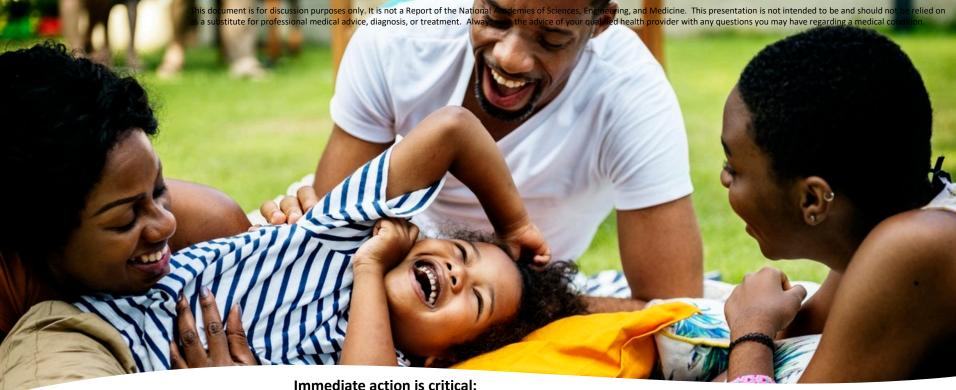
# COVID-19 and the Black Community: A Pathway Forward

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February 8, 2021
The Gift of Black Theological Education and Black Church
Collaborative





### **COVID-19**: Impact on the Black Community

- Provide a phone number to your local health department. https://www.cdc.gov/publichealthgateway/healthdirectories/healthdepartments.html
- Record a voicemail on your phone systems, letting people know the availability of vaccines in your area.
- Start a "vaccine alert" system (phone tree, text messages, etc.) to notify individuals of vaccine availability in your area.
- Regularly include vaccine information in your emails and newsletters.
- Provide COVID testing information, in your area. https://www.hhs.gov/coronavirus/community-based-testing-sites/index.html
- Display prevention steps as reminders on websites, email, and social media.
- Share what you know. https://www.nationalacademies.org/based-on-science

Today's Discussion

- Impacts on Black Community
- VaccineDevelopment andSafety
- What we know



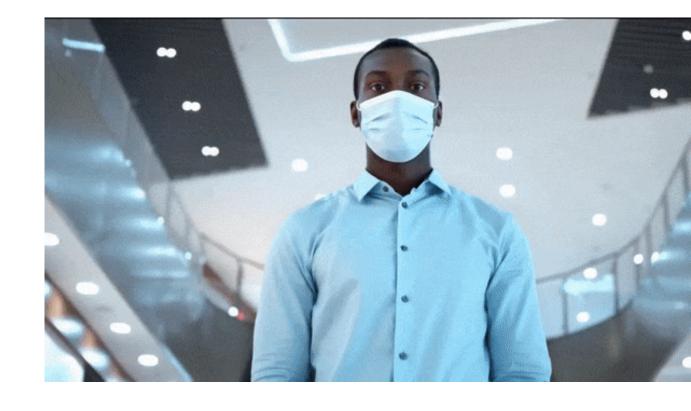
# **Health Disparities**

### Factors that have contributed to inequities:

- Discrimination
- Healthcare access and utilization
- Occupation
- Educational, income, and wealth gaps
- Housing

# **Health Disparities**

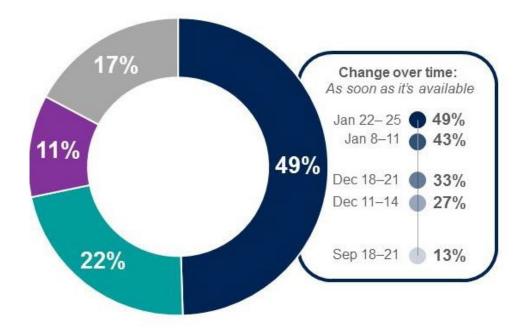
Why are communities of color highly impacted by COVID-19?



# Attitudes are shifting







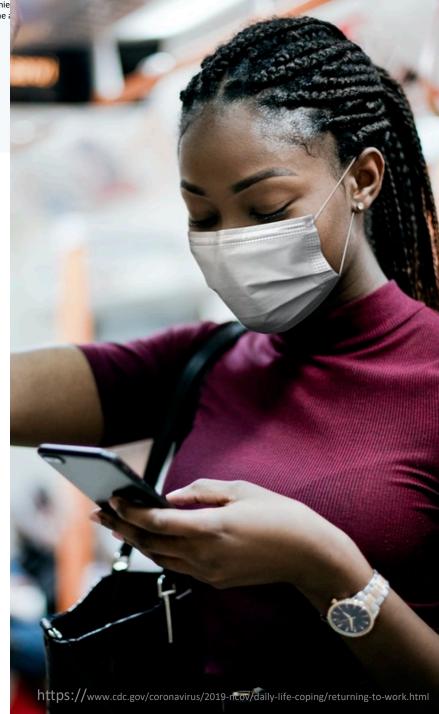


- Wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth to help protect yourself and others.
- Wash your hands, often with soap and water for 20 seconds.
  - Use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water are not available.
- Social distance
  - Avoid crowds.
  - Avoid poorly ventilated indoor spaces.



# But what if I need to go to work?!

- Wear a face mask.
  - Put your keys by your mask, to remember.
- Try to limit length of interaction.
- Look for physical barriers, like plexiglass.



### But what if I need to go to work?!

- Use reminders -- like signs, arrows on floor, chair arrangements -- to help remind you of prevention actions.
- Carry tissues and hand sanitizer.
- When commuting, wear a mask, try to avoid touching surfaces, social distance, and use hand sanitizer.

### What if I live in a multi-generational household?!

- Everyone should act as if they, themselves, are at higher risk.
- Choose one or two family members who are not at higher risk to run essential errands.
- Try to use transportation that minimizes close contact with others.
- Wash your hands immediately when returning home.
- Try to avoid hugging, kissing, sharing food or drinks.

### What if I live in close quarters and someone is sick?!

- If possible, have one person in the household take care of the person who is sick.
  - People at high risk for severe illness should avoid caring for people who are sick, if at all possible.
  - Identify a different caregiver for other members of the household who require help cleaning, bathing, or other daily tasks.
- If you need to share a bedroom someone who is sick, make sure the room has good air flow.
  - Open a window, turn on a fan, sleep head to toe, put a physical divider between you and the ill person's bed.

### What if I live in close quarters and someone is sick?!

- If you need to share a bathroom, the person who is sick should clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces.
- Open outside doors and windows before entering the room and use fans to increase air flow.
- Wait as long as possible before entering the room.
- The person that is sick should eat separately from the family.



# COVID-19 Vaccine Development and Safety

The National Academies of

SCIENCES ENGINEERING MEDICINE

# Vaccine Hesitancy

Black Americans are still receiving COVID-19 vaccinations at dramatically lower rates than white Americans even as the rollout reaches more people.

### mRNA Vaccines

### Why are mRNA vaccines so exciting?

- Like every breakthrough, the science behind the mRNA vaccine builds on many previous breakthroughs.
- Already, mRNA vaccines are being tested for use on other diseases, such as flu, Ebola, and Zika.

# **Clinical Trials**

- The genes of Henrietta Lacks, a 30-year-old Black woman from 1951 with cervical cancer, are the source of the HeLa cell line.
- The Pfizer clinical trial enrolled over 36,000 participants.
  - 9.8% of participants were African American.
- Moderna's study enrolled more than 30,000 participants.
  - 9.7% of participants identified as African American.

# Black Scientists Involved in the COVID-19 Response

**Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett** with the NIH Vaccine Research Center, is credited by Dr. Fauci for leading the development of the Moderna vaccine.

**Dr. Tomeka Suber** is on the front lines as a pulmonologist and is an expert in acute respiratory distress syndrome.

# Black Scientists Involved in the COVID-19 Response

**Dr. Christopher Barnes** is a post-doctoral scholar at the California Institute of Technology (Caltech). He led the team that captured the first-ever images of antibodies, purified from the blood plasma of people who recovered from COVID-19.



Howard University is a clinical trial site for a vaccine being developed by Novavax, a Maryland-based biotechnology company.



Food and supplements cannot prevent you from getting COVID-19.

### **CLAIM**

Eating certain foods or supplements will keep you from catching COVID-19.

#### **FALSE**

There are no foods, drinks, or supplements that will protect you from COVID-19.

Can you catch COVID-19 from food?

### **CLAIM**

COVID-19 is being spread through food.

#### **FINDING**

Very unlikely. There are no reports to date of people catching COVID-19 from eating food or handling food packaging.

How long does coronavirus live on surfaces?

### **CLAIM**

Coronavirus can live on surfaces for days.

### **FINDING**

It depends. The virus can survive from hours to days on different types of surfaces.

Having antibodies is not the same thing as having immunity to COVID-19.

### **CLAIM**

A positive antibody test can prove that you are immune.

### **FINDING**

UNCERTAIN. Antibodies in your blood show that your body has fought an infection. But having a positive antibody test has not yet been proven to tell you with certainty that you are immune to being infected a second time.

#### **FACT**

It will take time before COVID-19 is behind us.

#### **FACT**

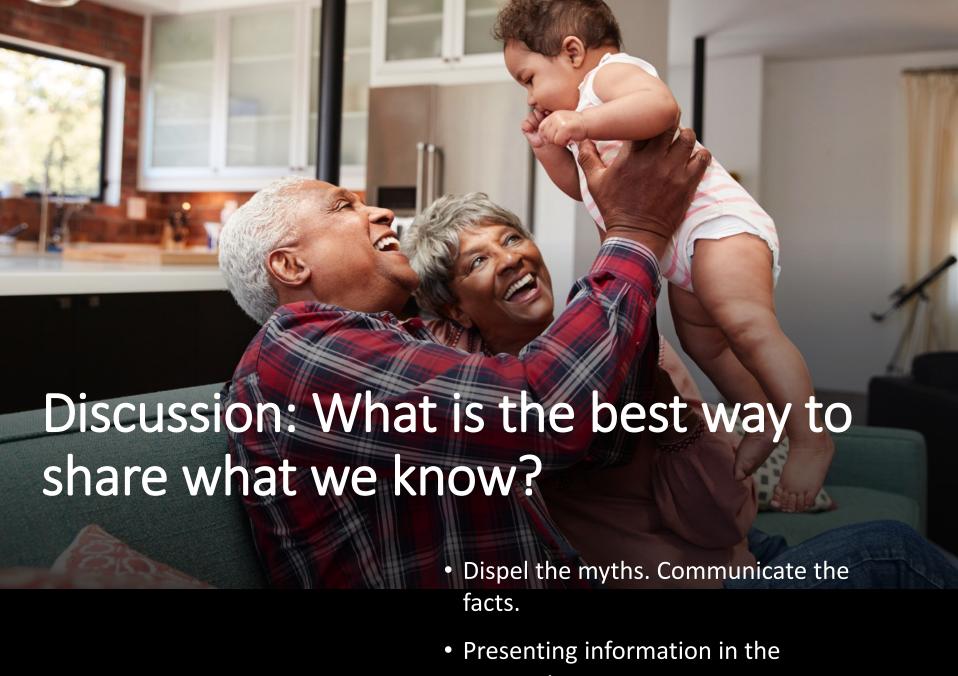
Reinfection is possible. Due to severe health risks associated with COVID-19 and the fact that reinfection is possible, you should get vaccinated even if you already had COVID-19.

#### **FALSE**

Vaccines will immediately end the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### **FALSE**

I had COVID-19, so I don't need to get the vaccine.



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