



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

Public Health News: November 18, 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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Data/Statistics

Case Counts: Lapeer: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 23,417 Michigan: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 2,920,679
* Confirmed: 19,381 (+77 since 11/11 report) * Weekly Conf. & Prob. 12,860 (as of 11/15)
* Probable: 4,036 (+15 since 11/11 report)

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

Deaths: Lapeer: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 459 Michigan: Total (Conf. & Prob.) 39,679
* Confirmed: 427 (+4) * Weekly Conf. & Prob: 123 (as of 11/15/22)
* Probable: 32 (+0)

COVID-19 Related Hospitalizations (local):
Confirmed Cases (Fri.,11/18): **8**; In ICU: **2** Highest single day # this week: **8**

7 Day Moving Avg. of . . .

- * % Test Positivity (through 11/14/22): 14.59%
- * Case Rate/100K Population (11/10-11/16/22): 105.01
- * New COVID-19 Hosp. Admissions/100K (11/09 - 11/16/22): 8.5
- * % Staffed Inpatient Beds in Use w/confirmed COVID-19 Cases (11/09 - 11/16/22): 4.7%

Community Transmission Levels

Lapeer: Low (see explanation below for Community Trans.- these are based on reported cases only)

Level for Neighboring Counties:

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

See community transmission criteria for parameters for high level designation.

NOTE: Case counts across much of the State continue to be attributed to the Omicron B.5 Variant. The new booster now contains the B.4 and B.5 variants. Studies still indicate that having both the initial series and boosters can reduce the severity of illness and hospitalization. It is especially important at this time to add the NEW booster, which protects better against the current circulating variant. This is available at the Health Department, as well as many pharmacies.

WHAT IS COMMUNITY TRANSMISSION?

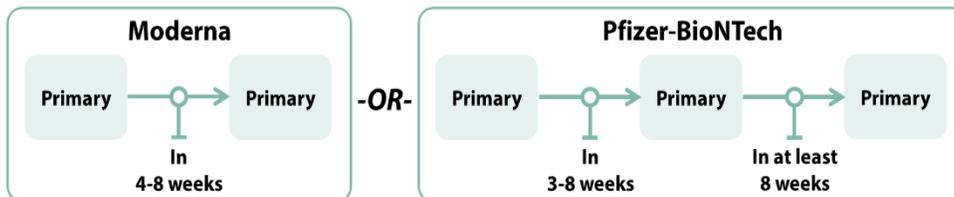
The CDC is looking at three metrics: new COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 people in the past 7 days, the percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients, and total new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 people in the past 7 days. Data on new cases acts as an early warning indicator of potential 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>

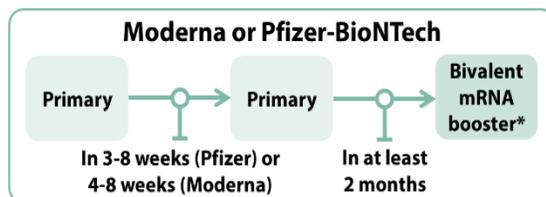
Vaccine Booster Doses & Eligibility - Updated Document

COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule Infographic for People who are NOT Moderately or Severely Immunocompromised

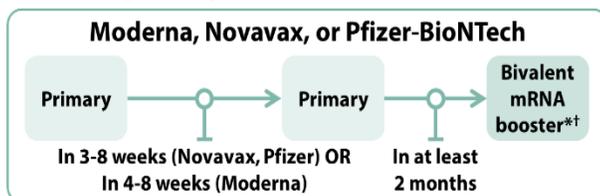
People ages 6 months through 4 years



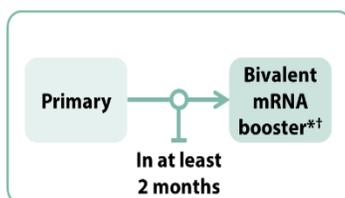
People ages 5 through 11 years



People ages 12 years and older



People ages 18 years and older who previously received Janssen primary series dose‡



*Administer an age-appropriate mRNA bivalent booster (i.e., Pfizer-BioNTech for people age 5 years and either Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna for people ages 6 years and older). For people who previously received a monovalent booster dose(s), the bivalent booster dose is administered at least 2 months after the last monovalent booster dose.

† A monovalent Novavax booster dose may be used in limited situations in people ages 18 years and older who completed a primary series using any COVID-19 vaccine, have not received any previous dose(s), and are unable or unwilling to receive an mRNA vaccine. The monovalent Novavax booster dose is administered **at least 6 months** after completion of a primary series.

‡ Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine should only be used in certain limited situations. See <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/covid->

Variant Information (More info: <https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/stats/data-and-modeling-updates>)

- * 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 our region., BA.5 still accounts for the higher majority, with BQ 1.1 following.
- *Note: The new BOOSTER now contains coverage for the original and the BA 4 & 5 Variants**

Testing

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.
- *FREE TEST KITS** are once again available through the Rockefeller Foundation. Each address can receive 5 test kits/month. Go to <https://www.accesscovidtests.org/> and enter your zip code. You will then be prompted to fill in your name, address, and phone. Verification text is then sent.

COVID-19 VACCINE CLINICS

- * COVID-19 Vaccine clinic (ages 12+) will be Wednesdays from 11:00 - 5:00 at the Lapeer County Health Department

Treatments

- * Treatment options have improved, and include monoclonal antibodies, and antiviral medications. However, most have a "window" of effectiveness. Don't delay treatment.

Quarantine & Isolation Guidance

- * New isolation guidance came out from the CDC on 8/11/22.

Take action if you test positive

DAY 0

- Everyone:** Stay home and away from others (isolate)
- People at high risk for severe illness:** Talk to your doctor about treatment

End isolation on day 6 or later if you never had symptoms or if you are fever-free for 24 hours and other symptoms improved

DAY 11 or later

Everyone through day 10:

- Wear a mask OR use 2 negative antigen tests to decide when to stop wearing a mask
- Avoid people at high risk of getting very sick

See CDC's isolation guidance for more info:
bit.ly/COVID19isolation

AUGUST 11, 2022

MMWR

Monkeypox

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. As of 11/11/22 there were 28,881 reported cases in the U.S. Michigan currently is reporting 352 cases. Internationally, there are a total of 79,231 cases. There have been 49 deaths worldwide, of which **36** are in countries not historically reporting MPV. There have been 11 deaths in the U.S.

- 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.

Incubation period: (time from infection to symptoms) for monkeypox is usually 7-14 days, but can range from 5-21 days.

Disease course: Within 1 to 3 days (sometimes longer) after the appearance of fever, the patient develops a rash, often beginning on the face and 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.

Prevention:

Universally vaccinating individuals is NOT recommended. MDHHS recommends that those exposed to a case of MPV receive Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) with JYNNEOS vaccine. Additionally, MDHHS recommends PEP++ for persons at high-risk for MPV, even if they have not had documented exposure to a confirmed case. When combined with other mitigation measures, PEP++ may slow the spread of disease in areas with MPV transmission

MDHHS recommends PEP++ in the following situations:

- Individuals, or partners of individuals engaged in higher risk sexual activities.
- Close/household contacts of individuals who have been exposed to MPV or engaged in higher-risk activities.
- Men who have sex with men and have a history of STI (sexually transmitted illness) in the last year.
- Individuals who plan to have multiple sex partners.
- Individuals who plan to have close contact at a high-risk event or high-risk venue.
- Individuals taking HIV PreP or those living with HIV.

People who are considered at high risk should receive the JYNNEOS vaccine. To do so, please contact the Lapeer County Health Department at 810-667-0448. We would be happy to schedule you for vaccination.

Highly Pathogenic Avian Flu (HPAI)

MDHHS notified LCHD **11/09/22** that Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) has been detected in a 3rd backyard poultry flock in Lapeer County. We were notified of the first two affects flocks on 10/06/22 and 10/12/22. For information on this, please navigate to the following URLs:

<https://www.michigan.gov/mdard/about/media/pressreleases/2022/11/10/continue-protecting-against-highly-pathogenic-avian-influenza>

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/animal-disease-information/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-2022/2022-hpai-commercial-backyard-flocks>

- * As the fall migration begins, poultry owners are reminded to protect their domestic flocks from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has reported an increase in cases of HPAI in backyard poultry flocks.

Poultry owners should take the following measures to protect their flocks:

- * Prevent contact between domestic and wild birds by bringing them indoors or ensuring their outdoor area is fully enclosed.
- * Washing your hands before and after handling birds as well as when moving between coops
- * Disinfecting boots and other gear when moving between coops.
- * Not sharing equipment or other supplies between coops or other farms.
- * Cleaning and disinfecting equipment between uses. If it cannot be disinfected, discard.
- * Using well or municipal water as drinking water for birds.

Influenza and Influenza Vaccine

LCHD COVID-19 and FLU VACCINE CLINICS

- ages 12 and older at the Wednesday Walk-in Clinic 11 am – 5 pm
 - The lines tend to be long especially at the opening time. It slows down by about 2 pm, so take this into consideration when deciding when to come in.
- 6 months to 11 years can get COVID, Flu and other childhood immunizations by appointment only. Call 810-667-0448 to schedule an appointment.
- * **There will be NO clinic on 11/23/22.**

RSV (Respiratory Syncytial Virus)

RSV is a virus that causes bronchiolitis, an infection of the small airways of the lungs. It is the most common cause of bronchiolitis and pneumonia in children under the age of 1, with almost all children having been infected by age 1, but can also cause serious issues in older adults and those with underlying health conditions.

SYMPTOMS: Include cough, sneezing, runny nose, fever, loss of appetite

HOW IS IT SPREAD: It is spread by person-to-person by droplets from the nose, throat, and mouth coughing, sneezing, and speaking; Direct contact with nasal or oral secretions through kissing the face of a child; and some may become infected by touching an object contaminated with the virus and then touching their mouth or nose

DIAGNOSIS & TREATMENT: Primary care provider and laboratory testing; Ribavirin may be used in the hospital to treat severe infection. There is no vaccine for RSV at this time.

PREVENTION OF RSV SPREAD:

- Wash hands often with soap and water
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing
- Wash hard surfaces and toys with soap and water or disinfectant
- Avoid sharing items contaminated with saliva, such as cups, eating utensils, and pacifiers

