

Naperville and Elmhurst Community Town Hall Meetings

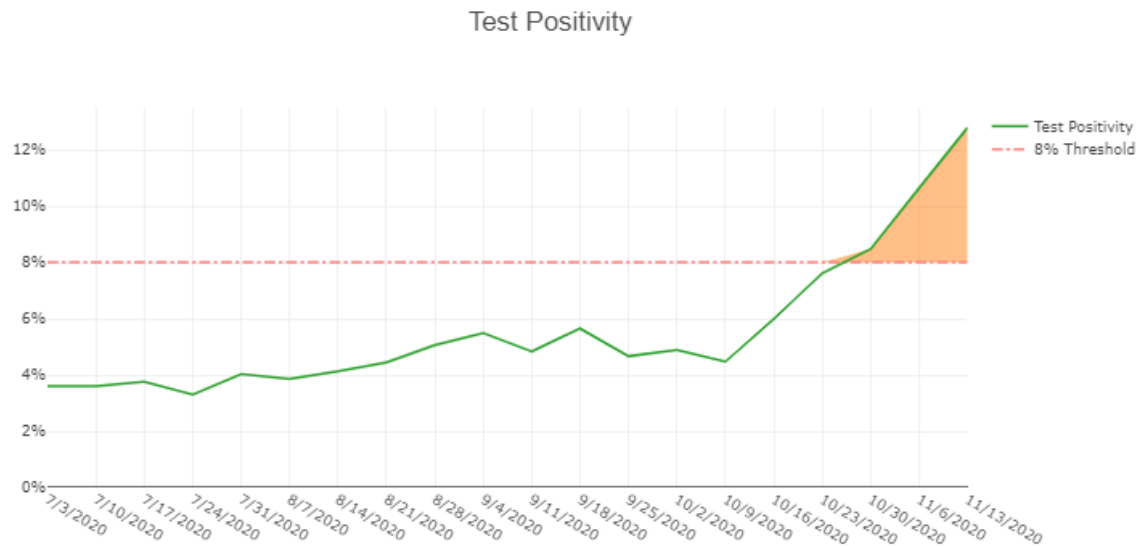
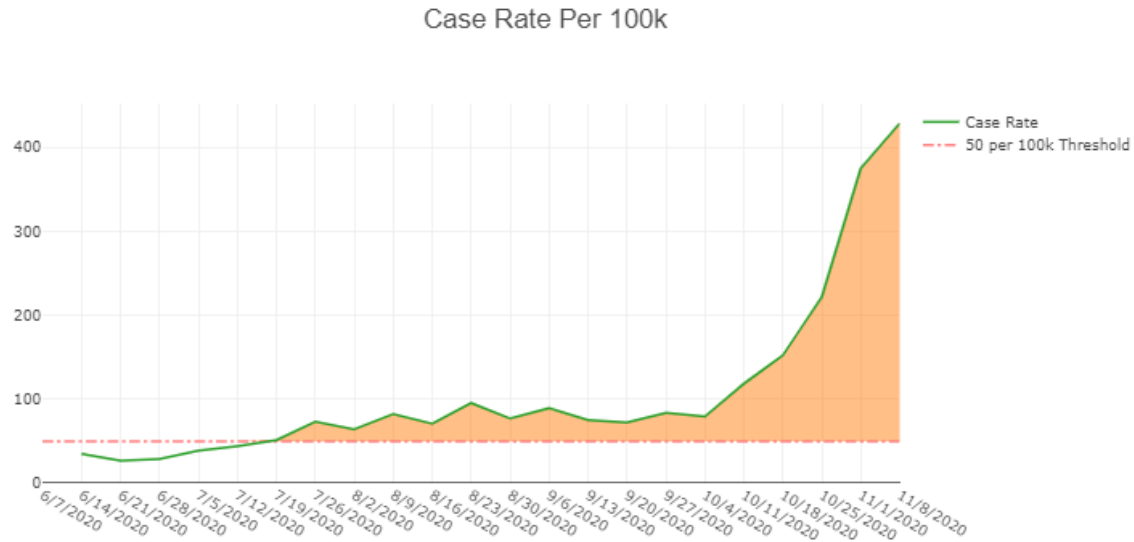
November 2020

Healthy Driven[™]
Edward-Elmhurst
HEALTH

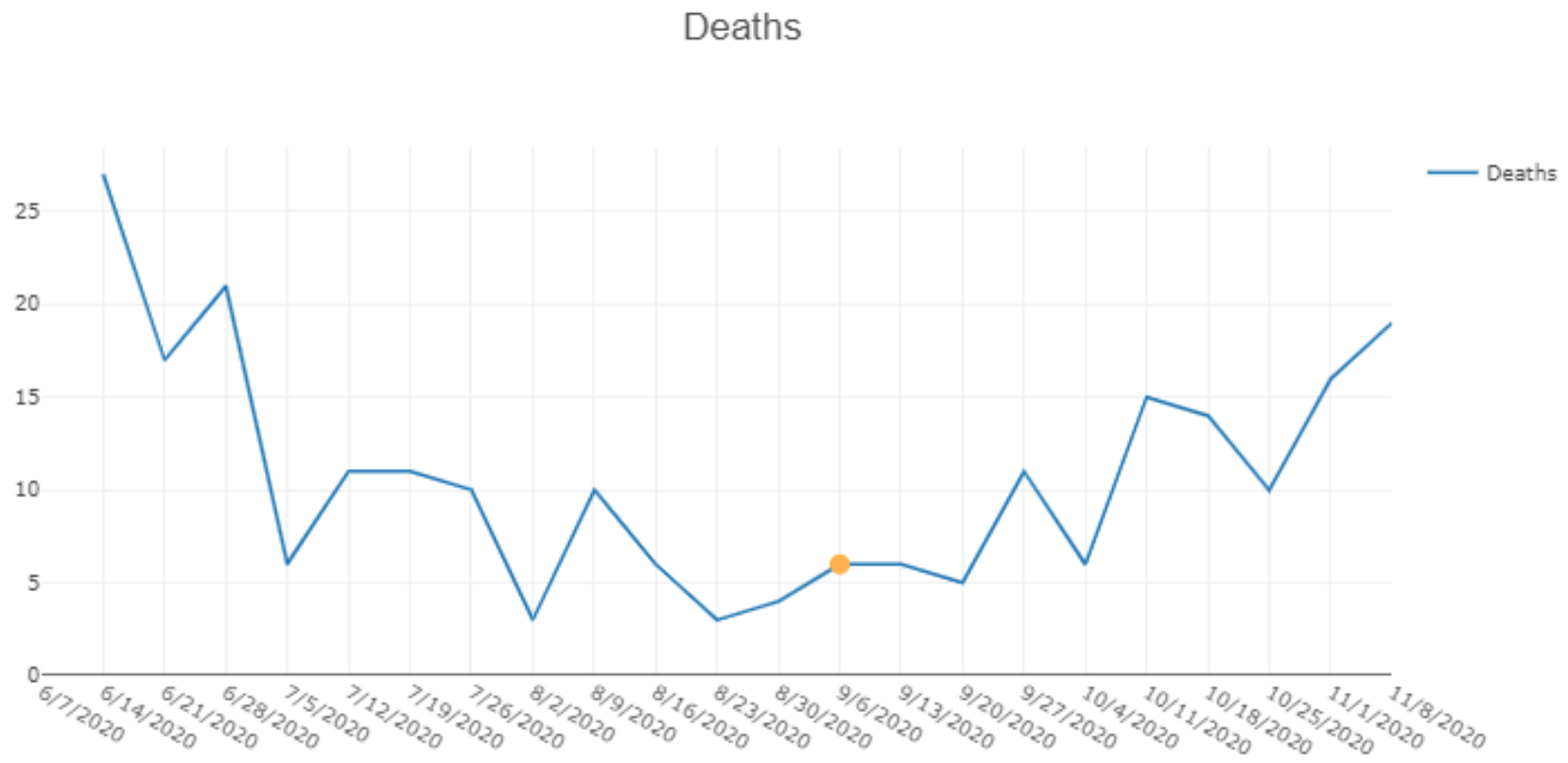
To Submit a Question

- Use the Chat Box Feature on the WebEx
- Send an email to Coronavirus@EEHealth.org

Dramatic Increases in COVID Cases and Positivity Rates Throughout DuPage County



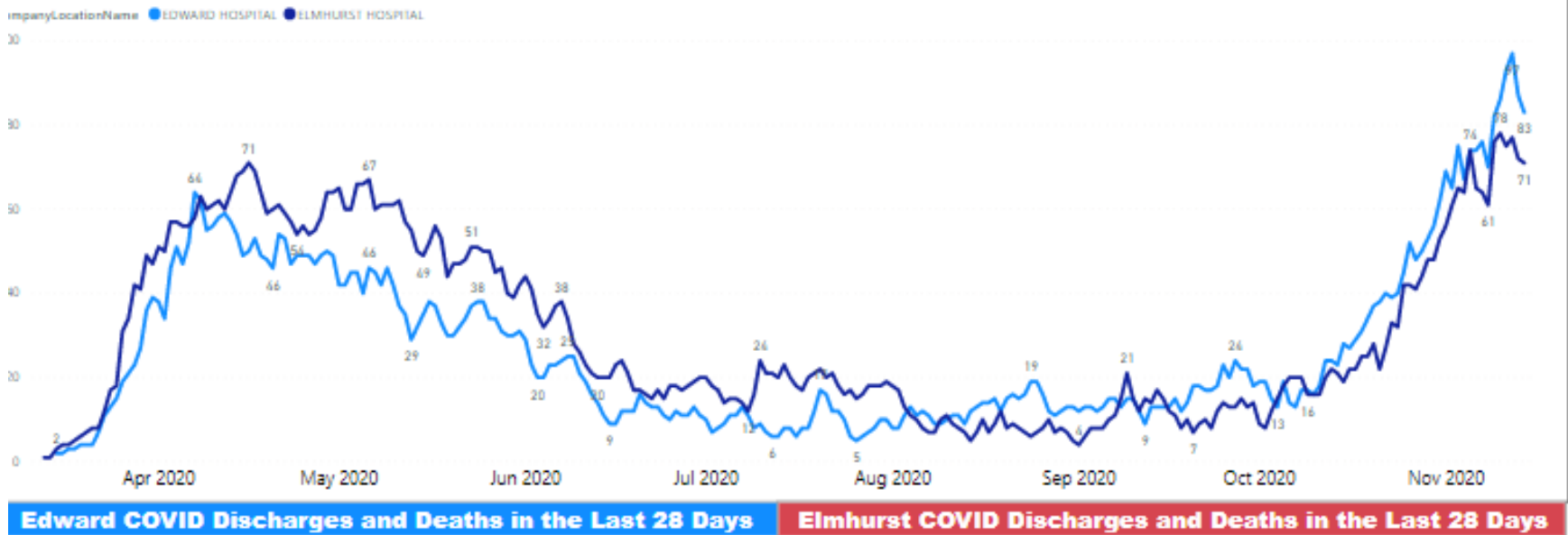
Increase in COVID-19 Deaths in DuPage County



Significant Rise in COVID Edward-Elmhurst Hospitalizations Since October 1

Inpatient Census Now Surpassing April/May Peaks...and Still Growing

Census Trend at Midnight



Edward-Elmhurst Hospitalizations

- Total patients discharged – **1,900 inpatients**, **2,900 Emergency Department**
- Hospitalized patients April 16- **136**
 - *Peak of spring Wave I*
- Census October 16: **50**
 - *One Month Ago*
- Census November 9: **160**
 - *One Week Ago*
- Census November 19: **164**
 - *Today*

Covid-19 Wave 1 vs Wave 2

- Cases increasing nationally and worldwide
 - Increased demand for PPE, testing supplies, labor
- No shelter in place – we continue to provide all services
- Covid-19 Fatigue – Community & Providers
- Seasonal Complications – Flu & Winter Illnesses

Edward-Elmhurst Preparedness

- ✓ COVID Emergency Response Structure
 - ✓ Committees and Subcommittees
 - ✓ Science and Safety
- ✓ COVID Emergency Response Communications
 - ✓ Daily Huddles
 - ✓ Steering Committee meetings
- ✓ Surge Capacity Planning
 - ✓ Additional ICU/Med-Surg beds
 - ✓ Skilled Nursing Facility Partnerships
 - ✓ Service Reductions
- ✓ Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- ✓ COVID Testing

COVID-19 Symptoms

The symptoms of COVID-19 do not necessarily begin with a fever. Any of the following symptoms can be an indication of the virus:

- Fever or chills
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fatigue
- Muscle or body aches
- Headache
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Congestion or runny nose
- Nausea or vomiting
- Diarrhea

To stay up-to-date on the latest information, please visit our [COVID-19 page on EEHealth.org](https://www.ehealth.org/COVID-19)

COVID-19 Quarantine vs. Isolation

- Incubation period
 - Up to 14 days
 - Average 5 days from exposure to symptom onset
- Period of transmission risk
 - Starting 2 days prior to symptom onset
 - Up to 10 days after symptom onset (up to 20 days for severe illness)
- Quarantine
 - If you have had close contact with someone with COVID-19
 - 14 days from date of last exposure
- Home isolation
 - If you have COVID-19
 - 10 days from symptom onset or positive test

Guidelines for exposures

Residing with known COVID-19 positive individual:

- Separate yourself from the person as much as possible, including dining and sleeping
- Wear a mask at home if you need to be within six feet of the individual
- If able, utilize separate bathrooms

Home safety if you have been exposed:

- You want to keep your household as safe as possible.
- Wear a mask when you are in contact with anyone in the household
- Practice diligent handwashing
- Separate yourself from the household as much as possible, including dining and sleeping arrangements

To stay up-to-date on the latest information, please visit our [COVID-19 page on EEHealth.org](https://www.eehealth.org)

Some Positive Trends

Edward-Elmhurst Inpatient Statistics	Surge I 3/1-6/15	Surge II 10/1-11/16
Mortality Rate (deaths as % of inpatients)	11.98%	6.16%
Average Length of Inpatient Stay	8.86 days	5.98 days
% of Inpatients with ICU Days	33%	16%
% of Inpatients on Ventilators	13.6%	3.5%

Current Treatments

■ Outpatient

- Close monitoring of temperature and oxygen saturation
- Monoclonal antibody therapy for outpatients at high risk for complications
 - Will soon be available under emergency use authorization
 - Needs to be given early

■ In the hospital

- Oxygen Therapy
- Remdesivir (antiviral for COVID pneumonia)
- Steroids (improves outcome by decreasing inflammation in the lungs)
- Convalescent Plasma (investigational)

Vaccine Status

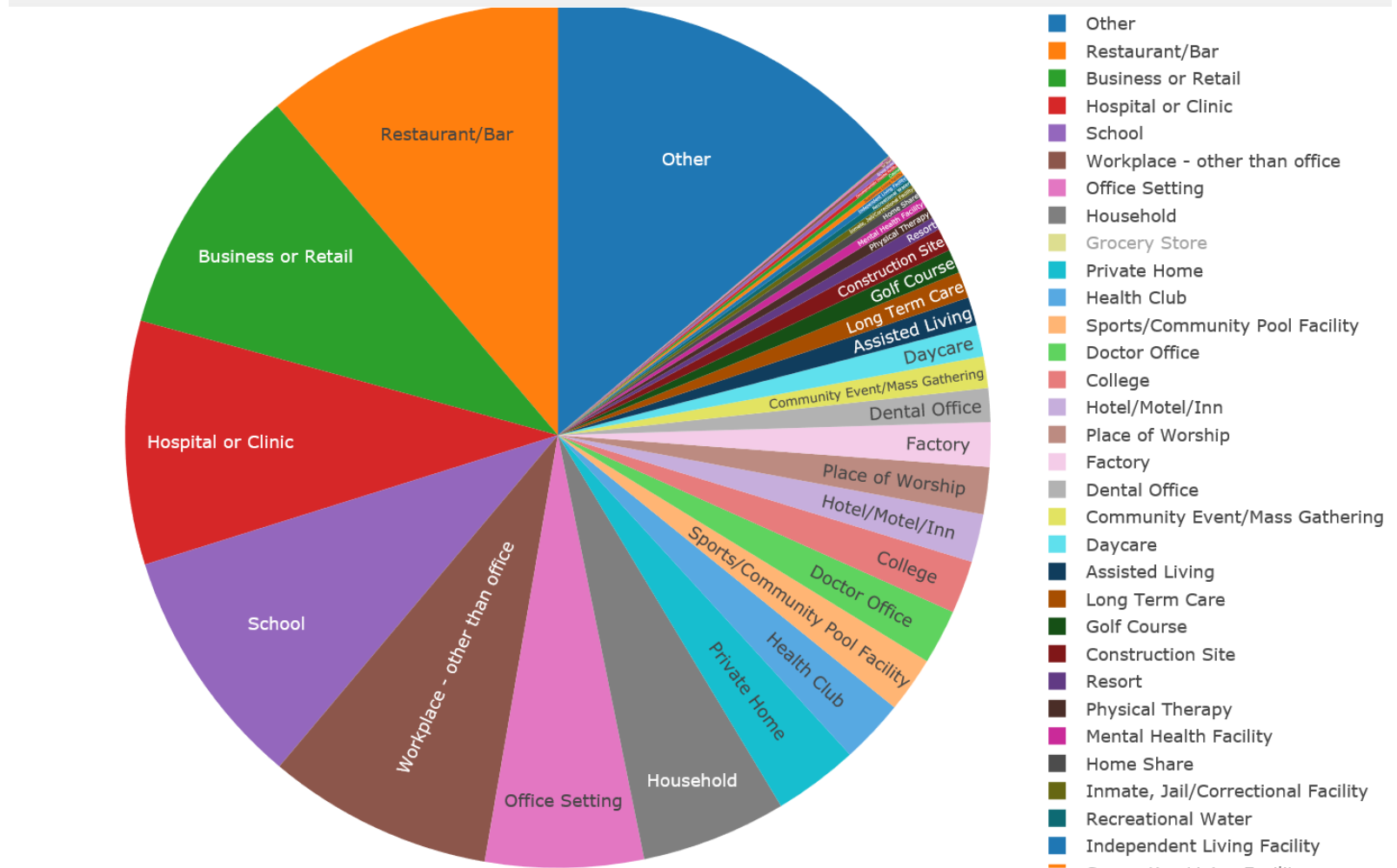
- Antibody response to COVID-19 vaccines
- Ongoing studies for efficacy and safety
- FDA process to approve vaccines
- Dosing (2 dose series)
- Phases of distribution
- Priority Groups
 1. Critical workforce members who provide health care
 2. Staff and residents in long term care facilities
 3. Critical workforce members who provide essential functions of society

Covid-19 Concerns

- Staffing Availability
- Staff Health & Covid Fatigue
 - Behavioral Health Supports
- Visitor Restrictions
- Nurses' Concerns
 - Mask compliance
- Nursing Hero Stories

Majority of Cases are from Community Spread

DuPage and Kane Counties (IL Region 8) Case Breakdown by Potential Exposure Location (source: IDPH, 11/11/20)



How You Can Help: First, Understand How COVID-19 Spreads

- **Droplets (1/3 the size of a human hair).** Typically fly a maximum distance of about 6 feet
- **Aerosol Particles (1/100th the size of a human hair).** Expelled when we talk
- **Contact:** less likely but possible
- **Asymptomatic transmission** is common

How You Can Help: Preventing Further Spread

■ Wear Masks.

- Masks reduce the spray of droplets when worn over the nose and mouth and create an effective barrier against droplets from other people
- Multi-layer cloth masks block the release of exhaled respiratory particles into the environment (“source control”)
- Masks also help reduce inhalation of these droplets by the wearer ⁽¹⁾
- Upwards of 80% blockage has been achieved in human experiments ⁽¹⁾

■ Maintain Social Distancing.

- Social distancing (>6 feet) and staying outdoors, where there is more air flow reduce exposure to droplets and aerosol particles
- Risk of infection drops by 50% for every additional meter (~3 feet) of distancing up to 3 meters ⁽²⁾

(1) Centers for Disease Control, 11/10/20

(2) The Lancet, 6/27/20

How You Can Help: Preventing Further Spread

- **Wash Hands Frequently.**
 - Detergents like soap or alcohol disrupt the oily layer that coats the Coronavirus, causing the virus to degrade.
- **Avoid Touching Eyes, Nose, Mouth.**
- **Avoid close contact with people who are sick.**
- **Minimize contact during the holiday season.**

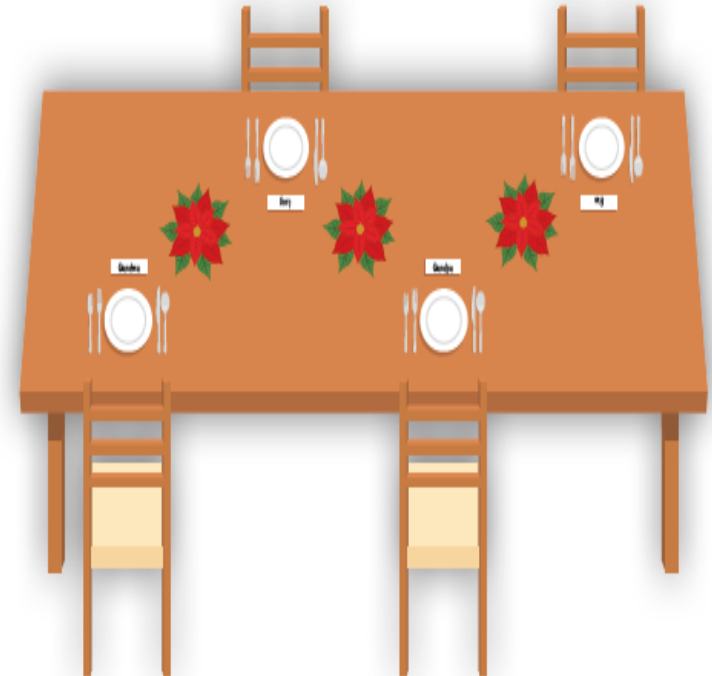
- Thank you!
- Please send questions via the chatbox feature on the WebEx or
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IDPH Tips for the Holidays - 2020

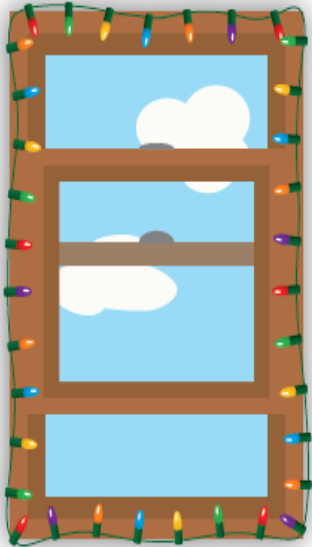
- Get your flu-shot prior to visiting friends and family during the flu season. Influenza activity begins in the month of October and often peaks in the winter months so the time to get your flu shot is now.
- Take special care to avoid exposure during the two weeks prior to an in-person event in order to prevent asymptomatic spread of COVID-19.
- Know the infection rates in the area and consider virtual events or deferring events
<http://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/statistics>
- Travel with care to avoid exposure during two weeks prior to a small holiday gathering
<http://dph.illinois.gov/covid19/travel>
- IDPH Tips can be found at:
http://www.dph.illinois.gov/sites/default/files/09_22_COVID-19_Guidance_SmallSocialGatheringTips.pdf

IDPH Tips for the Holidays - 2020

- ✓ Measure seating spaces and table space to ensure that households are 6 feet apart, this will determine the capacity that will be safe for your family and friends.
- ✓ Plan this specifically for each seating space that you plan to use, not just in the formal eating area.
- ✓ Invite your guests to the seat that you have prepared for them.
- ✓ Consider sharing your seating chart with guests in advance.
- ✓ Follow-through on the safety plans that you have thoughtfully prepared.



IDPH Tips for the Holidays - 2020



- ✓ Consider creating additional ventilation by opening windows slightly where possible.
 - ✓ Remember to be sure that food is served with utensils or individually prepared.
 - ✓ Having one household at a time approach the food serving area will prevent congregating or gathering in the kitchen/serving area.
 - ✓ Offering straws with beverages can help promote continuous wearing of face coverings.
 - ✓ Take care with adherence to careful plans even during longer small gathering events.
 - ✓ If hosting overnight guests, integrate the same principles throughout the visit.
- ✓ Provide paper towels in the bathroom in place of a communal/shared hand towel.
 - ✓ Consider placing hand sanitizer throughout the house as well as disinfectant/wipes

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/cleaning-disinfection.html>

