

## Department of Health Pasco County

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)

### Administrator

Mike Napier, MS

### Office Hours

Mon-Fri 8am–5pm

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

**Epidemiology:** (352) 521-1450  
Press 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) 841-4425 ext. 1015 (W. Pasco) or (352) 521-1450 ext. 346 (E. Pasco)

### After Hours:

Pager (727) 257-1177  
Answering Service (727) 815-4088

### Epi Times editor:

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## Ebola

### Transmission

Because the natural reservoir host of Ebola has not yet been identified, the manner by which the virus first appears in a human at the start of an outbreak is unknown.

However, researchers believe that the first patient becomes infected through contact with an infected animal.

When an infection does occur in humans, there are several ways the virus can be spread to others. These include:

- Direct contact with blood or body fluids (including but not limited to feces, saliva, urine, vomit and semen) of a person who is sick with Ebola
- Contact with objects (e.g., needles and syringes) that have been contaminated with the blood or body fluids of an infected person or with infected animals

The virus in the blood and body fluids can enter another person's body through broken skin or unprotected mucous membranes in, for example, the eyes, nose, or mouth. The viruses that cause Ebola are often spread among families and friends, because they come in close contact with blood or body fluids when caring for ill persons.

During outbreaks of Ebola, the disease can spread quickly within healthcare settings, such as clinics or hospitals. Exposure to Ebola can occur in healthcare settings where hospital staff are not wearing appropriate protective clothing including masks, gowns, gloves, and eye protection.

Dedicated medical equipment (preferably disposable, when possible) should be used by healthcare personnel providing care for someone sick with Ebola. Proper cleaning and disposal of instruments, such as needles and syringes, is also important. If instruments are not disposable, they must be sterilized before being used again. Without adequate instrument sterilization, virus transmission can continue and amplify an outbreak.

### Signs and Symptoms

A person infected with Ebola is not contagious until symptoms appear.

Signs and Symptoms of Ebola typically include:

- Fever (greater than 38.6°C or 101.5°F)
- Severe headache
- Muscle pain
- Vomiting
- Diarrhea
- Stomach pain
- Unexplained bleeding or bruising

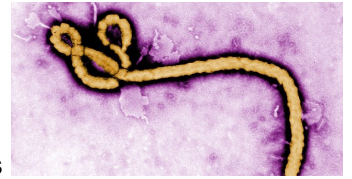
Symptoms may appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after exposure to Ebola but the average is 8 to 10 days. Recovery from Ebola depends on the patient's immune response. People who recover from Ebola infection develop antibodies that last for at least 10 years.

### Current Outbreak in West Africa

The 2014 outbreak of Ebola in West Africa is localized to Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Travel-associated cases have been reported in Senegal and Mali, but there are no active cases. Travel-associated cases and localized transmission has been reported in Nigeria, Spain, and the United States. Nigeria and Spain do not have any active cases of Ebola.

For further information on Ebola, go to [www.cdc.gov/ebola](http://www.cdc.gov/ebola) or call the Florida Department of Health Pasco County, (352) 521-1450 ext. 344.

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



## PASCO HIV/AIDS/TB 3rd Quarter Summary



<u>Disease</u>	2014	2014	2013
	<u>Jul - Sep</u>	<u>YTD (Sep)</u>	<u>YTD (Sep)</u>
HIV*	15	38	34
AIDS*	4	25	18
TB**	1	1	3

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

\*\*Bureau of TB & Refugee Health

Department of Health - Pasco County 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) 841-4425 ext. 1015 or (352) 521-1450 ext. 346



### Don't wait, vaccinate!

Remember, flu season is just beginning and now is the time to get your influenza vaccine. "Getting vaccinated is the single best way to protect yourself and your family against influenza," said State Surgeon General and Secretary of Health Dr. John H. Armstrong. "I encourage all Floridians to get your flu vaccination before Halloween, wash your hands often and stay home when you are sick."

Symptoms of the flu include body aches and pains, cough, chest discomfort, early and significant exhaustion, fatigue and weakness that may last up to 2-3 weeks, headache, and fever (102°F-104°F) for 3-4 days. Symptoms of influenza are similar to the symptoms of the common cold, however symptoms of influenza are generally more severe with a sudden onset. People with a cold are more likely to have a runny or stuffy nose.

To locate an influenza vaccine, check with your doctor or county health department. Influenza vaccines are also available at CVS Pharmacy, Kmart, Publix, Walgreens, Walmart, and other businesses. You can locate an influenza vaccine at [www.lung.org/lung-disease/influenza/flu-vaccine-finder/](http://www.lung.org/lung-disease/influenza/flu-vaccine-finder/). About two weeks after vaccination, antibodies that provide protection against influenza virus develop in the body. Flu vaccine is the best way to prevent infections, but everyone must be re-vaccinated each year because the flu viruses change each year.

## What Parents Need to Know about Enterovirus D68

Every year, millions of children in the United States catch enteroviruses that can cause coughing, sneezing, and fever. This year, the enterovirus that is most commonly causing respiratory illness in children across the country is enterovirus-D68 (EV-D68). Take basic steps to keep your child from getting and spreading EV-D68.

Infections with enteroviruses are usually common in the United States during summer and fall. This year, beginning in mid-August, states started seeing more children in hospitals with severe respiratory illness caused by EV-D68. Since then, CDC and states have been doing more testing, and have found that EV-D68 is making people sick in almost all states. Most of the cases have been among children. EV-D68 is not new, but it hasn't been as common in the past. While this has been a big year for EV-D68 infections, CDC expects the number of cases to taper off by late fall.

### Children are at higher risk for EV-D68

Infants, children, and teenagers are at higher risk than adults for getting infected and sick with enteroviruses like EV-D68. That's because they have not been exposed to these types of viruses before, and they do not yet have immunity (protection) built up to fight the disease. If your child has asthma, he or she may be at greater risk for severe respiratory illness from EV-D68.

### Know the signs of symptoms of EV-D68

EV-D68 can cause mild to severe respiratory illness.

- Mild symptoms may include fever, runny nose, sneezing, cough, and body and muscle aches.
- Severe symptoms may include wheezing and difficulty breathing.

Call your child's doctor if he or she is having difficulty breathing, if you feel you are unable to control symptoms, or if symptoms are getting worse. If your child develops severe illness, he or she may need to be hospitalized.

### Help protect your family from EV-D68

To help avoid catching and spreading EV-D68, parents and children should always follow basic steps to stay healthy.

- Wash hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds. Washing hands correctly is the most important thing you can do to stay healthy.
- Avoid touching eyes, nose and mouth with unwashed hands.
- Avoid close contact, such as kissing, hugging, and sharing cups or eating utensils, with people who are sick.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue or shirt sleeve, not your hands.
- Clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces, such as toys and doorknobs, especially if someone is sick.
- Stay home when you are sick and keep sick children out of school.

### EV-D68 treatment

There is no specific treatment for EV-D68. If your child has mild respiratory symptoms, you may be able to relieve some symptoms with over-the-counter medicine for pain and fever. Remember, children should not be given aspirin. Talk to your child's doctor about the best way to control his or her symptoms.

### If your child has asthma

Children with asthma are particularly at risk for severe symptoms from EV-D68 infection. Therefore, if your child has asthma, take some steps to prepare in case he or she catches EV-D68. CDC recommends you do the following to help maintain control of your child's asthma during this time:

- Discuss and update your child's **asthma action plan** with his or her doctor.
  - Make sure your child takes his or her prescribed asthma medications as directed, especially long-term control medication(s).
  - Make sure your child knows to keep asthma reliever medication with him or her or has access to it at all times.
  - Get your child a flu vaccine, since flu and other respiratory infections can trigger an asthma attack.
  - If your child develops new or worsening asthma symptoms, follow the steps of his or her asthma action plan. If symptoms do not go away, call your child's doctor right away.
  - Make sure caregiver(s) and/or teacher(s) are aware of the child's condition, and that they know how to help if the child experiences any symptoms related to asthma.
  - Call your child's doctor if he or she is having difficulty breathing, if you feel you are unable to control symptoms, or if symptoms are getting worse.
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## 3rd Quarter 2014 Disease Summary



Disease/Condition*	2014	2014	2013	2013
	Jul - Sep	YTD	Jul - Sep	YTD
ARSENIC POISONING	0	0	1	1
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	22	49	14	25
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING	2	3	1	2
CHIKUNGUNYA FEVER	3	3	0	0
CHOLERA (VIBRIO CHOLERAЕ TYPE O1)	0	1	0	0
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE (CJD)	0	1	0	0
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	105	110	2	7
CYCLOSPORIASIS	0	0	2	2
DEGUE FEVER	0	0	1	2
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN-PRODUCING (STEC) INFECTION	6	14	3	13
GIARDIASIS, ACUTE	17	29	4	15
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE INVASIVE DISEASE	0	1	1	6
HEPATITIS A	0	7	2	3
HEPATITIS B, ACUTE	17	43	10	27
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC	28	59	16	35
HEPATITIS B, SURFACE ANTIGEN IN PREGNANT WOMEN	3	8	1	5
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	2	7	1	1
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC	309	754	132	408
INFLUENZA-ASSOCIATED PEDIATRIC MORTALITY	0	0	0	1
LEAD POISONING	6	22	2	22
LEGIONELLOSIS	1	4	1	1
LISTERIOSIS	0	1	0	0
LYME DISEASE	3	4	2	2
MALARIA	0	1	0	0
MENINGITIS, BACTERIAL OR MYCOTIC	0	0	0	1
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE	1	1	1	2
MERCURY POISONING	0	1	0	0
MUMPS	0	2	0	0
PERTUSSIS	1	16	6	17
PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS AND INJURY, ACUTE	0	0	1	1
RABIES, ANIMAL	2	5	1	2
RABIES, POSSIBLE EXPOSURE	56	154	73	180
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	0	1	0	0
SALMONELLOSIS	54	97	54	111
SHIGELLOSIS	1	6	0	3
STREP PNEUMONIAE INVASIVE DISEASE, DRUG-RESISTANT	0	5	2	7
STREP PNEUMONIAE INVASIVE DISEASE, DRUG-SUSCEPTIBLE	2	9	4	11
VARICELLA (CHICKENPOX)	5	15	2	13
VIBRIOSIS (VIBRIO ALGINOLYTICUS)	1	1	0	1
VIBRIOSIS (VIBRIO CHOLERAЕ TYPE NON-O1)	0	2	0	0
VIBRIOSIS (VIBRIO FLUVIALIS)	1	1	0	0
VIBRIOSIS (VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS)	0	0	0	1
WEST NILE VIRUS NEUROINVASIVE DISEASE	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>928</b>



# Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

## Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ) Effective June 4, 2014



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

Florida Department of Health in Pasco County - Epidemiology  
 13941 15th Street, Dade City, FL 33525  
 Phone (352) 521 - 1450 option 6  
 After Hours Reporting (727) 257 - 1177 (pager)  
 Confidential Fax (352) 521 - 1435

- ! 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

### Birth Defects (850) 245 - 4444 x2198

- + Congenital anomalies
- + Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)

### Cancer (850) 245 - 4401

- + Cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors

### HIV/AIDS fax to (352) 521 - 1435

- + Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- + Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
  - HIV, exposed infants <18 months old born to an HIV-infected woman

### STDs fax to (352) 521 - 1435

- Chancroid
- Chlamydia
- Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old
- Gonorrhea
- Granuloma inguinale
- 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 papillomavirus (HPV), associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children <12 years old
- Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)
- Syphilis
- ☎ Syphilis in pregnant women and neonates

### Tuberculosis fax to (727) 861 - 4844

- Tuberculosis (TB)

### All Others fax to (352) 521 - 1435

- ! 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
- ☎ Amebic encephalitis
- ! Anthrax
  - Arsenic poisoning
  - Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed

### ! Botulism, foodborne, wound, and unspecified

- Botulism, infant

### ! Brucellosis

- California serogroup virus disease
- Campylobacteriosis
- Carbon monoxide poisoning
- Chikungunya fever

### ☎ Chikungunya fever, locally acquired

### ! Cholera (Vibrio cholerae type O1)

- Ciguatera fish poisoning
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue fever

### ☎ Dengue fever, locally acquired

### ! Diphtheria

- Eastern equine encephalitis
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- Escherichia coli infection, Shiga toxin-producing
- Giardiasis, acute

### ! Glanders

### ! 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 or children <2 years old
- ☎ Herpes B virus, possible exposure

### ! Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains

### ☎ Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in children <18 years old

- Lead poisoning
- Legionellosis
- Leptospirosis

### ☎ Listeriosis

- Lyme disease
- Malaria

### ! Measles (rubeola)

### ! Melioidosis

- Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic

### ! Meningococcal disease

- Mercury poisoning

### • Mumps

### ☎ Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning

### ☎ 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

### • Tetanus

### • Trichinellosis (trichinosis)

### ! 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

\*Section 381.0031 (2), Florida Statutes (F.S.), 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, Section 381.0031 (4), F.S. 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..."