



LAPEER COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1800 Imlay City Road, Lapeer, MI 48446

Public Health News: July 29, 2022
Includes COVID-19 Update *along with* other Public Health Topics

This issue Contains Information on: (Other than COVID, highlighted in **Red** when newer info.)

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Includes update for 6 mo. +

Data/Statistics

Case Counts: Lapeer: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 21,666
* Confirmed: 17,988 (+60 from 07/22)
* Probable: 3,678(+18 from 07/22)

Michigan: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 2,672,312
* Weekly Conf. & Prob. 19,653 (as of 07/26)

Reminder: These are lab reported cases (above). Many home tests are done but not reported.

Deaths: Lapeer: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 423
* Confirmed: 400 (No change)*Corrected
* Probable: 23 (No change)

Michigan: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 37,428
* Weekly Conf. & Prob: 137 (as of 07/19)

COVID-19 Related Hospitalizations (local):

Confirmed Cases today: 0 In ICU: 0 Highest # this week: 3

7 Day Moving Avg. of . . .

- * % Test Positivity (07/19 - 07/25/22): 16.75%
- * Case Rate/100K Population (07/19 - 07/25): 99.31
- * New COVID-19 Hosp. Admissions/100K (07/19 - 07/25): 7.7
- * % Staffed Inpatient Beds in Use w/confirmed COVID-19 Cases (07/19 - 07/25): 3.7%

Community Transmission Levels

Lapeer: Low (see explanation below regarding Community Trans. Level determination)

Level for Neighboring Counties:

- * Low Level: Genesee, Sanilac, St. Clair & Tuscola Counties
- * Medium Level: NONE
- * High Level: Oakland, Macomb

Lapeer County's community transmission level is considered "low". The "low" status is attributed to the severity criteria (# of hospitalizations and hospital staffing levels).

NOTE: Case counts have been rising across much of the State this past week as the % of Omicron B.5 Variant has increase significantly. Although not as readily stopped by the current vaccines, studies still indicate that having both the initial series and 1-2 boosters (depending on eligibility status) can still reduce the severity of illness and hospitalizations.

INFORMATION REGARDING COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION LEVELS

As we move forward, the CDC is looking at three metrics: new COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 people in the past 7 days, the percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients, and total new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in the past 7 days. Data on new cases acts as an early warning indicator of potential increases in health system strain in the event of a COVID-19 surge.

For more information on Community Levels, go to:

<https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/community-levels.html>

Variant Information:

- * Omicron continues to be the predominant variant of concern, including all its sublineages.
- * Most of the sublineages are just a small fraction of sequenced specimens nationally & internationally.
- * In the U.S., BA.5 now accounts for the greater majority of U.S. cases, including in our area

Tests/Testing Information

*****NEW ON FREE TEST KITS*****

- * Test kits are once again available to people in Michigan with the assistance of the Rockefeller Foundation. Households will be able to access <https://www.accesscovidtests.org/>, enter your zip code, and if the zip code is included, order a shipment of 5 tests kits. Currently this program will end on 31 Aug 2022. The "hard" start date is 5 July 2022.
- * **In Lapeer County**, the following zip codes should work: 48444 (Imlay City), 48727 (Clifford), 48446 (Lapeer), 48421 (Columbiaville), 48455 (Metamora), 48003 (Almont), 48428 (Dryden), and 48412 (Attica).

About Tests/Testing

- * A viral test checks specimens, generally from your nose, 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, detects genetic material of the virus using a lab technique called polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Considered a very good test.
 - Antigen: Rapid antigen tests can detect protein fragments specific to the coronavirus. In most cases, results can be given within 15-30 minutes.
- * Antibody tests are generally run from a blood sample. An antibody test can only tell if you had an infection. These tests can return a negative test result even in infected patients (for example, if antibodies to another coronavirus type are detected), so they should not be used to determine if you are infected now or contagious (ability to infect other people).
- * Testing Sites: Many urgent cares and pharmacies are providing COVID-19 testing. If uncertain, phone ahead to determine location and times. Many locations also sell "at home" testing kits, and your medical insurance may cover the cost of a certain # each month. Check with your insurance company to determine what process they use for covering the costs.

Vaccine Booster Doses & Eligibility

Vaccine	2nd Dose	Booster #1	Booster #2
Pfizer (6 mo-5 yrs)	3-8 wks after 1st dose	Dose 3 - 8+ wks after dose 2 (not a booster)	
Moderna (6 mo-6 yrs)	4-8 wks after 1st dose	None authorized at this time	
Pfizer (5-11 yrs)	3 wks after 1st dose	5+ mos. after 2nd dose	
Pfizer (12+ yrs)	3-8 wks after 1st dose	5+ mos. after 2nd dose	See footnote
Moderna (18+ yrs)	4-8 wks after 1st dose	5+ mos. after 2nd dose	See footnote
Janssen (18+ yrs)	NA	2+ mos. after 1st dose	See footnote

* See website Schedule for People Who are Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised

* An 8 week interval may be optimal for some people ages 12 yrs and older, especially for males ages 12-39 years. A shorter interval (3 wks for Pfizer-BioNTech; 4 wks for Moderna) between the 1st & 2nd doses remains the recommended interval for : people who are moderately or severely immuno-compromised; adults ages 65 yrs & older; and others who need rapid protection due to increased concern about community transmission or risk of severe disease. (see website for further details)

* An mRNA COVID-19 vaccine is preferred over the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine for booster vaccination of people ages 18 yrs & older. For people ages 12 thru 17 yrs, only Pfizer can be used.

* People ages 18 thru 49 yrs who received Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine as both their primary series dose & booster dose may receive an mRNA COVID-19 booster dose at least 4 mos after the Janssen booster dose. People ages 50 yrs and older may choose to receive a 2nd booster dose if it has been at least 4 mos after the 1st booster dose.

** [Good tool to determine need for booster www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/booster-shot.html](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/vaccines/booster-shot.html)

COVID-19 Vaccine Clinics

* Walk-in COVID-19 Vaccine Clinics for all eligible ages are held at Lapeer County Health Dept. on Wednesdays from 8:30 - 12:30 and 3:00 - 6:00.

****Please note on 8/17/22 there will be NO EVENING COVID-19 VACCINE CLINIC****

* Many pharmacies & some physician offices also offer vaccination. Call ahead to determine locations and times.

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

Treatments

* Treatment options have improved, and include monoclonal antibodies, and antiviral medications. However, most have a "window" of effectiveness. Don't delay treatment. If you are sick, call your doctor for diagnosis and timely treatment.

Quarantine & Isolation Guidance

* Click on the following link for Quarantine & Isolation Guidance. There is also a Quarantine & Isolation Calculator (Tool) to assist you at this site:

[https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/coronavirus/Folder2/MDHHS_IQ_Guidance - Recovery Phase 3722.pdf?rev=6a841a87faa34e86833764c225211ac8](https://www.michigan.gov/-/media/Project/Websites/coronavirus/Folder2/MDHHS_IQ_Guidance_-_Recovery_Phase_3722.pdf?rev=6a841a87faa34e86833764c225211ac8)

Other Public Health Topics

Influenza & Influenza-like Illness (ILI) (There are no updates to this section today)

- * Influenza & ILI remain below baseline (2.5%) this season and is currently 1.0% in Michigan. The most common type detected has been Flu A, H3N2 subtype.
- * During the week ending June 4, a total of 855 patient visits in Michigan have been due to ILI (influenza-like illness).
- * Nationally, 28 influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported thus far for the 2021-22 flu season.
- * In Michigan, one pediatric death has been confirmed by MDHHS for the 2021-22 flu season.
- * Locally, there were no confirmed influenza cases hospitalized this week

Monkeypox

*****NEW INFORMATION*****

[*New MDHHS Monkeypox \(MPV\) website at www.michigan.gov/mpv](http://www.michigan.gov/mpv)

- * MDHHS announced on 7/21/22 that there are 19 cases of monkeypox (MPV) in Michigan
- * **PHYSICIANS/CLINICS:** The CDC held a Clinician Outreach and Communication Activity (COCA) webinar on 6/29/22 entitled "Monkeypox: Updates about Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment. The link for the webinar & slides is: https://emergency.cdc.gov/coca/calls/2022/callinfo_062922.asp. At this time, MDHHS is the only lab that is running the test in Michigan, although the CDC is working with other large commercial labs to bring them onboard for testing. The test requisition form for this test in DCH-1396 (entitled Vaccinia/Variola/Pox Virus) at the link below: https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs/-/media/Project/Websites/mdhhs/BOL/DCH_1396.pdf?rev=8ea6cbt Call the Communicable Disease Program (810-245-5827) for assistance with specimen submissions.

- * Monkeypox is a rare disease that is caused by infection with monkeypox virus. It was first discovered in 1958 when two outbreaks of a pox-like disease occurred in colonies of monkeys kept for research. The first human case was recorded in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It has since been reported in people in several other central western African countries
- * Since May 14, 2022, clusters of monkeypox cases have been reported in several countries that don't normally have monkeypox. As of 7/26/22 the US has the largest number of cases at 4,638. Internationally, there are a total of 20,638 cases. There are no deaths in non-endemic countries.
- * The CDC is urging healthcare providers in the U.S. to be alert for patients who have rash illnesses consistent with monkeypox, regardless of travel history.
- * In humans, the symptoms of monkeypox are similar to, but milder than, the symptoms of smallpox. It begins with fever, headache, muscle aches, and exhaustion. The main difference between smallpox & monkeypox symptoms is that monkeypox causes lymph nodes to swell while smallpox does not.
- * The incubation period (time from infection to symptoms) for monkeypox is usually 7-14 days, but can range from 5-21 days.
- * Within 1 to 3 days (sometimes longer) after the appearance of fever, the patient develops a rash, often beginning on the face then spreading to other parts of the body.
- * The illness typically lasts for 2-4 weeks. In Africa, monkeypox has been shown to cause death in as many as 1 in 10 persons who contract the disease.

Jamestown Canyon Virus (Mosquito Spread) - from MDHHS Press Release dated 6/23/22)

- * Mosquitoes recently collected in Bay County have tested positive for Jamestown Canyon Virus.
- * These are the first infected mosquito pools detected for 2022.
- * Residents are reminded that the best way to protect themselves against JCV and other

mosquito-borne illnesses, including Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) and West Nile Virus (WNV) is to prevent mosquito bites.

- * The JCV virus is spread to people through bites from infected mosquitoes. Most cases occur from late spring through mid-fall. Illness can develop within a few days to two weeks following a bite from an infected mosquito. While most people do not become ill, initial symptoms can include fever, headache and fatigue. In rare cases, it can cause severe disease in the brain and/or spinal cord, including encephalitis and meningitis.
- * While the JCV is found throughout much of the U.S., cases have been increasing in the Midwest.
- * JCV can be spread by mosquitoes that become infected when they feed on deer or other animals that have the virus in their blood. Infected mosquitoes spread the virus to other animals or people through bites. Arboviruses including WNV and EEE spread when mosquitoes contract the virus from biting infected birds then biting a human.
- * It only takes one bite from an infected mosquito to cause a severe illness. Individuals should take precautions, such as using an EPA-registered insect repellent when outdoors, avoiding areas where mosquitoes are present if possible, and wearing clothing to cover arms and legs to prevent bites. Additionally, you can reduce mosquito breeding grounds, including standing water (buckets, old tires, other places where water pools and sits) around your home.