

Introduction

The epidemiology team of the Clayton County Health Department is re-launching our monthly newsletter.

We look forward to providing regular updates on preventing the spread of infections in the district and across the state.

- In Clayton County, 155,304 residents (55%) have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and 139,255 (49%) have been fully vaccinated.
- 54,990 (42%) of fully vaccinated individuals that have received an additional dose of vaccine.

June 13, 2022 Weekly Status Report:
claytoncountypublichealth.org



DID YOU KNOW?

May is Hepatitis Awareness Month. One type of hepatitis is Hepatitis B. Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis B is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluids from a person infected with the virus enters the body of someone who is not infected.

This can happen through sexual contact; sharing needles, syringes, or other drug-injection equipment; or from mother to baby at birth, called Perinatal Hep B.

This month's issue at-a-glance:

- COVID-19 Status
- Did You Know? Hepatitis B
- Monkeypox Outbreak
- Opioid Misuse
- Foodborne Illnesses

COVID-19 Status

- There were 415 PCR positive COVID-19 tests reported in Clayton County from 6/4-6/10.
- The 7-day average percentage of positive PCR results is 15%.
- The 14-day level of COVID-19 transmission in Clayton County 5/28-6/10 is high.

Learn more about county levels:
<https://dph.georgia.gov/county-indicator-reports>

Risk for chronic hepatitis B infection is related to age at infection: about 90% of infants with hepatitis B later develop chronic infection, whereas only 2%–6% of people who get hepatitis B as adults become chronically-infected. The best way to prevent hepatitis B is to get vaccinated. **Learn about all types of Hepatitis:**

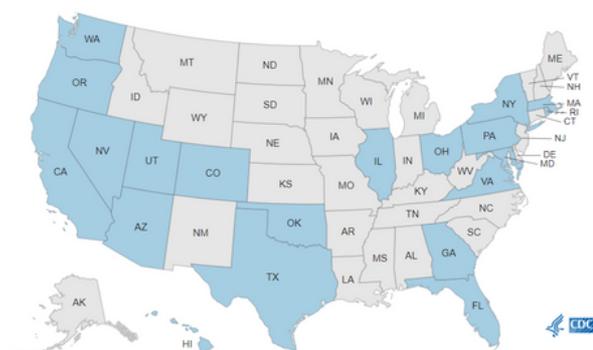
www.cdc.gov/hepatitis

Monkeypox Outbreak

Monkeypox is a disease caused by the monkeypox virus. It is a viral zoonotic disease, meaning it can spread from animals to humans. It can also spread between people.

Individuals with close physical contact with someone who has symptoms of monkeypox, or an infected animal, have the highest risk for infection.

Vaccination against smallpox can provide some protection against monkeypox infection.



U.S. Monkeypox Cases 2022

For monkeypox cases by state and more guidance visit

www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/

Opioid Misuse

Opioids are among the most commonly prescribed drugs. They are also among the most misused type of drugs in the United States. If you are pregnant or planning to become pregnant, you should know how opioids could put your baby at risk.

What are opioids? They are a powerful class of drugs used to manage severe pain. Norco, OxyContin and Percocet are examples of opioids prescribed by doctors after an illness, injury, or surgery. Heroin is an illegal opioid that is never prescribed by a doctor.

Taking opioids while pregnant could cause you to give birth too soon. Babies born too early are more likely to have health problems versus full-term babies. Opioids use can also cause stillbirth – the death of the baby while in the womb.

Opioid Fact #101: Exposure to opioids during pregnancy can cause your baby to go into withdrawal at birth. This is called Neonatal Opioid Withdrawal Syndrome (NOWS).

Foodborne Illness

There are several different germs that can cause diseases and contaminate food. There are over 250 foodborne illnesses that can cause food poisoning. These germs include bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Some common foodborne germs are norovirus, salmonella, and campylobacteria.

Germs can get into food when it is processed or prepared from contact with unsafe water, unwashed hands, surfaces like cutting boards, touching raw meat, or not being refrigerated.

Anyone can get a foodborne illness. Some can be life-threatening. See a doctor if you have severe symptoms:

- bloody diarrhea
- fever higher than 102°F
- frequent vomiting
- dehydration
- diarrhea for more than 3 days

Instagram: @ClaytonCountyHealthDistrict

Twitter: @ClaytonCountyHD



Learn more about food safety:
www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/keep-food-safe.html

The Office of Environmental Services handles inspections, complaints, and monitors safety concerns. For assistance, contact (678) 610-7469

**Contact the Clayton County
Epidemiology Department:**

(678) 610-7199

claytoncountypublichealth.org

References

1. <https://www.claytoncountypublichealth.org/services/community-health/weekly-status-report-of-covid-19-cases-in-clayton-county/>
2. https://countyindicatorreport.s3.amazonaws.com/county_indicator_report_20220613.html
3. <https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>
4. <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/response/2022/us-map.html>
5. <https://www.cdc.gov/opioids/index.html>
6. <https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/opioids/basics.html>
7. <https://www.cdc.gov/foodsafety/foodborne-germs.html>