

Epidemiology Program • www.seminolecohealth.com

## **Children's Health in Seminole County**

In October, we celebrate children's health month which focuses on the physical, environmental, emotional and psychological health and well being of the nation's youth. With nearly 74 million children under the age of 18 years living in the United States, all deserve a chance to reach their fullest potential. There is increasing recognition in policy, research and clinical practice for communities to provide a physical, cognitive and social-emotional foundation for lifelong health, learning and well-being.

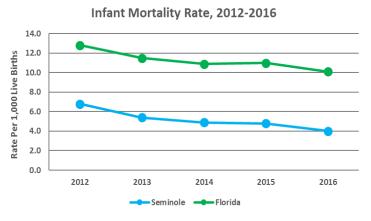
### **INSIDE** THIS ISSUE:

- Children's Health in Seminole County PAGE 1
  - Arbovirus Surveillance PAGE 2
- Diabetes Awareness in Seminole County PAGE 3
  - Disease Table PAGE 4

• HIV Prevention Awareness Month PAGE 5

• Disease Reporting PAGE 6

About one out of every 10 school-aged children in the United States has asthma, and every year more than 10.5 million missed school days are attributed to this disease. With smaller bodies and unique physiologies, children are often more likely to be at risk for health hazards than adults. Healthy People 2010 addressed the earliest stages of childhood through goals for Maternal, Infant and Child Health, but the early and middle childhood stages of development were not highlighted in the initiative. Healthy People 2020 set out to address this gap.



### Seminole County

The Florida Department of Health in Seminole County (DOH-Seminole) Florida Healthy Babies Program hosted their 2nd Annual Florida Healthy Babies: A Community Conversation event. Dr. Armando Fuentes from Nemours presented information on infant mortality. Other presentations included topics on breastfeeding, childbirth, and Baby and Me Tobacco Free along with a panel discussion. There were over 80 participants that attended the event and more than 15 vendors provided information and resources.



## **Arbovirus Surveillance**

### Seminole County Mosquito-Borne Illness

Statistics 2017 :

West Nile Virus: 0

Eastern Equine Encephalitis: 0

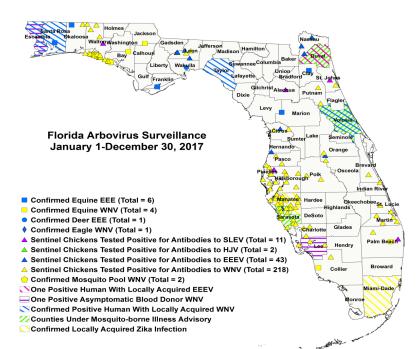
St. Louis Encephalitis: 0

Dengue: 1

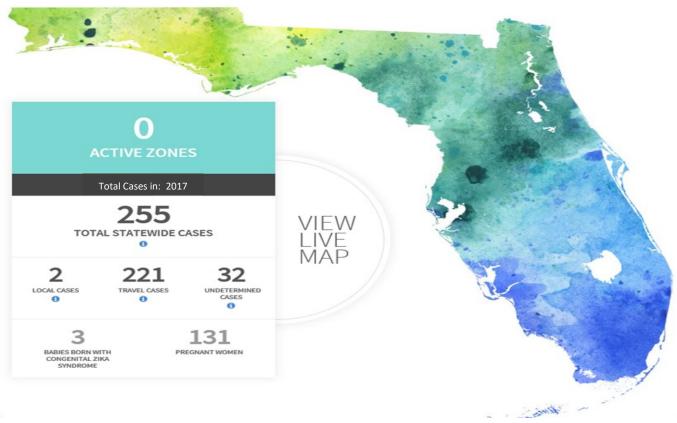
Chikungunya: 0

Malaria: 0

Zika Virus: 4



## Statewide Zika Snapshot



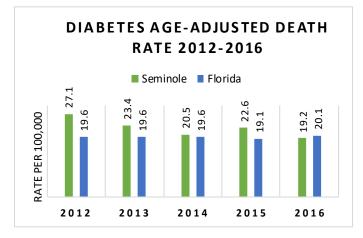
Link to active map: zikafreefl.org

# **Diabetes Awareness in Seminole County**

There is not a cure for diabetes, but a healthy lifestyle can significantly reduce its impact on your life. What you do every day makes the difference: eating healthy, being physically active, taking medications and keeping health care appointments to stay on track. More than 30 million people in the United States have diabetes, but 1 out of 4 of them do not know they have it. There are three main types of diabetes: type 1, type 2 and gestational diabetes (diabetes while pregnant).

Type 1 diabetes, is a condition in which the body cannot make insulin, so it is necessary to take it everyday. Type 1 diabetes is less common than type 2 diabetes; about 5% of people who have diabetes have type 1. Most people with diabetes have type 2 diabetes. With type 2 diabetes, your body does not use insulin well and is unable to keep blood sugar at normal levels. Race and ethnicity also matter: African Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders and some Asian Americans are at a higher risk for type 2 diabetes.

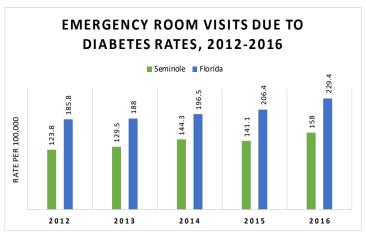
Medical costs for people with diabetes are twice as high as for people without diabetes. The risk of death for adults with diabetes is 50% higher than for adults without diabetes. People with diabetes are at higher risk of serious health complications; including but not limited to: heart disease, blindness and eye problems, kidney disease and amputations. An individual can lower their risk for developing type 2 diabetes by losing a small amount of weight , if they are overweight and staying physically active. A small



amount of weight loss means around 5% to 7% of your body weight, just 10 to 14 pounds for a 200-pound person.

### Seminole County:

Death rates for diabetes in Seminole County have been relatively higher than that of the state rates over the past 5 years (2012-2016). Over the same time frame the emergency room visits due to diabetes in Seminole County have risen. In an effort to combat these growing rates, DOH-Seminole supports taking steps to address diabetes as a critical health issue. DOH-Seminole understands the importance of diabetes screening and the role it plays in decreasing the number of hospital visits and deaths in Seminole County due to diabetes.



During Diabetes Awareness month in November, DOH - Seminole offered free A1c screenings at the "Feed the Need Food Pantry" at the health department in Sanford. A1c screening is a tool that can be used to reduce the number of individuals who develop Type 2 diabetes by providing early diagnosis and treatment. The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologist (AACE) recommends that individuals who meet any of the clinical risk criteria listed should be screened: age  $\geq$  45 years without other risk factors, cardiovascular disease or family history of type 2 diabetes, overweight or obese, sedentary lifestyle, member of an at risk racial/ethnic group, sleep disorders, history of gestational diabetes during pregnancy, hypertension, polycystic ovarian syndrome and metabolic syndrome. Repeat testing is recommended at least every 3 years for those with normal screening results.

# **Disease Incidence Table-Seminole County**

Selected Diseases/Conditions Reported to DOH-Seminole	2017	2016	2015	2015–2017 Average
AIDS	33	26	27	28.6
Campylobacteriosis	61	50	57	56.0
Chlamydia	1,684	1,563	1,656	1,634.3
Cyclosporiasis	3	3	1	2.3
Dengue	1	4	2	2.3
E. coli Shiga toxin-producing	6	4	7	5.6
Giardiasis	14	15	15	14.6
Gonorrhea	492	395	394	427.0
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive)	6	3	0	3.0
Hepatitis A	4	1	0	2.0
Hepatitis B (acute and chronic)	84	87	75	82.0
Hepatitis B in Pregnant Women	2	4	6	4.0
Hepatitis C (acute and chronic)	295	400	305	333.3
HIV	81	76	93	83.3
Lead poisoning	17	12	3	10.6
Legionellosis	10	8	10	9.3
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	0	0.0
Pertussis	7	6	13	8.6
(Animal) Rabies	3	1	5	2.3
Rabies, Possible Exposure	71	43	25	46.3
Salmonellosis	77	79	98	84.6
Shigellosis	35	3	19	19
S. pneumoniae – drug resistant	7	7	3	5.6
Syphilis	38	36	34	10.6
Tuberculosis	8	3	5	5.3
Varicella	22	11	10	14.3
Zika Virus, Non-Congenital	4	25	***	14.5

\*\*\*The disease was not reportable in that year.

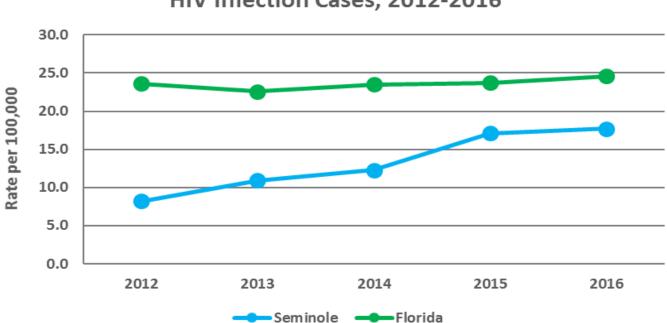
\*\*\*All Data is Provisional \*\*\*

## **HIV Prevention Awareness in Seminole County**

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections in the United States continue to be a major public health crisis. An estimated 1.2 million Americans are living with HIV, and 1 out of 8 people with HIV do not know they have it. Although recent data shows that annual HIV infections have declined 18% in the United States from 2008 to 2014, HIV continues to spread. HIV is a preventable disease. Effective HIV prevention interventions have been proven to reduce HIV transmission. People who get tested for HIV and learn that they are infected can make significant behavior changes to improve their health and reduce the risk of transmitting HIV to their sex or drugusing partners. Recent scientific advances have demonstrated that early initiation of antiretroviral therapy (ART) not only preserves the health of the people living with HIV, but also reduces their risk of transmitting HIV to others by 93%.

### **Seminole County**

The Florida Department of Health in Seminole County (DOH-Seminole) unites with people and communities worldwide as we observed World AIDS Day (December 1, 2017) by showing support for people living with HIV and honoring those who have died from an AIDS-related illness. This year's national theme was "Increasing Impact Through Transparency, Accountability, and Partnerships." As part of our strategic efforts to eliminate HIV in Florida, the Department of Health is currently working to make Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) medication available at no cost at all of the 67 county health departments within the next year. PrEP is a oncedaily pill that can reduce the risk of acquiring HIV in HIV-negative individuals. PrEP should be used in conjunction with other prevention methods like condoms to reduce the risk of infection. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), taking PrEP daily reduces the risk of getting HIV by more than 90 percent. In alignment with this strategy, DOH-Seminole offered free HIV testing from 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 3:30 p.m. on Friday, December 1st at their office located at 400 West Airport Boulevard in Sanford. PrEP will be available at DOH-Seminole early 2018.



### HIV Infection Cases, 2012-2016

For more information, call the Florida AIDS Hotline at 1-800-FLA-AIDS or 1-800-352-2437; En Español, 1-800-545-SIDA; In Creole, 1-800-AIDS-101.



The Epidemiology Program conducts disease surveillance and investigates suspected occurrences of infectious diseases and conditions reported from physician's offices, hospitals and laboratories. Surveillance is primarily conducted through passive reporting from the medical community as required by Chapter 381, Florida Statutes.

To report a reportable disease or outbreak during business hours please use the <u>Report of Communicable Disease Form</u> or Contact the Division of Epidemiology at 407-665-3266.

To report an urgent reportable disease or outbreak after hours, call 407-665-3266 and follow the instructions to reach the on-call Epidemiologist.

**Reportable Disease Lists:** 

**Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida - Practitioner List** 

<u>Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida - Laboratory List</u>

**Disease Reporting Information for Health Care Providers and Laboratories** 

Foodborne Illnesses Reporting Links:

Report illnesses due to food online 24/7

**Report unsafe or unsanitary conditions** 

**Disaster Preparedness Link:** 

http://www.floridadisaster.org/index.asp

# **Contact Information**

Donna J. Walsh, Health Officer (407) 665 - 3200 Ana C. Scuteri, Community and Population Health Division Director (407) 665 - 3215 Tania Slade, Epidemiology and Tuberculosis Program Manager (407) 665 - 3266 Livia Gifford, Tuberculosis Program (407) 665 - 3242 Vicky Lozada, ADAP Program (407) 665 - 3289 Preston Boyce, Area 7 Regional STD Manager (407) 665 - 3248 Adrain Humphrey, HIV/AIDS Program Manager (407) 665 - 3690 <u>Authors</u> Kelsi Williams, Epidemiology (407) 665 - 3294 Herronda Mortimer, National Diabetes Prevention Program Coordinator (407) 665 - 3011

Alfredo Maldonado, Florida Healthy Babies Initiative Training Consultant (407) 665 - 3274

#### MISSION

To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county and community efforts

> VISION To be the Healthiest State in the Nation

### VALUES

Innovation Collaboration Accountability Responsiveness Excellence

ADDRESS 400 West Airport Boulevard Sanford, FL 32773

