Heritage University Community

Protecting our individual students, their families, and our HU Community

Public Health
SELECT COUNTY

Search
- Select all
- Adams County
- Asotin County
- Benton County
- Chelan County
- Clallam County
- Clark County
- Columbia County
- Cowichan County
- Douglas County
- Ferry County
- Franklin County
- Garfield County
- Grant County
- Grays Harbor County
- Island County
- Jefferson County
- King County
- Kitsap County
- Lewis County
- Lincoln County
- Long Beach Peninsula
- Mason County
- Okanogan County
- Omak County
- Outlying Islands
- Pierce County
- Pondera County
- Spokane County
- Walla Walla County
- Whatcom County
- Whitman County
- Yakima County
- Other County

CASES BY COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Confirmed Cases</td>
<td>413,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable Cases</td>
<td>36,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cases</td>
<td>450,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitalizations</td>
<td>25,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>5,902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Deaths</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Molecular Tests</td>
<td>7,513,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Vaccine Doses Given</td>
<td>7,721,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please click "Learn More" for more information.

1,524 of 450,404 cases do not have an assigned county.

County-level information can be found on Local Health Jurisdiction (LHJ) websites.
Epidemiological Model

Agent
- bacteria or viral infection

Host
- Organism harboring the disease

Environment
- External factors causing or allowing disease transmission
Epidemiological Model

Host
- Human Beings

Agent
- SARS-CoV-2 virus (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2)

Environment
- Air carrying the virus or respiratory droplets, and close contact between one person to another
Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2
SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Attachment to Host Cell Receptor

Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2

Host cell receptor protein ACE2
SARS-CoV-2 Spike Protein Attachment to Host Cell Receptor

Spike protein of SARS-CoV-2

Host cell receptor protein ACE2

Viral entry into host cell
Long-term complications of Covid-19

- Damage to the lungs can cause problems for weeks or months
- Stroke, embolisms, and blood clotting
- Inflammation of the heart muscle
- Occur mostly in persons older than 50
- Can impact younger persons who have weakened immune systems
- Young person who is not very sick can transmit the virus to persons who are at risk for long term effects.
Symptoms of Covid-19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fever or Chills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortness of Breath or Difficulty Breathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatigue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscle or Body Aches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Loss of Taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Loss of Smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sore Throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congestion or Runny Nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nausea or Vomiting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Delta Variant

- As of today June 29, 2021, accounts for 10 percent of the country’s COVID-19 cases
- Now Delta variant is the most dominant new strain; Delta variant not yet reported in Yakima County.
- Risk of more severe illness & more easily transmitted
- Mostly affects unvaccinated individuals
- Causes less loss of smell, but more headaches
- Like the main strains of the coronavirus
  - it destroys the lungs
  - can kill unpredictably
- Vaccines authorized for use in the U.S. appear to provide protection against the Delta variant
How mRNA COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19.
Coronaviruses, like the one that causes COVID-19, are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface, called spike proteins. These spike proteins are ideal targets for vaccines.

What is mRNA?
Messenger RNA, or mRNA, is genetic material that tells your body how to make proteins.

What is in the vaccine?
The vaccine is made of mRNA wrapped in a coating that makes delivery easy and keeps the body from damaging it.

How does the vaccine work?
The mRNA in the vaccine teaches your cells how to make copies of the spike protein. If you are exposed to the real virus later, your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.

When your body responds to the vaccine, it can sometimes cause a sore arm, body aches, fatigue, or chills. This is your immune system working to say the vaccine is working.

The vaccine DOES NOT contain any virus, so it cannot give you COVID-19. It cannot change your DNA in any way.

Antibody

After the mRNA delivers the instructions, your cells break it down and use it.

GETTING VACCINATED?
For information about COVID-19 vaccine, visit: cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines
How Viral Vector COVID-19 Vaccines Work

Understanding the virus that causes COVID-19. Coronavirus, like the one that causes COVID-19, are named for the crown-like spikes on their surface, called spike proteins. These spike proteins are ideal targets for vaccines.

What is a viral vector vaccine?
A viral vector vaccine uses a harmless version of a different virus, called a “vector,” to deliver information to the body that helps it protect you.

How does the vaccine work?
The vaccine teaches your body how to make copies of the spike proteins. If you are exposed to the real virus later, your body will recognize it and know how to fight it off.

When your body responds to the vaccine, it can feel like a cold or flu, including fever, cough, muscle aches, headache, runny nose, or fatigue. These are normal signs the vaccine is working.

GETTING VACCINATED?
For information about COVID-19 vaccines, visit cdc.gov/coronavirus/vaccines
## Different COVID-19 Vaccines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine Brand Name Who Can Get this Vaccine</th>
<th>Who Can Get this Vaccine</th>
<th>How Many Shots You Will Need</th>
<th>When Are You Fully Vaccinated?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pfizer-BioNTech</td>
<td>People 12 years and older</td>
<td><strong>2 shots</strong> Given 3 weeks (21 days) apart</td>
<td>2 weeks after your second shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderna</td>
<td>People 18 years and older</td>
<td><strong>2 shots</strong> Given 4 weeks (28 days) apart</td>
<td>2 weeks after your second shot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson &amp; Johnson’s Janssen</td>
<td>People 18 years and older</td>
<td><strong>1 shot</strong></td>
<td>2 weeks after your shot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Common Side Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>On the arm where you got the shot:</th>
<th>Throughout the rest of your body:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Pain</td>
<td>• Tiredness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Redness</td>
<td>• Headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Swelling</td>
<td>• Muscle pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Chills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Nausea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If you had a **severe or immediate allergic reaction** after getting the first dose of an mRNA COVID-19 vaccine, you should not get a second dose of either of the mRNA COVID-19 vaccines.
Heritage University Community

Protecting our individual students, their families, and our HU Community

Public Health

- Protecting our community: students & their families, staff, faculty, administration
- SARS-CoV-2 and causing symptoms of Covid-19
- Different types of Vaccines and common side effects
Additional References

- How the Coronavirus Attacks Your Lungs | KQED
- Home :: Washington State Department of Health
- COVID-19 Data Dashboard :: Washington State Department of Health
- CDC says there's likely link between rare heart inflammation in young people after Covid shot (cnbc.com)
- Vaccines for COVID-19 | CDC
- The J&J Vaccine and Blood Clots: What Do We Know & What Should We Do? - YouTube
- COVID-19 Vaccines While Pregnant or Breastfeeding (cdc.gov)
- Polio Vaccination | CDC