Prevent
Engage
Respond
Grow

Franklin County
Public Health
Speaking with Pregnant People About COVID-19 & COVID-19 Vaccination

01/20/22-CelebrateOne Lunch & Learn Series

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Director of Prevention & Wellness
The Issues

> Concerns About COVID-19 Vaccine Safety
> Concerns About Contracting COVID-19
> Misinformation
> Confusing Public Health Messaging

= Low Vaccination Rates Among Pregnant People
Low Overall Vaccination Rates

Figure 1: Percent of Pregnant People Aged 18–49 Years Fully Vaccinated with COVID-19 vaccine Prior to and during Pregnancy, by Timing of Vaccination and Date Reported to CDC – Vaccine Safety Datalink®, United States

December 14, 2020 – January 8, 2022^
Vaccination Rates: Race & Ethnicity

Figure 2: Percent of Pregnant People Aged 18–49 Years Fully Vaccinated with COVID-19 Vaccine Prior to or during Pregnancy Overall, by Race/Ethnicity, and Date Reported to CDC – Vaccine Safety Datalink®, United States
December 14, 2020 – January 8, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race and Ethnicity</th>
<th>Vaccination Coverage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Races/Ethnicity</td>
<td>42.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, NH</td>
<td>57.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black, NH</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, NH</td>
<td>42.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White, NH</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MH = Non-Hispanic; "Other, NH" also includes American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Multiple or Other races. "Vaccination coverage" represents the total number of pregnant people (denominator as of January 8, 2022 ± 264/115) who were fully vaccinated, including both doses of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccine or a single dose of the Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine.

On December 15, 2021, an error was identified where pregnant people who had received an additional or booster dose of the COVID-19 vaccine were not included in the coverage estimates. After correcting the error, coverage estimates for the week of December 11, 2021, increased overall and by race/ethnicity. The people that were mistakenly excluded have been counted in the December 11, 2021, estimates. Prior weekly estimates have not been altered.

Last updated: January 8, 2022
Data source: Vaccine Safety Datalink
COVID-19 & Pregnancy Risk Summary

> People who are currently pregnant or recently gave birth are at increased risk for severe illness compared to people who are not pregnant.

> There is an even higher risk for severe illness for people who are currently pregnant or recently gave birth &
  • have certain underlying conditions
  • are older than 25
  • live or work in a high COVID-19 case prevalence community
  • live or work in a community with low COVID-19 vaccination rate
  • are unable to practice physical distancing at work
  • are a member of a racial or ethnic minority group at increased risk because of health inequities

> Pregnant People who test + COVID-19 are at increased risk for preterm birth, stillbirth, & other pregnancy-related complications.
Data on Infection by Trimester of Infection
1/25-2020-12/31/2021 [n=39,567 Pregnant People Who Completed Their Pregnancy]

COVID-19 Vaccination has the Potential to Reduce the Number of Infections Before, During, & Post-Pregnancy
Cases of COVID-19 among Pregnant Women by Week of Diagnosis*

Data were collected from 160,873 women and date of diagnosis** was available for 160,873 (100%) women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Circumstance</th>
<th>Number Pregnant People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recorded &amp; Reported Test Positive for COVID-19 {Total Cases}</td>
<td>160,873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Deaths</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalizations</td>
<td>27,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICU</td>
<td>657^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Invasive Ventilation</td>
<td>132^^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required ECMO</td>
<td>43^^^</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data available for n=160,873 except where noted.
^17,451 | ^^12,712 | ^^^13,375
Pregnant Women with COVID-19 by Age, United States, January 22, 2020 - January 17, 2022

Data were collected from 160,873 women, and age was available for 160,873 (100%) women.
Pregnant Women with COVID-19 by Race/Ethnicity
United States, January 22, 2020 - January 17, 2022
Data were collected from 160,873 women, but race/ethnicity was only available for 141,082 (87.7%) women.
Approach

A. Empower the Pregnant Person with Knowledge
   - Be a Trusted & Reliable Resource
   - Provide factual information
   - Answer questions honestly

B. Support a more informed decision-making process that benefits their baby, their family, & themselves
EVEN IF YOU'RE VACCINATED, DOING IT ALL PROTECTS US ALL

https://myfcph.org/
Resources

- CDC COVID Data Tracker: Pregnancy
- CDC Toolkit for Pregnant People & New Parents
- CDC COVID-19 Vaccines While Pregnant or Breastfeeding
- CDC COVID-19 in Pregnant and Recently Pregnant People
- COVID-19 Vaccines for People Who Would Like to Have a Baby
- Breastfeeding and Caring for Newborns if You Have COVID-19
- FCPH Vaccine FAQs
- ODH FAQs for Pregnant Individuals
Resources II

- New study bolsters case for COVID vaccination during pregnancy
- Today’s Parent: What pregnant people need to know about the COVID booster
- EU regulator finds mRNA COVID-19 shots safe during pregnancy
- JHU: The COVID-19 Vaccine and Pregnancy: What You Need to Know
- SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 vaccination rates in pregnant women in Scotland
- EMA: COVID-19: Latest safety data provide reassurance about
Association of Gestational Age at Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Vaccination, History of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) Infection, and a Vaccine Booster Dose With Maternal and Umbilical Cord Antibody Levels at Delivery

Investigating the Impact of COVID-19 during Pregnancy

Mayo Clinic: Pregnancy and COVID-19: What are the risks?

NIH: How COVID-19 Affects Pregnancy

ACOG: Coronavirus (COVID-19), Pregnancy, and Breastfeeding: A Message for Patients

NYT: Women’s Periods May Be Late After Coronavirus Vaccination, Study Suggests

NIH: SARS-CoV-2 may cause fetal inflammation even in the absence of placental infection