

## EpiTimes Volume 7 Issue 12

### Florida Department of Health Issues Hepatitis A Health Advisory; Encourages Vaccination

**Tallahassee, Fla.**—The Florida Department of Health (department) today issued a [health advisory](#) to inform the public of an increase in hepatitis A cases in Florida and outbreaks reported across the country. The advisory reemphasized the importance of the hepatitis A vaccination.

Since January 2018, 385 cases of hepatitis A virus infection have been reported in Florida. This is more than three times the previous five-year average of 126 cases. Florida's cases are beginning to mirror national trends as local and state health departments across the country have worked closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to respond to similar outbreaks since March 2017.

**Hepatitis A infection is a vaccine-preventable illness.** The primary mode of hepatitis A virus transmission in the United States is typically person-to-person through the fecal-oral route. The best way to prevent hepatitis A infection is through vaccination with the hepatitis A vaccine. Additionally, practicing good hand hygiene—including thoroughly washing hands after using the bathroom, changing diapers, and before preparing or eating food—plays an important role in preventing the spread of hepatitis A.

People who should be vaccinated for hepatitis A include:

- All children at age 1 year
- People who are experiencing homelessness
- Users of recreational drugs, whether injected or not
- Men who have sexual encounters with other men
- People with direct contact with others who have hepatitis A
- Travelers to countries where hepatitis A is common
- People with chronic or long-term liver disease, including hepatitis B or hepatitis C
- People with clotting-factor disorders
- Family and caregivers of adoptees from countries where hepatitis A is common

Health care providers are reminded to immediately report all cases of hepatitis A to their local county health department to ensure a prompt public health response to prevent disease among close contacts.

#### Florida Department of Health Pasco County

Main Office  
10841 Little Road  
New Port Richey, FL 34654  
(727) 861-5260  
[www.pasco.floridahealth.gov](http://www.pasco.floridahealth.gov)

**Administrator:**  
Mike Napier, MS

**Epidemiology Manager:**  
Garik Nicholson, MPH, CIC

**Office Hours:**  
Mon-Fri 8am–5pm

To report a disease, disease outbreak or request information call:

**Epidemiology:** (352) 521-1450, Option 2  
**Confidential fax:** (352) 521-1435

**TB:** (727) 861-5260, ext. 0253  
**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)

**HIV** (testing): (727) 619-0260 (W. Pasco) or (352) 834-6146 (E. Pasco)

**After Hours:**  
Pager (727) 257-1177  
Answering Service (866) 568-0119

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- The department will continue to work closely with community partners to raise awareness and promote vaccination by:
- Providing education to persons who report drug use, homelessness and/or men having sex with men, encouraging proper hand hygiene, and offering vaccination.
- Collaborating with community partners associated with Federally Qualified Health Centers, local jails, drug treatment centers, homeless shelters, hospitals, The Florida Department of Children and Families managing entities to increase vaccination access to their clients.
- Providing all high-risk clients who present to department clinics for various services (HIV, STI, TB) with the opportunity to receive hepatitis A vaccination.
- Offering hepatitis A vaccination to all high-risk clients who seek health care services at a syringe services program.
- Providing regular updates and messaging to the medical community
- Continuing to work closely with CDC to ensure we have sufficient vaccine and other resources for an effective response.

### **What is Hepatitis A?**

Hepatitis A is a highly contagious disease that attacks the liver. People infected with hepatitis A are most contagious from two weeks before onset of symptoms to one week afterwards. Not everyone who is infected will have all the symptoms. Symptoms usually start within 28 days of exposure to the virus with a range of 15-50 days. Symptoms can include:

- Jaundice (yellowing skin and whites of eyes)
- Fever
- Diarrhea
- Fatigue/tired
- Loss of appetite
- Nausea and vomiting
- Stomach pain
- Dark-colored urine
- Pale or clay colored stool

### **How is hepatitis A treated or hepatitis A infection prevented?**

- Hepatitis A vaccine is the best method of preventing infection.
- No medicines can cure the disease once symptoms appear. People with hepatitis A symptoms should seek medical care immediately.
- Most people get better over time but may need to be hospitalized.
- Previous infection with hepatitis A provides immunity for the rest of a person's life.
- People that are exposed to hepatitis A may be given vaccine or immune globulin within 14 days of exposure to prevent infection.

## Influenza Update

### Influenza & influenza-like illness (ILI) activity summary:

In week 52, ILI activity continued to increase statewide and was above levels observed at this time in past seasons. Increases were observed in all age groups and regions, most notably in the southeastern region of the state (see page 8) and in children aged <18 years (see page 10).

The Florida Department of Health reported widespread influenza activity to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

While increases in ILI activity were observed statewide in week 52, the majority of counties continued to report mild influenza activity. Four counties reported moderate activity in week 52.

Two new outbreaks of influenza or ILI were reported, including one with laboratory evidence of influenza. A total of 61 influenza or ILI outbreaks have been reported so far this season. For a complete list of outbreaks reported so far this season, see page 14.

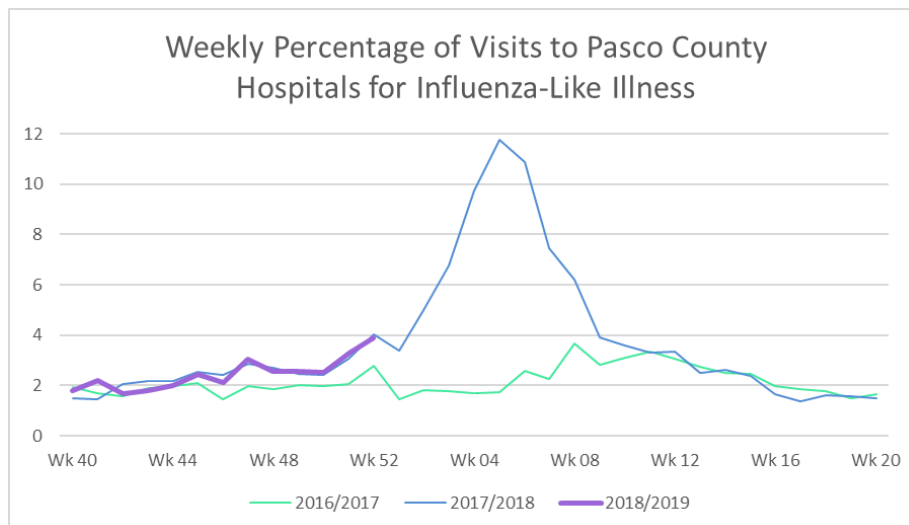
No new influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported in week 52. Children, especially those with underlying medical conditions, are at higher risk for complications from influenza infection. Influenza vaccination can be life-saving in children. For more information, see page 10.

While influenza A 2009 (H1N1) remains the most common subtype identified at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories in Florida, influenza A (H3) viruses continue to be consistently identified. Nationally, influenza A 2009 (H1N1) remains the predominant subtype overall; however, CDC now reports influenza A (H3) as the predominant subtype in the southeastern region of the United States.

It's not too late to get your flu vaccine. People who have not yet been vaccinated for the 2018-19 season should do so as soon as possible. Influenza vaccines are safe and are the best way to protect yourself and your loved ones from influenza and its potentially severe complications.

In addition to getting vaccinated, the Florida Department of Health also recommends you take everyday precautions to prevent the spread of influenza and other respiratory viruses:

- Wash your hands often with soap and water (if soap is not available, use an alcohol-based sanitizer)
- Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth
- If you do get sick, stay home until fever-free for at least 24 hours (without the use of fever-reducing medication)



Andrea Morrison, PhD, MSPH, Dana Giandomenico, MPH, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Lea Heberlein-Larson, Maribel Castaneda, and Valerie Mock, DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories; Carina Blackmore, DVM, PhD, DOH Division of Disease Control and Health Protection.

## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance

**WNV activity:** One human case of WNV infection was reported this week in Nassau County. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. One mosquito pool tested positive for WNV this week in Miami-Dade County. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week. In 2018, positive samples from 33 humans, three blood donors, thirteen horses, one zebra, one red-shouldered hawk, five crows, 31 mosquito pools, and 814 sentinel chickens have been reported from 40 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 2018, 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 2018, positive samples from three humans, 52 horses, one mule, one donkey, one owl, two emus, five emu flocks, three mosquito pools, and 154 sentinel chickens have been reported from 33 counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** One case of dengue fever was reported this week in a person that had international travel. In 2018, 73 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2018, one case of locally acquired dengue fever has been reported.

**International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases:** No cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2018, five travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2018, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

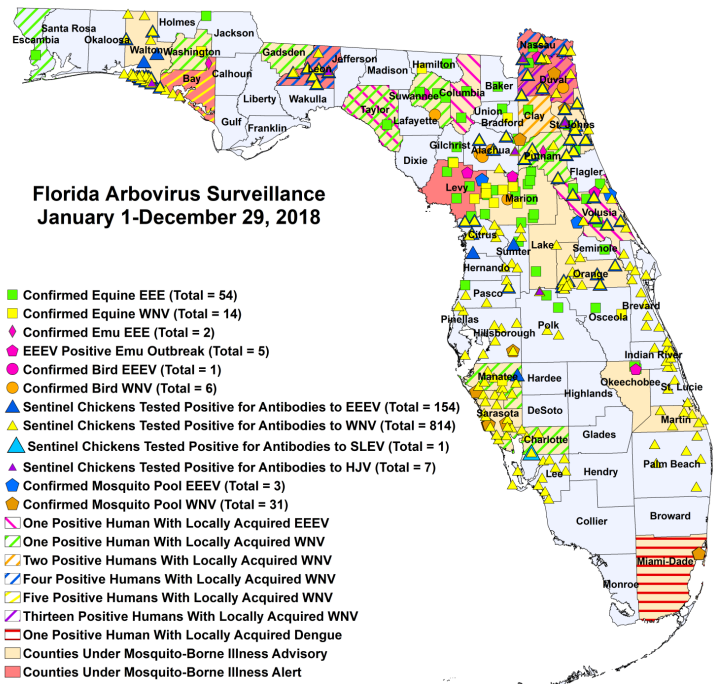
**International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases:** No cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2018, 97 cases have been reported.

**Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired Zika fever were reported this week. In 2018, no cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported.

**Advisories/Alerts:** Charlotte, Clay, Columbia, Gadsden, Lake, Manatee, Marion, Martin, Miami-Dade, Okeechobee, Orange, Putnam, Sarasota, St. Johns, Suwannee, Taylor, Volusia, Walton, and Washington counties are currently under a mosquito-borne illness advisory. Bay, Duval, Leon, Levy, and Nassau counties are currently under a mosquito-borne illness alert. No other counties are currently under mosquito-borne illness advisory or alert.

There are no areas of ongoing, active Zika transmission in Florida. For additional information on current CDC recommendations, please visit [www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html](http://www.cdc.gov/zika/intheus/florida-update.html). For additional information on Zika virus cases from 2016 or 2017, including up-to-date numbers, please visit <https://zikafreefl.org/>.

There is a Level 2 (Alert) Travel Health Notice from the CDC for multiple countries in Africa, the Caribbean, Central and South America, India, 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 1 (Watch) Travel Health Notice in Senegal related to dengue virus transmission. There is also a Level 2 Travel Health Notice for Brazil and a Level 1 Travel Health Notice in Nigeria related to the transmission of yellow fever virus. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: [wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices](http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices). For a map of arboviral disease activity in the United States, please visit the following link: [www.cdc.gov/arbovet/maps/ADB\\_Diseases\\_Map/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/arbovet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/index.html).



Epidemiology Disease Summary	December		YTD	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>CNS Diseases and Bacteremias</b>				
Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD)	-	-	-	1
Haemophilus influenzae	-	1	11	7
Legionellosis	2	-	22	11
Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic	-	-	2	4
Meningococcal Disease	-	-	-	1
S. aureus Infection, Intermediate Resistance to Vancomycin (VISA)	-	-	-	-
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Resistant	1	-	6	2
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Susceptible	-	-	8	9
<b>Enteric Infections</b>				
Campylobacteriosis	14	9	150	112
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	-	-	-	-
Cryptosporidiosis	1	1	12	10
Cyclosporiasis	-	-	2	1
Escherichia coli Shiga Toxin-Producing (STEC)	-	1	14	10
Giardiasis	1	2	24	22
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	-	-	-	1
Listeriosis	-	-	1	-
Salmonellosis	9	4	149	132
Shigellosis	-	-	15	34
Typhoid Fever	-	-	3	1
Vibriosis	1	-	3	3
<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b>				
Measles	-	-	-	-
Mumps	-	1	3	2
Pertussis	1	2	26	11
Varicella	-	-	12	11
<b>Vector Borne, Zoonoses</b>				
Babesiosis	-	-	1	-
Brucellosis	-	-	-	1
Chikungunya Fever	-	-	-	-
Eastern Equine Encephalitis Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	1
Herpes B Virus, Possible Exposure	-	-	2	-
Lyme Disease	-	-	6	4
Malaria	-	-	1	1
Rabies, Animal	-	-	2	4
Rabies, Possible Exposure	9	16	211	141
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Rickettsiosis	-	-	-	-
West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Zika Virus Disease and Infection	-	-	1	-
<b>Viral Hepatitis</b>				
Hepatitis A	23	4	65	9
Hepatitis B, Acute	8	3	57	66
Hepatitis B, Chronic	4	9	122	109
Hepatitis B, Perinatal	-	-	1	-
Hepatitis B, Pregnant Women	-	2	6	10
Hepatitis C, Acute	2	2	16	22
Hepatitis C, Chronic	63	73	923	974
Hepatitis C, Perinatal	1	-	3	-
Hepatitis D	-	-	2	-
<b>Other</b>				
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	1	-	5	12
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	-	-	-	1
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	-	-	-	-
Lead Poisoning	5	1	130	83
Mercury Poisoning	-	-	-	1
Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury	-	-	-	-
Scombroid Poisoning	-	-	3	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>1824</b>

## STD Morbidity Statistics

- Chlamydia = 104
- Gonorrhea = 31
- Syphilis = 1
- HIV = 3

Having syphilis once does not protect you from getting it again. Even after you've been successfully treated, you can still be re-infected.

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## HIV Outreach Statistics

- 84 individuals were tested for HIV
- 59 rapid Hepatitis tests performed



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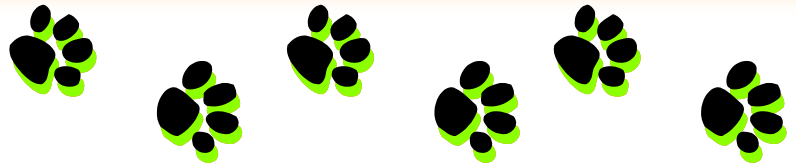
## Jail Linkage Statistics

- 43 rapid HIV tests performed (0 – positive)
- 27 Hepatitis tests performed (7 – positive)
- 43 individuals were HIV post-test counseled

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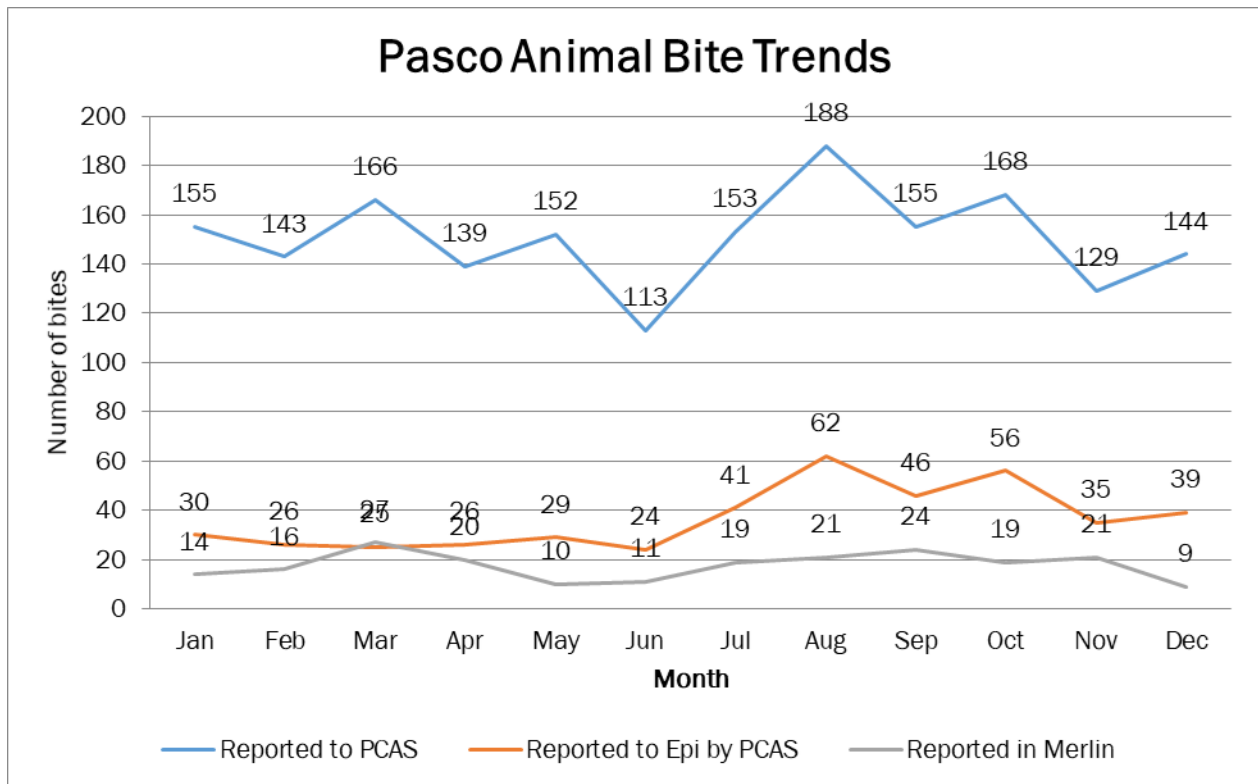
## Tuberculosis & Refugee Health Statistics

- 4 TB cases
- 4 Suspect cases
- 16 LTBI clients
- 2 new refugees
- 1 Follow up immunization visits



## Animal Bites

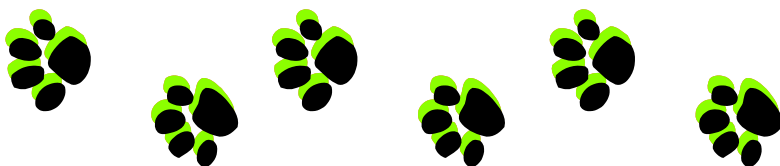
- Pasco County Animal Services (PCAS) received 144 animal bites in December
- PCAS reported 39 of 144 (27%) cases to PCHD for follow-up
- 9 of 39 (23%) were reported in Merlin after meeting case definition
- DOH – Pasco sent 6 animal specimens for rabies testing (0 positive)



**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.



## Inspired Organics Issues Voluntary Recall of Organic Sunflower Butter Due to Potential Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — December 11, 2018 — Inspired Organics, LLC has issued a voluntary recall of Organic Sunflower Butter due to potential contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Listeria monocytogenes* is an organism, which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, 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 and stillbirths among pregnant women.

The product was distributed exclusively by Lipari Foods, LLC in Warren, Michigan to food service and retail stores throughout Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada.

The affected product can be identified by:

BRAND	PRODUCT	LIPARI ITEM #	SIZE	BEST BY DATE	LOT #	UPC
Inspired Organics	Organic Sunflower Butter	967064	16oz	10/2019	099	863669742526

This was brought to our attention by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD) after product testing returned positive test results for potential for *Listeria monocytogenes*. We are working closely with the manufacturer, MDARD, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to understand the cause of the situation and ensure that all affected product has been pulled from commerce. No illnesses have been reported to date.

Lipari Foods began shipping the product on April 17, 2018.

Consumers who have purchased these recalled products should not consume them. Consumers should discard the products or return them to the point of purchase. Consumers with questions should call Customer Service at 800-729-3354, 8:15 am – 4:30 pm, EST, Monday through Friday.



## Del Monte Foods Announces Limited Recall of Canned Fiesta Corn Seasoned with Red & Green Peppers Due to Under Processing

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — December 11, 2018 — Del Monte Foods Inc. announced a recall of 64,242 cases of FIESTA CORN Seasoned with Red & Green Peppers due to under-processing. These deviations were part of the commercial sterilization process and could result in contamination by spoilage organisms or pathogens, which could lead to life-threatening illness if consumed. It is important to note that there have been no reports of illness associated with these products to date. No other production codes or products are affected by this recall.

The products subject to recall are 15.25-ounce (432g) cans with the following UPC number printed on the label: 24000 02770. The product will also have one of the following “Best if Used By” dates stamped on the bottom of the can:

- August 14, 2021
- August 15, 2021
- August 16, 2021
- Sept 3, 2021
- Sept 4, 2021
- Sept 5, 2021
- Sept 6, 2021
- Sept 22, 2021
- Sept 23, 2021

The product was distributed to multiple distributors and retail locations in 25 states and 12 international locations.

States: Alaska, Alabama, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

International locations: Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, El Salvador, Haiti, Guyana, Uruguay, Aruba, Panama, Saint Lucia, Suriname.

If consumers have any product with the indicated UPC code and “Best if Used By” dates, they should return it to the place of purchase for a full refund or exchange. Consumers with questions may contact the company by calling the toll-free hotline at 1-800-779-7035, Monday-Friday, 9:00 am – 5:00 pm Eastern Time or by logging onto [www.delmontefoods.com](http://www.delmontefoods.com).

## Mannarich Food, Inc. Recalls Siluriformes Products Produced without Benefit of Import Inspection

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 2018** – Mannarich Food, Inc., the Importer of Record, a Toronto, Canada firm, is recalling approximately 145,245 pounds of Siluriformes products that were not presented at the U.S. point of entry for inspection, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) announced today.

The Siluriformes products were imported to the U.S. on various dates from June 26, 2017 through November 13, 2018. The products have a shelf life of two years and all lots produced are included in the recall. The following products are subject to recall:

- 300-g. plastic containers containing "FISH PASTE."
- 300-g. plastic containers containing "MANNARICH FISH PASTE WITH BLACK MOSS."
- 2-kg. sealed plastic bags containing "FISH PASTE WITH BLACK MOSS."
- 3-kg. sealed plastic bags containing "FISH BALL WITH BLACK MOSS."
- 2-kg. sealed plastic bags containing "FISH PASTE."

The products were imported from Malaysia, a country that is not eligible to export Siluriformes to the United States. These items were shipped to a wholesale and retail locations nationwide.

The problem was discovered on November 19, 2018 by FSIS through routine monitoring of eligibility of imported products.

There have been no confirmed reports of adverse reactions due to consumption of these products. Anyone concerned about a reaction should contact a healthcare provider.

FSIS is concerned that some product may be frozen and in consumers' freezers. Consumers who have purchased these products are urged not to consume them. These products should be thrown away or returned to the place of purchase.

FSIS routinely conducts recall effectiveness checks to verify recalling firms notify their customers of the recall and that steps are taken to make certain that the product is no longer available to consumers. When available, the retail distribution list(s) will be posted on the FSIS website at [www.fsis.usda.gov/recalls](http://www.fsis.usda.gov/recalls).

Consumers and members of the media with questions about the recall can contact Raphael Lo, Operations Manager of Mannarich Foods, Inc. at (647) 228-0204.

Consumers with food safety questions can "Ask Karen," the FSIS virtual representative available 24 hours a day at [AskKaren.gov](http://AskKaren.gov) or via smartphone at [m.askkaren.gov](http://m.askkaren.gov). The toll-free USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline 1-888-MPHotline (1-888-674-6854) is available in English and Spanish and can be reached from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Eastern Time) Monday through Friday. Recorded food safety messages are available 24 hours a day. The online Electronic Consumer Complaint Monitoring System can be accessed 24 hours a day at: <https://www.fsis.usda.gov/reportproblem>.

## Apio, Inc. Voluntarily Recalls Five Skus of Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups™

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — December 15, 2018 — Apio, Inc. of Guadalupe, California is voluntarily recalling five SKUs of Eat Smart® Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups™ (bowls). The recall comes after the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) informed the company that one random sample of Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups Sweet Kale/Chou Frise Doux 156 gr. (5.5oz) with Best Before of Dec 14, 2018 tested positive for *Listeria monocytogenes*. As a precautionary measure, we are recalling all products produced on the same day, same production line, as the one sample that tested positive by CFIA. At this time, we are not aware of any illnesses linked by health officials to this recall and no other products are affected by this recall.

The affected product can be identified with the following UPC and lot codes:

- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Asian Sesame – UPC 7 09351 30241 1, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Avocado Ranch – UPC 7 09351 30177 3, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Raspberry Acai – UPC 7 09351 30178 0, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Sweet Kale – UPC 7 09351 30240 4, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Tropical Lime – UPC 7 09351 30179 7, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Avocado Ranch/Ranch ET Avocats – UPC 7 09351 30195 7, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Raspberry Acai/Framboises ET Acai – UPC 7 09351 30196 4, Lot 112 331
- Eat Smart Single-Serve Salad Shake Ups – Sweet Kale/Chou Frisé Doux – UPC 7 09351 30243 5, Lot 112 331

The product was shipped to retail and distributor customers in the following U.S. states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington. In Canada, the product was shipped to retail and distributor customers in the following provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

*Listeria monocytogenes* is an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, 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 and stillbirths among pregnant women.

Anyone who has the recalled product in their possession should not consume it. The product from any of these lot numbers should be disposed of immediately or returned to the place of purchase for a refund. Consumers with questions may contact Apio's toll-free number at 1- 800-626-2746, or visit its website at <https://www.eatsmart.net>.

Apio, Inc. has already notified retail and distributor customers who were shipped the affected product. We have also asked our direct customers to notify their customers of this recall.

Apio, Inc. is issuing this press release and keeping the U.S. Food and Drug Administration informed of its recall process to ensure that consumers are properly alerted. "We're conducting this voluntary recall as a precaution out of consideration for the wellbeing and safety of our customers and consumers, despite the fact that there have been no reported cases of illness," said Brian Zomorodi, VP Quality & Food Safety. "We continue to be committed to serving consumers with the very best quality product and service."

## Inspired Organics Issues Voluntary Recall of Organic Almond Butter Due to Potential Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — December 17, 2018 — Inspired Organics, LLC has issued a voluntary recall of Organic Almond Butter due to potential contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes*. *Listeria monocytogenes* is an organism, which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, 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 and stillbirths among pregnant women.

The product was distributed exclusively by Lipari Foods, LLC in Warren, Michigan to food service and retail stores throughout Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The affected product can be identified by:

<b>BRAND</b>	<b>PRODUCT</b>	<b>LIPARI ITEM #</b>	<b>SIZE</b>	<b>BEST BY DATE</b>	<b>LOT #</b>	<b>UPC</b>
Inspired Organics	Organic Almond Butter	967067	16oz	02/20	239	863669742540

This was brought to our attention after product testing initiated by Inspired Organics LLC returned positive test results for *Listeria monocytogenes* contamination. Inspired Organics initiated this testing out of an abundance of caution following a previous recall of a similar product which had also tested positive for contamination of *Listeria monocytogenes* through testing conducted by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (MDARD). We are working closely with the manufacturer, MDARD, and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to understand the cause of the situation and ensure that all affected product has been pulled from commerce. No illnesses have been reported to date.

Lipari Foods began shipping the product on October 31, 2018.

Consumers who have purchased these recalled products should not consume them. Consumers should discard the products or return them to the point of purchase. Consumers with questions should call Customer Service at 800-729-3354, 8:15 am – 4:30 pm, EST, Monday through Friday.

Link to [Original Recall](#)

## Jennie-O Turkey Store Sales, Inc. Recalls Raw Ground Turkey Products due to Possible Salmonella Reading Contamination

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 2018** – Jennie-O Turkey Store Sales, Inc., a Faribault, Minn. establishment, is recalling approximately 164,210 pounds of raw ground turkey products that may be contaminated with *Salmonella* Reading, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) announced today.

The raw ground turkey items were produced on October 22, 2018 and October 23, 2018. The following products are subject to recall:

- 3-lb. packages of "Jennie-O GROUND TURKEY 93% LEAN 7% FAT" with "Use or freeze by" dates of 11/12/18 and 11/13/18 on the side of the trays.
- 1-lb. packages of "Jennie-O GROUND TURKEY 93% LEAN 7% FAT" with "Use or freeze by" dates of 11/12/18 on the side of the trays.
- 1-lb. packages of "Jennie-O TACO SEASONED GROUND TURKEY" with "Use or freeze by" dates of 11/12/18 on the side of the trays.
- 1-lb. packages of "Jennie-O ITALIAN SEASONED GROUND TURKEY" with "Use or freeze by" dates of 11/12/18 on the side of the trays.
- 3-lb. packages of "Jennie-O Ground Turkey 85% LEAN 15% FAT" with a "Use or freeze by" date of 11/13/18 on the side of the trays.
- 2.5-lb. packages of "Jennie-O Ground Turkey 93% LEAN 7% FAT" with a "Use or freeze by" date of 11/13/18 on the side of the trays.
- 3-lb. packages of "STATER BROS. 85% LEAN 15% FAT ALL NATURAL Ground Turkey" with a "Use or freeze by" date of 11/12/18 on the side of the trays.

The products subject to recall bear establishment number "EST. P-579" inside the USDA mark of inspection or on the side of the tray. These items were shipped to retail locations nationwide.

FSIS and its public health partners, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, and the Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, have been conducting traceback activities for a sample of Jennie-O brand ground turkey in an intact, unopened package from a case-patient's home. The patient tested positive for *Salmonella* Reading and the samples from the case-patient and from the ground turkey are closely related genetically.

This investigation is part of a larger effort involving FSIS, the CDC, and state public health and agriculture partners, who have been working together on an illness cluster involving 216 case-patients in 38 states and the District of Columbia. Patients have reported eating different types and brands of turkey products purchased from many different stores, handling raw turkey pet food and/or raw turkey, or working with live turkeys or living with someone who handled live turkeys. FSIS continues to work with the CDC and state health and agriculture departments on this larger investigation and will provide updated information as it becomes available. Based on the continuing investigation, additional product from other companies may also be recalled.

Consumption of food contaminated with *Salmonella* can cause salmonellosis, one of the most common bacterial foodborne illnesses. The most common symptoms of salmonellosis are diarrhea, abdominal cramps, and fever within 12 to 72 hours after eating the contaminated product. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days. Most people recover without treatment. In some persons, however, the diarrhea may be so severe that the patient needs to be hospitalized. Older adults, infants, and persons with weakened immune systems are more likely to develop a severe illness. Individuals concerned about an illness should contact their health care provider.

FSIS is concerned that some product may be frozen and in consumers' freezers. Consumers who have purchased these products are urged not to consume them. These products should be thrown away or returned to the place of purchase.

FSIS routinely conducts recall effectiveness checks to verify recalling firms notify their customers of the recall and that steps are taken to make certain that the product is no longer available to consumers. When available, the retail distribution list(s) will be posted on the FSIS website at [www.fsis.usda.gov/recalls](http://www.fsis.usda.gov/recalls).

## Jennie-O, cont.

FSIS advises all consumers to safely prepare their raw meat products, including fresh and frozen, and only consume raw poultry product that has been cooked to a temperature of 165°F. Safe steps in food handling, cooking, and storage are essential in preventing foodborne illness. You can't see, smell, or taste harmful bacteria that may cause illness. In every step of food preparation, follow the four guidelines to keep food safe:

**Clean**—Wash hands and surfaces often.

**Separate**—Separate raw meat from other foods.

**Cook**—Cook to the right temperature.

**Chill**—Refrigerate food promptly.

Consumers with questions regarding the recall can contact Hormel Consumer Engagement, at (800) 621-3505. Media with questions regarding the recall can contact Media Relations at [media@hormel.com](mailto:media@hormel.com) or (507) 434 6352.

Consumers with food safety questions can "Ask Karen," the FSIS virtual representative available 24 hours a day at [AskKaren.gov](http://AskKaren.gov) or via smartphone at [m.askkaren.gov](http://m.askkaren.gov). The toll-free USDA Meat and Poultry Hotline 1-888-MPHotline (1-888-674-6854) is available in English and Spanish and can be reached from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Eastern Time) Monday through Friday. Recorded food safety messages are available 24 hours a day. The online Electronic Consumer Complaint Monitoring System can be accessed 24 hours a day at: <http://www.fsis.usda.gov/reportproblem>.

## Apio Inc. Expands Voluntary Recall of Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups Single-Serve Bowls

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — December 26, 2018 — Apio Inc. of Guadalupe, California is expanding a voluntary recall of Eat Smart® Salad Shake Ups™ single-serve bowls. The recall comes after the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) informed the company that another random sample of Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups Sweet Kale/Chou Frise Doux 156 gr. single-serve bowls (5.5oz) with Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018, Lot 112 346, tested positive for *Listeria monocytogenes*, an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, 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 and stillbirths among pregnant women.

As a precautionary measure, we are recalling all products produced on the same day, same production line, as the one sample that tested positive by CFIA. At this time, we are not aware of any illnesses linked by health officials to this recall and no other products are affected by this recall.

The affected product is sold as a single-serve bowl with the lot code stamped on the side of the bowl and the UPC code printed on the bottom. The affected product includes:

PRODUCT NAME	UPC CODE	BEST BEFORE DATE	LOT CODE
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Asian Sesame/Sésame Asiatique	UPC 7 09351 30244 2	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Sweet Kale/Chou Frisé Doux	UPC 7 09351 30243 5	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Tropical Lime/Lime Tropicale	UPC 7 09351 30197 1	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Asian Sesame	UPC 7 09351 30241 1	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Avocado Ranch	UPC 7 09351 30177 3	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Raspberry Acai	UPC 7 09351 30178 0	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Sweet Kale	UPC 7 09351 30240 4	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346
Eat Smart Salad Shake Ups single-serve bowl – Tropical Lime	UPC 7 09351 30179 7	Best Before Date of Dec 29, 2018	Lot 112 346

The product was shipped to retail and distributor customers in the following U.S. states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Idaho, Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas. In Canada, the product was shipped to retail and distributor customers in the following provinces: Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan.

Anyone who has the recalled product in their possession should not consume it. The product from any of these lot numbers should be disposed of immediately or returned to the place of purchase for a full refund. Consumers with questions may contact Apio's toll-free number at 1-800-626-2746, Monday through Friday from 9:00am – 5:00 pm Pacific Time or visit its website at <https://www.eatsmart.net>.

Apio Inc. has already notified its retail and distributor customers who were shipped the affected product. Apio, Inc. is issuing this press release and keeping both the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the CFIA informed of its recall process to ensure that consumers are properly alerted.



## Florida Department of Health Pasco County



13941 15th Street  
Dade City, Florida 33525  
Phone: 352-521-1450, option 2  
Fax: 352-521-1435

**Epidemiology Manager:**  
Garik Nicholson, MPH, CIC  
**Epidemiology Staff:**  
Armando Avellanet, DIS  
Deb Hensley, MPH, MHA  
Jennie Pell, MPH, CPH, CIC  
Zelda Young, DIS

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## Staff News and Upcoming Events

### Free Hepatitis A and Hepatitis B vaccines to high risk groups

The Florida Department of Health-Pasco County is offering free hepatitis vaccines to those in high risk groups such as recreational drug users, those experiencing homelessness, and those with direct contact with others who have hepatitis A. For more information call Denise at 813-364-5812.

### Free Test Fridays

The Florida Department of Health-Pasco County is offering Free Test Fridays. For more information, contact Rob at 727-619-0260.

### Pasco Public Defender Mobile Medical Unit

The Florida Department of Health-Pasco County is partnering with the Pasco Public Defender Mobile Medical Unit to provide free rapid HIV and Hepatitis C testing. 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 or visit their website, where you can also find a calendar with all of their stops for the month.

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## Resources

### Florida Health Alert Network

Everbridge is a public health notification system that allows us to disseminate pertinent public health information regarding outbreaks or disease trends more efficiently. Everbridge provides users with a wide range of methods to receive information on a variety of communication devices. To register, please visit <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/SD3R5ON>

### Hepatitis C Consultation Service

The Clinician Consultation Center (CCC) provides no-cost, up-to-date, expert clinical advice to support clinicians managing patients with hepatitis C (HCV) and co-morbidities such as HIV co-infection or substance use disorder. Advice provided is based on federal treatment guidelines, current medical literature, and clinical best practices. Consultation topics include: HCV transmission & prevention, HCV screening & diagnostic testing, HCV staging & monitoring, regimen selection & dosing, drug interactions, HIV/HCV management strategies, prior HCV treatment failure, ESRD/chronic kidney disease, HCV in pregnancy, and management of clinical problems— including cirrhosis and anemia.

#### Call for a Phone Consultation

(844) HEP-INFO or (844) 437-4636  
Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.—8 p.m. EST

#### Submit a Case for Consultation Online

For non-urgent HCV management consultation  
[nccc.ucsf.edu](http://nccc.ucsf.edu)



# Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

## Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)



Per Rule 64D-3.029, Florida Administrative Code, promulgated October 20, 2016

Florida Department of Health

### Did you know that you are required\* to report certain diseases to your local county health department (CHD)?

You are an invaluable part of disease surveillance in Florida!

Please visit [www.FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting](http://www.FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting) for more information. To report a disease or condition, contact your CHD epidemiology program ([www.FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact](http://www.FloridaHealth.gov/CHDEpiContact)). If unable to reach your CHD, please call the Department's Bureau of Epidemiology at (850) 245-4401.

- ! Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order
- 📞 Report immediately 24/7 by phone
  - Report next business day
  - + Other reporting timeframe

- ! Outbreaks of any disease, any case, cluster of cases, or exposure to an infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g., hospital, school, other institution) not listed that is of urgent public health significance
- + Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- 📞 Amebic encephalitis
- ! Anthrax
- Arsenic poisoning
- ! Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed
- Babesiosis
- ! Botulism, foodborne, wound, and unspecified
- Botulism, infant
- ! Brucellosis
- California serogroup virus disease
- Campylobacteriosis
- + Cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Chancroid
- Chikungunya fever
- 📞 Chikungunya fever, locally acquired
- Chlamydia
- ! Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* type O1)
- Ciguatera fish poisoning
- + Congenital anomalies
- Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- ! Dengue fever
- ! Diphtheria
- Eastern equine encephalitis
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- *Escherichia coli* infection, Shiga toxin-producing
- Giardiasis, acute
- ! Glanders
- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale

- ! *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease in children <5 years old
- Hansen's disease (leprosy)
- 📞 Hantavirus infection
- 📞 Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- 📞 Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G
- Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant women and children <2 years old
- 📞 Herpes B virus, possible exposure
- Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infants <60 days old with disseminated infection and liver involvement; encephalitis; and infections limited to skin, eyes, and mouth; anogenital HSV in children <12 years old
- + Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
- HIV-exposed infants <18 months old born to an HIV-infected woman
- Human papillomavirus (HPV)-associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children ≤12 years old
- ! Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains
- 📞 Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in children <18 years old
- Lead poisoning (blood lead level ≥5 µg/dL)
- Legionellosis
- Leptospirosis
- 📞 Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- Malaria
- ! Measles (rubeola)
- ! Melioidosis
- Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic
- ! Meningococcal disease
- Mercury poisoning
- Mumps
- + Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)
- 📞 Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning
- 📞 Paratyphoid fever (*Salmonella* serotypes Paratyphi A, Paratyphi B, and Paratyphi C)
- 📞 Pertussis

- Pesticide-related illness and injury, acute
- ! Plague
- ! Poliomyelitis
- Psittacosis (ornithosis)
- Q Fever
- 📞 Rabies, animal or human
- ! Rabies, possible exposure
- ! Ricin toxin poisoning
- Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other spotted fever rickettsioses
- ! Rubella
- St. Louis encephalitis
- Salmonellosis
- Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish poisoning)
- ! Severe acute respiratory disease syndrome associated with coronavirus infection
- Shigellosis
- ! Smallpox
- 📞 Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning
- 📞 *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA)
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae* invasive disease in children <6 years old
- Syphilis
- 📞 Syphilis in pregnant women and neonates
- Tetanus
- Trichinellosis (trichinosis)
- Tuberculosis (TB)
- ! Tularemia
- 📞 Typhoid fever (*Salmonella* serotype Typhi)
- ! Typhus fever, epidemic
- ! Vaccinia disease
- Varicella (chickenpox)
- ! Venezuelan equine encephalitis
- Vibriosis (infections of *Vibrio* species and closely related organisms, excluding *Vibrio cholerae* type O1)
- ! Viral hemorrhagic fevers
- West Nile virus disease
- ! Yellow fever
- ! Zika fever

Coming soon: "What's Reportable?" app for iOS and Android

\*Subsection 381.0031(2), Florida Statutes, provides that "Any practitioner licensed in this state to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic medicine, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine; any hospital licensed under part I of chapter 395; or any laboratory licensed under chapter 483 that diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." Florida's county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, subsection 381.0031(4), Florida Statutes, provides that "The Department shall periodically issue a list of infectious or noninfectious diseases determined by it to be a threat to public health and therefore of significance to public health and shall furnish a copy of the list to the practitioners..."