

Cochise County BOS Work Session

★ This presentation has been updated per Board of Supervisor requests at the 12/3/2021 work session. Updates made @ 12:00 p.m. on 12/3/2021 ★



COVID-19 Overview

Cochise Health and
Social Services

12/3/2021

COVID-19 Work Session 12/3/21

Agenda

Welcome and Opening Remarks – Alicia M. Thompson, DrPH, LMSW, Health Director

Hospital Status & Crisis Standards of Care – Alicia M. Thompson & Judy Lynn, Director ES

COVID-19 Trends

- **Case Counts** – Martha Montano, CHSS Lead Epidemiologist
- **Breakthrough Cases & Herd Immunity** – Ginger Dixon, CHSS Epidemiologist
- **Vaccine Overview** – Vicky King, Director of Nursing

New Variant - Martha Montano, CHSS Lead Epidemiologist

School Update – Daniel Williamson, MPH – School Epidemiologist

Q&A - BOS

Updates made @ 12:00 p.m. on 12/3/2021

- In past week one hospital had to go to Crisis Standards of Care for approximately 7 days, and
- One had to go on divert for their Emergency Department for approximately 2 hours.
- The Emergency Departments are being overwhelmed with COVID patients and others,
- The consequence is that patients needing a higher level of care are taking a long time to transfer out to other hospitals.
- Also seeing staffing shortages.

- Resource: [azcsc-plan.pdf \(azdhs.gov\)](#)

Updates made @ 12:00 p.m. on 12/3/2021

Table 3—Conventional, Contingency, and Crisis Indicators for Healthcare Facilities

Conventional Indicators for Healthcare Facilities

- Usual patient care space fully occupied
- Usual staff called in and utilized
- Cached and usual supplies being used



Contingency Indicators for Healthcare Facilities

- Patient care areas re-purposed (e.g., PACU or monitored unit used for ICU-level care)
- Staff extension in place (brief deferrals of non-emergency patient-care services, supervising broader groups of patients, changes in responsibilities and documentation, etc.)
- Conservation, adaptation, and substitution of supplies with selective re-use of supplies for an individual patient
- Hospital on diversion



Crisis Indicators for Healthcare Facilities

- Healthcare facility unsafe or closed
- Non-patient care areas used for patient care
- Trained staff unavailable or unable to care for the volume of patients
- Critical supplies lacking
- Re-allocation of life-sustaining resources
- Patient transfer not possible or sufficient

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Updates made @ 12:00 p.m. on 12/3/2021

Table 4—Conventional, Contingency, and Crisis Indicators for Counties

Conventional Indicators for Counties

- One or more healthcare facilities are at or near capacity
- Patient transfer may be impacted



Contingency Indicators for Counties

- One or more healthcare facilities initiate local resource requests for space, staff, and supplies
- Medical countermeasure availability declining
- One or more hospitals on diversion or damaged
- Patient transfer limited between healthcare facilities



Crisis Indicators for Counties

- One or more healthcare facilities must use CSC
- Medical countermeasures depleted
- Patient transfers insufficient or impossible, county-wide or regionally
- Facility resource requests unfillable or undeliverable

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[azcsc-plan.pdf](#)
([azdhs.gov](#))

**Updates made @ 12:00
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Crisis Tactics for Healthcare Facilities

- Notify PHEP/emergency management partners of crisis level
- Consider alternate care sites
- Implement facility CSC plans and procedures
- Re-use and repurpose supplies
- Assign primary, secondary, and tertiary Triage Officers, as needed

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[azcsc-plan.pdf](#)
[\(azdhs.gov\)](#)

Crisis Tactics for Counties

- Activate state-designated healthcare coalition to implement CSC locally
- Participate in public information activities with the JIC
- Activate medical countermeasure, medical materiel, volunteer management, and alternate care site plans

As 12/01/2021 for Cochise County

Confirmed cases:	18,114 (+2,112 since 11/2)
Hospitalizations:	1,031 (+138 since 11/2)
Deaths:	392 (+47 since 11/2)

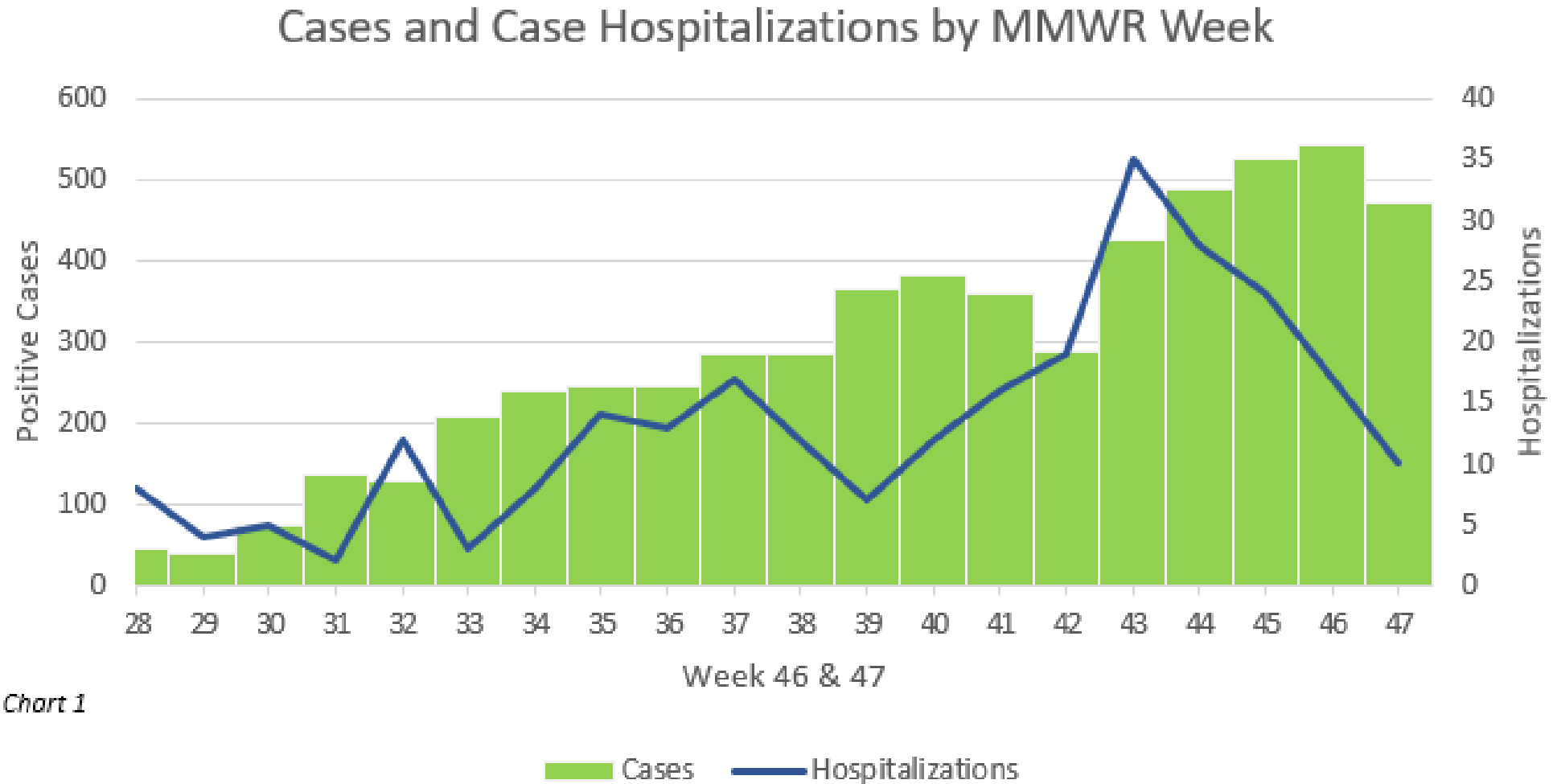


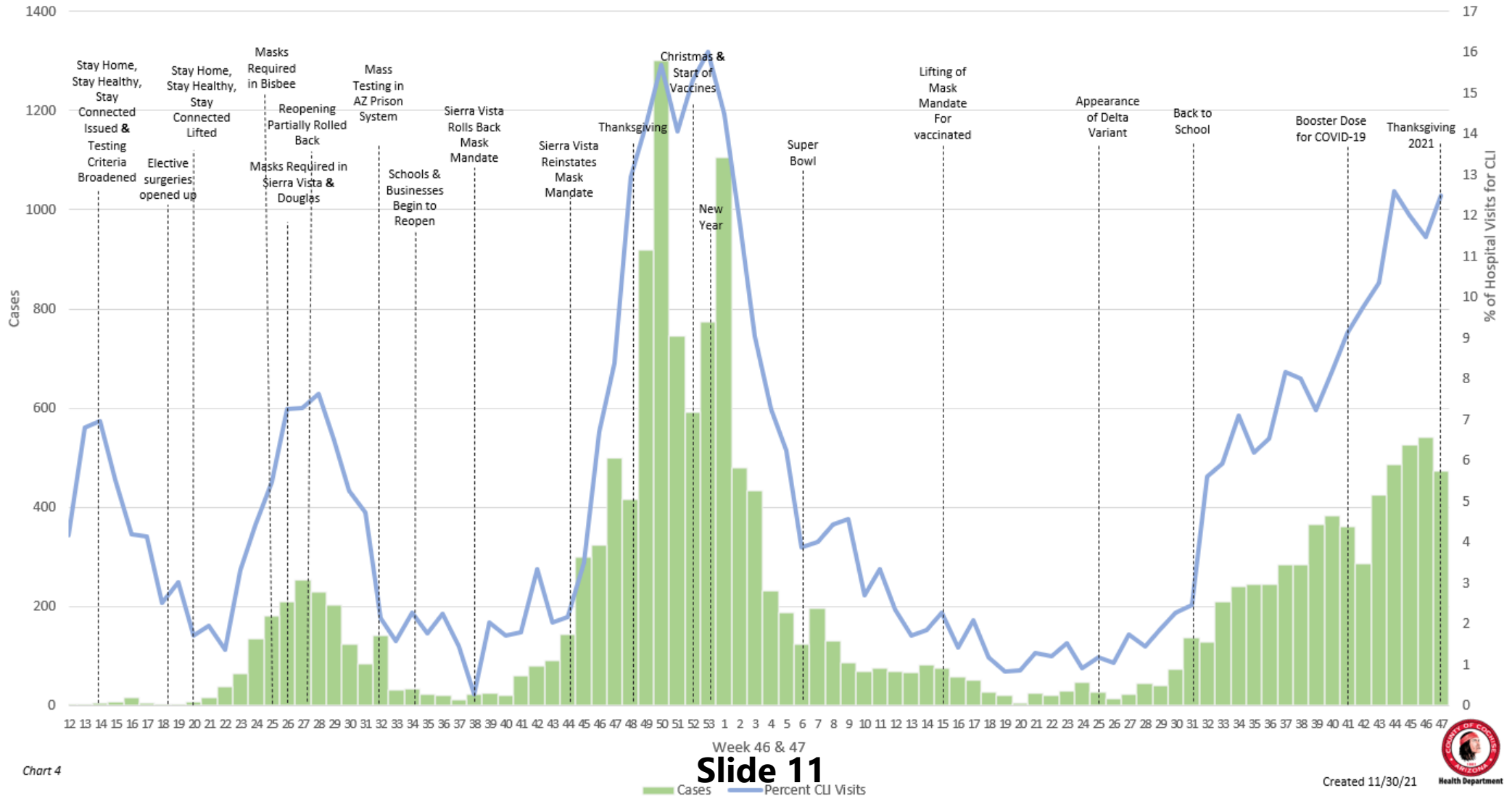
Chart 1

Week 46 & 47

COVID-19 Work Session 12/03/21

Cases & CLI ED Visits

Cases and Hospital Visits for COVID Like Illness by MMWR Week



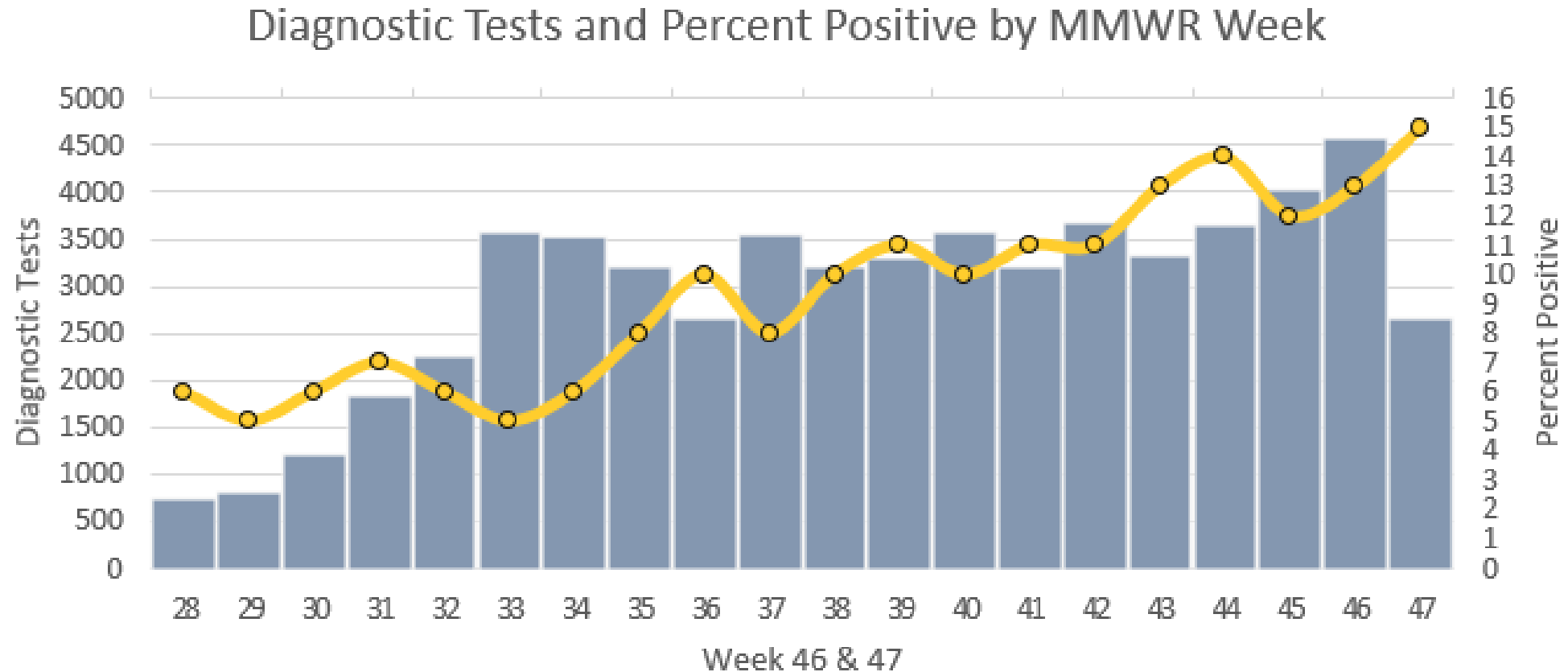


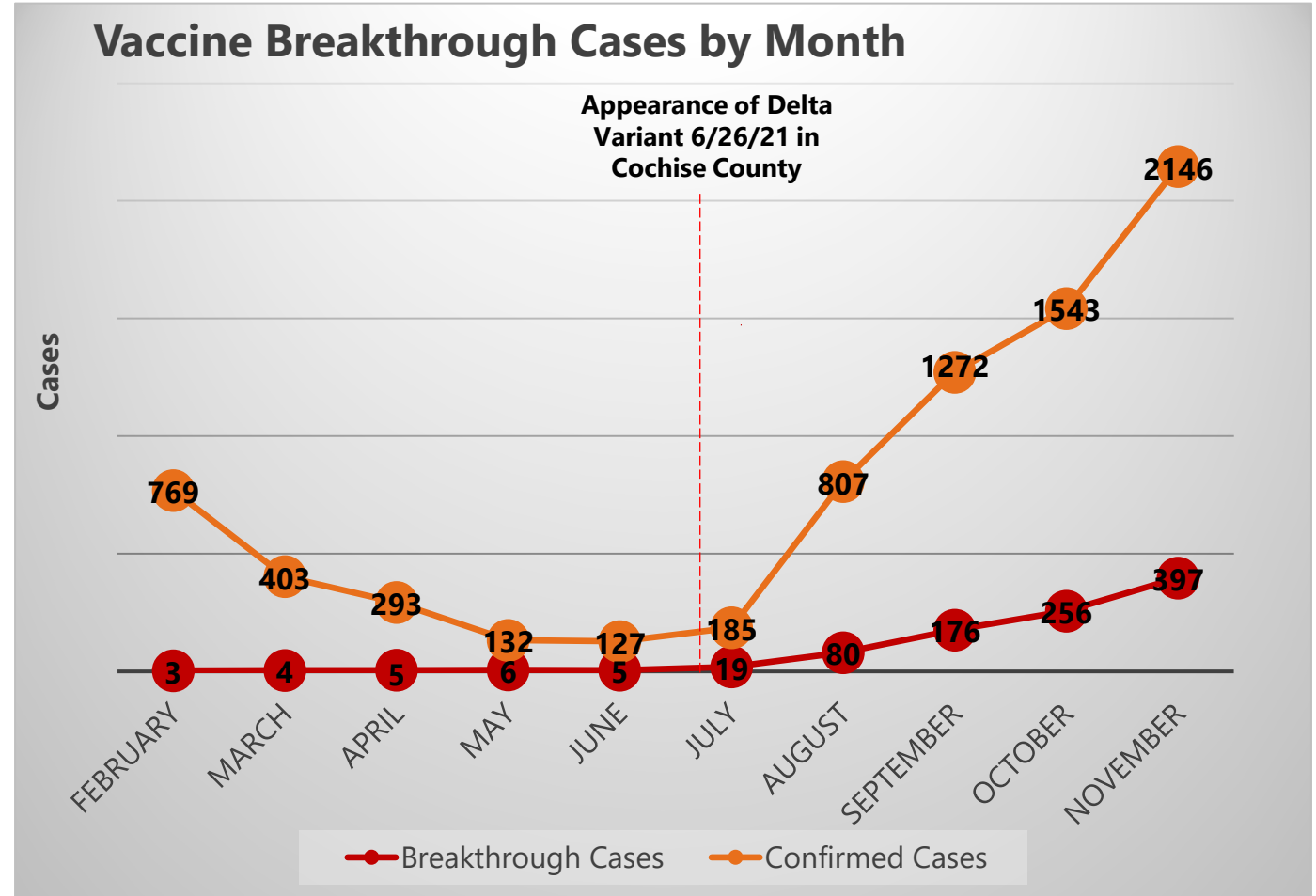
Chart 3

■ Diagnostic Tests Conducted ● Percent Positive

As of 12/03/2021

Breakthrough Cases in Cochise County

Month	Breakthrough Cases	Confirmed Cases
February	3	769
March	4	403
April	5	293
May	6	132
June	5	127
July	19	185
August	81	807
September	176	1,272
October	256	1,543
November	397	2,146
December		
Total	952	



Pre-Delta (before 6/26/2021) vaccine breakthrough:

24 out of **12,211** cases (**0.2%**)

Post-Delta (on or after 6/26/2021) vaccine breakthrough:

929 out of **5,953** cases (**15.6%**) (+3.1%)

A vaccine breakthrough case is an Arizona resident who has SARS-CoV-2 RNA or antigen detected on a respiratory specimen collected ≥ 14 days after completing the primary series of an FDA-authorized SARS-CoV-2 vaccine.

COVID-19 Work Session 12/03/21 | COVID-19 Trends

As of 11/29/2021 Breakthrough and Non-Breakthrough Cases in Cochise County

Adults

- Vaccine-breakthrough:
 - Total: 932
 - Hospitalizations: 31 (3.3%)
 - Deaths: 6 (0.6%)
- Non-breakthrough:
 - Cases: 14,079
 - Hospitalizations: 1,000 (7.1%)
 - Deaths: 386 (2.7%)

Children (17 and under)

- Vaccine-breakthrough:
 - Total: 40
 - Hospitalizations: 0 (0%)
 - Deaths: 0 (0%)
- Non-breakthrough:
 - Cases: 3,063
 - Hospitalizations: 12 (0.4%)
 - Ages 0-2 (3) and ages 10-17 (9)
 - Deaths: 0 (0%)

A vaccine breakthrough case is an Arizona resident who has SARS-CoV-2 RNA or antigen detected on a respiratory specimen collected ≥ 14 days after completing the primary series of an FDA-authorized SARS-CoV-2 vaccine.

Overview of Herd Immunity

- Reproduction number (R_0)
- Original circulating strain in early-2020 R_0 2.79
- Herd immunity 60-70%
- Delta variant R_0 5.08, possibly higher
- More infectious than smallpox, Ebola, and influenza
- Herd immunity 80-90% depending on vaccine efficacy (Liu & Röcklov, 2021).
- Population immunity = natural plus vaccine immunity at same time
- Hospital/clinic resources

Further reading:

Liu, Y. & Röcklov, J. (2021). The reproductive number of the Delta variant of SARS-CoV-2 is far higher compared to the ancestral SARS-CoV-2 virus. *Journal of Travel Medicine* (28)7

As of 12/01/21 – NOW COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Vaccines Administered: 149,326 (increase of 15,718 since 11/2)

Percent of eligible County Residents fully vaccinated:

65,350 divided by 123,163 = 53%

<https://www.azdhs.gov/covid19/data/index.php#vaccine-admin> Cochise County Specific

 **Definition of Eligible: COVID-19 Vaccine is available for those who are 5 years of age or older, any one 5 years or older is currently considered eligible**

Boosters

- **Those who should receive boosters:**
 - **Everyone Aged 18+ if eligible**
 - **Moderna/Pfizer – 6 months after 2nd shot**
 - **Johnson & Johnson – 3 months after single dose**
 - **Our county vaccinators have already implemented this initiative for those requesting boosters**
 - **County is working to administer these boosters**
 - **Booster clinic on 11/6/21 in Sierra Vista provided 450+ booster and administered walk in primary doses as requested**
 - **Next booster clinic in Sierra Vista scheduled for 12/11/21 with 250 boosters currently scheduled**

- First Confirmed Case of Omicron (B.1.1.529) Variant Detected in the United States (California).
- The individual was a traveler who returned from South Africa on November 22, 2021.
- The individual had mild symptoms that are improving, is self-quarantining and has been since testing positive.

First identified: South Africa

Spread: May spread more easily than other variants, including Delta.

Severe illness and death: Due to the small number of cases, the current severity of illness and death associated with this variant is unclear.

Vaccine: Breakthrough infections in people who are fully vaccinated are expected, but vaccines are effective at preventing severe illness, hospitalizations, and death. Early evidence suggests that fully vaccinated people who become infected with the Omicron variant can spread the virus to others. All FDA-approved or authorized vaccines are expected to be effective against severe illness, hospitalizations, and deaths. The recent emergence of the Omicron variant further emphasizes the importance of vaccination and boosters.

Treatments: Some monoclonal antibody treatments may not be as effective against infection with Omicron.

As of 12/01/21

- **1,131** school related cases since the start of the semester (8/4/21).
 - Up **389** (+256%) cases from last meeting.
 - **34%** of total cases have been added since the last meeting.
- Comparison – Spring Semester 2021 – Total of **146** cases in schools.
- **46/65** schools have met the outbreak definition since the start of the semester.
 - **17/65** schools are currently meeting the outbreak definition.
 - Up **4** schools from last meeting.
- **1/65** school engaged in state funded pool testing.

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?