

Oneida County Health Department

PUBLIC HEALTH UPDATE

December 2018

National Influenza Vaccination Week NIVW 2018 is scheduled for December 2-8, 2018

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Month January—
HPV vaccine

The National Influenza Vaccination Week (NIVW) is a national awareness week focused on highlighting the importance of influenza vaccination.

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/resource-center/toolkit/index.htm>

Resources for Providers...

[Influenza Specimen Collection Desk Reference Guide:](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pdf/freeresources/healthcare/flu-specimen-collection-guide.pdf>

[Information for Clinicians on Influenza Virus Testing:](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/diagnosis/index.htm>

[Seasonal Influenza Vaccination Resources for Health Professionals:](#)

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/index.htm>



Flu Vaccination & Possible Safety Signal

Information & Guidance for Health Care Providers

Health care providers of pregnant women play a vital role in advising patients on how to protect themselves and their developing babies against many threats, including influenza (flu).

Background:

Flu can be dangerous to pregnant women and their developing babies. A number of studies have shown that flu vaccination can protect pregnant women and their babies from flu. Because pregnant women are at high risk of serious flu complications, they are recommended for influenza vaccination during any trimester of their pregnancy. Millions of flu vaccines have been given for decades, including to pregnant women, with a good safety record.

While there is a lot of evidence that flu vaccines can be given safely during pregnancy; these data are limited for the first trimester.

This fact sheet contains information about influenza and influenza vaccination during pregnancy and provides guidance on how to address concerns that patients may have about influenza vaccination. It can be found at this link:

<https://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/vaccination/vaccination-possible-safety-signal.html>

Oneida County Communicable Disease

DISEASE	July 2018	Aug 2018	Sept 2018	YTD 2018 (Jan -)	YTD 2017 (Jan -)	DISEASE	July 2018	Aug 2018	Sept 2018	YTD 2018 (Jan - Sept)	YTD 2017 (Jan - Sept)
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	2	6	Influenza A	0	0	1	2,766	1,381
Giardia	2	3	3	16	27	Influenza B	1	0	1	797	1,270
Rabies Exposure	4	30	3	53	42	Pertussis	0	0	0	1	4
Salmonella	5	5	4	22	15	Cryptosporidiosis	0	2	1	6	10
Campylobacter	2	1	2	12	18	Syphilis	1	0	3	7	2
Hepatitis C	25	9	10	126	137	Gonorrhea	6	7	11	81	124
Hepatitis C (acute)	1	1	2	10	5	Chlamydia	93	90	80	630	516

Traveling Abroad for the Holidays

'Tis the season to visit loved ones abroad or take a vacation with your family. Whether you're seeking a winter wonderland or escaping subzero temperatures, follow these travel tips to get prepared for a healthy and safe holiday travel season.

Tips for your patients to follow:

1. Learn about health concerns at your destination. Even if you're familiar with the place, there may be new and important health risks that could make or break your trip.
2. Make an appointment with your health care provider at least a month before you leave to learn about health concerns and vaccines needed at your destination.
3. Pack a travel health kit. Include prescription and over-the-counter medicines (enough to last your whole trip, plus a little extra), sunscreen, alcohol-based hand sanitizer, first aid supplies, health insurance card, insect repellent, and condoms.
4. Monitor travel warnings and alerts at your destination through the US State Department website.
https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/travel_advisories/traveladvisories.html/
5. Prepare for the unexpected.
6. Eat and drink safely.
7. Protect yourself from extreme temperatures and sun exposure.
8. Prevent insect bites
9. Always wear seat belts and choose safe transportation.
10. If you are not feeling well after your trip, you may need to see a doctor. Some travel-related illnesses may not cause symptoms until after you get home.

CDC Director Robert R. Redfield, M.D., announced November 19, 2018 that the establishment of an Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM) Task Force (Task Force) to aid in the ongoing investigation to define the cause of, and improve treatment and outcomes for, patients with AFM.

The AFM Task Force will bring together experts from a variety of scientific, medical, and public health disciplines to help solve this critical public health issue.

"I want to reaffirm to parents, patients, and our Nation CDC's commitment to this serious medical condition," said Dr. Redfield. "This Task Force will ensure that the full capacity of the scientific community is engaged and working together to provide important answers and solutions to actively detect, more effectively treat, and ultimately prevent AFM and its consequences."

The Task Force will convene under CDC's Office of Infectious Diseases' Board of Scientific Counselors (BSC), and will make key recommendations to the BSC to inform and strengthen CDC's response to this urgent public health concern. It will be coordinated by the Office of the Director and is scheduled to submit its first report at the BSC's December 6, 2018, public meeting in Atlanta.

AFM is a rare condition that affects a person's nervous system, specifically, the spinal cord, causing weakness in one or more limbs. Beginning in 2014, the United States has seen an increased number of AFM cases, mostly in children. In 2018, there have been 106 confirmed cases of AFM in 29 states; all

The Community Guide

<https://www.thecommunityguide.org/>

Online guide of what works to promote healthy communities.

The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide) is a collection of evidence-based findings of the Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF). It is a resource to help you select interventions to improve health and prevent disease in your state, community, community organization, business, healthcare organization, or school.

Community Guide reviews are designed to answer three questions:

What has worked for others and how well?

What might this intervention approach cost, and what am I likely to achieve through my investment?

What are the evidence gaps?

The Community Guide conducts systematic reviews of interventions in many topic areas to learn what works to promote public health.

What is a systematic review?

A systematic review is a review of scientific studies on a specific topic. It uses a formal process to:

Identify all relevant studies

Assess their quality

Summarize the evidence

Why do a systematic review?

Systematic reviews help make sense of large bodies of scientific literature by applying the scientific process to:

Reduce bias in how conclusions are reached

Improve the power and precision of results

Summarize evidence about the effectiveness of particular approaches for addressing a public health problem

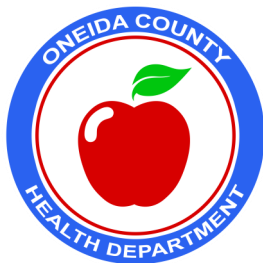
Analyze generalizability of findings

Identify knowledge gaps and need for additional research

The Guide to Community Preventive Services (The Community Guide) is a collection of evidence-based findings of the Community



ANTHONY J. PICENTE, JR.
ONEIDA COUNTY EXECUTIVE



CLINICAL SERVICES

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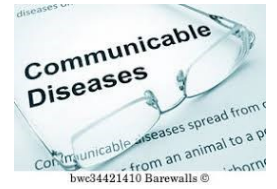
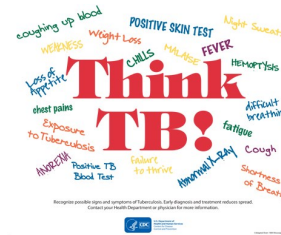
Fax: 315-798-1057

E-mail:

madams@ocgov.net

Clinic Hours:

**8:30-4pm Monday
through Friday**



Immunizations are for everyone!



Maternal & Child Health 

All previous Public Health Updates/Newsletters are posted at

<http://www.ocgov.net/health>

Etc., Etc.



Food Safety Alert

Outbreak of *E. coli* Infections Linked to Romaine Lettuce

<https://www.cdc.gov/ecoli/2018/o157h7-11-18/index.html>

Key Messages for Providers for Cervical Cancer Month— HPV vaccine

- Routine HPV vaccination should be initiated at age 11 or 12 years for boys and girls. The vaccination series can be started beginning at age 9 years.
- HPV vaccination is recommended for young women through age 26, and young men through age 21 for individuals who were not previously vaccinated or who have not completed the full vaccination series. Males aged 22 to 26 may also be vaccinated, including men who have sex with men and immunocompromised men (including those with HIV infection).
- Vaccination of females is recommended with 2vHPV, 4vHPV (as long as this formulation is available), or 9vHPV.
- Vaccination of males is recommended with 4vHPV (as long as this formulation is available) or 9vHPV.
- Cytology (Pap) screening for cervical cancer is still recommended for vaccinated women at age-appropriate screening intervals.