May 26, 2020

COVID-19 Media Availability
PARTICIPANTS

- Jill Hunsaker Ryan, Executive Director
- Dr. Rachel Herlihy, State Epidemiologist
- Dr. Jonathan Samet, Dean of the Colorado School of Public Health

Media questions and answers  Moderator: Mariah La Rue, CDPHE
COLORADO’S GOALS

- Slow down virus spread so we don’t exceed hospital capacity and run out of hospital beds/ventilators.
- Get kids back to school in the fall.
- Prevent having to return to Stay at Home.

*The more the virus is circulating, the harder it will be and the longer it will take to get back to “normal”*
As restrictions are loosened on a state and county level:

- We still ask people to stay home as much as possible and avoid social interactions.
- We ask vulnerable populations, including older adults to stay at home except to perform necessary activities.
- People are still encouraged to stay within their county of residence or employment as much as possible.
- Coloradans are advised to wear non-medical cloth face coverings when in public.
- When going out, people should stay physically distanced from others by 6 ft.
- Businesses should consult CDPHE guidance and close for 48 hours after 2 cases to prevent a larger outbreak.
MOBILITY DATA

Time at home decreasing since April:
- As the temperature warms, people spend less time at home.

Source: Colorado School of Public Health
Patterns differ across the state.

Source: Colorado School of Public Health
Where are we in Colorado’s epidemic?

COVID-19

Estimate:
170,000
Coloradans have had COVID-19
(2.9% of Colorado’s population)

source: Colorado School of Public Health
“The current state of COVID-19 in Colorado and projected course of the epidemic in the coming weeks”

Prepared by the Colorado COVID-19 Modeling Group

Colorado School of Public Health: Andrea Buchwald, Elizabeth Carlton, Debashis Ghosh, Jonathan Samet;
University of Colorado School of Medicine: Kathryn Colborn; University of Colorado-Boulder Department of Applied Mathematics: David Bortz; University of Colorado-Denver: Jimi Adams; Colorado State University: Jude Bayham

5/22/2020
UPDATED MODEL RESULTS

- Using the same Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Recovered (SEIR) epidemic model as previously.
- Results based on hospitalization data through May 19.
- With average 13-day span from infection to hospitalization, we are looking at the effect of measures through May 11 in the report.
- With additional data through May 29, we will have a clearer picture dating back to May 16.
Report: Where is the curve going?

Model fit to EM Resource hospital census data through **May 19** reflects measures through **May 6**.

*Source: Colorado School of Public Health*
UPDATE: WHERE IS THE CURVE GOING?

Update: Where is the curve going?

- Model fit to EMR hospital census data through **May 24**.
- This reflects measures through **May 11**.

*Source: Colorado School of Public Health*
Because of the 13-day lag between infection and hospitalization, on average, we can currently estimate the reproductive number through early May. Stay at home was in place for 50% of the Colorado population through May 8.

Source: Colorado School of Public Health
Start with assumption of 65% social distancing under Safer at Home.
Address differing scenarios of social distancing from May 27 through November 2020.
Consider a scenario of reduced social distancing beginning June 27.
Address 3 different scenarios of social distancing from May 27 through November 2020:
  ○ Same level of social distancing applies at all ages.
  ○ 50% of older persons maintain distancing at 80%.
  ○ All people 60+ maintain distancing at 80%.
SCENARIOS WITH ALL AGES AT THE SAME LEVEL OF SOCIAL DISTANCING

Scenario | Population-wide social distancing starting 5/27
---|---
1A | 65%, maintained indefinitely
1B | 55%, maintained indefinitely
1C | 45%, maintained indefinitely
1D | 55% until 6/26, reduced to 45% 6/27, maintained indefinitely

All scenarios assume: mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% social distancing

5/9 - 5/26: Source: Colorado School of Public Health
SCENARIOS WITH ALL OLDER ADULTS (60+) AT 80% SOCIAL DISTANCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>Population-wide social distancing starting 5/27 AND all older adults maintain high social distancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>65%, maintained indefinitely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2B</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2C</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2D</td>
<td>55% until 6/26, reduced to 45% 6/27, maintained indefinitely</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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All scenarios assume: mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% population-wide social distancing 5/9 - 5/26, all older adults at 80%. Source: Colorado School of Public Health
**SCENARIOS WITH HALF OF OLDER ADULTS (60+) AT 80% SOCIAL DISTANCING**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3A</td>
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All scenarios assume: mask wearing continues, case detection and isolation increases 5% per week, 65% population-wide social distancing 5/9 - 5/26, half of older adults at 80%. *Source: Colorado School of Public Health*
High levels of social distancing (60-65%) needed, plus mask wearing and increased case detection & isolation to avoid exceeding hospital capacity.

Older adults maintaining high levels of social distancing is critical. At low levels of social distancing (45%) we risk exceeding hospital capacity by this summer, even if older adults maintain high levels of social distancing. Around mid-August, the date at which schools generally open, the epidemic curves under all scenarios are rising.
SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

- Beneficial effect of Stay at Home measures still evident with R0 below 1.
- Just beginning to have indication as to effects of Safer at Home; more time needed to estimate with the model.
- Future disease burden depends on degree of distancing maintained in the coming months and the extent to which older people maintain greater distancing.
- Absent use of all strategies, Colorado could face a second peak by late summer.
Older adults and people with serious underlying medical conditions are at greatest risk of severe disease and death due to COVID-19.

Source: CDC - cdc.gov/coronavirus
Older Coloradans are at highest risk of COVID-19 hospitalization.
COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, COLORADO*

*From CDC COVID-NET, 5 County Denver Metro Area
Risk of hospitalization is even higher for Coloradan who are 75 years old and older.
COVID-19 HOSPITALIZATION RATES BY AGE GROUP, COLORADO*

*From CDC COVID-NET, 5 County Denver Metro Area
9 out of 10 COVID-19 deaths in Colorado have occurred in adults 60 years old and older.
Colorado Deaths Due to COVID-19 by Age Group
Data up to Week Ending 5/16/2020, Updated by CDC on 5/20/2020
N = 974

- 0-4 years: 0.00% (0) deaths
- 5-14 years: 0.00% (0) deaths
- 15-24 years: 0.00% (0) deaths
- 25-34 years: 0.00% (0) deaths
- 35-44 years: 2.98% (29) deaths
- 45-54 years: 7.80% (76) deaths
- 55-64 years: 20.02% (195) deaths
- 65-74 years: 28.46% (277) deaths
- 75-84 years: 40.76% (397) deaths

* Includes Suppressed Values
Colorado Pneumonia, Influenza and COVID-19 Mortality (PIC)
Data through the week ending May 9, 2020, as of May 25, 2020

% of Deaths due to PIC

MMWR Week
**STEPS OLDER ADULTS CAN TAKE**

1. **Reduce Risk**
   - Stay home if possible.
   - Wash hands frequently.
   - Maintain 6 ft of space between yourself and others.

2. **Stress and coping**
   - You may feel increased stress during the pandemic.
   - Fear and anxiety can cause strong emotions.

3. **Symptoms**
   - Symptoms may appear 2-14 days after exposure.
   - Watch for symptoms.
   - Most common symptoms are cough, fever, shortness of breath.

4. **Make a plan**
   - Develop a care plan summarizing your medical conditions, healthcare providers, emergency contacts and end-of-life care directives.

Source: CDC - cdc.gov/coronavirus
To protect our older Coloradan neighbors, friends, and family, we also need to do our part.

How you can help older Coloradans and other people who may be vulnerable to COVID-19:

- If you are a caregiver, take precautions to avoid becoming infected yourself.
- Facetime, Skype, Zoom, and other virtual tools for visits.
- Extra calls, letters/cards, greetings from a distance.
- Help with grocery shopping and other errands.
While older adults are most vulnerable, severe illness is also occurring in younger people

- More than 100 Coloradans under age 60 have died due to COVID-19.
- More than 1,000 Coloradans under age 60 have been hospitalized due to COVID-19.
- An estimated 5.6% of Coloradans age 30-59 who develop COVID-19 will need non-ICU hospitalization and 1.9% will need ICU hospitalization.
- New impacts of the virus are being discovered, such as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in children (MIS-C).
Q & A

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