

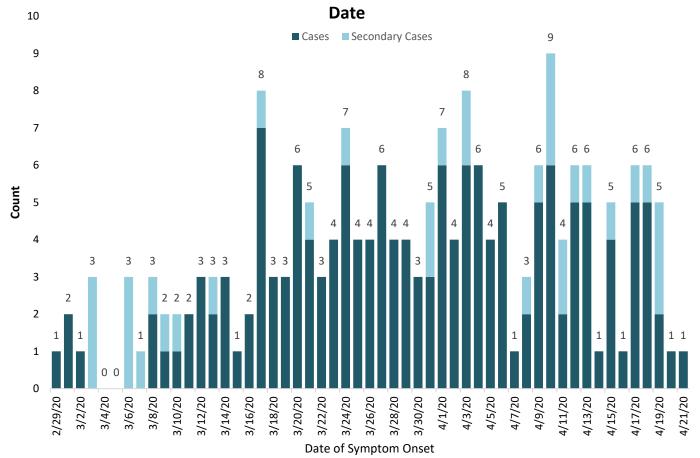
Butler County General Health District COVID-19 Update (04/22/2020)

Confirmed and Probable COVID-19 Cases Reported to Butler County*

Butler County Residents, 2020

Total # of Cases*:	195*
Total Number of Deaths:	4
First Case Reported:	3/13/2020
Last Case Reported (so far):	4/22/2020
Confirmed Cases:	191
Probable Cases:	4
Age Range:	1-87
Median Age:	53
Mean Age:	51.49
Incidence Rate:	50.9 per 100,000

Figure 1. Total Reported* Cases in Butler County by Symptom Onset



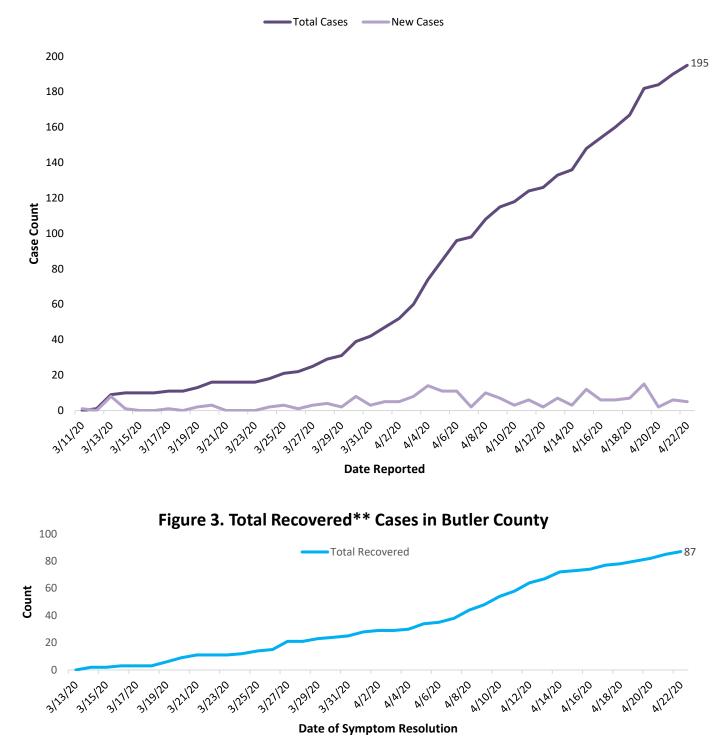


Figure 2. Cumulative Cases* in Butler County By Date Reported

**Recovery is based on the recommendations by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which recommend the lifting of home isolation after a minimum of 7 days after the onset of symptoms and 72 hours with the resolution of fever without medication and the marked improvement of all symptoms. This should not be assumed to be the total amount of individuals in the county of have developed COVID-19 and recovered.

Demographics of COVID-19 Cases

Butler County Residents, 2020 (as of 0100 EDT 04/22/2020)

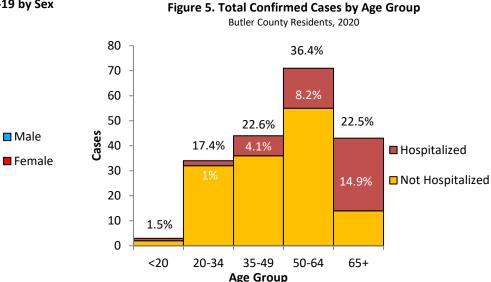
Table 1: Total Confirmed-Cases by ZIP Code		
ZIP Code	Number of Cases	% of Confirmed Cases
45014	39	20%
45011	36	18.5%
45044	31	15.9%
45069	27	13.8%
45042	17	8.7%
45056	13	6.7%
45013	12	6.2%
45015	8	4.1%
45050	4	2.1%
45067	3	1.5%
45053	2	1.0%
45003	1	0.5%
45005	1	0.5%
45241	1	0.5%
Butler County (inclusive)	195	100%

Table 2. Exposure Type					
Community	Healthcare Exposure	First Response	Household contact	Travel associated	Social Event
114	36	2	31	11	1
Table 3. Clusters in Butler County					
Cluster Associated	Cases	51		26%	
Cluster Association	1	Number of Clusters		Cases	
Household		16		45	
Workplace		2		6	

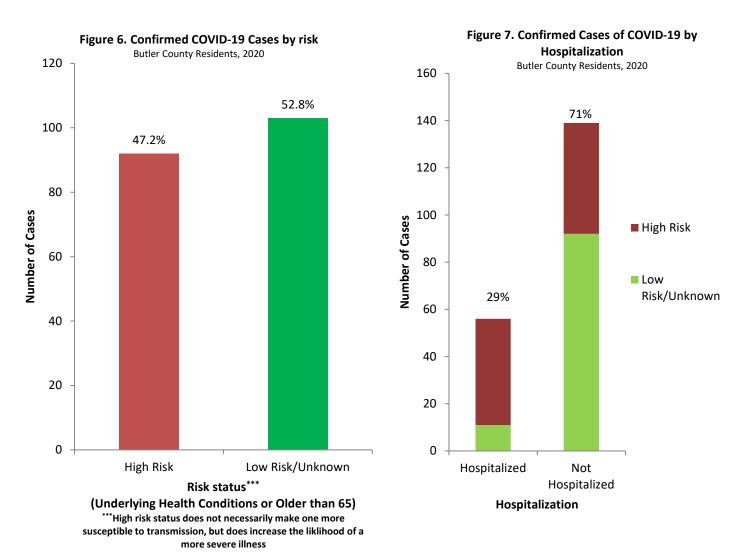


76 (39%)

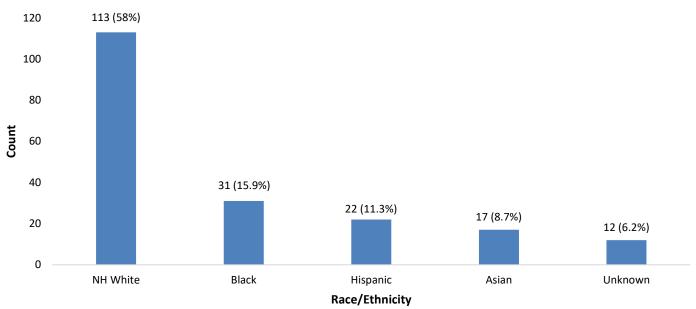
119 (61%)



Butler County Residents, 2020







Clinical Statistics

Butler County Residents, 2020

(as of 0100 EDT 04/22/2020)

Table 4. Laboratory Statistics				
	Overall	Private Laboratories	Hospital Laboratories	Public Laboratories
Confirmatory Tests	191	120	52	19
Range (in days)	0-27	0-27	0-5	1-4
Median (in days)	2	3	1	1

Table 5. Hospitalization Statistics

	N	Percentage of Hospitalized Cases	Percentage of all cases
Total Hospitalized	56	100%	28.7%
Cases with information	49	87.5%	25.1%
Currently Hospitalized	12	21.4%	6.2%
Admitted to Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	15	26.8%	7.8%
Required intubation	12	21.4%	6.2%
Range of Length of Stay (in days)	0-35	-	-
Median Length of Stay (in days)	6	-	-

Table 6. Symptoms Reported		
	Ν	Percentage
Cases with Information	178	100%
Cough	140	78.7%
Shortness of Breath	101	56.7%
Fever	93	52.2%
Myalgia	86	48.3%
Chills	66	37.1%
Headache	66	37.1%
Runny Nose	54	30.3%
Sore Throat	38	21.3%
Nausea	37	20.8%
Diarrhea	29	16.3%
Abdominal Pain	15	8.4%

Table 7. Recovery** Statistics		
	Ν	Percentage
Cases Recovered	100	51.2%
Cases with Information	87	44.6%
Range from Illness onset to recovery (in days)	7-33	-
Median time from illness onset to recovery (in days)	14	-

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State of Ohio*:

Confirmed and Probable Cases: 14,117	Age Range: <1-106	Median Age: 51
Sex F:M Ratio: 40:60	Hospitalizations: 2,882	Deaths: 610

A note about the statistics of COVID-19:

At this point we are seeing evidence of widespread community spread of the virus throughout Butler County. Like all statistics, the surveillance epidemiology of COVID-19 must be taken in context and with the understanding of potential confounders. The cities/townships that are listed are those where the cases reside, and not necessarily where they work, socialize, worship, shop, etc. Not every community will have an equal risk, and not every person in the community will have an equal. Some communities have more travel-associated cases or clusters of close peer-groups that make their statistics appear skewed or lopsided. Other communities have more true community spread though their absolute number may be lower. Some communities are tighter knit promoting transmission within the community, and some have large portions of commuters that could potentially be importing the virus. Testing policies by health networks to this point have not been homogenous. Some communities have greater access to hospitals that have less strict testing standards. So, it is important to use this tool for the community's situational awareness and not a layperson's risk assessment.

Other aspects of this report that may seem alarming without context is the proportion of cases that are high risk and hospitalized. While the policies of our federal, state, and local leaders, as well as the goals of our healthcare leaders continue to be to build a testing infrastructure capable of widespread and routine testing for COVID-19, the reality has thus far been that there are limited tests available. Public, private, and academic sectors continue to work admirably to improve testing capabilities, and have largely been successful, but due to limited testing thus far in the epidemic, it has been the most important to test those who would be at highest risk for suffering from complications related to an infection with the virus. This means that those who are highest risk will be prioritized for testing. For these individuals it is critical their providers know their diagnosis so it can guide their treatment decisions. This also means that we would expect to see a higher proportion of these individuals to come back positive compared to the general public.

If you would like more information about how to protect your family, please go to the following websites: The Butler County General Health District: <u>http://health.bcohio.us/our_services/novel_coronavirus.php</u> The Ohio Department of Health (ODH): <u>https://coronavirus.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/COVID-19/home</u> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): <u>https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html</u>

Right now, the best defense that our community has against this virus is to remain calm and listen to the public health authorities that have been working tirelessly to protect us. We learn more about this disease every day, and every day that you make the hard sacrifices that we know you're making is another day that we come closer to ending the pandemic.

We're all in this together.

-Jordan Luttrell-Freeman, MPH Epidemiologist Butler County General Health District