

Covid 19, Monkeypox and Vaccination Programme Update

Manchester Health Scrutiny Committee - 22nd June 2022

This slide set is in three parts:

Part 1: Covid data update (slide 2-4)

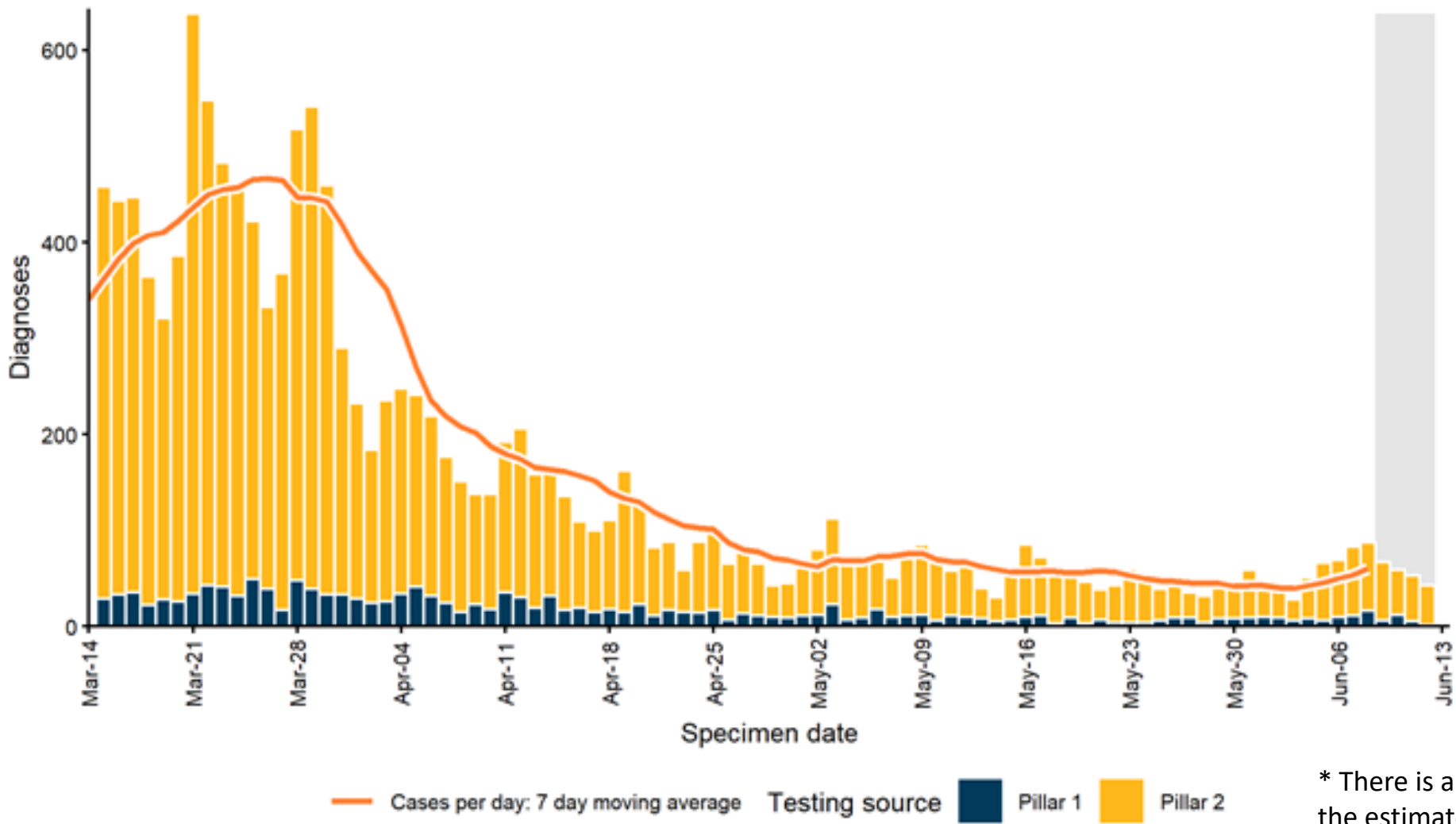
Part 2: Monkeypox update (slides 5-10)

Part 3: Covid Vaccination Programme update (slides 11-21)

Table 1: Overview of case rates (all ages and 60+ years) and positivity: Most recent 14 day reporting period (26 May to 8 June 2022) and the change since prior 14 day period (12 May to 25 May, 2022). *The last four days data should be considered as provisional.*

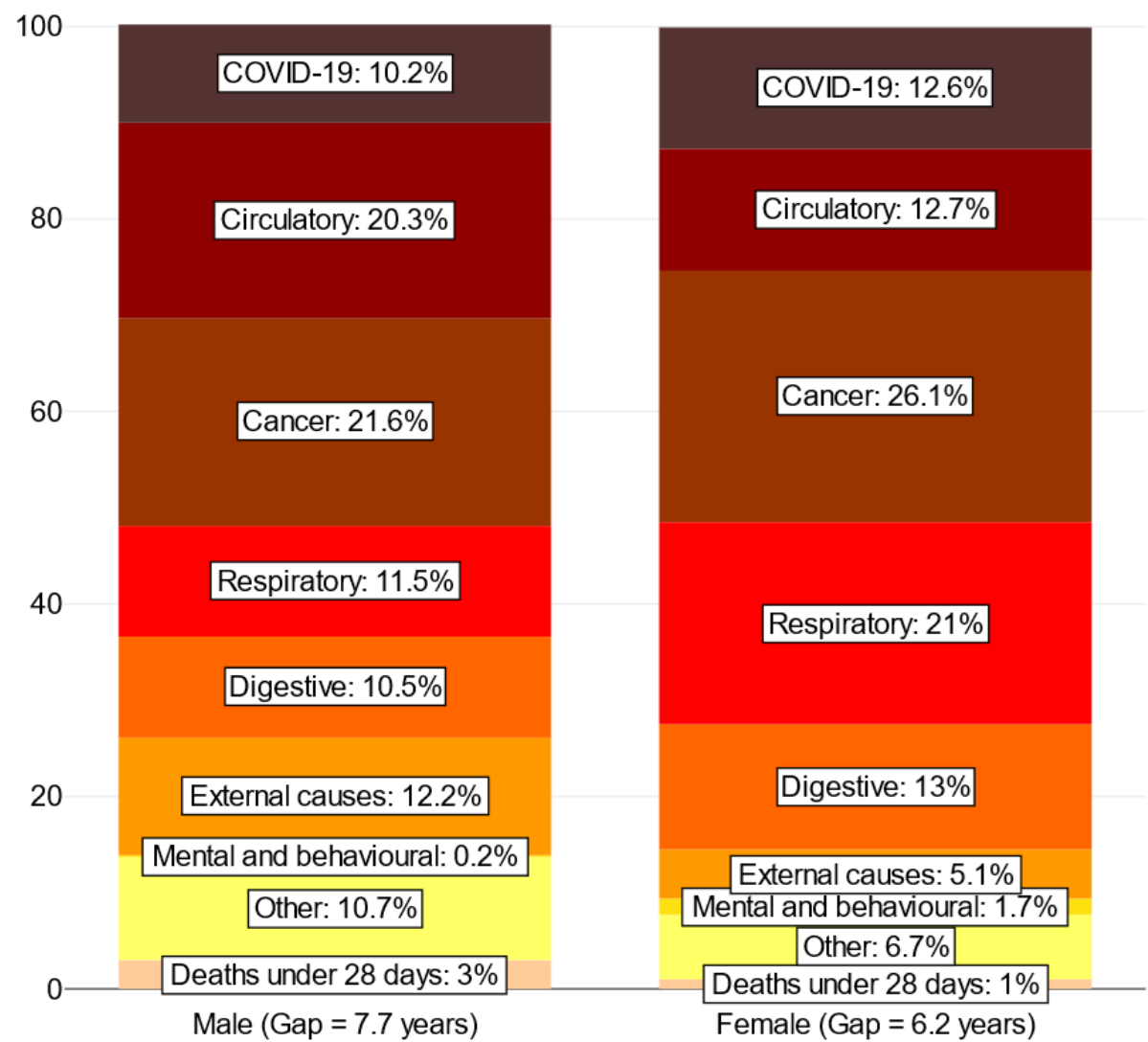
Indicator	Current two weeks	Change from previous two weeks		Current two weeks - pillar 1 only	Change from previous two weeks - pillar 1 only	
Case Rate (per 100,000)	129.6	⇒	−2.5	22.1	↑	+5.8
Case Rate in over 60s (per 100,000)	146.7	⇒	+8.4	46.1	⇒	−1.4
PCR Positivity rate (%)	3.4 %	⇒	+0.8 %	3.2 %	↑	+1.0 %

Figure 1. Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Manchester: 14 March 2022 to 12 June 2022. **ONS** Infection survey data for NW Region (week ending 2 June) shows that the percentage of people testing positive for COVID-19 increased to 1.59% from 1.18% in week ending 25 May*



* There is a higher degree of uncertainty in the estimates for English regions compared with England overall.

Contribution of COVID-19 to life expectancy gap between most and least deprived areas within Manchester, 2020 to 2021 (Provisional)



For males, **10.2%** of the gap in life expectancy within Manchester in the period 2020-2021 was due to higher mortality from COVID-19 in the most deprived fifth (quintile) of areas within the city compared with the least deprived quintile of areas.

For females, **12.6%** of the gap was due to higher mortality from COVID-19.

This equates to 0.78 years of the gap for both sexes.

Monkeypox update

Health Scrutiny Committee Meeting
22nd June 2022

Background

- The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) is investigating a number of cases of monkeypox in England
- Monkeypox it is a rare infectious disease usually associated with travel to west and central Africa
- Evidence suggests there may be transmission of the monkeypox virus in the community, spread by close contact
- UKHSA is working closely with the NHS and other stakeholders to urgently investigate where and how recent confirmed monkeypox cases were acquired, including how they may be linked to each other
- Current risk to the UK population is low
- The disease caused by monkeypox is usually mild and most of those with Monkeypox will recover within a few weeks without treatment. Young children, pregnant women and immunocompromised people may be more at risk of becoming severely unwell than others.

Notifiable disease - As of 8 June 2022 monkeypox became a 'notifiable infectious disease' under the Health Protection (Notification) Regulations 2010. This means all doctors in England are required to notify their local council or local Health Protection Team if they suspect a patient has monkeypox. Laboratories must also notify UKHSA if the monkeypox virus is identified in a laboratory sample

World Health Organisation

- WHO is working with experts to come up with a new name for monkeypox
- WHO Emergency meeting is being held this week to determine whether to classify the outbreak as a public health emergency of international concern

How monkeypox spreads and symptoms

How monkeypox spreads

Monkeypox can spread if there is close contact between people through:

- touching clothing, bedding or towels used by someone with the monkeypox rash
- touching monkeypox skin lesions or scabs, particularly if your own skin has sores or cuts
- the coughs or sneezes of a person with the monkeypox rash



Symptoms of monkeypox

If you get infected with monkeypox, it usually takes between 5 and 21 days for the first symptoms to appear. The first symptoms of monkeypox include:

- a high temperature
- a headache
- muscle aches
- backache
- swollen glands
- shivering (chills)
- exhaustion

A rash usually appears 1 to 5 days after the first symptoms. The rash often begins on the face, then spreads to other parts of the body. The rash is sometimes confused with chickenpox. It starts as raised spots, which turn into small blisters filled with fluid. These blisters eventually form scabs which later fall off. The symptoms usually clear up in 2 to 4 weeks.

Cases

- 7th May 2022 – 1 confirmed case of Monkeypox in England
- 16th June 2022– 574 confirmed cases in the UK (550 in England, 16 in Scotland, 2 in Northern Ireland and 6 in Wales).
- Regional level data (published fortnightly) shows there were 11 cases of Monkeypox in the North West up to 8th June 2022.
- Data is not published at local authority level at the moment

Anyone can get monkeypox, particularly if you have had close contact, including sexual contact, with an individual with symptoms.

Currently most cases have been in men who are gay, bisexual or have sex with men.

10th June 2022 - UKHSA monkeypox technical briefing

- The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has [published its first technical briefing](#) on the ongoing monkeypox outbreak.
- The briefing shares UKHSA analysis with other public health investigators and academic partners.
- This first publication includes updated epidemiological data, with evidence from anonymised detailed interviews with patients which are helping us to understand transmission and to determine how to target interventions.
- Of the cases interviewed, 81% were known to be London residents and 99% were male. The median age of confirmed cases in the UK was 38 years old
- 152 cases participated in more detailed questionnaires. In this data, 151 of the 152 men interviewed identified as gay, bisexual, or men who have sex with men, or reported same sex contact. Recent foreign travel, within 21 days prior to symptom onset, was reported by 75 cases, with 59 of these reporting travel within Europe.

Local response

Teams within our local Manchester health protection system have been working closely with the UK Health Security Agency, NHS providers and local organisations to support actions to control Monkeypox.

Actions include:

- Using national comms messaging and adapting materials for local use for targeted work
- Producing Easy read and translated materials for general messaging
- Our Lead Nurse for Health Protection is working with the Lead Nurse for Infection Control at MFT to ensure people can access services if Monkeypox is suspected (via Infectious Diseases Unit, Sexual Health Services or A&E)
- Working with Primary Care to develop pathways and escalate issues nationally regarding PPE provision
- Working with our commissioned sexual health services to ensure systems are in place and that they can manage additional service demand
- Joint work between our Population Health Sexual Health Lead, local voluntary organisations, Community Health Protection Team, Environmental Health, Strategic Health Protection team and UKHSA on comms to groups at higher risk and proactive work with venues and large events
- Our Community Health Protection Team Nurses have visited premises with higher risk of transmission to discuss preventative infection control measures
- Our local health protection helpline telephone number is available to support resident with questions and signpost them to relevant services

Useful sources of information

- Latest updates from UKHSA: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/monkeypox-cases-confirmed-in-england-latest-updates>
- Background information about monkeypox: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/monkeypox>
- Self-isolation guidance for people who are isolating at home: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/guidance-for-people-with-monkeypox-infection-who-are-isolating-at-home>
- UKHSA twitter thread: <https://twitter.com/UKHSA/status/1526255175828127746>
- Professor Kevin Fenton explaining what Monkeypox is and how to spot the signs video: https://twitter.com/UKHSA/status/1527236452555403265?s=20&t=uQuNKC_RoLYstP5V-8HLuw

Manchester Vaccination Programme Performance Data and Information Update for Health Scrutiny June 2022

Summer Communications Campaign

Our communications approach has focused on reminding our residents that being fully vaccinated gives the best opportunity for a safe holiday. This has particularly focused on promoting vaccination to 16-24 year olds thinking of a summer holiday abroad via dedicated digital campaign. Recent coverage data bears out the effectiveness of this approach (detail at Slide 12)

Care Home and Housebound Vaccination

Work continues to ensure that all of our older care home residents and housebound patients have been vaccinated or declined a vaccination offer by the required deadline of 30th June 2022. This includes 'mop-up' visits, data cleansing and daily review of performance data /support to PCNs.

Autumn/Winter Covid-19 and Flu Vaccination Planning 2022/3

Interim JCVI guidance recommended that Covid-19 vaccines are offered to residents in a care home for older adults and staff; Health and social care staff; All those aged 65 and over; Adults aged 16-64 in a clinical risk group. We await further guidance on younger people's care homes and those aged 50 – 64. The 2022/23 Annual Flu programme has removed two cohorts who were included as part of the pandemic response - healthy 50-64 year olds and school children in Yrs 7-11, all others remain as before.

Estates review

NHSE is undertaking a value for money assessment of all non-NHS Estates currently being leased as vaccination sites. Manchester submitted a robust case for retention of The Jain, Irish Centre, Grange and Forum vaccination sites in mid May based on clear evidence of the lack of alternative NHS estate capacity and the risks to health equity of removing local vaccination sites. No further decision or update from NHSE has yet been received.

Manchester Vaccination Programme under the new GM Integrated Care System

Work is taking place to ensure that the operation and governance of the vaccination programme transitions smoothly on 1st July as part of the new arrangements and we remain focused on current and future delivery under the developing Manchester Integrated Care Partnership Structures.

Spring Vaccination Programme

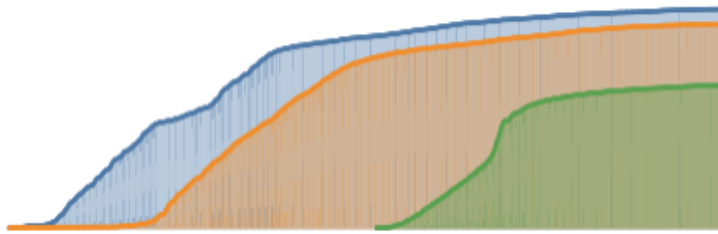
Covid-19 Vaccination Data Summary 14/6/22

Manchester Health & Care Commissioning
Business Intelligence Team
COVID Vaccination Coverage as of 14 June 2022
Data Source: National Immunisation Management System (NIMS)

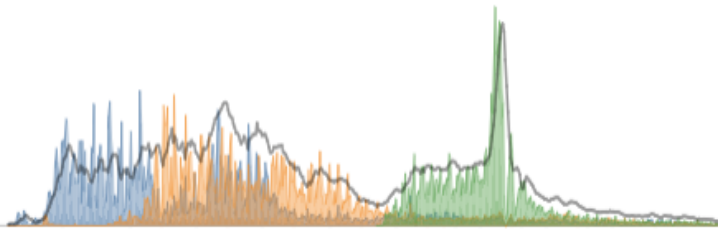
For patients registered with a Manchester GP Practice:

414,157 patients given their first dose + +128 in past 7 days
386,327 patients given their second dose ▲ +375 in past 7 days
271,228 patients given their booster dose ▲ +815 in past 7 days

Cumulative Doses

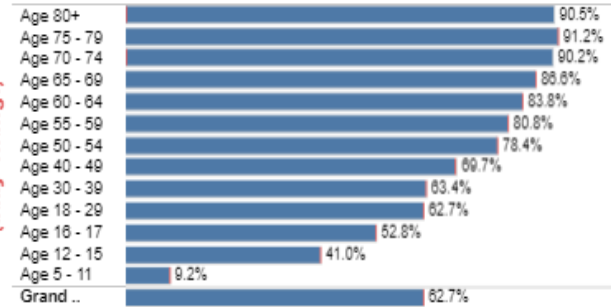


Daily Doses (including 7 day rolling average)

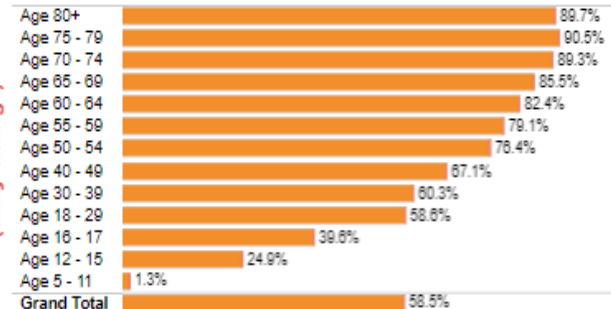


Dose	Uptake for Age 18+ (daily change)	Uptake for Age 16+ (daily change)	Uptake for Age 12+ (daily change)
First	70.3% (0.00%)	69.8% (0.00%)	68.2% (-0.01%)
Second	67.5% (0.01%)	66.7% (0.01%)	64.4% (0.00%)
Booster	48.8% (0.02%)	47.8% (0.02%)	45.2% (0.02%)

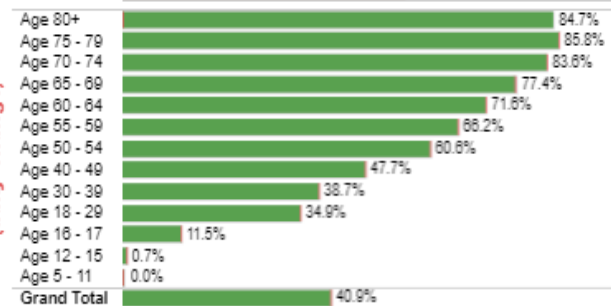
First Dose Uptake (based on registered population)
(daily change)



Second Dose Uptake (based on registered population)
(daily change)



Booster Uptake (based on registered population)
(daily change)



Key messages

In the last 7 days

128 First doses
375 Second doses
815 Third doses ('Winter' boosters)
763 Fourth doses ('Spring' boosters)
2081 Total Vaccinations given

- Uptake across all doses has slowed as it has across the country
- Manchester residents/registered patients are still coming forward for all doses through the 'Evergreen Offer' available across the city.

Spring Vaccination Programme

Fourth Dose 'Spring Booster' Data Summary 14/6/22



Vaccination Dose

Dose 4

Specific Patient Group

All

Eligibility and Delivery

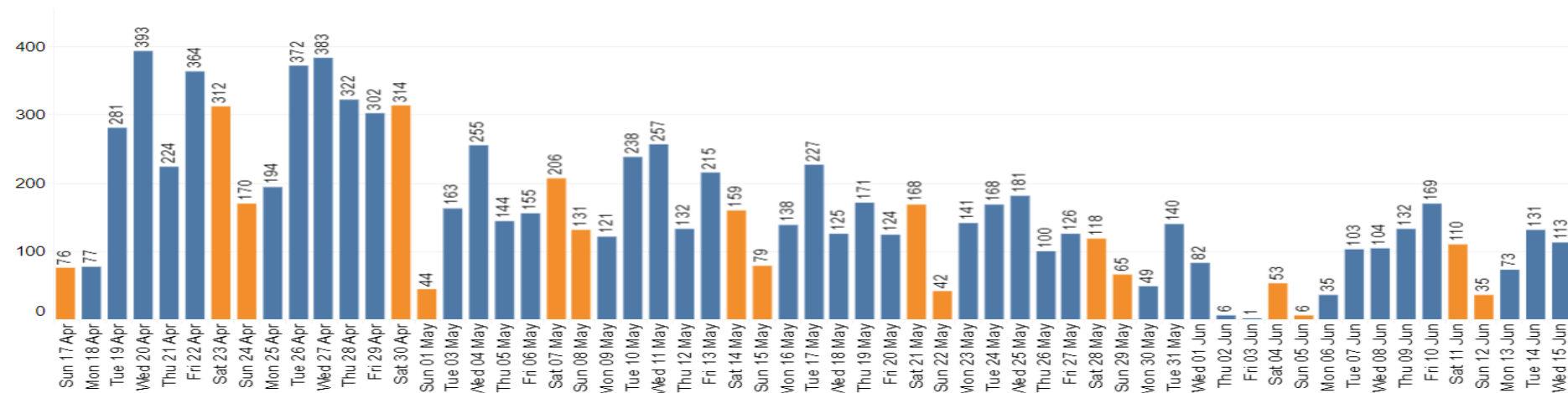
38,521 of patients are in scope for a Fourth Dose of a COVID Vaccine
74.4% (28,648 / 38,521) of patients in scope are eligible for the Fourth Dose (based on previous dose history and timescales)
65.8% (18,839 / 28,648) of eligible patients have received a Fourth Dose

Population Coverage for patients eligible for Fourth Dose

Percentage of patients that have received a dose, regardless of previous dose history.



Daily Delivery of Fourth Dose



Spring Vaccination Programme

Spring Booster – breakdown by ethnicity

Vaccination Dose

Dose 4

Specific Patient Group

All

Fourth Dose Uptake (based on eligibility) by Primary Care Network

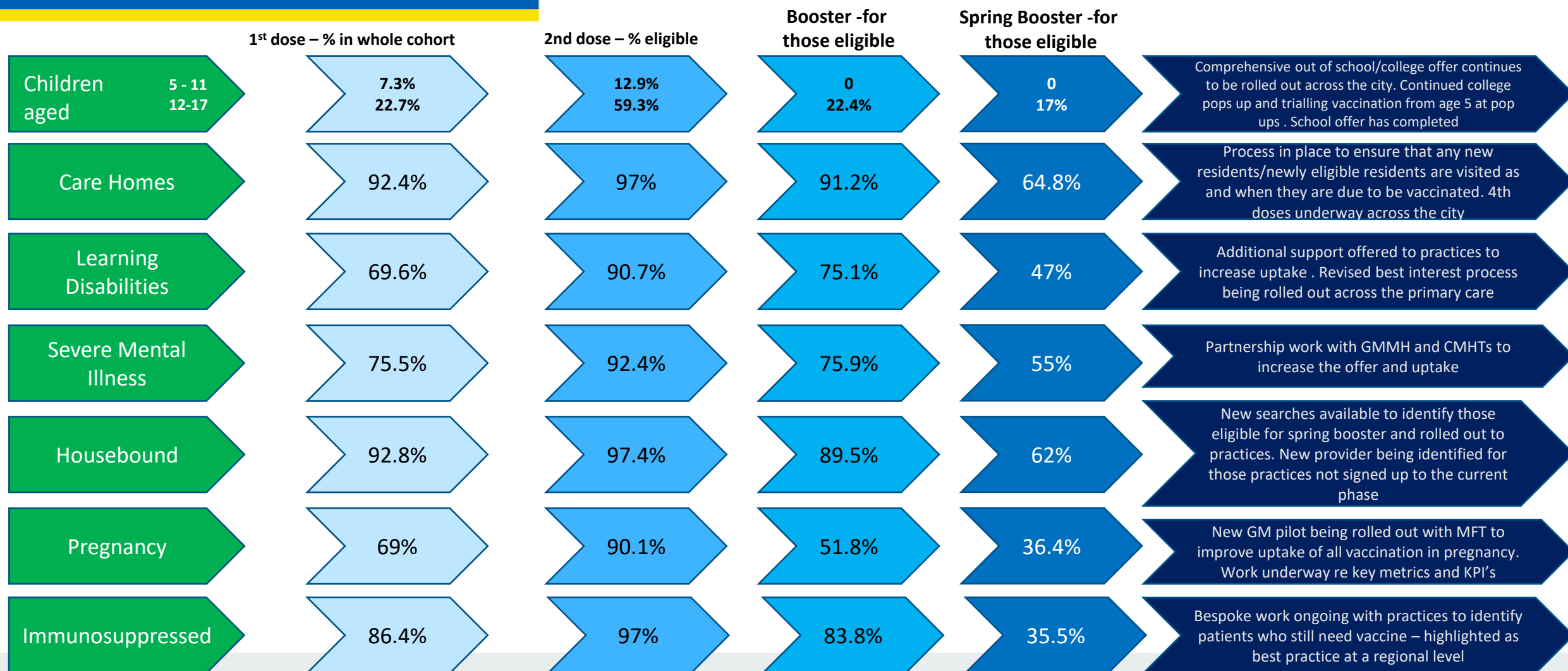
Ethnicity	Eligible for Dose	Received Dose	% Dose of Eligible	% Dose of Eligible (Change)
Chinese	349	254	72.8%	-0.3%
Irish	1,289	903	70.1%	1.5%
English / Welsh / Scottish..	20,689	14,333	69.3%	1.5%
Declined to provide	328	220	67.1%	1.2%
Indian	424	274	64.6%	0.5%
No record of ethnicity	1,685	1,081	64.2%	1.5%
Any other White backgro..	740	441	59.6%	1.4%
Any other Asian background	229	126	55.0%	0.4%
Any other ethnic group	246	134	54.5%	-0.4%
White and Black Caribbe..	79	40	50.6%	0.0%
Caribbean	563	267	47.4%	2.8%
White and Asian	41	19	46.3%	2.4%
Any other Black / African ..	78	36	46.2%	1.3%
Arab	47	21	44.7%	-2.1%
Any other Mixed / multipl..	79	34	43.0%	3.8%
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	7	3	42.9%	0.0%
White and Black African	61	25	41.0%	0.0%
Pakistani	1,110	416	37.5%	1.7%
Bangladeshi	126	45	35.7%	1.6%
African	478	167	34.9%	2.3%
Grand Total			65.8%	1.4%

Work continues to improve uptake amongst population groups with lower coverage. Pop-up clinics in June include

- Merseyfest
- China Town
- Longsight Market
- Florence House, Openshaw
- Harpurhey Market

Spring Vaccination Programme

Coverage for key cohorts – as of 15.06.22



Spring Vaccination Programme

Peripatetic service review: Key Learning points

What has worked well?

- Consistent, regular pop up clinics rather than 'one-off's'
- Advanced advertising
- Accessible to general public for walk in
- Use of 'high footfall areas'
- Targeted promotional messages from GP Practices to patients (eg. texts)
- Local engagement work/targeted leaflet drops in the community
- Work with Covid Health Equity Manchester (CHEM) Sounding Board to get local insight and inform plans
- Joined up work with health and wellbeing events, Test and trace, overseas registration etc.
- Language skills within the team/volunteers



What hasn't worked so well?

- One off clinics at schools which general public cannot access
- Lack of time for engagement
- Feedback/data collection

What else do we need to consider going forward?

- Use of National Booking System where possible
- Use of Tableau tool to drill down further to street level data
- Improve data collection/analysis and upskill volunteer marshals to collect feedback
- Some focused work on inclusion health groups, consider food banks, sheltered accommodation etc, housing associations citywide.



Spring Vaccination Programme

Spotlight: Peripatetic Team Outreach Clinics

Pop-up's have always formed a part of the wider vaccination offer and in more recent times become a real focus. The Peripatetic model was set up in January 2022 and has been very successful in supporting the citywide offer via an equity focused approach, **delivering 2,672 vaccinations in the 65 clinics to date**

Date	Venue	Vaccinations
19 th January	Eden School, Cheetham Hill	6
21 st January	TESCO car park, Crumpsall,	48
27 th January	Abraham Moss School, Cheetham Hill	24
28 th January	Moss Side Powerhouse	24
29 th January	Pakistani Community Centre, Longsight	58
4 th February	Moss Side Powerhouse,	96
5 th February	Pakistani Community Centre, Longsight	54
8 th February	Manchester Communications	36
10 th February	Xaverian College, Rusholme	90
11 th February	Powerhouse, Moss Side	86
12 th February	Pakistani Community Centre , Longsight	46
12 th February	Manchester University	24
14 th February	Clayton Sure Start Centre	20
18 th February	Powerhouse, Moss Side	36
19 th February	Pakistani Community Centre, Longsight	38
24 th February	Manchester University	24
25 th February	Powerhouse, Moss Side	36
26 th February	Pakistani Community Centre , Longsight	38
2 nd March	Gorton Oasis Centre,	41
3 rd March	Gorton Oasis Centre	26
3 rd March	Manchester University	26
4 th March	Loreto College	120
4 th March	Moss Side Powerhouse,	54
8 th March	Xaverian College, Rusholme,	114
9 th March	Welcome Centre, Cheetham Hill	3
10 th March	Manchester University	12
11 th March	Moss Side Powerhouse	60

Date	Venue	Vaccinations
15 th March	Connell college, Beswick,	30
16 th March	Manchester University	15
18 th March,	Didsbury Mosque	24
19 th March,	Parrs Wood Complex, Didsbury	60
25 th March	Moss Side Powerhouse	48
1 st April	Moss Side Powerhouse	30
2 nd April	Manchester Settlement, Openshaw	60
7 th April	The Fort Complex	24
08 April	Crowne Plaza Hotel	60
12 th April	UOM - Whitworth Hall	18
14 th April	Tesco Crumpsall	30
21 st April	Tesco Crumpsall	30
22 nd April	Loretto College	75
23 rd April	Harpurhey Market	48
26 th April	Minehead Court, Didsbury	58
26 th April	Oasis Centre, Gorton	24
28 th April	Tesco Crumpsall	28
28 th April	MMU - Business School	24
29 th April	Moss Side Powerhouse	30
4 th May	Didsbury Grove Lane	22
5 th May	Tesco Crumpsall	36
5 th May	Manchester University	36
6 th May	Moss Side Powerhouse	6
7 th May	Longsight Market	30
12 th May	Tesco Crumpsall	21
14 th May	Longsight Market	42
19 th May	Tesco Burnage	24



Date	Venue	Vaccinations
21 st May	Longsight Market	33
26 th May	Tesco Burnage	52
27 th May,	Crowne Plaza Hotel, Wythenshawe	77
28 th May,	Longsight Market	48
1 st June	Merseyfest, Mersey Bank estate	11
7 th June	Florence House, Openshaw	52
9 th June	Withington COOP	21
10 th June	Harpurhey Market	11
12 th June	China Town	35
14 th June	Florence House	44
16 th June	Tesco Burnage	35

Spring Vaccination Programme

Review: Longsight Market – four pop-up clinics



Challenge:

Address the low vaccine coverage amongst the Longsight population

Response:

For consistency, 4 Pop-Up vaccination clinic were booked into to be held within Longsight market - a high footfall area that serves the local population. A 'whole family' offer was been put in place so that anyone over 5 years old could be vaccinated.

Prior to the event the MHCC Integrated Neighbourhood Team linked in with sounding boards, local charities and Covid chat co-ordinators who supplied volunteers from local area to help run the pop-up clinic.

Leaflets were printed in a variety of languages and fixed banners were put up in the local area advertising the events

Outcome:

In total **159** vaccines were given over the **4** Saturdays across a mix of doses and ages, including good uptake in children.

Spring Vaccination Programme

Review : Burnage Tesco three pop-up clinics



Challenge:

- Address geographical vaccine provision gaps in certain areas of South Manchester, with no Local PCN site.

Response:

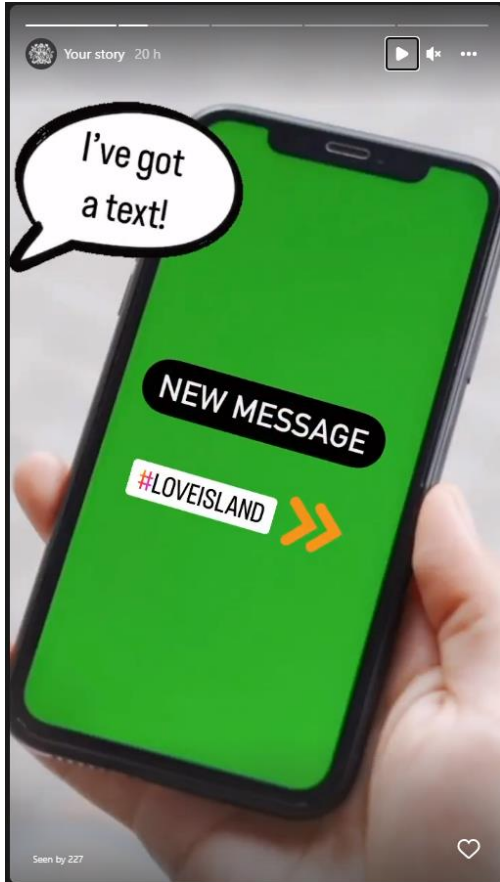
- For consistency, 4 Pop-Up vaccination clinics were booked into to be held within Tesco Burnage car park- a high footfall area that serves the local population. Tesco arranged a parking space directly in front of the store which helped for visibility.
- Prior to the event the MHCC Integrated Neighbourhood Team linked in with sounding boards, local charities and Covid chat co-ordinators who supplied volunteers from local area to help run the pop-up clinic.
- Leaflets were printed and fixed banners were put up in the local area advertising the events

Outcome:

- **111** vaccines were delivered during the first 3 sessions – this included a high number of spring booster
- The second clinic saw a **100%** increase in turnout suggesting word of mouth/advertising was having an effect

Spring Vaccination Programme

Targeted communications / social media



Our highest uptake in primary vaccination doses and third dose in the past 13 weeks has been in the 18-24 age group.

23% of all of doses 1-3 since mid-March have been in this age group.

The comms campaign focuses on travelling abroad and eligibility.

This material will also link to 'influencer work' that our communications teams are undertaking, and a dedicated digital campaign that will be activated when certain age groups in Manchester search for holiday information or information linked to the TV show 'Love Island'.