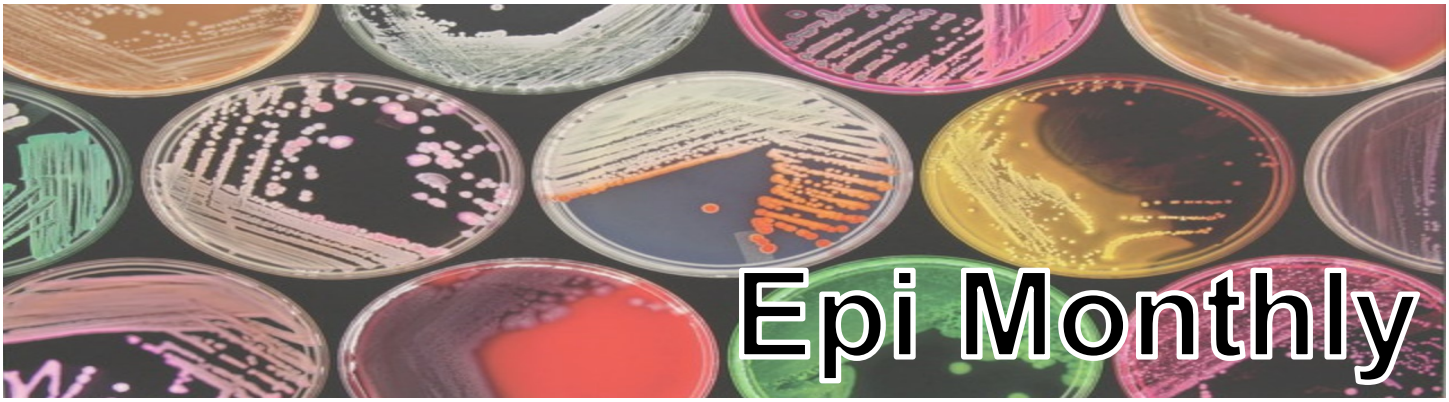


Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County October 2018 Vol 19, Issue 10

This Month in Public Health

- October is Breast Cancer Awareness month. Breast cancer is the second most common cancer in women and most women who develop it have no known risk factors or family histories of the disease. For this reason, the CDC recommends that women between the ages of 50-74 get a mammogram every two years, as mammograms may help detect breast cancer early on while it is easier to treat. The Florida Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (BCCEDO) offers free or low-cost screenings for eligible individuals. For more information about the program, please visit the Department's website here: http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/cancer/breast-cancer/bccedp.html

- International Infection Prevention Week (IIPW) is celebrated annually the third week of October (Oct 14-20, 2018). This year, the theme was "Protecting Patients Everywhere." Regardless of whether care is delivered in a hospital, outpatient clinic, or long-term care facility, preventing infections is the top priority. The Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Epidemiology (APIC) has lead the annual effort to bring awareness to the importance of infection control among healthcare professionals, administrators, legislators, and consumers.

- October is also National Dental Hygiene month, a time to celebrate the great work of dentists and dental hygienists and raise awareness on the importance of good oral health and dental hygiene. The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County offers affordable and comprehensive dental services to children and adults regardless of insurance status. For more information, please visit: http://miamidade.floridahealth.gov/programs-and-services/clinical-and-nutrition-services/womens-health/jefferson-reaves.html

In this Issue

Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County
Epidemiology, Disease Control, and Immunization Services
8175 NW 12th Street, Suite 316
Miami, FL 33126
Phone: 305-470-5660
Fax: 305-470-5533
eFax: 786-732-8714

In the Community

Be a Health Literacy Hero!

By: Gabriela Guevara

October is Health Literacy Month. It is a time for any individual, organization, or team to make a difference and promote the importance of health literacy. This has been done since its inception in 1999 by Helen Osborne.[1]

Title V of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 defines health literacy as the degree to which an individual has the capacity to obtain, communicate, process, and understand basic health information and services to make appropriate health decisions.[2] The lack of health literacy impacts a significant proportion of the population. In fact, nine out of ten adults are illiterate. Luckily, there are campaigns carried out at the national as well as state level. The Florida Literacy Coalition was established in 1985 to combat health illiteracy through numerous programs and services to the public.[3] If you're interested in learning more about the resources Florida Literacy Coalition provides, please visit their website here: https://floridaliteracy.org.

In 2010, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion released the *National Action Plan to Improve Health Literacy,* with the goal of engaging the public and private sector, organizations and individuals in a linked, multisector effort to improve health literacy.[4] The responsibility to alleviate this problem rests in the hands of public health professionals and the health system.[5] We can all become heroes and work together to reduce this burden in our society and improve health literacy amongst even the most vulnerable.

References:

1. http://www.healthliteracymonth.org
2. https://www.cdc.gov/healthliteracy/learn/index.html
3. https://floridaliteracy.org
4. https://health.gov/communication/hlactionplan/pdf/Health_Literacy_Action_Plan.pdf
5. https://health.gov/communication/literacy/quickguidefactsbasic.htm#one

E-eek! There's a Rat:

The Epidemiology of Hepatitis E, Miami-Dade County, Florida, 2010-2018

By: Isabel Griffin

Background

Hepatitis E is a liver infection caused by the Hepatitis E virus (HEV) which is transmitted through the fecal-oral route.[1] Symptoms of HEV infection are similar to other types of acute viral hepatitis and can include: fever, fatigue, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, jaundice, dark urine, clay-colored stool, and joint pain.[1] Ratio of symptomatic to asymptomatic infection ranges from 1:2 to 1:13, indicating that the majority of infections are asymptomatic.[1] While infection is self-limited and rarely

leads to chronic infection, there is currently no FDA-approved vaccine for Hepatitis E.[1] HEV was first recognized in 1979 during an epidemic of 52,000 cases (and 17,000 deaths) in the Kashmir valley of northern India.[2] HEV is found predominantly in developing countries with symptomatic cases of HEV infection typically occurring among older adolescents and young adults (aged 15-44 years).[1] Pregnant women are more likely to experience severe illness including fulminant hepatitis (acute liver failure) and death.[1] During HEV outbreaks, the overall case-fatality rate is about 1%.[1]

On September 24, 2018, the first human case of infection with a strain of Hepatitis E previously found only in animals such as rats was discovered in Hong Kong.[3] A 56-year-old man was tested for the virus after presenting with reoccurring liver function problems after a liver transplant surgery in May 2018. Health and housing authorities believe that the patient was likely exposed through contaminated food from the droppings of an infected rat. Considering the recent emergence of a new strain of Hepatitis E, capable of causing human infection, the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (DOH Miami-Dade) conducted a quick review of previously reported cases of Hepatitis E.

Methods

Confirmed, probable, and suspect cases reported between January 1, 2000 and October 1, 2018 were obtained from Merlin, the Florida Department of Health Surveillance System. A confirmed case was defined as clinical symptom characteristics of hepatitis infection with jaundice, and laboratory evidence (positive IgM antibody to HEV or detection of HEV RNA by polymerase chain reaction [PCR] or positive total antibody [IgM and IgG] to HEV and negative results for hepatitis A, B, and C). A probable case was defined as only having clinical symptoms of hepatitis (without jaundice or elevated liver enzymes) and laboratory evidence. Asymptomatic cases did not meet a case definition.

Results

A total of four cases of HEV infection were identified during the time frame of interest, all four of which were defined as confirmed HEV cases. The majority of cases were male (n=3) and Hispanic (n=3). Age ranged from 33 to 67. A single case was identified in 2011 (acquired in the Dominican Republic), one in 2016 (China), and two in 2017 (Italy and Peru). A single female case was 29 weeks pregnant (third trimester) at the time of infection. All cases reported abdominal pain, three reported loss of appetite and jaundice, half reported nausea, and only one case reported vomiting. None of the cases died from HEV infection, and the status concerning the fetus of the pregnant woman is unknown.

Conclusion

In the United States, cases of Hepatitis E remain rare. Since 2007, only 26 confirmed and probable cases of Hepatitis E have been reported statewide in the state of Florida, with peaks in cases during 2011 (n=7) and 2015 (n=6). Data for 2017-2018 for the state of Florida are not yet available.[4] While most exposures to Hepatitis E occur outside of the country, namely in developing countries with poor sanitation, recently, exposures have occurred in Florida in 2015 (n=4) and 2016 (n=1). To date, there have been no detected cases of hepatitis E acquired in Miami-Dade County.

Prevention of Hepatitis E relies primarily on good sanitation. Travelers to developing countries can reduce their risk for infection by not drinking unpurified water, boiling and chlorinating water, and avoiding raw pork and venison—and most recently, rats.[1,3]

References:

1. https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hev/hevfaq.htm#section3
2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4501603/pdf/0610607.pdf
3. https://www.cnn.com/2018/09/28/health/world-first-rat-disease-hepatitis-e-intl/index.html
4. http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/data-and publications/_documents/2016-fl-msr.pdf

The October Disease Issue: 31 Days of Parasites, Viruses, and Bacteria (and the Odd Prion)

Globally recognized neglected tropical diseases, infectious diseases with strange etiologies and manifestations, and diseases rooted in folklore and history. Here we present 31 diseases, the zebras of clinical medicine.*

By: Alyssa Falise, Danielle Fernandez, Isabel Griffin, Jenna Nelson, and Vanessa Villamil

African trypanosomiasis (Sleeping sickness)

Caused by microscopic parasite of the species *Trypanosoma brucei*. These parasites are transmitted by the tsetse fly found only in rural Africa. Sleeping sickness can be cured if treated but if left untreated is fatal.

Source: CDC

Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever (CCHF)

One of a handful of hemorrhagic fevers, CCHF is transmitted from an infected tick or animal, human blood or bodily fluids. Initial symptoms occur suddenly including: headache, high fever, back, joint, and stomach pain, and vomiting and progress to severe bruising, nose bleeds, and uncontrolled bleeding at injection sites.

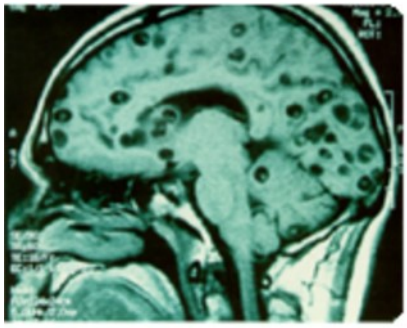
Source: CDC

Cysticercosis

A parasitic tissue infection cause by larval cysts of the tapeworm *Taenia solium*. A person acquires cysticercosis by swallowing eggs found in the feces of a person who has an intestinal tapeworm. Once the egg hatches in the intestines, the parasite migrates to striated muscles, as well as the brain, where they develop into cysticerci (as you can see by the small cysts in the brain).

Alveolar echinococcosis (AE)

Alveolar Echinococcosis is caused by the ingestion of *Echinococcosis multilocularis* larvae found in contaminated food or water. The ingested larvae form parasitic tumors inside the body most commonly on the liver but may spread to the lungs and brain. AE can cause liver failure and death with a mortality rate of 50-75%. Hosts include foxes and to a lesser extent dogs, cats, coyotes and wolves.



Source: CDC

Dengue

Caused by a virus spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Dengue is the leading cause of illness and death in the tropics and more than 400 million people are infected annually. Infection can also lead to a much more severe manifestation of the disease, Dengue Hemorrhagic fever (DHF).

Dracunculiasis (Guinea worm disease)

Global eradication is within reach for this parasitic disease with a mere 30 cases of dracunculiasis, or Guinea Worm Disease, reported worldwide in 2017. It is caused by a parasitic worm, *Dracunculus medinensis* found in contaminated water. When individuals drink this water, they ingest water fleas that serve as hosts for the larvae of the worm. After a year or so, the grown female worm migrates through the individual's subcutaneous tissue until a painful and burning blister develops. To relieve the burning symptom, individuals immerse the affected body part in water causing the blister to burst and expulse hundreds of thousands of first stage larvae into the water, furthering the cycle.

Source: CDC

The term "zebra" was coined in the late 1940s by Dr. Theodore Woodward, professor at the University of Maryland School of Medicine, who instructed his medical interns: "When you hear hoofbeats, **think of horses not zebras." In this reference, zebras represent rare and obscure diagnoses.*

Buruli ulcer

A chronic debilitating disease caused by the organism *Mycobacterium ulcerans*. This organism produces the toxin mycolactone which destroys tissue without pain or fever. The infection often leads to ulcers in the arms and legs and can lead to irreversible disfigurement and long-term disability, if left untreated. The mode of transmission to humans is ***unknown,*** therefore, there are no preventative measures.

Chagas disease

Transmitted by bloodsucking triatomine bugs, colloquially known as "kissing bugs," for the method in which they consume their bloodmeal. These bugs tend to feed on unsuspecting hosts while they sleep, biting and excreting in the facial region of the individual, giving it the nickname "kissing." The disease consists of an acute phase sometimes marked by Romaña's sign, or the swelling of the eyelids on the side of the face where the person was infected. During the chronic phase, some people develop severe cardiac and intestinal complications.

Source: CDC

Disease X

In 2018, the World Health Organization listed Disease X on its list of priority diseases that need to be researched. What is Disease X? It's an unknown disease that is likely to cause the next big epidemic – but experts believe the pathogen to cause this disease is not yet known to cause human illness, furthering the need for preparedness and investigation.

Source: WHO

Fascioliasis

Fascioliasis is caused by parasitic leaf-shaped worms that are often big enough to be seen without magnification. Recently, there has been an increase of cases in Europe, the Americas, and Oceania. Humans and animals typically become infected by eating raw watercress or other contaminated water plants. If diagnosed, individuals can be treated with trichlabendazole through a CDC investigational protocol.

Source: CDC

Ergotism

Claviceps purpurea, otherwise known as the ergot fungus, grows on grains and infects the ovaries of the plant. When ingested by humans, it can be fatal. In the Middle Ages, people referred to the infection as St. Anthony's Fire because they would pray to St. Anthony and visit sacred sites associated with the saint to cure themselves. It is believed that the women associated with the Salem Witch Trials in the 1690s were infected with ergotism which caused their hallucinations and hysteria.

Source: Mathias Grunewald

Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressive (Stone man syndrome)

Fibrodysplasia ossificans progressive, often called stone man syndrome, is a genetic disorder in which a person's skeletal muscle and connective tissue gradually turns to bone, or ossifies. It is first noticeable in early childhood with the ossification beginning at the neck and shoulders and slowly moving down into the limbs. Affected individuals are generally born with malformed big toes, a characteristic feature that helps to distinguish this disorder from other bone and muscle problems.

Source: Unknown

H7N9

The Asian H7N9 influenza virus was first identified in humans in 2013 in China. Since then, the country has experienced cases of the virus with 1,565 cases being reported by December 2017. The infection is usually spread through exposure to infected poultry rather than person-to-person. Symptoms include cough, fever, shortness of breath, pneumonia, acute respiratory distress, and in severe cases organ failure, septic shock, and death. On average, 39% of people with the Asian H7N9 Virus will die from the infection.

Kuru

One of a handful of transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSEs), a family of rare progressive neurodegenerative disorders that affect both humans and animals (including Creutzfeld-Jakob disease or CJD). Kuru is caused by a prion, a misfolded protein in the brain of an infected person, and thus, in and of itself, contains no genetic material. The disease was first identified in Papua New Guinea in the 1950s and epidemiologic investigation concluded that transmission was attributed to ritualistic cannibalism.

Leishmaniasis

If you've been bitten by an infected sand fly – beware! Leishmaniasis is caused by a parasitic infection passed on through the bites of female sandflies. Symptoms of leishmaniasis include fever, weight loss, enlargement of the spleen/liver, anemia, skin lesions, and potentially the destruction of the mucous membranes of the nose, mouth, and throat. Some forms of leishmaniasis can heal without medication but may leave unpleasant scarring.

Hansen's disease (Leprosy)

Hansen's Disease (also known as leprosy) is caused by slow growing bacteria called *Mycobacterium leprae* that if left untreated can lead to eyebrow loss, nose disfigurement, shortening of toes and fingers due to reabsorption, and blindness. It is not known how the disease spreads. It is presumed that infection occurs through prolonged close contact with someone with untreated leprosy, but the mode of transmission is not known.

Source: CDC

Nipah virus

Nipah virus was first identified in 1999 during an outbreak of encephalitis and respiratory illness among individuals with close contact to pigs in Malaysia and Singapore. Earlier this year, an outbreak was reported in the Kerala state of India, killing 17. Nipah virus is transmitted via contact with infected bats, pigs, or people. Symptoms include fever, headache, drowsiness, disorientation, and mental confusion but may progress to coma within 24-48 hours. Encephalitis, convulsions and personality changes may also occur long-term. There is no treatment other than supportive care.

Source: CDC

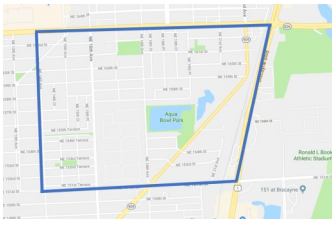
Onchocerciasis (River blindness)

Onchocerciasis (also known as River Blindness) is caused by the parasitic worm *Onchocerca volvulus*. It is transmitted to humans through repeated bites from infected black flies of the genus *Simulium* depositing Onchocerca infective larvae into the skin. Adult worms can live up to 15 years inside the human body, and female adult worms produce thousands of new larvae daily. Symptoms can include severe itching, disfiguring skin conditions such as a "leopard skin," and visual impairments including permanent blindness.

Rabies

A disease most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal, including raccoons, skunks, foxes, and sometimes ***bats***. In humans, it can cause anxiety, confusion, and agitation and in progressive stages, delirium, hallucinations, hypersalivation, hydrophobia, and insomnia. Once a person exhibits signs of the disease, survival is rare. If exposure to rabies is suspected, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is recommended to prevent the development of rabies.

Source: CDC



Source: Florida Department of Health

Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria

This genetic condition results from an abnormal protein which makes cells more likely to die prematurely – but it is more commonly known for causing rapid aging in infected persons. Infants usually look healthy at birth but quickly develop appearances associated with the disease. Children will show the beginning signs of arteriosclerosis at a very young age – putting them at risk for a heart attack!

Source:
Scaffidi P, Gordon L, Misteli T

Hypertrichosis

Rare genetic disease, sometimes referred to as "werewolf syndrome," that causes superfluous hair growth that may develop all over the body or in small patches. The phenomena can be attributed to extra genes on the X chromosome and researchers have recently identified the culprit gene as SOX3, which is known to play a role in human hair growth.

Lymphatic filiarisis

Parasitic neglected tropical disease caused by microscopic worms transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito. It is estimated that over 120 million individuals are currently infected with lymphatic filiarisis (LF) and over a billion others spanning 73 countries are at risk. LF is a stigmatizing disease as it can lead to permanent disability from swollen limbs and breasts (lymphedema), damage to the genitals (hydrocele) and swollen limbs with thickened, hardened skin (elephantiasis).

Source: The Carter Center

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)

MERS is a respiratory illness caused by a coronavirus, MERS-CoV and was first identified in Jordan and Saudi Arabia in 2012. While MERS cases have been identified outside of the Arabian Peninsula, the vast majority of these cases have been linked to travel to, or residence in, countries in and near the Arabian Peninsula, including the only 2 US residents to have ever tested positive for MERS-CoV infection. Although most MERS cases have been attributed to person-to-person transmission in health care settings, current scientific evidence suggests that dromedary camels are a major reservoir host for MERS-CoV; the extent to which they play a role, however, is unknown.

Source: CDC

Plague

Caused by the bacterium, Yersinia pestis, and is usually transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected rodent or flea. Outbreaks of plague have been recorded as early as the 14th century, when it was estimated that the disease claimed the lives of millions across Europe. Infected persons were commonly attended to by "plague doctors" and the uniforms they wore are widely recognizable today: robe, boots, gloves, hat, and the infamous plague mask. These uniforms were thought to protect the physician from the "bad airs" they encountered while attending to their patients.

Source: Wellcome Images

Porphyria

A group of disorders caused by the overaccumulation of porphyrin which helps hemoglobin, the protein that carries oxygen in the blood. There are many types of porphyria, distinguished by their genetic cause and presentation. One such type, cutaneous porphyria, primarily affects that skin and results in light sensitivity that causes the skin to become fragile and blistered, which can lead to infection, scarring, changes in skin coloring (pigmentation), and increased hair growth.

Rift Valley fever

An acute, fever-causing viral disease commonly seen in domesticated animals such as cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, and camels; the virus, however, can infect and cause illness in humans. Outbreaks of RVF can cause significant societal impacts, as the virus most commonly affects livestock, causing disease and spontaneous abortions in these animals, an important income source for many communities in eastern and south Africa.

Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)

A viral respiratory illness caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV. Although cases haven't been reported since 2004, in 2012, the National Select Agent Registry Program declared SARS-CoV a select agent, or a virus that has the potential to pose a severe threat to public health and safety.

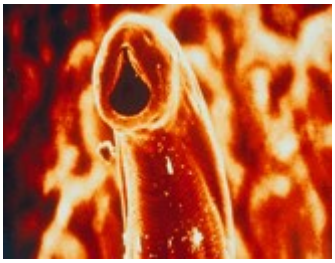
Source: CDC

Schistosomiasis

A disease caused by parasitic worms, which contaminate water after they emerge from freshwater snails. Human infections occur when skin comes in contact with contaminated water. Globally recognized as a neglected tropical disease, the parasite infects more than 200 million people worldwide.

Soil-transmitted helminths

Soil-transmitted Helminths are intestinal parasitic worms, such as ascaris, whipworm, and hookworm, transmitted through soil contaminated with eggs present in human feces. Infection with Soil-Transmitted Helminths may cause no symptoms or may cause some gastrointestinal symptoms such as painful passing of stool, diarrhea, or abdominal discomfort. Hookworm and whipworm may lead to anemia if left untreated. Heavy infections in children may lead to impaired growth.



Source: CDC

Toxoplasmosis

Caused by the toxoplasmosis parasite and considered to be a leading cause of foodborne illness-attributed death in the United States. Infected individuals rarely have symptoms, as the immune system keeps the parasite from causing illness; however, pregnant women are at greatest risk as the parasite can pass to the unborn child causing disease of the nervous system and eyes. For this reason, pregnant women are recommended to not clean litter boxes as cats have a high risk of shedding Toxoplasma in their feces.

Source: CDC

Yaws

Yaws is a neglected tropical disease caused by *Treponema pallidum* that has mainly been eradicated but remains endemic in 13 countries. Seen mainly in low income communities with warm, humid, tropical areas, those infected (mainly children under 15 years of age) will display papillomas, ulcers, raised yellow lesions of pain, and swelling of bones. Without azithromycin, Yaws can lead to chronic disfigurement and disability.

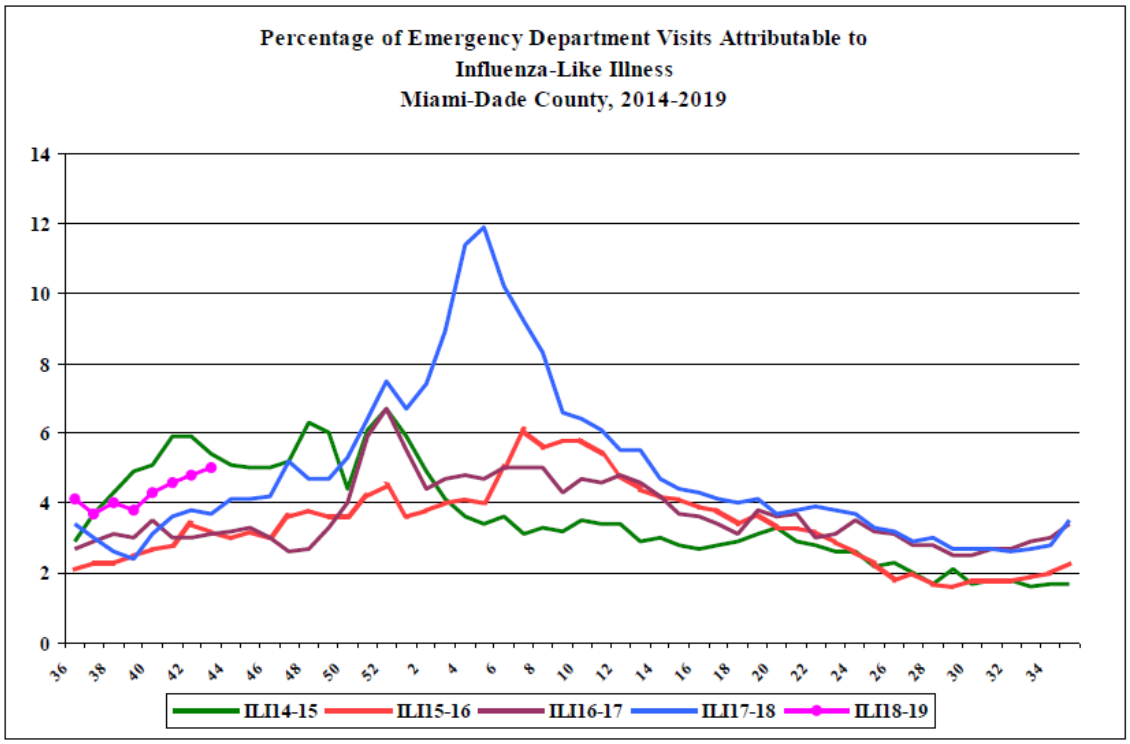
Source: WHO

Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County
Epidemiology, Disease Control and Immunization Services

Influenza Like Illness Surveillance Report

On a daily basis, all of Miami-Dade County's emergency department (ED) hospitals electronically transmit ED data to the Florida Department of Health. This data is then categorized into 11 distinct syndromes. The influenza-like illness (ILI) syndrome consists of fever with either cough or sore throat. It can also include a chief complaint of “flu” or "ILI". This season's 2017-2018 data is compared to the previous 4 influenza seasons (2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017).

Influenza-Like-Illness, All Age



Across all ages, there were 32,019 ED visits during this period; among them 1,607 (5.0%) were ILI. At the same week of last year, 3.7% of ED visits were ILI.

PARTICIPATE IN INFLUENZA SENTINEL PROVIDER SURVEILLANCE

Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County NEEDS Influenza Sentinel Providers!

Sentinel providers are key to the success of the Florida Department of Health’s Influenza Surveillance System. Data reported by sentinel providers gives a picture of the influenza virus and ILI activity in the U.S. and Florida which can be used to guide prevention and control activities, vaccine strain selection, and patient care.

- Providers of any specialty, in any type of practice, are eligible to be sentinel providers.
- Most providers report that it takes **less than 30 minutes a week** to compile and report data on the total number of patients seen and the number of patients seen with influenza-like illness.
- Sentinel providers can submit specimens from a subset of patients to the state laboratory for virus isolation **free of charge**.

For more information, please contact

Lakisha Thomas at 305-470-5660.

Miami-Dade County Monthly Report
Select Reportable Disease/Conditions
September 2018

Diseases/Conditions	2018 Current Month	2018 Year to Date	2017 Year to Date	2016 Year to Date
HIV/AIDS				
AIDS*	26	332	287	415
HIV	92	984	893	1215
STD				
Infectious Syphilis*	61	355	276	313
Chlamydia*	1060	9987	9119	9239
Gonorrhea*	330	3155	2479	2128
TB				
Tuberculosis**	11	88	74	75
Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services				
Epidemiology				
Campylobacteriosis	52	622	494	456
Chikungunya Fever	0	1	0	0
Ciguatera Poisoning	5	28	7	4
Cryptosporidiosis	8	36	32	22
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	4	2
Dengue Fever	4	10	3	13
Escherichia coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing	15	118	24	7
Encephalitis, West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis, Acute	13	135	103	156
Influenza Novel Strain	0	0	0	0
Influenza, Pediatric Death	0	1	1	0
Legionellosis	9	44	31	14
Leptospirosis	0	1	0	0
Listeriosis	0	4	6	5
Lyme disease	9	4	3	2
Malaria	2	10	5	8
Meningitis (except aseptic)	1	8	7	2
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	6	0
Salmonella serotype Typhy (Typhoid Fever)	1	4	2	1
Salmonellosis	84	607	568	511
Shigellosis	19	238	82	59
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	1	14	22	3
Vibriosis	0	5	3	7
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0
Immunization Preventable Diseases				
Measles	0	3	0	4
Mumps	1	7	4	4
Pertussis	1	15	31	21
Rubella	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0
Varicella	8	62	30	61
Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	1	13	94	33
Hepatitis B (Acute)	5	38	32	16
Healthy Homes				
Lead Poisoning	20	147	302	72

*Data is provisional at the county level and is subject to edit checks by state and federal agencies.

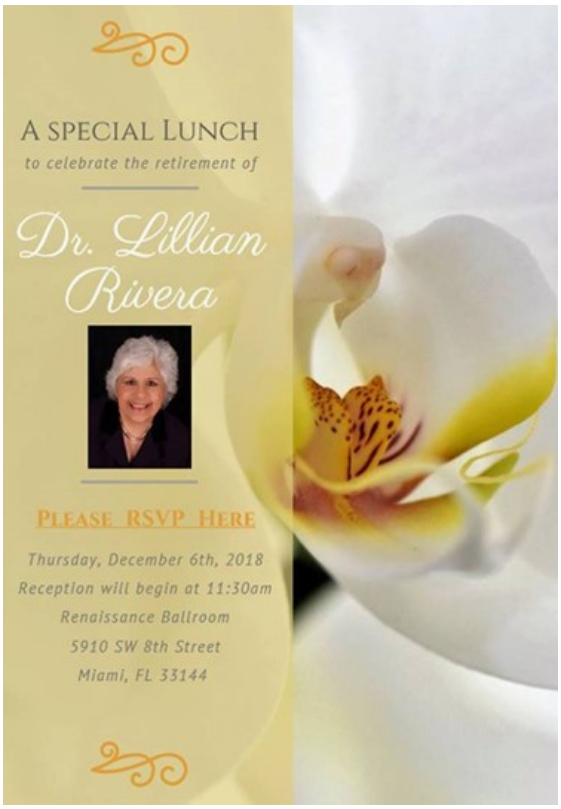
** Data on tuberculosis are provisional at the county level.

Data on EDC-IS includes Confirmed and Probable cases.

What's New at DOH Miami-Dade

- As we prepare to say farewell to our esteemed Administrator and Health Officer for the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County, Dr. Lillian Rivera, we cordially invite our community partners to join us for a special lunch reception on Thursday, December 6 to celebrate Dr. Rivera's retirement. To RSVP for this event, kindly click on the invitation to the right and follow the prompts. The deadline to RSVP is November 16, 2018.

- Thank you to all who joined us for the 2018 DOH Miami-Dade Community Partner Fair and Conference on Friday, October 19 at the Miami Airport Convention Center. The event highlighted world-class speakers focused on public health issues that are impacting Miami-Dade County. The fair hosted over 75 government, non-profit, and private businesses that impact public health in order to promote networking and collaboration. As we strive to shape the future of public health together, we want to thank you again for your contribution and support!



To report diseases and for information, call EDC-IS at:

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	305-470-6877
Epidemiology and Disease Surveillance	305-470-5660
Hepatitis Program	305-470-5536
HIV/AIDS Program	305-470-6999
Immunization Services	305-470-5660
STD Program	305-575-5430
Tuberculosis Program	305-575-5415
Appointment Line	786-845-0550

About the Epi Monthly Report

The Epi Monthly Report is a publication of the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County: Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services. The publication serves a primary audience of physicians, nurses, and public health professionals. Articles published in the Epi Monthly Report may focus on quantitative research and analysis, program updates, field investigations, or provider education. For more information or to submit an article, please contact Danielle Fernandez at 305-470-6980 or danielle.fernandez@flhealth.gov.

Florida HEALTH Miami-Dade County