

Epidemiology Monthly Surveillance Report

Florida Department of Health in Orange County

First Non-travel Zika Transmissions in Florida Confirmed In Miami Dade County

On Friday, July 29, the Florida Department of Health confirmed Florida's first local transmissions of Zika virus in four individuals in Miami-Dade and Broward counties. One case does not mean active transmission is taking place and that's why the department conducts a thorough investigation by sampling close contacts and community members around each case to determine if additional people are infected. The investigation included identifying and testing close contacts and community members within the suspected transmission areas. To date, department has closed out the investigations into the first cases in Miami-Dade and Broward County (two cases). The department tested 124 close contacts and individuals from the community and found no additional positives.

CDC recommends that all pregnant women in the United States be assessed for possible Zika Virus exposure during each prenatal care visit. Per the Governor's direction on August 3rd, all county health departments are now offering free Zika risk assessment and testing to any pregnant woman who wants to be tested.

Currently, the department is conducting three active investigations around non-travel related Zika infections in Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties. More specific information on these investigations is available <a href="https://example.com/here.

No non-travel related Zika virus infections have been identified among Orange County residents or visitors of non-Zika endemic areas.

On Feb. 12, Governor Scott directed the State Surgeon General to activate a Zika Virus Information Hotline for current Florida residents and visitors, as well as anyone planning on traveling to Florida in the near future. The hotline, managed by the Department of Health, has assisted 3,934 callers since it launched. The number for the **Zika Virus Information Hotline is 1-855-622-6735.**

Zika Resources

Department of Health Daily Zika Update

Zika Virus Florida Health

Florida Health Mosquito-Borne Disease Surveillance

CDC ZIka

CDC Health Advisory Network

July 2016

Volume 7, Issue 7

Points of Interest:

- First Florida Local Zika Transmissions
- ACIP Votes Down LAIV

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Influenza Surveillance (data from Florida Flu Review)

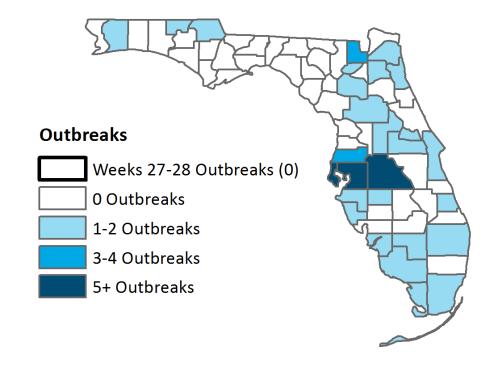
Florida

- ⇒ 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) remained low, which is typical for this time in the influenza season.

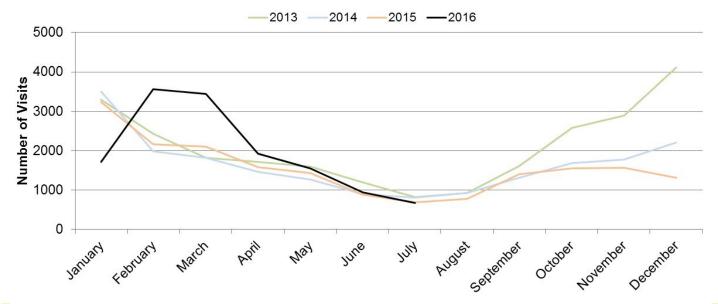
Orange County

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

Influenza and ILI outbreaks, by county from week 40, 2015 through week 26, 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 August 10, 2016:

Zika Virus Surveillance

National

⇒ The CDC has issued travel recommendations concerning the Zika virus. The latest travel recommendations can be viewed <u>here</u>.

Florida

- ⇒ At this time, the department is investigating three areas for non-travel related Zika infections in Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties.
- ⇒ 34 counties are currently under a declared state of emergency due to identification of Zika infections (see table for counties).
- \Rightarrow As of August 12, 2016:
 - ⇒ A total of 470 confirmed cases have been identified in Florida
 - 57 confirmed cases of Zika have been among pregnant women in Florida.

Orange County

⇒ No local transmission has been identified in Orange County

Clinician Guidance

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

- 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 <u>upon suspicion</u>. The local health department will be able to provide consultation for laboratory testing recommendations. Local health department contact information is available <u>here</u>.

Top 3 States	Travel-associated Cases
New York	530
Florida	322
California	87

As of August 12, 2016:

FL County	Travel-associated Cases
Alachua	5
Вау	2
Brevard	10
Broward	73
Charlotte	1
Citrus	2
Clay	3
Collier	4
Duval	6
Escambia	2
Hernando	4
Highlands	1
Hillsborough	12
Lake	2
Lee	7
Leon	2
Manatee	2
Martin	1
Miami-Dade	120
Monroe	1
Okaloosa	2
Okeechobee	1
Orange	52
Osceola	18
Palm Beach	23
Pasco	6
Pinellas	7
Polk	13
Santa Rosa	1
Sarasota	1
Seminole	17
St Johns	3
St. Lucie	4
Volusia	5

Zika Virus Resources:

Florida Department of Health

Orange County Mosquito Control

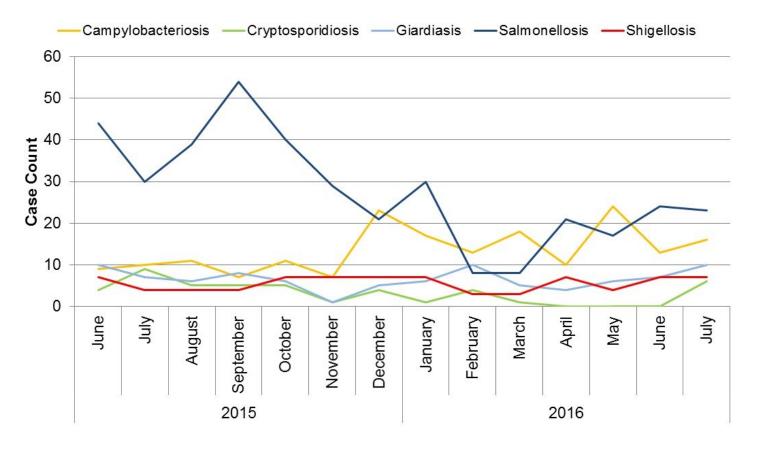
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<u>Latest Travel Notices</u> <u>CDC Healthcare Guidance</u>

Local Health Department Contact Information

Gastrointestinal Illness Surveillance

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



Gastrointestinal Illness Points of Interest:

- ⇒ Enteric reportable diseases cases remain within seasonally expected levels.
- ⇒ No foodborne or waterborne disease outbreaks were identified in July 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

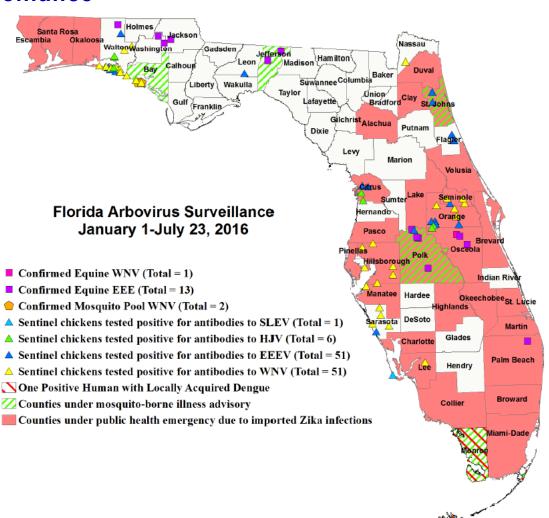
CDC: A-Z Index for Foodborne Illness CDC: Healthy Water



Arboviral Surveillance

Florida

- ⇒ One case of locally acquired case of dengue was reported in Monroe County in May 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

	ORANGE				All Counties			
Disease				nulative	,	July	Cum	nulative
		Median	2016	Median	2016	Median	2016	Median
		5YR		5YR		5YR		5YR
Campylobacteriosis	17	16	112	76	359	329	2149	1563
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	0	0	8	3	15	17	154	102
Chikungunya Fever	0	0	0	0	3	0	11	0
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Ciguatera Fish Poisoning	0	0	0	0	1	6	6	21
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	14
Cryptosporidiosis	6	2	13	10	49	54	264	256
Cyclosporiasis	2	1	2	1	23	17	27	25
Dengue Fever	0	2	3	3	2	16	43	33
Escherichia coli: Shiga Toxin-Producing	2	2	18	8	55	47	359	255
Giardiasis: Acute	10	5	48	35	77	107	677	611
Haemophilus influenzae Invasive Disease	1	1	8	8	15	13	221	158
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0	0	1	0	2	1	14	5
Hepatitis A	1	0	3	1	13	9	73	69
Hepatitis B: Acute	1	1	13	8	51	28	355	208
Hepatitis B: Chronic	31	33	268	234	422	396	2985	2672
Hepatitis B: Perinatal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B: Surface Antigen in Pregnant Women	1	8	28	40	25	52	212	294
Hepatitis C: Acute	1	1	3	5	34	18	175	105
Hepatitis C: Chronic	146	137	1010	929	3048	2663	19326	17672
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2
Lead Poisoning	4	1	44	14	139	79	820	486
Legionellosis	2	1	15	9	33	25	179	147
Listeriosis	0	0	0	1	3	5	20	20
Lyme Disease	0	0	1	2	67	30	229	70
Malaria	1	1	4	4	14	7	38	41
Measles (Rubeola)	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	9
Meningitis: Bacterial or Mycotic	0	0	0	4	6	16	70	91
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	37
Mumps	1	0	1	0	2	1	19	7
Pertussis	1	3	24	13	27	77	208	344
Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury: Acute	0	0	0	3	4	6	7	46
Rabies: Possible Exposure	4	6	38	53	208	278	1855	1649
Salmonellosis	31	32	140	141	629	724	2942	2834
Shigellosis	10	6	43	62	76	224	503	1372
Strep pneumoniae: Drug-Resistant	0	1	11	21	5	17	134	319
Strep pneumoniae: Drug-Susceptible	1	1	12	15	27	27	306	350
Typhoid Fever (Salmonella Serotype Typhi)	0	0	1	0	1	1	10	7
Vaccinia Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Varicella (Chickenpox)	2	1	11	20	37	36	491	460
Vibriosis (Vibrio parahaemolyticus)	0	0	1	0	7	3	28	25
Vibriosis (Vibrio vulnificus)	2	0	2	0	5	7	20	15

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) Recommends Live attenuated influenza Vaccine Not be Used during the 2016-2017 Flu Season

On June 22, CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) voted that live attenuated influenza vaccine (LAIV), also known as the "nasal spray" flu vaccine, should <u>not</u> be used during the 2016-2017 flu season.

Preliminary data on LAIV's effectiveness during the 2015-2016 season among children and adolescents ages 2 through 17 years became available in late May, and this data showed an effectiveness of 3 percent (with a 95 percent confidence interval of -49 to 37 percent). The overall outcome of this finding is that no statistically protective benefit from having received the vaccine could be measured in the study population.

The 2015-2016 data follows poor and/or lower than expected vaccine effectiveness data for LAIV from both the 2014-2015 and 2013-2014 seasons.

Data from recent seasons suggests that nasal spray flu vaccine accounted for about one-third of all flu vaccines administered to children.

ACIP Votes Down Use of LAIV for 2016-2017 Flu Season ACIP Florida Health: Influenza

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 AIDS Program (Brevard, Orange, Osceola, and Seminole Counties).

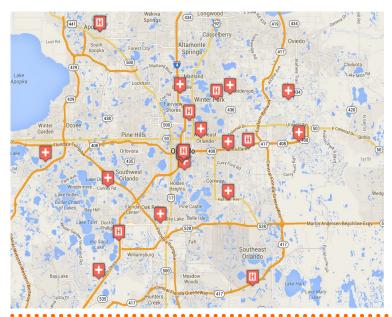
Florida Department of Health: ESSENCE



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 biosurveillance 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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http://orange.floridahealth.gov/

Sign up for

Electronic Health Alerts & Epidemiology Monthly Surveillance Reports

Email Contact Information to:

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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.