

Health Advisories

- Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N1) Virus: Identification of Human Infection and Recommendations for Investigations and Response (4/5/24)
<https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2024/han00506.asp>
- Adverse Effects Linked to Counterfeit or Mishandles Botulism Toxin Injections (4/23/34)
<https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2024/han00507.asp>
- Increase in invasive serogroup Y meningococcal disease in NY and the US (3/28/24)
<https://emergency.cdc.gov/han/2024/han00505.asp>

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May 15, 2024

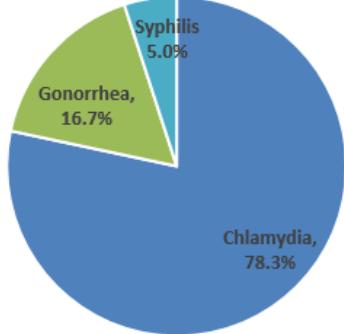


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Communicable Disease Activity in Madison County, April 2024

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= 60)



Percentage of Confirmed Cases of Communicable Cases by Type (n=96) *excludes STIs

Communicable Disease:	% of Confirmed Cases:	Trend Compared to Previous Season:
Lyme Disease	66.7%	↑
Hepatitis C Chronic	8.3%	↓
Strep Pneumoniae	5.2%	↑
Campylobacter	4.2%	↑
E Coli	3.1%	↑
Confirmed Cases:	96	↑

↑ = Rate Increasing ↔ = Rate Stable ↓ = Rate Decreasing

- Lyme disease continues to be the most common reportable communicable disease among Madison County residents (66.7%), followed by Chronic Hepatitis C (8.3%), Strep Pneumoniae (5.2%), Campylobacter (4.2%) and E Coli (3.1%).
- Chlamydia remains the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection (78.3%).

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

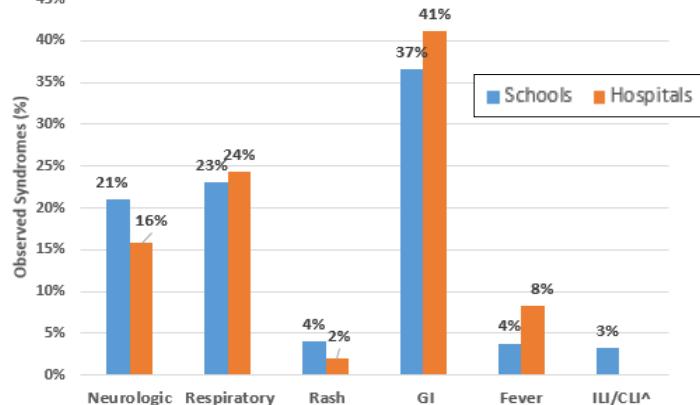
Syndromic surveillance is used to monitor disease indicators in near real-time to detect information about symptoms during early phases of illness and indicate outbreaks of disease earlier than would otherwise be possible with other public health methods.

- 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 and hospitals were GI syndromes.

*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](https://covid.cdc.gov/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](https://www.ny.gov/2024/01/30/nysdoeh-covid-19-data-new-york-2024-january-30); [NYSDOH COVID-19 Wastewater Data in New York, 2024, January 30](https://www.ny.gov/2024/01/30/nysdoeh-covid-19-wastewater-data-new-york-2024-january-30) and Madison County Public Health Data.

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 March 2024, 31 food service inspections were satisfactory and seven were unsatisfactory.

FOOD RECALL ALERT

April 2024—Outbreak Investigation of Salmonella: Organic Basil sold at certain retail stores in multiple states. *Read on:* <https://www.fda.gov/food/outbreaks-foodborne-illness/outbreak-investigation-salmonella-organic-basil-april-2024>

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:	3/23/2024—04/18/2024	2024 Summary
Animal Specimens Tested	0	5
Animal Bites	9	43
Animal Specimens Testing Positive for Rabies	0	0
Individuals Authorized for Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (RPEP)	0	8

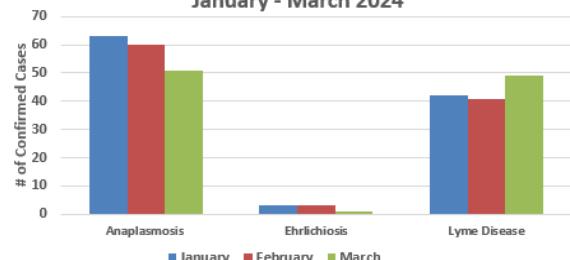
Madison County Animal Surveillance Summary

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 in 2024, cases of Anaplasmosis has declined by 19.05% since January while cases of Lyme has increased by 16.67% since January.

Local Veterinarian Zoonotic Disease Reporting

January - March 2024



Health Highlight: Public Health Achievements

The work of Public Health professionals spans government, business, private, and non-profit sectors. Public Health uses data and community input to identify what is harming the health of its communities and address health issues where people live, work, and play. For example, when data showed smoking was the leading cause of lung cancer, public health advocated for laws like smoke-free indoor air to keep communities safe. Different from health care, public health works to prevent people from harm or illness with a focus on the entire population, rather than one patient.

Here are three key public health achievements in Madison County:

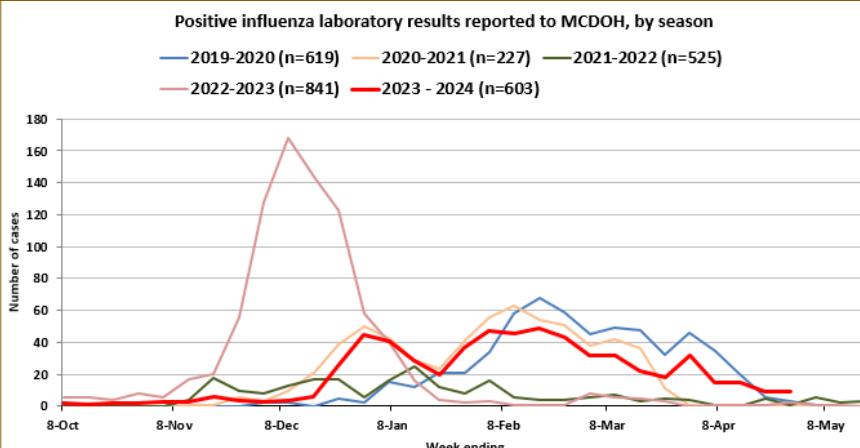
- Established in 2013, the Madison County Rural Health Council helps coordinate the county-wide alignment of health care resources, expertise and services, and evidence-based practices to meet local health needs. Services include Mobility Management, Diabetes Prevention, Mental Health First Aid, and more. <https://mcruralhealthcouncil.org/about-us/>
- Madison County Public Health established its Healthy Homes of Madison County Program. This program works to create healthier neighborhoods, one home at a time, by reducing environmental health and safety issues. The program provides free home checkups, education, and safety supplies to eligible residents. <https://www.madisoncounty.ny.gov/2867/Healthy-Homes>
- Tackling substance abuse, many evidence-based harm-reduction programs are available. Through various partner agencies working together, access to naloxone training and kits continues to expand, along with access to fentanyl test strips, syringe exchange programs and safe disposal of unused medications and needles. <https://www.madisoncounty.ny.gov/2960/Overdose-Harm-Reduction-Program>

Read about more public health achievements over the last 100 years: <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00056796.htm>

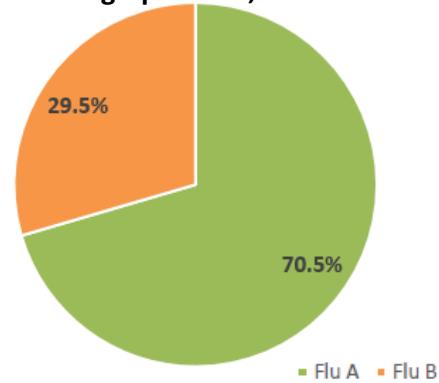


INFLUENZA (FLU) ACTIVITY

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



Madison County Flu data as of the week ending April 28th, 2024



Local and State Flu Case Summary, Week Ending April 20, 2024

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

	Madison County	New York State
<u>Case Rate</u>	8.51 ↓	23.11 ↓
<u>Hospitalizations</u>	1.42 ↑	1.44 ↓

New York State—Flu activity was categorized as geographically widespread

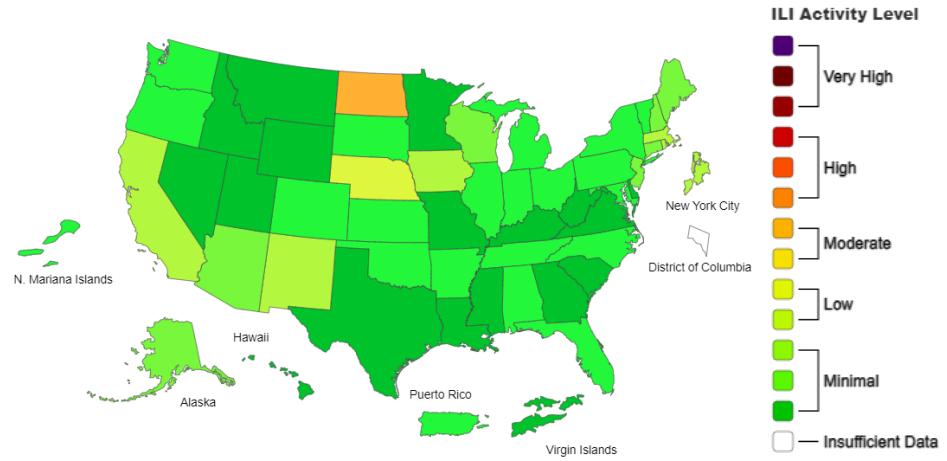
- There were 10 outbreaks reported in hospitals and 7 outbreaks were reported in nursing homes. Season to date, out of a total of 852 outbreaks reported from hospitals and nursing homes, of which 83 outbreaks were reported from the Central Region.
- There have been 17 flu-associated pediatric deaths reported this season.
- The percent of patient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) from ILINet providers was 1.30%, below the regional

National Flu Summary, Week Ending April 20, 2024 (MMWR Week 16)

- 2.3% of visits to a health care provider were for respiratory illness. (This rate is below the national baseline.) ↓
- Weekly flu hospital admissions continued to decrease nationally.

Effective May 1, 2024, hospitals are no longer required to report this data for the remainder of the season. ↓

- Seasonal flu activity continues to decline in most areas of the country. ↓



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.

