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Interprofessional Symposium | An Update for Healthcare Workers



Newark, NJ

The Development of COVID-19 Vaccines: A "Pandemic Speed"

1199SEIU Training and Employment Funds January 24, 2021

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7







- First confirmed case in the US reported on January 20, 2020¹
- Record number of cases confirmed in one day: 314K on January 8, 2021² and over 24.5M+ US cases to date³
- ~116,000+ current hospitalizations in the US⁴
- 410,000+ deaths in the US and rising³; tracking to be the 3rd leading cause of death in the US in 2020⁵
- CDC estimates there have been ~376,000+ cases among healthcare workers and ~1275 deaths⁶

Fast and Slow Pandemics: COVID-19 and Earthquakes of Devastation in Black and Brown Communities

According to the most recent data compiled by the Color of Coronavirus project:

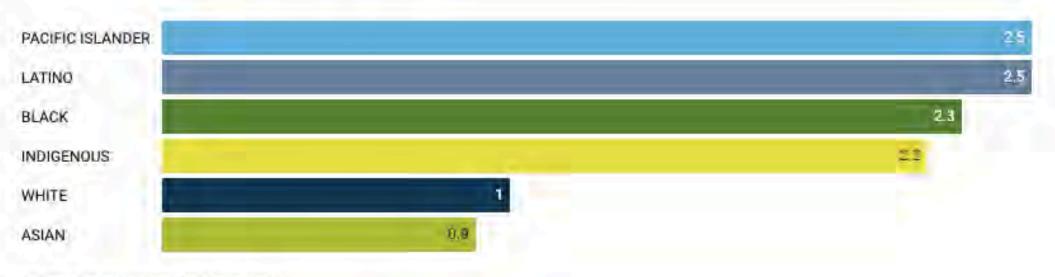
- 1 in 595 Indigenous Americans has died
- ✤ 1 in 735 Black Americans has died
- 1 in 895 Pacific Islander Americans has died
- 1 in 1,000 Latino Americans has died
- ✤ 1 in 1,030 White Americans has died
- ✤ 1 in 1,670 Asian Americans has died





Adjusted for age, other racial groups are this many times more likely to have died of COVID-19 than White Americans

Reflects mortality rates calculated through Jan. 5, 2021.



Indirect age-adjustment has been used.

Source' APM Research Lab + Get the data - Created with Datawrapper





COVID-19 Hospitalization and Death by Race/Ethnicity: Racism as a Pre-existing Condition

"Race and ethnicity are risk markers for other underlying conditions that impact health including socioeconomic status, access to health care, and exposure to the virus related to occupation, e.g., frontline, essential, and critical infrastructure workers." (CDC, November 30, 2020)

Rate ratios compared to White, Non- Hispanic persons	American Indian or Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic persons	Asian, Non- Hispanic persons	Black or African American, Non- Hispanic persons	Hispanic or Latino persons
Cases ¹	1.8x	0.6x	1.4x	1.7x
Hospitalization ^{2}	4.0x	1.2x	3.7x	4.1x
Death ³	2.6x	1.1x	2.8x	2.8x

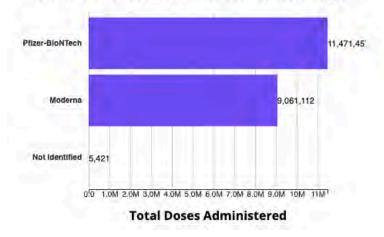
How Did We Get Here: A Pandemic Speed

COVID-19 Vaccinations in the United States

Overall US COVID-19 Vaccine Distribution and Administration

Total Doses Distributed	Total Doses Administered	Number of People Receiving 1 or More Doses	Number of People Receiving 2 Do
41,411,550	20,537,990	17,390,345	3,027,865
			A CONTRACTOR

U.S. COVID-19 Vaccine Administration by Vaccine Type





View: Total Doses Administered People Receiving 1 or More Doses People Receiving 2 Doses Total Doses Distributed

Metric: O Count Rate per 100,000

Total Doses Administered Reported to the CDC by State/Territory and for Selected Federal Entities per 100,000





Key Steps Along the Pathway to Vaccine Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) and Phased Distribution: Health Equity Implications

FDA has established several criteria for the COVID vaccine approval process

- Vaccine trials must be large enough to demonstrate safety and efficacy (i.e. many thousands)¹
- FDA expects the vaccine would prevent disease or decrease its severity in at least 50%¹ of people who are vaccinated
- Must include diverse populations² in all phases of clinical development, including populations most affected by COVID-19, specifically communities of color, as well as adequate representation in late phase trials of elderly individuals and those with medical comorbidities





Steckelberg, A., Johnson, C.Y., Florit, G., Alcantara, C. (2020, November 23). These are the top coronavirus vaccines to watch. *Washington Post.* https://www.washingtonpost.com

How long it took to develop other notable vaccines

Polio: 7 years (1948-1955)

Measles: 9 years (1954-1963)

Chickenpox: 34 years (1954-1988)

Mumps: 4 years (1963-1967)

HPV: 15 years (1991-2006)

Coronavirus

Avarage vactive Lovelgament: 10.7 year





DATE	MILESTONE	
December 1	Covid-19 illness documented (unpublicized Nov 17 th) ¹⁸	
January 10	SARS-CoV-2 virus sequenced	
January 15	NIH designs mRNA vaccine in collaboration with Moderna	
March 16	Moderna Phase 1 2 trial begins	
May 2	Pfizer/BioNTech Phase 1 2 trial begins	
July 14	Moderna Phase 1 2 trial published in NEJM	
July 27, 28	Moderna and Pfizer/BioNTech Phase 3 trials begin	
August 12	Pfizer/BioNTech Phase 1 2 trial published in Nature	
October 22, 27	Enrollment in both Phase 3 trials complete; >74,000	
November 9	Pfizer/BioNTech reports interim analysis efficacy > 90%	
November 16	Moderna announces interim analysis efficacy > 94.5%	
November 18	Pfizer/BioNTech announces 95% efficacy as final result	
November 20	1 st EUA submitted by Pfizer/BioNTech	
December 11; December 12	FDA granted Emergency Use Authorization of Pfizer/BioNTech; CDC approved use in persons > 16	
December 14	Phase 1a Vaccination begins for health care workers	
December 18; December 19	FDA granted EUA of Moderna; CDC approved use in persons \geq 18	

How Is the Coronavirus Vaccine Development Different?

- Government has taken on the financial risk of COVID vaccine development
 - ✓ The US gov't invested \$9.5B+ to speed up development and jumpstart manufacturing before testing is finished
 - Removed the financial disincentives to manufacture vaccines before a drugmaker knows they will work
 - ✓ NIH entered into public-private-partnerships with drug companies where hundreds of millions of dollars in funding have allowed specific companies to expedite the process and raise large-scale nationwide trials (e.g., Moderna, J&J, AstraZeneca)



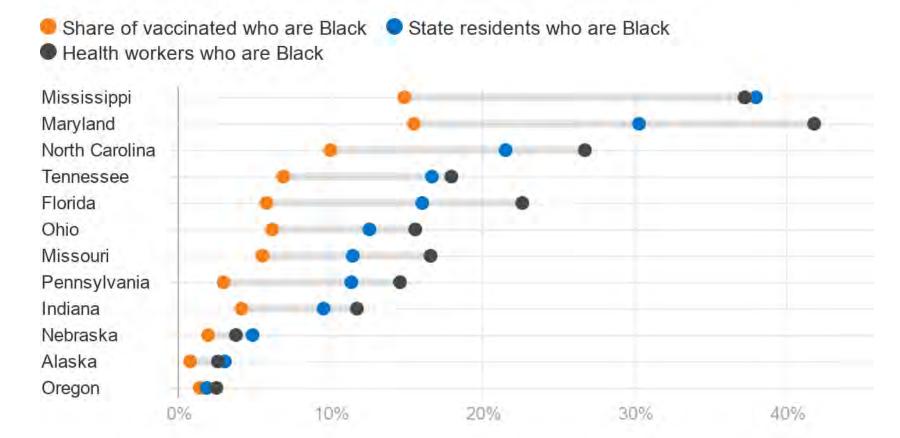
How Is the Coronavirus Vaccine Development Different?

- New technologies have given researchers new tools
 - ✓ Synthetic genetic material can be delivered into the body's cells, making them into factories to produce specific proteins, which then trigger a robust immune response
 - ✓ Skipping otherwise time-consuming steps such as manufacturing viral proteins or growing the whole virus in chicken eggs
- Pfizer and Moderna are the only two vaccine candidates that specifically use mRNA technologies
 - \checkmark Have the advantage of speed can be designed and manufactured quickly
 - \checkmark RNA vaccine research made significant advances over the last 10-15 years
 - ✓ In particular, research on past outbreaks (MERS and SARS) gave scientists key insights on the approach



Black Americans Significantly Trail in Covid Vaccinations

The percentage of those vaccinated who are Black is far lower than their share of both the general population and the health care workforce. Most people who have been vaccinated are health workers.



NOTE: The 12 states shown are those that report race separately from ethnicity; four other states with incomparable data were excluded. Covid vaccinations for which the race of the recipient is unknown were excluded.

CREDIT: Hannah Recht/KHN

SOURCE: Data from state health departments as of Jan. 14, 2021; American Community Survey 2019; Integrated Public Use Microdata Series



Demonstrating Trustworthiness and Building Trust



Perspective

Trustworthiness before Trust — Covid-19 Vaccine Trials and the Black Community

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