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Communicable Disease Newsletter

TANEY COUNTY
HEALTH
DEPARTMENT

FOR TANEY, LAWRENCE AND BARRY COUNTIES

PREVENTION CALENDAR

- Webinar: C-Difficile Infections November 18, 2010. Visit Friday Facts for registration at www.dhss.mo.gov/fridayfacts
- Webinar: Emerging Drug Trends. November 18, 2010. Visit Friday Facts for registration. www.dhss.mo.gov/fridayfacts
- CDC offers video podcasts on health information and they also have a CDC mobile website to retrieve health information on your mobile device. Go to CDC.gov for more information

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CHOLERA IN HAITI

As of 27 October, the Ministry of Health in Haiti reported 4,722 cholera cases including 303 deaths.

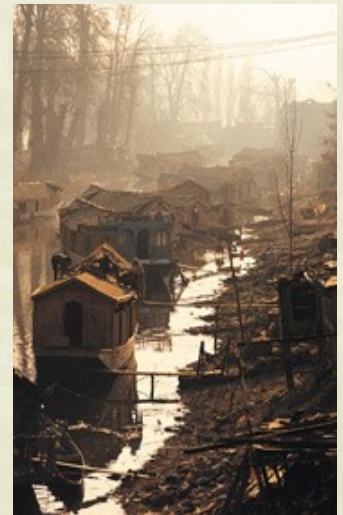
For a cholera outbreak to occur, two conditions have to be met: (1) there must be significant breaches in the water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure used by groups of people, permitting large-scale exposure to food or water contaminated with *Vibrio cholerae* organisms; and (2) cholera must be present in the population. While it is unclear how

cholera was re-introduced to Haiti, both of these conditions now exist.

Five Basic Cholera Prevention Messages:

- 1) Drink and use safe water
- 2) Cook food Thoroughly
- 3) Wash your hands often with soap and safe water
- 4) Clean up safely
- 5) Use toilets or Sanitation systems to dispose of feces.

In the U.S., there has been a modest increase in imported cases since 1991 related to travel and ongoing epidemics.



Source: CDC.gov

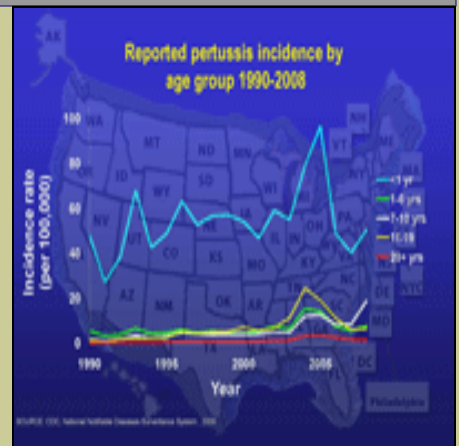
PERTUSSIS

Pertussis is an endemic (common) disease in the United States, with periodic epidemics every 3 to 5 years and frequent outbreaks. In 2009, nearly 17,000 cases of pertussis were reported—and many more cases go unreported. The primary goal of pertussis outbreak control efforts is to decrease morbidity (amount of disease) and mortality (death) among infants; a secondary goal is to decrease morbidity among persons of all ages.

- Best way to prevent pertussis is to get vaccinated.

From January to October 19, 2010, more than 5,900 cases of pertussis (including ten infant deaths) were reported throughout California. This is the most cases reported in 60 years when 6,613 cases were reported in 1950 and the highest incidence in 51 years when a rate of 16.1 cases/100,000 was reported in 1959. Previously, the peak was in 2005 when there were 3,182 cases reported.

Source: CDC.gov



Communicable Diseases Reported*, July-August 2010

| | Barry | | Lawrence | | Taney | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Animal Bites | 42 | 5 | 66 | 22 | 91 | 56 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 3 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 | | 5 |
| E. coli O157:H7 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | |
| E. Coli Shiga Toxin Positive | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ehrlichia Chaffeensis | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Giardia | 1 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | 3 |
| Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Hepatitis A, Acute | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| Hepatitis B, Acute | 0 | 2 | 7 | 4 | | |
| Hepatitis B, Chronic | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Hepatitis C, Chronic | 26 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 38 | 24 |
| Legionellosis | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Pertussis | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Q Fever (acute) | | | | 1 | | |
| Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis | 3 | | 8 | 10 | 2 | |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 8 | 11 |
| Salmonellosis | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Shigellosis | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 |
| Strep Pneumoniae, <5 yrs, Invasive | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Varicella (Chicken Pox) | 21 | 6 | | 10 | 3 | |
| Total | 111 | 38 | 140 | 82 | 161 | 136 |

*Includes all reported conditions (confirmed, probable and suspect) as of 31 October 2010. 2009 data is from 1 January 2009 to 31 October

THE FLU ENDS WITH



www.flu.gov

M I S C O N C E P T I O N S

Can a flu shot give you the flu?

No, a flu shot cannot cause flu illness. The influenza viruses contained in a flu shot are inactivated (killed), which means they cannot cause infection. Flu vaccine manufacturers kill the viruses used in the vaccine during the process of making vaccine, and batches of flu vaccine are tested to make sure they are safe.

Can a nasal spray flu vaccine give you the flu?

Unlike the flu shot, the nasal spray flu vaccine does contain live viruses. However, the viruses are attenuated (weakened) and cannot cause

flu illness. The weakened viruses are cold-adapted, which means they are designed to only cause infection at the cooler temperatures found within the nose.

Is the "stomach flu" really the flu?

No. Many people use the term "stomach flu" to describe illnesses with nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. These symptoms can be caused by many different viruses, bacteria or even parasites.

Source: CDC



S E X U A L L Y T R A N S M I T T E D D I S E A S E S (S T D)

Adolescent girls ages 15–19 years had the largest reported number of chlamydia and gonorrhea cases (409,531) when compared to any other age group, followed closely by women ages 20–24, according to an annual report on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) released today by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The report finds that more than 1.5 million cases of chlamydia and gonorrhea were reported in 2008.

While adolescent males have a similar prevalence of STDs,

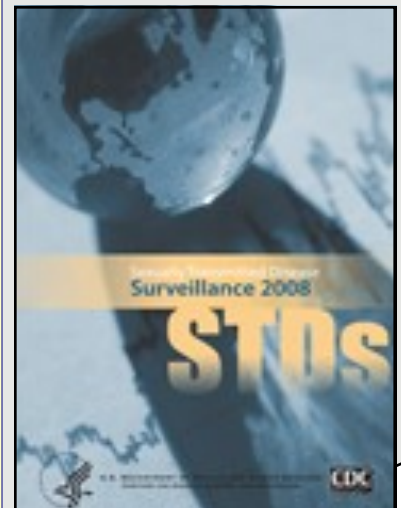
biological differences place females at greater risk for STDs than males. Additionally, the health consequences are more severe among females than males for chlamydia and gonorrhea – the two most commonly reported infectious diseases in the United States. These diseases may have no symptoms and often go undetected.

In the United States overall, about 1.2 million cases of chlamydia were reported in

2008; almost 337,000 cases of gonorrhea were reported in the same year.

The report – *Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2008*, which tracks reported cases of chlamydia, gonorrhea and syphilis in the United States also showed that African-Americans continue to be more disproportionately affected by STDs than any other racial or ethnic group.

Source: CDC



| Communicable Diseases Reported In SW Missouri* | September-October 2009 | September-October 2010 |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Animal Bites | 242 | 18 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 29 | 36 |
| Coccidioidomycosis | 1 | |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 13 | 14 |
| Dengue Fever | 1 | |
| E. Coli (Shiga Toxin) | 2 | 5 |
| E. Coli O157:H7 | 5 | 5 |
| Ehrlichiosis Anaplasmosis | | |
| Ehrlichia Chaffeensis | 4 | 3 |
| Giardiasis | 15 | 17 |
| Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome | | |
| Hepatitis A, Acute | 1 | |
| Hepatitis B, Prenatal | 2 | 4 |
| Hepatitis B, Acute | 3 | 6 |
| Hepatitis B, Chronic | 7 | 6 |
| Hepatitis C, Acute | | 1 |
| Hepatitis C, Chronic | 178 | 31 |
| Legionellosis | 2 | 2 |
| Listeriosis | | 1 |
| Lyme | | 1 |
| Mumps | 1 | |
| Pertussis | 8 | 5 |
| Q Fever | 2 | 1 |
| Rabies, Animal | 3 | 1 |
| Rabies, Post Exposure Prophylaxis | 1 | 8 |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever | 11 | 23 |
| Salmonellosis | 29 | 22 |
| Shigellosis | 22 | 7 |
| Strep. Disease-Group A Invasive | 1 | 3 |
| Strep pneumonia, <5 Years, Invasive | 1 | |
| Strep Pneumoniae, Drug-Resistant | | 1 |
| TB Disease | 1 | 1 |
| TB Infection | 242 | 40 |
| Tularemia | 1 | |
| Typhoid Fever | 17 | |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 15 | 24 |

Communicable Disease Spotlight *Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)*

What is RSV?

RSV is a contagious viral disease that can lead to serious health problems—especially for young children and older adults. **No vaccine is available for RSV.**

Clinical Case Definition

Confirmed: a case that is laboratory confirmed
 Probable: a clinically compatible case that is epidemiologically linked to a confirmed case

Transmission

RSV spreads when an infected person coughs or sneezes, sending respiratory droplets into the air.

Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis

RT-PCR assays are now commercially available for RSV. The sensitivity of these assays often exceeds the sensitivity of virus isolation and antigen detections methods. Use of highly sensitive RT-PCR assays should be considered, particularly when testing older children and adults because they may have low viral loads in their respiratory specimens.

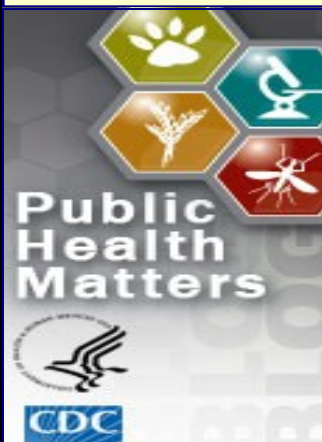
Symptoms

RSV symptoms are like those of many other respiratory illnesses. Infants and young children may experience a fever, reduced appetite, runny nose, cough, and wheezing. Older children and adults may have a runny nose, sore throat, headache, cough, and a feeling of general sickness. RSV also can lead to more serious illnesses, such as pneumonia and bronchiolitis, in both children and adults.

Treatment

There is no specific treatment for RSV infection. A drug called palivizumab (say "pah-lih-VIH-zu-mahb") is available to prevent severe RSV illness in certain infants and children who are at high risk. The drug can help prevent development of serious RSV disease, but it cannot help cure or treat children already suffering from serious RSV disease and it cannot prevent infection with RSV.

Source: CDC



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 PO Box 369
 Forsyth, MO 65653
 Phone: 417-546-4725

Branson Office:
 320 Rinehart Rd
 Branson, MO 65616
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 Fax: 417-335-5727

*Includes only confirmed or probable cases entered into the MOHSIS database, preliminary data.

TRAVELER'S HEALTH

The continued popularity of cruise travel, along with the expansion of cruise itineraries to areas not easily accessible otherwise, promotes the exposure of travelers to multiple global destinations in a short period of time. Passengers and crew from around the world bring together a diversity of cultures, medical risk factors, and health risk behaviors.

- Densely populated, semi-enclosed cruise ship environments may permit repeated and prolonged exposure to communicable diseases, resulting in their transmission between passengers and crew members.
- Differences in sanitation standards and disease prevalence between seaports may also lead to communicable disease exposure and spread.
- The risk of acquiring an infectious disease during cruise travel is difficult to quantify due to the diverse activities of crew and passengers, as well as the wide range of potential disease exposures.
- Senior citizens (an estimated one-third of cruise travelers) and travelers with underlying chronic health problems are at increased risk of illness from infections such as
 - influenza, Legionella, and noroviruses.

Early detection and prevention of infectious diseases are important, not only to protect the health of cruise travelers, but also to avoid global dissemination of diseases in home communities through disembarking passengers and crew members.

To view recent inspection reports on vessels that you may travel on, look at the Green Sheet Report

- You can visit: <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/InspectionQueryTool/InspectionGreenSheetRpt.aspx> for the Vessel Sanitation Program



Source: CDC.gov

Questions or Comments?
Please contact
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Kim Foster at
417-334-4544 or
fostek1@lpha.mopublic.org

Missouri Communicable Disease Reporting Rule!
For more information go to:
<http://www.dhss.mo.gov/CommunicableDisease/reportablediseaselist2.pdf>

Upcoming Educational Opportunities

Public Health Training Network Online: offers Podcasts, Webcasts and Meetings of interest in our world of Public Health. For more information go to: <http://www2a.cdc.gov/phtn/default.asp>

View podcasts from the Center for Disease Controls: for reliable health and safety information when and where you want. <http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/>

New Online Learning Management System: The Epi for Everyone course has been revised and is now available on-line on the Learning Management System (LMS). The LMS can be accessed at: www.heartlandcenters.com.

“ While we may not be able to control all that happens to us, we can control what happens inside us.”

Benjamin Franklin



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