



Epidemiology Monthly Surveillance Report

Florida Department of Health in Orange County

Florida Department of Health in Orange County Perinatal Hepatitis Prevention Program

The Epidemiology Office of the Florida Department of Health in Orange County (DOH-Orange) conducts the Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program (PHBPP) with the fundamental goal of preventing perinatal hepatitis B infection by identifying pregnant women who are hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive and ensuring proper immunoprophylaxis of their infants and household contacts.

Identifying mothers who are HBsAg positive is the first step in interrupting perinatal transmission; as such, one of the primary functions of the program is to assure that all women who present to their health care provider for prenatal health care are screened for HBV infection, and all positive results are reported to the PHBPP in the Epidemiology office at DOH-Orange. Providers of perinatal care play a crucial role in the program by assuring that positive results from pregnant women and children up to 24 months of age are reported to the health department by the close of the following business day (Florida Administrative Code 64D-3.029).

The second step is to immunize the infants as soon as possible. The administration of Hepatitis B vaccine and hepatitis B immune globulin (HBIG) within 12 hours after birth is extremely effective in preventing both acute and chronic HBV infection (see update below).

Without this prophylaxis, ninety percent of infants who are infected through perinatal transmission will become chronic carriers, who are both infectious to others and at risk of developing serious liver disease later in life. Twenty-five percent or more will die from cirrhosis or primary liver cancer.

The PHBPP at the Epidemiology office at DOH-Orange consists of: (1) education and counseling, (2) both free blood testing and administration of Hepatitis B vaccine to significant contacts, (3) case management of newborns, and (4) collaboration with private providers and hospitals.

Please contact Danielle Knight at 407-858-1400, Ext. 1351 for additional information.

Update: Shortened Interval for Post-vaccination Serologic Testing (PVST) of Infants Born to Hepatitis B-Infected Mothers

In its [October 9th MMWR publication](#), the CDC recommends a shortened interval for post-vaccination serologic testing (from age 9-18 months to 9-12 months) of infants born to hepatitis B virus (HBV) positive mothers to minimize the possibility for unnecessary revaccination. An estimated 25,000 infants are born to HBV-positive mothers each year in the United States. However, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is highly effective in preventing perinatal HBV transmission; only one percent of infants receiving PEP develop infection.

[Florida Health Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program](#)

[CDC Perinatal HBV Transmission](#)

October 2015

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Points of Interest:

- **Increases in Fentanyl Overdose Fatalities (p 7)**
- **Post-Vaccination Testing of Infants Born to Hepatitis B-Infected Mothers (p 1)**

Contents

Perinatal Hepatitis Prevention Program	1
Influenza Surveillance	2
Vibrio / Ebola Surveillance	3
Gastrointestinal Illness Surveillance	4
Arboviral Surveillance	5
Reportable Disease Table	6
Fentanyl Overdose Fatalities	7
Contact Information	

Influenza Surveillance (data from Florida Flu Review)

National

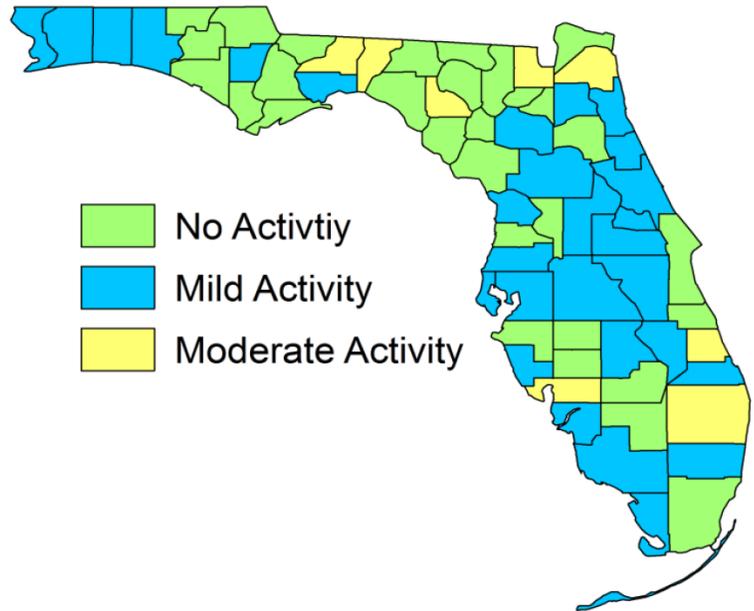
⇒ Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 viruses have been identified in U.S. backyard and commercial flocks of birds during the spring and summer of 2015. HPAI H5 has not been identified in Florida birds, but identifications are anticipated. No humans have been identified with HPAI infection in Florida or the rest of the nation. To learn more about HPAI, please visit: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/diseases-from-animals/novel-influenza-viruses.html>.

Florida

- ⇒ Emergency department (ED) and urgent care center (UCC) ILI visits have increased in recent weeks but are below levels seen in previous years at this time.
- ⇒ In Florida, the most common influenza subtype detected at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) in recent weeks has been influenza A (H3).

Florida Influenza-like Illness Activity Map

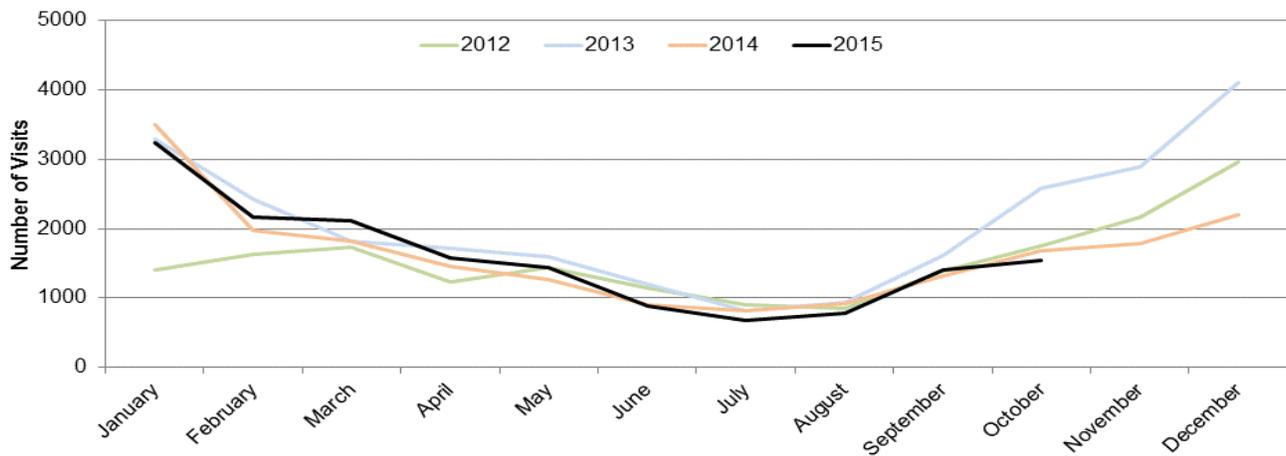
Week 40: October 4-10, 2015



Orange County

⇒ No outbreaks of influenza-like illness were reported to DOH-Orange in October 2015.

Emergency Department Influenza-like Illness Visits in Orange County by Month, 2012 to 2015



Influenza Resources:

[Florida Department of Health Weekly Influenza Activity Report](#)

[Center for Disease Control and Prevention Weekly Influenza Activity Report](#)

Vibrio vulnificus Surveillance

Vibrio vulnificus is a bacterium that normally lives in warm seawater and is part of a group of vibrios that are called “halophilic” because they require salt. *Vibrio vulnificus* infections are rare. *Vibrio vulnificus* is a naturally occurring bacterium in warm, brackish seawater. Water and wounds do not mix. A person should not enter the water if they have fresh cuts or scrapes.

[Florida Department of Health Vibrio Information Page](#)

Vibrio vulnificus Cases in Orange County and Florida, 2010 to 2015

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (YTD)
Orange County	0	0	0	1	1	0
Florida	32	35	26	42	31	41

Ebola Surveillance

Florida

- ⇒ Per [Executive Order Number 14-280](#) issued by the Office of the Governor, the Florida Department of Health **continues** the practice of twice daily in-person temperature monitoring and symptom checking of all travelers from Guinea and Sierra Leone during their 21-day Ebola incubation period.
- ⇒ In Florida, travelers from Liberia are no longer required to be monitored by twice daily in-person temperature and symptom checks as of September 21, 2015. Travelers from Liberia are being asked to self-monitor for temperature and symptoms.
- ⇒ Ebola continues to represent a very low risk to the general public in Florida and the United States.
- ⇒ **Physicians should immediately call the local health department if a patient fits the criteria of an Ebola Patient Under Investigation** (link to Patient Screening Tool below).

International

Updated November 1, 2015:

- ⇒ Total Cases: **Current Travel Health Notices:**
 - Liberia: 10,672– Watch– Level 1, Practice Usual Precautions
 - Sierra Leone: 14,089— Alert– Level 2, Practice enhanced Precautions
 - Guinea: 3,810— Warning– Level 3, Avoid Nonessential Travel

[Days Since Last Case via CDC](#)

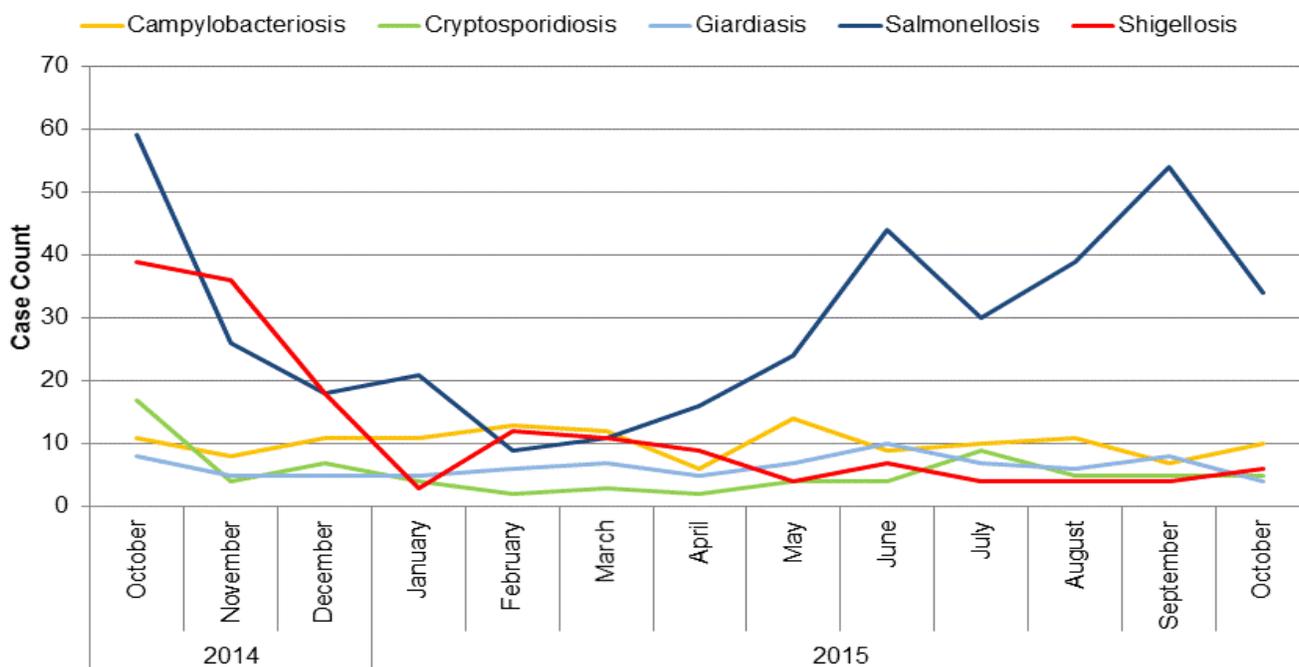


Ebola Resources:

Patient Screening Tool: [Florida Department of Health](#) [Florida Department of Health EVD Resources](#)
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: [Ebola Information and Guidance](#)
World Health Organization: [Global Alert and Response Situation Reports](#)

Gastrointestinal Illness Surveillance

Select Reportable Enteric Diseases in Orange County, Florida, October 2014 to October 2015



Gastrointestinal Illness Points of Interest:

- ⇒ 34 cases of Salmonellosis were reported among Orange County residents in October 2015. This represents a decrease from September 2015 and is within expected seasonal disease incidence trends for Salmonellosis.
- ⇒ 14 foodborne illness complaints were reported to the Florida Department of Health in Orange County for investigation in October.
- ⇒ No foodborne illness outbreaks were reported or identified during October 2015.
- ⇒ No waterborne illness outbreaks were reported or identified during October 2015.

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](#)

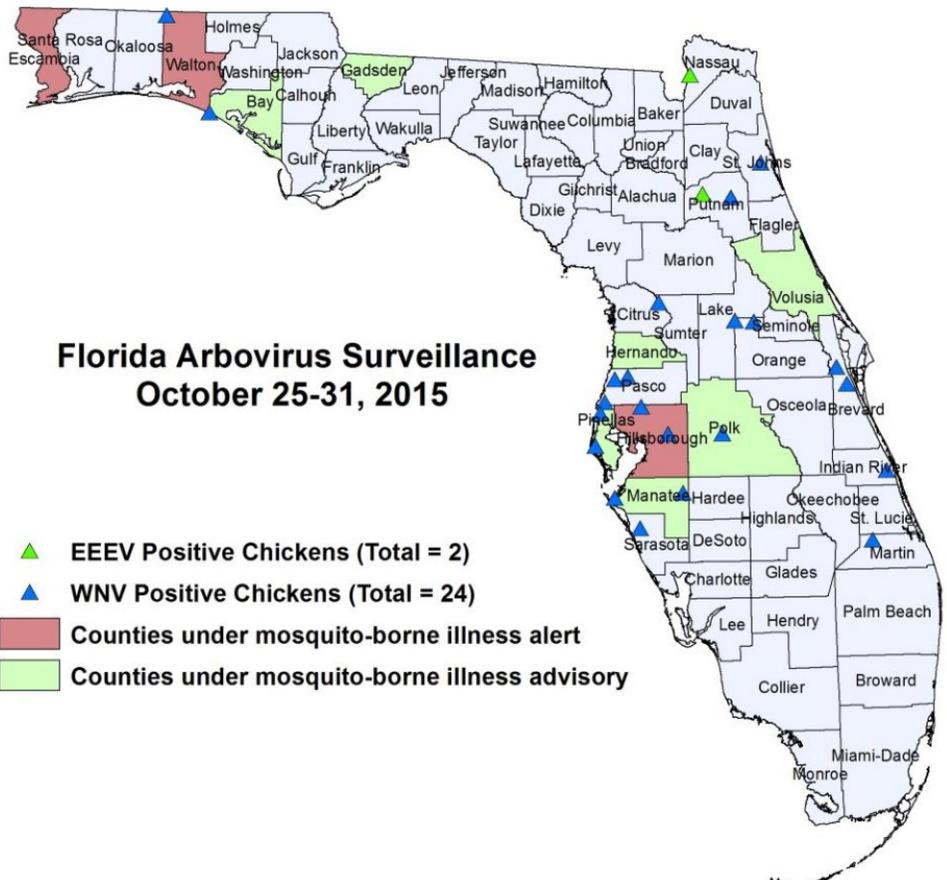
[CDC: Healthy Water](#)



Arboviral Surveillance

Florida

- ⇒ Bay, Gadsden, Hernando, Manatee, Pinellas, Polk, and Volusia Counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory. Escambia, Hillsborough, and Walton Counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness alert.
- ⇒ No human cases of West Nile Virus (WNV) infection were reported this week in Florida.
- ⇒ No locally-acquired dengue fever or chikungunya were reported this week in Florida.



Orange County

- ⇒ No human cases of West Nile Virus, Chikungunya Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis Virus, Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus, or Dengue Virus were reported among Orange County residents during October 2015.
- ⇒ In October, two sentinel chickens tested positive for West Nile Virus (WNV) in Orange County.
- ⇒ In 2015, 15 sentinel chickens and 1 horse have tested positive for EEEV, two sentinel chickens tested positive for Highlands J Virus, and 18 sentinel chickens tested positive for WNV 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](#)

Increases in Fentanyl Drug Confiscations and Fentanyl-related Overdose Fatalities

On October 26, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued a Health Advisory ([CDC-HAN 00384](#)) pertaining to recent increases in fentanyl-related fatalities in multiple states across the U.S. Most cases of fentanyl-related morbidity and mortality have been linked to illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl analogs, collectively referred to as non-pharmaceutical fentanyl (NPF), not to pharmaceutical fentanyl, which is approved for managing acute or chronic pain associated with advanced cancer.

This short-acting opioid analgesic is 50-100 times more potent than morphine. It is often mixed (with or without the user's knowledge) with heroin and/or cocaine to increase its euphoric effects.

In March of this year, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) issued a nationwide alert identifying fentanyl as a threat to public health and safety. There has been a significant increase in the total number of fentanyl drug seizures in the past 3 years.

The CDC HAN (above) provides data on fentanyl seizures and fentanyl-related deaths by state as well as recommendations and information on the risk posed to public health workers, first responders, and law enforcement personnel regarding unwitting contact with substances containing fentanyl.

Florida Department of Children and Families: Substance Abuse

NFLIS Special

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 to our community partners and for your convenience have provided links for surveillance information on these diseases in [Florida](#) and [Orange County](#).



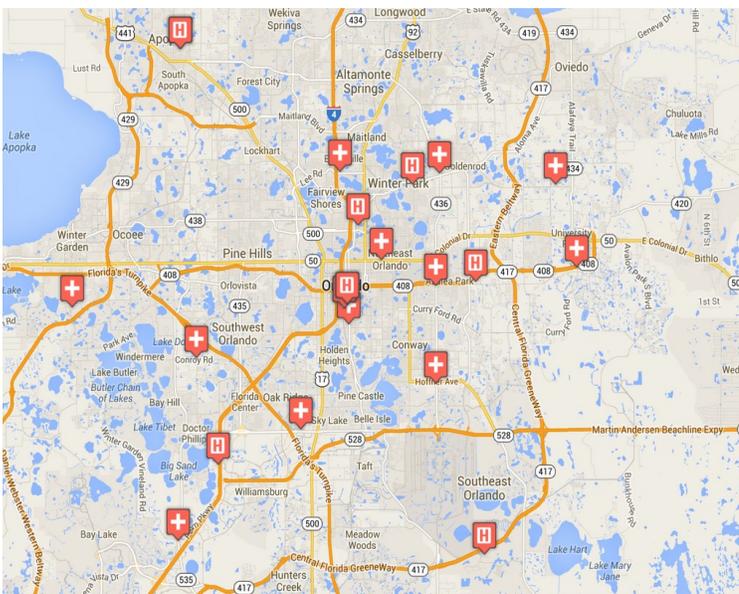
Florida Department of Health: ESSENCE



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 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 186 emergency departments and 30 urgent care centers (Florida Hospital Centra Care) reporting to ESSENCE-FL for a total of 216 facilities.

Florida Department of Health in Orange County

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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.

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ALL DATA IS PROVISIONAL