

HEALTH ADVISORIES AND NEWS

- July 1 [Advisory: Legionellosis Surveillance & Reporting Requirements for Health Care Providers](#)
- July 18 [Advisory: Recent increase in new HIV diagnoses among individuals with a history of injection drug use \(IDU\) in Broome County](#)
- July 18 [News: New York State Department of Health \(NYSDOH\) Warns of Potential Measles Exposure in Two Capital Region Emergency Departments](#)
- July 17 [News: NYSDOH launches 2025-30 Prevention Agenda](#)



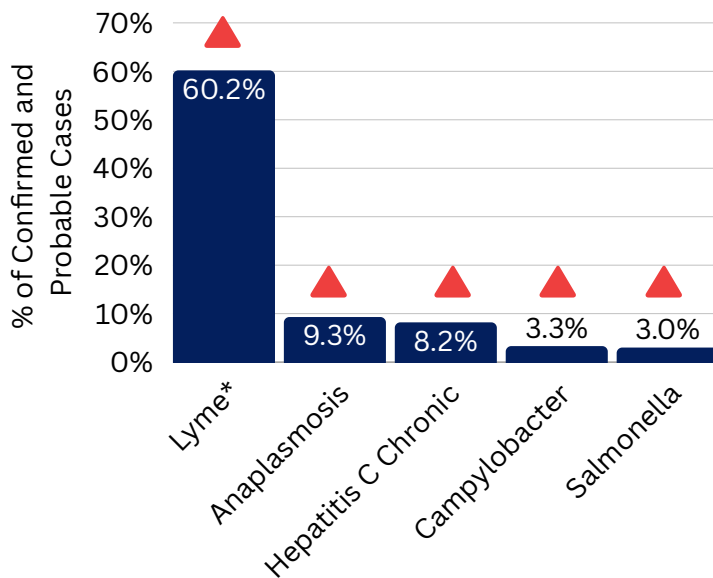
See this icon?
Click for more
data

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ACTIVITY IN MADISON COUNTY, JANUARY - JULY 2025

General Communicable Diseases

Madison County, January to July 2025,
N=269 (excludes STI cases)

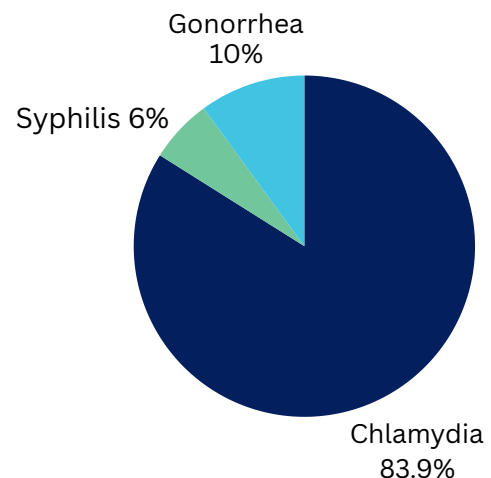
**Lyme disease case number are preliminary and are subject to change.*



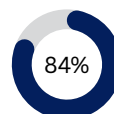
The total number of communicable diseases (excluding STIs) in 2025 **increased** compared to 2024 for the same time period.

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Madison County, January to July 2025,
N= 67



The total number of STIs in 2025 **decreased** compared to 2024 for the same time period.



From January thru July 2025, **Chlamydia** was responsible for 84% of STI cases in Madison County.

Trend Compared to 2024 YTD: ▲ rate increase ● rate stable ▼ rate decrease



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

HIGHLIGHT: SUMMER INCREASES IN FOODBORNE ILLNESS

Foodborne diseases often increase in the summer as warmer temperatures help germs grow more quickly.

Data from 2014-2024, show **Madison County's top three reported foodborne illnesses are:**

1. *Campylobacter*,
2. *Salmonella*, and
3. *E. coli*

Reports of these three illnesses are highest during the months of July-September.

(See the chart on the right.)

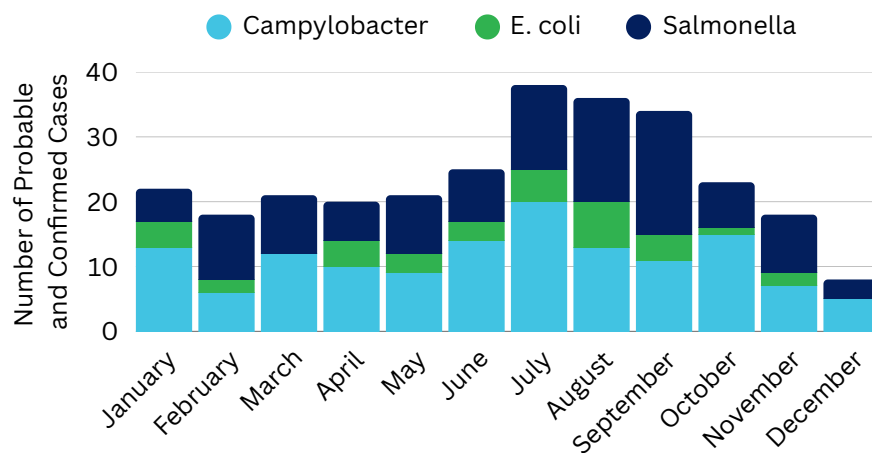
Contaminated food is the source for most of these illnesses. Nationally, salmonella is one of the leading causes of hospitalization and death linked to foodborne illness. Chicken is a major source of Salmonella infection. More than 1 in every 25 packages of chicken at the grocery store may be contaminated with Salmonella.

- In the summer, more people cook outside at picnics, barbecues, and on camping trips. The safety controls that a kitchen provides like thermostat controlled cooking, refrigeration, and washing facilities -- are usually not always available outside.

To **prevent foodborne illness** everyone should:

- **Clean:** wash hands and surfaces often.
- **Separate:** don't cross-contaminate.
- **Cook:** to proper temperatures.
- **Chill:** refrigerate promptly. Food left out of refrigeration for more than 2 hours may not be safe to eat. Above 90°F, food should not be left out over 1 hour.

Cases of Foodborne Illness by Month, Madison County, 2014 - 2024



[LEARN MORE](#)

PUBLIC HEALTH CLINIC SCHEDULES

Immunization Clinics

Call 315-366-2361, option 2 for appointments & vaccine availability*.

- Tuesday, August 5 9 AM-11:30 AM
- Friday, August 22 9 AM-11:30 AM
- Tuesday, August 26 1 PM— 3:30 PM



*Clinic location: Madison County Public Health
138 N. Court St, Building 5, Wampsville

Rabies Clinics

Call 315-366-2361, option 1 for appointments or [schedule online](#).

- Wednesday, August 27 4 PM— 7 PM
Hamilton Central School, Hamilton
- Wednesday, September 24 4 PM— 7 PM
Delphi Falls, Cazenovia



SUMMER CAMPS

Top three syndromes reported by Summer Camps in Madison County during July 2025.

22% Gastrointestinal **1**

2 22% Vector Borne

15% Rash **3**

Data shown in the graphic from Summer Camps are reported as a percentage of the total syndromes observed.

HEAT RISK FORECAST

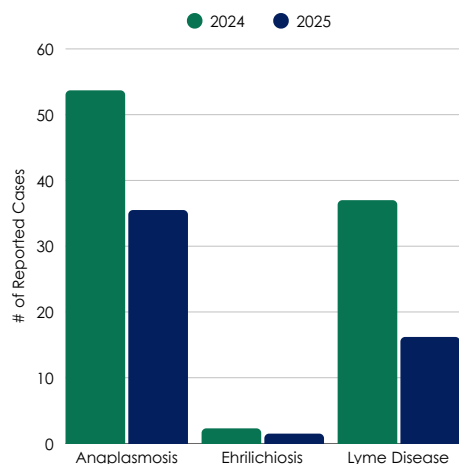
Enter your zip code in the [HeatRisk](#) tool to get this week's forecast and actions you can take to keep you and your family safe from [heat-related illness](#).



ANIMAL SURVEILLANCE IN MADISON COUNTY

Local Veterinarian Local Zoonotic Reporting

Average Number of Reports, Madison County, January to June 2025



Rabies Data

June 17 - July 24, 2025

2025 Summary

Animal Bites	16 (14 dogs, 2 cats)	75 (63 dogs, 11 cats, 1 other)
Animal Specimens Tested	6 (3 bats, 1 cat, 1 skunk, 1 raccoon)	3 positive specimens
Animal Specimens Positive for Rabies	1	3 (2 raccoons, 1 skunk)
Individuals Authorized for Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (RPEP)	1	9



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 one example of a zoonotic disease we closely monitor. To improve understanding of local disease activity, veterinary offices are surveyed on a monthly basis. Survey responses are voluntary, the number of offices responding by month varies, and the data is preliminary.

Among reporting veterinarians, the monthly average number of reported Lyme Disease cases was 56.2% fewer, the monthly average number of reported Ehrlichiosis cases was 35.7% fewer, and the monthly average number of reported Anaplasmosis cases was 33.9% fewer in 2025 than compared to the same time period in 2024.

MOSQUITO SURVEILLANCE IN MADISON COUNTY

2025 Surveillance Results (as of 07/25/2025):

- There has been 2 detections of EEE and 1 detection of WNV in mosquito pools during 2025 Mosquito Surveillance.
- Comparing the three-year average from the same time period, the 2025 season has collected 27% fewer mosquitoes, refer to the table below.

	# of Mosquitos Collected	# of Mosquito Pools Submitted	% of Mosquito Pools Positive for Virus
2022	20,982	144	5.6%
2023	24,089	210	1.4%
2024	26,895	183	4.4%
2025*	11,832	268	11.6%

*Includes 2025 surveillance data through 07/25/2025; note surveillance will continue into September



Mosquitoes pools from the Town of Sullivan are collected and submitted weekly for testing to detect mosquito-borne diseases that may pose a threat to human health. Mosquito pools are the collection of 10-50 mosquitos of the same species. Mosquito pools are tested for Cache Valley Virus, Eastern Equine Encephalitis (EEE), Flanders Virus, Highlands J Virus, Jamestown Canyon Virus, LaCrosse Encephalitis, Potosi Virus, St Louis Encephalitis, Trivittatus Virus, and West Nile Virus (WNV). The two primary mosquito-borne diseases of local concern are EEE and WNV.

FOOD SERVICE INSPECTIONS

In June 2025, 45 food service inspections were satisfactory and 6 were unsatisfactory.



Use the QR code to view Madison County inspection information.



Inspections are an educational tool 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 health threat. A Non-Critical Violation does not immediately endanger human life but if not fixed, could pose a health threat.

SAFETY RECALLS

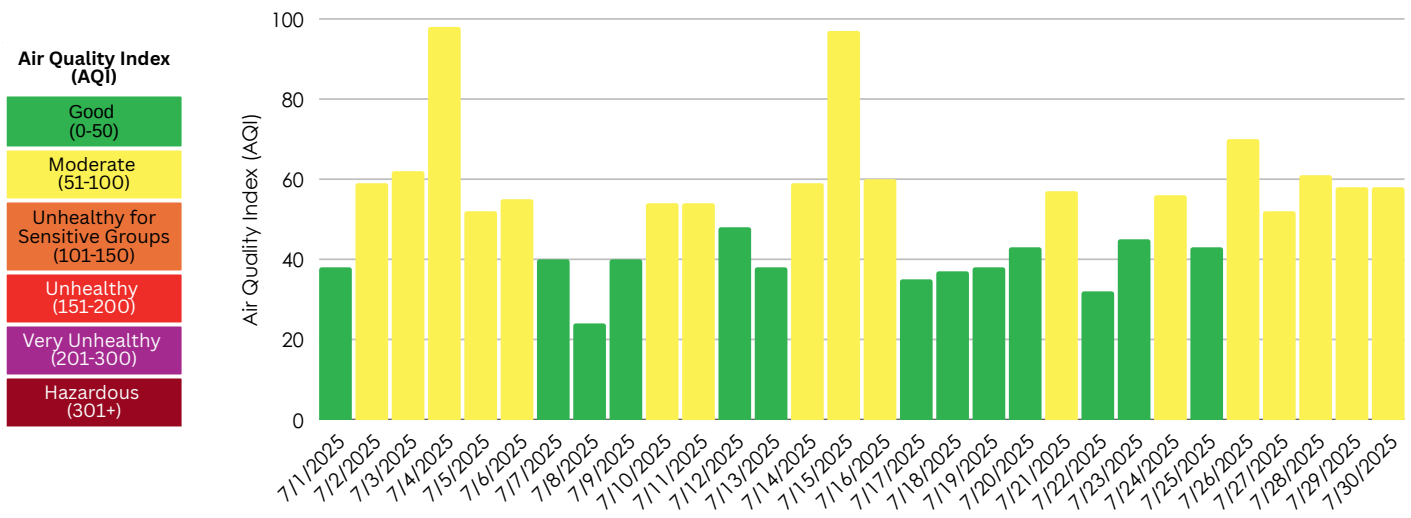
Recalled Food - 7/17/25

[Deep brand Frozen Sprouted Beans linked to Salmonella Outbreak](#)

Recalled Beverage - 7/29/25 [High Noon Vodka Seltzer mislabeled as CELSIUS® ASTRO VIBE™ Energy Drink](#)

AIR QUALITY AND YOUR HEALTH

The graphic below shows air quality in the Central New York Reporting Region the month of July. Air Quality Alerts go out when certain outdoor air pollutants are expected to be unhealthy. Alerts indicate who may be most impacted and what to do.



EMERGING SITUATION UPDATE

H5N1 Bird Flu Human Cases in U.S.

On July 2, 2025, CDC's H5N1 emergency bird flu response was deactivated to transition back to regular program activity due to the decline in animal cases and no human cases reported since February 2025.

CDC has streamlined H5N1 bird flu updates with routine influenza data updates and change to monthly data reporting to reflect the current public health situation.

As such, the following changes were made:

- Data on the number of people monitored and tested for bird flu are reported monthly. CDC will continue to report any additional human cases in its [Bird Flu webpage](#) and in [FluView](#).
- Data on detections in animals can be found on [USDA's website](#).

FACT CHECK: WHAT IS THIMEROSAL?



Thimerosal has been used for decades to prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi in certain medicines and vaccines.

Thimerosal is a vaccine preservative containing ethylmercury. Ethylmercury is quickly eliminated by your body and does not cause harm.

Ethylmercury is not the same type of mercury associated with fish. The type of mercury in fish is called **methylmercury**.

The measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR), chickenpox, inactivated polio, pneumococcal, and COVID-19 vaccines **have never contained thimerosal** and thimerosal was removed from most other vaccines in 2001.

Flu vaccines stored in multi-dose vials have a small amount of thimerosal so they don't spoil. The low levels of thimerosal in these vaccines are **not harmful** to humans.

There is **no link** between thimerosal and autism.

