

KITSAP DISEASE DATA

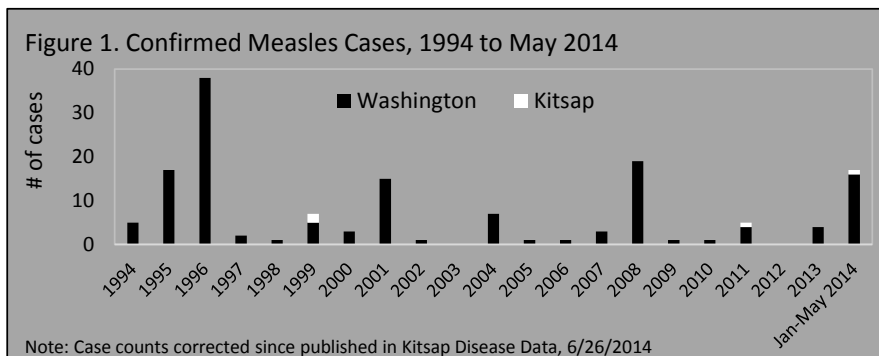
A quarterly report on disease trends in Kitsap from
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Summer 2014

WE ARE GLOBAL

Measles, MERS, and other diseases in the news remind us that we are a global community and, as we travel more and faster, so too can diseases.

In 2000, measles was declared eliminated in the U.S. but the disease is still brought into the country by people who get infected while traveling in other parts of the world. Bringing the disease into the U.S. puts others who are not protected at risk of disease. Through May 2014, Washington State has had 16 measles cases linked to international travel. This is the second highest case count since 2000 (Figure 1). Kitsap County had two positive measles cases in 1999, one in 2008, and one just this spring acquired in the U.S. from a contact who contracted the disease during international travel.



The summer months bring more travel and more outside activity, increasing the risks for exposure to disease-carrying animals such as bats and mosquitoes. The table on the right shows the numbers of cases for selected conditions including some animal associated exposures. On page 2 we discuss recurring summer disease exposures as well as diseases in the news and on the horizon. We also share precautions to discuss with your patients.

24/7 REPORTING TO KITSAP PUBLIC HEALTH WILL SOON GET SIMPLER

Coming soon - information about the District's new and improved after hours call system.

In the meantime, we are available during business hours—8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.— at (360) 337-5235 and after hours by calling the regional duty officer pager at (360) 415-2005. Stay tuned.

NOTIFIABLE NEWS

Table 1. Selected Notifiable Conditions

Kitsap Resident Human Cases:	Kitsap Annual Average 2011, 2012, 2013	Kitsap Total January-May 2014
Campylobacter	40	13
Giardia	22	7
Hepatitis A	2	0
Influenza*	1	1
Pertussis	38	0
Salmonella	20	5
Shiga toxin-producing E.coli (STEC)	3	3
Tuberculosis	3	2
Chlamydia	932	383
Gonorrhea	73	54
Lyme disease	<1	0
Rabies suspected exposures	10	0
In 2011-13 and 2014, no reported human cases of: Brucellosis, Cryptococcus gattii, Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome, Leptospirosis, Plague, Psittacosis, Q Fever, Tularemia, West Nile Virus.		
Animal Cases:	Kitsap Total 2011, 2012, 2013, Jan-April 2014	WA Total 2011, 2012, 2013, Jan-April 2014
Rabies in bats	1	34
Cryptococcus gattii	0	29
West Nile Virus in birds	0	0
West Nile Virus in mammals	0	3
West Nile Virus in mosquitos	0	28

*Novel strains and lab-confirmed deaths

Note: 2014 cases are preliminary and case counts may change as reports are finalized.



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WARMER WEATHER MEANS MORE CRITTER CONTACT

Rabies: Bats with rabies have been found across Washington—they are the only animal in Washington known to be endemic with rabies. While rabies is only in about 1% of all bats, bats interacting with humans tend to be sick or injured and, of those, about 5-10% are carrying rabies. Remind patients: not to touch bats, bat proof their home (e.g. put up screens) and keep pets up-to-date on rabies vaccinations. If they find a bat in their living space or have direct contact with a bat, advise them to call the Health District.

West Nile Virus (WNV): Infected mosquitoes transmit WNV by biting people, birds, horses, and other mammals. Most people bitten by a WNV-infected mosquito won't get sick; however people with weak immune systems and those over age 50 are more likely to develop a serious illness, such as meningitis or encephalitis.

Remind patients: to mosquito-proof themselves and their homes by using insect repellent, wearing hats, long-sleeve shirts and pants in mosquito-infested areas; screening windows; and removing standing water.

Hantavirus: Deer mice spread hantavirus through their urine, saliva, and droppings. Humans may be exposed when they breathe contaminated dust after disturbing rodent droppings or nests, or by living or working in rodent-infested areas. Hantavirus can cause fatal disease. Each year, 1 to 3 Washington residents contract hantavirus pulmonary syndrome and about one-third of those die. Remind patients: to keep rodents out of their home, garage, and other buildings and avoid sweeping and vacuuming in areas where rodents have been. To clean a rodent-contaminated area spray 10% bleach, allowing it to soak in for at least 10 minutes before carefully wiping up and disposing of the mess.

DISEASES IN THE NEWS AND ON THE HORIZON

Valley Fever: The fungus that causes Valley Fever (coccidioidomycosis) has for the first time been detected in soil samples in Washington. This is much further north than its expected range in the southwest U.S., such as Arizona and California, and in Central and South America. Inhaling the fungus can make people sick. Soil from Benton County, WA tested positive following the investigation of 3 human cases from Benton, Franklin, and Walla Walla counties thought to be acquired in those counties. For more on Valley Fever in Washington State see the CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) May 23, 2014 at

www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6320a3.htm?mm6320a3_w

Salmonella: Multiple Salmonella outbreaks involving animal sources are occurring right now (Table 2). The CDC provides regular outbreak updates with information and reported case counts at www.cdc.gov/outbreaks/index.html?s_cid=cdc_homepage_alloutbreaks_001

Table 2. Human cases of Salmonella outbreaks involving animal sources

Outbreak source & associated Salmonella strains	WA	U.S.	Hospitalizations
Pet bearded dragons <i>Salmonella cotham</i>	4 cases	132 human cases in 31 states ¹	42%
Live poultry in backyard flocks <i>Salmonella</i> Infantis and <i>Salmonella</i> Newport	1 case	126 human cases in 26 states ²	35%

¹February 2012—April 2014

²as of May 27, 2014

The best prevention of Salmonella is **good hand washing** with soap and water after contact with animals or anything they come in contact with, such as dishes, aquariums/cages, or bedding. Live poultry should not be allowed inside the home. Young children (under age 5) and immunocompromised persons are at especially high risk for infection and should avoid contact with certain animals including poultry, lizards and amphibians.

ZOOBIQUITY CONFERENCE COMING TO SEATTLE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 2014

Zoobiquity is a species-spanning approach to medicine. Sponsors for the conference include: University of Washington Schools of Medicine and Public Health, Washington State University Paul G. Allen School for Global Animal Health and College of Veterinary Medicine, and Woodland Park Zoo. More information and registration will be available soon at www.zoobiquity.com/

ON THE WEB: MONTHLY NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS UPDATES Want to know the current number of reported notifiable conditions in Kitsap, Clallam and Jefferson Counties? Go to www.kitsappublichealth.org and look under "Alerts and Announcements" for the Notifiable Conditions Report. The link will take you to a table with case counts for all conditions with at least 1 case reported this year.