

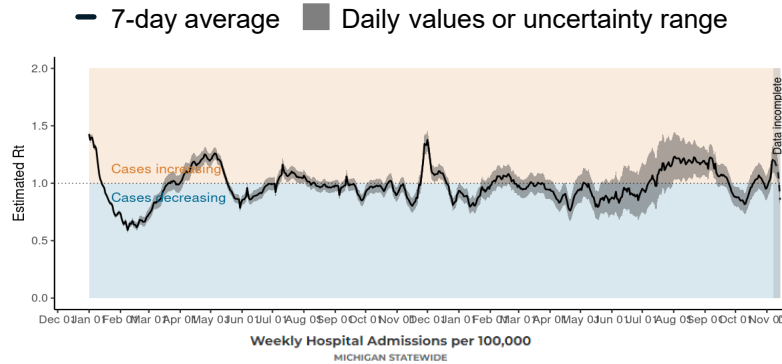
MI COVID RESPONSE DATA AND MODELING UPDATE

November 21, 2023

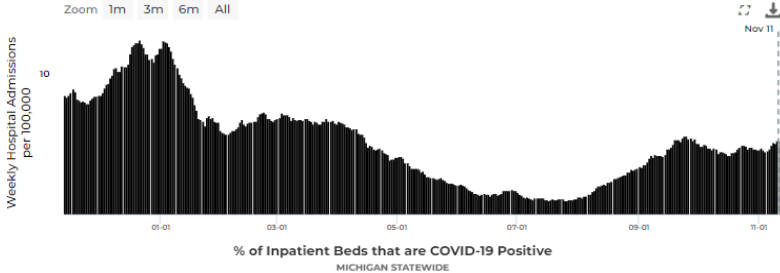
Recent statewide trends show COVID is increasing

Statewide trends

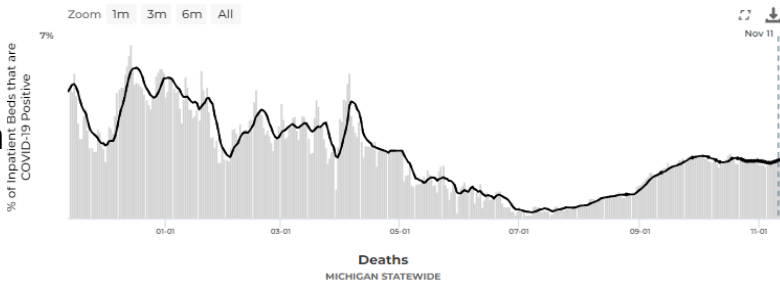
Reproductive Number, R_t



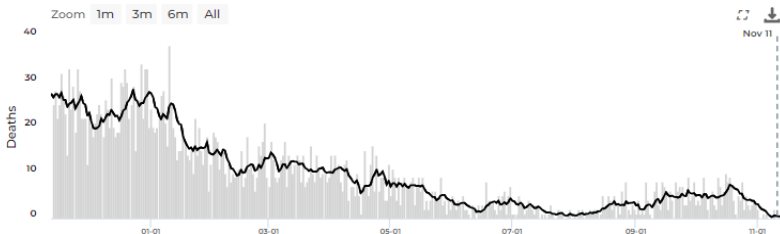
Hospital Admissions



Daily hospitalization rate, %



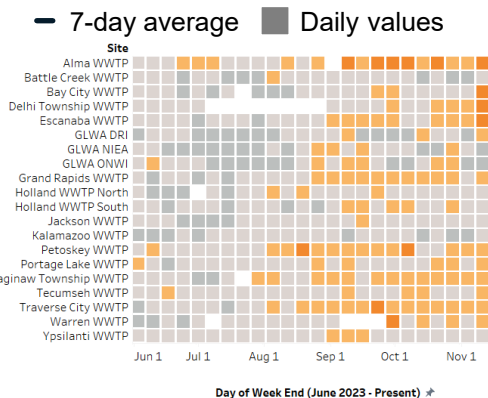
Deaths



- The reproductive number (R_t) in Michigan is above 1 indicating cases are increasing.
- There has been a daily average of 5.5 hospital admissions per 100,000 Michiganders. This is an increase from last week but lower than this point last year.
- The percent of inpatient beds with COVID-19 positive patients (2.3%) are similar to last week. Current hospitalization indicators remain below what was reported at this time last year.
- Deaths are a lagging indicator but remain similar to rates from last week.

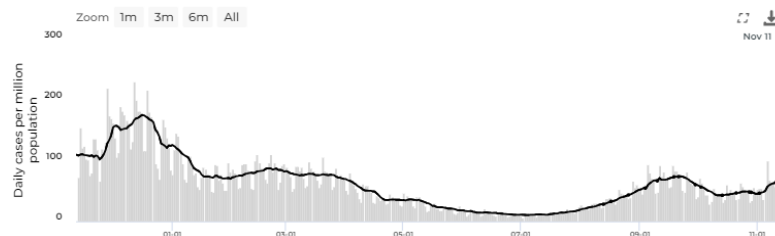
Statewide trends

Wastewater



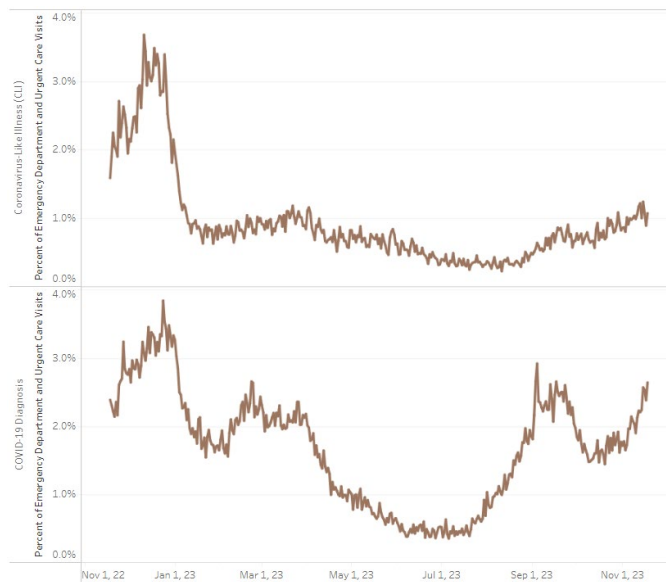
Last Week: 30% of sites are above 20% baseline threshold

Daily cases per million



Current: 56.7
Last Week: 44.7

Syndromic Surveillance

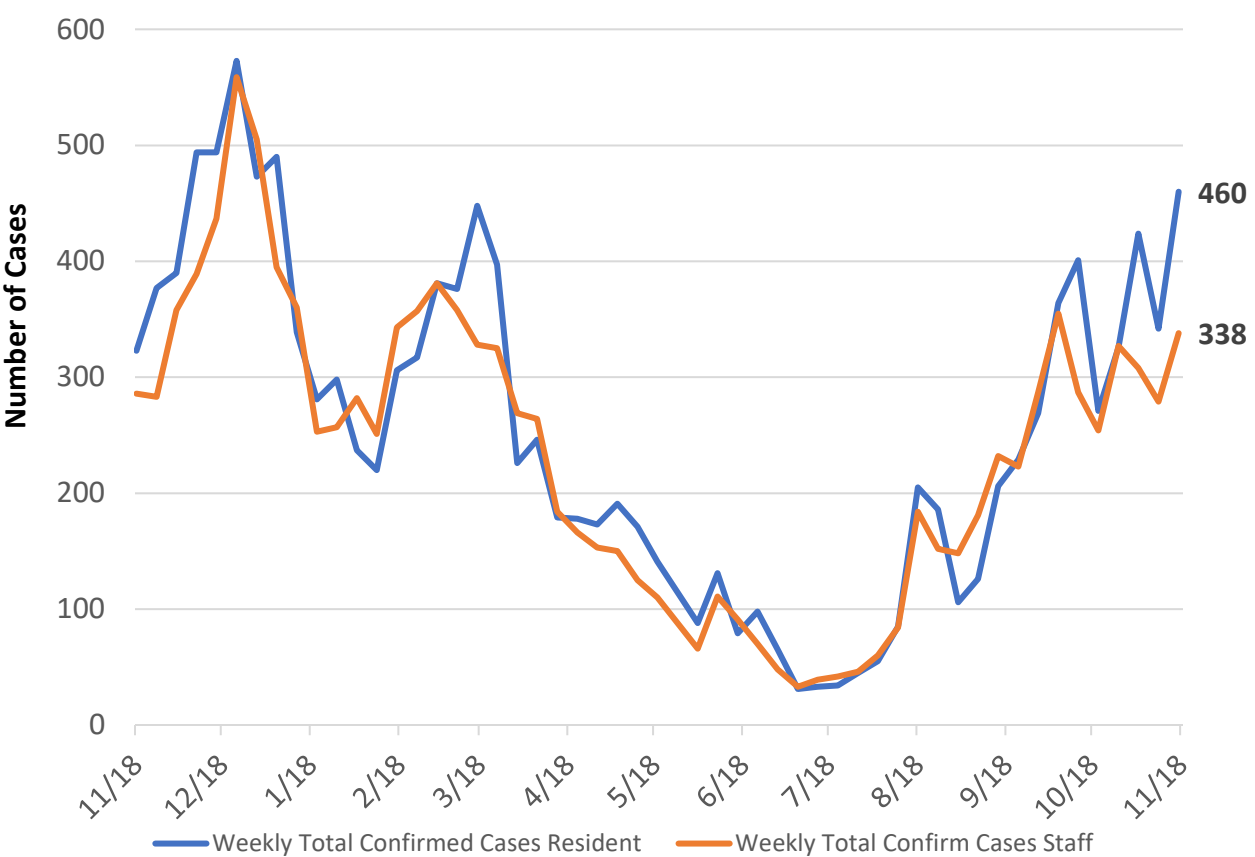


Coronavirus-Like-Illness (CLI)
Current: 1.1%
Last Week: 1.1%

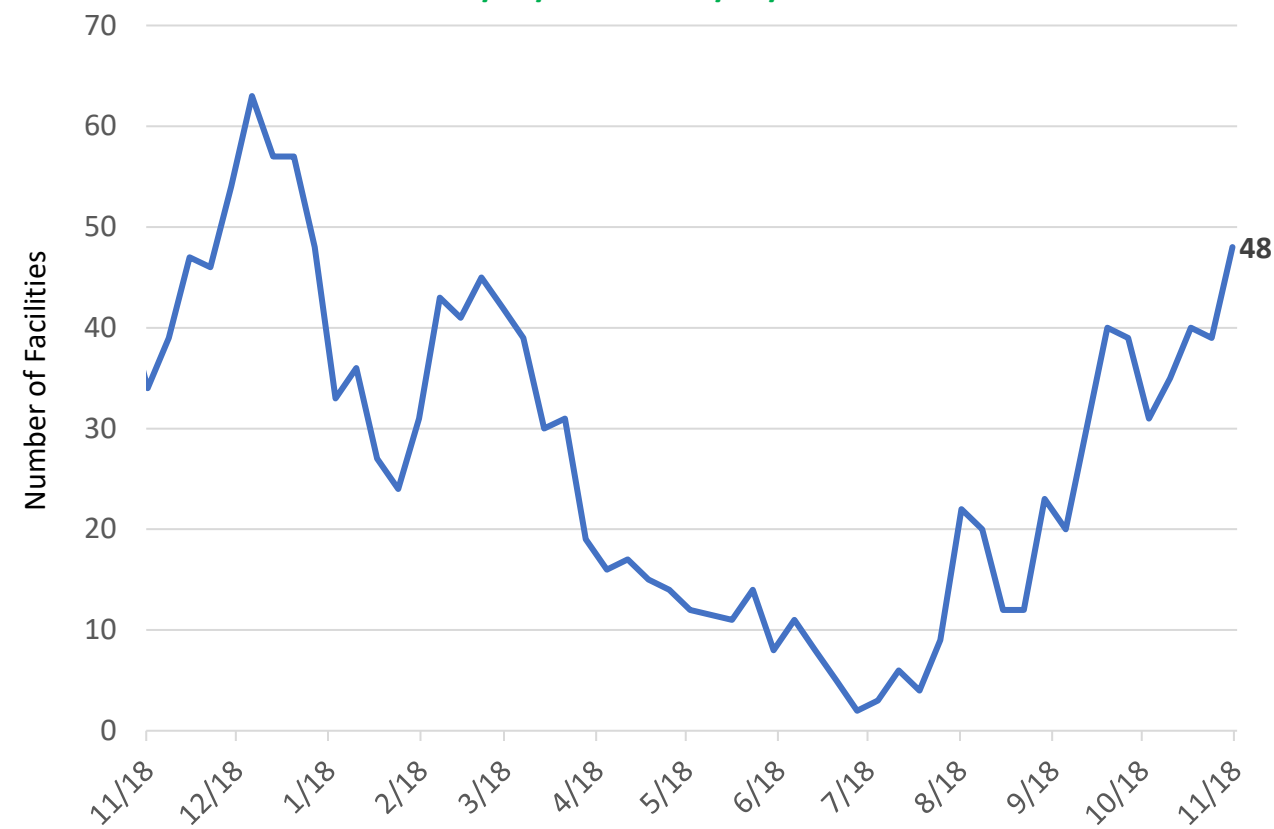
COVID-19 Diagnosis
Current: 2.6%
Last Week: 2.0%

COVID-19 Cases Among Staff and Residents in Long Term Care Facilities

State of Michigan Weekly Total Confirmed COVID-19 Cases in SNF
Residents and Staff 11/18/2022 to 11/17/2023



Number of SNFs with 3 or more Confirmed Cases
11/18/2022 to 11/17/2023



- Case counts increased in SNF residents (342 to 460) and in SNF staff (279 to 338) since last week [left graphic]
- The number of SNF facilities reporting 3 or more cases increased compared to last week (39 to 48) [right graphic]

Abbreviations: AFC: Adult Foster Care; HFAs: Homes for the Aged; and SNF: Skilled Nursing Facilities

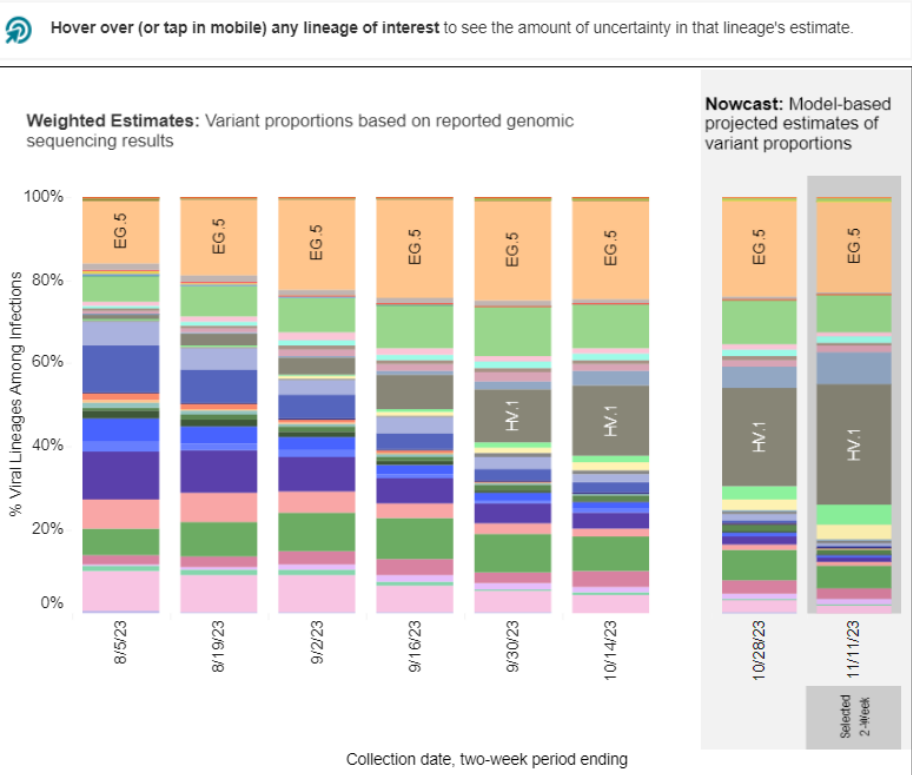
Update through October 30, 2023
Note: The data are from weekly reporting by facilities with bed occupancy of at least 13 beds.
Source: Data is now provided through NHSN, data prior to May 19 was from Michigan EM Resource

Identified COVID-19 Cases Caused by Variants of Concern (VOC) in US and Michigan: Omicron lineages continue to evolve; all competing for predominance

SARS-CoV-2 Variants Circulating in the United States, Jul 23 – Nov 11 (NOWCAST)

Weighted and Nowcast Estimates in United States for 2-Week Periods in 7/23/2023 – 11/11/2023

Nowcast Estimates in United States for 10/29/2023 – 11/11/2023



USA			
WHO label	Lineage #	%Total	95%PI
Omicron	HV.1	29.0%	26.0-32.1%
	EG.5	21.7%	19.3-24.2%
	FL.1.5.1	9.3%	8.0-10.8%
	HK.3	7.8%	6.2-9.9%
	XBB.1.16.6	5.6%	4.7-6.6%
	JD.1.1	4.6%	3.4-6.1%
	JF.1	3.5%	2.7-4.5%
	XBB.1.16.11	2.5%	2.0-3.2%
	XBB.2.3	1.9%	1.5-2.3%
	GK.1.1	1.6%	1.2-2.3%
	HF.1	1.4%	0.9-2.1%
	XBB.1.16.15	1.4%	1.0-1.9%
	XBB.1.16	1.2%	0.9-1.6%
	XBB.1.5.70	1.2%	0.6-2.2%
	BA.2	1.0%	0.5-2.1%
	GE.1	0.9%	0.6-1.3%
	XBB.1.16.1	0.8%	0.6-1.1%
	XBB	0.8%	0.6-1.0%
	GK.2	0.6%	0.5-0.9%
	EG.6.1	0.5%	0.3-0.7%
	XBB.1.5	0.3%	0.2-0.4%
	XBB.1.9.1	0.3%	0.2-0.4%
	XBB.1.42.2	0.2%	0.1-0.3%
Other	XBB.1.5.68	0.2%	0.1-0.3%
	XBB.1.9.2	0.2%	0.1-0.2%
	XBB.1.5.72	0.2%	0.1-0.2%
	CH.1.1	0.2%	0.1-0.3%
	XBB.2.3.8	0.1%	0.0-0.2%
	XBB.1.5.10	0.1%	0.0-0.1%
	XBB.1.5.59	0.0%	0.0-0.1%
	FD.1.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	XBB.1.5.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	FE.1.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
	EU.1.1	0.0%	0.0-0.0%
Other	Other*	1.1%	0.6-2.0%

* Enumerated lineages are US VOC and lineages circulating above 1% nationally in at least one 2-week period. "Other" represents the aggregation of lineages which are circulating <1% nationally during all 2-week periods displayed.

BA.1, BA.3 and their sublineages (except BA.1.1 and its sublineages) are aggregated with B.1.1.529. Except BA.2.12.1, BA.2.75, XBB and their sublineages, BA.2 sublineages are aggregated with BA.2. Except BA.2.75.2, CH.1.1 and BN.1, BA.2.75 sublineages are aggregated with BA.2.75. Except BA.4.6, sublineages of BA.4 are aggregated to BA.4. Except BF.7, BF.11, BA.5.2.6, BA.1 and BA.1.1, sublineages of BA.5 are aggregated to BA.5. Except the lineages shown and their sublineages, sublineages of XBB are aggregated to XBB. Except XBB.1.5.10, FD.2.1, XBB.1.5.68 and XBB.1.5.70 sublineages of XBB.1.5 are aggregated to XBB.1.5. Except FL.1.5.1, sublineages of XBB.1.9.1 are aggregated to XBB.1.9.1. Except XBB.1.16.1, XBB.1.16.11, XBB.1.16.15 sublineages of XBB.1.16 are aggregated to XBB.1.16. Sublineages of XBB.1.42.2 are aggregated to XBB. Except FE.1.1, sublineages of XBB.1.18.1 are aggregated to XBB. For all the other lineages listed, their sublineage are aggregated to the listed parental lineages respectively. Previously, FL.1.5.1, GE.1, EG.6.1 and HV.1, FD.1.1, XBB.2.3.8, HF.1, GK.2, GK.1.1, HK.3, JD.1.1, JF.1 was aggregated to XBB.1.9.1, XBB.2.3.10, XBB.1.9.2, XBB.1.5.15, XBB.2.3, XBB.1.16.13, XBB.1.5.70, XBB.1.9.2.5.1.1, XBB.1.5.102 and XBB.1.16.6 respectively. Lineages BA.2.75.2, XBB, XBB.1.5, XBB.1.5.1, XBB.1.5.10, FD.2, XBB.1.9.1, XBB.1.9.2, XBB.1.16, XBB.1.16.1, XBB.2.3, BN.1, BA.4.6, BF.7, BF.11, BA.5.2.6, BA.1.1, EU.1.1, XBB.1.5.68, FE.1.1, EG.5, XBB.1.5.72, FL.1.5.1, GE.1, EG.6.1, XBB.1.16.11, FD.1.1, XBB.1.5.70, XBB.2.3.8, HV.1, XBB.1.42.2, GK.2, HF.1, XBB.1.16.15, GK.1.1, HK.3, JF.1 contain the spike substitution R346T.

National Distribution

- 100% of the VOCs currently circulating in the U.S. are Omicron
- Nowcast estimates project that HV.1 (29.0%, 95% P.I. 26.0-32.1%) is the most prevalent, while EG.5 comprise of approximately 21.7% of infections (95% P.I. 19.3-24.2%), while all other lineages are estimated to comprise of less than 10% during the week ending on November 11.

Distribution in Michigan

- Since September 15, there have been 217 VOC specimens sequenced and reported to MDHHS
- 100% of specimens sequenced are Omicron
 - Since September 15, a majority of specimens sequenced and reported have been identified as XBB or one of the child lineages; currently 35.9% of specimens have been identified as EG.5, the highest of any of the XBB lineages in Michigan

National Surveillance for Respiratory Diseases: Important to Remain Vigilant

National Emergency Department Visits for COVID-19, Influenza and RSV* (top graphic)

The most recent number of national ED visits for all three respiratory illnesses combined are higher than the previous week

The current number of ED visits for all three respiratory illness combined is higher than what we saw during the summer but lower than this time last year (November 2022)

For most of 2023, COVID-19 has contributed to the majority of ED visits compared to influenza and RSV; however, the past week has seen COVID consisting of around 43% of ED visits for these three respiratory illnesses (down from 50%). This is the first week where all three respiratory illness diagnoses in the ED are increasing.

Respiratory Disease Season Outlook† (bottom graphic)

This season is likely to bring a moderate COVID-19 wave, causing around as many hospitalizations at the peak as occurred at last winter's peak

However, the total number of hospitalizations due to all three pathogens this year is expected to be higher than what was experienced prior to the pandemic with only influenza and RSV (example shown in the lowest dashed line)

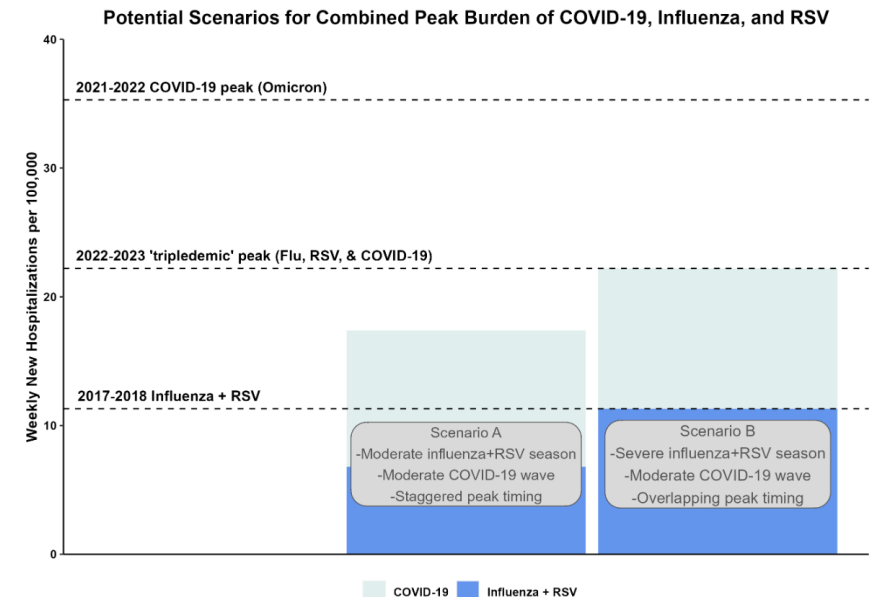
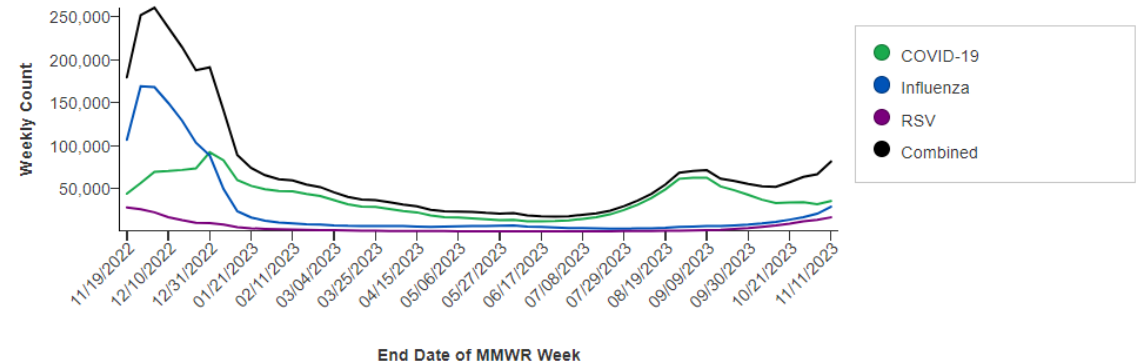
Two hypothetical scenarios for peak hospital burden from these three respiratory illnesses illustrate how the additional burden of a moderate COVID-19 wave during a moderate respiratory disease season (left bar) or a severe influenza/RSV season (right bar) may strain hospital capacity

Weekly Emergency Department Visits by Age Group

Make a selection from the filters to change the visualization information.

Age Group

All Ages



Vaccination Coverage Against COVID-19 is Low

Vaccination continues to remain the best way to protect yourself and your loved ones against serious outcomes from COVID-19

Federal requirements no longer mandate vaccination reporting to state (i.e., MDHHS) and national entities; therefore, vaccine coverage reported here is likely underestimated

Vaccination Coverage with 2022-2023 Bivalent Booster Formulation (upper right graphic)

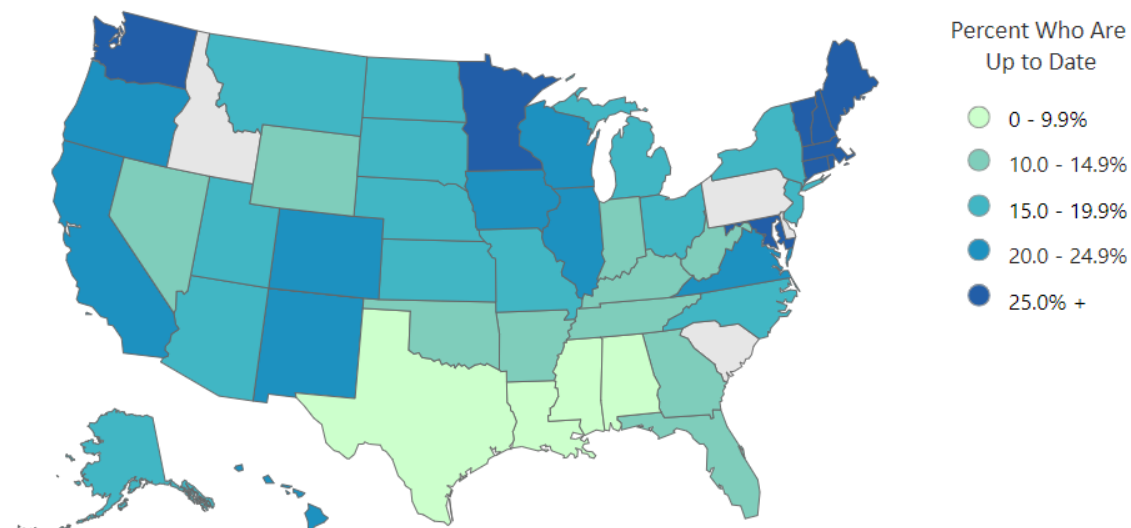
The percentage of all Michiganders who are up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines is 18.6%

47.5% of the population 65 years of age or older are up to date with their COVID-19 vaccines

Race/Ethnicity[†] for those 6 months and older with 2023-2024 Vaccine Formulation (lower right)

- Up-to-date coverage is highest among Non-Hispanic (NH) White (9.2%), followed by NH Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander Race (8.5%), NH American Indian (6.9%), and NH Black or African American races (3.9%).
- Up-to-date coverage is at 4.5% for Hispanics

Percent of the Total Population Who Are Up to Date with COVID-19 Vaccines
Administrations through September 12, 2023

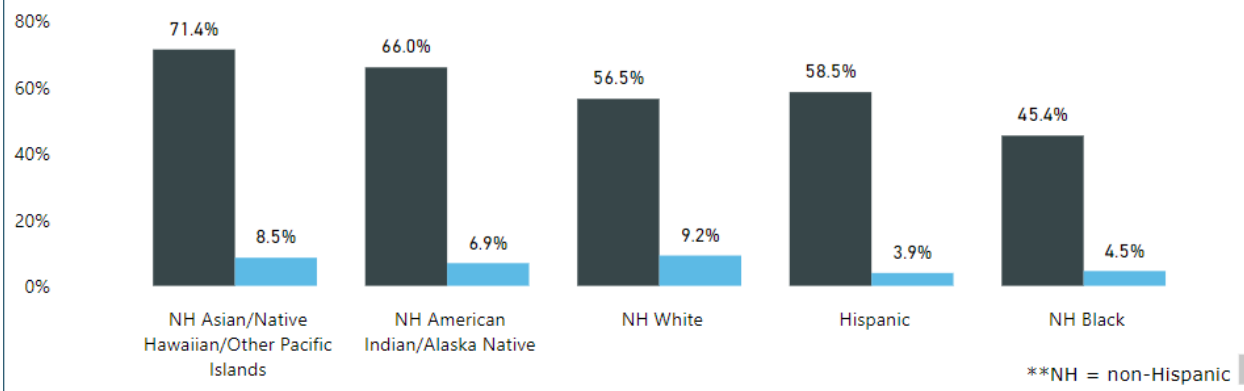


*This shows the percentage of all residents of all ages

Coverage by Race/Ethnicity**

Update through November 21, 2023




● At Least One Dose ● Updated 2023-2024





Fall and Winter Virus Season





Stop the spread of viruses by washing hands, covering coughs and sneezes, and staying home if feeling unwell.

	VACCINES	PROTECTIVE ANTIBODIES	TESTING	THERAPEUTICS
INFLUENZA 	Available for ages 6 months and up.	N/A	Available in clinical settings.	Available.
COVID-19 	Available for ages 6 months and up.	N/A	At-home tests or tests in clinical settings.*	Available.
RSV 	Available for ages 60 years and up or for pregnant people.	Available for infants.	Recommended for certain high-risk groups.	Limited; only for certain high-risk groups.

Speak to your health care provider or visit Michigan.gov/COVIDFluRSV for more information.

*Order free at-home tests at COVIDTests.org.

Fall 2023 Vaccines

	WHAT ARE THE OPTIONS?	WHO IS ELIGIBLE?	HOW WELL DO THEY WORK?	WHEN SHOULD I GET IT?
INFLUENZA 	Vaccine targets four strains of seasonal flu.	6 months and older.	Reduces the risk of going to the doctor by 53%.	October is ideal, as protection wanes over a season.
COVID-19 	Updated vaccine targets XBB, an omicron variant. <i>Multiple options available.</i>	6 months and older.	Last fall, the COVID-19 vaccine provided 40-60% effectiveness against severe disease.	Protection against severe disease: Get now. Recently infected? Consider delaying the vaccine for three months from symptom onset or positive test based on personal risk.
RSV 	<i>Multiple options available.</i>	60 years and older. Pregnant people.	82-86% efficacy against severe disease.	Now, based on consultation with health care provider. Approved for pregnant people 32-36 weeks gestation.
RSV PROTECTIVE ANTIBODY 	Note: This is not a vaccine, but a proactive medication that provides antibodies.	All infants younger than 8 months and high-risk infants 8-19 months.	Reduces risk of hospitalizations and health care visits by approximately 80%.	Will be available soon. Protection lasts at least 5 months.

Holiday Health and Safety Tips

Thanksgiving is right around the corner! To help you enjoy a happy and healthy Thanksgiving, remember to take precautions like staying up to date on COVID-19 vaccinations, wearing a mask, and washing your hands. Don't forget to take a COVID-19 test if you have been exposed to the virus, are experiencing symptoms, or are visiting anyone at heightened risk for serious illness.

HOLIDAY

Recipe for Thanksgiving

Makes: One Happy and Healthy Holiday



INGREDIENTS:

Vaccination

Mask

Hand Soap

Hand Sanitizer

Communication

Safe Travels

MORE INFORMATION:

Follow community guidelines from your local health department.

Visit the CDC site for: COVID-19 information: cdc.gov/coronavirus

Visit the CDC site for flu information: cdc.gov/flu

STEPS:

Get the most up-to-date vaccines. Children and adults age 6 months and up should get a COVID-19 and flu vaccine to protect against serious illness. Visit your health department site for more information on vaccine access, or talk with your healthcare provider.

Wear a high-quality mask when visiting people with a higher risk of serious illness. High-filtration, well-fitting masks, such as N95s, KN95s, and KF94s help reduce the transmission of COVID-19 and other respiratory illnesses. Anyone can choose to wear a mask as an additional precaution during the holiday season.

Wash or sanitize your hands before eating or serving food to stop the spread of germs to other surfaces or people.

Communicate any health precautions to your guests in advance of the gathering or meal. Encourage guests to stop the spread of illness by canceling plans if they are sick or have been in contact with someone who is sick.

Protect your health when traveling by getting vaccinated. Take additional precautions to avoid crowds, wear a mask, and get tested before and after your trip. If you feel sick, get a COVID-19 and flu test and consider delaying your trip.

DON'T FORGET ABOUT THE KIDS' TABLE!

Vaccination is the best way to protect children from serious illness, and the CDC recommends that all children age 6 months and older get a COVID-19 and flu vaccine. In addition to vaccination, remind kids to wash hands before and after eating, and cover their mouths if they cough or sneeze. Together, all of these actions can ensure everyone enjoys a happy and healthy Thanksgiving!

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMUNICATIONS COLLABORATIVE

publichealthcollaborative.org