

EPISODES

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2016

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF HEALTH

www.stluciecountyhealth.com/

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(STD)**
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ZIKA

Zika Virus Surveillance:

The CDC has issued travel recommendations concerning the Zika virus. The latest travel recommendations can be viewed [here](#).

St. Lucie County:

Our primary role during public health emergencies is to lead community planning and response activities. Since February when Governor Scott issued the Declaration, we have been working extremely close with the Mosquito Control District and the medical community to inform and educate St. Lucie residents.

- The following list includes Zika activities completed or planned for the future:
- Continue to work closely with hospitals and community providers on providing guidance on testing
- Continue to work with community partners, businesses, and code enforcement on sharing information and getting mosquito-borne illness prevention messaging out
- Continue to identify additional opportunities for engaging businesses
- Updated information can be found on the [FDOH website](#) in our local newsletter and BOCC's website.
- Held community-wide meetings at the health department
- Continue to provide free Zika testing to pregnant persons who present at DOH-St. Lucie.
- Monitor for PUI's and investigate those tested as necessary based upon guidance.
- Continue surveillance for persons with travel and/or symptoms (rash, fever, red/itchy eyes/conjunctive, body aches etc.)
- Continue surveillance plan for microcephaly and Guillain Barre Syndrome
- Work with ICPs at hospitals to provide trainings for medical providers and stakeholders upon request
- Identify ways to promote Zika prevention that are engaging and interactive



Zika Virus Resources:

[Florida Department of Health](#)

[St Lucie County Mosquito Control](#)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

Plan for Travel:

Before Your Trip

If you are pregnant or trying to get pregnant

- If you are [pregnant](#), do not travel to [areas with Zika](#).
- If you or your partner are [trying to get pregnant](#), consider avoiding nonessential travel to areas with Zika. Talk to your doctor or other healthcare provider about your travel plans.

During Your Trip

Protect yourself from mosquito bites

- Strictly follow steps to [prevent mosquito bites](#) to protect yourself and your family.

Keep mosquitoes outside

- Stay in places with air conditioning and with window/door screens.
- Use a bed net if air conditioned or screened rooms are not available or if sleeping outdoors.

After Your Trip

Protect yourself during sex

- [Protect yourself during sex](#), especially if your partner traveled to an area with Zika or if you are pregnant or considering getting pregnant.
- The amount of time you need to protect yourself during sex depends on whether your partner has symptoms and whether you are pregnant or trying to get pregnant. For specific guidelines, see [protect yourself during sex](#).

See a doctor or healthcare professional

- If you feel sick after your return from your trip, learn more about the [symptoms](#) of Zika to find out if you need to be [tested for the Zika virus](#).

Check Latest Travel Notices

- [Zika travel notices](#)
- [Advice for people living in or traveling to South Florida](#)

For most current updated information on Zika visit: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/newsroom/all-articles.html>. For more information on Zika virus, Florida residents and visitors can call 855-622-6735. Remember to drain standing water weekly, no matter how seemingly small. A couple drops of water in a bottle cap can be a breeding location for mosquitoes.

[Latest Travel Notices](#)

[CDC Healthcare Guidance](#)

[Local Health Department Contact Information](#)

Safety Note



Masks can obstruct a child's vision while walking.



Halloween Safety

Everyone loves a good scare on Halloween, but not when it comes to child safety. There are several easy and effective behaviors that parents can share with kids to help reduce their risk of injury.



Hard Facts

On average, children are more than twice as likely to be hit by a car and killed on Halloween than on any other day of the year.

Top Tips

- Decorate costumes and bags with reflective tape or stickers and, if possible, choose light colors. Since masks can sometimes obstruct a child's vision, try non-toxic face paint and makeup whenever possible.



- Have kids use glow sticks or flashlights to help them see and be seen by drivers.
- Children under the age of 12 should not be alone at night without adult supervision. If kids are mature enough to be out without supervision, remind them to stick to familiar areas that are well lit and trick-or-treat in groups.
- Popular trick-or-treating hours are 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. so be especially alert for kids during those hours.
- When selecting a costume make sure it is the right size to prevent trips and falls.

Learn More

Here are a few [more tips](#) on how to keep your kids happy and safe on Halloween.

For more resources, visit <https://www.safekids.org/halloween>.

HEALTHIEST WEIGHT FLORIDA

Fall into Healthy Habits

Fall is a great time of year to enjoy the outdoors with friends and family. Being outside encourages active lifestyles by decreasing time spent in front of a television or computer screen¹. Spending time outside also has mental health benefits such as stress reduction and mood elevation.

Take advantage of our beautiful state this fall! Here are some ideas for you.

Learn How to Garden

In addition to spring gardening, many crops can be planted in the fall in Florida. Gardening is an active hobby, burning approximately 160 calories in just 30 minutes. It also encourages a healthy diet by providing fresh fruits and vegetables to enjoy at home.

Have a Healthy Tailgate

Tailgating can be a healthy event. Play it smart this season. Print out one of our Healthiest Weight game plans and enjoy your tailgate the healthy way.

Go Camping

Camping is fun for everyone. Take in the fresh air this fall with a pocket full of our fun tips for preparing healthy and great-tasting camping food.

Enjoy a Safe and Healthy Halloween

Halloween can be a scary time of the year for anyone trying to maintain healthy habits. Create a safe and healthy Halloween experience this year by incorporating some of the tips on our Halloween fact sheet. You can also print it and give it to your costumed visitors along with the treats.

Be a Junior Park Ranger

Encourage your child to become more than a recreational camper this fall by participating in the Florida State Parks' Junior Ranger Program. The program provides an opportunity for young people to learn, serve, and share our state's natural and cultural resources.

Junior Ranger Program

Get Outside and Explore by Geocaching

Florida State Parks offers a new way to be active and explore the outdoors with Operation Recreation GeoTour hosted by [Geocaching.com](#). This GeoTour stretches from Pensacola to Key West and includes 74 state parks and trails.

Take a Loved One to the Doctor

September is Take a Loved One to the Doctor Month. The Department of Health encourages all Floridians to make an appointment to see a health care provider, attend a health event in their community, or help a friend, neighbor or family member do the same.

For the resources and printouts mentioned in this section, please visit <http://www.healthiestweightflorida.com/activities/fall.html>.



It's Hunting Season! Prevent Brucellosis

Some animals may put hunters at risk for brucellosis, a disease that can cause severe illness. Learn about what you can do to prevent this illness.

Brucellosis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria.

People can get the disease when they are in contact with infected animals or animal products contaminated with the bacteria.

If you hunt certain kinds of wild animals (see examples listed below), you may have an increased risk of brucellosis. This is because as a hunter you may come into contact with the blood and organs of the animals you are hunting.

Animals That Can Put Hunters at Risk

Many animals can have brucellosis. If you hunt particular animals, such as those listed below, you may face an increased risk of getting the disease. When an animal gets infected with the bacteria that cause brucellosis, it can carry the bacteria for life and can pass the disease on to other animals and humans.

- **Wild hogs** Hunting wild hogs is a popular sport among hunters. Since wild hogs destroy farmland and crops and compete with native wildlife for food, wildlife agencies support their hunting to control the animal population size.
- **Other game animals that can have brucellosis in North America are:**
 - Bison
 - Elk
 - Deer
 - Caribou/reindeer
 - Moose

In addition, predators such as bears and wolves may get brucellosis after they feed on infected animals. If you hunt or trap these types of predatory animals, be aware of the risk for brucellosis and protect yourself. Dogs that are used for hunting can also be at risk for brucellosis.



How You Can Get Brucellosis from Animals

You can get sick if blood, fluid, or tissue from an infected animal comes in contact with your eyes, nose, mouth, or skin. This can happen when you are involved in hunting-related activities such as:

- Field dressing
- Butchering
- Handling or preparing raw meat for cooking
- Eating meat that is not thoroughly cooked



Protect Yourself from Brucellosis

When you are hunting wild animals (especially wild hogs, elk, moose, or bison), avoid all contact with visibly ill animals or those found dead. Be sure to practice safe field dressing techniques, since it is still possible for animals that appear healthy to have brucellosis.

Safe field dressing can help keep you from getting brucellosis. So, be sure to:

- Use clean, sharp knives for field dressing and butchering.
- Wear eye protection and rubber or latex gloves (disposable or reusable) when handling carcasses.
- Avoid direct (bare skin) contact with fluid or organs from the animal.
- Avoid direct (bare skin) contact with hunting dogs that may have come into contact with hunted animals.
- After butchering, burn or bury disposable gloves and parts of the carcass that will not be eaten.
- Don't feed dogs with raw meat or other parts of the carcass.
- Wash hands as soon as possible with soap and warm water for 20 seconds or more. Dry hands with a clean cloth.
- Clean all tools and reusable gloves with a disinfectant, like dilute bleach. (Follow the safety instructions on the product label).

- Thoroughly cook meat from any animal that is known to be a possible carrier of brucellosis (see the list above).



Be aware that freezing, smoking, drying and pickling do not kill the bacteria that cause brucellosis.

What Are the Signs and Symptoms of Brucellosis Infection?

When you get infected, you may experience:

- Fever
- Chills
- Sweating
- Headache
- Low Appetite
- Fatigue
- Joint Pain
- Muscle Pain

It may take anywhere from a week up to a month after coming into contact with the infected animal for you to start feeling sick.

See a doctor right away if you experience these signs and symptoms. Be sure to tell your doctor about your contact with wild animals, especially wild hogs, moose, elk, and bison. Your doctor can test your blood for brucellosis.

If the test confirms brucellosis, your doctor will prescribe you antibiotics. These are drugs that can stop the infection. You usually need to take them for 6 weeks or longer.

If the illness is not treated or comes back, you could have serious problems in your bones, joints, or heart.

Brucellosis does not kill people often, but it can happen. So, be sure to take all of the antibiotics as prescribed by your doctor. This will help prevent the illness from coming back and keep you safe and healthy.

For more information, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/brucellosis/index.html>



5 Safety Tips for Deep Frying Turkeys

Fried turkeys are delicious, but they come with a slew of safety issues. Thousands of fires as well as many deaths and injuries happen each year due to turkey fryer fires. Before you set up your turkey fryer this Thanksgiving, remember these safety tips.

1. Stay Away from The House:

Set up the turkey fryer more than 10 feet away from your home and keep children and pets away. Never leave it unattended.

2. Find Flat Ground: The oil must be even and steady at all times to ensure safety.

3. Use a Thawed and Dry Turkey: Extra water will cause the oil to bubble furiously and spill over. If oil spills from the fryer onto the burner, it can cause a fire.

4. Monitor the Temp: The lid and handle can become very hot and could cause burns. Also be sure to keep track of the oil's temperature as many fryers do not have their own thermostats.

5. Be Prepared: Have a fire extinguisher (multipurpose, dry-powder) ready at all times in the event that the oil ignites.



Holiday Turkey Safety Tips

Many people enjoy a traditional turkey dinner during the holidays. Following a few guidelines when preparing a turkey dinner will help ensure that everyone is able to enjoy the meal, and greatly reduce the chances that a foodborne illness becomes part of your holiday memories.

Planning

Plan ahead. Plan your menu before the holiday. Shopping early will ease the countdown tension for your holiday meal. Ask these questions to help plan your meal: Do you have enough space to store a frozen bird if purchased in advance? If not, when should you purchase a turkey? What size bird do you need to buy?

When to purchase? If you choose to buy a frozen bird you may do so at any time, but make sure you have adequate storage space in your freezer. If you choose a fresh turkey, buy it only 1-2 days before cooking. Do not buy a prestuffed fresh turkey.

Thawing the Turkey

Thawing it in the refrigerator. Place frozen bird in its original wrapper in the refrigerator (40° F) in a pan, to prevent any of the juices from dripping onto other surfaces or foods in the refrigerator. Allow a thawing time of approximately 24 hours for each 5 pounds of turkey. (Example: A 10-pound turkey would need 48 hours in the refrigerator to thaw.)

Preparing the Turkey

The day before you will be serving your turkey Make sure you have all the ingredients you need to prepare your holiday meal. Check to make sure you have all the equipment you will need, including a roasting pan large enough to hold your turkey and a meat thermometer. The turkey may be rinsed in cold water the night before and rewrapped for roasting the next day if you wish. Wet and dry stuffing ingredients can be prepared ahead of time and refrigerated separately. This may also be done on the day of your celebration. Mix stuffing ingredients just before placing the stuffing inside the turkey cavity or into a casserole dish.

Day of celebration

If you choose to stuff your turkey, stuff loosely. The stuffing should be moist, not dry, since heat destroys bacteria more rapidly in a moist environment. Place stuffed turkey in oven immediately. You may also cook the stuffing outside the bird in a casserole.



When is the turkey done?

Use a meat thermometer to check the internal temperature of the turkey. A good indication of the turkey being cooked thoroughly is when the temperature of the bird (as measured in the thigh) has reached 180° F. The stuffing, whether cooked inside the bird or in a separate dish, should reach 165° F.

After removing the turkey from the oven, let it stand 20 minutes. Remove stuffing and carve turkey.

Storing Leftovers

Cut the leftover turkey into small pieces; refrigerate stuffing and turkey separately in shallow containers within 2 hours of cooking. Use leftover turkey and stuffing within 3-4 days; gravy within 1-2 days; or freeze these foods. Re-heat thoroughly to a temperature of 165° F or until hot and steaming.

For more information, visit <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/safety-tips/turkey.htm>



Quick Tips for Preventing Enteric Illnesses Around the Holidays

- Cook all poultry products thoroughly. Make sure that the meat is cooked throughout (no longer pink) and any juices run clear. All poultry should be cooked to reach a minimum internal temperature of 165° F.
- If you are served undercooked poultry in a restaurant, send it back for further cooking.
- Wash hands with soap before preparing food
- Wash hands with soap after handling raw foods of animal origin and before touching anything else.
- Prevent cross-contamination in the kitchen by using separate cutting boards for foods of animal origin and other foods and by thoroughly cleaning all cutting boards, countertops, and utensils with soap and hot water after preparing raw food of animal origin.
- Do not drink unpasteurized milk or untreated surface water.
- Make sure that persons with diarrhea, especially children, wash their hands carefully and frequently with soap to reduce the risk of spreading the infection.
- Wash hands with soap after contact with pet feces.

Did You Get Your Flu Shot?

Seasonal Influenza: Flu Basics

Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by [influenza viruses](#). It can cause mild to severe illness. Serious outcomes of flu infection can result in hospitalization or death. Some people, such as older people, young children, and people with [certain health conditions](#), are at high risk for serious flu complications. The best way to prevent the flu is by getting **vaccinated** each year.

The [upcoming season's flu vaccine](#) will protect against the influenza viruses that research indicates will be most common during the season. This includes an influenza A (H1N1) virus, an influenza A (H3N2) virus, and one or two influenza B viruses, depending on the flu vaccine.



How Flu Spreads

Person to Person

People with flu can spread it to others up to about 6 feet away. Most experts think that flu viruses are spread mainly by droplets made when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets can land in the mouths or noses of people who are nearby or possibly be inhaled into the lungs. Less often, a person might also get flu by touching a surface or object that has flu virus on it and then touching their own mouth or nose.

To avoid this, people should stay away from sick people and stay home if sick. It also is important to wash hands often with soap and water. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand rub. Linens, eating utensils, and dishes belonging to those who are sick should not be shared without washing thoroughly first. Eating utensils can be washed either in a dishwasher or by hand with water and soap and do not need to be cleaned separately. Further, frequently touched surfaces should be

cleaned and disinfected at home, work and school, especially if someone is ill.

The Flu Is Contagious

Most healthy adults may be able to infect other people beginning 1 day **before** symptoms develop and up to 5 to 7 days **after** becoming sick. Children may pass the virus for longer than 7 days.

Symptoms start 1 to 4 days after the virus enters the body. **That means that you may be able to pass on the flu to someone else before you know you are sick, as well as while you are sick.** Some people can be infected with the flu virus but have no symptoms. During this time, those persons may still spread the virus to others.

Why should people get vaccinated against the flu?

Influenza is a serious disease that can lead to hospitalization and sometimes even death. Every flu season is different, and influenza infection can affect people differently. Even healthy people can get very sick from the flu and spread it to others. Over a period of 31 seasons between 1976 and 2007, [estimates of flu-associated deaths](#) in the United States range from a low of about 3,000 to a high of about 49,000 people. During recent flu seasons, between 80% and 90% of flu related deaths have occurred in people 65 years and older. "Flu season" in the United States can begin as early as October and last as late as May. During this time, flu viruses are circulating at higher levels in the U.S. population. An annual seasonal flu vaccine (either the flu shot or the nasal spray flu vaccine) is the best way to reduce the chances that you will get seasonal flu and spread it to others. When more people get vaccinated against the flu, less flu can spread through that community.



Who should get vaccinated this season?

Everyone 6 months of age and older should get a flu vaccine every season. This recommendation has been in place since [February 24, 2010 when CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices \(ACIP\)](#) voted for "universal" flu vaccination in the United States to expand protection against the flu to more people.

Vaccination to prevent influenza is particularly important for people who are at high risk of serious complications from influenza. See [People at High Risk of Developing Flu-Related Complications](#) for a full list of age and health factors that confer increased risk.

More information is available at [Who Should Get Vaccinated Against Influenza](#).

Who should not get a flu shot?

CDC recommends use of the flu shot (inactivated influenza vaccine or IIV) and the recombinant influenza vaccine (RIV). The nasal spray flu vaccine (live attenuated influenza vaccine or LAIV) should not be used during 2016-2017. Different flu vaccines are approved for use in different groups of people. Factors that can determine a person's suitability for vaccination, or vaccination with a particular vaccine, include a person's age, health (current and past) and any allergies to flu vaccine or its components.

[People who cannot get a flu shot](#)

[People who should talk to their doctor before getting the flu shot](#)



MERLIN Registry System*

Frequency Comparisons of Selected Reportable Diseases for
St. Lucie County 01 Jan 2016—31 Sept 2016

- Data include confirmed/probable/suspect cases in St. Lucie County residents by date reported to the health department, regardless of where infection was acquired
- Counts are accurate at the time of publication but these may change and/or vary from other reports depending on criteria used
- Alterations of case definitions can result in dramatic changes in case counts

	St Lucie	FL	St Lucie	FL
	YTD 2016		YTD 2015	
Central Nervous System & Invasive Diseases				
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE (CJD)	0	13	1	24
MENINGITIS (BACTERIAL, CRYPTOCOCCAL, MYCOTIC)	4	89	5	96
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE	0	11	0	20
Hepatitides				
HEPATITIS A	0	90	1	88
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	14	502	4	378
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC	50	3790	48	3,718
HEPATITIS B (+HBsAg IN PREGNANT WOMEN)	7	318	11	340
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	9	21	7	132
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC	449	24,663	361	17,321
Enteric Diseases				
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	35	2,734	34	2,757
CHOLERA (VIBRIO CHOLERA, TYPE O1)	0	1	0	4
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	6	415	9	675
CYCLOSPORIASIS	2	36	0	22
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN PRODUCING	7	484	12	337
GIARDIASIS	6	863	9	767
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME	0	6	0	4
SALMONELLOSIS	67	4420	82	4,408
SHIGELLOSIS	2	676	30	1,650
VIBRIO ALGINOLYTICUS	2	36	1	51
VIBRIO FLUVIALIS	0	3	0	9
VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS	1	38	2	33
VIBRIO VULNIFICUS	0	37	1	34
VIBRIO (VIBRIO CHOLERA, TYPE NON-O1)	0	12	1	5
Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
INFLUENZA A (PEDIATRIC MORTALITY)	0	6	0	0
MUMPS	2	21	2	18
PERTUSSIS	1	265	1	262
VARICELLA	11	590	12	583
MEASLES	0	5	2	5
Vector Borne & Zoonotic Diseases				
POSSIBLE RABIES EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (HUMAN)	108	2429	55	2,469
BRUCELLA	0	6	0	6
CHIKUNGUNYA	0	11	0	109
DENGUE FEVER	0	60	1	35
LYME DISEASE	3	290	1	136
MALARIA	2	56	0	27
RABID ANIMALS	0	55	4	54
SPOTTED FEVER RICKETTSIOSES	0	50	1	14
ZIKA	5	800	0	0
Others				
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING	2	193	1	193
CIGUATERA	0	15	2	38
LEAD POISONING	10	597	11	627
LEGIONELLA	1	239	3	229
LISTERIOSIS	0	26	0	28
PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS/INJURY	0	22	0	30
TUBERCULOSIS (Jan-Aug)	10	370	4	397
HIV/AIDS				
HIV (Jan-Aug)	41	4,573	29	3,359
AIDS (Jan-Aug)	22	1,733	21	1,546
Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
SYPHILIS (INFECTIOUS) (Jan-Aug)	2	1,642	5	1,283
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS (Jan-Aug)	0	33	0	20
EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS (Jan-Aug)	5	1,869	8	1,362
GONORRHEA (Jan-Aug)	176	18,301	138	14,895
CHLAMYDIA (Jan-Aug)	766	63,990	719	58,595

*Data are provisional

KNOW YOUR HEART

For Students
ages 5 to 20
years

FREE HEART SCREENING

(Registration required)

HOSTED BY:



SATURDAY, NOV. 19th 2016

APPOINTMENTS FROM - 8 AM TO 4:30PM

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH IN ST. LUCIE COUNTY

LARRY J. LEE PUBLIC HEALTH BUILDING

5150 NW MILNER DR - PORT ST LUCIE, FL. 34983

CONTACT: Cheryl Lalloo (772) 215-1912
VISIT: JessicaClinton.org or register
ONLINE: jessicacintonmvp.eventbrite.com

OUR GOAL: Screen every student for heart defects
by providing access to EKG's, Heart
Physicals & Echocardiograms

The Jessica Clinton MVP Foundation is a 501 (c)3 non-profit corporation

On October 2, 2003, Jessica Clinton a seventeen year-old student, died from a undetected heart defect. The foundation, created in her honor, has been working to prevent such tragedies. For the past 12 years we have been working with our local schools and legislators to provide public access to A.E.D.'s (Automated External Defibrillator) in our schools and communities. In addition, for the past 5 years, the foundation has been offering FREE Heart Screening for students in an effort to prevent the unnecessary loss of a child

DONATIONS ARE APPRECIATED

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR SPONSORS



This is a very important call to action to all providers in Martin, Indian River, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie counties that serve clients who live with HIV/AIDS. The 2016 Florida HIV/AIDS Anonymous Needs Assessment Survey is now under way from October, 2016 to January 3rd, 2017. We ask you as a provider to inform your patient or client who has HIV/AIDS of this very important opportunity to participate in the 2016 Needs Assessment Survey and to share the internet address to the Survey. The responses to this survey will have great impact in the level of funding that could potentially come to our area for the future provision of HIV/AIDS services.

The Florida HIV/AIDS Anonymous Needs Assessment Survey goes out only once every three years to people living with HIV/AIDS, giving them the chance to tell the Department of Health what services they need. The answers to this survey will help the Department of Health and our local Planning Group decide how to fund and improve HIV-related services in our area (Martin, Indian River, Okeechobee, and St. Lucie counties). The survey is anonymous and only takes 5 minutes to complete. The survey announcement and promotion below includes the survey's URL address for internet access and the QR code for tablet, android, and smart phone use. The QR code app is free and can be downloaded from Google Play Store.

If you have questions or would like to request paper copies of the survey, please contact Maya Luetke at the University of Florida at (352) 273-6067.

Thank you.



Florida HIV Needs Assessment

Take the anonymous, 5-minute survey
October 3rd, 2016–
January 3rd, 2017
at www.floridaneeds.org

This is your chance to share your thoughts with the Department of Health on your HIV-related services, care, and treatment. Your feedback will help to improve services for people living with HIV/AIDS in Florida.



This survey is completely anonymous. If you have questions, please contact Maya Luetke at the University of Florida at (352) 273-6067.