Epi Monthly

Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County   January 2019   Vol 20, Issue 1

This Month in Public Health

- January is Cervical Health Awareness Month and a chance to raise awareness about how women can protect themselves from human papillomavirus (HPV) and cervical cancer. HPV and Cervical cancer are preventable with regular screenings (Pap smears and HPV tests) and the HPV vaccine. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that all women get a well-woman visit yearly and all individuals between the ages of 9 and 26 receive the HPV vaccine. For more information, visit the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County Family Planning webpage.

- January is also National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month. Human trafficking is a public health concern that impacts individuals, families, and entire communities across generations. It requires training and a response from communities, social service providers, health care providers, and other first responders. For more information on the signs of trafficking, the National Human Trafficking Hotline, and Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County's initiatives to combat trafficking, please refer to page 3.

- Thursday, January 31 marks Give Kids a Smile Day, a program of the American Dental Association (ADA) Foundation, founded to increase access to oral health services for children living in underserved communities. Since its inception in 2003, the program has provided free dental services to more than 5.5 million underserved children.

In this Issue

CDC Expert Commentary
Jane Seward, MBBS, MPH

This editorial collaboration between MedScape and the CDC originally aired in 2014, in response to a large, multistate outbreak of measles linked to an amusement park in California. In light of the current outbreaks on measles across the nation, healthcare providers are reminded to "Suspect Measles, and Act Fast."

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Think Measles (and the "three "C"s)

By: Isabel Griffin, MPH

What is Measles?

Measles is characterized by prodromal fever, conjunctivitis, coryza, cough—the three "C"s—and koplik spots (small spots with white or bluish white centers located on the buccal mucosa).[1] Measles is spread via airborne and droplet transmission and by direct contact with nasal or throat secretions of infected persons. The incubation period of measles is approximately 10 days but may be 7 to 18 days from exposure to onset of fever, and 14 days to onset of rash. Individuals infected with measles are highly infectious 4 days before to 4 days after rash onset. Individuals who are at high risk for severe illness and complications from measles include: infants and children under five years of age, adults over 20 years, pregnant women, and people with compromised immune systems.[2] Measles can be prevented with the combination measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine.

Measles in Miami-Dade County

In Miami-Dade County, a total of eight measles cases were identified between January 1, 2008 and November 1, 2018. Most of these cases were identified in recent years during 2016 (n=4) and 2018 (n=3). Sixty-two percent (n=5) of measles cases were between the ages of 1-18 and 38% (n=3) were 19-64 years old. Sixty-two percent (n=5) of measles cases were female and 76% (n=6) were Hispanic. Seventy-five percent (n=6) of measles cases reported in Miami-Dade County between 2008 and 2018 were acquired in Florida; 12.5% (n=1) were acquired outside of Florida; and 12.5% (n=1) were unknown. Eighty-eight percent (n=7) reported fever, 88% (n=7) rash, 75% (n=6) coryza, 63% (n=5) cough, and a single case reported diarrhea (12%, n=1). Vaccination history was unknown for 38% (n=3) of measles cases; however, 38% (n=3) reported never having received the MMR vaccine, 12% (n=1) reported receiving only a single MMR dose, and 12% (n=1) reported receiving two MMR doses. Of note, all cases were of an age which had access to commercially available MMR vaccine.

Measles Outbreaks

Nationwide, there are several outbreaks of measles occurring in both the Northeast (New York State, New York City, & New Jersey) and Northwest (Washington State). The outbreak in the Northeast, which began in 2018, primarily affected unvaccinated individuals in Orthodox Jewish communities.[3] The outbreaks were associated with travelers who were exposed to measles while traveling in Israel, where a large outbreak is occurring. Eighty-two people brought measles to the U.S. from other countries in 2018, marking the greatest number of imported cases since measles was eliminated from the U.S. in 2000. On January 25, 2019, the Governor of Washington declared a State of Emergency regarding the identification in 26 measles cases in Clark and King counties.[4] According to the Washington State Department of Health, a total of 41 cases have been identified in Clark County and only one case in King County.[5]

NUMBER OF MEASLES CASES REPORTED BY YEAR
2010 - 2019** (as of January 31, 2019)
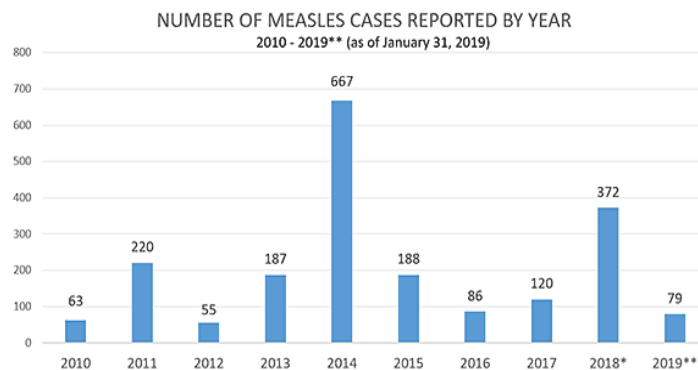
*Cases as of December 29, 2018. Case count is preliminary and subject to change.

Cases as of January 31, 2019. Case count is preliminary and subject to change. **Data are updated weekly.

Photo credit: CDC

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1. Control of Communicable Diseases Manual, 18th Edition, David Heymann.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Division of Viral Diseases. "Measles (Rubeola)". Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/measles/hcp/index.html. on February 1, 2019.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, Division of Viral Diseases. January 10, 2019. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/measles/cases-outbreaks.html. on February 1, 2019.
4. State of Washington. Office of the Governor. Proclamation by the Governor. January 25, 2019. Retrieved from: https://www.governor.wa.gov/sites/default/files/proclamations/19-01%20State%20of%20Emergency.pdf. on February 1, 2019.
5. Washington State Department of Health. "Measles Outbreak 2019". Retrieved from: https://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/IllnessandDisease/Measles/MeaslesOutbreak. on February 1, 2019.

Look Beneath the Surface: Raising Awareness of Slavery and Human Trafficking

By: Danielle Fernandez

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime defines human trafficking as, "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation."[1] Human trafficking is not limited to sex trafficking and includes other forms of trafficking, such as labor trafficking, debt bondage, and organ trafficking.[2] Because of the nature of trafficking, accurate and complete data on incidence and prevalence of trafficked persons is sparse; it is estimated, however, that 20.9 million people are victims of human trafficking globally. In the United States, Florida ranks third in the nation for cases of human trafficking.[3]

The National Human Trafficking Hotline (NHTH) was established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families to provide human trafficking victims and survivors with access to critical support and services to get help and stay safe, and to equip the anti-trafficking community with the tools to effectively combat all forms of human trafficking.[4] Data are compiled from phone calls, emails, and webforms received by the NHTH and are aggregated by state. Data are de-identified, non-cumulative, and at times sparse; thus, basic descriptive statistics are provided. Data for 2018 are provisional and currently only include information up to June 30, 2018. Between 2007 and 2017, NHTH received over 10,900 calls and opened more than 3,300 cases in Florida. Incidence has steadily increased in the last six years with 885 calls and 237 cases in 2012 and 1,601 calls and 604 cases in 2017, an 80.9 and 154.8 percent increase, respectively. Among 367 cases for which data were complete, 85.6% were female, 66.8% of adult age, 71.1% were involved in sex trafficking and 15.8% were involved in labor trafficking.

Recent studies have shown that trafficking survivors, despite having come into contact with healthcare and social service professionals during and after their exploitation, still remain unidentified.[5] Health care settings can serve as sites of trafficking victim identification, despite the underlying factors preventing victims from self-disclosing: coercion and control, language barriers, social and cultural alienation, fear, and shame. Mitigation of these barriers, as well as greater awareness on behalf of healthcare professionals, may lead to more accurate assessment of risk among vulnerable populations and better identification of potential victims.

The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Office on Trafficking in Persons (OTIP) offers the S.O.A.R. to Health and Wellness Training to better equip healthcare, public health, and social work professionals with skills to identify, treat, and respond appropriately to human trafficking.[6] By applying a public health approach, S.O.A.R. seeks to build the capacity of communities to identify and respond to the needs of individuals who have experienced trafficking and understand the root causes that make individuals, families, and communities vulnerable to trafficking by:

> **S**top – Describe the scope of human trafficking in the United States
> **O**bserve – Recognize the verbal and non-verbal indicators of human trafficking
> **A**sk – Identify and interact with individuals who have experienced trafficking using a victim-centered and trauma-informed approach
> **R**espond – Respond effectively to potential human trafficking in your community by identifying needs and available resources to provide critical support and assistance

Last October, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released 29 new ICD-10 codes relating to human trafficking that allow medical professionals to document sex and labor exploitation. The codes will be used to document confirmed and suspected cases of forced sex and labor exploitation of patients who visit hospitals or medical facilities for treatment, thus, providing crucial data on the incidence and prevalence of the injuries.

During National Slavery and Human Trafficking Prevention Month, the Florida Department of Health is developing the Human Trafficking strategic plan with funding support from the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center through OTIP. The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County has adopted the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) "Look Beneath the Surface" campaign, a national

initiative to raise awareness of human trafficking and associated risk factors.[7] The campaign is built on the success of the Department of Health and Human Services' Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking campaign, launched in 2004 in support of the implementation of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

One critical component of the "Look Beneath the Surface" campaign is empowering healthcare professionals to better identify, assist, and refer potential victims of human trafficking. Many of the indicators included in the infographic to the right can be detected through the use of screening questions aimed at the patient, such as:

- What are your working, living, and sleeping conditions like?
- Did you ever feel pressured to do something against your will?
- Were your communications or movements ever restricted or monitored?
- Is someone else holding your money, identification documents, or other personal possessions?
- Did anyone ever promise or give money or anything of value to you or someone else in exchange for a sexual act?
- Have the conditions of your work changed from what was promised?

The Florida Department of Health is taking a public health approach to combatting human trafficking. Given the diverse populations the Department serves, there is significant potential for human trafficking victims and survivors to utilize services provided by the Department. The Department is committed to moving from awareness to action in its efforts to eradicate human trafficking in Florida.

For more information on human trafficking and the current work being done to combat this public health issue, please visit the following resources:

Look Beneath the Surface Campaign

U.S. Department of State Trafficking in Persons 2018 Report

Human Trafficking Response: Resources for Health Care Professionals (Archived webinar)

National Human Trafficking Hotline

Human Trafficking Indicators

The following is a list of potential red flags and indicators that health care providers may see in a patient who may be a victim of human trafficking.

General Indicators of Human Trafficking*

- ☐ Shares a scripted or inconsistent history
- ☐ Unwilling to speak freely or share information
- ☐ Accompanied by a controlling person
- ☐ Demonstrates fearful or nervous behavior or avoids eye contact
- ☐ Not in control of own identification (ID) or money
- ☐ Unaware of current location, date, or time
- ☐ Unable to leave home or job

Physical Health Indicators*

- ☐ Signs of physical abuse, sexual abuse, or unexplained injuries
- ☐ Reproductive health issues
- ☐ History of substance use
- ☐ Effects of prolonged exposure to industrial or agricultural chemicals
- ☐ Somatic complaints

Mental Health Indicators*

- ☐ Depression
- ☐ Suicidal ideation
- ☐ Self-harming behaviors
- ☐ Flashbacks
- ☐ Hyper-vigilance
- ☐ Memory loss

Social or Developmental Indicators*

- ☐ High-risk behaviors, e.g., for minors - running away, early sexual initiation
- ☐ Trauma bonding with trafficker or other victims
- ☐ Delayed physical or cognitive development

*This list is not exhaustive. Trafficking survivors may experience one or more of these indicators, none of these indicators, or indicators not on this list. The list is intended to help you assess if a patient's condition may be a result of a trafficking-related trauma and should be considered in that context.

If you think someone is a victim of human trafficking, call the National Human Trafficking Hotline
1-888-373-7888 or text 233733 (BEFREE).

For more information about human trafficking, visit
acf.hhs.gov/endtrafficking

SOAR
TO HEALTH AND WELLNESS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING: LOOK BENEATH THE SURFACE

References

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6. United States Department of Health and Human Services Office on Trafficking in Persons. "SOAR to Health and Wellness training." Retrieved from: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/otip/training/soar-to-health-and-wellness-training
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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

Percentage of Emergency Department Visits Attributable to Influenza-Like Illness Miami-Dade County, 2014-2019
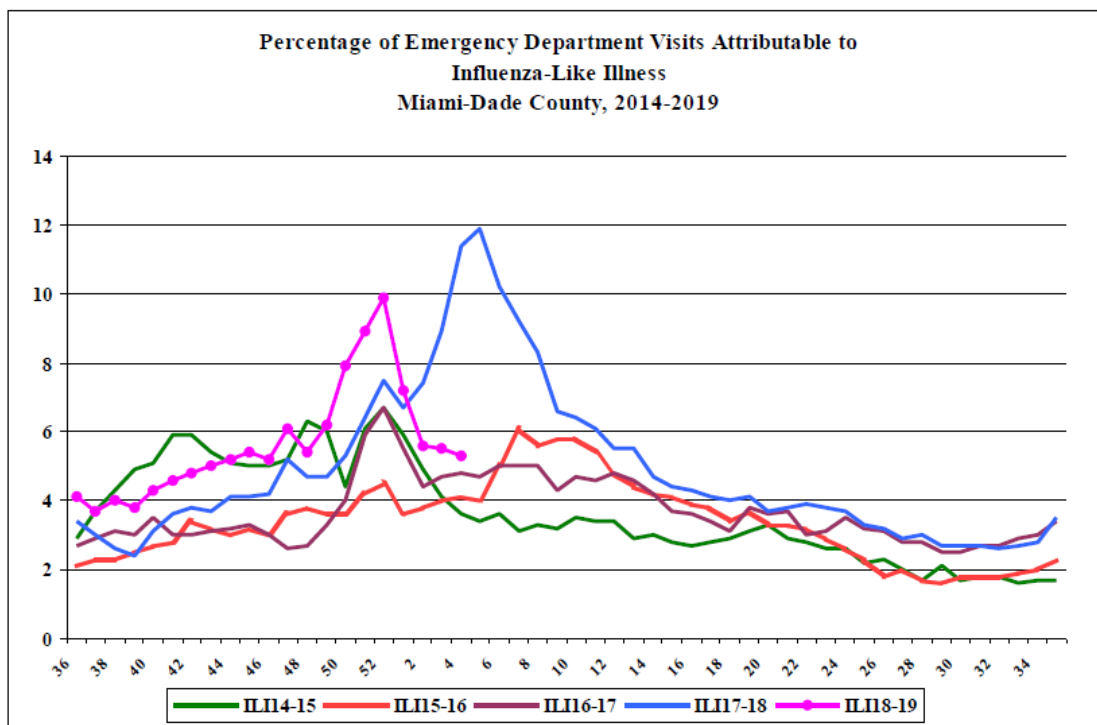
Across all ages, there were 31,437 ED visits; among them 1,673 (5.3%) were ILI. At the same week of last year, 11.4% of ED visits were ILI.

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
December 2018

Diseases/Conditions	2018 Current Month	2018 Year to Date	2017 Year to Date	2016 Year to Date
HIV/AIDS				
AIDS*	36	418	443	495
HIV	116	1288	1332	1483
STD				
Infectious Syphilis*	21	465	381	403
Chlamydia*	1050	13376	12153	12214
Gonorrhea*	349	4245	3398	2885
TB				
Tuberculosis**	15	125	100	116
Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services				
Epidemiology				
Campylobacteriosis	56	795	694	561
Chikungunya Fever	0	1	1	0
Ciguatera Poisoning	1	37	13	18
Cryptosporidiosis	4	45	43	31
Cyclosporiasis	3	3	5	2
Dengue Fever	17	46	9	17
Escherichia coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing	10	166	36	11
Encephalitis, West Nile Virus	1	1	0	0
Giardiasis, Acute	26	189	136	183
Influenza Novel Strain	0	0	0	0
Influenza, Pediatric Death	0	1	1	0
Legionellosis	5	64	42	30
Leptospirosis	0	1	0	0
Listeriosis	3	8	9	9
Lyme disease	2	8	13	7
Malaria	0	11	6	9
Meningitis (except aseptic)	0	11	11	3
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	6	1
Salmonella serotype Typhy (Typhoid Fever)	0	4	2	1
Salmonellosis	75	870	804	760
Shigellosis	22	292	121	71
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	1	16	27	5
Vibriosis	18	25	17	13
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0
Immunization Preventable Diseases				
Measles	0	3	0	0
Mumps	3	12	10	5
Pertussis	5	22	37	24
Rubella	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0
Varicella	52	127	62	79
Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	0	18	128	48
Hepatitis B (Acute)	2	50	42	26
Healthy Homes				
Lead Poisoning	15	190	398	114

*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

- The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (DOH Miami-Dade) welcomes Dr. Yesenia Diaz Villalta as Administrator/Health Officer for DOH Miami-Dade. She was appointed by State Surgeon General and Secretary Dr. Celeste Philip and approved unanimously by the Miami-Dade Board of County Commissioners. Dr. Villalta will succeed Dr. Lillian Rivera who retired from the position after 28 years of service.

- Earlier this month, DOH Miami-Dade and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) authors published a study (ahead of print) in the journal *Emerging Infectious Diseases* concerning the duration of Zika virus IgM antibody detection post-symptomatic infection. Results indicate that roughly 73% of people with confirmed symptomatic Zika virus still test positive for antibodies 12 to 19 months after infection.

- On Thursday, February 14, DOH Miami-Dade will be hosting a Film Screening Event and Panel Discussion in support of the Look Beneath the Surface campaign. The event will take place at the United Way Center for Excellence Miami from 8 am to 12 pm and is free and open to the public. Space is limited so register today!

Did You Know?

The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County is ***currently accepting new patients*** to our state-of-the-art dental clinic located at the Dr. Rafael A. Peñalver Medical Facility.

The DOH Miami-Dade dental clinic provides comprehensive dental services including oral examinations, dental cleanings, periodontal treatment, oral hygiene instruction, dental sealants, surgical and nonsurgical extractions, emergency dental treatment, dental fillings and restorations to children and adults. The clinic has increased access to dental care by providing affordable, high quality dental services to the uninsured and underinsured population in Miami-Dade County. To book an appointment, please call (305) 575-3800.

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.