

Public Health Preparedness Corner: ESF-8 Partners



During a declared state of emergency, the Volusia County Health Department (VCHD) is the lead agency for Emergency Support Function 8 (ESF-8), which includes the health and medical community. Protecting the health of the community is a team effort that involves input from all the health and medical partners. In recognition of National Preparedness Month in September, VCHD hosted a planning meeting that included a multitude of ESF-8 partners. This collaboration will streamline response during an emergency.

Arbovirus Awareness

Arboviruses are spread by tick and mosquito bites. In Florida, we see West Nile Virus (WNV), Eastern Equine Encephalitis virus (EEEV), and St. Louis Encephalitis virus (SLEV). Additionally, imported cases (exposure outside the United States) of Dengue Fever have been identified in Florida and Volusia County. There were no arboviral diseases reported in Volusia County from 2005 to present except for 3 imported cases of Dengue Fever reported in 2010. The most common arboviral illness in Florida is WNV. Symptoms of arboviral illness may include fever, headache, malaise, dizziness, confusion, rash and encephalitis that develop within 2 days to 2 weeks after being bitten. There is no cure for arboviruses, but treatment for the symptoms does exist and is extremely important.

The 5 D's of Prevention

- Avoid being outside during **DUSK** and **DAWN** when mosquitoes are most active.
- **DRAIN** stagnant water so mosquito wrigglers cannot grow up to become biters.
- To protect against bites, **DRESS** so that your skin is covered with clothing.
- Wear insect repellent containing **DEET**.

Dengue Fever Alert!

Epidemic levels of Dengue have been reported worldwide, with incidence reaching a 20 year high in the Caribbean and South America. There has also been documented local transmission of Dengue in Key West, FL. There is no vaccine or prophylaxis for Dengue. Consideration of this diagnosis should be given in the evaluation of travelers returning from endemic areas with symptoms of high fever, severe headache, retro-orbital pain, joint/muscle/bone pain or rash.

For more information, visit the CDC at www.cdc.gov/dengue/travelOutbreaks/index.html.

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Office of Disease Control
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Influenza Season

Influenza season officially began on October 3, 2010 and we are hoping for a quieter year in the wake of pandemic H1N1. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared the pandemic over in August 2010 and it is likely that H1N1 will circulate as a seasonal influenza strain for years to come. Cases of H1N1 (suspected or confirmed) are no longer reportable to the Volusia County Health Department (VCHD); however, influenza-associated pediatric mortality and outbreaks of influenza in sensitive settings do remain reportable.

We will continue to monitor influenza activity through ESSENCE (Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics), laboratory and outbreak reports and ILINet Influenza Surveillance providers (fka the Florida Sentinel Influenza Surveillance Network). Providers who enroll in ILINet report the total number of people seen with influenza-like illness (ILI) during a week in addition to submitting laboratory specimens. Culture material and shipping are free of charge to the provider.

If you are interested in becoming an ILINet provider please call Michelle Nash at (386) 274-0618.

By Michelle Nash, MPH



Washing your hands can protect against the flu and other illnesses!

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Thanks to each of our providers:

- Family Practice of West Volusia
- Stetson University Student Clinic
- Lana Medical Care
- Daniel Warner, MD
- Volusia County Health Department
- April Ferguson, MD

Have You Been Vaccinated?

According to the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), the flu shot is now recommended for everyone older than 6 months of age. As a health care provider, one of the most important things you can do to prevent the spread of influenza and protect your patients is get vaccinated. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), vaccination coverage of health care workers was under 45% for the 2005-06 and 2006-07 flu seasons. We can do better!

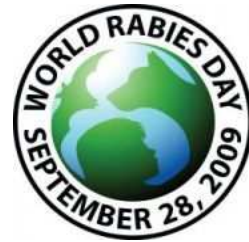
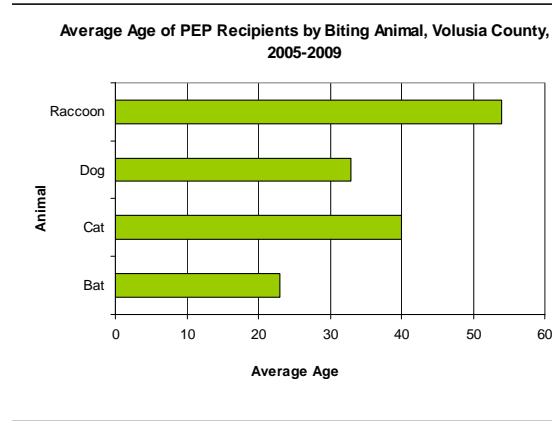


Don't Be Tricked: Animal Bite Prevention

Many animals can become infected with rabies and spread it to humans, including dogs, cats, bats, raccoons and ferrets. According to the CDC, children are at the greatest risk from rabies because they are more likely to be bitten by dogs and experience a greater number of bites to the head.

With cooler days and Halloween on the way, people will spend more time outdoors. We therefore encourage you to educate your patients on rabies prevention. People should not contact wild or stray animals and neither should they feed them. If a person is bitten by an animal, they should clean the wound and seek medical attention immediately.

There are an average of 100 animal bite victims that require post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in



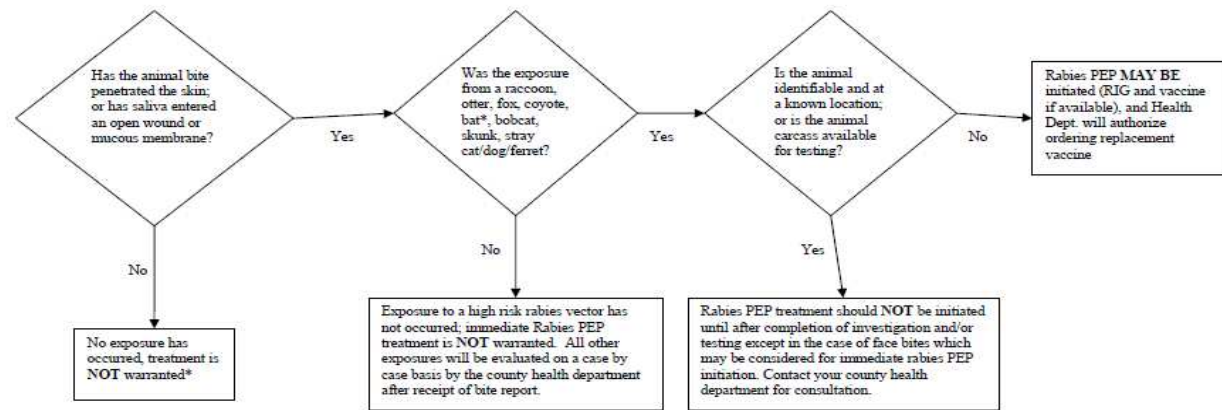
Volusia County each year. About 65% of bite victims requiring PEP are age 20+ years and the animals most commonly implicated are dogs, cats and raccoons. The figure shows the average age of PEP victim by animal. Between 2005 and 2009, there were 31 rabid animals identified by the state lab. The last case of human rabies in Florida occurred in 1996, but the exposure happened outside the U.S.

Physicians treating an animal bite victim should report it by fax to VCHD at (386) 274-0641 or by phone: daytime (386) 274-0651 and after hours (386) 316-5030.

Reporting forms can be found at www.doh.state.fl.us/chd/volusia/Epidemiology.html.

By Michelle Nash, MPH

Evaluation of Animal Bites and Other Rabies Exposures for Appropriate Use of Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)



* Bat bites may be difficult to see. Please contact your county health department for consultation on suspected bat bite exposures.

- Wound care should be given according to standard practices whether PEP is recommended or not.
- All possible rabies exposures must be reported as per Florida Administrative Code Chapter 64D-3 to your local health department, regardless of treatment provided.
- Rabies PEP: For persons NOT previously immunized against rabies, human rabies immune globulin (HRIG) is given once (20 IU/kg) according to labeled directions. Five 1.0 ml doses of rabies vaccine should be administered IM, in the deltoid, one each on day 0, 3, 7, 14 and 28. For persons previously immunized against rabies, HRIG should not be given and only two doses of vaccine administered IM, one on day 0 and one on day 3.
- Please consult "Rabies Prevention and Control in Florida, 2008" for more information. It can be found on the web at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/environment/community/rabies/Documents/Rabiesguide2008.pdf>

From the Florida Department of Health, www.myfloridaeh.com/medicine/rabies/Documents/Rabies_ER_PEPflowchart.pdf

Note: This chart has not been updated since the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) updated the vaccine schedule. Only 4 PEP vaccines are required on days 0, 3, 7 and 14. All other information remains accurate.

Volusia County Disease Activity*	Full Year 2009	YTD 2010	2 nd Quarter 2010	3 rd Quarter 2010
Vaccine Preventable				
Pertussis	15	2	2	0
Varicella	45	23	15	2
CNS Diseases and Bacteremias				
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)	2	0	0	0
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive)	8	5	4	0
Meningitis (bacterial, cryptococcal, mycotic)	8	7	3	0
Meningococcal disease	2	0	0	0
Staphylococcus aureus community associated mortality	0	0	0	0
Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive	6	10	4	4
Streptococcus pneumoniae (invasive disease)				
Drug resistant	21	25	8	5
Drug susceptible	23	20	8	3
Enteric Infections				
Campylobacteriosis	19	12	8	4
Cryptosporiosis	7	2	1	0
Cyclosporiasis	1	0	0	0
Escherichia coli, shiga-toxin producing (STEC)	0	3	0	1
Giardiasis	20	42	1	10
Listeriosis	1	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	305	143	40	72
Shigellosis	2	7	1	2
Typhoid Fever	0	1	0	1
Viral Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	3	0	0	0
Hepatitis B, acute	10	3	0	1
Hepatitis B, chronic	80	75	22	21
Hepatitis C, acute	2	2	1	0
Hepatitis C, chronic	533	400	136	112
Hepatitis E	1	0	0	0
Hepatitis +HBsAg in pregnant women	11	9	4	1
Vector Borne, Zoonoses				
Dengue Fever	0	3	0	3
Lyme disease	2	2	0	1
Malaria	1	1	0	0
Q Fever, acute	0	1	1	0
Rabies, animal	5	4	2	0
Rabies (possible exposure)	102	97	31	28
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	1	1	1	0
HIV/AIDS†				
HIV	105	65	15	30
AIDS	107	58	14	27
STDs†				
Chlamydia	1,611	1,476	455	511
Gonorrhea	383	460	139	188
Syphilis				
Infectious (Primary and Secondary)	15	8	2	2
Early latent (Infection for <1 year)	25	11	5	4
Late latent (Tertiary)	10	5	3	1
Latent, unknown duration	9	4	2	2
Others				
Carbon monoxide poisoning	1	5	1	1
Influenza due to novel or pandemic strains	60	5	3	0
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	1	0	0	0
Lead poisoning	4	4	1	2
Legionellosis	8	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	6	8	2	3
Vibriosis	3	3	0	1

*Includes reported confirmed/probable cases (2010 data is provisional and subject to change). †Numbers are for Area 12 (Volusia/Flagler).