



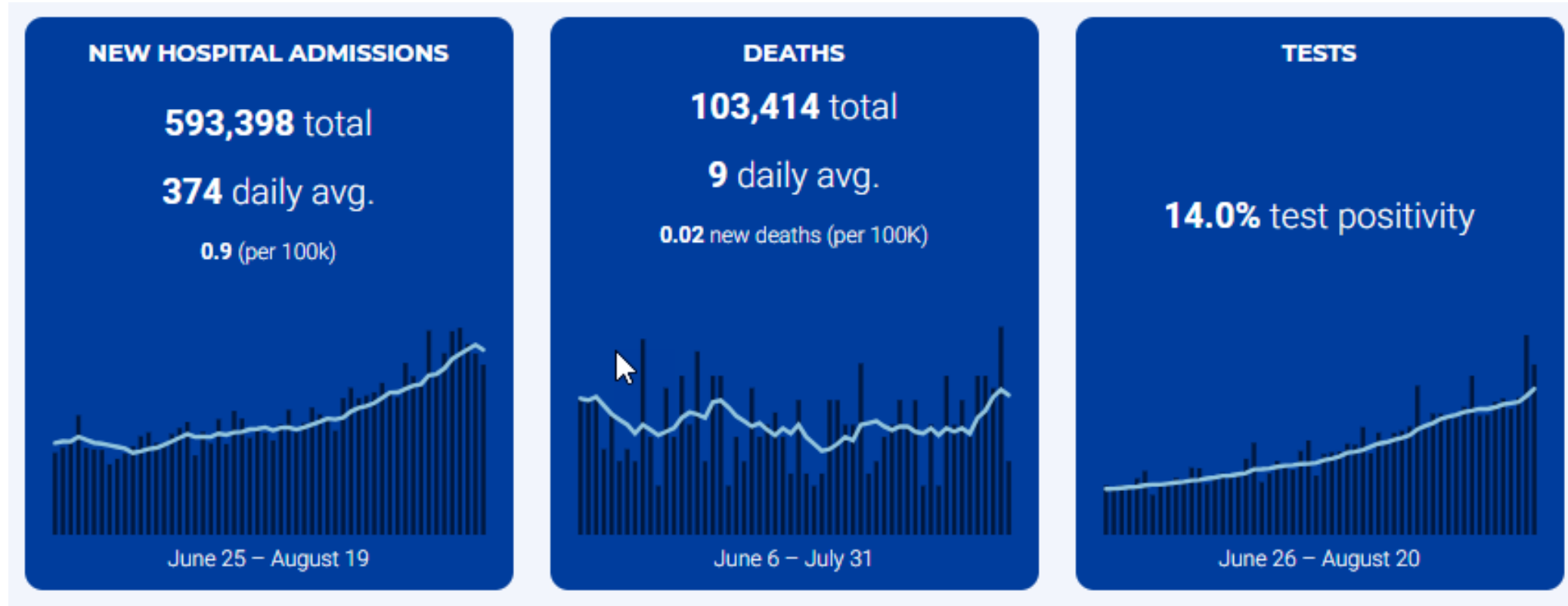
CCLHO Board 9/7/2023

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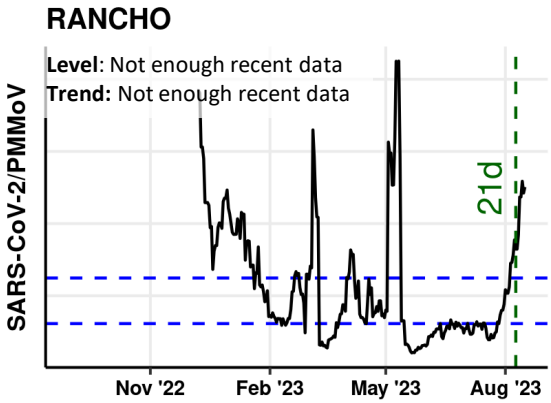
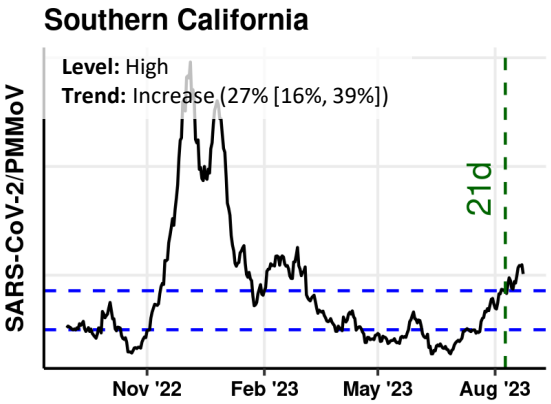
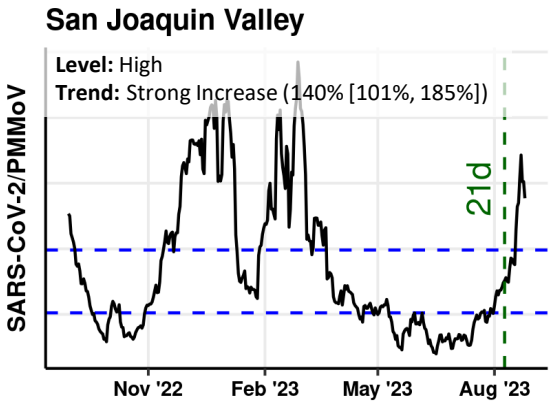
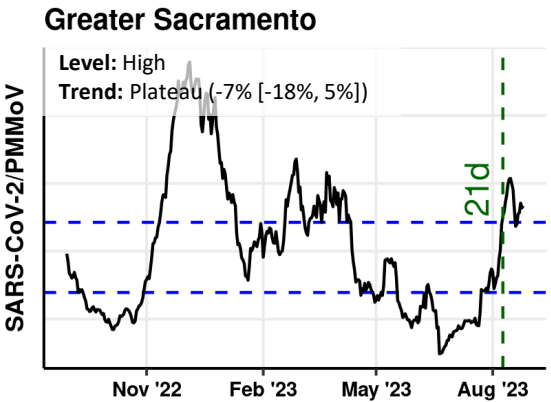
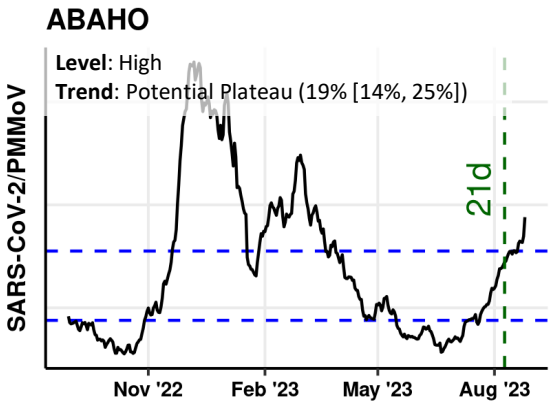
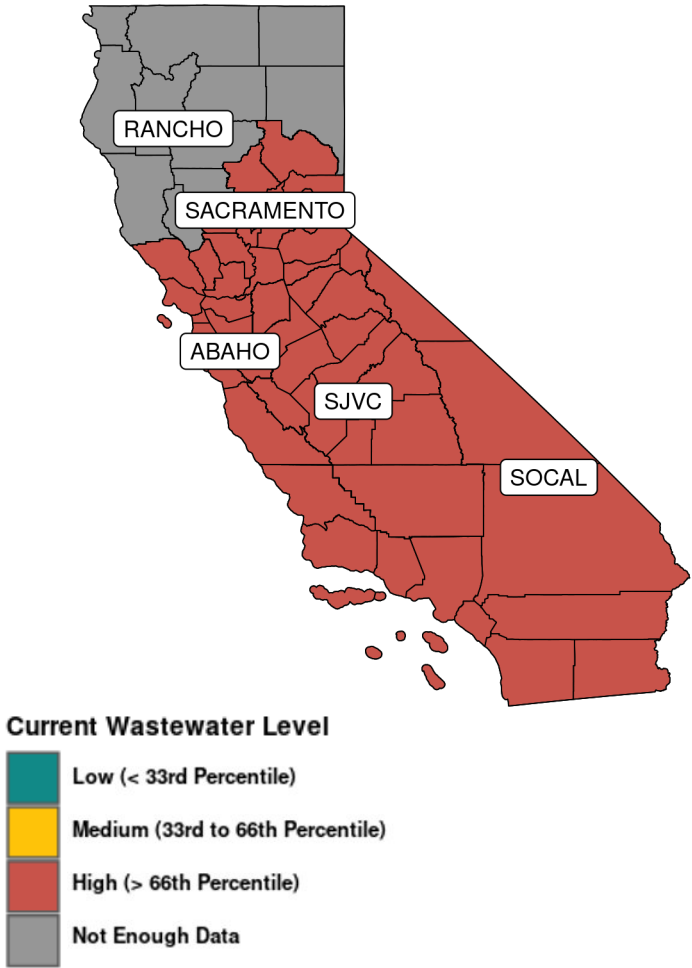
COVID-19 & Respiratory Virus Updates



Statewide Wastewater Surveillance COVID-19 Overview

Current Regional Levels

Regional 21-day Trends



CDPH Variant Nowcast

Variant with highest proportion:

EG.5 : 0.318

Range: 0.044 - 0.518

Projected: 2023-08-30


Variant with fastest growing proportion:

EG.5

Actual: 0.239 on 2023-08-02

Projected: 0.318 on 2023-08-30

 Download Variant Proportions

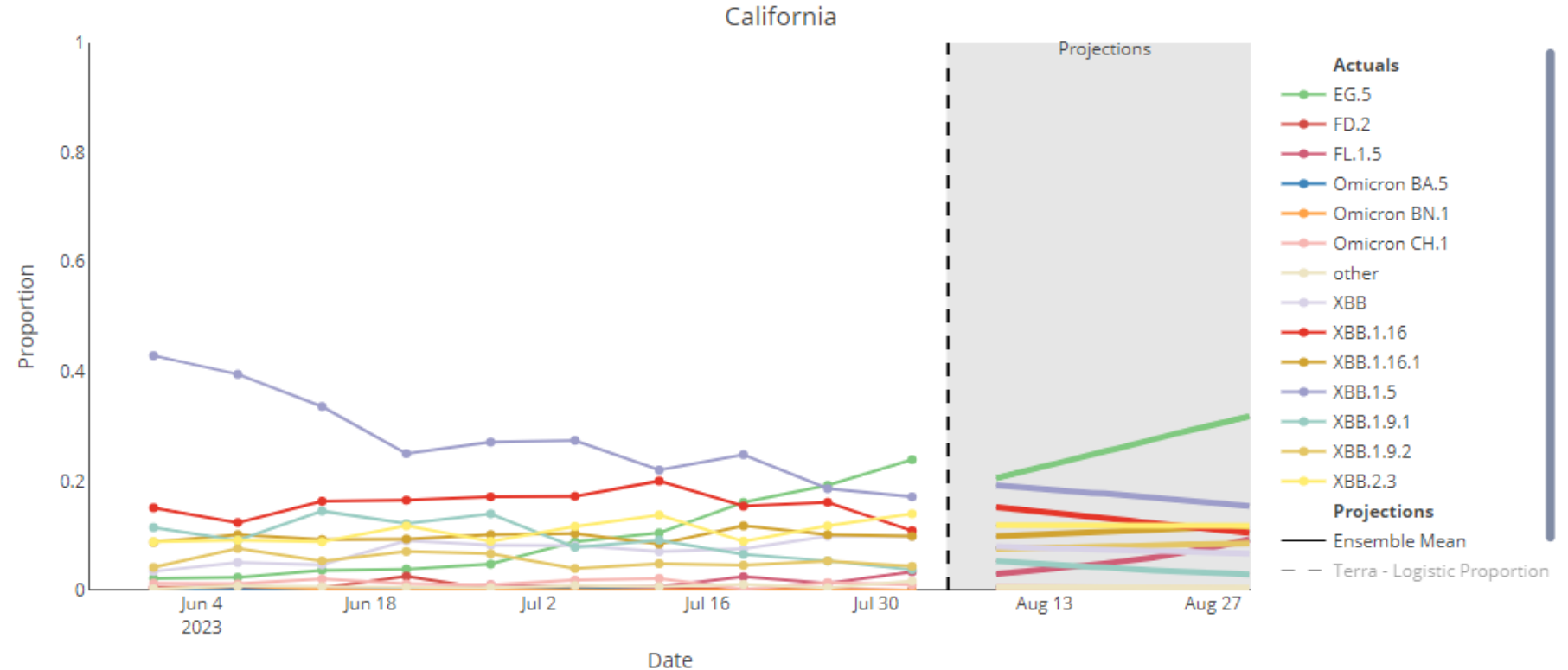
 Download Interactive Plot

Statewide Variant Proportions

The connected points in the plot below show **actual** variant proportions derived from the IGED, while lines in the shaded region/to the right of the vertical line show model-derived projections of variant proportions for the last three weeks.

Particularly in regions with smaller populations, uncertainty in the actual proportions and projections should be heeded. Uncertainty can be viewed by hovering over the relevant data.

The black box (left) represents the variant with highest actual proportion. The blue box represents the projected fastest growing variant for California.



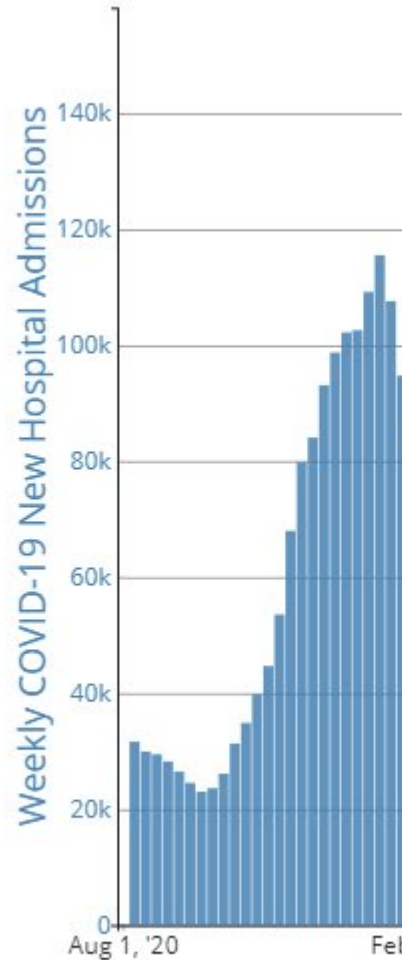
<https://calcat.covid19.ca.gov/cacovidmodels/>

****Note:** Projections above are preliminary, final version will be published 9/1. The model is updated bi-weekly to align with the CDC Nowcast schedule.

XBB.1.5 proportions continue to decrease. EG.5 proportions are increasing.

BA.2.86 -WHO VUM

- The current increases in cases and hospitalizations in the United States are likely being driven by infections with XBB lineage viruses, not the new BA.2.86 variant.
- Specifically, the genetic sequence of BA.2.86 has changes that represent over 30 amino acid differences compared with BA.2, which was the dominant Omicron lineage in early 2022.
 - BA.2.86 also has >35 amino acid changes compared with the more recently circulating XBB.1.5, which was dominant through most of 2023. This number of genetic differences is roughly of the same magnitude as seen between the initial Omicron variant (BA.1) and previous variants, such as Delta (B.1.617.2).
- As of August 30, 2023, 24 BA.2.86 variant sequences have been reported from human specimens globally: Denmark (10), Sweden (4), South Africa (2), Portugal (2), Canada (1), Israel (1), United Kingdom (1), and the United States. No detection in California via sequencing or wastewater to date. (US WWS Ohio and NYC)
- Existing tests used to detect and medications used to treat COVID-19 continue to be effective with this variant.
- It is too soon to predict whether symptoms or disease severity differs with this variant and efficacy against the XBB.1.5 booster is unknown, but there is currently no evidence that this variant is causing more severe illness.
- [8-30-2023 Update on SARS CoV-2 Variant BA.2.86 | CDC](#)

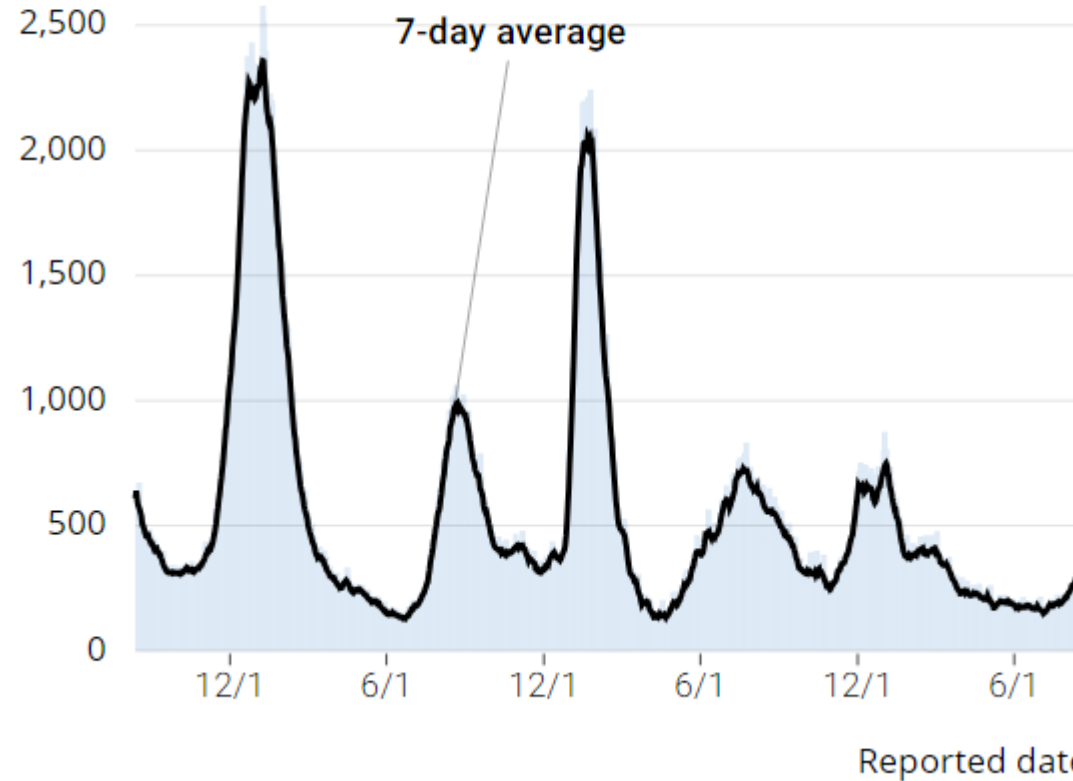


Centers for Disease Control and



2,620 new hospital admissions (weekly total)
241 more new admissions from prior weekly total
(10.1% increase)

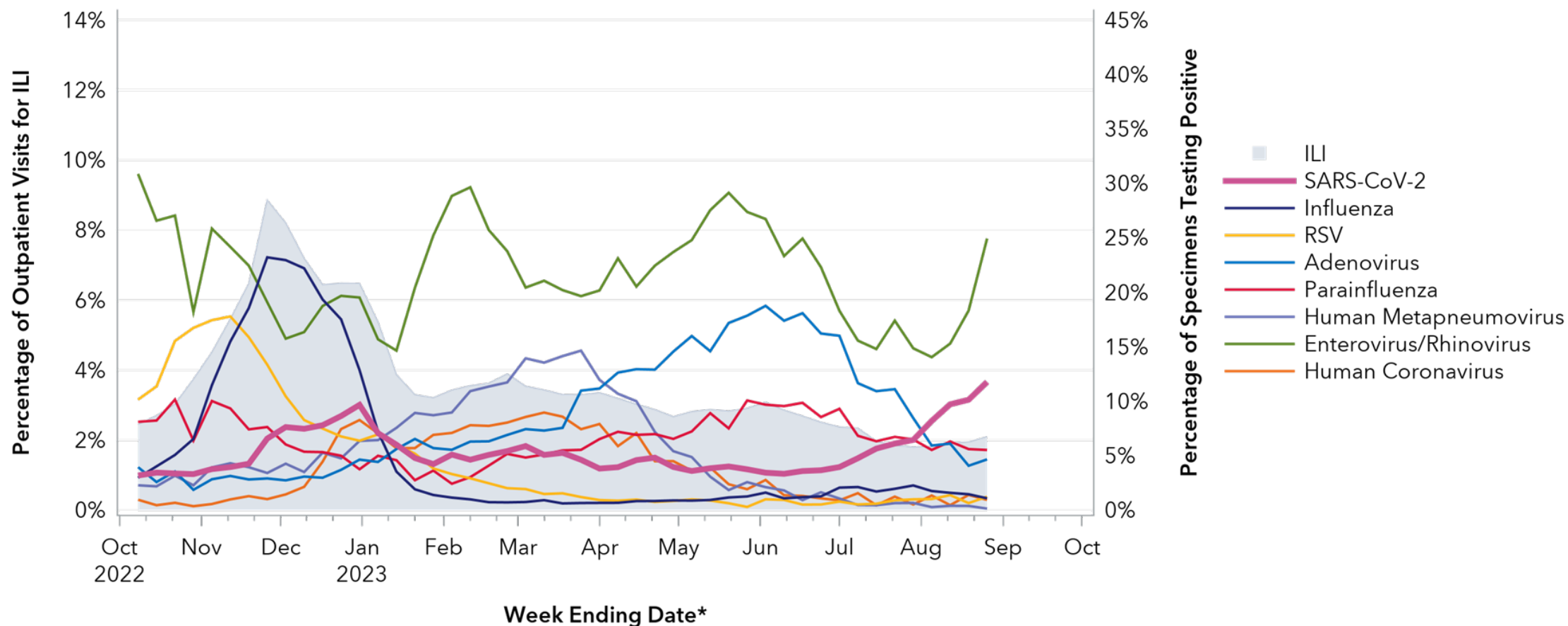
CA Data as of September 1, 2023



dc.gov/covid-data-tracker

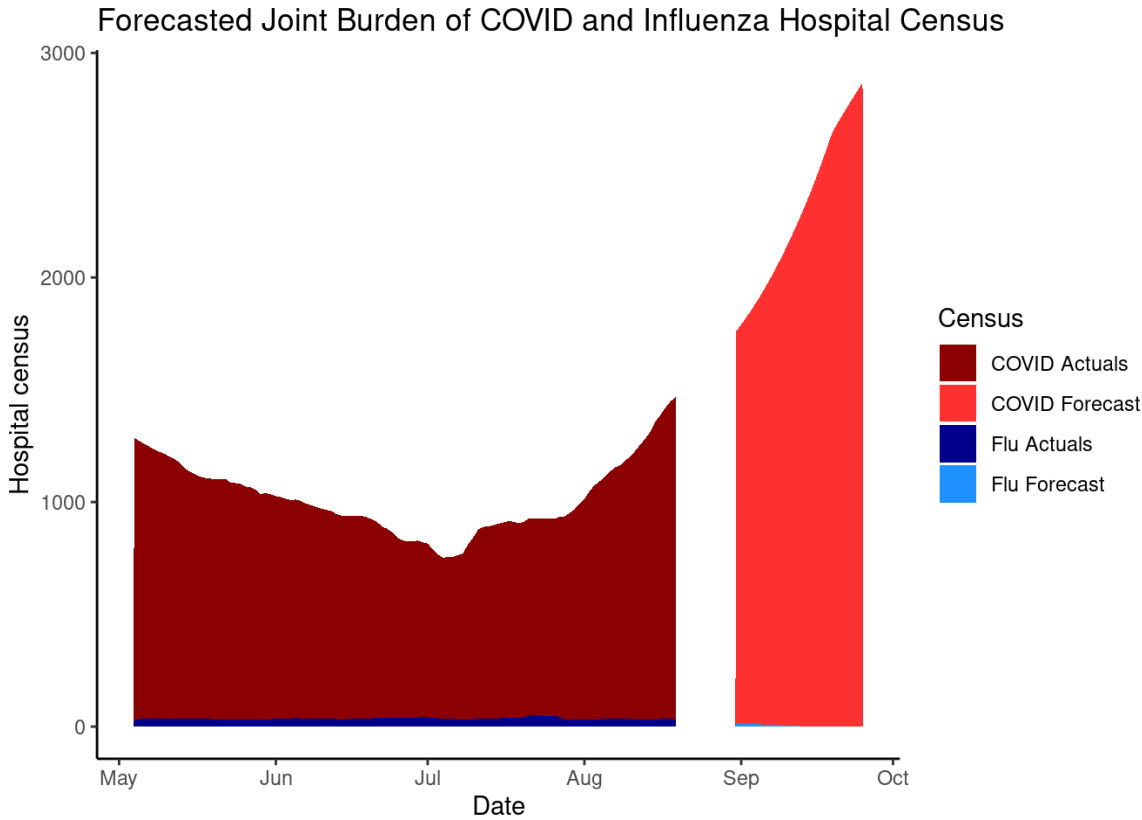


**Percentage of Outpatient Visits for Influenza-like Illness (ILI),
Percentage of Specimens Testing Positive for SARS-CoV-2 and Other Respiratory Viruses**

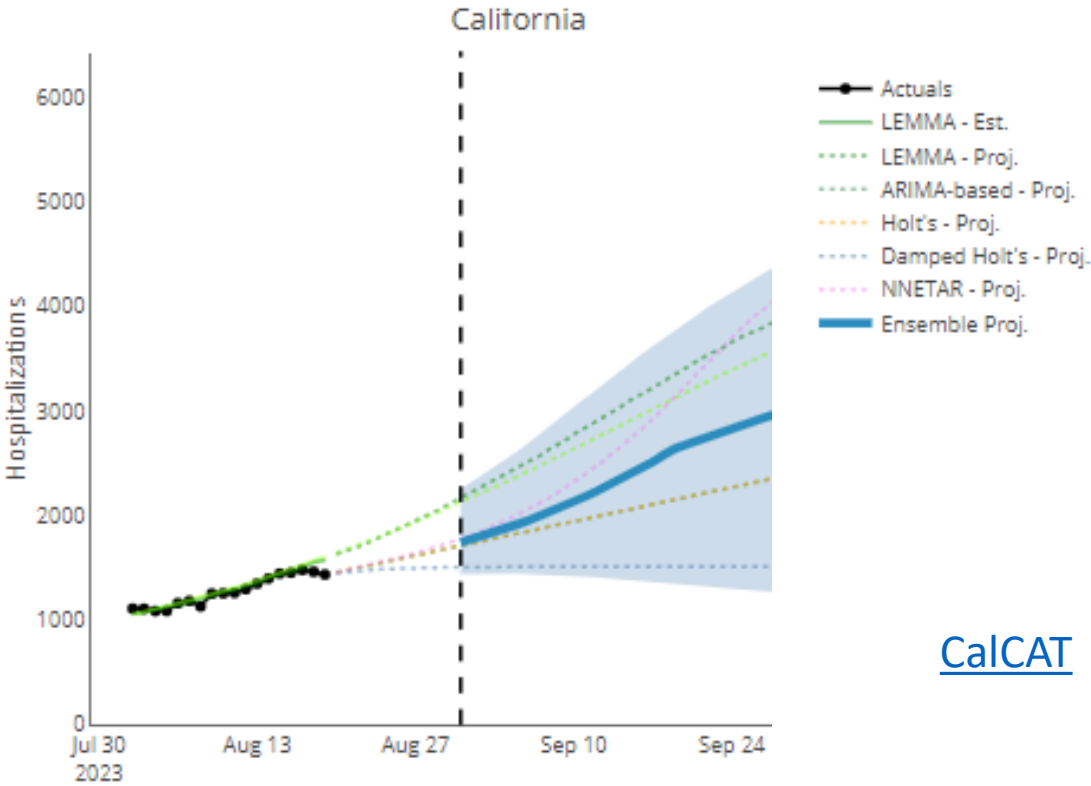


*Week ending date corresponds to specimen collection or specimen result date for respiratory viruses and outpatient visit date for ILI data.
ILI data from sentinel providers; Respiratory virus data, including SARS-CoV-2, from clinical sentinel laboratories. Data are provisional and subject to change.

Combined census forecast projects increase in COVID



Forecasted increase in COVID-19 hospitalizations



Key Uncertainties

- COVID
 - Emergence of New Variants
 - Vaccine uptake
- RSV
 - Limited modeling history
 - Vaccine / mAb uptake
- Influenza
 - Vaccine efficacy

Weighted Estimates in HHS Region 9 for 2-Week Periods in 4/30/2023 – 8/19/2023



Hover over (or tap in mobile) any lineage of interest to see the amount of uncertainty in that lineage's estimate.

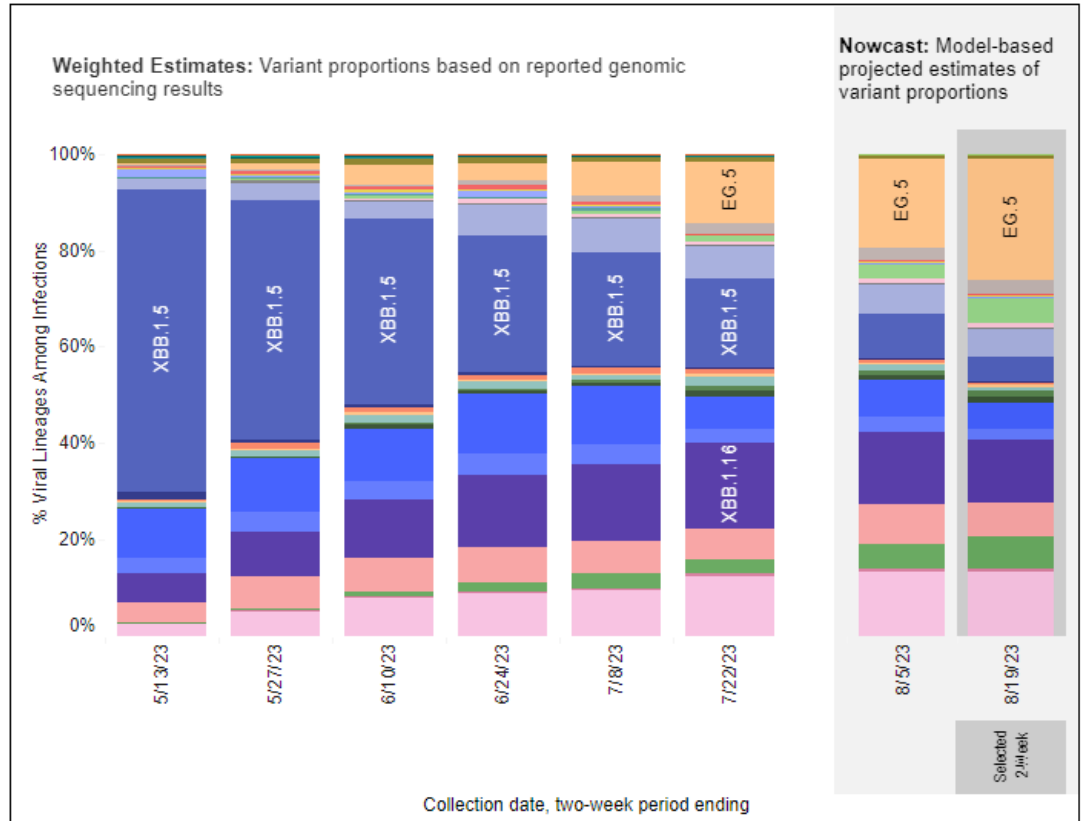


Chart from CDC

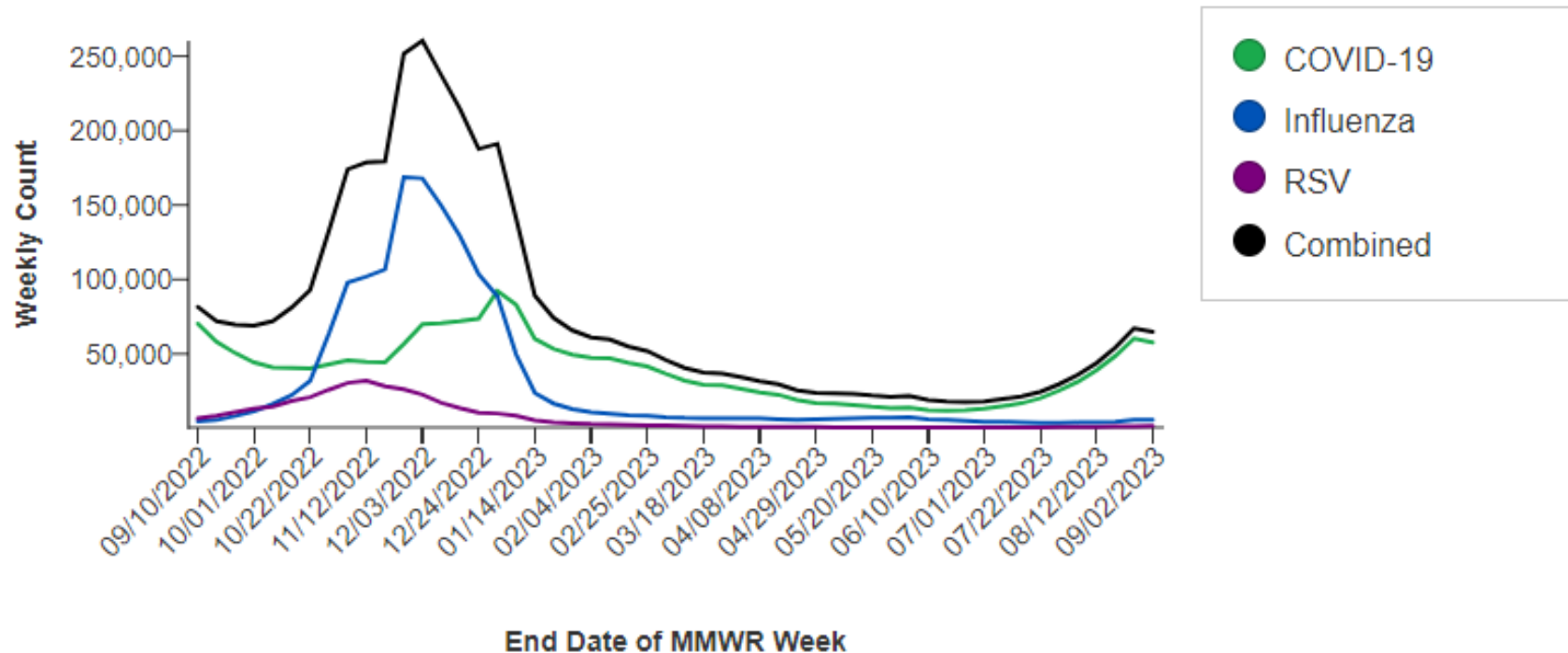
CDC NCIRD Surveillance – COVID, Flu + RSV

Weekly Emergency Department Visits by Age Group

Make a selection from the filters to change the visualization information.

Age Group

All Ages ▼



Populations at Highest Risk of Severe Disease

- High Risk Populations:
 - >65
 - Immunocompromised
 - Other underlying health conditions
 - COPD, Obesity, Diabetes
 - Disabled
 - Pregnant individuals
 - Infants
- High Risk Settings:
 - Skilled nursing facilities (SNFs),
 - Long term care facilities (LTCF),
 - Residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFE).



Key Vaccine Updates

RSV

- New vaccines approved for ≥ 60 year olds
- New passive immunization for:
 - All neonates/infants in 1st RSV season
 - Age ≤ 24 months who remain vulnerable into their 2nd RSV season

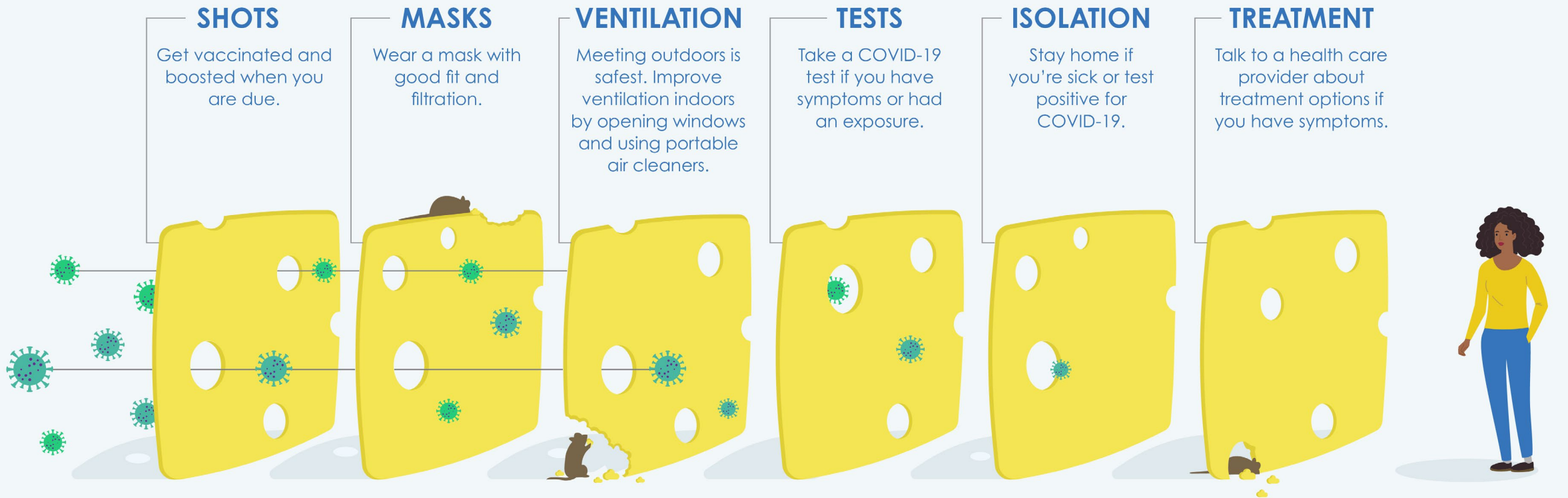
COVID-19 + Flu

- FDA recommended monovalent XBB.1.5 vaccine for this fall
 - ACIP meeting 9/12/23
 - At least 2 mos between doses
- All persons ≥ 6 mos. should get influenza vaccine
 - Including those with egg allergy, regardless of which flu vaccine

SMARTER Steps Protective Layers

No single intervention is perfect at preventing the spread of COVID-19.

However, the more “**SMARTER Steps**” you take, the safer you, your family, and your community are against COVID-19.





Communicable Diseases:

- COVID
- HIV/AIDS
- STDs
- Other Reportable Diseases / Conditions
- Virologic
 - Genomic Surveillance
 - Other non-genomic circulating viruses

Chronic Diseases:

- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Neurodegenerative (inc. Parkinson's)
- Heart Disease / Stroke
- Oral Health

Environmental and Occupational Health

- Blood Lead Levels in Children
- Occupational Health

Immunization:

- VPD (Vaccine Preventable Disease)
- Immunization Status

Community Health:

- Violence - Intentional and Unintentional, Suicide and Self-Harm
- Maternal, Child and Adolescent Health
- Behavioral Health
- Substance Misuse

Syndromic:

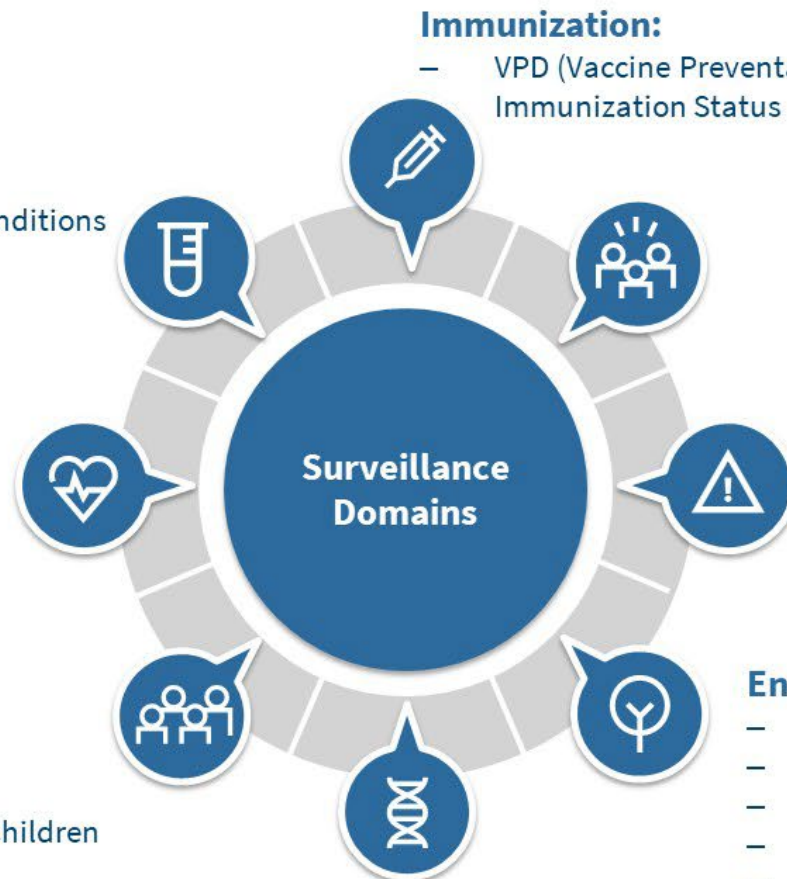
- Early indicators and case observations

Environmental Conditions:

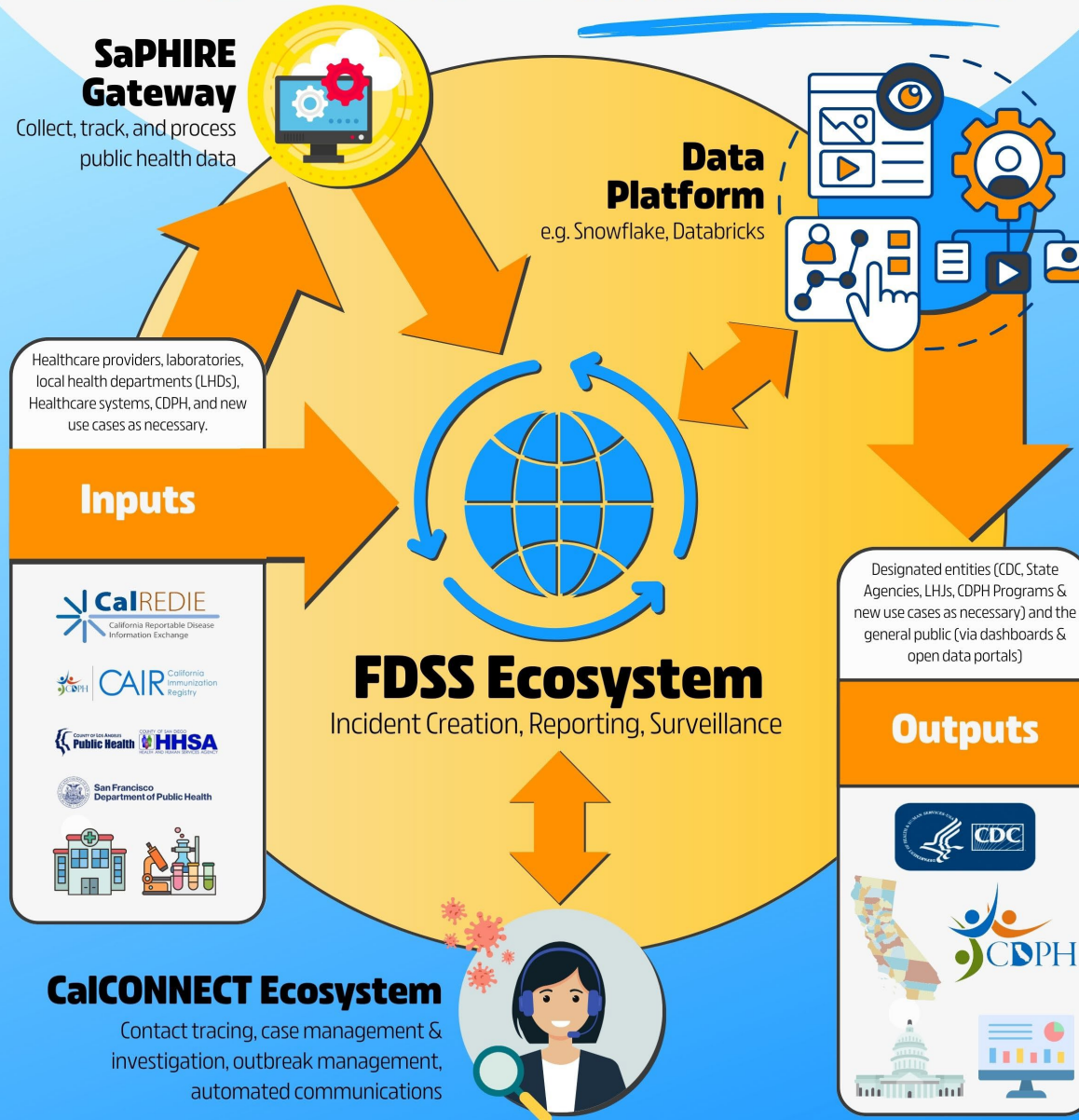
- Radioactive Materials and Waste
- Medical Waste
- Work-related Pesticides
- Food and Drug Safety
- Drinking Water and Air Quality
- Recreational Health (coastal waters, swimming pools and other recreational waters)
- Climate

Genetic Diseases:

- Newborn
- Prenatal



Legally-Mandated DISEASE SURVEILLANCE & CONTROL SYSTEM



Media

Sonoma County Public Health officials launch investigation into possible bacterial infections after Tough Mudder endurance race

The Press Democrat

NORTH BAY NEWS >

Sonoma County issues health advisory for Tough Mudder participants after reports of rashes, fever

CBS NEWS
BAY AREA

UPDATED ON: AUGUST 23, 2023 / 6:50 PM / CBS SAN FRANCISCO



San Francisco Chronicle

Multiple people sickened after recent Sonoma Tough Mudder race, health officials say



Annie Vainshtein

Aug. 24, 2023 | Updated: Aug. 24, 2023 12:54 p.m.



A woman crawls through the muddy water during a "Tough Mudder" challenge in California. Multiple people were sickened after participating in a Tough Mudder race in Sonoma County, health officials said.
Mathew Sumner/Special to the Chronicle



Hundreds involved in Bay Area Tough Mudder race sick with possible staph, bacterial infections



By [J.R. Stone](#)



Wednesday, August 23, 2023 11:45PM



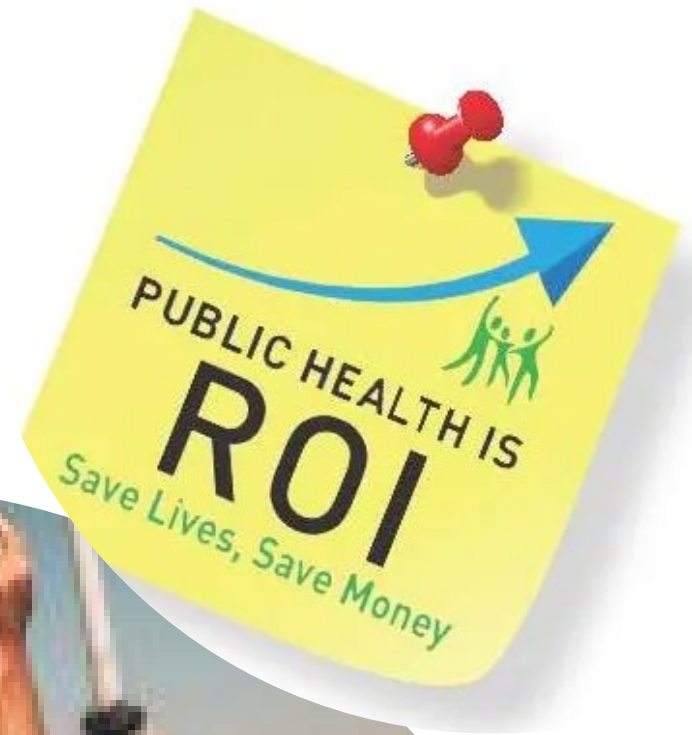
<https://abc7news.com/tough-mudder-race-skin-rash-sonoma-raceway-infections-health-advisory/13692922/>





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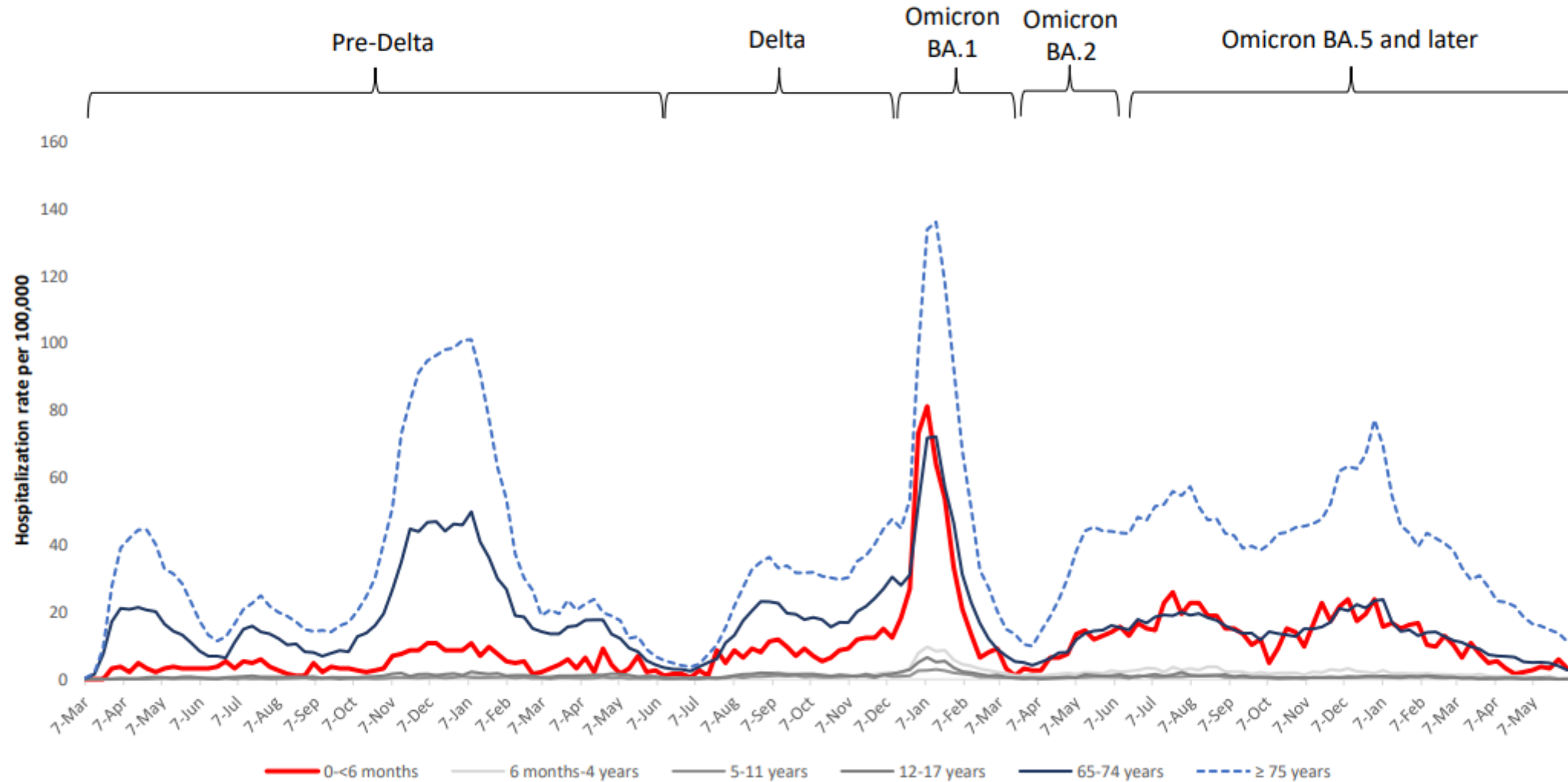
Thank you!
Questions?



Supplemental Slides not
shared during meeting



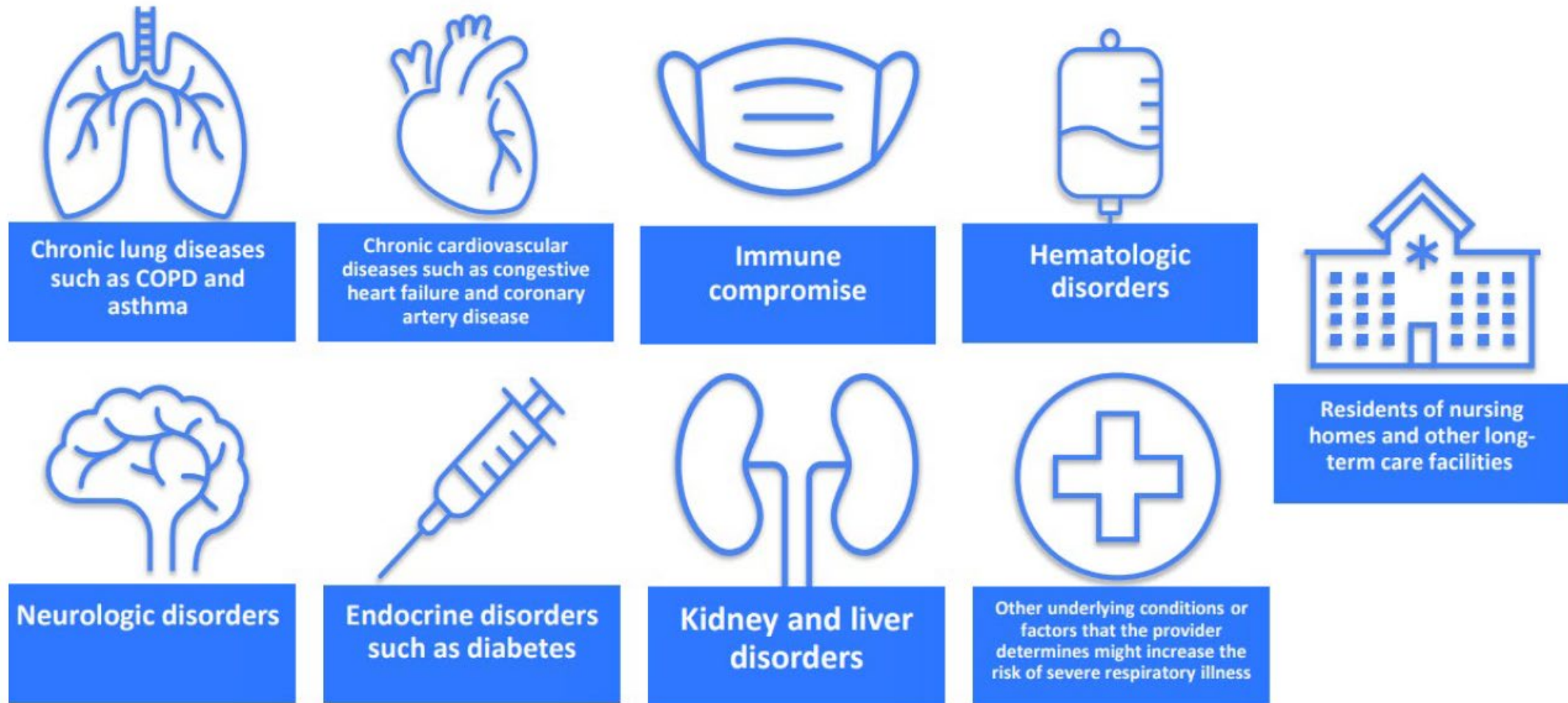
Infants <6 months old had similar COVID-19–associated hospitalization rates to adults aged 65–74 years old



Source: COVID-NET: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covid-net/purpose-methods.html>. Data March 1, 2020 through March 31, 2023. Pre-Delta: March 1, 2020 – June 19, 2021; Delta: June 20–December 18, 2021; Omicron BA.1: December 19, 2021–March 19, 2022; Omicron BA.2: March 20–June 18, 2022; Omicron BA.5 (June 19, 2022–June 3, 2023)

[COVID-19 in infants ages 0-5 months \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/covid-data/covid-net/purpose-methods.html) - ACIP June 2023

Adults who may be at higher risk of RSV disease include persons with:



[Britton presentation: ACIP June 21, 2023](#)

Combined burden: COVID-19 has increased baseline respiratory burden

- Even moderate COVID-19 wave will raise peak hospitalization burden substantially
- Moderate seasons for all 3 pathogens (Scenario A) could generate more peak hospital burden than severe season pre-pandemic (dark blue bar, Scenario B).

