

Health News

February 22, 2025—Frozen supplemental shakes recalled by Lyons Magnus LLC because of possible *Listeria* contamination; products were distributed primarily to long-term care facilities and were not available for retail sale. [Read on at: https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/lyons-magnus-recalls-lyons-readycare-and-sysco-imperial-frozen-supplemental-shakes-manufactured](https://www.fda.gov/safety/recalls-market-withdrawals-safety-alerts/lyons-magnus-recalls-lyons-readycare-and-sysco-imperial-frozen-supplemental-shakes-manufactured)

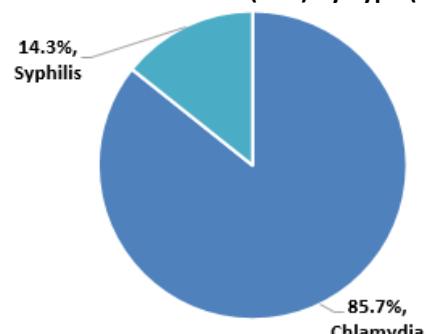
February 11 & 18, 2025—The FDA is advising restaurants and food retailers not to serve or sell, and to dispose of, and consumers not to eat, oysters harvested from Louisiana Area 3 between 1/10/2025 and 2/4/2025, because they may be contaminated with norovirus. [Read on at: https://www.fda.gov/food/alerts-advisories-safety-information/fda-advises-restaurants-and-retailers-not-serve-or-sell-and-consumers-not-eat-certain-oysters-5](https://www.fda.gov/food/alerts-advisories-safety-information/fda-advises-restaurants-and-retailers-not-serve-or-sell-and-consumers-not-eat-certain-oysters-5)

February 10, 2025—The NYS Department of Health announced the launch of a weekly NYS Global Health report. The report summarizes ongoing and emergency disease outbreaks of public and public health professional interest that could have a potential health risk to New Yorkers. [Read the newest report at: https://globalhealthreports.health.ny.gov/](https://globalhealthreports.health.ny.gov/)

Communicable Disease Activity in Madison County, January — February 2025

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/Probable Cases of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) by Type (n=14)



Percentage of Confirmed Cases of Communicable Cases by Type (n=57) *excludes STIs

Communicable Disease:	% of Confirmed Cases:	Trend Compared to Previous Season:
Lyme Disease	74%	↑
Hepatitis C Chronic	9%	↑
Strep Group B	4%	—
Salmonella	4%	—
E. coli	4%	↑
Confirmed Cases:	57	↑

↑ = Rate Increasing — = Rate Stable ↓ = Rate Decreasing

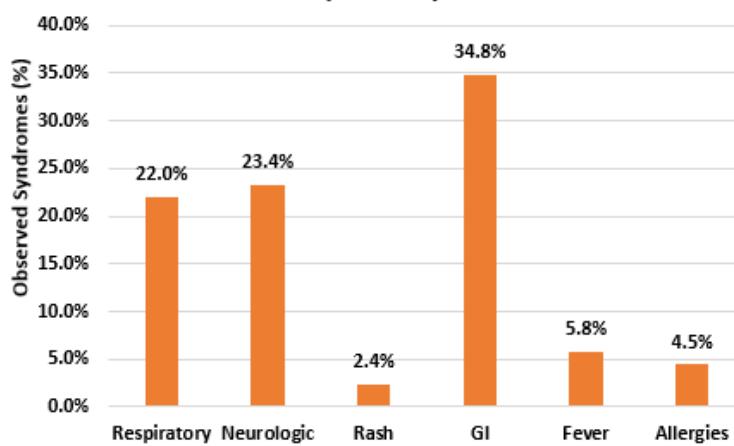
- Lyme disease continues to be the most common reportable communicable disease (75%) among Madison County residents, followed by Hepatitis C Chronic (7%), Streptococcus Group B (4%), Salmonella (4%), and E. coli (4%).
- Chlamydia remains the most prevalent sexually transmitted infection (84.6%).

Top 5 Syndromes Observed by K-12 Schools in Madison County, February 2025

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. Data from K-12 Schools are reported as a percentage of the total syndromes observed.

- The top reported syndromes from K-12 Schools in February were Gastrointestinal (GI) (34.8%), Neurologic (23.4%), and Acute Respiratory (22.0%), followed by symptoms of Fever (5.8%), Allergies (4.5%), and Rash (2.4%).

Top Observed Syndromes from K-12 Schools in Madison County, February 2025



References on pages 1 and 4: Madison County Public Health disease surveillance data

Immunization Clinics by Appointment

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

- Tuesday, March 18 from 1-3:30pm
- Friday, March 28 from 9-11:30am

Location:

Madison County Public Health,
138 N Court St Building 5, Wampsville

Click or
scan QR
code for
clinic
flyers!



(Available in Spanish!)



Your
Local
Illness

In early February, flu cases continued to increase. By the end of February, early data indicates flu cases may have finally peaked in Madison County. This has been one of our toughest flu seasons in several years. Possible reasons why: every few years we experience a bad flu season with more cases, fewer people are getting vaccinated against the flu compared to before the pandemic, and the vaccine match for flu virus strains in the U.S. this season is just "ok".

- Keep on with [core prevention strategies](#).

Bird Flu (H5, H5N1): Current U.S. Situation

H5 Detection in Animals, as of 1/27/25:

- 17 states with outbreaks in dairy cattle, impacting 976 dairy herds
- 51 jurisdictions with outbreaks in poultry
- 51 jurisdictions with bird flu detected in wild birds

The U.S. Department of Agriculture website has data and maps showing detections of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5 bird flu) in: commercial and backyard flocks, wild birds, mammals, and livestock

- Go to: <https://www.aphis.usda.gov/livestock-poultry-disease/avian/avian-influenza/hpai-detections>

H5 Monitoring in People since 2024, as of 1/27/25

- **Human Cases, 2024-25:** 70* from 12 states
*One death in Louisiana; No human cases in NYS
- **Main exposure sources linked to human cases:** Dairy herds (cattle) and poultry farms and culling operations
- **Person-to-person spread:** None identified at this time

H5 Risk in People, as of 1/28/25

- **General Public Health Risk:** LOW
- **Persons in contact with potentially infected animals or contaminated surfaces or fluids:** MODERATE TO HIGH

[Learn more about the CDC H5 Risk Assessment](#)

Wastewater Surveillance

Why test wastewater?

- Wastewater surveillance is a tool to monitor viruses and bacteria and help predict trends within a community.
- Bacteria and viruses may be detected in wastewater five to seven days after the toilet is flushed. Wastewater can be monitored for COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2), Influenza A, Avian Influenza A (H5), RSV, and Mpox.
- The 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. The estimated trends represent the total percent changes of the COVID-19 detection level from the prior week and are calculated from the slope of linear regressions.

National Wastewater Surveillance System Data

Data as of February 28, 2025.

The viral activity levels below indicate if the amount of virus in the wastewater is very low, low, moderate, high, or very high.

● Very High ● High ● Moderate ● Low ● Very Low ● No Data ● *Limited Coverage

United States		New York State
COVID-19	Moderate	Very Low
Influenza A	High	Limited Coverage
RSV	Low	Limited Coverage

Madison County COVID-19 Wastewater Detection Level by Jurisdiction

Data as of February 25, 2025 (Last sample date available indicated below)

NA	Low	Moderate	High (0%-25%)	High (25%-50%)	High (50%-75%)	High (75%-200%)
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Jurisdiction	Detection Level	Two Week Trend
Canastota (2/18/2025)	Moderate	↑
Oneida City (2/20/2025)	Moderate	↑
Chittenango (2/25/25)	Moderate	↑

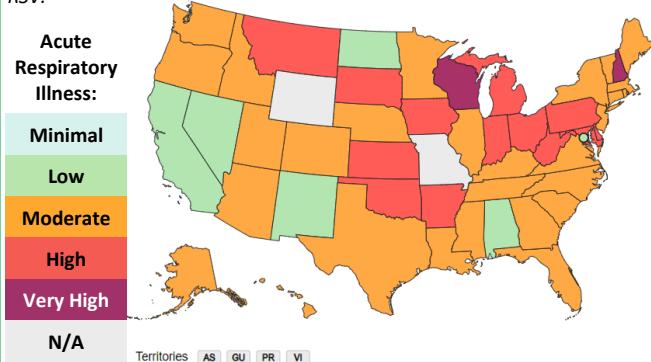
Detection level and two-week trend were not available for Cazenovia

References: Madison County Public Health and CDC H5 Bird Flu: Current Situation at <https://www.cdc.gov/bird-flu/situation-summary/index.html>; NYSDOH COVID-19 Surveillance Weekly Summary Report at <https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/covid-19-wastewater-surveillance>; CDC Respiratory Illness Data Channel at <https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/data/index.html>; CDC National Wastewater Surveillance Systems at <https://www.cdc.gov/nwss/rv/COVID19-nationaltrend.html#about-wastewater-viral-activity-level>

National Respiratory Activity*

Overall Respiratory Illness Activity:

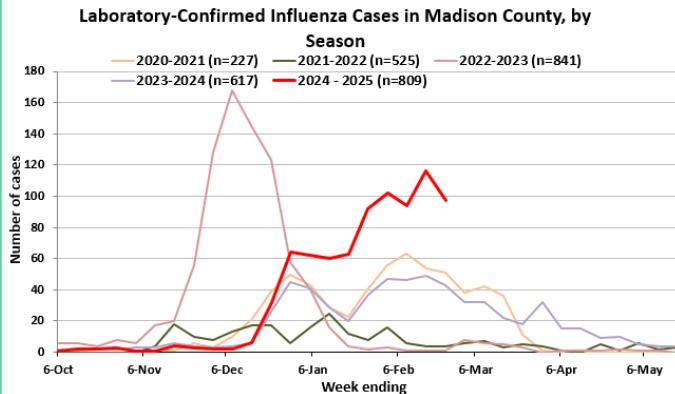
Respiratory Illness Activity is a measure of how frequently a wide variety of respiratory symptoms and conditions are diagnosed by emergency department doctors, ranging from the common cold to COVID-19, flu, and RSV.



SUMMARY: The amount of acute respiratory illness causing people to seek healthcare is moderate. Nationally, emergency department visits with diagnosed with influenza are high, while emergency department visits for RSV is moderate and emergency department visits for COVID-19 is low.

Local and State Influenza (Flu) Activity**

Madison County Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Cases:



- There has been 809 Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Cases in Madison County during the 2024—2025 Influenza Season. In February, there were 358 Laboratory-Confirmed Influenza Cases were reported Madison County.
- Among Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of Influenza in Madison County, 93.9% has been Influenza A.

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

Madison County	New York State
<u>Case Rate</u>	144.95 ↓
<u>Hospitalizations</u>	7.47 ↓

- New York State—Flu activity: geographically widespread
- The percent of patient visits for influenza-like illness (ILI) from ILINet providers was 3.05%, below the epidemic threshold of 4.20%.
- There were 38 outbreaks reported in hospitals and 24 reported in nursing homes. Season to date, out of a total of 761 outbreaks in NYS, 80 outbreaks were reported from the Central Region.

*Data as of February 28, 2025

**Data as of February 22, 2025

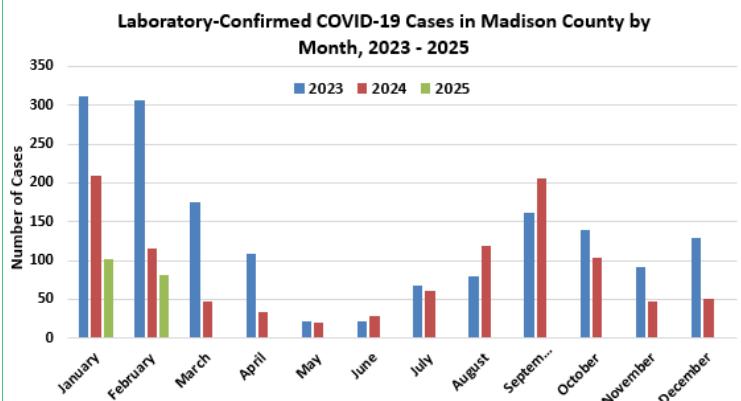
Emergency Department Visit Activity Level and Trend:

Emergency Department (ED) Visit Activity Level is a measure of how many people are seeking medical care in emergency departments. Activity Level Trend describes the change in the percentage of ED visits per disease.

	Madison County	New York State	United States
COVID-19 Activity Level and Trend	LOW —	LOW ↓	LOW ↓
Influenza A Activity Level and Trend	VERY HIGH —	VERY HIGH ↓	HIGH ↓
RSV Activity Level and Trend	Moderate —	LOW ↓	Moderate ↓

Local and State COVID-19 Activity*

Madison County Laboratory-Confirmed COVID-19 Cases:



- There were 81 Laboratory-Confirmed Cases of COVID-19 in Madison County in February.
- There were 29.6% fewer COVID-19 cases reported in Madison County in February 2025 compared to February 2024.

(Note: All rates below are per 100,000 population. All rates below are a 7-day average)

Madison County	Central New York	New York State
<u>Case Rate</u>	10.5	4.4
<u>New Hospitalization Admission Rate</u>	N/A	0.72

References: Madison County Public Health disease surveillance data; NYSDOH Influenza Surveillance and Reports at <https://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/influenza/surveillance/>; NYSDOH Flu Tracker at <https://nyshc.health.ny.gov/web/nyapd/new-york-state-flu-tracker>; NYSDOH COVID-19 Data in New York at <https://coronavirus.health.ny.gov/covid-19-data-new-york>; CDC FluView at <https://www.cdc.gov/fluview/index.html>; CDC Respiratory Virus Activity Levels at <https://www.cdc.gov/respiratory-viruses/data/activity-levels.html>.

Food Service Inspection Summary in 2024

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. Inspections identify critical and non-critical violations. A **Critical Violation** poses an imminent threat to the health safety of the public or otherwise puts the public at risk. A **Non-Critical Violation** does not immediately endanger human life but if left uncorrected, could pose a threat to the public.

In 2024, Madison County food service establishment inspections identified a higher average number of critical violations compared to New York State and Central New York.

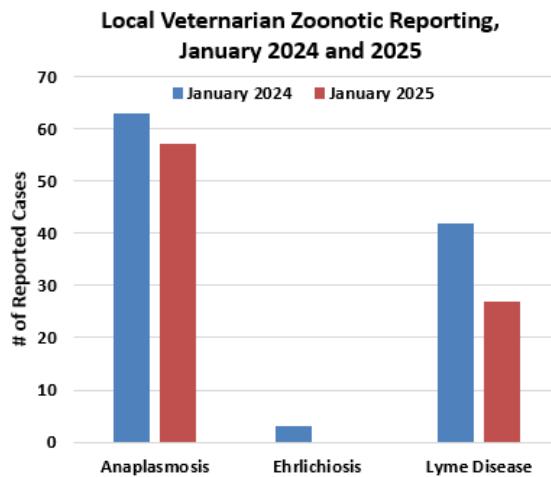
2024 Summary	New York State	Central New York	Madison County
Average # of Critical Violations per Inspection:	0.56	0.36	0.65
Average # of Non-Critical Violations per Inspection:	3.42	2.35	1.85

View Madison County inspection results:

<https://www.madisoncounty.ny.gov/453/Food-Inspection-Results>

Animal Surveillance in Madison County

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.



Most 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.

Rabies Surveillance	January 24 to February 20, 2025	2025 Summary
Animal Specimens Tested	2 (1 dog, 1 Raccoon)	4
Animal Bites	3 (1 dog, 2 cats)	9 (6 dogs, 2 cats, 1 other animal)
Animal Specimens Testing Positive for Rabies	1	1 (1 raccoon)
Individuals Authorized for Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (RPEP)	0	0

Among reporting Veterinarians, there were fewer cases of Anaplasmosis, Lyme Disease and Ehrlichiosis in Madison County in January 2025 compared to the number of reported cases in January 2024.

Health Highlight: Measles in the U.S.

Measles activity is increasing in parts of the United States. Measles, a highly contagious (or easily spread) virus, is preventable.

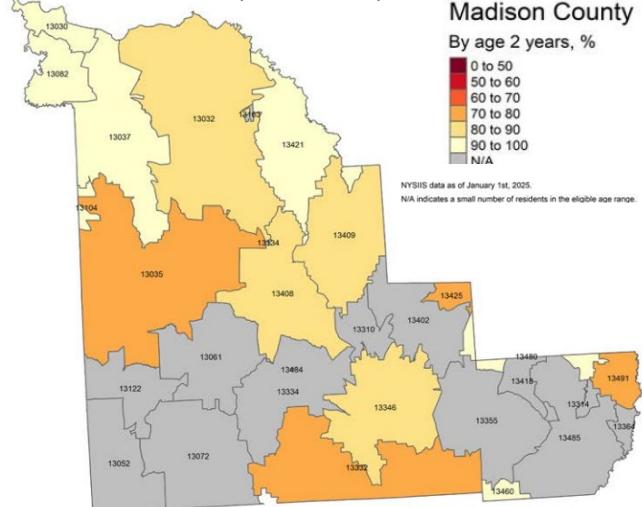
- In February 2025, the first U.S measles fatality in a decade was reported in a child.
- Outbreaks have been reported in Texas (146 Cases), New Mexico (9 Cases) and New Jersey (3 Cases). Two unrelated measles cases have been reported in NYC.
- About 95% of measles cases in 2025 have been unvaccinated or the vaccination status was unknown

Vaccination is the best prevention. The measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine, routinely provided as a two-dose series given at age 1 and again between ages 4 - 6, is 97% effective at preventing measles.

- Coverage of 95% or greater of 2 doses of measles-containing vaccine is needed to create herd immunity in order to protect communities and achieve and maintain measles elimination.
- If you or your child needs the MMR vaccine or are unsure of your vaccination or immunity status, call your healthcare provider or local public health department. Visit Madison County Public Health's website for upcoming immunization clinics at: madisoncounty.ny.gov/1482/Immunization-Clinics or call 315-366-2361, option 2.

Learn about measles prevention, symptoms, recent cases and outbreaks at cdc.gov/measles/.

Madison County MMR Vaccination Rates by Zip Code (as of 1/1/25)



The rates above are calculated based on data of children ages 24-35 months that received 1 MMR immunization before their second birthday.

Data from: health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/measles/vaccine/docs/Madison_MMR_vaccination_report.pdf