

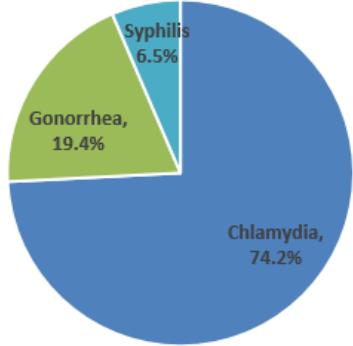
NYSDOH Health Advisories, see page 2 for a Madison County Health Advisory

- 2/27/24 COVID-19 Webinar: Antivirals, Epi Updates, and Clinical Conundrums, Tue 3/5, 12pm. Watch the webinar live and view the recording here: <https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/health-provider-webinars>
- 2/20/24 [Underutilization of COVID-19 Antiviral Treatment and Accessing Medications](#). Oral antiviral treatments remain available. Several programs ensure access to antiviral medications at low or no cost to patients. Home Test-to-Treat funded by the federal government offers evaluation and treatment regardless of insurance status. [See also: CDC MMWR](#).

Communicable Disease Activity in Madison County, January—February 2024

Communicable diseases are spread person to person or from an animal, surface or food to a person. Timely reporting of communicable diseases helps public health identify newly emerging infections, detect outbreaks, prevent secondary transmission, monitor trends, and evaluate the effectiveness of control measures.

Percentage of Confirmed Cases of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) by Type (n=31)



Percentage of Confirmed Cases of Communicable Cases by Type (n=41) *excludes STIs

Communicable Disease:	% of Confirmed Cases:	Trend Compared to Previous Season:
Lyme Disease	73.2%	↑
Hepatitis C Chronic	7.3%	↓
Salmonella	4.9%	↑
Strep Group B	4.9%	↑
Strep Pneumoniae	2.4%	↓
Confirmed Cases:	41	↓

↑ = rate increasing ↔ = rate stable ↓ = rate decreasing

- Lyme disease continues to be the most common reportable communicable disease among Madison County residents (73%), followed by Chronic Hepatitis C (7.3%), Salmonella (4.9%), Strep Group B (4.9%) and Strep Pneumoniae (2.4%).
- Chlamydia remains the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection (74%).

Top 5 Syndromes Observed by K-12 Schools and Hospitals Emergency Departments in Madison County, February 2024

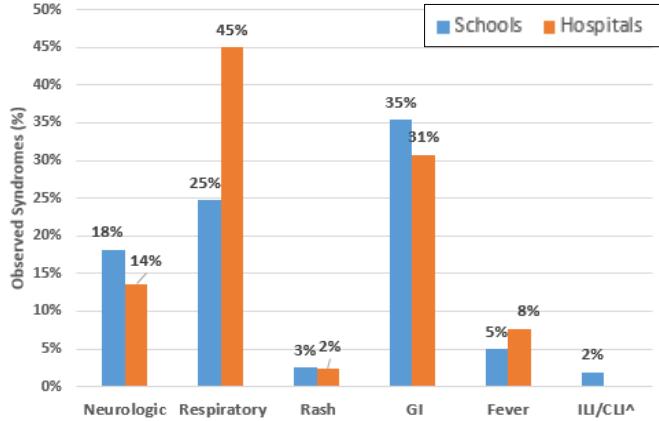
Syndromic surveillance is used to monitor disease indicators in near real-time to detect information about symptoms during early phases of illness and indicate outbreaks of disease earlier than would otherwise be possible with other public health methods.

- The top reported syndromes from K-12 Schools and Hospital Emergency Departments in February were gastrointestinal (GI), respiratory and neurologic.
- The most prevalent syndrome reported in schools were GI syndromes, while respiratory syndromes were the most prevalent syndrome reported in Hospitals.

*Data reported as percent of total syndromes observed

^ Tracked by schools only

Influenza-like Illness (ILI) and COVID-like Illness (CLI) is defined as a temperature at or above 100° F with a cough and/or sore throat.



Page 4 COVID-19 Data Sources: [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2024, January 30; [NYSDOH COVID-19 Data in New York, 2024, January 30](#); [NYSDOH COVID-19 Wastewater Data in New York, 2024, January 30](#) and Madison County Public Health Data.

Madison County Food Safety Inspections

Food service establishment inspections are a tool to help to provide education and identify safety and sanitary measures to fix to reduce the risk of food-borne illness. View Madison County results: <https://www.madisoncounty.ny.gov/453/Food-Inspection-Results>

- In January 2024, all food service facilities inspected had satisfactory inspections.

Recalls:

[Raw Meat Recall due to Contamination](#)

Madison County Rabies Surveillance Summary

About three out of four new or emerging infectious diseases spread from animals to people – called **zoonotic diseases**. Animal surveillance acts as an early warning of potential human illness. Rabies is a zoonotic disease we closely monitor.

Reporting Period: **January 18-February 22, 2024**

Animal Specimens Tested	4
Animal Bites	21
Animal Specimens Testing Positive for Rabies	0
Individuals Authorized for Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (RPEP)	8

Madison County Health Advisory: Norovirus

2/27/24– Madison County Public Health identified two cases of Norovirus with additional individuals reporting symptoms. Nationally outbreaks of this highly contagious virus are impacting communities. Stay home if you are sick. Take steps to lower your risk of getting or spreading norovirus infection. [Read the press release and get prevention tips.](#)

Madison County Animal Surveillance Summary

Sentinel animal surveillance helps detect risks to human health by providing early warning of a potential concern. The data although not representative of all cases, is used to improve understanding of local disease activity. Each month six local veterinary offices are surveyed; responses are voluntary, the number of offices responding by month varies, and the data is preliminary.

- From January–February 2024, local veterinary offices reported 7 cases of Anaplasmosis and 11 cases of Lyme in dogs.



Resource:

[Campanion Animal Parasite Council \(CAPC\) website](#). View tickborne disease prevalence maps that represent a sample of activity to help understand disease threats to pets in an area.

The resource link above is provided for information only and is not an endorsement.

Health Highlight: Dental Health in Madison County

Dental health or oral health refers to the health of mouth, teeth and face of an individual that allow for smiling, speaking, and chewing. Common oral health conditions include cavities, gum disease and oral cancers. A condition frequently seen among children are cavities. Cavities contribute to 51 million school hours lost in the United States each year.

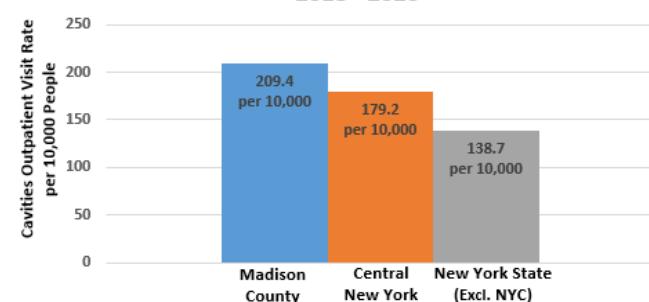
- In 2018 - 2020, Madison County found that children 3 – 5 year old had a higher rate of visits related to cavities compared to children in Central New York and New York State (excluding NYC).
- Around 42.6% of residents between 2 – 20 years old in Medicaid or Medicare programs reported to have had one dental visit, this is less than the 49.7% reported among New York State (excl. NYC) residents.

Action can be taken to prevent cavities among children. MCPH is currently working with local partners to promote dental health in Madison County. Educating parents and children on oral health early can prevent illness and promote general health and wellbeing. Education should be provided to parents and guardians on assisting children 6-years old or younger with teeth brushing and encouraging older children to brush their teeth twice a day with fluoride toothpaste. Fluoride in tap water and the use of dental sealants, a thin coating placed on the molar, can also prevent cavities among children. If fluoride is not in the tap water, fluoride tablets are available.

- To learn more, go to: <https://www.cdc.gov/OralHealth/index.html>

Data Source: [Center for Disease Control and Prevention Oral Health Program](#) – [New York State Community Health Indicator Reports](#)

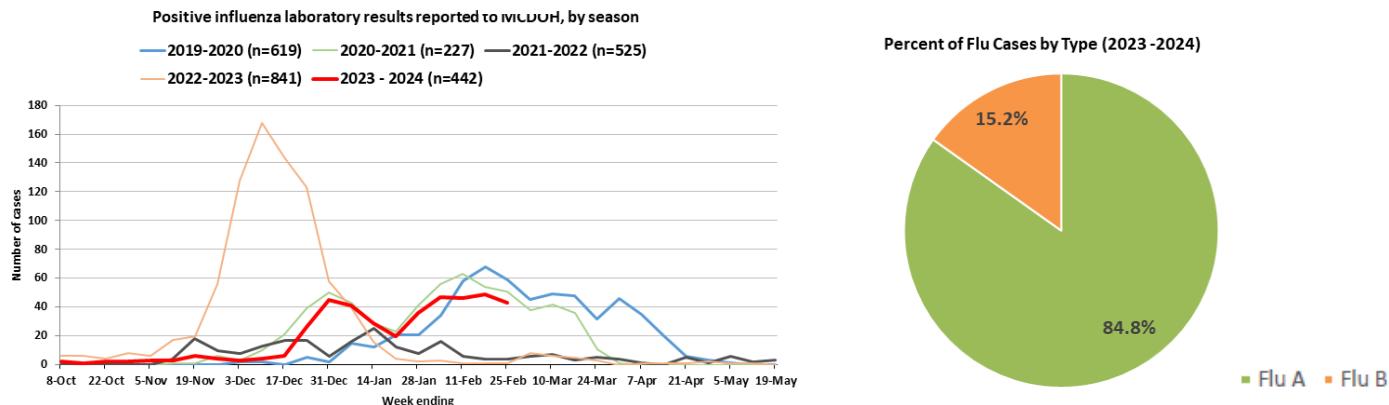
Cavities Outpatient Visits in Children 3 - 5 Years, 2018 - 2020



INFLUENZA (FLU) ACTIVITY

Total Laboratory-Confirmed Flu Cases Reported in Madison County, by season

Madison County Flu data as of the week ending February 24, 2024



Local and State Flu Case Summary, Week Ending February 24, 2024

(Note: All rates below are per 100,000 population)

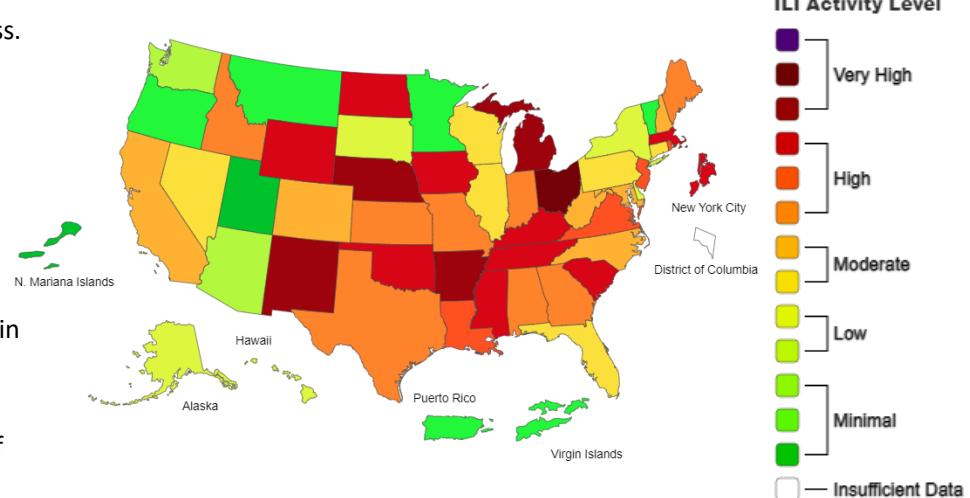
	Madison County	New York State
<u>Case Rate</u>	56.76 ↓	95.38 ↓
<u>Hospitalizations –Season to Date</u>	1.42 ↑	5.98 ↔

New York State

- There were 19 outbreaks reported in hospitals and 14 outbreaks were reported in nursing homes. Season to date, out of a total of 640 outbreaks reported from hospitals and nursing homes, of which 55 outbreaks were reported from the Central Region.
- There have been 11 flu-associated pediatric deaths reported this season.
- The percent of patient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) from ILINet providers was 2.46%, below the regional baseline of 4.20%.

National Flu Summary, Week Ending February 24, 2024 (MMWR Week 8)

- 4.4% of visits to a health care provider were for respiratory illness. (This rate has remained stable compared to week 7, but remains above the national baseline.) ↔
- Weekly flu hospital admissions remained stable compared to last week. ↔
- Seasonal flu activity remains elevated nationally with increases in parts of the country. ↑
- During Week 8, Influenza A(H1N1) was responsible for the majority of flu cases.



Flu Data Sources: NYSDOH Influenza Surveillance and Reports: <https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/surveillance/>, CDC, FluView: [cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/index.htm), and Madison County Public Health Data.

