Collier EPI Monitor

Fall 2016

Florida Department of Health in Collier County
3339 Tamiami Trail East
Suite 145, Building H
Naples, FL 34112
Phone: (239) 252-8200

Immokalee Office
419 N. 1st St
Immokalee, FL 34142
Phone: (239) 252-7300

Golden Gate Office
4945 Golden Gate Parkway
Suite 102
Naples, FL 34116
Phone: (239) 353-1274

To report a disease, call or fax the appropriate office below:

Epidemiology
Phone: (239) 252-8226
Fax: (239) 252-2570
After Hours "On-Call" Pager
(239) 279-4347

Tuberculosis
Phone: (239) 252-2549
Fax: (239) 252-8808

Sexually Transmitted Disease
Phone: (239) 252-6273
Fax: (239) 252-3285

HIV/AIDS
Phone: (239) 252-8447
Fax: (239) 252-2570

Environmental Health
Phone: (239) 252-5530
Fax: (239) 643-6870

Visit us on the web at:
http://collier.floridahealth.gov/index.html
TWITTER: HealthyFLA
FACE-BOOK:FLDepartmentofHealth
YOUTUBE: fldoh
FLICKR: HealthyFla
PINTEREST: HealthyFla

Administrator:
Stephanie Vick, M.S., B.S.N., RN

Zika Virus

Top 5 Things Everyone Needs to Know About Zika…

1

Zika primarily spreads through infected mosquitoes. You can also get Zika through sex.

Many areas in the United States have the type of mosquitoes that can spread Zika virus. These mosquitoes are aggressive daytime biters and can also bite at night. Also, Zika can be passed through sex from a person who has Zika to his or her sex partners.

2

The best way to prevent Zika is to prevent mosquito bites

- Use an EPA-registered insect Repellent.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants.
- Stay in places with air conditioning or window and door screens.
- Remove standing water around your home.

3

Zika is linked to birth defects

Zika infection during pregnancy can cause a serious birth defect called micro-cephaly that is a sign of incomplete brain development. Doctors have also found other problems in pregnancies and among fetuses and infants infected with Zika virus before birth. If you are pregnant and have a partner who lives in or has traveled to an area with Zika, do not have sex, or use condoms the right way, every time, during your pregnancy.

4

Pregnant women should not travel to areas with Zika

If you must travel to one of those areas, talk to your healthcare provider first and strictly follow steps to prevent mosquito bites during your trip.

5

Returning travelers infected with Zika can spread the virus through mosquito bites

During the first week of infection, Zika virus can be found in a person's blood and can pass from an infected person to a mosquito through mosquito bites. An infected mosquito can then spread the virus to other people.
Couples with a partner who lives in or has traveled to an area with Zika should take steps to protect during sex.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

For more information, please contact the Zika HOTLINE at (855)-662-6735 or visit the Florida Department of Health's Zika Virus website at:
http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/zika-virus/

Measles (Rubeola)

Measles, also known as rubeola, is a very contagious viral infection that spreads easily from person to person through coughing and sneezing. According to the CDC "measles is so contagious that if one person has it, 90% of the people close to that person who are not immune will also become infected". Measles was first described by a Persian doctor in the 9th century, who published one of the first written accounts. From an epidemiological standpoint, measles became a nationally notifiable disease in the United States in 1912, when all US healthcare providers were required to report any new instances of the disease. In the first decade after reporting was implemented in the USA, an average of 6,000 measles-related deaths were reported each year (data per CDC).

Measles usually appears with high fever, cough, runny nose and red, watery eyes. These symptoms typically begin about seven to fourteen days after initial infection. Two to three days after these symptoms start, small white spots may appear inside the mouth. Normally, a rash, which may be accompanied by high fever, breaks out three to five days after initial symptoms begin. After a few days, the fever usually subsides and the rash gradually fades.

Measles can become a serious disease if complications arise; children younger than five years of age and adults older than twenty are more likely to suffer from complications:

- Ear infections occur in about one-in-ten cases, which may lead to permanent hearing loss.
- Severe complications such as pneumonia or encephalitis (swelling of the brain) may occur, potentially leading to hospitalization and possible death. The CDC reports that as many as one out of every 20 children with measles gets pneumonia, the most common cause of death from measles in young children.
- For every 1,000 children who get measles, one or two will die from it (CDC).

Measles is preventable through the use of the MMR (measles, mumps and rubella) vaccine. One dose of MMR vaccine is about 93% effective at preventing measles, and two doses are about 97% effective. In the United States, the widespread use of this vaccine has reduced measles cases by 99% when compared to the pre-vaccine era.

In June, the Florida Department of Health in Collier County investigated a case of measles that was diagnosed by a local Infectious Disease physician. The resulting contact investigation identified over 500 potentially exposed individuals who were contacted by Health Department staff.

Reminders

• If a patient is referred to the hospital to begin rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), please contact the Epidemiology Program at the Florida Department of Health in Collier County (DOH-Collier) (telephone: 239-252-8226; after-hours pager: 239-279-4347), and PLEASE FAX A COPY OF THE ANIMAL BITE REPORT TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS SERVICES (FAX: 239-530-7775) AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. It is important that the bite reports are submitted to Collier County Domestic Animal Services in a timely manner so that investigations can begin as soon as possible. Questions about who should receive rabies PEP should be referred to the Epidemiology program.

• If one of your patients is diagnosed with a disease or health condition that is reportable under Florida law, please remind them that someone from the Epidemiology program office at DOH-Collier will be contacting them via telephone, mail, and/or home visit to conduct an epidemiologic interview.

• To contact the Epidemiology Program at DOH-Collier after regular business hours, on weekends or holidays, please call the "On-Call" pager, 239-279-4347. During regular business hours, 8:00-5:00 PM on weekdays, please call 239-252-8226.

EPI Trivia

In 1854, John Snow, an anesthesiologist in London, England conducted a series of investigations that ultimately lead to him being considered the "Father of Modern Epidemiology". Twenty years before the invention of the microscope he conducted studies of cholera outbreaks - both to discover the cause of the disease and to prevent recurrence. He did this by marking each residence on a map showing the geographic distribution of cases. Because he believed that water was the cause of this illness, he marked the locations of the city's three water pumps then looked for the relationship between the ill households and the location of the pumps. He determined that there were more households clustered around the Broad Street pump, than around the other two pumps. To confirm that this particular pump was the source of the epidemic, Snow gathered information on where persons with cholera had obtained their water. Consumption of the water from the Broad Street pump was the one common factor among these ill patients. Snow presented his findings to municipal officials who removed the pump handle, and the outbreak soon ended.

Did you know?

Did you Know...

- The Epi program received over 40 foodborne illness complaints from January through June of this year?
- Over 70 animal bites were investigated in the first six months of 2016?
- In the two weeks prior to the beginning of the 2016-2017 school year, during the "Back-to-School" rush, DOH-Collier sites in Naples and Immokalee administered 2,134 vaccines?
- Free 20-Minute Rapid HIV and Hepatitis STD Screening is offered at DOH-Collier? Upcoming test dates are October 12-13 and November 30.
- For every known confirmed case of Zika virus, there are four other existing human cases (most without any symptoms) in the population?
- Two largely preventable chronic diseases - Heart Disease and Stroke - cost Collier County approximately $1 million dollars per day, every day, in direct medical costs and in lost productivity?
- For every Salmonella case reported to our Health Department there are approximately 39 other cases that go undiagnosed, unreported and untreated? (source: CDC)

Final 2016-2017 Influenza Vaccine Recommendations

As advised by the CDC Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP):

- CDC recommends use of injectable flu vaccines — inactivated influenza vaccine (IIV) or recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV) during 2016-2017.
- The intranasal live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV) sold under the Trade Name "FluMist Quadrivalent" should not be used during the 2016-2017 flu season.

This is an interim recommendation and applies to the 2016-2017 season only.

Comparison of Selected Reportable Diseases for Collier County, 2015-2016

	Jan-Aug 2015	Jan-Aug 2016
Central Nervous System & Invasive Diseases		
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE (CJD)	0	0
MENINGITIS (BACTERIAL, CRYPTOCOCCAL, MYCOTIC)	0	1
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE	0	1
Hepatitis		
HEPATITIS A	1	0
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	2	1
HEPATITIS B (+HBsAg IN PREGNANT WOMEN)*	3	8
HEPATITIS B CHRONIC	41	43
HEPATITIS C ACUTE	2	5
HEPATITIS C CHRONIC	159	296
Enteric Diseases		
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	59	47
CHOLERA (VIBRIO CHOLERA, TYPE O1)	0	0
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	3	8
CYCLOSPORIASIS	1	0
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN PRODUCING	6	12
GIARDIASIS	13	12
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME	0	1
SALMONELLOSIS	75	67
SHIGELLOSIS	15	10
VIBRIO ALGINOLYTICUS	2	1
VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS	0	2
VIBRIO VULNIFICUS	0	1
OTHER VIBRIO SPECIES	1	0
Vaccine Preventable Diseases		
INFLUENZA A (NOVEL OR PANDEMIC STRAINS)	0	0
INFLUENZA A (PEDIATRIC MORTALITY)	0	1
MUMPS	1	1
PERTUSSIS	9	16
VARICELLA	15	17
Vector Borne & Zoonotic Diseases		
ANIMAL BITE (PEP RECOMMENDED))	45	45
BRUCELLA	0	0
CHIKUNGUNYA (Imported)	2	0
DENGUE FEVER (Imported)	0	0
LYME DISEASE	2	4
MALARIA	0	0
RABID ANIMALS	1	1
SPOTTED FEVER RICKETTSIOSES	0	0
Others		
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING	3	1
CIGUATERA	0	0
LEAD POISONING	3	3
LEGIONELLA	7	4
LISTERIOSIS	0	0
PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS/INJURY	0	0

* Infants born to women who test HBsAg-positive should receive Hepatitis B Immune Globulin and the Hepatitis B vaccine series. DOH-Collier monitors these infants' vaccine records, and then requests post-vaccine testing to confirm immunity to Hepatitis B after completion of the vaccine series. Current household, sexual and needle-sharing contacts of pre-natal clients who test HBsAg-positive will be identified, and DOH-Collier will provide testing and immunoprophylaxis for these individuals. If you have a pregnant client who tests HBsAg-positive, please notify the Epidemiology Program at (239) 252-8226.