

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

July 13, 2022

Please standby – the meeting will begin shortly

Today's presentation is available on the mass.gov/dph website under "Upcoming Events" by clicking on the July 13th

Public Health Council listing



PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL MEETING JULY 13, 2022

Margret R. Cooke, Commissioner

Reproductive Health Care in MA

ACCESS Campaign

Mass.gov/BirthControl

Monkeypox Virus

Mass.gov/MonkeypoxVaccine



PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL MEETING JULY 13, 2022

Margret R. Cooke, Commissioner

COVID-19 Vaccine for Young Children

COVID-19 Vaccine Milestone



Supporting Vaccine Equity and Testing

Telehealth

Mass.gov/COVIDtelehealth





PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL MEETING JULY 13, 2022

Margret R. Cooke, Commissioner



Determination of Need:

Request by **Baystate New England Orthopedic Surgeons Alliance**, **LLC** for a substantial change in service



Determination of Need:

Request by Cape Cod Healthcare, Inc. for a substantial capital expenditure



Determination of Need:

Request by **Shields Healthcare of Cambridge, Inc.** for DoN-required equipment



Proposed Revisions to 105 CMR 153.000:

Licensure Procedure and Suitability Requirements for Long-Term Care Facilities

Marita Callahan

Director of Policy and Health Communications, Bureau of Healthcare Safety and Quality

Summary of Regulation

105 CMR 153.000, Licensure Procedure and Suitability Requirements for Long-Term Care Facilities:

- Sets forth the licensure and suitability requirements for long-term care facilities, including nursing homes and rest homes,
- Provides a legal structure that promotes industry standardization, promotes higher quality of care, and stronger consumer protection for residents in long-term care facilities.

Proposed Revisions: Limit on Admissions

- The Department proposes amending this regulation to codify in part the currently in effect "Order Of The Commissioner...Regarding Control Of Covid-19 In Long-Term Care Facilities."
- This Public Health Order allows for an immediate limit on admissions if the Department determines there is a risk of uncontrolled transmission of COVID-19 within the facility.

Proposed Revisions: Limit on Admissions (continued)

- To ensure the health and safety of long-term care residents and staff,
 DPH proposes amending the regulation to expressly permit the
 Commissioner to order an immediate limit on new admissions to the facility if the Commissioner determines that jeopardy exists at the facility.
- **Jeopardy** is a situation or condition that presents an imminent threat to the health or safety of residents.
- This regulation also states that an uncontrolled "outbreak or cluster" as defined in 105 CMR 300.020 constitutes jeopardy for these purposes.

Proposed Revisions: Limit on Admissions (continued)

- The Department further proposes amending this regulation to clarify that an order to immediately limit admissions due to an imminent threat to the health or safety of the residents may be appealed by the long-term care facility.
- The limit on admissions remains in place during the appeals process.

Next Steps

- Following this presentation to the Public Health Council, staff will hold a
 public hearing and as required, will provide a public comment period
 during which the public may provide written comments on the
 proposed revisions.
- After the close of the public comment period, staff will review public comments, revise as necessary to reflect comments received, and then request approval of the final version of the revised regulation at a subsequent meeting of the Public Health Council.

Thank you for the opportunity to present this information today.

For more information regarding standards for long-term care facilities, please find the relevant statutory language and the full current regulation here:

Current regulation:

https://www.mass.gov/doc/105-cmr-153-licensing-procedure-and-suitability-requirements-for-long-term-care-facilities/download

Proposed amendment:

http://mass.gov/dph/proposed-regulations

Massachusetts Law:

https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVI/Chapter111



Update:

Mosquito-borne Diseases in Massachusetts

Catherine M. Brown, DVM, MSc, MPH
State Epidemiologist and State Public Health Veterinarian

Human Disease

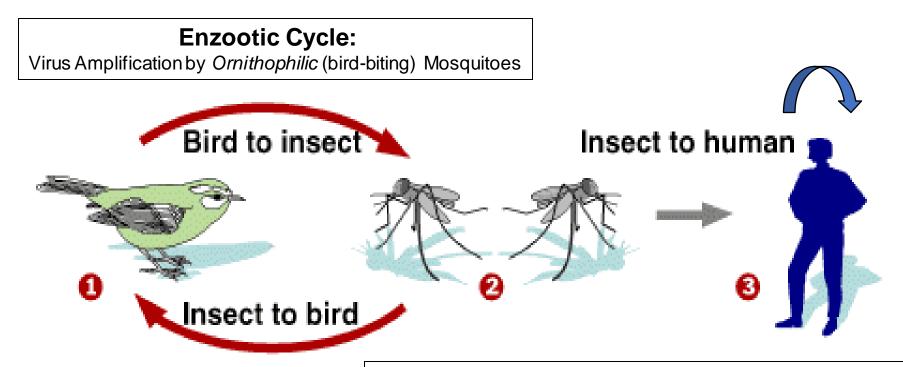
West Nile Virus (WNV)

- Incubation period 3 to 14 days
- Age-related severity
- 80% Mild and sub-clinical infection
- 20% Headache, sore throat, fatigue, muscle and joint aches, fever (moderate to high),
- <1% Aseptic meningitis, encephalitis, meningoencephalitis

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE)

- Rare but severe mosquito-borne infection
- Incubation period 3-10 days
- Abrupt onset: fever, chills, headache, muscle aches, nausea and vomiting, seizures, coma
- ~30-50% mortality rate
- ~80% of those who recover have permanent neurological damage
- Children: 10/38 cases (40%) mortality rate; Adults 28/38 cases (60%)

WNV and **EEE** Transmission Cycles



Epizootic Cycle:

Incidental Transmission by Zoophilic (mammal-biting) Mosquitoes

EEEV mosquitoes involved: Culiseta melanura and Coquillettidia perturbans

WNV mosquito involved: Culex pipiens and Culex restuans

Habitats for EEE versus WNV

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE)

- Red maple/white cedar swamps are source habitat (for birds and mosquitoes)
- Type of habitat most common in SE MA

West Nile Virus (WNV)

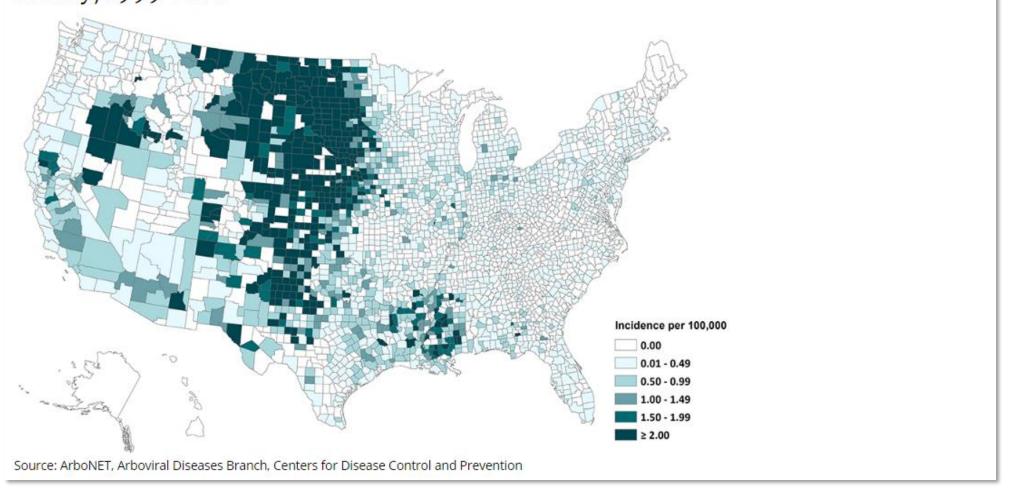
 Urban habitats that accumulate small collections of stagnant water are source habitat





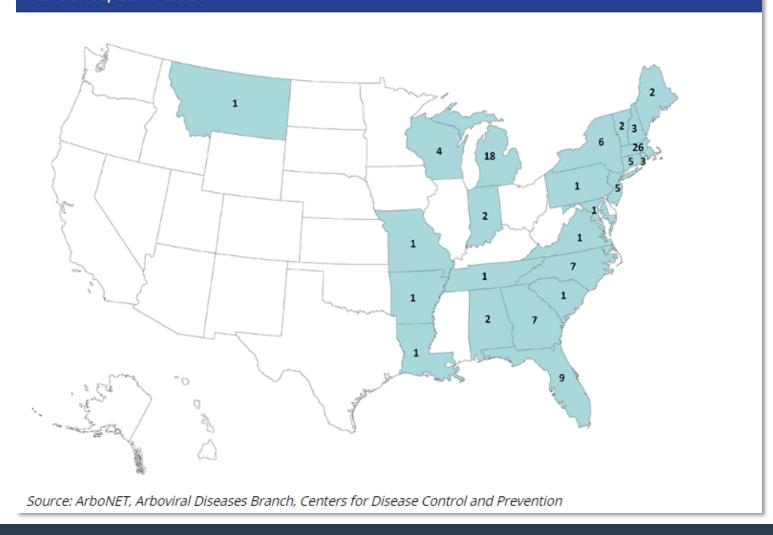
National West Nile Virus Activity

Average annual incidence of West Nile virus neuroinvasive disease reported to CDC by county, 1999-2020



National Eastern Equine Encephalitis Activity

Eastern equine encephalitis virus neuroinvasive disease cases reported by state of residence, 2011–2020



EEE average annual incidence by county of residence, 2011-2020



Public Health: 2019 – 2021 WNV and EEE Seasons

2019 Arbovirus Season

- First year of a two-to-three-year outbreak cycle
- Most active EEE year in Massachusetts since the 1950s
- Twelve (12) human cases with six (6) deaths and nine (9) animal cases of EEE
 - Five (5) human cases of WNV
- Six (6) aerial sprays conducted to reduce risk from EEE

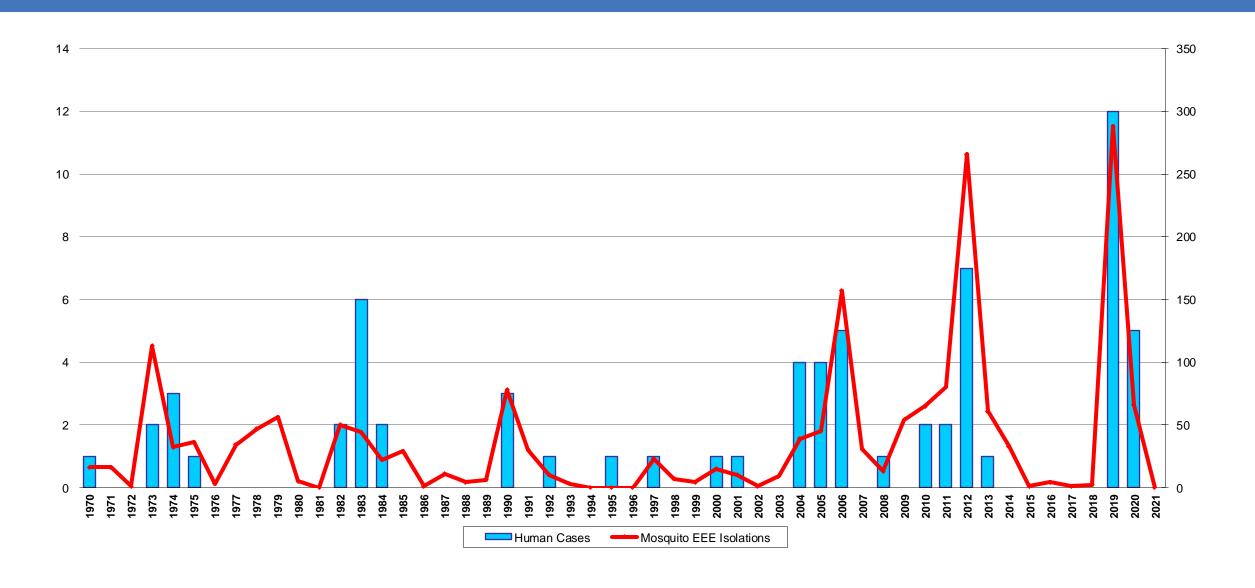
2020 Arbovirus Season

- Five (5) EEE human cases with one (1) death
 - Twelve (12) human cases of WNV
- One (1) aerial adulticiding operation performed in Plymouth and Bristol Counties to reduce risk from EEE

2021 Arbovirus Season

- Zero (0) human cases of EEE
 - Eleven (11) human cases of WNV

Human and Mosquito EEE, 1970-2021



DPH Arbovirus Program Overview

Surveillance

- Set and collect traps from long-term sites in southeastern MA
 - Collaborate with Mosquito Control Districts (MCD) on their surveillance efforts in member communities
- Provide surveillance testing in parts of the state without MCDs

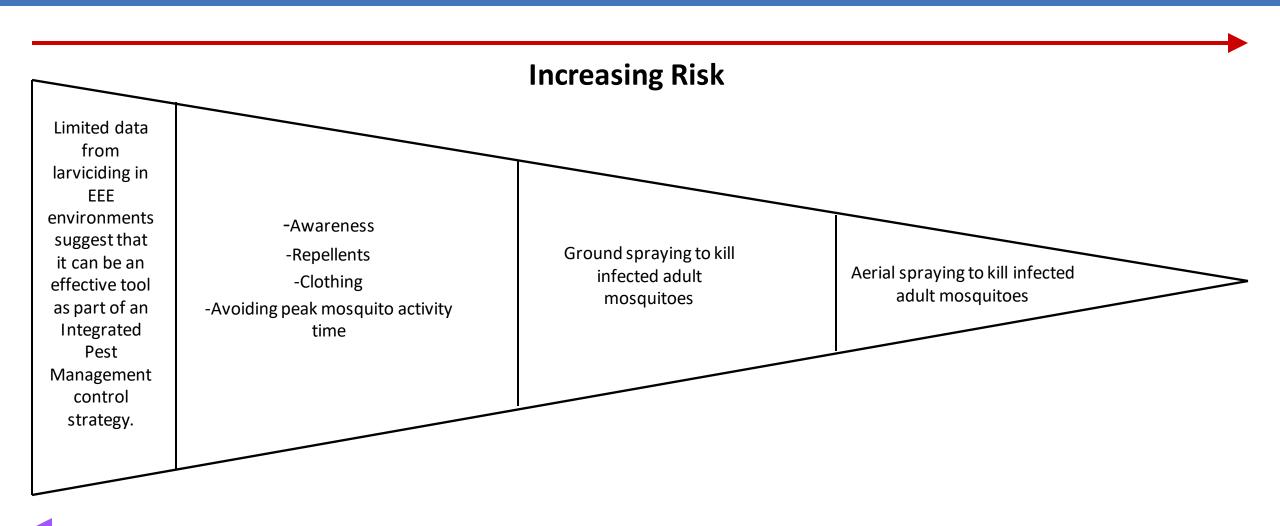
Laboratory Testing and Correlation with Patient Information

- Test specimens for EEE/WNV infection
 - Mosquitoes, suspect animal & human specimens

Risk Analysis and Communication

- Identify areas at risk for human disease
- Communicate findings with local health agents, MCD's and the public
- Provide information to guide control actions to reduce risk of disease

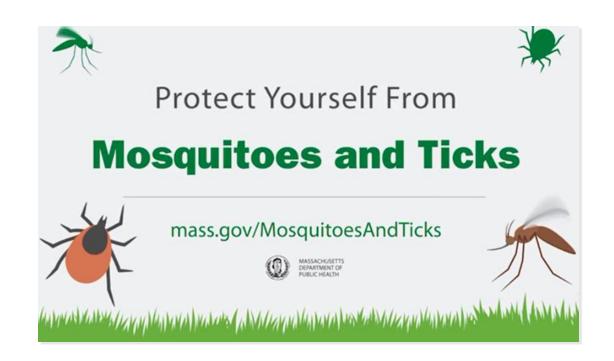
Prevention Tools



Frequency of use

2022 Public Awareness Campaign

- Website: <u>www.mass.gov/mosquitoesandticks</u>
- Press release on summer safety: mosquito/tick safety awareness
- Video assets, TV, paid social media and digital media
- DOT billboards, electronic signs, infographics, printed materials
- Stakeholder-specific calls and factsheets
- Messaging focuses on ticks in June and transitions to mosquitos in late June/July
- Established guidelines for press releases



Arbovirus Press Release Triggers

- First identifications of WNV and EEE in a mosquito
- Any laboratory confirmation of WNV or EEE in a veterinary specimen
- Any laboratory confirmation of a human WNV or EEE case
- Risk assessment level changes (high or critical)
- Aerial spraying operations (per SOP Action Plan)

So Far This Year

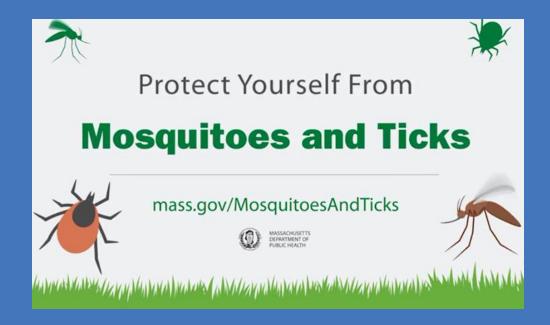
West Nile Virus (WNV)

- Dry and cool weather likely to slow down mosquito reproduction
- Drought can end up intensifying activity by concentrating birds and mosquitoes around smaller accumulations of water

Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE)

- Recently had a 2-year outbreak cycle
- Lack of EEE activity last year
- Dry and cool weather likely to slow down mosquito reproduction

Thank you for the opportunity to present this information today.



Please direct any questions to:

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Next Meeting:
August 10, 2022