

Ottawa County COVID-19 Epidemiology

June 30, 2022

Data as of June 25, 2022, unless otherwise indicated

Executive Summary

- Transmission has flattened in the US and in Michigan
- Ottawa County transmission has also flattened
 - Test positivity increased slightly to 20.3% this past week compared to 20.1% two weeks ago.
 - Weekly case counts increased 7% (-15% two weeks ago), from 342 two weeks ago to 360 last week.
 - Cases among children remained the same (-23% two weeks ago), at 31.
 - COVID-19 wastewater signals in Holland/Zeeland are mixed but may be increasing; Spring Lake/Grand Haven may be declining, and Allendale is flat.
 - Wastewater testing continues to identify signals suggestive of Omicron subvariant BA.4/5.
 - Ottawa remains in the LOW CDC Community Level.
- Ottawa-area and regional hospitals have adequate capacity
 - In Ottawa County, 1% 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 declining in Michigan
 - Regional pediatric hospitalization census remains low.
- Of Ottawa County residents aged 5+, 63.4% are fully vaccinated

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

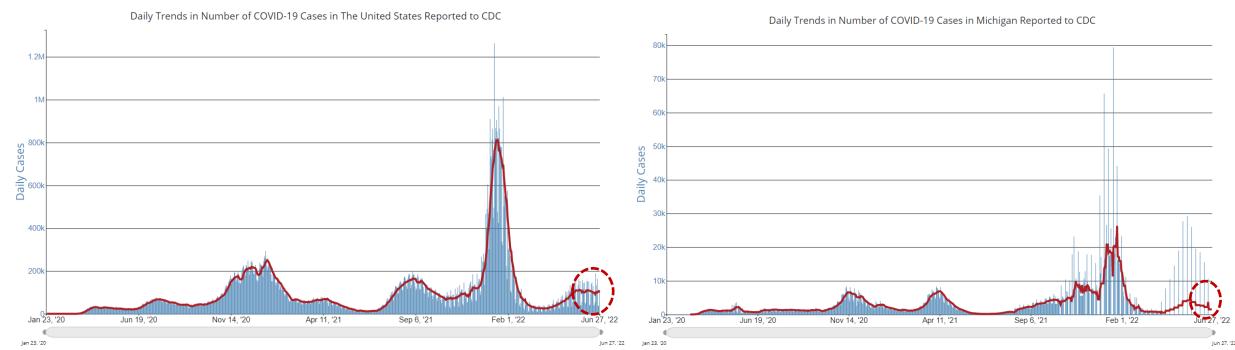
		Week Ending				
Metric	Goal	28-May-22	4-Jun-22	11-Jun-22	18-Jun-22	25-Jun-22
Positivity (All Ages)	NA	23.3%	24.4%	20.3%	20.1%	20.3%
Weekly Cases (All Ages)	<592	452	418	395	342	360
Weekly Cases in Children (0-17 years of age)	NA	55	40	40	31	31
Total Deaths (All Ages)	0	3	2	1	2	0
CDC COVID-19 Community 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.

Case Trends in the USA and Michigan



Michigan



Daily case counts in the US and Michigan remain lower than previous surges and are currently flat or declining.

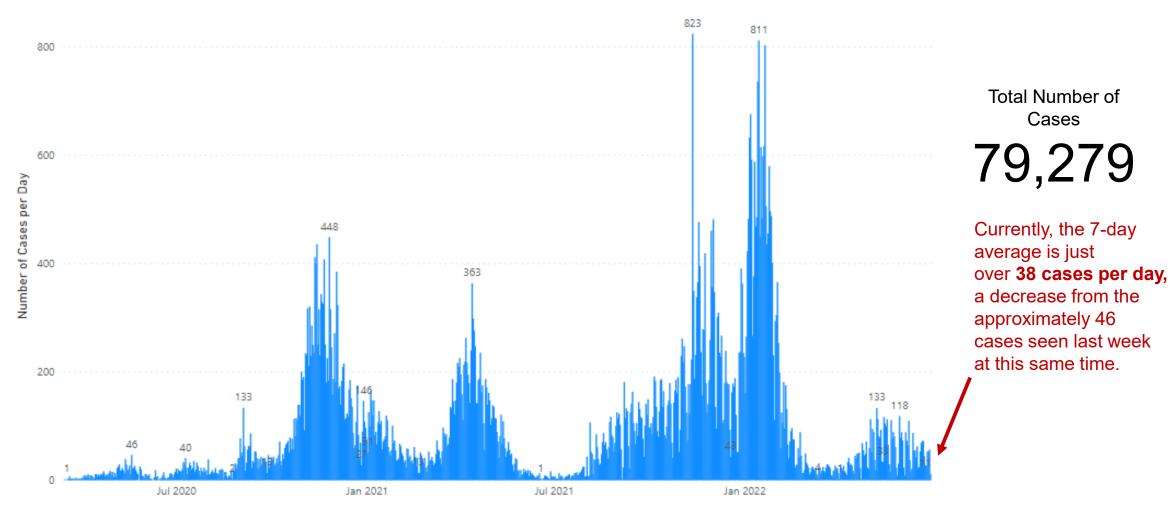
Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially deflated number of cases. **Source:** https://covid.cdc.gov/covid-data-tracker/#trends_dailycases

Data through June 27, 2022

Case Trends in Ottawa County

COVID-19 Cases by Day, Ottawa County, March 15, 2020 – June 30, 2022

Epidemiological Curve



Variants

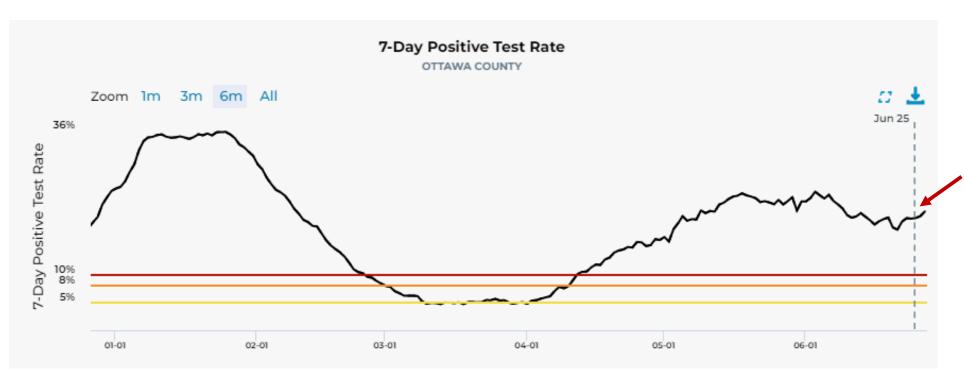
Notes: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in an artificially deflated number of cases. Additionally, On November 12, 2021, MDHHS updated their database resulting in a backlog of cases being reported in one day.

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

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Test Positivity in Ottawa County

COVID-19 Cases by Day, Ottawa County, January 1, 2022 - June 25, 2022



Positivity trended slightly higher at **20.3%** last week compared to the 20.1% the week prior.

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



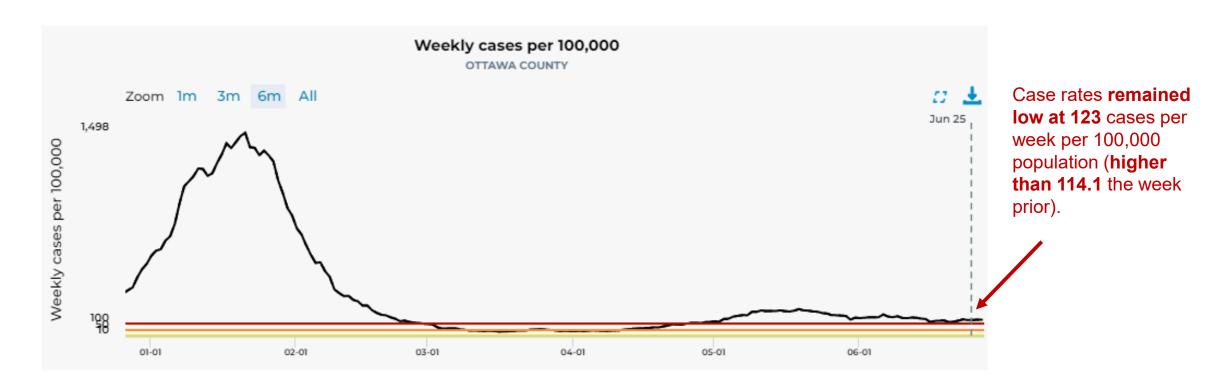
Variants

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 deflated 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 - June 25, 2022



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

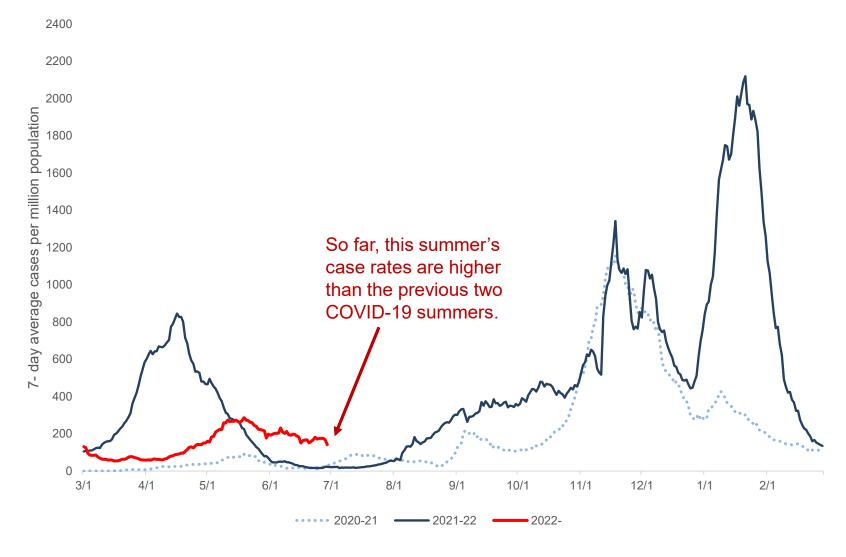
Variants

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: MI Safe Start Map-Ottawa County

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Ottawa County Time Trends – Annual Comparison of Case Rates

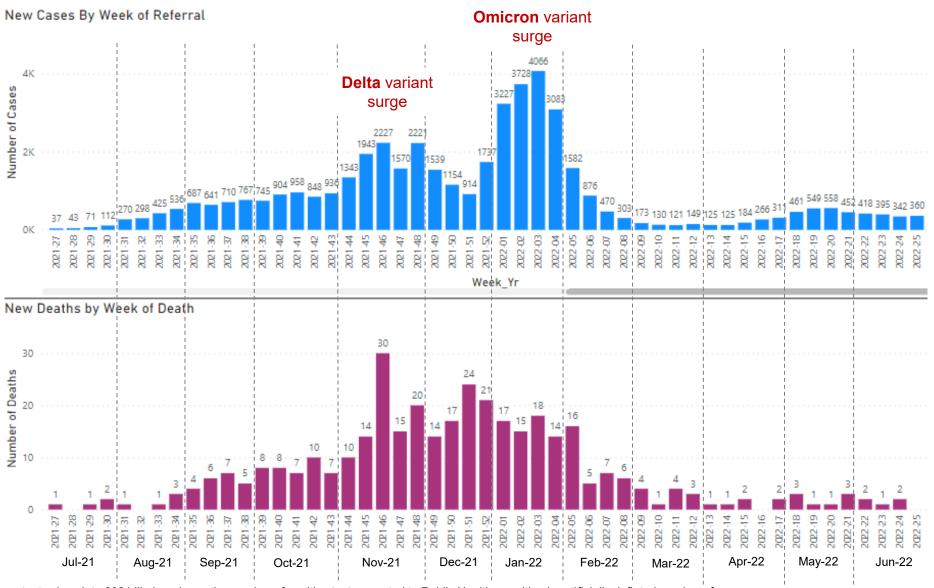


Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates.

Source: Internal Data

Data through June 29, 2022

Ottawa County – Cases & Deaths by Week, All Ages



The weekly number of cases increased 7% from week 24 to week 25.

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

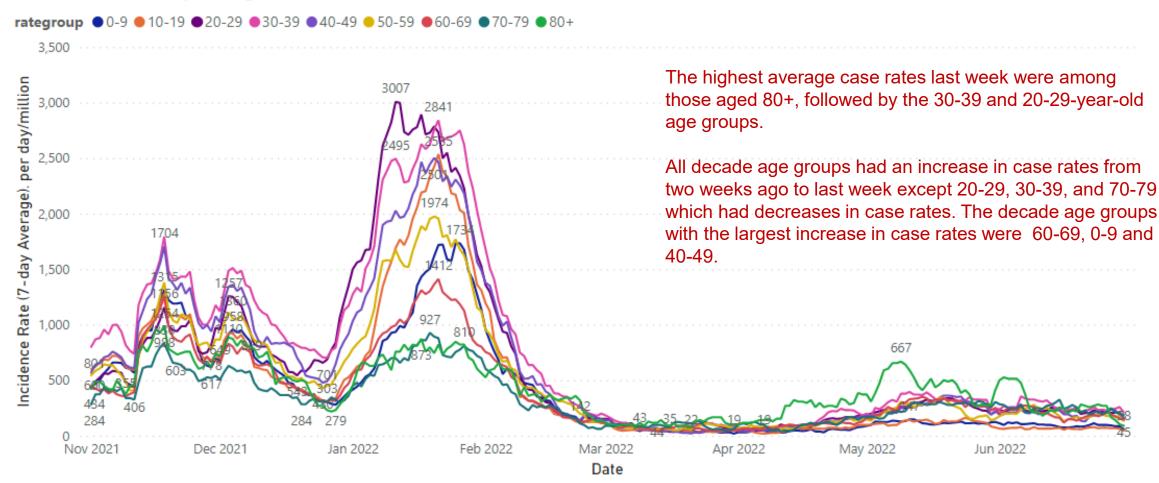
Note: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated number of cases. Source: Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, Michigan Disease Surveillance System

Variants

Ottawa County - Case Rate Trends – by Age Decade

COVID-19 Case Rates by Age, November 2021 – June 30, 2022

Incidence Rate (7-day Average)



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 June 30, 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 25 (June 19, 2022 – June 25, 2022)

Age Decade (Years)	Average Daily Cases	Average Daily Case Rate	One Week % Rate Change
0-9	3.6	96.9	25%
10-19	3.1	70.9	16%
20-29	9.6	211.6	-7%
30-39	8.3	231.3	-3%
40-49	6.7	202.2	20%
50-59	6.6	188.4	18%
60-69	6.1	188.4	26%
70-79	4.0	193.7	-30%
80+	3.0	269.5	17%

Age groups with highest average case rates last week:

- +08
- 30-39
- 20-29

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

- 60-69
- 40-49

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 deflated case rates.

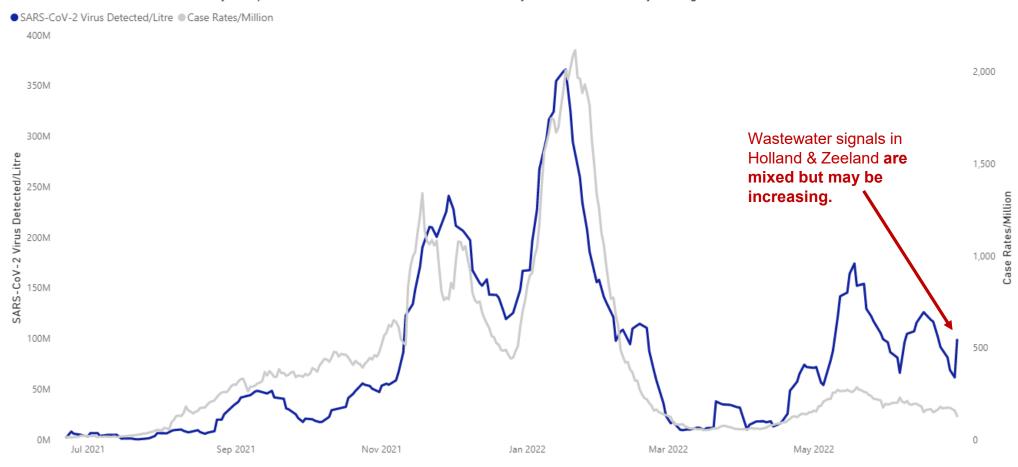
Variants

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

Data as June 30, 2022

Holland-Zeeland Wastewater Surveillance

SARS-CoV-2 Virus Detected/Litre by Sample Date With COVID-19 Case Rates/Million by Referral Date (7-Day Averages)



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.

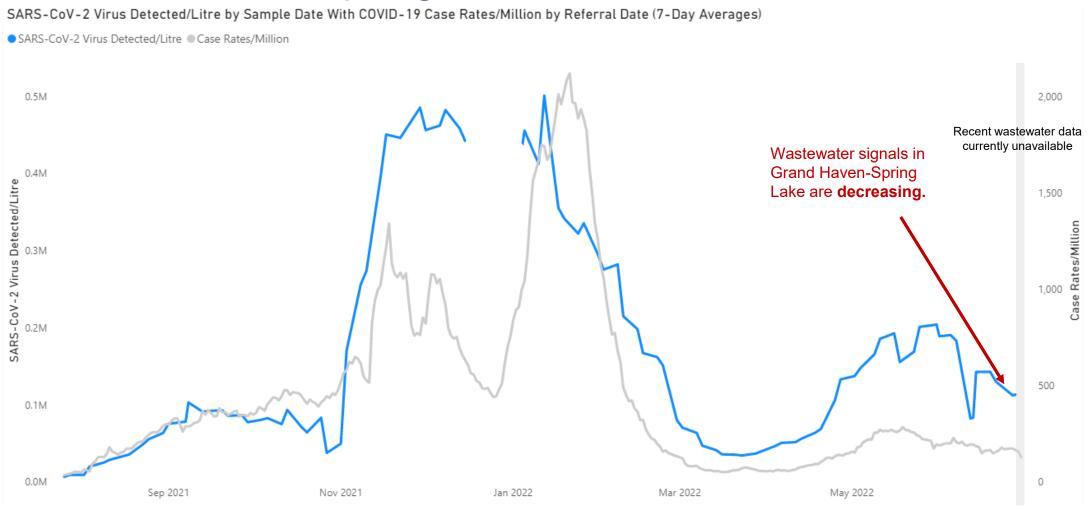
Notes: Use of at home tests since late 2021 likely reduces the number of positive tests reported to Public Health, resulting in artificially deflated case rates. Display of wastewater data may change as analytical methods are refined. An outlier data point from Zeeland collected June 23, 2022 was removed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

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 June 30, 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.

Variants

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)

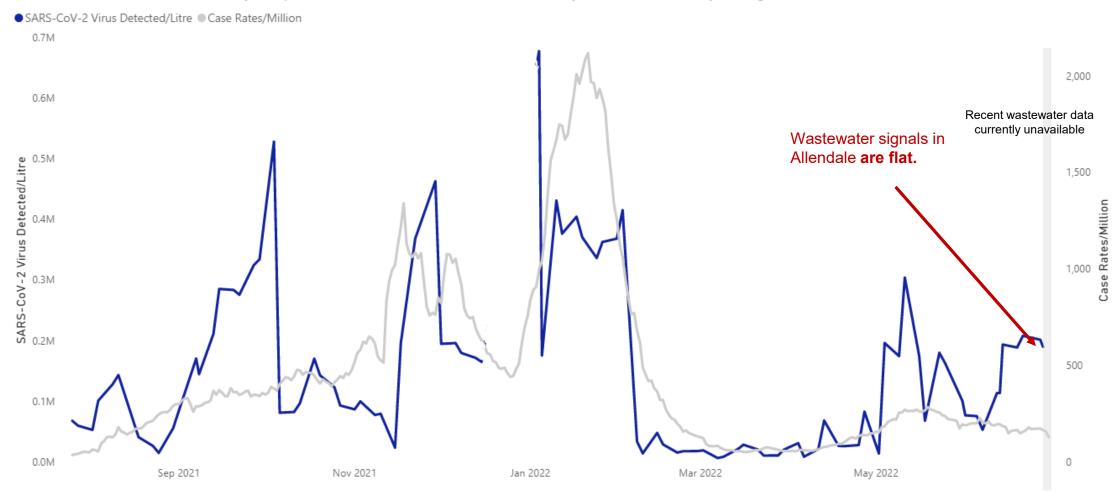
Additional Information: Michigan COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance Pilot Project (arcgis.com), Coronavirus - Sentinel Wastewater Epidemiology Evaluation Project (SWEEP) (michigan.gov)

Data through June 28, 2022

Other Media Science Roundup

Allendale Wastewater Surveillance

SARS-CoV-2 Virus Detected/Litre by Sample Date With COVID-19 Case Rates/Million by Referral Date (7-Day Averages)



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 June 28, 2022

rels Other Media Science
Roundup

Ottawa County Weekly Case Counts and % Change, by Age

	Adults	Adults (18+) Children (0-17 years)		0-17 years)	Total	
Week Ending	Number	% Change from Previous Week	Number	% Change from Previous Week	Number	% Change from Previous Week
16-Apr-22	165	46%	19	46%	184	46%
23-Apr-22	239	45%	27	42%	266	45%
30-Apr-22	269	13%	42	56%	311	17%
7-May-22	410	52%	51	21%	461	48%
14-May-22	492	20%	57	12%	549	19%
21-May-22	487	-1%	62	9%	549	0%
28-May-22	393	-19%	55	-11%	448	-18%
4-Jun-22	364	-7%	40	-27%	404	-10%
11-Jun-22	353	-3%	40	0%	393	-3%
18-Jun-22	304	-14%	31	-23%	335	-15%
25-Jun-22	329	8%	31	0%	360	7%

Weekly case counts among children remained the same last week, and cases in adults increased 8%.

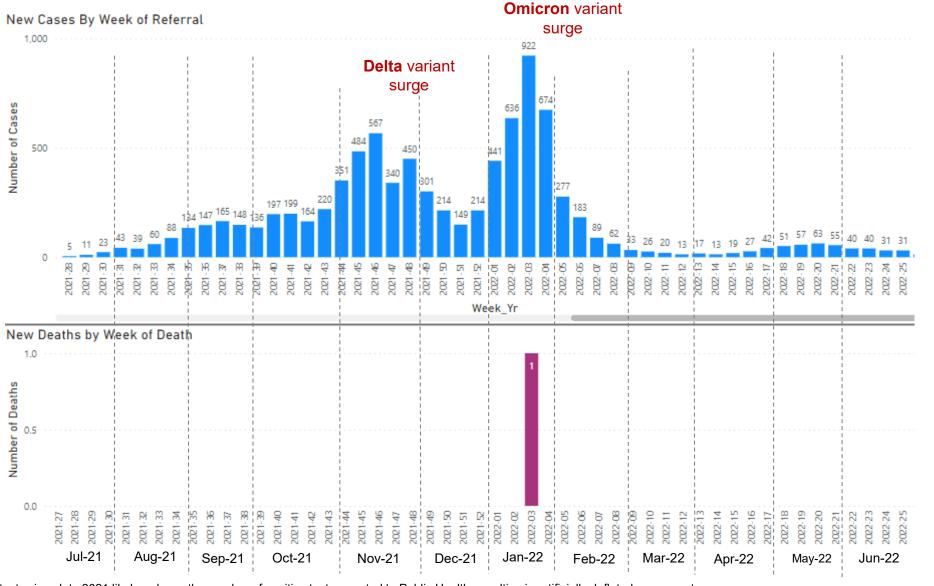
Children **Adults**

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

> Science Roundup

Variants

Ottawa County - Cases & Deaths by Week Among Children (0-17 years)



The weekly number of cases among children remained the same from week 24 to week 25.

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

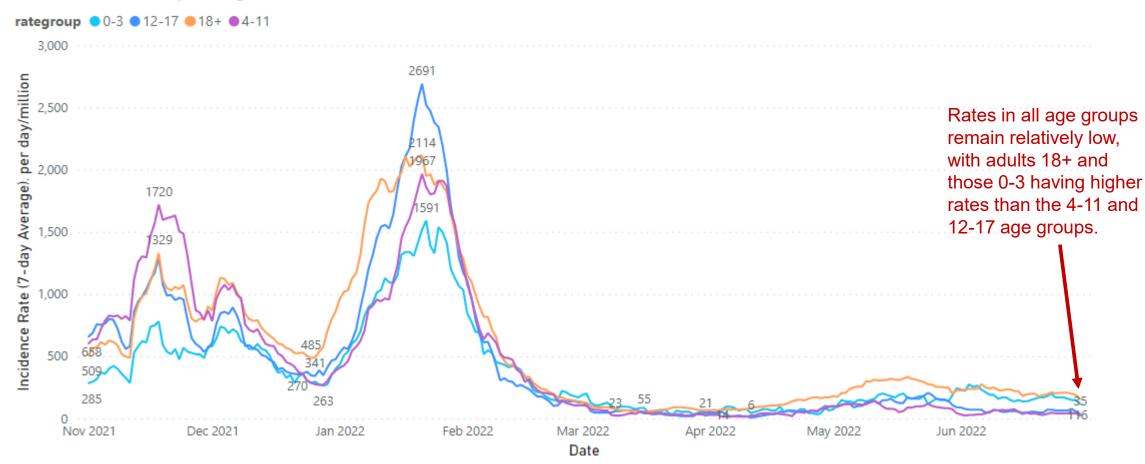
USA & MI

Variants

Ottawa County - Case Rate Trends - by Age

COVID-19 Case Rates by Age, includes School-Aged, November 2021 – June 30, 2022

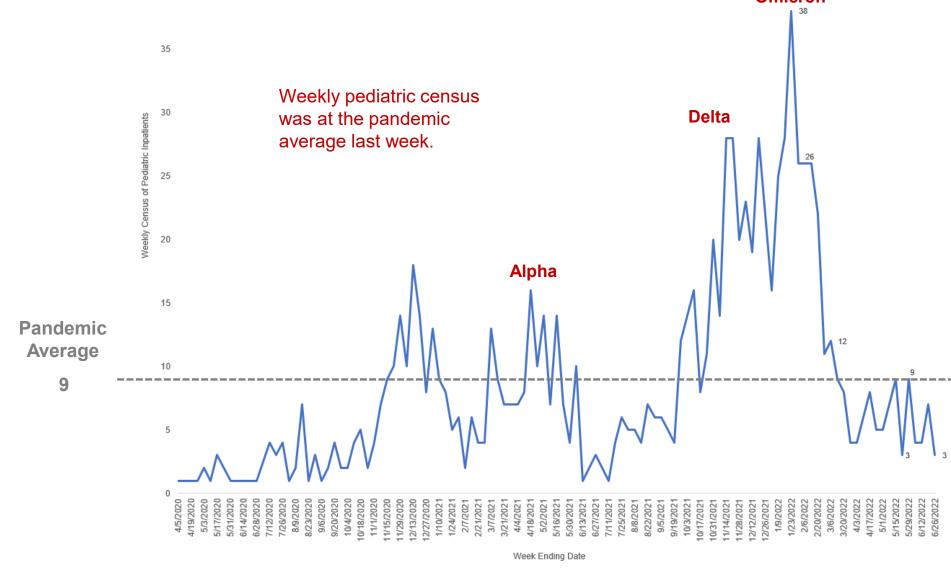
Incidence Rate (7-day Average)



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 June 30, 2022

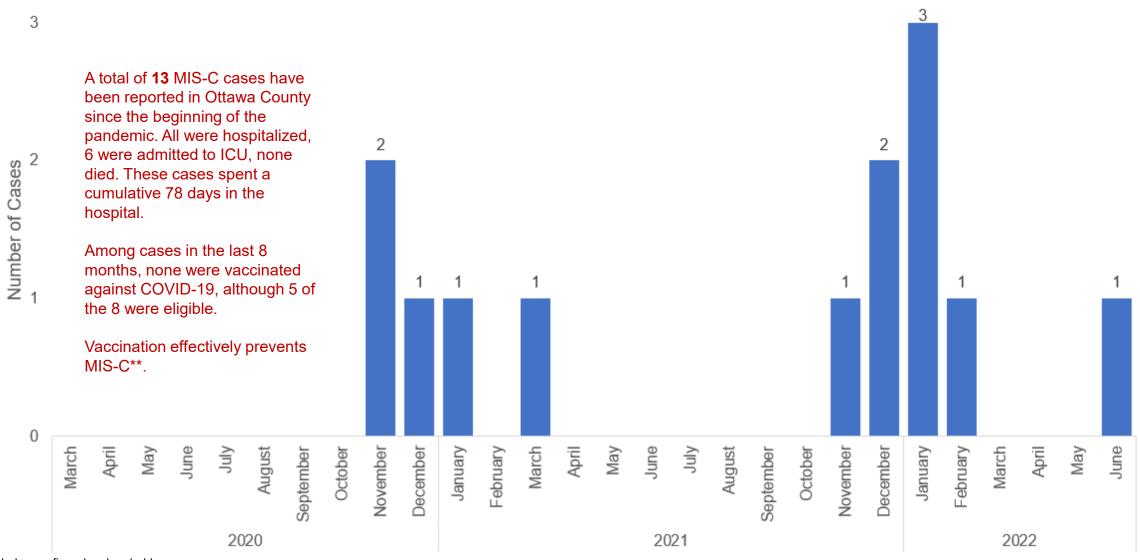
Weekly Hospital Pediatric Census – A Regional Healthcare System



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

Data through June 19, 2022

Ottawa County MIS-C* Cases by Month



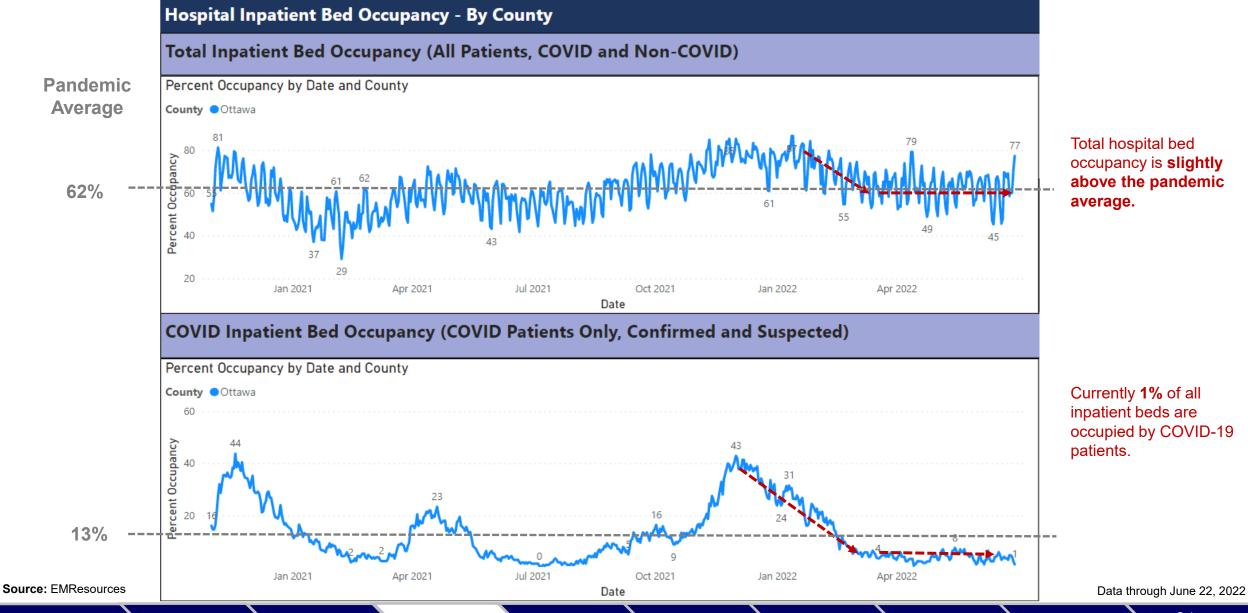
Notes: Includes confirmed and probable cases.

**Sources: MMWR & The Lancet

Data through June 30, 2022

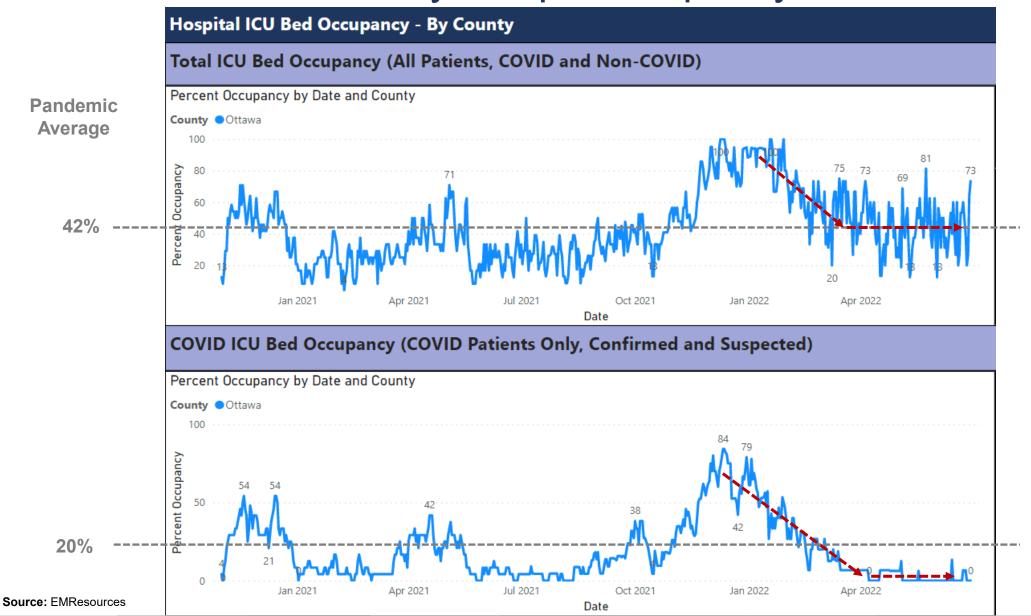
^{*}MIS-C is a rare but serious condition affecting children, associated with recent COVID-19 infection. For more details on MIS-C please visit: https://www.cdc.gov/mis/index.html

Ottawa County Hospital Capacity – All Beds



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Ottawa County Hospital Capacity – ICU Beds



Total ICU bed occupancy is **currently at 73%** but has been trending near the pandemic average of 42% over the past two months.

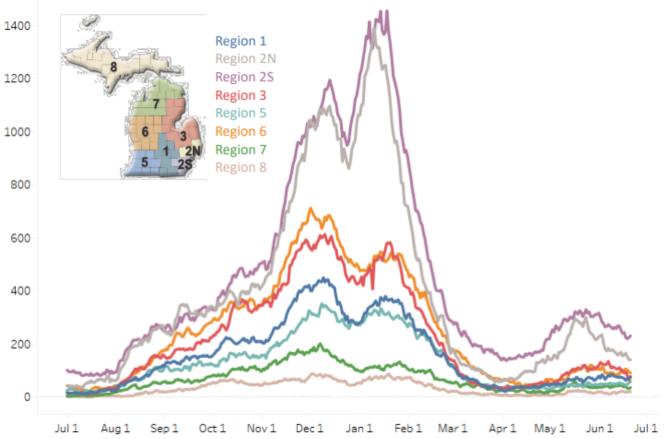
The proportion of ICU beds occupied by COVID-19 patients is below the pandemic average. Currently, 0% of ICU beds are occupied by COVID-19 patients.

Data through June 29, 2022

Science Roundup

Statewide Hospitalization Trends: Regional COVID+ Census

Hospitalization Trends 7/1/2021 – 6/20/2022 Confirmed Positive by Region



This week the COVID+ census has decreased in Regions 1, 2N, 2S, 3, and 7. The COVID+ census has increased in Regions 5, 6 and 8.

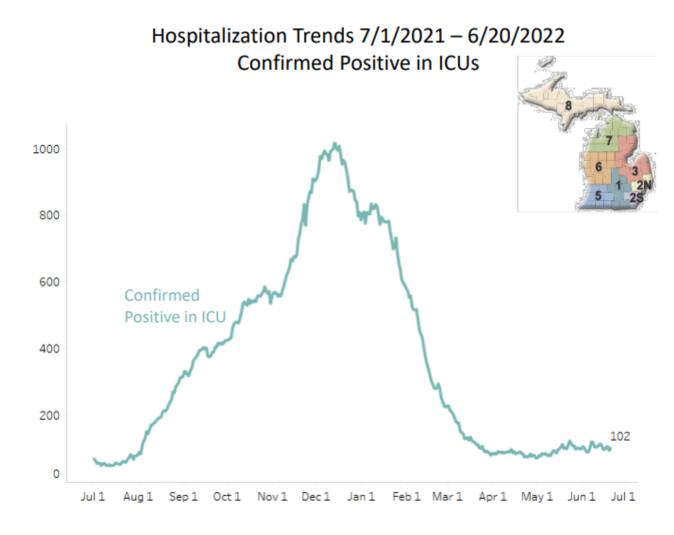
All regions except Region 2S have less than 100/Million population hospitalized with COVID.

Region	COVID+ Hospitalizations (% Δ from last week)	COVID+ Hospitalizations / MM
Region 1	75 (-1%)	69/M
Region 2N	141 (-15%)	64/M
Region 2S	231 (-14%)	104/M
Region 3	78 (-30%)	69/M
Region 5	59 (7%)	62/M
Region 6	91 (3%)	62/M
Region 7	36 (-14%)	72/M
Region 8	20 (5%)	64/M

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

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Statewide Hospitalization Trends: ICU COVID+ Census



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

COVID+ ICU census has decreased in Regions 1, 2S, 6, and 7. ICU COVID census has increased in Regions 2N, 3, 5, and 8. ICU occupancy is below 85% in all regions.

Region	Adult COVID+ in ICU (% Δ from last week)	ICU Occupancy	% of ICU beds COVID+
Region 1	9 (-47%)	79%	5%
Region 2N	21 (17%)	67%	4%
Region 2S	34 (-11%)	79%	5%
Region 3	15 (25%)	83%	5%
Region 5	12 (33%)	67%	7%
Region 6	3 (-57%)	73%	1%
Region 7	5 (-55%)	83%	4%
Region 8	3 (200%)	59%	5%

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

Spread

Pediatric Hospitalization Rates – USA, Michigan



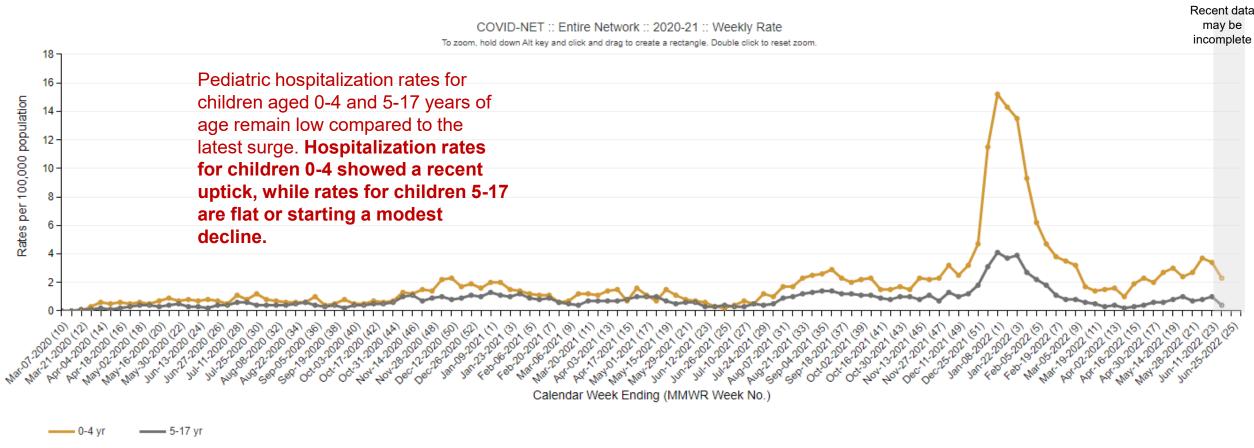


Pediatric hospitalization rates across the US continue increasing. Rates in Michigan may be declining.

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

Accessed June 29, 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.

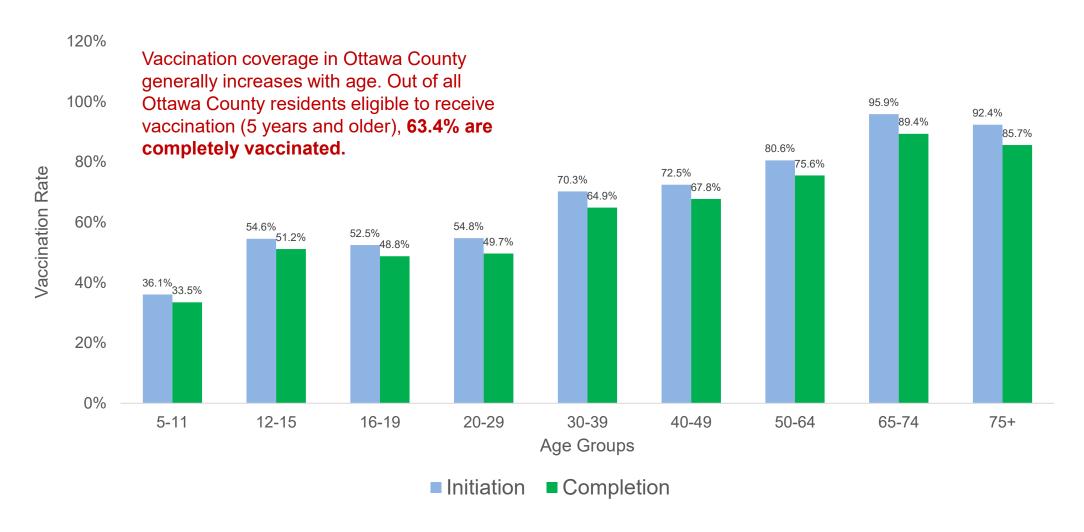
Variants

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 June 30, 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 June 29, 2022

Variants

Cumulative Cases by Vaccination Status, Ottawa County, January 15, 2021 – June 29, 2022

Fully Vaccinated People (173,924)				
Cases	Deaths			
Percent of Cases in People	Percent of Deaths in People			
Not Fully Vaccinated	Not Fully Vaccinated			
(37,964 / 59,160)	(295 / 458)			
64.2%	64.4%			
Total Cases Not Fully Vaccinated	Total Deaths Not Fully Vaccinated			
37,964	295			
Total Breakthrough Cases	Total Breakthrough Deaths			
21,196	163			
Percent of Fully Vaccinated People who	Percent of Fully Vaccinated People who			
Developed COVID-19	Died of COVID-19			
(21,196 / 173,924)	(163 / 173,924)			
12.2%	0.09%			
Percent of Cases who were	Percent of Deaths who were			
Fully Vaccinated	Fully Vaccinated			
(21,196 / 59,160)	(163 / 458)			
35.8%	35.6%			
Total Cases	Total Deaths			
59,160	458			

Fully vaccinated is defined as 2 or more doses of an mRNA vaccination or at least one dose of J&J.

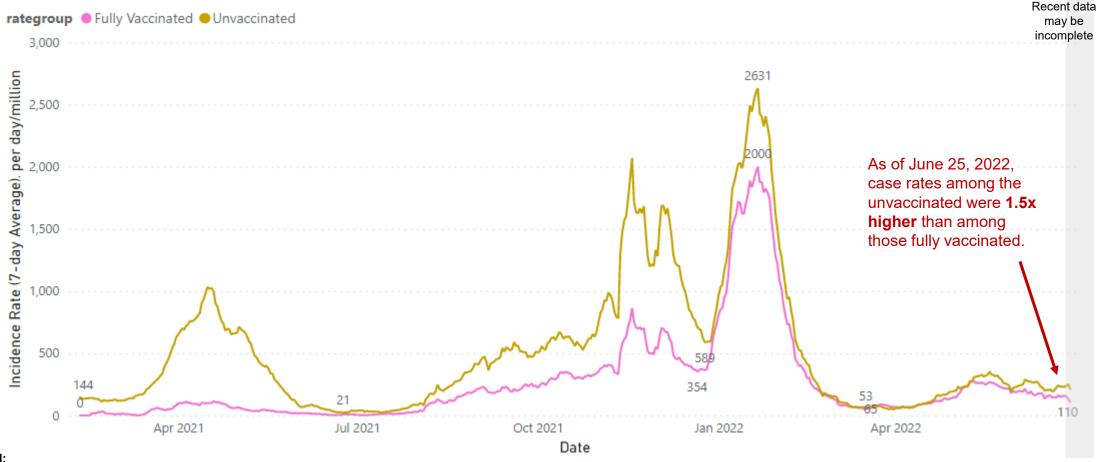
Sources:

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

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Risk Levels

Ottawa County COVID-19 Vaccination Breakthrough Case Trends Incidence Rate (7-day Average)



Method:

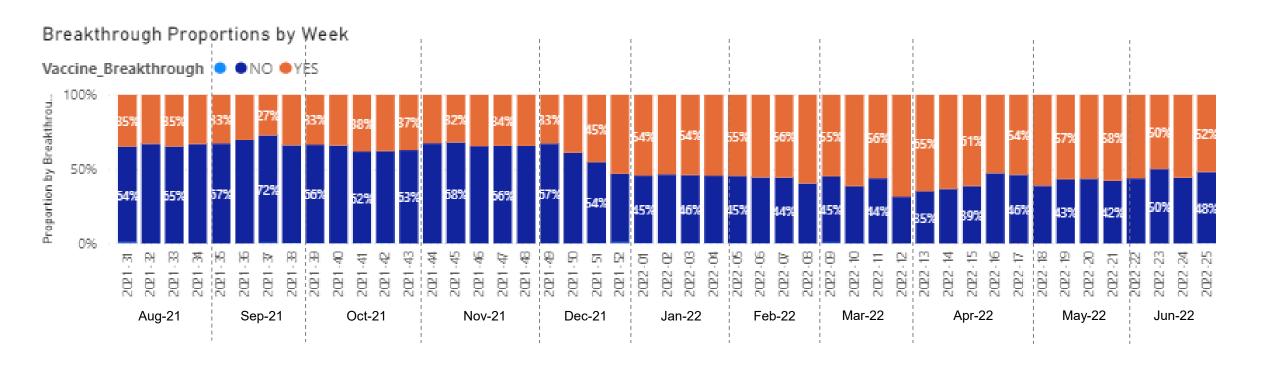
Daily case counts were obtained from the MDSS and summarized by referral date. Cases were compared to data from the State of Michigan immunization database to confirm COVID-19 vaccination status. Counts of persons completely vaccinated in Ottawa County were compiled from the Michigan COVID-19 vaccination 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

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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. From late July through early December 2021 all clinical samples submitted for variant testing were identified as the **Delta** variant. In mid-December 2021, the first **Omicron** positive samples were collected in an Ottawa County resident, and **Omicron** continues to be detected into 2022, including the BA.2 variant.

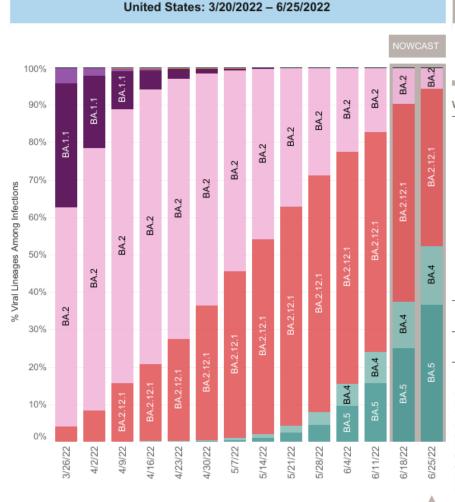
Variants

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Media

^{*} 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: 6/19/2022 - 6/25/2022 NOWCAST

USA



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. BA.5.1 is aggregated with BA.5.

The **Omicron** variant is estimated to account for 100% of all clinical samples collected in the United States the week ending June 25, 2022.

Omicron subvariants are also circulating, with BA.2 variants predominating, and BA.4/5 emerging.

Collection date, week ending

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

Accessed June 30, 2022

Variants – Wastewater Sampling – Holland/Zeeland

Υ	= Detected
Ν	= Not Detected

Sample Date	Site	Delta	Omicron
04/20/2022	North Holland	N	N
04/21/2022	Zeeland	N	N
04/24/2022	North Holland	N	N
04/25/2022	Zeeland	N	N
04/27/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
04/28/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ
05/01/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
05/02/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ
05/08/2022	North Holland	N	N
05/09/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ
05/11/2022	North Holland	N	N
05/12/2022	Zeeland	N	N
05/15/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
05/16/2022	Zeeland	N	N
05/18/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
05/19/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ
05/22/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
05/23/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ
05/25/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
05/26/2022	Zeeland	N	N
05/29/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
05/30/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ
06/01/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
06/02/2022	Zeeland	Υ	Υ
06/05/2022	North Holland	Υ	Υ
06/06/2022	Zeeland	Υ	Υ
06/08/2022	North Holland	Υ	Υ
06/09/2022	Zeeland	Υ	Υ
06/16/2022	North Holland	N	Υ
06/16/2022	Zeeland	N	Υ

The **Delta** variant was consistently detected in Holland and Zeeland wastewater samples through all of November and December of 2021 (data not displayed here).

The **Omicron** variant has been detected in wastewater in Holland and Zeeland since early January 2022 (January through early April not displayed here), with renewed, frequent detection in May and June 2022.

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

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Variants – Wastewater Sampling – Grand Haven/Spring Lake



Date	Sample Name	Delta	Epsilon	Alpha	Omicron
	Grand Haven Spring Lake	N	N	N	Υ
4/20/2022	Wastewater	IN	IN	IN	T
	Grand Haven Spring Lake				Υ
4/25/2022	Wastewater				'
	Allendale Wastewater				Υ
4/27/2022	Treatment Plant				'
	Allendale Wastewater				Υ
5/4/2022	Treatment Plant				'
	Grand Haven Spring Lake				γ
5/4/2022	Wastewater				'
	Allendale Wastewater				Υ
5/9/2022	Treatment Plant				'
5/9/2022	Grand Haven Spring Lake Wastewater				Υ
3/3/2022	Allendale Wastewater				
5/11/2022	Treatment Plant				Υ
3/11/2022	Grand Haven Spring Lake				
5/11/2022	Wastewater				Υ
	Allendale Wastewater				
5/16/2022	Treatment Plant				Y
5/18/2022	Grand Haven Spring Lake Wastewater				Y
5/23/2022	Allendale Wastewater Treatment Plant				Υ
5/25/2022	Allendale Wastewater Treatment Plant				Υ
	Grand Haven Spring Lake				V
5/25/2022	Wastewater				Υ
	Allendale Wastewater				V
5/31/2022	Treatment Plant				Υ
	Allendale Wastewater				Υ
6/12/2022	Treatment Plant				

The **Omicron** variant was consistently detected in Grand Haven, Spring Lake, and Allendale wastewater samples since January 2022.

Although not displayed here, in early May 2022, signals suggestive of BA.4/5 were detected in Ottawa County. Since then, increasing concentrations of potential BA.4/5 have been noted across Ottawa County.

Media

Source: MDHHS SEWER Network grant and the Annis Water Resources Institute at GVSU

Children

Spread

Science Roundup

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%	

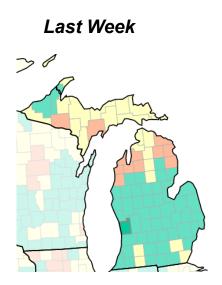
Note: The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the new admissions and inpatient beds metrics, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days.

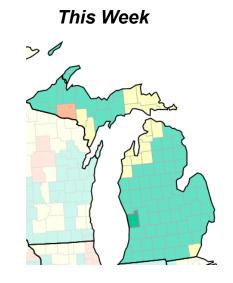
Source: https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/science/community-levels.html

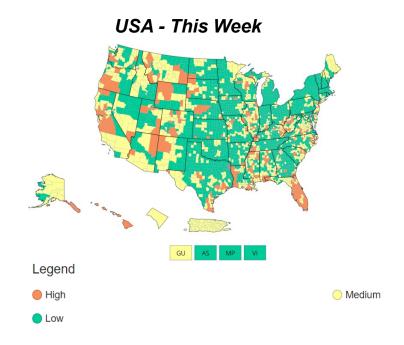
Risk Levels
Other
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CDC Community Levels – Ottawa County

- Current Community Level in Ottawa LOW
- **Current Data:**
 - Case Rate (per 100k pop 7-day total) = **92.18**
 - COVID-19 Hospital Admissions (per 100K pop 7-day total) = **3.7**
 - COVID-19 Inpatient Hospital Bed Utilization (7-day average) = 3.2%







Data updated by CDC on Jun 29, 2022

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

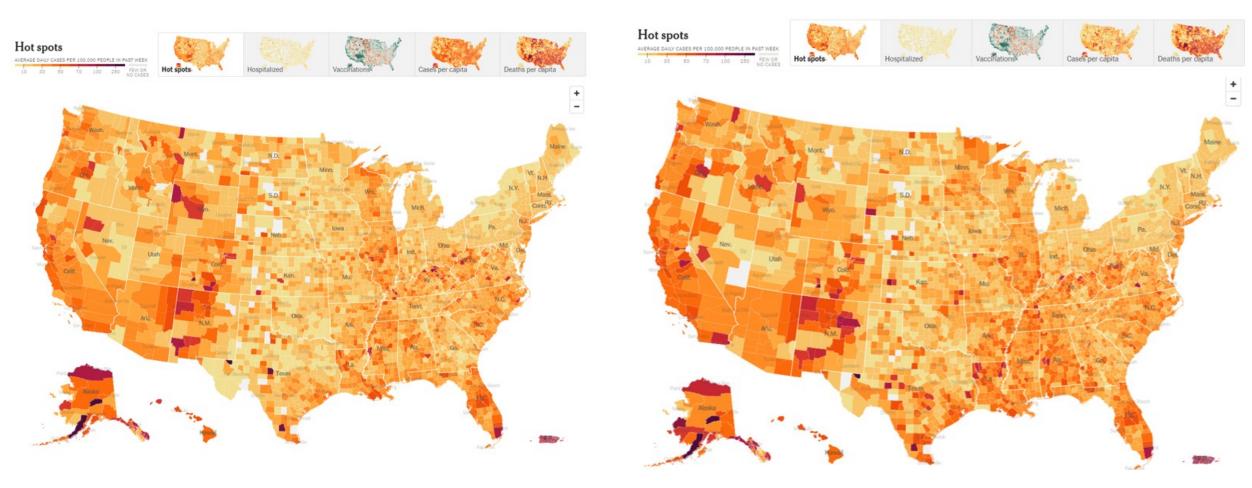
Media

USA & MI

Variants

COVID-19 Case Rates by County Across the US

This Week Last Week



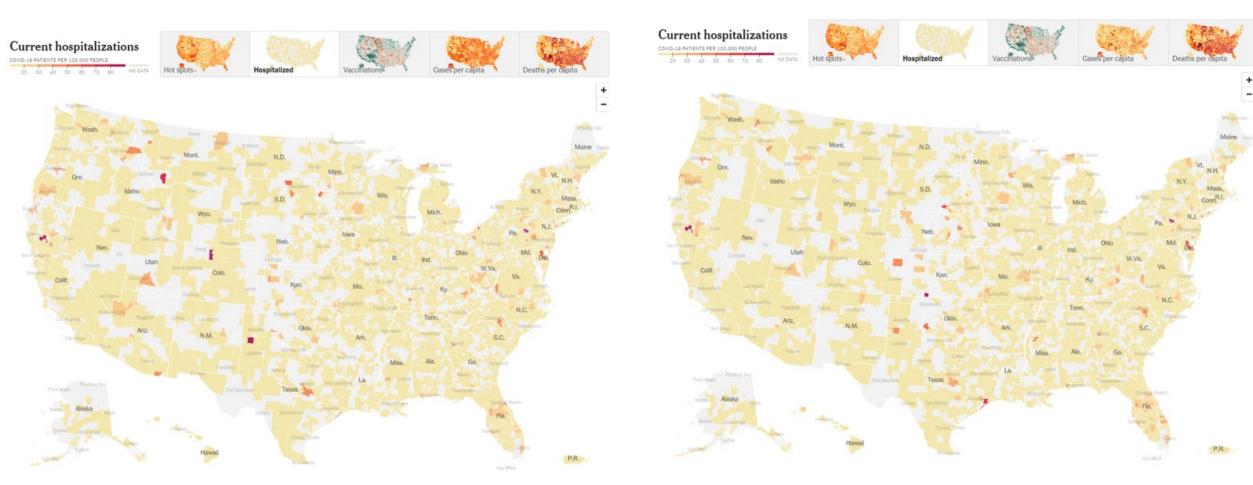
Case rates in some areas across the nation remain elevated.

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

Accessed June 30, 2022

COVID-19 Hospitalization Rates by County Across the US

Last Week This Week



Hospitalization rates remain relatively low across the nation.

Variants

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

Accessed June 30, 2022

Treatment Options for Non-hospitalized Adults With COVID-19

PATIENT DISPOSITION PANEL'S RECOMMENDATIONS 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} (Alla) Does Not Require • Remdesivir^{c,d} (Blla) Hospitalization or Alternative Therapies Supplemental Oxygen 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} (Clla) The Panel recommends against the use of dexamethasone⁹ or other systemic corticosteroids in the absence of another indication (AIII). Discharged From Hospital Inpatient Setting in Stable The Panel recommends against continuing the use of remdesivir (Alla), dexamethasone^a (Alla), or baricitinib (Alla) after hospital discharge. Condition and Does Not Require Supplemental Oxygen Discharged From Hospital Inpatient Setting and Requires Supplemental Oxygen There is insufficient evidence to recommend either for or against the continued use of remdesivir or dexamethasone. For those who are stable enough for discharge but who still require oxygen^h The Panel recommends using **dexamethasone** 6 mg PO once daily for the Discharged From ED Despite duration of supplemental oxygen (dexamethasone use should not exceed New or Increasing Need for 10 days) with careful monitoring for AEs (BIII). Supplemental Oxygen Since remdesivir is recommended for patients with similar oxygen needs When hospital resources are limited, who are hospitalized, clinicians may consider using it in this setting. As inpatient admission is not possible. remdesivir requires IV infusions for up to 5 consecutive days, there may be and close follow-up is ensured 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

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

trials; IIb = Nonrandomized trials or observational cohort studies; III = Expert opinion

USA & MI Spread Children Hospitalizations Vaccinations Variants Risk Levels Other Media Science Roundup

COVID-19 News Headlines

Michigan COVID cases rise as state adds 14,353 cases, 174 deaths over last week

Michigan COVID cases rise as state adds 14,353 cases, 174 deaths over last week (detroitnews.com)

F.D.A. Advisers Recommend Updated Boosters Targeting Forms of Omicron

FDA panel recommends redesigned Covid booster shots for the fall (nbcnews.com)

West Michigan children under five get their COVID-19 vaccine

West Michigan children under 5 get their COVID-19 vaccine | wzzm13.com

In only one Michigan county should people mask, the CDC says

In only one Michigan county should people mask, the CDC says - mlive.com

The Omicron subvariants BA.4 and BA.5 have together become dominant in the U.S., the C.D.C. estimates.

The Omicron subvariants BA.4 and BA.5 have together become dominant in the U.S., the C.D.C. estimates. - The New York Times (nytimes.com)

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Olfactory Dysfunction in Patients With Mild COVID-19 During Gamma, Delta, and Omicron Waves in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Olfactory Dysfunction in Patients With Mild COVID-19 During Gamma, Delta, and Omicron Waves in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil | Global Health | JAMA | JAMA Network

Severity and Incidence of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children During 3 SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic Waves in Israel

Severity and Incidence of Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children During 3 SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic Waves in Israel | Cardiology | JAMA | JAMA Network

BNT162b2 Vaccine Effectiveness against Omicron in Children 5 to 11 Years of Age

BNT162b2 Vaccine Effectiveness against Omicron in Children 5 to 11 Years of Age | **NEJM**

Risk of severe COVID-19 disease in individuals with Down syndrome: a matched cohort study from a large, integrated health care system

Risk of severe COVID-19 disease in individuals with Down syndrome: a matched cohort study from a large, integrated health care system | The Journal of Infectious Diseases | Oxford Academic (oup.com)

A study conducted in Brazil found that individuals with mild COVID-19 infected during the Gamma and Omicron waves had lower odds of reporting olfactory dysfunction than individuals infected during the period of the original lineages due to overall decreased prevalence. The type of SARS-CoV-2 variant might be a risk factor for olfactory dysfunction, along with host genetic susceptibility.

A study conducted in Israel over a 16-week period of each pandemic wave to examine outcomes of multisystem inflammatory syndrome in children (MIS-C) during the Alpha, Delta, and Omicron variant waves found that MIS-C during the Omicron wave was less severe than during the Alpha or Delta waves of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Using data from the largest health care organization in Israel, a study have found that two doses of the Pfizer vaccine afforded nearly 50% protection against symptomatic omicron infection in the few weeks after second dose, which was lower than that seen against delta. Greater protection in the youngest group was noted.

A cohort study to evaluate the risk of COVID-19 infection and severe COVID-19 disease in individuals with Down Syndrome (DS) during a pre-COVID-19 vaccination period found that while the risk of COVID-19 infection was lower for DS individuals, the risk of severe disease is 6 times higher in those with DS compared to those without DS.



Science Roundup

Vaccinations