

Madison County Communicable Disease Activity: Week 48, ending 12/01/18

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

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: Madison County**Communicable Diseases**

Reported: 6 Chlamydia, 1 Cryptosporidiosis, 1 chronic Hepatitis C, and 1 Salmonella

Primary Care Providers

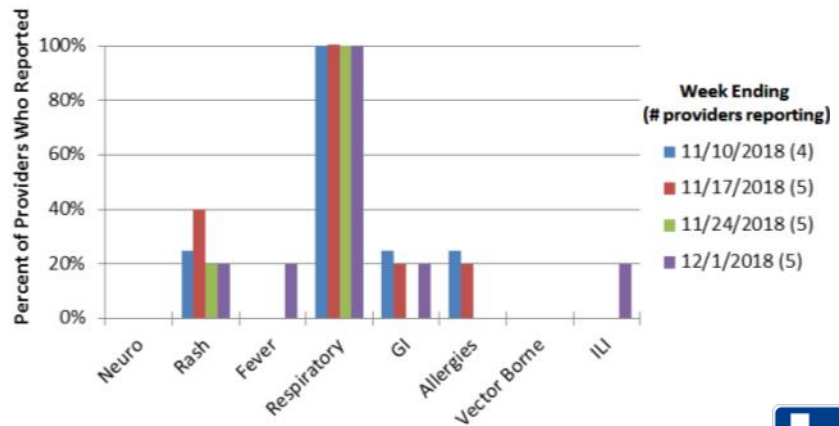
Reported*: Rash, fever, respiratory illness, gastrointestinal illness (GI), upper respiratory illness (URI), sinusitis, influenza-like illness (ILI), strep throat, coughs, and coxsackie virus (Fig. 1).

Colleges Reported*: Fever, respiratory illness, ILI, URI, strep throat, and mononucleosis

Syndromic Surveillance in Emergency Department—11/23/18-11/01/18: Mild to moderate sensitivity for neurologic and rash symptoms

Medicaid Over-the-Counter (OTC) & Script Medication Alerts—11/11/18 to 11/19/18: Mild to moderate sensitivity for 3rd and 4th generation cephalosporin's (antibiotics), antacids, & fluoroquinolones (antibiotics)

¹ **Neurologic illness** 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)

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

Neurologic illness¹, rashes, fever, respiratory illness, GI, and ILI

**Issue Highlight: National Handwashing Awareness week****5 Super Clean Facts About Hand Hygiene****1. Handwashing equals happiness**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, handwashing can prevent 1 in 3 diarrhea-related illnesses and 1 in 5 infections, including the flu.

2. Beware the twin killers for kids

About 1.4 million children under age 5 die from diarrheal diseases and pneumonia — the two most deadly afflictions for children worldwide.

3. The dirty secret of public restrooms

The CDC reports that only 31 percent of men and 65 percent of women washed their hands after using a public restroom.

4. Handwash your way to health

Using antibiotics creates antibiotic resistance. Handwashing prevents many sicknesses, so people need less antibiotics.

5. Sneezes are mini hurricanes

A typical human sneeze exits the body at about 200 miles per hour and emits around 40,000 droplets into the air.

Regular handwashing:

It's quick, it's simple, and it can keep us all from getting sick.

It involves five simple and effective steps (Wet, Lather, Scrub, Rinse, Dry) you can take to reduce the spread of illness, so you can stay healthy.

Handwashing is a win for everyone, except the germs.

Source: CDC <https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing/when-how-handwashing.html>

Madison County Disease Surveillance & Risk Report

Madison County Flu Activity: Week 48, ending 12/01/18: **Sporadic**

No Report

No Activity

Sporadic

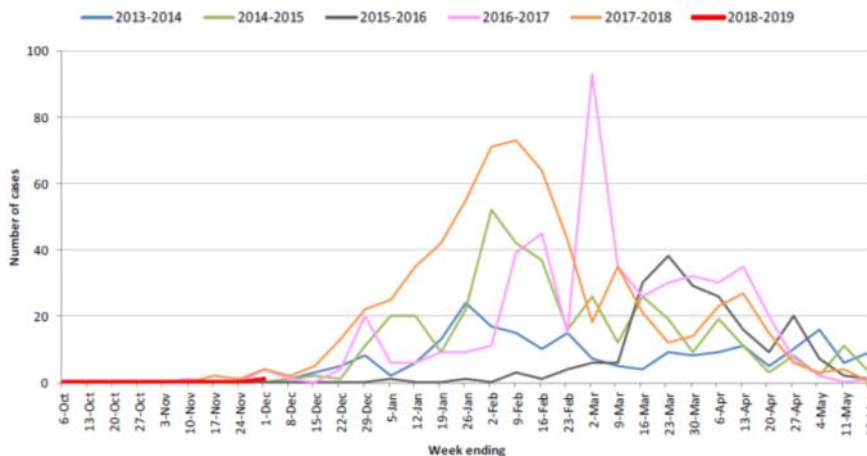
Local

Regional

Widespread

Weekly Lab-confirmed flu: One flu case were reported; this is a 100% increase from the previous week.

Figure 3: Positive Influenza Laboratory Results Reported to MCDOH, by Season



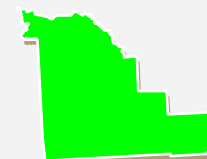
Influenza-like or flu-like illness (ILI) includes:

- 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: 1

This is 80% lower than average, to date (5).

Incidence Rate (the number of new flu cases): 1.4 per 100,000 population



Schools Districts*: 0.2% of children seen by school nurses had symptoms of influenza-like illness; this is a slight decrease from the week 46 (Fig.4) (schools did not report during week 37).

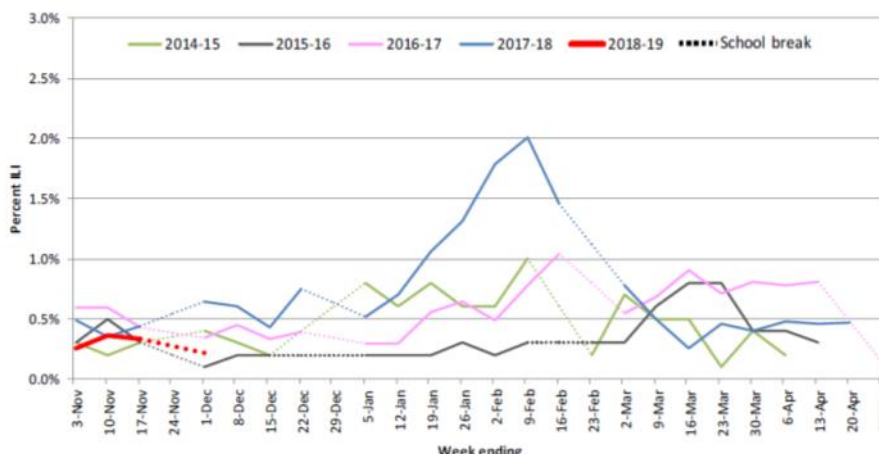
College Health Centers*: ILI was reported

Primary Care Providers*: ILI and flu 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: Proportion of ILI-Related School Nurse Visits by Season, Reporting Schools



Hospitals:

ILI was reported

Flu-Related

Hospitalizations: No hospitalized patients with lab-confirmed flu were reported by hospitals in Madison County; this is *no change* from the previous week (0). One hospitalization has been reported this season to date.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vaccinesupply.htm>

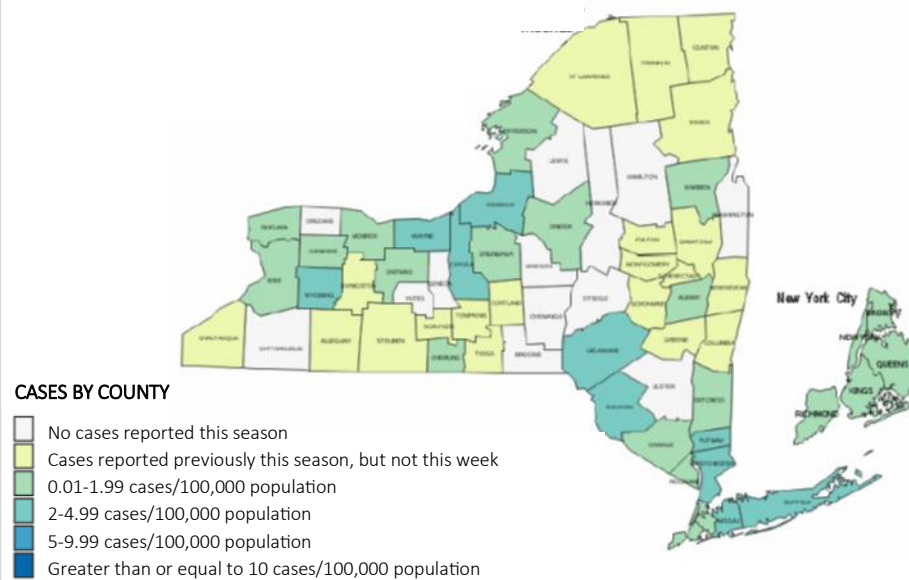
Madison County Disease Surveillance & Risk Report

New York State Flu Activity: Week 47, ending 11/24/18: *Local*



Weekly Lab-Confirmed Flu: 253 reports, a 25% *increase* over last week (Figure 5). Flu was reported in 29 counties.

Figure 5: Lab-Confirmed Flu Reported by County to NYS



Incidence (the # of new cases) of lab-confirmed flu is calculated based on lab-confirmed influenza cases per 100,000 population.

Incidence ranged from: 0-4.22 cases per 100,000 population.

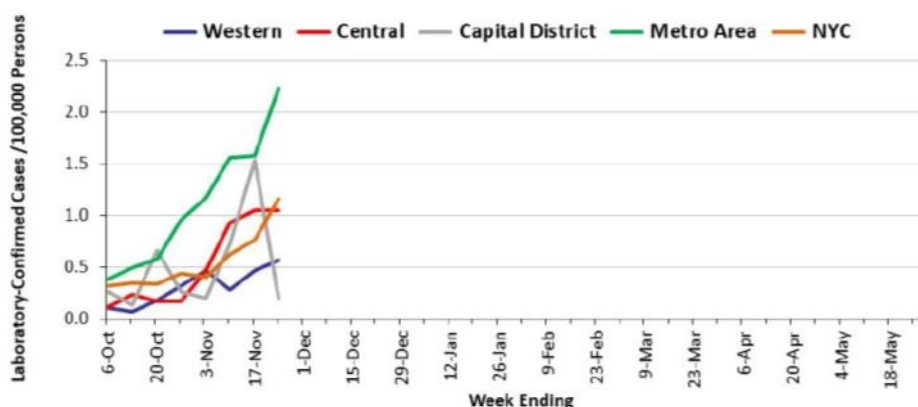
Flu-Related Hospitalizations: 93 reports, a 15% increase over last week.

FLU: New York State

ILInet Healthcare Providers: 1.35% of weekly patient complaints were flu-like illness (ILI); this is a slight *increase* from the previous week and is *below* the regional baseline of 3.10% (Figure 6). (*ILInet providers* report the total number of patients seen and the total number of those with complaints of influenza-like illness (ILI) weekly in an outpatient setting.)

Flu-Associated Pediatric Deaths: No reports this week. One death was reported this season to-date.

Figure 6: Incidence of Positive Influenza Laboratory Results Reported to NYSDOH, by Region—2018-19



Source: New York State Department of Health. *Influenza Surveillance, Activity and Reports, 2015-16*. <http://on.ny.gov/1GTxdpF>

Madison County Disease Surveillance & Risk Report

National Flu Activity: Week 47, ending 11/24/18: Local

No Report

No Activity

Sporadic

Local

Regional

Widespread

Flu activity **increased slightly** in the U.S.

Geographic Flu Activity Summary (Figure 7):

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

- Regional influenza activity was reported by five states
- Local influenza activity was reported by 16 states
- Sporadic influenza activity was reported by the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and 28 states
- No influenza activity was reported by Guam and one state

Flu Activity from ILINet Data (Figure 8):

Two states experienced high ILI activity; Three states experienced moderate ILI activity; New York City, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and eight states experienced low ILI activity; and 37 states experienced minimal ILI activity.

(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:

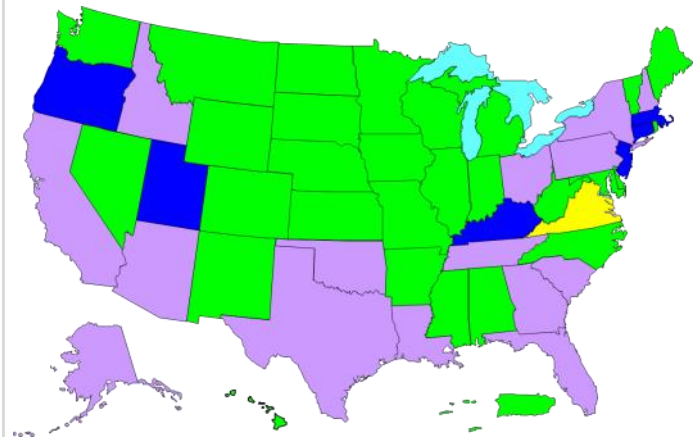
Outpatient illness visits reported through the Network was 2.3%, this percentage is an increase from the previous week and is *above* the national baseline of 2.2%. Five of 10 regions in the U.S. reported flu-like illness *at or above* their region-specific baselines.

Flu and Pneumonia-Associated Deaths:

5.8% of all deaths reported through the National Center for Health Statistics mortality surveillance data, occurring week 46, ending November 17th, were attributed to pneumonia and flu; this is *below* the epidemic threshold of 6.4%.

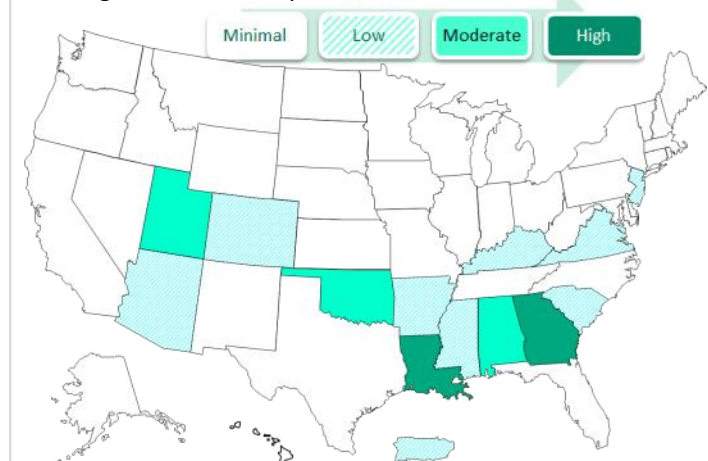
Flu-Associated Pediatric Deaths: Two reported during week 47 for the 2018-19 flu season. Five flu-associated pediatric deaths have been reported this season to date.

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