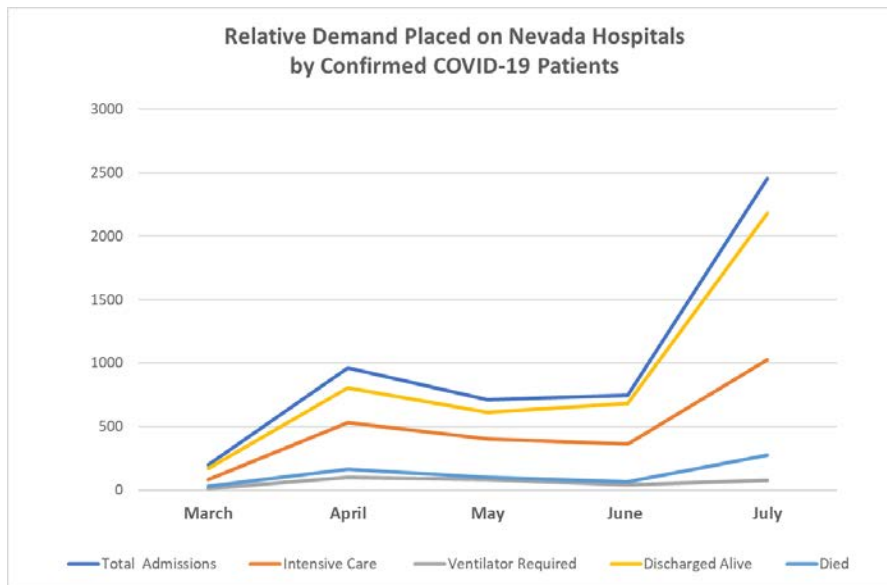
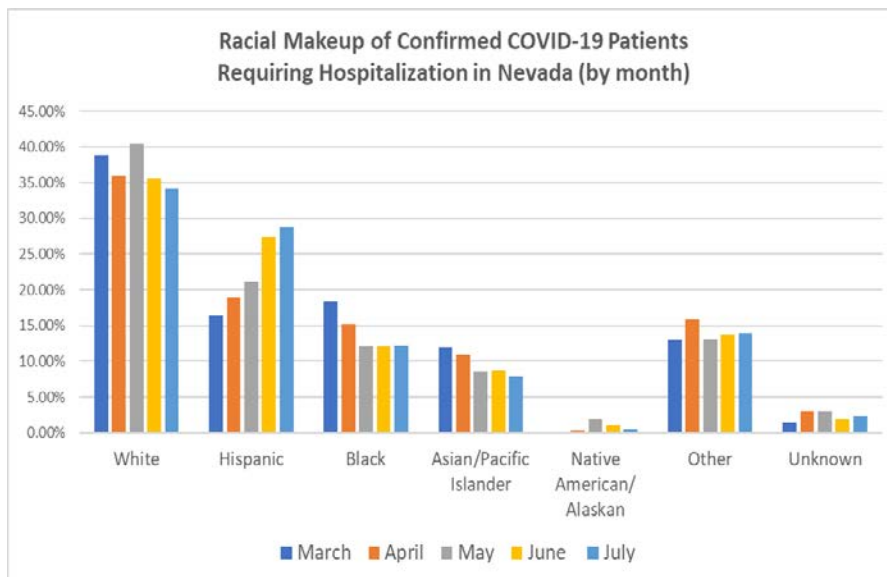


## Special Demographics Report Part #3 Nevada COVID-19 Hospitalizations and Average Length of Stay



### Background:

On or about 5 March, Nevada reported the first known cases of COVID-19 which generated a near immediate Declaration of Emergency by the Governor. This declared emergency and subsequent directives “flattened the curve” to a point where Nevada’s healthcare infrastructure could manage the crisis.

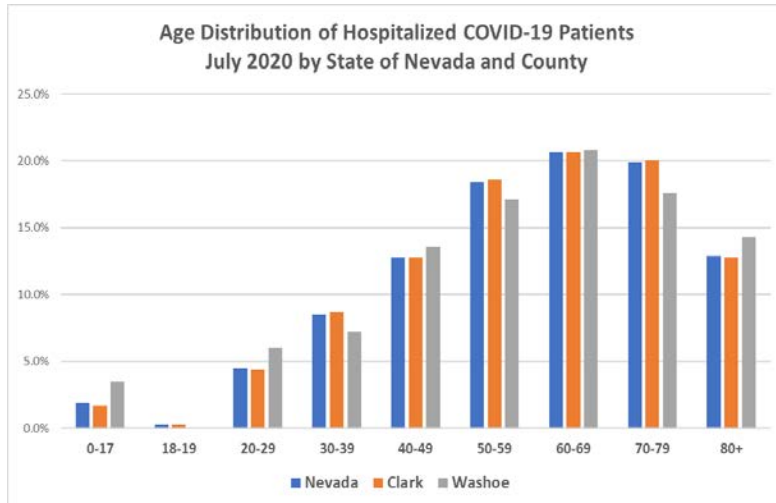


28 May, the instances of COVID-19 hospitalization in Nevada had plateaued. An Executive Order was promulgated which opened the state’s economy at 50% and suggested, but did not require, face masks utilization by all persons.

25 June, explosive increases in hospitalizations related to COVID-19 were appreciated within the State. Hospitals were near capacity or in some cases

surging to exceed licensed capacity in both intensive care units and general ward beds. Face coverings for all, as well as other subsequent strict mitigation methods and policy, were once again enacted.

This report covers through July. The positive effects of the mitigation methods and policy were not realized until early Aug. and will be highlighted in subsequent reports as the data becomes available.



**Discussion:**

The hospital data demonstrates that the easing of social distancing requirements, in the absence of required face coverings, correlates to the timeframe of increased serious disease and hospitalizations.

Intensive care use increased as did the number of patients who died. Ventilator use did not increase proportionately. This can probably be explained by multiple medical advances that took place during this time period including the use of high-flow nasal cannulas, new

pharmacological interventions and the practice of placing patients in a “prone position” that was shown to make COVID-19 patients breathing easier.

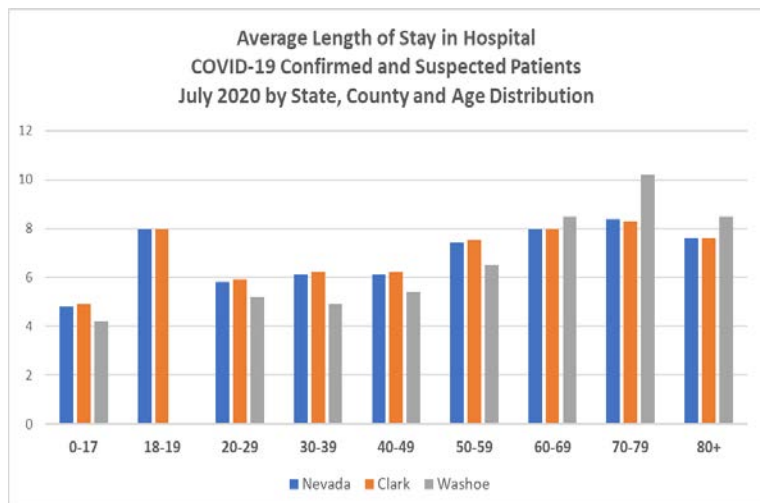
The racial makeup of the hospitalized patient population also experienced changes. It is beyond the scope of this report to hypothesize why this happened; however, decreases in white patients and sharp increases in Hispanic patients, month-to-month, are observed. All other races remained relatively consistent from month-to-month.

Age distributions within the state and major counties remained consistent in July with our previous observations (report #1) and fairly consistent between counties. Patients ranging in age from 50-80 years old make up the majority of all hospitalizations with the patient percentage ranging from a low of 55.5% in Washoe County to a high of 59.3% in Clark County. Pediatric cases requiring hospitalization during this time period remained relatively rare.

The average length of stay for hospitalized COVID-19 patients in July was 7.5 days. This represents a decrease from April (9.4 days), May (12.8 days), and June (10.1 days).

Average length of stay (ALOS) was consistent between counties and the state as a whole. It is important to provide context that ALOS is determined by each individual’s health status and comorbid factors, not merely age.

Additionally, COVID-19 was only listed as the primary diagnosis in 65.2% of positively confirmed hospitalized cases. The other patients have COVID-19 listed as a secondary diagnosis. Various cancers and sepsis were commonly listed as primary diagnosis of hospitalized COVID patients.



## Nevada COVID-19 Hospital Admission Data July 2020 – Confirmed and Suspected Cases

		# of Cases	% of Cases	Length of Stay		
				Mean	Median	Mode
<b>Race</b>	Asian/Pacific Islander	313	6.9%	7.2	5.0	1
	Black	630	13.8%	7.3	5.0	1
	Hispanic	920	20.2%	7.2	5.0	1
	Native American/Alaskan	18	0.4%	6.6	3.5	3
	Other	485	10.6%	8.0	6.0	2
	Unknown	96	2.1%	7.2	6.0	3
	White	2103	46.1%	7.3	3.0	1
<b>Sex</b>	Female	2115	46.3%	6.9	5.0	1
	Male	2450	53.7%	7.8	5.0	1
<b>Age</b>	0-17	85	1.9%	4.8	3.0	2
	18-19	13	0.3%	8.0	4.0	2
	20-29	205	4.5%	5.8	3.0	1
	30-39	389	8.5%	6.1	3.0	2
	40-49	586	12.8%	6.1	5.0	1
	50-59	841	18.4%	7.4	5.0	1
	60-69	946	20.7%	8.0	6.0	1
	70-79	909	19.9%	8.4	6.0	1
	80+	591	12.9%	7.6	5.0	4
<b>Total Cases</b>		<b>4565</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>1</b>

## Clark County COVID-19 Hospital Admission Data July 2020 – Confirmed and Suspected Cases

		# of Cases	% of Cases	Length of Stay		
				Mean	Median	Mode
<b>Race</b>	Asian/Pacific Islander	290	7.1%	6.9	5	1
	Black	608	14.9%	7.4	5	1
	Hispanic	876	21.4%	7.3	5	1
	Native American/Alaskan	8	0.2%	6.5	3.5	3
	Other	473	11.6%	8.1	5	2
	Unknown	80	2.0%	7.7	6	3
	White	1754	42.9%	7.4	5	0
<b>Sex</b>	Female	1871	45.8%	6.9	5.0	1.0
	Male	2218	54.2%	7.8	5.0	1.0
<b>Age</b>	0-17	70	1.7%	4.9	2.5	2
	18-19	13	0.3%	8.0	4	2
	20-29	178	4.4%	5.9	3	1
	30-39	355	8.7%	6.2	3	2
	40-49	523	12.8%	6.2	5	3
	50-59	762	18.6%	7.5	5	1
	60-69	847	20.7%	8.0	6	1
	70-79	819	20.0%	8.3	6	1
	80+	522	12.8%	7.6	5	4
<b>Total Cases</b>		<b>4089</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

## Washoe County COVID-19 Hospital Admission Data July 2020 – Confirmed and Suspected Cases

		# of Cases	% of Cases	Length of Stay		
				Mean	Median	Mode
<b>Race</b>	Asian/Pacific Islander	22	5.1%	11.7	5.0	3.0
	Black	22	5.1%	5.0	4.5	2.0
	Hispanic	43	9.9%	6.6	5.0	4.0
	Native American/Alaskan	8	1.8%	8.0	6.5	3.0
	Other	12	2.8%	7.5	6.0	6.0
	Unknown	8	1.8%	5.0	5.0	2.0
	White	318	73.4%	7.4	5.0	2.0
<b>Sex</b>	Female	222	51.3%	6.7	5.0	3.0
	Male	211	48.7%	8.1	5.0	2.0
<b>Age</b>	0-17	15	3.5%	4.2	3	1
	18-19	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0
	20-29	26	6.0%	5.2	3	1
	30-39	31	7.2%	4.9	4	5
	40-49	59	13.6%	5.4	4	1
	50-59	74	17.1%	6.5	4	2
	60-69	90	20.8%	8.5	5	2
	70-79	76	17.6%	10.2	5	2
	80+	62	14.3%	8.5	6	3
	<b>Total Cases</b>		<b>433</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>5</b>

**Note:**

The data used to produce this report is from records of the Nevada DHCFP and was released through the CHIA, of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Authorization to release this information does not imply endorsement of this report or its findings by either DHCFP or CHIA.



Nevada  
Hospital  
Association

# COVID-19 Daily Statistics