

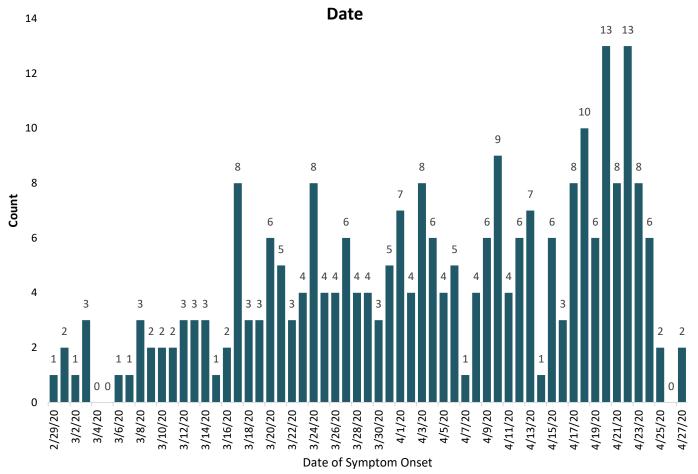
Butler County General Health District COVID-19 Update (04/29/2020)

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

Butler County Residents, 2020

257*
6
3/13/2020
4/28/2020
253
4
1-94
53
50.82
67.1 per 100,000

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



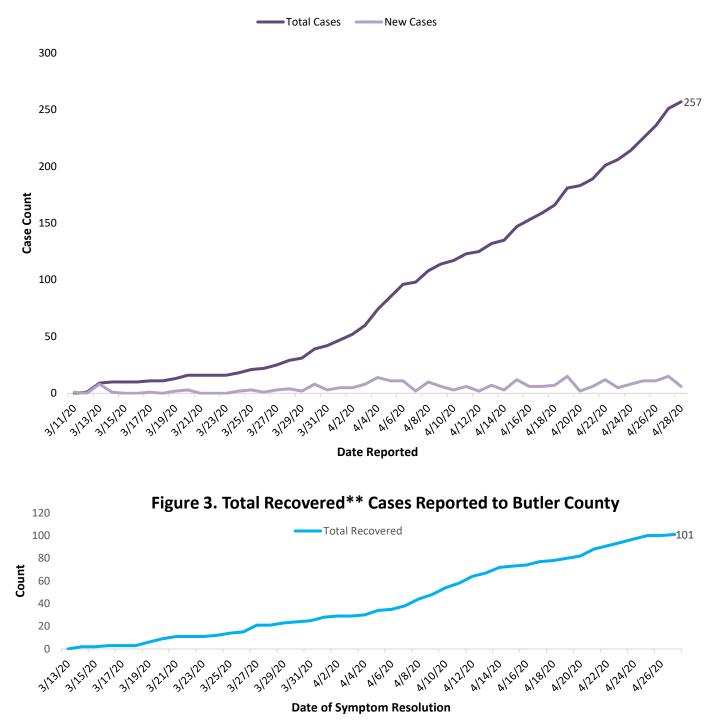


Figure 2. Cumulative Cases* Reported to Butler County By Date Reported

**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.

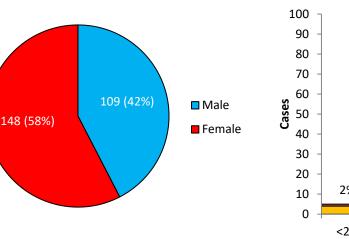
Demographics of COVID-19 Cases Reported to Butler County

Butler County Residents, 2020 (as of 0900 EDT 04/29/2020)

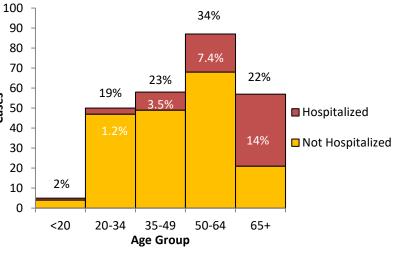
Table 1: Total Reported* Cases by ZIP Code		
ZIP Code	Number of Cases	% of Confirmed Cases
45014	60	23.3%
45011	46	17.9%
45044	37	14.4%
45069	32	12.5%
45013	23	8.9%
45042	18	7.0%
45056	14	5.4%
45015	12	4.7%
45050	5	1.9%
45067	4	1.5%
45053	2	0.8%
45003	1	0.4%
45005	1	0.4%
45241	1	0.4%
45246	1	0.4%
Butler County (inclusive)	257	100%

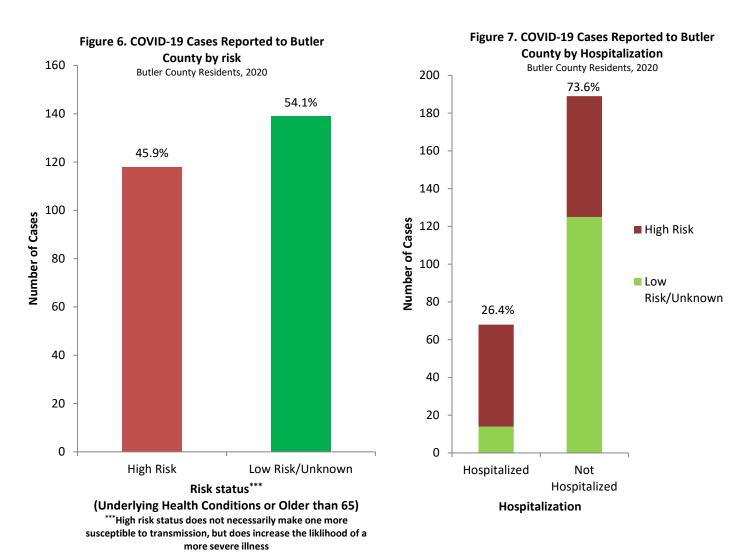
Table 2. Exposure Type					
Community	Healthcare Exposure	First Response	Household contact	Travel associated	Social Event
156	51	2	36	11	1
Table 3. Clusters in Butler County					
Cluster Associated	Cases	67		26%	
Cluster Association	1	Number of Clusters		Cases	
Household		20		59	
Workplace		2		8	











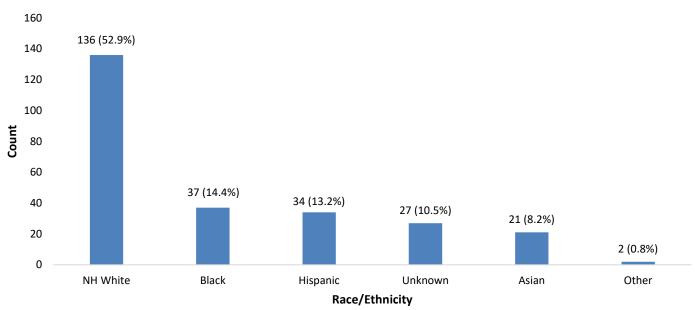


Figure 8. Cases Reported to Butler County by Race/Ethnicity

Clinical Statistics For Reported Butler County Cases

Butler County Residents, 2020 (as of 0900 EDT 04/29/2020)

Table 4. Laboratory Statistics				
	Overall	Private Laboratories	Hospital Laboratories	Public Laboratories
Confirmatory Tests	253	167	66	21
Range (in days)	<1-27	<1-27	<1-5	1-4
Median (in days)	2	2	1	1

Table 5. Hospitalization Statistics

	N	Percentage of Hospitalized Cases	Percentage of all cases
Total Hospitalized	68	100%	26.5%
Cases with information	58	85.2%	22.6%
Currently Hospitalized	18	26.4%	7.0%
Admitted to Intensive Care Unit (ICU)	15	22.1%	5.8%
Required intubation	13	19%	5.1%
Range of Length of Stay (in days)	<1-35	-	-
Median Length of Stay (in days)	7	-	-

Table 6. Symptoms Reported		
	N	Percentage
Cases with Information	222	100%
Cough	173	77.9%
Shortness of Breath	115	51.8%
Fever	113	50.9%
Myalgia	109	49%
Chills	78	35.1%
Headache	86	38.7%
Runny Nose	65	25.3%
Sore Throat	49	19.1%
Nausea	45	20.3%
Diarrhea	36	16.2%
Abdominal Pain	19	8.6%

Table 7. Recovery** Statistics		
	Ν	Percentage
Cases Recovered	111	43.1%
Cases with Information	101	39.3%
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: 16,769	Age Range: <1-106	Median Age: 51
Sex F:M Ratio: 43:57	Hospitalizations: 3,340	Deaths: 799

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