AHLA
AMERICAN HOTEL & LODGING ASSOCIATION

August 8, 2022

AHLA Safe Stay™

# Monkeypox Update


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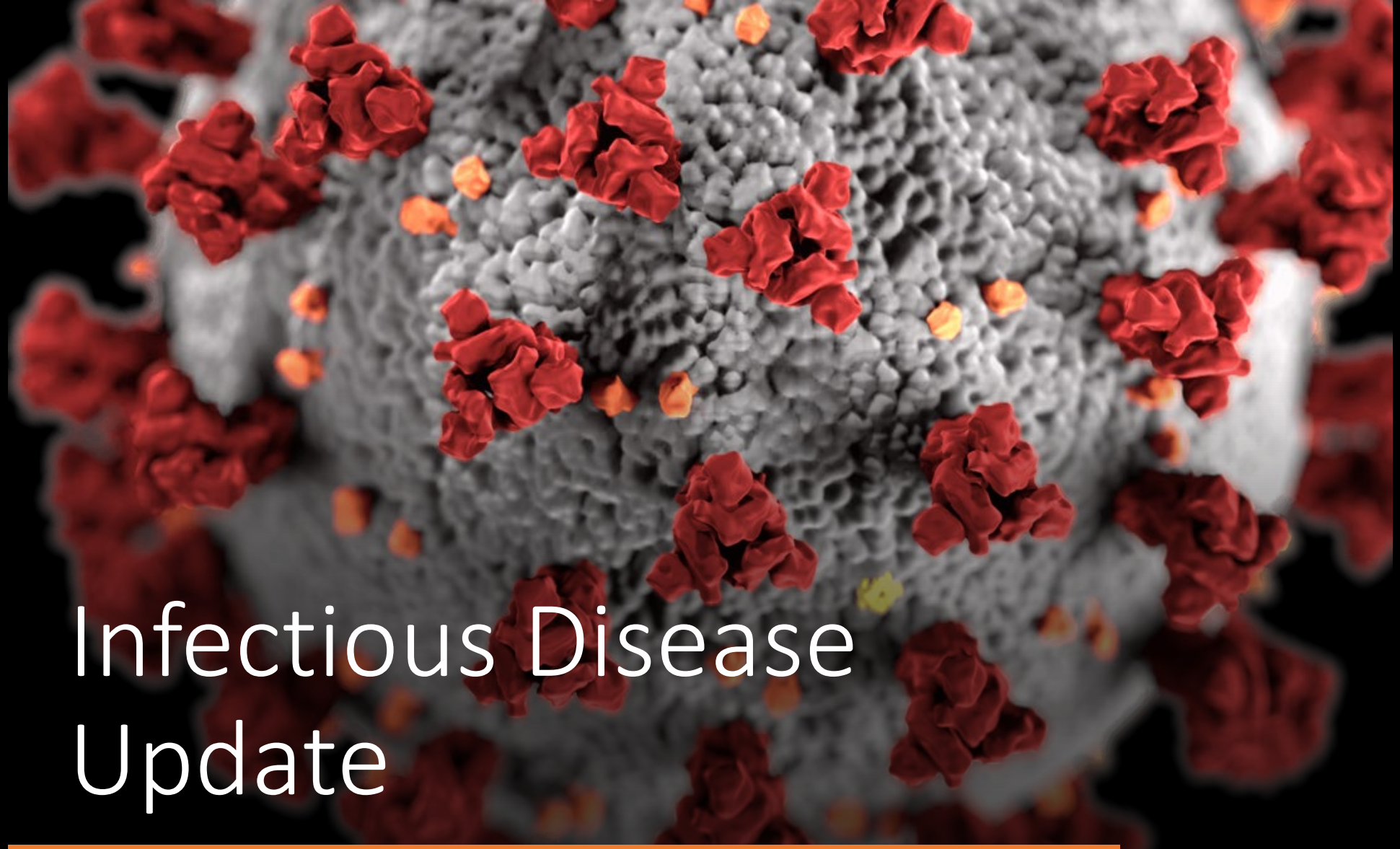
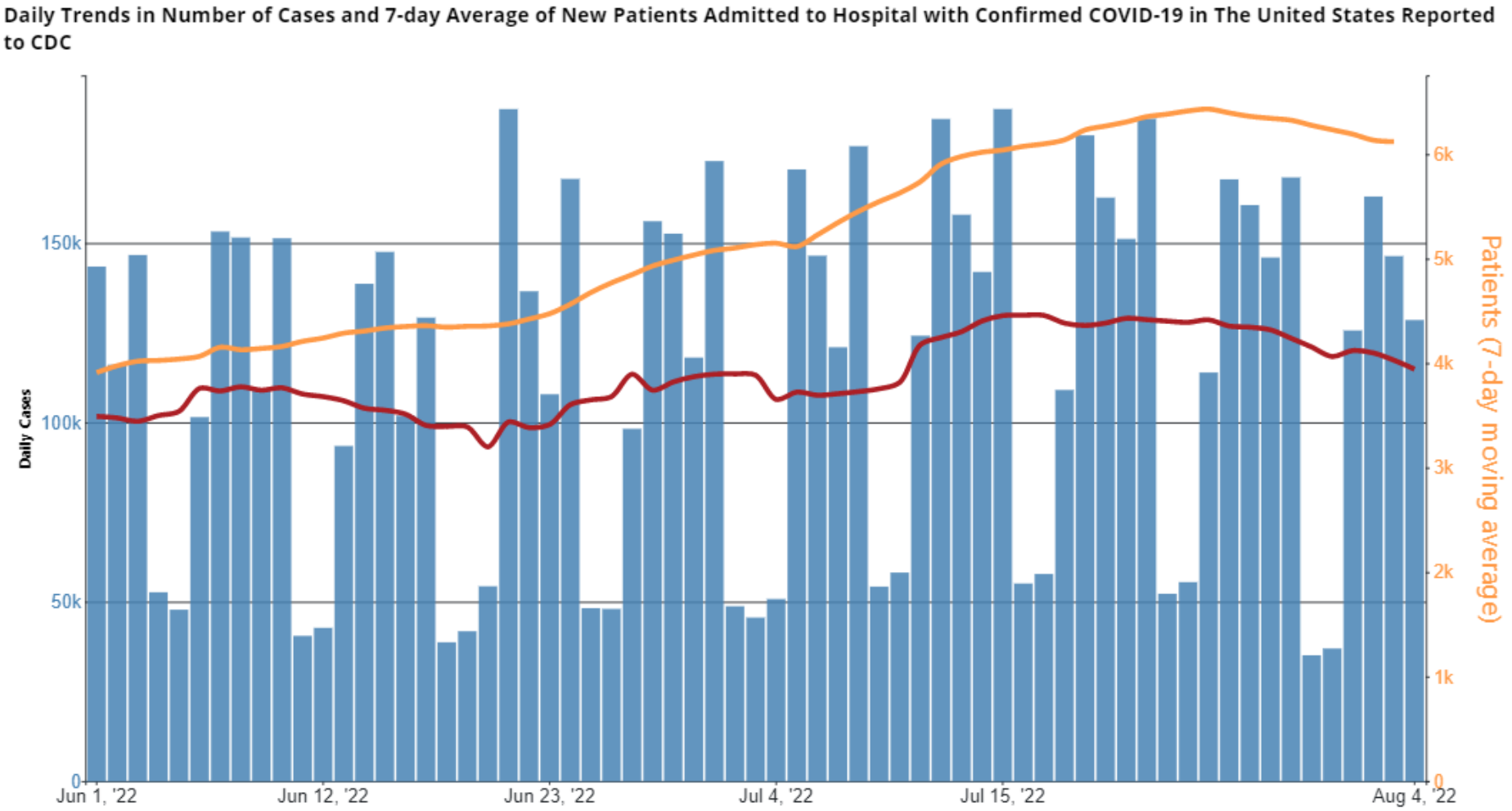


# Infectious Disease Update

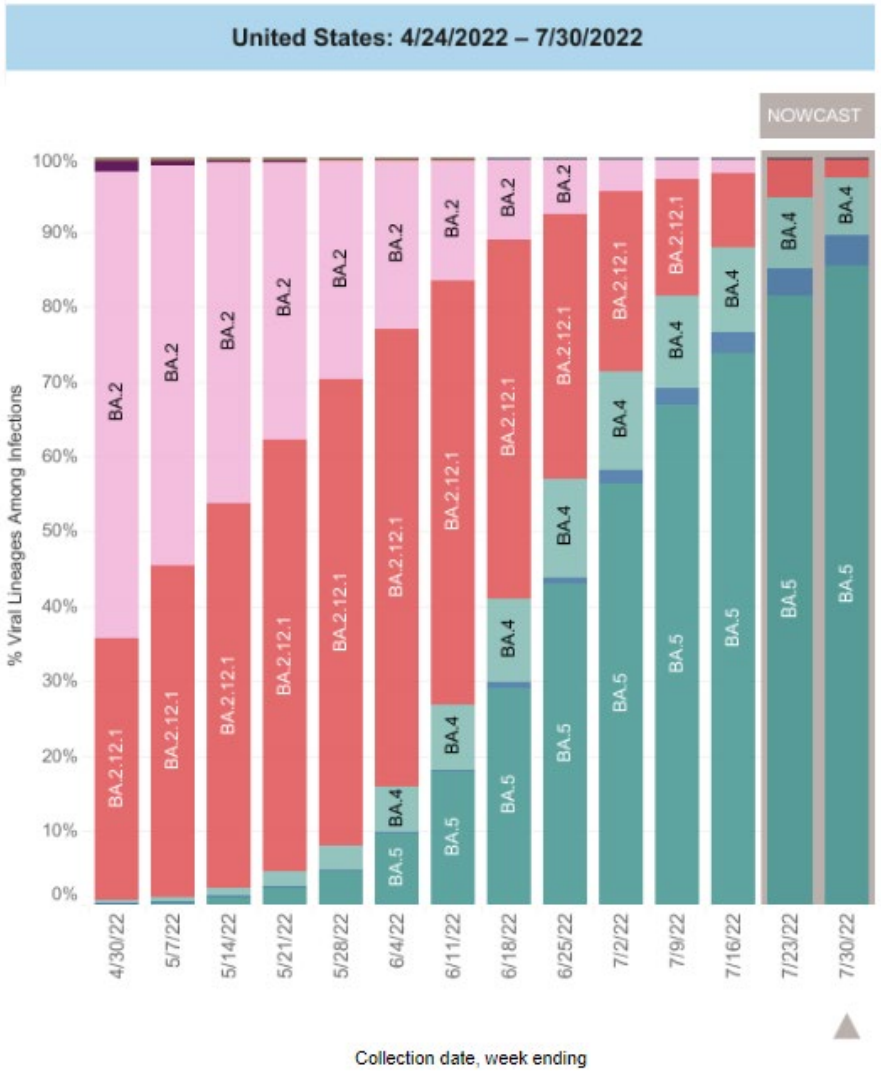
Louis Tripoli, MD

August 2022

# CDC cases and hospitalized persons (8/4/22)



- CDC: Growth of Omicron variants (+BA.4/5) as of 7/30/22



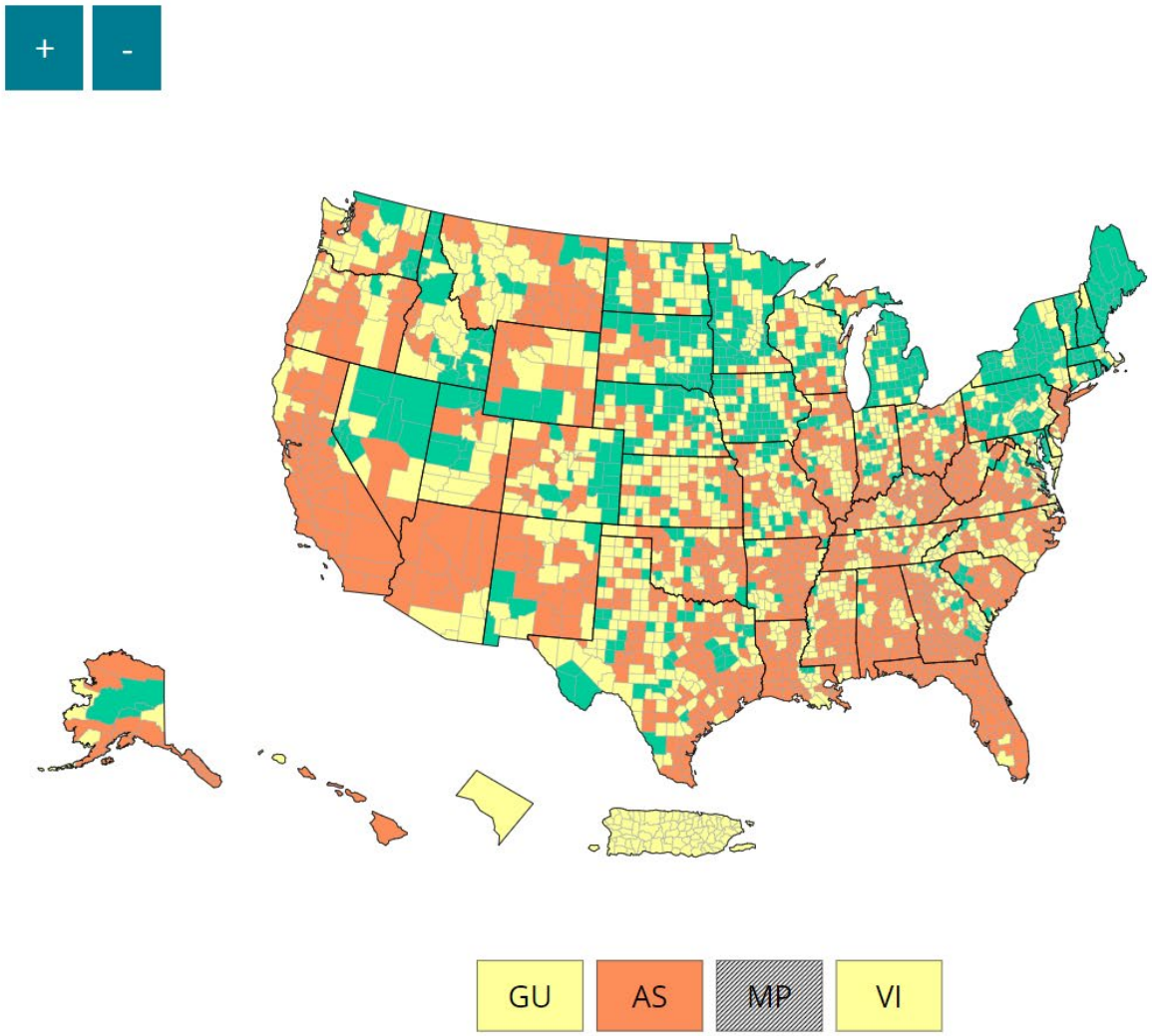

**United States: 7/24/2022 – 7/30/2022 NOWCAST**

**USA**

| WHO label | Lineage # | US Class | %Total | 95%PI |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Omicron | BA.5 | VOC | 85.5% | 83.8-87.0% |
| | BA.4 | VOC | 7.7% | 7.0-8.5% |
| | BA.4.6 | VOC | 4.1% | 3.2-5.4% |
| | BA.2.12.1 | VOC | 2.6% | 2.4-2.8% |
| | BA.2 | VOC | 0.1% | 0.1-0.1% |
| | B.1.1.529 | VOC | 0.0% | 0.0-0.0% |
| | BA.1.1 | VOC | 0.0% | 0.0-0.0% |
| Delta | B.1.617.2 | VBM | 0.0% | 0.0-0.0% |
| Other | Other* | | 0.0% | 0.0-0.0% |

* Enumerated lineages are US VOC and lineages circulating above 1% nationally in at least one week period. "Other" represents the aggregation of lineages which are circulating <1% nationally during all weeks displayed.
** These data include Nowcast estimates, which are modeled projections that may differ from weighted estimates generated at later dates
# AY.1-AY.133 and their sublineages are aggregated with B.1.617.2. BA.1, BA.3 and their sublineages (except BA.1.1 and its sublineages) are aggregated with B.1.1.529. For regional data, BA.1.1 and its sublineages are also aggregated with B.1.1.529, as they currently cannot be reliably called in each region. Except BA.2.12.1, BA.2 sublineages are aggregated with BA.2. Except BA.4.6, sublineages of BA.4 are aggregated to BA.4. Sublineages of BA.5 are aggregated to BA.5.

# CDC Community Levels 7/20/22

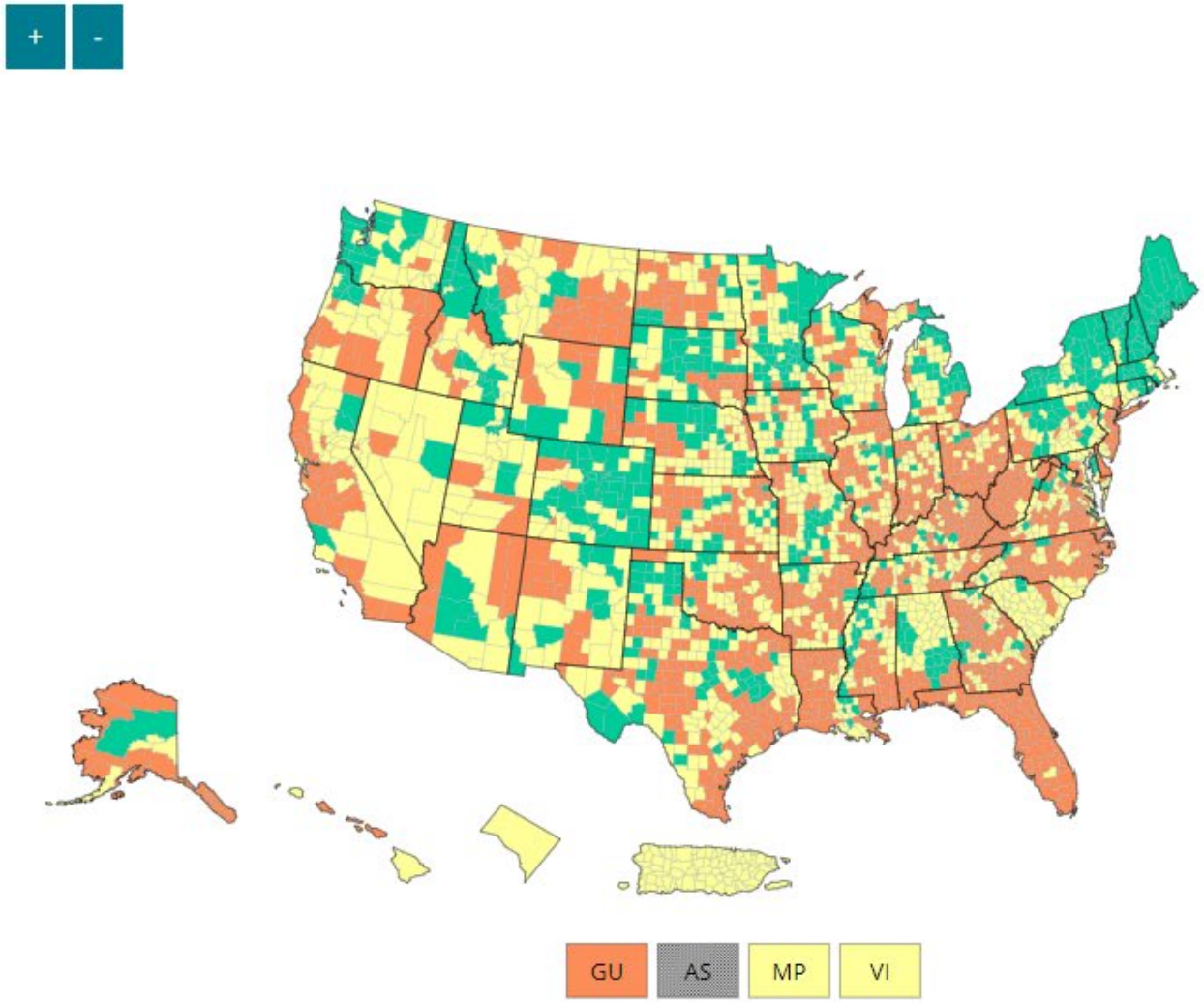



COVID-19 Community Levels in US by County

| | Total | Percent | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 1353 | 41.98% | 6.52% |
| Medium | 1212 | 37.6% | – 2.05% |
| Low | 658 | 20.42% | – 4.47% |

How are COVID-19 Community Levels calculated?

# CDC Community Levels 8/2/22

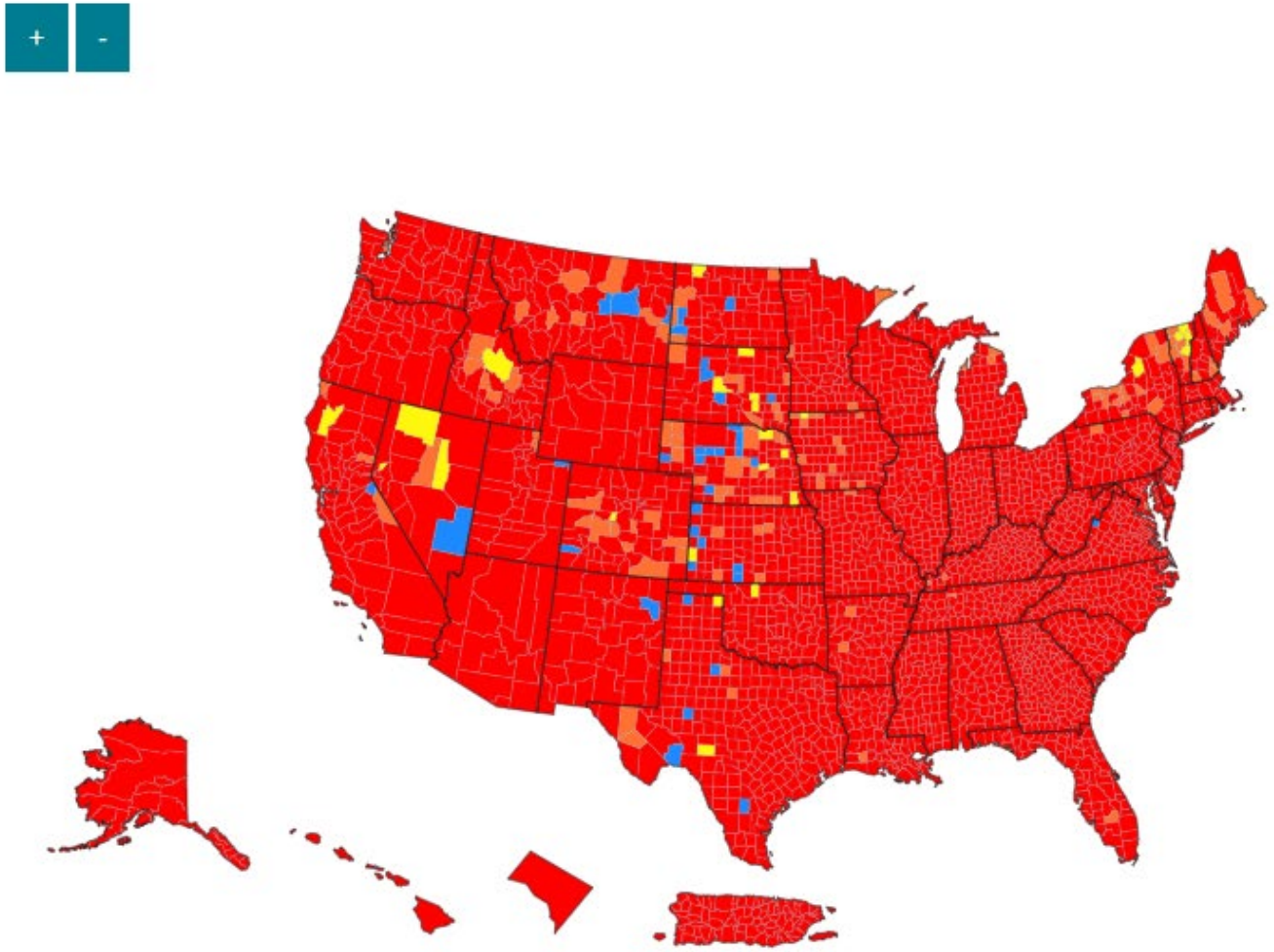



COVID-19 Community Levels in US by County

| | Total | Percent | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 1344 | 41.7% | – 4.42% |
| Medium | 1254 | 38.91% | 3.49% |
| Low | 625 | 19.39% | 0.94% |

How are COVID-19 Community Levels calculated?

# CDC Community *Transmission*




Community Transmission in US by County

| | Total | Percent | % Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| High | 3034 | 94.17% | – 0.68% |
| Substantial | 125 | 3.88% | 0.99% |
| Moderate | 26 | 0.81% | – 0.09% |
| Low | 37 | 1.15% | – 0.16% |

How is community transmission calculated?

# Novavax COVID-19 Vaccine FDA EUA approved 7/13/22; endorsed by CDC ACIP 7/23/22

- Novavax is a protein subunit vaccine – COVID-19 viral proteins alongside another ingredient called an adjuvant that helps the immune system respond to the virus in the future.
- Vaccines using protein subunits have been used for more than 30 years in the United States, beginning with the first licensed hepatitis B vaccine. (flu, whooping cough).
- Two doses of Novavax are given in the primary series, 3–8 weeks apart; no booster authorized.
- Uses an older technology.

# Paxlovid

- Pharmacists authorized to prescribe 7/6/22
- 89% reduction in the risk of hospitalization and death in the clinical trial that supported the EUA
- cheaper than many other COVID-19 drugs (it’s provided for free by the U.S. government while there is a public health emergency)
- works against the Omicron variant (professional observation; limited studies)
- Criteria: positive COVID-19 test result and be at high risk for developing severe COVID-19
- Paxlovid rebound.

# Predicting the next variant

- The BA.5 wave is upon us now in the US.  Scientists are keeping an eye on the next new variant, Omicron BA.2.75. It has eight mutations beyond BA.5, many in a part of the genome that might make immune escape more effective. It is competing with BA.5 in India.
- BA 2.75 has been detected in Washington and California.
- Anticipate another wave in autumn.
- “Living with COVID” is probably not a viable strategy.  It will continue to mutate.  Each wave is leaving more people with long COVID – some are disabled for weeks, months, and perhaps years.

# Summary of recommendations

- Vaccination
- Treatment (Paxlovid, etc.), over age 50 or immunocompromised.
- Self-testing before going to indoor gatherings.
- Masks in crowded indoor spaces.

BRIEFING ROOM

# FACT SHEET: Biden Administration Launches Effort to Improve Ventilation and Reduce the Spread of COVID-19 in Buildings

MARCH 17, 2022 • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

- Create a clean indoor air action plan that assesses indoor air quality, plans for upgrades and improvements, and includes HVAC inspections and maintenance.
- Optimize fresh air ventilation by bringing in and circulating clean outdoor air indoors.
- Enhance air filtration and cleaning using the central HVAC system and in-room air cleaning devices.
- Engage the building community by communicating with building occupants to increase awareness, commitment, and participation.

# Clean Air in Buildings Challenge

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY MARCH 2022

This document provides basic principles and general actions recommended to improve indoor air quality (IAQ) in buildings and reduce the risk of airborne spread of viruses and other contaminants. These actions, as well as technical assistance and tools provided through the links, are intended to support building owners and operators,

1. **CREATE AN ACTION PLAN FOR CLEAN INDOOR AIR IN YOUR BUILDING(S)** that assesses IAQ, plans for upgrades and improvements, and includes HVAC inspections and maintenance.

2. **OPTIMIZE FRESH AIR VENTILATION** by bringing in and circulating clean outdoor air indoors.

3. **ENHANCE AIR FILTRATION AND CLEANING** using the central HVAC system and in-room air cleaning devices.

4. **GET YOUR COMMUNITY ENGAGED IN YOUR ACTION PLAN** by communicating with building occupants to increase awareness, commitment, and participation in improving indoor air quality and health outcomes.

# Monkeypox Update

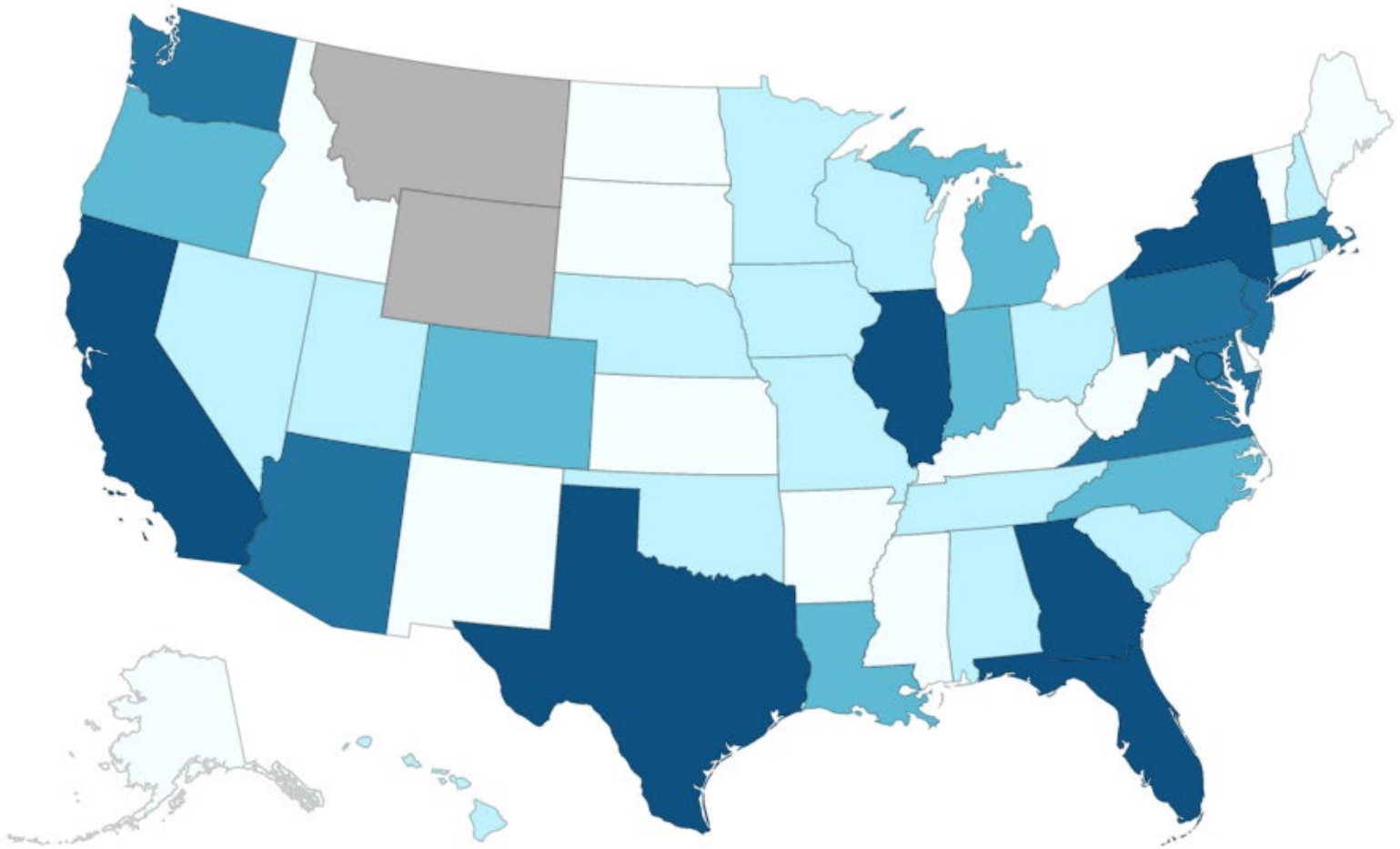
Louis Tripoli, MD

August 2022

# Monkeypox perspective

- Though serious, the US was somewhat prepared (for smallpox) with pre- and post-exposure vaccination and treatment.
- MPX is an animal virus that can infect humans – low case-fatality ratio (0). Real threat = spread to rodents in the US.
- Fomite spread – smallpox examples.
- Respiratory spread – not seen yet.
- US PHE declaration facilitates better resource allocation and coordination – containment phase.

# 7,510 US cases as of 04 August



Territories PR

Case Range

0
1 to 10
11 to 50
51 to 100
101 to 500
>500

# Measures against monkeypox

- CDC guidance for MPX prevention and vaccines: https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/prevention.html
- No specific CDC or OSHA guidance regarding hospitality workers. (Guidance for HC facilities).
- Hospitality workers not listed as “risk” occupation (for vaccines).
- CDC guideline for COVID-19 is still applicable for hotels (consistent with Safe Stay). Masks and gloves.

# Linens, surfaces, clothing – is there a concern? (Fomites)

- CDC guideline for ***known*** MPX case: https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/specific-settings/home-disinfection.html
  - Type of disinfectant
  - Cleaning procedures
  - Laundry
  - Hard surfaces
  - Soft surfaces/upholstery
  - Waste disposal
- No specific CDC or OSHA guidance regarding hospitality workers. (There is guidance for healthcare workers and facilities).

# AHLA actions

- The news will continue to grow – AHLA will monitor and advise.
- AHLA consulting with experts.
- AHLA monitoring authoritative public health recommendations to make potential additions to Safe Stay guidelines.

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# Thank you

# CDC guidance on Monkeypox mode of spread: not airborne

- direct contact with the infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids
- respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact, or during intimate physical contact, such as kissing, cuddling, or sex
- touching items (such as clothing or linens) that previously touched the infectious rash or body fluids
- pregnant people can spread the virus to their fetus through the placenta

# CDC guidance on Monkeypox prevention

- Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with people who have a rash that looks like monkeypox.
  - Do not touch the rash or scabs of a person with monkeypox.
  - Do not kiss, hug, cuddle or have sex with someone with monkeypox.
  - Do not share eating utensils or cups with a person with monkeypox.
- Do not handle or touch the bedding, towels, or clothing of a person with monkeypox.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.
- In Central and West Africa, avoid contact with animals that can spread monkeypox virus, usually rodents and primates. Also, avoid sick or dead animals, as well as bedding or other materials they have touched.

# CDC guidance on Monkeypox vaccine

- CDC recommends vaccination for people who have been exposed to monkeypox and people who are at higher risk of being exposed to monkeypox, including:
  - People who have been identified by public health officials as a contact of someone with monkeypox
  - People who may have been exposed to monkeypox, such as:
    - People who are aware that one of their sexual partners in the past 2 weeks has been diagnosed with monkeypox
    - People who had multiple sexual partners in the past 2 weeks in an area with known monkeypox
  - People whose jobs may expose them to orthopoxviruses, such as:
    - Laboratory workers who perform testing for orthopoxviruses
    - Laboratory workers who handle cultures or animals with orthopoxviruses
    - Some designated healthcare or public health workers

# Monkeypox Vaccines

- The US has supplies of 2 vaccines: the JYNNEOS vaccine made by Bavarian Nordic that is approved for monkeypox, and the ACAM2000 vaccine made by Emergent BioSolutions that is licensed for smallpox and effective for monkeypox. JYNNEOS is the preferred vaccine for pre-exposure prophylaxis, according to the CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).
- The CDC also is distributing doses of the antiviral tecovirimat (TPOXX) to states.

# CDC guidance on disinfection for Monkeypox

- During the infectious period of time, body fluids, respiratory secretions, and lesion material from people with monkeypox can contaminate the environment.
- Poxviruses can survive in linens, clothing and on environmental surfaces, particularly when in dark, cool, and low humidity environments.
- Porous materials (bedding, clothing, etc.) may harbor live virus for longer periods of time than non-porous (plastic, glass, metal) surfaces.

# CDC guidance on disinfection for Monkeypox (continued)

- Use an EPA-registered disinfectant, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Follow all manufacturer directions for use, including concentration, contact time, and care and handling.

# CDC cleaning spaces following Monkeypox exposure

- If cleaning and disinfection is done by someone other than the person with monkeypox, that person should wear, at a minimum, disposable medical gloves and a respirator or well-fitting mask.
- Standard clothing that fully covers the skin should be worn, and then immediately laundered according to recommendations below.
- Hand hygiene should be performed using an ABHR, or soap and water if ABHR is unavailable.
- Focus on disinfecting items and surfaces that were in direct contact with the skin of the person with monkeypox, or often in the presence of the person with monkeypox, during isolation. If unsure, disinfect.
- Do not dry dust or sweep as this may spread infectious particles.
- Wet cleaning methods are preferred such as disinfectant wipes, sprays, and mopping.
- Vacuuming is acceptable using a vacuum with a high-efficiency air filter. If not available, ensure the person vacuuming wears a well-fitting mask or respirator.

# CDC cleaning spaces following Monkeypox exposure (continued)

- Clean and disinfect household in the following order:
  - General waste containment
    - Collect and contain in a sealed bag any soiled waste such as bandages, paper towels, food packaging, and other general trash items.
  - Laundry
    - Gather contaminated clothing and linens before anything else in the room is cleaned. Do not shake the linens as this could spread infectious particles.
  - Hard surfaces and household items
  - Upholstered furniture and other soft furnishing
  - Carpet and flooring
  - Waste disposal

# CDC laundry guidance following Monkeypox exposure

- Contain laundry and do not mix with non-contaminated laundry.
- Soiled laundry should never be shaken or handled in a manner that may spread infectious particles.
- Transfer soiled laundry items to be laundered in an impermeable container or bag that can be disinfected afterwards. Alternatively, a fabric bag may be used that can also be laundered along with the soiled items.
- Wash laundry in a standard washing machine with detergent, following label instructions. Laundry sanitizers may be used but are not necessary.

# CDC Disinfecting Home and Other Non-Healthcare Settings

- Updated 7/18/22
- This document provides considerations on cleaning and disinfecting settings such as homes and cars that may be contaminated with Monkeypox virus. This information applies to the West African clade of Monkeypox virus only.

# TPOXX (Tecovirimat) for Treatment of Monkeypox

- If interested, refer to this website:
- Information for Healthcare Providers on Obtaining and Using TPOXX (Tecovirimat) for Treatment of Monkeypox | Monkeypox | Poxvirus | CDC
- https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/clinicians/obtaining-tecovirimat.html?utm_campaign=&utm_medium=email&utm_source=govdelivery

# Summary of recommendations

- Avoidance of risky situations – social awareness.
- Vaccination- for selected risk groups.
- Treatment available (tecovirimat), but probably not needed for widespread use.
- So far, aerosol transmission has not been a major concern.

# Elastomeric masks

New York Times, July 3, 2022:

*A Clunky Mask May Be the Answer to Airborne Disease and N95 Waste*
(Andrew Jacobs)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention promoted them during the SARS outbreak of 2003 and the swine flu pandemic of 2009. A few studies since then have suggested that reusable elastomeric respirators should be essential gear for frontline medical workers during a respiratory pandemic, which experts predicted would quickly deplete supplies of N95s, the disposable filtration masks largely made in China.