

# Epidemiology Monthly Surveillance Report

Florida Department of Health in Orange County

## Bats and Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis

While animal rabies cases, and potential human exposure to rabid animals occurs year-round throughout the United States, summertime is the period during which the number of reported animal bites increases; as these increase, so does the potential for human exposure to rabies.

In recent years, bats have played an increasing role as vectors transmitting rabies to humans.

An extremely risky scenario can exist in residential settings due to the combination of their roosting habits in those settings (bat maternity season in Florida is April 15<sup>th</sup> through August 14<sup>th</sup>) and the fact that a very minor skin wound from a rabid bat can be sufficient for rabies virus introduction. In many cases the injury from a bat bite is undetectable.

Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) should be undertaken in the following scenarios:

- ◆ When a person awakens in a room and sees a bat
- ◆ When a person sees a bat upon entering a room occupied by a child, baby, infant, or other person who may have limited recall
- ◆ When there is a known bat bite or even the possibility of a bat-inflicted injury



### Reported Animal Rabies in Florida

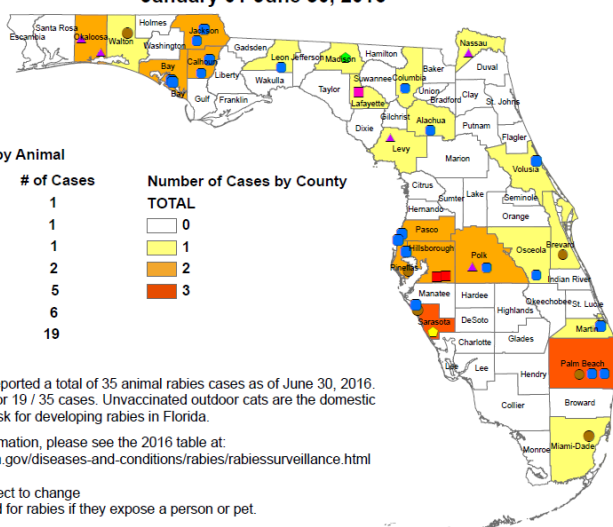
January 01-June 30, 2016

#### Number of Cases by Animal

Rabid Animal	# of Cases
DEER	1
HORSE	1
OTTER	1
CAT	2
FOX	5
BAT	6
RACCOON	19

#### Number of Cases by County

TOTAL
0
1
2
3



Twenty-two counties reported a total of 35 animal rabies cases as of June 30, 2016. Raccoons accounted for 19 / 35 cases. Unvaccinated outdoor cats are the domestic animal particularly at risk for developing rabies in Florida.

For more detailed information, please see the 2016 table at:  
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/rabies/rabies-surveillance.html>

Preliminary data - subject to change  
Animals are only tested for rabies if they expose a person or pet.

[Florida Health Rabies and Surveillance Maps](#)

The epidemiology office of the Florida Department of Health in Orange County (DOH-Orange) provides the following services for health care providers and the general public:

- Consultation upon suspicion of any type of bat or other animal exposure
  - Follow up rabies PEP is administered at DOH-Orange; the initiation of rabies PEP in Orange County is always undertaken at the local hospital emergency department.
  - Facilitation of testing of suspect animals in human exposures
- Please call the DOH-Orange Epidemiology office at 407-858-1420 for further information, consultation, or to report a case.

June 2016

Volume 7, Issue 6

### Points of Interest:

- Bats, Rabies and PEP
- Syphilis on Increase
- Epidemiologists in DOH-Orange Acquire CIC® Certification

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## Syphilis Cases Increasing in Florida and in United States

The following letter was addressed to Florida Health Care Providers, from Anna Marie Likos, MD, MPH, Acting Deputy Secretary for Health and State Epidemiologist  
To report cases of sexually transmitted diseases, please call the Florida Department of Health in Orange County Sexually Transmitted Diseases Office at: 407-836-9261.

**Mission:**

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



**Rick Scott**  
Governor

**Celeste Philip, MD, MPH**  
State Surgeon General

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

July 6, 2016

Dear Colleague:

This correspondence is to inform Florida health care providers of an increase in syphilis cases in Florida. Most states have reported an increased number of sexually transmitted diseases over the past five years.

Syphilis in all stages, including primary, secondary, and congenital, has increased in Florida by 72.8 percent in the last five years from 4,142 cases reported in 2011 to 7,157 cases reported in 2015. From

2014 to 2015, Florida syphilis cases increased by 18.7 percent from 6,031 to 7,157.

Although the exact reason for the increase in syphilis is unclear, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) published a report on November 17, 2015, on this increase. According to Jonathan Mermin, M.D., Director of CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and Tuberculosis Prevention, "America's worsening STD epidemic is a clear call for better diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. STDs affect people in all walks of life, particularly young women and men, but these data suggest an increasing burden among gay and bisexual men." This report in its entirety is available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/2015/std-surveillance-report-press-release.html>.

Syphilis has been called "the great imitator" because it has so many possible symptoms, many of which look like symptoms of other diseases. For a complete list of symptoms and detailed information on the stages of syphilis, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stdfact-syphilis.htm>.

For further information regarding syphilis in your area, please contact your local county health department. Through integrated state, county, and community efforts, we can reduce Florida's syphilis morbidity.

Sincerely,

Anna Marie Likos, MD, MPH  
Acting Deputy Secretary for Health  
State Epidemiologist

Florida Department of Health  
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection • Bureau of Communicable  
Diseases-Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) & Viral Hepatitis Section  
4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A-19 • Tallahassee, FL 32399-1716  
PHONE: 850/245-4303 • FAX 850/414-8103  
[FloridaHealth.gov](http://FloridaHealth.gov)



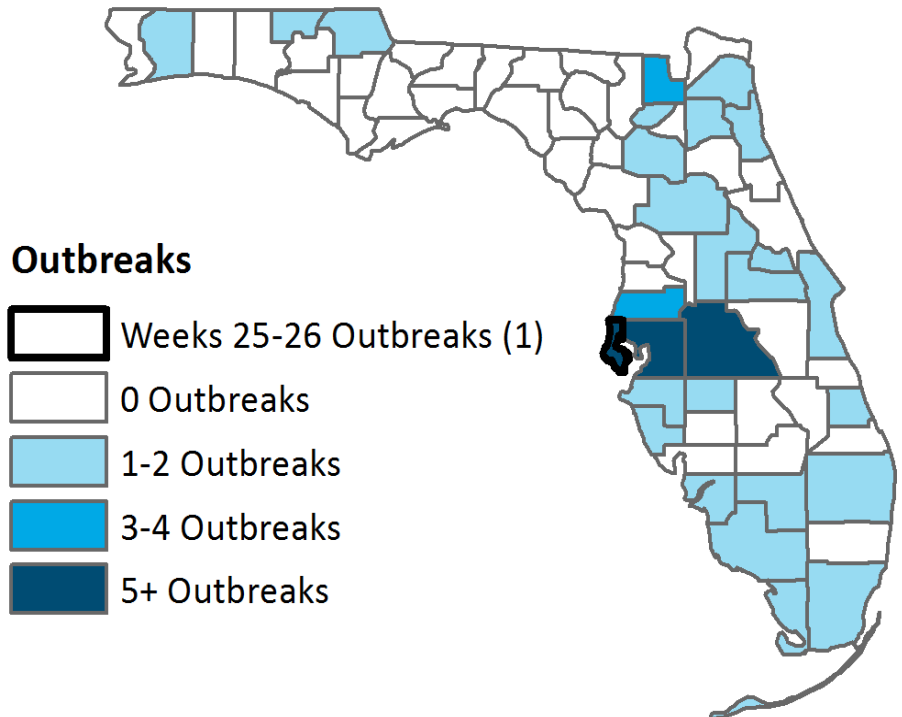
**Accredited Health Department**  
Public Health Accreditation Board

## 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 influenza-like illness (ILI) visits reported into ESSENCE-FL (Florida's syndromic surveillance system) remained low, which is typical for this time in the influenza season.

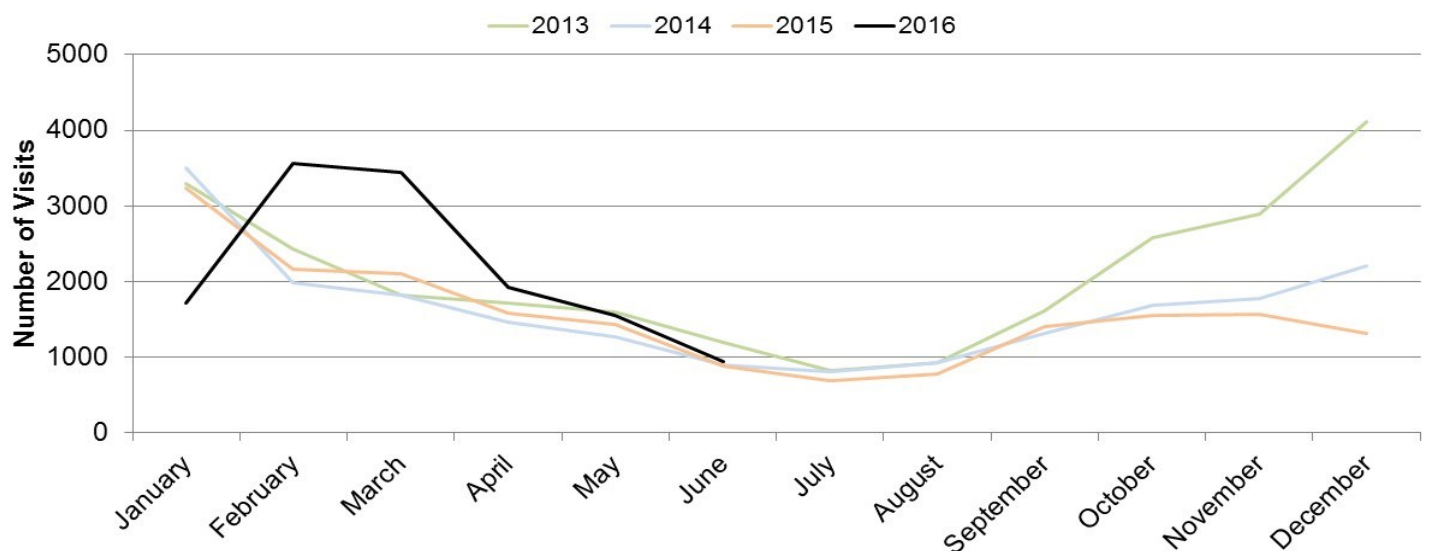
### Influenza and ILI outbreaks, by county from week 40, 2015 through week 26, 2016



### Orange County

- ⇒ No influenza outbreaks were reported in Orange County during June 2016.
- ⇒ Influenza-like illness was at seasonally expected levels in Orange County during June 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 July 6 2016:

## Zika Virus Surveillance

### National

- ⇒ The CDC has issued travel recommendations concerning the Zika virus. The latest travel recommendations can be viewed [here](#).
- ⇒ 1,132 cases have been imported into US states as of July 6, 2016.
- ⇒ The national case definition recently changed. For more information please click on link to the [National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System](#).

### Florida

- ⇒ **No locally-acquired cases of Zika virus have been reported in Florida.**
- ⇒ [News on investigations of possible non-travel related cases](#)
- ⇒ 24 counties are currently under a declared state of emergency due to identification of travel-associated Zika infections (see table for counties).
- ⇒ As of July 11, 2016:
  - ⇒ **A total of 276 confirmed imported cases have been identified in Florida.**
    - ◆ 43 imported confirmed cases of Zika have been among pregnant women in Florida.

Top 10 States	Travel-associated Cases
New York	285
Florida	206
California	69
Texas	53
New Jersey	45
Massachusetts	39
Pennsylvania	35
Virginia	33
Maryland	31
Georgia	29

As of July 11, 2016:

FL County	Travel-associated Cases
Alachua	5
Brevard	4
Broward	40
Charlotte	1
Citrus	1
Clay	2
Collier	3
Duval	5
Escambia	1
Highlands	1
Hillsborough	6
Lake	1
Lee	6
Martin	1
Miami-Dade	74
Okaloosa	1
Orange	22
Osceola	12
Palm Beach	13
Pasco	4
Pinellas	6
Polk	8
Santa Rosa	1
Seminole	9
St Johns	2
St. Lucie	1
Volusia	2

### Clinician Guidance

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

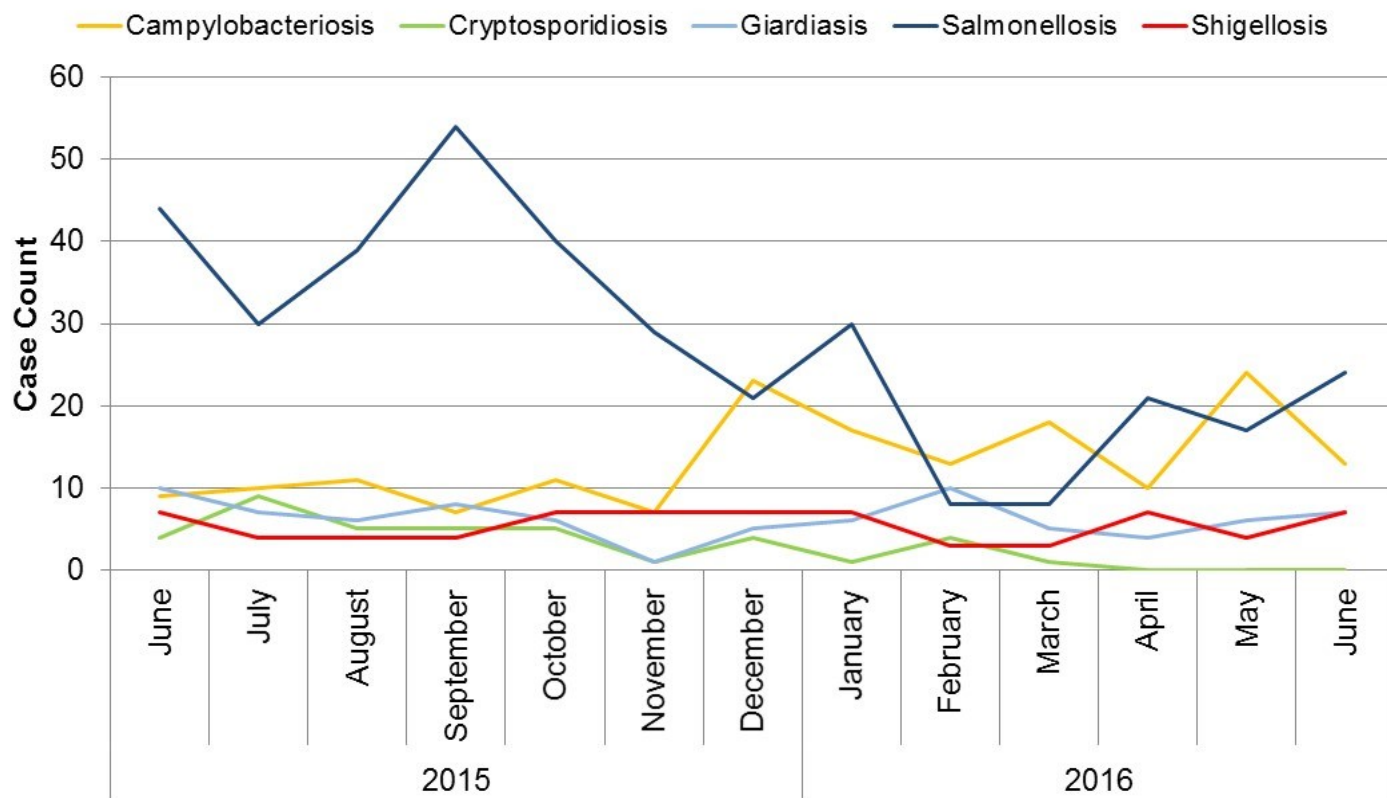
- 1) Test for dengue and chikungunya viruses due to similar geographic spread of diseases and clinical presentation;
- 2) Contact their local county health department to report the disease upon suspicion. The local health department will be able to provide consultation for laboratory testing recommendations.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

### Zika Virus Resources:

[Florida Health Zika Virus](#)
[Florida Health Daily Zika Update](#)
[Latest Travel Notices](#)
[Orange County Mosquito Control](#)
[CDC Healthcare Guidance](#)
[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)
[Local Health Department Contact Information](#)

## Gastrointestinal Illness Surveillance

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



### Gastrointestinal Illness Points of Interest:

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

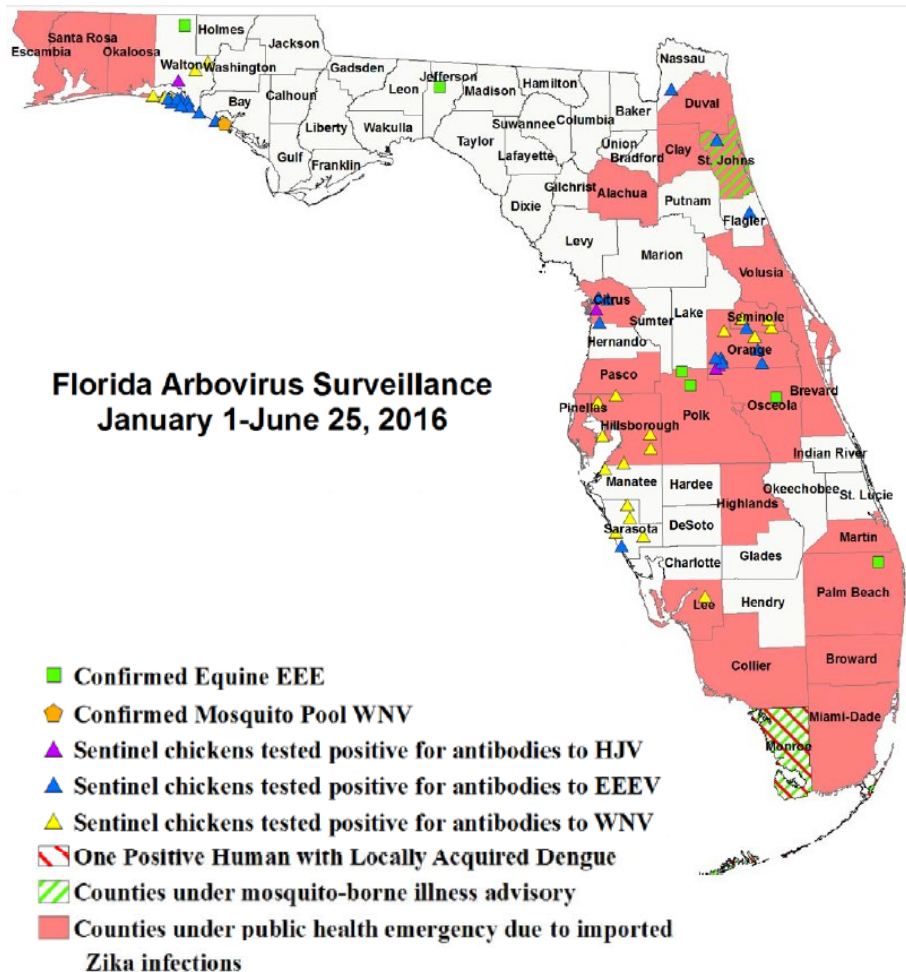
### Florida

- ⇒ Twenty-four counties are currently under a declared public health emergency due to the identification of travel-associated Zika infections.
- ⇒ No locally-acquired Zika cases have been identified in Florida.
- ⇒ Possible non-travel related Zika cases are under investigation.

[Florida Department of Health News](#)

- ⇒ No locally-acquired cases of Chikungunya, West Nile, St. Louis Encephalitis, or Eastern Equine Encephalitis viruses have been reported in Florida during 2016. One case of locally acquired dengue was identified in Monroe County with onset of illness in May 2016.
- ⇒ Imported cases of Dengue, Malaria, and Chikungunya virus have been reported in Florida during 2016.

### Florida Arbovirus Surveillance January 1-June 25, 2016



### Orange County

- ⇒ No human cases of West Nile Virus, Chikungunya Virus, St. Louis Encephalitis Virus, or Eastern Equine Encephalitis Virus have been reported among Orange County residents in 2016.
- ⇒ 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			
	June		YTD		June		YTD	
	2016	Median 5 YR	2016	Median 5 YR	2016	Median 5 YR	2016	Median 5 YR
Campylobacteriosis	13	10	95	60	325	271	1792	1256
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	0	0	8	3	29	12	139	85
Chikungunya Fever	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Ciguatera Fish Poisoning	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	15
Cryptosporidiosis	0	1	7	10	31	42	214	219
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	3	3	4	4
Dengue Fever	0	0	3	1	6	2	41	21
Escherichia coli: Shiga Toxin-Producing	2	1	16	6	60	41	303	208
Giardiasis: Acute	7	4	38	27	108	82	598	515
Haemophilus influenzae Invasive Disease	1	2	7	7	16	19	209	145
Hansen's Disease	0	0	1	0	1	1	12	5
Hepatitis A	0	0	2	1	6	8	59	58
Hepatitis B: Acute	3	1	11	7	41	34	292	180
Hepatitis B: Chronic	44	33	237	190	465	360	2569	2262
Hepatitis B: Perinatal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B: Surface Antigen in Preg Women	3	6	27	35	22	40	176	262
Hepatitis C: Acute	0	0	2	4	21	13	143	89
Hepatitis C: Chronic	129	122	863	792	3055	2481	16267	15073
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2
Lead Poisoning	7	1	40	13	83	61	679	400
Legionellosis	1	1	13	7	29	15	146	112
Listeriosis	0	0	0	0	5	2	17	15
Lyme Disease	0	0	1	2	31	10	162	46
Malaria	0	1	3	3	10	9	24	31
Measles (Rubeola)	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	7
Meningitis: Bacterial or Mycotic	0	1	0	3	6	14	65	75
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	30
Mumps	0	0	0	0	4	0	17	6
Pertussis	7	1	23	9	23	54	180	267
Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury: Acute	0	1	0	3	0	8	3	38
Rabies: Possible Exposure	8	8	34	48	246	241	1602	1371
Rubella	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Salmonellosis	24	31	109	110	592	529	2311	2148
Shigellosis	7	14	33	57	94	274	429	1148
Strep pneumoniae: Drug-Resistant	3	2	11	21	15	28	128	305
Strep pneumoniae: Drug-Susceptible	1	0	11	14	27	31	280	319
Typhoid Fever (Salmonella Serotype Typhi)	0	0	1	0	1	1	9	5
Varicella (Chickenpox)	3	1	9	19	49	43	454	416
Vibriosis (Vibrio alginolyticus)	1	0	2	1	9	9	22	28
Vibriosis (Vibrio parahaemolyticus)	1	0	1	0	7	3	20	21

## Epidemiologists in Florida Department of Health in Orange County Acquire Certification in Infection Prevention and Control (CIC®)

Congratulations to Ben Klekamp, Toni Hudson, and Jennifer Jackson of the Epidemiology Program Office in the Florida Department of Health in Orange County, for acquiring Certification in Infection Prevention and Control (CIC®). Through much study, hard work, and successful completion of the certification examination, these individuals have attained an internationally recognized level of knowledge in the infection control field.

The certification is provided by the Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology, Inc. (CBIC®), whose mission is: "To protect the public through the development, administration and promotion of an accredited certification in infection prevention & control. CBIC® maintains and promotes professional certification of the highest quality through the accomplishment of key objectives."

A partial listing of the content domains in the exam is: Identification of Infectious Disease Processes, Surveillance and Epidemiologic Investigation, Preventing/Controlling the Transmission of Infectious Agents, and Employee/Occupational Health, [Certification Board of Infection Control and Epidemiology](#)



L to R: Jennifer Jackson, Ben Klekamp, Toni Hudson

## 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).



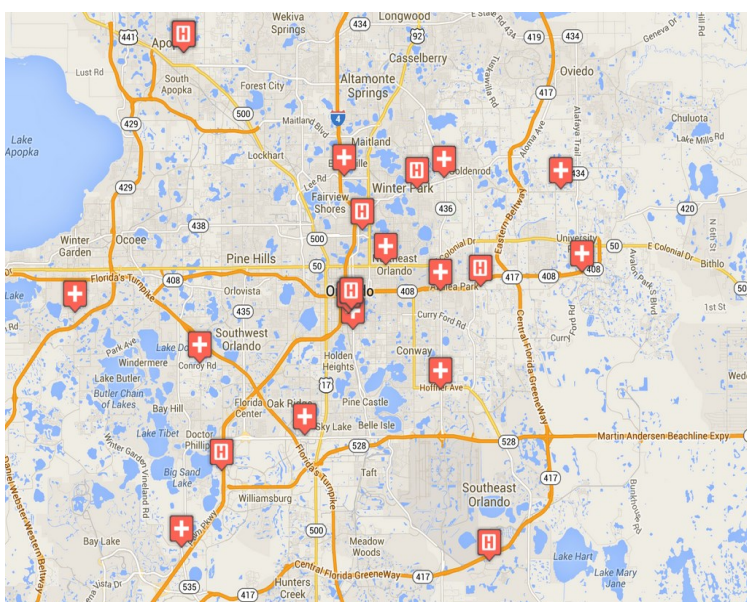
## Florida Department



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

Epidemiology Program  
6101 Lake Ellenor Drive  
Orlando, Florida 32809

Phone: 407-858-1420

Fax: 407-858-5517

<http://orange.floridahealth.gov/>

### Sign up for

### Electronic Health Alerts & Epidemiology

### Monthly Surveillance Reports

Email Contact Information to:

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



### Issue Contributors

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**Jack Tracy, M Ed**

Influenza Surveillance Coordinator

*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**