miOttawa Department of Public Health

Ottawa County COVID-19 Epidemiology

July 21, 2022

Data as of July 16, 2022, unless otherwise indicated

Executive Summary

- **Transmission in the US and in Michigan is starting to increase**

- **Ottawa County transmission may also be increasing**
  - This past week positivity **increased** to 23.7%, from 19.7% two weeks ago.
  - Weekly case counts **increased** 19% (-5% two weeks ago), from 299 two weeks ago to 355 last week.
  - Cases among children **remained the same** (+14% two weeks ago), at 33.
  - COVID-19 wastewater signals in Ottawa County are declining in Holland/Zeeland, stable in Grand Haven/Spring Lake, and stable in Allendale.
  - Based on national data and local clinical variant sampling, the Omicron subvariant BA.5 likely predominates.
  - Ottawa's CDC Community Level is LOW.

- **Ottawa-area and regional hospitals have adequate capacity**
  - In Ottawa County, 6% of all available beds and 0% of all ICU beds are occupied by COVID-19 patients.*

- **Pediatric hospitalization rates in the US are increasing, but are relatively low and stable in Michigan**
  - Regional pediatric hospitalization census remains low but has shown some recent increases.

- **Of Ottawa County residents aged 5+, 63.5% are fully vaccinated**

*Some hospitals in Ottawa County immediately transfer acutely ill adults or children to regional hospitals that offer a higher level of care. This practice may reduce the proportion of beds occupied by COVID-19 patients in Ottawa and increase bed occupancy in urban centers with large hospitals, such as Kent County.

Limitations

- **Case Counts, Case Rates, and Test Positivity**

  With the widescale availability of at-home antigen tests for COVID-19, which are not reported or included in public health surveillance data, the case counts and case rates in this report underestimate the true burden of this disease. However, it is expected that increasing and decreasing trends reflect the relative amount of transmission in the community.

- **Wastewater Surveillance**

  Wastewater samples are collected from specific geographic sites in the county and may not reflect COVID-19 burden across the entire county population. However, increases and decreases in detected trends generally correlate with case rates, therefore wastewater readings are displayed alongside countywide incidence rates in this report.

Ottawa County Metrics by Week

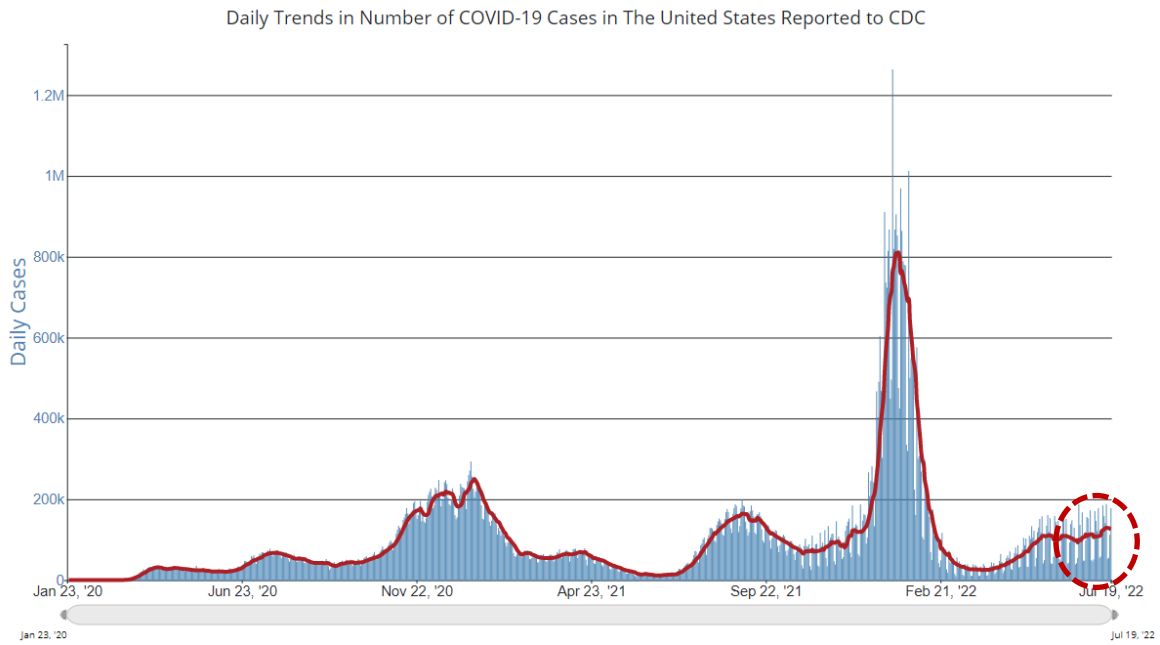
		Week Ending				
Metric	Goal	18-Jun-22	25-Jun-22	2-Jul-22	9-Jul-22	16-Jul-22
Positivity (All Ages)	NA	20.1%	20.3%	21.6%	19.7%	23.7%
Weekly Cases (All Ages)	<592	343	360	315	299	355
Weekly Cases in Children (0-17 years of age)	NA	31	31	29	33	33
Total Deaths (All Ages)	0	3	3	1	2	0
CDC COVID-19 Community Level (New)	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

Please note that with updated CDC Community Risk Transmission levels, metrics and/or metric thresholds/goals may change.

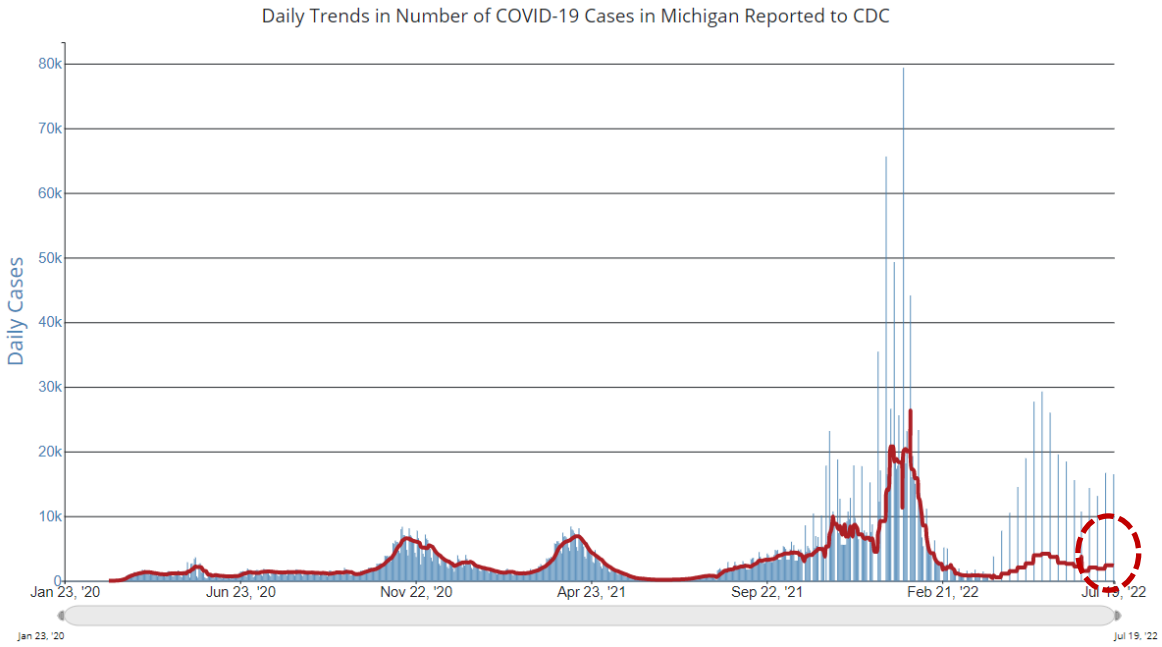
Notes: Use of at home tests likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially lower number of cases. Hospitalization and/or death may occur after initial infection, meaning the number of hospitalizations and deaths from recent weeks may increase

Case Trends in the USA and Michigan

USA



Michigan



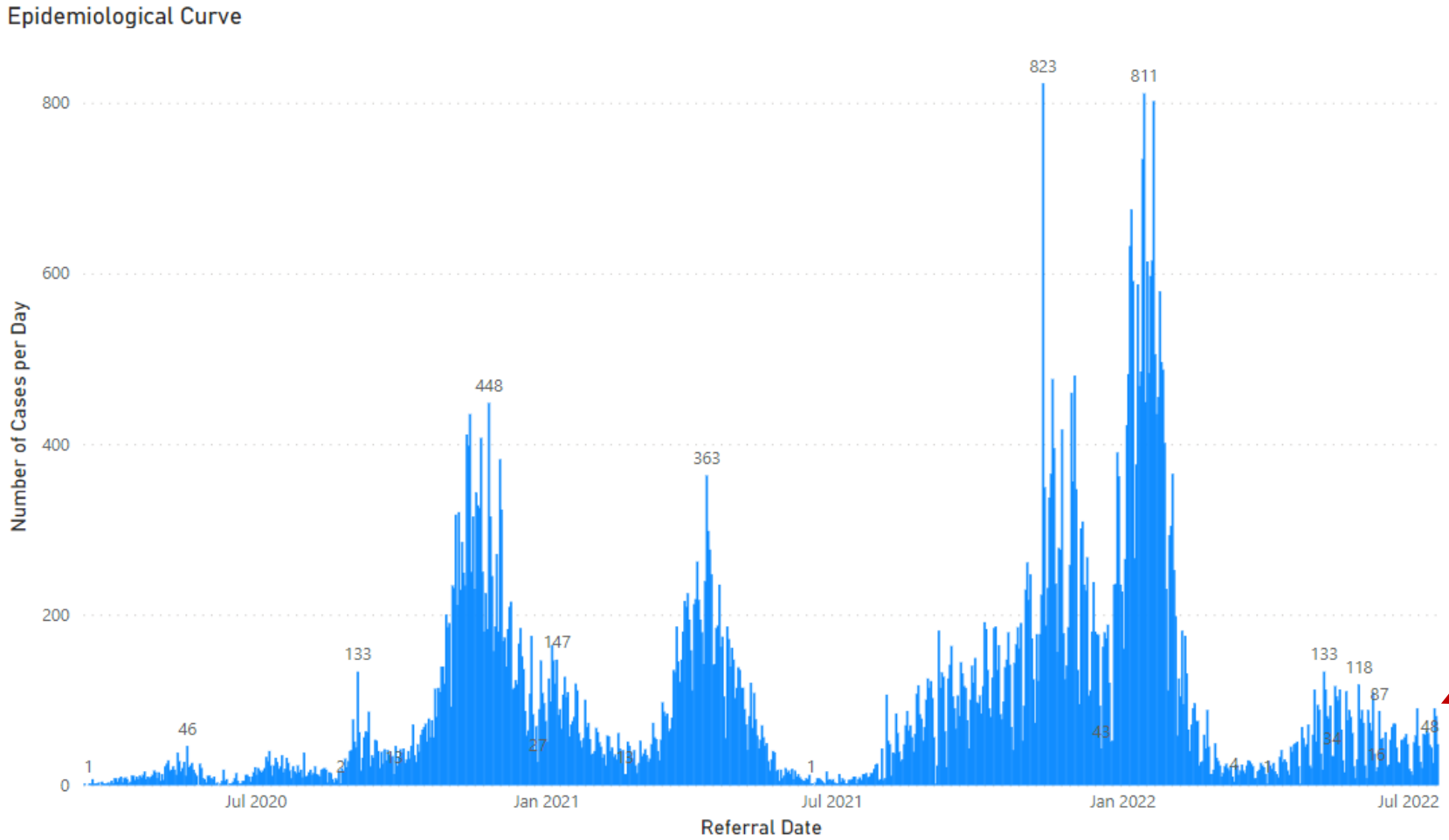
Daily case counts in the US and Michigan remain lower than previous surges but may be increasing slightly.

Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially lower number of cases.
Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends_dailycases

Data through July 19, 2022

Case Trends in Ottawa County

COVID-19 Cases by Day, Ottawa County, March 15, 2020 – July 20, 2022



Total Number of Cases

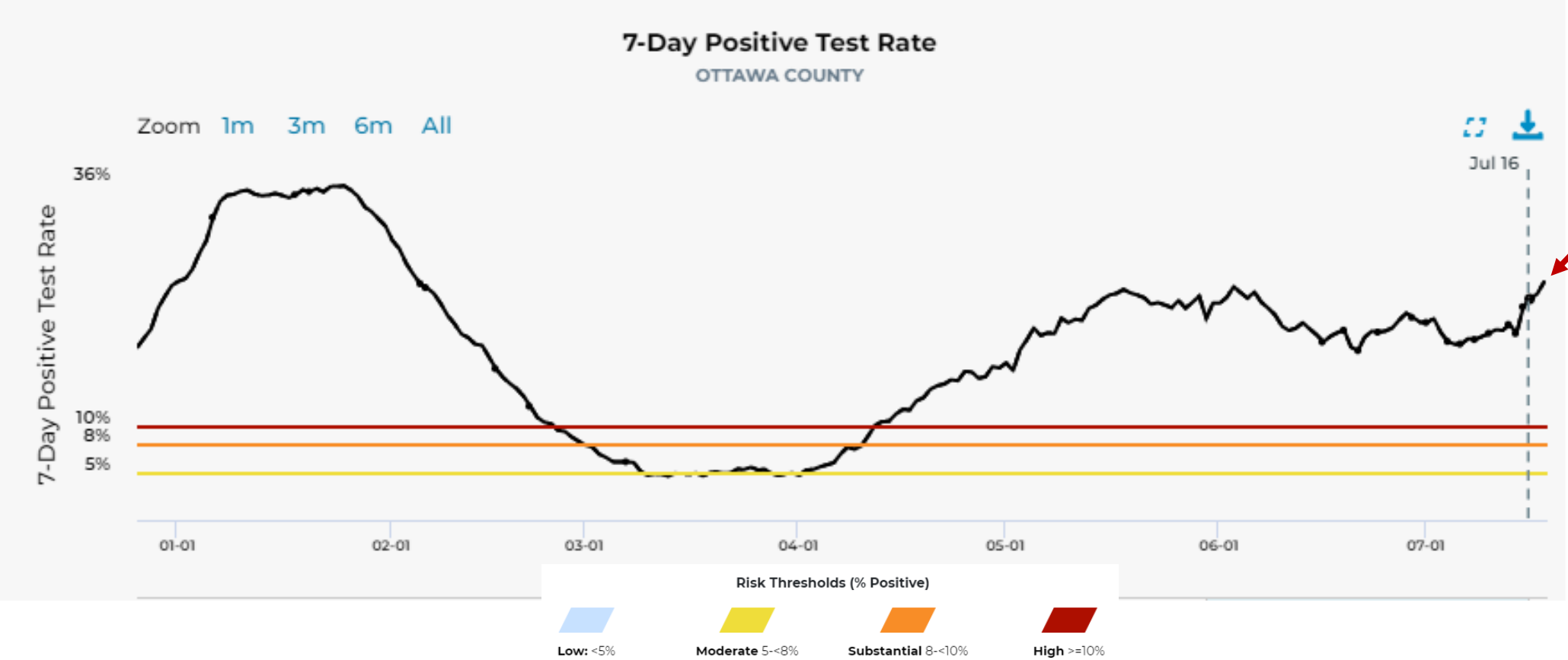
80,295

Currently, the 7-day average is just over **56 cases per day,** an **increase** from the approximately 33 cases seen last week at this same time.

Notes: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially lower number of cases. Additionally, On November 12, 2021, MDHHS updated their database resulting in a backlog of cases being reported in one day.
Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Test Positivity in Ottawa County

COVID-19 Cases by Day, Ottawa County, January 1, 2022 – July 16, 2022



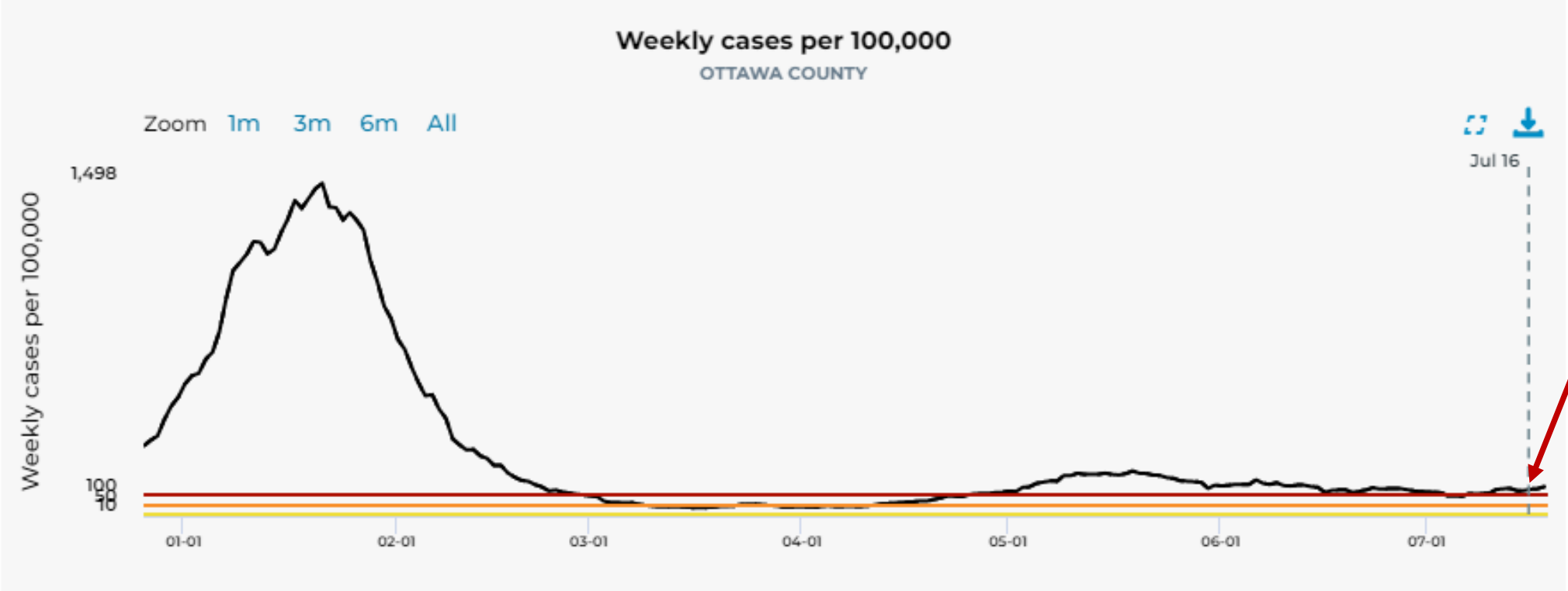
Positivity trended slightly higher at **23.7%** last week compared to the **19.7%** the week prior.

This visualization may change as CDC Community Transmission levels, metrics and/or metric thresholds/goals change.

Note: Testing data and can be found at the following sources: Testing Results | Ottawa County Covid-19 Case Summary Data (arcgis.com) & MI Safe Start Map. Use of at-home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially lower number of cases.
Source: MI Safe Start Map-Ottawa County

Case Rates in Ottawa County – All Ages

COVID-19 Cases by Day, Ottawa County, January 1, 2022 – July 16, 2022

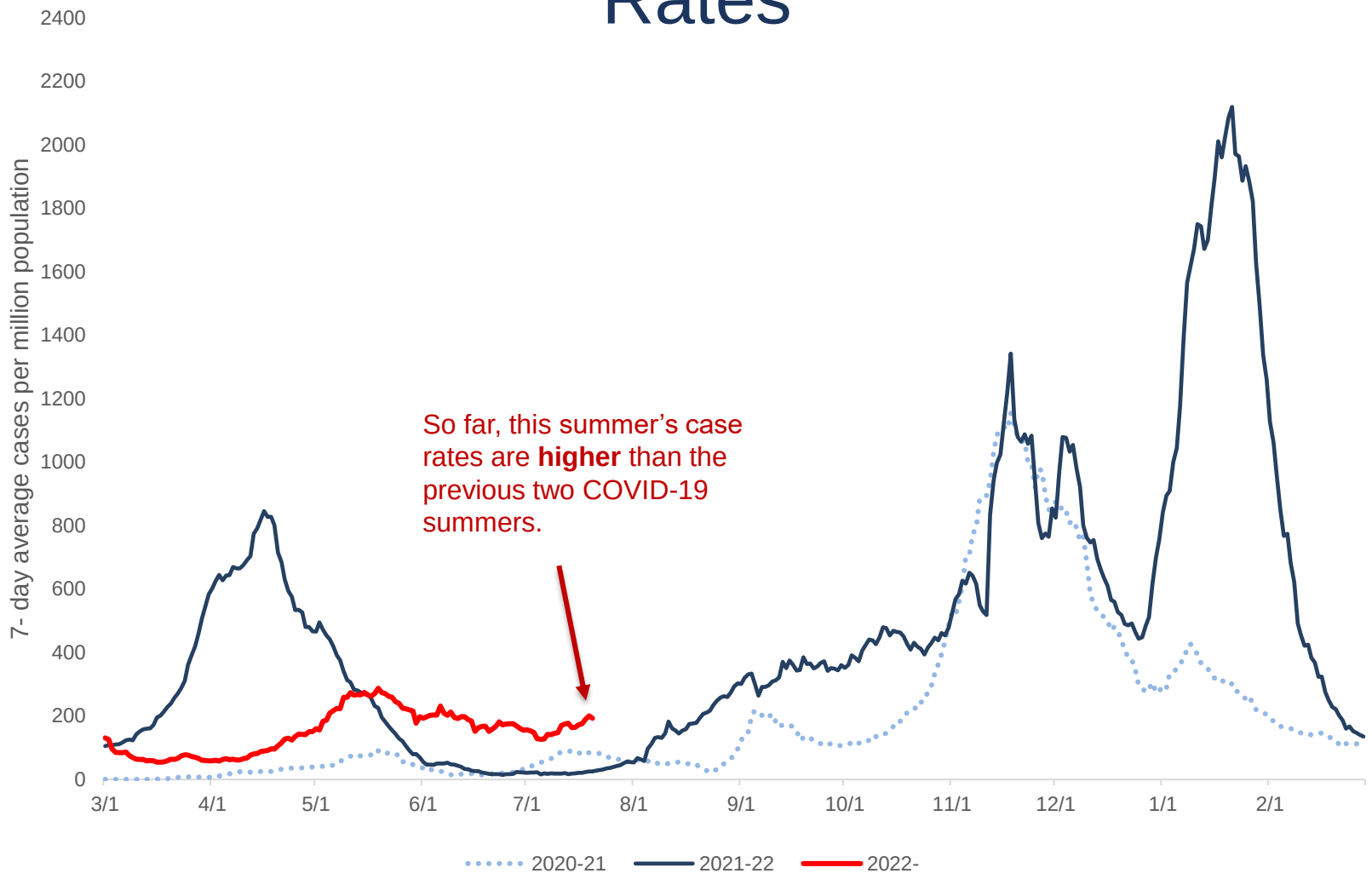


Case rates **trended at 121** cases per week per 100,000 population (slightly **higher than 102.5** the week prior).

Please note that with updated CDC Community Transmission levels, metrics and/or metric thresholds/goals may change.

Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially lower rates.
Source: MI Safe Start Map-Ottawa County

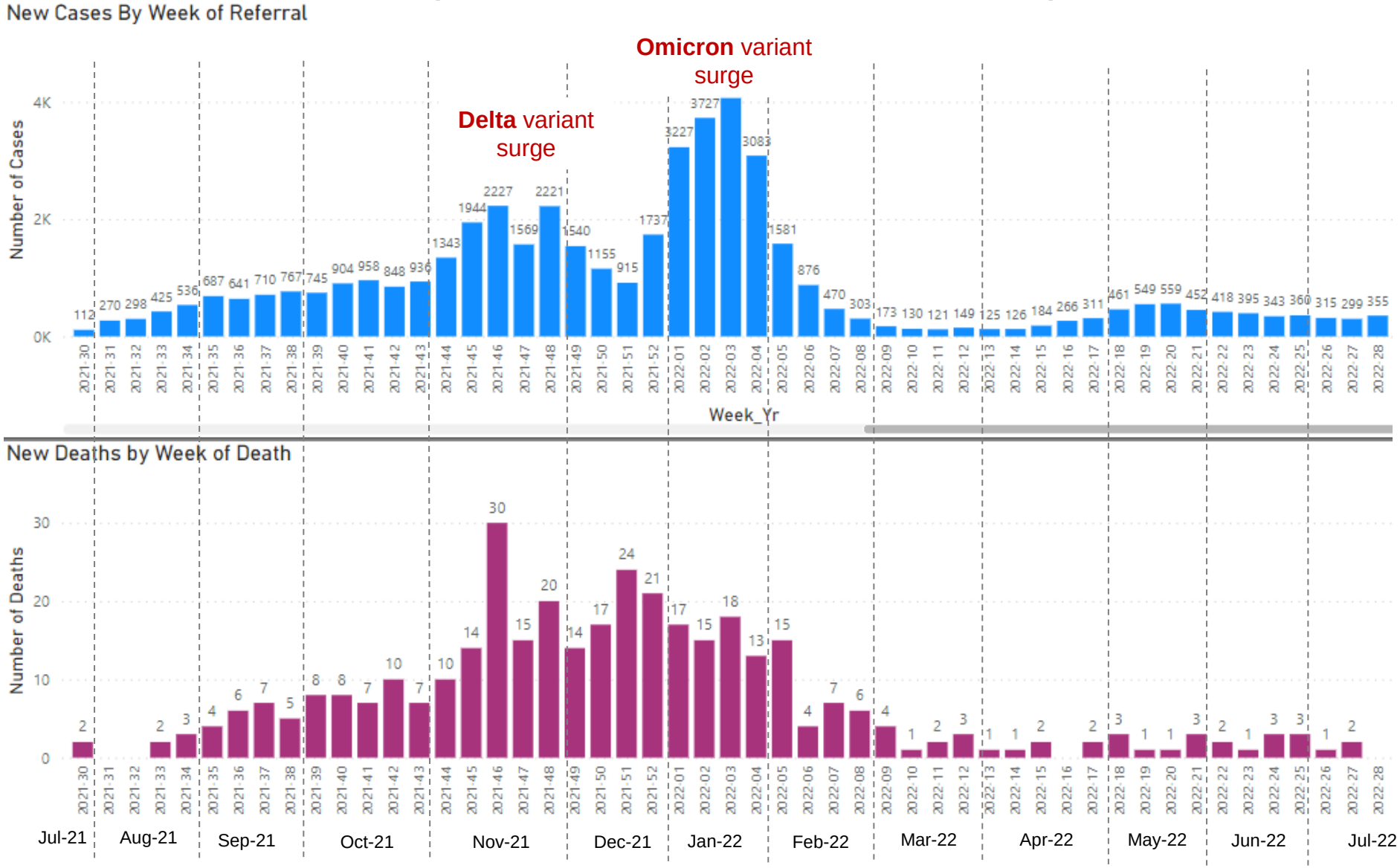
Ottawa County Time Trends – Annual Comparison of Case Rates



Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially lower case rates.
Source: Internal Data

Data through July 20, 2022

Ottawa County – Cases & Deaths by Week, All Ages



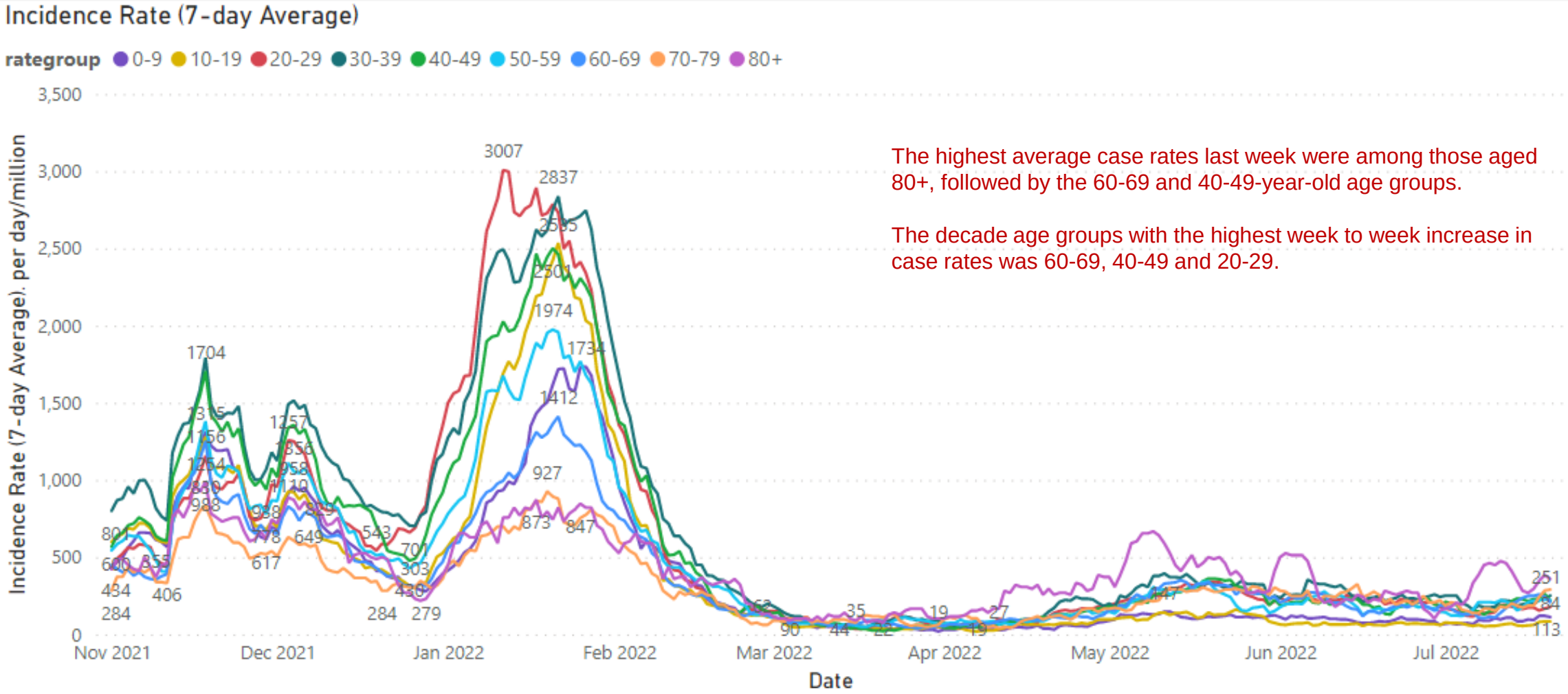
The weekly number of **cases increased 19%** from week 27 to week 28.

Weekly COVID-19 **deaths remain low.** The current weekly average number of deaths over the last 4 weeks is about **1-2 deaths per week.**

Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially lower number of cases.
Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Ottawa County Case Rate Trends by Age Decade

COVID-19 Case Rates by Age, November 2021 – July 20, 2022



The highest average case rates last week were among those aged 80+, followed by the 60-69 and 40-49-year-old age groups.

The decade age groups with the highest week to week increase in case rates was 60-69, 40-49 and 20-29.

Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially lower rates.

Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Data as of July 20, 2022

Ottawa County Case Rate Trends by Age Decade

Daily new confirmed and probable cases per day per million by age group (daily average per week)
Week 28 (July 10, 2022 – July 16, 2022)

Age Decade (Years)	Average Daily Cases	Average Daily Case Rate	One Week % Rate Change
0-9	3.6	96.9	14%
10-19	2.6	58.0	6%
20-29	7.6	167.4	23%
30-39	7.1	199.2	16%
40-49	7.1	215.1	47%
50-59	7.3	209.0	0%
60-69	8.1	249.8	119%
70-79	3.9	187.0	13%
80+	3.0	269.5	-42%

Age groups with highest average case rates last week:

1. 80+
2. 60-69
3. 40-49

Age groups with largest week-over-week increase in case rates:

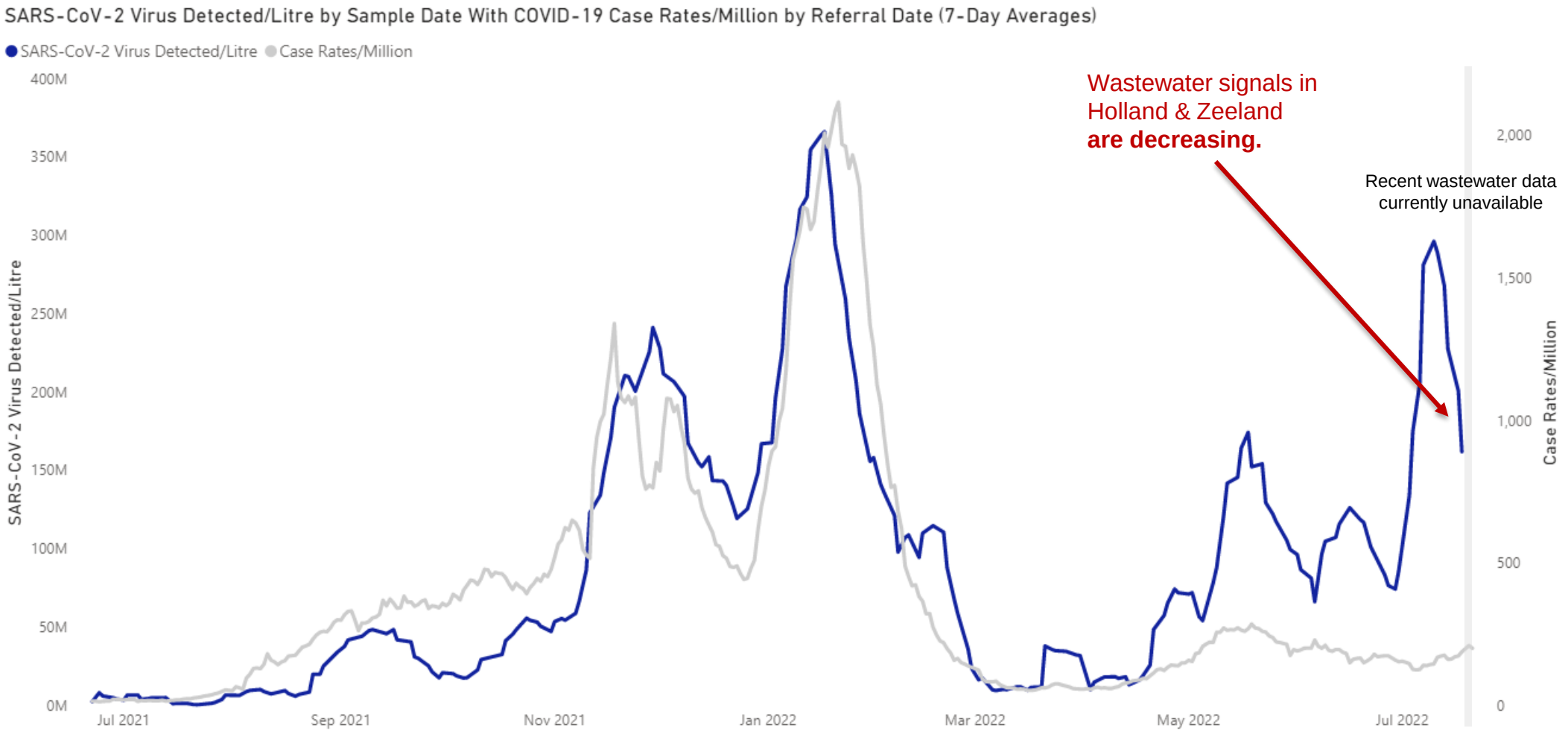
1. 60-69
2. 40-49
3. 20-29

Notes: Average daily cases is calculated by summing the weekly total number of cases and dividing by seven. Cases counted in weeks of interest reflect referral date. Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially lower rates.

Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System; CDC Wonder 2020 population

Data as July 20, 2022

Holland-Zeeland Wastewater Surveillance



Data Interpretation: The **blue line** on the graph shows the 7-day average levels of SARS-CoV-2 virus (N2 markers) detected in wastewater sampled from treatment plants in Holland & Zeeland. The **gray line** on the graph represents the 7-day average COVID-19 case rates/million for all of Ottawa County by referral date.

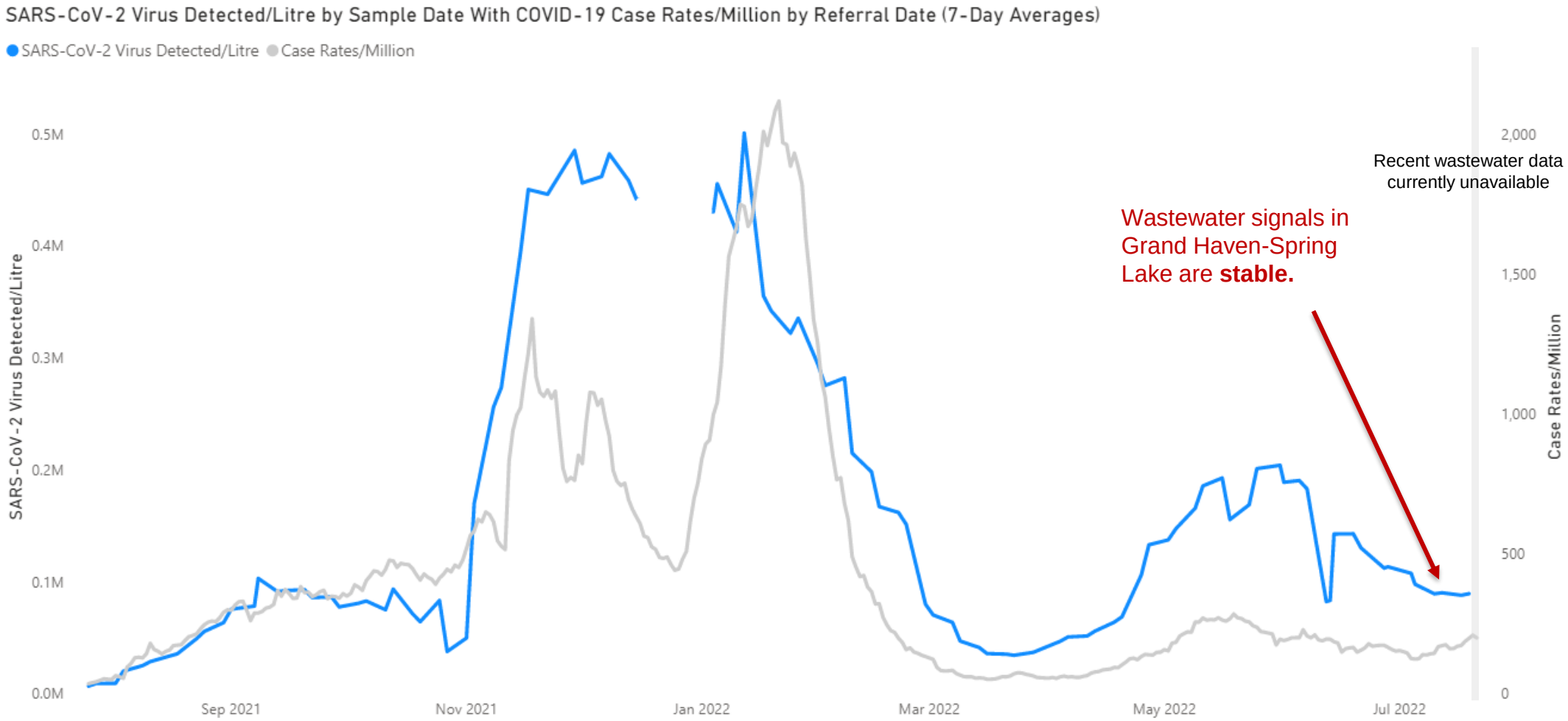
Notes: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates. Display of wastewater data may change as analytical methods are refined. A data point from Zeeland collected June 23, 2022, was removed from data analysis as an extreme outlier.

Source: Hope College Global Water Research Institute as part of the MDHHS SEWER-Network, Aaron Best, Ph.D. (best@hope.edu)

Additional Information: Michigan COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance Pilot Project (arcgis.com), Coronavirus - Sentinel Wastewater Epidemiology Evaluation Project (SWEEP) (michigan.gov)

Data through July 19, 2022

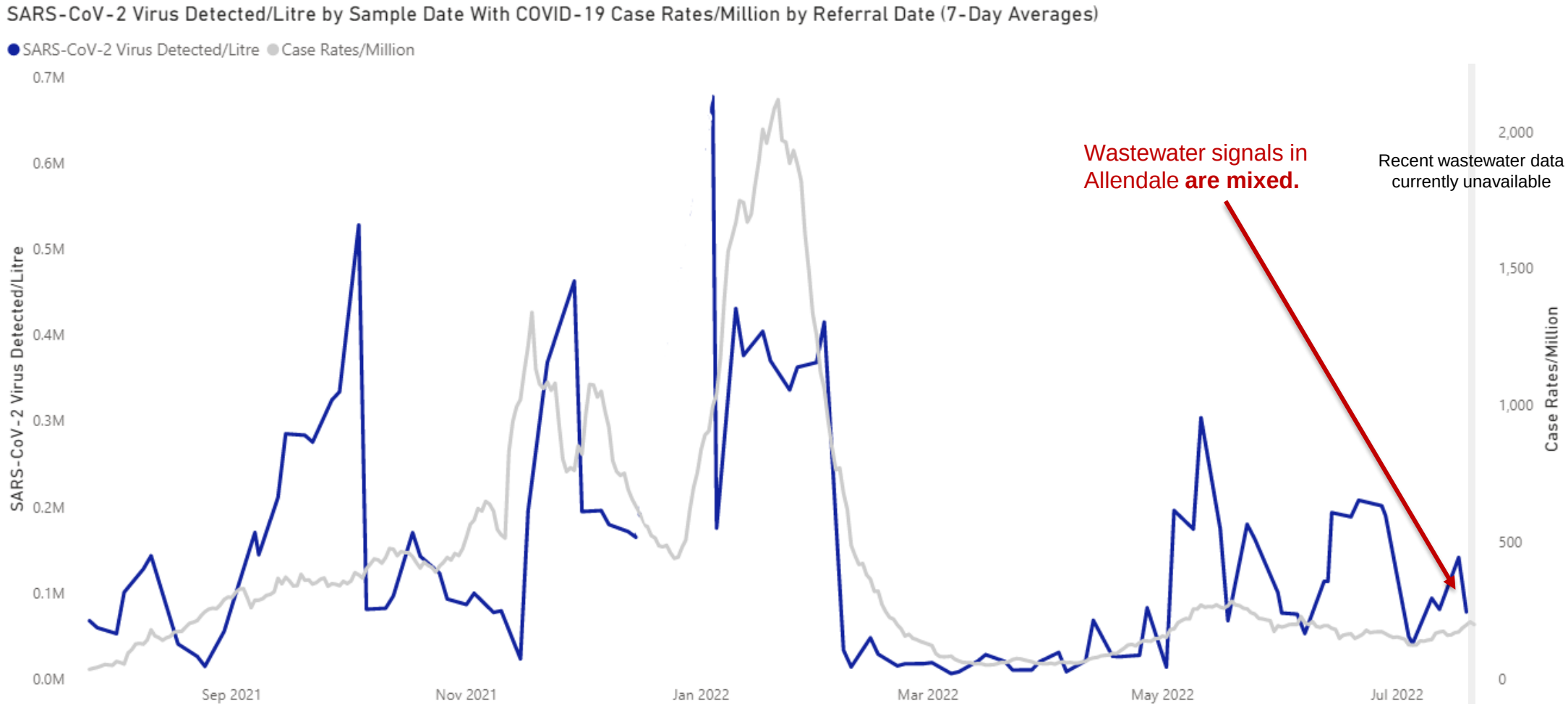
Grand Haven-Spring Lake Wastewater Surveillance



Data Interpretation: The **blue line** on the graph shows the 7-day average levels of SARS-CoV-2 virus (N2 markers) detected in wastewater sampled from the treatment plant in Grand Haven-Spring Lake. The **gray line** on the graph represents the 7-day average COVID-19 case rates/million for all of Ottawa County by referral date.
Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates. Display of wastewater data may change as analytical methods are refined.
Source: Grand Valley State University Annis Water Resources Institute as part of the MDHHS SEWER-Network, Richard Rediske, Ph.D. (redisker@gvsu.edu)
Additional Information: Michigan COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance Pilot Project (arcgis.com), Coronavirus - Sentinel Wastewater Epidemiology Evaluation Project (SWEEP) (michigan.gov)

Data through July 19, 2022

Allendale Wastewater Surveillance



Data Interpretation: The **blue line** on the graph shows the 7-day average levels of SARS-CoV-2 virus (N2 markers) detected in wastewater sampled from the treatment plant in Allendale. The **gray line** on the graph represents the 7-day average COVID-19 case rates/million for all of Ottawa County by referral date.
Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates. Display of wastewater data may change as analytical methods are refined.
Source: Grand Valley State University Annis Water Resources Institute as part of the MDHHS SEWER-Network, Richard Rediske, Ph.D. (redisker@gvsu.edu)
Additional Information: Michigan COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance Pilot Project (arcgis.com), Coronavirus - Sentinel Wastewater Epidemiology Evaluation Project (SWEEP) (michigan.gov)

Data through July 19, 2022

Ottawa County Weekly Case Counts and % Change, by Age

	Adults (18+)		Children (0-17 years)		Total	
Week Ending	Number	% Change from Previous Week	Number	% Change from Previous Week	Number	% Change from Previous Week
7-May-22	410	52%	51	21%	461	48%
14-May-22	492	20%	57	12%	549	19%
21-May-22	496	1%	63	11%	559	2%
28-May-22	397	-20%	55	-13%	452	-19%
4-Jun-22	378	-5%	40	-27%	418	-8%
11-Jun-22	355	-6%	40	0%	395	-6%
18-Jun-22	312	-12%	31	-23%	343	-13%
25-Jun-22	329	5%	31	0%	360	5%
2-Jul-22	286	-13%	29	-6%	315	-13%
9-Jul-22	266	-7%	33	14%	299	-5%
16-Jul-22	322	21%	33	0%	355	19%

Adults

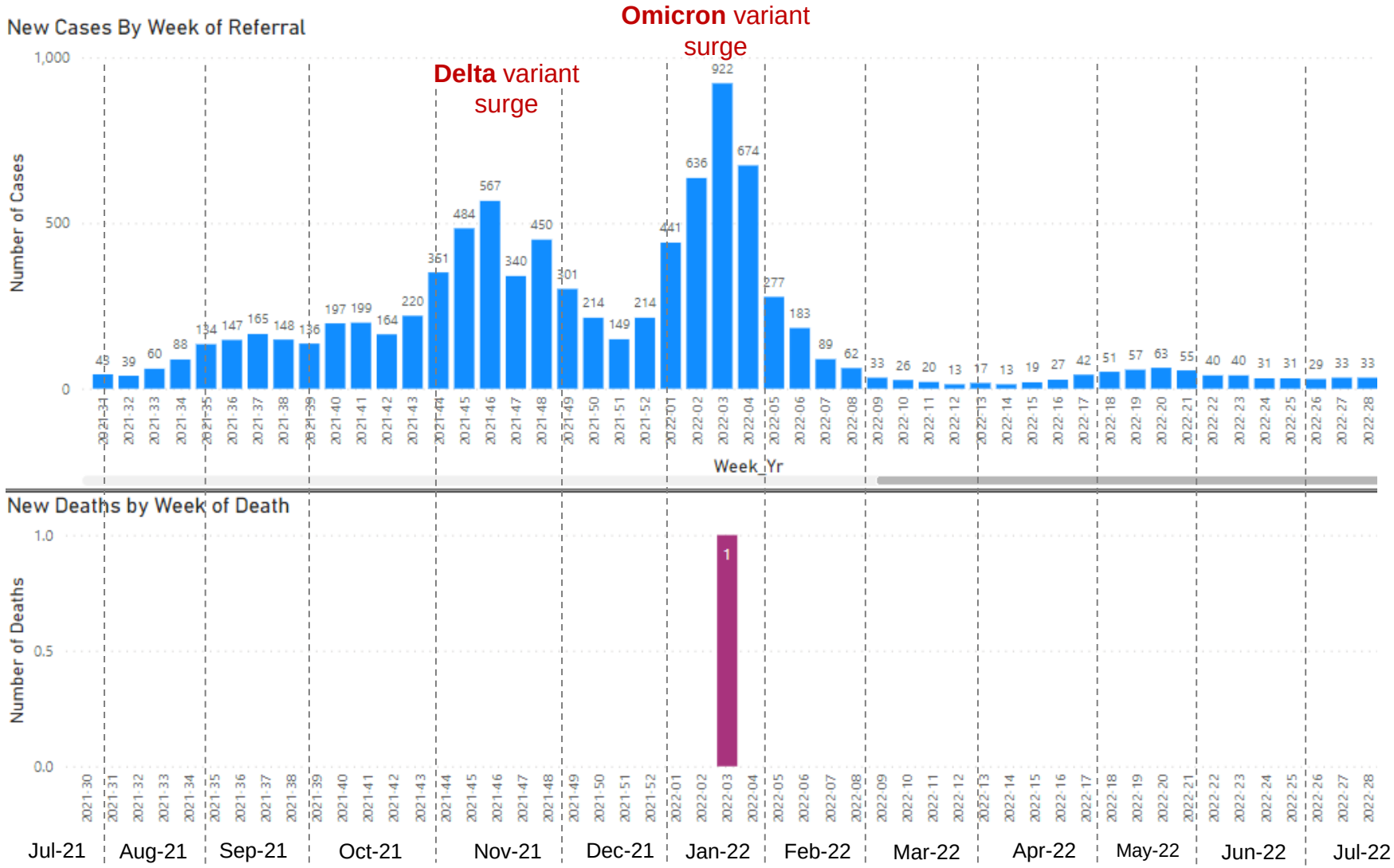
Children

Weekly case counts among **children remained the same** last week, and cases in **adults increased 21%.**

Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially lower number of cases.
Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Ottawa County – Cases & Deaths by Week Among Children

(0-17 years)



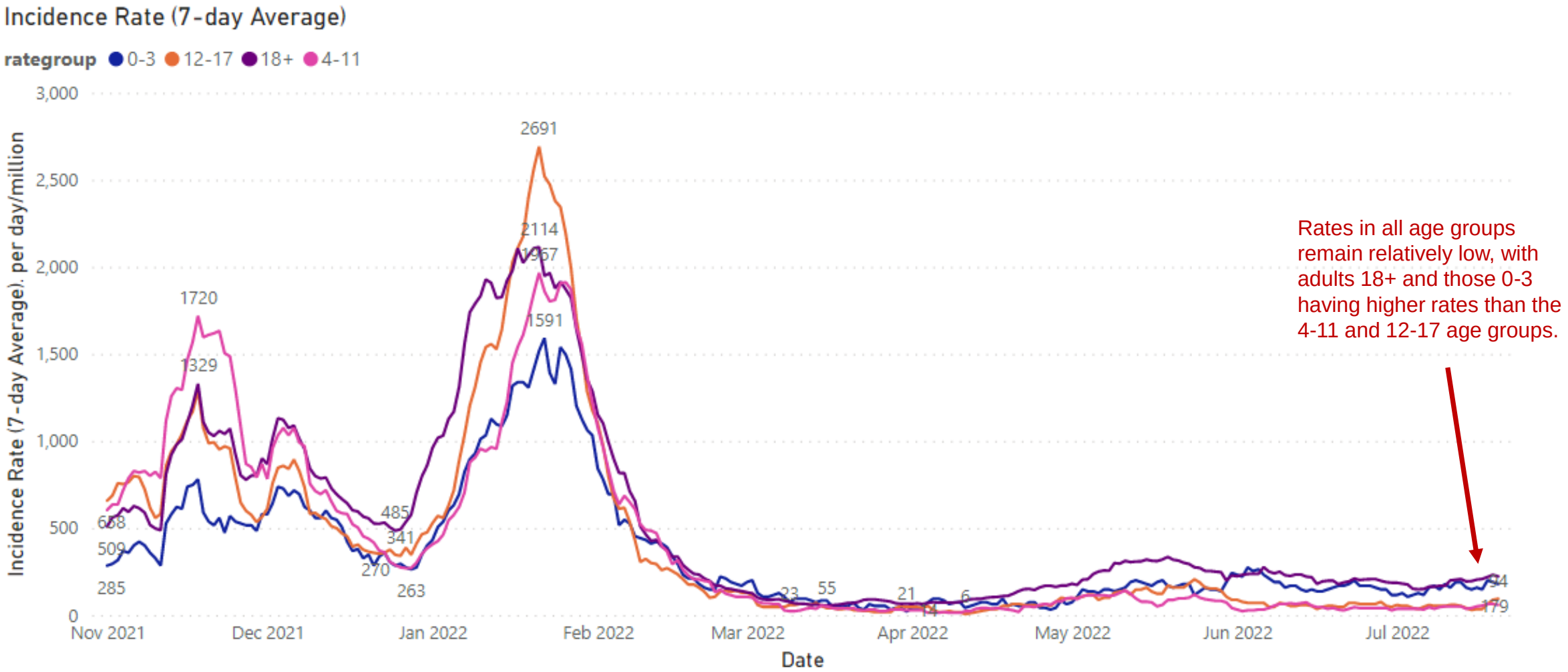
The weekly number of cases among children **remained the same** from week 27 to week 28.

The first COVID-19 associated death in a child occurred in January of 2022. The death was identified as a COVID-19 associated death in June of 2022, after the death certificate was completed.

Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case counts.
Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Ottawa County - Case Rate Trends – by Age

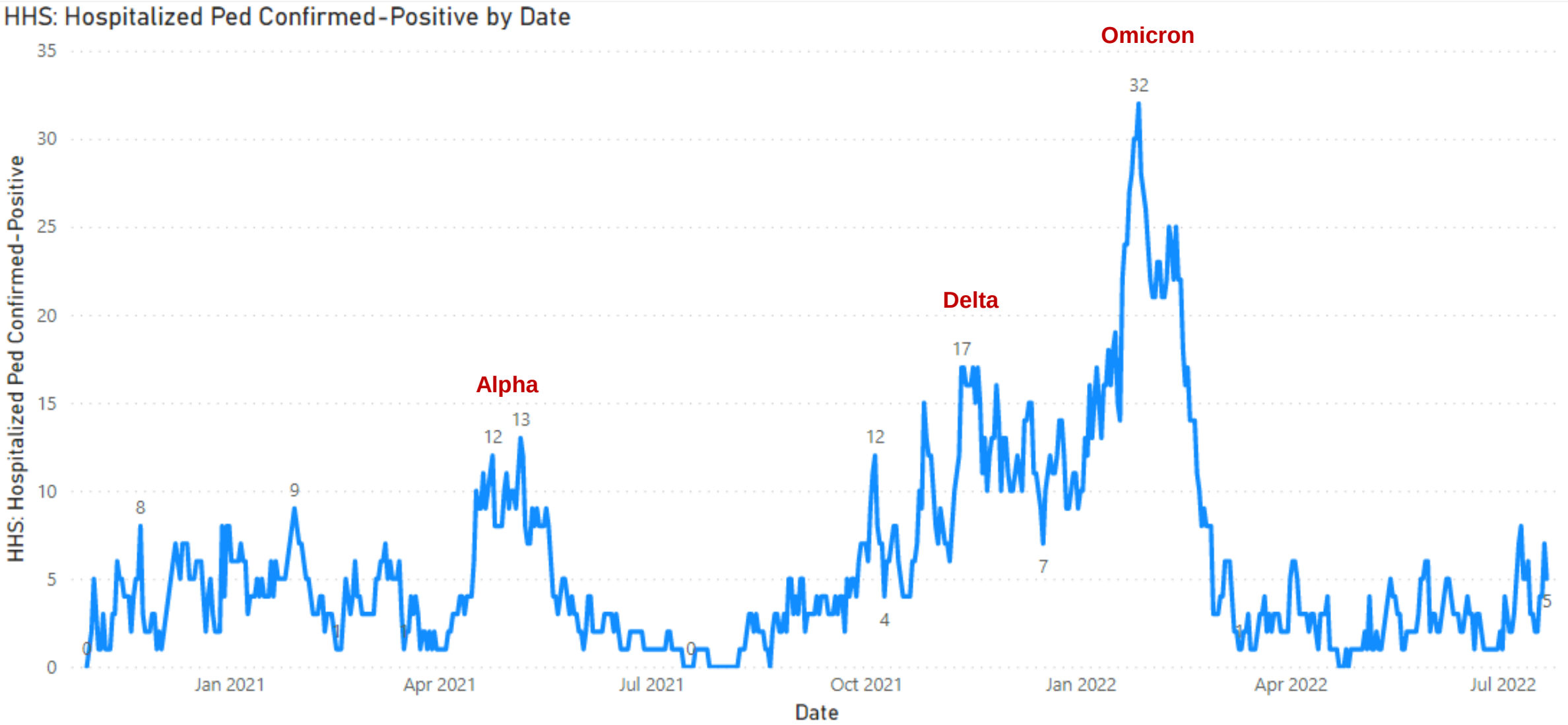
COVID-19 Case Rates by Age, includes School-Aged, November 2021 – July 20, 2022



Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates.
Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Data as of July 20, 2022

Daily Hospital Pediatric Census – West Michigan



Note: Data above includes persons younger than 18 years of age with confirmed COVID-19 hospitalized at West Michigan hospitals. Patients may be listed in more than one day. Data may change as information is updated. Includes patients that reside in counties across the region, including Ottawa County.

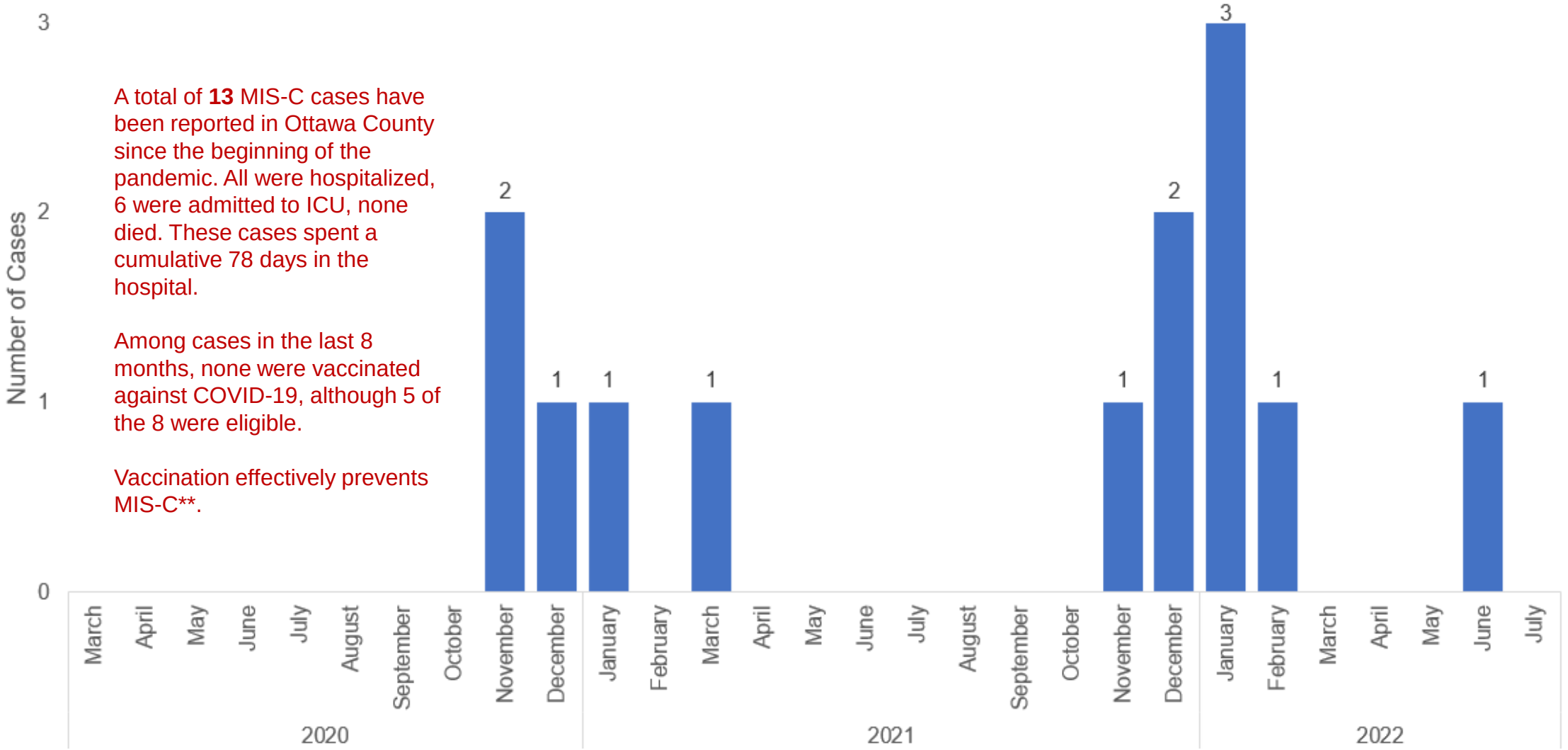
Data through July 20, 2022

Ottawa County MIS-C* Cases by Month

A total of **13** MIS-C cases have been reported in Ottawa County since the beginning of the pandemic. All were hospitalized, 6 were admitted to ICU, none died. These cases spent a cumulative 78 days in the hospital.

Among cases in the last 8 months, none were vaccinated against COVID-19, although 5 of the 8 were eligible.

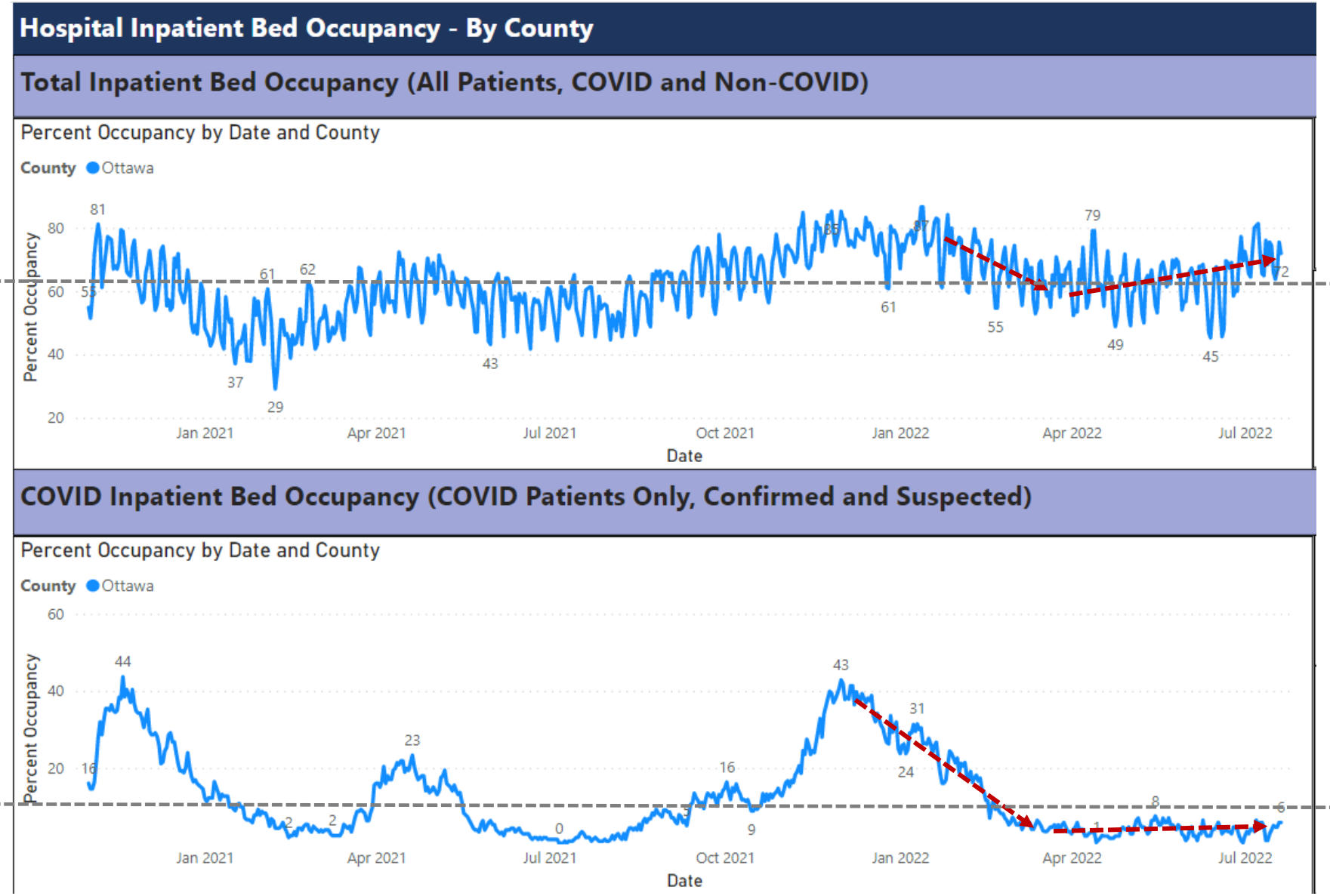
Vaccination effectively prevents MIS-C**.



Notes: Includes confirmed and probable cases.
*MIS-C is a rare but serious condition affecting children, associated with recent COVID-19 infection. For more details on MIS-C please visit: https://www.cdc.gov/mis/index.html
**Sources: MMWR & The Lancet

Data through July 20, 2022

Ottawa County Hospital Capacity – All Beds



Pandemic Average

62%

13%

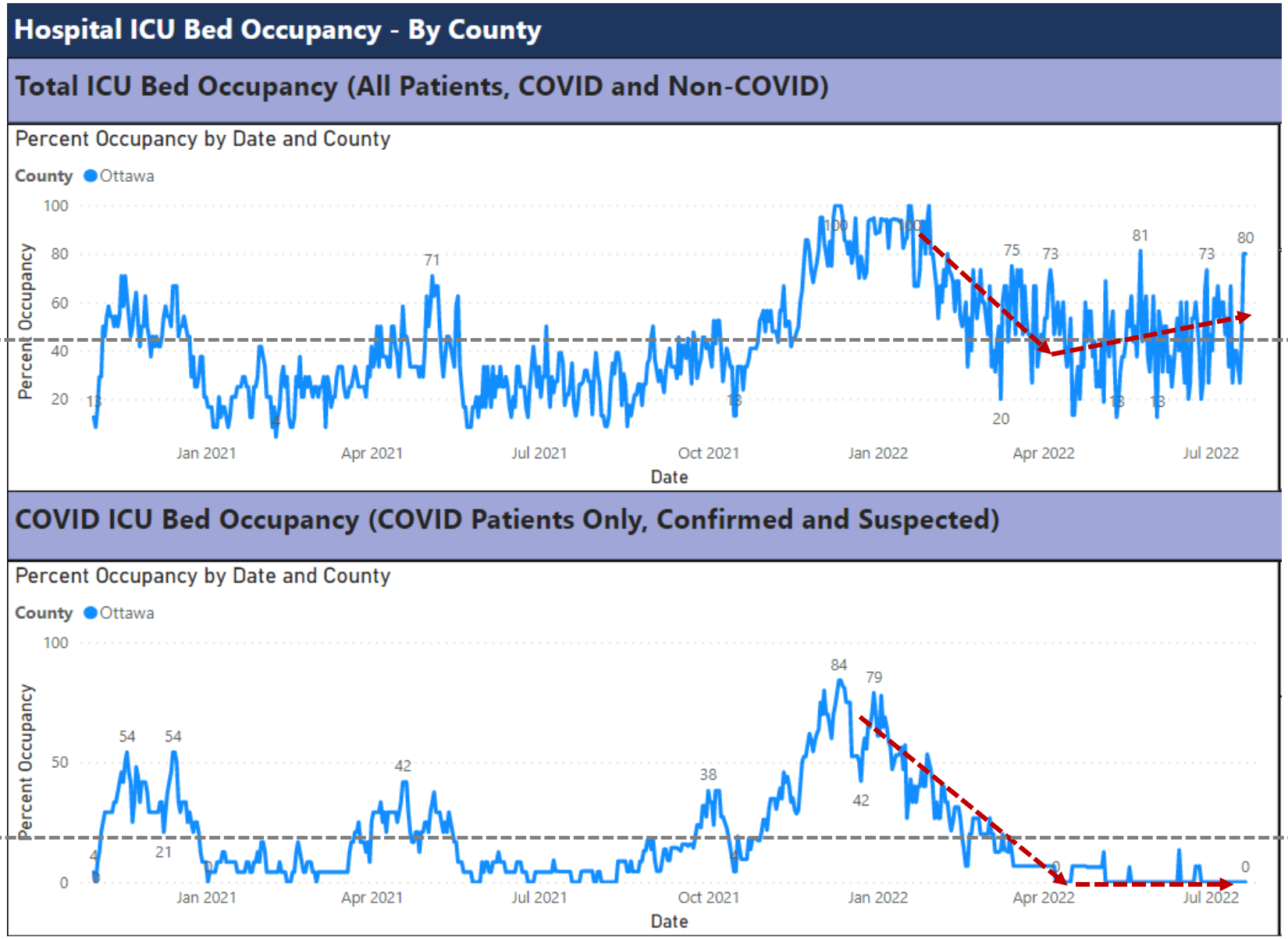
Total hospital bed occupancy is **above the pandemic average.**

Currently **6%** of all inpatient beds are occupied by COVID-19 patients.

Source: EMResources

Data through July 20, 2022

Ottawa County Hospital Capacity – ICU Beds



Total ICU bed occupancy is **above the pandemic average**

The proportion of ICU beds occupied by COVID-19 patients **is below the pandemic average.** Currently, **0%** of ICU beds are occupied by COVID-19 patients.

Source: EMResources

Data through July 20, 2022

Ottawa County Age-Standardized Rates of COVID-19 Cases, Hospitalizations, & Deaths by Vaccination Status

Unvaccinated people aged 5 years and older had:

2.8x
Risk of Becoming a COVID-19 Case

AND

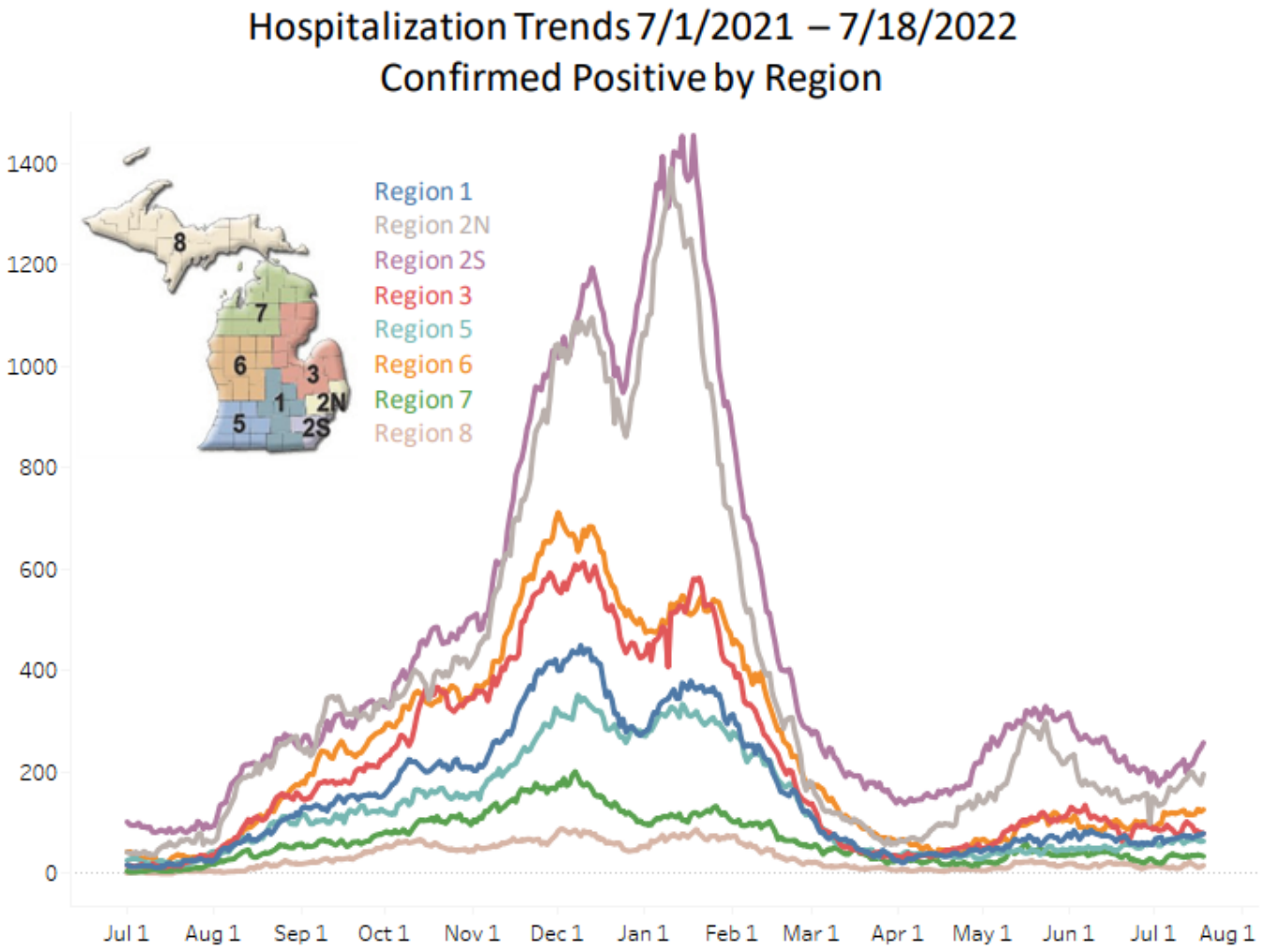
6.0 x
Risk of Dying from COVID-19

5.4 x
Risk of Being Hospitalized for COVID-19

in June 2022, compared to people vaccinated with at least a primary series.

Notes: For comparison to the nation please see: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#rates-by-vaccine-status
Methods: Both probable and confirmed cases were included, denominators were obtained from CDC Wonder (2019), and standardized population is 2000 US population. Methods may be refined, resulting in updated data.

Statewide Hospitalization Trends: Regional COVID+ Census



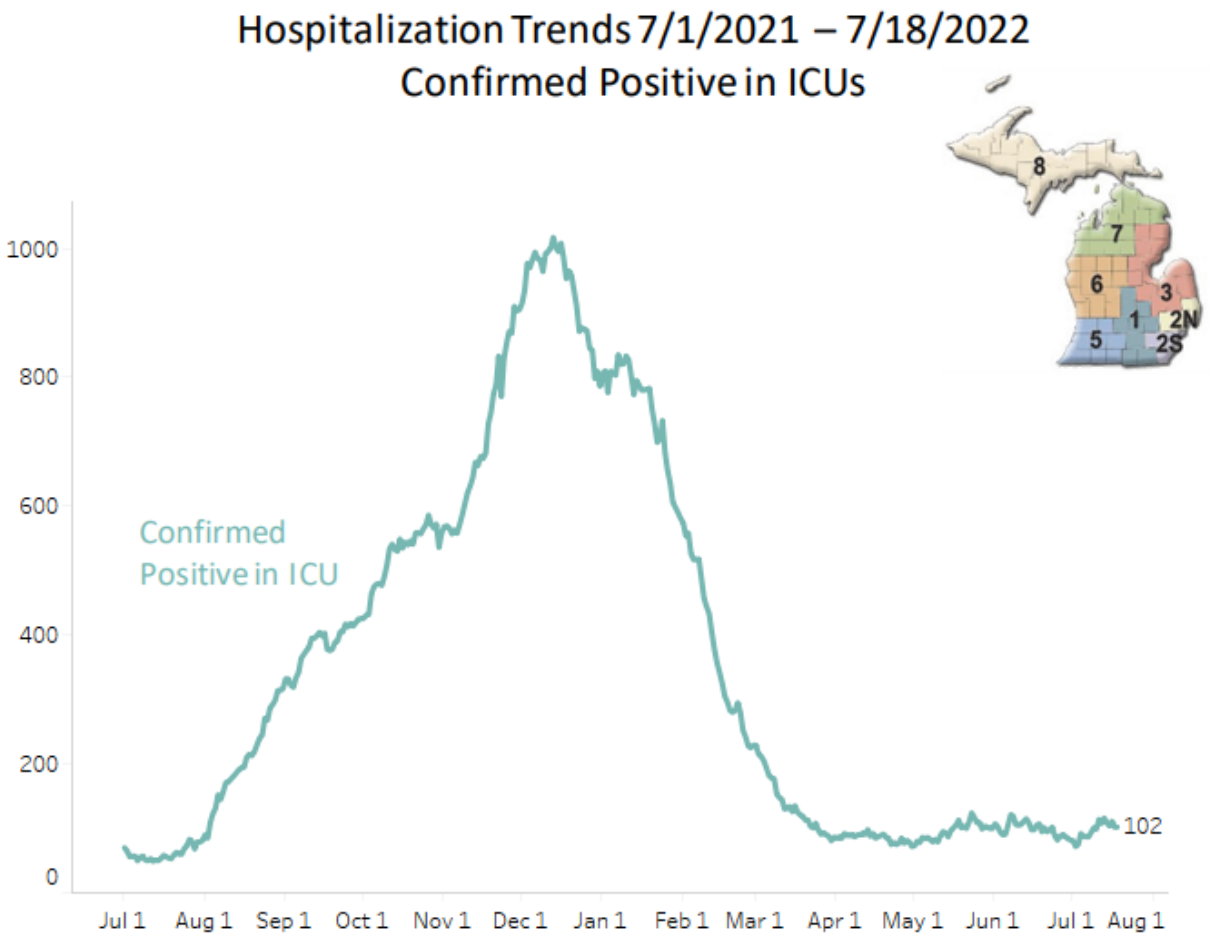
This week hospitalizations have increased in Regions 1, 2N, 2S, 5, 6, and 7. Hospitalizations have decreased or remained flat in Regions 3 and 8.

Region 2S has greater than 100 hospitalizations/M. All other regions have less than 100 hospitalizations/M.

Region	COVID+ Hospitalizations (% Δ from last week)	COVID+ Hospitalizations / MM
Region 1	79 (4%)	73/M
Region 2N	196 (7%)	89/M
Region 2S	258 (15%)	116/M
Region 3	79 (-17%)	70/M
Region 5	64 (8%)	67/M
Region 6	126 (1%)	86/M
Region 7	34 (6%)	68/M
Region 8	16 (-11%)	51/M

Source: MDHHS Data and Modelling: [MI COVID response Data and modeling update (michigan.gov)]

Statewide Hospitalization Trends: ICU COVID+ Census



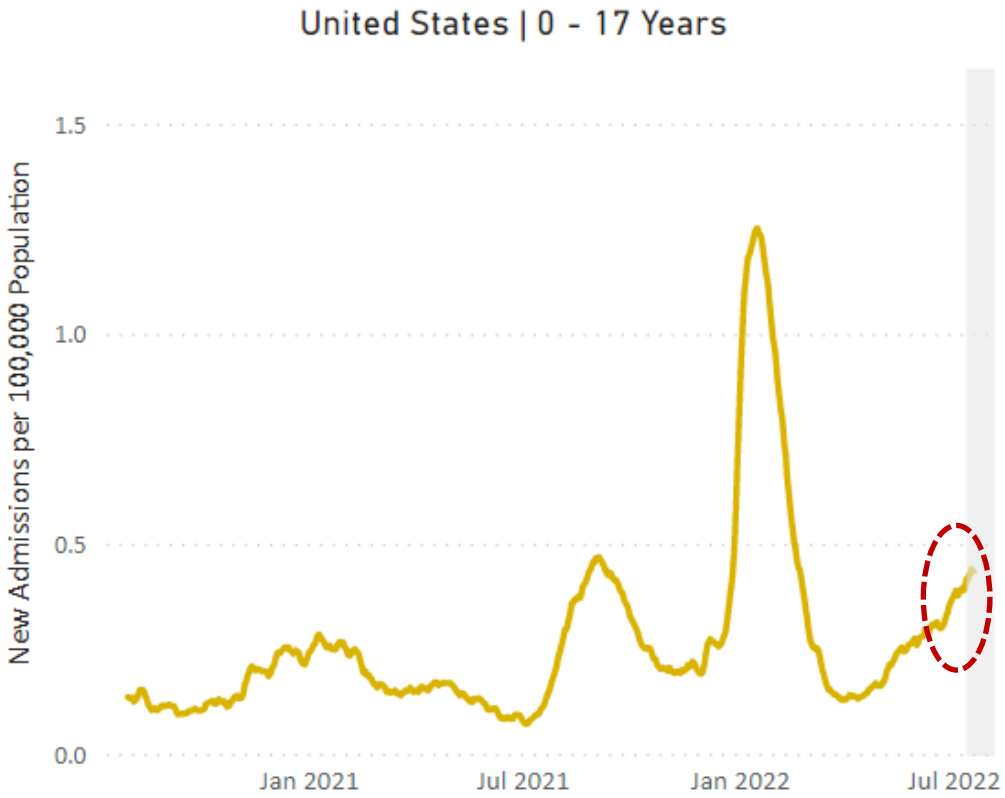
Overall, the volume of COVID+ patients in ICUs has decreased by 11% from last week. There are 102 COVID+ patients in ICU beds across the state.

ICU occupancy is below 85% in all regions. All regions have 6% or fewer ICU beds occupied by COVID+ patients.

Region	Adult COVID+ in ICU (% Δ from last week)	ICU Occupancy	% of ICU beds COVID+
Region 1	5 (-64%)	81%	3%
Region 2N	27 (13%)	65%	5%
Region 2S	40 (0%)	79%	6%
Region 3	8 (-20%)	84%	3%
Region 5	4 (-60%)	61%	2%
Region 6	11 (38%)	72%	5%
Region 7	6 (0%)	81%	5%
Region 8	1 (-50%)	54%	2%

Source: MDHHS Data and Modelling: [MI COVID response Data and modeling update (michigan.gov)]

Pediatric Hospitalization Rates – USA, Michigan

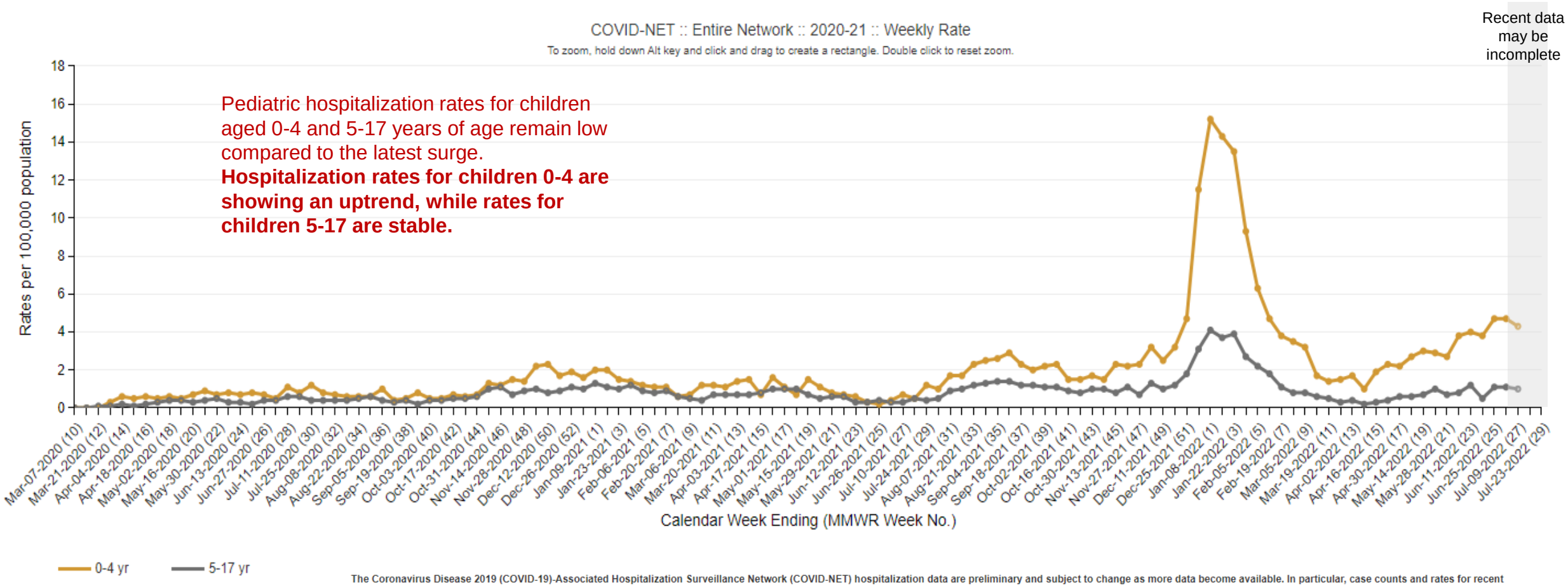


Pediatric hospitalization rates across the US continue increasing. **Rates in Michigan are stable.**

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#new-hospital-admissions

Accessed July 21, 2022

Pediatric Hospitalization Rates by Age Group – USA



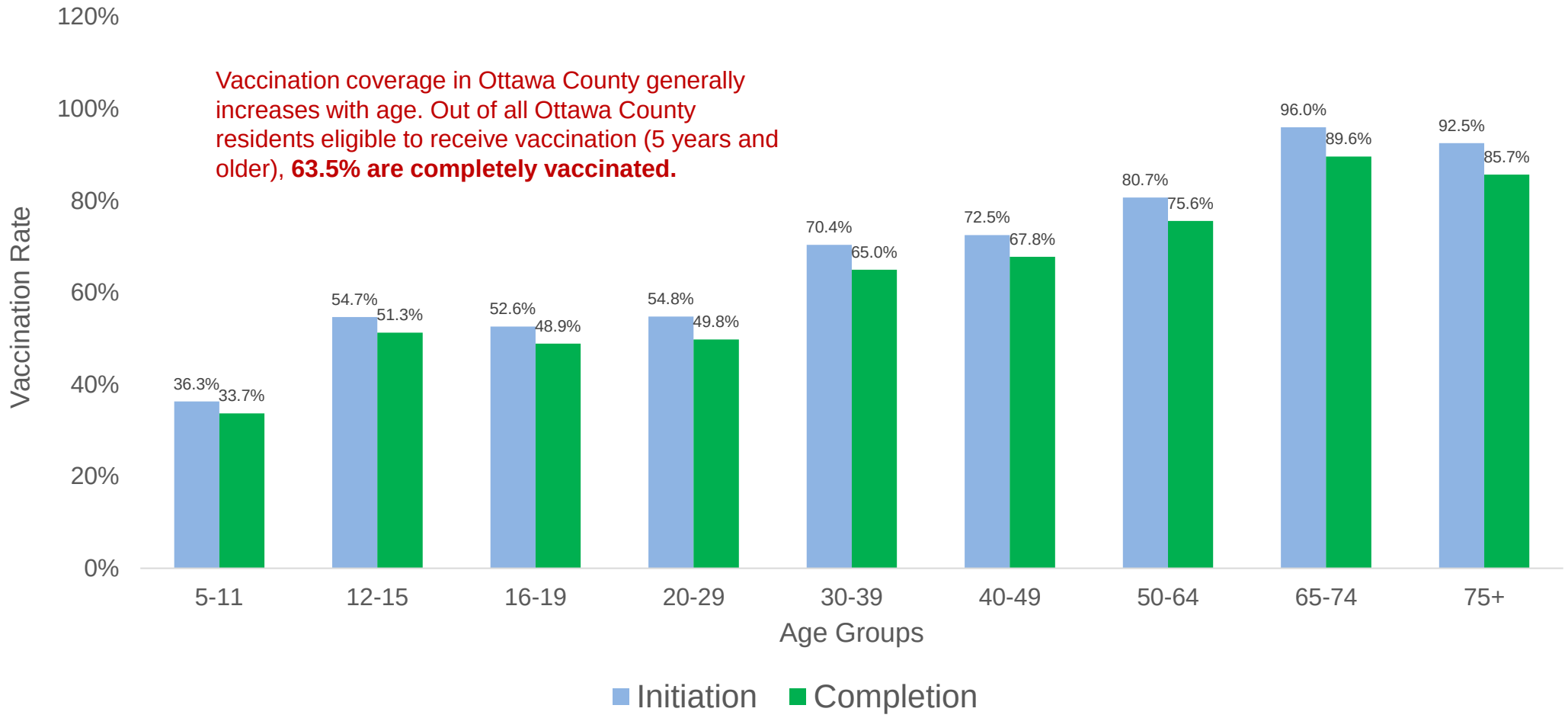
The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)-Associated Hospitalization Surveillance Network (COVID-NET) hospitalization data are preliminary and subject to change as more data become available. In particular, case counts and rates for recent hospital admissions are subject to lag. Lag for COVID-NET case identification and reporting might increase around holidays or during periods of increased hospital utilization. As data are received each week, prior case counts and rates are updated accordingly. COVID-NET conducts population-based surveillance for laboratory-confirmed COVID-19-associated hospitalizations in children (less than 18 years of age) and adults. COVID-NET covers nearly 100 counties in the 10 Emerging Infections Program (EIP) states (CA, CO, CT, GA, MD, MN, NM, NY, OR, TN) and four Influenza Hospitalization Surveillance Project (IHSP) states (IA, MI, OH, and UT). Incidence rates (per 100,000 population) are calculated using the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) vintage 2020 bridged-race postcensal population estimates for the counties included in the surveillance catchment area. The rates provided are likely to be underestimated as COVID-19 hospitalizations might be missed due to test availability and provider or facility testing practices.

Starting MMWR week 48, MD data are temporarily removed from weekly rate calculations.

Source: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#covidnet-hospitalization-network

Accessed July 21, 2022

Vaccination Coverage by Age



Notes:
Completion is the percentage of people receiving at least 2 doses of Pfizer or Moderna or 1 dose of J&J. Children aged 6 months to 4 years to be included in future reports.

Source: https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/resources/covid-19-vaccine/covid-19-dashboard

Data through July 20, 2022

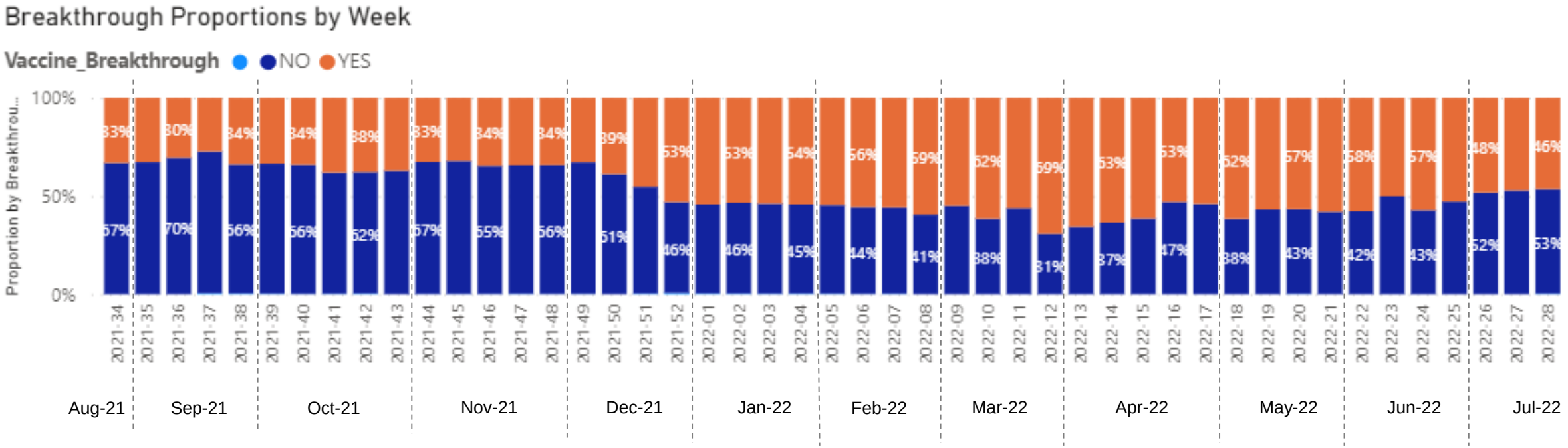
Ottawa County COVID-19 Vaccination Breakthrough Case Trends

Method:
Daily case counts were obtained from the MDSS and summarized by referral date. Cases were compared to data from the State of Michigan immunization database to confirm COVID-19 vaccination status. Counts of persons completely vaccinated in Ottawa County were compiled from the Michigan COVID-19 vaccination dashboard. The total population denominator was obtained from CDC Wonder; the 2019 population estimate was used. Daily COVID-19 case rates were calculated and averaged over the previous 7 days; a rate of cases per day per million population was used. Cases ineligible for vaccination are included in this data. On December 22, 2021 this figure was updated to compare fully vaccinated and unvaccinated persons, to align more closely with CDC data; partially vaccinated persons were excluded. Fully vaccinated is defined as 2 or more doses of an mRNA vaccination or at least one dose of J&J.
Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates. Children aged 6 months to 4 years to be included in future reports.

Sources:
Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System
MDHHS COVID-19 Dashboard: https://www.michigan.gov/coronavirus/stats

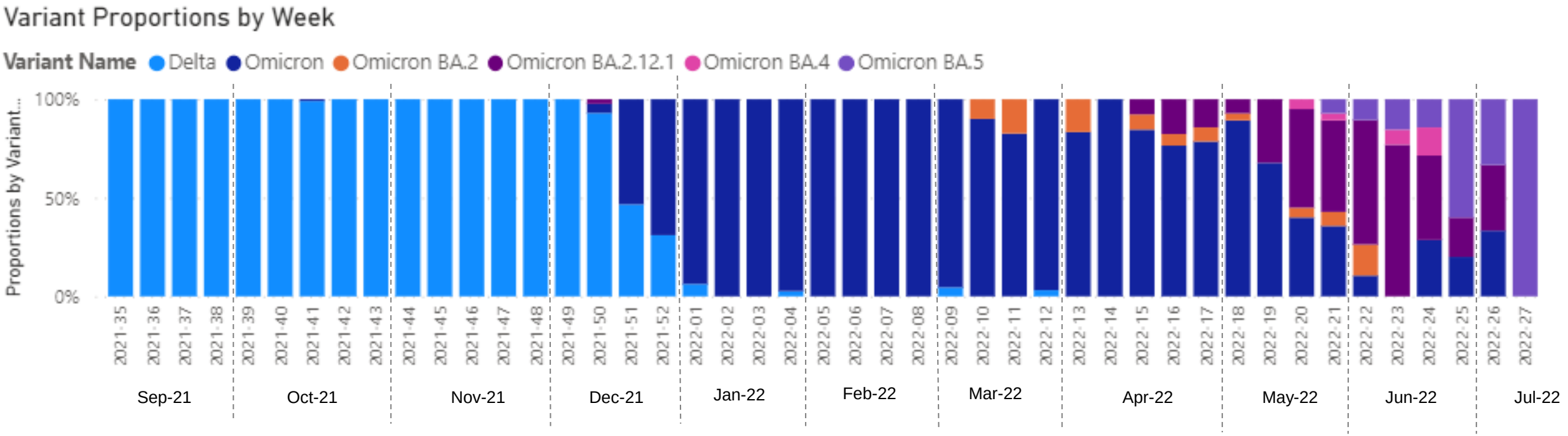
Ottawa County COVID-19 Vaccination Breakthrough Case Trends

By Week



Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

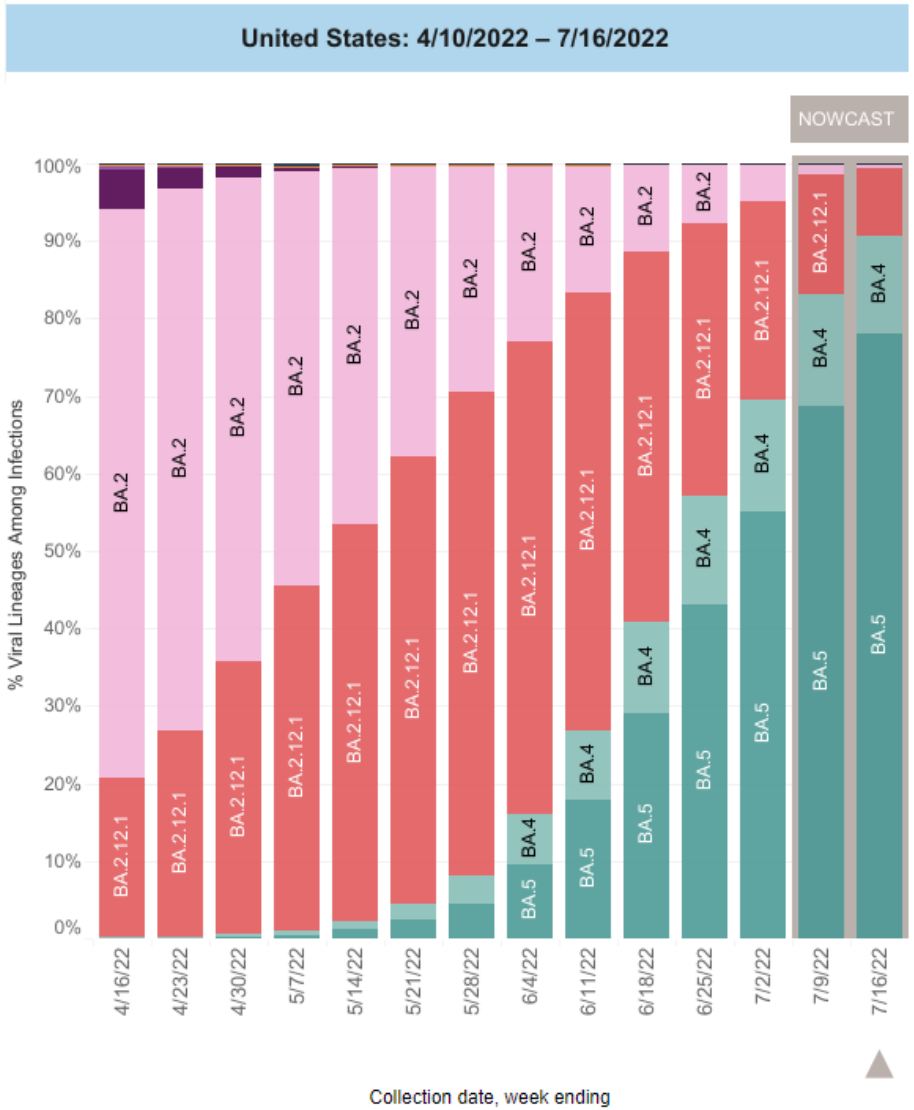
Variants – Clinical Samples from Ottawa County Residents



In June of 2021, most clinical samples* submitted for variant testing were identified as the **Alpha** variant.
By the end of July 2021, all clinical samples tested were identified as the **Delta** variant and from late July through early December 2021, all clinical samples submitted for variant testing continued to be identified as the **Delta** variant.
In mid-December 2021, the first **Omicron** positive sample was collected in an Ottawa County resident, and **Omicron** continues to be detected into 2022, with more recent additions of the **Omicron subvariants** BA.2.12.1 and BA.4/5 (first detected in clinical samples in late May 2022).

***** Swabs from Ottawa County residents that tested positive for COVID-19 by PCR; only a small proportion of all COVID-19 positive tests are tested for variants.
Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Variants – Clinical Samples from Across the USA



United States: 7/10/2022 – 7/16/2022 NOWCAST

USA

WHO label	Lineage #	US Class	%Total	95%PI
Omicron	BA.5	VOC	77.9%	75.8-79.9%
	BA.4	VOC	12.8%	11.3-14.4%
	BA.2.12.1	VOC	8.6%	7.8-9.5%
	BA.2	VOC	0.6%	0.6-0.7%
	B.1.1.529	VOC	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	BA.1.1	VOC	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
Delta	B.1.617.2	VBM	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
Other	Other*		0.0%	0.0-0.0%

* Enumerated lineages are US VOC and lineages circulating above 1% nationally in at least one week period. "Other" represents the aggregation of lineages which are circulating <1% nationally during all weeks displayed.
** These data include Nowcast estimates, which are modeled projections that may differ from weighted estimates generated at later dates
# AY.1-AY.133 and their sublineages are aggregated with B.1.617.2. BA.1, BA.3 and their sublineages (except BA.1.1 and its sublineages) are aggregated with B.1.1.529. For regional data, BA.1.1 and its sublineages are also aggregated with B.1.1.529, as they currently cannot be reliably called in each region. Except BA.2.12.1, BA.2 sublineages are aggregated with BA.2. Sublineages of BA.4 are aggregated to BA.4. Sublineages of BA.5 are aggregated to BA.5.

The **Omicron** variant and it's subvariants are estimated to account for 100% of all clinical samples collected in the United States the week ending July16, 2022.

Newer Omicron subvariants are circulating, with BA.5 emerging as the dominant variant.

Source: CDC: https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#variant-proportions

Accessed July 21, 2022

COVID-19 Community Levels

COVID-19 Community Levels – Use the Highest Level that Applies to Your Community				
New COVID-19 Cases Per 100,000 people in the past 7 days	Indicators	Low	Medium	High
Fewer than 200	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	<10.0	10.0-19.9	≥20.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	<10.0%	10.0-14.9%	≥15.0%
200 or more	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	NA	<10.0	≥10.0
	Percent of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	NA	<10.0%	≥10.0%

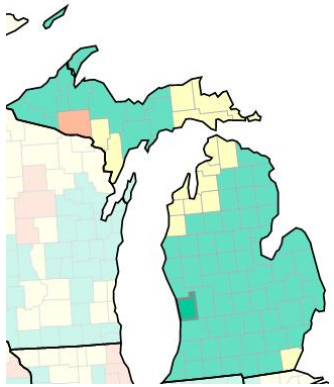
Note: The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the new admissions and inpatient beds metrics, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days.

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

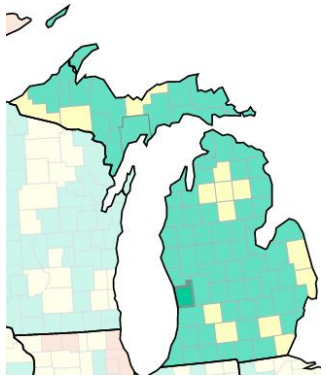
CDC Community Levels – Ottawa County

- Current Community Level in Ottawa – LOW
- Current Data:
  - Case Rate (per 100k pop 7-day total) = **123.7**
  - COVID-19 Hospital Admissions (per 100K pop 7-day total) = **3.7**
  - COVID-19 Inpatient Hospital Bed Utilization (7-day average) = **3.3%**

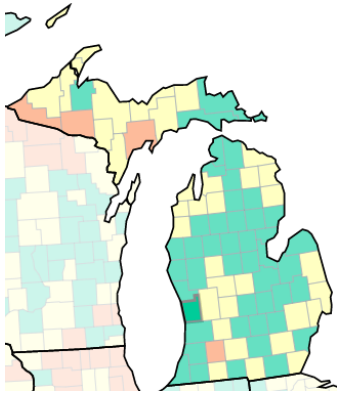
2 Weeks Ago



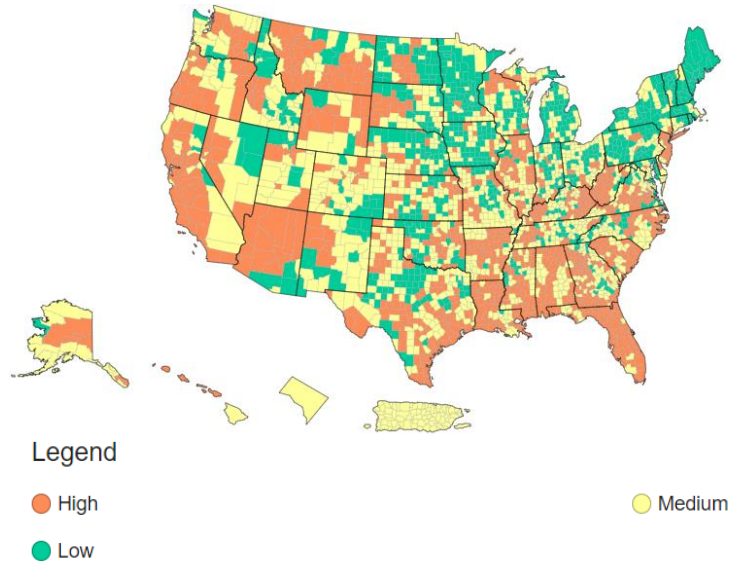
Last Week



This Week



USA - This Week

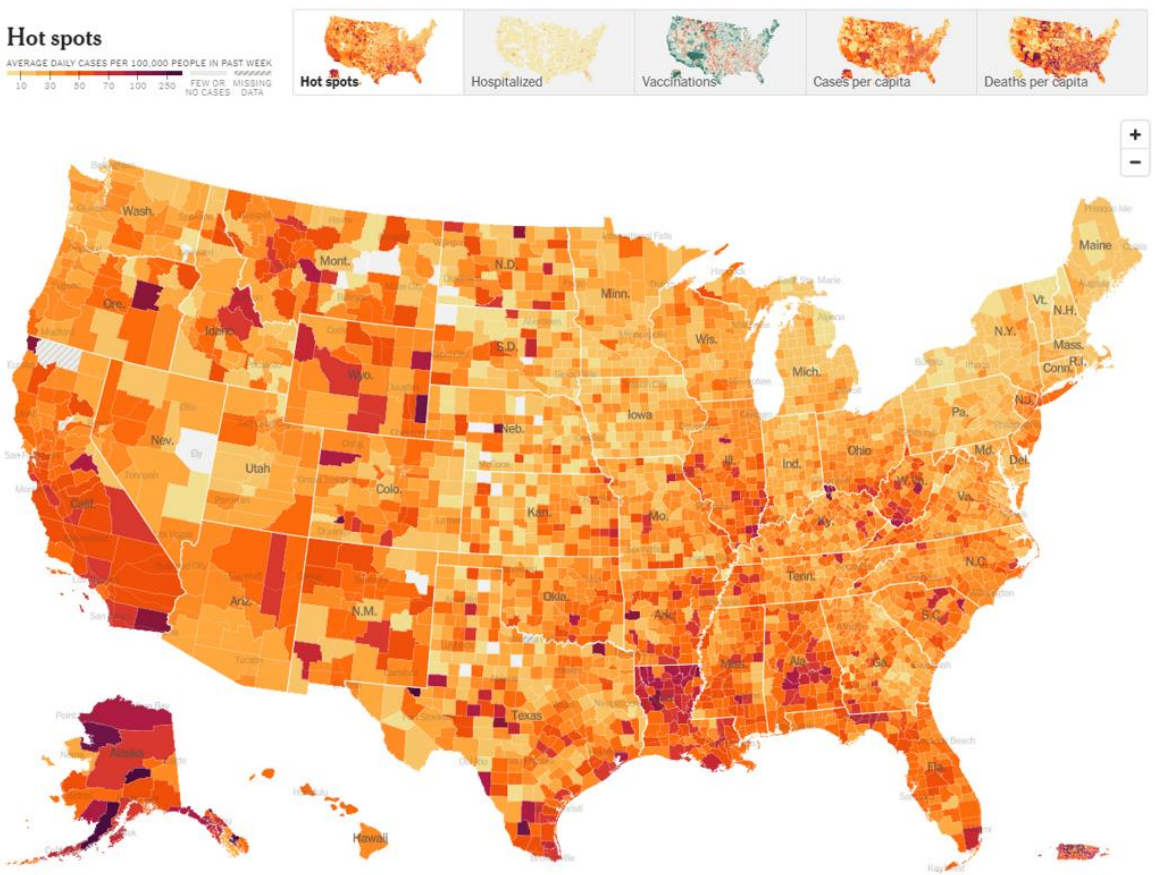


Source: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/your-health/covid-by-county.html

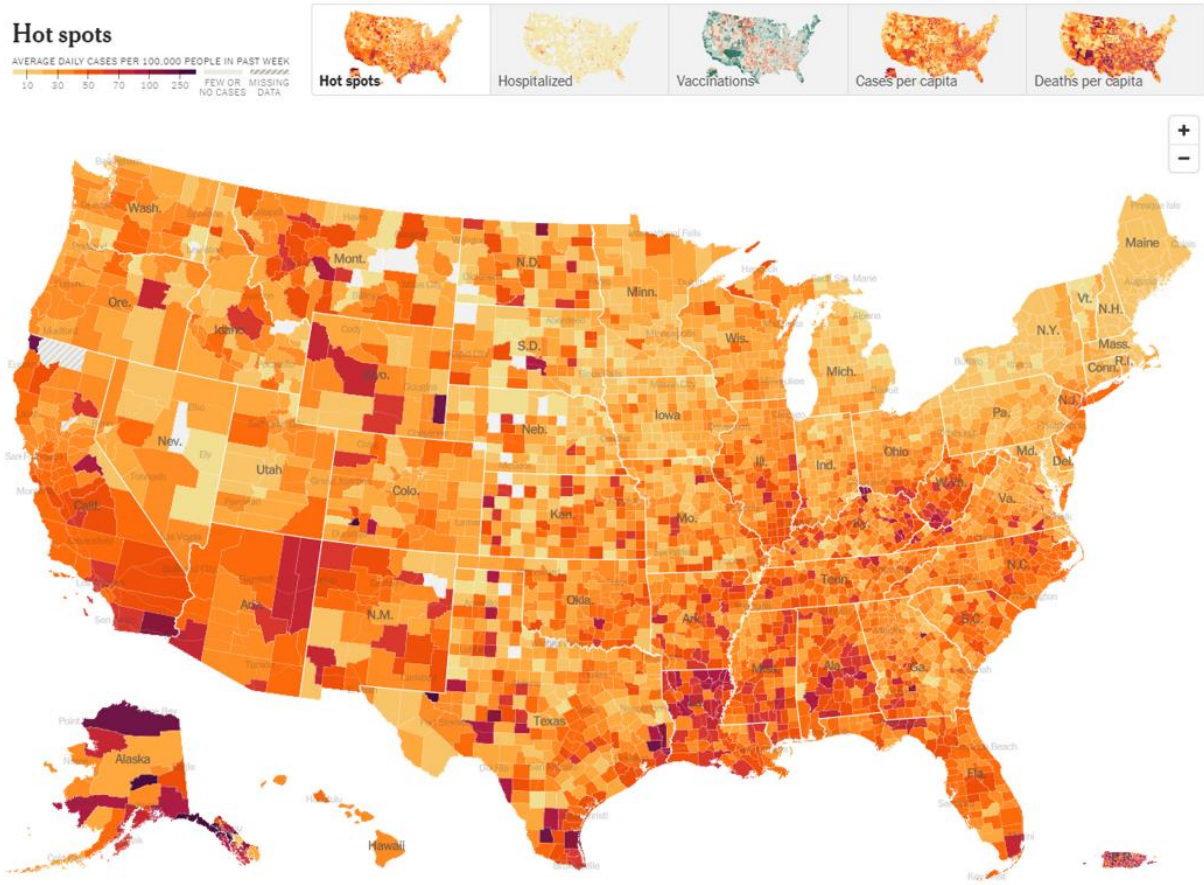
Data updated by CDC on Jul 19, 2022

COVID-19 Case Rates by County Across the US

Last Week



This Week



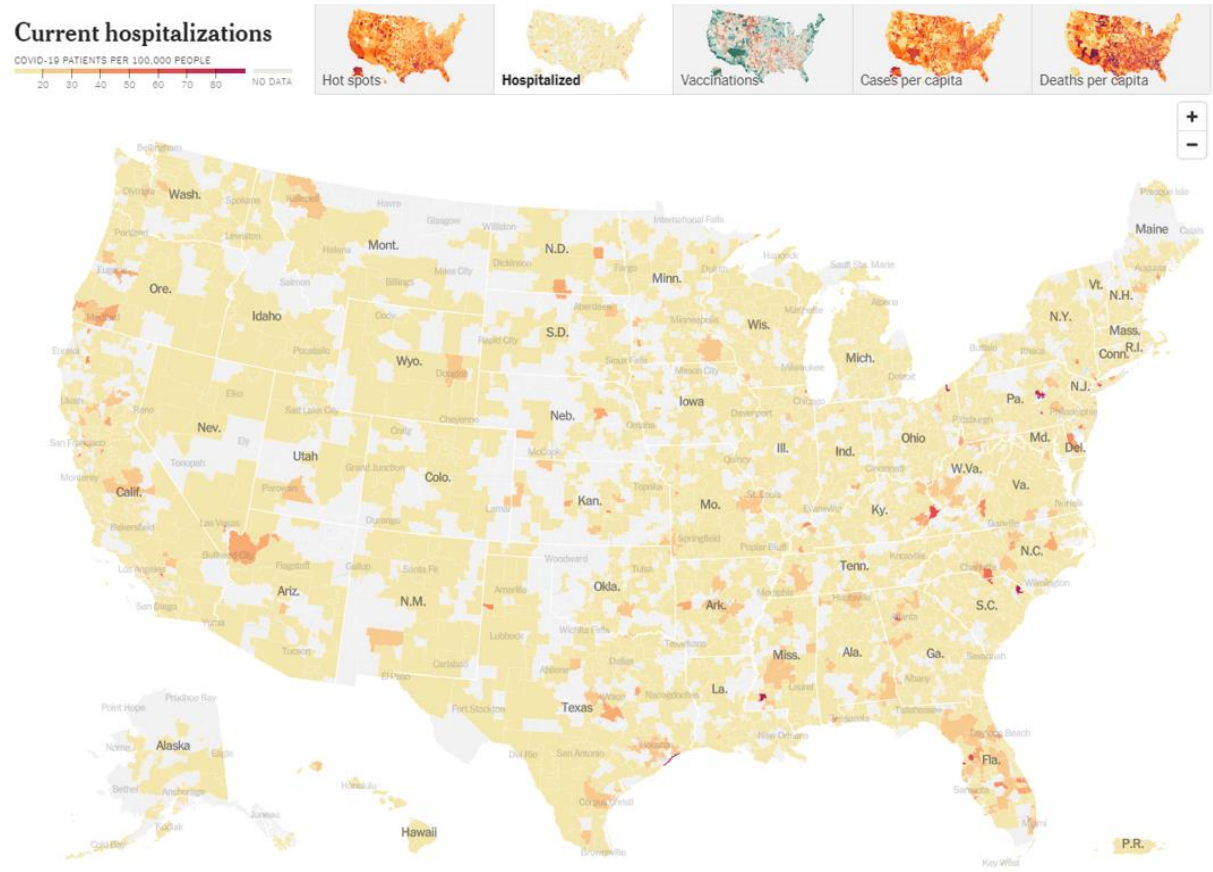
Case rates across the nation may be increasing.

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html

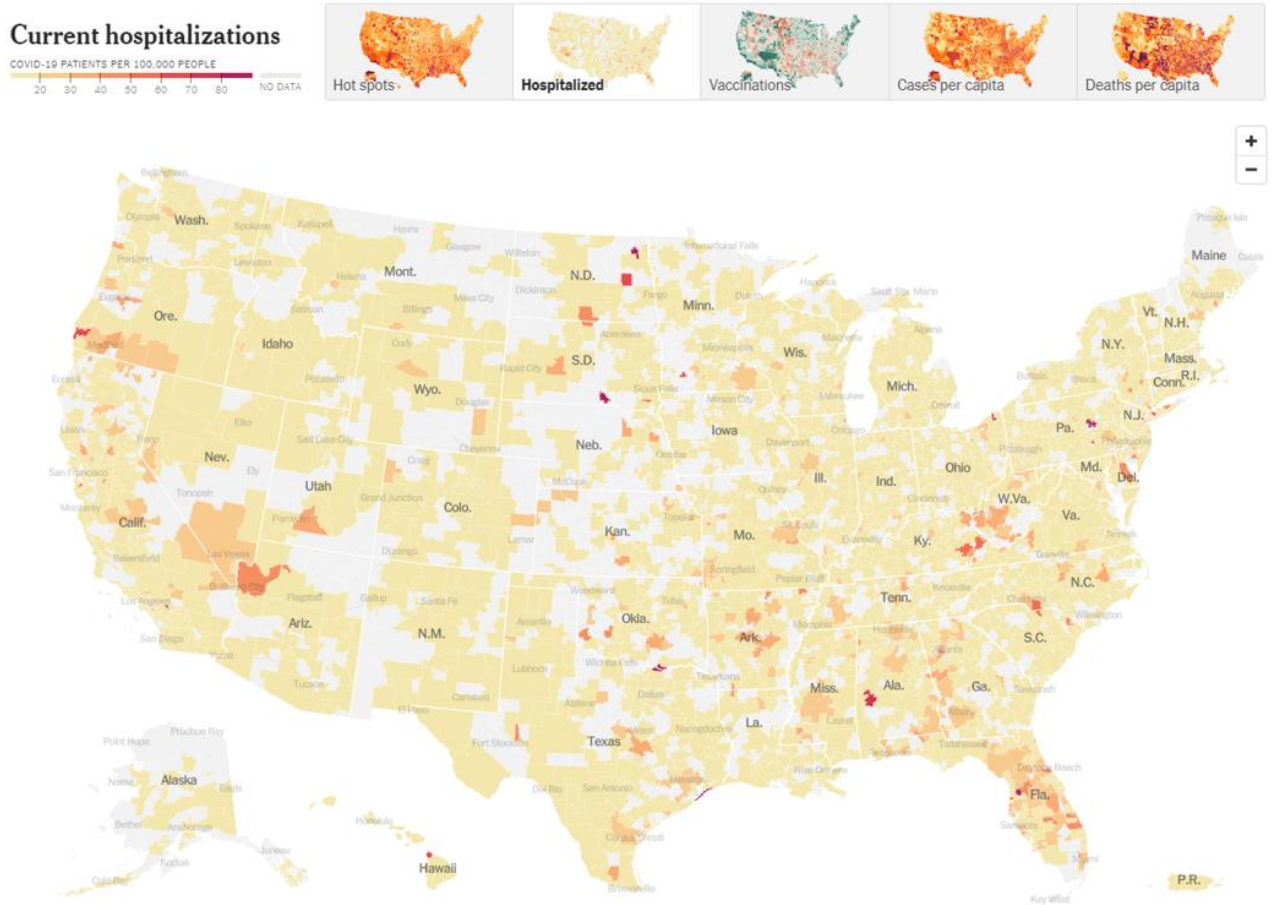
Accessed July 21, 2022

COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates by County Across the US

Last Week



This Week

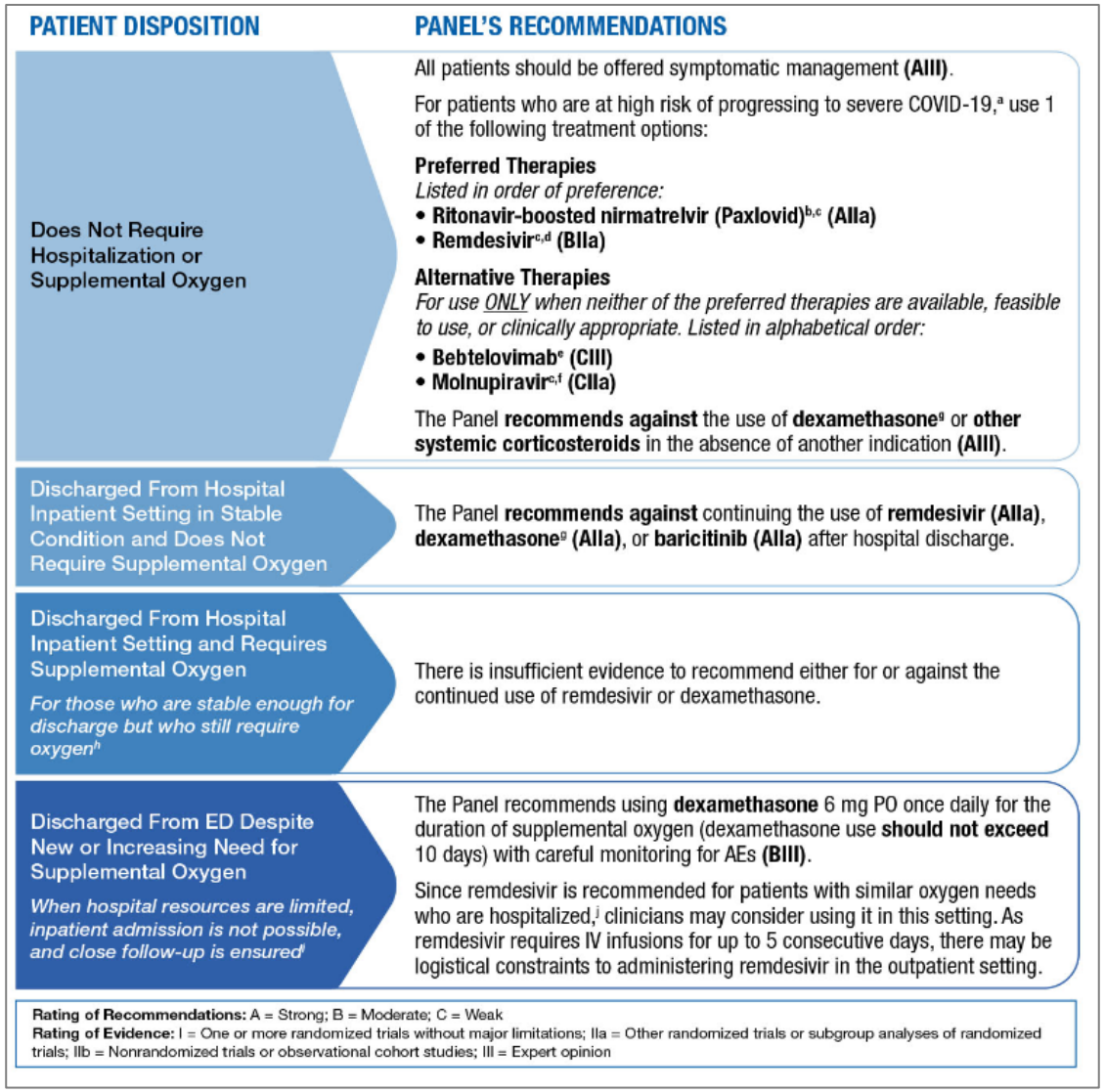


Hospitalization rates remain relatively low across most of the nation, with increases in some areas.

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html

Accessed July 21, 2022

Treatment Options for Non-Hospitalized Adults With COVID-19



PATIENT DISPOSITION	PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS
Does Not Require Hospitalization or Supplemental Oxygen	All patients should be offered symptomatic management **(AIII)**. For patients who are at high risk of progressing to severe COVID-19,[a] use 1 of the following treatment options: **Preferred Therapies** *Listed in order of preference:* • **Ritonavir-boosted nirmatrelvir (Paxlovid)[b,c] (AIIa)** • **Remdesivir[c,d] (BIIa)** **Alternative Therapies** *For use ONLY when neither of the preferred therapies are available, feasible to use, or clinically appropriate. Listed in alphabetical order:* • **Bebtelovimab[e] (CIII)** • **Molnupiravir[c,f] (CIIa)** The Panel **recommends against** the use of **dexamethasone[g]** or **other systemic corticosteroids** in the absence of another indication **(AIII)**.
Discharged From Hospital Inpatient Setting in Stable Condition and Does Not Require Supplemental Oxygen	The Panel **recommends against** continuing the use of **remdesivir (AIIa)**, **dexamethasone[g] (AIIa)**, or **baricitinib (AIIa)** after hospital discharge.
Discharged From Hospital Inpatient Setting and Requires Supplemental Oxygen *For those who are stable enough for discharge but who still require oxygen[h]*	There is insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against the continued use of remdesivir or dexamethasone.
Discharged From ED Despite New or Increasing Need for Supplemental Oxygen *When hospital resources are limited, inpatient admission is not possible, and close follow-up is ensured[i]*	The Panel recommends using **dexamethasone** 6 mg PO once daily for the duration of supplemental oxygen (dexamethasone use **should not exceed** 10 days) with careful monitoring for AEs **(BIII)**. Since remdesivir is recommended for patients with similar oxygen needs who are hospitalized,[j] clinicians may consider using it in this setting. As remdesivir requires IV infusions for up to 5 consecutive days, there may be logistical constraints to administering remdesivir in the outpatient setting.

Rating of Recommendations: A = Strong; B = Moderate; C = Weak
Rating of Evidence: I = One or more randomized trials without major limitations; IIa = Other randomized trials or subgroup analyses of randomized trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion

Source: https://www.covid19treatmentguidelines.nih.gov/management/clinical-management/clinical-management-summary/
For more information on COVID-19 risk factors, see the CDC webpage: Underlying Medical Conditions Associated With Higher Risk for Severe COVID-19

COVID-19 News Headlines

Local organization urging community to brace for end of pandemic-era benefits

Ottawa County group urges preparation before CARES benefits expire (hollandsentinel.com)

Michigan reports 16,445 cases, 149 deaths as COVID plateaus

Michigan reports 16,445 cases, 149 deaths as COVID plateaus - mlive.com

CDC clears Novavax Covid-19 vaccine for adults, says shots will be available in the coming weeks

Covid: CDC approves Novavax vaccine for adults, shots available in coming weeks (cnbc.com)

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes Pharmacists to Prescribe Paxlovid with Certain Limitations

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Update: FDA Authorizes Pharmacists to Prescribe Paxlovid with Certain Limitations | FDA

More-Contagious BA.5 Omicron Variant Makes Up Nearly 80% of COVID Cases: CDC

More-Contagious BA.5 Omicron Variant Makes Up Nearly 80% of COVID Cases: CDC – NBC Chicago

Science Roundup

Admissions to a large tertiary care hospital and Omicron BA.1 and BA.2 SARS-CoV-2 PCR positivity: primary, contributing, or incidental COVID-19

Admissions to a large tertiary care hospital and Omicron BA.1 and BA.2 SARS-CoV-2 PCR positivity: primary, contributing, or incidental COVID-19 - International Journal of Infectious Diseases (ijidonline.com)

Results from this study out of the Netherlands showed that of the 152 adults in the cohort hospitalized with Omicron variants, 66% were primary or admission-contributing COVID-19 cases, 31% were incidental, and 3% were undetermined suggesting that the numbers of patients hospitalized with COVID-19 should be interpreted with caution.

Protection Associated with Previous SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Nicaragua

Protection Associated with Previous SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Nicaragua | NEJM

This ongoing cohort study found that previous SARS-CoV-2 infection was about 68.1% effective at preventing reinfection during the second wave of the pandemic (April – October 2021) and provided additional protection against severe outcomes.

Incidence and Relative Risk of COVID-19 in Adolescents and Youth Compared With Older Adults in 19 US States, Fall 2020

Incidence and Relative Risk of COVID-19 in Adolescents and Youth Compared With Older Adults in 19 US States, Fall 2020 | Adolescent Medicine | JAMA Network Open | JAMA Network

Results from this cross-sectional study on state-level data showed that in 16 of the 19 states examined, the incidence rate and relative risk of COVID-19 infection from wild-type SARS-CoV-2 were significantly greater in adolescents and youths compared to older adults.

Bacterial and fungal isolation from face masks under the COVID-19 pandemic

Bacterial and fungal isolation from face masks under the COVID-19 pandemic | Scientific Reports (nature.com)

Findings from a study of 109 volunteers in Japan suggest that longer repeated use of the same mask is associated with an increased number of fungal colonies on masks, but not an increased number of bacterial colonies. Most microbes identified were non-pathogenic to humans. The authors suggest that repeated use of the same masks by immunocompromised people should be avoided to prevent microbial infection.