

Epi Monthly Report

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Dear Provider,

The Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County (DOH-Miami-Dade) would like to take this opportunity to thank the infection control practitioners and providers for their support and collaboration in the weeks following Hurricane Irma. The days following a natural disaster are fraught with difficulties and obstacles, but the partnership between infection control professionals and the Health Department has continued to ensure that Miami-Dade’s residents are protected from disease. As Miami recovers from the effects of Irma, the Epidemiology team at DOH-Miami-Dade will continue to rely on our associates at the county’s hospitals and urgent care facilities to investigate reports of carbon monoxide poisonings, animal bites, and infectious agents that threaten the health of our community. Thank you again for all that you do, especially in the wake of disasters like Irma. As the 2017 hurricane season progresses, remember to take precautions to keep yourself and your family safe.

With much appreciation,

The Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunizations Services (EDC-IS) Program at the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County

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Carbon Monoxide Poisonings, Post-Hurricane Irma

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a poisonous gas that humans cannot see, taste, or smell. CO is found in combustion fumes, such as those produced by small gas stoves and generators, or by the burning of natural fuels like charcoal and wood. In the event of a natural disaster like a hurricane, the subsequent power outages can create the need for portable generators as alternative sources of electricity. These generators, as well as gas lanterns and portable stoves, can cause the buildup of extremely dangerous CO levels if operated in enclosed or even partially enclosed spaces. After Hurricane Irma made landfall in Florida on September 10th, 2017, the Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County was notified of a significant number of CO exposure alerts through active surveillance using the Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community Based Epidemics (ESSENCE). Additional reports of CO exposure were received from the Poison Control Center and from healthcare providers and hospitals throughout Miami-Dade County. A considerable number of these poisonings were caused by the use of portable generators either inside or close to a residence.

During hurricane season, it is vital that clinicians and public health professionals learn how to recognize the signs and symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, and promote messages of prevention. Symptoms can be varied and non-distinct, but most often include headache, dizziness, weakness, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, shortness of breath, and loss of consciousness. Symptoms of *severe* CO

poisoning include malaise, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, chest pain, irritability, ataxia, altered mental status, other neurologic symptoms, loss of consciousness, coma, and death.

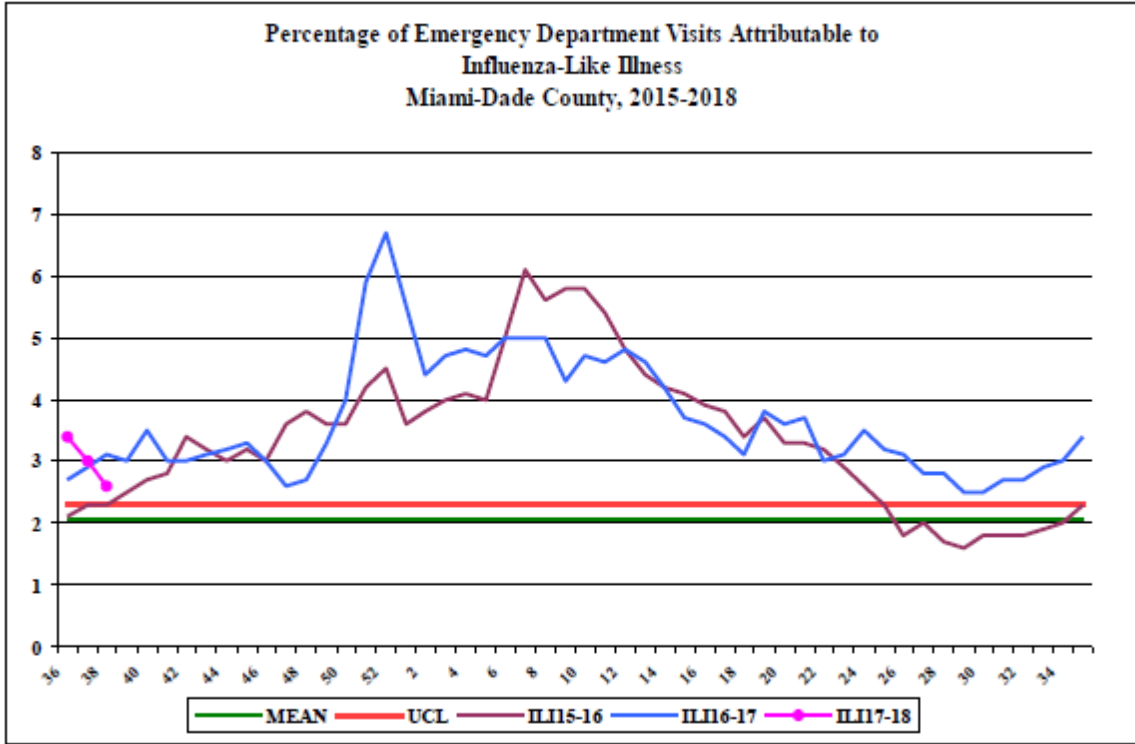
Carbon monoxide poisoning is preventable, and portable generators, gas ranges, or stoves can be used after a natural disaster in a manner that mitigates risk. Below are prevention practices that can be discussed with patients or community members during hurricane season:

- Have all gas, oil, or coal burning appliances serviced by a technician every year
- Install a battery-operated CO detector in the home. If the detector sounds, leave the house immediately and call 911
- Do not use generators, charcoal grills, camp stoves, or other fuel-burning devices in the home, the basement, or the garage, even if windows and doors are open
- Do not run a vehicle inside an attached garage, even if the doors and windows are open
- Do not stay or sleep in a parked car while the engine is running
- Do not use the oven to heat the home
- Do not use a generator, pressure-washer, or any device with a gas-powered engine less than 20 feet from a door, window, or vent
- Seek immediate medical attention if there is any suspicion of CO exposure and if you or anyone in the household experiences dizziness, light-headedness, or nausea

For more information and patient educational materials, visit <https://www.cdc.gov/co/>



Influenza-Like-Illness, All Age



During this period, there were 30,424 ED visits; among them 780 (2.6%) were ILI. At the same week of last year, 3.1% of ED visits were ILI.

PARTICIPATE IN INFLUENZA SENTINEL PROVIDER SURVEILLANCE

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

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

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.

- 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

- 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 August 2017

Diseases/Conditions	2017 Current Month	2017 Year to Date	2016 Year to Date	2015 Year to Date
HIV/AIDS				
AIDS*	27	285	371	323
HIV	99	883	1088	918
STD				
Infectious Syphilis*	32	257	284	207
Chlamydia*	1170	8568	8369	6662
Gonorrhea*	356	2289	1922	1272
TB				
Tuberculosis**	0	0	0	0
Epidemiology, Disease Control & Immunization Services				
Epidemiology				
Campylobacteriosis	68	445	410	461
Chikungunya Fever	0	0	0	15
Ciguatera Poisoning	0	7	3	9
Cryptosporidiosis	10	28	21	16
Cyclosporiasis	4	4	2	2
Dengue Fever	1	3	9	12
Escherichia coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing	1	21	7	14
Encephalitis, West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0
Giardiasis, Acute	20	91	151	113
Influenza Novel Strain	0	0	0	0
Influenza, Pediatric Death	0	1	0	0
Legionellosis	5	23	11	14
Leptospirosis	0	0	0	1
Listeriosis	1	6	5	2
Lyme disease	1	4	2	3
Malaria	0	5	6	5
Meningitis (except aseptic)	2	4	2	3
Meningococcal Disease	0	6	0	6
Salmonella serotype Typhi (Typhoid Fever)	0	1	1	2
Salmonellosis	103	474	426	401
Shigellosis	14	77	53	100
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	1	19	3	0
Vibriosis	0	4	6	13
West Nile Fever	0	0	0	0
Immunization Preventable Diseases				
Measles	0	0	4	0
Mumps	1	2	4	3
Pertussis	7	26	15	23
Rubella	0	0	0	0
Tetanus	0	0	0	0
Varicella	0	25	51	28
Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	13	82	26	30
Hepatitis B (Acute)	5	21	13	10
Healthy Homes				
Lead Poisoning	6	57	70	54

*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.