

Local Snapshot

Pacific County Positive Cases: 74

Pacific County Total Tests: 3447

Probable Cases (Not Confirmed) 2

Pacific County Active Cases 16

Pacific County Hospitalizations 8

Pacific County Deaths 3

All counties in WA State have reported confirmed cases of COVID-19.

The Pacific County Emergency Operations Center is open Monday - Friday, 8:00am - 4:00pm

Please give us a call with any COVID-19 related questions or concerns.

North County: (360) 875-9407 / South County: (360) 642-9407

If you are experiencing a medical emergency, please contact 9-1-1 immediately.

Washington 211 COVID-19 Call Center

Call for general information related to COVID-19. If you need information or have a general question, call 1-800-525-0127 or text 211-211 for help. You can also text the word "Coronavirus" to 211-211 to receive information and updates on your phone wherever you are. You will receive links to the latest information on COVID-19, including county-level updates, and resources for families, businesses, students, and more.

For the latest Washington State COVID-19 data please click on the link below:

<https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/Coronavirus>

For the latest PACIFIC COUNTY COVID-19 DATA please click on the link below. The page is very informative and illustrates how we are trying to disseminate information and resources:

<https://www.pacificcountycovid19.com/>

Next Weekly Community Forum: Wednesday, August 5th at 11:30 (re-occurring) via Zoom or Facebook Live

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84282447783>

1-253-215-8782 meeting id: 84282447783#

Statewide Snapshot

WA State Total Positive/Confirmed Cases as of 8/18/2020: 77,545. WA Total Deaths: 1953

Neighboring Counties: Wahkiakum County 6 cases, Grays Harbor 295 cases, Lewis County 384 cases, Clatsop County 97 cases.

Statement from the Department of Health

The Washington State Department of Health is closely monitoring progress toward development of a vaccine for COVID-19. We are engaged in vaccine planning efforts and we will be ready to distribute a safe and effective vaccine as soon as the time comes. However, all vaccine candidates are still in clinical trials to determine their safety and efficacy.

DOH's position is that any COVID-19 vaccine should complete Phase 3 trials before being distributed, unless an independent board of scientists reviewing the data finds otherwise based on data from those trials. At this crucial juncture, it is incumbent upon the federal government to critically evaluate these new vaccines for their safety and efficacy in an unbiased way.

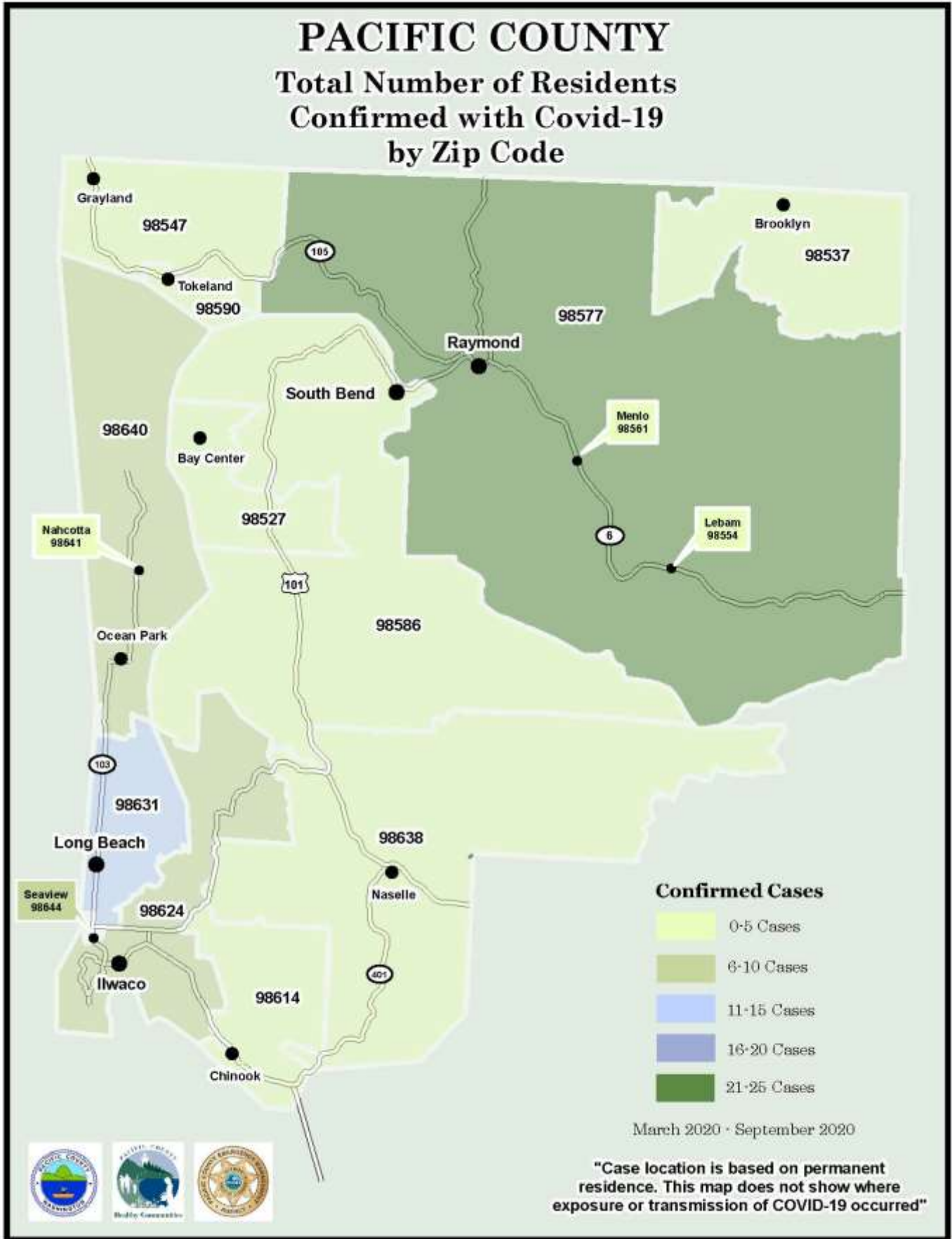
In the meantime, DOH will continue working with federal and local partners to build the infrastructure needed for distribution. When a vaccine is ready, we will be prepared to deploy it in a manner ensure that is equitable, safe and timely for the people of Washington.

County Data and Case Update	8/19/2020	8/26/2020	9/2/2020	9/9/2020
Confirmed Cases (Total)	58	60	60	74
<i>Confirmed Cases that resided in Pacific County</i>	54	56	56	70
<i>Active Cases (monitored by Public Health)</i>	3	2	5	16
<i>Probable Cases (monitored by Public Health)</i>	0	0	5	2
<i>Closed Cases (no longer monitored by Public Health)</i>	55	58	60	60
Hospitalizations	8	8	8	8
Deaths	2 (1 pending)	3	3	3
Percent Deaths (deaths/confirmed cases)	3.6% (5.5%)	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
*Total Tests: Pacific County Residents (Pacific County Healthcare/Public Health)	(2702)	(2922)	2047 (3162)	2137 (3447)
Percent Positive (confirmed cases/total tests)	2.1%	2.1%	2.9%	3.3%
Percent Positive (7 Day Average):	0.8%	0.9%	-	15.6%
Cases per 100k per 14 days (rolling)	54.5	27.2	4.5	63.5

Updates highlighted *Change to test data (residents vs healthcare/public health capacity)

State Generated Dashboard (<https://www.pacificcountycovid19.com/>). Time lag/Correction.

Zip Code Map for 9/9/2020



Stay safe during wildfires, smoke, and weather events

We're aware that many of you are affected by the current wildfires, smoke, evacuations and windy weather emergencies. If you're in an area affected by smoke and ash from wildfires, protect your health when smoke levels are high:

- Stay inside if possible. Keep windows and doors closed.
 - Avoid strenuous outdoor activity.
 - Be aware of smoke in your area and avoid places with the highest levels.
 - Use high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters. These can be portable filters or can be installed in indoor heating, ventilation, cooling and air purification systems.
 - If you have heart or lung disease or asthma, follow your health care provider's advice.
 - If you evacuate your home, remember to take face coverings and hand sanitizer with you to help protect yourself and others from COVID-19.
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Can an employer require their employees be tested?

According to the [U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission](#), the [ADA](#) requires any policy mandating employee testing be "job related and consistent with business necessity." Applying this standard to COVID-19: because an infected individual poses a direct threat to others, employers may take steps, including testing, to determine whether [employees entering the workplace have COVID-19](#). Please learn more [here](#).

Should an employer require their employees to be tested for COVID-19 routinely or before returning to work?

The Department of Health only recommends routine screening of asymptomatic employees in certain high risk situations (e.g., healthcare workers in skilled nursing facilities). Screening asymptomatic workers for COVID-19 only assesses the worker at that point in time and tests do not always detect people who are infected.

The Department of Health strongly discourages employers from requiring their employees to test negative before returning to work after a confirmed COVID-19 infection. People with confirmed COVID-19 infection who are not hospitalized [can return to work after](#):

- At least 10 days since symptoms first appeared and
- At least 24 hours with no fever without fever-reducing medication and
- Other symptoms of COVID-19 are improving (Note: Loss of taste and smell may persist for weeks or months after recovery and need not delay the end of isolation)

People with confirmed COVID-19 infection who were admitted to a hospital may need to stay in isolation up to 20 days since their symptoms first appeared. Repeat testing after COVID-19 is not generally recommended because recovered persons can shed pieces of the SARS-CoV-2 virus at very low levels in their nose and test positive for up to 3 months after illness onset. However, these individuals are not likely infectious to others.

A Healthy Start to the School Year

Whether your school district is opening in a remote learning model or with a hybrid plan for both online learning and some in-person learning, one thing is for sure: Something is bound to go wrong at least once.

The technology won't work. Or maybe it will, but you and your child will forget how to use it. Your internet service will flicker for no reason. You won't have all the information you need at the time you need it. The kids will be stressed. The teachers will be stressed. You will be stressed.

It's okay. Focus on showing your kids how to manage that stress and be flexible and generous through a difficult moment. Tell them how proud you are that they are strong enough to do hard things. The bugs will get worked out. And in the meantime, the kids will learn resilience and how to overcome challenges.

Here are some things we can do to help the kids get the school year off to a good start:

- **Structure.** Set up a fun place for them to learn. Even if it's just the kitchen table, find a way to make it special for school. Maybe they can color a special learning placemat to set the stage. Set up a schedule for each day, with predictable mealtimes, snack times, family time, outside time, learning time, and fun play time.
- **Sleep.** For kids who haven't had a bedtime or wakeup time since March, the start of the school year means it's time to start revisiting some bedtime structure. Like all of us, kids will sleep better with a regular, calming bedtime routine, and if there are no screens in their rooms.
- **Healthy, nurturing foods.** The kids can help plan what healthy foods they would like for meals and snacks. Make sure to offer a fruit or vegetable, protein, and carbohydrate at each meal to power them through.
- **Exercise.** Exercise will help with almost everything. Nerves, too much energy, nothing to do. Exercise is good for the brain, and helps with learning and managing our emotions. And with enough exercise, they just might sleep and get hungry enough to eat those vegetables you put in front of them.

And if all else fails, read to them. Cuddle. Tell them how proud you are of them.

Numbers. The latest numbers are on our webpage. As of 11:59 p.m. on August 31, 74,939 people in Washington have tested positive for COVID-19. Of those, 6,787 people had to be hospitalized, and 1,931 people (or 2.6%) have died of the disease. More COVID-19 data can be found on the [DOH website](#) and in the state's [risk assessment dashboard](#).

Practice compassion. Connection with loved ones will help you and your kids stay grounded. Just a phone call or FaceTime chat can make a big difference.

COVID-19 Health Updates: Flu Vaccine

2020 Drive-Thru Health Festival

Ocean Beach Hospital & Medical Clinics is partnering with Pacific County Health Department to offer a drive-thru health festival two Saturdays in a row!

- Free flu shots
- Free lab draws
- Giveaways
- And more...

* Face masks required

* No more than 4 people per vehicle.



Admission BY APPOINTMENT ONLY.

When: September 26th, 2020 and October 3rd, 2020
(9 am—1 pm)

Where: South Pacific County Administrative Building,
7013 Sandridge Road Long Beach WA

Please call 360.642.9407 to get registered for the event.

REGISTRATIONS ACCEPTED BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1ST.

If you have questions about the event, please call Brenda Slagle @ 360.642.6308.

Call the Pacific County Call Center for an appointment:

360-642/875-6308

M-F, 8:00am-4:00pm

Recommendations:

- Routine annual influenza vaccination is recommended for all persons aged ≥ 6 months who do not have contraindications.
- Vaccine should be administered by the end of October
- Vaccination too early in the season (e.g., July or August) may lead to suboptimal immunity later in the season, particularly among older adults.

Resources:

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/acip/summary/summary-recommendations.htm>

<https://vaccinefinder.org/>

END OF STATUS REPORT