

CORONAVIRUS
DISEASE 2019

(COVID-19)

County of San Diego COVID-19 Update

Health Services Advisory Board Meeting

Wilma J. Wooten, M.D., M.P.H.

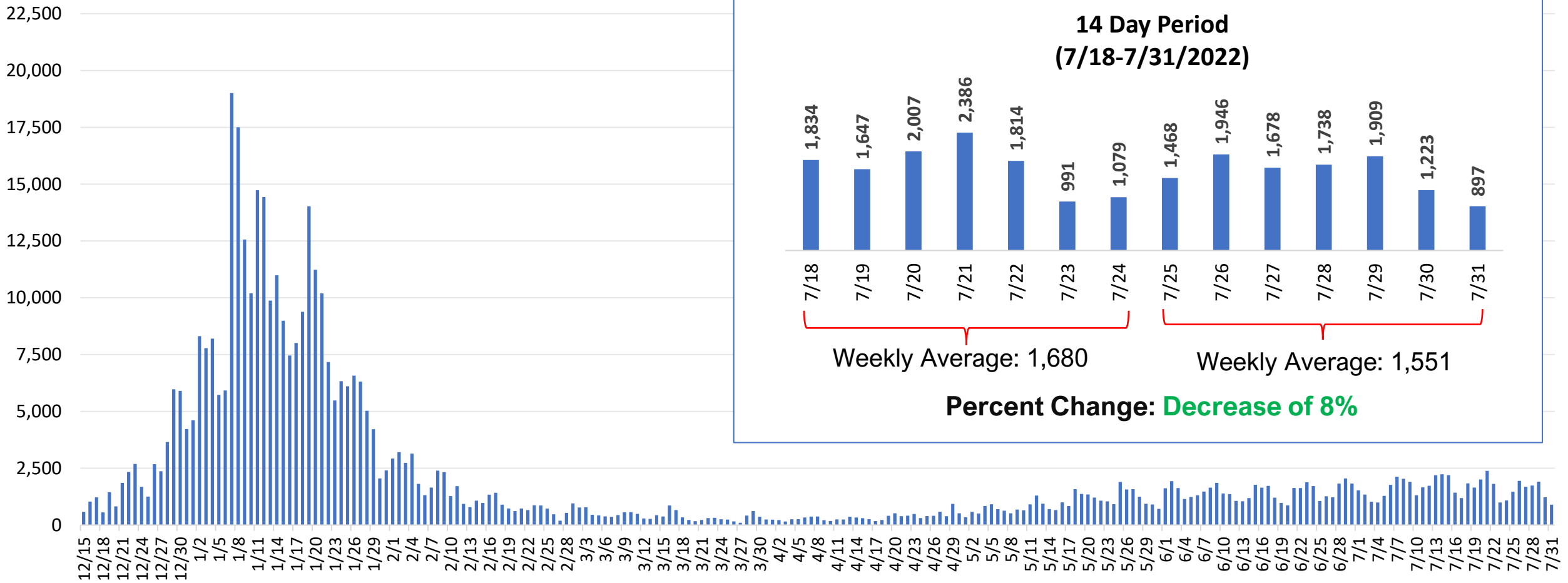
Public Health Officer, Public Health Services



August 2, 2022




COVID-19 Cases

COVID-19 Cases Among San Diego County Residents New Cases by Date Reported Since December 15, 2021






Data through 7/31/2022; Updated 8/2/2022

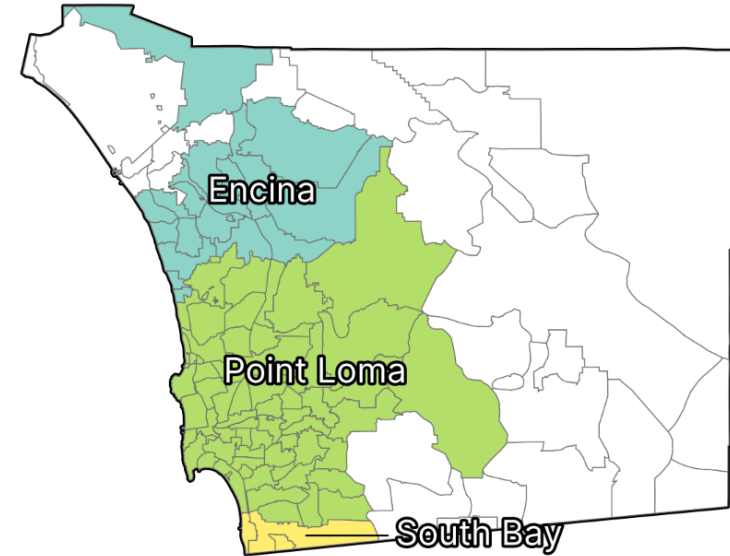
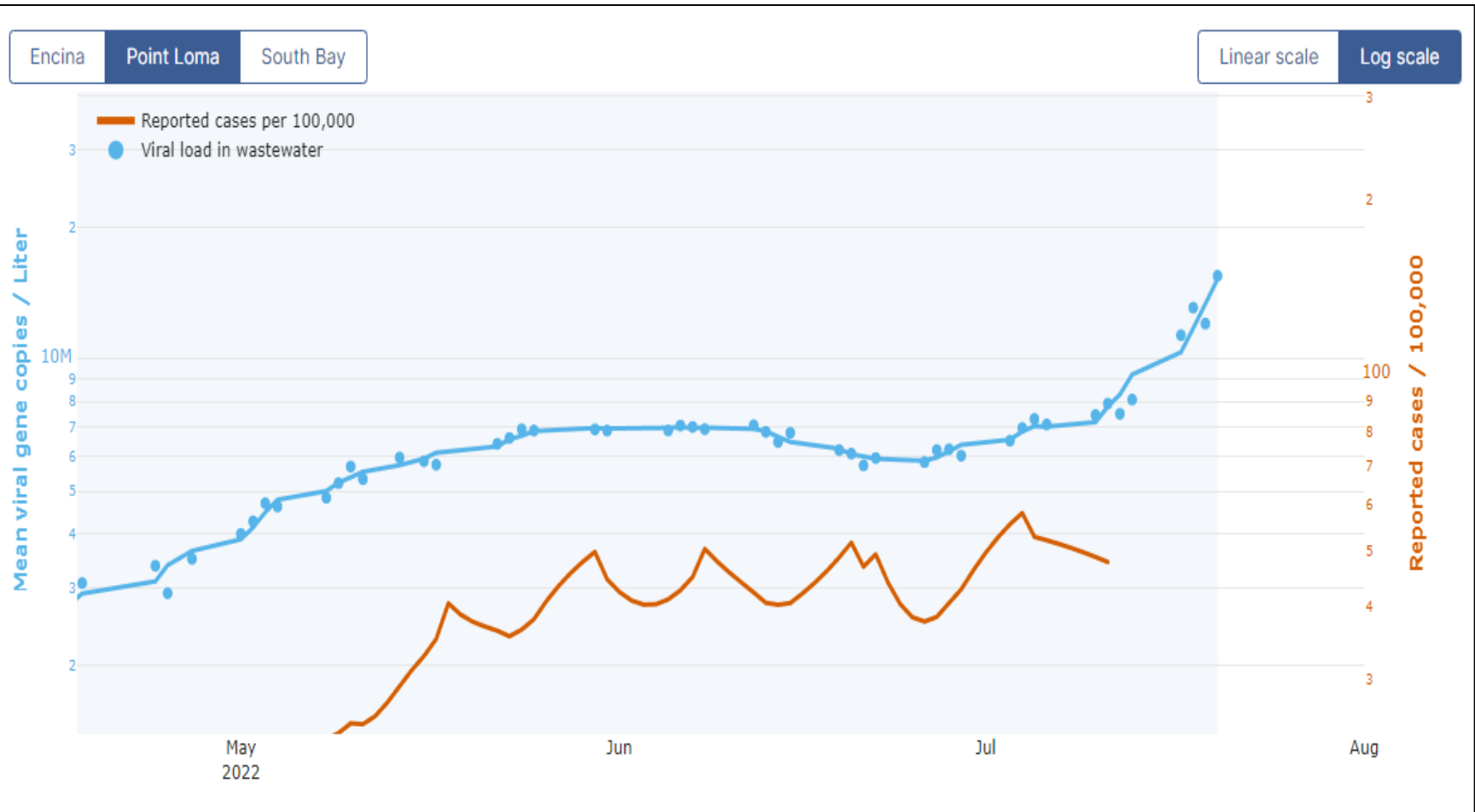
Percent Change – One Month

Metric and Date Range	July 1, 2022	Metric and Date Range	July 31, 2022	% Difference
Case by Report Date (7-day average) 6/25/22 – 7/1/22	1,539	Case by Report Date (7-day average) 7/25/22 – 7/31/22	1,551	 <1%
Hospitalizations Census (7-day average, COVID-19 confirmed only) 6/25/22 – 7/1/22	295	Hospitalizations Census (7-day average, COVID-19 confirmed only) 7/25/22 – 7/31/22	437	 48 %
Deaths (7-day average, 14-day lag) 6/7/22 – 6/13/22	1	Deaths (7-day average, 14-day lag) 7/7/22 – 7/13/22	2	 100%

Percent Change – Two Weeks

Metric and Date Range	July 18 – July 24	Metric and Date Range	July 25 – July 31	% Difference
Case by Report Date (7-day average)	1,680	Case by Report Date (7-day average)	1,551	 8%
Hospitalizations Census (7-day average, COVID-19 confirmed only)	456	Hospitalizations Census (7-day average, COVID-19 confirmed only)	437	 4%
Deaths (7-day average, 14-day lag)	1	Deaths (7-day average, 14-day lag, data through 7/27/22)	2	 100%

San Diego Epidemiology and Research for COVID Health (SEARCH)



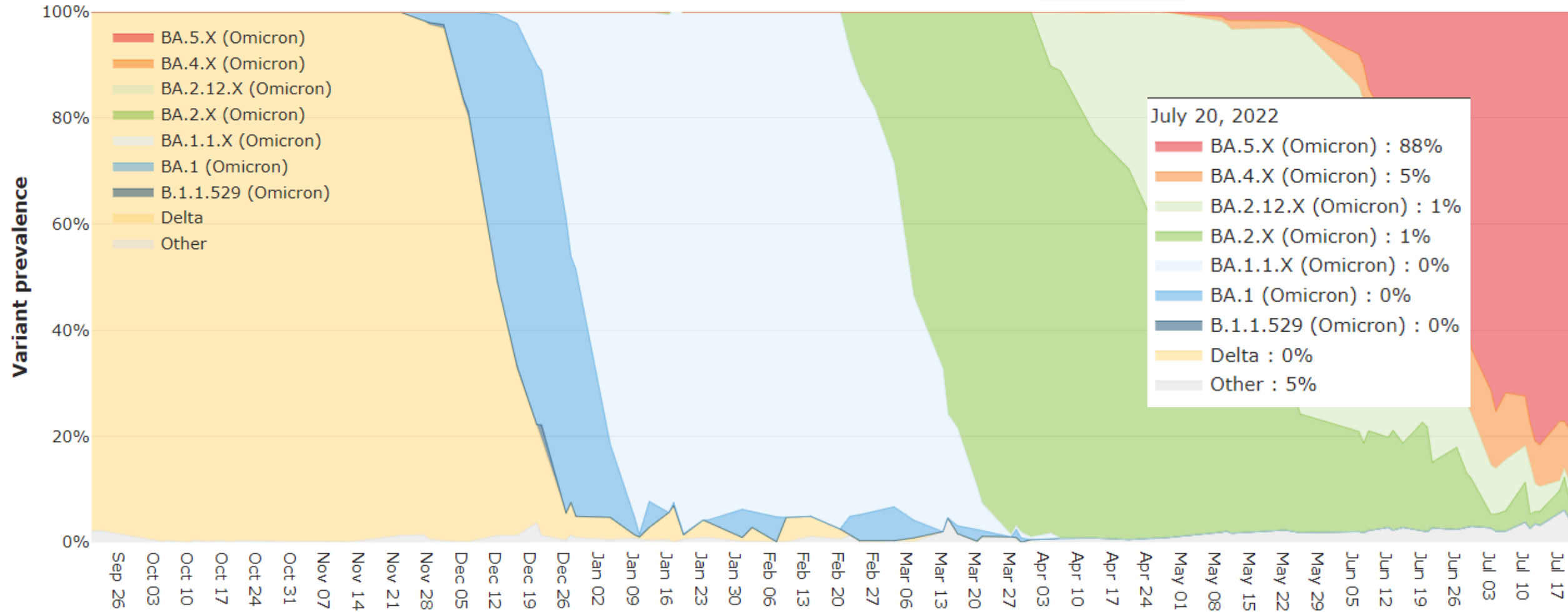
Date	Viral Load [Viral Copies/Liters]
July 13, 2022	8,091,001
July 27, 2022	18,170,086
Percent Change	+125%

Data Source: San Diego Epidemiology and Research for COVID Health: [SEARCH: San Diego Wastewater Surveillance](#)
 Data through 7/27/22
 Accessed 8/2/22

COVID-19 Variants (SEARCH)

Wastewater lineages

Prevalence
 Scale by viral load
 Scale by cases



SEARCH San Diego Epidemiology and Research for COVID Health

Updated 8/2/2022 at 8:20 AM PDT

Vaccinations in San Diego County

Vaccination Status of San Diego County Residents

At Least One Dose

Eligible Population (6 months of age or older): 3,343,827 San Diegans

3,004,913 89.9%

Fully Vaccinated**

Eligible Population (6 months of age or older): 3,343,827 San Diegans

2,653,003 79.3%

Booster Dose***

Booster Eligible Population^: 2,430,747 San Diegans

1,416,251 58.3%

Doses Received

8,454,785 🏠

Doses Administered*

7,618,951 💉

*May not include all administered doses and individuals vaccinated due to reporting delays. Total doses administered includes extra doses (booster doses and additional doses). Data sources include vaccines that have been recorded in California Immunization Registry (CAIR2), and data provided by Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense. This includes doses from Federal Pharmacy Program and Federally Qualified Health Centers. Doses administered by some tribal providers, some prisons and federal detention facilities do not report to CAIR2. Includes all doses administered in San Diego County as well as doses administered to San Diego County residents vaccinated in another California county.

**Fully Vaccinated is based on receiving either a single dose of Johnson & Johnson or both doses of Moderna or Pfizer, therefore completing the recommended vaccination series. However, individuals are not considered fully vaccinated until two weeks after completing the series, as defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

***Booster doses includes only doses recorded in CAIR2 (excludes Veterans Affairs and Department of Defense).

^Booster Eligible Population is updated each week and is the number of San Diego County residents who are fully vaccinated and eligible to receive a booster dose. As of 5/18/2022, individuals are eligible for a booster dose if 1) they are 5 years of age and older, AND 2) at least 5 months have passed after the vaccination date of the second mRNA dose (Moderna or Pfizer-BioNTech) or at least 2 months have passed since the first Janssen/Johnson & Johnson dose.

The San Diego Immunization Registry (SDIR) transitioned to the California Immunization Registry (CAIR2) on Monday, April 25, 2022.

Eligible Population for the primary series (at least one dose and fully vaccinated categories) expanded to 6 months and older as of 6/17/2022. The Estimated eligible Population in San Diego County is 3,343,827 individuals, which is the total estimated San Diego County population as estimates are calculated by years. Population estimates are California Department of Finance 2021 Population Estimates, July 2021 release.



HUMAN MONKEYPOX (MPXV)

County of San Diego Monkeypox Update

Health Services Advisory Board Meeting

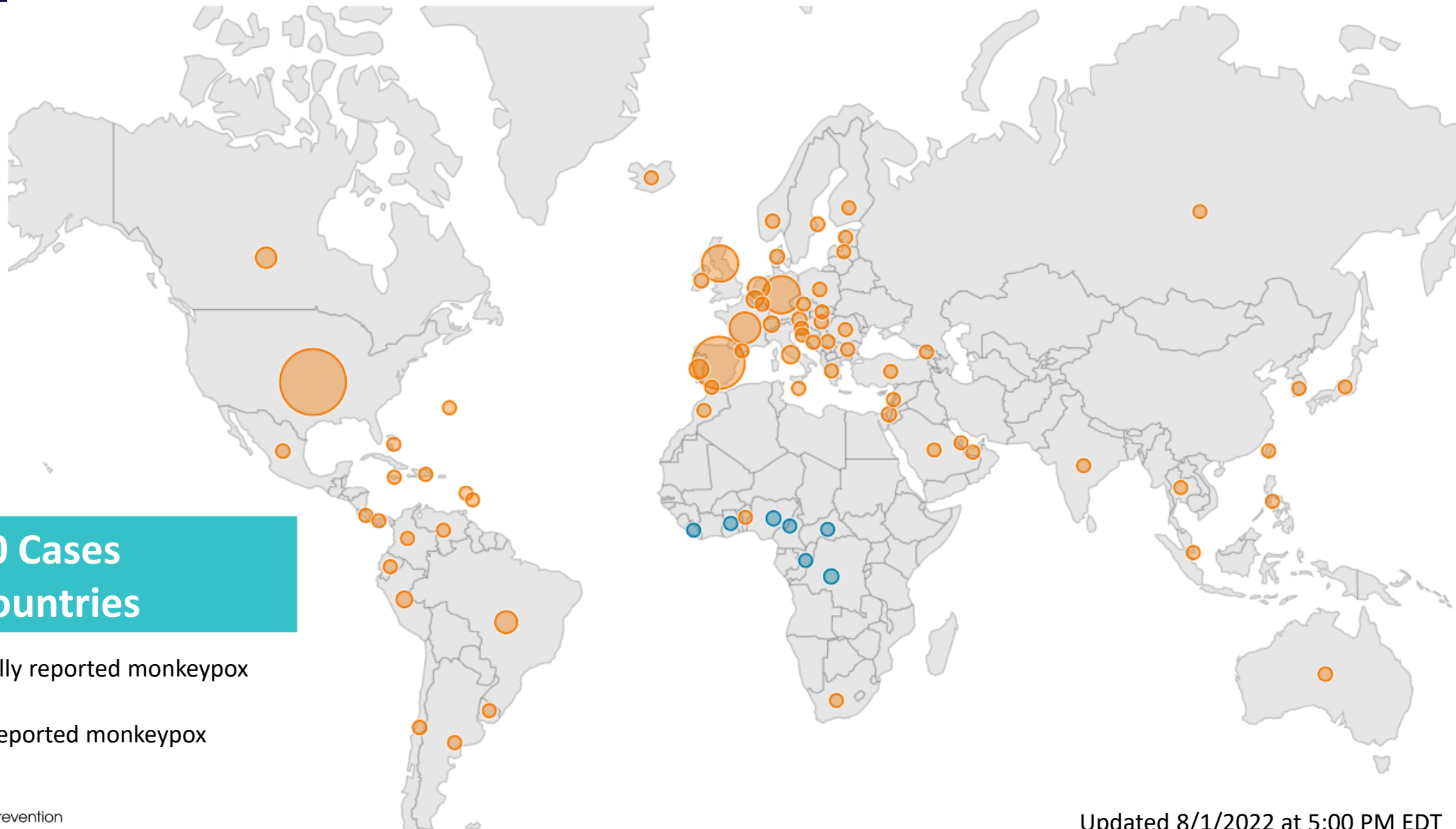
Ankita Kadakia, M.D.

Deputy Public Health Officer, Public Health Services



August 2, 2022

2022 Monkeypox Outbreak Global Map



23,620 Cases
in 80 Countries



Has not historically reported monkeypox



Has historically reported monkeypox

2022 U.S. Map & Case Count

5,810 U.S. Cases

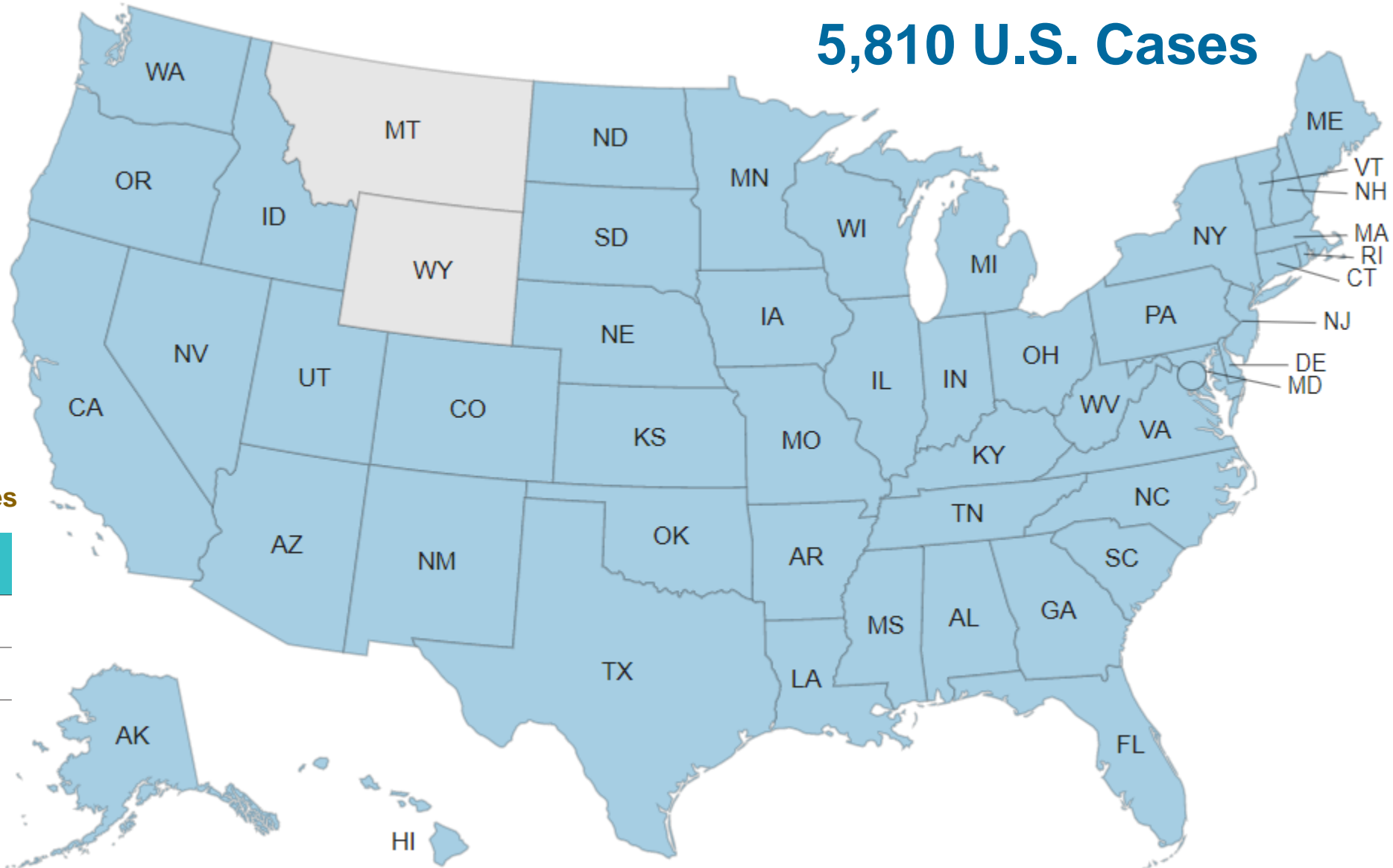
827 California Cases

310 S.F. Cases

423 L.A. Cases

46 San Diego Cases

Age Range	27-58 years old
Hospitalizations	1
Deaths	0



Declaration of Local Health Emergency

August 1, 2022, Governor Newsom declared a state of emergency to respond to monkeypox.

July 23, 2022, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the multi-country spread of monkeypox to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, which constitutes its highest alert level.

August 2, 2022, County of San Diego declares a local health emergency to respond to monkeypox.

Monkeypox Overview

Rare, sometimes life-threatening zoonotic infection

Endemic in west and central Africa

Caused by Monkeypox virus (which is an orthopoxvirus)

Specific animal reservoir unknown, but likely small mammals



Can spread from infected animals to humans and person-to-person

Respiratory
secretions

Skin-to-skin contact
with infected body
fluids (e.g., fluid
from vesicles and
pustules)

Fomites (e.g.,
shared towels,
contaminated
bedding)

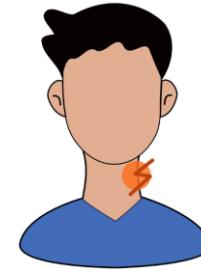
Monkeypox Overview

- Risk to the general population is low but precaution should still be taken
- Monkeypox virus belongs to the Orthopoxvirus genus (e.g., small pox, cowpox) but is harder to transmit than other infections like COVID-19.

Symptoms may proceed rash with:



Fever



Swollen lymph nodes



Chills



Headache



Backache



Muscle Aches

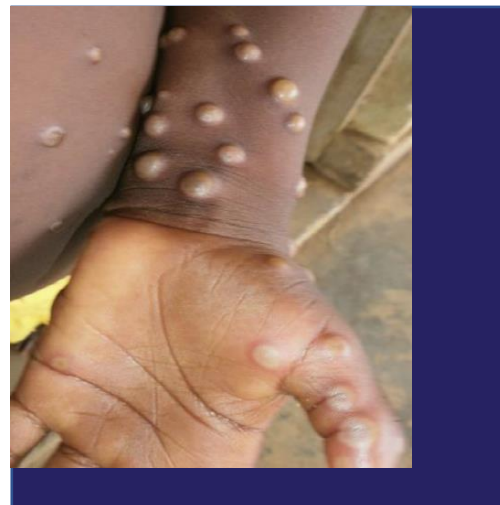
Monkeypox Rash

- Monkeypox disease typically involves a characteristic rash, well-circumscribed lesions, often with central umbilication; and lesion progression through specific sequential stages-macules, papules, vesicles, pustules, and scabs. Palms and soles are often involved (syphilis)
- Some recent cases have begun with lesions in the mucosal surfaces such as oral, genital, and perianal region in the absence of subjective fever and other prodromal symptoms. For this reason, cases may be confused with more commonly seen infections (e.g., syphilis, chancroid, herpes, and varicella zoster).

SYPHILLIS



MONKEYPOX



VARICELLA ZOSTER



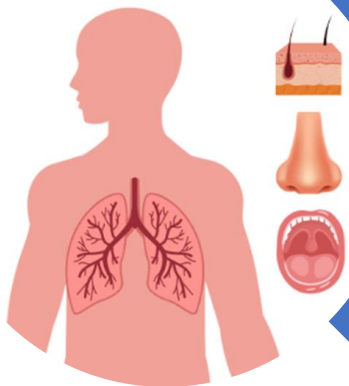
Monkeypox Rash



Monkeypox Transmission



The time from infection to symptoms is typically 7 to 14 days but can range from 5 to 21 days.



The virus enters the body through broken skin (even if not visible), the respiratory tract, or the mucous membranes (eyes, nose, or mouth).

- Human-to-human transmission occurs through large respiratory droplets and by direct contact with body fluid or lesion material.
- Animal-to-human transmission may occur through a bite or scratch, preparation of wild game, and direct or indirect contact with body fluids or lesion material.

What Can You Do To Prevent Monkeypox



BE AWARE

Monkeypox is spread through close personal, often skin-to-skin contact including:

- Kissing, cuddling, and
- Contact from objects/fabrics that have been touched by infectious rash, scabs, or body fluids.



KNOW SIGNS

- Fever
- Headache
- Muscle or back aches
- Chills
- Swollen lymph nodes
- Rashes or sores

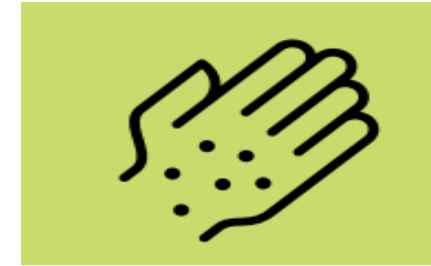
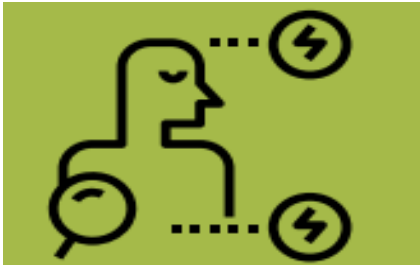
After infection, incubation is 1 to 2 weeks before symptoms begin. Illness typically lasts 2 to 4 weeks. People who do not have monkeypox symptoms cannot spread the virus to others.



LOWER YOUR RISK

- Limit skin-to-skin contact with anyone who has symptoms or a rash.
- Avoid touching sores/rashes, and sharing clothing, bedding, and towels.
- Check yourself and ask your partner(s) about recent rashes and illnesses.

What To Do If You Think You Are Exposed?



IF EXPOSED

- Stay at home and monitor for your symptoms.
- Let partner(s) know you have been exposed.
- Visit www.tellyourpartner.org for anonymous partner notification.
- Contact your healthcare provider to get tested.

IF YOU ARE SICK

If you think you have the monkeypox rash or have any health concerns:

- Contact your healthcare provider to get tested.
- Call 2-1-1 San Diego, if you do not have a healthcare provider or for more information.
- Stay at home, wear a mask, and cover sores to protect others.

Health Promotion and Harm Reduction

1

Limit Close Skin To Skin Contact



2

Know the Signs

- Check Yourself and Ask your Partners about recent rashes and illnesses



3

Call

Your Healthcare Provider If you are experiencing symptoms



Who Should Get the Jynneos Vaccine?

Those who may be at greater risk during this outbreak includes those who:

Traveled (within 21 days) internationally; or

Have had contact with a person who has a similar rash or received a diagnosis of confirmed or suspected monkeypox; or

Had close or intimate in-person contact with individual(s) in a social network experiencing monkeypox activity; and

Reported having contact with a person or people with a similar appearing rash or who received a diagnosis of confirmed or probable monkeypox.

Where Can I Get A Vaccinated?



Vaccine is in limited supply

The County of San Diego is currently prioritizing vaccination for:



People who have been identified by known cases as intimate or otherwise close contacts with a person diagnosed with monkeypox.



Those who have been intimate or otherwise had skin-to-skin contact with a person who has a monkeypox-like rash.



People who have attended an event where a diagnosed case has been reported.



Those who are part of a community among whom there are monkeypox infections

Tecovirimat: Antiviral Medication



- **Tecovirimat is an antiviral medication developed to treat smallpox**
 - Also known as TPOXX or ST-246
- **Oral capsule and IV formulations approved by FDA in July 2018 and May 2022, respectively**
- **Indication**
 - Tecovirimat is indicated for the treatment of human smallpox disease in adults and pediatric patients weighing at least 3kg
 - CDC-held Expanded Access Investigational New Drug Protocol allows use of Tecovirimat for Non-Variola Orthopoxvirus Infection (e.g., monkeypox)
- **Available from the Strategic National Stockpile as an oral capsule formulation or an intravenous vial**

Addressing Stigma



ANYONE CAN GET MONKEYPOX

Blaming any one community may harm public health efforts and cause providers to miss monkeypox in other people.

Get the latest updates & downloadable files from
Gay Sexuality & Social Policy Initiative @ UCLA Luskin
gaysexresearch.com



Resources



RESOURCES

www.sandiegocounty.gov/monkeypoxsd

Health & Human Services Agency ENHANCED BY Google

MENU ▾ PROGRAMS ALL SERVICES A-Z FACILITIES ADVISORY BOARDS CONTACT US

Human Monkeypox

OVERVIEW

Monkeypox spreads between people primarily through direct contact with infectious sores, scabs, or body fluids. It also can be spread by respiratory secretions during prolonged, face-to-face contact. Monkeypox can spread during intimate contact between people, including during sex, as well as activities like kissing, cuddling, or touching parts of the body with monkeypox sores.

If you think you have the monkeypox rash and want to get tested, or have any health concerns, please contact your healthcare provider. If you do not have a healthcare provider, call 2-1-1 San Diego for information.

Expand All | Collapse All

- Who should get vaccinated? +
- Where can I get vaccinated? +
- How are vaccine doses allocated to local health jurisdictions (LHJ) in California? +
- I have been exposed to monkeypox. What should I do? +
- How do you test for monkeypox? +
- Is there treatment for monkeypox? +
- How can I reduce my chances of getting monkeypox from somebody else? +
- How can I prevent the spread of monkeypox? +

- Epidemiology Unit
- Diseases and Conditions
- Data and Reports
- Health Care Provider Reporting Requirements
- Confidential Morbidity Reports
- Laboratorian Reporting Requirements
- California Health Alert Network
- HIV Epidemiology Unit
- Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
- Public Health Laboratory
- Immunization Unit
- Food and Housing Division
- Vector Control
- Tuberculosis Control Program
- Meaningful Use
- Cancer Clusters

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Community Promotional Materials



CASES TO DATE

Number of Confirmed and Probable Cases

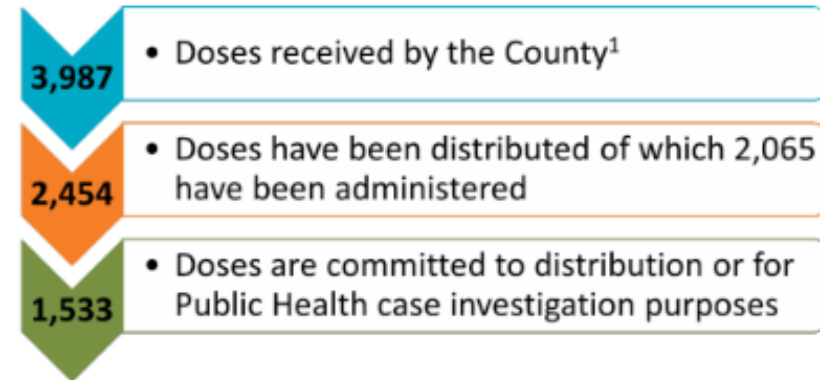
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Data as of August 1, 2022 at 11:59 pm

This section will be updated Monday through Friday

NOTE: A confirmed case has tested positive specifically for monkeypox virus. A probable case has tested positive for orthopox virus with no suspicion of other recent orthopox exposure and is pending confirmatory testing.

CUMULATIVE VACCINE SUMMARY



Text **COSD MONKEYPOX** to **468-311** to get text alert updates.