

EpiNotes

Florida Department of Health - Hillsborough County Disease Surveillance Newsletter May 2015

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Tick-Borne Illness Prevention



Preventing tick bites is the best way to reduce the risk of tick-borne disease. Ticks are present in a variety of environments, but are commonly found in wooded or leafy areas. Depending on the species and the stage of the life cycle, many ticks can be difficult to see. A tick bite may also go unnoticed. Fortunately, simple steps can be taken to help prevent tick bites.

Apply repellent to help prevent ticks from attaching to the skin. Repellents containing DEET can be applied directly to the skin and can offer several hours of protection. Repellents containing permethrin can be applied to clothing and shoes and can last through several washings. Always follow product instructions when applying repellent!

Wear white or light-colored clothing so you can see if any ticks are crawling on your clothes. Wear long pants and long-sleeved shirts when you are in areas where ticks are likely to be present.

Walk in the center of the trail to avoid contact with vegetation in tick-infested areas. Shower soon after being outdoors. Showering within two hours of coming indoors has been shown to reduce your risk of being bitten by a tick.

Check your body and your child's body for ticks after spending time in an area where ticks may be present. Use a hand-held or full-length mirror to check the entire body. Pay special attention to feet and legs, as some ticks are small enough to crawl through socks and into shoes. Bathe or shower as soon as possible after coming indoors (preferably within two hours) to wash off and more easily find ticks that are crawling on you. If you find any ticks, remove them immediately.

Check your pets and your clothing for ticks. Ticks can come into the house on clothing and pets. If you find any ticks, remove them immediately. To

Mission: To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state & community efforts.

Vision: To be **the Healthiest State** in the Nation

Rick Scott
Governor
John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
State Surgeon General & Secretary



prevent ticks on dogs and cats, consult with your veterinarian to determine what tick prevention products are recommended for your pet.

For additional information on how to prevent ticks on your pets, visit [CDC Preventing Ticks on Your Pets](#)

Prevent tick infestations around your home by using landscaping techniques to create a tick-free zone.

For additional information, visit [CDC Ticks](#)

Tick Removal: If you find a tick attached, it should be removed immediately. The longer an infected tick is attached, the greater the chance that it will transmit the pathogen. Ticks should be removed with a pair of fine-tipped tweezers. Grasp the tick as close to the skin's surface as possible. Pull upward with a steady, even motion. Do not jerk or twist the tick. Doing so may cause the mouthparts of the tick break off, or stay attached to the skin. If this happens, remove the mouthparts with the tweezers. Be careful not to squeeze or crush the tick. The tick's fluids may contain infectious organisms. Do not handle ticks with bare hands or remove ticks from pets without gloves or tweezers. After removing the tick, disinfect the bite site and wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. You may wish to save the tick for identification in case you become ill 2-3 weeks after the bite. To do so, place the tick in a sealed plastic bag, write the date of the bite on a piece of paper in pencil and place it in the bag. Place the bag in the freezer.

Article from: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/tick-and-insect-borne-diseases/prevention.html>

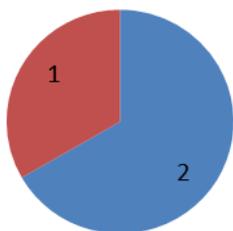
Reported Tick-Borne Disease Cases, Hillsborough County, FL, 2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis*	2	0	0	3	1
Lyme Disease	5	7	10	12	9
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	1	0	1	1	0

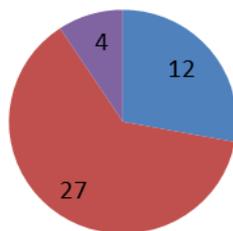
*Includes Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis cases caused by *Ehrlichia ewingii*, *Anaplasma phagocytophilum*, *Ehrlichia chaffeensis*, and undetermined species

Reported Tick-Borne Disease Cases, Hillsborough County, FL, 2010-2014, by where disease was acquired

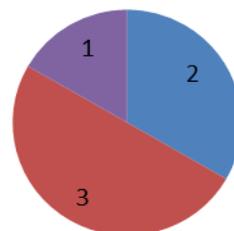
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever



Lyme Disease



Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis



- Acquired in Florida
- Acquired in U.S., but not in Florida
- Acquired outside the U.S.
- Unknown

Reportable Disease Surveillance Data

Disease Category	Annual Totals			3 Year Average	Year-to-date	
	2012	2013	2014		Jan-Apr 14	Jan-Apr 15
Vaccine Preventable Diseases						
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Mumps	0	0	2	0.67	0	0
Pertussis	119	95	65	93.00	20	14
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Rubella	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Smallpox	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Varicella	45	65	59	56.33	24	29
CNS Diseases & Bacteremias						
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	3	1	1	1.67	1	2
<i>H. influenzae</i> (Invasive Disease in children <5)	2	2	3	2.33	1	1
Listeriosis	1	5	2	2.67	1	0
Meningitis (Bacterial, Cryptococcal, Mycotic)	5	11	12	9.33	3	4
Meningococcal Disease	3	6	3	4.00	3	2
Staphylococcus aureus (VISA, VRSA)	1	1	0	0.67	0	0
<i>S. pneumoniae</i> (Invasive Disease in children <6)	5	7	5	5.67	4	1
Enteric Infections						
Campylobacteriosis	105	134	189	142.67	50	73
Cholera	1	0	0	0.33	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	77	59	354	163.33	16	24
Cyclospora	2	9	4	5.00	0	0
Escherichia coli, Shiga toxin-producing (STEC)	22	30	20	24.00	5	12
Giardiasis	54	56	64	58.00	17	11
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome	1	2	1	1.33	0	1
Salmonellosis	331	303	362	332.00	67	53
Shigellosis	36	63	68	55.67	21	59
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Viral Hepatitis						
Hepatitis A	5	10	5	6.67	1	2
Hepatitis B (Acute)	39	56	61	52.00	17	19
Hepatitis C (Acute)	26	38	28	30.67	9	13
Hepatitis +HBsAg in Pregnant Women	38	30	35	34.33	12	9
Hepatitis D, E, G	1	0	0	0.33	0	0

Reportable Disease Surveillance Data

Disease Category	Annual Totals			3 Year Average	Year-to-date	
	2012	2013	2014		Jan-Apr 14	Jan-Apr 15
Vectorborne, Zoonoses						
Chikungunya	N/A	N/A	36	N/A	0	8
Dengue	5	4	6	5.00	2	0
Eastern Equine Encephalitis	0	1	0	0.33	0	0
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	0	2	2	1.33	0	0
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Lyme Disease	9	12	9	10.00	2	2
Malaria	7	8	11	8.67	3	1
Plague	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Psittacosis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Q Fever (Acute and Chronic)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Rabies (Animal)	5	6	5	5.33	2	1
Rabies (Human)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	1	1	0	0.67	0	1
St. Louis Encephalitis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Trichinellosis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Tularemia	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Typhus Fever (Epidemic)	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
West Nile Virus	1	0	0	0.33	0	0
Western Equine Encephalitis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Yellow Fever	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Others						
Anthrax	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Botulism, Foodborne	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Botulism, Infant	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Glanders	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	2	2	0	1.33	0	0
Hantavirus Infection	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Legionellosis	8	18	8	11.33	3	5
Melioidosis	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Vibriosis	13	13	7	11.00	1	0

Reportable Disease Surveillance Data

Disease Category	Annual Totals			3 Year Average	Year-to-date	
	2012	2013	2014		Jan-Apr 14	Jan-Apr 15
Chemicals/Poisoning						
Arsenic	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Carbon Monoxide	4	5	22	10.33	2	6
Lead	329	173	246	249.33	127	116
Mercury	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Pesticide	4	13	42	19.67	1	14
Influenza						
Influenza, Pediatric Associated Mortality	0	1	1	0.67	1	0
Influenza, Novel or Pandemic Strain	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
HIV/AIDS						
AIDS	172	231	178	193.67	52	72
HIV Infection	327	403	443	391.00	130	158
STDs						
Chlamydia	7124	7220	7461	7268.33	2127	2307
Gonorrhea	2160	2023	1848	2010.33	522	533
Syphilis, Congenital	6	3	4	4.33	0	1
Syphilis, Latent	129	189	166	161.33	61	62
Syphilis, Early	117	124	141	127.33	50	39
Syphilis, Infectious	155	156	208	173.00	64	67
Tuberculosis						
TB	51	54	51	52.00	NA	NA
Food and Waterborne Illness Outbreaks						
Food and Waterborne Cases	74	73	55	67.33	0	0
Food and Waterborne Outbreaks	4	4	3	3.67	0	0

Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)

Effective June 4, 2014



Did you know that you are required* to report certain diseases to your local county health department?

! Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order

☎ Report immediately 24/7 by phone

• Report next business day

+ Other reporting timeframe

Birth Defects

+ Congenital anomalies

+ Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)

Cancer

+ Cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors

HIV/AIDS

+ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

+ Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

• HIV, exposed infants <18 months old born to an HIV-infected woman

STDs

• Chancroid

• Chlamydia

• Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old

• Gonorrhea

• Granuloma inguinale

• Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infants <60 days old with disseminated infection and liver involvement; encephalitis; and infections limited to skin, eyes, and mouth; anogenital HSV in children <12 years old

• Human papillomavirus (HPV), associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children <12 years old

• Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

• Syphilis

☎ Syphilis in pregnant women and neonates

Tuberculosis

• Tuberculosis (TB)

All Others

! Outbreaks of any disease, any case, cluster of cases, or exposure to an infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g., hospital, school, other institution) not listed that is of urgent public health significance

☎ Amebic encephalitis

! Anthrax

• Arsenic poisoning

• Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed

! Botulism, foodborne, wound, and unspecified

• Botulism, infant

! Brucellosis

• California serogroup virus disease

• Campylobacteriosis

• Carbon monoxide poisoning

• Chikungunya fever

☎ Chikungunya fever, locally acquired

! Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* type O1)

• Ciguatera fish poisoning

• Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)

• Cryptosporidiosis

• Cyclosporiasis

• Dengue fever

☎ Dengue fever, locally acquired

! Diphtheria

• Eastern equine encephalitis

• Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis

• *Escherichia coli* infection, Shiga toxin-producing

• Giardiasis, acute

! Glanders

! *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease in children <5 years old

• Hansen's disease (leprosy)

☎ Hantavirus infection

☎ Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)

☎ Hepatitis A

• Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G

• Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant women or children <2 years old

☎ Herpes B virus, possible exposure

! Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains

☎ Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in children <18 years old

• Lead poisoning

• Legionellosis

• Leptospirosis

☎ Listeriosis

• Lyme disease

• Malaria

! Measles (rubeola)

! Melioidosis

• Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic

! Meningococcal disease

• Mercury poisoning

• Mumps

☎ Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning

☎ Pertussis

• Pesticide-related illness and injury, acute

! Plague

! Poliomyelitis

• Psittacosis (ornithosis)

• Q Fever

☎ Rabies, animal or human

! Rabies, possible exposure

! Ricin toxin poisoning

• Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other spotted fever rickettsioses

! Rubella

• St. Louis encephalitis

• Salmonellosis

• Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish poisoning)

! Severe acute respiratory disease syndrome associated with coronavirus infection

• Shigellosis

! Smallpox

☎ Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning

☎ *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA)

• *Streptococcus pneumoniae* invasive disease in children <6 years old

• Tetanus

• Trichinellosis (trichinosis)

! Tularemia

☎ Typhoid fever (*Salmonella* serotype Typhi)

! Typhus fever, epidemic

! Vaccinia disease

• Varicella (chickenpox)

! Venezuelan equine encephalitis

• Vibriosis (infections of *Vibrio* species and closely related organisms, excluding *Vibrio cholerae* type O1)

! Viral hemorrhagic fevers

• West Nile virus disease

! Yellow fever

*Section 381.0031 (2), *Florida Statutes (F.S.)*, provides that "Any practitioner licensed in this state to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic medicine, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine; any hospital licensed under part I of chapter 395; or any laboratory licensed under chapter 483 that diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." Florida's county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, Section 381.0031 (4), *F.S.* provides that "The department shall periodically issue a list of infectious or noninfectious diseases determined by it to be a threat to public health and therefore of significance to public health and shall furnish a copy of the list to the practitioners..."

Florida Department of Health, Practitioner Disease Report Form



Complete the following information to notify the Florida Department of Health of a reportable disease or condition, as required by Chapter 64D-3, *Florida Administrative Code (FAC)*. This can be filled in electronically.

Print Form

Patient Information

SSN: _____

Last name: _____

First name: _____

Middle: _____

Parent name: _____

Gender: Male Female Unk
 Pregnant: Yes No Unk

Birth date: _____ Death date: _____

Race: American Indian/Alaska Native White
 Asian/Pacific Islander Other
 Black Unk

Ethnicity: Hispanic Non-Hispanic Unk

Address: _____

ZIP: _____ County: _____

City: _____ State: _____

Home phone: _____

Other phone: _____

Emer. phone: _____

Email: _____

Medical Information

MRN: _____

Date onset: _____ Date diagnosis: _____

Died: Yes No Unk

Hospitalized: Yes No Unk

Hospital name: _____

Date admitted: _____ Date discharged: _____

Insurance: _____

Treated: Yes No Unk

Specify treatment:

Laboratory testing: Yes No Unk Attach laboratory result(s) if available.

Provider Information

Physician: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Florida

Notify upon suspicion 24/7 by phone **Notify upon diagnosis 24/7 by phone**

HIV/AIDS and HIV-exposed newborn notification should be made using the Adult HIV/AIDS Confidential Case Report Form, CDC 50.42A (revised March 2013) for cases in people ≥13 years old or the Pediatric HIV/AIDS Confidential Case Report, CDC 50.42B (revised March 2003) for cases in people <13 years old. Please contact your local county health department for these forms (visit <http://floridahealth.gov/chdecontact> to obtain CHD contact information). Congenital anomalies and neonatal abstinence syndrome notification occurs when these conditions are reported to the Agency for Health Care Administration in its inpatient discharge data report pursuant to Chapter 59E-7 FAC. Cancer notification should be directly to the Florida Cancer Data System (see <http://fcds.med.miami.edu>). All other notifications should be to the CHD where the patient resides. To obtain CHD contact information, see <http://floridahealth.gov/chdecontact>. See <http://floridahealth.gov/diseasereporting> for other reporting questions.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amebic encephalitis | <input type="checkbox"/> Glanders | <input type="checkbox"/> Melioidosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anthrax | <input type="checkbox"/> Gonorrhea | <input type="checkbox"/> Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic | <input type="checkbox"/> Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease in child <6 years old |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arsenic poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> Granuloma inguinale | <input type="checkbox"/> Meningococcal disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Syphilis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Arboviral disease not listed here | <input type="checkbox"/> Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease in child <5 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Mercury poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> Syphilis in pregnant woman or neonate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Botulism, infant | <input type="checkbox"/> Hansen's disease (leprosy) | <input type="checkbox"/> Mumps | <input type="checkbox"/> Tetanus |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Botulism, foodborne | <input type="checkbox"/> Hantavirus infection | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> Trichinellosis (trichinosis) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Botulism, wound or unspecified | <input type="checkbox"/> Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pertussis | <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis (TB) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brucellosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis A | <input type="checkbox"/> Pesticide-related illness and injury, acute | <input type="checkbox"/> Tularemia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> California serogroup virus disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G | <input type="checkbox"/> Plague | <input type="checkbox"/> Typhoid fever (Salmonella serotype Typhi) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Campylobacteriosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant woman or child <2 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Poliomyelitis | <input type="checkbox"/> Typhus fever, epidemic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon monoxide poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> Herpes B virus, possible exposure | <input type="checkbox"/> Psittacosis (ornithosis) | <input type="checkbox"/> Vaccinia disease |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chancroid | <input type="checkbox"/> Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infant <60 days old | <input type="checkbox"/> Q Fever | <input type="checkbox"/> Varicella (chickenpox) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chikungunya fever | <input type="checkbox"/> HSV, anogenital in child <12 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies, animal | <input type="checkbox"/> Venezuelan equine encephalitis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chikungunya fever, locally acquired | <input type="checkbox"/> Human papillomavirus (HPV), laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in child <6 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies, human | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibriosis (infections of Vibrio species and closely related organisms, excluding Vibrio cholerae type O1) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chlamydia | <input type="checkbox"/> HPV, anogenital papillomas in child <12 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Rabies, possible exposure | <input type="checkbox"/> Viral hemorrhagic fevers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cholera (Vibrio cholerae type O1) | <input type="checkbox"/> Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains | <input type="checkbox"/> Ricin toxin poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> West Nile virus disease |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ciguatera fish poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in child <18 years old | <input type="checkbox"/> Rocky Mountain spotted fever or other spotted fever rickettsiosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Yellow fever |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conjunctivitis in neonate <14 days old | <input type="checkbox"/> Lead poisoning | <input type="checkbox"/> Rubella | <input type="checkbox"/> Outbreaks of any disease, any case, cluster of cases, or exposure to an infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g., hospital, school, other institution) not listed above that is of urgent public health significance. Please specify: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) | <input type="checkbox"/> Legionellosis | <input type="checkbox"/> St. Louis encephalitis | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cryptosporidiosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Leptospirosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Salmonellosis | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cyclosporiasis | <input type="checkbox"/> Listeriosis | <input type="checkbox"/> Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish poisoning) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dengue fever | <input type="checkbox"/> Lyme disease | <input type="checkbox"/> Severe acute respiratory disease syndrome associated with coronavirus infection | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dengue fever, locally acquired | <input type="checkbox"/> Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) | <input type="checkbox"/> Shigellosis | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diphtheria | <input type="checkbox"/> Malaria | <input type="checkbox"/> Smallpox | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern equine encephalitis | <input type="checkbox"/> Measles (rubeola) | <input type="checkbox"/> Staphylococcus aureus infection, intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Escherichia coli infection, Shiga toxin-producing | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Giardiasis, acute | | | |

Comments