

## EpiTimes Volume 7 Issue 2

### CDC Warns Of Deadly Outbreak of Yellow Fever in Brazil

In response to a large, ongoing outbreak of yellow fever in multiple states of Brazil, including near large urban areas and popular tourist destinations, CDC is recommending travelers to the country protect themselves from yellow fever by getting the yellow fever vaccine at least 10 days before travel, and taking steps to [prevent mosquito bites](#) during their travel.

CDC recommends that people who are unable to get yellow fever vaccine or aren't recommended to get it should avoid traveling to [areas of Brazil where yellow fever vaccination is recommended](#). Travelers going to areas with ongoing outbreaks may consider getting a booster dose of yellow fever vaccine if it has been 10 or more years since they were vaccinated.

Yellow fever vaccine is available at a limited number of clinics in the United States, so travelers should plan ahead to get the vaccine. For more on yellow fever vaccination clinics: <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellow-fever-vaccination-clinics/search>.

Brazilian public health authorities announced in early 2017 an outbreak of yellow fever in several eastern states of Brazil, including areas where yellow fever was not traditionally considered to be a risk. Since the end of 2017, yellow fever cases have reoccurred in several states, especially in the states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo, including areas close to the city of São Paulo.

In early 2018, a case of yellow fever was reported in an unvaccinated Dutch traveler who had stayed near the São Paulo metropolitan region. Since then, there have been reports of other unvaccinated travelers to Brazil who visited areas with yellow fever outbreaks and contracted yellow fever; many of these travelers were infected on the island of Ilha Grande (Rio de Janeiro State). Four travelers have died in this outbreak.

For more information: <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/alert/yellow-fever-brazil>.

Source: [CDC](#)

#### Florida Department of Health Pasco County

Main Office  
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(727) 861-5260  
[www.pasco.floridahealth.gov](http://www.pasco.floridahealth.gov)

**Administrator:**  
Mike Napier, MS

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

**Office Hours:**  
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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  
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## Influenza Update

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

- In week 9, influenza activity decreased. Data indicate influenza activity peaked during week 5 (ending February 3, 2018). While decreases have been observed, activity levels were still high, indicating the season is not over yet.
- No new influenza-associated pediatric deaths were confirmed. Six influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been confirmed so far in the 2017-18 influenza season.
- Deaths due to pneumonia and influenza were within expected levels.
- Eight outbreaks of influenza or ILI were reported: six with laboratory confirmation of influenza and two ILI. As of week 9 (ending March 3, 2018), 456 outbreaks of influenza and ILI have been reported since the start of the 2017-18 season.
- The Florida Department of Health is conducting enhanced surveillance of intensive-care unit (ICU) patients aged <65 with laboratory-confirmed influenza. In week 9, 33 cases were reported, bringing the total number of cases reported up to 274 since February 1, 2018. The majority of these cases occurred in unvaccinated people with underlying health conditions.

### Immunizations and prevention:

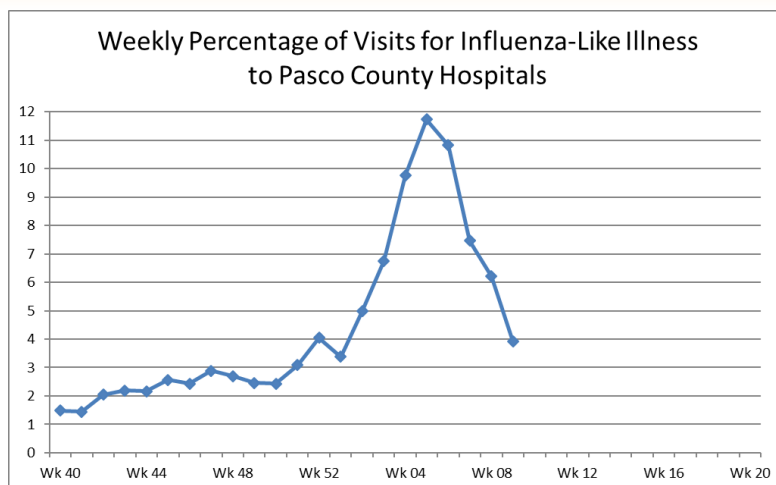
- The Florida Department of Health recommends that sick people stay home until fever-free for at least 24 hours (without the use of fever-reducing medication) and that all people use good handwashing practices.
- Although influenza activity has peaked, it is still not too late to get vaccinated. People who have not been vaccinated should get vaccinated as soon as possible. Flu vaccines are safe and are the best way to prevent influenza infection and serious influenza complications. Influenza vaccination has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of hospitalization for influenza among adults aged ≥50 years (<https://academic.oup.com/cid/article/63/10/1304/2452971>) and the risk of death due to influenza among children (<https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2017/p0403-flu-vaccine.html>).
- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends vaccination as long as influenza viruses are circulating. To find a flu shot near you, visit: [www.floridahealth.gov/findaflushot](http://www.floridahealth.gov/findaflushot). Flu vaccines are also available at your local county health department.

### Treatment:

- In severe seasons like this one, the use of antivirals is especially important.
- CDC recommends the use of antiviral treatment as soon as possible for all hospitalized, severely ill, and people who are at higher risk for complications with suspect influenza: children <2 years old, adults ≥65 years old, pregnant women, and those with underlying medical conditions. Administer treatment within 48 hours of illness onset (but treatment administered after this period can still be beneficial). A recent CDC health advisory stresses the importance of rapid and early antiviral treatment this season. Visit: [http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/influenza/\\_documents/cdc-han-influenza-12-27-2017.pdf](http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/influenza/_documents/cdc-han-influenza-12-27-2017.pdf).
- Clinicians should not wait for laboratory confirmation to administer antivirals to people with suspect influenza.

### National influenza activity:

- Influenza activity decreased, but remained well above the national baseline.
- As in Florida, influenza A (H3) has been the most common strain of influenza identified, however, influenza B activity has continued to increase in recent weeks.
- This late-season circulation of influenza B is expected.



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

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 February 25-March 3, 2018, the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida.

**WNV activity:** No human cases of WNV infection were reported this week. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. Two sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week in Hillsborough and Manatee counties. In 2018, positive samples from fifteen sentinel chickens have been reported from five 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, there have been no positive samples reported.

**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 two horses, one emu, and two sentinel chickens have been reported from five counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** No cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2018, one travel-associated case has been reported.

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

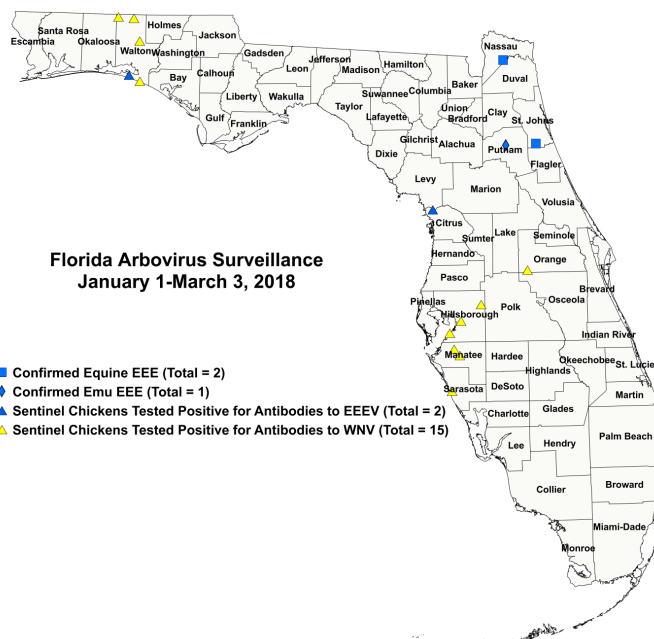
**International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases:** Two cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2018, fourteen cases have been reported.

**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:** No 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 <https://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 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 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. There is also a Level 1 Travel Health Notice for Sri Lanka related to the transmission of dengue virus. Additional information on travel health notices can be found at the following link: <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>. For a map of arboviral disease activity in the United States, please visit the following link: [https://wwwn.cdc.gov/aronet/maps/ADB\\_Diseases\\_Map/index.html](https://wwwn.cdc.gov/aronet/maps/ADB_Diseases_Map/index.html).



| Epidemiology Disease Summary                                      | February   |            | YTD        |            |
|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|   | 2018       | 2017       | 2018       | 2017       |
| <b>CNS Diseases and Bacteremias</b>                               |            |            |            |            |
| Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD)                                   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Haemophilus influenzae  | -          | 1          | 1          | 2          |
| Legionellosis   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic                                  | -          | -          | -          | 2          |
| Meningococcal Disease   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| S. aureus Infection, Intermediate Resistance to Vancomycin (VISA) | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Resistant                 | -          | -          | 1          | -          |
| Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Susceptible               | -          | 1          | 1          | 2          |
| <b>Enteric Infections</b>   |            |            |            |            |
| Campylobacteriosis  | 5          | 7          | 16         | 13         |
| Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)                                 | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Cryptosporidiosis   | 1          | -          | 2          | 1          |
| Cyclosporiasis  | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Escherichia coli Shiga Toxin-Producing (STEC)                     | 4          | -          | 5          | 1          |
| Giardiasis  | -          | 2          | 2          | 4          |
| Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)                                   | -          | -          | -          | 1          |
| Listeriosis   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Salmonellosis   | 9          | 7          | 14         | 14         |
| Shigellosis   | 1          | 2          | 2          | 4          |
| Typhoid Fever   | -          | -          | 2          | -          |
| Vibriosis   | -          | 1          | -          | 1          |
| <b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b>                               |            |            |            |            |
| Measles   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Mumps   | -          | -          | 1          | -          |
| Pertussis   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Varicella   | 1          | 1          | 2          | 1          |
| <b>Vector Borne, Zoonoses</b>                                     |            |            |            |            |
| Brucellosis   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Chikungunya Fever   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Eastern Equine Encephalitis Neuroinvasive Disease                 | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Lyme Disease  | 1          | -          | 1          | -          |
| Malaria   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Rabies, Animal  | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Rabies, Possible Exposure   | 16         | 3          | 30         | 8          |
| Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Rickettsiosis                    | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease                             | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Zika Virus Disease and Infection                                  | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| <b>Viral Hepatitis</b>  |            |            |            |            |
| Hepatitis A   | 5          | -          | 6          | -          |
| Hepatitis B, Acute  | 6          | 6          | 9          | 6          |
| Hepatitis B, Chronic  | 10         | 14         | 18         | 19         |
| Hepatitis B, Surface Antigen in Pregnant Women                    | -          | -          | 1          | 2          |
| Hepatitis C, Acute  | 1          | 1          | 4          | 3          |
| Hepatitis C, Chronic  | 105        | 86         | 193        | 128        |
| Hepatitis D   | -          | -          | 1          | -          |
| <b>Other</b>  |            |            |            |            |
| Carbon Monoxide Poisoning   | -          | -          | 1          | -          |
| Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)  | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality                          | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Lead Poisoning  | 2          | -          | 3          | 3          |
| Mercury Poisoning   | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury                              | -          | -          | -          | -          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>167</b> | <b>132</b> | <b>316</b> | <b>215</b> |

## STD Morbidity Statistics

- Chlamydia = 119
- Gonorrhea = 40
- Syphilis = 4
- HIV = 0

You can get syphilis by direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex.

## HIV Outreach Statistics

- 74 individuals were tested for HIV
- 1 individuals were tested for Syphilis
- 49 rapid Hepatitis tests performed



## Jail Linkage Statistics

- 66 rapid HIV tests performed (0 – positive)
- 40 Hepatitis tests performed (12 – positive)
- 66 individuals were HIV post-test counseled

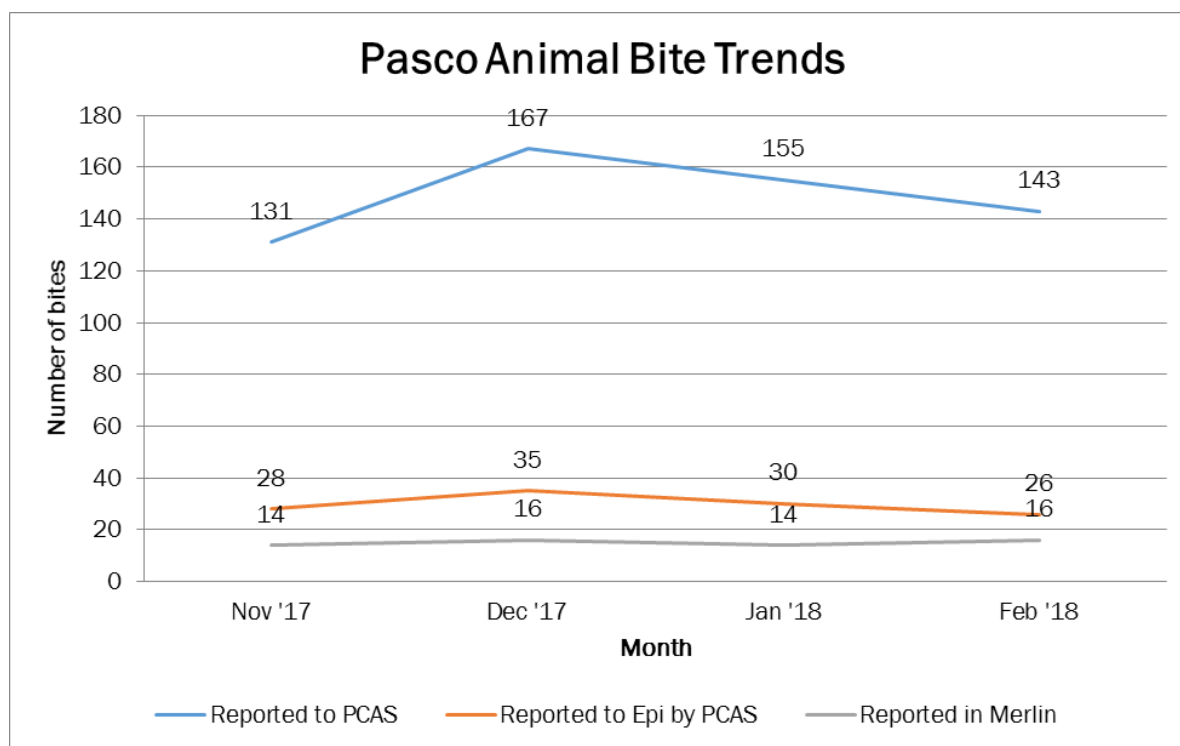
## Tuberculosis & Refugee Health Statistics

- 4 TB cases
- 4 Suspect cases
- 9 LTBI clients
- 0 new refugees
- 5 Follow up immunization visits

## Animal Bites



- Pasco County Animal Services (PCAS) received 143 animal bites in February
- PCAS reported 26 of 143 (18%) cases to PCHD for follow-up
- 16 of 26 (62%) were reported in Merlin after meeting case definition
- DOH – Pasco sent 11 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.



## Recall Expansion Smokehouse Pet Products Inc. Recalls All Lots Of “Beefy Munchies” Sold Nationwide Because Of Possible *Salmonella* Contamination

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — February 15, 2018 — Smokehouse Pet Products, Inc. of Sun Valley, CA is recalling all sizes and package types of dog treats labeled as “Beefy Munchies,” because it has the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. *Salmonella* can affect animals eating the products and there is risk to humans from handling contaminated pet products, especially if they have not thoroughly washed their hands after having contact with the products or any surfaces exposed to these products.

Healthy people infected with *Salmonella* should monitor themselves for some or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramping and fever. Rarely, *Salmonella* can result in more serious ailments, including arterial infections, endocarditis, arthritis, muscle pain, eye irritation, and urinary tract symptoms. Consumers exhibiting these signs after having contact with this product should contact their healthcare providers.

Pets with *Salmonella* infections may be lethargic and have diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, fever, and vomiting. Some pets will have only decreased appetite, fever and abdominal pain. Infected but otherwise healthy pets can be carriers and infect other animals or humans. If your pet has consumed the recalled product and has these symptoms, please contact your veterinarian.

**“Beefy Munchies” was distributed nationwide through distributors selling to various retailers.**

The product comes in individual bags, resealable bags and plastic tubs. The plastic tub will be labeled “Beefy Bites.” All sizes and packaging types will include a UPC code, lot number, and a best used by date of stamped on the back.

The current recall is expanded to include all “Beefy Munchies.”

No illnesses have been reported to date in connection with this problem.

The potential for contamination was noted after routine sampling and testing by the Colorado Department of Agriculture revealed the presence of *Salmonella* in two 4-oz packages of “Beefy Munchies.”

Any consumers who have purchased “Beefy Munchies” should discontinue use of the product and may return the unused portion to the place of purchase for a full refund. Consumers with questions may contact Smokehouse Pet Products, Inc. at 1-877-699-7387, Monday through Friday 7am-3:30pm PST.

Link to [Original Recall](#)



## TruPet, LLC Issues Voluntary Recall of Certain "Treat Me Crunchy Beef Delight" Pet Treats Sold Nationwide Because Of Possible *Salmonella* Contamination

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — February 23, 2018 — TruPet, LLC of Milford, OH, is voluntarily recalling a limited amount of Treat Me Crunchy Beef Delight, 2.5oz Pet treats because the products have the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. The recall includes only the product listed below.

The following affected "Treat Me Crunchy Beef Delight" products were distributed in the continental USA via online retailer Chewy.com and TruDog.com through direct delivery:

Affected product can be identified by comparing the following lot number: "Treat Me Crunchy Beef Delight" with "Lot # 20190514 13753".

No products other than the specific product identified above are subject to this voluntary recall.

*Salmonella* can affect animals eating the products and there is risk to humans from handling contaminated pet products, especially if they have not thoroughly washed their hands after having contact with the products or any surfaces exposed to these products.

Healthy people infected with *Salmonella* should monitor themselves for some or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramping and fever. Rarely, *Salmonella* can result in more serious ailments, including arterial infections, endocarditis, arthritis, muscle pain, eye irritation, and urinary tract symptoms. Consumers exhibiting these signs after having contact with this product should contact their healthcare providers.

Pets with *Salmonella* infections may be lethargic and have diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, fever, and vomiting. Some pets will have only decreased appetite, fever and abdominal pain. Infected but otherwise healthy pets can be carriers and infect other animals or humans. If your pet has consumed the recalled product and has these symptoms, please contact your veterinarian.

The recall is being issued in an abundance of caution following the Michigan Department of Agriculture's collection of a retail sample from a single batch which tested positive. No illnesses have been reported to date.

Consumers who have purchased Treat Me Crunchy Beef Delight are urged to return effected product to the place of purchase for a refund. Consumers with questions may call the company at 800-476-8808 for additional information.





## Carnivore Meat Company Issues Voluntary Recall of “Vital Essentials Freeze-Dried Beef Nibbles Entrée for Dogs” Pet Food - Sold Nationwide Because Of Possible *Salmonella* Contamination

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — February 24, 2018 — Carnivore Meat Company of Green Bay, WI, is voluntarily recalling a limited amount, 73 cases, of “Vital Essentials Freeze-Dried Beef Nibbles Entrée for Dogs” pet food because the products have the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. The recall includes only the product listed below.

The following affected “Vital Essentials Freeze-Dried Beef Nibbles Entrée for Dogs” product was distributed in the continental USA through independent retailers and via online retailers Chewys.com and Amazon.com through direct delivery:

Affected products can be identified by comparing the following lot numbers: “Vital Essentials Freeze-Dried Beef Nibbles Entrée for Dogs” with “Lot #13753”.

No products other than the specific product identified above are subject to this voluntary recall.

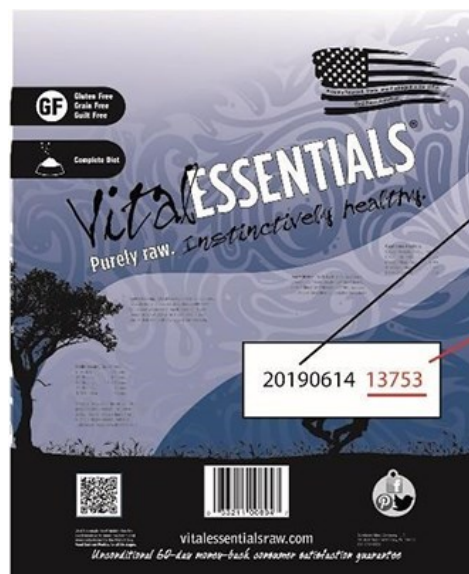
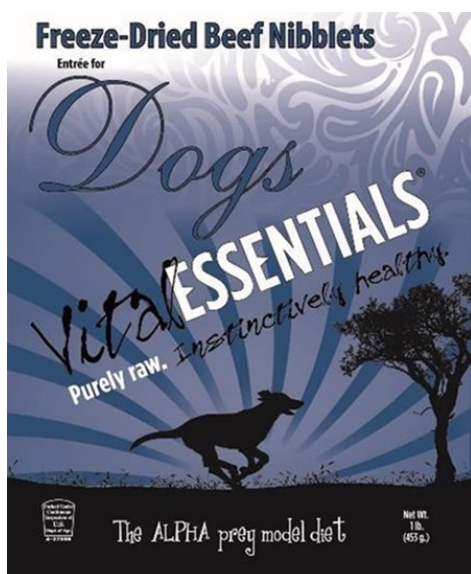
*Salmonella* can affect animals eating the products and there is risk to humans from handling contaminated pet products, especially if they have not thoroughly washed their hands after having contact with the products or any surfaces exposed to these products.

Healthy people infected with *Salmonella* should monitor themselves for some or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramping and fever. Rarely, *Salmonella* can result in more serious ailments, including arterial infections, endocarditis, arthritis, muscle pain, eye irritation, and urinary tract symptoms. Consumers exhibiting these signs after having contact with this product should contact their healthcare providers.

Pets with *Salmonella* infections may be lethargic and have diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, fever, and vomiting. Some pets will have only decreased appetite, fever and abdominal pain. Infected but otherwise healthy pets can be carriers and infect other animals or humans. If your pet has consumed the recalled product and has these symptoms, please contact your veterinarian.

The recall is being issued in an abundance of caution following the Michigan Department of Agriculture’s collection of a retail sample from a single batch which tested positive. There have been no reports of illness.

Consumers who have purchased Vital Essentials Freeze-Dried Beef Nibbles Entrée for Dogs in a 1 lb. bag are urged to return effected product to the place of purchase for a refund. Consumers with questions may call the company at 920-370-6542 for additional information.



BEST BY  
DATE

LOT# ON  
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PACKAGE



## Florida Department of Health Pasco County



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## Staff News and Upcoming Events

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

1st Friday – Little Road Health Department 9 am to 3 pm

2nd Friday – Dade City Health Department 10 am to 3 pm

3rd Friday – Wesley Chapel Health Department 10 am to 3 pm

4th Friday – Main Street Health Department 12 noon to 4 pm

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.

## 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/SD3R5QN>

### 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?

- ! 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...