



## EpiTimes Volume 6 Issue 1

### Norovirus outbreaks from contaminated food are common in food service settings.

**People infected with norovirus are very contagious.**

- While sick, they shed billions of tiny viral particles in their stool and vomit. It takes a very small amount—as few as 18 viral particles—to make another person sick. People can get sick if they are exposed to a tiny amount of stool or vomit from an infected person.
- They are most contagious when sick with vomiting and diarrhea, but may also infect others before symptoms start and after they feel better.
- Because symptoms come on suddenly, an infected person who vomits in a public place may expose many people.

**Food service workers often go to work when they are sick and may contaminate food.**

- 1 in 5 food service workers have reported working while sick with vomiting and diarrhea. Fear of job loss and leaving coworkers short staffed were significant factors in their decision.
- Of outbreaks caused by infected food workers, 54% involve food workers touching ready-to-eat foods with their bare hands. Ready-to-eat foods are foods that are ready to be served without additional preparation, such as washed raw fruits and vegetables for salads or sandwiches, baked goods, or items that have already been cooked.
- Observations of food service workers have shown that they practice proper hand washing only 1 of 4 times that they should.

**Norovirus is hard to kill and stays on food, kitchen surfaces, and utensils. It can**

- Remain infectious on foods even at freezing temperatures and until heated above 140°F.
- Stay on countertops and serving utensils for up to 2 weeks.
- Resist many common disinfectants and hand sanitizers.



#### Florida Department of Health Pasco County

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**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)

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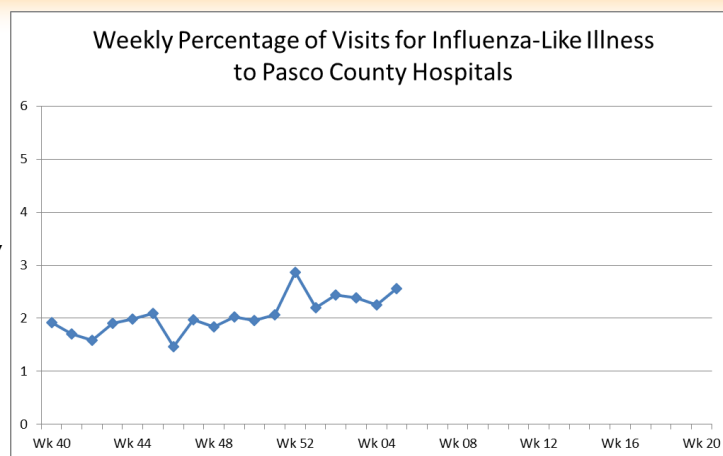
## Influenza Update

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

- Influenza season is here. Florida reported widespread activity to the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the fourth week in a row.
- In week 5, influenza activity in Florida increased. Elevated influenza activity is expected for several weeks, with peak activity still ahead.
- Statewide, the percent of emergency department (ED) and urgent care center (UCC) visits for ILI increased.
- The percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI among adults  $\geq 65$  years old increased and was above levels observed in previous seasons at this time. The percent of ED and UCC visits for ILI among children  $< 18$  years old increased and was above levels observed in the 2015-16 and 2014-15 seasons at this time. Children and adults  $\geq 65$  years old are at higher risk for severe complications from influenza infection.
- ILI activity among pregnant women increased sharply and was above levels observed in previous seasons at this time. Pregnant women are at higher risk for severe complications from influenza infection.
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) activity in children  $< 5$  years old decreased, but remained above levels observed in the 2014-15 and 2013-14 seasons at this time (see page 12).
- In week 4, the preliminary estimated number of deaths due to pneumonia and influenza (P&I) decreased and was below levels seen in previous seasons at this time.
- In week 5, no influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported.
  - Three influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported so far this season in Florida. While rare, Florida receives reports of influenza-associated pediatric deaths each season.
  - Annual vaccination remains the best way to protect children against influenza infection. It is not too late to vaccinate children for the 2016-17 influenza season. If you have not gotten vaccinated yet, you should get vaccinated now.
- Twenty-five counties reported moderate influenza activity, 39 counties reported mild influenza activity, and three counties reported no influenza activity.
- Seven influenza or ILI outbreaks were reported, with the majority occurring in facilities serving adults aged  $\geq 65$  years old. A total of 58 outbreaks of influenza or ILI have been reported so far this season.
- Since the start of the 2016-17 influenza season, the most common influenza subtype detected at the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) statewide has been influenza A (H3).

### National influenza activity:

- In recent weeks, influenza and ILI activity increased nationally. In week 4, levels were above those observed in previous seasons at this time. The majority of states, including Florida, reported widespread influenza activity.
- CDC recommends annual vaccination for everyone  $\geq 6$  months old. People who have not been vaccinated against influenza should get vaccinated as soon as possible.
- In recent weeks, influenza A (H3) has been the most common subtype reported to CDC by public health laboratories across the nation.
  - Seasons in which influenza A (H3) predominates have been associated with more severe illness, particularly in young children and adults  $\geq 65$  years old.
- There is increased risk for highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 virus identification in birds during the fall and winter migratory season. HPAI H5 has not been identified in Florida birds and would be expected to be seen in more northerly states first, but identifications are possible. To date, only two wild ducks have tested positive for HPAI H5 since August 2016; one was identified in Alaska in August and the second was identified in Montana in January. No human HPAI infections have been identified in Florida or other states.
  - To learn more about HPAI, please visit: [www.floridahealth.gov/novelflu](http://www.floridahealth.gov/novelflu).



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

## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance

Arbovirus surveillance in Florida includes endemic mosquito-borne viruses such as West Nile virus (WNV), Eastern equine encephalitis virus (EEEV), and St. Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV), as well as exotic viruses such as dengue virus (DENV), chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and California encephalitis group viruses (CEV). Malaria, a parasitic mosquito-borne disease is also included. During the period of January 29-February 4, 2017 the following arboviral activity was recorded in Florida. This report contains information for 2016 and 2017.

**WNV activity:** No human cases of WNV infection were reported this week. No horses with WNV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week. In 2017, there have been no positive samples reported. In 2016, positive samples from 212 sentinel chickens, six humans, one blood donor, one horse, one crow, and five mosquito pools have been received from 29 counties.

**SLEV activity:** No human cases of SLEV infection were reported this week. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to SLEV this week. In 2017, there have been no positive samples reported. In 2016, positive samples from six sentinel chickens have been received from two counties.

**EEEV activity:** No human cases of EEEV infection were reported this week. No horses with EEEV infection were reported this week. Two sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Citrus and Walton Counties. In 2017, there have been no positive samples reported. In 2016, positive samples from 92 sentinel chickens and 24 horses have been received from 25 counties.

**International Travel-Associated Dengue Fever Cases:** No cases of dengue fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2016, 47 travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2016, two 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 2016, six travel-associated cases have been reported.

**Chikungunya Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever were reported this week. In 2016, no cases of locally acquired chikungunya fever have been reported.

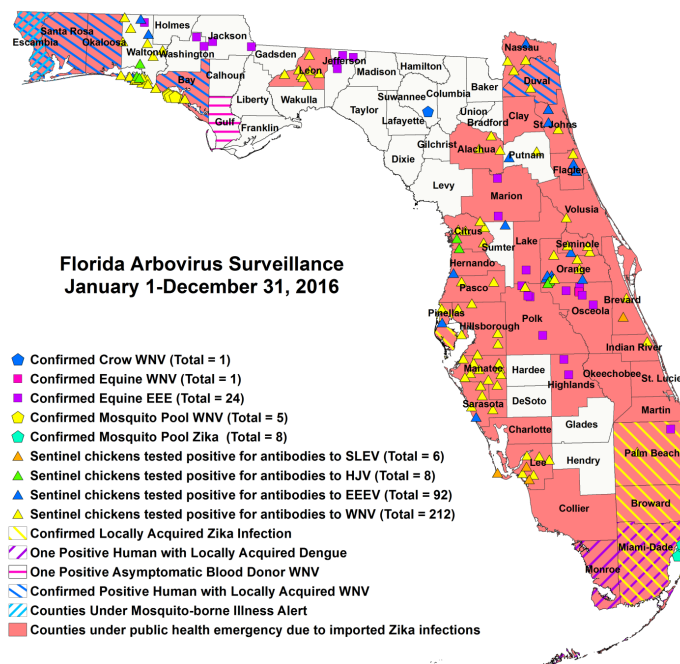
**International Travel-Associated Zika Fever Cases:** Fourteen cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2016, 1056 travel-associated cases have been reported. In 2017, four cases have been reported.

**Zika Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** One case of locally acquired Zika fever was reported this week. In 2016, 263 local cases have been reported.

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

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

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



Epidemiology Disease Summary	January		YTD	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>CNS Diseases and Bacteremias</b>				
Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD)	-	-	-	-
Haemophilus influenzae	1	-	1	-
Legionellosis	-	-	-	-
Listeriosis	-	-	-	-
Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic	2	-	2	-
Meningococcal Disease	-	-	-	-
S. aureus Infection, Intermediate Resistance to Vancomycin (VISA)	-	-	-	-
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Resistant	-	2	-	2
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Susceptible	1	2	1	2
<b>Enteric Infections</b>				
Campylobacteriosis	6	9	6	9
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	-	-	-	-
Cryptosporidiosis	1	-	1	-
Cyclosporiasis	-	-	-	-
Escherichia coli Shiga Toxin-Producing (STEC)	1	1	1	1
Giardiasis	2	2	2	2
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	1	-	1	-
Salmonellosis	7	7	7	7
Shigellosis	2	1	2	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-
Vibriosis	-	-	-	-
<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b>				
Measles	-	-	-	-
Mumps	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	1	-	1
Varicella	-	1	-	1
<b>Vector Borne, Zoonoses</b>				
Chikungunya Fever	-	-	-	-
Eastern Equine Encephalitis Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	-
Lyme Disease	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-
Rabies, Animal	-	-	-	-
Rabies, Possible Exposure	5	12	5	12
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Rickettsiosis	-	-	-	-
West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Zika Virus Disease and Infection	-	-	-	-
<b>Viral Hepatitis</b>				
Hepatitis A	-	-	-	-
Hepatitis B, Acute	-	9	-	9
Hepatitis B, Chronic	7	10	7	10
Hepatitis B, Surface Antigen in Pregnant Women	2	1	2	1
Hepatitis C, Acute	2	5	2	5
Hepatitis C, Chronic	50	71	50	71
<b>Other</b>				
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	-	2	-	2
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	-	-	-	-
Lead Poisoning	3	2	3	2
Mercury Poisoning	-	-	-	-
Pesticide-Related Illness and Injury	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>138</b>

## STD Morbidity Statistics

- Chlamydia = 81
- Gonorrhea = 24
- Syphilis = 2
- HIV = 3

You can get chlamydia by having vaginal, anal, or oral sex with someone who has chlamydia.

## HIV Outreach Statistics

- 61 individuals were tested for HIV
- 4 individuals were tested for Syphilis
- 38 rapid Hepatitis tests performed



Current HIV Infection data by year of report reflects any case meeting the CDC definition of 'HIV infection' which includes all newly reported HIV cases and newly reported AIDS cases with no previous report of HIV in Florida. If a case is later identified as being previously diagnosed and reported from another state, the case will no longer be reflected as a Florida case and the data will be adjusted accordingly. Data from the most recent calendar year (2015) are considered provisional and therefore should not be used to confirm or rule out an increase in newly reported cases in Florida. The final year-end numbers are generated in July of the following year, after duplicate cases are removed from the dataset, as is customary of HIV surveillance in the US.

## Jail Linkage Statistics

- 34 rapid HIV tests performed (0 – positive)
- 26 Hepatitis tests performed (16 – positive)
- 13 RPR tests performed (0 – positive)
- 0 Gonorrhea/Chlamydia tests performed (0 – positive)
- 34 individuals were HIV post-test counseled

## Tuberculosis & Refugee Health Statistics

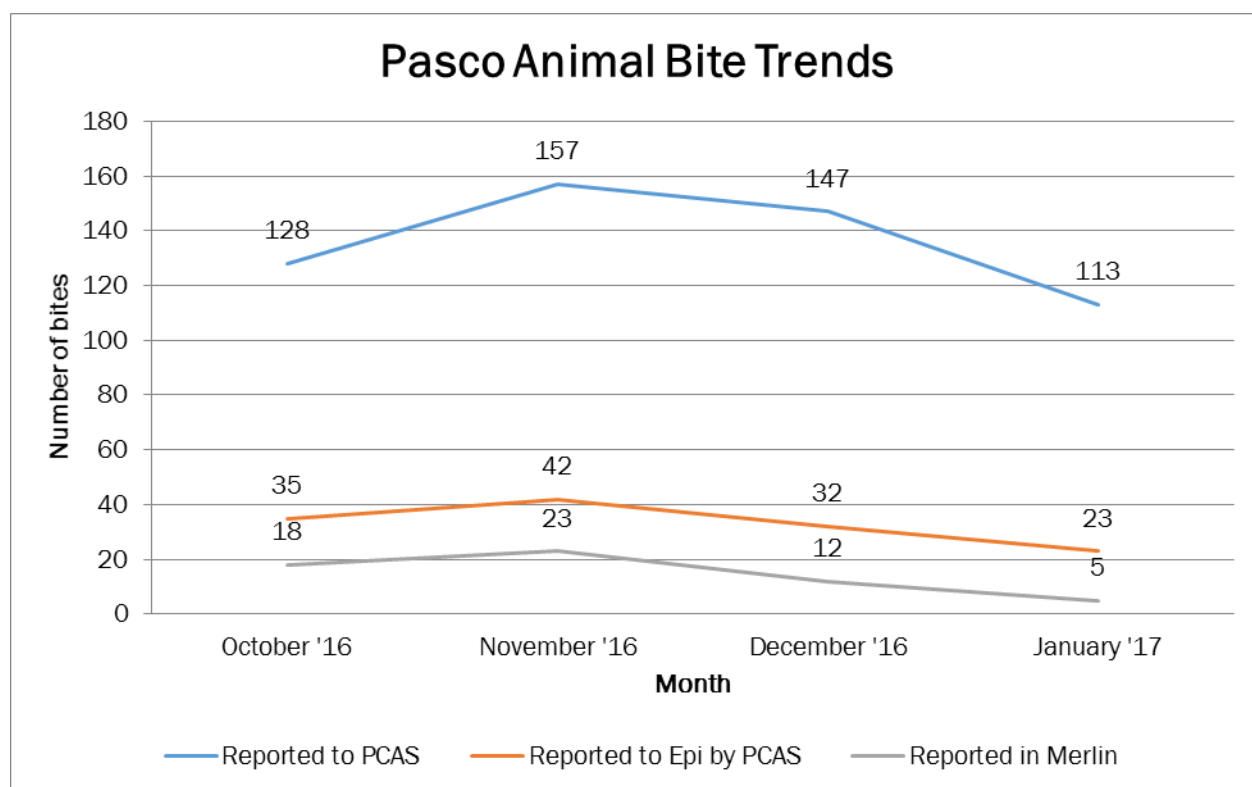
- 4 TB cases
- 1 Suspect cases
- 11 LTBI clients
- 14 new refugees
- 11 Follow up immunization visits



## Animal Bites



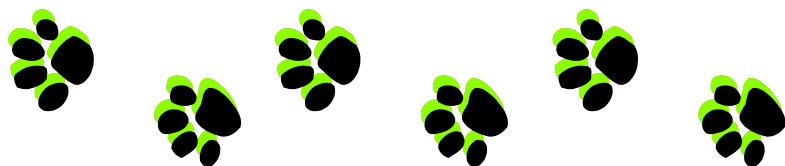
- Pasco County Animal Services (PCAS) received 113 animal bites in January
- PCAS reported 23 of 113 (20%) cases to PCHD for follow-up
- 5 of 23 (22%) were reported in Merlin after meeting case definition
- DOH – Pasco sent 2 animal specimens for rabies testing (0 positive)



**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.



## Hostess Brands, LLC Issues Voluntary Recall of Limited-Edition Holiday White Peppermint Hostess® Twinkies® because of Possible Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — January 9, 2017 — Hostess Brands, LLC ("Hostess") is voluntarily recalling its Holiday White Peppermint Hostess® Twinkies® because of a recall by Blommer Chocolate Company of the confectionary coating used on the Holiday White Peppermint Hostess Twinkies product. The confectionary coating contains milk powder ingredients recalled by Valley Milk Products, LLC due to a concern of *Salmonella* contamination. No illnesses have been reported to date, and none of the confectionary coating sampled has tested positive for *Salmonella*. However, Hostess is initiating this voluntary recall out of an abundance of caution.

*Salmonella* is an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, and others with weakened immune systems. Healthy persons infected with *Salmonella* often experience fever, diarrhea (which may be bloody), nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. In rare circumstances, infection with *Salmonella* can result in the organism getting into the bloodstream and producing more severe illnesses such as arterial infections (i.e., infected aneurysms), endocarditis and arthritis.

This recall applies only to the White Peppermint Hostess Twinkies (UPC 888109111571), which were only sold in multipack boxes (9 individually wrapped cakes in a box, as pictured below). This recall does not affect any other Hostess products. The products were sold to mass merchandisers, grocery stores, distributors, dollar and discount stores, and convenience stores throughout the United States.

Consumers who have purchased the affected product are urged to discontinue consumption and return them to the place of purchase for a full refund.

Consumers with questions may contact 1-800-483-7253 Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Central Time.

Hostess Brands, LLC is headquartered in Kansas City, Missouri and operates bakeries in Emporia, Kansas, Columbus, Georgia and Indianapolis, Indiana.

For more information about Hostess products and Hostess Brands, LLC, please visit [hostesscakes.com](http://hostesscakes.com). Follow Hostess on Twitter: @Hostess\_Snacks; on Facebook: [facebook.com/Hostess](https://www.facebook.com/Hostess); on Instagram: [Hostess\\_Snacks](https://www.instagram.com/Hostess_Snacks); and on Pinterest: [pinterest.com/hostesscakes](https://www.pinterest.com/hostesscakes).



## Palmer Candy Company Announces Voluntary Limited Recall of Select Candy Products

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — January 9, 2017 — Palmer Candy Company ([www.palmercandy.com](http://www.palmercandy.com)), a privately-held, fifth-generation manufacturer of chocolate and holiday confections, announced today a limited recall of certain chocolate products after being informed by a supplier that a milk powder ingredient used in a compound chocolate coating that they supply to Palmer Candy Company has the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. The voluntary recall, in cooperation with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) includes selected products produced between October 20, 2016 and December 9, 2016 and shipped by Palmer Candy Company to grocery, convenience store and wholesale customers nationwide.

Recalled products include the following:

UPC #	Affected Items Purchased By Consumers	Expiration Range
77232-17250	Palmer Candy Chocolate Almond Bark 9 oz.	4/26/2017 - 6/7/2017
77232-17137	Palmer Candy Christmas Tree Pretzels 7 oz.	7/27/2017 - 8/3/2017
77232-16310	Palmer Candy Christmas Tree Pretzels 7 oz.	7/24/2017 - 7/27/2017
77232-17254	Palmer Candy Cookies & Cream Bark 9 oz.	7/17/2017 - 9/2/2017
77232-16043	Palmer Candy Crème De Menthe Bark 9 oz.	8/7/2017 - 8/7/2017
77232-17255	Palmer Candy Crème De Menthe Bark 9 oz.	7/26/2017 - 8/7/2017
77232-17002	Palmer Candy Drizzled Peanut Brittle 8 oz.	4/30/2017 - 5/22/2017
77232-17291	Palmer Candy Game Day Party Bowl 16 oz.	7/18/2017 - 7/18/2017
77232-17285	Palmer Candy Holiday Gift Bowl 22 oz.	4/18/2017 - 5/1/2017
77232-23045	Palmer Candy Holiday Treats 16.5 oz.	4/25/2017 - 5/14/2017
77232-17270	Palmer Candy Peppermint Bark 9 oz.	7/15/2017 - 8/29/2017
77232-16309	Palmer Candy Peppermint Bark 8/9 oz.	7/24/2017 - 7/28/2017
77232-16042	Palmer Candy Peppermint Bark 12/9 oz.	7/17/2017 - 7/17/2017
77232-13990	Palmer Candy Swirled Pretzels 5 oz.	8/30/2017 - 9/7/2017
77232-13227	Bakery Delights Christmas Tree Pretzels 5 oz.	7/18/2017 - 8/3/2017
25439-20204	Delhaize Peppermint Pretzels 5 oz.	7/28/2017 - 8/3/2017
X000FMRA8J	Trail's End Chocolatey Caramel Crunch 18 oz.	7/29/2017 - 8/8/2017
41415-22691	Publix Almond Bark with Cocoa 10 oz.	4/26/2017 - 5/23/2017
41415-23091	Publix Peppermint Bark 10 oz.	8/3/2017 - 8/7/2017
77232-02580	Palmer Candy 3 Part Christmas Bowl 15 oz.	4/12/2017 - 5/28/2017
77232-12147	Palmer Candy Mixed Peppermint Pretzel 7 oz.	7/18/2017 - 7/27/2017
77232-12146	Palmer Candy Peppermint Bark 8 oz.	7/12/2017 - 7/28/2017



## Palmer Candy Company, cont.

To date, there have been no reported illnesses associated with any of the products affected by this recall. *Salmonella* is an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, and others with weakened immune systems. Healthy persons infected with *Salmonella* often experience fever, diarrhea (which may be bloody), nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. In rare circumstances, infection with *Salmonella* can result in the organism getting into the bloodstream and producing more severe illnesses such as arterial infections (i.e., infected aneurysms), endocarditis and arthritis.

The recall is the result of a potentially contaminated milk powder ingredient recalled by Valley Milk Products, a derivative of which was included as a small portion of the ingredients by another company in a confectionary coating supplied to Palmer Candy Company. Affected products include a variety of candy products sold to retailers under the Palmer Candy Company brand, private label chocolates for retail distribution and bulk products provided to retailers for repackaging. Although testing has shown no pathogenic bacteria in the milk confectionary coatings, the company decided out of an abundance of caution to recall all products produced using any amount of the now recalled ingredients.

Marty Palmer, president and chief executive officer of Palmer Candy Company said, "We are truly sorry for any distress this recall causes to our retail customers and to consumers. We remain committed to the highest standards in food quality and safety. We are taking this recall very seriously and truly appreciate the cooperation of our customers as we work to resolve this matter promptly."

Consumers should throw out or return these products to the point of sale for a full refund.

For more information, consumers may call to speak with a Customer Service Representative at Palmer Candy Company between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Central Standard Time at 712-258-5543.

The Palmer Candy Company, founded in 1878, is a leading manufacturer of a wide variety of high quality chocolate and specialty confectionary treats. The company ships from its two facilities in Sioux City, Iowa to grocery, convenience store and wholesale customers nationwide. The company president and chief executive officer, Marty Palmer, is a fifth-generation owner of the privately-held company.

## Tupperware U.S., Inc. Recalls Southwest Chipotle Seasoning Because of Possible Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — January 11, 2017 — Tupperware U.S., Inc. of Orlando, Florida, is voluntarily recalling limited quantities of Southwest Chipotle Seasoning, because it has the potential to be contaminated with *Salmonella*. The product was manufactured for Tupperware by a third party blender of fine spices and seasonings. This recall is being carried out in an abundance of caution after the FDA found traces of *Salmonella* at the facility where buttermilk powder, one ingredient in the seasoning mix, was manufactured.

A limited number of Seasoning packets were distributed nationwide to consumers. The only impacted packages of Seasoning show LOT #16189305 on the back of the package, above the Best By date. Please see label below to help with identifying the product.

*Salmonella* is an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, and others with weakened immune systems. Healthy persons infected with *Salmonella* often experience fever, diarrhea (which may be bloody), nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. In rare circumstances, infection with *Salmonella* can result in the organism getting into the bloodstream and producing more severe illnesses such as arterial infections (i.e., infected aneurysms), endocarditis and arthritis.

To Tupperware's knowledge, no *Salmonella* has been found in the buttermilk powder shipped to its seasoning manufacturer by the ingredient supplier, and Tupperware has not received any information from the manufacturer indicating that *Salmonella* has been found in the Southwest Chipotle Seasoning itself.

Tupperware has not experienced any problems or complaints about this product, and no illnesses have been reported. This recall is a precautionary measure only. Anyone in possession of any of the recalled product should send it to:

Tupperware U.S., Inc.  
ATTN: Julie Castro  
14901 South Orange Blossom Trail  
Orlando, FL 32837

The returning party should include a name, address, phone number and email address. Once the product is received, Tupperware will send, in return, a \$15 eGift Certificate, per Seasoning package, to cover the cost of the product and shipping.

Please forward this message to anyone else who has purchased the Southwest Chipotle Seasoning since August 2, 2016. If you have any questions, please call Customer Care at 1-800-TUPPERWARE (1-800-887-7379).





## Florida Department of Health Pasco County



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## Staff News and Upcoming Events

HIV Outreach participated in events at Atonement Lutheran Church in Wesley Chapel, Juvenile Detention Center in San Antonio, New Life Assembly of God in Trilby, Land O' Lakes Jail, Vine Church in Zephyrhills, Loving Hands Ministries in Lacoochee, and Bay Care Behavioral Health Community Recovery Center in New Port Richey.

The Florida Department of Health-Pasco County will be holding a free Hepatitis B vaccination event at the United Methodist Church in Shady Hill on February 22nd from 9am to 1pm. The first dose of the 3-dose series will be given at the event. The remaining two doses will be scheduled through the Health Department. For additional information, please call 727-861-5260, extension 3655. The United Methodist Church is located at 15925 Greenglen Lane, Shady Hills, Florida 34610.

The Pasco Public Defender Mobile Medical Unit will be parked outside the Florida Department of Health-Pasco County in Dade City on Tuesday, February 28th, Thursday, March 16th, and Tuesday, March 28th. The Mobile Medical Unit offers free basic medical care for uninsured, free health screenings for all ages, and free flu shots. No appointment is needed. For more information, please call 352-521-1450, option 1. The Mobile Medical Unit will return to the Florida Department of Health-Pasco County in March.

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

# 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?

- ! 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
- ! 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
- ☎ Dengue fever, locally acquired
- ! 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 or 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
- 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
- ☎ 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

\*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..."