

Manitoba First Nations COVID-19 Pandemic Response Coordination Team Weekly Bulletin

Date: January 13, 2022

The Manitoba First Nations COVID-19 Pandemic Response Coordination Team advise that, since the January 06, 2022 bulletin, (2504) new First Nations COVID-19 cases were identified as of 7:00 am Thursday, January 13, 2022. The total number of lab-confirmed positive and probable positive First Nations cases in Manitoba has increased by 2504, taking the total to 26201 cases. Of the total cases, 12,593 cases are off-reserve and 13,608 cases are on-reserve. There have been 288 deaths, and 3252 cases are presumed to be active. **Please note that only confirmed cases are included in the report. Positive rapid antigen tests are not included.**

	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	
Proxy Active Cases	1707	1545	3252	New cases - 2504 Proxy Active Cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of total in MB - 16%
Total Cases	13,370	12,831	26,201	

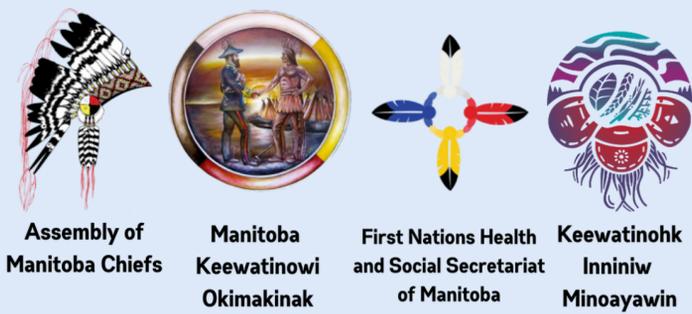
- Deaths
 - Current- 12 (5 Male/7 Female)
 - Total- 288(146 Male, 142 Female)
- Age range of deaths
 - Current- 25-87
 - Total- 4-97
- Deaths- Median Age
 - Current- 55
 - Total- 63

First Nations COVID-19 Hospitalizations

	Hospitalizations Totals (males/females)	Hospitalizations Active (males/females)	Age Range	Median Age	ICU Patients Active	ICU Patients Total	ICU Age Range	ICU Median Age
Current	118 (60/58)	N/A	1-101	48	N/A	15 (7/8)	28-67	54
Total	1928 (832/1906)	N/A	0-101	48	N/A	474 (213/261)	2-87	54

Details of the 26,201 First Nations cases:

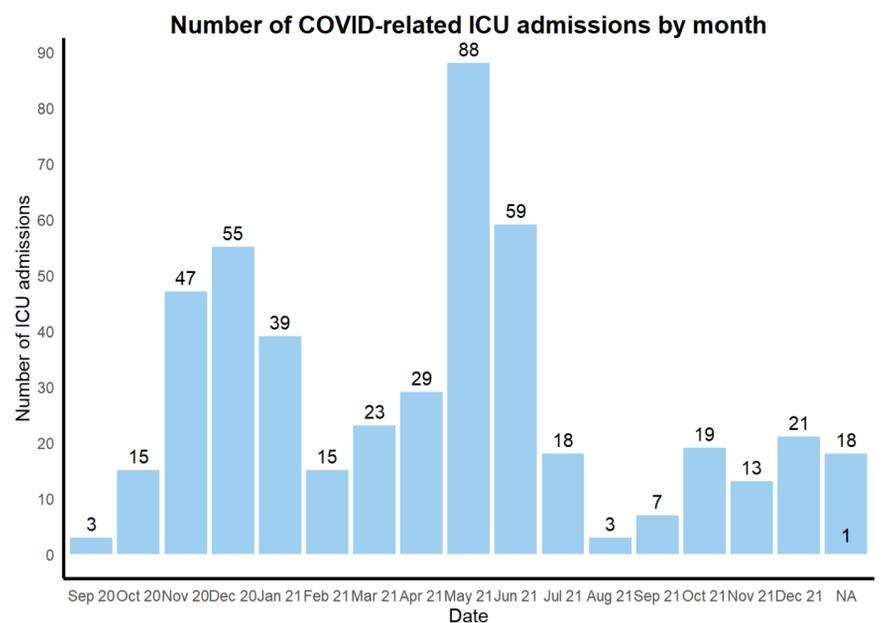
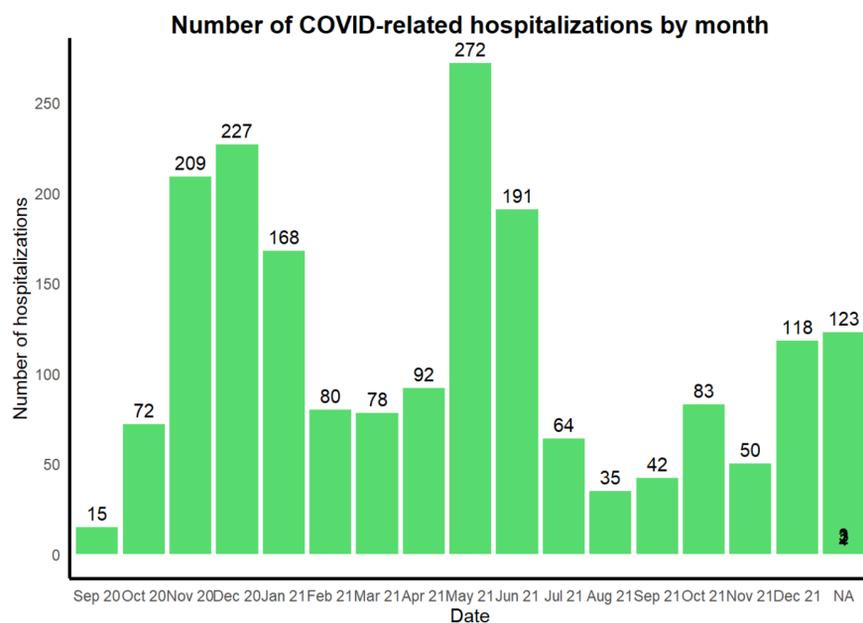
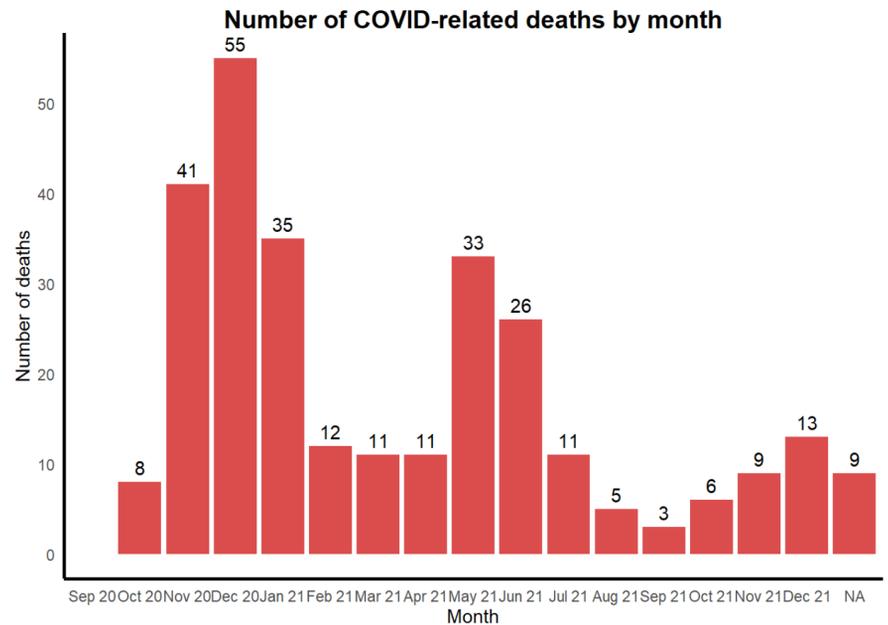
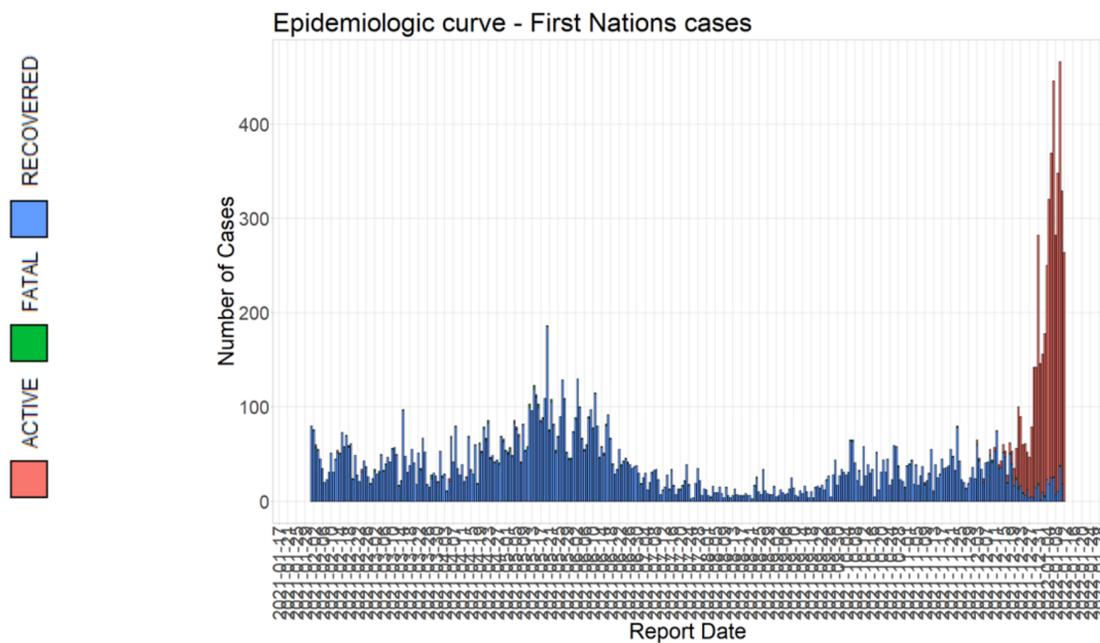
- 8130 people in Winnipeg Regional Health Authority (WRHA)
- 3157 people in the Interlake Eastern Regional Health Authority (IERHA)
- 1747 people in the Southern Health-Santé Sud (SHSS)
- 2338 people in the Prairie Mountain Regional Health Authority (PMH)
- 10829 people in the Northern Regional Health Authority (NRHA)
- 0 where the region is pending.
- The total number of currently hospitalized cases is 118. This is 24% of all hospitalizations in the province currently.
- The number of active hospitalizations is 108. This is 23% of all active hospitalizations in the province.
- The number of First Nations people in the ICU due to COVID-19 is 13. This is 13% of all COVID-19 ICU admissions currently.
- The number of deaths among First Nations people due to COVID-19 is 288.
- The cases have occurred in 13628 females and 12558 males. 14 are listed as undifferentiated.
- The age range of positive people is 1-93.
- Most cases are in the 20-29 age group (in comparison to 20-29 for other Manitobans.)
- Average time from symptom onset until testing: 3 days (same as the rest of MB.)
- 33% of cases reported the presence of an underlying illness (in comparison to 34% for the rest of MB.)



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Epidemiological Curve- First Nations Cases



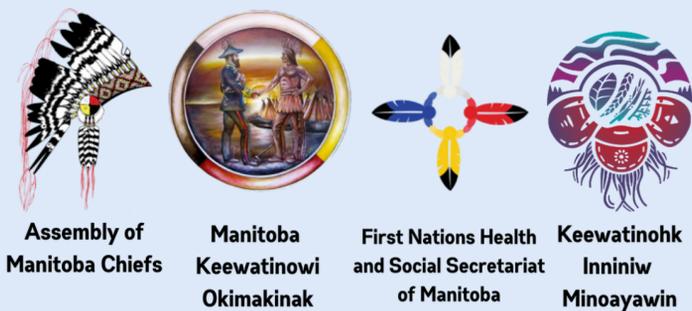
Discussion

In the past week, there have been 2,504 new cases among First Nations people, with 1,364 of those occurring in people who live on-reserve. With the distribution and use of Rapid Antigen Tests this count is lower than the actual case volume since Rapid Antigen Test results are not entered into the Public Health Information Management System. However, despite this being an undercount it is still a significant increase in cases compared to the week prior. At the end of day on January 12th there were active cases of COVID-19 in over 50 First Nation communities, and more than 20 communities had 10 or more cases. We continue to have cases due to both the Delta VOC and the Omicron VOC in some communities.

There have been no significant changes to testing criteria or isolation periods in the past week.

Monoclonal Antibody Treatment

Doses of Monoclonal Antibody Treatment have been prepositioned in some First Nation communities and are available through referral for all First Nations people who qualify for treatment. Monoclonal Antibody Treatments are used to reduce the risk of severe outcomes in people who have symptoms and have tested positive for COVID-19. The treatment has to be given within 7 days. It is administered by an IV infusion. More information about Monoclonal Antibody Treatment and who qualifies is available here: <https://manitoba.ca/covid19/treatment/index.html>.



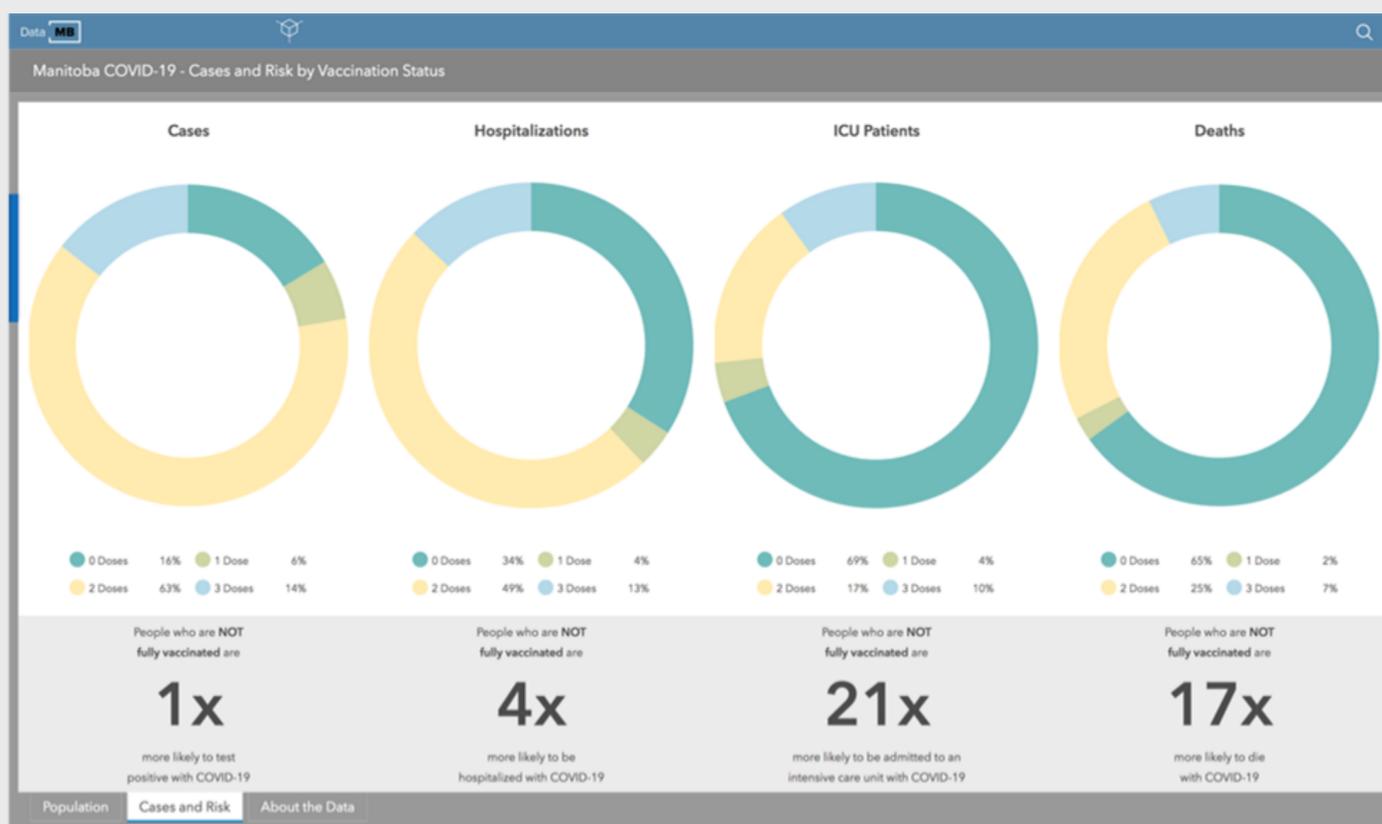
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Vaccine Effectiveness:

On Wednesday January 13, 2022 Dr. Joss Reimer presented information on the different rates of severe outcomes depending on how many doses of vaccine someone has received. Rates are a more reliable way to compare outcomes when populations are different sizes. For example, although there may be more people in hospital with a breakthrough infection, because the number of people in the whole province who are fully vaccinated is much larger than the number of people who are unvaccinated, the rate of hospitalization among people who are fully vaccinated is actually lower.

When the rates are compared, we can see in the image below that people who are NOT fully vaccinated are 4x more likely to be admitted to hospital with COVID, 21X more likely to be admitted to an ICU and 17X more likely to die from COVID-19. This data is available on the provincial website: <https://geoportal.gov.mb.ca/apps/manitoba-covid-19-cases-and-risk-by-vaccination-status/explore>.



Vaccines are highly effective and very safe. We encourage everyone to receive any dose that they are eligible for as soon as possible.

Rapid Antigen Tests:

Through relationships with both the provincial and federal governments, Rapid Antigen Tests continue to be procured and supplied to First Nation communities. The first priority for testing is of symptomatic individuals, but in some situations they also be used for testing asymptomatic high risk close contacts, school based testing, or testing of employees. Public Health Guidance is in place on how to prioritize the use of these tests.

Alternative Isolation Accommodations:

As with many parts of the health care system, the Alternative Isolation Accommodations (AIA) system is also stretched. With the exponential increase in case numbers, it's important that people most at risk of experiencing a severe outcome be prioritized for AIA. This ensures that if they do need to be seen in an Emergency Room or admitted to hospital they will be closer to those facilities.

The health team in First Nation communities will continue to assess people who test positive for their risk factors for severe disease and will offer both AIA and monoclonal antibody treatment to those who meet the criteria.



Assembly of
Manitoba Chiefs



Manitoba
Keewatinow
Okimakinak



First Nations Health
and Social Secretariat
of Manitoba



Keewatinohk
Inniniw
Minoayawin

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COVID-19 Resources and Links:

Manitoba First Nations COVID-19 Alert Levels

<https://manitobachiefs.com/wp-content/uploads/PRCT-MB-First-Nations-COVID-Alert-Levels.pdf>

School Division Reopening Plans

<http://www.manitoba.ca/covid19/restoring/school-divisions.html>

Restoring Safe Schools: August 13 - School Settings Practice Guidance and Protocols

<https://www.gov.mb.ca/covid19/restoring/rss-practice-guidance.html>

Applying Current Public Health Orders and Guidance to Community Events

<https://manitobachiefs.com/wp-content/uploads/PRCT-GUIDE-Applying-Current-Public-Health-Orders-and-Guidance-to-Community-Events-29May2020-FINALasof459pm.pdf>

Public Health Considerations During COVID-19 for Sundance Leaders

https://d5d8ad59-8391-4802-9f0a-f5f5d600d7e9.filesusr.com/ugd/38252a_de8caedd52c5409e9607394c383c7929.pdf?index=true

Manitoba Government COVID-19 information

<https://www.gov.mb.ca/covid19/>

Please visit any of the following websites for more information and resources on COVID-19:

www.manitobachiefs.com

www.mkonation.com

www.fnhssm.com