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ACHA COVID-19 Update: July 8, 2020

These updates have been provided by ACHA's COVID-19 Task Force. Please forward this message to others on campus who may benefit. Non-members can subscribe to receive these and other messages [here](#). We will continue to update the [COVID-19 webpage](#) with important alerts and resources.

ACHA COVID-19 Virtual Summit

See the Agenda for ACHA's Virtual Summit

ACHA, in partnership with the American Council on Education (ACE), is hosting a two-day [virtual summit](#) delving into the many topics that must be considered when preparing for the fall, complete with valuable, actionable takeaways. Learn about national health guidance and recommendations, collaborate with other institutions, and come away with crucial insights to prepare your campus for the upcoming semester. The [summit agenda](#) is now available.

The event will take place July 28–29, from 12:30–4:30 pm EDT each day. ACHA members are eligible for discounted registration. Act now—registration ends July 21!

Data, Numbers, and Epidemiology

Resolve to Prevent Epidemics Metrics and Science Review

The [Science Review](#) for the week of June 27–July 3 includes articles on opening colleges and universities, mutation/change in the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein (increasing its infectivity), and how testing frequency may be more important than test sensitivity in containment of cases.

MIS-C Infographic

This CDC [infographic](#) on Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) provides a snapshot of key facts and figures. Sixteen percent of the 186 cases of MIS-C were in the 15–20-year old age group, the same group we will be seeing on our campuses. Be aware of the sequelae, particularly cardiopulmonary effects.

COVID-19 Research in Brief

This Nature Medicine [article](#) provides a six month quick review of the most notable COVID-19 biomedical research findings and its clinical translations from December 2019 to June 2020, with a timeline of concurrent global events.

CDC Interactive Maps

This [CDC tool](#) provides different maps and variables such as case trends, testing, school closures, societal impacts, mobility, and ED/hospital numbers.

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Health Disparities

Racial Inequity of Coronavirus

This New York Times [article](#) uses the latest CDC data as well as maps and graphics to depict the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on African American and Latinx communities.

Mental Health

Recommendations for Prioritizing Student Mental Health and Campus-wide Healing and Recovery during COVID-19

In this new position statement, Active Minds provides a set of short and long-term recommendations to support college and university leadership with prioritizing mental health and helping the campus community heal and recover from the impact of COVID-19 and national civil unrest. [Explore the recommendations here.](#)

Testing and Tracking/Tracing

CDC Updates Testing Overview Document

The [updates](#) include the elimination of specific examples and the addition of this screening sentence: "Viral testing is screening when conducted among asymptomatic individuals without known or suspected exposure to SARS-CoV-2 for early identification, and surveillance when conducted among asymptomatic individuals to detect transmission hot spots or characterize disease trends."

Review of Antibody Tests for Identification of Current and Past Infection

This [article](#) analyzed 54 studies of the accuracy of antibody testing for SARS-CoV-2 antibodies. The data and conclusions come primarily from 38 of those studies. The sensitivity of antibody tests were low one week after symptom onset, but increased in the second and third week. See the "Plain Language Summary" on page 3.

Reopening

APHA/NAM Webinar on Reopening Campus

Wednesday July 8, 5-6:30PM EDT

Hosted by APHA (American Public Health Association) and NAM (National Academy of Medicine), this free webinar "[Reopening Colleges and Universities During COVID-19: Keeping Students and Communities Healthy](#)" will discuss the variety of considerations being weighed before reopening colleges and universities in fall 2020, including the role of testing and contact tracing, responding to outbreaks, if sports can safely resume, and other strategies to prevent the spread of COVID-19 while allowing education to continue. Participants can earn 1.5 CPH, CME, CNE, or CHES continuing education credits.

Metrics and Frontline Guide for Local Decision-Makers

This [guide](#) from Covid-Local provides a decision framework for local leaders to think through what will need to be done to help reduce the impact of the outbreak, both by reducing spread and decreasing the number of cases, but also in responding and supporting communities effectively. The group also provides [metrics](#) that can be used to assess current response, pinpoint areas for action, and make decisions for moving to the next phase of re-opening.

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How to Safely Reopen Colleges and Universities During COVID-19: Experiences from Taiwan

This [article](#) from the Annals of Internal Medicine provides broad details of Taiwan's reopening plans and their success. Note that early on, Taiwan put in place proactive measures that curtailed their case rates.

Report on Risk Reduction Strategies for Reopening Schools

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health Healthy Buildings program produced this [report](#) on reopening K-12 schools. There are lessons included that are translatable to campuses.

Prevention and Treatment

Pfizer COVID-19 Vaccine Looks Promising

This [brief](#) describes Pfizer's COVID-19 vaccine that could be available at the end of the year. The vaccine candidate known only as BNT162b1 was used in a randomized, placebo-controlled study of 45 individuals:

- 24 received two doses of the candidate vaccine (either 10 or 30 mcgs) 10 days apart
- 12 received single injection of the candidate vaccine at 100mcg
- 9 received 2 doses of placebo

All those receiving the candidate vaccine developed antibodies similar to those in convalescent sera. Side effects were mild, transient, and dose-dependent with low grade fever, local reactions, and some systemic reactions (which were not detailed). The 100mcg dose was associated with a higher frequency of side effects.

See all updates here: https://www.acha.org/ACHA/Resources/Topics/COVID-19_Update.aspx

ACHA COVID-19 Page: <https://www.acha.org/COVID-19>



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