



COVID-19 Working Group New York City

www.covid-19workinggroupnyc.org

15 April 2020

To: Governor Andrew M. Cuomo

Mayor Bill De Blasio

Dr. Howard Zucker, Commissioner of Health, NYS

Dr. Oxiris Barbot, Commissioner, NYC DOHMH

Dr. Demetre Daskalakis, Deputy Commissioner for Communicable Disease, NYC DOHMH

Dr. Mitchell Katz, CEO, New York Health + Hospitals (H+H)

New York City Council Speaker Corey Johnson

New York City Council Health Committee Chair Mark Levine

New York City Council General Welfare Committee Chair Stephen Levin

New York City Council Hospital Committee Chair Carlina Rivera

From: Dr. Wafaa El-Sadr, MD, MPH, MFA, ICAP at Columbia University

Mailman School of Public Health

Guillermo Chacón, Latino Commission on AIDS

Ayman El-Mohandes, MBBCh, MD, MPH, Dean, CUNY Graduate Center

of Public Health & Health Policy

Linda P. Fried, MD, MPH, Dean, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University

Mark Harrington, Treatment Action Group

Charles King, Housing Works

James B. Krellenstein, The PrEP4All Collaboration

Shelly Nortz, Coalition for the Homeless

Chris Norwood, Health People

Joseph Osmundson, NYU

Grant Roth

Stephen Shea, MD, MS, Professor of Medicine and Epidemiology, Columbia University

Virginia Shubert, SBPA

Kimberleigh Smith, Callen-Lorde Community Health Center

Christian Urrutia, The PrEP4All Collaboration

Terri Wilder #MEAction

Re: Proposal to Create Safe Spaces for Vulnerable Persons and Those with Presumed or Confirmed COVID-19 and Mild to Moderate Disease

We write to urge that individuals with a high risk of exposure or presumed or confirmed COVID-19 with mild to moderate disease who are unable to self-isolate at home be offered the option – by New York State or NYC – of safe spaces where they can voluntarily be isolated in a supportive environment. This would provide the affected individuals with the support they need while at the same time would prevent transmission to their families and loved ones. Asking individuals with highly transmissible infection to stay home in a situation where they are unable to self-isolate or do not have the supports they need to accomplish this is inadvisable. Likewise, individuals vulnerable to poor COVID-19 health outcomes due to age or underlying conditions must have alternatives to institutional settings or shared living arrangements where they face a high risk of exposure.

Evidence from New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (DOHMH) data on COVID-19 shows that certain communities – especially Hispanic/Latino and Black/African-American communities – are facing a disproportionate burden of disease. The COVID-19 case rate by zip code maps show overlap with some of the poorest areas in the city. Individuals from these communities tend to live in crowded situations in small quarters making it very difficult to self-isolate at home and may lack access to food, medicines or social support. Currently, hundreds of New Yorkers are dying at home each day, and it's unclear whether some of these lives could have been saved, if they had better access to monitoring of their health. Other countries have established safe spaces for individuals with mild or moderate COVID-19, where they receive care and support including medical supervision. This may have contributed to controlling the spread of this infection among the patients' household members. Safe spaces will also enable such individuals to get security of mind knowing that they are receiving medical supervision. For others who indicate that they are able to self-isolate in their homes, it is crucially important that a careful assessment be made to ensure that they will have what they need to be able to do so safely and effectively.

Those with COVID-19 who are unable to self-isolate due to living in highly crowded residences lacking private space, or those unable to care for themselves at home, could be housed at the many empty hotel rooms and empty university dormitory rooms and – if available – underused overflow facilities across the City where individuals could get supportive services, food and medical monitoring. Currently there is underused capacity as well at the Javits Center or aboard the U.S.N.S Comfort Center. These facilities are professionally staffed, equipped, and underutilized at this time. By monitoring patients in a safe space, individuals who improve can be professionally cleared to return home. If patients develop more severe symptoms they can be directly admitted to a hospital, removing strain on the hospital Emergency Departments.

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