

The state of the pandemic: Suggested talking points

• The U.S. continues to see hundreds of COVID-19 deaths per day.

- Many individuals and organizations in the U.S. are operating as if the pandemic is nearing an end.
- But the virus is still killing an average of about 400 people per day.
- The virus remains a risk, especially for the elderly, the immunocompromised, and people who are not up to date on their vaccinations.
- COVID-19 and its potentially long-lasting symptoms are unpredictable, and we don't know what this winter has in store.

New variants could drive a winter surge.

- Omicron subvariant BA.5 continues to be dominant in the U.S., but BA.4.6 is starting to gain a foothold.
- Internationally, new variants <u>BJ.1</u>, <u>BA.2.3</u>, and <u>BA.2.75.2</u> are all gaining attention, and each of them has mutations that could allow for significant immune escape.
- One of these new variants could cause a winter wave, but there is not enough data yet to make any clear predictions.

We have the tools to stay protected this winter: COVID-19 boosters, masks, regular testing, and treatment options.

- Despite the continued risks, we are in a different stage of the pandemic thanks to key tools that we can use to lower our risk.
- Getting an updated COVID-19 booster is crucial to staying protected. The updated COVID-19 boosters are bivalent vaccines that include components from both the original COVID-19 virus and the BA.4 and BA.5 Omicron subvariants.
- Precautions like wearing masks and testing regularly are still important, especially as there are fewer mandated COVID-19 prevention measures.
- Wear high-quality, well-fitting masks in indoor public spaces and if community transmission is rising in your area.
- <u>Test regularly and at least two times 48 hours apart</u> to avoid getting a false negative, particularly if you have symptoms, have been exposed, or are planning to travel or attend a gathering.
- Be prepared for <u>the chance that you do get infected</u> and know your <u>options for</u> treatment.



The state of the pandemic: Frequently asked questions

1. Is COVID-19 like the flu yet?

No. COVID-19 is still killing an average of about 400 people per day. If deaths continue at this pace, the annual death toll would be 146,000. A bad flu season kills about 52,000 people. There is some debate over how COVID-19 deaths are counted and how COVID-19 risk compares to that of the flu now that the majority of the population has protection from either prior infection or vaccination. But COVID-19 and its potentially long-lasting symptoms remain unpredictable, and we don't know what this winter has in store.

2. What should we expect in the coming months?

Omicron subvariant BA.5 continues to be dominant in the U.S., but BA.4.6 is starting to gain a foothold and may be the reason COVID-19 virus levels in wastewater have been rising in the Northeast. Whether this will translate into a rise in cases is yet to be seen, though BA.4.6 does not have significant mutations for immune evasion. Elsewhere in the world, other variants are gaining attention, including BJ.1, BA.2.3, and BA.2.75.2, each of which has mutations that could allow for significant immune escape. If this proves true, one of them could cause a winter wave. At present, however, there is not enough data to make any clear predictions.

3. What can you do to stay safe?

Get your <u>updated COVID-19 booster</u>. These boosters are formulated to better protect against the most recently circulating COVID-19 variant. Besides staying up to date on your vaccinations, the same COVID-19 precautions from earlier in the pandemic continue to apply and are arguably now more important since <u>the responsibility of risk reduction has shifted from institutions onto individuals</u>. Wear high-quality, well-fitting masks in indoor public spaces and if community transmission is rising in your area. <u>Test regularly and at least two times 48 hours apart</u> to avoid getting a false negative. Be prepared for <u>the chance that you do get infected</u> and know your <u>options for treatment</u>.