

MCC VCSE COVID-19 Update 3

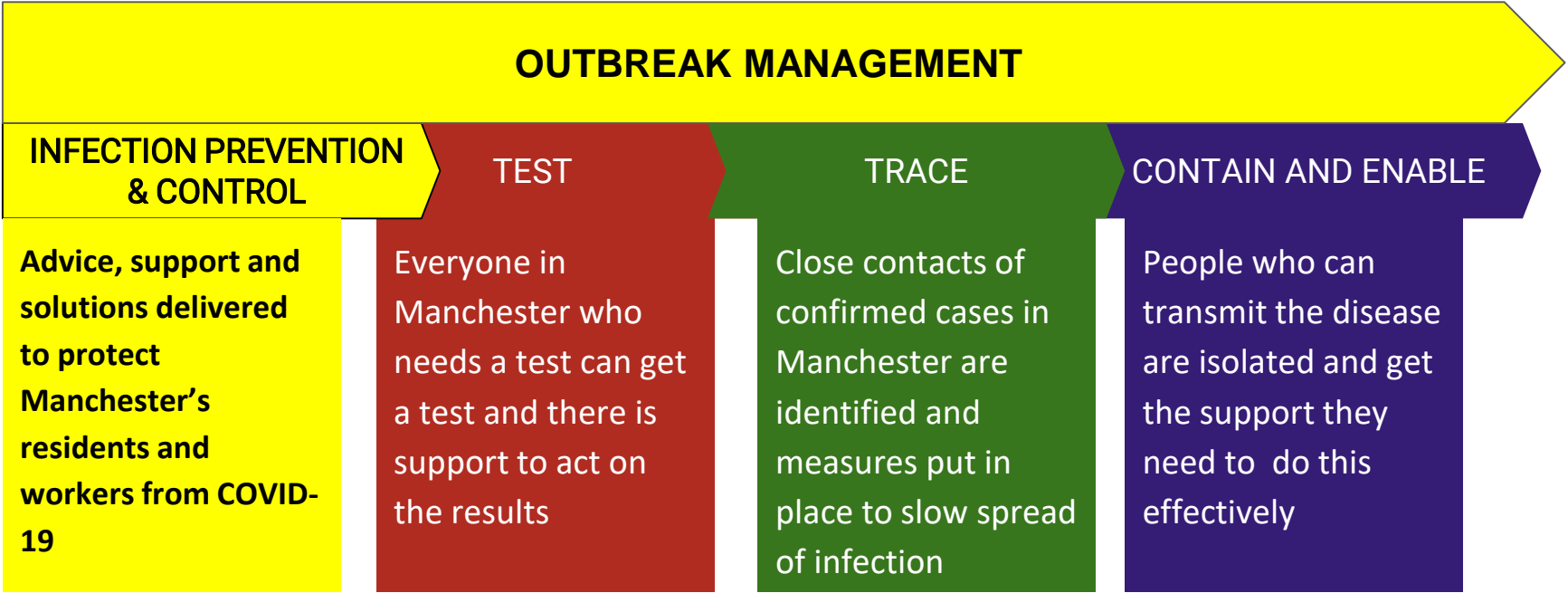
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Public Health Response to COVID-19



Underpinned by best available evidence, data and intelligence

Infection Prevention and Control Measures

- Social distancing
- Washing hands properly and regularly
- Using hand sanitiser if hand washing facilities not available
- Coughing and sneezing into tissue and binning it - or into arm (not hands) if tissues not available
- Regular cleaning of surfaces
- Wearing PPE or face coverings as recommended
- Isolating if symptomatic or if you are a contact of someone who has tested positive

Infection Prevention and Control Measures

- Working from home where possible
- Risk assessing premises and putting measures in to protect staff and visitors
- Providing Personal Protective Equipment to staff
- Following up to date guidance and share most up to date information from Public Health England (PHE)
- Risk assessing staff - taking into account own personal circumstances and risk of COVID-19

Groups with clinical risk of COVID-19

People at 'High Risk'

- have had an organ transplant
- are having chemotherapy or antibody treatment for cancer, including immunotherapy
- are having an intense course of radiotherapy (radical radiotherapy) for lung cancer
- are having targeted cancer treatments that can affect the immune system (such as protein kinase inhibitors or PARP inhibitors)
- have blood or bone marrow cancer (such as leukaemia, lymphoma or myeloma)
- have had a bone marrow or stem cell transplant in the past 6 months, or are still taking immunosuppressant medicine
- have been told by a doctor they have a severe lung condition (such as cystic fibrosis, severe asthma or severe COPD)
- have a condition that means they have a very high risk of getting infections (such as SCID or sickle cell)
- are taking medicine that makes them much more likely to get infections (such as high doses of steroids or immunosuppressant medicine)
- have a serious heart condition and are pregnant)

People at 'Moderate risk'

- are 70 or older
- have a lung condition that's not severe (such as asthma, COPD, emphysema or bronchitis)
- have heart disease (such as heart failure)
- have diabetes
- have chronic kidney disease
- have liver disease (such as hepatitis)
- have a condition affecting the brain or nerves (such as Parkinson's disease, motor neurone disease, multiple sclerosis or cerebral palsy)
- have a condition that means they have a high risk of getting infections
- are taking medicine that can affect the immune system (such as low doses of steroids)
- are very obese (a BMI of 40 or above)
- are pregnant – see advice about pregnancy and coronavirus

Other things that can affect your risk of COVID-19

- Your age – your risk increases as you get older
- Being a man
- Where in the country you live – the risk is higher in poorer areas
- Being from a Black, Asian or minority ethnic background
- Being born outside of the UK or Ireland
- Living in a care home
- Having certain jobs, such as nurse, taxi driver and security guard

Ethnicity mortality rates – ONS national data

- The risk of death involving COVID-19 among **some ethnic groups is significantly higher than that of those of White ethnicity.**
- The difference in COVID-19 mortality between ethnic groups is partly a result of socio-economic disadvantage and other circumstances. The remaining part of the difference has not yet been fully explained.

BAME communities are over-represented in deprivation – so race is a compounding factor.

Risk – of infection, *and* of dying when infection has been confirmed – are higher for BAME groups than for the White British population.

[Race Equality Foundation 2020](#)

Bangladeshi and Pakistani females
1.6 x higher

Bangladeshi and Pakistani males
1.8 x higher

Black Males and black females
1.9 x higher

BAME risk of dying now compared
to pre- COVID 4x higher



Coronavirus

if you may have it stay home, get a test



If you have any of these

- New cough that will not go away
- High temperature
- Loss of taste or smell



You should

- Stay home
- Get a test



To get a test

- Phone 119 or
- Go on the internet to www.nhs.uk/coronavirus

NHS

The NHS will tell you what you need to know



- If you have been near someone who has been tested and has Coronavirus, the NHS Track and Trace Team will contact you
- They will tell you what you need to do
- They will **never** ask you for money, passwords or things about your bank



Contact Definition

I'm infectious the 2 days before I got symptoms and for 7 days after

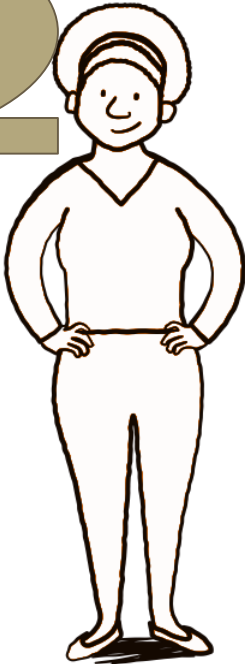
Lives with partner and teenage children

Shares bathroom or kitchen facilities with other people



Less than 2 metres

Chat in the park for over 15 minutes



Less than 1 metre

Picked up some takeaway. Chatted for a minute face to face over the counter

Self-Isolation



Symptoms
and/or positive test



Contact
(follow advice given)

COVID-19 Outbreak Management

COVID-19 outbreak definition:

2 or more confirmed cases linked by time, place or person

Possible outbreak situation: 1 confirmed case and work being undertaken to identify if there are other cases

Testing and Contact Tracing work are essential elements to understanding and managing the outbreak and slowing the spread of infection

Useful contacts and links to information

Manchester Test and Trace Coordination Hub

mhcc.communitytestinghub@nhs.net

[PHE Campaign Resource Centre](#)

[Public Health England Guidance](#)

[COVID-19 guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-multi-purpose-community-facilities](#)

[Manchester Local COVID-19 Prevention and Response Plan](#)

Coronavirus symptoms?

Stay home and self-isolate

Book a test: nhs.uk/coronavirus or call 119

Positive? NHS Test and trace will contact you.