



Reminders:

- Right click on the name/phone number:
 - Please type your full first and last name
 - Include a dash that includes your county or indicate Kansas City, MO
- Please mute your microphone when not speaking.
- Feel free to use the chat option throughout the meeting.



COVID-19 Updates and Coordination Call for Early Care and Education Providers

Kansas City Bi-State Region
Children and Youth in Disasters (CYID) CDRN
Subgroup
Early Learning Education – Community
Collaborative

Monday, November 23, 2020



Welcome & Introductions –

Jenny Brandt

The Family Conservancy (TFC)

Sponsored by the:

- Early Learning Education – Community Collaborative (ELE – CC)
- Children and Youth in Disasters (CYID) Community Disaster Resiliency Network (CDRN) Subgroup

Early Learning Education – Community Collaborative

- Childcare Provider Representatives
- Children and Youth in Disasters (CYID) – Community Disaster Resiliency Network (CDRN) Subgroup
- Community Stakeholders
- Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) Early Learning & Head Start
- Public Health Departments
- Missouri & Kansas Childcare Licensing
- The Family Conservancy (TFC)



Community
Disaster
Resiliency
Network
(CDRN)

- Mission of the CDRN
- Getting Involved
- Importance of preparedness and mitigation with infection control procedures in early learning education sites and schools
- Guidelines and Ideas for Holiday traditions

Agenda

COVID-19
Testing
Presentation

COVID-19
Testing Q&A

Jurisdiction
Breakout with
Epidemiologists

COVID-19 Testing

Dr. Sharon White – Lewis
MRCKC Unit Coordinator

COVID-19 Testing: Schools, Teachers, Children, and Families

- Is there any testing available to schools to help them stay open?
- Is there any way to be able to expedite the testing for teachers?
- What testing is occurring overall for K-12 school administrators and the public?

COVID-19 Testing: Accuracy of the Different Types of Tests

- Speak to the accuracy of the RAPID tests and antibody tests
- Have a slide to provide providers showing the various tests
- Address that there are different policies and procedures for different jurisdictions. You don't need to go into that since they will a bit more in the individual conversations, but for example: For schools and daycares Johnson County won't accept rapid tests – has to be PCR /Wyandotte will allow rapid tests

	MOLECULAR TEST	ANTIGEN TEST
Detects	Viral genetic material, through multiple amplification cycles in PCR testing	Protein(s) from a virus particle
Sample type	Nasal swab, nasopharyngeal swab, mid-turbinate swab, respiratory aspirate/lavage, or saliva sample, depending on the test	Nasal swab or nasopharyngeal swab, depending on the test
Laboratory or point-of-care	Most tests are authorized for use in laboratories, with certain laboratory tests authorized for a patient's sample to be collected at home and then mailed to the laboratory for analysis. A few tests are authorized for use at the point-of-care.	As of October 2020, all currently-authorized tests are for use at the point-of-care.
Turnaround time	Several hours to days for laboratory tests; less than an hour for point-of-care tests	Less than an hour
Sensitivity and specificity	Highly sensitive (especially laboratory PCR tests) and highly specific	Highly specific, but generally less sensitive than molecular tests

COVID-19 Testing

•*Table adapted from [U.S Food & Drug Administrationexternal icon](#) Table

Table 1: Types of COVID-19 tests currently available to diagnose current infection

	Viral Tests	
	Molecular Tests	Antigen Tests
How is the sample taken?	Nasal or throat swab (most tests); saliva or sputum test (a few tests)	Nasal or throat swab
What does it test?	Diagnose current SARS-CoV-2 infection by detecting viral genetic material (Nucleic acid amplification tests (NAAT), including real-time reverse-transcriptase Polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).	Diagnose current SARS-CoV-2 infection by detecting viral proteins.
How are the results used?	Help public health officials identify and recommend isolation for people with active infection in order to minimize COVID-19 transmission.	Help public health officials identify and recommend isolation for people with active infection in order to minimize COVID-19 transmission.
Who administers test?	Nasal or throat swab can be self-collected in the company of a health professional or can be collected by a health professional. Test must be performed by trained staff in a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA)-certified laboratory or point-of-care testing site operating under certificate of waiver.	Test must be administered by trained staff associated with CLIA-certified laboratory or point-of-care site that has a certificate of waiver.
Other information	Considered the gold standard for COVID-19 detection and are typically performed in a specialized laboratory. A few molecular tests have been authorized for and have data supporting use in asymptomatic individuals. Some molecular tests can be performed at or near the point of care.	May be more likely to miss a current infection than molecular tests such as RT-PCR. Currently, there are not enough data to know if using antigen tests is effective for people with COVID-19 who do not have symptoms. Performed at or near the point of care.
How long does it take to get results?	1 to 3 days	Approximately 15 minutes

COVID-19 Testing: Exposure and Quarantine

- Taking into account the before time that individuals take the tests and how that effects quarantine times
 - Answer & Guidance: Employees should be asymptomatic without anti-fever medications, for at least 48 hours, with onset of illness at least ten days prior to returning to work.

COVID-19 Testing: Tiers of Testing

- Tiers of testing:
<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/schools-childcare/k-12-testing.html>
- Condense this information for providers and provide tiers in writing for CCP

COVID-19: Tiers of Testing

Table 2: Tiered approach and criteria for determination of contacts for testing

Tier 1 <u>Close contacts</u> Highest risk of transmission*	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Students, teachers, and staff who were within 6 feet apart from the individual with COVID-19 for a total of 15 minutes or more beginning 2 days before the individual with COVID-19 became symptomatic (or, for asymptomatic individuals, 2 days prior to specimen collection) until the time of isolation.** Schools should consider the following example settings in determining <u>close contacts</u>: Classrooms<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Lunchrooms● Athletic teams and other extracurricular activities● After-school care and other events
Tier 2 Potential contacts Next highest risk of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Students, teachers, and staff in the same classroom/cohort/pod as the person with COVID-19 who always kept 6 feet distance between persons. For example, this includes individuals in the following scenarios: Students, teachers, or staff in the same hallway, but not sharing a classroom or bathroom.● Students who took the same bus but were farther than 6 feet apart from other riders at the same time as a person with COVID-19.
Tier 3 Potentially exposed individuals Lowest risk of transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Students, teachers, and staff who shared a common space (e.g., teacher's lounge, library) and were <u>not using the space at the same time</u> as the person with COVID-19, but where short duration exposure to those with confirmed COVID-19 cannot be definitively ruled out. For example, this includes: Students, teachers, and staff who are in-person at the school on a different schedule and in different rooms than the individual with confirmed COVID-19, but exposure cannot be definitively ruled out.

COVID-19 Testing: Where to Find Testing Information

- Where to find testing information:
<https://preparemetrokc.org/covid19/testing/>
- What threshold # we are currently testing at
<https://marc2.org/covidhub/>
- <https://www.gogettested.com/kansas> use
Chrome

COVID-19 Testing Overview

Diagnostic tests

- A **diagnostic test** shows:
 - If you have an active coronavirus infection and
 - If positive you should take steps to quarantine or isolate.
 - Two types of diagnostic tests—
 - **molecular** tests detect the virus's genetic material
 - **antigen** tests detect specific proteins from the virus

Covid Testing Overview


Antibody tests

- An **antibody test** looks for antibodies made by your immune system in response to a specific virus.
 - Antibodies help fight infections.
 - Antibodies take several days or weeks to develop
 - May stay in your blood for several weeks or more
 - Antibody tests should not be used to diagnose COVID-19.
 - We do not know if antibodies means you are immune to COVID-19 in the future.



COVID-19 Testing

- Tests are based on their sensitivity and specificity.
 - Sensitivity is how many positive cases the test correctly identifies as positive
 - test's specificity is how many negative cases the test correctly identifies as negative.
- Highly sensitive tests have a low false negative rate but run a risk of false positives if the specificity is low.



COVID-19 Testing Overview

- Molecular tests detect the genetic material inside a virus.
- Antigen test detects specific proteins from a virus.
- Antigen tests are lower cost than molecular tests.

COVID-19 Testing – Q&A

Dr. Sharon White – Lewis
MRCKC Unit Coordinator

Jurisdiction Breakout with Epidemiologists

- The meeting will close at 8:30PM following the breakout groups and we will not join back together as a large group.
- As the COVID-19 situation continues to evolve many questions remain unanswered and may still during these ongoing discussions tonight.
- As a gentle reminder, many early care and education providers are experiencing different challenges. Please be considerate of others comments and questions.

Breakout:

Jurisdiction specific discussions



1. What does your county/jurisdiction do differently regarding testing?
 - Testing Locations
 - Rapid Testing Considerations
 - General Testing Guidance
2. Specific guidelines around testing for children and their trusted adults
3. Exposure and quarantine related to testing
 - Considering the time that lapsed before individuals take the tests
 - Changes in guidance from the CDC and jurisdictional changes and why
4. Q&A

**Breakout:
Jurisdiction
specific
discussions –
Kansas**

- Johnson County/ Miami County – Dr. Megan Sparks & Eldonna Chesnut
- Johnson County/ Miami County – Roxanne Hess
- Leavenworth County – Sharon Walker???
- Wyandotte County – Hannah Conner & Lori Lanter

Breakout: Jurisdiction specific discussions – Missouri

- Cass County Health Department – TFC Staff
- Clay County Health Department – TFC Staff
- Eastern Jackson County – Mary Anna Henggeler
- Kansas City, Missouri Health Department – Lisa Hubbert
- Platte County Health Department – Erin Sanders & Sherrie Kisker