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What to Do If You Have Been Exposed To TB

You may have been exposed to TB bacteria if you spent time near someone with TB disease. The TB bacteria are put into the air when a person with active TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes, speaks, or sings. You cannot get TB from clothes, a drinking glass, eating utensils, a handshake, toilet, or other surfaces.

If you think you have been exposed to someone with TB disease, you should contact your doctor or local health department about getting a TB skin test or a special TB blood test. Be sure to tell the doctor or nurse when you spent time with the person who has TB disease.

It is important to know that a person who is exposed to TB bacteria is not able to spread the bacteria to other people right away. Only persons with active TB disease can spread TB bacteria to others. Before you would be able to spread TB to others, you would have to breathe in TB bacteria and become infected. Then the active bacteria would have to multiply in your body and cause active TB disease. At this point, you could possibly spread TB bacteria to others. People with TB disease are most likely to spread the bacteria to people they spend time with every day, such as family members, friends, coworkers, or schoolmates.

Some people develop TB disease soon (within weeks) after becoming infected, before their immune system can fight the TB bacteria. Other people may get sick years later, when their immune system becomes weak for another reason. Many people with TB infection never develop TB disease.

Learn about [TB Prevention](#).

A Person with Latent TB Infection	A Person with TB Disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has no symptoms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has symptoms that may include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a bad cough that lasts 3 weeks or longer pain in the chest coughing up blood or sputum weakness or fatigue weight loss no appetite chills fever sweating at night
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not feel sick 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually feels sick
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannot spread TB bacteria to others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May spread TB bacteria to others
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually has a skin test or blood test result indicating TB infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually has a skin test or blood test result indicating TB infection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a normal chest x-ray and a negative sputum smear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May have an abnormal chest x-ray, or positive sputum smear or culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs treatment for latent TB infection to prevent TB disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs treatment to treat TB disease

Florida Department of Health Pasco County

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 Mon-Fri 8am–5pm

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Confidential fax: (352) 521-1435

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Confidential fax: (727) 861-4844

Environmental: (813) 558-5173

Animal Control (report animal bites): (727) 834-3216
 Fax: (813) 929-1218

STD/HIV: (727) 484-3655 (W. Pasco) or (352) 834-6150 (E. Pasco)

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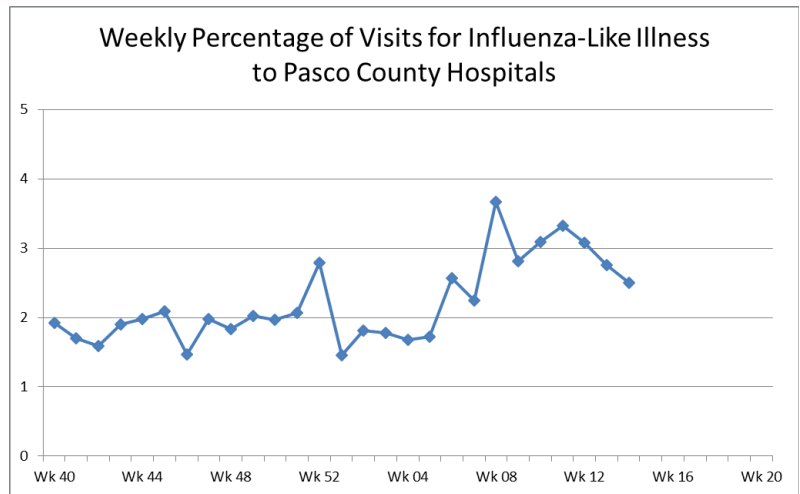
Influenza Update

State influenza and influenza-like illness (ILI) activity:

- Florida reported regional activity to the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in week 13.
- In week 13, influenza activity in Florida decreased. Data from multiple systems suggest that influenza activity has peaked this season.
- Statewide, the percent of emergency department (ED) and urgent care center (UCC) visits for ILI continued to decrease. The percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI decreased in nearly all regions in Florida.
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity in children <5 years old decreased but remained above levels observed in previous seasons at this time (see page 12).
- In week 12, the preliminary estimated number of deaths due to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) decreased and was similar to levels seen in previous seasons at this time.
- In week 13, no influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.
 - Six influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported so far this season in Florida. While rare, Florida receives reports of influenza-associated pediatric deaths each season.
- Fourteen counties reported moderate influenza activity, 47 counties reported mild influenza activity, and six counties reported no influenza activity.
- Two influenza or ILI outbreaks were reported. A total of 130 outbreaks of influenza or ILI have been reported so far this season.
- Since the start of the 2016-17 influenza season, the most common influenza subtype detected at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) statewide has been influenza A (H3).

National influenza activity:

- In recent weeks, influenza and ILI activity decreased dramatically overall. In week 12, levels remained the same and were above levels observed in previous seasons at this time. While activity is declining, the majority of states continued to report widespread activity.
- In recent weeks, influenza A (H3) has been the most common subtype reported to CDC by public health laboratories across the nation. While influenza A (H3) has remained the predominantly circulating strain of influenza nationwide, an increasing proportion of influenza B viruses has been detected in recent weeks.
- Avian influenza A (H7N9) was recently identified in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky chickens. Avian influenza A (H7) was also recently identified in Georgia chickens.
 - These strains of H7N9 are **not** the same as the strain circulating in China.
 - These are the first identifications of H7N9 in domestic poultry in the U.S. in 2017.
- Avian influenza A (H5N2) was also recently identified in Wisconsin turkeys.
 - This is the first identification of H5N2 in domestic poultry in the U.S. in 2017.
- No avian influenza has been identified in Florida birds or humans so far in 2017.
 - To learn more about HPAI, please visit: www.floridahealth.gov/novelflu.



Andrea Bingham, PhD, MSPH and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson, Lylah Seaton, and Valerie Mock, DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories; Carina Blackmore, DVM, PhD, DOH Division of Disease Control and Health Protection.

Florida Arbovirus Surveillance

Arbovirus surveillance in Florida includes endemic mosquito-borne viruses such as West Nile virus (WNV), Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEV), and St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV), as well as exotic viruses such as dengue virus (DENV), chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and California encephalitis group viruses (CEV). Malaria, a parasitic mosquito-borne disease is also included. During the period of March 26-April 1, 2017 the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

This report contains information for all arboviruses in 2017 and Zika virus only for 2016.

WNV activity: No human cases of WNV infection were reported this week. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week. In 2017, positive samples from three sentinel chickens have been reported from two counties.

SLEV activity: No human cases of SLEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV this week. In 2017, a positive sample from one sentinel chicken has been reported from one county.

EEEV activity: No human cases of EEEV infection were reported this week. No horses with EEEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week. In 2017, there have been no positive samples reported.

International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases: No cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2017, no travel-associated cases have been reported.

Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2017, no cases of locally acquired dengue fever have been reported.

International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases: No cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2017, no travel-associated cases have been reported.

Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2017, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

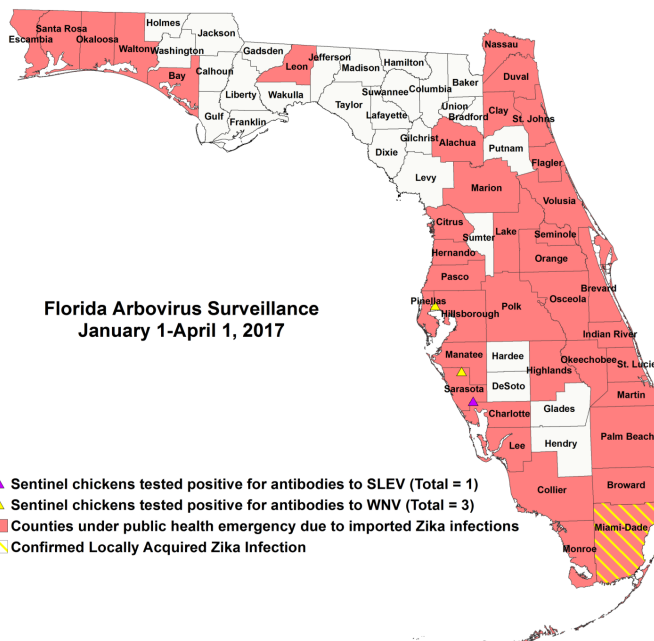
International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases: Fifteen cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2017, 29 cases have been reported. In 2016, 1 112 travel-associated cases were reported.

Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida: In 2017, two cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported. In 2016, 285 local cases were reported.

Advisories/Alerts: No counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory or alert. Thirty-nine counties are currently under a declared public health emergency due to the identification of travel-associated Zika infections: Alachua, Bay, Brevard, Broward, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Collier, Duval, Escambia, Flagler, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Indian River, Lake, Lee, Leon, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Miami-Dade, Monroe, Nassau, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, St. Johns, St. Lucie, Santa Rosa, Sarasota, Seminole, Volusia, and Walton Counties.

There are no areas of ongoing, active Zika transmission in Florida. However, isolated local Zika cases continue to be identified in Miami-Dade County. CDC currently designates Miami-Dade County as a cautionary area and recommends that pregnant women should consider postponing travel to the county. For additional information on current CDC recommendations, please visit <https://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html>. Zika zones were lifted in Wynwood (September 19), North Miami Beach (November 22), Little River (December 2), and South Miami Beach (December 9) after 45 days with no evidence of active Zika transmission.

There is a Level 2 (Alert) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, Mexico, Cape Verde, Southeast Asia, and Pacific Islands related to Zika virus transmission and an association with poor pregnancy outcomes. Pregnant women should consider postponing travel to these areas. There is a Level 2 Travel Health Notice from the CDC for Brazil related to the transmission of Yellow Fever virus. There is a Level 1 (Watch) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for multiple countries in the Caribbean, Central and South America, and Mexico, related to the transmission of chikungunya virus. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>.



Epidemiology Disease Summary	March		YTD	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
CNS Diseases and Bacteremias				
Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD)	-	-	-	-
Haemophilus influenzae	1	-	3	-
Legionellosis	-	1	-	1
Listeriosis	-	-	-	-
Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic	1	-	3	-
Meningococcal Disease	-	-	-	-
S. aureus Infection, Intermediate Resistance to Vancomycin (VISA)	-	-	-	-
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Resistant	-	-	-	2
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Susceptible	1	-	3	2
Enteric Infections				
Campylobacteriosis	6	6	18	19
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	-	-	-	-
Cryptosporidiosis	-	1	1	1
Cyclosporiasis	-	-	-	-
Escherichia coli Shiga Toxin-Producing (STEC)	-	2	1	4
Giardiasis	2	1	6	4
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	-	-	1	-
Salmonellosis	6	5	20	18
Shigellosis	-	1	4	4
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-
Vibriosis	-	-	1	-
Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
Measles	-	-	-	-
Mumps	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	1	-	1	4
Varicella	-	-	1	2
Vector Borne, Zoonoses				
Chikungunya Fever	-	-	-	-
Eastern Equine Encephalitis Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-
Lyme Disease	3	1	6	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-
Rabies, Animal	-	-	-	-
Rabies, Possible Exposure	7	13	15	37
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Rickettsiosis	-	-	-	-
West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Zika Virus Disease and Infection	-	-	-	-
Viral Hepatitis				
Hepatitis A	-	1	-	1
Hepatitis B, Acute	5	9	11	28
Hepatitis B, Chronic	19	8	40	22
Hepatitis B, Surface Antigen in Pregnant Women	-	-	2	1
Hepatitis C, Acute	1	1	3	7
Hepatitis C, Chronic	98	83	240	204
Other				
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	1	-	2	2
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	1	-	1	-
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	-	-	-	-
Lead Poisoning	1	2	4	7
Mercury Poisoning	-	-	-	1
Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury	-	-	-	-
Total	154	135	387	372

STD Morbidity Statistics

- Chlamydia = 63
- Gonorrhea = 26
- Syphilis = 4
- HIV = 2

HIV Outreach Statistics

- 74 individuals were tested for HIV
- 3 individuals were tested for Syphilis
- 60 rapid Hepatitis tests performed



Jail Linkage Statistics

- 42 rapid HIV tests performed (0 – positive)
- 38 Hepatitis tests performed (12 – positive)
- 6 RPR tests performed (0 – positive)
- 0 Gonorrhea/Chlamydia tests performed (0 – positive)
- 42 individuals were HIV post-test counseled

Tuberculosis & Refugee Health Statistics

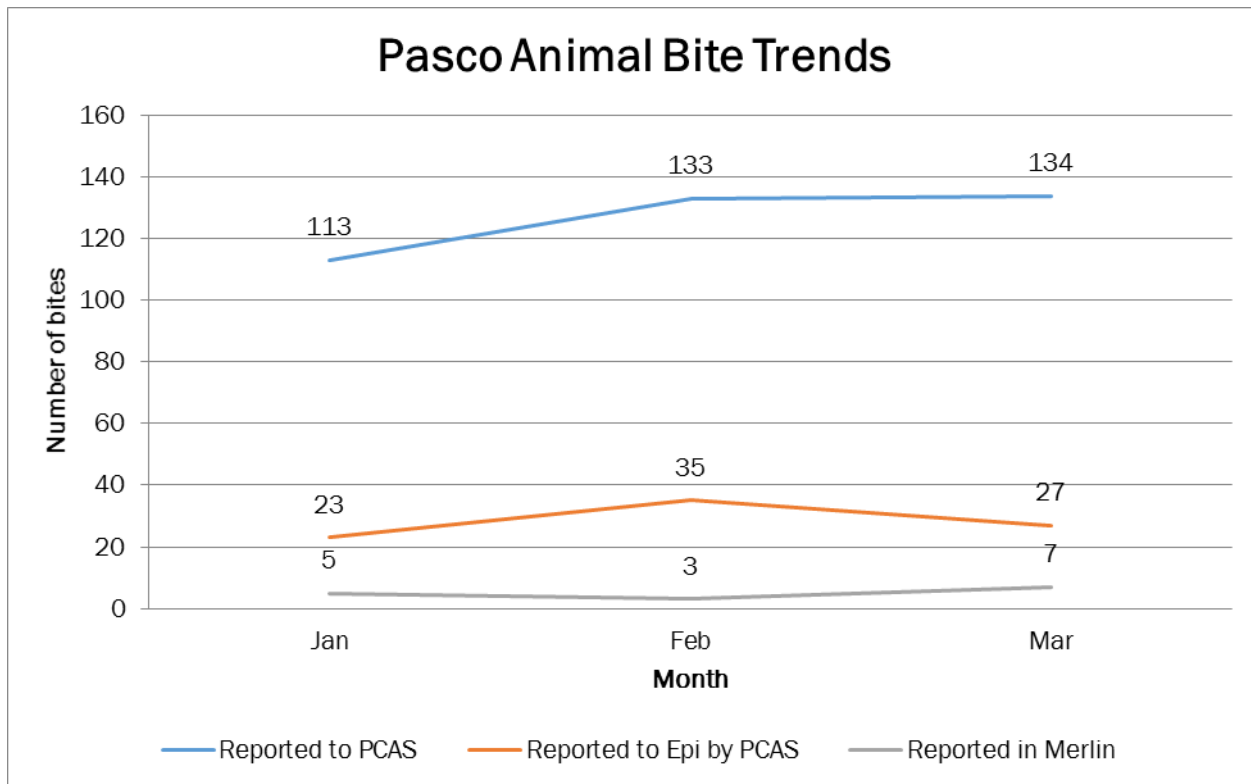
- 3 TB cases
- 4 Suspect cases
- 12 LTBI clients
- 7 new refugees
- 28 Follow up immunization visits

A person with latent TB infection cannot spread germs to other people. You do not need to be tested if you have spent time with someone with latent TB infection. However, if you have spent time with someone with TB disease or someone with symptoms of TB, you should be tested.



Animal Bites

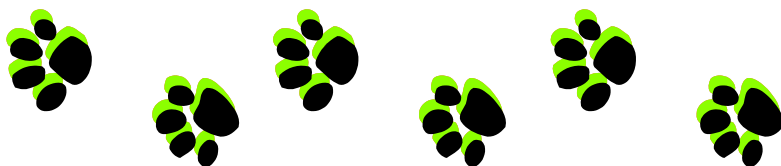
- Pasco County Animal Services (PCAS) received 134 animal bites in March
- PCAS reported 27 of 134 (20%) cases to PCHD for follow-up
- 7 of 27 (26%) were reported in Merlin after meeting case definition
- DOH – Pasco sent 7 animal specimens for rabies testing (0 positive)



Reported to PCAS = Animal exposures reported to PCAS by community or Epi.

Reported to Epi by PCAS = Exposures that require Epi’s attention due to the severity of bite, type of animal, inability to locate animal, victim and/or owner and need for rabies prophylaxis.

Reported in Merlin = Involves situations where the animal or person could not be located or exposure victim either accepts or declines rabies vaccinations.



The Soynut Butter Co Recalls I.M. Healthy Original Creamy Soynut Butter Because Of Possible Health Risk

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE — March 4, 2017 — The Soynut Butter Co. of Glenview, IL is recalling I.M. Healthy Original Creamy Soynut Butter product because it may be contaminated with *Escherichia coli* O157:H7 bacteria (E. coli O157:H7). E. coli O157:H7 causes a diarrheal illness often with bloody stools. I.M. Healthy Original Creamy Soynut Butter was distributed in multiple states and may have been purchased in stores or through mail order. It was also distributed to childcare centers and schools in multiple states.

The product has been packaged in 15 oz plastic jars with the Best By dates July 05, 2018, August 30, 2018, and August 31, 2018; individual portion cups with the Best By date as August 08, 2018; and 4 lb plastic tubs with Best By dates of November 16, 2018 and July 25, 2018.

Although most healthy adults can recover completely within a week, some people can develop a form of kidney failure called Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS). HUS is most likely to occur in young children and the elderly. The condition can lead to serious kidney failure and even death.

Twelve people infected with the outbreak strain of STEC O157:H7 have been reported from five states to date.

The recall was initiated after ill people or their family members answered questions about the foods they ate and other exposures in the week before they became ill. Nine (100%) of the nine people reached for interview reported either eating I.M. Healthy brand Soynut Butter at home (five people) in the week before they became ill or attending a childcare center that served I.M. Healthy brand Soynut Butter.

Consumers who have purchased I.M. Healthy Soynut Butter are urged not to consume the product and return it to the place of purchase for a full refund. Consumers with questions may contact the company at 1-800-288-1012, Monday-Friday 9:00-5:00 CST.

[FDA Investigates Multistate Outbreak of E. coli O157:H7 Infections Linked to Soynut Butter](#)



Vulto Creamery Voluntarily Expands Their Recall of All Raw Milk Cheeses Because of Possible *Listeria Monocytogenes* Contamination

For Immediate Release — March 11, 2017 — Vulto Creamery, Walton, New York, is out of an abundance of caution expanded the recall to include all lots for four additional cheeses which include, by name the following: Andes, Blue Blais, Hamden & Walton UMBER. In summary, Vulto Creamery has recalled the following eight cheese items: Heinennellie, Miranda,, Willowemoc, Ouleout , Andes, Blue Blais, Hamden & Walton UMBER due to potential contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Listeria monocytogenes* is a bacterium which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, pregnant women and others with weakened immune systems. Although healthy individuals may suffer only short-term symptoms such as high fever, severe headache, stiffness, nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhea. *Listeria* infection can cause miscarriages, stillbirths and fetal infection among pregnant women.

The raw milk cheeses were distributed nationwide, with most being sold at retail locations in the Northeastern and Mid-Atlantic States, California, Chicago Illinois, Portland Oregon and Washington, D.C. Distribution. Product photos of all Vulto Cheese products being recalled along with a brief description are attached.

Testing results from the US Food & Drug Administration (FDA) and the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets identified Ouleout product contamination. The particular strain of *Listeria monocytogenes* found in the New York Department of Agriculture and Markets was found to be similar to the strain isolated from a cluster outbreak of *Listeriosis* responsible for 6 illnesses and 2 confirmed deaths.

Consumers that have any of these cheeses from Vulto Creamery should return the cheese to the purchase location for a refund. Food and cheese wholesalers and retailers with any Vulto Creamery cheeses on hand should immediately remove these products from common storage coolers and quarantine these cheeses in a secured area of a cooler. Any wholesaler or distributor that has any of the eight Vulto Creamery cheeses should contact Vulto Creamery to receive instructions on what to do with the cheese. No recalled cheese should be destroyed until Vulto Creamery has been notified and agrees.

The production and distribution of all cheese products have been suspended while FDA and the company continue to investigate the source of the problem.

Consumers with any questions or seeking additional information can call 607-222-3995 normal hours of operations (Monday-Friday 9:00 am - 4:00 pm ET) or send an email to vultocreamery@gmail.com.

Link to [Original Recall](#).



Florida Department of Health Pasco County



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Staff News and Upcoming Events

HIV Outreach staff participated in events at the Atonement Lutheran Church in Wesley Chapel, Juvenile Detention Center in San Antonio, the Land O' Lakes Jail, Vine Church in Zephyrhills, Westcare in Zephyrhills, Wilson Academy in Land O' Lakes, BayCare Behavioral Health Community Recovery Center in New Port Richey.

The Pasco Public Defender Mobile Medical Unit will be parked outside the Florida Department of Health-Pasco County in Dade City on Monday, April 24, Monday, May 15, and Wednesday, May 31. The Mobile Medical Unit offers free basic medical care for uninsured, free health screenings for all ages, and free flu shots. No appointment is needed. For more information, please call 352-521-1450, option 1.

The quarterly EpiTimes newsletter and monthly surveillance report have been combined into one publication. The EpiTimes newsletter will now be sent out monthly and the monthly surveillance report has been discontinued.