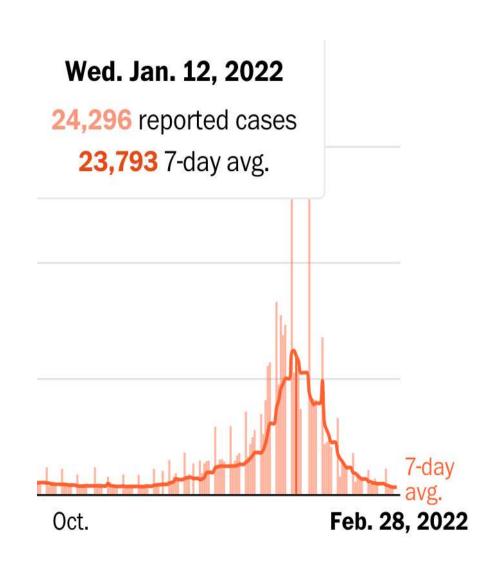
COVID Update & Masking

Omicron

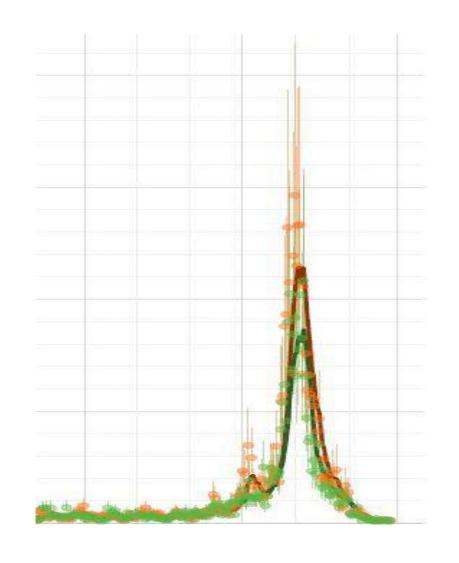
- Happened as predicted
- Incredible amount of work on staying open
 - Staff and admin
 - Students
 - Parents
 - Everyone,community



Where are we now?

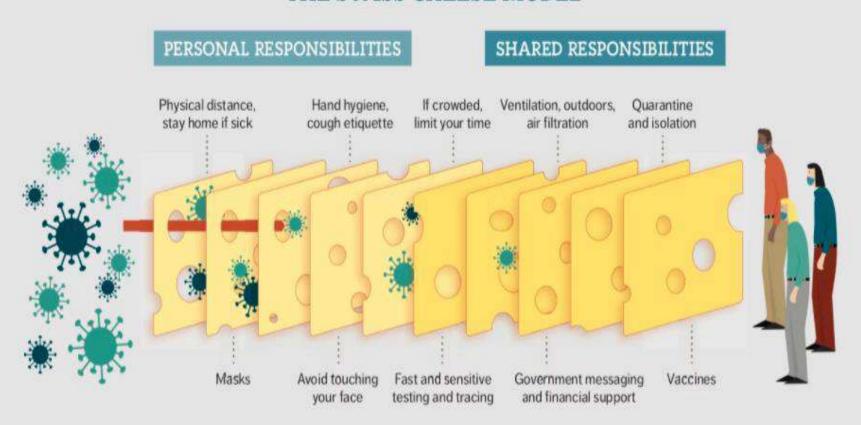
- Metrics
 - Cases, hospitalizations, deaths declining
 - To pre-Omicron levels and falling
 - Wastewater falling

Currently, no new variants on the horizon



Swiss Cheese Mitigations

THE SWISS CHEESE MODEL



Source: Adapted from Ian M. Mackay (virologydownunder.com) and James T. Reason

Masking – Yes it does help!

- Lots of debate
 - Mask type
 - Does masking work?

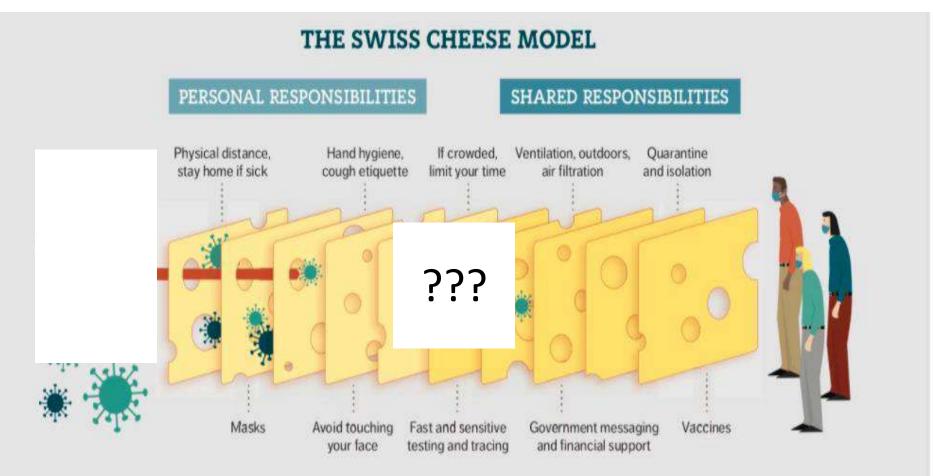
COVID

- Transmitted by droplet and opportunistic aerosol
- ALL masks work very well against droplet
- Variable performance against aerosol
 - 50% cloth, 70% medical, 94% KF-94,
 - 95% N95 (not approved for kids)

Where are we going?

- Lots of talk about endemic?
 - "infection is constantly maintained at a baseline level in a geographic area without external inputs."
 - Flu, RSV are endemic...
 - Unclear this is true for COVID yet (?)
- What is clear now (and next 3-9 months ??):
 - Very low level of virus circulating in community
 - Very high level of natural immunity from having a case
 - Very high level of vaccination in adults (that protects kids) in community
 - Vaccination is holding against hospitalizations and death
- Next step:
 - Is a Pandemic Pause... which leads to the question:
 - What levels of the Swiss Cheese can we (should we) drop?

Swiss Cheese Mitigations





COVID-19 County Check

Find community levels and prevention steps by county.

Select a Location (all fields required)



< Start Over



In Middlesex County, Massachusetts, community level is Low.

- Stay <u>up to date</u> with COVID-19 vaccines
- Get tested if you have symptoms

People may choose to mask at any time. People with symptoms, a positive test, or exposure to someone with COVID-19 should wear a mask.

If you are immunocompromised, learn more about how to protect yourself.

Why mask-optional first?

- Masks are one Swiss Cheese Layer
 - Important when transmission is high
- Masks also:
 - Make communication harder
 - Make emotional communication harder
 - Make comprehension harder
 - Are difficult for some students to wear (sensitivity)
 - Can be esp. tough for youngest / special needs
 - There are drawbacks to masks
- Need to compare "risk of masks" and "risk of COVID"

What about vaccination?

Vac We protect our un(under-) vaccinated <12's by: Adult vaccination Keeping virus levels low in community issues parancing dose to get antibody response and side-effects (also much lower COVID risk)

Adjusting to COVID Mitigation Changes

- This is a big adjustment
 - For some, it is a very happy adjustment
 - For some, it is a very scary adjustment
- Masking is *visible* sign of mitigation
 - In areas with low "trust" around you, masks help you trust community.
- At very low virus prevalence, masks are unneeded, but this is harder to trust.

What about more at-risk people?

 There are people who are at more risk of/from respiratory diseases (including COVID).

- For these people, we:
 - Maintain environmental controls (HVAC, etc.)
 - Maintain social controls
 - Testing, not coming to school when sick
 - Normalize support for individual masking
 - One-way masking in high-quality masks is efficacious

Recommendations

Based on current state of COVID, data, and recommendations, current recommendations:

- 1. Move to mask optional policy in SPS
 - Deliberately and considering socio-emotional of all SPS members through this adaptation to COVID

- 1. Closely watch variants and numbers
 - Have rapid mechanism to come back to masking if needed (e.g. new variant)

Thank you!

Daniele Lantagne