



COVID-19 Update: Friday, November 19, 2021

(Note: Updates posted on **Friday**s – Thanksgiving wk report will be on Wed. instead of Friday)

Case Counts:

Michigan: Confirmed: 1,242,253 Deaths: 23,232
Lapeer County: Conf.: 10,703 Deaths: 252 Probable: 2,171

Lapeer Changes since 11/12/21:

Confirmed: +491 Probable: +96
Deaths: +4

Hospital:

Confirmed COVID-19: 24
ICU: 9 ; On Ventilator: 5
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(During week: Peak of 24
COVID cases, & 9 in ICU)
*** ***** * ***** **
Confirmed Influenza: 0
Influenza in ICU: 0

This data has changed. Please see explanation, along with the guidance for “rating” on page 3 of this Update. For Lapeer County:

- Current Level of Community Transmission: **High**
- **7 Day Moving Avg.** of
 - Cases/100K Population (11/11 – 11/17/2021): 652.9 Cases
 - % Positivity (11/11 – 11/17/2021): 26.2%

(Lapeer County) Ages →	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
Deaths (Actual #)	0	1	2	11	34	53	67	63	21
Deaths (% of total)	0%	0.4%	1%	4%	13%	21%	27%	25%	8%

With the increased transmissibility of the Delta Variant and the elevated Level of Community Spread, we strongly recommend the use of layered prevention measures to help keep our community members as a whole safer (see bottom of pg. 3 for “Layered Prevention Measures”) SEE ALSO **MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY** Info – pg. 2, delta variant on pg. 3, and pgs. 4 & 5 for information on **booster doses**.

WHERE TO FIND VACCINE

- Lapeer County Health Department
- Rite Aid
- Baldwin Rd. Pharmacy
- Walmart
- Kroger
- Meijer
- Walgreens:
- Hamilton Clinic
- Check other pharmacies and your physician office.

Check with the above for times and if an appt. is required.

Ongoing Clinics

Lapeer County Health Dept., 1800 Imlay City Rd., Lapeer

WALK-IN CLINICS for COVID Vaccine ages 12+

Wednesdays: 8:30 – 4:30, & **Thursdays:** 10:00 – 6:00

Note: The week of Thanksgiving, clinic will be on Tuesday, 8:30 – 4:30 only.

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Childhood COVID & General Vaccines

COVID-19 Vaccine for Ages 5-11 years

Mondays, 11/8 thru 12/20 from 3:00 – 6:00 p.m.,
except on 11/15 & 12/06 when they will be provided at
Chatfield School from 4:00 – 7:00 p.m.

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***For childhood/general vaccines and other adult vaccines, phone 810-667-0448 for an appt.**

Vaccination Rates and Doses Administered

- As of **11/18/21**, Primary Series Doses of vaccine administered in Michigan: 10,461,157
- Primary Series Doses administered in Lapeer County: 75,486
- Lapeer – (NOTE: #'s are lower because they now incorporate all who can be vaccinated – ages 5+)
 - **% ages 5+** with at least 1 dose: 49.82%;
 - **% ages 5+** who completed series: 45.61%

Testing Sites

Reminder: The test is a “snapshot” in time. You could test negative one day but come down with the illness the next. If symptomatic, get tested and avoid the risk of potentially passing on the disease while you await test results.

Current known testing sites in Lapeer County –call ahead to be sure to check on days/hours of operation and cost.

- Lapeer Community Urgent Care, 1227 Summit Dr., Lapeer, MI 810-969-4546
- Occupational Health & Convenient Care – McLaren (check ahead); 1181 S. Main, Lapeer 810-667-7040
- Total Urgent Care – 147 N. Almont Ave., Imlay City 810-721-7640
- Convenient Urgent Care, 700 S. Main #10, Lapeer, 810-969-4500
- Oxford Urgent Care (Oakland County)
- Some Pharmacies are now testing. Call ahead to check, and don’t forget to wear your mask.

FREE TESTING may be available at the Lapeer Rite Aid and the Lapeer Walgreens. Appts. for these can be made online at their website.

NOTE: Blood Tests (that check for antibodies) are not diagnostic of a current COVID-19 infection. The PCR and antigen tests should be used for diagnosing current cases.

Monoclonal Antibody Therapy

If you have recently tested positive for COVID-19 and have co-morbidities, you may be eligible to receive monoclonal antibody therapy. Use has also recently expanded to include those who are exposed to COVID as a “close-contact” (i.e., within 6 feet for at least 15 mins in a 24-hour period). You don’t have to have a positive test yet to receive the therapy. This therapy has been shown to help prevent serious illness and even death in about 80% of those high-risk patients if they receive it within the first 7-10 days of having symptoms. If you’re sick enough to be hospitalized then you’re probably experiencing “severe COVID” and according to the FDA, would then not qualify for this medicine. Don’t delay – the sooner you check on this the better.

You may qualify if you are age 65+, or are age 12-64 and have a co-morbidity such as (but not limited to) obesity, pregnancy, chronic kidney disease, diabetes, cardiovascular disease (including congenital), chronic lung disease.

If you think you may meet the criteria, contact your physician right away to discuss your eligibility. Locally, it is administered at McLaren Lapeer Emergency Dept., and also Medstar Ambulance Service if you are an Ascension patient. You may also be able to receive it at these Thumb area facilities: McKenzie (Sandusky), Marlette, and Deckerville, as well as Henry Ford Macomb. Again, contact your physician to determine need.

INFORMATION REGARDING COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION LEVELS

Previously on page 1 of this document the “daily avg. # of new cases/ 100K population” had been posted. However, with concerns regarding the delta variant and as a basis for recommendations on layers of protection to consider, you will be hearing more regarding each county’s “Level of Community Transmission.” The levels (low, moderate, substantial, and high) are based on the following information:

Levels for the 7 Day Moving Average of:	Cases/100K population	% of Positive Tests
“Low”	0-9	< 5%
“Moderate”	10-49	5 – 7.9%
“Substantial”	50-99	8 – 9.9%
“High”	≥ 100	≥ 10%

Link to the CDC website for additional information is: <https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#county-view>

Link to the MI Safe Start Map: <https://mistartmap.info/cdc-indicators?area=county%3Alapeer>

*Data for the 7 day moving avgs. listed at the top of this update will come from the most updated information from these 2 sites.

About Tests/Testing

- A viral test checks specimens from your nose or your mouth to find out if you are currently infected with the virus that causes COVID-19. The most common of these tests are the PCR & Antigen tests.
 - PCR: Also called a molecular test, this COVID-19 test detects genetic material of the virus using a lab technique called polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Considered a very good test
 - Antigen: Rapid antigen test can detect protein fragments specific to the coronavirus. In some cases, results can be given within 15-30 minutes.
- Antibody tests are generally run from a blood sample. An antibody test does not detect the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus to diagnose COVID-19. These tests can return a negative test result even in infected patients (for example, if antibodies have not yet developed in response to the virus) or may give a false positive result (for example, if antibodies to another coronavirus type are detected), so they should not be used to evaluate if you are currently infected or contagious (ability to infect other people).

Delta Variant

There has been much in the news about the Delta Variant. Here is what we know:

- The Delta variant was first identified in December 2020 and has spread rapidly.
- Delta Variant has been identified in all 50 States, and is currently the predominant strain
- At this time, it appears to be the most contagious version of the virus currently identified, spreading about 2-3 times faster than the original version of the virus.
- This variant appears to grow more rapidly in an individual's respiratory tract, and to much higher levels. On average, those numbers are about 1,000 times higher.
- This higher and more rapid growth leads to the significant spread of the virus.
- Studies indicate that a single dose of the 2-dose mRNA vaccines (Pfizer and Moderna) is not sufficient to combat the Delta Variant. However, receiving BOTH doses of these vaccines is very effective in preventing severe illness and death due to COVID-19.
- Preliminary data is also indicating that the majority of COVID-19 deaths in recent weeks are among those who are unvaccinated
- With the rapid spread of the Delta Variant, it has been difficult to keep case numbers down in areas with poor vaccination coverage.
- The time to get vaccinated is now. Please, check out vaccine information from RELIABLE sources. There is much misinformation and confusion being spread. The severity of ongoing issues and illnesses are far more prevalent in people who are infected with the virus.
- Vaccination has been shown to lessen the numbers and severity of long-term issues following COVID infection.

Layered Prevention Measures

Prevention strategies all provide some level of protection. Using more "layers" provides greatest protection.

- Vaccination – has proven to be a highly effective, leading strategy in preventing disease
- Mask use – has proven to substantially reduce transmission
- Physical Distancing – in general, 6 ft. is recommended; 3 ft in school when all are wearing masks
- Improving Ventilation, and avoiding crowded and/or poorly ventilated indoor areas/activities
- ***Staying home when sick and getting tested***
- Contact Tracing *in combination with Quarantine* for close contacts of positive cases
- Handwashing and Respiratory Etiquette
- Cleaning and Disinfection

Booster Doses & Additional Doses

What's the difference between a COVID-19 Vaccine booster dose and an additional dose?

- An **additional dose** is sometimes needed for people who are moderately to severely immunocompromised because they were likely unable to build enough protection after the initial primary vaccine series.
- A **booster** is the next dose in a vaccination series which is designed to boost immunity that may have waned over time.

Why boosters? For some viruses, the protection you get from a vaccine starts to wear off over time. An additional dose of the vaccine may be needed to **boost** your immune response and make sure you're protected from the virus. Boosters are common for many vaccines, such as Tdap (tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis).

The vaccines work. The COVID-19 vaccines continue to be very effective in reducing risk of severe disease, hospitalization, and death, including against the delta variant. CDC data show that in August 2021, the risk of dying from COVID-19 in the U.S. was more than 11 times greater for unvaccinated people than for fully vaccinated people.

The Pfizer, Moderna, and Janssen are available at the Health Department, and hours are expanded on Wednesdays and Thursdays beginning this week and throughout the month of November (except Thanksgiving week). See page one of this Update for clinic hours.

For Pfizer and Moderna:

- Age 65 years and older
- Age 18+ who live in long-term care settings
- Age 18+ at high risk for severe COVID-19 due to underlying medical conditions. These may include: cancer, chronic kidney disease, chronic liver disease, chronic lung diseases, dementia or other neurological conditions, diabetes, Down syndrome, heart conditions, HIV, weakened immune system, mental health conditions, overweight and obesity, pregnancy, sickle cell disease, thalassemia, smoking (current or former), solid organ or blood stem cell transplant, stroke or cerebrovascular disease, substance use disorders, tuberculosis. (Note: A person with a condition that is not listed may still be at greater risk of severe illness from COVID-19 than people of similar age who do not have the condition and should talk with their healthcare provider.)
- Age 18+ who work in high-risk settings. These may include:
 - First Responders (e.g., healthcare workers, firefighters, police, congregate care staff)
 - Education staff (e.g., teachers, support staff, daycare workers)
 - Food and agriculture workers
 - Manufacturing workers
 - Corrections workers
 - U.S. Postal Service workers
 - Public transit workers
 - Grocery store workers

For Janssen (Johnson & Johnson):

- All Janssen (J & J) recipients aged 18 and older should receive a booster dose at least 2 months after their initial shot.

(Continued on next page)

Booster & Additional Doses (cont.)

See chart below for summary:

	Booster Dose	Additional Dose
For Whom?	<p>For Pfizer and Moderna:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age 65 years and older • Age 18+ who live in long-term care settings • Age 18+ at high risk for severe COVID-19 due to underlying medical conditions. (See previous page for list of conditions). • Age 18+ who work in high-risk settings. (See previous page for list of potential workers in high-risk settings). <p>For Janssen (Johnson & Johnson)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Janssen (J & J) recipients aged 18 and older should receive a booster dose at least 2 months after their initial shot. 	<p>People who are moderately to severely immunocompromised should get an additional dose.</p>
Minimum time After 2 nd Dose	<p style="text-align: center;">Pfizer & Moderna - 6 months Janssen (Johnson & Johnson) – 2 months</p>	28 days
Initial Vaccine	Pfizer, Moderna, or Janssen (J & J)	Pfizer or Moderna

What is “mixing and matching”?

- “Mixing and matching” is getting a different COVID-19 Booster than your initial vaccine.
- The CDC advises people to get the same booster as their initial vaccine. However, you can mix and match if the vaccine your first received is not available, or you have a different preference.

Why is an additional dose of the COVID-19 vaccine recommended for immunocompromised people?

- People with compromised immune systems may have a reduced ability to respond to vaccines, and having a weakened immune system can increase the risk of becoming severely ill from COVID-19. The CDC recommends that immunocompromised people who received the Pfizer or Moderna vaccine get an additional dose at least 28 days after their second shot. All Johnson & Johnson recipients, including immunocompromised people, should get a booster shot at least two months after their initial shot. Data show that an additional dose of the Pfizer or Moderna vaccines helps to increase protection for this group.

Science, evolving virus, and policies and recommendations: Booster doses are common for many vaccines. The scientists and medical experts who developed the COVID-19 vaccines continue to closely watch for signs of waning immunity, how well the vaccines protect against new mutations of the virus, and how that data differ across age groups and risk factors.