

Communicable Diseases

Monthly Newsletter

Joplin City and Jasper County

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Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

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Get Smart About Antibiotics

Antibiotics do not fight infections caused by viruses like colds, most sore throats and bronchitis, and some ear infections.

Unneeded antibiotics may lead to future antibiotic-resistant infections. Symptom relief might be the best treatment option.



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Influenza Season Updates:2012-2013

As of the week ending October 27, 2012 (Week 43), there have been 242 reported cases of influenza in Missouri for the 2012-2013 season.

During this period, Missouri reported **Sporadic Activity** to CDC, which indicates that influenza-like illness activity has not increased and there are isolated lab-confirmed cases or a lab-confirmed outbreak in a single institution in the state.

Influenza activity in the United States remained low during the week ending October 20, 2012.

Local Flu Activity

there were 17 reported cases of influenza in Joplin City and Jasper County from October through the week ending November 3. The cases are reported by age and type of influenza as shown in table 1 and 2.

Influenza Activity by Type

More influenza B have been reported in Joplin City

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Highlights

- ◆ Seasonal influenza activity usually peaks around January or February, but it can occur earlier or after.
- ◆ Approximately **5-20%** of U.S. residents get the flu each year.
- ◆ Getting the influenza vaccine is your best protection against flu.



<http://gis.dhss.mo.gov/Website/Influenza/fluClinic.html>

2012-2013 Influenza Season (October 2012 thru May 2013)

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and Jasper County season-to-date, which is consistent with the state data. (Table 1)

Influenza Activity by Age Group

Persons under one year and those between 25-49 years were the most reported age groups in Joplin/Jasper County, as shown in table 2. According to state flu data, the most reported cases were among those 5-14 years.

2011-2012 vs. 2012-2013 flu seasons

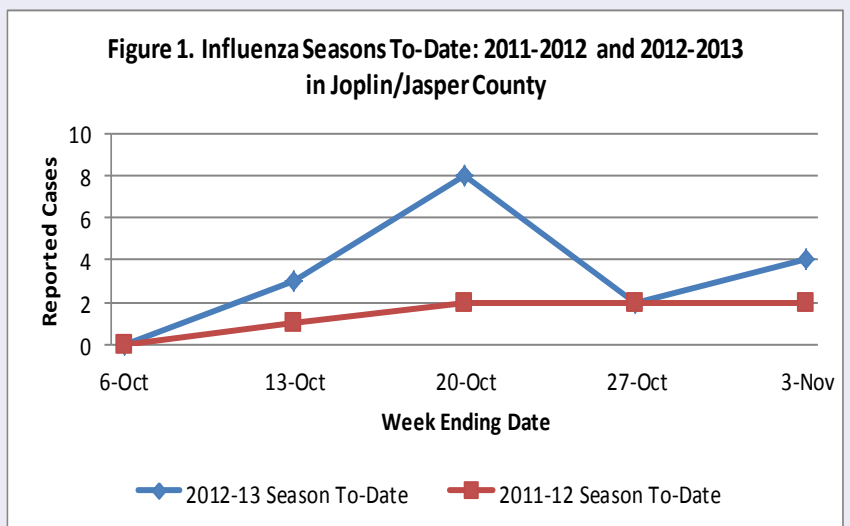
According to figure 1, the current 2012-2013 flu season shows a slight increase in reported cases in the Joplin/Jasper County, compared with the previous (2011-2012) season to-date (October 1 thru November 3). This trend is consistent with the state data in both seasons.

For the Missouri's weekly flu reports, visit: <http://www.dhss.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/influenza/reports.php>

For up-to-date national information, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/fluactivitysurv.htm>

Influenza Type	Total Reported
Influenza A	3
Influenza B	14
Influenza Untyped	0
Total	17

Age Group	Cases
0-1	6
2-4	1
5-14	1
15-24	2
25-49	4
50-64	1
65+	2
Total	17



Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Jasper County 2012 (Jan-Sep)

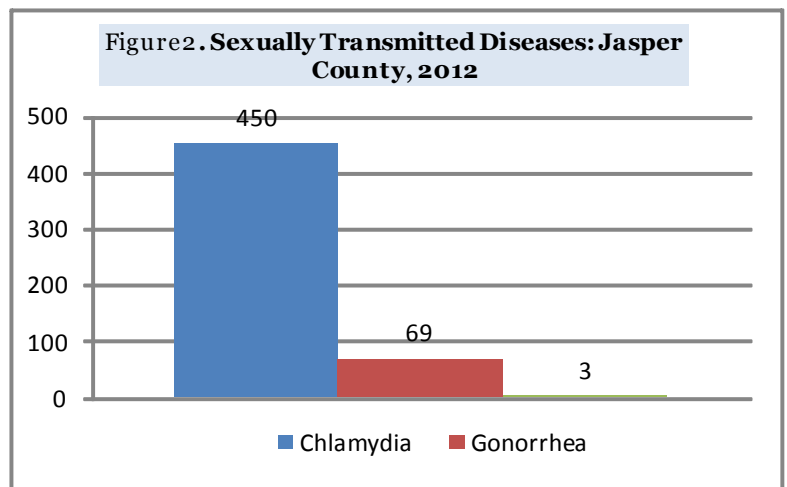
There were 522 STD cases reported in Jasper County from January through September 2012.

Chlamydia was the most reported STD (450) during the year, followed by gonorrhea (69). This trend is consistent with the state and national data (see figure 2).

During this period, the highest number reported in one month was in August with 92 cases (Chlamydia-81 and Gonorrhea-11).

The 3 syphilis cases in 2012 were all reported in May.

Source: DHSS



Communicable Diseases Report—September 2012

Table 3. Cumulative Cases from January through November 9, in Joplin City and Jasper County: 2011 & 2012
(Data includes confirmed, probable and suspect cases)

Diseases/Conditions	Joplin City		Jasper County	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Campylobacteriosis	5	5	30	32
Cryptosporidiosis	3	4	2	5
E Coli Shiga Toxin	1	0	0	5
E Coli O₁₅₇ H₇	0	0	1	2
Giardiasis	3	1	4	2
Legionellosis	0	0	0	3
Salmonellosis	10	6	14	21
Shigellosis	0	7	0	1
Anaplasma Phagocytophilum	0	0	0	2
Ehrlichia Chaffeensis	1	2	1	4
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	4	4	5	9
Tularemia	0	1	0	0
Chicken Pox (Varicella)	3	2	23	16
Hepatitis B (Acute)	0	3	0	4
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	4	14	6	11
Hepatitis B (Pregnancy)	2	2	1	1
Hepatitis E (Acute)	0	0	0	1
Mycobacterium Other Than TB	1	0	5	9
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	0	2	0	12
Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis	0	0	0	4
Streptococcal Disease (Group A)	0	0	0	1
Streptococcal Pneumoniae (Drug Resistant)	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis Disease	1	4	0	0
Tuberculosis Infection	29	13	45	42

Source: DHSS/Joplin/Jasper County Health Departments Disease Surveillance

According to table 3, those cases that were reported more in 2012 than 2011 included:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tuberculosis Disease (Joplin City) ◆ Streptococcal Disease Group A (Jasper County) ◆ Streptococcal Pneumoniae (Jasper County) ◆ Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis (Jasper County) ◆ Pertussis (Joplin City and Jasper County) ◆ Hepatitis B (Joplin City and Jasper County) ◆ Hepatitis E Acute (Jasper County) ◆ Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever *(Jasper County) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Ehrlichia Chaffeensis *(Joplin City and Jasper County) ◆ Anaplasma Phagocytophilum *(Jasper County) ◆ Salmonellosis (Jasper County) ◆ Legionellosis (Jasper County) ◆ E. Coli (Jasper County) ◆ Cryptosporidium (Joplin City and Jasper County) ◆ Campylobacteriosis (Jasper County) |
|---|--|

* Tickborne illness

Joplin City Health Department
321 E 4th Street
Joplin, MO. 64801
Phone: 417-623-6122
Fax: 417-624-6453

Visit us on the web:
www.joplinhealthdepartment.org

Find us on Facebook:
<http://www.facebook.com/JOPHD>

Jasper County Health Department
105 Lincoln Street
Carthage, MO. 64836
Phone: 417-358-3111
Toll Free: 1-877-879-9131

Visit us on the web:
<http://health.jaspercounty.org/>

Find us on Facebook:
<http://www.facebook.com/JasperCountyHealthDept>

If you have comment or suggestions,
contact: JNjenga@Joplinmo.org

Analyzed and compiled by:
Joseph T. Njenga, MPH, MHA

Get Smart About Antibiotics

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Dangers of Antibiotic Resistance

Colds and many other upper respiratory infections, as well as some ear infections, are caused by viruses, not bacteria. If antibiotics are used too often for things they can't treat (like colds or other viral infections) they can stop working effectively against bacteria when you or your child really needs them.

Antibiotic resistance (when antibiotics can no longer cure bacterial infections) has been a concern for years and is considered one of the world's most critical public health threats.

If your doctor prescribes an antibiotic for bacterial infection do **not** skip doses. Do **not** save any of the antibiotics for the next time you or your child gets sick.

Consult with your doctor or pharmacist about over-the-counter treatment options that may help reduce symptoms.

Remember to:

- ◆ Increase fluid intake
- ◆ Get plenty of rest
- ◆ Use a cool-mist vaporizer or saline nasal spray to relieve congestion, etc.

For additional information, visit:

<http://www.cdc.gov/Features/GetSmart/>



Reporting Diseases/Health Conditions in Missouri

A reportable disease is a disease or condition for which an official report is required from a health care provider and laboratory according to state law. Such diseases/conditions shall be reported to local health departments or the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS).

Why Report

The accurate identification and timely reporting is vital in disease control because it;

- ◆ Enables the health department to implement disease intervention without delay.
- ◆ Assists in identifying contacts who may be infected or individuals at risk of infection.
- ◆ Helps to determine occurrence of diseases in the communities.
- ◆ Enables provision of aggregate data on possible risk factors associated with diseases.

The data collected from disease reporting;

- ◆ Helps physicians evaluate their patients' illnesses.
- ◆ Assists the public to make better decisions regarding their own health and lifestyle.
- ◆ Enables public health agencies to target and implement prevention and control measures.
- ◆ Permits public health agencies to plan for resource allocation, implement initiatives and evaluate them.

Who Must Report

Reporters include healthcare providers or institutions providing diagnostic testing, screening or care to anyone with a reportable disease/condition. Laboratories are required to report any test that is positive for, or suggestive of a reportable disease. A list of these reportable diseases/conditions in Missouri can be accessed at: <http://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/communicabledisease/pdf/reportablediseaselist2.pdf>

Source: DHSS

"Life is like an onion: You peel it off one layer at a time, and sometimes you weep" Anon