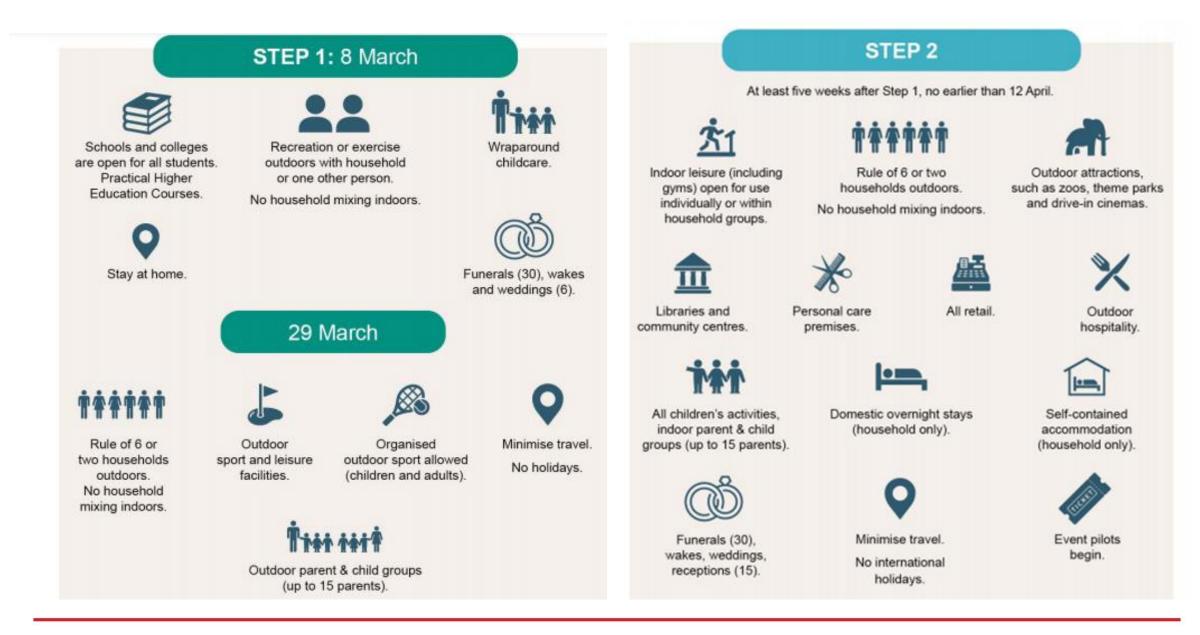
Birmingham Cabinet Covid-19 Update

16/03/2020





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STEP 3

At least five weeks after Step 2, no earlier than 17 May.



Indoor entertainment and attractions.



Rule of 6 or two households indoors (subject to review).



Domestic overnight stays.

Remaining

outdoor entertainment

(including performances).



Organised indoor adult sport.



Most significant life events (30).





Remaining accommodation.

- Some large events (except for pilots) - capacity limits apply.
- subject to review.

Indoor events: 1,000 or 50%. Outdoor other events: 4,000 or 50%.

> Outdoor seated events: 10,000 or 25%.



STEP 4

At least five weeks after Step 3, no earlier than 21 June. By Step 4, the Government hopes to be able to introduce the following (subject to review):



No legal limits on social contact.



Nightclubs.





Larger events.

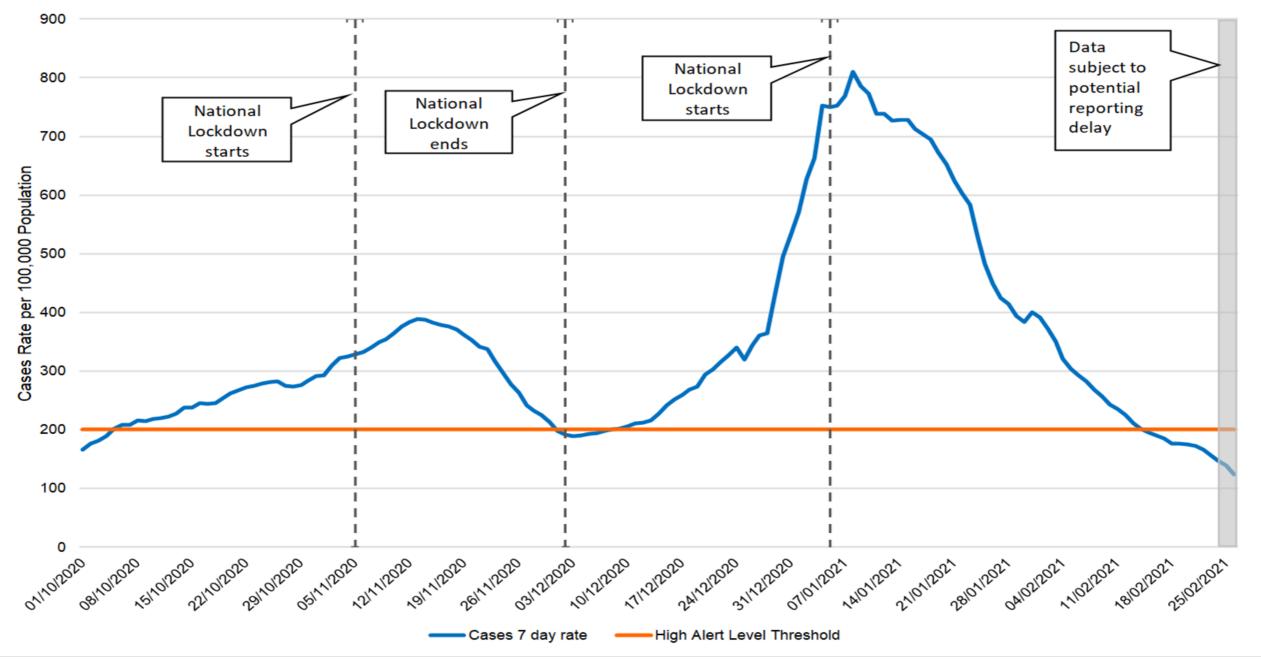
No legal limit on all life events.



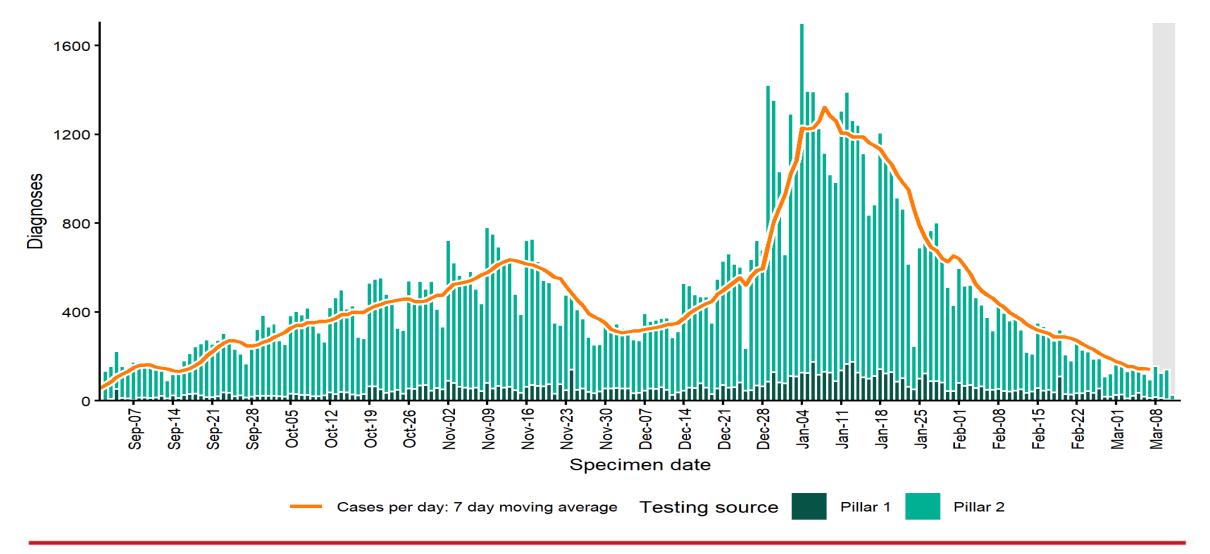
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Birmingham Cases Rate per 100,000 Population: 7 day rolling rate benchmarked against alert level thresholds



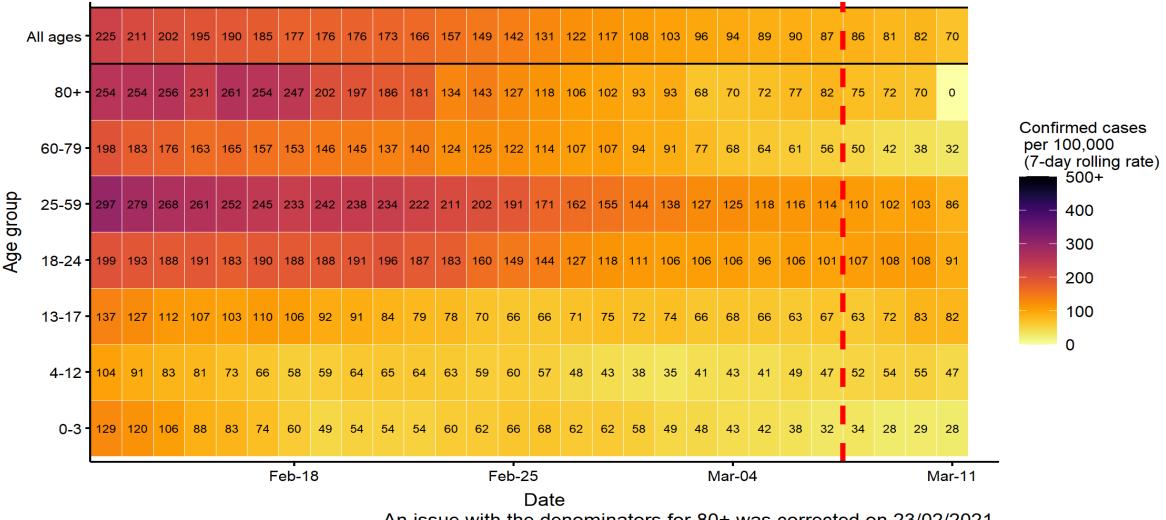
Epidemic curve of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Birmingham since September 1, 2020 to 7th March, by specimen date and pillar. *4 most recent days subject to reporting delay - indicated by grey background*



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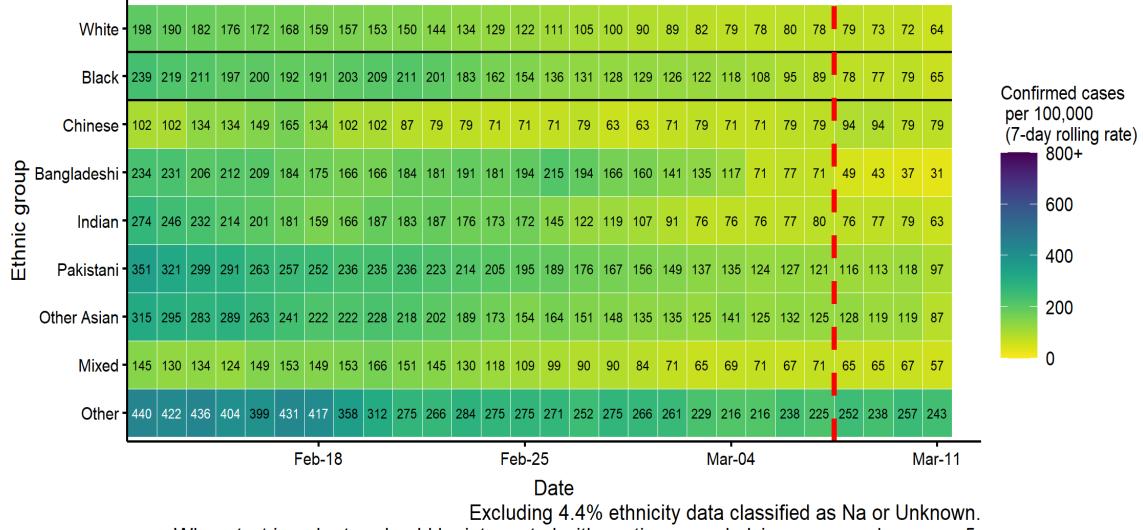


Age specific 7-day rolling case rates per 100,000 population, Birmingham, February 12 to March 11, 2021, highlighting categories of ethnicity of interest. *4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays*



An issue with the denominators for 80+ was corrected on 23/02/2021, because of this rates for that age group will be lower than in earlier reports.

Ethnicity specific 7-day rolling case rates per 100,000 population, Birmingham, February 12 to March 11, 2021, highlighting categories of ethnicity of interest. *4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays*



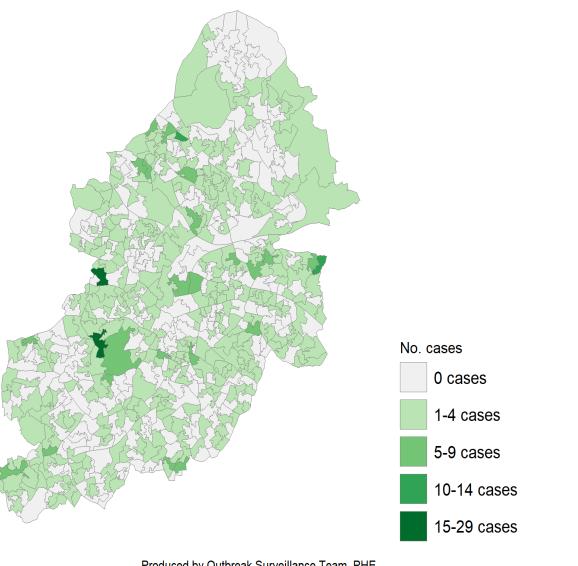
Where text is red rates should be interpreted with caution as underlying case numbers are <5.

IMD specific 7-day rolling case rates per 100,000 population using IMD of LSOA of usual residence (1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived), Birmingham, February 12 to March 11, 2021. Where an IMD is not present in local denominator data, it is not shown. 4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays.

10 -	133	149	141	149	141	141	116	108	108	99	83	75	66	58	41	25	33	50	50	50	58	58	58	58	41	33	41	25	
9 -	79	84	79	94	114	104	124	159	144	144	134	129	129	119	64	64	55	60	60	60	45	50	60	60	40	25	20	20	
8 -	145	128	167	154	171	192	150	145	150	120	133	98	77	73	68	56	60	60	68	68	68	64	60	51	43	38	34	26	Confirmed cases
7 -	142	129	129	114	112	132	139	142	146	137	146	154	124	99	94	72	72	67	62	79	104	114	129	124	137	142	127	99	per 100,000 (7-day rolling rat 800+
6 -	151	153	144	135	124	118	102	100	91	93	95	86	86	91	80	84	78	67	67	58	53	53	49	53	53	67	75	73	600
5 -	199	181	171	169	164	159	137	146	156	157	149	146	138	128	112	95	90	80	71	68	67	66	60	58	55	56	57	49	400
4 -	201	188	182	173	164	158	148	135	132	124	123	124	127	131	127	124	132	123	114	104	93	96	94	86	82	75	73	66	200
3-	234	216	209	201	204	191	181	158	157	152	151	145	140	124	131	123	125	117	113	106	112	100	108	102	106	93	93	77	o
2-	240	234	220	202	203	199	189	183	181	179	182	167	159	158	153	143	134	118	108	92	83	78	78	83	82	85	90	77	
1 -	269	250	238	234	223	217	212	220	218	218	202	189	180	170	151	142	133	124	122	113	111	103	103	100	98	91	91	77	
		Feb-18 Feb-25 Mar-04 Date								N	/lar-1	1																	



Number of COVID-19 cases (Pillars 1 and 2 combined) in most recent 7-day period (March 5 to March11 2021), by Birmingham LSOA.



Produced by Outbreak Surveillance Team, PHE Contains National Statistics data $\hat{A}^{\mathbb{C}}$ Crown copyright and database right 2020



NHS Situations

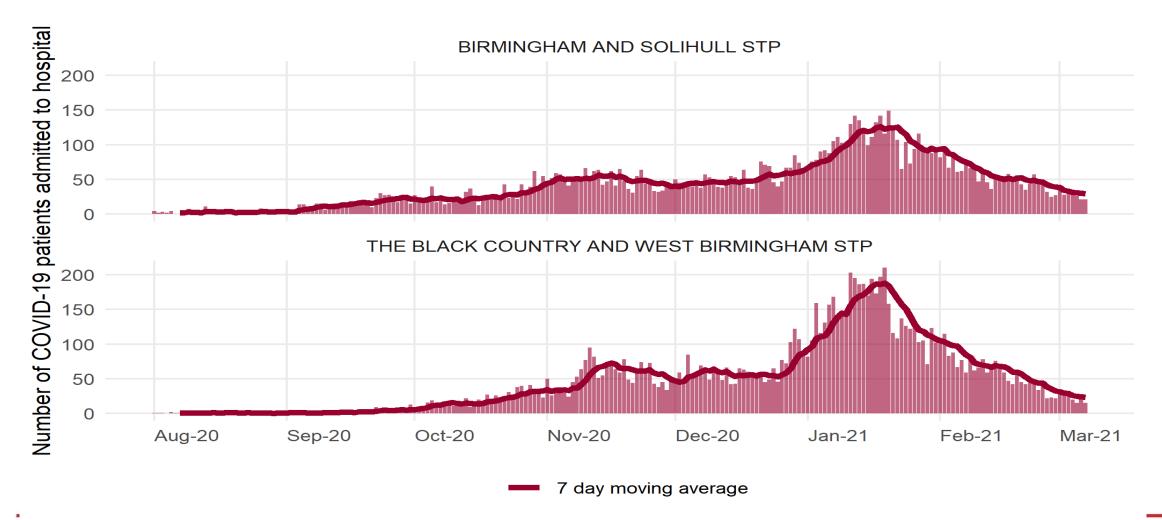


Hospital metrics Public Data

Hospital Trust	C-19 daily admissions 07/03	Hospital in-patients 09/03	Patients in Mechanical ventilation 09/03
UHBFT	21	246	53
SWBHT	10	123	12
BCHCT	0	19	0
BWCHT	0	3	0
BSMHFT	0	7	0



Daily number of COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital in the STP(s) associated with Birmingham, August 2020 to March 7, 2021.





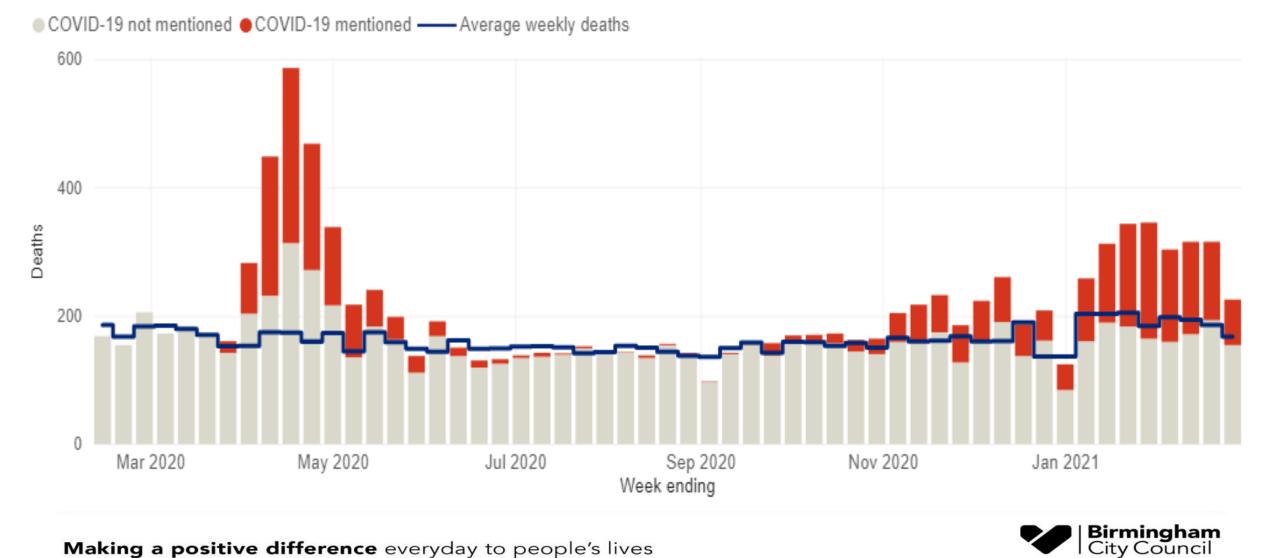


Death Data

- The most recent death data where death occurred within 28 days of a positive Covid-19 test is for the week ending the 14th March, this reported 2 deaths and a death rate of 0.2 deaths/100K pop.
- The more accurate data based on Covid being mentioned on the death certificate is more historical and the most recent week is that ending the 26th February, this reported **71 deaths** registered in Birmingham. 80.3% of these were in hospital, 7.8% were at home, 6.7% in care homes.



Excess Death : All death registered up to week ending 26th February



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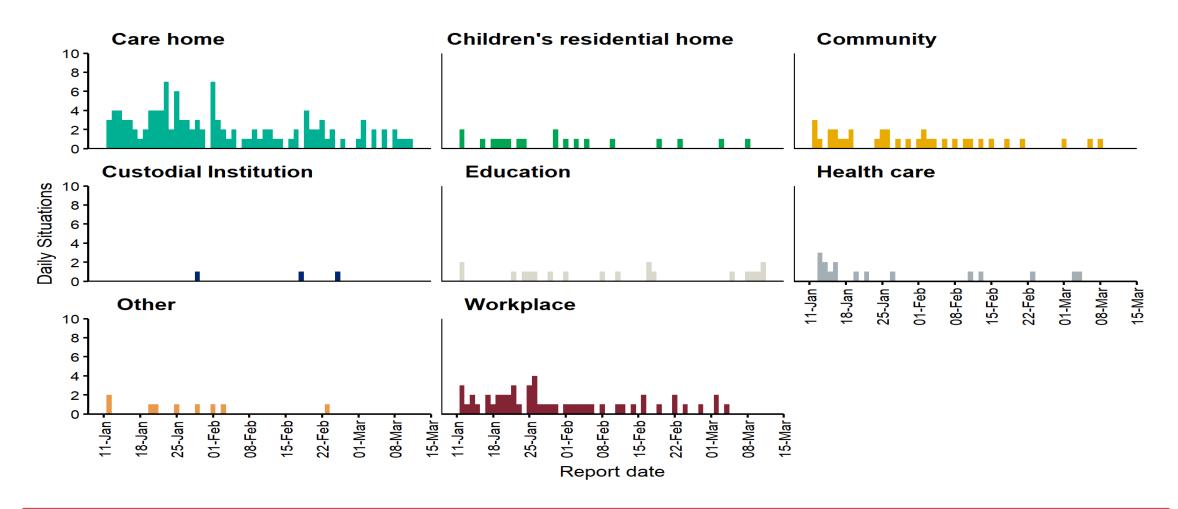


Situation Awareness

- Of the 795 cases in the past 7 days up to the 11th March, 36.9% were identified to be within clusters.
- Of these clusters 94.5% of cases residential status is domestic households, 3.4% are linked to custodial settings, 0.7% are linked to care homes, 1.4% to residential institutions (i.e. halls of residence).
- In the past 14 days (February 26 to March 11 2021) 4 situations located in care homes have been identified in the line-list, of these 3 have been entered on HPZone by PHE as clusters or outbreaks.



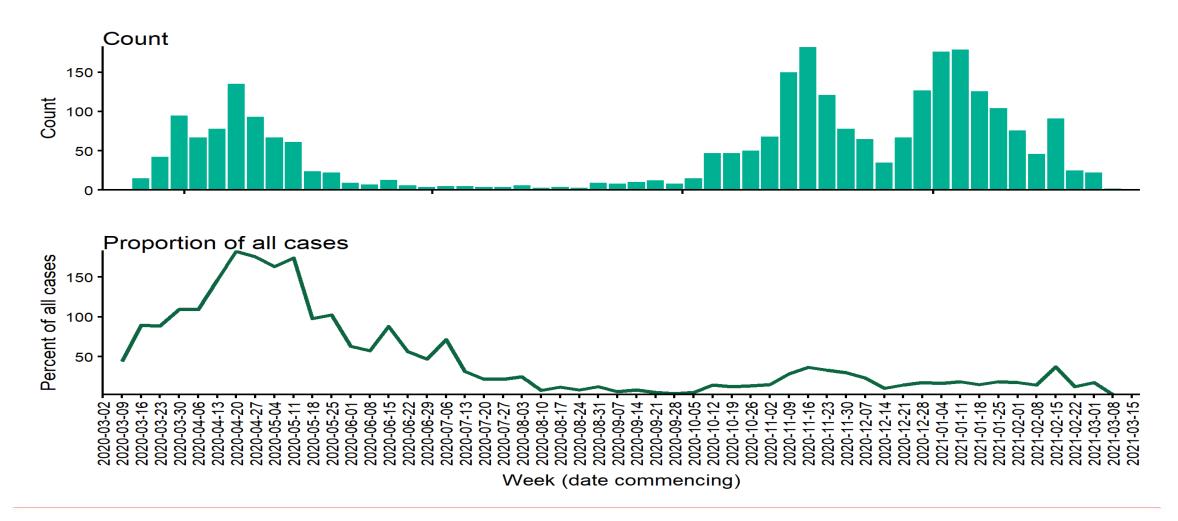
Number and context of COVID-19 situations recorded per day in HPZone in Birmingham (January 11 to March 11 2021)







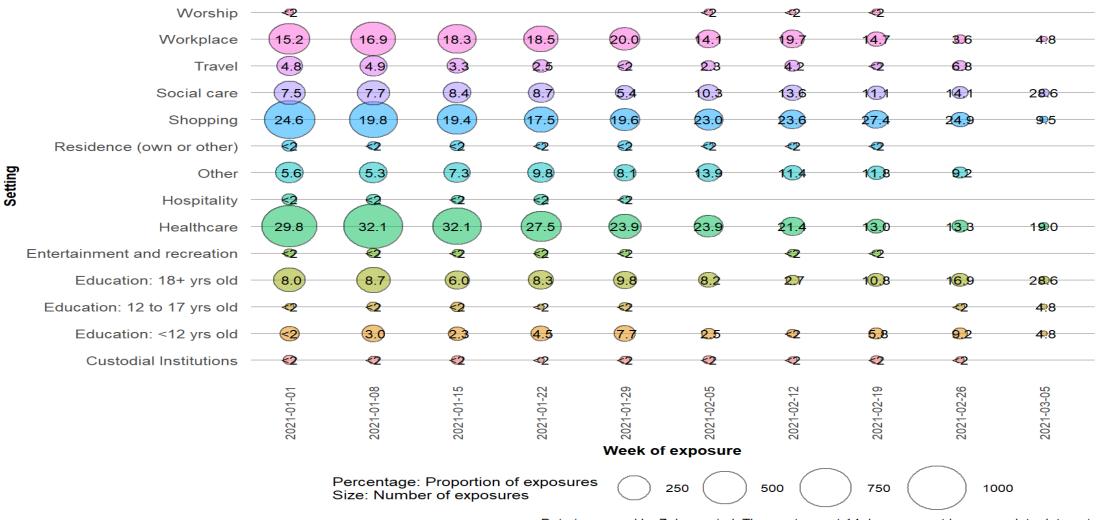
Weekly number and proportion of COVID-19 cases identified as care home residents (up to March 11 2021)





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Common exposure events reported by cases resident in Birmingham in the 7-2 days before symptom onset, where at least two cases visit the same property 7-2 days before symptom onset and within seven days of each other, by setting type and date of event. Number and percentage of weekly exposures by setting shown, January 1 2020 to March 11 2021



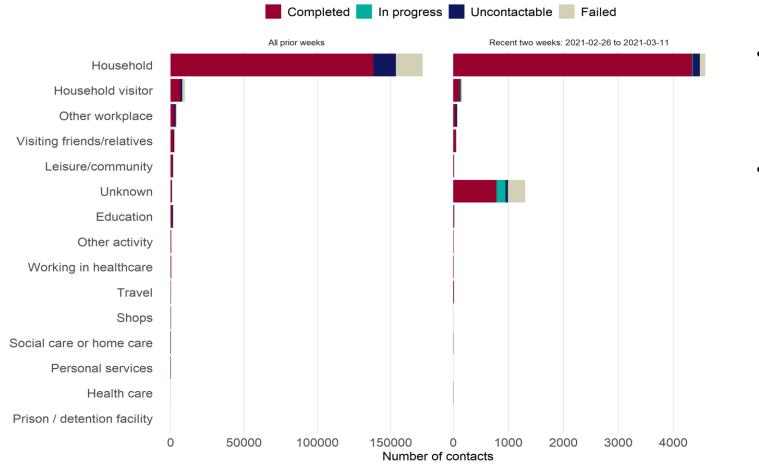
Data is grouped by 7 day period. The most recent 14 days may not have complete data yet. Data: Common exposures line list from CTAS data, Public Health England.





Contact Tracing Data

Contacts by exposure/activity setting and current contact tracing outcome in Birmingham (May 28th 2020 to March 11th 2021) *Data has been collected by NHS Track & Trace (NTAT)*



- Households are the most common exposure/activity setting.
- There has been a big increase in contacts linked to 'unknown' and we have asked PHE to investigate this.



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Symptomactic Test Locations

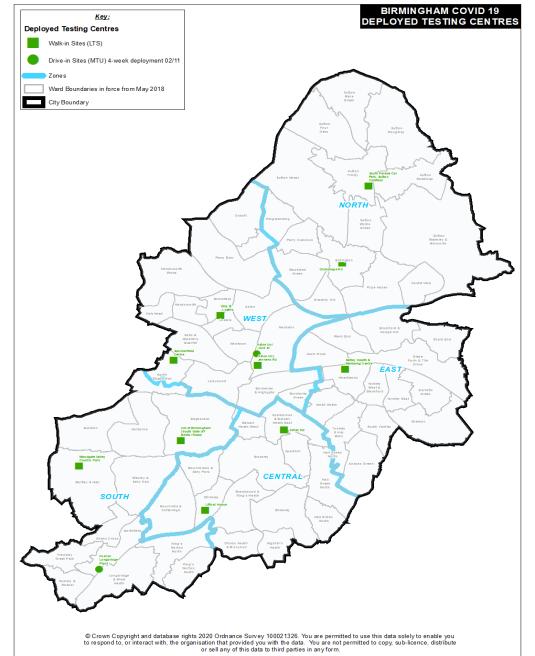
Drive-through facilities

Three Mobile Testing Unit (MTU) are deployed, one at holt st. and one at Longbridge Business Park.

Walk-through facilities

- 1. Villa St Lozells
- 2. South Parade Sutton Coldfield
- 3. University of B/ham Selly Oak South Gate Car Park
- 4. Summerfield Community Sports Centre
- 5. Woodgate Valley Country Park
- 6. Saltley Health & Wellbeing Centre
- 7. Alfred Rd Car Park Sparkbrook
- 8. Aston University Car Park 6, Coleshill St
- 9. Lifford House, 45 Fordhouse Lane, Stirchley
- 10. 7 Capital Erdington, Orphanage Rd

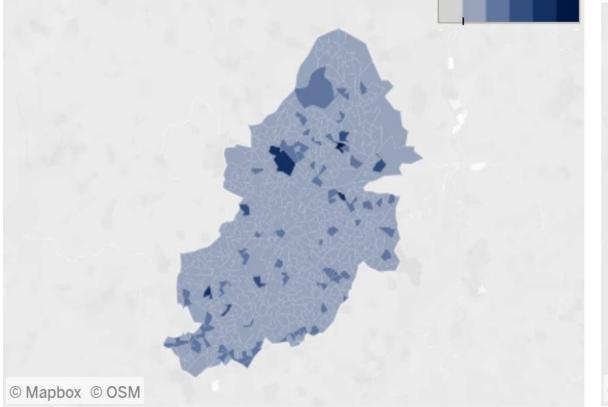
Test sites by Status and Type as at 8th February



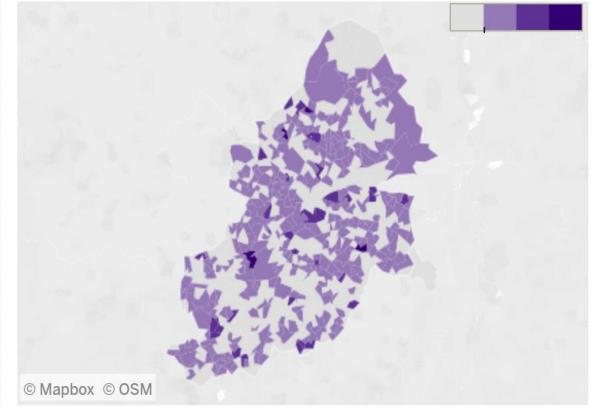
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Pillar 2 testing by LSOA (PCR tests only, 7 days up to 12 March)

7-day rate of total Pillar 2 tests LSOA (per 100K population) Range 0.3K to 11.5K



7-day rate of positive Pillar 2 tests LSOA (per 100K population) Range 0.0 to 744.8



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Lateral Flow Testing by Test Site Location

Hub and Spoke model of testing has now migrated to a spoke model with no single major hub site.

Spokes have been stood up and are live at Kingstanding, Sheldon, Handsworth, Maypole Youth Centre, Hippodrome and Shard End and a new site in Sutton Mere Green should open next week. Mobile units are currently live at Lighthouse Aston, Coach Park Queens Ride South Car Park, The Blakesley Hall Museum.

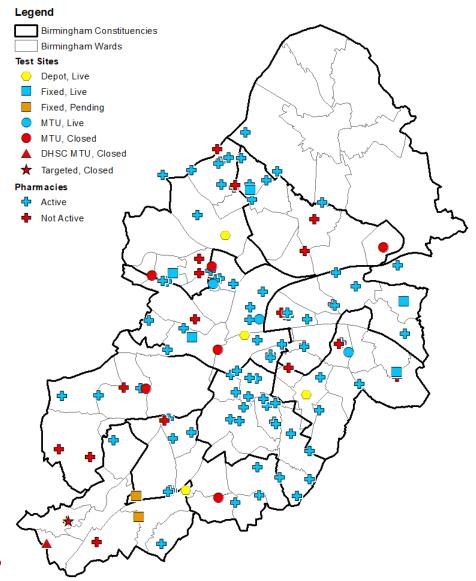
100 pharmacies have been recruited and these are going live in waves, 86 currently live.

LFT MAP of testing sites is now live on the BCC website <u>https://www.birmingham.gov.uk/info/50231/coronavirus_covid-</u> <u>19/2308/covid-19 lateral flow device lfd testing information/4</u>

DHSC announced at the weekend direct provision from national to local businesses. This means BCC no longer required to stand up workplace testing spokes, however the testing ops team are working to stand up a training offer to support roll out.

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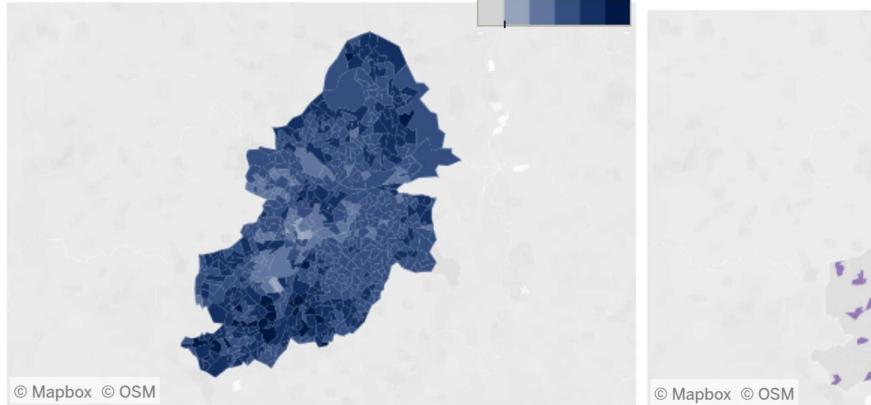
Birmingham Lateral Flow Device (LFD) Test Locations 23rd February 2021



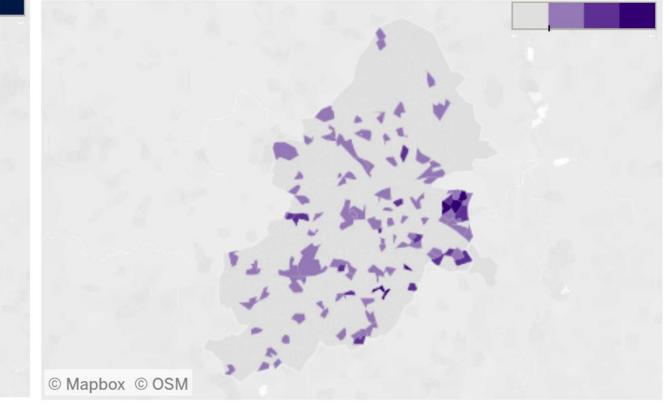
Source: Central Health Solutions produced 23rd February 2021. Produced by Birmingham Public Health Division (2021). © Crown copyright and database rights 2021 Ordnance Survey 100021326.

Pillar 2 testing by LSOA (LFD tests only, 7 days up to 12 March)

7-day rate of total Pillar 2 tests LSOA (per 100K population) Range 2.4K to 20.0K



7-day rate of positive Pillar 2 tests LSOA (per 100K population) Range 0.0 to 262.7



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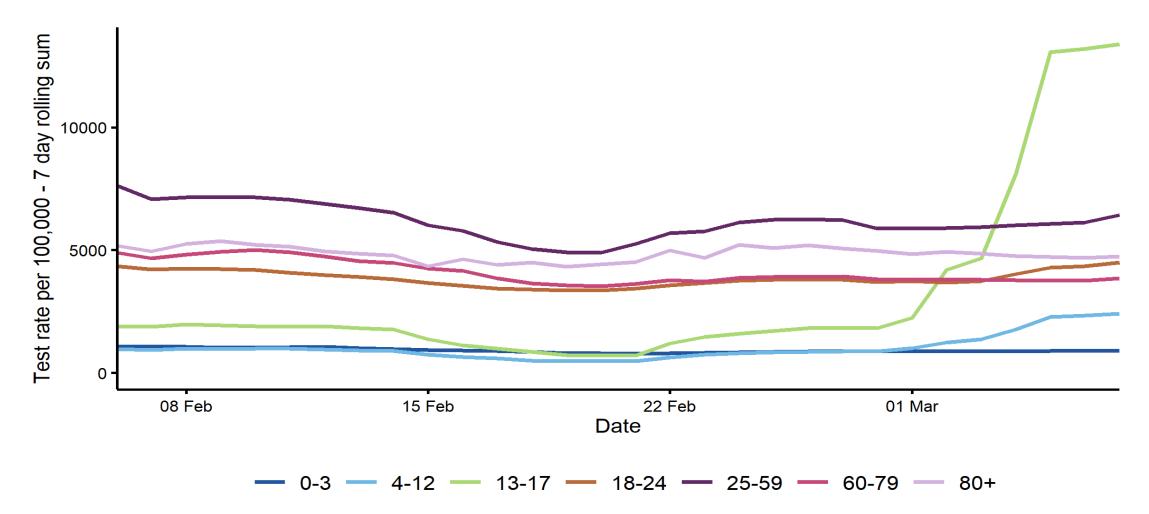


National Testing – School testing

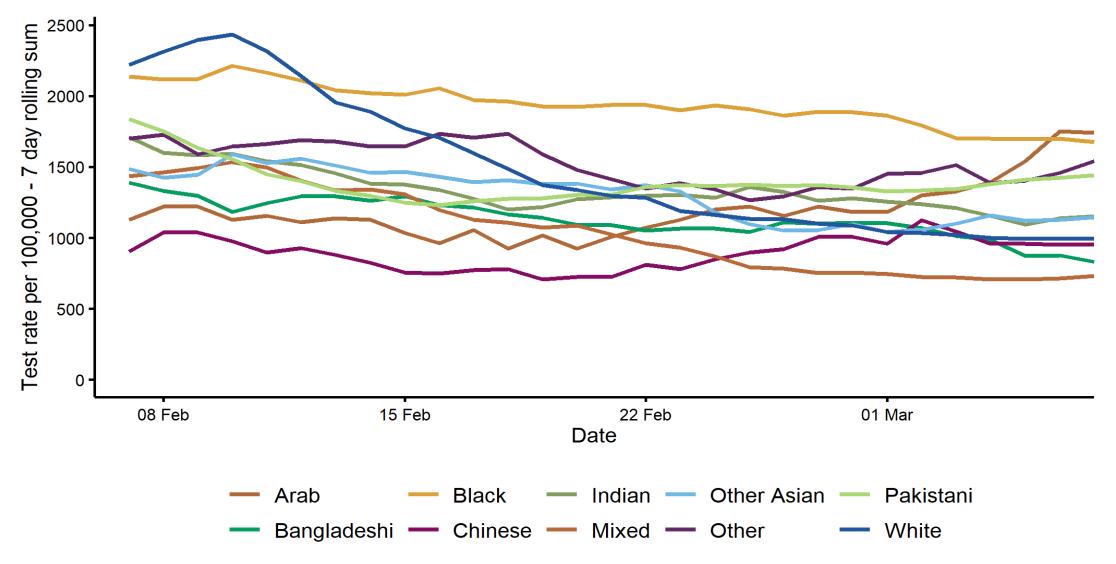
- DfE has launched routine serial lateral flow testing for schools, this includes:
 - Secondary school and college students three tests in first week on site at school, then
 move to twice weekly home testing
 - Primary school students no routine testing for children
 - Families & care bubbles encourage to test twice weekly through home testing or site testing
 - Wider support staff, including drivers and club leaders testing twice weekly through home testing or site testing
- Confirmatory PCR required for positive LFD but legislation kicks in from point of +ve LFd
- BCC have submitted a proposal to allow LFD distribution from existing LFD testing sites, which should commence from 15th March as part of national roll out dependent on clarification on data collection.



Age-specific 7-day rolling Pillar 1 and 2 test rates per 100,000 population among residents of Birmingham, Feb 6, 2021 to March 6, 2021. *4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays.*

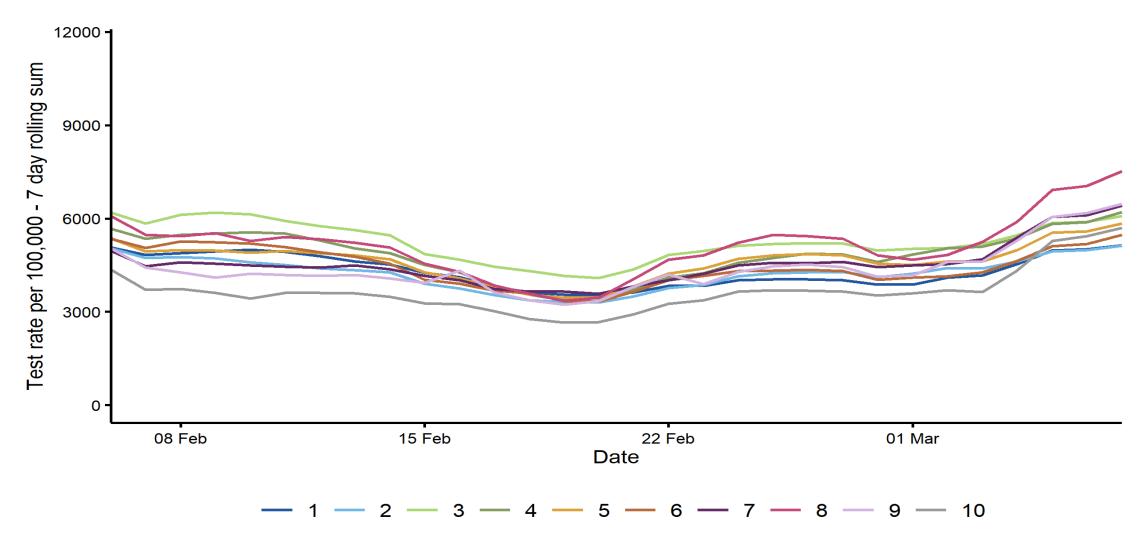


Excluding 147 tests with missing age data. An issue with the denominators for 80+ was corrected on 23/02/2021, because of this rates for that age group will be lower than in earlier reports. Ethnicity-specific 7-day rolling Pillar 2 test rates per 100,000 population among residents of Birmingham, Feb 6, 2021 to March 6, 2021. *4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays.*



Excluding 199548 pillar 2 tests with missing ethnicity data.

IMD-specific 7-day rolling Pillar 1 and 2 test rates per 100,000 population among residents of Birmingham, using IMD of LSOA of usual residence (1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived), Feb 6 to March 6, 2021. Where an IMD is not present in local denominator data, it is not shown. 4 most recent days excluded due to reporting delays.







Covid Community Champions & Community Engagement

- Birmingham Covid Champions programme aims to create clarity where there is confusion and opportunities for citizens to take action in local communities to contain Covid in our city.
- Objectives recruit up to 1,500 volunteers to become Covid Champions
- Working group meeting with Mosques on Ramadan and Eid planning.
- Vaccine translation slides due to be published this week.

Progress to date

780 champions recruited to date

Fortnightly meetings with faith leaders

Commissioned additional communities partners



Vaccination update



Priority Groups currently being called for vaccination

Priorit y	Risk group		% First Do	15/03/21				
		NHS Birming	ham & Solihull	NHS Sandwell &	West Birmingham	All WM CCG		
		Total	Birmingham	Total	Birmingham	All	Birmingham	
1	Residents in a care home for older adults and staff working in care homes for older adults			N/A on NIM	S dashboard			
2	All those 80 years of age and over	90.89%	89.29%	87.13%	78.41%	93.49%	88.01%	
	Frontline health and social care workers	74.96%	73.39%	66.36%	57.95%	79.06%	71.26%	
3	All those 75 years of age and over	92.41%	91.17%	89.25%	82.16%	94.52%	90.21%	
4	All those 70 years of age and over	91.29%	89.82%	87.57%	78.02%	93.45%	88.56%	
	Clinically extremely vulnerable individuals (not including pregnant women and those under 16 years of age)	78.32%	76.04%	76.23%	66.03%	83.90%	74.34%	
5	All those 65 years of age and over	86.48%	84.47%	80.95%	68.20%	89.48%	82.33%	
6	Individuals aged 16-64yrs who are clinically vulnerable	62.59%	59.64%	56.29%	43.26%	65.66%	56.87%	
7	All those 60yrs and over	79.03%	76.39%	71.12%	56.40%	81.44%	73.46%	
8	All those 55yrs of age and over	62.12%	60.19%	51.07%	39.93%	57.77%	59.98%	
9	All those 50yrs of age and over	43.27%	44.64%	36.29%	29.91%	39.97%	42.22%	

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Source: NHS NIMS Extracted 15/03/21



WM Border CCG: Bsol, Dudley, Here&Worc, SWB, SEStaff&S, SWark, Walsall, WarkN

Thrombotic risk

- Concerns raised in Europe about a very small number of cases of blood clots in adults, 30 cases out of 5 million doses given.
- Risk of clots is higher in the elderly, obese individuals, people with health conditions such as cancer, many of whom are in the priority groups for vaccination.
- NICE evidence summary reports that the annual incidence of venous thromboembolism is approximately 2 in 1,000 in the general population and the incidence rises to 1 in 100 in over 80ys. Based on this we would expect to see 806 venous thromboembolism within the vaccinated population this year, this is a conservative estimate.
- NICE also stated that the annual incidence of diagnosed pulmonary embolism in the UK has been reports as 7-8 per 10,000 adults. Based on this we would estimate to see 174 Pulmonary Embolism occurring in the vaccinated population this year.
- Both CCGs have been asked to provide information on local serious side effects reported through the Yellow Card system.
- MHRA have stated that the occurrence in the UK of clots in vaccinated individuals is below the expected occurrence.

Age Group	Number vaccinated	Predicted normal clot occurrence						
		VT	PE					
Over 80yr	38,627	386	28					
75-79yrs	26,164	52	18					
70-74	34,628	68	24					
65-69	37,278	74	26					
60-64	42,066	84	29					
55-59	39,457	78	27					
50-54	32,833	64	22					
Total	219,887	806	174					



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