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Fw: CDC Washington Health Equity Newsletter - Winter Edition

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Thu, Mar 2, 2023 at 4:40 PM

From: Ferrari, Luisa (CDC/OD/CDCWO) <qbo8@cdc.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 2, 2023 3:21 PM
To: Vaughn, Adrienne (CDC/OD/CDCWO) <ulf5@cdc.gov>
Subject: FW: CDC Washington Health Equity Newsletter - Winter Edition

I sent this directly from the box to you BUT wanted to flag again and say a HUGE thank you!! This was a big lift. You should be so proud of this and it will be a great resource for the hill staff. 😊

From: CDC Washington Office <cdcWASHINGTON@cdc.gov>
Sent: Thursday, March 2, 2023 3:15 PM
To: CDC Washington Office <cdcWASHINGTON@cdc.gov>
Subject: CDC Washington Health Equity Newsletter - Winter Edition



CDC Health Equity Newsletter

March 2, 2023

Spotlight

Guidance and Resource Updates

- [Vaccine Ambassadors Help Increase COVID-19 Vaccination among Three Disproportionately Affected Populations | Health Equity Projects | CDC](#)
- [Vaccines for Children \(VFC\) Program Updated Infographic](#)
 - The VFC program provides vaccines at no cost to children who might not otherwise be vaccinated because of inability to pay. Additionally, the newly proposed Vaccines for Adults (VFA) program—modeled after the many successes of the VFC program—would build on the investments made in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, providing uninsured adults with no-cost access to vaccines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).



- [Let's Stop HIV Together Toolkit](#)
 - For [National Black HIV/AIDS Awareness Day](#) (February 7), *Together* published the updated NBHAAD toolkit. The tool kit includes new, ready-to-use social media posts and graphics in both English and Spanish, as well as an Instagram carousel.
 - *Together* is an evidence-based campaign that aims to empower communities, partners, and health care providers to reduce HIV stigma and promote HIV testing, prevention, and treatment.
- [National Health Interview Survey Health Statistics Interactive Data Tool](#)
 - This new interactive data tool for the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) health statistics enables data disaggregation for more race/ethnicity groups by pooling 3 years of NHIS data.
- [Lower Your Risk for the Number 1 Killer of Women | Health Equity Features | CDC](#)
- [Prevent Cervical Cancer | Health Equity Features | CDC](#)
- [Health Matters for Women Newsletter | CDC Women's Health](#)

Funding Opportunities

- [A Strategic Approach to Advancing Health Equity for Priority Populations with or at Risk for Diabetes](#)
 - **Description:** This Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO) seeks to decrease risk for

type 2 diabetes among adults with prediabetes and improve self-care practices, quality of care, and early detection of complications among people with diabetes. Additionally, this NOFO will support implementation of evidence-based, family-centered childhood obesity interventions as a type 2 diabetes risk reduction strategy. All work supported under this NOFO will focus on reducing health disparities for priority populations, defined as those who have systematically experienced greater obstacles to health based on characteristics historically linked to discrimination or exclusion.

- **Timeline:** Applications are due March 7, 2023.
- [High Obesity Program \(HOP\)](#)
 - **Description:** This NOFO will carry out activities to address obesity levels to achieve optimal health for all Americans. This program is for counties where adult obesity prevalence is more than 40% ([download data](#)). HOP funds land grant universities which in turn engage with community extension services.
 - **Timeline:** Applications are due March 21, 2023, with an anticipated award date of September 2023.
- [Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community Health \(REACH\) Program](#)
 - **Description:** This NOFO is for the REACH program which aims to improve health, prevent chronic diseases, and reduce health disparities among racial and ethnic populations with the highest risk of chronic disease. Local, culturally tailored REACH programs work specifically among African American, Black, Hispanic, Latino, and Asian American, Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaska Native populations. Applicants may opt to include a strategy related to increasing uptake of influenza, COVID-19, and other routinely recommended adult vaccines. View information about [current REACH recipients](#) and learn more about the [past REACH efforts](#).
 - **Timeline:** Applications are due by April 11, 2023, with an anticipated award date of August 2023.
- [State Physical Activity and Nutrition \(SPAN\)](#)
 - **Description:** This NOFO is for statewide investments to improve nutrition and increase access to safe places for physical activity. The program supports health for all Americans, especially those most impacted by chronic diseases as well as optimal early life growth and development. No more than one eligible applicant per state will receive funding.
 - **Timeline:** Applications are due March 28, 2023, with an anticipated award date of September 2023.
- [Pregnant People-Infant Linked Longitudinal Surveillance](#)
 - **Description:** This NOFO will sustain, improve, and expand our existing pregnant people–infant linked longitudinal surveillance efforts by: (1) strengthening informatics infrastructure and supporting data-to-action pipeline; (2) capturing exposures or outcomes, including those that are not nationally notifiable; (3) understanding how data are shared between clinical and health department sites with CDC to improve data quality and sharing; and (4) assessing the state of the science, disseminating data, and updating messages through innovative up-to-date approaches.
 - **Timeline:** Applications are due April 10, 2023, with an anticipated award date of August 2023.

Recent Publications

COVID-19

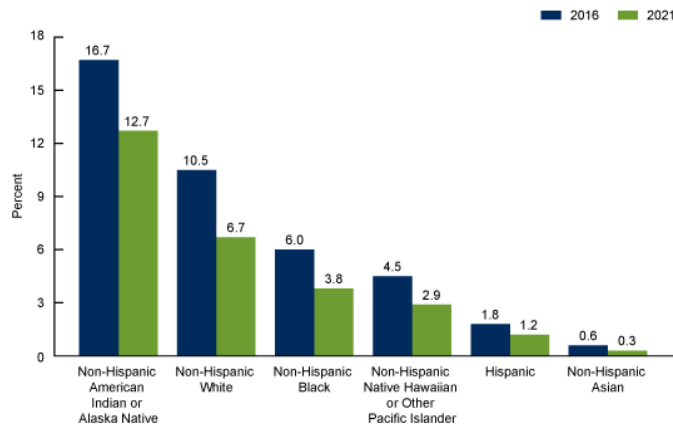
- **(January 6 MMWR Report) [Racial and Ethnic Differences in COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage Among Children and Adolescents Aged 5–17 Years and Parental Intent to Vaccinate Their Children — National Immunization Survey–Child COVID Module, United States, December 2020–September 2022](#)**
 - **Finding:** Among children and adolescents aged 5–17 years, ≥1-dose COVID-19 vaccination coverage was low overall, but highest among Asian and Hispanic or Latino children and adolescents. Parental intent to vaccinate their child varied by the child's age, race, and ethnicity. Parents of unvaccinated children and adolescents reported low confidence in vaccine safety, and a low percentage reported receipt of a provider vaccination recommendation. To address disparities in child and adolescent COVID-19 vaccination coverage, providers and trusted messengers should provide culturally relevant information and vaccine recommendations.
- **(December 16 MMWR Report) [COVID-19 and Other Underlying Causes of Cancer Deaths — United States, January 2018–July 2022](#)**
 - **Finding:** Among persons who died with cancer, 2.0% in 2020 and 2.4% in 2021 had COVID-19 listed as the underlying cause of death. Populations with higher percentages were older, male, Hispanic or Latino, non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native, non-Hispanic Black or African American, or living with leukemia, lymphoma, or myeloma.
- **(November 18 MMWR Report) [Sociodemographic Variation in Early Uptake of COVID-19 Vaccine and Parental Intent and Attitudes Toward Vaccination of Children Aged 6 Months–4 Years — United States, July 1–29, 2022](#)**
 - **Finding:** Four percent of children aged 6 months–4 years had received ≥1 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine based on interviews conducted during July 2022. Fifty-nine percent of these children were unvaccinated, but the parent was open to vaccinating their child; and 37% were unvaccinated and the parent was reluctant to vaccinate. Openness to vaccination was highest among parents of Hispanic or Latino (Hispanic) (66.2%), non-Hispanic Black (Black) (61.1%), and non-Hispanic Asian (Asian) (83.1%) children. In comparison, openness to vaccination was lower among parents of non-Hispanic White (White) (52.9%) children. Additionally, openness to vaccination was lower among parents of children in rural areas (45.8%) than among parents of children in urban areas (64.1%). Parental confidence in COVID-19 vaccine safety and receipt of a provider recommendation for COVID-19 vaccination were lower among unvaccinated than vaccinated children. COVID-19 vaccine recommendations from a health care provider, along with dissemination of information about the safety of COVID-19 vaccine by trusted persons, could increase vaccination coverage among young children.
- **(October 28 MMWR Report) [Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Outpatient Treatment of COVID-19 — United States, January–July 2022](#)**
 - **Finding:** Racial and ethnic disparities persisted in outpatient COVID-19 treatment through July 2022. During April–July 2022, the percentage of COVID-19 patients aged ≥20 years treated with Paxlovid was 36% and 30% lower among Black and Hispanic patients than among White and non-Hispanic patients, respectively. Multiple factors likely contributed to the observed disparities. Persons living in counties that are both high-poverty areas and majority Black, Hispanic, or American Indian or Alaska Native are less likely to have access to COVID-19 treatment facilities. These disparities existed among all age groups and patients with immunocompromise.
- **(October NCHS Data Brief) [COVID-19 Death Rates in Urban and Rural Areas, 2020](#)**
 - **Finding:** COVID-19 death rates were presented for six categories of urbanicity, ranging from the most urban to the most rural. COVID-19 death rates for males were highest in the most urban areas for both those under and over age 65. For females, COVID-19 death rates were highest in the most rural areas for those under age 65 and in the most urban and most rural areas for those aged 65 and over. For both males and females, death rates were lowest in smaller urban areas, such as the large fringe metropolitan and small or medium metropolitan areas. These results show how a more

detailed measure of urbanicity can result in a more precise analysis of COVID-19 death rates than is possible with the typical urban–rural dichotomy. **Mpox**

- **(January 6 MMWR Report) Mpox Cases Among Cisgender Women and Pregnant Persons— United States, May 11–November 7, 2022**
 - **Finding:** Among 769 mpox cases reported among U.S. cisgender women, Black or African American and Hispanic or Latino women were disproportionately affected. Most cisgender women reported recent sexual activity with men. Twenty-three cases among pregnant or recently pregnant persons were reported and all recovered. Four pregnant persons were hospitalized for mpox, and tecovirimat was tolerated with no adverse reactions. Continued monitoring of mpox risk in cisgender women and during pregnancy is critical to assessing the impacts of mpox on sexual, reproductive, and overall health and to better understand perinatal outcomes.
- **(December 30 MMWR Report) Epidemiologic and Clinical Features of Mpox in Transgender and Gender-Diverse Adults — United States, May–November 2022**
 - **Finding:** The ongoing mpox outbreak has disproportionately affected transgender and gender-diverse (i.e., not cisgender or transgender) adults. The most reported potential exposure among transgender and gender-diverse adults with mpox was recent sexual contact with cisgender men; these men might be in sexual networks experiencing the highest mpox incidence. Tailoring prevention and outreach efforts to transgender and gender-diverse communities might reduce the disproportionate incidence of mpox in this population.
- **(November 4 MMWR Report) Severe Monkeypox in Hospitalized Patients — United States, August 10–October 10, 2022**
 - **Finding:** During August–October 2022, CDC provided clinical consultation for 57 hospitalized patients with severe manifestations of mpox, most of whom were Black men with AIDS. Delays were observed in initiation of mpox-directed therapies. Twelve patients died, and mpox was a cause of death or contributing factor in five patients to date, with several other deaths still under investigation. Clinicians should consider early treatment with available therapeutics for those at risk for severe mpox disease, particularly patients with AIDS.

Substance Use

- **(January NCHS Data Brief) Declines in Cigarette Smoking During Pregnancy in the United States, 2016–2021**
 - **Finding:** The percentage of mothers who smoked during pregnancy declined across all race and Hispanic-origin groups between 2016 and 2021. These declines ranged from 24% to 50%.
 - **Figure:** Percentage of mothers who smoked cigarettes during pregnancy, by race and Hispanic origin: United States, 2016 and 2021



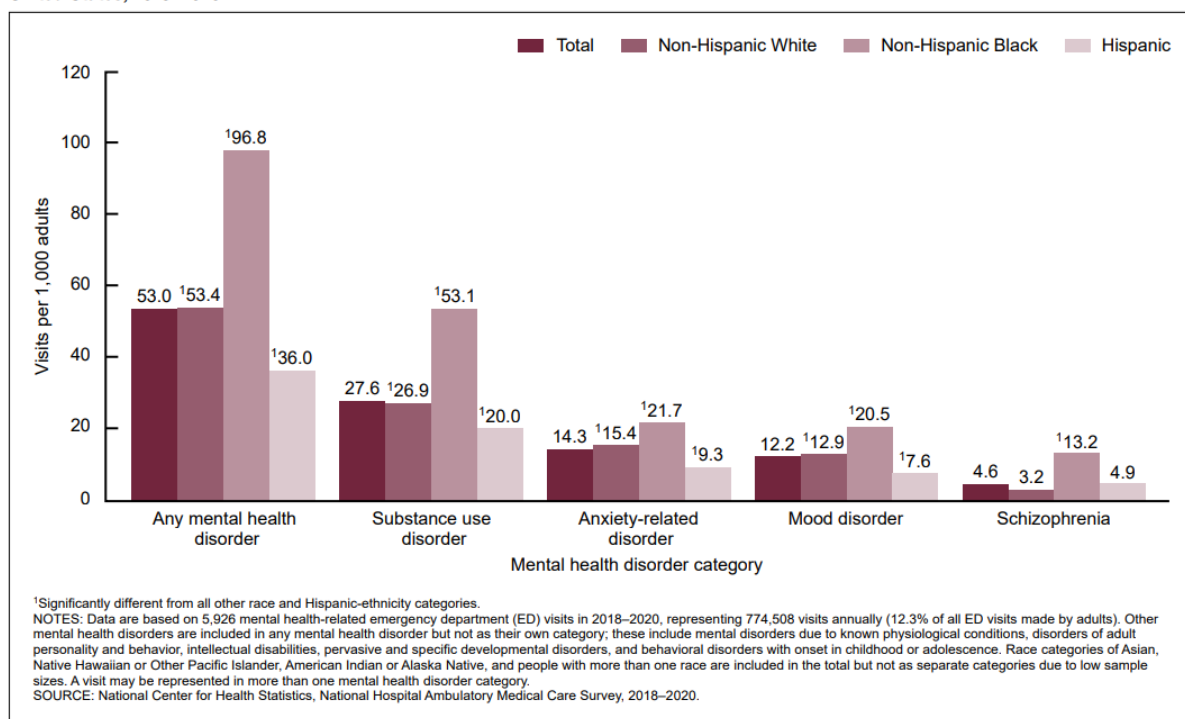
- **(December NCHS Data Brief) Drug Overdose Deaths in the United States, 2000–2021**
 - **Finding:** This report shows overdose rates by demographic group and by specific types of drugs involved, with a focus on changes from 2020 to 2021. The age-adjusted rate of drug overdose deaths in the United States rose more than 14% from 2020 through 2021. Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native people had the highest drug overdose death rates in both 2020 and 2021. Increases in rates occurred for drug overdose deaths involving psychostimulants with abuse potential, synthetic opioids other than methadone, and cocaine. Of the drugs examined, only drug overdose deaths involving heroin had a lower rate in 2021 than in 2020.
- **(November 11 MMWR Report) Tobacco Product Use Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2022**
 - **Finding:** In 2022, nearly one in nine (11.3%) middle and high school students reported current tobacco product use. Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) were the most used tobacco product among high school (14.1%; 2.14 million) and middle school (3.3%; 380,000) students. Disparities in current tobacco product use among U.S. youths exist. American Indian /Alaskan Native students reported the highest prevalence of current use of any tobacco product. In addition, current use of any tobacco product was higher among those students identifying as LGB or transgender, those reporting severe psychological distress, those with low family affluence, and those with low academic achievement. Furthermore, current use of any combustible tobacco product, specifically cigar and hookah use, was highest among Black students.

Other

- **(March 1 NCHS Report) Emergency Department Visits Related to Mental Health Disorders Among Adults, by Race and Hispanic Ethnicity: United States, 2018–2020**
 - **Finding:** This report summarizes emergency department visit data from the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey. It shows notable disparities in emergency department (ED) visit rates by race and ethnicity groups in the nation. Key findings from the report include:
 - Rates of mental health-related ED visits were highest among non-Hispanic Black adults (96.8 visits per 1,000 adults), followed by non-Hispanic White (53.4) and Hispanic (36.0) adults.
 - Rates of ED visits for specific mental health disorders, including substance use disorders, anxiety disorders, mood disorders, and schizophrenia were also highest among non-Hispanic Black adults.
 - Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic patients were more likely to have longer wait times and visit durations at mental health-related ED visits than non-Hispanic White patients. Patients had visit durations of 4 hours or more at 44.4% of mental health-related ED visits, with higher percentages among Hispanic (51.3%) and non-Hispanic Black (48.6%) patients than non-Hispanic White

patients (41.1%).

Figure 1. Annual average rates of mental health-related emergency department visits among adults, by race and Hispanic ethnicity: United States, 2018–2020



- **(February 13 Global Health Annual Report) CDC Advances Health Equity Around the World**
 - **Finding:** This [report](#) highlights CDC’s work and commitment to strengthening global health equity among partner countries to prevent, prepare for, and respond to infectious disease threats. Based on [CDC’s Global Health Equity Strategy](#), the report focuses on CDC’s initiatives and interventions that eliminate health disparities ensuring all nations have the core public health capabilities and the health systems in place to protect the most vulnerable populations. Global partners are critical in efforts to eliminate health inequities, prevent epidemic threats and stop disease outbreaks around the world.
 - **Spotlight Example: CDC Vietnam — First Overseas HHS Office to Receive Support for Health Equity Training in Collaboration with the Global Health Center.** In 2022, CDC Vietnam became the first overseas HHS office to receive support for health equity training from the HHS Equity Technical Assistance Center with the collaboration of CDC’s Global Health Center. Within weeks of the training, CDC Vietnam stood up the Vietnam Equity Task Force (VETF), the first-of-its-kind group focused on strengthening and institutionalizing principles introduced during the training.
- **(February 10 Vital Signs Report) Health Disparities in Hemodialysis-Associated Staphylococcus aureus Bloodstream Infections — United States, 2017–2020**
 - **Finding:** Racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately affected by end-stage kidney disease (ESKD), and patients on dialysis are at increased risk for Staphylococcus aureus bloodstream infections. Although vascular access type was the factor most strongly associated with S. aureus bloodstream infections, disparities by race, ethnicity, and SES were also observed. According to the study, Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic or Latino hemodialysis patients have higher rates of S. aureus bloodstream infections. Areas with higher poverty levels, crowding, and lower education

levels accounted for disproportionately higher proportions of hemodialysis-associated *S. aureus* bloodstream infections.

- **(February 10 Notes from the Field Report) Recent Changes in Suicide Rates, by Race and Ethnicity and Age Group — United States, 2021**
 - **Finding:** This report on changes in suicide rates underscores the burden of suicide in the U.S., in particular the growing burden among youth, Non-Hispanic (NH) American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN), NH Black, and Hispanic communities. Between 2019-2021, NH AIAN people experienced a 28% increase in suicide rates and had the highest suicide rates overall. Additionally, suicide rates increased 21% among NH Black people and increased nearly 10% among Hispanic people overall. Research indicates that suicide is preventable through a comprehensive public health approach that relies on data to drive decision-making, multisectoral partnerships to expand reach, and implementation and evaluation of multiple culturally relevant prevention strategies.
- **(January 27 MMWR Report) Prevalence of Meeting Aerobic, Muscle-Strengthening, and Combined Physical Activity Guidelines During Leisure Time Among Adults, by Rural-Urban Classification and Region — United States, 2020**
 - **Finding:** Analysis of the 2020 National Health Interview Survey data found a low proportion of U.S. adults met leisure-time aerobic (52%), muscle-strengthening (35%), and combined physical activity guidelines (28%). Residents in larger metropolitan areas and in the West U.S. Census Bureau region were more likely than those in less populated urban and rural areas or other regions to meet these guidelines. Rural residents might benefit from investments in structural capacity and policy, systems, and environment change to support leisure-time physical activity.
- **(November 9 NIOSH Blog) Total Worker Health® Symposium: A Closer Look at Keynotes**
 - **Takeaway:** Work, workers, and workplaces are changing. The symposium theme, “Shaping Work Now and in the Future,” suggests that we can take an active role in directing what comes next. In a moving, inspiring keynote, renowned photojournalist Earl Dotter reviewed the history of the black worker experience, displaying compelling images to depict changes in occupations and industries over the last century. His images told the story of workers in various occupations, like mining and construction, and highlighted disparities and challenges workers faced. Learn more about his work in the article [“Black History Month through Earl Dotter’s workplace lens.”](#) Additionally, Saru Jayarama, President of One Fair Wage, presented a timely and passionate keynote on what’s happening with low wage workers in the U.S. She also emphasized occupational health equity issues, going beyond low wage to include issues of discrimination, workplace violence, and sexual harassment.

For more information about CDC’s health equity work, please contact the Luisa Ferrari at lferrari@cdc.gov.



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