

Clinical Statistics for Reported Butler County Cases

Butler County Residents, 2020
(as of 1700 EDT 07/07/2020)

| Table 2. Laboratory Statistics (03/11/2020-07/07/2020) | | | | |
|--|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | Overall | Private Laboratories | Hospital Laboratories | Public Laboratories |
| Confirmatory Tests with information | 1607 | 1107 | 458 | 32 |
| Range (in days) | <1-27 | <1-27 | <1-5 | 1-4 |
| Median (in days) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

| Table 3. Hospitalization Statistics (03/11/2020- 07/07/2020) | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | N | Percentage of Hospitalized Cases | Percentage of all cases |
| Total Hospitalized | 228 | 100% | 13.6% |
| Cases with information | 215 | 94.3% | 12.9% |
| Admitted to Intensive Care Unit (ICU) | 26 | 11.4% | 1.6% |
| Required intubation | 20 | 8.7% | 1.2% |
| Range of Length of Stay (in days) | <1-43 | - | - |
| Median Length of Stay (in days) | 5 | - | - |

Tables 2 and 3 are related to facility-based statistics. The lab results have remained rather consistent. The median times for test results from all labs has dropped down to 2 days, meaning half of tests should be expected to be resulted and reported before 2 days.

There has been a steady increase in cases that require intensive care, but the number of days in the hospital has decreased, and overall number of hospitalizations is down to about 14% which is expected based on national data.

| Table 4. Symptoms Reported (02/29/2020-7/07/2020) | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| | N | Percentage |
| Cases with Information | 1204 | 100% |
| Cough | 656 | 54.5% |
| Fever | 643 | 53.4% |
| Myalgia | 521 | 43.3% |
| Headache | 440 | 36.5% |
| Shortness of Breath | 365 | 30.3% |
| Chills | 339 | 28.2% |
| Loss of Taste or Smell | 263 | 21.8% |
| Sore throat | 236 | 19.6% |
| Runny nose | 214 | 17.8% |
| Nausea | 191 | 15.9% |
| Diarrhea | 182 | 15.1% |
| Asymptomatic | 151 | 12.5% |
| Abdominal Pain | 95 | 7.9% |
| Conjunctivitis | 24 | 2.0% |

Symptomology has remained consistent across the board. Cough, fever, myalgia, headache, and shortness of breath remain the most common symptoms that are reported. Loss of taste or smell has been increasing and this symptom is considered as an early sign associated with young people who are driving the increase in Butler County. Asymptomatic people make up a very small portion of cases in Butler County, and the fact that it remains far lower than what national data suggests says that there are likely many cases that never get tested or seek treatment due to being asymptomatic or having mild symptoms.

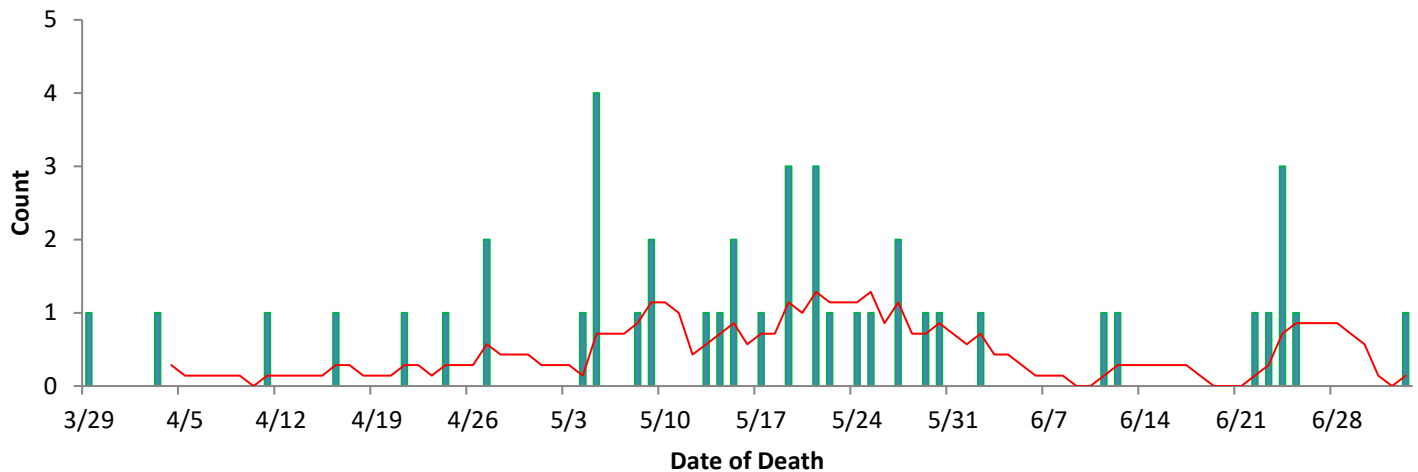
All figures show reported cases of COVID-19 in Butler County as of 1700 EDT 07/07/2020. Due to delays in reporting, the numbers of confirmed and probable cases on Figure 1 are subject to change between reports and confirmed and probable case counts are likely to increase. *This should not be assumed to be the total disease burden of COVID-19 in Butler County only those that have been laboratory confirmed OR meet ODH probable case criteria AND reported to Public Health.

*Data is provisional – only confirmed or probable COVID-19 cases are included in counts. Report reflects time period since the introduction of SARS-CoV-2 into humans, measured in days. Data accessed from the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) on 07/07/2020 at 1700 EDT.

| Table 5. Death Statistics, 2020 | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|
| | N | % |
| Confirmed Deaths | 44 | 2.8% |
| Age | | |
| Range | 43-101 | |
| Median | 77 | |
| Mean | 75.9 | |
| Race | | |
| NH White | 30 | 68.1% |
| NH Black | 11 | 25.0% |
| Asian | 2 | 4.5% |
| Unknown | 1 | 2.3% |
| Risk Status | | |
| High Risk** | 43 | 97.7% |

**Individuals who are high risk are those with underlying health conditions that could exacerbate a SARS-CoV-2 infection including those who are immunocompromised or immunosuppressed or individuals who are older than 65 years of age. High risk status does not imply higher likelihood of disease transmission, but a higher likelihood of a severe illness.

Figure 11. Confirmed COVID-19 Deaths by date of death, 2020



The deaths in Butler County have almost entirely been high risk individuals, either by age or by pre-existing health conditions that would lead to a more severe outcome. Like the trend in hospitalizations and incidence there was a peak in early to mid-May and a slow decrease after that. There was a full seven days with no deaths, and the spacing of deaths may once again be increasing. As is the case with the other numbers, most newly reported deaths are delayed reports from previous weeks back, and is therefore difficult to tell the accuracy or longevity of the trend. Noteworthy is that though they make up a disproportionate number of cases, there have been no deaths in the Hispanic community attributed to COVID-19. Case definition regarding deaths is complicated and may take many weeks to make a final decision regarding cause of death as well as reconciling jurisdiction. Therefore, there may be inconsistencies in reporting between ODH and the three Butler County jurisdictions. For this reason we only include those deaths that have been confirmed and reviewed in our count while the state also includes probable deaths. **Deaths are included in this count only if COVID-19 is listed as immediate or directly underlying cause of death on the death certificate.**

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