



# April 2016 Surveillance Report

## CDC adds Saint Barthelemy and Peru to interim travel guidance related to Zika virus

CDC is working with other public health officials to monitor for ongoing Zika virus transmission. Today, CDC posted a Zika virus travel notice for Saint Barthelemy and Peru. CDC has issued travel notices ([level 2, "practice enhanced precautions"](#)) for people traveling to destinations with Zika. For a full list of affected countries/regions, visit <http://www.ncdc.gov/travel/page/zika-travel-information>. As more information becomes available, CDC's [travel notices](#) will be updated. Travelers to areas with cases of Zika virus infection are at risk of being infected with the Zika virus. Mosquitoes that spread Zika are aggressive daytime biters. They also bite at night. There is no vaccine or medicine for Zika virus. The best way to avoid Zika virus infection is to [prevent mosquito bites](#).

Some travelers to areas with Zika will become infected while traveling but will not become sick until they return home and they might not have any symptoms. To help stop the spread of Zika, travelers should use insect repellent for three weeks after travel to prevent mosquito bites.

Some people who are infected do not have any symptoms. People who do have symptoms have reported fever, rash, joint pain, and red eyes. The sickness is usually mild with symptoms that last from several days to a week. Severe disease requiring hospitalization is uncommon and the number of deaths is low. Travelers to areas with Zika should monitor for [symptoms](#) or sickness upon return. If they become sick, they should tell their healthcare professional when and where they have traveled. CDC has received reports of Zika virus being spread by sexual contact with sick returning travelers. Until more is known, CDC continues to recommend that pregnant women and women trying to become pregnant take the following precautions.

### Pregnant women

- Should not travel to any area with Zika.
- If you must travel to or live in one of these areas, talk to your healthcare provider first and strictly follow [steps to prevent mosquito bites](#).
- If you have a male partner who lives in or has traveled to an area with Zika, either use condoms, the right way, every time you have sex or do not have sex during your pregnancy.

### Women trying to get pregnant

- Before you or your male partner travel, talk to your healthcare provider about your plans to become pregnant and the risk of Zika virus infection.
- You and your male partner should strictly follow [steps to prevent mosquito bites](#).

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is very likely triggered by Zika in a small proportion of infections, much as it is after a variety of other infections. CDC is working with Brazil to study the possibility of a link between Zika and GBS. For more information on Zika, visit [www.cdc.gov/zika](http://www.cdc.gov/zika).

### Inside this report:

Influenza Update	2
Arbovirus Surveillance	3
Epidemiology Disease Summary	4
STD Statistics	5
HIV Outreach Statistics	5
Jail Linkage Statistics	5
Tuberculosis/Refugee Statistics	5
Animal Bites	6
Recalls	7-9
211counts.org	10
Reportable Diseases	11

## Staff Events/News

HIV Outreach staff participated in events at the Lighthouse Ministries in Dade City, Juvenile Detention Center in San Antonio, Wilson Academy in Land O' Lakes, STI Outreach in Zephyrhills, Land O' Lakes Jail, Mobile Medial Unit, PHSC Health Fair, and Chasco Fiesta in New Port Richey.

## Influenza Update

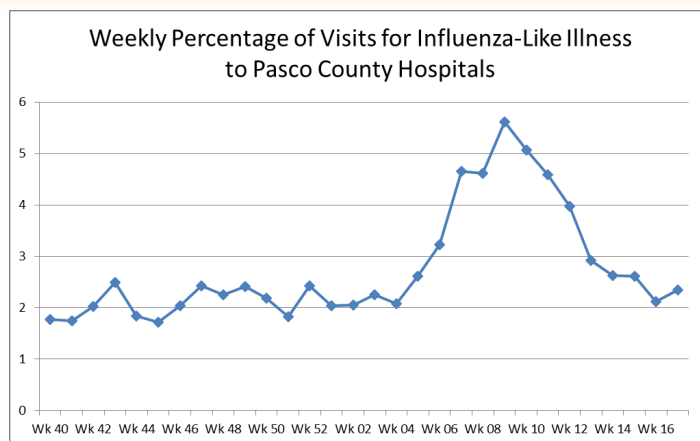
Contributors: Heather Rubino, PhD; Julia Munroe, MS; Ellen Dugan, MPH; Brandon Ramsey, MS; Leah Eisenstein, MPH; Lea Heberlein-Larson, MPH; Valerie Mock, BS; Marshall Cone, MS; Pam Colarusso, MSH; Janet Hamilton, MPH.

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

- Florida reported “sporadic” activity to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in week 17.
- Influenza activity this season peaked between weeks 7-11. This peak in activity has occurred later than in the past six seasons.
- Emergency department (ED) and urgent care center (UCC) visits for ILI peaked in week 9 and continues to decline in nearly all regions in Florida. These levels are similar to those seen in previous seasons at this time.
- In recent weeks, the preliminary estimated number of deaths due to pneumonia and influenza remained elevated. Deaths due to pneumonia and influenza tend to occur later in the season as at-risk populations develop complications from influenza infection.
  - Due to a late season peak, we anticipate that we will continue to see an increase in pneumonia and influenza-associated deaths in the next few weeks.
- In week 17, the majority of counties reported “mild” or no influenza activity.
- No influenza-associated pediatric deaths were reported in week 17.
  - Seven influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been reported so far this season. While rare, Florida receives reports of influenza-associated pediatric deaths each season. Annual vaccination remains the best way to protect children against the flu.
- In week 17 two outbreaks of influenza were reported, one in a Hendry County correctional facility and one in an Orange County nursing home.
- Influenza A 2009 (H1N1) has been the most common influenza subtype identified by the Bureau of Public Health Laboratories (BPHL) this season. As Florida transitions into the summer months, it is not uncommon for the predominately circulating strain of influenza to change.

### National influenza activity:

- Influenza activity continues to decrease. Data suggests that influenza activity peaked nationally around week 10, which also coincided with the peak in Florida.
- The CDC recommends that persons at high risk for developing complications from influenza infection (such as children and pregnant women) or very ill patients suspected of having influenza receive prompt treatment with antiviral drugs, even prior to laboratory confirmation.
- Influenza A 2009 (H1N1) is the predominately circulating strain.
- The vast majority of circulating flu viruses analyzed this season remain similar to the vaccine virus components for this season's flu vaccines.
  - The CDC reported preliminary influenza vaccine effectiveness estimates for the 2015-16 seasonal influenza vaccine. The 2015-16 flu vaccine is a good match for the currently circulating strains of influenza.
- A recently published Australian study suggested that pregnant Australian women who received the influenza vaccine while pregnant were significantly less likely to experience stillbirth compared to unvaccinated pregnant Australian women. Additional research is needed to make strong conclusions on the subject. To learn more, <http://cid.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2016/03/10/cid.ciw082.abstract>.
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) H5 viruses identifications in birds are expected during the spring and summer of 2016. Influenza (HPAI) H5 has not been identified in Florida birds yet, but identifications are anticipated. No human HPAI infections have been identified in Florida or the rest of the nation. To learn more, [www.floridahealth.gov/novelflu](http://www.floridahealth.gov/novelflu).



## Florida Arbovirus Surveillance

Andrea Bingham, PhD, MSPH, Shaiasia Itwaru-Womack, MPH, 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

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 non-viral mosquito-borne disease is also included. During the period of April 24-30, 2016 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. No sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to WNV this week. In 2016, positive samples from 30 sentinel chickens have been received from seven 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 2016, 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. Three sentinel chickens tested positive for antibodies to EEEV this week in Bay and Walton Counties. In 2016, positive samples from 17 sentinel chickens and one horse have been received 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 2016, 24 travel-associated cases have been reported.

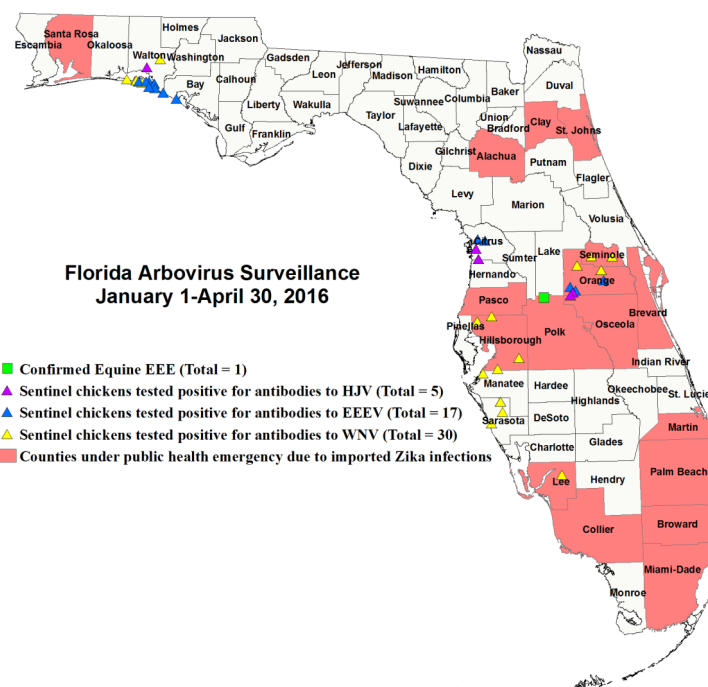
**Dengue Fever Cases Acquired in Florida:** No cases of locally acquired dengue fever were reported this week. In 2016, no cases of locally acquired dengue fever have been reported.

**International Travel-Associated Chikungunya Fever Cases:** No cases of chikungunya fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2016, four 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:** Five cases of Zika fever were reported this week in persons that had international travel. In 2016, 99 travel-associated cases have been reported. No cases of locally acquired Zika fever have been reported.

**Advisories/Alerts:** Seventeen counties are currently under a declared public health emergency due to the identification of travel-associated Zika infections: Alachua, Brevard, Broward, Clay, Collier, Hillsborough, Lee, Martin, Miami-Dade, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Pasco, Polk, St. Johns, Santa Rosa, and Seminole Counties. 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, and Pacific Islands related to Zika virus transmission and a possible 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://www.nc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>.



Epidemiology Disease Summary	April		YTD	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
<b>CNS Diseases and Bacteremias</b>				
Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease (CJD)	-	-	-	-
Haemophilus influenzae	4	-	4	1
Legionellosis	1	1	3	1
Listeriosis	-	-	-	1
Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal Disease	-	-	-	-
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Resistant	-	-	2	-
Strep pneumoniae Invasive Disease, Drug-Susceptible	7	-	9	4
<b>Enteric Infections</b>				
Campylobacteriosis	8	14	27	30
Cholera (Vibrio cholerae Type O1)	-	-	-	-
Cryptosporidiosis	1	1	2	3
Cyclosporiasis	-	-	-	-
Escherichia coli Shiga Toxin-Producing (STEC)	2	-	7	3
Giardiasis	2	2	6	5
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)	-	-	-	1
Salmonellosis	1	15	19	33
Shigellosis	-	1	4	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-
Vibriosis	-	-	-	1
<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b>				
Measles	-	-	-	-
Mumps	-	-	-	1
Pertussis	1	2	5	7
Varicella	2	-	4	6
<b>Vector Borne, Zoonoses</b>				
Chikungunya Fever	-	-	-	-
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	1
Lyme Disease	1	-	2	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-
Rabies, Animal	2	-	2	1
Rabies, Possible Exposure	15	20	52	69
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Rickettsiosis	-	-	-	-
West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease	-	-	-	-
Zika Fever	1	-	1	-
<b>Viral Hepatitis</b>				
Hepatitis A	1	-	2	2
Hepatitis B, Acute	10	4	37	23
Hepatitis B, Chronic	15	7	40	32
Hepatitis B, Surface Antigen in Pregnant Women	-	-	-	3
Hepatitis C, Acute	1	-	8	-
Hepatitis C, Chronic	79	77	309	287
<b>Other</b>				
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	1	-	3	1
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Mortality	-	-	-	-
Lead Poisoning	5	4	13	11
Mercury Poisoning	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>529</b>

## STD Morbidity Statistics

- Chlamydia = 118
- Gonorrhea = 26
- Syphilis = 4
- HIV = 4

There is no cure for herpes, but medication is available to reduce symptoms and make it less likely that you will spread herpes to a sex partner.

## HIV Outreach Statistics

- 75 individuals were tested for HIV
- 2 individuals were tested for Syphilis
- 55 rapid Hepatitis tests performed
- 7 individuals tested positive for HIV and 1 tested positive for AIDS



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

- 41 rapid HIV tests performed (0 – positive)
- 23 Hepatitis tests performed (10 – positive)
- 10 RPR tests performed (0 – positive)
- 7 Gonorrhea/Chlamydia tests performed (0 – positive)
- 41 individuals were HIV post-test counseled

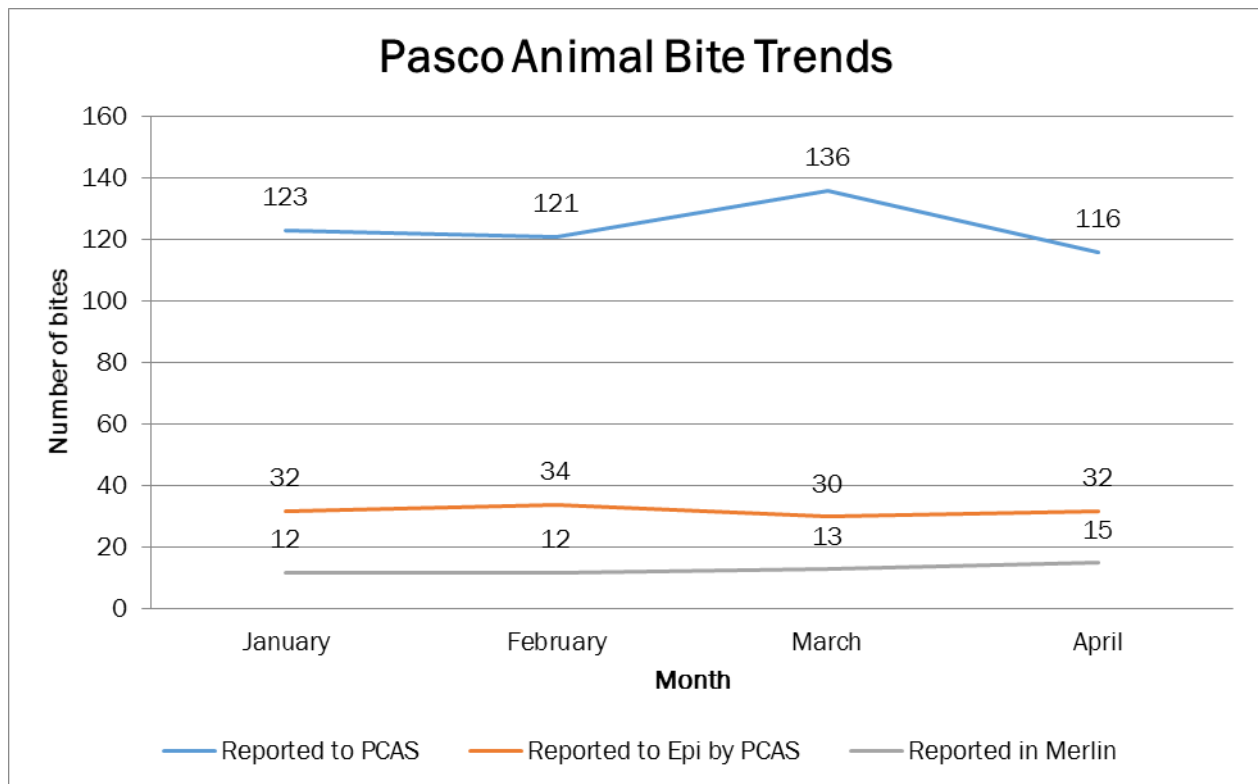
## Tuberculosis/Refugee Statistics

- 6 TB cases
- 2 Suspect cases
- 17 LTBI clients
- 12 new (3 no shows) refugees
- 18 Follow up immunization visits



## Animal Bites

- Pasco County Animal Services (PCAS) received 116 animal bites in April
- PCAS reported 32 of 116 (28%) cases to PCHD for follow-up
- 15 of 32 (47%) were reported in Merlin after meeting case definition
- DOH – Pasco sent 10 animal specimens for rabies testing (2 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.



## Alimentos Congelados, S.A. Recalls Frozen Broccoli Cuts Because of Possible Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — April 1, 2016 — Alimentos Congelados, S.A. (Pinula) is voluntarily recalling 1,800 cases of Frozen Broccoli Cuts because it has the potential to be contaminated with *Listeria Monocytogenes*, an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, and others with weakened immune systems. Although healthy individuals may suffer only short-term symptoms such as high fever, severe headache, stiffness, nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhea, Listeria infection can cause miscarriages and stillbirths among pregnant women.

The Frozen Broccoli Cuts were distributed to stores in the following states: Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and North Carolina.

The affected Frozen Broccoli Cuts were distributed in poly bags under the following label and code:

WYLWOOD Fresh Frozen Broccoli Cuts, NET WT. 16 OZ (1 LB), UPC 5193300110, with bag code: A25335P and A15335P

The company has not received any complaints in relation to this product and is not aware of any illnesses associated with the product to date.

The recall was the result of retail package of Frozen Broccoli Cuts being tested by the State of Ohio Department of Agriculture. The Frozen Broccoli Cuts had tested positive for *Listeria Monocytogenes*. The company has ceased distribution of Frozen Broccoli Cuts, and is fully cooperating with regulatory agencies.

Consumers who purchased the Frozen Broccoli Cuts are urged not to consume this product and throw it away. Consumers requiring refund or with questions can contact the company at 1-800-888-4646 and ask for Consumer Affairs Monday thru Friday between 8:00AM and 5:00 PM EST.





## CVS Pharmacy Announces Voluntary Recall of Gold Emblem Abound Organic Spiced Herbal Tea Due to Possible Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**— April 24, 2016 — CVS Pharmacy® announced today that it has voluntarily recalled select cases of Gold Emblem Abound™ Organic Spiced Herbal Tea following notification from the manufacturer that the product is potentially contaminated with *Salmonella*. An ingredient produced by the manufacturer's raw material supplier tested positive for *Salmonella* in another company's product. CVS Pharmacy's Gold Emblem product also contains this ingredient.

The product is labeled "Gold Emblem Abound Organic Spiced Herbal Tea 1.41 oz" and was packed in 1.4 oz cartons. The recalled product has a single best by date of 18 Mar 2018 with a UPC code 0 50428 541043. No other best by dates are affected. The product was available at CVS Pharmacy stores nationwide.

*Salmonella* is an organism that 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.

Approximately 200 units of the recalled product were sold prior to this recall. The Company is not aware of any reported cases of illness to date related to this product and it has issued this voluntary recall as a matter of precaution.

CVS Pharmacy has removed the affected products from its stores and the manufacturer has notified the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. A "do not sell" block has also been placed in the Company's store register system to prevent further sale of these recalled items.

Any customer who purchased the recalled product should immediately discontinue use and return the item to CVS Pharmacy for a refund. For additional information, please contact the Company at 1-800-SHOP-CVS Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 7:00 PM ET.

### About CVS Pharmacy

CVS Pharmacy, the retail division of CVS Health (NYSE:CVS), is America's leading retail pharmacy with over 9,600 locations. It is the first national pharmacy to end the sale of tobacco and the first pharmacy in the nation to receive the Community Pharmacy accreditation from URAC, the leading health care accreditation organization that establishes quality standards for the health care industry. CVS Pharmacy is reinventing pharmacy to help people on their path to better health by providing the most accessible and personalized expertise, both in its stores and online at CVS.com. General information about CVS Pharmacy and CVS Health is available at [www.cvshealth.com](http://www.cvshealth.com).





## CRF Frozen Foods Recalls Frozen Vegetables Due to Possible Health Risk

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE** — April 23, 2016 — CRF Frozen Foods of Pasco, Washington is voluntarily recalling fifteen frozen vegetable items that have the potential to be contaminated with *Listeria monocytogenes*, an organism which can cause serious and sometimes fatal infections in young children, frail or elderly people, and others with weakened immune systems. Although healthy individuals may suffer only short-term symptoms such as high fever, severe headache, stiffness, nausea, abdominal pain and diarrhea, listeria infection can cause miscarriages and stillbirths among pregnant women.

No illnesses have been reported to date, but the company is recalling the products as a precaution. The *Listeria* was discovered through routine testing by state health officials in Ohio. *Listeria monocytogenes* was found to be present in one lot of Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) organic petite green peas and one lot of IQF organic white sweet cut corn.

Recalled items were sold in plastic bags and are marked with Use By Dates located on the back of the package. Listed below are details regarding the recalled items:

<u>Label</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>UPC</u>	<u>Use By Date</u>
True Goodness By Meijer	10 oz.	Organic Petite Green Peas	713733430999	11/26/2017
True Goodness By Meijer	10 oz.	Organic White Sweet Corn	713733430982	11/21/2017
Wellsley Farms Organic	4 lb.	Organic Mixed Veg	888670010136	10/25/2017
Wellsley Farms Organic	4 lb.	Organic Green Peas	888670009970	2/10/2017
Wellsley Farms Organic	4 lb.	Organic Green Peas	888670009970	2/15/2018
Organic By Nature - Canada	2.5 kg.	Organic Green Peas	846358000619	10/22/2017
Organic By Nature - Canada	2.5 kg.	Organic Green Peas	846358000619	12/3/2017
Organic By Nature - Canada	2.5 kg.	Organic Green Peas	846358000619	3/16/2018
Organic By Nature	4 lb.	Organic Green Peas	846358000695	10/25/2017
Organic By Nature	5 lb.	Organic Green Peas	846358000633	2/15/2018
Organic By Nature - Canada	2.5 kg.	Organic Green Peas	846358000619	3/16/2018
Organic By Nature	5 lb.	Organic Veg Medley w/ Shelled Edamame	846358000657	2/11/2018
Organic By Nature	4 lb.	Organic White Supersweet Corn	846358000701	11/19/2017
Organic By Nature	5 lb.	Organic White Supersweet Corn	846358000640	9/13/2017
Schwan's	16 oz.	Organic SS Yellow & White Cut Corn	007218060433	2B5320

We know the recalled frozen vegetables were distributed to retailers and distribution centers between September 13, 2015 and March 16 in the following states, and may be redistributed in other states nationwide: AL, AZ, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, LA, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, and in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan of Canada.

Consumers are urged not to consume these products. Consumers who purchased these products may take them back to the store where they purchased them for a refund or simply discard them. Consumers seeking information may call 844.551.5595 Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Pacific Standard Time.

Members of the news media requiring more information should contact Anne Struthers at 218.616.0769.



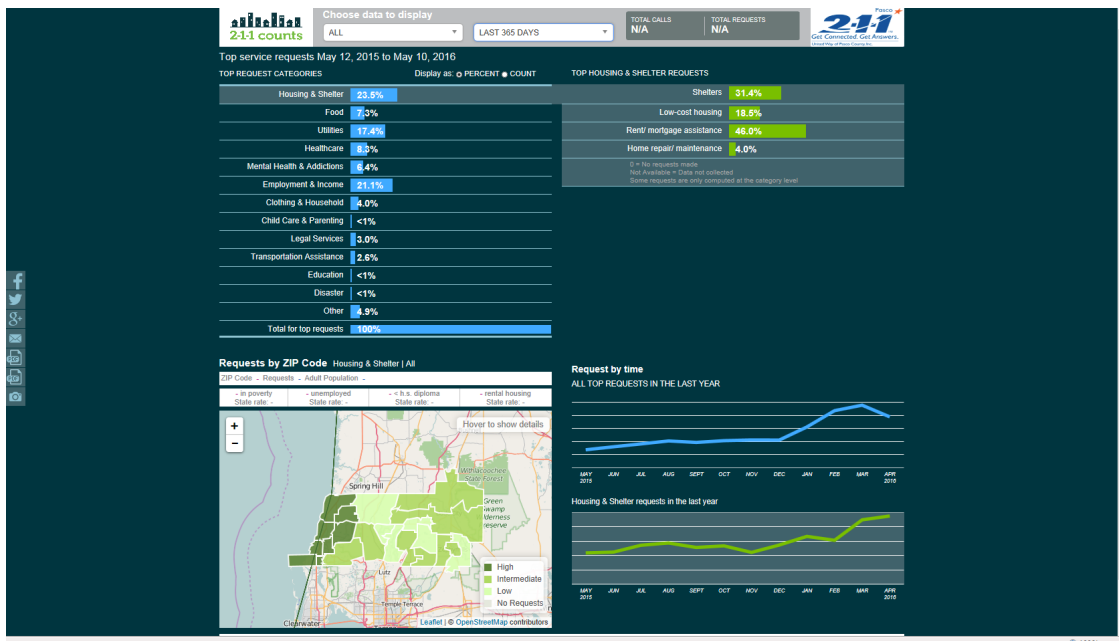
13941 15th Street  
Dade City, Florida 33525  
Phone: 352-521-1450, option 2  
Fax: 352-521-1435

**Epidemiology Manager:**  
Garik Nicholson, MPH  
**Epidemiology Staff:**  
Armando Avellanet, DIS  
Deb Hensley, MPH, MHA  
Beri-Lynn Miller, RN  
Briana O'Sullivan, MPH, EID  
Jennie Pell, MPH, CPH  
Zelda Young, DIS

# Check out our Quarterly Epi Newsletter published in April!

## 211counts.org

211counts.org is a website designed by Health Communication Research Laboratory in conjunction with William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust. This website provides data on requests for service from 211. The data is searchable by state and helps to gain an understanding for the needs in the local community. There is also information available for each zip code on population, poverty rates, unemployment rates, high school diploma rates, and rental housing rates. The information contained on this website is able to be shared via Facebook, Twitter, Google+, and email. It is also possible to turn the information into a PDF report.



# 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..."