

**Medical Society of the State of New York  
Committee on Infectious Disease  
April 29, 2020  
Draft Minutes**

**Present**

William Valenti, MD Chair  
James Braun, MD Co Vice-Chair  
Karen Myrie, MD, Co Vice-Chair  
Janine Fogarty, MD. Asst. Commissioner  
Philip Kaplan, MD  
Carmen Rodriguez, MD  
Richard Schoor, MD  
Monica Sweeney, MD

**Invited Guests**

Elizabeth Dufort, MD, FAAP, New York  
State Department of Health, Medical  
Director, Division of Epidemiology  
Arthur Fougner, MD Past-President  
Bonnie Litvak, MD President  
Parag Mehta, MD Vice-President

**Excused**

Joshua Cohen, MD Commissioner

**Staff**

Phil Schuh, Executive VP  
Patricia Clancy, VP Public Health and  
Education  
Maureen Ramirez, Admin. Asst.

**Absent**

James Braun, MD  
Mary Ruth Buchness, MD  
Wehbeh, Wehbeh Anis, MD  
Joan Cincotta, Alliance

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**1) Welcome**

**2) Adoption of January 23, 2020 Minutes – accepted**

**3) Covid-19 Pandemic: Presentation by Elizabeth Dufort, MD, FAAP, New York State Department of Health, Medical Director, Division of Epidemiology** – The department of health support doctors in the process of reopening their practice. How to get back to some semblance of “normal”? The NYS Department of Health has taken a serious approach to ramp up the testing by pushing the federal government to assist with the testing and ramping up the process of testing at the Wadsworth Lab. Dr. Dufort indicated that a lot of progress has been made and it is important to share testing access with community physicians and share information on where and when physicians can send patients to be tested. Early on there were concerns from physicians over lack of PPE and therefore remote testing sites were established. There are over 30 sites statewide that test of 500+ patients a day. That was an attempt to off load the burden from physicians that were reporting that they just didn't have the capacity or the kits or the PPE or the ability to do it safely within their practices. As of this date almost a million tests have been performed, which is a big big portion of the national tests that the federal government talks about. With a daily testing rate of about 30,000 tests a day is a long way from the beginning of March. The state lab has been working aggressively. Dr. Dufort reported that there are indications from physicians whose practices are able to test, that they are having difficulty getting the kits, getting the swabs. The original capacity that the Wadsworth Lab had was limited, but they are expanding that capacity every day and performing high quality serological tests for IGG on dried blood clots. The dried blood clot method was evaluated and validated. It is expected next week or the following they will be able to perform about 5,000 of those a day. Those are massive improvements from where we were, but given the size of this state, it is obviously not enough. They are prioritizing healthcare workers, in the downstate region understandably, other essential personal like NYPD.

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30 Dr. Dufort asked the members if they would like to comment on access or availability issues, so  
31 she can bring that information back to the department. One committee member commented in  
32 her community that it was difficult to find out where testing is available and asked are there any  
33 resources available so that people can find out where they can be tested. Early on there was a  
34 list on the DOH website of testing locations and they kept changing on a daily basis, so it got to  
35 a point where it was impossible to keep up with the website. Dr. Dufort indicated the  
36 importance of access of those lists to physicians. People were then encouraged to call the DOH  
call center where they would get the information on the test site, hours of service, and location. [ 7/F2 11.04 Tf1 0 0 1 229.25 65 Tm0 g0

79 The big “ask” is that the health department involve community physicians in the conversation  
80 and in the testing. Dr. Dufort responded that early on in the process, doctors were asking for  
81 remote test sites. They couldn’t have infected patients coming to their office and infecting other  
82 patients. They didn’t have adequate PPE’s – gowns, masks, etc. Now, it is important to involve  
83 that community physicians so that the information can be gathered and shared. The executive  
84 order to allow the pharmacies to do the testing as a follow up to the federal push for the  
85 pharmacy testing, was to allow an expansion of testing within the state at a time where it was  
86 sorely needed. It is uncertain how much control the DOH would have over the pharmacy testing.  
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88 Dr. Litvack commented that the message needed to go back to the DOH and there is an army of  
89 community physicians that are ready, willing and able to do the testing They would need the  
90 tests and the proper PPE for that to happen, so that they can take proper care of their patients.  
91 There was a question whether the Department of Health had an algorithm regarding testing. Dr.  
92 Dufort responded that there is a prioritization in place. Health care workers are at the top, then  
93 symptomatic people, then other – asymptomatic contacts. This algorithm is used at state run  
94 sites, which is why you might have patients who might wait quite some time to get an  
95 appointment. If they were symptomatic at the earlier stage, they may have had to wait six days.  
96 In the early stage the call center was getting 40,000 calls per day when the normal flow might  
97 be 100. The algorithm was just revised to not just include health care workers but frontline  
98 workers as well. Serology is not yet used for an initial diagnosis because there isn’t enough  
99 data on that yet. If they missed the opportunity for a molecular test, due to lack of availability  
100 then the serological test can be used to give a sense of antibody production after the fact. Dr.  
101 Dufort asked Dr. Valenti if he knew of anyone in the academic world had developed an  
102 algorithm for that? Dr. Valenti said he didn’t know of anyone, but he had one in his head that  
103 he’d be happy to share. He commented that there was indeed an army of physicians ready and  
104 willing to assist with the testing.  
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106 Dr. Valenti acknowledged the pharmacy piece in the testing, but indicated there still needed to  
107 be a medical piece in that process, so that the patient understand the results they’ve been  
108 given. What does this mean? Do I go to work? Should I go to work? There is an opportunity  
109 here to advance the discussion for the provider and the patient. There is a serology Q & A on  
110 the DOH website. Even though it is brief because there is a lot that is unknown. There are still  
111 many things that are unknown.  
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113 Shifting the conversation to messaging to the patients. Patients are delaying treatment and  
114 going into the physicians’ office. How does the message get out to the patients to allow them to  
115 get the routine treatment that they need? Importantly vaccines and routine physicals. At the  
116 time when a vaccine is developed, there needs to be a look at how that vaccine will be  
117 distributed. Also, how can patients keep themselves well in the face of COVID19?  
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119 Dr. Dufort indicates that there have been problems with messaging. Things need to shift back  
120 to quality healthcare and how to get it. There is a sense that the DOH and MSSNY are on the  
121 same page regarding getting the information out to the community regarding their health and  
122 that perhaps there needs to be public information campaigns regarding the “un-pausing” of New  
123 York. Dr. Kaplan asked “when” a COVID19 vaccination is ready, effective distribution will be the  
124 key. He suggested a mandatory adult registry. If it were built and functioning **before** the arrival  
125 of the COVID vaccine, it would enhance the ability to target the initial vaccine supply which is  
126 likely to be smaller than we’d like. It will be the largest vaccine effort ever done in the shortest  
127 period of time to the whole population. A second part of vaccine policy he would like everyone  
128 to think about is that, like the H1N1 vaccine in 2009, the COVID vaccine should be for the public  
129 good rather than a commercial product. The Department of Health, along with the Medical

130 Society, were very effective in 2009 in getting the vaccine to the hospitals and the physicians  
131 offices. It was very effective in getting many people immunized. The DOH used to come to  
132 MSSNY offices once a week for conference calls with physicians regarding distribution of this  
133 vaccine. Dr. Dufort indicated that there has already been discussion at DOH regarding having  
134 the patient information in the system prior to the arrival of the vaccine. There is work being  
135 done and discussions occurring regarding distribution of the vaccine and referring back to 2009,  
136 what was done correctly, what needs to be changed. There seems to be many things to be  
137 learned from responses of the past. Collaboration and proper education being a key.

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139 Dr. Valenti asked if there was anything else MSSNY could be doing to assist the effort?  
140 There was a question about physician wellness. The DOH has referred people to MSSNY's  
141 Physician's Wellness Program. Also, the DOH has referred people to MSSNY's peer to peer  
142 program. MSSNY is in discussion regarding a statewide Peer to Peer program. MSSNY  
143 worked with the AMA to put out a survey checking on physician's wellness. The data has not  
144 been gathered at this point in time. MSSNY has given programs on physicians' depression and  
145 suicide. Dr. Dufort asked if Pat Clancy could send her any links for a program she is presenting.  
146 Pat Clancy indicated she would send the links and stated the reminder that any physician can  
147 access these programs on MSSNY's CME website free of charge.

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149 The last question was regarding resurgence after the first wave. Dr. Dufort indicated that she  
150 felt it was connected to the physicians having access to the testing results, so that can be  
151 monitored. There is a program that monitors emergency room visits regarding influenza and  
152 COVID has been added to that. The creation of weekly reports to providers, similar to the  
153 influenza reports, so that providers would be updated weekly on occurrence.

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155 **4) General Discussion on the current and future situation regarding Covid 19 – Physicians**  
156 have always been considered an essential service. Physicians offices were not required to  
157 close, but many did for obvious reasons. What would the committee recommend to assist with  
158 this re-opening process? The topics of signage, spacing and positive messaging to patients to  
159 allay their fears about going back to the doctor's office. The requirement of masks for both  
160 patients and office personnel. Dr. Valenti indicated that the advice from the California Medical  
161 Association was quite practical regarding the steps to take to reopen your practice and the first  
162 one was - consult your local health department for advice.

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164 There is advice on financial issues, safety protocols and telehealth. A discussion on committee  
165 members experiences with telehealth followed. 95% of patient visits have been via video. What  
166 are the possibilities that this will remain in the future?

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168 **5) Old Business – has been postponed to the next meeting**

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170 **6) Next Meeting October 15, 2020**

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