

September 9-10, 2020

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Case Studies -Atlanta

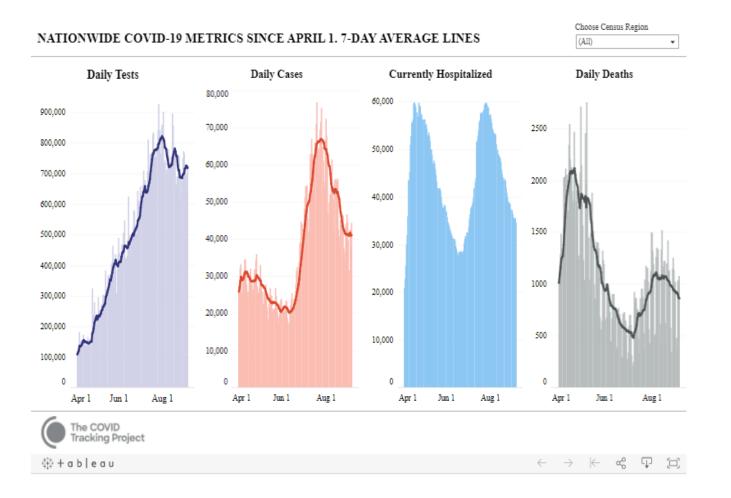
Carlos del Rio, MD Emory University Atlanta, GA



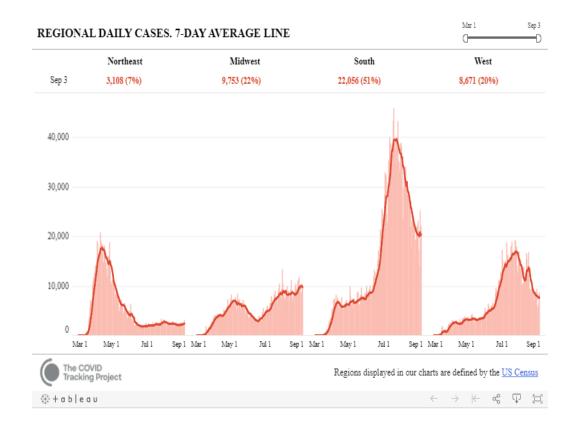
COVID-19 in Georgia – the numbers

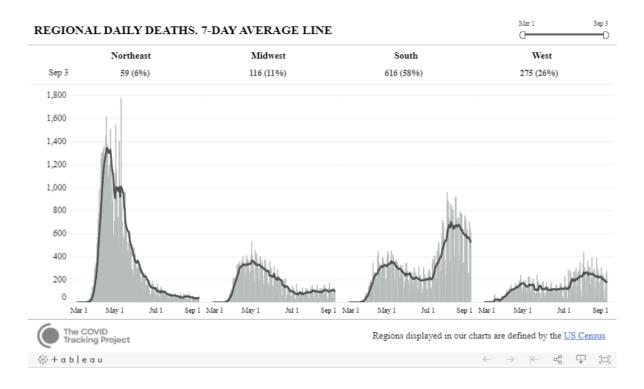
- Through Sept 9, 2020:
 - US 6.5 million cases and 194,064 deaths
 - GA 285,350 cases and 6,070 deaths
- Over the past week, Georgia has seen an average of 1,734 cases per day, a decrease of 29% from the average two weeks earlier.





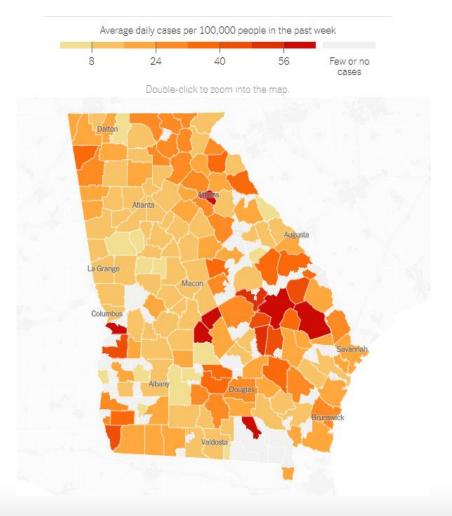


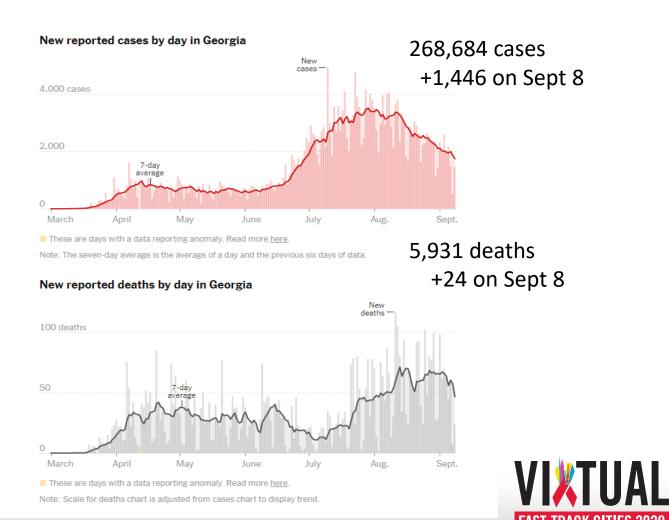






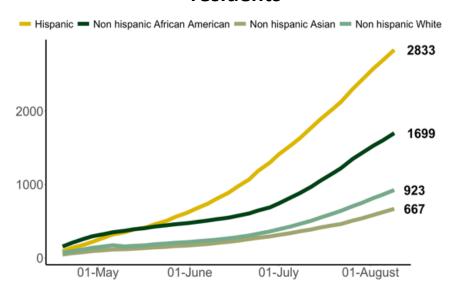
COVID-19 hotspots, cases and deaths Georgia, 2020



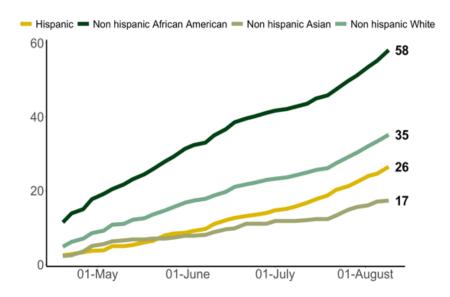


Racial and Ethnic disparities in COVID-19 cases and deaths

COVID-19 cases by race/ethnicity per 100,000 residents



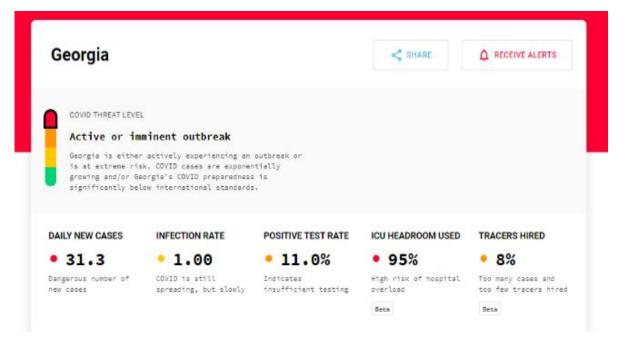
COVID-19 deaths by race/ethnicity per 100,000 residents



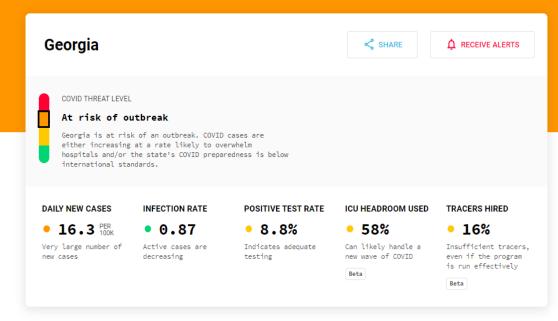


COVID Act Now – GA no longer in the RED

August 13



Sept 9

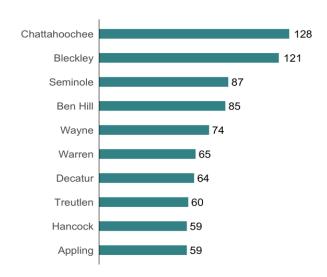


Updated September 9, 2020



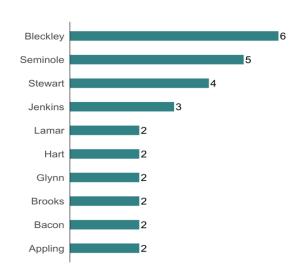
The 10 counties with the highest average daily cases and deaths since August 3, 2020

Average cases per 100,000 residents



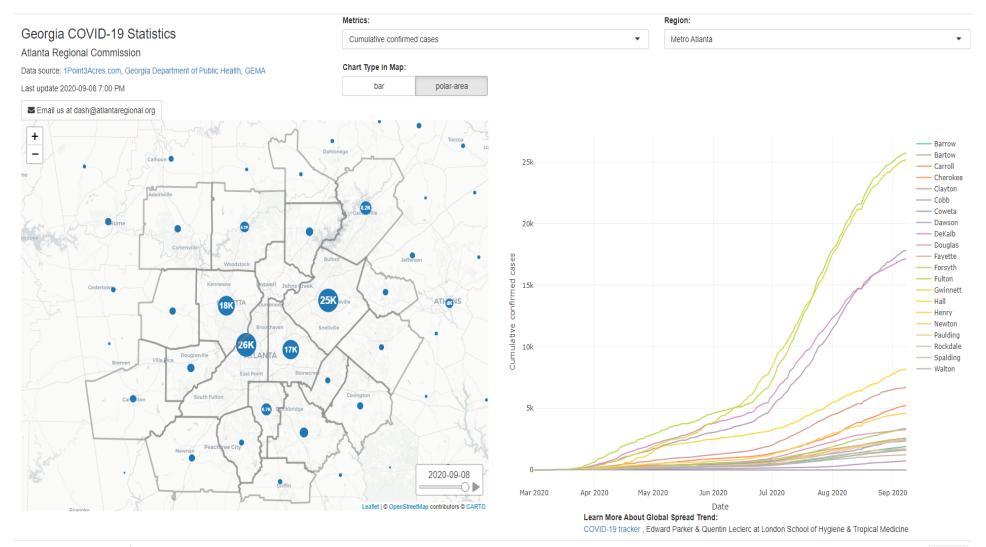
Listed above are the ten counties in Georgia that reported highest average of new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 residents since August 3, 2020.

Average deaths per 100,000 residents

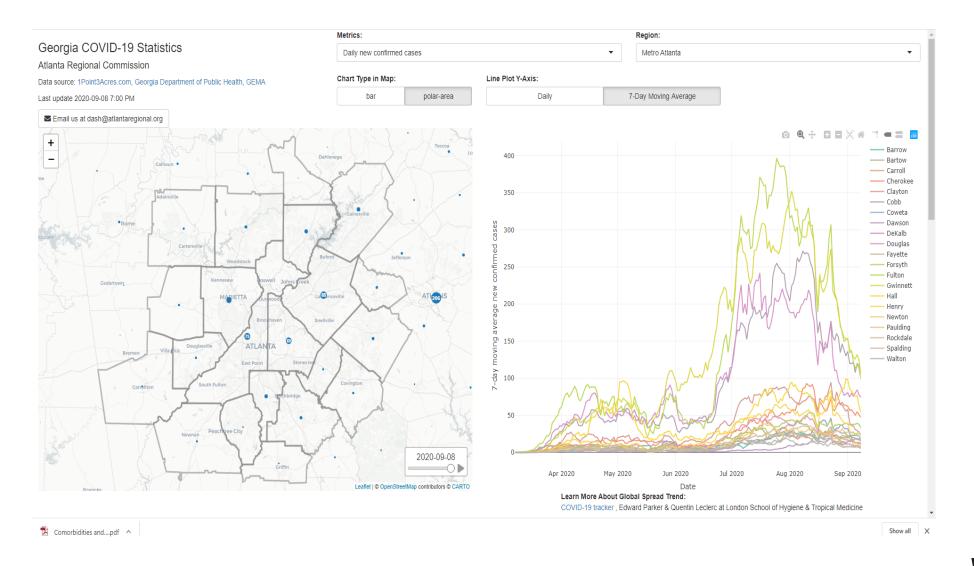


Listed above are the ten counties in Georgia that reported highest average of new deaths due to COVID-19 per 100,000 residents since August 3, 2020.











COVID-19 Atlanta Reopening Dashboard – September 2, 2020



Current Status: Phase 1

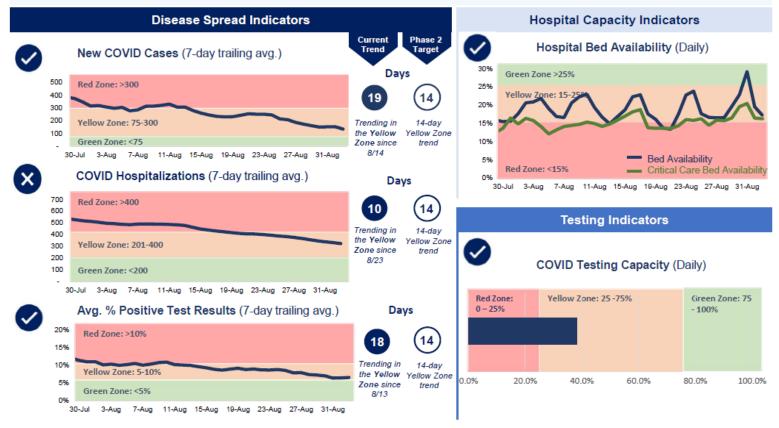
Metrics are reported to public weekly. Next update is on 09/10.

Guidance Phase 1

- . Social distancing followed and enforced where practical
- To-go and curbside pickups from restaurants and retail establishments
- All persons are required to wear a mask or face covering over their nose and mouth

Focus areas for next seven days

 Monitoring current Yellow Zone trends in percent positive tests, new cases, hospital capacity, hospitalizations, and testing capacity.



Disclaimer: All data used herein is not owned or maintained by the City of Atlanta. Data has been sourced from Fulton County Board of Public Health (FCBOH) & Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency (AFCEMA). Fulton County-wide data is used as a proxy for severity in the City of Atlanta jurisdiction. Data will be updated based on changes made by FCBOH and AFCEMA. The City of Atlanta does not claim responsibility for the accuracy of the source data.



Characteristics & outcomes of PWH with COVID-19 hospitalized in Atlanta

- Overall prevalence of PWH among hospitalized COVID-19 = 3.8%
- Median age = 57yrs, 65% men, 85% NHB
- Median sx = 5 days; cough/fever/malaise/SOB most common
- 65% had an abnormal CXR
- 55% received a therapeutic for SARS-CoV-2
- Median LOS = 5d
- 30% ICU, 15% intubation
- 15% deceased

Collins L, et al. AIDS 2020. 34 (12): 1789 – 94. doi: 10.1097/QAD.000000000002632



PWH & COVID-19 hospitalized in Atlanta

- In this series of PWH hospitalized for confirmed COVID-19 in Atlanta, GA, nearly all had controlled HIV (CD4 >200, RNA <200), including the 3 patients who died
 - Age may be younger & comorbidity burden higher among hospitalized PWH with COVID-19 compared with the general population

Collins L, et al. AIDS 2020. 34 (12): 1789 – 94. doi: 10.1097/QAD.000000000002632



COVID-19 Health Equity Interactive Dashboard

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EMORY UNIVERSITY

United States

See Dashboard Guide (PDF / YouTube)

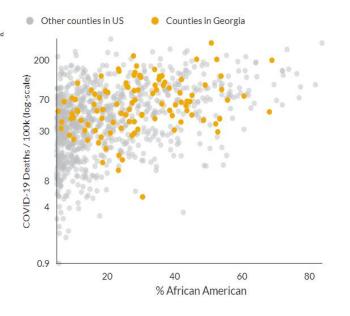
COVID-19 is affecting every community differently. Some areas are much harder-hit than others. What is happening where you live?

Average Daily COVID-19 Cases O 0.4 1 3 6 16 1K Low High

A Snapshot of Health Disparities in Georgia

Counties with higher proportions of African American residents tend to have higher rates of death from COVID-19.

Click on the map to explore your state and county.







United States / Georgia / Fulton County

Fulton County, Georgia

SUMMARY OF COVID-19 IN FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

COVID-19 Cases in Fulton County

	TOTAL TO DATE	TOTAL TO DATE PER 100,000	DAILY AVERAGE	DAILY AVERAGE PER 100,000
Fulton	25,681	2,446	113	11
Georgia	267,238	2,540	1,857	18

COVID-19 Deaths in Fulton County

	TOTAL TO DATE	TOTAL TO DATE PER 100,000	DAILY AVERAGE	DAILY AVERAGE PER 100,000	CASE FATALITY RATIO
Fulton	545	52	4	0	Deaths: Cases
Georgia	5,907	56	57	1	2.21%

Last updated on 9/7/2020



COVID-19 distribution by a summary of county vulnerability: Cases and deaths by the Community Vulnerability Index (CVI)

COVID-19 cases per 100,000 persons by Community Vulnerability Index (CVI)



CVI incorporates the SVI's sociodemographic variables, along with risk factors specific to COVID-19 and variables measuring the capacity of public health systems. It considers six core themes that together account for 34 factors that make a community vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic.



COVID-19 Health Equity Interactive Dashboard

Home

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Map State Media Hub

Data Sources & Interpretation

About



and in the United States was 12 case(s) per 100,000.

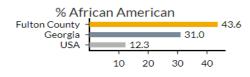
and in the United States was 0.2 death(s) per 100,000.

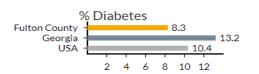
Last updated on 9/7/2020

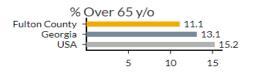
COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

Social, economic, health and environmental factors impact an individual's risk of infection and COVID-19 severity. Counties with large groups of vulnerable people may be disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. The table below shows Fulton County, Georgia, and national statistics regarding the proportion of individuals falling into various high risk categories.

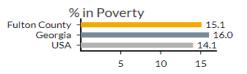
Note: These are not characteristics of COVID-19.

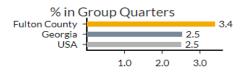


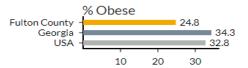


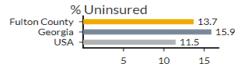


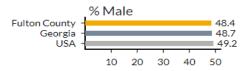
% Hispanic or Latino
Fulton County
Georgia
USA
5 10 15











Last updated on 9/7/2020



Major programmatic consequences of COVID-19

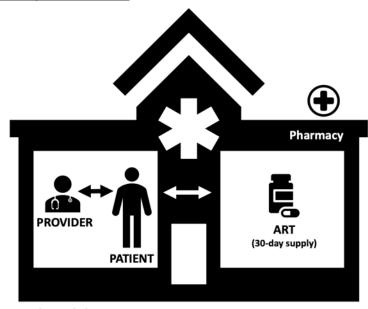
- Most clinic visits transitioned to telemedicine
 - Many people who were out of care returned to care
- Significant drop in STD clinic visits
- PrEP has been continued
- Drop in HIV testing



Opportunities for Improved HIV Care Delivery

Standard Model of Care

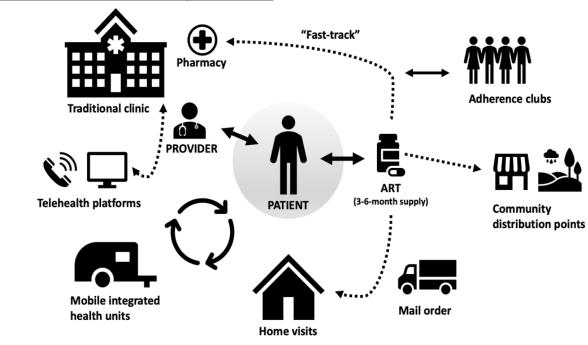
A) Current service delivery for HIV care



Traditional clinic

Differentiated Service Delivery

B) Differentiated service delivery for HIV care



Accepted publication: Collins et al, AIDS 2020



The world post-COVID

- We have known for a long time that we need to make testing and treatment more convenient and more patient-centered.
- COVID-19 has forced us to finally get around to acting on this.
- That is an opportunity we should not miss!



Conclusions

- PWH do not appear to be at increased risk for infection or severe outcomes from COVID-19 due to their HIV status alone
- There has been significant disruption in HIV prevention and care services
 - Potential impact on Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative
- Opportunities for long term improvements in care due to policy changes and health system willingness(necessity) to change
- Common threads in public health: disparities & stigma

