



# Yavapai County

Our Mission: "Yavapai County will serve and protect its citizens through efficient management of all its resources to enhance the lives of those we serve."



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## April 14<sup>th</sup> Morning Update - Yavapai County Community Health Services Yavapai County 70 COVID-19 Cases

Apache	97	Coconino	270	Cochise	15	Graham	2	Greenlee	2
Gila	3	La Paz	4	Maricopa	2,056	Mohave	45	Navajo	355
Pima	685	Pinal	175	Santa Cruz	10	Yavapai	70	Yuma	17

44,096 Arizonans have been tested for COVID-19, and 3,806 cases, with 131 deaths. 1,690 Yavapai County residents have been tested with 1,620 results negative, 3 recovered, and 1 death. VVMC reports 3 hospitalizations from COVID-19, with 14 persons under investigation (PUI). YRMC reports 3 hospitalizations with COVID-19, with 10 PUIs on West Campus, 3 on the East Campus. The VA currently has no COVID-19 hospitalizations or PUIs.

- For Yavapai County data, see our website: [www.yavapai.us/chs](http://www.yavapai.us/chs)
- Yavapai Emergency Operations PPE Donations – see parameters on [www.yavapai.us/chs](http://www.yavapai.us/chs)
- YCCHS limiting immunization appointments except for infant or respiratory vaccines. 771-3122.
- Yavapai County WIC offers all services online or by phone to existing or new clients – call 771-3138.
- The Yavapai Emergency Phone Bank - 928-442-5103 M-F, 8-5.
- [COVID-19 information en español](#)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is among the institutions investigating antibody testing for COVID-19 and profess that antibody tests need to be in place for 2<sup>nd</sup> coronavirus wave.

As Americans look toward a return to normalcy after the coronavirus pandemic, a major question will be: Who is immune to the virus? To answer that question, the promise of antibody tests looms large.

These tests are different from the diagnostic tests used to determine whether a person is sick with the virus. Instead, the tests look for the antibodies in a person's blood that the immune system makes in response to an infection.

Knowledge of who has antibodies could tell the estimated 25 percent of people who had asymptomatic infections that they did, in fact, catch the virus. And it would, in theory, answer the question of if and when anyone who has recovered from the illness could return to work safely. It's important to emphasize that we haven't yet proven that once you develop antibodies, you develop protective immunity. It's still a scientific hypothesis that this virus will lead to protective immunity of some duration.

The first serology tests have already been approved by the FDA. There's a number of other tests that are available, that are being validated. More than 70 test developers are working on tests, but many of these falsely claiming FDA approval.

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<https://arizonatogether.org/> and en español: <https://arizonatogether.org/es/>