



# JACKSON COUNTY

Health & Human Services

Health & Human Services  
Public Health Division

140 S. Holly St.  
Medford, OR 97501

## COVID-19 Update December 10, 2020

	CASES	FATALITIES
WORLD (12/10/20, per Johns Hopkins)	69,221,147	1,575,701
USA (12/10/20, per Johns Hopkins)	15,441,001	290,219
OREGON (12/09/20, Per OHA)	88,287	1,110
JACKSON COUNTY (12/10/20, per JCHHS)	4,624	45
TOTAL ACTIVE/INFECTIOUS CASES – JACKSON COUNTY (12/10/20, per JC HHS) - 751		

(Note: The above numbers are current at the time of release but continue to change constantly.)

### PRESS RELEASE ON BEHALF OF JACKSON COUNTY

If you have any questions, please reach out to the contact listed below.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: December 10, 2020

For media interview requests, please contact Tanya Phillips by 11:30 pm today. Interviews will be scheduled with Dr. Jim Shames, Jackson County Medical Director.

Tanya Phillips Health Promotion Program Manager - Jackson County Public Health  
(541) 770-7708 - [phillitf@jacksoncounty.org](mailto:phillitf@jacksoncounty.org)

### Jackson County COVID-19 Daily Press Release

**[Medford, Oregon]** —Jackson County Public Health reports 60 new COVID-19 cases as of 12:01 am on December 10, 2020. Additionally, two cases were removed from the total case count that had a previous reporting date. These updates bring the total reported COVID-19 cases in Jackson County to 4,624. Jackson County reports one new COVID-19 death; this update brings the total COVID-19 deaths to 45.

Jackson County’s 45<sup>th</sup> COVID-19 death is a 90-year-old female who tested positive on November 30 and died on December 7 at her residence. She had underlying conditions.

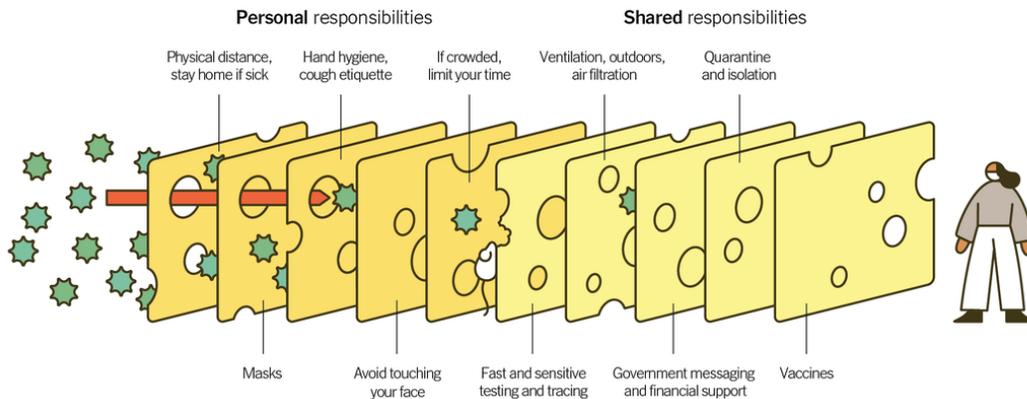
For additional COVID-19 data, visit the COVID-19 Data Dashboard at [Situation in Jackson County, Oregon](#) webpage. The [Oregon Health Authority’s COVID-19 Data Dashboard](#) website does publish Jackson County COVID-19 data.

### How to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

Flattening the curve remains an important goal during this pandemic. To drive down the spread of COVID-19 in our communities, we all must act by wearing a mask, watching our distance, washing our hands, and limiting the number and size of the gatherings we attend. According to the Centers for Disease Control, no single strategy can control the pandemic; instead, a comprehensive approach using all available evidence-based strategies at the individual and community levels can break transmission chains and address high levels of community transmission; reduce related illnesses, long-term sequelae, and deaths; and mitigate the pandemic’s economic impact.<sup>1</sup>

## Multiple Layers Improve Success

The Swiss Cheese Respiratory Pandemic Defense recognizes that no single intervention is perfect at preventing the spread of the coronavirus. Each intervention (layer) has holes.



Source: Adapted from Ian M. Mackay (virologydownunder.com) and James T. Reason. Illustration by Rose Wong

NA

Jackson County is under the **Extreme Risk** level, and disease activity is widespread in the county. Please follow

the guidance under the Extreme Risk; following the guidance will help reduce community spread of COVID-19. Information can be found on the [OHA website](#).

## How to Prevent the Spread of COVID-19

To prevent the spread of COVID-19, everyone should take the following steps:

- Cover your mouth and nose with a [mask](#)
- Avoid close contact and keep 6 feet of distance between yourself and people who do not live in your household. The fewer people you are around, the better.
- Wash your hands often
- Clean and disinfect surfaces that are touched frequently with common [EPA registered household disinfectants](#)
- Monitor your health, be alert for symptoms
- Always cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze or use the inside of your elbow, and do not spit

## Holiday Gatherings

As cases, hospitalizations and deaths continue to increase across the United States and Oregon, the safest way to celebrate the winter holidays is to celebrate at home with the people you live with. Gatherings with family and friends who do not live with you can increase the chances of getting or spreading COVID-19 or the flu.

Celebrating virtually or with members of your own household (who are consistently taking measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19) poses the lowest risk for spread. Your household is anyone who currently lives and shares common spaces in your housing unit (such as your house or apartment). This can include family members, as well as roommates or people who are unrelated to you. People who do not currently live in your housing unit, such as college students who are returning home from school for the holidays, should be considered part of different households. In-person gatherings that bring together family members or friends from other households, including college students returning home, pose varying levels of risk.

**The following people should not attend in-person holiday gatherings:**

- **People with or exposed to COVID-19**

Do not host or participate in any in-person gatherings if you or anyone in your household

- Has been diagnosed with COVID-19 and has [not met the criteria for when it is safe to be around others](#)
  - Has [symptoms of COVID-19](#)
  - Is waiting for COVID-19 test results
  - May have been exposed to someone with COVID-19 in the last 14 days
  - Is at increased risk of severe illness from COVID-19
  - Do not host or attend gatherings with anyone who has COVID-19 or has been exposed to someone with COVID-19 in the last 14 days.

- **People at increased risk for severe illness**

If you are an older adult or person with certain medical conditions who is at [increased risk of severe illness](#) from COVID-19 or live or work with someone at increased risk of severe illness, you should avoid in-person gatherings with people who do not live in your household.

- Adults of any age with the following conditions are at increased risk of severe illness from the virus that causes COVID-19:
  - Cancer
  - Chronic kidney disease
  - COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)
  - Heart conditions, such as heart failure, coronary artery disease, or cardiomyopathies
  - Immunocompromised state (weakened immune system) from solid organ transplant
  - Obesity (body mass index [BMI] of 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher but < 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Severe Obesity (BMI ≥ 40 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)
  - Pregnancy
  - Sickle cell disease
  - Smoking
  - Type 2 diabetes mellitus

For more information:

- The public can call 211-information with general questions
- OHA Emerging Respiratory Disease page: [www.healthoregon.org/coronavirus](http://www.healthoregon.org/coronavirus)
- CDC COVID-19 page: [www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/index.html)
- CDC Travel within the U.S.: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/travelers/travel-in-the-us.html>
- Jackson County Health and Human Services: <http://jacksoncountyor.org/hhs/COVID-19>
- Oregon COVID-19 Testing Location Finder: <https://govstatus.egov.com/or-oha-covid-19-testing>
- For more information on how to celebrate the holidays safely, visit the [CDC COVID-19 Holiday Celebrations](#) webpage.
- Review the [Statewide Mask, Face Covering, Face Shield Guidance](#) for detailed information

References.

1. Honein MA, Christie A, Rose DA, et al. Summary of Guidance for Public Health Strategies to Address High Levels of Community Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 and Related Deaths, December 2020. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep. ePub: 4 December 2020. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6949e2>

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