

COVID Guidance and Vaccine Updates

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Early Childhood Education & Care Department

Vaccine Updates



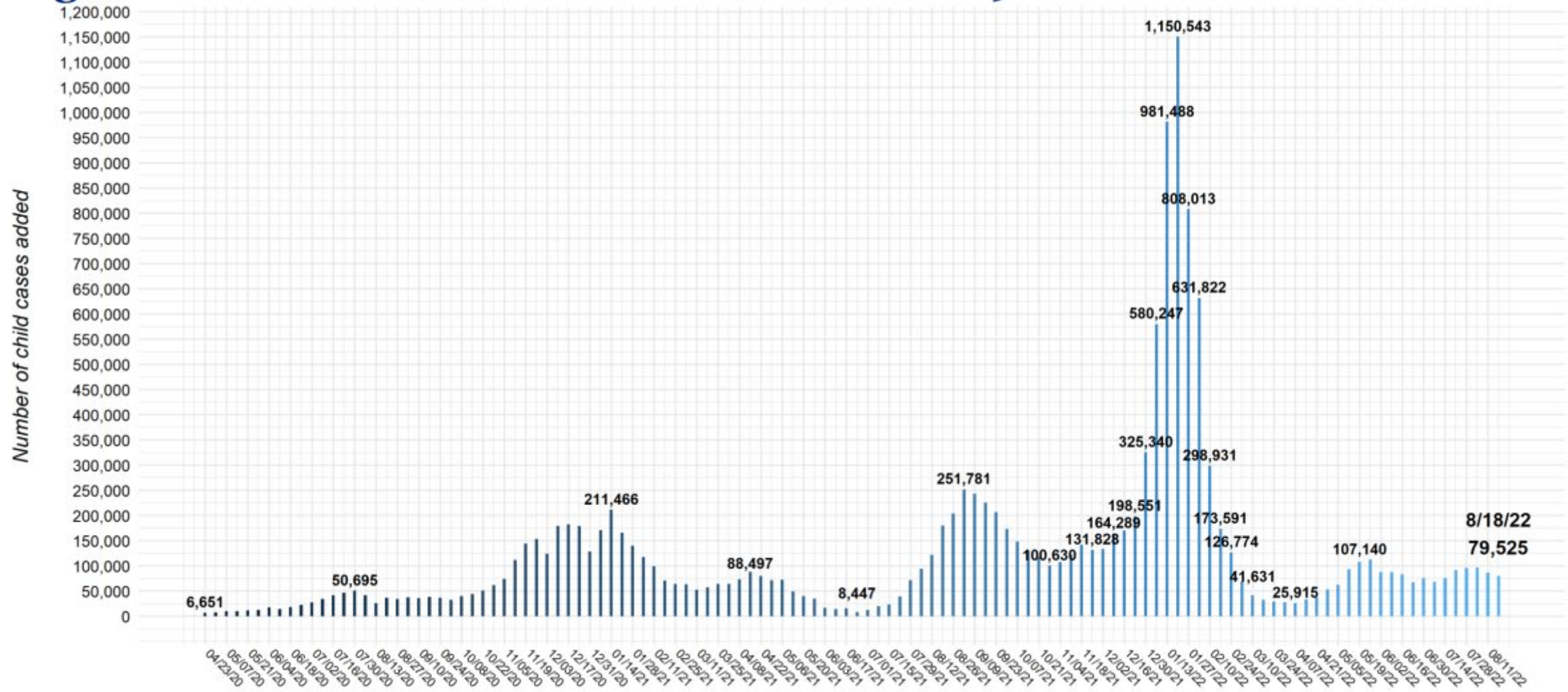
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Fig 6. United States: Number of Child COVID-19 Cases Added in Past Week*



Proportion of US Children Ages 6 Months - 4 Years Who Received the Initial Dose of the COVID-19 Vaccine, by State of Residence

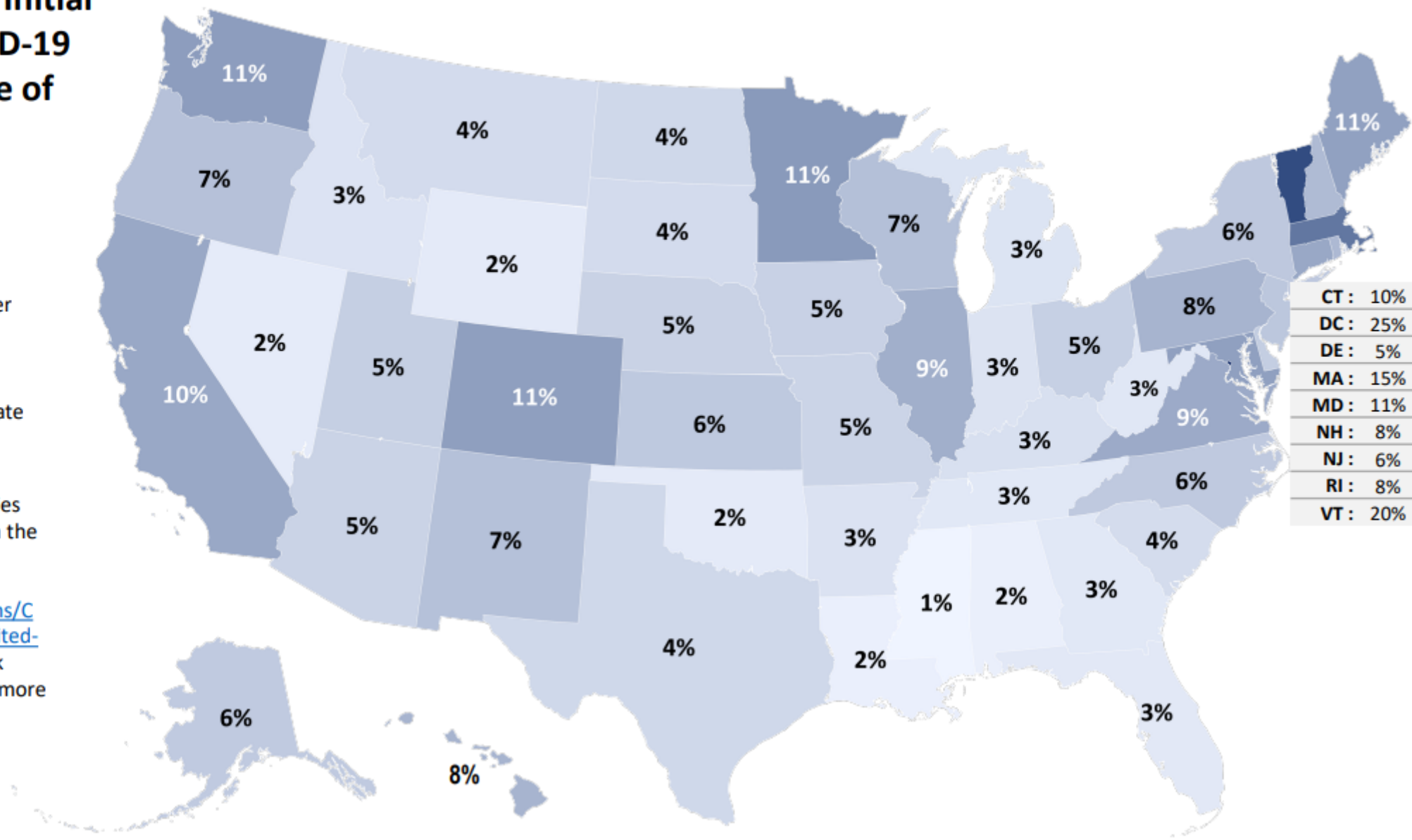
Note: Infants 6 months and older are estimated as half of infant population. Data based on state population size published by US Bureau of Census, June 2021, State Population by Characteristics.

Source: AAP analysis of data series titled "COVID -19 Vaccinations in the United States, Jurisdiction". CDC COVID -19 Data Tracker (URL: <https://data.cdc.gov/Vaccinations/CVID-19-Vaccinations-in-the-United-States-Jurisdiction/unsk-b7fc>). Check state web sites for additional or more recent information.

Received Initial Dose



as of 8.17.2022



COVID-19 Epidemiology in Children 6 mo – 17 yr

- Severe disease, hospitalization and death does occur
- COVID-19 associated hospitalizations among children 6 months – 4 years have similar or increased severity compared to older children and adolescents
- Long COVID does occur in kids, and vaccines reduce the burden of long COVID by 15-50%



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Pfizer is approved for 6 months – 4 years

- Given as two doses, 3 weeks apart, and a third dose 8 weeks later
- All three doses are required for primary series
- Immune response is similar to older children when fully vaccinated



Moderna is approved for 6 months – 5 years

- Given as two doses, four weeks apart
- Moderna for kids 6-17 also authorized; given as two doses, four weeks apart



Common Side Effects

Common side effects in children under 4:

- Pain on arm
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Irritability or crying
- Sleepiness
- Loss of appetite



Novavax

- Novavax was granted Emergency Use Approval (EUA) by the FDA for adults 18+ on July 13, 2022 and for ages 12-17 on August 19.
- Not an mRNA vaccine
- The vaccine consists of 2 doses given 3-4 weeks apart.
- Primary series only



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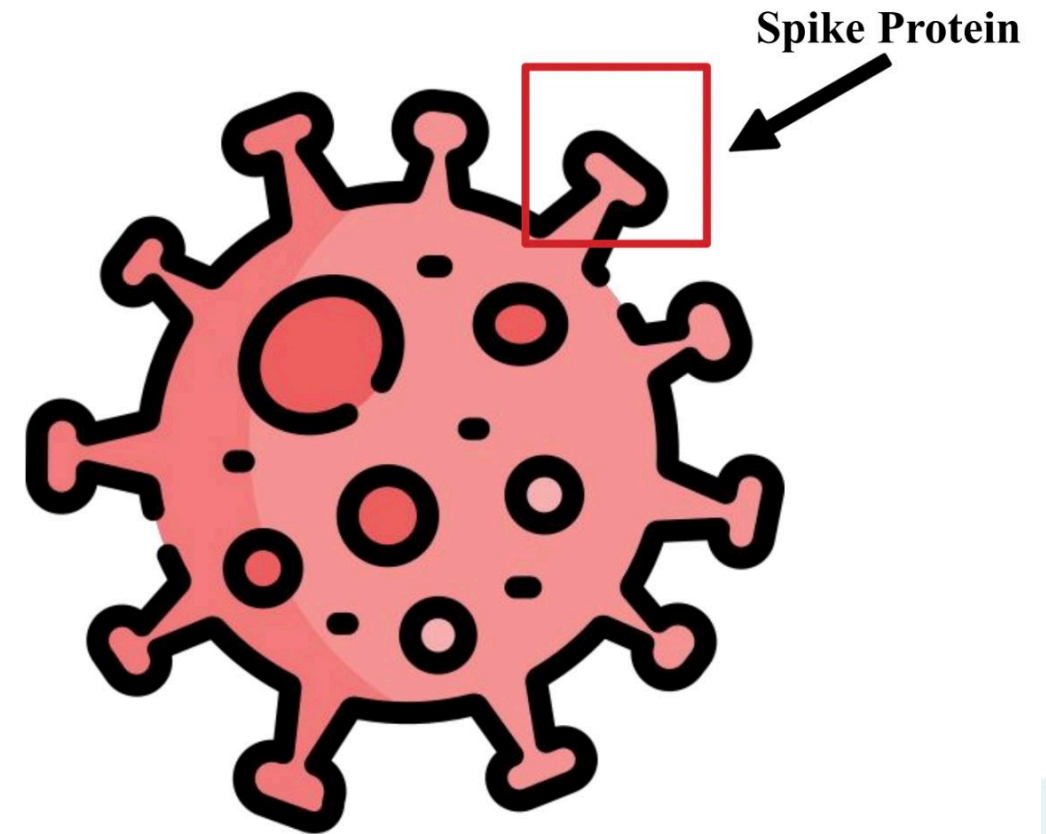
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How Novavax Works

- Novavax was created using older technology than other COVID-19 vaccines in the U.S.
- Protein-based vaccines use pieces of the spike protein on the coronavirus.
- The pieces of spike protein from the vaccine are not able to infect cells and make you sick.



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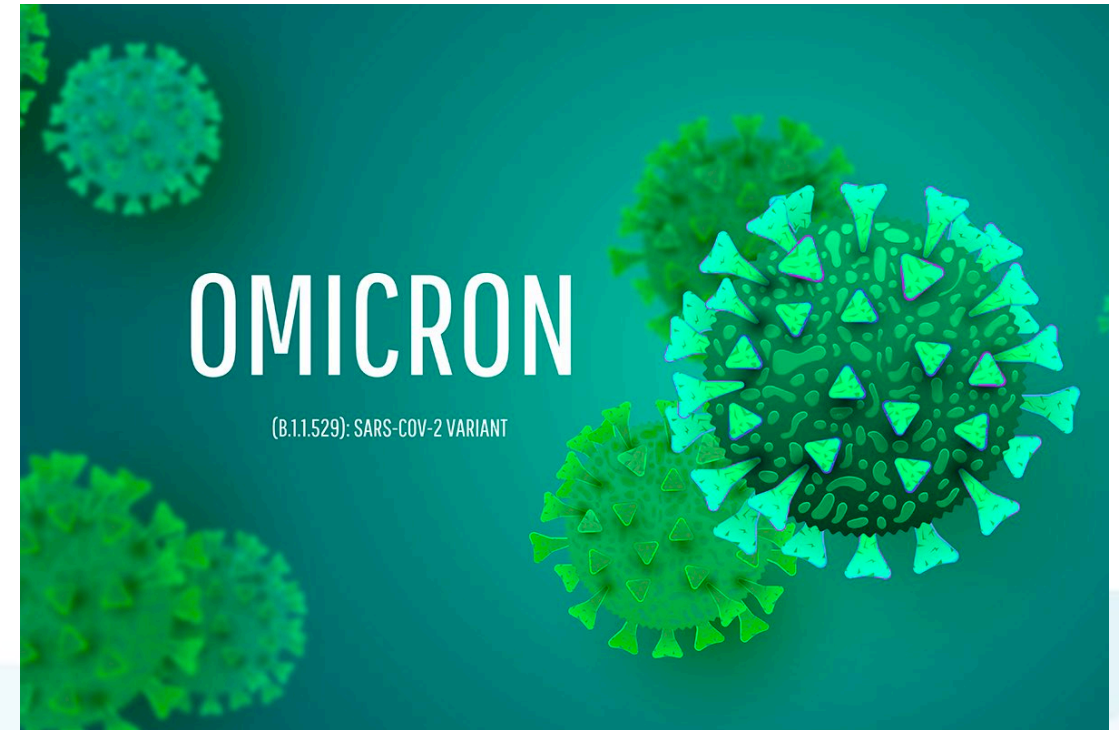
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Fall Boosters

- The new COVID booster will contain parts of the original virus and the Omicron variant.
- It will be only be offered as a booster, most likely given 2-3 months after a person's previous dose.
- The new Pfizer booster may be available as soon as Labor Day week (early September). Moderna is expected soon after.
- Needs approval from FDA emergency use authorization (EUA) and Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices.



Fall Boosters, cont.

Pfizer

- 30 mcg vaccine- (same as the original vaccine)
- Seeking approval for 12 and up
- Working on a booster for 6 months to 11 years to be approved following the adult booster

Moderna

- 50 mcg vaccine (same as the original vaccine)
- Seeking approval for adults 18 years and older




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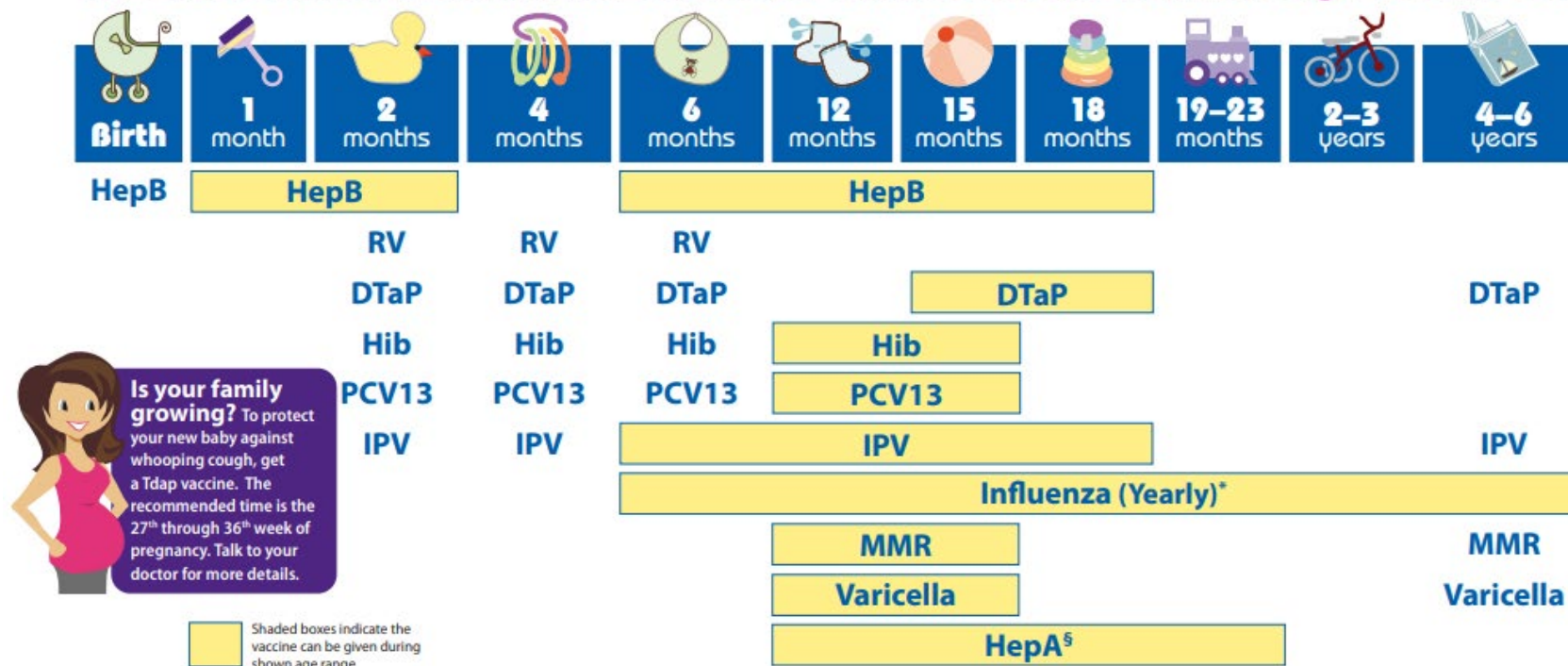
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Why get the fall booster?

- Omicron “changed the game” in terms of evading immunity
 - Omicron continues to mutate
 - Coronaviruses thrive in winter, leading to possible resurgence
 - Hope is that this new booster will provide
 1. Higher levels of protection at last through the winter peak
 2. Longer protection against infection than the current vaccine
 3. Broader protection by increasing the diversity of the antibody response
- 

2022 Recommended Immunizations for Children from Birth Through 6 Years Old



COVID-19 VACCINATION IS RECOMMENDED FOR AGES 6 MONTHS AND OLDER.

NOTE:

If your child misses a shot, you don't need to start over. Just go back to your child's doctor for the next shot. Talk with your child's doctor if you have questions about vaccines.

FOOTNOTES:

* Two doses given at least four weeks apart are recommended for children age 6 months through 8 years of age who are getting an influenza (flu) vaccine for the first time and for some other children in this age group.

⁵ Two doses of HepA vaccine are needed for lasting protection. The first dose of HepA vaccine should be given between 12 months and 23 months of age. The second dose should be given 6 months after the first dose. All children and adolescents over 24 months of age who have not been vaccinated should also receive 2 doses of HepA vaccine.

If your child has any medical conditions that put him at risk for infection or is traveling outside the United States, talk to your child's doctor about additional vaccines that he or she may need.

See back page for more information on vaccine-preventable diseases and the vaccines that prevent them.

For more information, call toll-free
1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636)
or visit
www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention



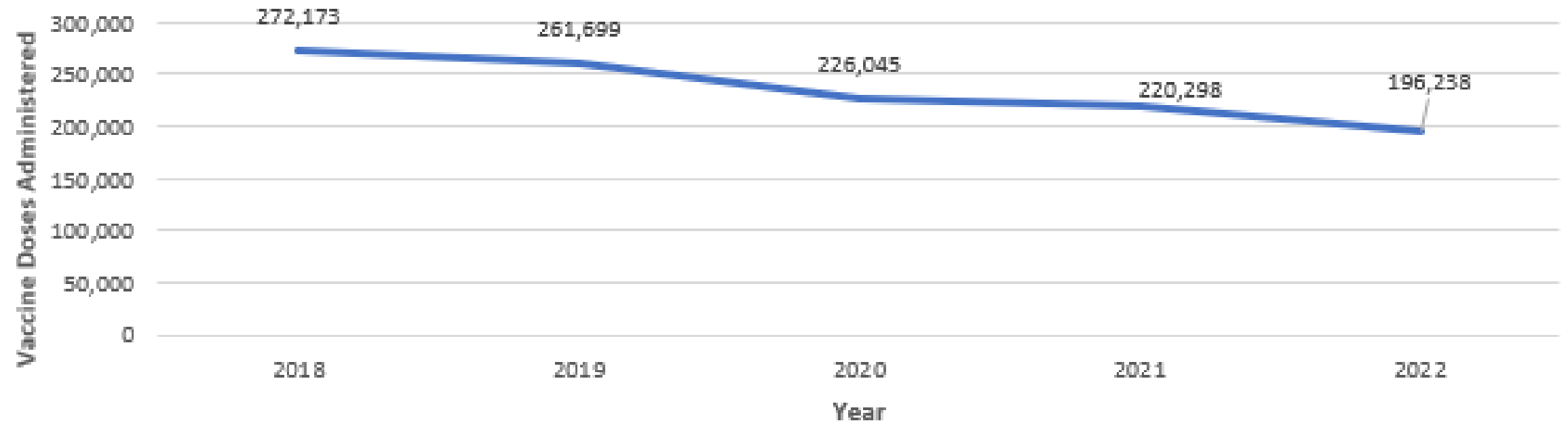
American Academy
of Pediatrics



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	<i>Pediatric Vaccination Count (0-4 Years Old)</i>					
<i>Jan-July</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	between 2021 and 2022
Dtap/Tdap/TD	67,318	65,596	53,743	56,660	52,071	-8.10%
Hep A	27,964	27,021	22,233	24,065	21,825	-9.31%
Hep B	24,587	22,421	21,540	19,565	13,655	-30.21%
HPV	19	8	4	15	4	-73.33%
HiB	34,494	33,182	29,307	27,358	21,848	-20.14%
Influenza	21,504	21,524	20,751	15,432	16,779	8.73%
Menigococcal	92	65	30	44	16	-63.64%
MMR	26,029	26,241	20,478	21,954	19,954	-9.11%
Pneumococcal	54,003	52,233	47,500	45,264	41,737	-7.79%
Polio	5,267	3,450	2,174	1,610	904	-43.85%
Varicella	10,896	9,958	8,285	8,331	7,445	-10.63%
All	272,173	261,699	226,045	220,298	196,238	-10.92%

NM Childhood (0-4) Vaccines Administered Comparison 2018-2022 (Jan 1 - July 31)



Flu vaccines

- Generally, flu vaccines are given early in the flu season (September and October).
- It is safe to get the COVID vaccine and the flu vaccine at the same time!



New Guidance



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New CDC Guidance

On August 11th, 2022, the CDC updated their recommendations on topics like:

- Quarantine guidance for people exposed to COVID
- Screening testing
- Guidance for schools related to COVID-19



General Guidance from CDC

- Follow CDC Community Levels
- Stay up to date with vaccines
- Improve ventilation and move activities outdoors as much as possible
- Stay home if you're feeling sick
- Avoid crowded poorly ventilated indoor spaces
- Follow recommendations for isolation if you have suspected or confirmed COVID-19

WHAT'S A COVID-19 COMMUNITY LEVEL?

- It's a new tool to help communities decide what prevention measures to take based on the latest data
- Every community in the United States is classified as:

Low

Limited impact on healthcare system, low levels of severe illness

Medium

Some impact on healthcare system, more people with severe illness

High

High potential for healthcare system strain; high level of severe illness



cdc.gov/coronavirus

CS329821-B 02/25/2022

Prevention Strategies (tied to CCLs)

Masking

- Any CCL: recommend masking after exposure and when ending isolation
- Low CCL: individual choice
- Medium CCL: recommended for those at high risk
- High CCL: recommend universal indoor masking

Testing

- Any CCL: consider testing in response to outbreaks
- Medium CCL: consider testing for high risk children or staff
- High CCL: consider screening testing for higher risk situations



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FDA Home Antigen Test Guidance

- If test is positive, follow CDC guidance for isolation (five day minimum, depending on symptoms; if end isolation after 5 days mask for another five days)
- If you have COVID symptoms and test is negative, test again in 48 hours. If still negative test again after 48 hours or get a lab test
- If you do not have symptoms but know you were exposed and test is negative, test again every 48 hours for a total of 3 tests



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Quarantine Guidance from CDC

- No quarantine is required
- Anyone exposed to COVID-19 should wear a high-quality mask around others for 10 days, self-monitor for symptoms, and get tested on day 5.
- If test is negative continue masking through day 10
- If test is positive, isolate
- If symptoms develop before day 6 test and isolate pending results
- This applies to both unvaccinated and vaccinated people.



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Updates to ECECD Toolkit

- Stress individual decision making
- Removed weekly testing requirement for unvaccinated persons
- Removed quarantine for close contacts
- Removed test to stay for child care
- Continued isolation requirements when test is positive
- Continued mandatory reporting of positives
- Home visitors and EI staff who are unvaccinated may provide in-home services with a waiver form



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Questions?



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