

COVID-19 Business Updates

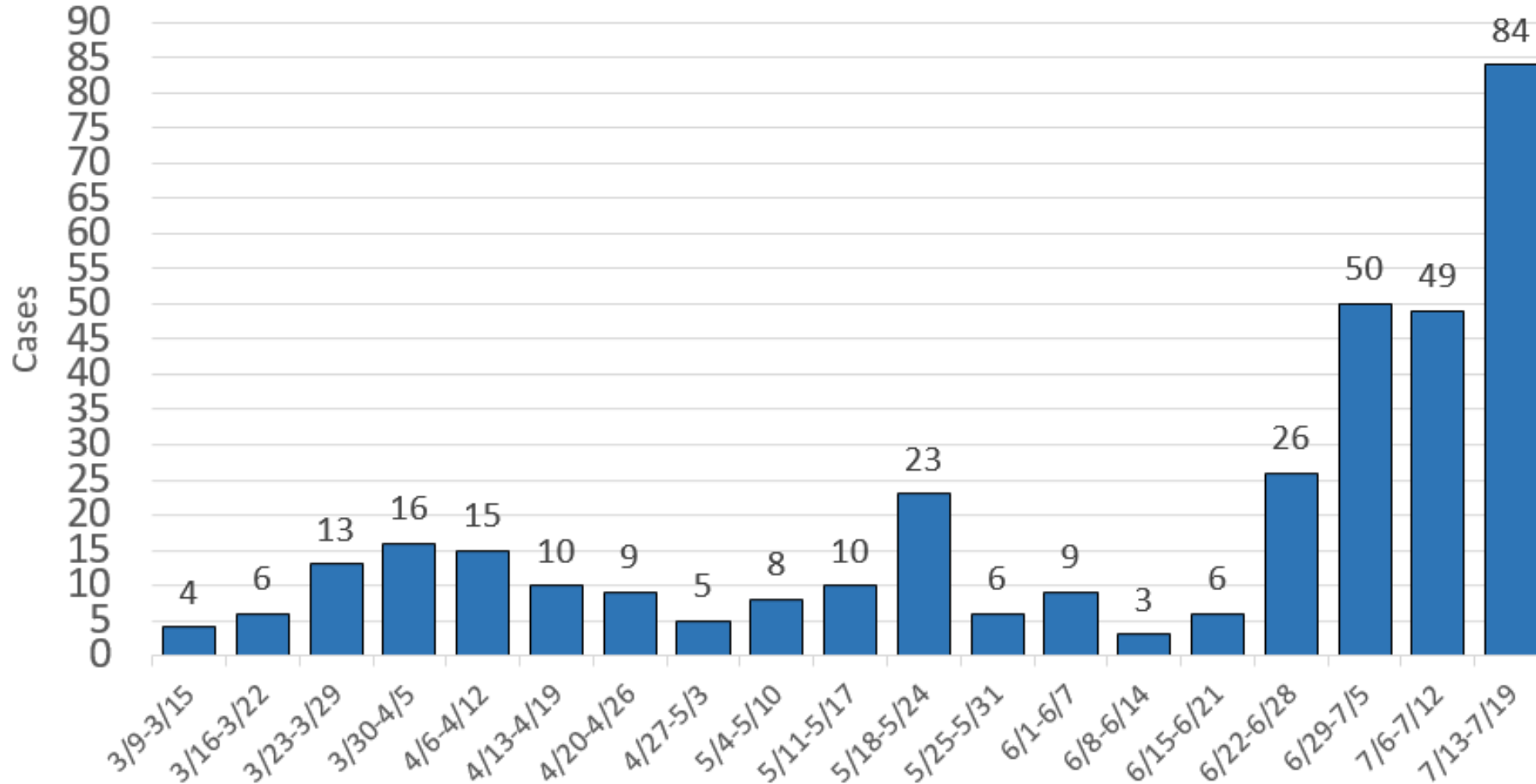
Emily Freeland, REHS, MS



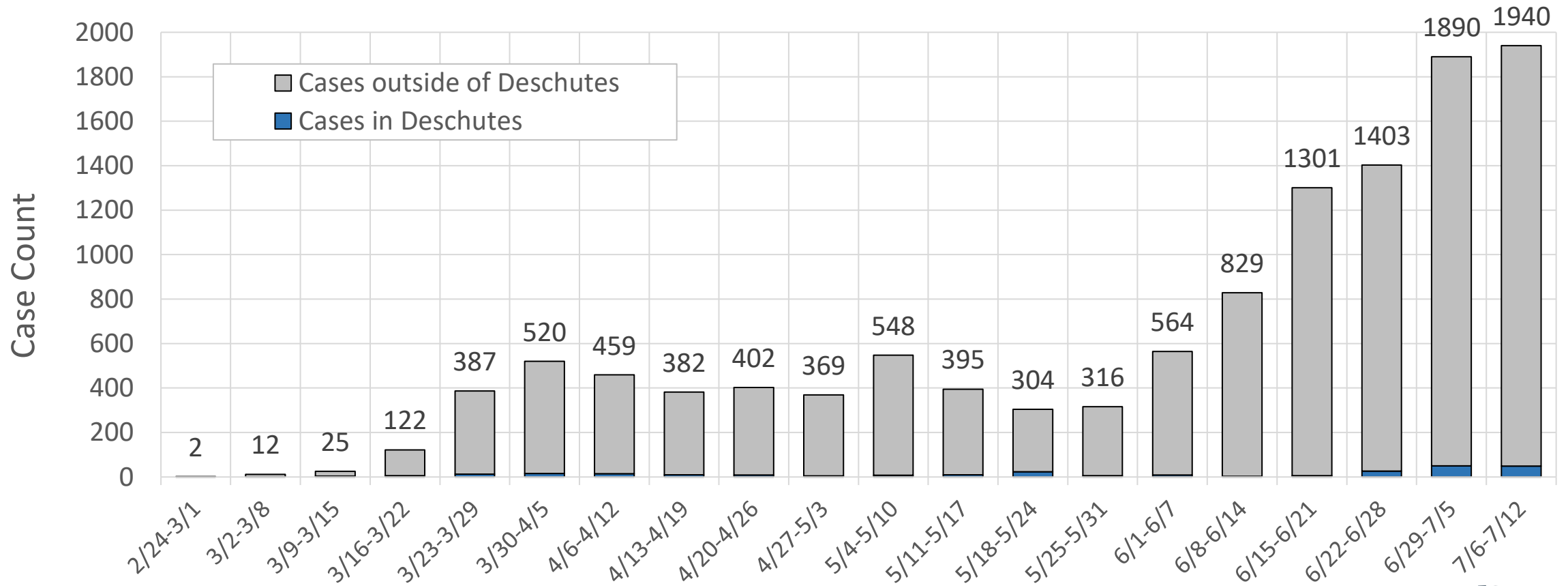
JULY 23, 2020

Deschutes County Cases by Week (378 Cases, 244 Recovered)

Deschutes County Known COVID-19 Cases - By Week Reported by OHA



Oregon Cases by Week

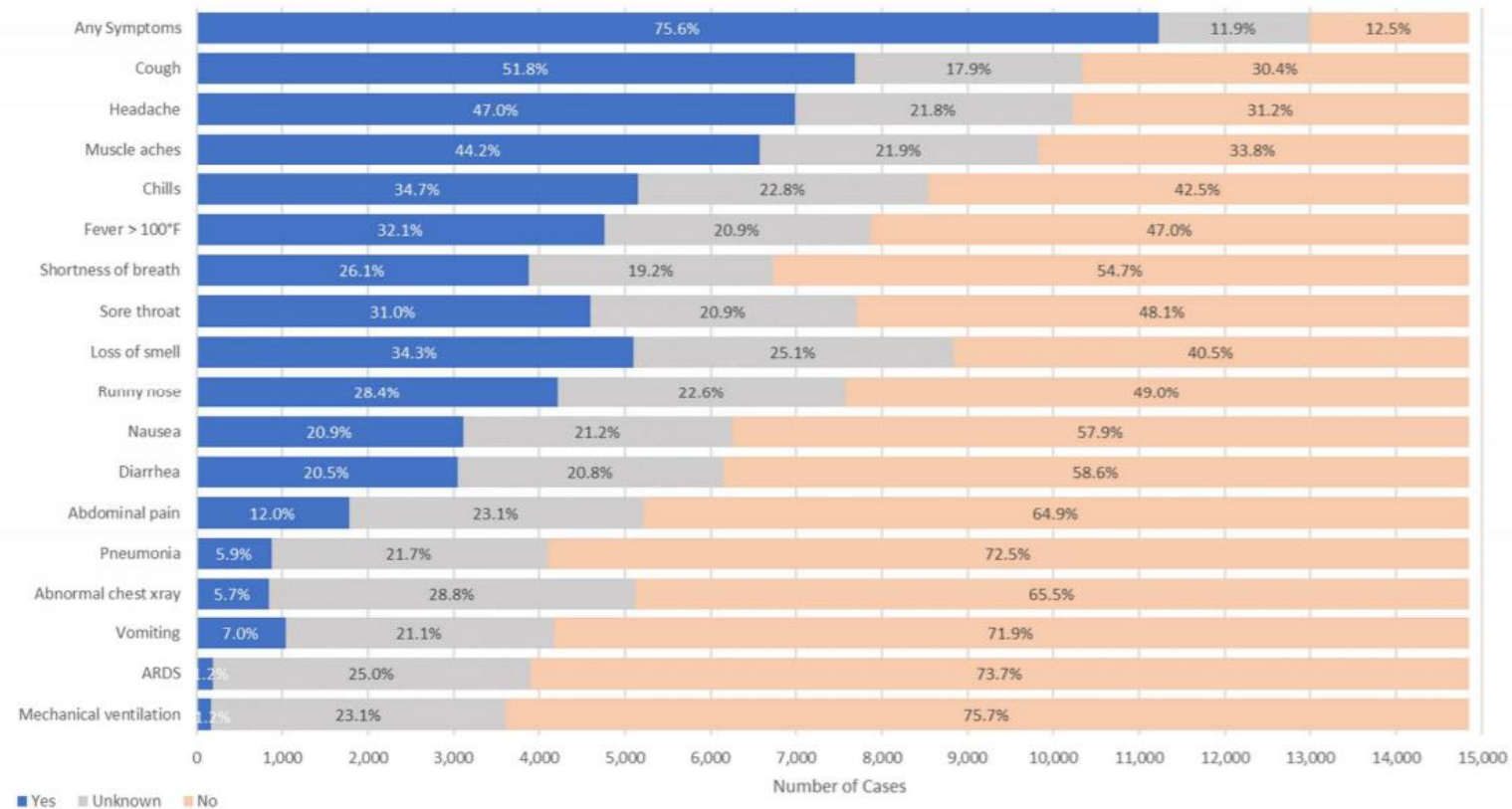


Oregon Symptoms Reported

Oregon Public Health Division

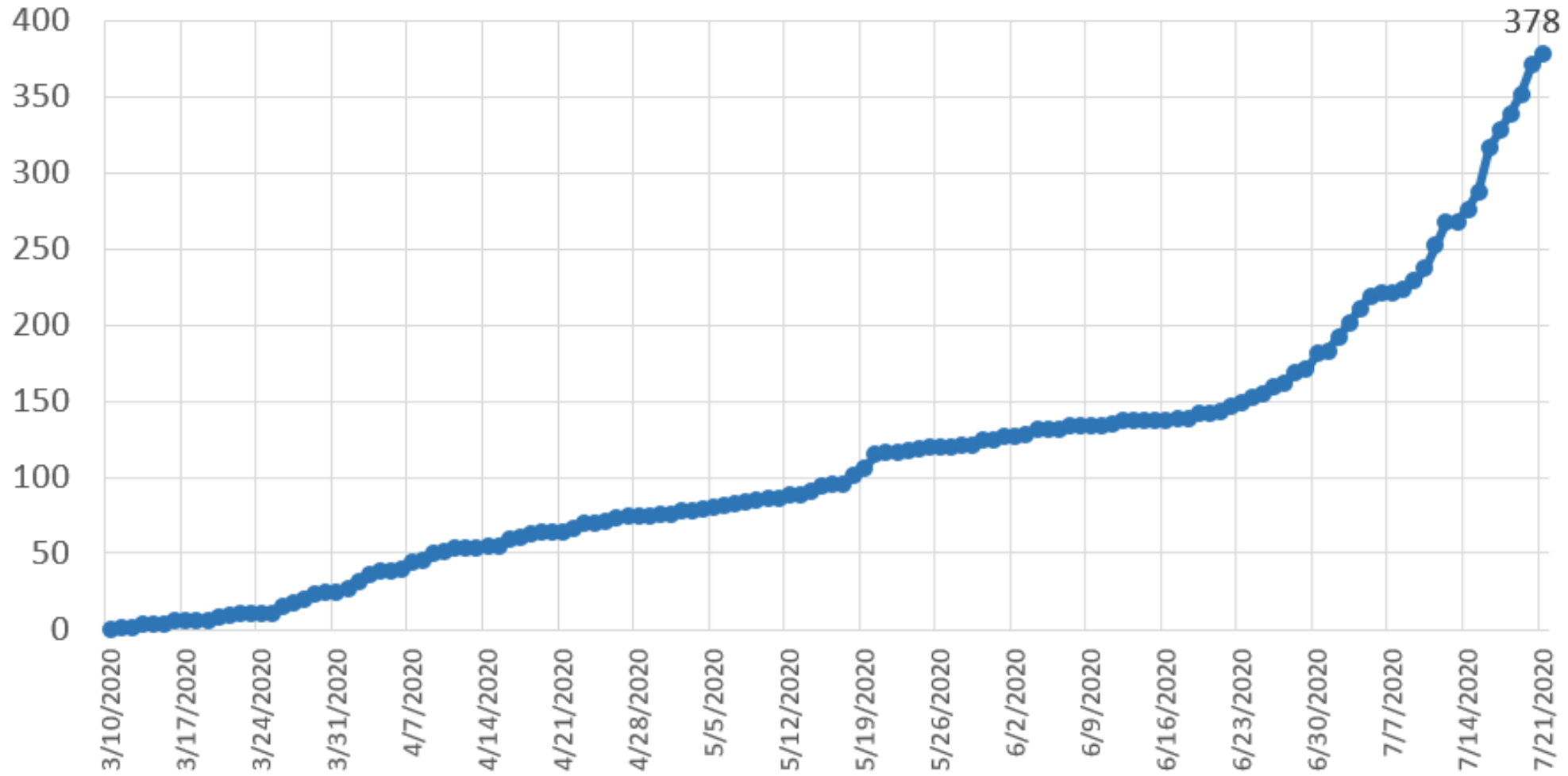
Published July 22, 2020

Figure 2. Reported signs and symptoms for all confirmed COVID-19 cases (n=14,847)

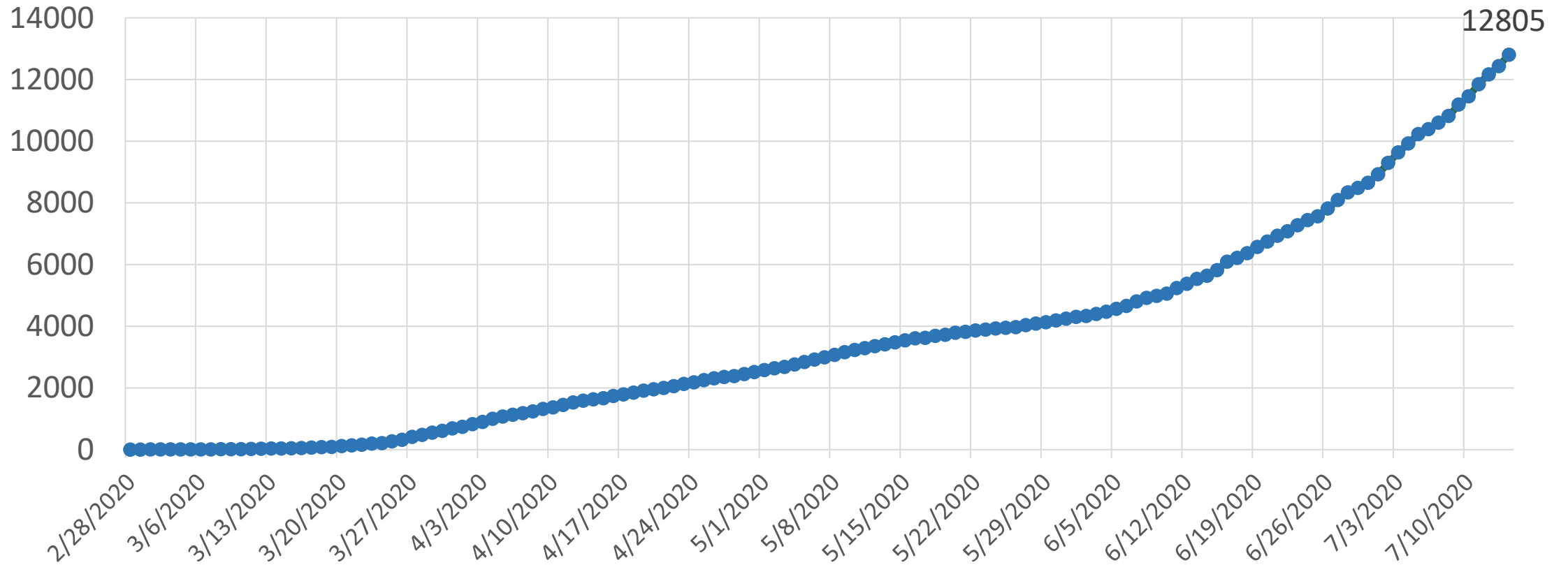


Deschutes County Cases (Cumulative)

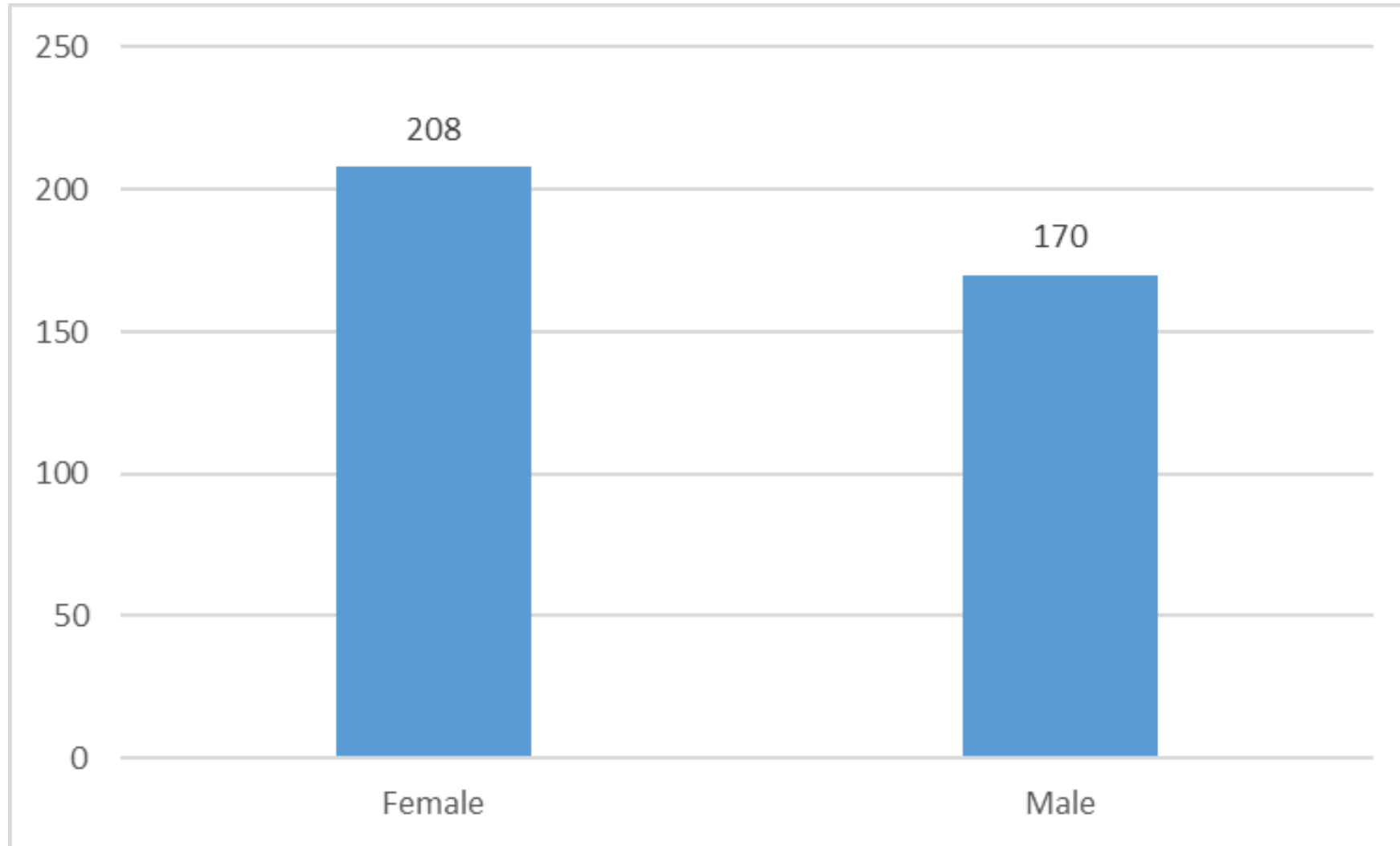
Deschutes County Known COVID-19 Cases - Cumulative



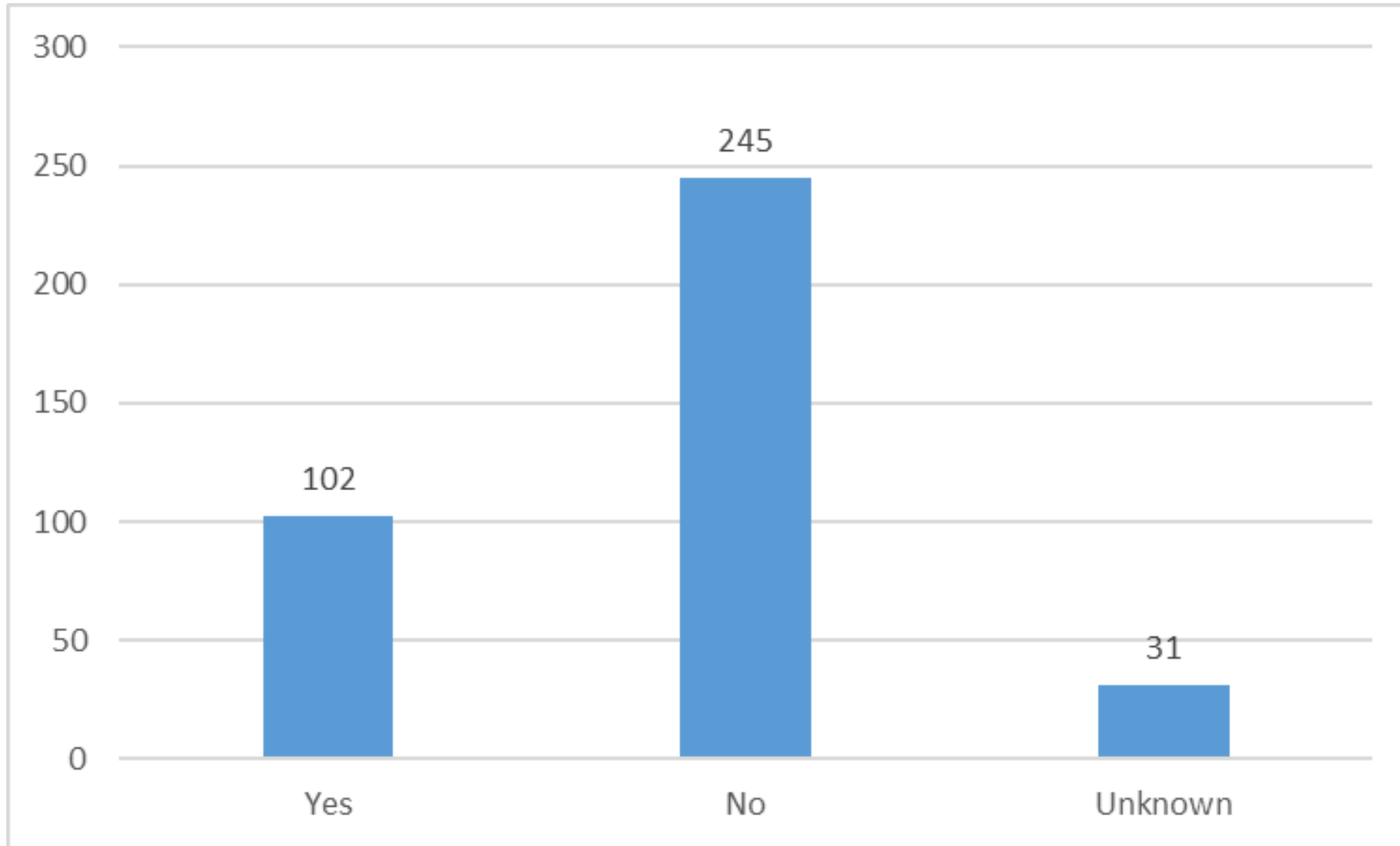
Oregon Cases - Cumulative



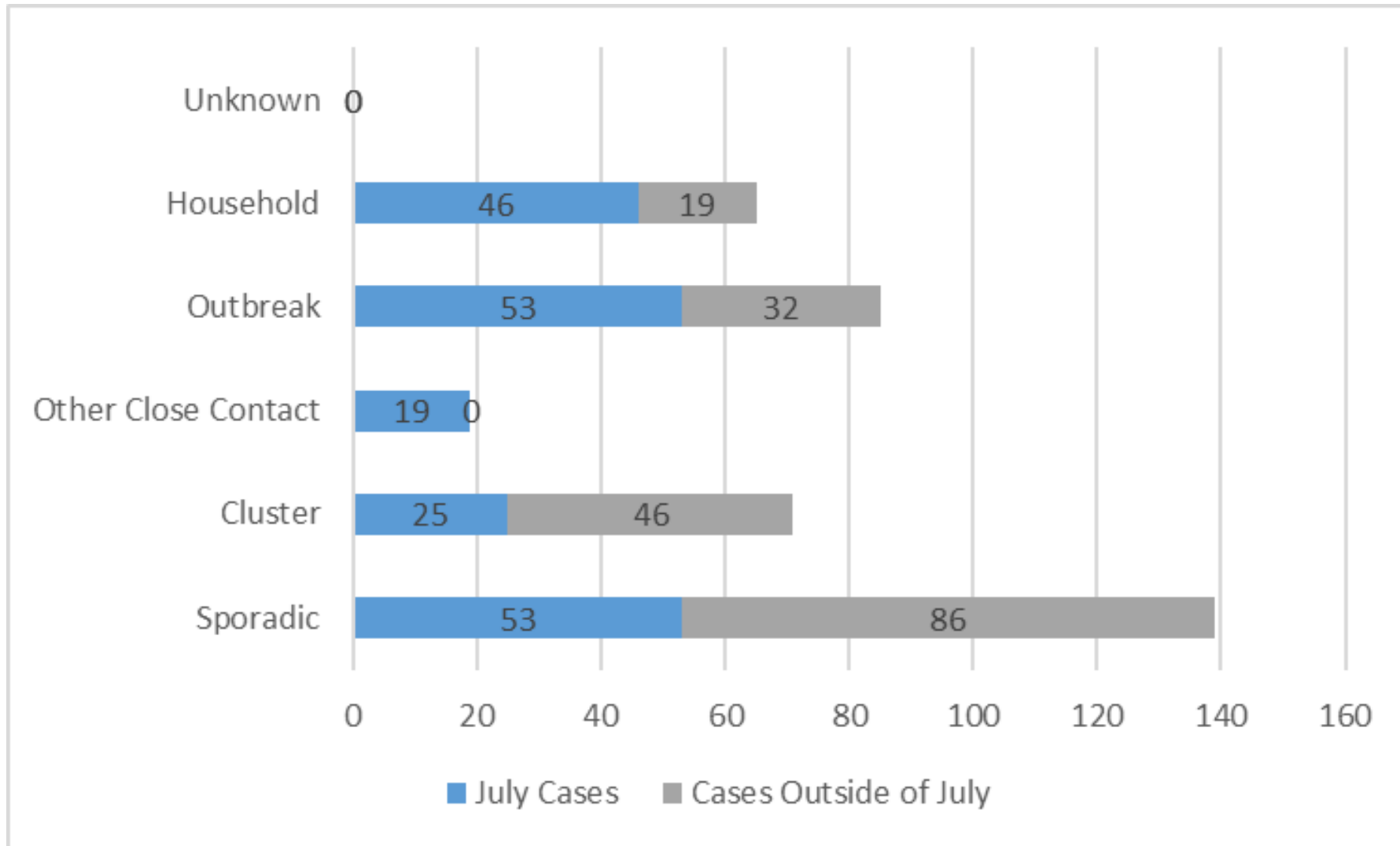
Deschutes County Cases by Sex



Deschutes County Cases by Travel History



Deschutes County Cases by Epilink

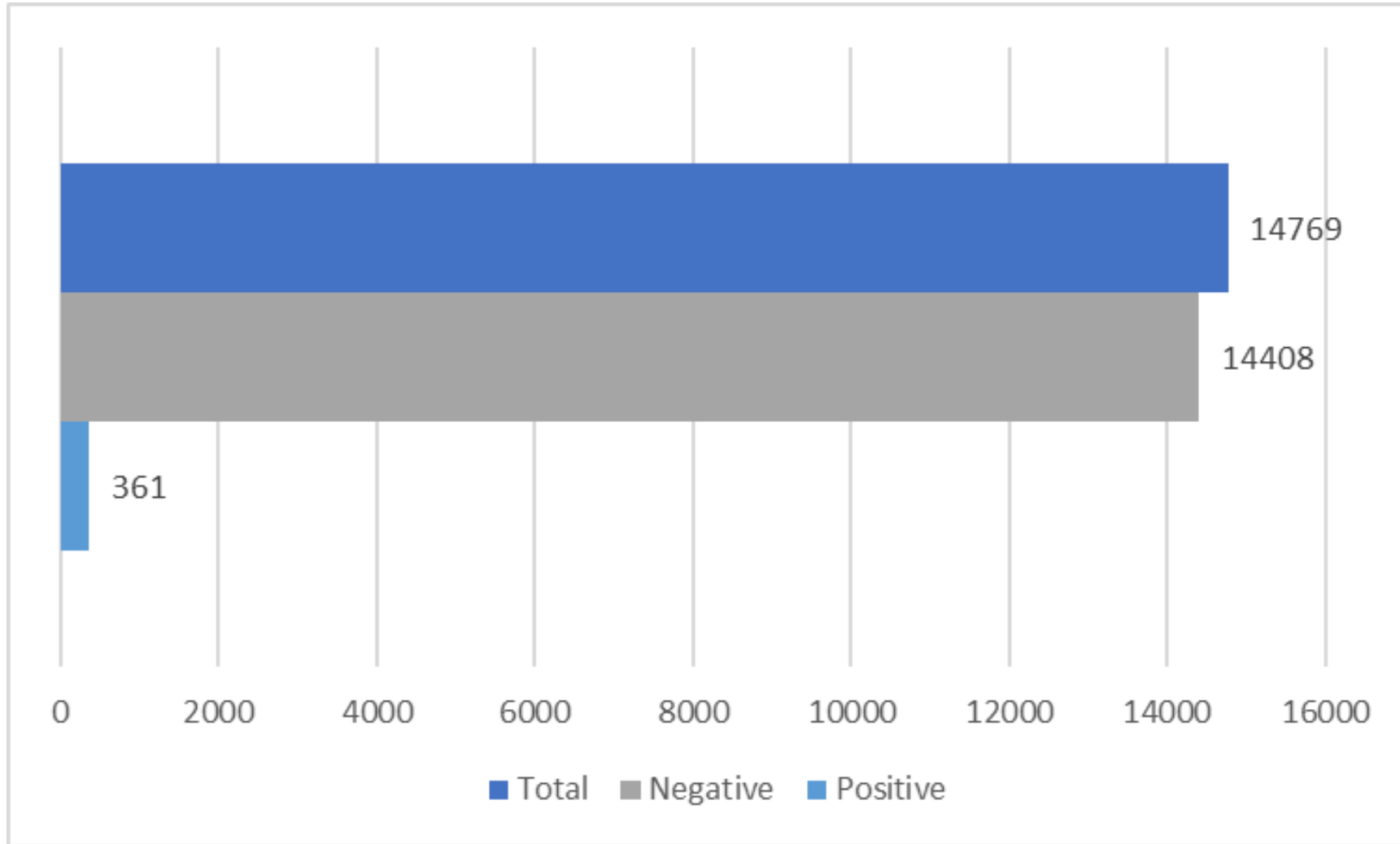


Deschutes County Cases by Age Group

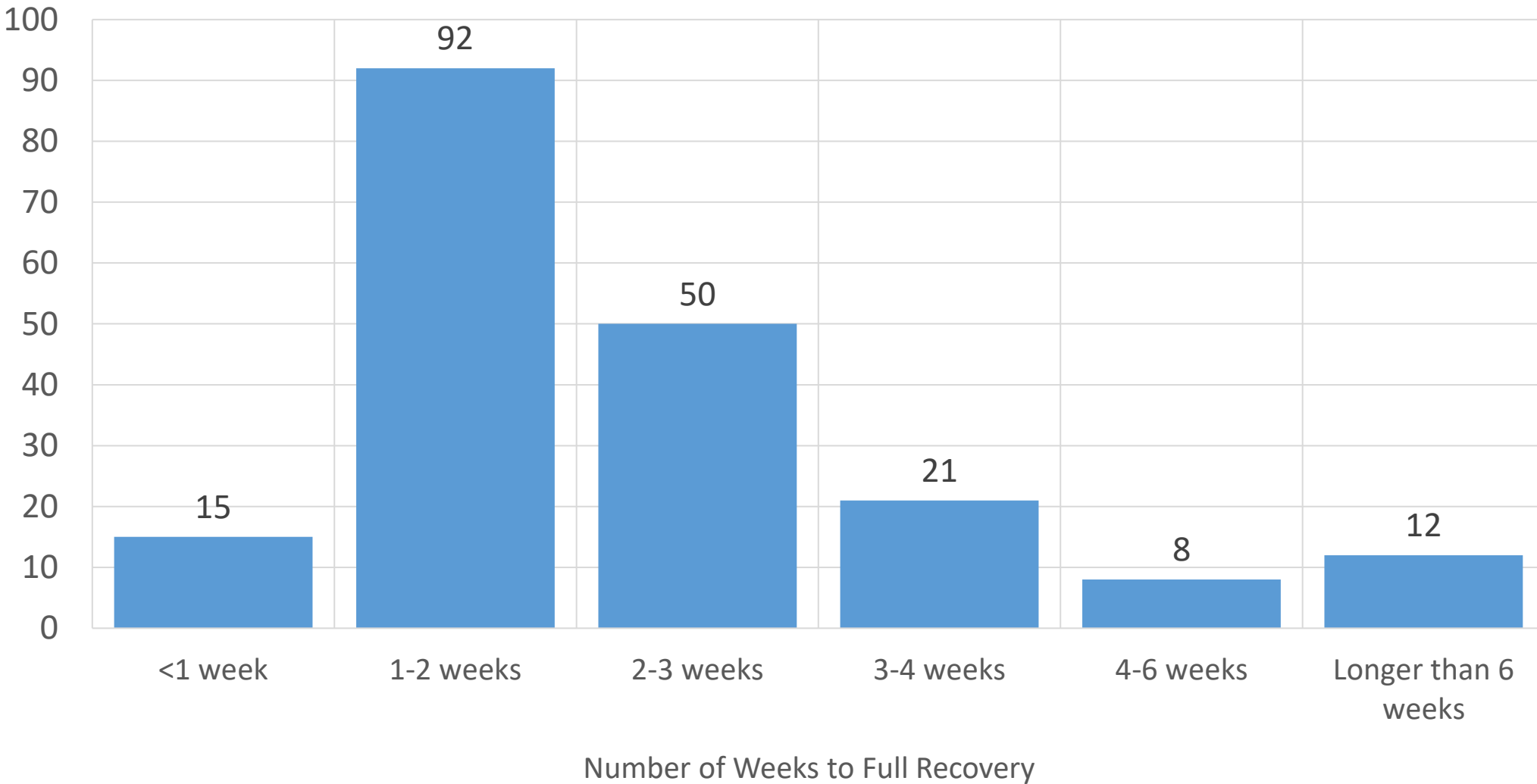
Deschutes County COVID-19 Cases by Age Group	
Age 9 or younger	10
Age 10 to 19	34
Age 20 to 29	79
Age 30 to 39	59
Age 40 to 49	63
Age 50 to 59	44
Age 60 to 69	42
Age 70 to 79	30
Age 80 to 89	12
Age 90+	14



Deschutes County Testing Summary



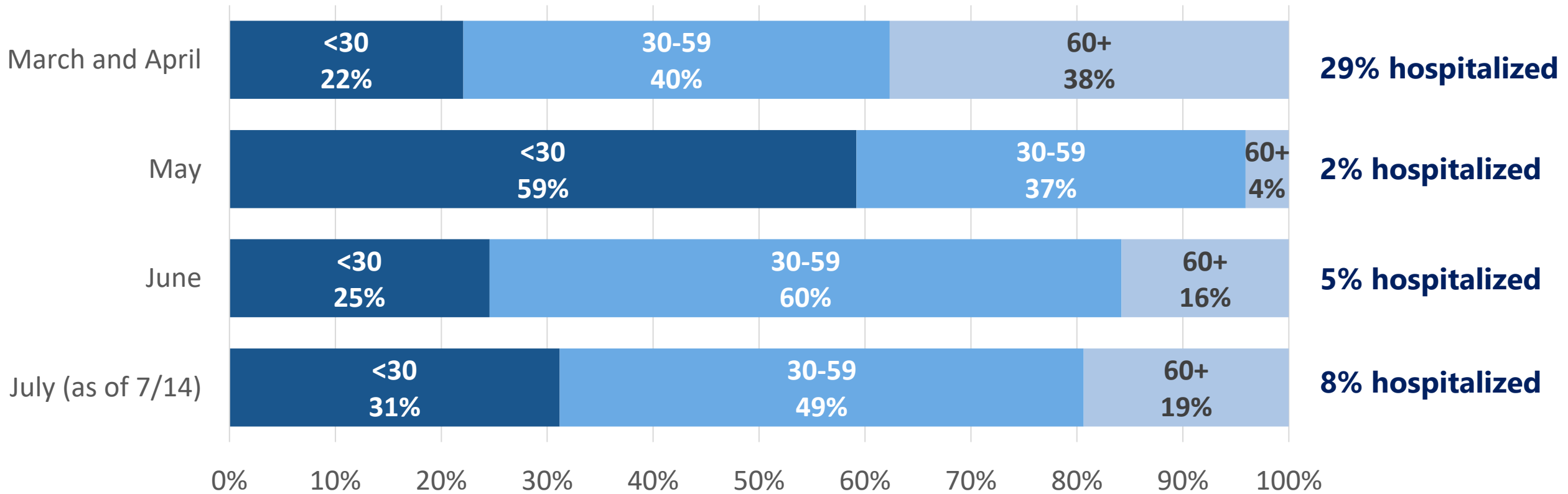
Length of Time to Full Recovery (198 Recovered Cases)



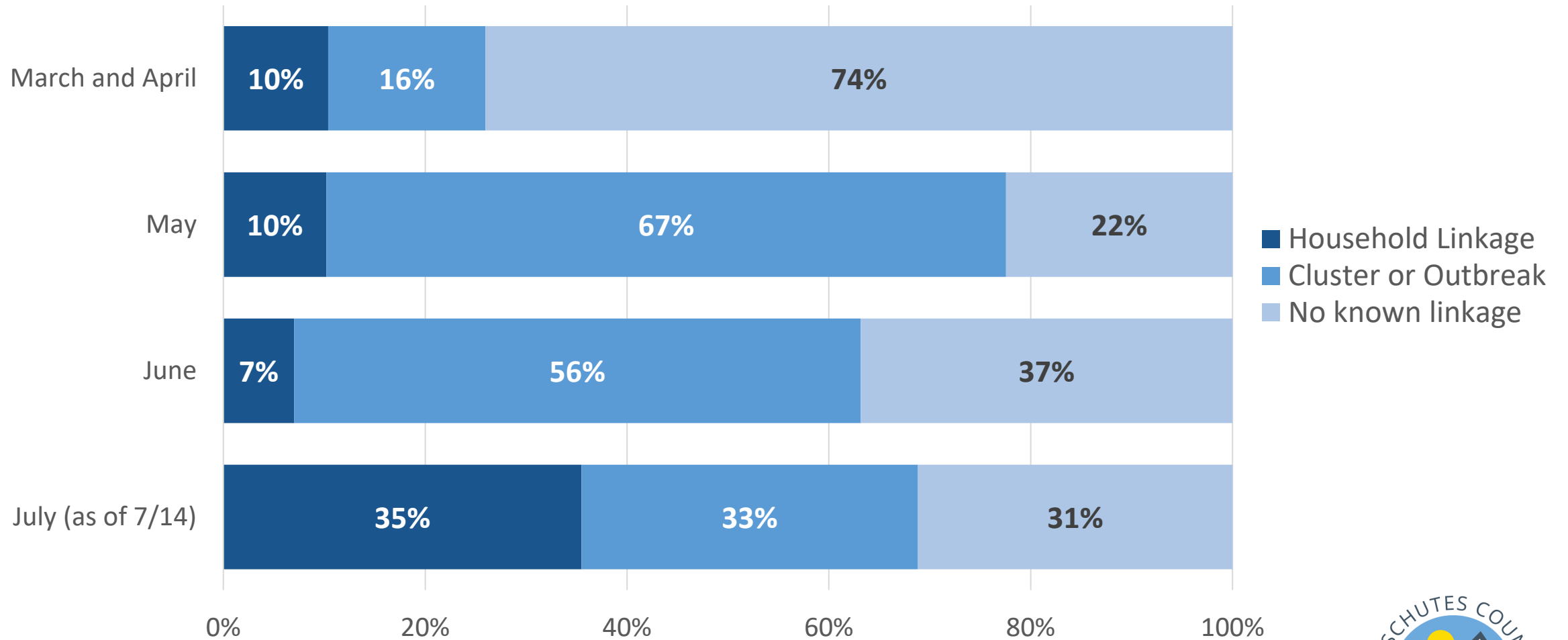
- 198 Recovered Cases**
- **Range: 0.4 – 10.7 weeks**
 - **Average: 2.3 weeks**
 - **Median: 1.9 weeks**



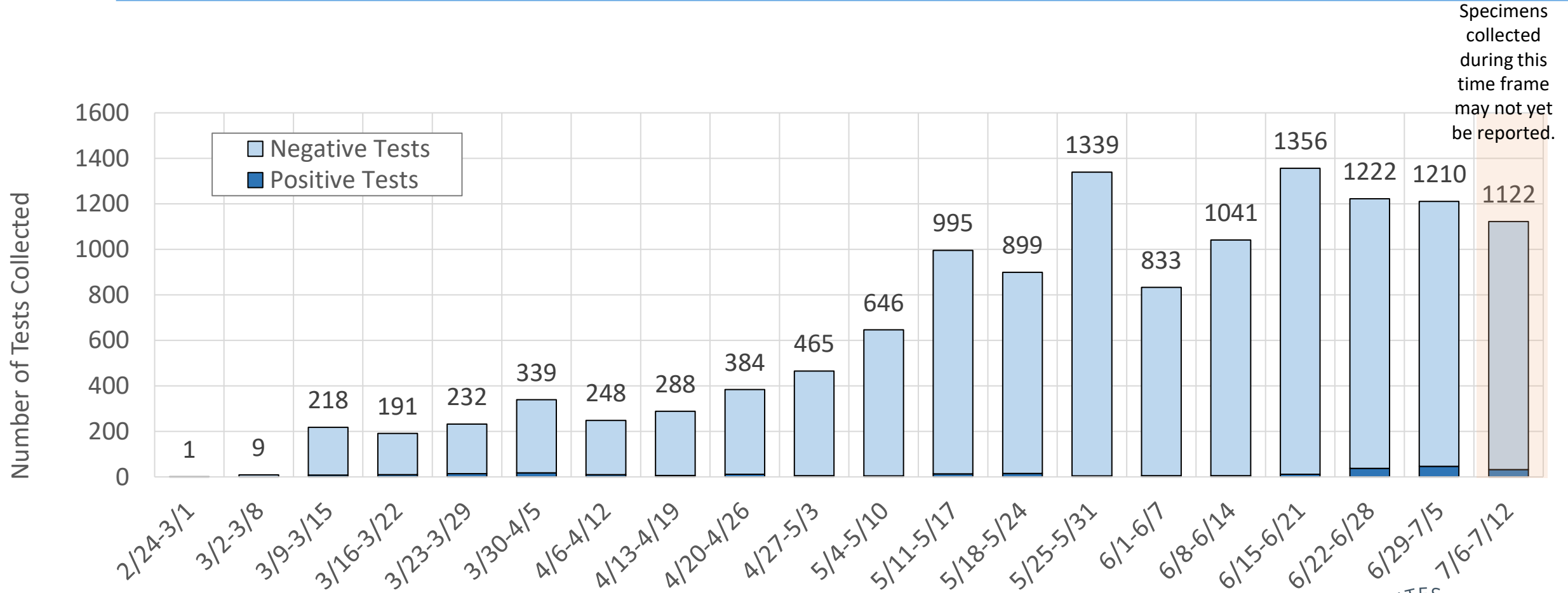
Deschutes County Cases by Age and Month



Linkages/Contacts to other cases by month



Specimens Collected by Week



Note: 159 tests did not have a "specimen collection" date listed.



Traced to a known source

“Cases not traced to a known source”

- Assesses whether or not we know how someone contracted the virus
- Helps us better understand community spread in our County
- Still means that our case investigators/contact tracers complete a full case investigation and conduct contact tracing



Considerations for handling COVID-19 Positive Staff

Responses to notification of a positive employee

- What a business **MUST** do.
- What a business **SHOULD** do.
- What the public thinks you **NEED** to do.



Assume you will have a positive employee

- Do a simulation on the extent of the exposures in the workplace.
 - At this time, high risk exposures include:
 - Within 6 feet of the positive individual for more than 15 minutes
 - The exposure must be during the contagious period, currently defined as:
 - 48 hours before the individual exhibited symptoms OR
 - 48 hours before a positive test in an asymptomatic individual
- Consider other exposures among staff
 - Do they live together?
 - Socialize together?



Symptomatic Employee?

- Send them home
- Request they see their primary care provider to be tested
 - Lag in testing time and therefore initiation of contact tracing can be challenges
- If the individual refuses to be tested return to work guidelines are the same as if they had a positive test.



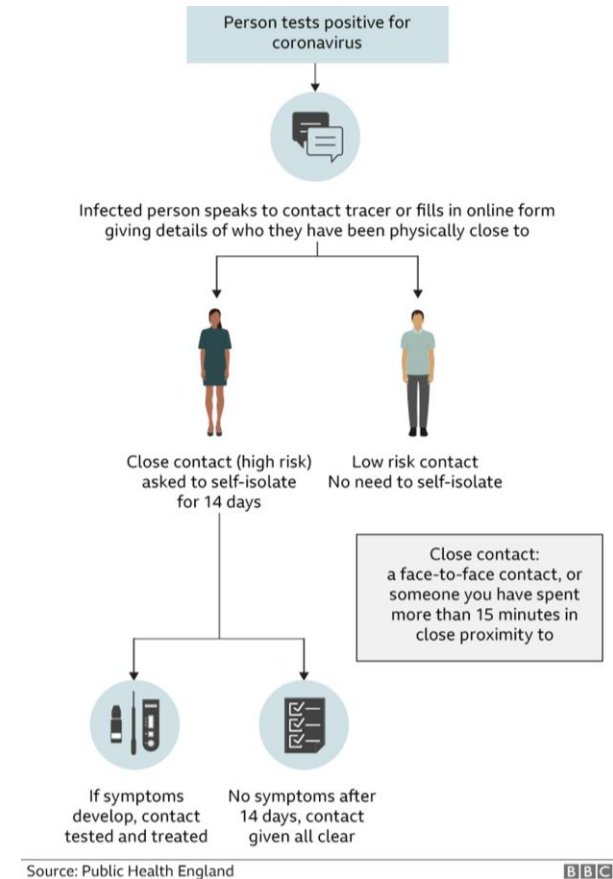
What about screening for symptoms?

- Explained vs unexplained symptoms.
 - Examples:
 - Runny Nose – allergies?
 - Diarrhea – lactose intolerance?
- Multiple secondary symptoms OR unexplained symptoms



What happens in PH when a positive is identified?

- Positive lab reports are sent to Public Health
 - PH staff interview the individual to determine who they were around while they were contagious.
 - PH contacts all identified close (high risk) contacts and calls them directly
- All positive cases (isolate) and identified close contacts (quarantine) are given written materials and verbal direction on what they should do.
- There is clear information on when they are released from isolation or quarantine.



What happens in PH when a positive is identified?

- Public Health doesn't usually "close" businesses
 - Sometimes the number of staff exposed or the extent of those under isolation or quarantine is so large there isn't enough staff to remain open
- A "pause" of a day or two is sometimes helpful
 - Take time to investigate the extent of staff exposures with public health
 - Determine employees that are able to continue to work, then reopen
- Public notification is generally not required
 - Outbreaks of 5 positive employees in workplaces with at least 30 are released by OHA



Date

Dear **(Case's name)**,

You are receiving this letter because you have been exposed to someone diagnosed with COVID-19. We want to help you and those around you stay safe and healthy. It is important that you know how to get medical help safely and, should you get COVID-19, how to avoid spreading it to others. This letter describes how to monitor yourself, how to keep yourself safe, and what you should do if you develop symptoms.

Starting today and until **(date monitoring ends)** please:

- Stay at home as much as you can. Practice physical distancing, including avoiding group settings and staying at least 6 feet from other people. You may exercise outside alone. If you are a healthcare worker, please consult with occupational health at your facility.
- Check your temperature each morning and evening and record the temperature using the chart at the end of this letter. Check your temperature with a digital thermometer the same way every day, at about the same time. Do not let anyone else use the thermometer during this period.
- Monitor yourself for cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or new loss of taste or smell.
- Your local health department contact will talk or text with you daily to see how you're doing.
- If your temperature is above 100°F at any time, or you get a cough, shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, or new loss of taste or smell:
 - Cover your cough and avoid direct contact with household members and others.
 - Contact Deschutes County Health Services immediately. Tell them you are at risk for COVID-19 and have symptoms. Call (541) 322-7418.
 - If you can't contact your local health department, or are very ill, call 911, and tell them that you are at risk for COVID-19 and have developed symptoms.
 - Your local health department and ambulance service can help arrange safe transportation for you to get treated and keep you and those you love safe.

If you have any questions or concerns, call Deschutes County Health Services at

Page 1 of 4

OHA 2294 (05/04/2020)



Return to work in current OR rules ?

- End isolation when:
 - At least 72 hours have passed after you last had a fever (without using medicine to reduce your fever); and
 - COVID-19 symptoms (cough, shortness of breath, diarrhea) are getting better; and
 - At least 10 days have passed since the first day you got sick or since your first positive test for COVID-19.
- End quarantine when:
 - 14 days have passed since close contact with a person contagious with COVID-19 and no symptoms during that period



When should staff and contacts be tested?

- Testing is usually recommended for close contacts
- All a symptomatic contacts should be tested
- Asymptomatic close contacts
 - Timing of test matters (4 to 7 days post exposure most likely accurate results)
 - Negative test means: The test result only means that the individual did not have COVID-19 virus detected at the time of testing. However, it does not mean the individual does not have the disease and does not change the quarantine period



Two hair stylists with **COVID-19** spent at least 15 minutes with 139 clients

EVERYONE WORE FACE COVERINGS  **NO CLIENTS ARE KNOWN TO BE INFECTED***



WEAR CLOTH FACE COVERINGS CONSISTENTLY AND CORRECTLY TO SLOW THE SPREAD OF COVID-19

*No clients reported symptoms; all 67 customers tested had negative tests

Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering

- REQUIRED FOR STAFF AND PATRONS
 - Why is it a business responsibility to enforce?
 - This is a known hazard for employees as well as the public.
 - As an employer you have a responsibility to protect employees from known hazards.



Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering - OSHA and ADA



Department of Consumer & Business Services

Issued June 27, 2020; Revised July 21, 2020

Oregon OSHA COVID-19 Workplace Advisory Memo (6.27d)

Business/Employer Enforcement of the Oregon Health Authority

"Statewide Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Guidance"

<https://sharesystems.dhsoha.state.or.us/DHSForms/Served/1e2288K.pdf>

The State of Oregon recognizes the challenges created by the guidance that directs businesses and others responsible for both indoor and outdoor public spaces to require employees, contractors, volunteers, customers and visitors to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering. In implementing the requirement as it relates to customers or visitors who are not wearing a mask, face shield, or facial covering, Oregon OSHA expects a business or other responsible for indoor and outdoor public spaces to take the following measures:

- If an employee or other representative of the employer encounters a customer or visitor without a mask, face shield or facial covering, they should politely draw the customer or visitor's attention to the public health requirement to wear a mask, face shield, or face covering.

Best Practice: Arrange to greet customers upon entry so that the issue can be addressed as they enter the store.

Best Practice: Keep a supply of inexpensive disposable face coverings to offer customers or guests who do not have one.

- If an individual declines to wear a mask, face shield or face covering, the employer (or their representative) should politely inquire as to whether the person has a medical condition or disability that prevents them from wearing a mask.
- If the individual indicates they have a medical condition or disability that prohibits them from wearing a mask, face shield or face covering, the employer may offer them an accommodation – an alternative method of service that would still protect others in the indoor or outdoor space for which the employer is responsible (such as curbside pickup if practical, shopping from a catalog, etc.), or ask them if a face shield would be a suitable option. Such accommodation should not involve simply allowing the individual to enter the space without a face covering and without taking other protective measures.

<https://osha.oregon.gov/Documents/COVID19-Face-Covering-Advisory-Memo.pdf>



Disability Issues Brief

Developed by the Southeast ADA Center and Burton Blatt Institute (BBI) at Syracuse University

The ADA and Face Mask Policies

Updated: 7/20/2020

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed our world in many ways. People with disabilities, people with chronic health conditions such as heart disease, lung disease, and diabetes, and people over the age 60, are at a higher risk of becoming infected and most likely to become seriously ill. Safety measures such as social distancing, stay at home orders, and the wearing of face masks or cloth face coverings are now part of our daily lives. For the purposes of this document, the term "face mask" will be used for both face masks and cloth face coverings.

Wearing a face mask is one important way to slow the spread of COVID-19. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends wearing a face mask in public places like grocery stores and pharmacies, where it is hard to stay six feet apart from other people. ^[1] Several state and local governments are **requiring** the use of a face mask when in public spaces.

Wearing a face mask may be difficult for some people with a disability. State and local government agencies or private businesses that want customers to use a face mask may have questions and concerns. This fact sheet offers answers to questions about the issue of face mask policies, reasons why a person with a disability might not be able to wear a face mask, and the legal rights a person has under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).

May a state or local government agency or business require customers to wear a face mask?

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 as a pandemic. ^[2] The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) notes that studies have shown that many people who do not have symptoms of COVID-19 can spread the virus to other people. Because it takes four to fourteen days for someone to show symptoms, they also may infect others without knowing it. ^[3] This means that the virus can be shared between people who are close to each other. For example, people who are speaking, coughing, or sneezing may spread the virus even if they do not have symptoms. ^[4] Therefore, the CDC recommends that people over age two wear a face mask in public where it can be hard to stay six feet apart from others. ^[5]

Based upon the CDC guidance, a business or government agency **may require customers to wear a face mask to limit the spread of COVID-19**. Guidance from the CDC is likely to change as the COVID-19 pandemic evolves. Therefore, private businesses and government agencies should follow the most current information on maintaining safety by reviewing the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\) Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) information](#) ⁶.

<https://www.adasoutheast.org/ada/publications/legal/ada-and-face-mask-policies.php>



Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering Accommodation for Staff

- Face shield
- Change of duties to an area that is not public facing and physical distancing can be maintained
- Allow a person to wear a scarf, loose face covering, or full face shield instead of a face mask;
- Offer telework
- Offer a shift where less individuals are on site and distancing can be maintained



Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering – Patrons

- Allow a person to wear a scarf, loose face covering, or full face shield instead of a face mask
- Allow customers to order online with curbside pick-up or no contact delivery in a timely manner
- Allow customers to order by phone with curb-side pick-up or no contact delivery in a timely manner
- Allow a person to wait in a car for an appointment and enter the building when called or texted
- Offer appointments by telephone or video calls



Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering

- Anecdotally many people will back down on medical exemption if they are informed it isn't acceptable to enter without one and the business is required to offer an accommodation.
- Remind patrons that these are rules you are required to follow – even if you don't want to.



Mask, Face Shield, Face Covering

- Medical Exemption for Staff
 - Make an accommodation
 - Face shield
 - Change of duties to an area that is not public facing and physical distancing can be maintained

