



# Epidemiology Monthly Surveillance Report

Florida Department of Health in Orange County

## Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease

Hand, foot and mouth disease (HFMD) is caused by viruses that belong to the Enterovirus genus, including coxsackievirus A16 and enterovirus 71. There is no specific treatment or vaccine against the viruses that cause HFMD.

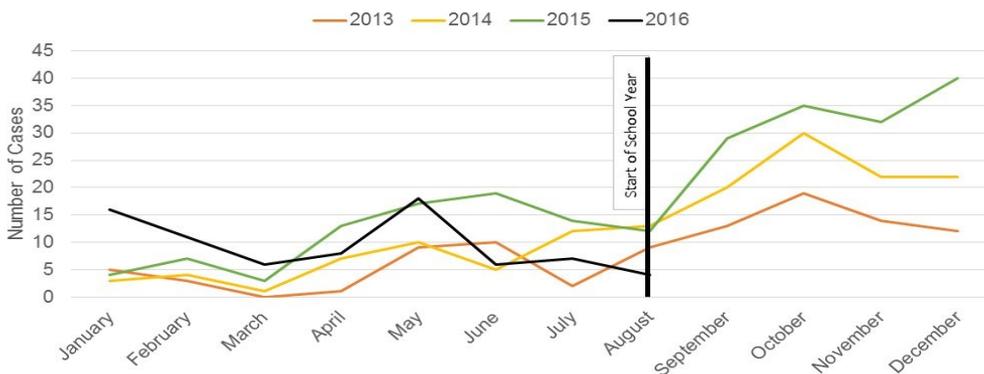
**Symptoms** - Symptoms of this viral illness usually appear 3-7 days after initial exposure and infection. Symptoms usually start with a fever, and include reduced appetite, sore throat, and malaise. One to two days later, sores may develop in the child's mouth, which may be painful. A non-itchy skin rash may develop on the hands and feet, including the soles. Not all children show all of the symptoms - they may get only mouth sores and skin rash. Other symptoms, such as vomiting and diarrhea, can occur but are less common.

**Transmission** - HFMD is easily spread through close personal contact, through the air (coughs and sneezes), contact with contaminated objects and surfaces, and through contact with contaminated feces. Proper and frequent hand washing and keeping sick children home from school until they have recovered helps prevent transmission.

**Diagnosis** - Health care providers can usually tell the difference between mouth sores caused by HFMD and other illnesses by considering patient age, symptoms, and the appearance of the rash and mouth sores. Laboratory testing of oral pharyngeal swab or stool specimen can confirm the diagnosis.

**Epidemiology** - HFMD is most common among children and can occur year-round. Increases in HFMD cases are observed during the beginning of the school year. Outbreaks of HFMD are possible and should be controlled through increased hand washing, environmental cleaning, and keeping ill persons out of communal settings (e.g., daycare, school, work) until they have recovered. While individual cases of HFMD are not reportable by law, the Florida Department of Health seeks your cooperation in reporting any clusters or outbreaks to the Epidemiology Program at 407-858-1400.

ESSENCE-FL: Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease Discharge Diagnosis, Orange County, FL 2013 to 2016



[CDC: Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease](#)

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### Points of Interest:

- HFMD
- Zika Virus Detection

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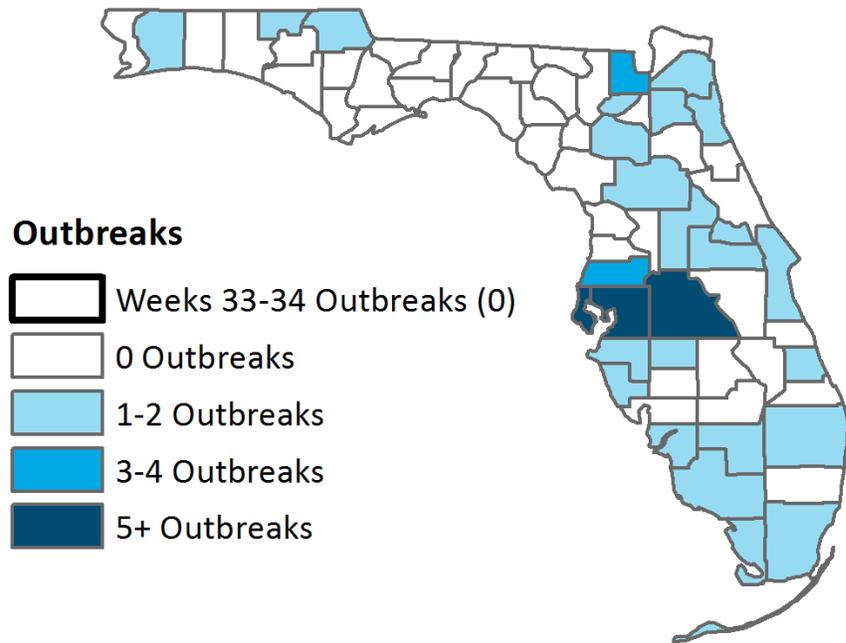
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# Influenza Surveillance (data from Florida Flu Review)

## Florida

- ⇒ Influenza activity during the 15'-16' influenza season peaked between weeks 7-11. This peak in activity occurred later than in the past six seasons.
- ⇒ In recent weeks, emergency department and urgent care center ILI visits reported into ESSENCE-FL (Florida's syndromic surveillance system) has slightly increased, which is typical for this time in the influenza season.

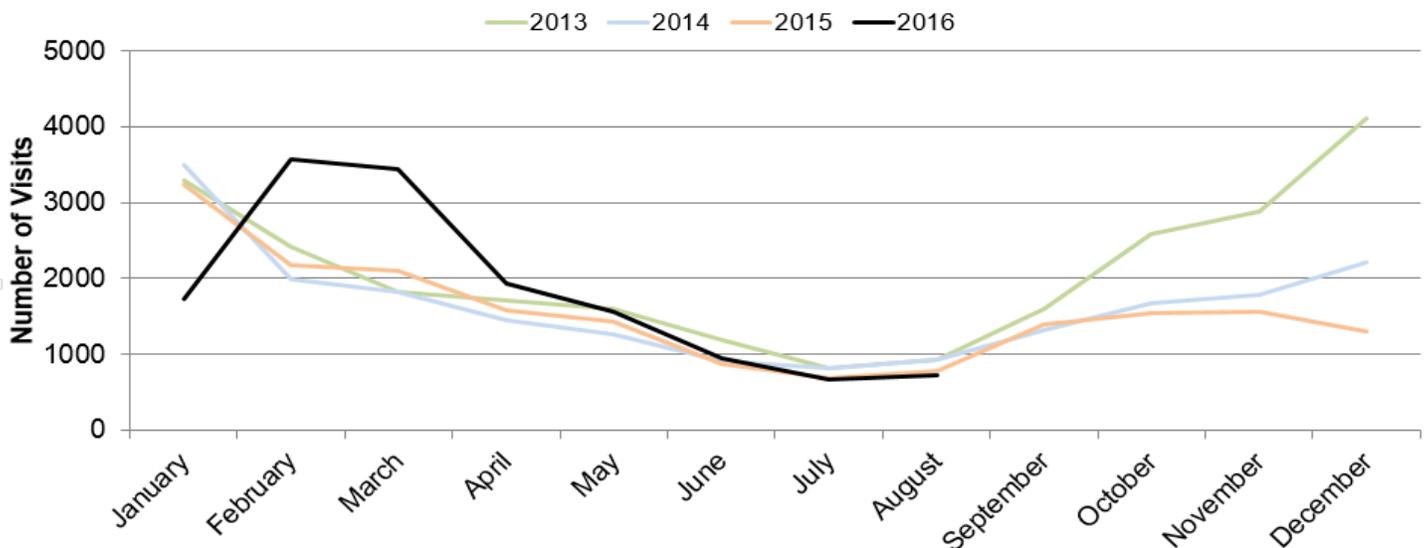
### Influenza and ILI outbreaks, by county from week 40, 2015 through week 34, 2016



## Orange County

- ⇒ No influenza outbreaks were reported in Orange County during August 2016.
- ⇒ Influenza-like illness was at seasonally expected levels in Orange County during August 2016.

### Influenza-like Illness from Emergency Department Visits in Orange County, 2013 to 2016



## Influenza Resources:

- [Florida Department of Health Weekly Influenza Activity Report](#)
- [Center for Disease Control and Prevention Weekly Influenza Activity Report](#)

As of September 7, 2016:

## Zika Virus Surveillance

### National

⇒ The CDC has issued travel recommendations concerning the Zika virus. The latest travel recommendations can be viewed [here](#).

### Florida

⇒ **At this time, the department is conducting active investigations, for non-travel related Zika infections in [Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, and Pinellas counties](#).**

⇒ 34 counties are currently under a declared state of emergency due to identification of Zika infections.

⇒ As of August 12, 2016:

- **A total of 799 confirmed cases have been identified in Florida**
  - ◆ 634 confirmed cases of Zika are travel-related to Zika epidemic areas.
  - ◆ 84 confirmed cases of Zika have been among pregnant women in Florida.
  - ◆ 70 confirmed cases of Zika are non-travel related.

### Orange County

### Clinician Guidance

Clinicians that suspect a patient has a Zika virus infection should:

- 1) Test for dengue and chikungunya viruses due to similar geographic spread of diseases and clinical presentation;
- 2) Contact their local county health department to report the disease upon suspicion. The local health department will be able to provide consultation for laboratory testing recommendations. Local health department contact information is available [here](#).

Top 3 States	Travel-associated Cases
New York	661
Florida	614
California	210

As of September 13, 2016:

FL County	Travel-associated Cases
Alachua	10
Bay	3
Brevard	13
Broward	107
Charlotte	1
Citrus	2
Clay	3
Collier	6
Duval	8
Escambia	3
Hernando	4
Highlands	1
Hillsborough	18
Lake	3
Lee	9
Leon	2
Manatee	3
Marion	3
Martin	2
Miami-Dade	204
Monroe	4
Okaloosa	3
Okeechobee	1
Orange	70
Osceola	27
Palm Beach	36
Pasco	8
Pinellas	16
Polk	21
Santa Rosa	1
Sarasota	3
Seminole	20
St Johns	4
St. Lucie	5
Volusia	8

### Zika Virus Resources:

[Florida Department of Health](#)

[Orange County Mosquito Control](#)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

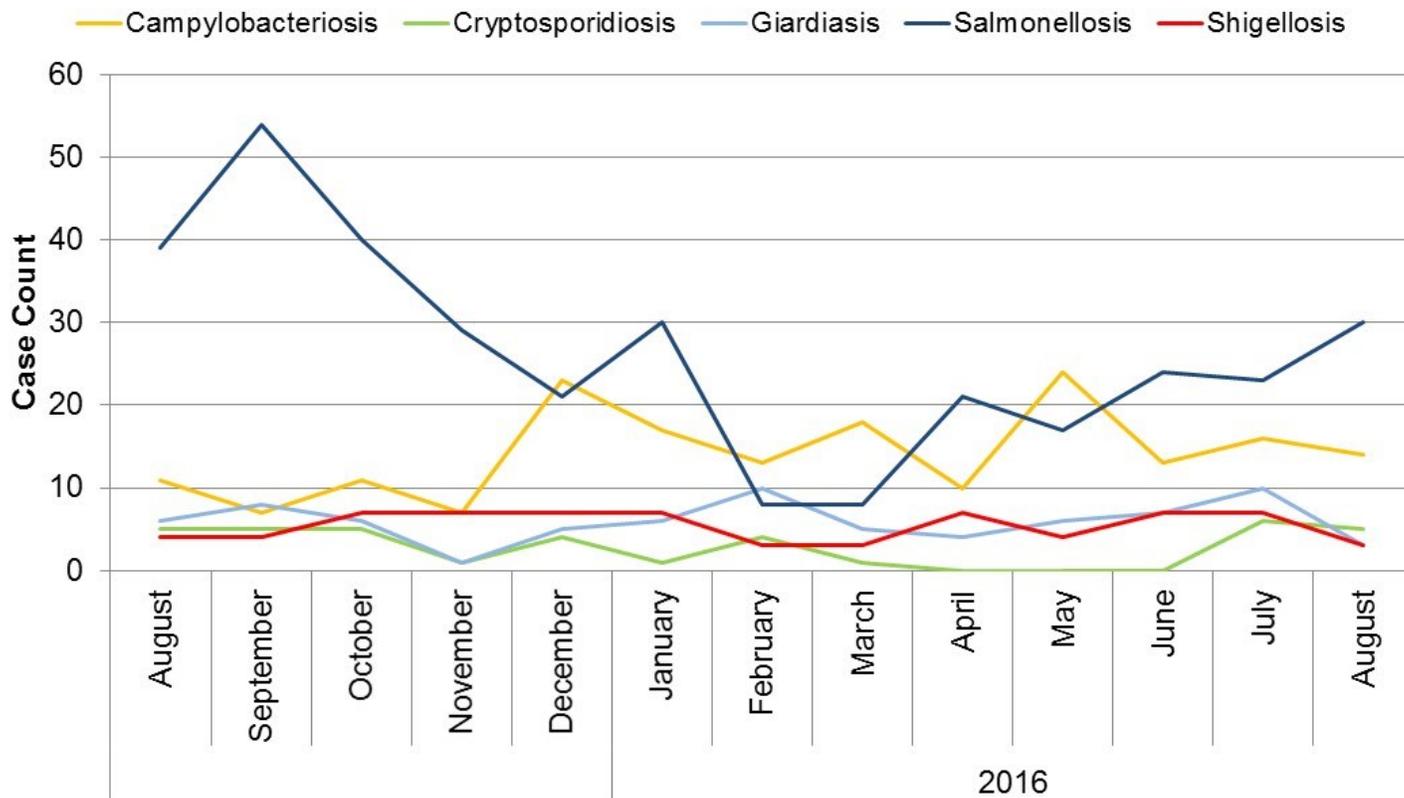
[Latest Travel Notices](#)

[CDC Healthcare Guidance](#)

[Local Health Department Contact Information](#)

## Gastrointestinal Illness Surveillance

Select Reportable Enteric Diseases in Orange County, Florida, August 2015 to August 2016



### Gastrointestinal Illness Points of Interest:

- ⇒ Enteric reportable diseases cases remain within seasonally expected levels.
- ⇒ Two foodborne outbreaks were reported during August 2016, including one ciguatera intoxication and a one with unknown etiology.
- ⇒ No waterborne disease outbreaks were identified in August 2016.

### Gastrointestinal Illness Resources:

[Florida Online Foodborne Illness Complaint Form - Public Use](#)

[Florida Food and Waterborne Disease Program](#)

[Florida Food Recall Searchable Database](#)

[Florida Department of Health - Norovirus Resources](#)

[CDC: A-Z Index for Foodborne Illness](#)

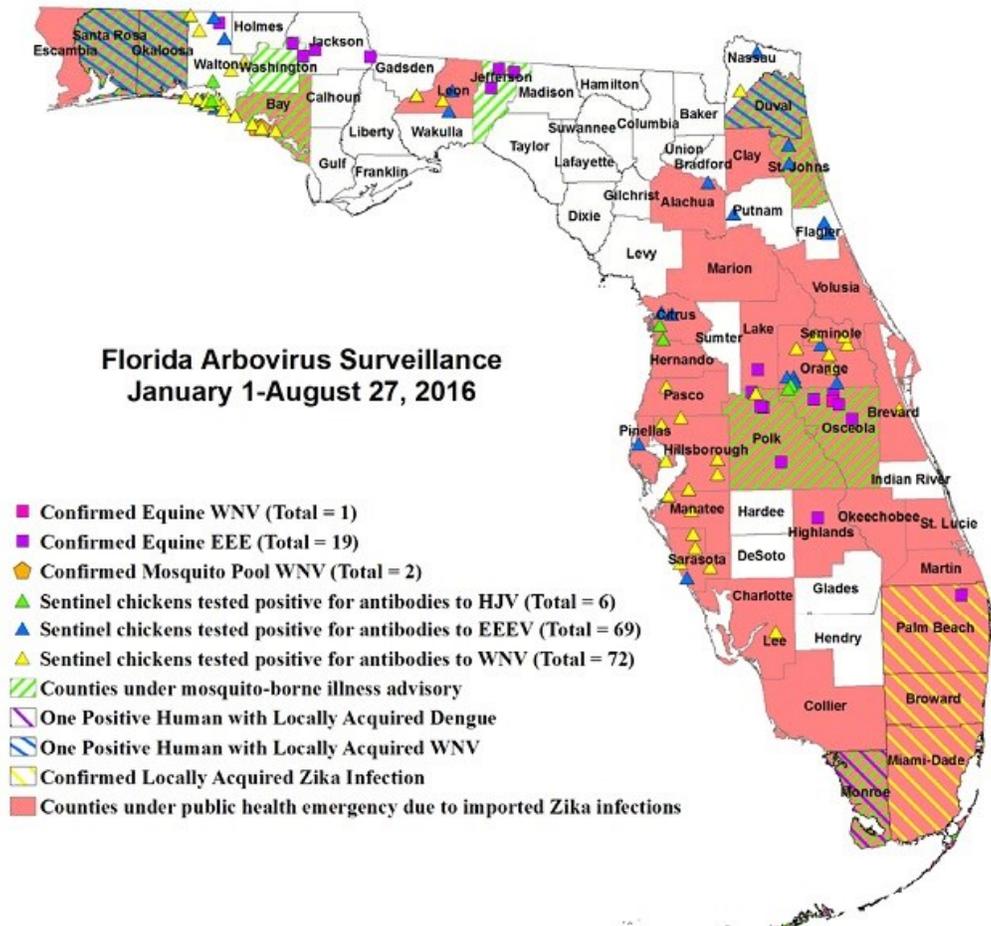
[CDC: Healthy Water](#)

**REPORT  
FOODBORNE  
ILLNESS  
ONLINE**

## Arboviral Surveillance

### Florida

- ⇒ One case of locally acquired West Nile Virus was reported in Duval County in August 2016
- ⇒ One case of locally acquired Dengue was reported in Florida during 2016
- ⇒ Imported cases of Dengue, Malaria, and Chikungunya virus have been reported in Florida during 2016
- ⇒ More details available below with link to: [Weekly Florida Arboviral Activity Report](#)



### Orange County

- ⇒ No locally acquired cases of Zika Virus, West Nile Virus, Dengue, Chikungunya Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis Virus, or Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus have been identified in Orange County.
- ⇒ In 2016, sentinel chickens tested positive for West Nile Virus (WNV) Highlands J Virus, and Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE) in Orange County.

### Arboviral Resources:

[Weekly Florida Arboviral Activity Report \(Released on Mondays\)](#)

[Orange County Mosquito Control](#)

### Chikungunya Resources

[Florida Department of Health Chikungunya Information](#)

[CDC Chikungunya Information](#)

[CDC Chikungunya MMWR](#)

Disease	ORANGE				All Counties			
	August		Cumulative (YTD)		August		Cumulative (YTD)	
	2016	Median	2016	Median	2016	Median	2016	Median
		5YR		5YR		5YR		5YR
Campylobacteriosis	17	13	129	88	408	290	2558	1853
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	0	0	8	3	13	9	172	110
Chikungunya Fever	0	0	0	0	3	0	13	0
Chlamydia	0	0	1080	0	0	0	12162	0
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Ciguatera Fish Poisoning	1	0	1	0	5	10	13	33
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	17
Cryptosporidiosis	6	5	20	20	65	59	336	315
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	2	1	7	7	34	31
Dengue Fever	1	1	5	3	9	16	56	50
Escherichia coli: Shiga Toxin-Producing	4	2	22	11	81	54	441	306
Giardiasis: Acute	6	9	54	44	102	117	799	720
Haemophilus influenzae Invasive Disease	2	0	10	9	13	16	235	174
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0	0	1	0	4	2	18	7
Hepatitis A	0	0	3	1	18	12	93	76
Hepatitis B: Acute	2	1	15	9	63	28	433	237
Hepatitis B: Chronic	42	40	311	277	531	385	3516	3034
Hepatitis B: Perinatal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B: Surface Antigen in Preg. Women	1	5	29	45	24	41	247	337
Hepatitis C: Acute	1	1	4	5	31	14	208	128
Hepatitis C: Chronic	141	135	1152	1073	2844	2662	22240	20317
Influenza A: Novel or Pandemic Strains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2
Lead Poisoning	8	1	53	16	91	66	914	552
Legionellosis	5	3	20	12	42	28	221	170
Leptospirosis	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Lyme Disease	0	0	2	3	45	37	286	108
Malaria	3	0	7	5	14	9	53	50
Measles (Rubeola)	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9
Meningitis: Bacterial or Mycotic	1	0	1	4	13	13	85	103
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	37
Mumps	0	0	1	0	6	1	24	13
Pertussis	2	5	26	24	39	54	249	424
Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury: Acute	0	0	0	3	2	7	9	53
Rabies: Possible Exposure	6	8	44	62	215	251	2189	1900
Salmonellosis	45	36	185	178	839	753	3781	3583
Shigellosis	3	9	46	71	90	174	593	1537
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease: Drug-	0	1	11	21	6	17	142	328
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease: Drug-	0	2	12	17	14	19	320	370
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Varicella (Chickenpox)	1	1	12	22	56	48	548	508
Vibriosis (Vibrio parahaemolyticus)	0	0	1	0	10	5	39	31
Vibriosis (Vibrio vulnificus)	0	0	2	0	7	6	28	21

\*\*\* All Data is Preliminary \*\*\*

## Prolonged Detection of Zika Virus RNA in Pregnant Women

A report entitled: *Prolonged Detection of Zika Virus RNA in Pregnant Women* summarizing the clinical and laboratory pictures of five symptomatic pregnant women with prolonged detection of Zika virus RNA in serum was published online on July 29th in the journal: *Obstetrics and Gynecology*. The study utilized cases reported to the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry, an enhanced surveillance system of pregnant women with laboratory evidence of confirmed or possible Zika virus infection.

The report states that additional real-time RT-PCR testing of pregnant women may provide more data about prolonged detection of Zika virus RNA as well as additional clinical implications.

Personnel from various offices of Florida Department of Health are participating in the U.S. Zika Pregnancy Registry Prolonged Viremia Working Group. This includes local Orange County representative Jennifer Jackson, MPH, CIC, Epidemiologist for the Florida Department of Health in Orange County.

The full report can be found here:

[Prolonged Detection of Zika Virus RNA in Pregnant Women](#)

### Other Disease Resources

In the structure of DOH-Orange, tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, and human immunodeficiency virus are housed in separate programs from the Epidemiology Program. We recognize the importance of these diseases for our community partners and for your convenience have provided links for surveillance information on these diseases in [Florida](#) and [Area 7 HIV & AIDS Program](#) (Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties).



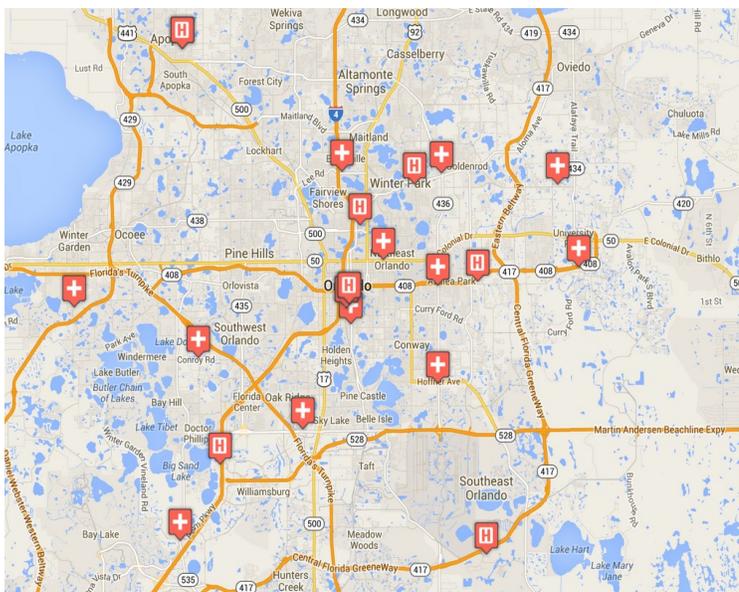
### Florida Department of Health: ESSENCE



Hospital linked to ESSENCE



Florida Hospital Centra Care Clinic linked to ESSENCE



Since 2007, the Florida Department of Health has operated the Early Notification of Community-based Epidemics (ESSENCE), a state-wide electronic bio-surveillance system. The initial scope of ESSENCE was to aid in rapidly detecting adverse health events in the community based on Emergency Department (ED) chief complaints. In the past seven years, ESSENCE capabilities have continually evolved to currently allow for rapid data analysis, mapping, and visualization across several data sources, including ED record data, Merlin reportable disease data, Florida Poison Information Network consultations, and Florida Office of Vital Statistics death records. The majority of the information presented in this report comes from ESSENCE. Florida currently has 228 emergency departments and 35 urgent care centers reporting to ESSENCE-FL for a total of 263 facilities.

## Florida Department of Health in Orange County

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### Sign up for Electronic Health Alerts & Epidemiology

#### Monthly Surveillance Reports

Email Contact Information to:

[CHD48.EPIRegistration@flhealth.gov](mailto:CHD48.EPIRegistration@flhealth.gov)



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*The Epidemiology Program conducts disease surveillance and investigates suspected occurrences of infectious diseases and conditions that are reported from physician's offices, hospitals, and laboratories.*

*Surveillance is primarily conducted through passive reporting from the medical community as required by Chapter 381, Florida Statutes.*

*Data is collected and examined to determine the existence of trends. In cooperation with the Office of Emergency Operations, the Epidemiology Program conducts syndromic and influenza-like-illness surveillance activities.*

*Syndromic surveillance was added to the disease reporting process as an active method of determining activities in the community that could be early indicators of outbreaks and bioterrorism.*

*Our staff ensures that action is taken to prevent infectious disease outbreaks from occurring in Orange County communities and area attractions. Along with many public and private health groups, we work for the prevention of chronic and long-term diseases in Central Florida.*

**ALL DATA IS PROVISIONAL**