



## Pasco County Health Department

### Salmonellosis

#### Pasco County Health Department

Main Office  
10841 Little Road  
New Port Richey, FL 34654  
(727)861-5260  
[www.doh.state.fl.us/chdpasco/default.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/chdpasco/default.html)

#### Director

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#### Executive CH Nursing Director

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#### Environmental Administrator

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#### Tuberculosis Program

Jane McGarvey, RN

#### Office Hours

Mon-Fri 8am–5pm

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

**Epidemiology:** (352) 521-1450 opt 6

**Confidential fax:** (352) 521-1435

**TB:** (727) 861-5260 ext 253

**Confidential fax:** (727) 861-4844

**Environmental:** (813) 558-5173

**Animal Control** (report animal bites):

(727) 834-3216

Fax: (813) 929-1218

**STD/HIV:** (727) 861-5260 ext. 173

(W. Pasco) or (352) 521-1450 ext.

345 (E. Pasco)

**HIV (testing):** (727)861-5260 ext.

177 (W. Pasco) or (352)521-1450

ext. 346 (E. Pasco)

**After Hours:** Pager (727) 257-1177

Answering Service (727) 815-4088

In the summer months, we generally see an increase in food-borne illnesses such as Salmonellosis. Salmonellosis is an infection caused by the gram-negative rod-shaped bacilli *Salmonella* which primarily affects the intestinal tract. There are approximately 2000 serotypes that can cause human disease. The most common serotypes found in the United States are Typhimurium and Enteritidis. Symptoms of Salmonellosis may include diarrhea (sometimes bloody), fever, and abdominal cramps typically lasting 4 to 7 days. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) states that approximately 42,000 laboratory confirmed cases of Salmonellosis are reported in the United States every year. On average, Pasco County reports 150 cases per year which accounts for 60% of all enteric cases.

*Salmonella* is transmitted to humans by consumption of contaminated food or water with animal feces. Foods contaminated with the bacteria are often of animal origin, such as beef, poultry, milk or eggs. Any food including vegetables may also become contaminated.

Pets can be a source of infection. Certain reptiles such as turtles, lizards, and snakes can harbor *Salmonella*. People can become ill if they do not wash their hands after contact with pets or pet feces.

Certain age groups are more susceptible to contracting Salmonellosis. The highest risk of infection is seen among children. According to the CDC, the rate of diagnosis among children less than five years of age is greater than that of all other age groups. Severity of infection may also differ by age and health status. Infants, the elderly and persons with compromised immune systems are more likely to experience severe complications.

In order to determine if *Salmonella* is the cause of infection laboratory tests should be conducted. Physicians can order stool samples from those suspected of infection. Upon laboratory confirmation further testing is recommended to determine the serotype.

There is no vaccine to prevent Salmonellosis. Proper hand-washing is the best defense in preventing the spread of infection. Food should be cooked thoroughly and cross-contamination avoided. Individuals infected with *Salmonella* should avoid food preparation until their diarrhea has resolved.

Salmonellosis is a reportable condition under the Florida Administrative Code 64D-3. All cases should be reported to the county health department epidemiology program within one business day.

For more information please visit the CDC website: <http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/general/index.html> or contact your local county health department.

Source: [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)



## HIV/AIDS/TB 2nd Quarter Summary



<u>Disease</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>April - June</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>YTD</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>YTD</u>
HIV*	20	33	37
AIDS*	7	15	18
TB**	0	1	2

\*Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS (excluded DOC cases from report)

\*\*Bureau of TB & Refugee Health

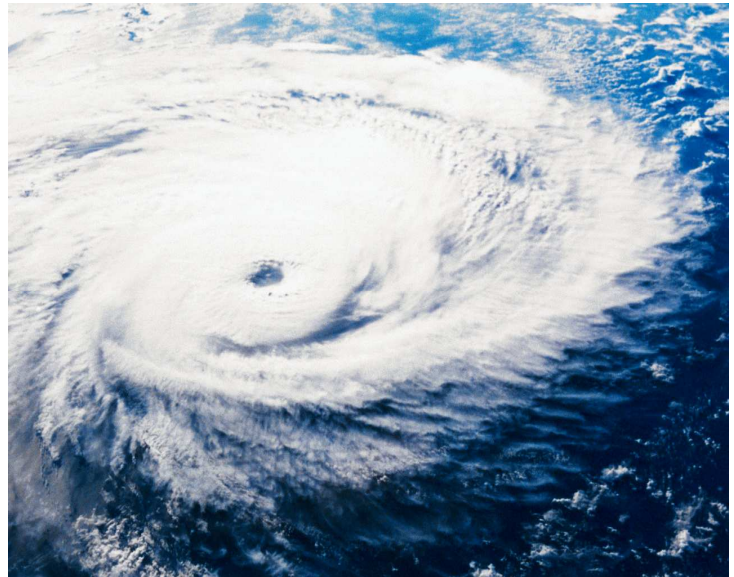
Pasco County Health Department offers **FREE RAPID HIV TESTING**.

Get tested today and receive results in 20 minutes!

For more information please visit <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/chdPasco/epi.html> or call (727) 861-5260 ext. 177 or (352) 521-1450 ext 345

## Hurricane Season—Are you prepared?

As the first month of hurricane season comes to a close, Tropical Storm Debby has tested the readiness of Pasco County residents. On June 27, 2012, thousands of Pasco residents were forced out of their homes due to mandatory evacuation orders and rising flood waters. Imagine having to suddenly leave your home with short notice. Are you prepared? Please visit <http://pascocountyfl.net/Index.aspx?NID=365> for tips on developing an evacuation plan for your family.



After the storm please remember to...

- ◆ throw away food that may not be safe to eat
- ◆ follow instructions regarding boiling water
- ◆ use hand sanitizers if clean water is not available
- ◆ refrain from wading in storm waters
- ◆ treat any open wounds immediately
- ◆ use protective gear when cleaning mold
- ◆ avoid equipment that could potentially cause carbon monoxide poisoning (e.g., do not use generator indoors)
- ◆ wear protection against mosquito bites
- ◆ stay away from wild or stray animals to prevent rabies exposure

For more information please <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/hurricanes/illnessinjury.asp>.



## 2nd Quarter 2012 Disease Summary



<u>Disease/Condition*</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>April - June</u>	<u>2012</u> <u>YTD</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>April - June</u>	<u>2011</u> <u>YTD</u>
ANIMAL RABIES	1	2	0	0
ARSENIC	0	1	0	0
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	10	18	8	19
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING	0	0	1	1
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE (CJD)	1	1	0	0
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	4	5	1	3
CYCLOSPORIASIS	1	1	0	1
DENGUE FEVER	0	0	0	1
EHRlichiosis/ANAPLASMOSIS, HGE, A. PHAG.	1	1	0	0
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN PRODUCING	4	8	5	7
GIARDIASIS	7	10	11	13
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE (INVASIVE DISEASE)	1	2	0	0
HEPATITIS A	1	4	1	2
HEPATITIS B (+HBsAg IN PREGNANT WOMEN)	1	3	1	3
HEPATITIS B, ACUTE	9	16	1	3
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC	14	31	21	32
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	0	1	1	2
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC	203	331	173	287
HEPATITIS E	0	0	0	1
INFLUENZA A, NOVEL OR PANDEMIC STRAINS	0	0	0	1
LEAD POISONING	7	30	12	17
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	3	1	1
LISTERIOSIS	1	1	0	0
LYME DISEASE	1	2	0	0
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE	0	0	0	1
MENINGITIS, BACTERIAL, CRYPTOCOCCAL, MYCOTIC	1	1	0	0
PERTUSSIS	6	9	6	7
PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS OR INJURY	1	2	0	0
RABIES, POSSIBLE EXPOSURE	48	85	31	63
SALMONELLOSIS	16	29	30	51
SHIGELLOSIS	10	19	13	21
STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS, COMM ASSOC MORT	1	1	0	0
STREP PNEUMONIAE, INVASIVE DISEASE, DRUG-R	4	8	7	12
STREP PNEUMONIAE, INVASIVE DISEASE, SUSCEPT	0	5	3	12
STREPTOCOCCAL DISEASE INVASIVE GROUP A	0	0	1	2
VARICELLA	3	4	7	11
VIBRIO VULNIFICUS	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>575</b>

\*Data retrieved from Merlin - Florida's Disease Registry System



# Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

## Practitioner\* List 11/24/08

Did you know that you are required by Florida statute\*\* to report certain diseases to your local county health department?

\*Reporting requirements for laboratories differ. For specific information on disease reporting, consult Rule 64D-3, Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

- ! = 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

! Any disease outbreak	Granuloma inguinale*	! Rabies (possible exposure)
! Any case, cluster of cases, or outbreak of a disease or condition found in the general community or any defined setting such as a hospital, school or other institution, not listed below that is of urgent public health significance. This includes those indicative of person to person spread, zoonotic spread, the presence of an environmental, food or waterborne source of exposure and those that result from a deliberate act of terrorism.	! <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (meningitis and invasive disease)	! Ricin toxicity
Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)+	Hansen's disease (Leprosy)*	Rocky Mountain spotted fever*
Amebic encephalitis*	☎ Hantavirus infection	! Rubella (including congenital)
Anaplasmosis*	☎ Hemolytic uremic syndrome	St. Louis encephalitis (SLE) virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*
! Anthrax	☎ Hepatitis A	Salmonellosis*
Arsenic poisoning*	Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G*	Saxitoxin poisoning including paralytic shellfish poisoning (PSP)*
! Botulism (foodborne, wound, unspecified, other)	Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) (positive in a pregnant woman or a child up to 24 months old)*	! Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome-associated Coronavirus (SARS-CoV) disease
Botulism (infant)*	Herpes simplex virus (HSV) (in infants up to 60 days old with disseminated infection with involvement of liver, encephalitis and infections limited to skin, eyes and mouth; anogenital in children ≤ 12 yrs)*	Shigellosis*
! Brucellosis	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection (all, and including neonates born to an infected woman, exposed newborn)+	! Smallpox
California serogroup virus (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease)*	Human papillomavirus (HPV) (associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children ≤ 6 years of age; anogenital in children ≤ 12 yrs)*	☎ <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , community associated mortality*
Campylobacteriosis*	! Influenza due to novel or pandemic strains	☎ <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (infection with intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin, VISA, VRSA)
Cancer (except non-melanoma skin cancer, and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors)+	☎ Influenza-associated pediatric mortality (in persons aged < 18 yrs)	☎ Staphylococcal enterotoxin B (disease due to)
Carbon monoxide poisoning*	Lead poisoning (blood lead level ≥ 10µg/dL; additional reporting requirements exist for hand held and/or on-site blood lead testing technology, see 64D-3 FAC*)	Streptococcal disease (invasive, Group A)*
Chancroid*	Legionellosis*	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (invasive disease)*
Chlamydia*	Leptospirosis*	Syphilis*
! Cholera	☎ Listeriosis	☎ Syphilis (in pregnant women and neonates)
Ciguatera fish poisoning (Ciguatera)*	Lyme disease*	Tetanus*
Congenital anomalies*	Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)*	Toxoplasmosis (acute)*
Conjunctivitis (in neonates ≤ 14 days old)*	Malaria*	Trichinellosis (Trichinosis)*
Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)*	! Measles (Rubeola)	Tuberculosis (TB)*
Cryptosporidiosis*	! Melioidosis	! Tularemia
Cyclosporiasis*	Meningitis (bacterial, cryptococcal, mycotic)*	☎ Typhoid fever
Dengue*	! Meningococcal disease (includes meningitis and meningococemia)	! Typhus fever (disease due to <i>Rickettsia prowazekii</i> infection)
! Diphtheria	Mercury poisoning*	Typhus fever (disease due to <i>Rickettsia typhi</i> , <i>R. felis</i> infection)*
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*	Mumps*	! Vaccinia disease
Ehrlichiosis*	☎ Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning	Varicella (Chickenpox)*
Encephalitis, other (non-arboviral)*	☎ Pertussis	Varicella mortality*
☎ Enteric disease due to: <i>Escherichia coli</i> , O157:H7 <i>Escherichia coli</i> , other pathogenic <i>E. coli</i> including entero-toxicogenic, invasive, pathogenic, hemorrhagic, aggregative strains and shiga toxin positive strains	Pesticide-related illness and injury*	! Venezuelan equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)
Giardiasis*	! Plague	Vibriosis (Vibrio infections)*
! Glanders	! Poliomyelitis, paralytic and non-paralytic	! Viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Marburg, Lassa, Machupo)
Gonorrhea*	Psittacosis (Ornithosis)*	West Nile virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*
	Q Fever*	Western equine encephalitis virus disease (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)*
	☎ Rabies (human, animal)	! Yellow fever

You are an invaluable part of Florida's disease surveillance system.

For more information, please call the epidemiology unit at your local county health department or the Bureau of Epidemiology, Florida Department of Health (FDOH): 850-246-4401 or visit [http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/epi/topics/surv.htm](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/topics/surv.htm)

\*\*Section 381.001(1)(a), Florida Statutes provides that "Any practitioner, licensed in Florida to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine, who diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." The FDOH county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, this Section provides that "Periodically the Department shall issue a list of diseases determined by it to be of public health significance... and shall furnish a copy of said list to the practitioners..."

