

Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County

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Public Health LOOK OUT!

- January is Cervical Health Awareness Month! This month aims to increase awareness of cervical health for women.
 Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women globally. Every year, approximately 13,000 women in the United States are diagnosed with cervical cancer and 4,000 die because of this disease. With regular screenings and vaccination, this disease is highly preventable. To learn more about cervical cancer prevention, visit CDC.gov!
- National Blood Donor Month is also observed in January! January is often a month of critical blood shortages due to
 the cold and flu season. Individuals are also less likely to donate blood during the holidays and winter weather may
 prevent blood drives. Every two seconds someone in the United States needs blood. This month honors voluntary
 blood donors and encourages more people to donate blood and save lives. Visit redcrossblood.org to find a blood
 drive near you!
- January is recognized as National Birth Defects Awareness Month. This month aims to raise awareness about birth
 defects and emphasize efforts to improve the health of all people living with these conditions. Birth defects are structural changes present at birth that can affect any part of the body. Awareness of these birth defects allows for parent's
 and healthcare professionals to better understand the care they need. To learn more visit CDC.gov!

For the most recent information on COVID-19 in Florida please visit: https://floridahealthcovid19.gov/

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Opioid-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits in Miami-Dade County, 2017-2021

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Background

Since 2017, the percentage of nonfatal drug overdoses that have been treated in the emergency department (ED) have increased nationwide. In the state of Florida, the age adjusted rate of ED visits due to non-fatal drug poisonings have increased from 193.8 in 2017 to 205.3 in 2020. In Miami-Dade County, the rate of drug-related ED visits has fluctuated since 2017. These rates include all drug types and does not specify opioid-related ED visits. The purpose of this analysis is to explore the demographic characteristics and geographic regions in Miami-Dade County that have a high rate of opioid-related ED visits from 2017-2021.

Methods

Emergency Department data between 2017-2021 was analyzed to explore opioid-related ED visits for ages 12 years old and older in Miami-Dade County. Opioid-related ED visits were identified using International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification (ICD-10-CM) codes: *T40* and *F11*, within primary and secondary diagnoses fields. Population estimates were obtained from Florida health Charts to estimate incidence rate per 100,000 population. SAS 9.4. and ArcGIS 10.8 was used to perform the data analysis and examine frequencies of opioid related ED visits by resident zip code.

Results

Time series

From 2017-2021, there were a total of 9,515 ED visits due to opioids in Miami-Dade County for ages 12 years old and older. The highest frequency of opioid-related ED visits occurred in 2019, but the highest incidence rate of nonfatal overdoses was in 2017. In 2021, the frequency and rate of opioid-related ED visits was lower compared to previous years (Figure 1).

Drug type

Non-synthetic opioids (ICD-10-CM: T40.2) accounted for 40% of all opioid-related ED visits in Miami-Dade County from 2017-2021 (Figure 2). These non-synthetic opioids include morphine, codeine, oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, and oxymorphone. Next, heroin accounted for 26% of ED visits due to nonfatal overdoses (Figure 2).

Gender

From 2017-2021, men had a higher frequency and incidence rate per 100,000 population of opioid-related ED visits compared to women (Figure 3). More specifically, men had the highest frequency and incidence rate of opioid-related ED visits in 2017 compared to other years (Figure 3). In 2017 and 2019, women had the highest frequency and incidence rate of opioid-related ED visits compared to other years (Figure 3).

Race and Ethnicity

The IR of opioid-related ED visits have decreased since 2017 for all populations in Miami-Dade County. Although the Hispanic population had a higher frequency of opioid-related ED visits each year, the Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black populations had a higher incidence rate between 2017 and 2021 (Figure 4).

Figure 1. Frequency and Incidence Rate of Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits in Miami-Dade County

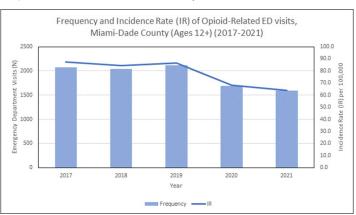
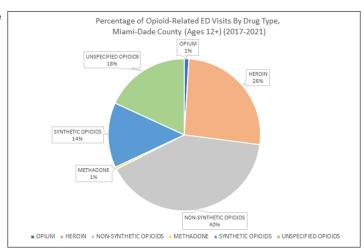


Figure 2. Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits by Drug Type in Miami-Dade County



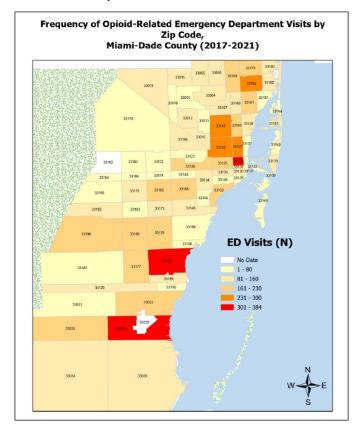
Age Group

Figure 5 shows the proportion of opioid-related ED visits by age group. From 2017-2021, ninety percent of all opioid-related ED visits occurred among persons 25 years old and older. Adults 25-34 years old accounted for twenty-seven percent of all opioid-related ED visits. In 2018, adults 55 years old and older had the highest proportion of opioid-related ED visits (27%) among all age groups.

Areas of Opioid-Related ED Visits

The zip code frequency map shows opioid-related ED visits by resident zip code (Figure 8). The zip codes with the highest frequency of ED visits were Homestead (33033), Overtown (33136), and Cutler Bay (33157).

Figure 6. Zipcode Frequencies of Non-Fatal Opioid Overdoses in Miami-Dade County, 2017-2021



Conclusion

Findings from this data analysis indicate that men and adults aged 25-34 years old had a higher percentage of nonfatal overdoses between 2017 and 2021 in Miami-Dade County. In addition, the

Figure 3. Frequency and Incidence Rate of Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits by Gender

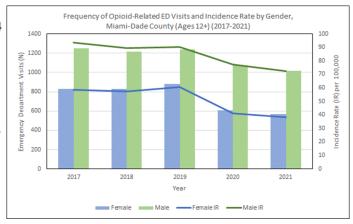


Figure 4. Frequency and Incidence Rate of Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits by Race and Ethnicity

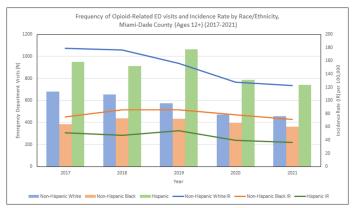
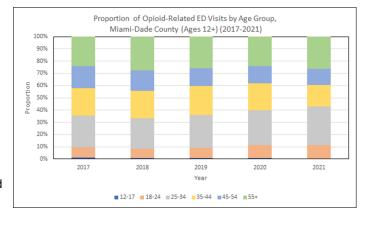


Figure 5. Opioid-Related Emergency Department Visits in Miami-Dade County by Age Group



current analysis found that although the Hispanic population had the highest frequency of nonfatal overdoses each year, the Non-Hispanic White and Non-Hispanic Black population had the highest incidence rate. Geographic regions with a higher frequency of opioid-related ED visits correspond with opioid overdose-related deaths. These results show the need for further advancement of overdose prevention, treatment and response efforts that target populations with identified risk factors in Miami-Dade County.

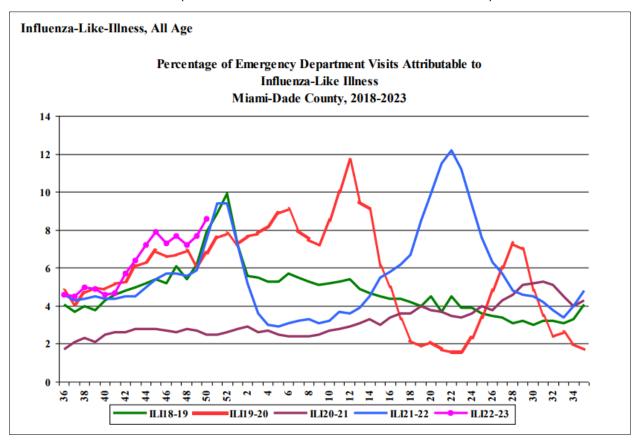
References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Nonfatal drug and polydrug overdoses treated in Emergency Departments—29 states, 2018-2019. MMWR. 2020; 69(34)
 Florida Department of Health. Non-Fatal Injury Emergency Department Visits Profile. Flhealthcharts.gov.https://www.flhealthcharts.gov/ChartsReports/rdPage.aspx?rdReport=ChartsProfiles.NonFatalEDVisitsProfileDASHBOARD

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 2020-2021 data is compared to the previous 4 influenza seasons (2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020).



Across all ages, there were 42,862 ED visits; among them 3,696 (8.6%) were ILI. During the same week last year, 7.5% 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 **Stephanie Ramirez** at 305-470-5660.



Miami-Dade County Monthly Report Select Reportable Disease/Conditions November 2022

Diseases/Conditions	2022 Current Month	2022 Year to Date	2021 Year to Date	2020 Year to Date
HIV/AIDS				
AIDS*	26	376	377	295
HIV	140	1614	1185	878
STD	_			
Infectious Syphilis*	47	607	587	449
Chlam ydia*	1103	13129	13057	10718
Gonorrhea*	480	5741	5719	4357
TB Tuberculosis**	40	400	0.4	0.4
Tuberculosis	12	122	84	64
Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services				
Epidemiology				
Campylobacteriosis	63	617	532	513
Chikungunya Fever	0	0	0	0
Ciguatera Poisoning	3	11	21	12
Cryptosporidiosis	12	73	52	26
Cyclosporiasis	1	71	19	9
Dengue Fever	58	560	5	20
Escherichia coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing	14	183	108	43
Encephalitis, West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis, Acute	35	271	104	108
Influenza, Pediatric Death	0	0	0	0
Legionellosis	4	41	53	30
Leptospirosis	0	1	1	0
Listeriosis	3	8	9	9
Lyme disease	0	13	6	3
Malaria	3	6	5	2
Meningitis (except aseptic)	2	9	11	5
Meningococcal Disease	0	8	6	2
Salmonella serotype Typhy (Typhoid Fever)	0	0	1	0
Salmonellosis	174	1337	997	983
Shigellosis	26	177	64	93
S. Pneumoniae, invasive disease	12	78	60	42
Vibriosis	4	37	25	16
West Nile Fever	0	0	2	27
Zika Virus (non-congenital)	0	0	0	0
Immunization Preventable Diseases				
Measles	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	5	5	2
Pertussis	0	5	0	9
Rubella	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0
Varicella	0	29	19	29
Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	3	30	8	12
Hepatitis B (Acute)	4	85	39	40
Healthy Homes				
Lead Poisoning	34	365	108	69

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

Data on EDC-IS includes Confirmed and Probable cases.

^{**} Data on tuberculosis are provisional at the county level.

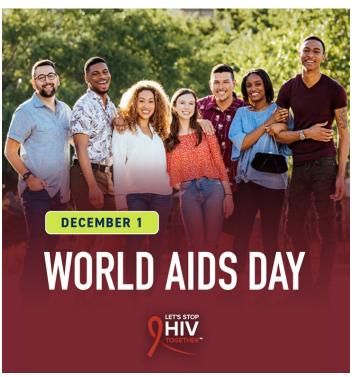


To report diseases and for information, call EDC-IS at:

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

What's New at DOH-Miami-Dade:

- ByHeart initiated a voluntary recall of five batches
 of infant formula due to potential crosscontamination with the bacteria, Cronobacter sakazakii, which can cause severe life-threatening
 infections or meningitis. The recall includes batches 22273 C1, 22276 C1, 22277 C1, 22278 C1, and
 22280 C1 (found on bottom of can).
- This holiday season, keep toy/gift safety in mind when shopping for children! Visit the <u>Consumer</u> <u>Product Safety Commission Recalls</u> webpage to check for recalled toys and have a safe holiday!
- Miami-Dade County was selected to participate in in the <u>National Health and Nutrition Examina-</u> <u>tion Survey</u> (NHANES), a comprehensive survey which monitors the nation's health and nutritional status.
- DOH Miami-Dade offers COVID-19 vaccines, vaccine boosters, pediatric vaccines, and flu shots.
 Visit miamidade.floridahealth.gov for clinic locations and appointments!



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 Yoselin Garcia at (786) 582-2266 or Yoselin.Garcia@flhealth.gov.

