

Madison County Communicable Disease Activity: Week 41, ending 10/13/18

**Information denoted with an asterisk is subjective and provided on a voluntary basis.*

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: Madison County

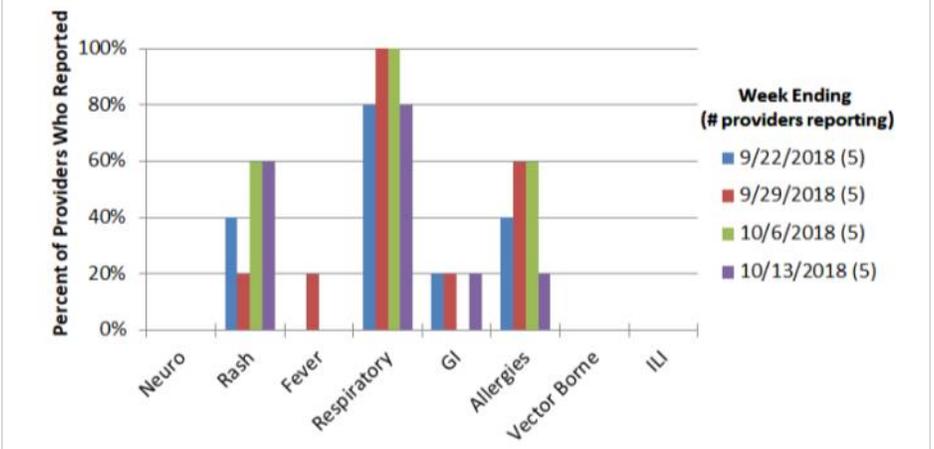
Communicable Diseases

Reported: 7 Chlamydia and 2 chronic Hepatitis C

Primary Care Providers

Reported*: Rash, respiratory illness, gastrointestinal illness (GI), upper respiratory illness (URI), allergies, sore throats, strep throat, sinus infections, ear infections, croup, coxsackie virus, and congestion (Fig. 1).

Figure 1: Weekly Symptoms Reported Among a Proportion of Healthcare Providers



Colleges Reported: Respiratory illness, fever, and ILI

Syndromic Surveillance in Emergency Department—10/5 to 10/14: Mild/moderate sensitivity for rashes

Medicaid Over-the-Counter (OTC) & Script Medication Alerts—9/21/18 to 9/30/18: Moderate sensitivity for systemic and topical nasal products

Hospitals

Reported: Rashes, fever, respiratory illness, and gastrointestinal illness (GI), neurological* * symptoms, and influenza-like illness (ILI)



**Neurologic can include non-specific diagnosis of neurological infection (e.g. Meningitis, Encephalitis, etc.) or non-specific conditions (e.g. headache, numbness, dizziness, blurry/double vision, speech difficulty, confusion, disorientation, or anxiety)

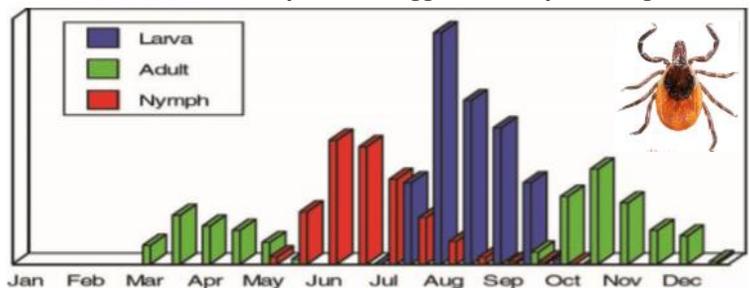


Issue Highlight: It's Always Lyme Disease Season in Your Yard

The weather may be getting colder, but beware of blacklegged (deer) ticks. Adult blacklegged ticks are most commonly found in the fall, warmer days in the winter, and in the spring.

- Ticks will remain active through the winter as long as the temperatures are above freezing and the ground is not frozen or covered by snow.
- The majority (about 75%) of Lyme disease cases are thought to be associated with activities (play, yard or garden work) around the home.
- Don't let your guard down this fall and winter at home in your yard. Protect yourself when outside and do full-body tick checks daily.
- Learn more at Don't Get Ticked NY: <https://nysipm.cornell.edu/whats-bugging-you/ticks/>

Seasonal Activity of Blacklegged Ticks by Life Stage



Madison County Disease Surveillance & Risk Report

Madison County Flu Activity: Week 41, ending 10/13/18: No Activity

No Report

No Activity

Sporadic

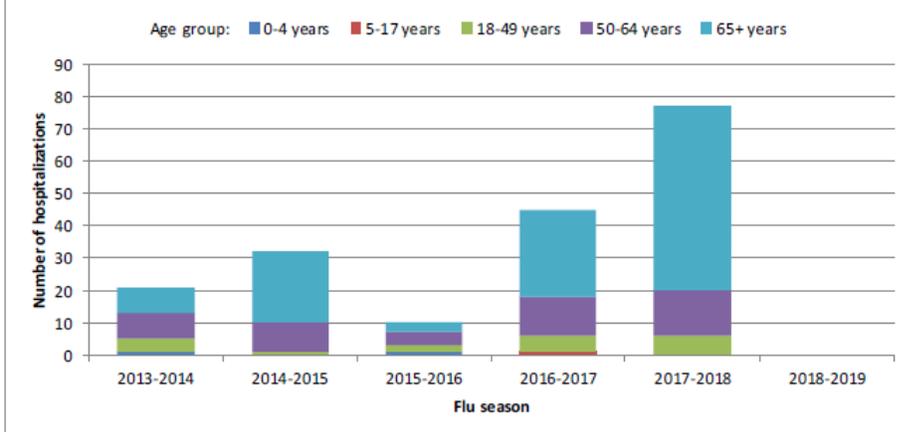
Local

Regional

Widespread

Weekly Lab-confirmed flu: No flu cases were reported; no change from the previous week.

Figure 3: Total patients hospitalized with laboratory-confirmed influenza by age and season, Madison County hospitals



PLEASE NOTE: Both Madison County hospitals do not generally admit children.

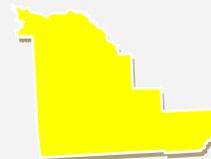
Influenza-like or flu-like illness (ILI) includes:

- 1) a fever greater than 100°F measured with a thermometer AND
- (2) a cough AND/OR sore throat in the absence of a known cause other than influenza.

Total Lab Confirmed Flu Reported to Date:

None to date

Incidence Rate (the number of new flu cases): 0.0 per 100,000 population



Schools Districts*: ILI reporting has ended for the 2017-18 flu season.

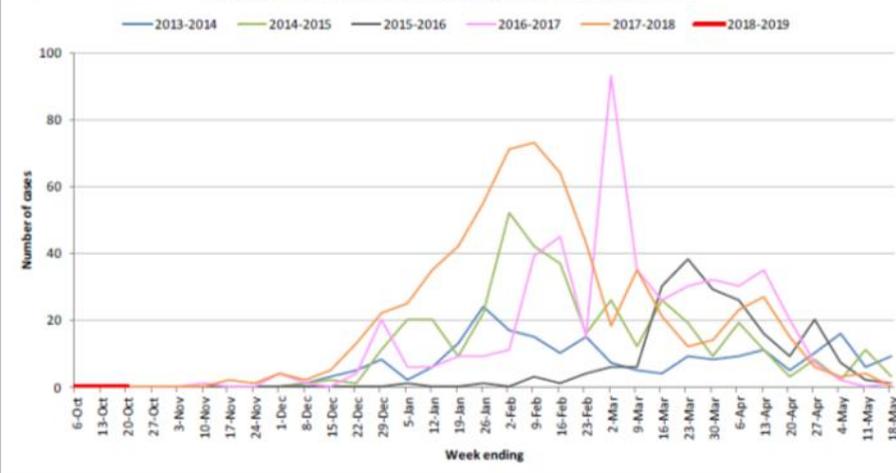
College Health Centers*: ILI was reported

Primary Care Providers*: ILI was reported

Flu-Associated Pediatric Deaths: No reports this season to date.

(Flu-associated deaths only in children younger than 18 years old are nationally notifiable.)

Figure 4: Positive influenza laboratory results reported to MCDOH, by season



Hospitals:

No ILI or flu were reported



Flu-Related Hospitalizations:

No hospitalized patients with lab-confirmed flu were reported in Madison County; this is *no change* from the previous week (0). No hospitalizations have been reported this season to date.

Weekly Flu Reports for New York State will begin the week ending October 13th.

FLU: Madison County

Madison County Disease Surveillance & Risk Report

National Flu Activity: Week 40, ending 10/6/18: **Sporadic**

No Report

No Activity

Sporadic

Local

Regional

Widespread

Flu activity was **low** in the U.S.

Geographic Flu Activity Summary (Figure 7):

(Geographic spread of influenza viruses, not a measure of severity.)

- Local influenza activity was reported by two states
- Sporadic influenza activity was reported by the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands and 35 states No influenza activity was reported by 12 states
- Guam, Puerto Rico and one state (New Mexico) did not report.

Flu Activity from ILINet Data (Figure 8):

New York City, the District of Columbia, and 49 states experienced minimal ILI activity; Data were insufficient to calculate an ILI activity level from Puerto Rico and one state (New York).

(This data is based on the percent of outpatient visits in a state due to ILI compared to the average percent of ILI visits during weeks with little or no influenza virus circulation.)

U.S. ILINet Healthcare Providers:

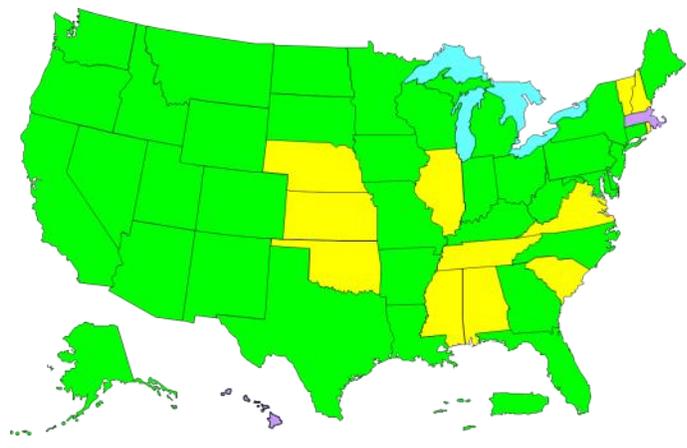
Outpatient illness visits reported through the Network was 1.4%, this percentage is *below* the national baseline of 2.2% and no change from the previous week. All 10 regions in the U.S. reported flu-like illness *below* their region-specific baselines.

Flu and Pneumonia-Associated Deaths:

5.4% of all deaths reported through the National Center for Health Statistics mortality surveillance data, occurring during weeks ending Sept. 22 and Sept. 29, were attributed to pneumonia and flu; this is *below* the epidemic threshold of 5.7%.

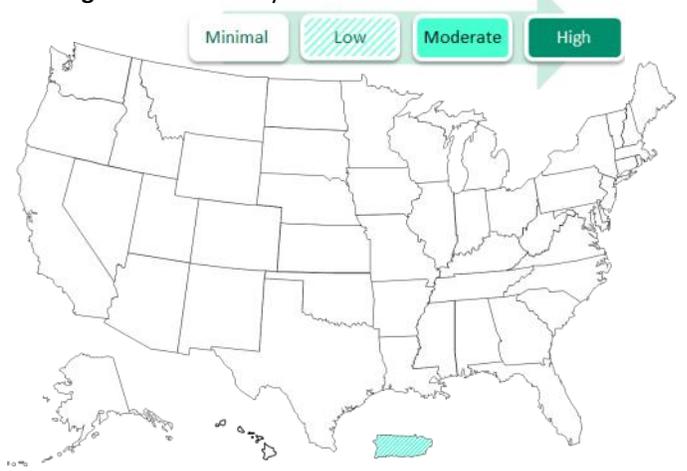
Flu-Associated Pediatric Deaths: Two pediatric deaths was reported. 183 flu-associated pediatric deaths have been reported this season to date.

Figure 7: Geographic Spread of Influenza as Assessed by State and Territorial Epidemiologists



**Overall
Flu-Related Hospitalization Rate:**
Data not yet available

Figure 8: ILI Activity from ILINet Data



ILI Net Data based on percent of outpatient visits in states due to ILI, more on Fig. 2 at: <http://1.usa.gov/1d3PGtv>

Sources: FluView: Weekly U.S. Influenza and Surveillance Report. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://1.usa.gov/1eDDFh>

FLU: United States