March 2022 Florida Department of Health - Hillsborough County **Disease Surveillance Newsletter**

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Articles and Attachments Included This Month

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Health Advisories, News, and Alerts

INFLUENZA

Flu Vaccines Key Facts About Seasonal Flu Vaccine | CDC

OTHER REPORTABLE DISEASE INFORMATION

- Initial Actions to Prevent Spread of Candida auris
- 2021 Communicable Disease Investigation and Reporting HIPPA letter requiring practitioners, hospitals and laboratories to notify the FDOH of diseases or conditions of public health significance.
- Abbott recalls baby powder formula contaminated with the bacteria Cronobacter sakazakii. Check lot number here.

CDC and FDOH Travel Notices

- Travel tips during COVID-19 Please be advised traveling can increase the spread of COVID-19 and the best way to prevent transmission is to stay home.
- COVID-19 Travel Recommendations by Destination | CDC
- Polio in Asia and Eastern Europe Some international destinations • considered high risk for Polio. Before traveling to these destinations CDC recommends completing the routine polio vaccine series.

Ron DeSantis

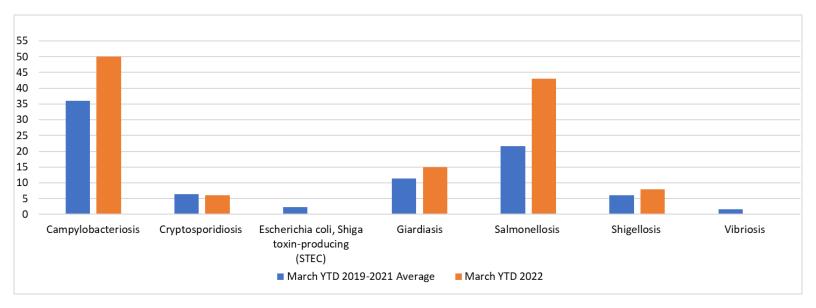
Mission: To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state & community efforts

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Joseph A. Ladapo, MD, PhD Surgeon General

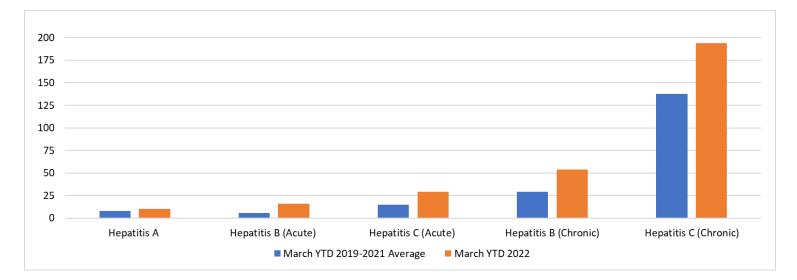
Governor



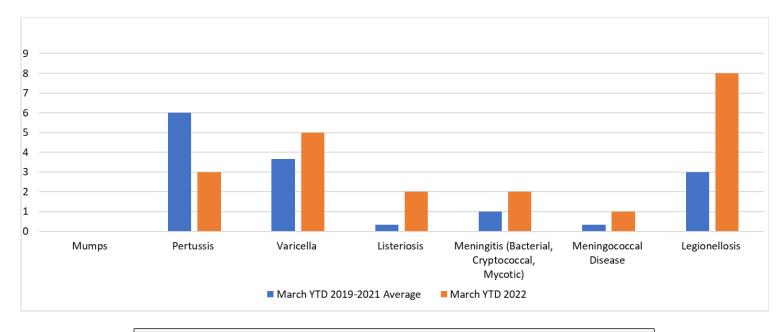


March Reportable Disease Summary - Enteric Infections

March Reportable Disease Summary - Viral Hepatitis



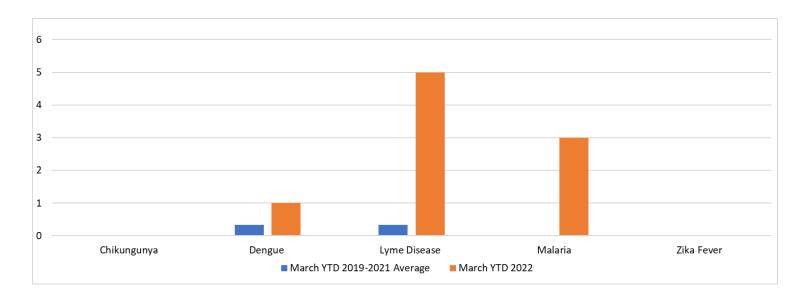
Hillsborough and several Florida counties in our region are experiencing an increase in Hepatitis A infections. Hillsborough county has reported 10 cases in 2022. Hepatitis A usually spreads when a person unknowingly ingests the virus from objects, food, or drinks contaminated by small, undetected amounts of stool from an infected person. Hepatitis A can also spread from close personal contact with an infected person such as through sex or caring for someone who is ill. Please immediately report all cases of Hepatitis A to the Florida Department of Health in Hillsborough County Epidemiology Program (813-307-8010) to ensure a prompt public health response to prevent disease among close contacts.



March Reportable Disease Summary - Other Common Reportable Infections

These vaccine reportable diseases are summarized monthly in the state Vaccine Preventable Disease Report, which is available online at: <u>http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/vaccine-preventable-disease/vaccine-preventable-disease-report-archive.html</u>

March Reportable Disease Summary – Arboviral Infections

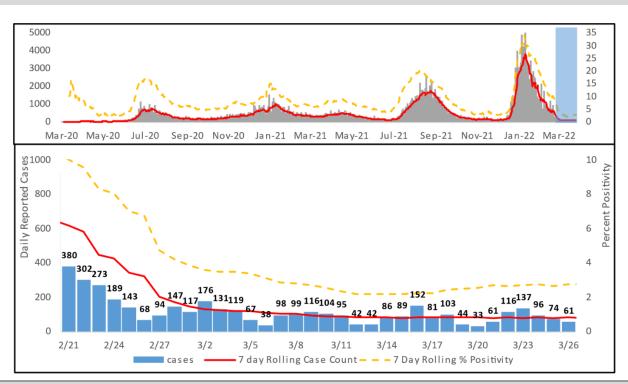


The data in these charts represent the most common reportable diseases investigated by the Epidemiology Program. All of the state's reportable disease data is available for the public to search on FL CHARTS here: <u>http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/CommunicableDiseases/default.aspx</u> To build your own search, click on the link for "Reportable Diseases Frequency Report".

The case numbers for 2021 are provisional and subject to change until the yearly database is closed, usually around April of the following year. Once the numbers are finalized, the state puts together a comprehensive Florida Annual Morbidity Statistics Report that details case trends and notable outbreak investigations. The report for 2020 and previous years are available at: http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/data-and-publications/fl-amsr1.html

2019 Novel Coronavirus Information & Statistics Worldwide

- <u>Frequently Asked Questions and Answers</u> provided by the CDC regarding the spread, prevention, testing, contact tracing and vaccinations regarding COVID-19
- <u>Novel Coronavirus Information for Travelers</u> provided by the CDC if you are considering travelling, when to delay travel, and travel recommendations by destination.
- Clinical information for healthcare providers when evaluating patients for possible 2019-nCoV.
- <u>Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations</u> for patients with known or patients under investigation for 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) in a healthcare setting
- Situation summary of <u>Cases in the US</u> regarding COVID-19 including case trends, demographics, and forecasting provided by the CDC.
- <u>GIS Map of Current Cases Worldwide</u> including COVID-19 data broken down by each country and in the U.S. provided by Johns Hopkins University.
- Latest News Updates from CDC on 2019-nCoV with a list of resources available.



Hillsborough County COVID-19 Surveillance

Daily new COVID-19 cases and percent positivity trends in Hillsborough County residents. In the last 30 days cases have decreased averaging 83 cases per day. Percent positivity has decreased as well in the last 30 days but is now starting to slightly increase in the last 7 days. Hillsborough county has reported 373,930 cases to date.

Hillsborough County Influenza Report March 2022

Flu Level:



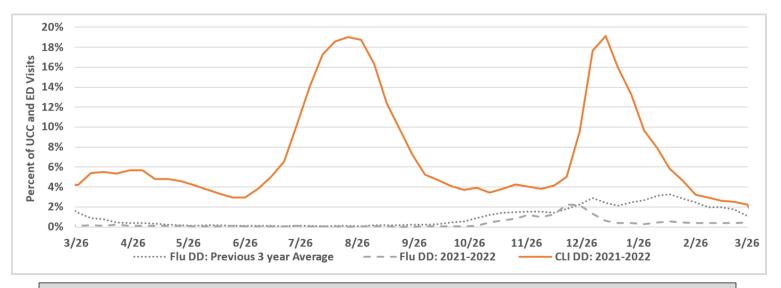
Flu Trend: **Stable**



Flu Activity This Season (September 27 – March 31)

- Total Outbreaks: Two outbreaks of influenza or ILI have been reported during the 2021-2022 flu season.
- Total Deaths: Hillsborough County has reported **no** pediatric mortalities in the current flu season.
- The number of laboratory confirmed influenza cases reported by Hillsborough County medical providers has decreased.
- In week 13, influenza type A made up 95% of reported laboratory results.

For statewide data see the **Florida Flu Review**.



Percentage of Urgent Care Center (UCC) and Emergency Department (ED) visits with a discharge diagnosis (DD) for influenza (flu) or COVID-like illness (CLI) in Hillsborough County, based on FL-ESSENCE reporting facilities, by reporting week. Visits remain below the historical values for flu.

Additional notes about data sources and data collection for the charts used in this newsletter:

Merlin reportable disease database: Merlin serves as the state's repository of reportable disease case reports, including automated notification of staff about individual cases of high-priority diseases. Access to Merlin is available only to approved Department of Health employees. COVID data is entered in Merlin in multiple ways. Data fields associated with Electronic Lab Reports (ELRs) or electronic case reports will be auto populated when available. As the data is collected from case investigations the Merlin database will be updated. Some data elements, such as deaths and group care associations (Jails, LTCFs, and Schools) are reviewed by local and state staff for accuracy. Data within Merlin is considered provisional and is subject to change.

ESSENCE-FL: The Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE) is a biosurveillance system that collects emergency department chief complaint data from participating hospitals and urgent care centers in Florida, call data from the Florida Poison Information Center Network, reportable disease data from the Merlin database, and mortality data from the Florida Office of Vital Statistics. The objective of this surveillance system is to provide the epidemiologist with the data sources and analytic tools needed to identify outbreaks or unusual trends more rapidly, leading to a timelier public health response.



Mission:

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



Ron DeSantis Governor

Joseph A. Ladapo, MD, PhD State Surgeon General

Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

September 28, 2021

COVID-19 Vaccine Provider Update

After 41 weeks of COVID-19 vaccine distribution, enrolled providers have vaccine inventory that may expire soon (including many lots of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine). We encourage all providers to check your inventory, dispose of expired vaccine, update vaccine inventory records and submit vaccine wastage reports.

Check Inventory

- Determining when a vaccine or diluent expires is a critical step in proper storage and handling. Expired vaccines and diluents must be removed immediately from storage units to avoid inadvertently administering them.
- Any vial of the Janssen COVID-19 vaccine that has a date prior to September 23, 2021 has now expired. There will be no more extensions.
- Visit <u>Janssen COVID-19 vaccine</u> to look up a Janssen COVID-19 vaccine expiration date.
- Visit <u>Moderna COVID-19 vaccine</u> to look up a Moderna COVID-19 vaccine expiration date.
 - This product line may announce shelf life extensions as early as this week (September 27, 2021–October 1, 2021).
 - Do not dispose of expired Moderna COVID-19 vaccine until there is decision made about extension. Please check the website at the beginning of October 2021 for potential expiration updates.
- The COVID-19 Vaccine Lot Number report, available via the Centers for Disease Control and Protection's (CDC) Vaccine Code Set Management Service, can also help identify expired inventory. The report is updated daily with COVID-19 vaccine lot numbers and expiration dates provided to the CDC by vaccine manufacturers.
 - If you have not yet registered for the report, visit <u>CDC's Vaccine Lot Number and</u> <u>Expiration Date webpage</u> and complete the registration form to request access.

Update Vaccine Inventory Records

Update your inventory in Vaccine Finder

Submit Vaccine Wastage Reports

- Adjust your waste in Florida SHOTS. If you need additional instructions on waste reporting visit <u>Training Guides | Florida SHOTS (flshotsusers.com)</u> under 'VFC Resources' for the 'Quick Tip Guide for Recording Wasted COVID-19 Doses'.
- Waste is expected in any vaccination program. As time passes and administration of vaccine doses increase, the reported levels of waste will also increase. The reporting of wastage does not reflect negatively on a program.
- Once you have identified expired vaccine, please dispose of these vials as per local ordinances regarding disposal of biologic waste.

Florida Department of Health Division of Disease Control and Health Protection Bureau of Epidemiology 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-12 • Tallahassee, FL 32399-1701 PHONE: 850/245-4401 • FAX: 850/413-9113 FloridaHealth.gov



Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)

Per Rule 64D-3.029, Florida Administrative Code, promulgated October 20, 2016

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

You are an invaluable part of disease surveillance in Florida!

Please visit www.FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting for more information. To report a disease or condition, contact your CHD epidemiology program (www.FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact). If unable to reach your CHD, please call the Department's Bureau of Epidemiology at (850) 245-4401.

- Outbreaks of any disease, any case, I 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 Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) Amebic encephalitis Anthray
- Arsenic poisoning
- Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed
- Babesiosis
- Botulism, foodborne, wound, and I
- unspecified
- Botulism, infant
- Brucellosis
- California serogroup virus disease
- Campylobacteriosis
- Cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Chancroid
- Chikungunya fever
- Chikungunya fever, locally acquired
- Chlamvdia
- Cholera (Vibrio cholerae type O1)
- Ciguatera fish poisoning
- Congenital anomalies
- Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue fever
- Diphtheria
- Eastern equine encephalitis
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- Escherichia coli infection, Shiga toxin-
- producing Giardiasis, acute
- Glanders
- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale

- 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 and children <2 years old Herpes B virus, possible exposure 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 immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection HIV-exposed infants <18 months old
- born to an HIV-infected woman Human papillomavirus (HPV)-
- associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children ≤12 years old
- Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in children <18 years old
- Lead poisoning (blood lead level ≥5 µg/dL)
- Legionellosis Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) Malaria
- Measles (rubeola)
- Melioidosis
- Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic
- Meningococcal disease
- Mercury poisoning
- Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)
- Paratyphoid fever (Salmonella
- Pertussis

Mumps

- Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning
- serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, and Paratyphi C)

Florida Department of Health

- I Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order
- Report immediately 24/7 by phone 2 Report next business day
- Other reporting timeframe
- Pesticide-related illness and injury. . acute . Plaque Poliomvelitis I Psittacosis (ornithosis) ٠ Q Fever 2 Rabies, animal or human Rabies, possible exposure T 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 22 Staphylococcus aureus infecti intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA) Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease in children <6 years old Syphilis Syphilis in pregnant women and 22 neonates Tetanus Trichinellosis (trichinosis) Tuberculosis (TB) Tularemia Typhoid fever (Salmonella serotype 2 Typhi) 1 Typhus fever, epidemic I. Vaccinia disease Varicella (chickenpox) Venezuelan equine encephalitis 1 Vibriosis (infections of Vibrio species and closely related organisms. excluding Vibrio cholerae type O1) Viral hemorrhagic fevers West Nile virus disease I. Yellow fever Zika fever

Coming soon: "What's Reportable?" app for iOS and Android

*Subsection 381.0031(2), Florida Statutes, 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, subsection 381.0031(4), Florida Statutes, 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..."



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HELP STOP THE SPREAD OF HEPATITIS A

Hepatitis A is spreading in Hillsborough County. This is a serious liver disease that can easily be passed from person to person when hands are not washed properly. **Anyone can get hepatitis A.**

WASH YOUR HANDS

- Wet your hands with clean, running warm water and apply soap.
- 2
 - Lather your hands by rubbing them together with the soap. Be sure to lather the backs of your hands, between your fingers, and under your nails.
 - Scrub your hands for at least 20 seconds.
 - Rinse your hands well under clean, running warm water.
 - Dry your hands using a clean towel, paper towel, or air dry them.

WHAT ARE THE SYMPTOMS?





Getting vaccinated is the best way to protect against hepatitis A. Contact the Florida Department of Health in Hillsborough County at (813) 307-8077 or your healthcare provider about getting vaccinated.

HEPATITIS A KNOW YOUR RISK

Hepatitis A is a virus that causes serious liver infection and can easily spread from person to person. This virus can make you sick for weeks to months.

WHO IS AT HIGHER RISK?

People who use drugs

- People living with someone who has hepatitis A
- Men who have sex with men

- People who recently spent time in jail or prison
- People who are homeless or have unstable housing
- People caring for someone who has hepatitis A

HOW IS IT SPREAD?



An infected person not washing their hands after using the bathroom



Close personal contact with someone who has hepatitis A



Drinking or eating food contaminated with hepatitis A



Getting vaccinated is the best way to protect against hepatitis A. Contact the Florida Department of Health in Hillsborough County at (813) 307-8077 or your healthcare provider about getting vaccinated.