID-19 clinical features

• **Incubation period**
  • Usually 4-5 days after exposure (range 2-14 days)

• **Spectrum of illness severity**
  • Asymptomatic- (???)
  • Mild (fever, tiredness, dry cough)- (80%).
  • Severe disease (e.g., difficulty in breathing, low blood oxygen, abnormal chest radiograph)- (15%).
  • Critical disease (e.g., with respiratory failure, shock, or multiorgan dysfunction) (5%)

• **Case fatality rate**
  • Worldwide: 1%-16%
    • U.S.: 6%
Risk factors for severe illness

• Severe illness can occur in otherwise healthy individuals of any age.

• Higher rates of severe illness occurs in adults with
  1. Advanced age (>65 years).
  2. Underlying medical comorbidities.
     • Cardiovascular disease and hypertension
     • Diabetes mellitus
     • Chronic lung disease
     • Cancer
     • Chronic kidney disease
     • Obesity
     • Immune-suppressed
Clinical signs and symptoms

- Fever (83–99%)
- Cough (59–82%)
- Fatigue (44–70%)
- Anorexia (40–84%)
- Shortness of breath (31–40%)
- Sputum production (28–33%)
- Muscle aches (11–35%)

*Some people have no symptoms*
Diagnosis of COVID-19

• Because symptoms are similar to many other illnesses, tests are needed to make the confirm the diagnosis

• Upper respiratory samples are the primary specimens for SARS-CoV-2 RT-PCR testing
  • Nasopharyngeal swab specimen
  • Oropharyngeal swab specimen

• Serologic tests detect antibodies to SARS-CoV-2 in the blood
  • Positive with past infection or late on in the infection
Management

• Mild Disease (e.g., fever, cough, and/or myalgias without difficulty in breathing) or asymptomatic infection
  • Managed at home and medicines to lower the fever, or relieve pain
  • Frequent phone or telehealth visit with primary provider, or hospital, especially those >65 years or with a high risk medical condition

• Moderate to critical disease (e.g., difficulty in breathing and low oxygen saturation)
  • Hospitalization
  • Supportive care (include oxygen and ventilator support if needed).
  • Prevention of, and evaluation for venous thromboembolism
  • Appropriate infection control
  • Specific therapies
COVID-19 Specific therapy

• Several therapies are being evaluated for COVID-19 treatments
  • Remdesivir
    • Received Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the use of remdesivir for the treatment of hospitalized 2019 coronavirus disease (COVID-19) patients.
  • Hydroxychloroquine/azithromycin (Clinical trials ongoing)
  • Convalescent plasma (Clinical trials ongoing)
  • Immune modulation medication e.g. Tocilizumab (Clinical trials ongoing)

• Prevention
  • Vaccine- (Clinical trials ongoing)
COVID-19 and Utah

Total tested: 131,002
Total cases: 5,595
Hospitalizations: 464
Total deaths: 58
(as of 5/7/2020)

COVID-19 Cases by the Date a Positive Test was Reported to Utah Public Health
# Utah Residents with COVID-19 by Age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Case count</th>
<th>% of Cases</th>
<th>Rates/100,000 population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 year</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>51.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-14 years</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 years</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>174.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44 years</td>
<td>2227</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>247.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64 years</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>266.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-84 years</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>158.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+ years</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>172.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# COVID-19 Hospitalization by Age group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Case count</th>
<th>Hospitalization</th>
<th>% of Cases Hospitalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 1 year</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-14 years</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24 years</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-44 years</td>
<td>2227</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64 years</td>
<td>1656</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-84 years</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+ years</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>26.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/Ethnicity</td>
<td>% of Utah Population</td>
<td>Case Count</td>
<td>% of Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>2299</td>
<td>41.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other race</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Utah COVID-19 Hospitalization rates by Race/Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>% of Utah Population</th>
<th>Case Count</th>
<th>Hospitalization</th>
<th>Hospitalization rate/1000 Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian/Alaska Native</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>126.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>125.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>2299</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>94.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>2069</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>76.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other race</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>582</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>70.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prevention of COVID-19 infection in the Community

• Frequent hand washing with soap and water or use alcohol-based hand sanitiser
• Avoiding touching the face (in particular eyes, nose, and mouth).
• Respiratory hygiene (e.g., covering cough or sneeze)
• Face mask in public
• Encourage social distancing by staying home till appropriate to relax restrictions
  • Utah has embarked on a phased decline of restrictions to the general public and employer (https://coronavirus.utah.gov/utah/)
  • Moderate Risk (Orange) as of 5/1/2020
Unknowns

• How long will the COVID-19 last?
• Will COVID-19 be seasonal?
• Vaccine??
• Therapies for mild COVID-19 infection that will prevent progression to severe disease.
Thank You
BLACK TOWN HALL COVID-19

Rep. Sandra Hollins, L.C.S.W.
Utah House of Representatives
HOW BLACKS ARE VULNERABLE TO COVID-19

* Inequality with access to health care
* More likely to not have insurance
* Rely on jobs that require us to go to work and risk exposure
* Less likely to have a savings to act as a buffer
  * Overrepresented in many of the low-wage jobs
MENTAL HEALTH

- *Keep in contact with love ones
- * Have a daily routine
- *Minimize newsfeeds
- *Continue taking mental health meds and checking in with therapist
- * Practice self-care
GUIDELINES

1. Face coverings worn in public settings where other social distancing measures are difficult to maintain

2. Restaurants are open for dine-in services with strict requirements

3. High-contact businesses can operate under strict protocols

• Utah House of Representatives
  • Shollins@le.Utah.gov

  • https://coronavirus.utah.gov/
DR. AMADOU NIANG

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FAITH
COVID 19 – Impact on the African and African American Muslim Communities in Utah

Amadou Niang, PhD
RACIAL DISPARITIES

Nation
• Black Americans represent 13.4% of the American population
• Counties with higher black populations account for 52% of all Covid-19 cases
• 58% of the deaths

Utah
• Data not disaggregated in Utah as of April 2020
• Experts estimate that racial minorities make up 40% of the COVID-19 Cases
COVID - 19 IMPACT PER SECTOR

EDUCATION
• Challenges with online schooling
• Limited awareness of special services
• Reliance on traditional support system

RESOURCES
Availability
• DWS/RETC
• Agencies
• Housing/Transit Issues
• Limited Access
• Coordination

COMMUNITY NETWORKS
• Mosques
• RCBOs/ICO
• Leaders
• Ethnic businesses
• Extended families
WHAT IS NEEDED

- Better collaboration between structures
- Better communication

Schools
- Work with service providers and ethnic communities

Agencies
- Involve community leaders
- Hire Community health workers

Communities
WHAT IS WORKING

• Suspension of group prayers and activities
• Support through mosques
• Virtual religious and spiritual teaching
• RETC collaboration with RCBOs
• Community leaders support
Thank You
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CALVARYSLC.COM

FAITH
African American Faith And The COVID -19 Pandemic

African American Town Hall Meeting

Rev. Dr. Oscar T. Moses
COVID-19 Demographics

Salt Lake County COVID-19 Crude Rates by Race & Ethnicity per 100,000 Population

Category | Race | Ethnicity
---|---|---
American Indian or Alaska Native | 177.6 [161.4–193.4] | -
Asian | 185.4 [148.9–221.9] | -
Black or African American | 435.6 [353.5–517.6] | -
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 441.6 [349.9–533.1] | -
White | 188.9 [140.4–237.4] | -
Hispanic or Latino | 534.4 [502.9–565.8] | -
Not Hispanic or Latino | 148.1 [140.2–155.9] | -
“The coronavirus pandemic is more lethal and spreading far faster among communities of color in Utah — with minorities being infected, hospitalized and killed at higher rates per capita than the state’s predominantly white population.”

Courtney Tanner
Salt Lake City Tribune
A study by the Pew Research Center found that 56 percent of those attending historically black churches said their faith has grown stronger as a result of the coronavirus pandemic.
FAITH

Faith denotes a set of internalized beliefs unseen and intangible that creates the lens or worldview in which one views life.

Dr. Oscar T. Moses
The Relevant Question

What Is The Role Of Faith In African Americans Communities During COVID -19?
The 4 C’s of Faith

1. Faith Connects - Faith Connects One To A Higher Power
2. Faith Causes - Faith Causes One To Think About What’s Really Important
3. Faith Cultivates - Faith Cultivates and Shapes Our Value System
Faith Connects Us To God

So faith comes from hearing, and hearing through the Word of Christ.

Romans 10:17
Faith Causes One To Draw Close To God In Difficult Times

Draw near to God,
and he will draw near to you.

James 4:8
Faith Cultivates Our Value System

Because you know that the testing of your faith produces perseverance.

James 1:3
Faith Creates The Atmosphere For Hope

NOW
FAITH is the Substance of things Hoped for,
THE Evidence of THINGS NOT SEEN.

HEBREWS 11:1
Hopelessness is fostered through spiritual apathy, which disconnects one from the possibilities of God’s providential involvement.
Hopelessness emerges when there are no life options to counter life inequities.
Just so the world know... 2020 like a regular day in the hood we used to disaster ..not making money being locked in ...sudden death! So people still outside because they don’t even understand the word “pandemic” our whole lives was a “pandemic” -go in the house tho-
Hope
The Insubordinate Endurance To
Remain Defiant & Rebellious
Against The Face Of Despair.
The Challenge
Change The Discussion Within African American Communities To Establish Family Values Systems
Change The Discussion With Law Makers To Demand Equal Distribution To All People
Change The Discussion Within The Church To Foster Hope By Creating Christian Family Value Systems
Where there is no vision, there is no hope.

— George Washington Carver
Keep hope alive
QUESTIONS?
THANK YOU!

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