

HEALTH FORUM OF WEST MICHIGAN

ANDREW JAMESON, MD, FACP, AAHIVS
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ROUTES OF TRANSMISSION OF RESPIRATORY VIRUSES



A Direct contact transmission:
A susceptible individual is exposed to infectious viruses by direct physical contact with the infected patient.



B Indirect contact transmission:
A susceptible individual is exposed to infectious viruses by physical contact with objects contaminated with infectious viruses (fomites) released by an infected patient.

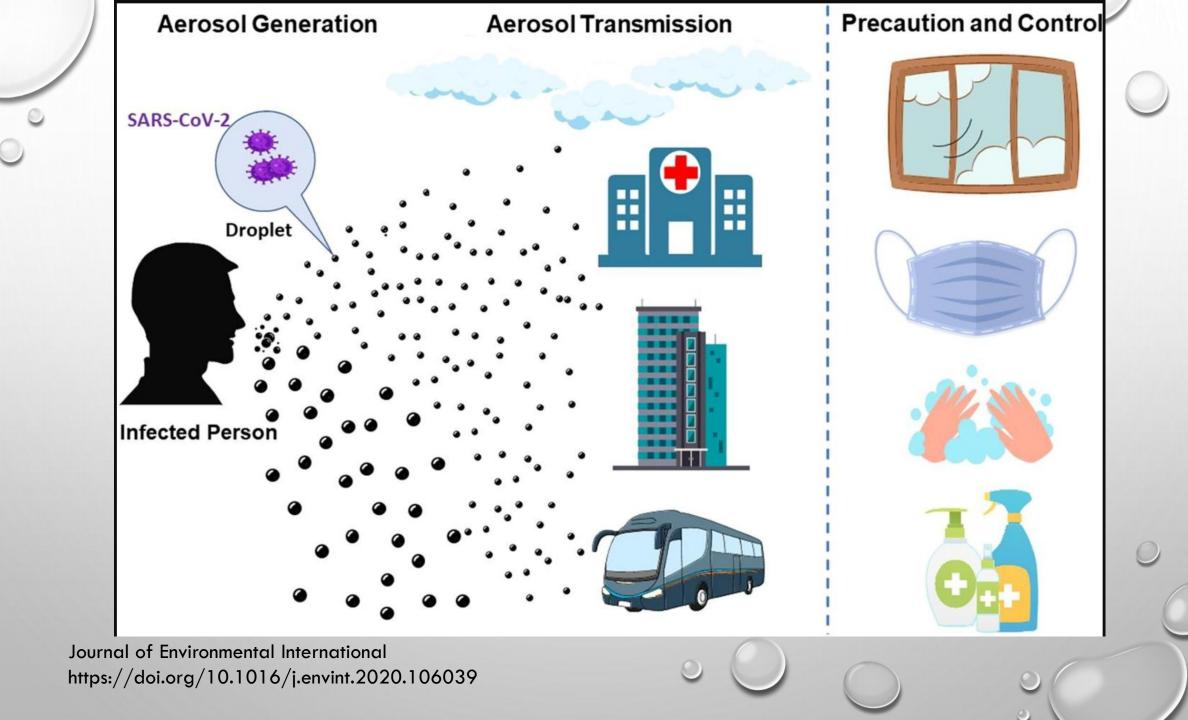


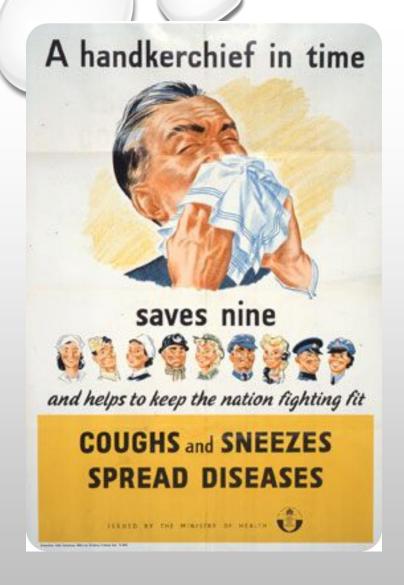
C Droplet and airborne transmission: The infected patient releases infectious agents via droplets to susceptible individuals in close proximity and via droplet nuclei suspended in air to other individuals who are farther away.

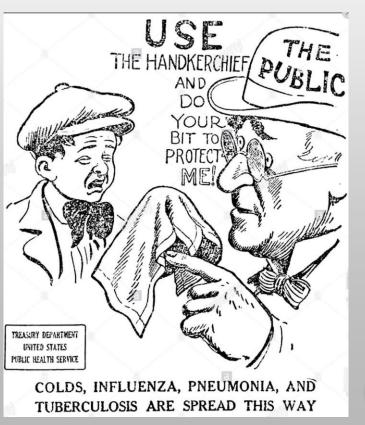


D Aerosol transmission during aerosal-generating procedures (AGPs). During AGPs, infectious virus-laden aerosols are released into the environment with the potential to cause infection if inhaled by a susceptible individual.









SPANISH FLU 1918-1920

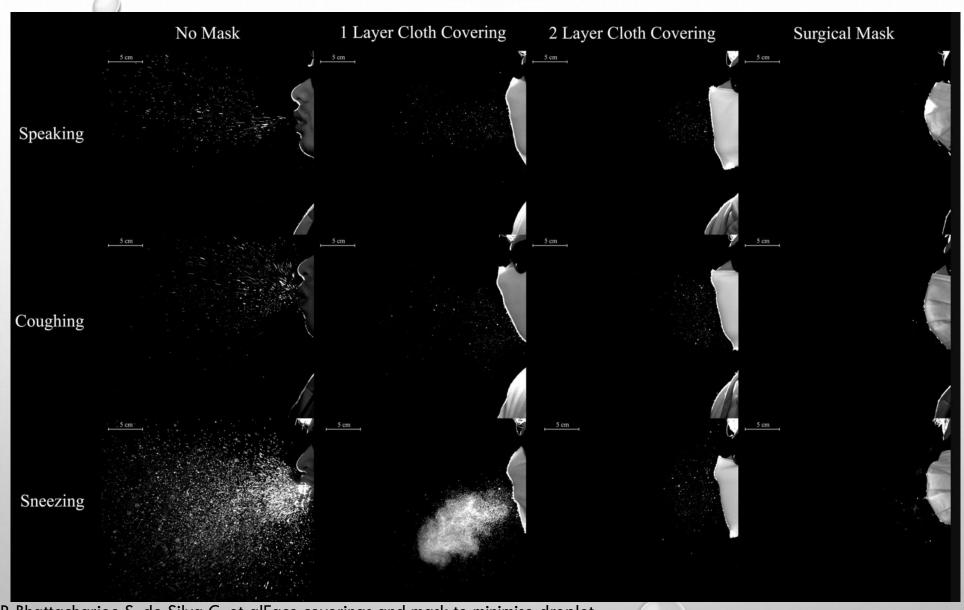
 COUGH PRODUCES 3000 DROPLETS

 SNEEZING PRODUCES 40,000 DROPLETS

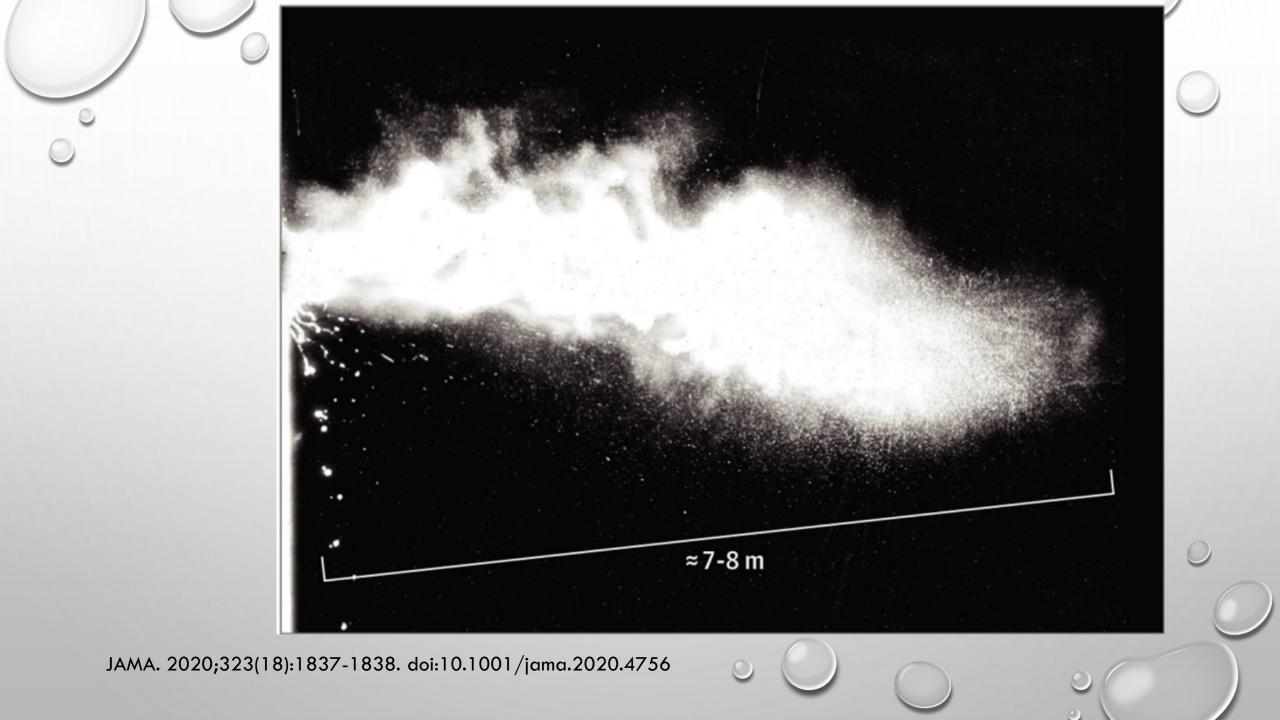


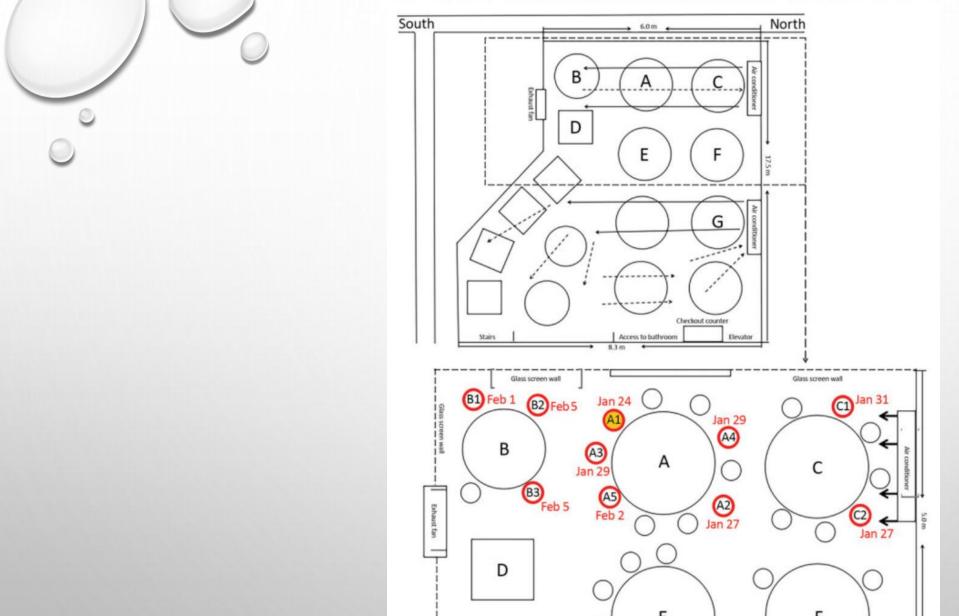
Bahl P, Bhattacharjee S, de Silva C, et al. Face coverings and mask to minimize droplet dispersion and aerosolization: a video case study Thorax Published Online First: 24 July 2020. doi: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2020-215748

Face Covering and Mask to Minimise Droplet Dispersion & Aerosolisation



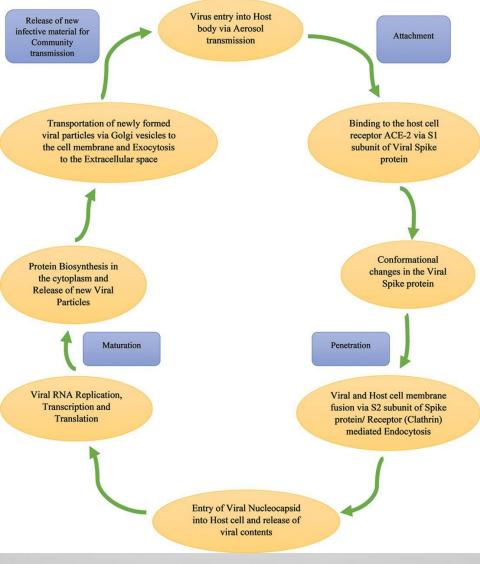
Bahl P, Bhattacharjee S, de Silva C, et alFace coverings and mask to minimise droplet dispersion and aerosolisation: a video case studyThorax Published Online First: 24 July 2020. doi: 10.1136/thoraxjnl-2020-215748





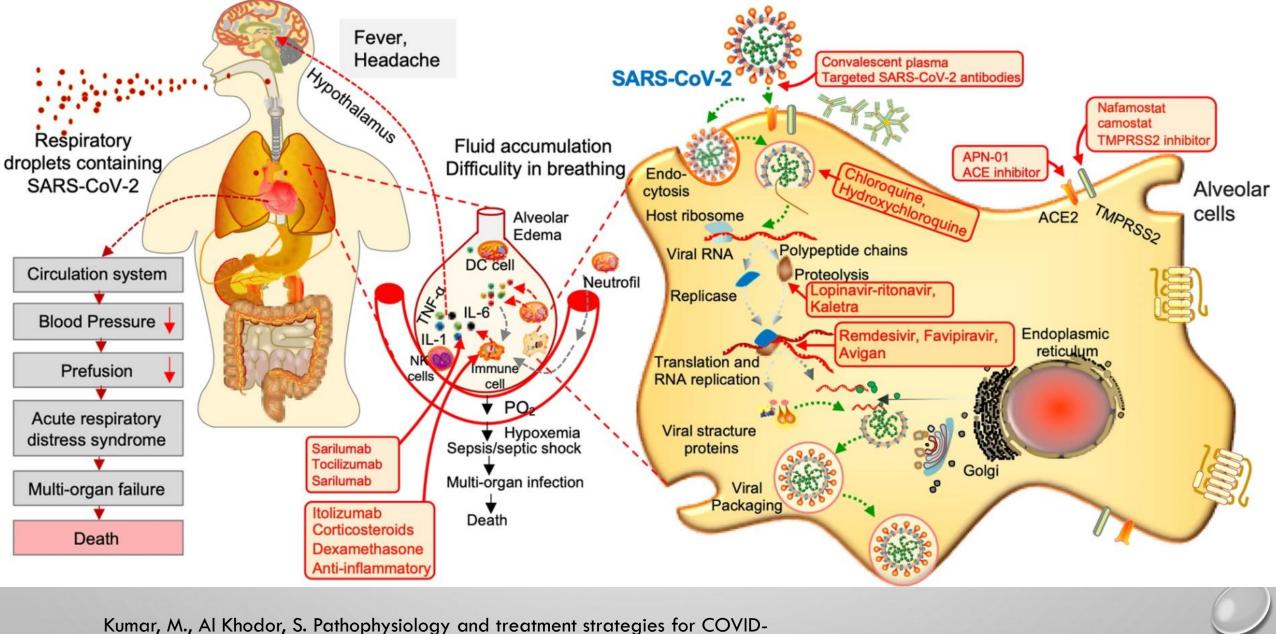
Emerg Infect Dis. 2020 Jul; 26(7): 1628–1631

The severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 life cycle.



Anant Parasher Postgrad Med J doi:10.1136/postgradmedj-2020-138577





Kumar, M., Al Khodor, S. Pathophysiology and treatment strategies for COVID-19. J Transl Med 18, 353 (2020)

N=55,924 B N=2,470No Symptom No Symptom Nausea/Vomiting Diarrhea Fever Nausea/Vomiting Diarrhea Nausea/Vomiting Cough & Cough & Nausea/Vomiting Fever & Fever & Cough Fever & Fever & Cough Fever & Cough Fever & Cough Nausea/Vomiting Nausea/Vomiting Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea Nausea/Vomiting Nausea/Vomiting Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea Fever, Fever, Fever, Cough, & Fever, Cough, & Fever, Cough, Fever, Cough, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting. Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting Nausea/Vomiting & Diarrhea & Diarrhea Fever, Cough, Fever, Cough, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting, COVID-19 Error=0.009 Influenza & Diarrhea **Error=0.002** & Diarrhea N=245 D N=357С No Symptom No Symptom 0.023 Fever Nausea/Vomiting Diarrhea Fever Cough Nausea/Vomiting Front. Public Health, 13 August 2020 Cough & Fever & Fever & Cough Nausea/Vomiting Fever & Cough & Fever & Cough Nausea/Vomiting Fever & Cough Fever & Cough https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2 Nausea/Vomiting Nausea/Vomiting Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea 020.00473 Cough, Fever, Fever, Cough, & Fever, Cough, Fever, Cough, & Fever, Cough, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting, Nausea/Vomiting & Diarrhea Nausea/Vomiting & Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea & Diarrhea Fever, Cough, Fever, Cough, Nausea/Vomiting, **MERS** Error=0.035 SARS & Diarrhea **Error=0.038** & Diarrhea

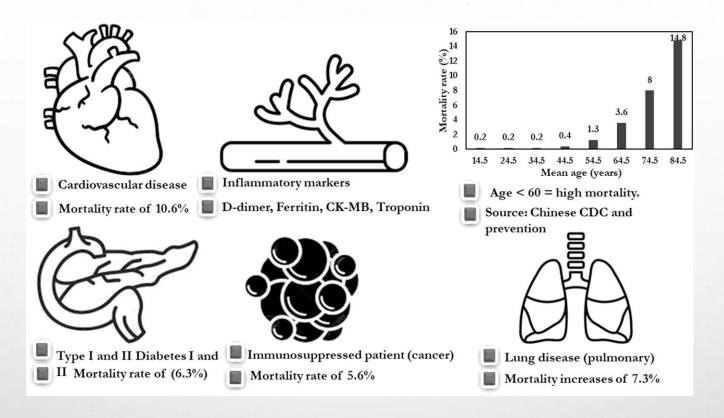


Figure 10. Potential prognosis of COVID-19 and associated mortality rates. Prognoses are shown for patients with (a) cardiovascular diseases, (b) inflammatory blood markers, (c) ageing, (d) pulmonary diseases, (e) immunosuppression (e,g., cancer patients), and (f) diabetes.

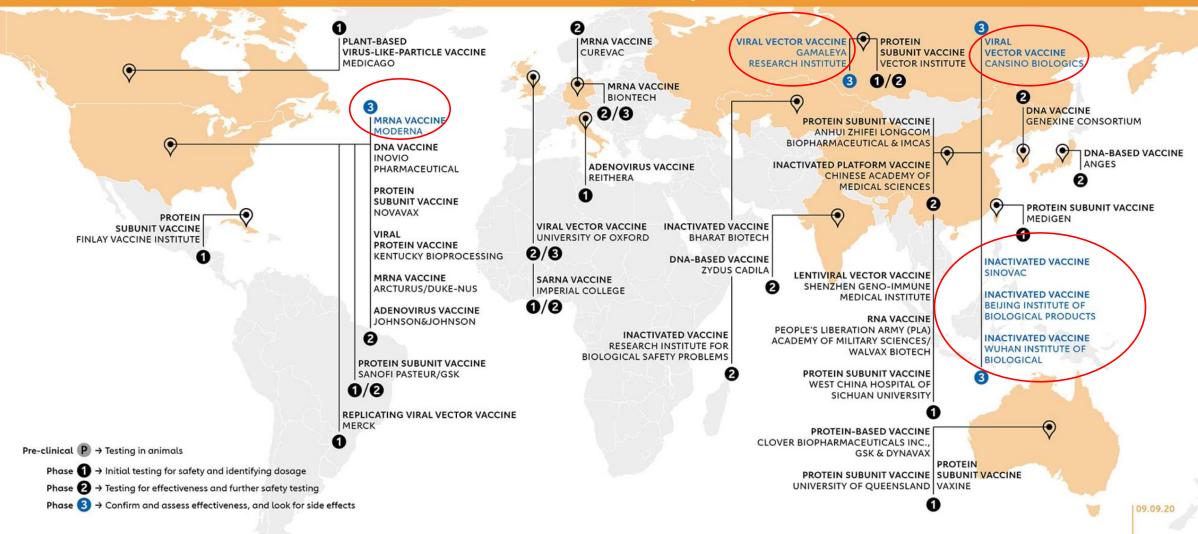
THERAPIES RECOMMENDED OR HAVING FAVORABLE DATA

Drug	Mechanism	Current state
Remdesivir	RNA-dep RNA Polymerase inhibitor	FDA EUA, recommended for use
Corticosteroids	Down regulates immune activation	1/3 decrease in mortality in critically ill patients, recommended
Convalescent Plasma	Antibodies promote destruction	FDA EUA, recommended for use (limited randomized trials)
EIDD-2801	Viral mutagenesis	Early studies promising
Favipiravir	Viral mutagenesis, viral polymerase inhibitor	Approved in Japan for flu, early data promising
INF-B	Protects cells from damage, inhaled/IV	Significant improvement in 1 randomized trial

Hydroxychloroquine: RCT evidence

Setting	Randomized, Controlled Trial	OUTCOME
Hospitalized	HCQ vs. Placebo x 10 days RECOVERY (MedRXIV preprint, 7/15/2020)	No difference in 28 day mortality HCQ associated with increased hospital stay, progression to intubation/death
	HCQ vs Placebo x 5 days ORCHID (press release 6/20/2020)	Stopped early due to lack of benefit. No negative safety signal
	HCQ vs standard of care SOLIDARITY (press release 7/4/2020)	Stopped early due to "little or no reduction in mortality"
	HCQ vs standard care, 2-3 weeks (mild-moderate) Tang et al (BMJ 5/2020)	No difference in conversion to negative COVID PCR by day 28
Outpatient HCQ	HCQ vs Placebo x 5 days Skipper et al (AIM 7/16/2020)	No difference in symptom severity at da 14
	HCQ vs. HCQ/Azithromycin vs Placebo x 7 days Coalition COVID-19 (NEJM 7/23/2020)	No difference in clinical status at day 15
Prophylaxis	HCQ vs Placebo x 5 days, within 4d of exposure Boulware et al (NEJM, 6/3/2020)	No difference in incidence of new illness
	HCQ vs no treatment x 7d, Mitja et al (MedRXIV 7/26/2020)	No difference in incidence of new PCR(+) COVID infection

COVID-19 vaccines in clinical development around the world





VACCINES (US TRIALS)

MODERNA (MRNA)

PFIZER (MRNA)

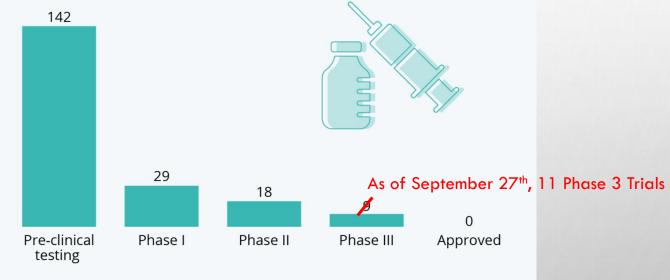
JOHNSON/JOHNSON (ADENOVIRUS VECTOR)

ASTRA-ZENECA (CHIMPANZEE ADENOVIRUS VECTOR)

NOVAVAX (PROTEIN)

How Close Is The World To A Coronavirus Vaccine?

Number of Covid-19 vaccine candidates by developmental phase*



* As of September 8, 2020. Source: World Health Organization via The Guardian







