



TELEPHONE
661-396-2301

FACSIMILE
661-396-2349

CAMP LIFE

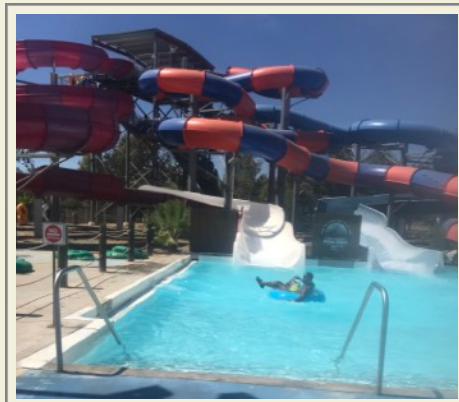
Youth from KBYH's FFA recently participated our annual camp at Lake Lopez. Despite the low water level, campers were able to go boating and fishing as well hiking, going to the water park, and enjoying a day at the beach. A big THANK YOU to the AT&T Telephone Pioneers who provided all of the food and drinks for the event. The opportunity for our youth to have positive experiences with others who have had similar life experiences is invaluable and we appreciate all who helped make it happen.



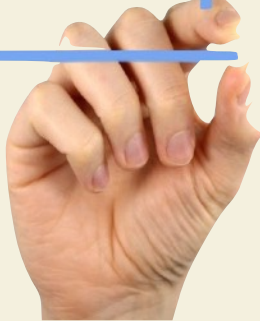


STRTP Splash!

Water parks are a special type of amusement with their own delights: they cool everyone down on a hot summer day; they will wear out kids in a jiffy; and they are fun for family members of all ages, including the teenagers and adults. Keeping cool in the pools and beaches allows our boys and staff to let go and relax. When the heat is too much to bear in Bakersfield, a fun water adventure day is just what we needed to keep our boys entertained. With the variety of attractions that are offered in California, there's always something for our STRTPs. Last month, our STRTPs adventured to Southern Cal Beaches and Clovis Wild Waters Adventures. Wild Waters is the largest water park in California and the options are endless: from wave pools to massive bucket dumps, interactive multilevel sprayers, and the dual speed water slides of The Plunge and the bobsled-style Harpoon Express course. There is something to get everyone excited. There's a full-service restaurant as well as a pizza and ice cream, a beach bar, and private cabanas.



TRAINING



Upcoming Trainings

August 17, 6:00-8:00 pm

“MAB”

with Mark D.

RSVP to mark@kernbridges.com

CPR/1st Aid

CPR and First Aid trainings are on an as needed basis at this time. Contact your KBYH Social Worker if you need to renew your certification.

ISFC Training & Support Group

Trainings are open to any Kern County approved ISFC Resource Family.
RSVP to marina@kernbridges.com

“Substance Use/Abuse”

August 23, 2022

6:00 pm - 8:00 pm



KBYH Staff Birthdays

8/14 David Roberson
 8/17 Michael O'Doherty
 8/20 Crisol Jimenez
 8/23 Jim VanderZwan
 8/25 Abraham Nesheiwat

KBYH Staff Anniversaries

8/6 Keisha Davis 20 years
 8/8 Alfredo Hernandez 4 years
 8/9 Fernando Ortega 9 years
 8/13 Saxton Zachery 3 years
 8/16 Lizvette Alvarez 1 year
 8/24 Shannon Martinez 2 years
 8/27 Diana Gil 8 years

Child Birthdays

8/5 Isis T. 7 years
 8/14 Damirrah L. 7 years
 8/24 Egleydi H. 17 years

Resource Parent Birthdays

8/4 Susana Nuno
 8/11 Chris Boss
 8/23 Amy Noble
 8/30 Rosalio Nuno

Resource Parent Anniversaries

8/13 Pablo & Ashley Reyes 3 years
 8/15 Frank & Frances Cortez 11 years





SAFETY



The COVID Threat Continues

BA.5 is a sub-type of the Omicron variant of COVID that has been spreading around the country for months. Since it first started appearing in significant numbers in May, BA.5 has become by far the dominant COVID variant in the country and accounted for an estimated 77.9 percent of sampled cases in the week ending July 16, according to projections from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Scientists think that BA.5 is even more transmissible than the already highly-infectious earlier forms of the Omicron variant. However, there are still many unknowns, such as whether or not it causes more severe disease.

There have been reports that BA.5 might be causing slightly different symptoms from earlier Omicron types.

The top five symptoms from the previous week were almost identical: sore throat (57.74 percent); headache (49.46 percent); blocked nose (40.37 percent); cough with no phlegm (40.03 percent); and runny nose (39.6 percent).

Still, it is known that the main symptoms of COVID seem to change over time. For example, reports from South Africa in the early days of Omicron back in late 2021 indicated that patients there still had severe fatigue but no loss of taste and smell according to Yale Medicine—one of the tell-tale signs of COVID in the early days of the pandemic.

Indeed, 'loss of smell' was reported by just 11.55 percent of people in the July 14-21 ZOE dataset.

Meanwhile, one crucial characteristic of BA.5 that scientists are investigating is its ability to dodge vaccines. It's still being looked into, but CDC Director Rochelle Walensky said at a press briefing on July 12 that "we know that vaccine effectiveness against severe disease and death remains high for other Omicron sub-lineages and likely also for BA.4 and 5."

-Courtesy of Newsweek (<https://www.newsweek.com/omicron-ba-5-covid-symptoms-1726750>)

Monkey What?



1. What is Monkeypox? - Monkeypox is a viral disease that occurs mainly in the rain forest countries of Central and West Africa. It is considered endemic in several African countries. Monkeypox was first discovered in laboratory monkeys in 1958. Blood tests of animals in Africa later found evidence of Monkeypox infection in several African rodents. In 1970, Monkeypox was reported in humans for the first time. In June 2003, it was inadvertently imported into the United States in a shipment of exotic African rodents, resulting in transfer of the virus to American prairie dogs with subsequent transmission to humans.

2. What are the clinical features of Monkeypox? - In humans, Monkeypox is similar to smallpox although infection is usually mild, and many patients are asymptomatic. The incubation period for Monkeypox is about 12 days (range 7 to 17 days). The illness begins with fever, headache, muscle aches, backache, swollen lymph nodes, a general feeling of discomfort, and exhaustion. Typically, within 1 to 3 days after the appearance of fever, the patient develops a papular rash (i.e., raised fluid-filled bumps), often first on the face but sometimes initially on other parts of the body, especially the genital and perianal areas. The lesions usually develop through several stages before crusting and falling off over the course of 2-4 weeks.

3. How do people get Monkeypox? - Monkeypox virus can spread to humans from an infected animal through an animal bite or direct contact with the animal's lesions or body fluids. Monkeypox virus can spread from person to person; however, it is not easily transmitted person to person. The virus is transmitted by respiratory droplets during direct and prolonged face-to-face contact (within a 6-foot radius for >3 hours). In addition, it is possible for Monkeypox to spread by direct contact with body fluids of an infected person or with virus-contaminated objects, such as bedding or clothing. There is a concern about an increased risk of transmission during sexual and intimate contact especially between men who have sexual intercourse with men.

4. Is there a treatment or vaccine for Monkeypox? – Most patients have mild illness and require no treatment. Primarily the treatment, when needed, is supportive but there is an antiviral, called Tecovirimat, that treats Monkeypox. There are 2 vaccines against Monkeypox: ACAM2000 and Jynneos.

5. For more information about Monkeypox: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/monkeypox/index.htm>

-Courtesy of: Pennsylvania Department of Health (From website)

