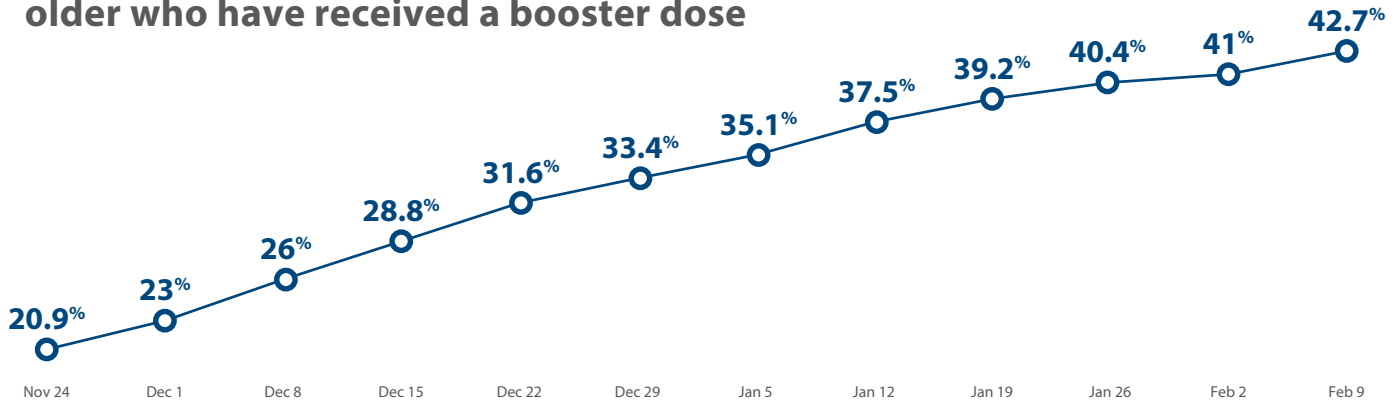


COVID-19: Response Report

Booster Doses

Recent cases in Utah are predominantly of the Omicron variant. Studies have shown that a booster dose offers significant protection against the new variant.

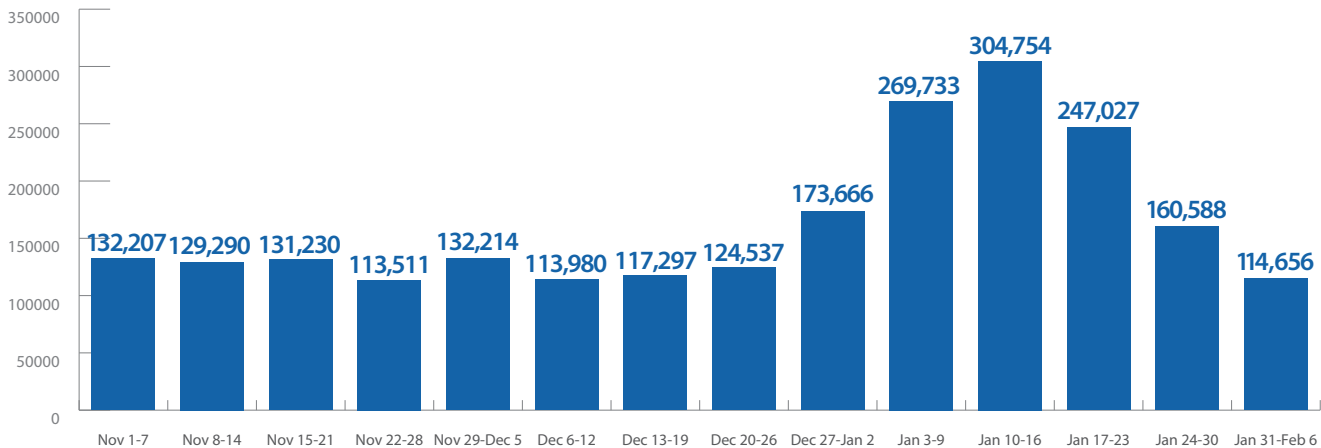
Percent of fully-vaccinated adults 18 and older who have received a booster dose



Testing

Demand for testing has dropped significantly over the past two weeks. Being tested is important in order to receive treatment with either monoclonal antibodies or antiviral pills. Establishing early testing as a regular behavior will be an important element of the COVID-19 response as treatment supply improves.

Total test conducted



Schools

Increase in child vaccination rates

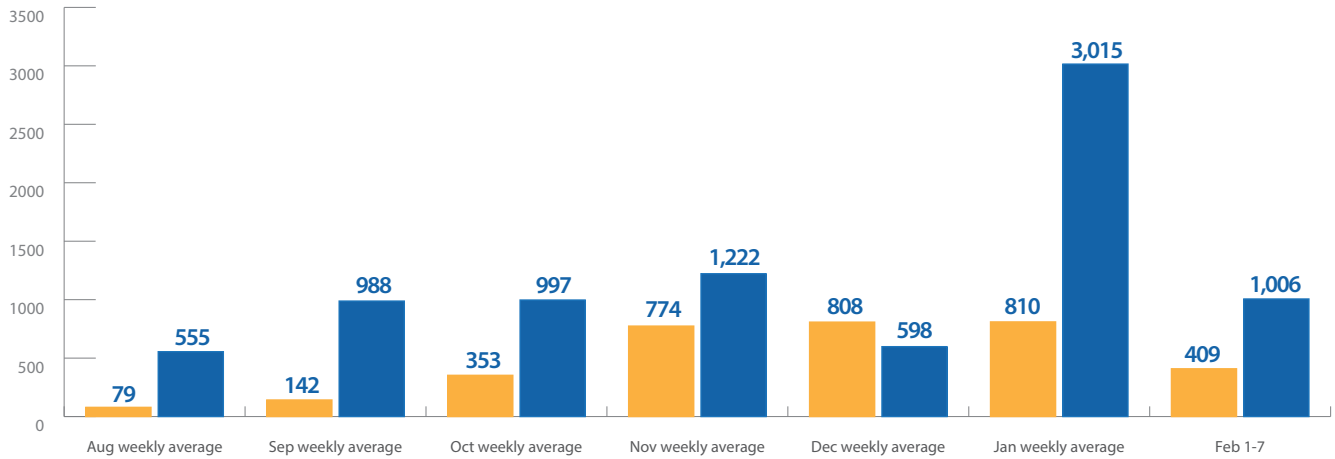
Children ages 5-17 are eligible to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. The table below shows the number of children in the 5-11 and 12-17 year age groups who are fully vaccinated by local health district.

	Local Health District	5-11 year olds who are fully vaccinated	Percent of 5-11 year olds who are fully vaccinated	12-17 year olds who are fully vaccinated	Percent of 12-17 year olds who are fully vaccinated
>60% Ages 12-17 fully vaccinated	Summit County	1,688	43.8	2,910	72.8
	Davis County	14,321	31.9	26,636	67.9
	Salt Lake County	37,959	31.8	70,092	66.5
>40% Ages 12-17 fully vaccinated	Weber-Morgan	5,999	19.9	14,264	54.3
	Tooele County	1,782	18.6	4,547	53.9
	Wasatch County	1,001	23.9	2,125	52.8
	San Juan	502	28.8	816	49.4
	Bear River	3,788	16.7	9,678	49.3
	Utah County	18,987	23.1	34,064	48.1
>20% Ages 12-17 fully vaccinated	Southeast Utah	445	11	1,204	32
	Central Utah	798	9.1	2,697	31.1
	Southwest Utah	2,260	8.7	7,518	30.7
	TriCounty	563	7.7	1,751	27.1

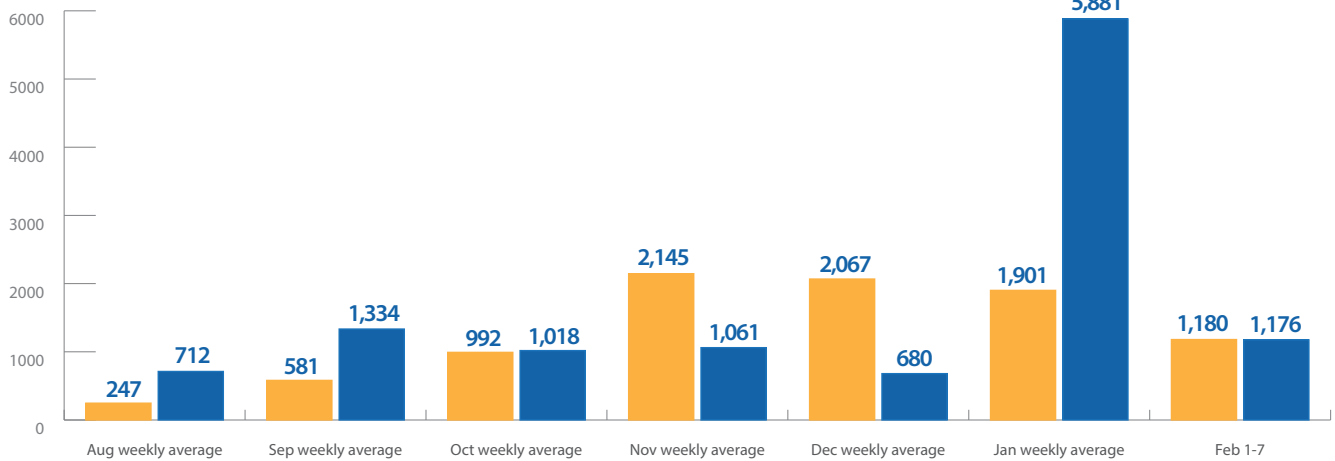


Comparing COVID-19 cases among school-aged children from 2020-2021 and 2021-2022

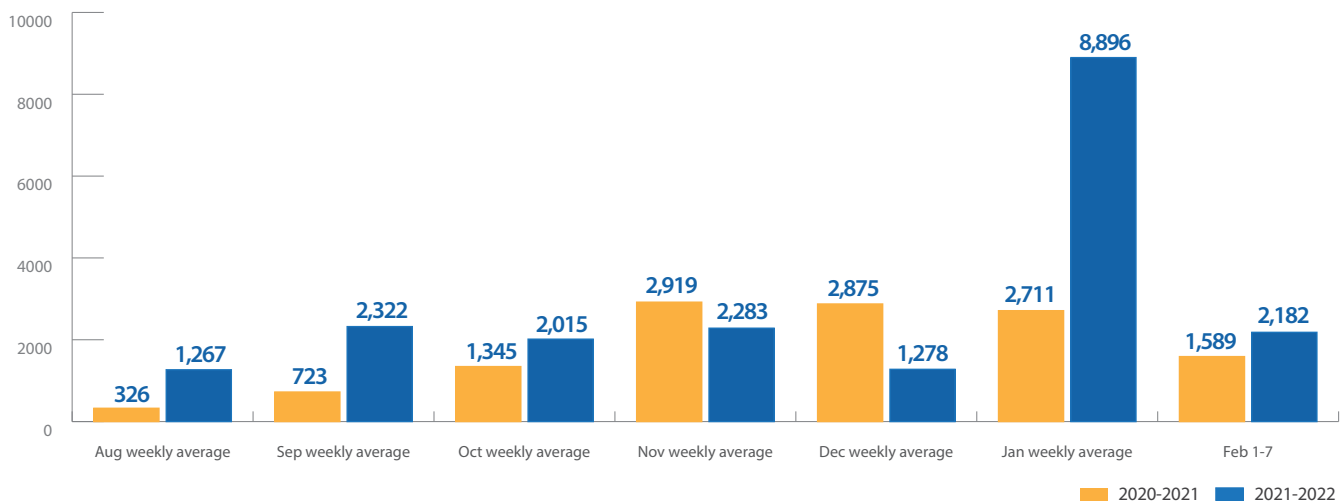
Positive cases of children ages 5-10



Positive cases of children ages 11-17



Positive cases of children ages 5-17



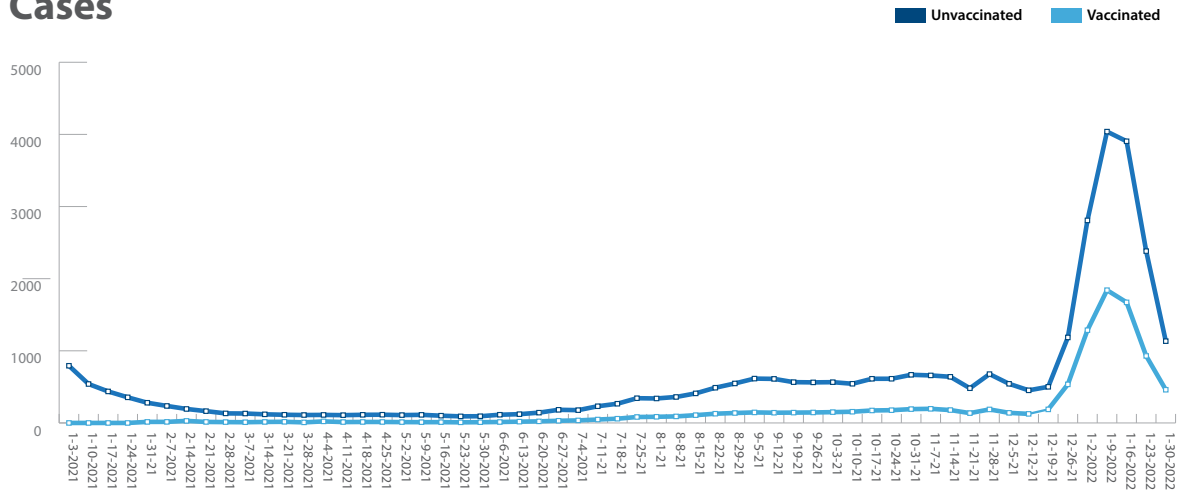
2020-2021 2021-2022

Data on school-level cases, case counts by elementary, middle, and high school-aged youth, hospitalizations and vaccinations among school-aged youth, and information on MIS-C cases is available at coronavirus.utah.gov/case-counts/#schools.

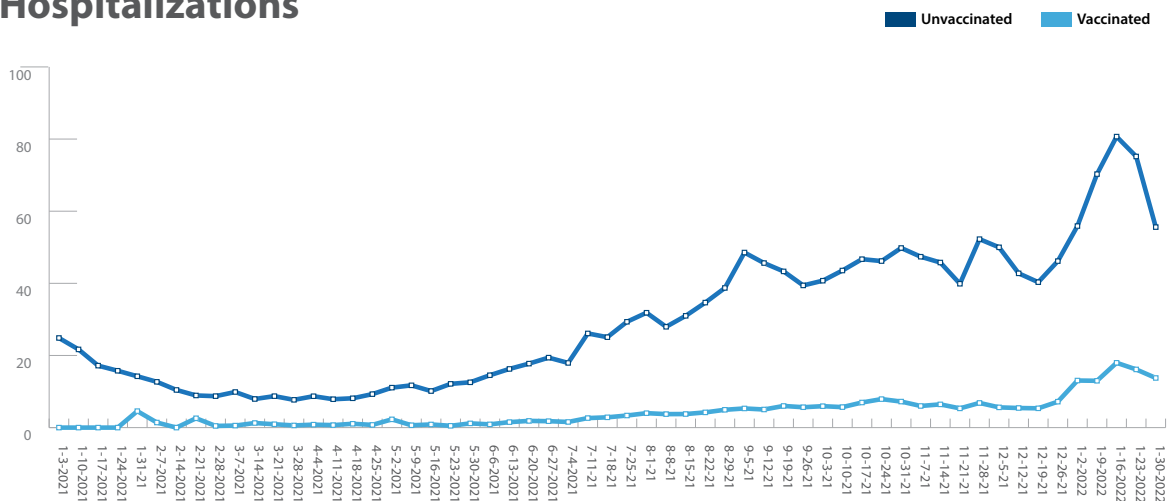
Vaccinated vs Unvaccinated Rates

The charts below show the 7-day rates of cases, hospitalizations, and deaths among vaccinated and unvaccinated people. The rates are age adjusted, and represent the number of cases, hospitalization, or deaths per 100,000 people in the population.

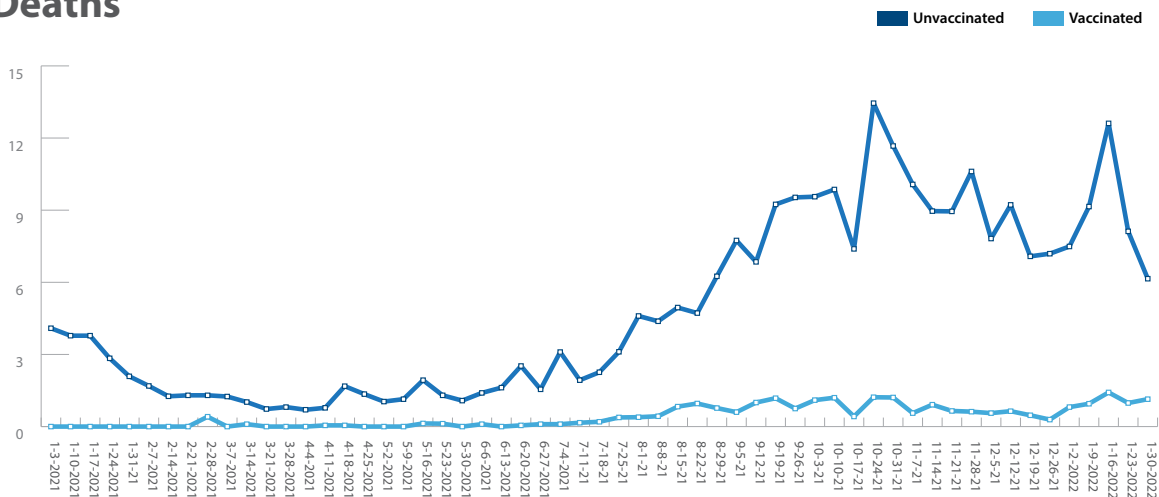
Cases



Hospitalizations

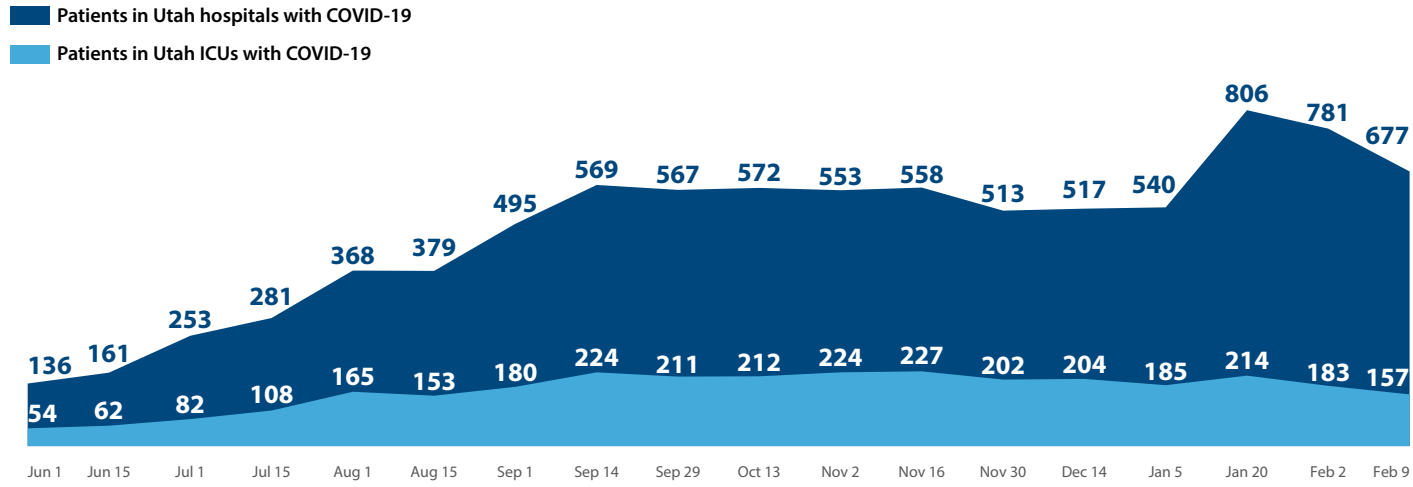


Deaths



COVID-19 related hospitalizations

Utah hospitals experienced significant strain on their capacity during the month of January when the Omicron variant spread rapidly throughout the state. The number of patients requiring hospitalization has decreased over the past two weeks, but is still higher than the number of patients who were being treated prior to the arrival of Omicron.



Pressure on hospitals

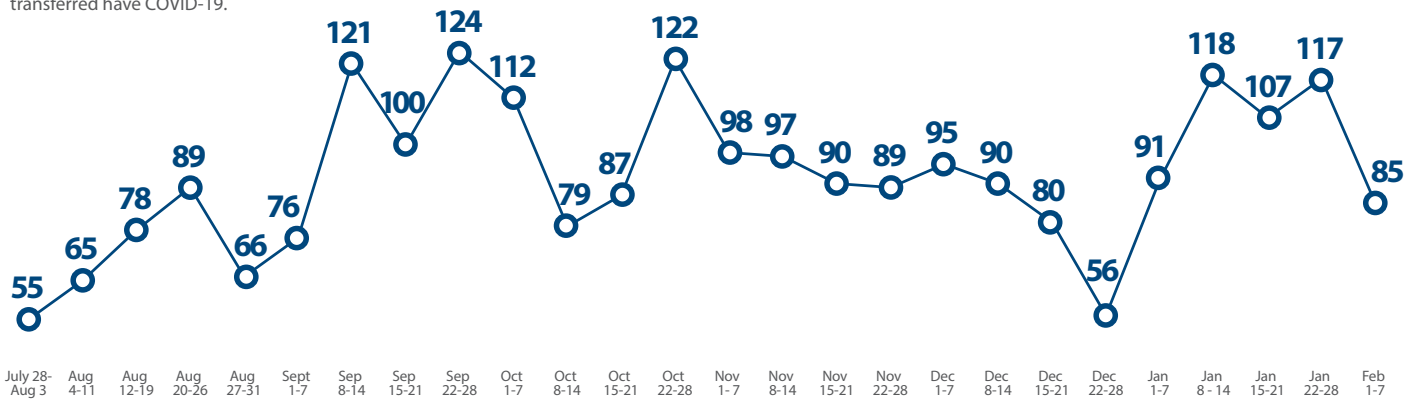
Patient transfers are another indicator of the current demand on hospitals. Patients may need to be transferred to another hospital for many reasons: hospitals may not have the equipment needed or specialized staff to treat patients with cardiac problems, severe injuries from car crashes, burns, or COVID-19, etc. Currently, many transfers occur because the hospital where the patient originally arrives does not have enough staffed ICU beds when the person arrives at the ER. This need for patient transfers affects all patients.

Delays in getting into a hospital aren't just inconvenient, they can also impact the care a patient receives or the ability of a family to visit a patient during their hospital stay.

Patients needing a transfer*



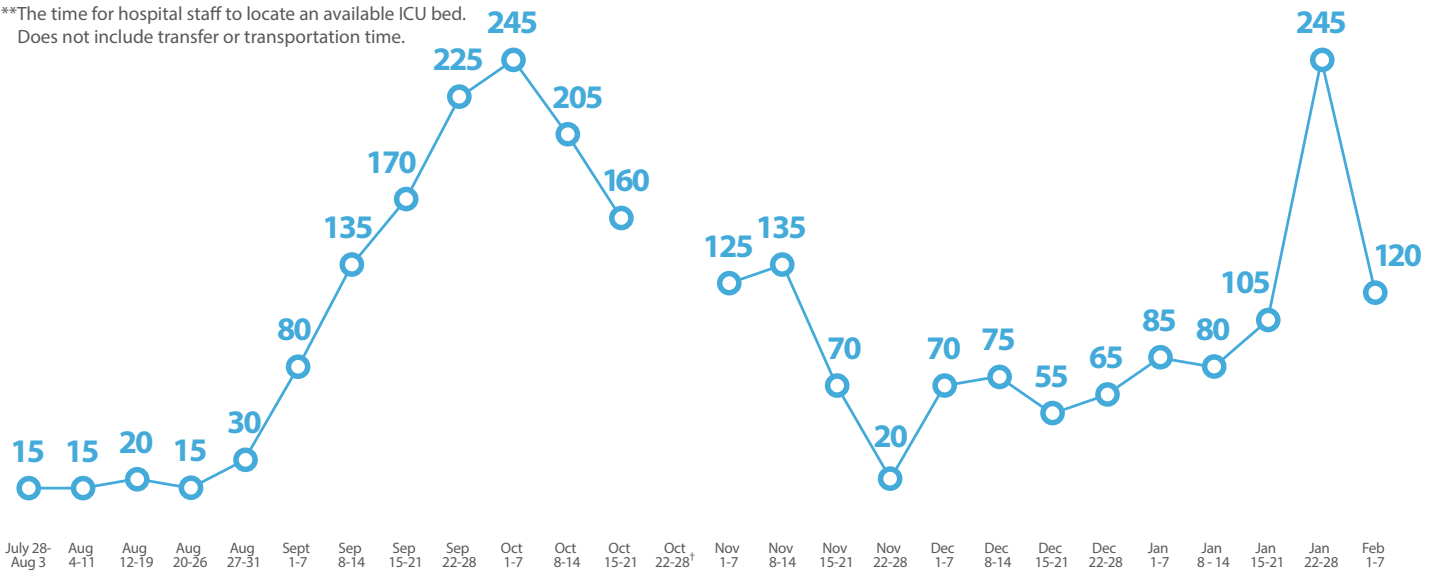
*People who needed to be transferred to another hospital for higher levels of care. Not all patients who need to be transferred have COVID-19.



Wait time to find an ICU bed (minutes)**



**The time for hospital staff to locate an available ICU bed. Does not include transfer or transportation time.



† Two patient transfers took 48 hours to complete.



Treatments

People at risk for severe illness may benefit from new medications available to treat COVID-19. Monoclonal antibody (mAb) treatment has been available since November 2020 and new oral antiviral pills received emergency use authorization (EUA) in December 2021. Supply of new oral antiviral pills is improving and UDOH is distributing these treatments in a growing number of pharmacies across the state. More than 80,000 licensed prescribers have received education on safe and effective prescribing of oral antiviral pills for their patients.

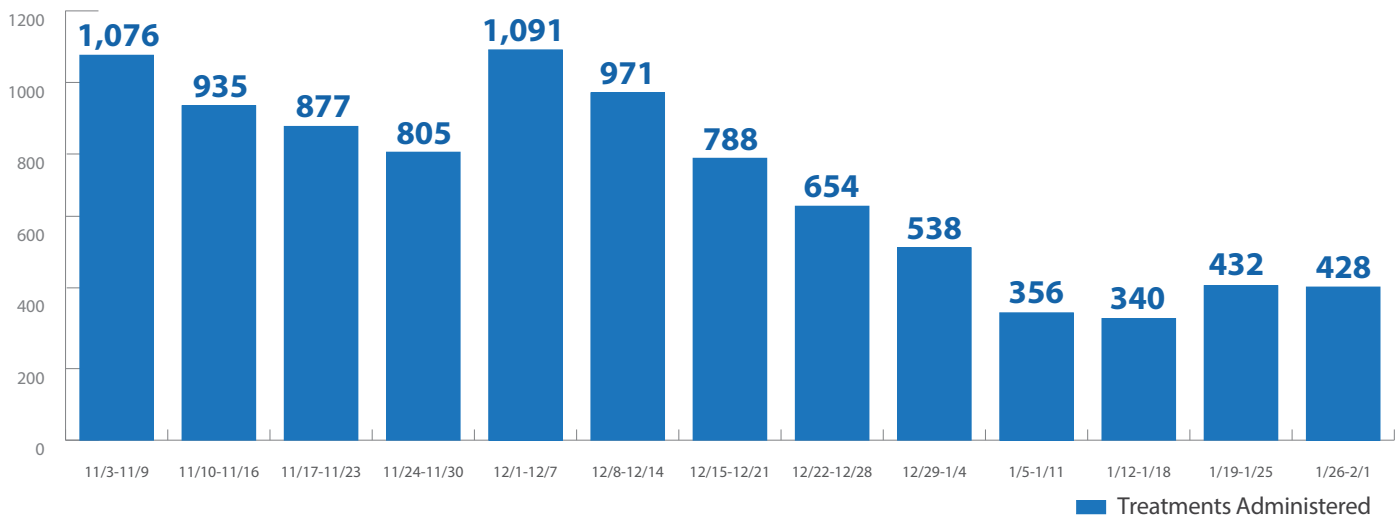
Monoclonal Antibody Administrations

To date, more than 15,000 mAb treatments have been administered by UDOH and healthcare providers.

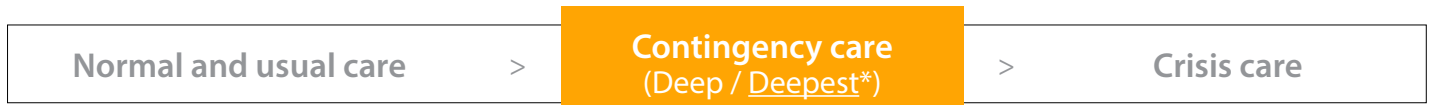
Unfortunately, the two most available mAb treatments are not effective against the Omicron variant, which now represents more than 90% of infections in Utah. As a result, there has been a dramatic reduction in viable doses available for weekly administrations.



Monoclonal Antibody Administrations



Continuum of Care



*Utah's current level

Normal and usual care

- No need for extra staffing/shifts
- Patients are cared for in usual areas of the hospital based on their treatment needs
- All patients get resources as needed
- Supplies aren't limited

Contingency care

(patient care may be diminished)

Contingency

- Normal hospital operations are stressed
- Extra staffing/shifts needed
- Conservation of supplies
- Double bunking (putting 2 patients in a single room)

Deep contingency (challenges in providing the best care to every patient)

- Elective procedures and surgeries may be postponed
- Providers are responsible for treating more patients at one time than what is normal
- Diversion of ICU patients to other locations or systems
- Rural hospitals increase the use of tele-critical care support

Deepest contingency (quality of care will likely be less than normal)

- Cancellation of surgeries
- Severe staffing shortages and extreme ratio of patients to providers
- Providers must help treat patients outside their speciality areas or scope of practice
- Patients are treated in rooms or areas of the hospital that are not normally used or equipped for their treatment needs
- Pressure on load-leveling means patients both in-state and out-of-state cannot be transferred to hospitals with the staff and equipment they need or in a timely manner

Crisis care

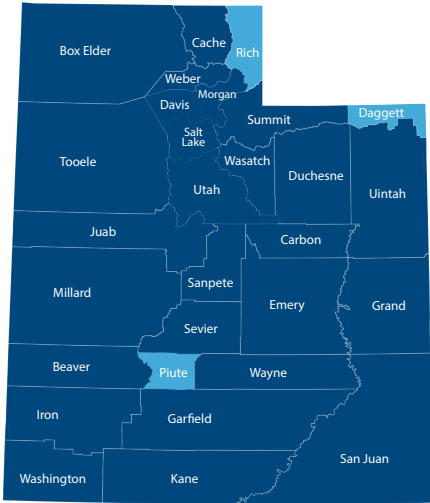
- Trained staff are unavailable or unable to care for the number of patients in the hospital, even after extreme measures are taken
- [Crisis standards of care](#) declared through formal legal or regulatory powers based on a request by the health systems

Surges in COVID-19 can overwhelm hospital capacity to the point that patient care may be diminished. Patients may not receive the best care they deserve. Patients and families may have to travel far greater distances than is ideal or normal for care or to secure a hospital bed. Care for injuries or medical issues that are not immediately life-threatening may be delayed.

Hospital capacity changes minute-by-minute as contingency plans are implemented. These strategies are not listed in any particular order and serve as examples for what must be done to preserve patient care as best as possible. Hospitals may be at different points on the continuum of care across the state. As the number of hospitalized patients changes, some or all of these strategies may be needed. At this time, many hospitals in Utah are using deepest contingency care.

2/10/2022








COVID-19 Transmission Index

The COVID-19 Transmission Index places counties in high, moderate, or low levels of transmission using defined public health metrics. These levels correspond directly to case rates, positivity rates, and ICU utilization. The transmission index is updated weekly on Thursdays. Visit coronavirus.utah.gov/utah-health-guidance-levels to see your county's current transmission level and specific data points.



HB 294 Metrics

House Bill 294 terminated certain COVID-19 public health orders when thresholds for case rates, intensive care unit (ICU) utilization, and vaccinations were met. On May 4, 2021, these thresholds were met and the public health orders ended. Currently, the state's case rates and ICU utilization are **2.4 to 7.3 times higher** than these thresholds.

Metrics	High	Low	Current
 Statewide 7-day average COVID-19 ICU utilization is less than 15%	46% on 10/7/21 (3.1x above threshold)	5% on 5/11/21 (3.0x below threshold)	34.3% (2.4x above threshold)
 Statewide 14-day case rate is less than 191 cases per 100,000	4,290 per 100,000 people on 1/19/22 (22.5x above threshold)	96 per 100,000 people on 6/1/21 (2x below threshold)	1,389 per 100,000 people (7.3x above threshold)
 1,633,000 prime doses of COVID-19 vaccine allocated to the state	Target met May 4, 2021	Target met May 4, 2021	Target met May 4, 2021 2,225,077 people have received at least one dose