America's
Inadequate
Public Health
Response to the
COVID-19
Pandemic

September 19, 2020



Epidemiology

- On August 30 America had among the highest COVID-19 infection rate (186 cases/100,000) and mortality rate (5.64 deaths/100,000) in the develop world despite its high per capita income
- In the United States of America, the infection rate of COVID-19 is six times greater than the world average and the death rate is five times greater
- If you lived in China, your chance of being infected with COVID-19 would be 300 times less than in the United States and your chance of dying would be more than 200 times less

Epidemiology

- The United States federal government, state governments and municipalities have failed to <u>effectively inform</u> and direct the American population towards behavior that would prevent COVID-19 infections and thereby <u>limit the spread</u> of infection and death
- As long as COVID-19 is prevalent anywhere in the country, significant epidemic surges are likely to occur
- Second and third waves can be prevented by heightened disease surveillance, strategic testing, meaningful contact tracing, secondary prevention and effective isolation and quarantine

Testing

- Testing strategies have often been politicized
- Federal dollars earmarked for testing were often directed to outside nongovernmental entities without involving community physicians and local health centers
- Some elected officials favored less testing while others favored more random excessive testing. Less testing underestimates the disease rate, while random excessive testing lower the positivity rate

Testing

Delays in testing results have made most testing useless for diagnosis, treatment and contact tracing

Our group recommends a **medically directed strategic testing** program based on disease prevalence and surveillance data

- Testing should occur in the appropriate medical facility
- Testing should be linked to clinical care
- Pop-up testing sights should be avoided

Contact Tracing

- Testing strategies have often been <u>politicized</u>. Contact tracing failed initially due to our **flawed testing strategy**, and because **we had not prepared a** corps of contact tracers in the pre-pandemic phase
- The role of contact tracing in the United States today should be to prevent second waves and to prevent initial waves in areas that are pre-pandemic
- When our disease surveillance system demonstrates a surge of COVID-19 cases, contact tracing should begin within hours, careful field investigation should follow, and effective quarantine should be mandated

Prevention and Treatment

- The World Health Organization (WHO) and the US Center for Disease Control (CDC) state that there is no drug or vaccine approved for the treatment or prevention of Novel Coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19)
- Vaccine development for COVID-19 has been occurring with an unprecedented accelerated and truncated timeline
- We agree with the WHO that widespread COVID-19 vaccination will <u>not</u> occur before mid 2021, contrary to the claims of some US officials.

Prevention



Primary prevention

- community education,
- public service announcements,
- pamphlets, and
- regularly scheduled briefings by elected officials and disease expert professionals

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Secondary prevention

- **testing** asymptomatic people in areas of high disease prevalence
- effective **contact tracing** when cases are identified



Preventive measures

- physical distancing,
- wearing the appropriate mask,
- effective handwashing and
- disinfection of surfaces and fomites

Treatment

The treatment is **supportive care**

- This might include oxygen therapy, nutritional support and rest.
 Infected people should be isolated with respiratory and contact precautions for their caregivers.
- Remdesivir, dexamethasone and convalescent plasma have received Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) from the US FDA

Conclusion: Findings

The inadequate public health response of the United States governments and public health agencies lead to the following:

- failure to protect health care workers and the population by not providing adequate personal protective equipment (PPE);
- failure to prevent unnecessary COVID-19 infection due to an uncoordinated, poorly managed testing strategy;
- failure to implement effective primary and secondary preventive public health strategies due to political polarization; and
- failure to lead by modeling behavior as previously done by the some presidents.

Conclusion: Recommendations

- Suppression of new cases of COVID-19 and prevention of epidemic disease and death in the future will require both structural and process changes to our public health and medical care delivery systems
- Our group recommends a **medically directed strategic testing program** based on disease prevalence and surveillance data
- Testing should occur in the appropriate facility, be linked to clinical care and pop-up testing sights should be avoided

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