

Older People Provider's Network

03/06/21



City of Westminster



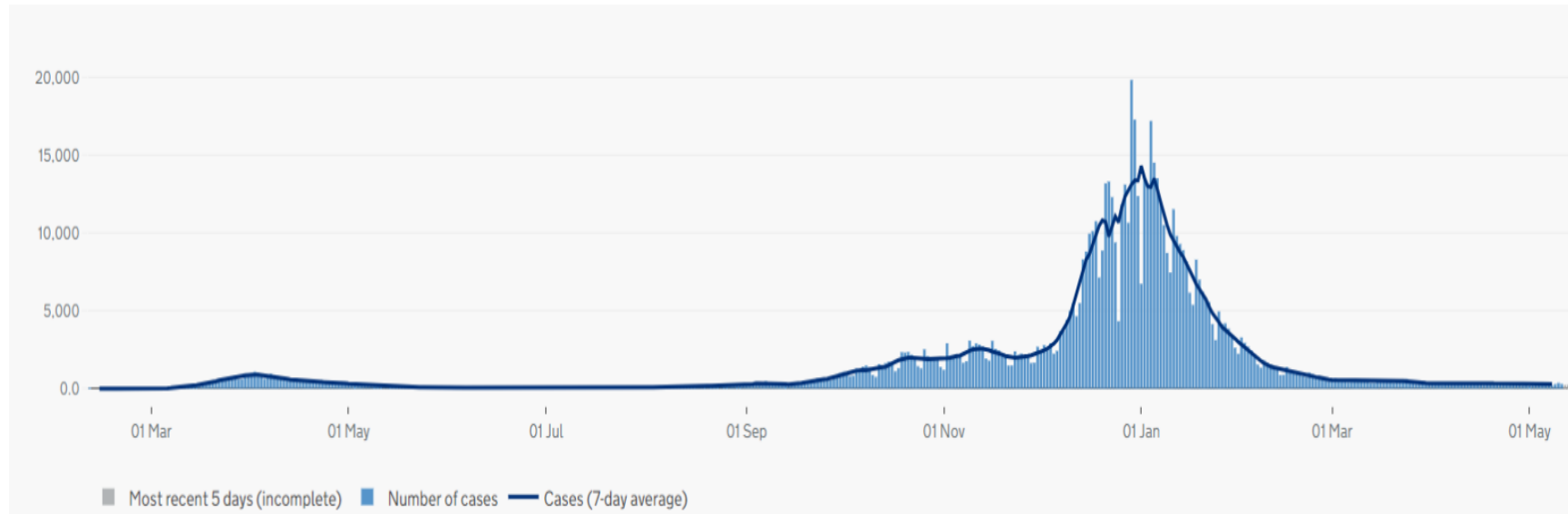
THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF
KENSINGTON
AND CHELSEA

Agenda

- Epidemiology
- Vaccinations
- Easing of restrictions
- Testing

How many cases!

London up to 11th May 2021



London 7 day case rate per 100,000

1st July 2020 - 42

1st January 2021 - 14,316

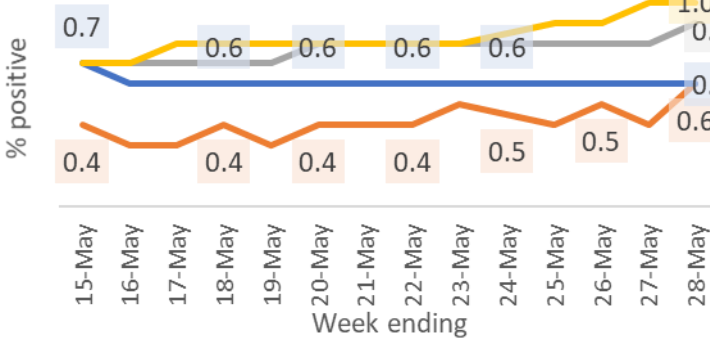
28th May 2021 – 28.9

Daily Public Health Intelligence Update

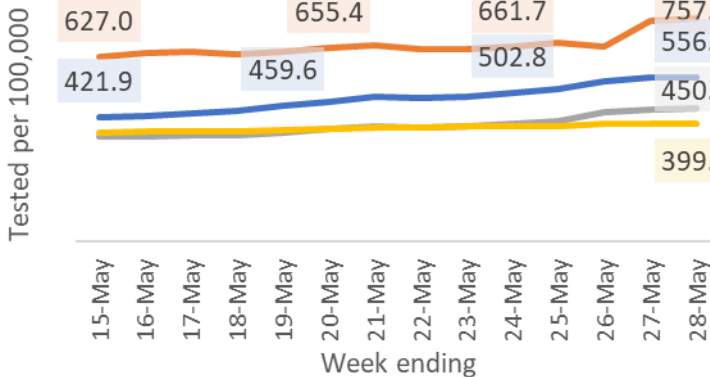
Indicator		Kensington and Chelsea	Westminster	London	England
7 day rate per 100,000	22-May - 28-May	31.4	25.6	28.9	30.9
	Yesterday				
	21-May - 27-May	25.6	23.7	27.2	28.9
Cases over 7 days	22-May - 28-May	49	67		
	Yesterday				
	21-May - 27-May	40	62		
Positivity rate	22-May - 28-May	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%
	Yesterday				
	21-May - 27-May	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%
Testing rate	22-May - 28-May	757.7	556.6	450.1	399.5
	Yesterday				
	21-May - 27-May	746.4	556.2	445.3	400.5
Tests per day (7-day average)	22-May - 28-May	1183	1454		
	Yesterday				
	21-May - 27-May	1165	1453		

Specimen date	RBKC	Westminster
01-Jun	5	11
31-May	2	11
30-May	5	6
29-May	5	15
28-May	11	11
27-May	14	13
26-May	9	13
25-May	3	14
24-May	3	5
23-May	4	7
22-May	5	4
21-May	3	8
20-May	7	12
19-May	3	10
18-May	9	9
17-May	5	2

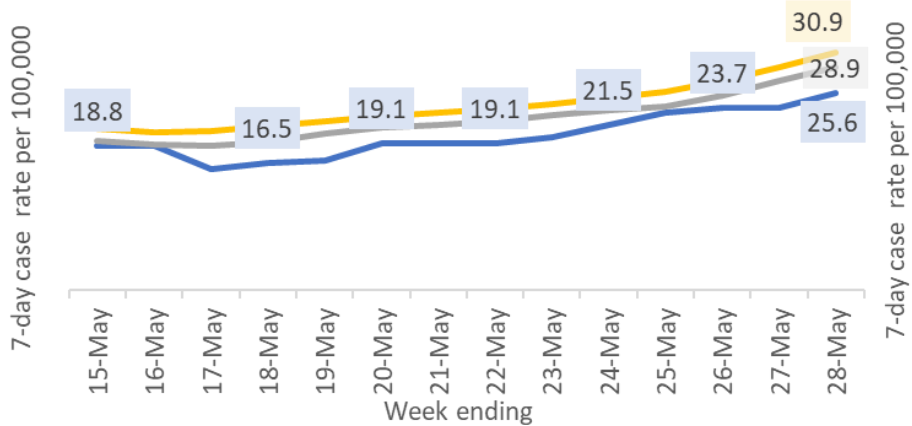
Positivity Rates



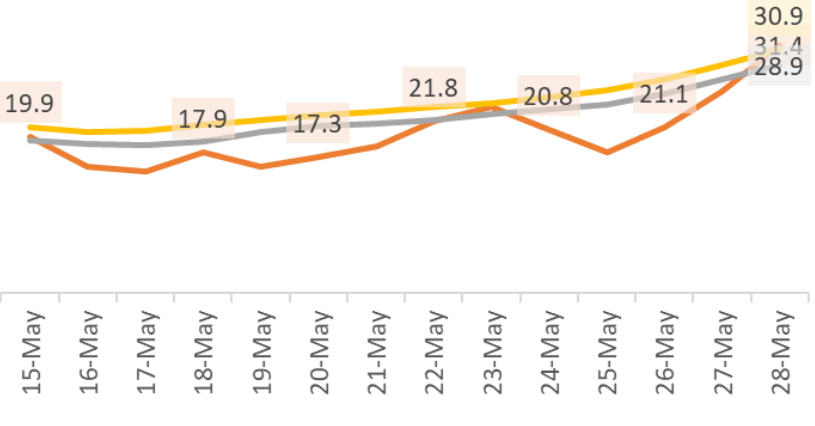
Testing Rates



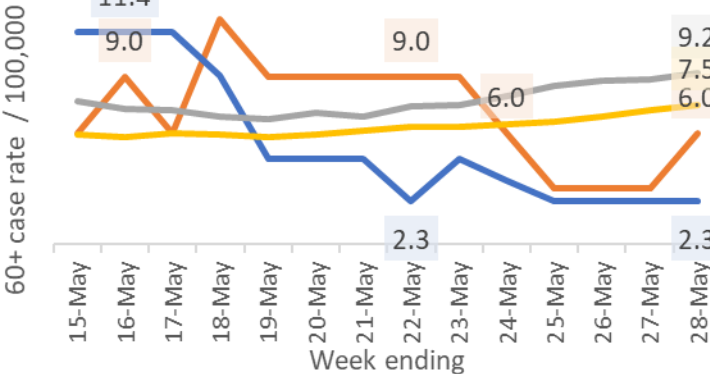
WCC 7-day case rate per 100,000



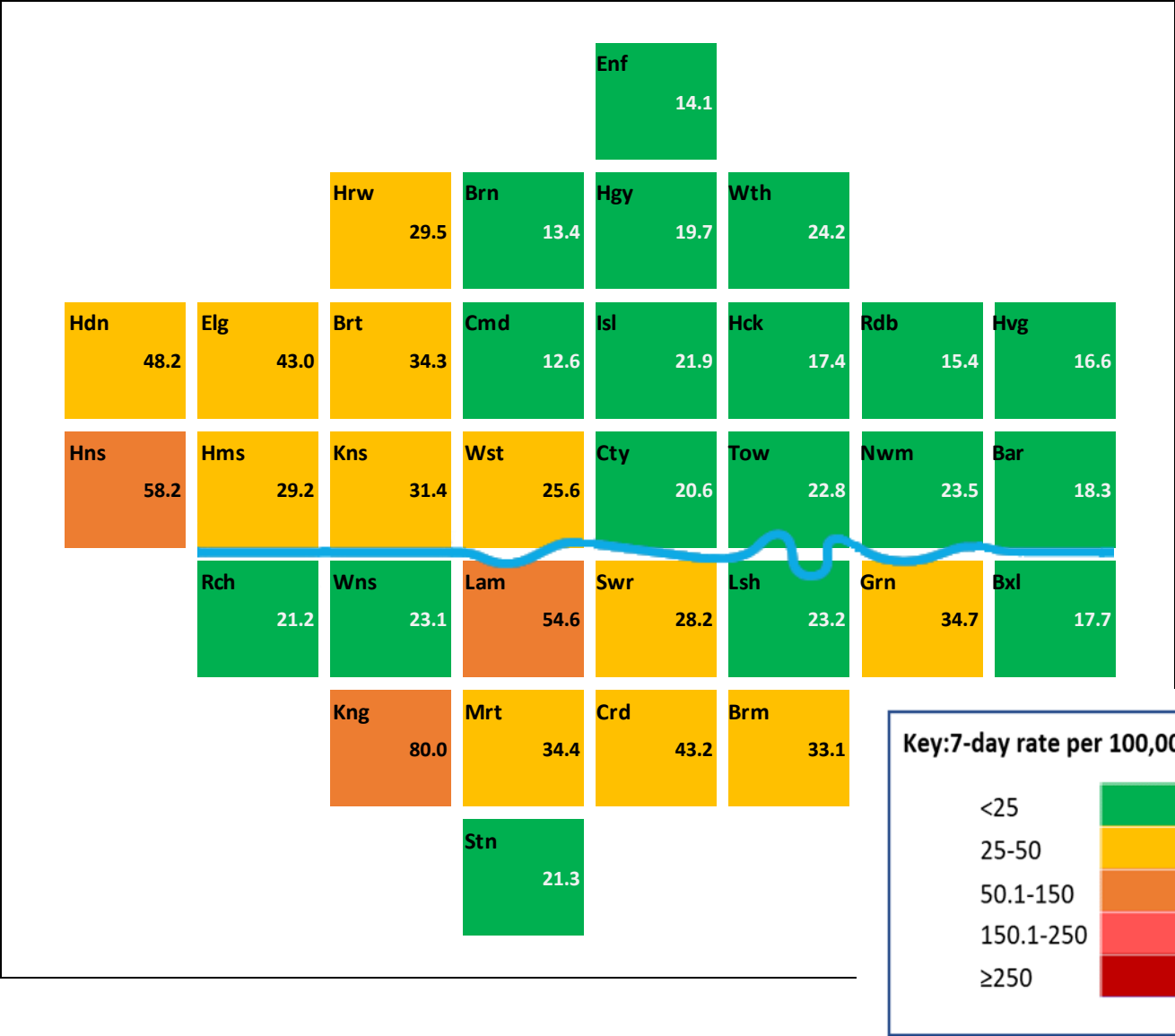
RBKC 7-day case rate per 100,000



7-day case rate per 100,000, aged 60+

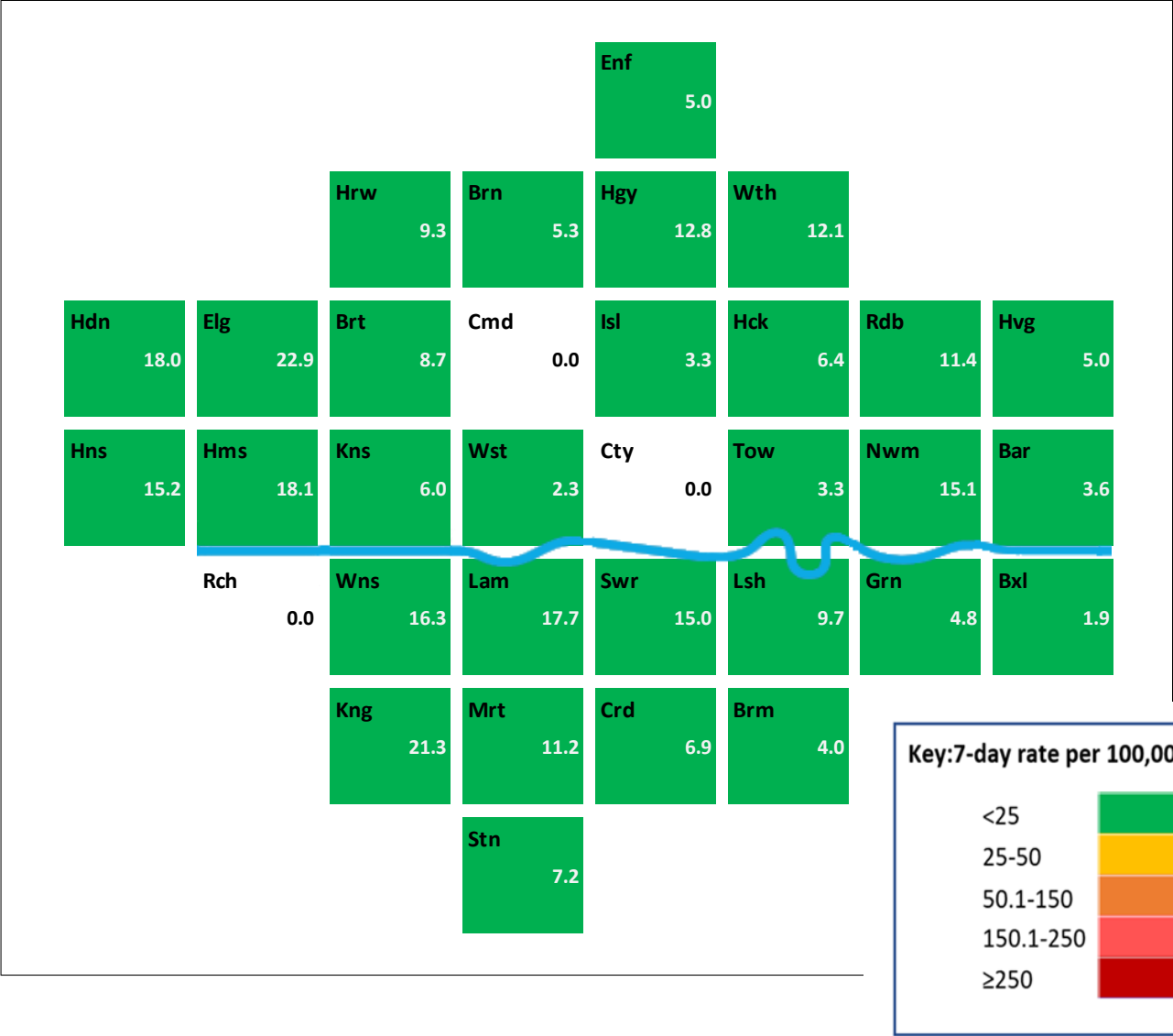


Case Rate Per 100,000 across London



Local authority	Case rate, % change from last week	Local authority	Case rate, % change from last week
Kingston upon Thames	80.0 109%	Lewisham	23.2 104%
Hounslow	58.2 15%	Wandsworth	23.1 31%
Lambeth	54.6 24%	Tower Hamlets	22.8 100%
Hillingdon	48.2 -1%	Islington	21.9 121%
Croydon	43.2 13%	Sutton	21.3 57%
Ealing	43.0 -8%	Richmond upon Thames	21.2 75%
Greenwich	34.7 19%	City of London	20.6 +Inf%
Merton	34.4 184%	Haringey	19.7 13%
Brent	34.3 55%	Barking and Dagenham	18.3 78%
Bromley	33.1 43%	Bexley	17.7 13%
Kensington and Chelsea	31.4 69%	Hackney	17.4 25%
Harrow	29.5 28%	Havering	16.6 80%
Hammersmith and Fulham	29.2 32%	Redbridge	15.4 -24%
Southwark	28.2 191%	Enfield	14.1 -23%
Westminster	25.6 34%	Barnet	13.4 26%
Waltham Forest	24.2 72%	Camden	12.6 62%
Newham	23.5 36%		

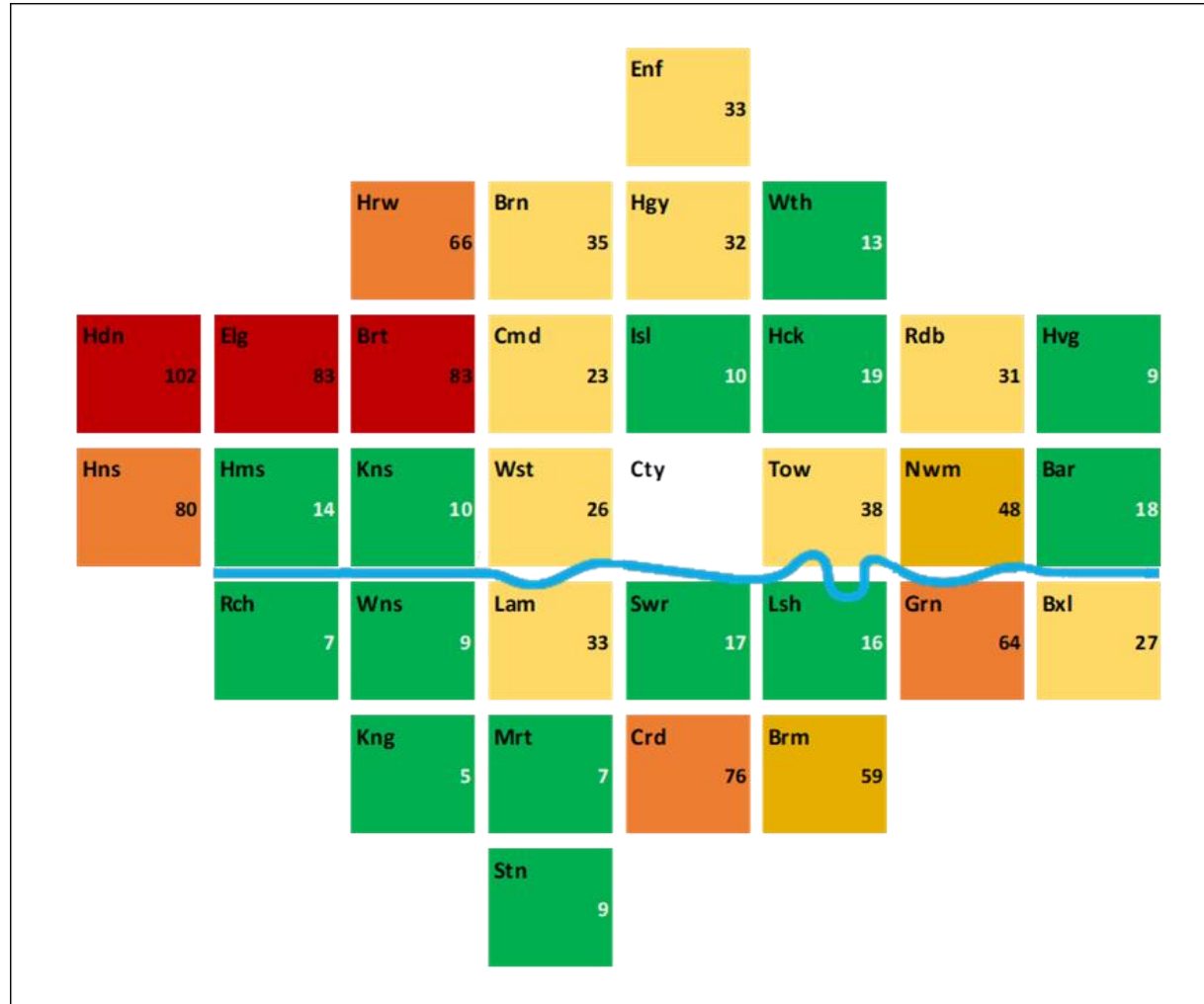
60+ Case Rate Per 100,000 across London



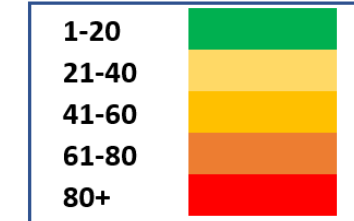
Local authority	Case rate in 60+, % change from last week		Local authority	Case rate in 60+, % change from last week	
Kingston upon Thames	21.3	249%	Lewisham	9.7	102%
Hounslow	15.2	39%	Wandsworth	16.3	41%
Lambeth	17.7	133%	Tower Hamlets	3.3	0%
Hillingdon	18.0	150%	Islington	3.3	0%
Croydon	6.9	0%	Sutton	7.2	50%
Ealing	22.9	8%	Richmond upon Thames	0.0	-100%
Greenwich	4.8	-32%	City of London	0.0	0%
Merton	11.2	33%	Haringey	12.8	151%
Brent	8.7	-16%	Barking and Dagenham	3.6	-50%
Bromley	4.0	48%	Bexley	1.9	-74%
Kensington and Chelsea	6.0	-50%	Hackney	6.4	-50%
Harrow	9.3	151%	Havering	5.0	-24%
Hammersmith and Fulham	18.1	26%	Redbridge	11.4	50%
Southwark	15.0	200%	Enfield	5.0	-40%
Westminster	2.3	-50%	Barnet	5.3	104%
Waltham Forest	12.1	+Inf%	Camden	0.0	0%
Newham	15.1	202%			

Boroughs are ranked from highest to lowest case rate in all ages as per the slide showing the case rate in all ages (colour coding is for 60+ rate)

Cumulative number of VOC-21APR-02 cases (Indian / Delta variant) in London by local authority of res



Key: Cumulative VoC cases of Indian variant



This page is updated weekly – last updated 27/05

27 May 2021

Publicly available data, published weekly Thursday 4pm [COVID-19 variants: genomically confirmed case numbers - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/covid-19-variants-genomically-confirmed), scrolling down to the Indian variant VOC-21APR-02

Implications of the variant first identified in India

- More infectious than the variant first identified in Kent
- Unlike the variant first identified in Kent (Alpha) the variant identified in Delta requires **2 doses** of vaccine for the required immune response. It needs at least 2 weeks for that immune response to develop after the second dose.
- Published vaccination rates in the bi-borough are lower than that of North West London, London and England.
- As of 31st May in England for over 18s
 - 74.6% first dose
 - 49.4% second dose

Surge Testing Areas

Purpose


- monitor and suppress the spread of COVID-19
- better understand new variants

Where it is happening in London

- Brent Council ([targeted areas](#))
- Ealing Council ([targeted areas](#))
- Harrow Council ([targeted areas](#))
- Hillingdon Council ([targeted areas within the HA4 postcode in Ruislip](#), and [further targeted areas](#))
- London Borough of Hounslow
- Redbridge Council ([targeted areas within the IG1 and IG6 postcode areas and small parts of the IG5 and IG7 postcode areas](#))


<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/surge-testing-for-new-coronavirus-covid-19-variants>

NWL NHS Vaccination Programme

 HM Government

COVID-19 Vaccine Prioritisation

1 Care home residents Care home staff	6 Under 65s with underlying health conditions
2 Over 80s Frontline health and care staff	7 Over 60s
3 Over 75s	8 Over 55s
4 Over 70s Clinically extremely vulnerable people	9 Over 50s
5 Over 65s	



- **NHS are now inviting over 30s for vaccinations!**
- Appointments for a second dose of a vaccine will be brought forward from 12 to 8 weeks for the remaining people in the top 9 priority groups who have yet to receive their second dose.



Who have been offered a vaccine?

- Those over 30!
- Under 65 with underlying health conditions
- Front line health and social care staff
- Care Home residents and staff
- Home Care staff
- Personal assistants
- Those in receipt of carer's allowance

Vaccination uptake

	Age Group	Uptake	BAME Uptake
WCC	60+	74%	68%
	50+	67%	64%
	40+	58%	56%
RBKC	60+	75%	70%
	50+	68%	65%
	40+	60%	57%
NWL	60+	82%	80%
	50+	77%	75%
	40+	66%	66%

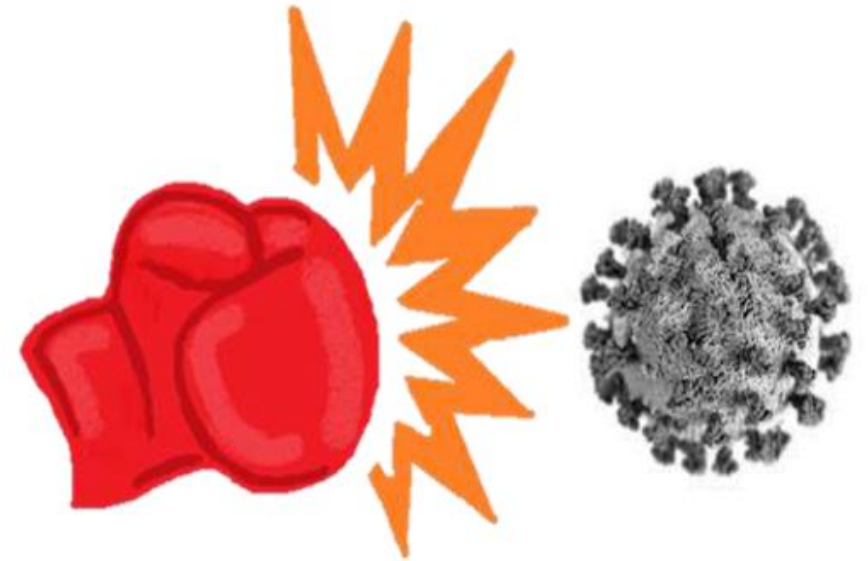
Improving Vaccination Take-up

- Community engagement – series of community conversations, community champions and using trusted voices
- Pilot of follow-up telephone calls to address barriers
- Pop-up vaccination centres
- Planned training VCS to engage residents with vaccine concerns
- Learning resource pack in schools
- Council Comms messaging via all their channels to residents and ensuring translations of material into multiple languages
- **What can you do?** – signpost to national guidance and sources of good information, support people to book vaccinations, find out what practical things are in the way of getting vaccinated and address them if possible.



Do the vaccines work against New Variants?

- Scientists believe they should still work, although perhaps not quite as well.
- Early lab results, however, suggest the Pfizer vaccine can protect against the new variants, although slightly less effectively.
- Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine data suggests it protects just as well against the new UK variant. It offers less protection against the South Africa variant - although it should still protect against severe illness.
- Early results from Moderna suggest its vaccine is effective against the South Africa variant, although the immune response may not be as strong or long-lasting.
- Indian (Delta) variants – **2 doses** required to get sufficient immune response
- Variants could emerge in the future that are different again.
- Even in the worst case scenario, vaccines could be redesigned and tweaked to be a better match - in a matter of weeks or months, if necessary, say experts.
- As with flu, where a new shot is given each year to account for any changes in circulating flu viruses, something similar could happen for coronavirus.



Four steps for easing restrictions: COVID-19 Response – Spring 2021 roadmap

- Step 1 – the priority is to ensure that all children and students return safely to face-to-face education in schools and colleges from 8 March.

- Step 2 – which will be no earlier than 12 April, will see the opening of non-essential retail; personal care premises such as hairdressers and nail salons; and public buildings, including libraries and community centres.

- Step 3 – which will be no earlier than 17 May, the Government will look to continue easing limits on seeing friends and family wherever possible, allowing people to decide on the appropriate level of risk for their circumstances.

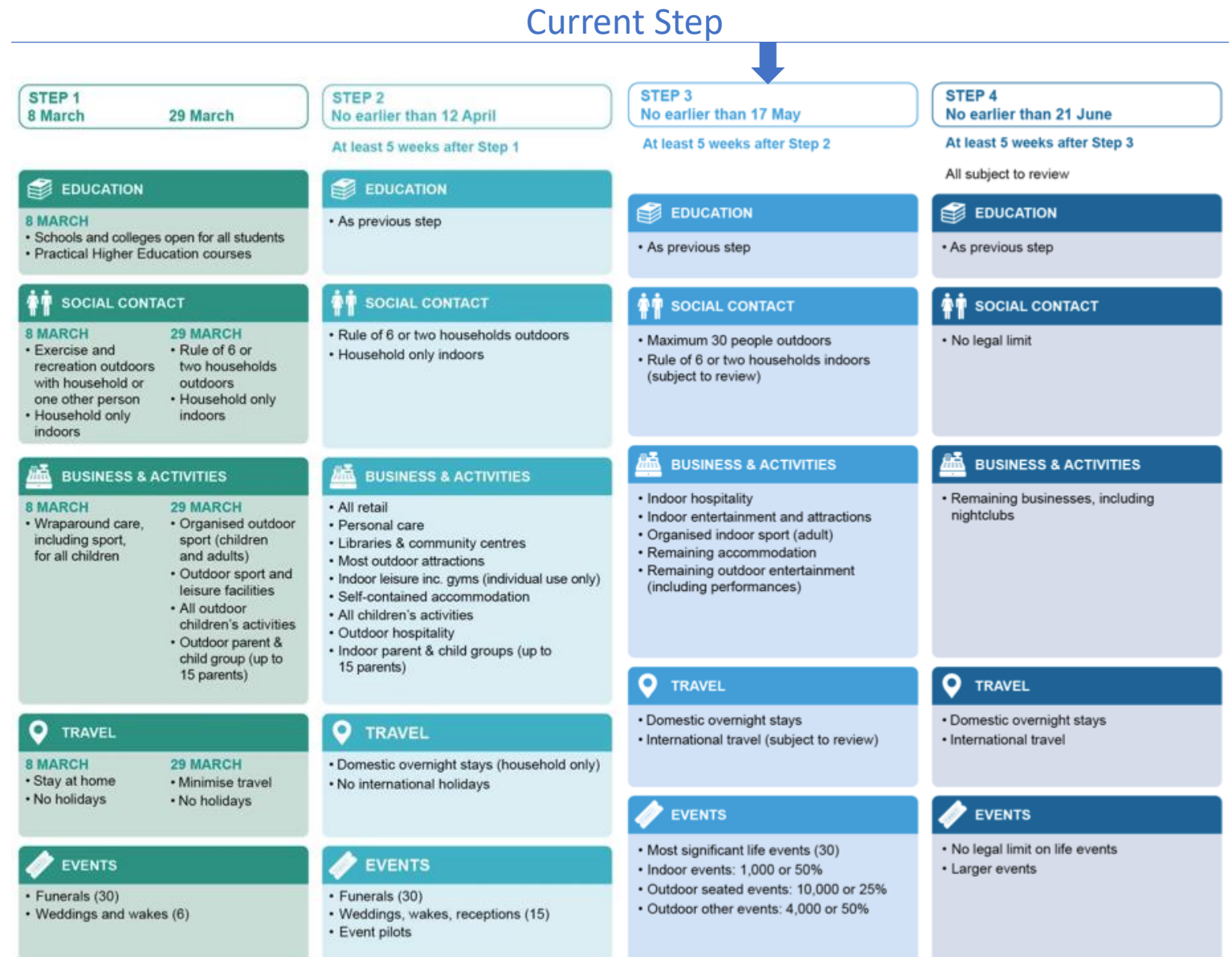
- Step 4 – which will take place no earlier than 21 June, the Government hopes to be in a position to remove all legal limits on social contact.

- Before Step 4 begins, the Government will complete a review of social distancing and other long-term measures that have been put in place to cut transmission.

Roadmap Out of Lockdown

- The [roadmap out of lockdown](#) has begun. The UK is currently at Step 3.
- The decision to move to the next step will be based on four tests:
 - the vaccine deployment programme continues successfully
 - evidence shows vaccines are sufficiently effective in reducing hospitalisations and deaths in those vaccinated
 - infection rates do not risk a surge in hospitalisations which would put unsustainable pressure on the NHS
 - our assessment of the risks is not fundamentally changed by new Variants of Concern

[Step 3 what you can and cannot do!](#)



Step 3 and Community Services

Support groups

- Can take place with up to 30 participants where officially organised to provide mutual aid, therapy or any other form of support. Support groups must be organised by a business, charity or public body and if taking place indoors, must not take place in a private home.
- For how to run safely see guidance for the safe use of [multi-purpose community facilities](#).
- Examples of support groups :
 - victims of crime (including domestic abuse)
 - those with, or recovering from, addictions or addictive patterns of behaviour
 - those with, or caring for people with, any long-term illness or terminal condition or who are vulnerable (including those with a mental health condition)
 - those facing issues related to their sexuality or identity (including those living as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender)
 - those who have suffered bereavement
 - vulnerable young people (including to enable them to meet youth workers)
 - disabled people and their carers
- The limit of 30 does not include children under 5 who are accompanying a parent or guardian. Where a person has a clear and formal role (paid or voluntary) to run the group or help it operate, rather than only attending as a member of the group to obtain support, they do not have to be counted as part of the gatherings limit.
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/covid-19-guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-multi-purpose-community-facilities/covid-19-guidance-for-the-safe-use-of-multi-purpose-community-facilities>



Carry on testing.....

- Regular asymptomatic testing is being carried out in care homes, home care and extra care and some supported living settings.
- Schools and universities are testing
- Every one is now encouraged to get LFD tested twice a week particularly if you work away from home.
- Test sites - The test takes a few minutes you do not have to book and the result is with you within a hour by text,
- <https://www.westminster.gov.uk/testing>
- <https://www.rbkc.gov.uk/coronavirus-covid-19/council-services-and-disruption-updates/covid-19-testing-and-tracing>
- Or get a home test kit
 - [Order](#)
 - [Collect](#)



Questions/Issues