

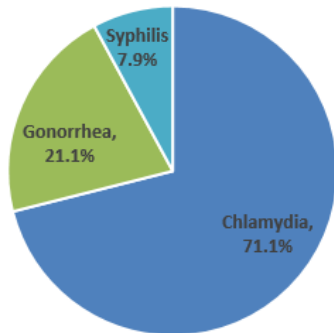
Health Advisories

- **Measles Case in New York State:** 3/26/24 NYSDOH Advisory: Confirmed Measles Case in New York State. View the related CDC Advisory at: <https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2024/han00504.asp>
- **Updated Hepatitis C Screening Requirements:** 3/27/24 NYSDOH Advisory: [NYS has updated Hepatitis C screening requirements to require all providers to order Hepatitis C virus screening tests for all pregnant persons](#) and 3/27/24 NYSDOH Advisory: [NYS has updated Hepatitis C screening requirements to require providers to offer Hepatitis C screening tests to individuals over the age of 18 and those under 18 with a risk.](#)
- **MPOX Vaccine Update:** 3/28/24 NYSDOH Advisory: The ZYNNEOS vaccine used to protect against MPOX will be made commercially available in April.

Communicable Disease Activity in Madison County, March 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= 38)



Percentage of Confirmed Cases of Communicable Cases by Type (n=62) *excludes STIs

Communicable Disease:	% of Confirmed Cases:	Trend Compared to Previous Season:
Lyme Disease	66.1%	↑
Hepatitis C Chronic	9.7%	↑
Salmonella	4.8%	↓
Strep Pneumoniae	4.8%	↑
Strep Group B	3.2%	↓
Confirmed Cases:	62	↓

↑ = Rate Increasing

↔ = Rate Stable

↓ = Rate Decreasing

- Lyme disease continues to be the most common reportable communicable disease among Madison County residents (66.1%), followed by Chronic Hepatitis C (9.7%), Salmonella (4.8%), Strep Pneumoniae (4.8%) and Strep Group B (3.8%).
- Chlamydia remains the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection (71.1%).

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

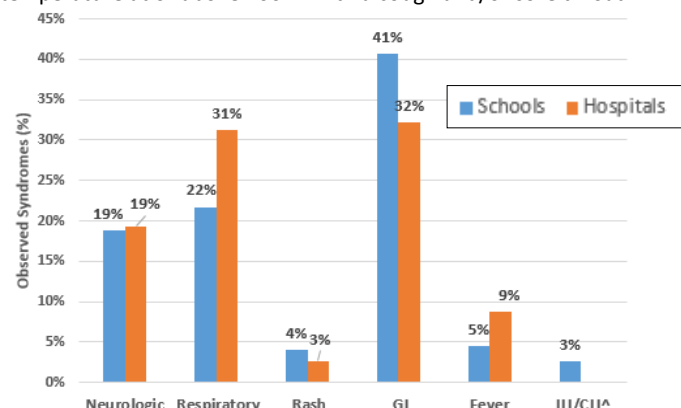
Syndromic surveillance is used to monitor disease indicators in near real-time to detect information about symptoms during early phases of illness and indicate outbreaks of disease earlier than would otherwise be possible with other public health methods.

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



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 February 2024, nine food service inspections were satisfactory and three were unsatisfactory.

USDA Advisory:

[Highly pathogenic avian influenza \(HPAI\) illness in two dairy cattle herds in both Texas and Kansas](#)

Madison County Rabies Surveillance Summary

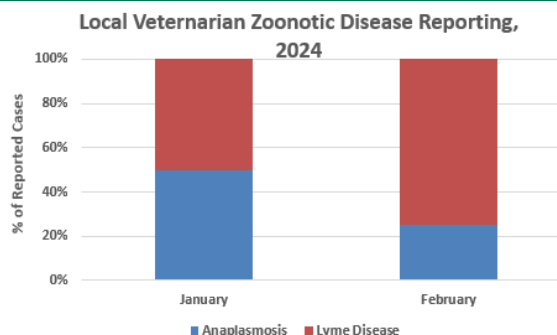
About three out of four new or emerging infectious diseases spread from animals to people – called **zoonotic diseases**. Animal surveillance acts as an early warning of potential human illness. Rabies is a zoonotic disease we closely monitor.

	Reporting Period: 02/22/2024—03/21/2024	2024 Summary
Animal Specimens Tested	1	5
Animal Bites	14	35
Animal Specimens Testing Positive for Rabies	0	0
Individuals Authorized for Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (RPEP)	0	8

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.

- Among Veterinarians reporting to Madison County in 2024, 61.1% of zoonotic diseases reported in Madison County have been from Lyme Disease.



Health Highlight: World Tuberculosis Day

On March 24, 1882, Dr. Robert Koch announced his discovery of the bacteria that causes tuberculosis (TB), *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Each year, we recognize March 24 as World TB Day and use the date as an opportunity to educate the public about TB.

TB can spread when a person with TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs, speaks or sings. Once the TB bacteria is in the air, people nearby may breathe in these bacteria and become infected. People with TB disease are most likely to spread it to people they spend time with every day.

Not everyone infected with the TB bacteria becomes sick. Two TB-related conditions exist: latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease. People with the bacteria in their bodies but who are not actively sick and cannot spread the bacteria have latent TB infection. It is estimated that 13 million people in the United States have LTBI. 5-10% of people with LTBI will develop TB disease at some point in their lives. Those with TB disease are actively sick and can spread the bacteria to others.

Efforts to improve awareness, testing, and treatment of latent TB infection and TB disease are critical to eliminating TB in the U.S. Testing for LTBI and TB disease involves skin or blood testing and a chest x-ray. If positive, treatment is essential for people with LTBI and TB disease. For those with LTBI, treatment can stop TB disease from developing. For those with TB disease, treatment is vital in helping the sick person feel better and preventing them from spreading the bacteria.

For more information visit: www.cdc.gov/tb

How is latent tuberculosis (TB) infection different from TB disease?

A person with latent TB infection:

HAS NO SYMPTOMS



DOES NOT FEEL SICK



CANNOT SPREAD GERMS TO OTHERS



TREATMENT CAN STOP TB DISEASE FROM DEVELOPING



A person with TB disease:

HAS SYMPTOMS



FEELS SICK



CAN SPREAD GERMS TO OTHERS



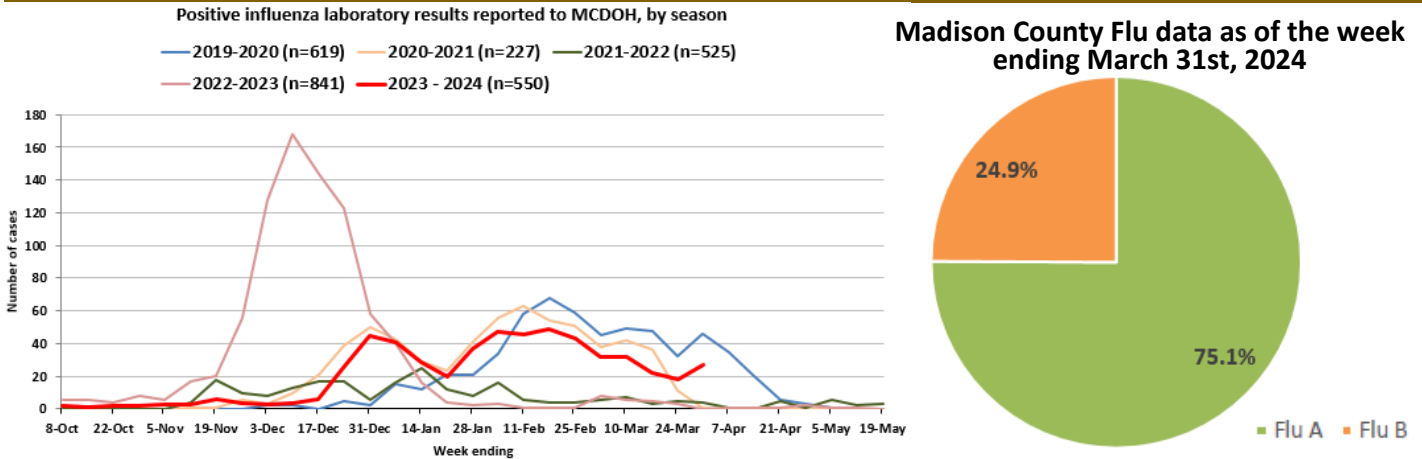
TREATMENT CAN STOP TB DISEASE



Next Month: Public Health Achievements

INFLUENZA (FLU) ACTIVITY

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



Local and State Flu Case Summary, Week Ending March 23, 2024

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

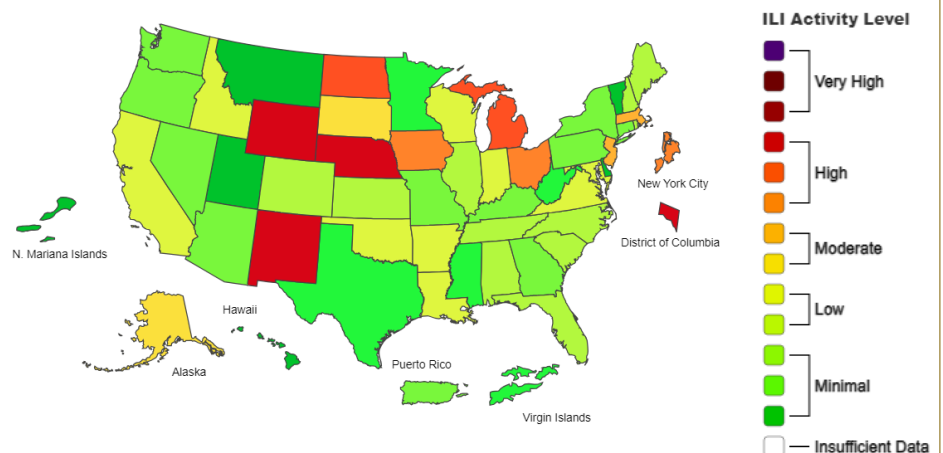
	Madison County	New York State
<u>Case Rate</u>	22.70 ↓	57.23 ↓
<u>Hospitalizations</u>	0.0 ↔	2.78 ↓

New York State

- There were 5 outbreaks reported in hospitals and 10 outbreaks were reported in nursing homes. Season to date, out of a total of 743 outbreaks reported from hospitals and nursing homes, of which 70 outbreaks were reported from the Central Region.
- There have been 13 flu-associated pediatric deaths reported this season.
- The percent of patient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) from ILINet providers was 1.79%, below the regional baseline of 4.20%.

National Flu Summary, Week Ending March 23, 2024 (MMWR Week 12)

- 3.1% of visits to a health care provider were for respiratory illness. (This rate is above the national baseline.) ↓
- Weekly flu hospital admissions continued (12 consecutive weeks) to decrease nationally. ↓
- Seasonal flu activity remains elevated but is decreasing nationally. ↓
- During Week 12, Influenza A viruses (H1N1 and H3N2) were responsible for 59.3% of influenza 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.

COVID-19 ACTIVITY

COVID-19 Regional and State COVID-19 Summary

¹7-day average per 100,000 population

²Past week per 100,000 population

New Case Rate¹—as of March 26, 2024 (NYSDOH)

New Hospital Admissions²—as of March 23, 2024 (CDC)

Cases by Age Groups¹—as of March 26, 2024 (NYSDOH)
(Age Groups representing the three highest rates)

Madison County

Central New York

New York State

1.7 ↓	2.2 ↓	3.0 ↓
1.1 ↓	-	2.8 ↓
-	Age <1: 10.97 Age 85+: 4.01 Age 75-84: 3.62	-

COVID-19 Wastewater Surveillance

Why test wastewater?

Wastewater surveillance is a tool to track COVID-19 spread and help predict trends within a community.

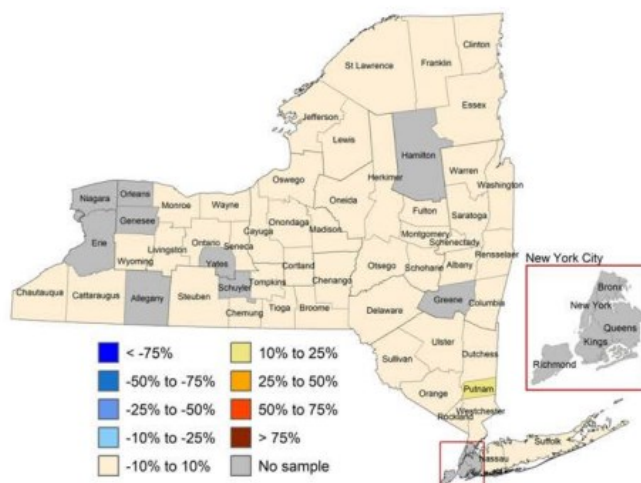
The SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) virus may be detected in wastewater as many as three to seven days before increases in the percentages of people who test positive or are hospitalized with COVID-19.

Trend values are based on participating Wastewater Treatment Plants (WWTP) with two data points over a 15-day period. View the statewide surveillance dashboards and summary report at: <https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/covid-19-wastewater-surveillance>.

Trends in SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) Measured in Wastewater Over the Past Two Weeks Week ending March 24, 2024

The trend estimate in Madison County was relatively stable (-10% to 10%) for the two week period, ending March 24, 2024.

The estimated trends represent the total percent changes of the SARS-CoV-2 detection level from the prior week and are calculated from the slope of linear regressions.



COVID-19 Wastewater Detection Level, Across NYS

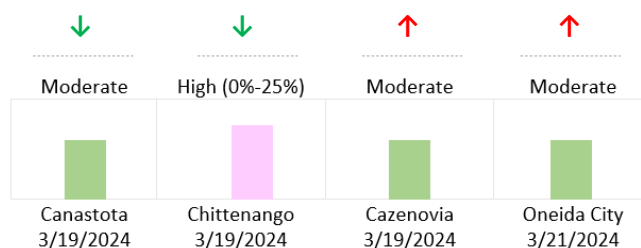
High (75%-100%)	3
High (50%-75%)	8
High (25%-50%)	9
High (0%-25%)	43
Moderate	81
Low	0
NA	61
Total Sewersheds	205

Two week trend:

Detection Level:

COVID-19 Wastewater Detection Level, Madison County

Data as of March 25, 2024 (Last sample date available indicated below)



Note: **HIGH** detection levels correlate with more than 50 cases per 100,000 population in the past week, which are further broken down by quantile based on historical data. (Refer to the table on the left.)

In Madison County, COVID-19 wastewater detection levels were moderate to high. Canastota and Chittenango levels showed a two week trend decrease.

Immunization Clinics by Appointment

Offering most routine immunizations and monkeypox/mpox (JYNNEOS). Call 315-366-2361, option 2 for appointments and vaccine availability.

- Friday, April 12 9-11:30am
- Wednesday, April 24 1-3:30pm

[CLICK TO DOWNLOAD CLINIC FLYER!](#)
(Available in Spanish!)

WHERE: Madison County Public Health,
138 N Court Street, Building 5, Wampsville

Rabies Clinics by Appointment

Keep your pet up to date, attend a clinic on:

- Wednesday, April 24 4-7pm, Town of Fenner Highway Garage, CAZENOVIA
- Tuesday, May 21, 2024 4-7pm Gorman Community Center, ONEIDA

[CLICK FOR FLYER AND ONLINE APPOINTMENTS](#)

Make an appointment online 24/7 or call 315-366-2526.