

Introduction

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

We look forward to continuing to provide regular updates on infection prevention in the health district and across Georgia.

- The total number of confirmed cases (PCR) per 100,000 people in Clayton County is 22,284.
- The total number of cases (PCR and Antigen) per 100,000 people in Clayton County is 24,567.
- In Clayton County 158,572 residents (56%) have received at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine and 142,635 (50%) have been fully vaccinated.
- As of December 4, 2022, Clayton County has 61,193 (42%) fully vaccinated individuals that have received an additional dose of vaccine. claytoncountypublichealth.org

This month's issue at-a-glance:

- COVID-19 Status
- Monkeypox update
- Did You Know?
- Flu Prevention

COVID-19 Status

- As of December 4, 2022, Clayton County has 67,582 cases of 2019 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) and 980 confirmed deaths.
- There were 139 new positive COVID-19 tests reported in Clayton County from 11/28-12/04.
- Clayton County accounts for 3.0% of the total cases in Georgia.
- 5.6% of the positive cases in Clayton County have been hospitalized from 11/28-12/04.
- 0% of positive cases in Clayton County have died.
- The average percent of Positive PCR tests in Clayton County over the last 7 days is 9.5%.

Monkeypox Update

The monkeypox outbreak has continued to show a downward trend. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reported 26,049 cases and 2 deaths. The global case total is 68,874 and the United States has the highest number of cases. There are 1,815 cases in Georgia, with 98% of the cases male and 2% females. There are 25,130 first dose recipients of the monkeypox vaccine and 14,255 that received the second dose. Clayton county has been experiencing a downward trajectory with cases, and we have several weeks with no reported cases. We will continue to be vigilant and follow guidelines as provided by CDC. For more information on monkeypox, visit <https://dph.georgia.gov/monkeypox> or <https://www.cdc.gov/poxvirus/monkeypox/index.html>.

HAPPY HOLIDAYS AND WELCOME TO 2023!

The Epidemiology department is looking forward to working together with our local community to prevent the spread of infection in Clayton County. We will continue to work with our local community and healthcare workers to promote health and prevent diseases.

vaccine. Pregnant women should get a flu vaccine to protect themselves and their baby. Research shows that flu vaccination protects the baby from flu for several months after birth. Flu viruses are constantly changing and so flu vaccines are updated often to protect against the flu viruses that research indicates are most likely to cause illness during

What are flu symptoms?

- Flu symptoms can include fever, cough, sore throat, runny or stuffy nose, body aches, headache, chills, feeling tired and sometimes vomiting and diarrhea (more common in children than adults). Some people with the flu will not have a fever.

Source: [The Flu: A Guide for Parents \(cdc.gov\)](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/parents/)

The infographic features a yellow background with green virus-like icons. At the top, the text 'IS IT A COLD OR FLU?' is displayed in large, bold, white letters with a blue circle around the word 'OR'. Below this is a table with three columns: 'SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS', 'COLD', and 'FLU'. The table lists various symptoms and their frequency for each condition. At the bottom, there is a red button with the text '#FIGHT FLU' and a blue button with the CDC logo.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	COLD	FLU
Symptom onset	Gradual	Abrupt
Fever	Rare	Usual
Aches	Slight	Usual
Chills	Uncommon	Fairly common
Fatigue, weakness	Sometimes	Usual
Sneezing	Common	Sometimes
Chest discomfort, cough	Mild to moderate	Common
Stuffy nose	Common	Sometimes
Sore throat	Common	Sometimes
Headache	Rare	Common

How can I protect my child from flu?

- The first and best way to protect against flu is to get a yearly flu vaccine for yourself and your child. Flu vaccines are recommended for everyone 6 months and older every year. Flu shots and nasal spray flu vaccines are both options for vaccination. It is important that young children and children with certain long-term health problems get vaccinated. Caregivers of children at high risk of flu complications should also get a flu

