

Giving people what they need to achieve their best health



Covid-19 Update for Sounding Boards

Key Data and Messages
for Week Commencing
24 May 2021



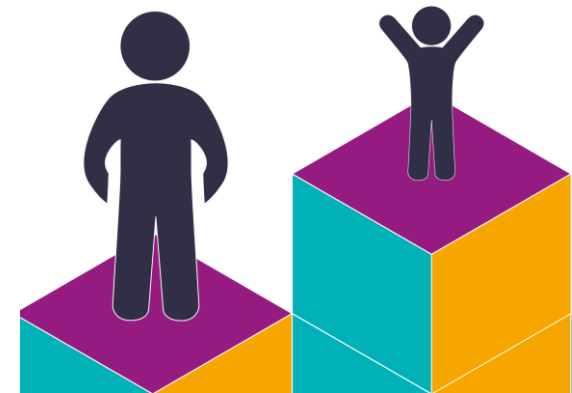
- Although Covid restrictions are easing, we still need to be cautious, in order to protect our communities, especially older family members who may not have been vaccinated and would be more vulnerable to severe disease
- Covid has not gone away, cases are going up parts of the North West so consider how best to keep yourself, your family and your communities safe and well:
 - limit the number of different people and households you mix with,
 - meet outdoors wherever possible,,
 - keep washing hands, wiping surfaces, wearing masks or face coverings when needed,
 - keep rooms ventilated and keep social distancing,
 - get your vaccine as soon as it is offered to you,
 - get a PCR Covid test if you develop symptoms- this is the swab test that gets sent to a lab for the results,
 - Do a lateral flow "rapid antigen" test twice a week when you don't have symptoms especially if you have to go out to work or you're a mixing with people outside your household

Responding to Sounding Board Queries

TRAVEL



- From 17 May the rules on international travel have begun to ease. However, there are rules and restrictions guided by a traffic light system based on how safe countries are to travel to.
- Only countries on the 'green list' are deemed safe for leisure travel and the advice is to NOT travel to countries on the 'amber' or 'red' lists for the time being.
- You should follow the steps [outlined by Government](#) on the following slides



Travel -Plan Your Trip Part 1

You should read the guidance before deciding to travel. If you do travel abroad, even if you are returning to a place you have visited before, follow this checklist:

- follow current COVID-19 rules for where you live, [England](#)
- subscribe to [travel advice](#) email alerts for your destination, and countries you will travel through, so you'll know if we update our advice with new and important information
- check for entry restrictions, testing, or quarantine requirements in our [travel advice](#) or contact the [UK-based embassy for your destination country](#)
- if you need a negative COVID-19 test to enter a country, you should use a [private test provider](#). The NHS Test and Trace service cannot provide the documents you need
- if you live in England and have had a full vaccine course (2 doses), you will be able to [demonstrate your COVID-19 vaccination status](#) using an app or letter to enter some countries and territories. Read [travel advice entry requirements](#) to check if the country you plan to travel to accepts this proof of vaccinated status

Travel -Plan Your Trip Part 2

- if you're flying, [read the safer air travel guidance](#)
 - you must [wear a face covering on flights](#) in England and Scotland
 - read [National Travel Health Network and Centre \(NaTHNaC\)](#) guidance
- ask your accommodation provider about their COVID-19 safety measures
- read the advice of local authorities and follow local health requirements during your journey and at your destination. Local and international travel restrictions may change before or during your stay
- get [travel insurance](#) with the appropriate level of cover
- check your cancellation rights. Contact your tour operator, transport and accommodation providers if you have questions
- use the [travel abroad step-by-step guidance](#) to make sure you're fully prepared

Travel - When You Are Abroad

- Continue to follow updates to [travel advice](#), as there may be changes for your destination
- Be prepared to comply with changing restrictions to manage local COVID-19 outbreaks, such as border closures, movement restrictions, testing and quarantine requirements
- If you test positive for COVID-19, you may need to seek treatment where you are, and stay until you have recovered. If local authorities tell you to quarantine, you should expect to do that where you are
- Travel restrictions may unexpectedly delay your return home. Plan for possible delays. Make sure you have access to money and have made practical arrangements to be away for longer than planned
- If delays occur, you should keep in contact with your travel company or airline for any changes to transport schedules
- Read our [guidance if you are unable to return to the UK](#) due to COVID-19

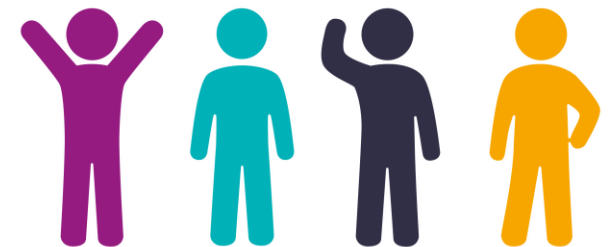
Travel - Preparing to Come Home

Before you [enter the UK](#) you must:

- take a COVID-19 test up to 3 days before departure. You will need to show a negative test result when you arrive in the UK, including if you are returning home. Read further information on testing for travel to [England](#), [Scotland](#), [Wales](#) or [Northern Ireland](#) from abroad
- fill in your [passenger locator form](#) up to 48 hours before you enter the UK
- if you are returning to England from:
 - a country on the [red list](#), or you have transited through one in the past 10 days, you must [book to stay in a managed quarantine hotel](#)
 - a country on the [amber list](#), or you have transited through one in the past 10 days, you must book COVID tests under the [quarantine rules for arriving into England](#)
 - a country on the [green list](#), you must [book a day 2 COVID test](#)

- Follow the rules that apply for the country or countries that you have visited, when you [enter the UK from abroad](#), unless you are exempt.
- If you're arriving in England from a country on the [amber list](#), you may be able to pay for a COVID-19 test under [Test to Release](#), to find out if you can reduce your self-isolation period.

Update from Public Health Manchester



Variant of Concern (VOC-21-APR-02/ B.1.617.2*)

The public health
team in
Manchester has
advised that:

This new variant is more transmissible – or easier to spread, than previous variants

It has spread very quickly in other areas and so could spread very quickly among Manchester residents

People who have not been vaccinated are more likely to catch the new variant and spread it to others

Two doses of vaccine (Astra Zeneca or Pfizer) will give good protection from Covid illness caused by this variant.

One dose of vaccine (Astra Zeneca or Pfizer) will give some protection from Covid illness caused by this variant.

* Technical term for new variant first identified in India

Variant of Concern: Preventative Vaccination Drive

The public health team are also looking at providing vaccination, in line with JCVI guidance, to younger people in some parts of the city where the risk of the variant of concern spreading quickly is higher - as they are doing in Blackburn

They will keep us up to date with plans for this and how people can access the vaccine when it is available.

As per national recommendations, any vaccine that is offered to people under 40 will either be Pfizer or Moderna.

City average
for vaccine
coverage is
68.6%

for groups 1 to 10

Caribbean patients – 54%
(14.6% lower than city average)

African patients - 59.2%
(9.4% lower than city average)

Pakistani patients – 67.6%
(1.0% lower than city average)

Bangladeshi patients – 76.8%
(8.3% higher than city average)

This week's positive news from the Covid Vaccine data

Uptake in Black African people has increased by 6% .

Coverage for Pakistani people has increased noticeably over the past 3 weeks and gap between their coverage and City average has almost closed.

The increase in first-dose vaccinations for Pakistani people appears to be driven predominantly by the younger age groups.

Vaccine coverage for Black Caribbean people is increasing.

What else can we do?

Black African

The ward with the largest Black African population registered (across cohorts 1-10) is Harpurhey (1,552 patients registered). The uptake rate is 58% This means that there are still 619 Black African patients to vaccinate in this ward. Vaccine coverage is also lower for older Black African people – particularly women aged 75 to 79, than any other ethnic group.

Pakistani

The greatest difference in the Pakistani community is between males and females is in the 40-44 age band (44% in males, 66% in females). Uptake among Pakistani people is lower in the central areas of the city than areas to the north of the city.

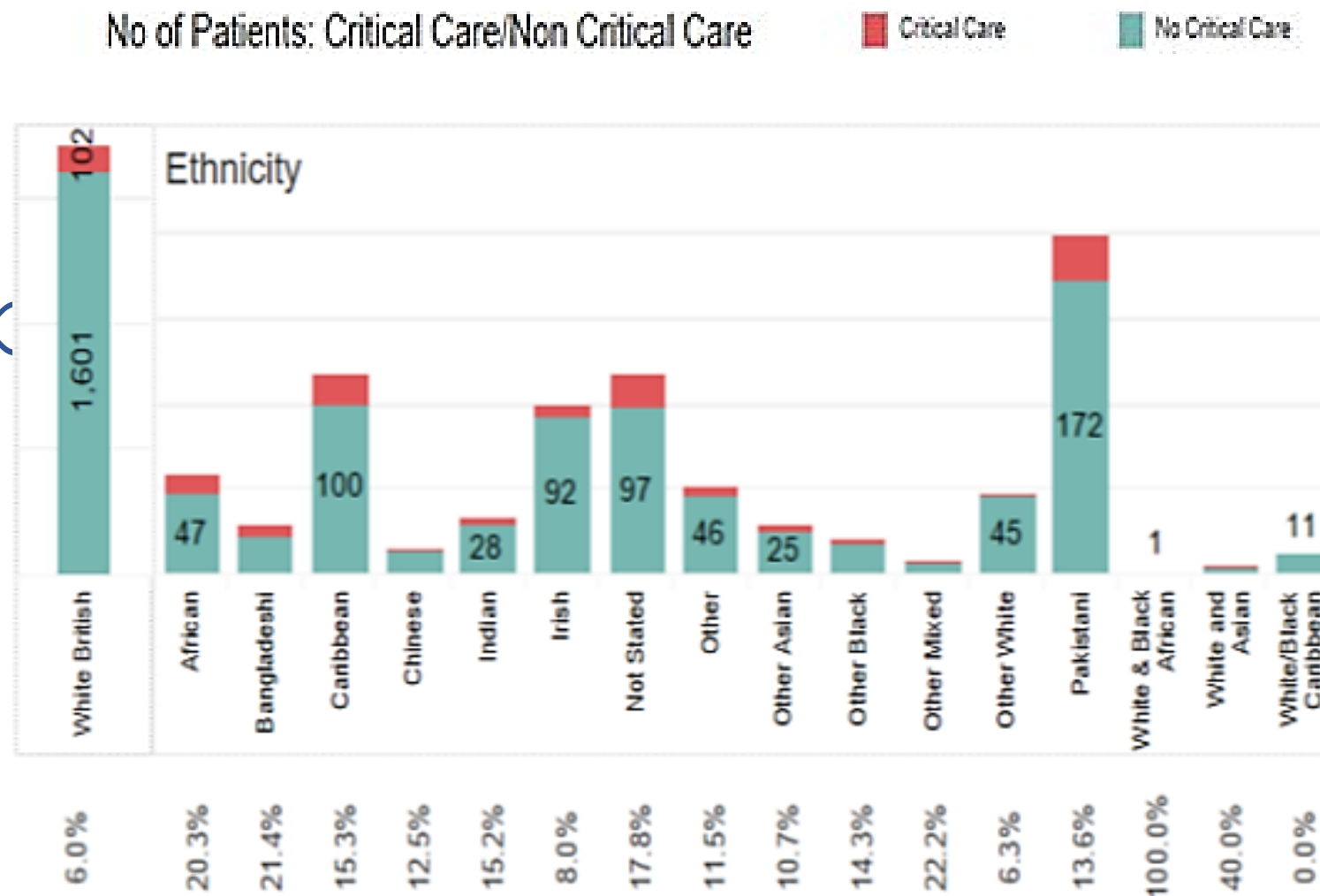
Bangladeshi

Across the age bands, Bangladeshi people aged 40-44 continue to have one of the lowest uptakes. And there is disparity between males and females in this age band – male uptake is 55% against female uptake of 74%

Black Caribbean

Increase continues slower than that seen for the general population across the City. This suggest that there is a static group of people who are reluctant to receive the vaccine. E.g. Moss Side ward has the most Black Caribbean people left to vaccinate Has an uptake of 47.6% and 517 people who have not had a first dose vaccination.

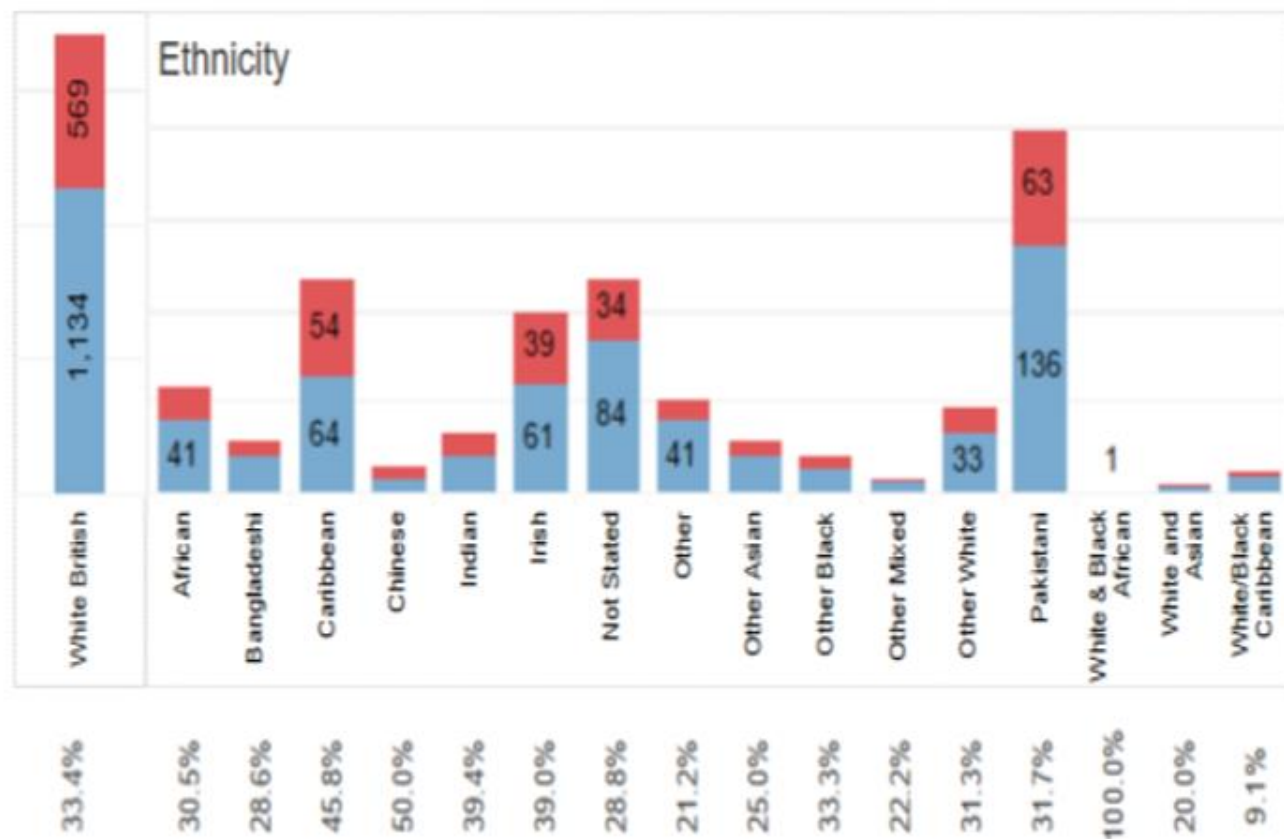
Hospital admissions ethnic group (April 20 - March 21)



Hospital discharges and deaths by ethnic group (April 20 - March 2021)

No of Patients: Discharged/Died

■ Patient Died
 ■ Patient Discharged



What are the top 3 messages you want to share with strategic CHEM group, the NHS or the City Council following your discussions today?

