Upcoming WEBINARS

Breathe Easier: Smoking Facts & Cessation Tips
- Thursday, March 25th – 4:00 PM ET
- Speaker: Dr. Todd Mahr

Cannabis Attitudes, Allergies & Patterns of Use
- Thursday, April 1st – 1:00 PM ET
- Joanna Zeiger, PhD & Dr. William Silvers

The Summer Allergy & Asthma Season Outlook
- Tuesday, April 6th – 3:00 PM ET
- Bill Kirk, CEO, WeatherTrends 360

Register at allergyasthmanetwork.org ➔ News ➔ Webinars

Addressing COVID-19 Vaccine Hesitancy in High-Risk Communities
March 4, 2021
OUR SPEAKERS

Monica Webb Hooper, PhD
Deputy Director, National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities (NIMHD), National Institutes of Health

Dr. Purvi Parikh
Clinical Assistant Professor of Medicine NYU Langone School of Medicine & Director, Allergy and Asthma Association, Murray Hill
National Spokesperson, Allergy & Asthma Network

Tonya Winders
President & CEO, Allergy & Asthma Network
President, Global Allergy & Airways Patient Platform

PROGRAM OUTLINE

• Science & Reducing the COVID-19 Impact Among African Americans
• Current State of COVID-19
• Vaccine Update & Issues
Science & Reducing the COVID-19 Impact among African Americans

Monica Webb Hooper, PhD
Deputy Director
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities

Disclaimer

The views expressed during this presentation do not necessarily state or reflect those of NIH or the U.S. Government.
Just an FYI.
Disparities

- Black & Hispanic communities believe in their ability to find their trusted sources of health information
- Newspapers & magazines
- TV & radio
- Internet
- Government
- Charitable organizations
- Religious organizations
COVID-19 Vaccines and Acceptance

African American/Black adults are much less likely to say they would get a vaccine than other Americans

- 42% of African American/Black adults (10% increase since Sept.)
- 61% of White adults (9% increase since Sept.)
- 63% of Latinos (7% increase since Sept.)
- 83% of Asian Americans (11% increase since Sept.)

Trend holds even for those who regularly get a flu vaccine. Of these:

- 33% of African American/Black Adults would not seek COVID-19 vaccine
- 15% of White Adults would not seek COVID-19 vaccine

Disparities in US Vaccination Levels (1 of 2)

Data from a number of states and a few cities show fewer Black people receiving the vaccine than those who are eligible to receive it.

When the race of those receiving COVID-19 vaccinations was known in states, Black people accounted for:

- Maryland: 3% of data missing race details
- Mississippi: 29% of data missing race details
- North Carolina: 33% of data missing race details
- Virginia: 22% of data missing race details
- Delaware: 25% of data missing race details
- Tennessee: 34% of data missing race details
- Texas: 24% of data missing race details
- Florida: 28% of data missing race details
- Ohio: 21% of data missing race details
- Indiana: 16% of data missing race details
- New Jersey: 32% of data missing race details
- Nebraska: 26% of data missing race details
- Colorado: 22% of data missing race details
- West Virginia: 24% of data missing race details
- Vermont: 16% of data missing race details
- Alaska: 53% of data missing race details

When the race of those receiving COVID-19 vaccinations was known in cities, Black people accounted for:

- Chicago, Illinois: 7% of data missing race details
- Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: 16% of data missing race details
NIH CEAL Initiative

Address Misinformation within Racial/Ethnic Minority Communities
Engage Trusted Voices and Community-Engaged Research Teams
Facilitate Enrollment in COVID-19 Clinical Trials
Invest within the Community

Understand factors that contribute to the disproportionate burden of COVID-19 in underserved communities

Academic Partners
Community-Based Organizations
Healthcare Systems
Faith-Based Organizations
State & Local Government
Pharmacy Networks

Addressing COVID-19 Disparities with Community Engagement

CEAL sites identified by:
- Disproportionately affected communities
- Existing community-engaged research

Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas

Current 11 NIH CEAL States
CEAL Teams Outreach Progress

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<tr>
<th>METRIC</th>
<th>TOTALS TO DATE</th>
<th>SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES (EXAMPLES)</th>
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<td>CEAL outreach staff in direct communication with (potential) participants or community members as part of the CEAL effort</td>
<td>&gt; 3,500</td>
<td>• Text messaging campaigns</td>
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<td>• COVID-19 educational materials distribution at COVID-19 community testing sites</td>
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<td>Program participants or community members who received program COVID-19 educational messages/materials</td>
<td>&gt;3.1M</td>
<td>• Webinars</td>
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<td>• Focus groups</td>
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<td>Communications activities (media programs, community forums or meetings)</td>
<td>&gt;8,000</td>
<td>• Vaccine trial flyer distribution</td>
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<td>• Social media campaigns</td>
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Forward Movement Project-Step 1
(Community Listening Tour)

Understanding Multilevel Factors Related to Urban Community Trust in Healthcare and Research

Monica Webb Hooper 1,2*, Charlene Mitchell 3, Vanessa J. Marshall 1,2, Chesley Cheatham 1,2, Kristina Austin 3, Kimberly Sanders 3,4, Smitha Krishnamurthi 3,4 and Lena L. Grafton 5

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Themes related to Community Distrust

- African American participants exhibited greater distrust compared to Whites
  - Healthcare as “big business”
  - Perceived disparities in the quality of care
  - Poor patient-clinician communication
  - Skepticism about biomedical research

N = 130; 80% African American adults
“We don’t care how much you know...
Until we know how much you care.”

National Institutes of Health
Community Engagement Alliance

Passive is Good, Active is Better
How do we increase trustworthiness?
Responding to Healthcare Distrust among Underserved Communities: Step Two

Healthcare, biomedical research distrust Patient-Provider communication

Family Interview with Dr. Monica Webb Hooper on COVID-19 Vaccine Research Participation

Find it on YouTube: family covid interview monica hooper
Current State of COVID-19

Tonya Winders

Johns Hopkins Global Map

March 17, 2021 – 11:27 AM
• 2.4 million vaccines are going into arms every day
• 11.5% of US population now fully vaccinated
  • Need 70 – 85% to reach herd immunity
• Millions of Americans can not get COVID-19 vaccines – including teachers in all 50 states
• Moderna testing vaccine on children ages 12 – 17 as well as 6 months - 11 years
In the News

- CDC updated recommendations for what is acceptable to do after people are fully vaccinated:
  - Gather inside with unvaccinated people from another household without masks
  - IF no one is at increased risk of severe illness
  - If you are exposed, don’t need to be tested or quarantined unless you have symptoms
  - Still wear a mask & socially distance in public
  - Vaccine can take 2 weeks to reach full effectiveness

COVID-19 Cases in US by Date Reported
Vaccine Update & Issues

Dr. Purvi Parikh

Coronavirus Vaccine Tracker

By Carl Zimmer, Jonathan Corum and Sui-Lee Wee. Updated March 16, 2021
Vaccine Concerns

Vaccine hesitancy could put a dangerous damper on the country's response

Pockets of some populations most at risk of severe sickness from Covid-19, including young nurses and Black Americans are still dubious of the vaccine –

- Speed at which it was developed
- Contents
- Potential side effects
**Vaccine Concerns & Reassurance**

- “I don’t know what’s in the vaccine.”

That’s a fair concern! In the mRNA vaccines:

- mRNA – It’s like an Instagram snapshot in your body – teaches your body to fight the virus and then disintegrates
- Fatty lipids (protective coating), salts & sugars

**Answers from Dr. William Schaffner & Dr. Ruth Karron - If your loved one is hesitant to get the Covid-19 vaccine, share this, Andrew, S., CNN**

- The vaccine was developed too fast for us to be sure it’s safe.”

It WAS available more quickly than usual!

- We needed a vaccine quickly
- Extensive clinical trials
- Instead of waiting to manufacture the vaccines when approval was granted, that process was going on at the same time – making it much quicker to get the vaccine patients
- Manufacturing was happening – corners were not cut with clinical trials

**Answers from Dr. William Schaffner & Dr. Ruth Karron - If your loved one is hesitant to get the Covid-19 vaccine, share this, Andrew, S., CNN**
Vaccine Concerns & Reassurance

• “The vaccine will give me COVID-19.”

• Good news – the vaccine CAN’T give you COVID-19

• There is no live virus in the vaccine

• Brief symptoms – sometimes intense

• It’s NOT COVID-19

Answers from Dr. William Schaffner & Dr. Ruth Karron - If your loved one is hesitant to get the Covid-19 vaccine, share this, Andrew, S., CNN

Vaccine Concerns & Reassurance

• “The vaccine could alter my DNA.”

• COVID-19 vaccines don’t interact with your DNA

• mRNA never enters the nucleus of your cells where your DNA lives

• It dissolves & disappears

Answers from Dr. William Schaffner & Dr. Ruth Karron- If your loved one is hesitant to get the Covid-19 vaccine, share this, Andrew, S., CNN
Vaccine Concerns & Reassurance

- “The vaccine could give my child autism or a birth defect.”
- Simply put – vaccines don’t cause autism
- Pregnant – should you get the vaccine?
  - Yes!
  - Pregnant women are at a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19
  - Better for woman & baby to get vaccine

Answers from Dr. William Schaffner & Dr. Ruth Karron - If your loved one is hesitant to get the Covid-19 vaccine, share this, Andrew S., CNN

TIME FOR QUESTIONS

Record your questions in the question box - We’ll get to as many as we can!
JOIN US FOR OUR NEXT WEBINAR

Breathe Easier: Smoking Facts and Cessation Tips
- Dr. Todd Mahr

March 25, 2021
4:00 PM ET

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