COVID-19 Public Health Update

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Administrator
This week’s quiz

We are all in this together when it comes to responsibility and disease burden.

A- True
B- Partially true
Excellent data visualization: www.Deschutes.org/covid19

COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus)

- Active Cases: 68
- Total Cases: 728
- Total Deaths: 12
- Total Recovered: 648

Cases By Sex:
- Female: 54%
- Male: 45%
- Undetermined: 1%

Travel History:
- Travel: 24%
- Non-Travel: 44%
- Undetermined: 8%

Hospitalized:
- Hospitalized: 0%
- Non-Hospitalized: 42%
- Undetermined: 0%

Percentage of Cases vs Population Per Age Group:

School Metric: Weekly Case Rates per 100,000 Population

**Click to sign up for DCHS COVID-19 Updates**
Epidemiology update
Deschutes County Cases (Cumulative)

Data are shown based on the date a case first became identified as a case.

Data as of 10/12/20

- 996 Cases
- 855 released from isolation
- 13 deaths

Key events:
- Stay at home order
- Phase I reopening
- Phase II reopening
- Memorial holiday
- 4th of July
- Mandatory mask use
- LTCF outbreak
- Labor day
This graph shows the number of cases by week, based on the date a case was first identified as a case. This date is different from the date Oregon Health Authority
# Deschutes County Covid-19 cases by ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Case Count</th>
<th>% of total cases</th>
<th>Cases per 10,000*</th>
<th>Ever Hospitalized</th>
<th>% Hospitalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>115.4 per 10K</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>32.7 per 10K</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>810</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>42.2 per 10K</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.6%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A group of teenagers had parties on a regular basis. There were additional and different guests at each party.

The initial case was not forthcoming with close contact information and likely didn’t share his positive status with the other party-goers. Additional cases associated with the parties began to surface.

Two weeks into the outbreak and with the cooperation of the additional cases, we were able to link 11 positive Covid cases and more than 30 close contacts resulting from the initial positive case and the social gatherings.

To be continued…
During the following week, two additional party-goers and three household/close contacts (parents and friends) tested positive bringing the total number with confirmed covid to 16. Majority are between the ages of 16 and 19.

Moreover, the number of close contacts quarantining has increased to more than 50 and five businesses have been affected.
First Case: JS (ksyr), 50396770, onset 9/15/20, Epi Jill
Leaving to go to college the end of the month. Friends with many of the confirmed cases, had multiple gatherings the week of 9/6/20 to 9/19/20. Not forthcoming with all contacts.

CONFIRMED CASES: 15
Close NH Contacts: 3
Total: 18

5 Businesses Affected

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Network Map:

- **First Case:** JS (ksyr), 50396770, onset 9/15/20, Epi Jill
  - Friends:
    - **JS (ksyr), 50158650, No Contact, would not return calls or texts**
    - **JJ (ksyr), 50394708, onset 9/18/20, Epi Debbie, Student online only**
    - **KK (ksyr), 50413610, onset 9/22/20, Epi Randy, Student online only, Mother: AK (ksyr), 50414787, onset 9/24/20, Father: MM (ksyr), 29 yr old, did not test, tested Negative, Boyfriend tested Negative**

- **Grandma:**
  - **6th grader, 50471687, onset 9/30, Epi Sonia, Grandmother to KK, not in same HH**

- **Party:** 9/17/20
  - **JS (ksyr), 50247800, onset 9/27/20, Epi Randy, friend, dinner together 9/22/20**
  - **JJ (ksyr), 50404632, onset 9/22/20, Epi Debbie, Last worked 9/12/20 at both**
  - **JJ (ksyr), 50404645, No s/a, Epi Debbie, Unemployed, Mother: MM (ksyr), 5 yr old, works at MS, Brother: RR (12 yrs), No s/a, Brother: AR (10 yrs), No s/a, Cousin to Mom: AG (2 yrs), No s/a, unemployed**
  - **JS (ksyr), 50139643, No Contact would not return calls or texts**

- **Co-workers Quarantined:**
  - **CM (ksyr), 50183836, onset 9/18/20, Epi Randy, Unemployed, Mother: AE (40 yrs), 30 yr old, No s/a**
  - **Brother: CC (10 yrs), Brother: CB (9 yrs), 29 yr old, many family members sick, not tested, Step Father: MM (48 yrs), Friend: BL (18 yrs)**
  - **AK (ksyr), 50414840, onset 9/23/20, Epi Randy, Student, Mother: OI (46 yrs), Father: WP (49 yrs), Sister: SE, Sister: MF**
  - **MM (ksyr), 50406699, onset 9/22/20, Epi Cameron, Mother: KM (41 yrs), No s/a, Father: AM (52 yrs), No s/a, Brother: CM (30 yrs), No s/a, Friend: BC (host to party on 9/19/20, Friend: KK, Hang out 9/21/20, Friend: JM Hang out 9/21/20, Friend: MP Hang out 9/21/20, Friend: UN**

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Adolescent with COVID-19 as the Source of an Outbreak at a 3-Week Family Gathering — Four States, June–July 2020

Early Release / October 5, 2020 / 69

Noah G. Schwartz, MD1,2; Anne C. Moorman, MPH1; Anna Makaretz, ScM3; Karen T. Chang, PhD1,2; Victoria T. Chu, MD1,2; Christine M. Szablewski, DVM1,4; Anna R. Yousaf, MD1,2; Marie M. Brown, MPH4; Allis Clyne, MD3; Amanda DellaGrotta, MPH5; Jan Drobeniuc, MD, PhD1; Jacqueline Korpics, MD; Adam Muir, MSc6; Cherie Drenzek, DVM4; Utpala Bandy, MD3; Hannah L. Kirking, MD1; Jacqueline E. Tate, PhD1; Aron J. Hall, DVM1; Tatiana M. Lanzieri, MD1; Rebekah J. Stewart, MSN, MPH1 (View author affiliations)

View suggested citation

20 relatives attended a family gathering, including a teen exposed to COVID-19 before the trip

Prevent spread of COVID-19 while visiting family and friends

Altmetric:
News (51)
Blogs (2)
Twitter (1667)
Facebook (3)
Reddit (4)

Citations:

Views:
Views equals page views plus PDF downloads
Deschutes County Cases by Age and Month

Data as of 10/12/20

- 29% hospitalized
- 4% hospitalized
- 5% hospitalized
- 5% hospitalized
- 8% hospitalized
- 4% hospitalized
- 1% hospitalized
Tests are shown by week of test collection. Data for the most recent few weeks is not yet complete due to testing turnaround time.

Data as of 10/12/20
School Metrics: Weekly Case Rates per 100,000 population

Data are provisional and subject to change. Benchmarks shown are for schools to return to in-person instruction through ODE On-Site or Hybrid Models. Exceptions apply.

Data as of 10/12/20
School Metrics: Test Positivity (%) for Deschutes County

Data are provisional and subject to change. Benchmarks shown are for schools to return to in-person instruction through ODE On-Site or Hybrid Models. Exceptions apply.
Daily Count of COVID-19 Patients Hospitalized (St. Charles Health System Data)

Data as of 10/12/20
Clinical update

• SARS-CoV-2: official virologic name, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2
• Mutations
• Mortality
• Transmission
• Deaths and severe complications
• Care and treatment
School immunization

Want to keep your family healthy?


#CatchUpGetAhead  Learn more at Vaccines.gov
Influenza during the COVID-19 pandemic

- Last week, there was one positive influenza B test
- Vaccines are available!
- All persons over 6 months
- Why get vaccinated?

- By getting vaccinated, you help protect the vulnerable, such as the elderly and those with chronic underlying medical conditions. These are people who are at increased risk of severe outcomes such as respiratory difficulties or death.
- Both influenza and COVID-19 can cause severe disease, but note that the influenza vaccine only protects against influenza.
- Dual infection with COVID-19 and influenza is likely to cause more severe outcomes.
- Both COVID-19 and influenza can disrupt healthcare services and the functioning of nursing homes. It is especially important this year that healthcare staff get vaccinated against influenza and that healthcare services keep running.
Key Messages

- Deschutes values
- 20/80 rule
- No shame
- Flu vaccines
- Safe celebrations

Consider the risk of the activities you choose this Halloween

**Low Risk**
- Online parties or contests
- Online Halloween movie watch parties
- Decorating your house, apartment or living space
- Touring local Halloween yard and home displays with household members
- Carving or decorating pumpkins with members of your household

**Moderate Risk**
- Visiting pumpkin patches or orchards where people are maintaining physical distancing and wearing face coverings
- Having an outdoor Halloween movie night with face coverings and physical distancing
- Going to an open-air, one-way, walk-through haunted forest where face coverings and physical distancing are in place

**High Risk**
- Right now it’s best to avoid these.
  - Indoor and outdoor Halloween gatherings, events or parties with non-household members
  - Carnivals, festivals, live entertainment and haunted houses
  - Trick or treating or “trunk” or treating
  - Indoor haunted houses
  - Hayrides or tractor rides with people who are not in your household

For more information visit healthoregon.org/coronavirus or call 211

https://www.oregon.gov/oha/ERD/Pages/Halloween-Social-Cards.aspx
### Steps to Take When Trick or Treating

- Avoid direct contact with trick-or-treaters.
- Give out treats outdoors, if possible.
- Set up a station with individually bagged treats for kids to take.
- Wash hands before handling treats.
- Wear a mask.

### Make Trick-Or-Treating Safer

- Use a cloth mask.
- Indoors and outdoors, stay at least 6 feet away from others who do not live with you.
- Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer frequently.

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### Steps to Take for Other Halloween Activities

Enjoy Halloween activities and take steps to protect yourself from getting or spreading COVID-19

#### Remember to always

- Wear a cloth mask.
- Indoors and outdoors, stay at least 6 feet away from others who do not live with you.
- Wash your hands or use hand sanitizer frequently.

#### Decorate and carve pumpkins

- Decorate your home for Halloween.
- Carve pumpkins with members of your household or outside with neighbors or friends.
- Walk from house to house, admiring Halloween decorations at a distance.

#### Visit an orchard, forest, or corn maze.

- Attend a scavenger hunt.
  - Go on an outdoor Halloween-themed scavenger hunt.
  - Visit a pumpkin patch or orchard. Remember to wash your hands or use hand sanitizer frequently, especially after touching frequently touched surfaces, pumpkins, or apples.
  - Go to a one-way, walk-through haunted forest or corn maze.

#### Other Ideas

- Hide Halloween treats in and around your house. Hold a Halloween treat hunt with household members.
- Hold an outdoor costume parade or contest so everyone can show off their costumes.
- Host an outdoor Halloween movie night with friends or neighbors or an indoor movie night with your household members.

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[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)
This week’s quiz

We are all in this together when it comes to responsibility and disease burden.

A- True
B- Partially true
Deschutes United, Caring, Smart.
Extra Slides (if needed)
Current federal assumptions

The COVID-19 Vaccination Program will require a phased approach

Phase 1: Potentially Limited Doses Available
- Projected short period of time for when doses may be limited
- Supply may be constrained
- Tightly focus vaccine administration
d- Administer vaccine in closed settings best suited for reaching initial critical populations (workplaces, other vaccination sites specific to Phase 1A populations)

Phase 2: Large Number of Doses Available
- Likely sufficient supply to meet demand
- Expand beyond initial populations
- Use a broad provider network and settings including: Healthcare settings (doctor’s offices, clinics), Commercial sector settings (retail pharmacies), Public health venues (public health clinics, mobile clinics, PHQMS, community settings)

Phase 3: Continued Vaccination, Shift to Routine Strategy
- Likely sufficient supply
- Open access to vaccination
- Administer through additional/private partners
- Maintain public health sites where required

Populations of Focus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase 1</th>
<th>Phase 2</th>
<th>Phase 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1A: Paid and unpaid persons serving in healthcare settings who have the potential for direct or indirect exposure to patients or infectious materials and are unable to work from home.</td>
<td>Remainder of Phase 1 populations</td>
<td>Remainder of Phase 3 populations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1B: Other essential workers People at higher risk of severe COVID-19 illness, including people 65 years of age and older</td>
<td>Critical populations**</td>
<td>Critical populations**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General population</td>
<td>General population</td>
<td>General population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9/4/20

HUTES COUNTY
Influenza during the COVID-19 pandemic

Why is it important to get vaccinated against influenza during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- By getting vaccinated, you help protect the vulnerable, such as the elderly and those with chronic underlying medical conditions. These are people who are at increased risk of severe outcomes such as respiratory difficulties or death.

- Both influenza and COVID-19 can cause severe disease, but note that the influenza vaccine only protects against influenza.

- Dual infection with COVID-19 and influenza is likely to cause more severe outcomes.

- Both COVID-19 and influenza can disrupt healthcare services and the functioning of nursing homes. It is especially important this year that healthcare staff get vaccinated against influenza and that healthcare services keep running.
Possible Populations for Planning When We Have Limited Doses

Limited Doses Available
- Phase 1-A: LTCF staff (part of HCP recommendation)
- Phase 1-B: Other essential workers, people at higher risk of severe COVID-19, people 65 years and older

Key factors:
- Constrained supply
- Highly targeted administration required to achieve coverage in priority populations

Large Number of Doses Available
- Likely sufficient supply to meet demand
- Supply increases access
- Broad administration network required, including surge capacity

Continued Vaccination, Shift to Routine Strategy
- Likely excess supply
- Broad administration network for increased access

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY – DO NOT DISTRIBUTE
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>PCR Test</th>
<th>Antibody Test</th>
<th>Antigen Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dectes</strong></td>
<td>Virus RNA</td>
<td>Antibodies</td>
<td>Virus antigens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sample</strong></td>
<td>Nose/Throat swab</td>
<td>Blood</td>
<td>Nose/throat swab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicates</strong></td>
<td>Current Infection</td>
<td>Past Infection</td>
<td>Current Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses</strong></td>
<td>Diagnosis</td>
<td>Population screening</td>
<td>Under development, not in common use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Oregon Testing Strategy Using BinaxNOW

- Initial distribution to emphasize using tests in outpatient settings consistent with updated, more robust testing strategy: testing of all symptomatic persons and close contacts of cases.
- This more robust testing strategy will slow COVID spread in the community and allow K-12 schools in Oregon to reopen sooner.
- Number of tests are not enough to perform routine, serial testing and there remains no evidence to support this as a rational public health strategy.
- May modify as we understand test performance and pandemic needs evolve.
- Continue to test at-risk, vulnerable populations: homeless, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, communities of color.
Oregon’s Epi Curve: COVID-19 cases

This chart shows the number of Oregonians who have been identified as COVID-19 cases and whether they were ever hospitalized for their illness.

When people say we want to “flatten the curve,” this is the curve they are talking about.

We went to slow the number of new cases of COVID-19 so our healthcare system isn’t overwhelmed and can provide care to everyone who needs it. Staying home except for essential needs and practicing social distancing are important ways we can flatten the curve.

Please note: The light blue shaded area shows the past 17 days, and not all people who got sick during this time period have been reported yet to OHA.
Oregon’s COVID-19 Testing and Outcomes by County

This map shows the number of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people by county in Oregon. The number of cases in a community depends, in part, on the number of people who live there. Looking at the numbers this way helps to compare counties of different sizes more evenly than total case counts alone. Hover over a county in the map below to see the total number of cases, deaths, and people with positive and negative tests in that county. The table summarizes this information as rates and percentages for all counties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Case Count per 100,000</th>
<th>Deaths (%)</th>
<th>Positive Tests (%)</th>
<th>Negative Tests (%)</th>
<th>Total Cases per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>17,000.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malheur</td>
<td>5,882.1</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23,570.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrow</td>
<td>4,194.5</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>19,175.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umatilla</td>
<td>5,266.4</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>21,002.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>2,174.8</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>21,563.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lane</td>
<td>1,001.2</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>10,724.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Since January 1, 2020:

**Deschutes County**

516.1 COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people.

- 996 COVID-19 cases
- 13 COVID-19 deaths (1% died)
- 941 people with positive COVID-19 tests (3% positive)
- 34,259 people with negative COVID-19 tests (97% negative)
Rate of COVID-19 tests (per million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>430,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>396,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>357,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>350,740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>319,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>292,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>216,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>212,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>207,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>200,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>192,738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>189,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>154,951</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mortality in the most affected countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>134.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>72.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>71.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>71.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>66.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>65.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>64.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>56.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>53.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>43.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>35.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>24.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>22.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>22.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>15.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>11.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>8.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>5.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>4.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>