

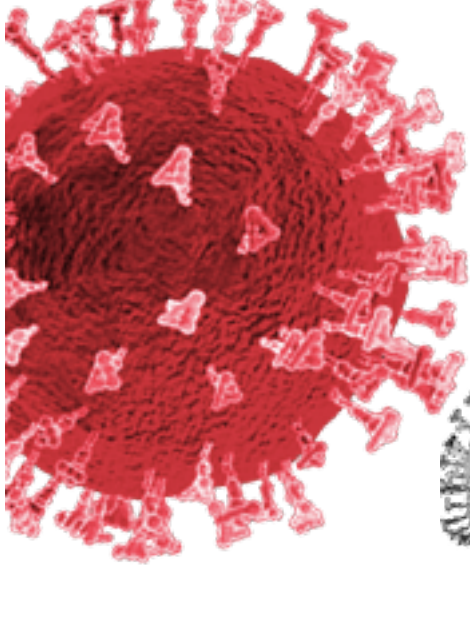
SARS-CoV-2 OMICRON VARIANTS REMAIN VERY TRANSMISSIBLE, LEADING TO UP TO 40% SECONDARY ATTACK RATES IN HOUSEHOLD SETTINGS^{1,2}

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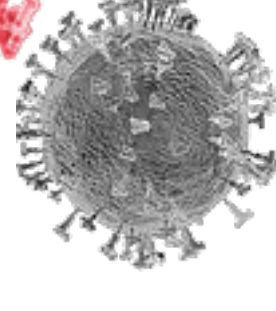
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Omicron variants demonstrate markedly increased transmissibility compared with earlier strains³

Omicron's higher transmission and reinfection rates^{3,4} are fueling a substantial increase in COVID-19 caseloads

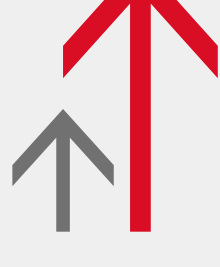


Omicron



Delta

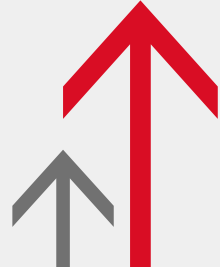
Daily average cases³



4.9x higher

Omicron: 799,000*
Delta: 164,000*

Daily average hospital admissions³



1.8x higher

Omicron: 22,000*
Delta: 12,000*

NB.1.8.1 has been designated as a **Variant Under Monitoring** by the WHO and is driving a surge in both positive COVID-19 cases and hospitalization rates in regions where it is widespread⁵

*The highest daily average cases for Omicron and Delta were from 12/19/2021-1/15/2022 and 8/1/2021-9/30/2021 respectively.

†The maximum daily average values observed during the two periods.

Household infections are fueling viral transmission in the wider community¹

Up to **4 out of 10**

household contacts experience a SARS-CoV-2 infection, indicating homes are a high-risk setting for COVID-19 transmission^{1,2,6}



Household secondary attack rates for the **Omicron** variant are^{1,2}

43%-47%



DID YOU KNOW?



75%

of adults in the US are considered at increased risk for severe COVID-19 infection⁷

Persistent spread of SARS-CoV-2 has led to millions sick and thousands hospitalized across the US⁸

The CDC estimates that from October 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025, there have been

32,000-51,000

Deaths

[Learn more](#)

270,000-430,000

Hospitalizations

[Learn more](#)

9.7-16.0 million

Illnesses

2.4-3.8 million

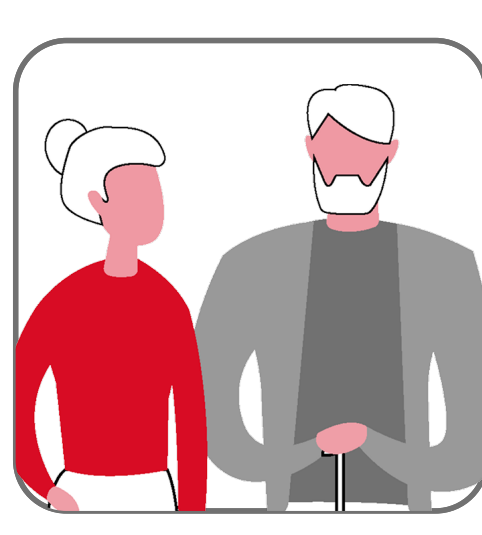
Outpatient visits

Omicron's enduring prevalence demands renewed focus to protect those most vulnerable⁹

During the Omicron era, the majority of in-hospital deaths occurred among people at high risk of severe COVID-19¹⁰



Risk factors for severe COVID-19 outcomes include¹¹



Age
(≥50 years)

[Learn more](#)



Underlying medical conditions

[Learn more](#)



Vaccination status

[Learn more](#)



Race, ethnicity, and socio-economic factors

[Learn more](#)

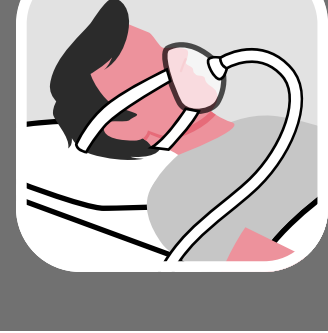
Patients experiencing severe COVID-19 outcomes may face long-lasting consequences^{11,12}



Hospitalization



Admission to the ICU



Intubation or mechanical ventilation



Death

Abbreviations: CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019; ICU, intensive care unit; MSL, medical science liaison; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; U.S., United States; WHO, World Health Organization.

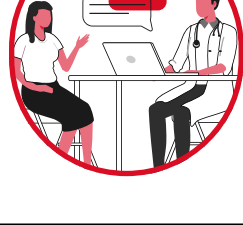
References: 1. Baker JM, et al. *PLoS One* 2025;20:e0313680; 2. Madewell ZJ, et al. *JAMA Netw Open* 2022;5:e229317; 3. Iuliano AD, et al. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2022;71:146-152; 4. Nguyen NN, et al. *J Infect*. 2022;85:174-211; 5. WHO. https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/documents/epp/tracking-sars-cov-2/23052025_nb.1.8.1_ire.pdf. Accessed June 3, 2025; 6. Sumsuzzman DM, et al. *BMC Infect Dis*. 2025;25:215; 7. Ajufo E, et al. *Am J Prev Cardiol*. 2021;6:100156; 8. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/php/surveillance/burden-estimates.html>. Accessed June 3, 2025; 9. Pander J, et al. *Infect Dis Ther*. 2025;14:881-888; 10. Adjei S, et al. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep*. 2022;71:1182-1189; 11. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html>. Accessed June 3, 2025; 12. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/long-term-effects/index.html>. Accessed June 3, 2025.



LEARN MORE

World Health Organization (WHO):
[WHO COVID-19 Dashboard](#)

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
[CDC COVID Data Tracker](#)



Reach out to your MSL

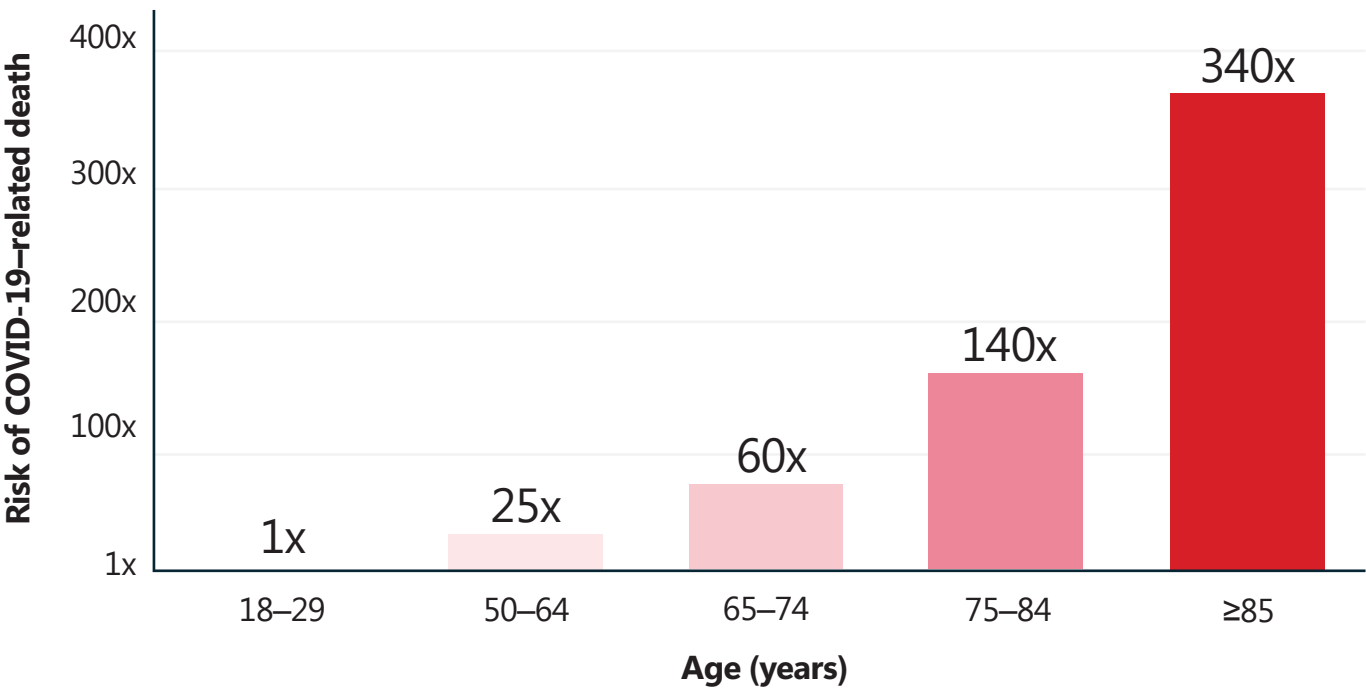
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Risk of death from severe COVID-19 increases with age



These data include all deaths in the United States that occurred throughout the pandemic, from February 2020 to July 2022, including deaths among unvaccinated individuals.

[Explore CDC data on age-related COVID-19 mortality risk](#)

CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019.
CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html>. Accessed June 3, 2025.

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Underlying medical conditions that increase a person's risk of severe illness from COVID-19

CDC categorization: *higher risk (conclusive), †suggestive higher risk, and ‡mixed evidence (inconclusive)

Respiratory system

- Asthma*
- Chronic lung diseases (bronchiectasis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, interstitial lung disease, pulmonary embolism, pulmonary hypertension)*
- Cystic fibrosis*
- Tuberculosis*
- Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency‡
- Bronchopulmonary dysplasia‡

Neurologic and developmental

- Cerebrovascular disease*
- Mental health conditions (mood disorders, including depression, schizophrenia spectrum disorders)*
- Neurologic conditions limited to dementia† and Parkinson’s disease*
- Disabilities† including Down syndrome*
- Epilepsy†

Immune system

- Cancer (hematologic malignancies)*
- Human immunodeficiency virus*
- Primary immunodeficiencies*
- Solid organ or blood stem cell transplantation*
- Use of corticosteroids or other immunosuppressive medications*

Cardiovascular system

- Heart conditions (such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies)*
- Hypertension‡,#

Endocrine & metabolic

- Chronic liver diseases (cirrhosis, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, alcoholic liver disease, and autoimmune hepatitis)*
- Type 1 diabetes mellitus† and type 2 diabetes mellitus*,#
- Obesity (BMI ≥30 kg/m² or ≥95th percentile in children)*
- Overweight (BMI ≥25 kg/m² but <30 kg/m²)†

Other conditions and lifestyle factors

- Chronic kidney disease (people receiving dialysis^)*,#
- Smoking, current and former*
- Physical inactivity*
- Pregnancy and recent pregnancy*
- Children with certain underlying conditions†
- Hemophilia†
- Sickle cell disease†
- Substance use disorders†
- Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C‡
- Thalassemia‡

[Review CDC guidance on underlying conditions linked to severe COVID-19 outcomes](#)

BMI, body mass index; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019.
*Higher risk (conclusive) is defined as the presence of an underlying medical condition or a risk factor that has a published meta-analysis, systematic review, or review conducted under the CDC systematic review process and demonstrates a conclusive increase in risk for at least one severe COVID-19 outcome; †Suggestive higher risk is defined as the presence of an underlying medical condition or a risk factor that does not have a published meta-analysis or systematic review or did not undergo the CDC systematic review process but is supported by mostly cohort, case-control, or cross-sectional studies; ‡Mixed evidence is defined as the presence of an underlying medical condition or a risk factor that has a published meta-analysis or systematic review or underwent the CDC systematic review process, but the findings are inconclusive, either because the association between an underlying medical condition and severe COVID-19 outcome is inconsistent in direction or data are limited; ^Indicates the presence of evidence for pregnant and non-pregnant women; #Underlying conditions for which there is evidence in pediatric patients; †Risk may be further increased for people receiving dialysis. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html>. Accessed May 29, 2025.

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Vaccination status

Being unvaccinated or not being up to date on COVID-19 vaccinations increases the risk of severe COVID-19 outcomes

[Vaccination status and COVID-19 outcomes - CDC](#)

CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; COVID-19, coronavirus disease 2019. CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html>. Accessed June 3, 2025.

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Race, ethnicity, and socioeconomic factors

Compared with non-Hispanic White people, racial and ethnic minority groups are more likely to be infected with SARS-CoV-2 and face barriers to healthcare

[See CDC guidance on social and demographic risk factors for severe COVID-19](#)

CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; SARS-CoV-2, severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

CDC. <https://www.cdc.gov/covid/hcp/clinical-care/underlying-conditions.html>. Accessed June 3, 2025.

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