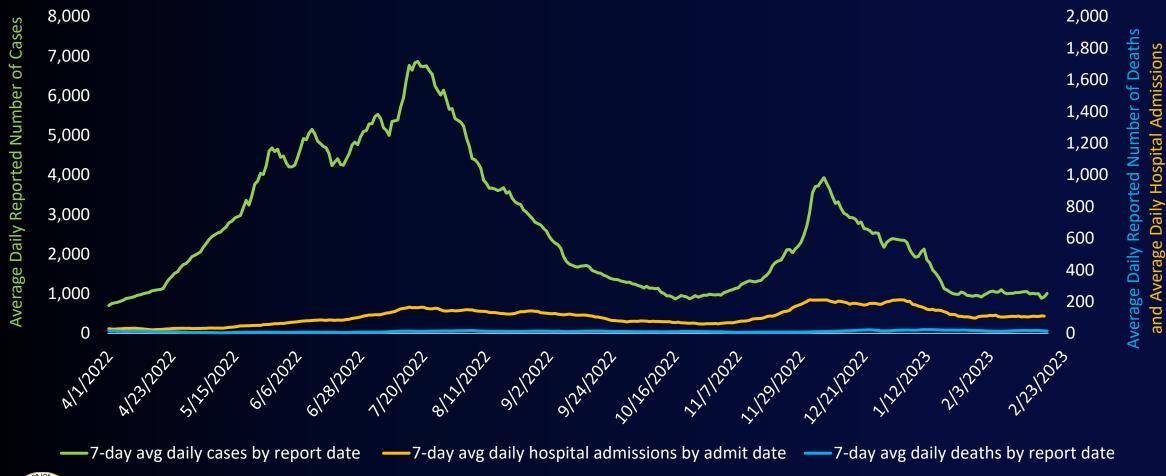
Media Briefing to Begin at 2:00pm





7-Day Average Daily COVID-19 Cases and Deaths by Report Date* and Daily Hospital Admissions by Admit Date April 1, 2022 – February 23, 2023





CDC COVID-19 Community Levels

New Cases (per 100,000 people in last 7 days)	Indicators	Low	Medium	High	LA County Current Values New Cases: 69/100,000 (as of 2/23/23)
Fewer than 200	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	<10.0	10.0-19.9	≥20.0	7.0
	Proportion of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	<10.0%	10.0-14.9%	≥15.0%	3.9%
200 or more	New COVID-19 admissions per 100,000 population (7-day total)	NA	<10.0	≥10.0	NA
	Proportion of staffed inpatient beds occupied by COVID-19 patients (7-day average)	NA	<10.0%	≥10.0%	NA

The COVID-19 community level is determined by the higher of the inpatient beds and new admissions indicators, based on the current level of new cases per 100,000 population in the past 7 days.



2/23/2023

Los Angeles County Population Weighted Average Wastewater SARS-CoV-2 Concentrations*

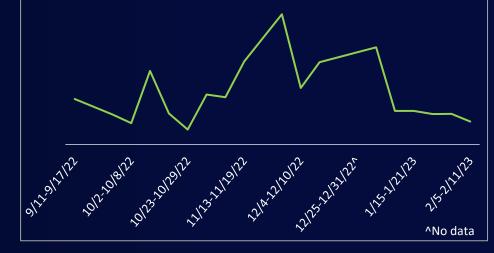


*Includes data from the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant, Hyperion, and Lancaster sewersheds. Data comes from the WastewaterSCAN collaborative. Data are normalized average wastewater SARS-CoV-2 concentrations.

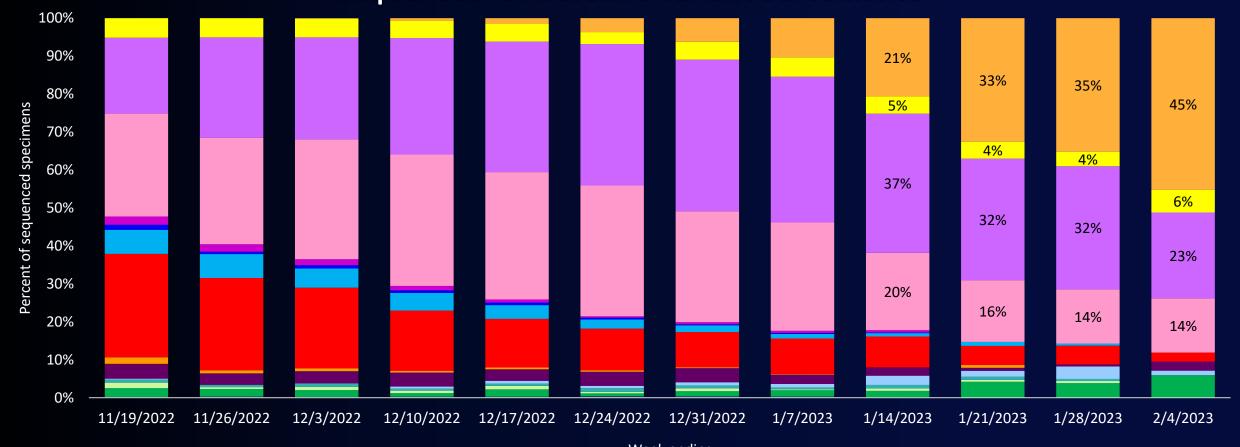
Tapia (Las Virgenes) Sewershed



2/23/2023



SARS-CoV-2 Variants as a Percentage of All Specimens Sequenced for Baseline Variant Surveillance





- All other Omicron
- Omicron BA.2.75.2 ■ Omicron BA.4 (Excludes BA.4.6)
- BF.7
- BQ.1 (Excludes BQ.1.1)
- XBB.1.5



- DE 11
- BF.11
- BQ.1.1

- Omicron BA.2.75 (Excludes BA.2.75.2 and BN.1)
- Omicron BN.1
- Omicron BA.5 (Excludes BF.7, BF.11, BA.5.2.6, BQ.1 and BQ.1.1)
- BA.5.2.6
- XBB (excluding XBB.1.5)



2/23/2023

*BF.7, BF.11, BQ.1, and BQ.1.1 are sublineages of BA.5

What is Long COVID?

Long COVID is the continuation of signs, symptoms, and conditions of a COVID-19 infection for **4 weeks or more after the initial phase of infection**. Often it involves overlapping conditions, a relapsing pattern, or conditions that may worsen over time.

Possible Signs and Symptoms

General

Extreme Fatigue
Worsening of symptoms after
physical or mental effort

Fever

Respiratory & Heart

Difficulty breathing

Cough

Chest Pain

Pounding Heart

Neurological

Brain fog

Headache

Sleep problems

Dizziness

Pins-and-needles feeling

Change in smell or taste

Depression or anxiety

Digestive

Diarrhea

Stomach Pain

Other

Joint or muscle pain

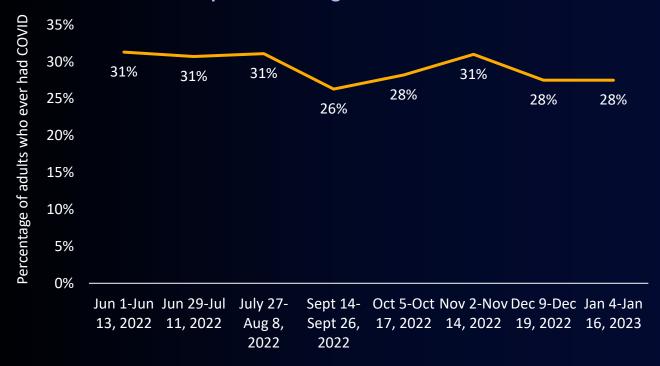
Rash

Changes in menstrual cycles



CDC Household Pulse Survey* Long COVID Estimates for California

Did you have any symptoms lasting <u>3 months or longer</u> that you did not have prior to having coronavirus or COVID-19?



Long term symptoms may include: Tiredness or fatigue, difficulty thinking, concentrating, forgetfulness, or memory problems (sometimes referred to as "brain fog"), difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, joint or muscle pain, fast-beating or pounding heart (also known as heart palpitations), chest pain, dizziness on standing, menstrual changes, changes to taste/smell, or inability to exercise.

Do these long-term symptoms reduce your ability to carry out day-to-day activities compared with the time before you had COVID-19?

Any Significant limitations 79% 23%

Data are from the most recent wave, collected between January 4 – January 16, 2023. Percentage are out of adults who currently have long COVID.



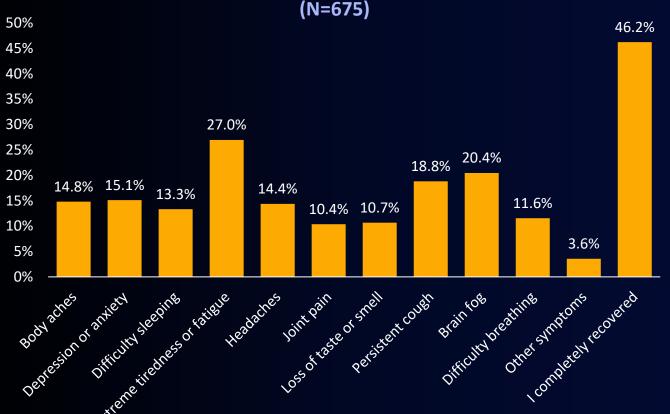
2/23/2023

*Source: National Center for Health Statistics. U.S. Census Bureau, Household Pulse Survey, 2022–2023. Long COVID. Generated interactively: from

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/covid19/pulse/long-covid.htm

Los Angeles Pandemic Surveillance Cohort Study* Long COVID Estimates

Did you experience any of the following symptoms that lasted for more than 4 weeks after your original COVID-19 infection? (N=675)



How much do/did these symptoms prevent you from going about your usual daily activities (e.g., going to work or school, socializing with loved ones, taking care of your personal needs)? (N=362)

Any limitations 77%

Significant limitations 25%



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*This study is led by the USC Pandemic Research Center, in collaboration with the LA County Department of Public Health. Results on this slide are from Wave 4 of the study, which was collected in January-February 2023.

People More Likely to Develop Long COVID

- People who have experienced **more severe COVID-19 illness**, especially those who were hospitalized or needed intensive care.
- People who had **underlying health conditions** prior to COVID-19.
- People who did not get a COVID-19 vaccine.
- En Children who experience multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) during or after COVID-19 illness.



Resources in LA County for Long COVID

Cedars-Sinai

COVID 19 Recovery program & Cardiac long-term recovery (310) 423-1528 or (310) 423-2726

Keck Medicine of USC

COVID Recovery Clinic (323) 442-9209 or covidrecovery@med.usc.edu

Children's Hospital of Los Angeles

Long COVID Recovery Care (323) 361-2509

Valley Comprehensive Outpatient Rehabilitation Facility (CORF)

(818) 758-2673 or office@valleycorf.com

RTHM

Post-COVID Virtual Clinic support@rthm.com

Public Health Call Center 1-833-540-0473





Practical Steps to Avoid Infection or Severe Illness from COVID-19

- ❖ Be extra cautious if you are at higher risk
- ❖ Test after symptoms or possible exposure to detect an infection as soon as possible covidtests.gov
- ❖ Seek therapeutics if you test positive for COVID-19

Free telehealth options are available: 1-833-540-0473

Make sure you are up-to-date on the bivalent booster ph.lacounty.gov/howtogetvaccinated



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