



Epi Monthly Report

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FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH IN MIAMI-
DADE COUNTY

EPIDEMIOLOGY,
DISEASE
CONTROL &
IMMUNIZATION
SERVICES

8600 NW 17TH ST
MAIMI, FL 33126

TEL: 305.470.5660

FAX: 305.470.5533

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Zika Virus in Miami-Dade County: August 2016 Update

Background

Zika virus is a dengue-like illness that is primarily spread through the bite of infected mosquitoes, but it can also be spread through sexual contact, blood transfusions, and from mother to fetus. Infection with Zika virus while pregnant has been linked to birth abnormalities such as microcephaly, a condition in which a baby's head and brain are underdeveloped. Prior to 2015, outbreaks of Zika were reported in parts of Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Pacific Islands. In May of 2015, the World Health Organization confirmed the first non-travel-associated cases of Zika in the Western Hemisphere, occurring in Brazil. Since then, active mosquito-to-human transmission of Zika has been reported in 48 countries and territories in the Americas, including the United States.

Local Transmission

On July 29th, 2016, the Florida Department of Health confirmed the state's, and the nation's,

first non-travel-associated cases of Zika virus in four individuals in Miami-Dade and Broward Counties. Up until that point, all cases of Zika within the continental United States had been imported, travel-acquired cases from other Zika affected nations and territories. Since the introduction of Zika virus into Miami's mosquito population, the number of non-travel-associated cases in Miami-Dade has increased to over 40 people, and travel-associated cases have also continued to increase to more than 170. Local mosquito-to-human transmission of the virus has so far been identified in two separate areas of Miami: in addition to the neighborhood of Wynwood, a section of Miami Beach has also been identified as an area where Zika is being spread by mosquitoes.

A Collaborative Response

Investigatory response, infection control, and educational outreach efforts are ongoing, and have been fostered by collaboration between the

Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (DOH-Miami-Dade), the Florida Department of Health Bureau of Epidemiology, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL), Miami-Dade County Mosquito Control, and many other health and environmental agencies. Teams of health department employees, along with members of the Miami-Dade Medical Reserve Corps, have been diligently canvassing to collect samples from community members who live and work within the affected areas. Local infection control practitioners from Miami-Dade County hospitals and the epidemiologists on staff at DOH-Miami-Dade continue to work in tandem to ensure that cases are identified and reported within a timely and efficient manner. The health department has conducted over 30 Zika prevention trainings in various agencies and organizations throughout the county, and has provided Zika prevention kits to pregnant



women as well as insect repellent to community members. Zika-related guidance pertaining to prevention and testing has been sent to clinicians throughout Miami-Dade, particularly to those who provide clinical services to pregnant women.

Zika Testing in Miami-Dade County

All pregnant women who reside in the state of Florida can now be tested for Zika virus at county health departments. DOH-Miami-Dade has, up to now, tested over 460 pregnant women at a special Zika clinic located

in the downtown medical district campus. All non-pregnant individuals who seek Zika testing still must consult their healthcare provider to see if they meet the criteria to be approved for testing. The criteria for non-pregnant individuals include:

- Mother of an infant or fetus with microcephaly (Testing of both mother and infant is recommended)
- Travel to a Zika-affected area (including the affected areas of Miami) and at least 2 of the following symptoms: fever, rash, joint pain,

and conjunctivitis

- A suspect non-travel-associated case (i.e. mosquito transmission or sexual transmission)

Clinicians with patients who do not meet criteria and are not approved for testing by the health department may still send specimens to commercial labs, although this will be at the patient's expense.

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) on urine and serum (blood) can be used to detect viral RNA during the first week of illness, and in urine alone 2-3 weeks after illness onset. Serology (IgM and IgG) can detect for Zika antibodies in asymptomatic pregnant women, but it should be noted that this test is cross-reactive with other flaviviruses and could produce false positive results. Plaque-reduction neutralization testing (PRNT) can be performed to measure virus-specific neutralizing antibodies and discriminate between cross-reacting antibodies in primary flavivirus infections, but this test can only be performed at CDC. The DOH-Miami-Dade Zika clinic is collecting both blood and urine samples from pregnant women.

Prevention

The most effective way to stop the spread of Zika virus is to take measures to prevent mosquito bites. To prevent being bitten by mosquitoes that might be carrying Zika, practice the techniques of 'Drain & Cover.' Drain any standing water from receptacles in and around your home or workplace to prevent mosquitoes from breeding. Cover your skin with long sleeves and long pants, and protect yourself with a mosquito repellent that contains an EPA-registered active ingredient like DEET, picaridin, oil of lemon eucalyptus, IR3535, or para-menthane-diol. Because Zika can also spread



through sexual contact, practice safe sex by using a condom the right way every time if you or your partner have been exposed to Zika virus. If you are a male who has been exposed to Zika virus and you have a pregnant sexual partner, it is recommended that you practice safe sex or abstain from sex for the duration of her pregnancy.

For more information regarding Zika virus, prevention, and testing, call 305-324-2400 or visit www.floridahealth.gov/zika.



IMPORTANT ZIKA INFORMATION PHONE NUMBERS AND WEBSITES

Florida Department of Health in Miami – Dade

Phone Number: (305) 324-2400

Website: <http://miamidade.floridahealth.gov/>

Poison Control Centers

Phone Number: 1-800-222-1222

Website: www.aapcc.org

Zika Virus and Pregnancy Answers

Mother to Baby

Phone Number: (866) 626-6847 or text (855) 999-3525

Website: <http://mothertobaby.org/news-press/zika-virus-pregnancy-answers/>

If you have questions about a possible infection or diagnosis

If families would like to speak to someone about a possible Zika virus infection or diagnosis during pregnancy and risk to the baby, please contact [MotherToBaby](http://mothertobaby.org). MotherToBaby experts are available to answer questions in English or Spanish by phone or chat. The free and confidential service is available Monday - Friday from 8am - 5pm (local time). To reach MotherToBaby:

- Call 1-866-626-6847

Chat live or send an email through the [MotherToBaby](http://mothertobaby.org) website.

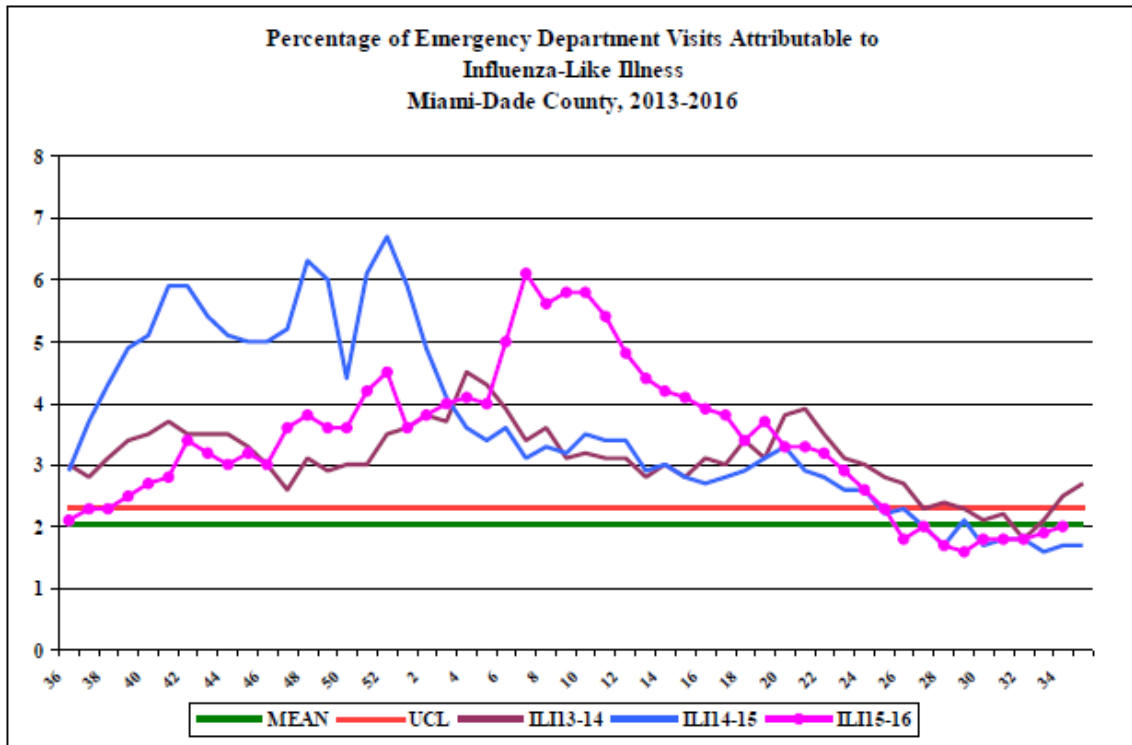
If you are a healthcare provider or health department

Please email ZikaMCH@cdc.gov or call 770-488-7100 and ask for the Zika Pregnancy Hotline.

General Information

For general information regarding the Zika virus, visit FloridaHealth.gov or call the Florida Department of Health's Hotline at 1-855-622-6735.

Influenza-Like-Illness, All Age



During this period, there were 28,656 ED visits; among them 579 (2.0%) were ILI. At the same week of last year, 1.7% of ED visits were ILI.

TO REPORT ANY DISEASE AND FOR INFORMATION CALL:
Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program305-470-6877
Hepatitis305-470-5536
Immunizations or outbreaks305-470-5660
HIV/AIDS Program305-470-6999

STD Program305-575-5430

Tuberculosis Program305- 575-5415

Immunization Service305-470-5660

To make an appointment.....786-845-0550

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.

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 Emily Moore at (305) 470-6918.



Miami-Dade County Monthly Report

Select Reportable Disease/Conditions

July 2016

Diseases/Conditions	2016 Current Month	2016 Year to Date	2015 Year to Date	2014 Year to Date
HIV/AIDS				
AIDS*	21	328	293	323
HIV	93	966	802	707
STD				
Infectious Syphilis*	27	248	175	207
Chlamydia*	931	7123	5689	5646
Gonorrhea*	201	1607	1077	1182
TB				
Tuberculosis**	4	60	63	80
Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services				
Epidemiology				
Campylobacteriosis	30	175	396	232
Chikungunya Fever	0	0	12	16
Ciguatera Poisoning	0	0	9	9
Cryptosporidiosis	3	12	11	15
Cyclosporiasis	1	1	2	1
Dengue Fever	0	8	7	14
Escherichia coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing	1	6	12	12
Encephalitis, West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis, Acute	7	124	96	127
Influenza Novel Strain	0	0	0	0
Influenza, Pediatric Death	0	0	0	1
Legionellosis	1	5	13	8
Leptospirosis	0	0	1	0
Listeriosis	0	4	2	2
Lyme disease	0	0	0	3
Malaria	4	6	4	3
Meningitis (except aseptic)	1	6	3	12
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	5	6
Salmonella serotype Typhi (Typhoid Fever)	0	1	2	1
Salmonellosis	86	349	325	326
Shigellosis	7	46	74	584
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	0	2	0	35
Vibriosis	2	4	12	5
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0
Immunization Preventable Diseases				
Measles	2	4	0	0
Mumps	0	2	3	0
Pertussis	0	14	17	19
Rubella	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0
Varicella	3	47	26	29
Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	5	20	24	21
Hepatitis B (Acute)	2	8	9	6
Healthy Homes				
Lead Poisoning	8	63	41	35

*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.