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FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

<http://stlucie.floridahealth.gov/>

INSIDE THIS ISSUE...

Countywide Rabies Alert	1
Reportable Diseases	1
Tis the Season of Not Giving	2
"I've Got that Flu Bug Going Around"	2
Tips for a Healthy 2016 (2016 Calendar)	3
Take Time to be Prepared in 2016	3
St Lucie's County's Reportable Diseases Frequency Report	4
Norovirus-The Stomach Bug Fact Sheet	5-6
What You Should Know About Rabies Fact Sheet	7
Reportable Disease/Conditions in Florida	8

EPIDEMIOLOGY (EPI)

EPI-DISEASE REPORTING
PHONE (772) 462-3883
CONFIDENTIAL FAX
(772) 873-4910

EPI-AFTER HOURS, WEEK-
ENDS AND HOLIDAYS
PHONE (772) 462-3800

PREPAREDNESS

PHONE (772) 873-4911

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
PHONE (772) 873-4931

TUBERCULOSIS (TB)
PHONE (772) 462-3863
FAX (772) 462-3826

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED
DISEASES (STD)
PHONE (772) 462-3815
CONFIDENTIAL FAX
(772) 873-4913

HIV/AIDS
PHONE (772) 462-3875
CONFIDENTIAL FAX
(772) 462-3809

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COUNTYWIDE RABIES ALERT EXTENDED

In case you did not already know, all of St. Lucie County is under a rabies alert. The alert was originally issued on November 9th, but has been extended an additional 60 days from December 26, 2015.

St. Lucie County's five year average is two rabid animals a year. As of December 26, 2015 there have been nine animals that tested positive for rabies including one domestic dog, one cat, six raccoons and one bat. The public is asked to maintain a heightened awareness that rabies is active in St. Lucie County. Alerts are designed to increase awareness to the public and DOH-St. Lucie wants all residents to be aware of the risk that rabies poses to St. Lucie County residents and their pets.

The following are steps you can take to protect yourself and your loved ones against rabies:

- KEEP rabies vaccinations up to date for all pets.
- KEEP your pets under direct supervision so they do not come in contact with wild animals. If your pet is bitten by a wild animal, seek veterinary assistance for the animal immediately and contact your local animal control services.
- CALL your local animal control agency to remove any stray animals from your neighborhood.
- SPAY or neuter your pets to help reduce the number of unwanted pets that may not be properly cared for or regularly vaccinated.
- DO NOT handle, feed, or unintentionally attract wild animals with open garbage cans or litter.
- NEVER adopt wild animals or bring them into your home.
- TEACH children NEVER to handle unfamiliar animals, wild or domestic, even if they appear friendly.
- PREVENT bats from entering living quarters or occupied spaces in homes, churches, schools, and other similar areas, where they might come in contact with people and pets.

Residents should avoid contact with wild and stray animals to protect themselves from the risk of rabies exposure. An animal with rabies could infect other wild animals or domestic animals that have not been vaccinated against rabies. **All domestic animals should be vaccinated against rabies and all wild-life contact should be avoided**, particularly with raccoons, bats, foxes, skunks, otters, bobcats and coyotes. Rabies is transmitted through exposure to the saliva and nervous tissue from a rabid animal through a bite, scratch, or contact with mucous membranes such as the eyes, nose, or mouth.

Unusual acting animals should be reported to local animal services for handling at:

- St. Lucie County Animal Control 772-462-8120
- Port St Lucie Animal Control 772-871-5042
- Fort Pierce Animal Control 772-467-3149

If bitten or scratched by a wild animal or stray you should report the incident to your doctor immediately, as well as local animal services and the local county health department. The contact number to report an animal bite to DOH-St. Lucie is 772-462-3883.

If you have an unvaccinated pet, take action NOW and get your pet vaccinated. For more information on low cost rabies vaccinations being offered by local community partners you can contact:

- The Humane Society of St Lucie County 772-466-7387
- Midway Veterinary Hospital 772-466-6298
- Animal Hospital of West Port St. Lucie 772-344-8800

For further information on rabies and rabies surveillance, go to the Florida Department of Health website: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/rabies/> and <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/rabies/rabies-surveillance.html> or contact DOH-St. Lucie's Environmental Health office at 772- 873- 4931.

Reportable Diseases and Happy Holidays

If you are unable to reach your local county health department and it is a public health emergency, please contact the Bureau of Epidemiology 24/7 at (850) 245-4401.

STD, TB, and HIV cases should be reported separately (not to EPI). Please refer to the column on the left side of the page for those departments' contact/fax numbers.

How do I report a case of a disease or a positive lab result?

If you are a healthcare professional or laboratory worker and would like to report a case of disease, please contact your local county health department.

Are disease outbreaks or clusters supposed to be reported?

Yes, any cluster or outbreak of disease is required to be reported. These clusters or outbreaks can be of **any** disease or condition, and is not limited only to those diseases included on the Practitioner List of Reportable Diseases. You can contact your local county health department to share your information.

If I got sick from a restaurant, how do I report it?

If you believe that you became ill from consuming contaminated food items, please complete the online food and waterborne illness complaint form at this address:

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/food-and-waterborne-disease/online-food-complaint-form.html

[waterborne-disease/online-food-complaint-form.html](http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/food-and-waterborne-disease/online-food-complaint-form.html)

If you have additional questions regarding who to contact when reporting an illness associated with food, please see the "reporting a problem with food in Florida" page at the following address:

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/food-and-waterborne-disease/how-to-report-a-problem-with-food-in-florida.html

How do I get additional information about disease frequency in Florida?

There are several sources for information regarding disease frequency in Florida. You can access Florida's Communicable Disease Frequency Reports which is a repository of notifiable disease case reports. www.floridacharts.com/merlin/freqrpt.asp This system allows you to select the disease or condition of interest as well as other classifications to customize your reports. In addition there are also several reports on disease frequency published by the Bureau of Epidemiology which can be accessed in the Publications section.

www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/data-and-publications/index.html

The information in this section is courtesy Florida Department of Health.

TIS THE SEASON OF NOT GIVING



Norovirus Prevention



This time of year is associated with giving to others, thereby demonstrating to those in our lives how much we care about them. There are some things that we do not want to share with those that we care about and those are diseases.

This time of year we see an increase in norovirus. Norovirus can quickly spread from infected persons, contaminated food and/or water, or by touching

contaminated surfaces. Symptoms which start 12-48 hours after being exposed to norovirus can include: diarrhea, throwing up, nausea, stomach pain, fever, headache, and body aches.

If symptomatic it is important that you monitor for dehydration which may manifest into decrease in urination, dry mouth/throat and/or feeling dizzy when standing up.

Not sharing norovirus with

those that you care about can be accomplished by:

- ◆ Practicing proper hand hygiene
- ◆ Washing fruits and vegetables and cooking seafood thoroughly
- ◆ Do not prepare food or care for others if you are sick
- ◆ Clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces

This information and more can be located at www.cdc.gov/norovirus

FLU SYMPTOMS

- * COUGH
- * SORE THROAT
- * RUNNY OR STUFFY NOSE
- * MUSCLE OR BODY ACHES
- * HEADACHES
- * FATIGUE (VERY TIRED)
- * FEVER OR FEELING FEVERISH/CHILLS
- * SOMETIMES- VOMITING AND DIARRHEA

"I'VE GOT THAT FLU BUG GOING AROUND"

Influenza, also called flu, is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses that infect the nose, throat, and lungs. Flu is spread primarily 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. 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, eyes or possibly their nose. A person with flu can be contagious one day before they themselves develop symptoms and up to seven days after becoming sick. The

BEST way to prevent seasonal flu is to get vaccinated each year. Flu shots are available locally at doctor offices and pharmacies. Call your provider today to get more information.

Other prevention measures:

- ◆ Avoid close contact with people who are sick
- ◆ Stay home when you are sick
- ◆ Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing (If you cannot get to a tissue in time cough/sneeze into your upper sleep or elbow, not your hands.)
- ◆ Wash your hands often (If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol based hand rub.)
- ◆ Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth (Germs can spread if you touch something contaminated with germs then touch your eyes, nose, or mouth.)
- ◆ Practice other good health habits (Clean

and disinfect frequently touched surfaces at home, work or school. Get plenty of sleep, be physically active, manage your stress, drink plenty of fluids, and eat nutritious food.)

This information and more can be located at www.cdc.gov/flu

A plume of salivary droplets captured during a sneeze in progress (www.cdc.gov)



Protect yourself and the ones you love.

Get vaccinated - Influenza or "flu" can cause serious illness. Vaccination is the best way to protect yourself and your family.

Cover your cough or sneeze - Cover your mouth and nose with your elbow or a tissue when you cough or sneeze. Use your arm or elbow in the same location and wash your hands.

Wash your hands - Wash your hands often with soap and water for 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth - If you touch surfaces with the flu virus, you can get the flu by touching your eyes, nose, or mouth.

Stay home if you are sick - Flu viruses go wherever you go when you are infected. Stay at home and check with your healthcare provider when needed.

Fight the Flu - It starts with you.

GET MORE INFORMATION AT WWW.FIGHTTHEFLU.CDC.GOV OR EMAIL FLU@CDC.GOV

Part of a healthy choice. HEALTH

Tips For A Healthy 2016

} Eat Healthy

www.nutrition.gov

www.cdc.gov/healthyweight

www.choosemyplate.gov

} Manage Your Stress

www.cdc.gov/Features/HandlingStress

www.nlm.nih.gov/health/publications/stress/index.shtml

} Be Active

www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity

www.letsmove.gov/get-active

} Get Check -Ups

www.cdc.gov/family/checkup

CALENDAR 2016



Calendar designed by Freepik.com -attributed to: Designed by Freepik

TAKE TIME TO BE PREPARED IN 2016

In 2011, while trying to find a way to make preparedness more interesting, the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) came up with a very tongue and cheek way to promote emergency preparedness that focused on a Zombie Apocalypse and Zombie Preparedness.

By making correlations to being prepared for the Zombie Apocalypse and being prepared in general, the CDC was able to find a unique way to engage citizens in being prepared. Like the Zombie Apocalypse Blog says "if you're prepared for a zombie apocalypse, you're pre-

pared for pretty much anything". With that being said, ask yourself..... Am I ready for a zombie apocalypse (what about a hurricane, tornado, fire-- are you really ready?).

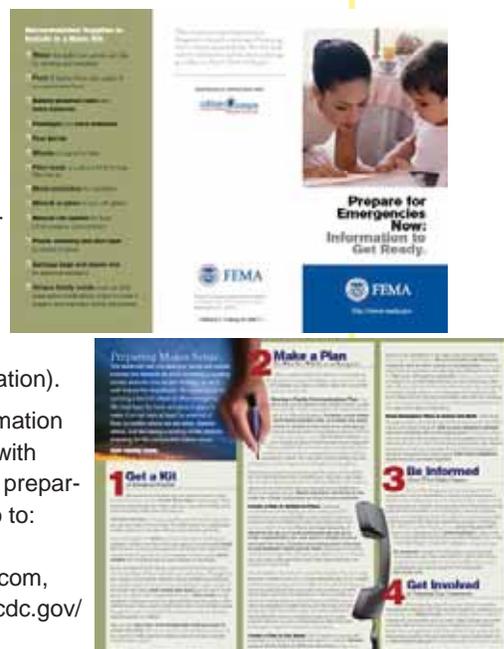
If you answered no it's ok, there is still time to get ready but keep in mind it does take time to get prepared. Most Floridians know all about hurricanes but with most hurricanes we know ahead of time the storm is coming. We also need to be prepared for the unexpected.

Being prepared means that you have plan which is inclusive of all your family members (seniors, adults,

children and pets) and that all your family members are aware of what the plan is and have practiced what to do.

Evaluate/Reevaluate your preparedness plans twice a year (when the time changes is the recommendation).

For more information and assistance with developing your preparedness plans go to: www.ready.gov, www.flgetaplan.com, and <http://www.cdc.gov/phpr/index.htm>



MERLIN Registry System*

**Frequency Comparisons of Selected Reportable Diseases
for St. Lucie County
1 Jan 2015–30 Nov 2015**

- 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 YTD this yr	FL	St Lucie	FL YTD last yr
Central Nervous System & Invasive Diseases				
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE (CJD)	1	28	1	19
MENINGITIS (BACTERIAL, CRYPTOCOCCAL, MYCOTIC)	5	111	4	117
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE	0	21	0	48
Hepatitides				
HEPATITIS A	2	103	0	95
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	7	472	6	367
HEPATITIS B, CHRONIC	56	5013	58	4507
HEPATITIS B (+HBsAg IN PREGNANT WOMEN)	13	416	14	459
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	7	177	5	171
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC	473	25377	328	20553
Enteric Diseases				
BOTULISM (other)	1	1	0	0
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	40	3307	29	2784
CHOLERA (VIBRIO CHOLERA, TYPE O1)	0	4	0	2
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	9	825	7	1775
CYCLOSPORIASIS	1	30	1	30
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN PRODUCING	14	411	8	448
GIARDIASIS	11	968	7	1068
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME	0	4	0	7
SALMONELLOSIS	101	5812	97	5858
SHIGELLOSIS	30	1911	13	2408
VIBRIO ALGINOLYTICUS	1	53	2	58
VIBRIO FLUVIALIS	0	10	0	8
VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS	2	40	0	25
VIBRIO VULNIFICUS	1	42	1	31
VIBRIO (VIBRIO CHOLERA, TYPE NON-01)	1	6	0	11
Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
INFLUENZA A (PEDIATRIC MORTALITY)	0	0	0	5
MUMPS	2	19	0	17
PERTUSSIS	1	307	3	691
VARICELLA	14	696	9	508
MEASLES	2	5	0	0
Vector Borne & Zoonotic Diseases				
POSSIBLE RABIES EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS (HUMAN)	87	3053	104	2607
BRUCELLA	0	6	1	3
CHIKUNGUNYA	0	122	6	389
DENGUE FEVER	2	65	1	90
LYME DISEASE	2	255	4	139
MALARIA	0	35	0	45
RABID ANIMALS	8	77	1	79
SPOTTED FEVER RICKETTSIOSES	1	42	0	31
Others				
CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING	1	246	4	156
CIGUATERA	2	54	1	61
LEAD POISONING	12	850	5	732
LEGIONELLA	4	293	3	260
LISTERIOSIS	0	45	0	43
PESTICIDE-RELATED ILLNESS/INJURY	0	61	0	34
STAPH AUREUS (INTERMED OR RESIST TO VANCO)	0	4	1	3
TUBERCULOSIS	5	508	6	543
HIV/AIDS (Jan-Oct)				
HIV	45	5766	59	5137
AIDS	27	2124	37	2838
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Jan-Oct)				
SYPHILIS (INFECTIOUS)	6	1643	6	1416
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS	0	19	1	43
EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS	8	1769	11	1497
GONORRHEA	168	19246	201	16974
CHLAMYDIA	886	74606	820	68288

* Data are provisional

Norovirus Illness: Key Facts



Norovirus—the stomach bug

- Norovirus is a highly contagious illness caused by infection with a virus called norovirus. It is often called by other names, such as viral gastroenteritis, stomach flu, and food poisoning.
- Norovirus infection causes acute gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach and intestines); the most common symptoms are diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach pain.
- Anyone can get norovirus, and they can have the illness multiple times during their lifetime.
- Norovirus is the most common cause of acute gastroenteritis in the United States.

Norovirus illness can be serious

- Norovirus can make people feel extremely ill and vomit or have diarrhea many times a day.
- Most people get better within 1 to 2 days.
- Dehydration can be a problem among some people with norovirus infection, especially the very young, the elderly, and people with other illnesses.

Norovirus is highly contagious and spreads rapidly

- Noroviruses are highly contagious, and outbreaks are common due to the ease of transmission.
- People with norovirus are contagious from the moment they begin feeling ill to at least 3 days and perhaps for as long as 2 weeks after recovery, making control of this disease even more difficult.
- Norovirus can spread rapidly in closed environments like daycare centers and nursing homes.

Many sources for norovirus infection

Noroviruses are found in the stool and vomit of infected people. People can become infected by

- Eating food or drinking liquids that are contaminated with norovirus.
- Touching surfaces or objects that are contaminated with norovirus, and then placing their hand in their mouth.
- Having direct contact with an infected person; for example, by exposure to the virus when caring for or when sharing food, drinks, or eating utensils with an infected person.



Tips to prevent the spread of norovirus

Practice proper hand hygiene: Wash your hands carefully with soap and water, especially after using the toilet and changing diapers and always before eating or preparing food. Alcohol-based hand sanitizers (containing at least 62% ethanol) may be a helpful addition to hand washing, but they are not a substitute for washing with soap and water.

See Handwashing: Clean Hands Save Lives (<http://www.cdc.gov/cleanhands/>) for more information about washing hands.

Take care in the kitchen: Carefully wash fruits and vegetables, and cook oysters and other shellfish thoroughly before eating them.

Do not prepare food while infected:

People who are infected with norovirus should not prepare food for others while they have symptoms and for 3 days after they recover from their illness.

Clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces: After an episode of illness, such as vomiting or diarrhea, immediately clean and disinfect contaminated surfaces by using a bleach-based household cleaner as directed on the product label or a solution made by adding 5–25 tablespoons of household bleach to 1 gallon of water.

Wash laundry thoroughly: Immediately remove and wash clothing or linens that may be contaminated with vomit or fecal matter. Handle soiled items carefully—without agitating them—to avoid spreading virus. They should be laundered with detergent at the maximum available cycle length and then machine dried.

No specific treatment or vaccine for norovirus infection

- There is no vaccine to prevent norovirus infection, although this is an area of active research.
- There is no specific drug to treat people with norovirus illness.
- Rehydration is important for infected people—they must drink plenty of liquids to replace fluid lost through vomiting and diarrhea. In some cases, fluid may need to be given intravenously.





WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT RABIES

Rabies is a deadly viral disease that can be **PREVENTED BUT NOT CURED.**

The virus attacks the brain of warm-blooded animals, including people.

How is rabies spread?

When an animal is sick with rabies, the virus is shed in the saliva and can be passed to another animal or a person, usually through a bite. Transmission may also occur if this saliva or the animal's nervous tissue enters open wounds, the mouth, nose or eyes of another animal or person.

What do rabid animals look like?

Animals with rabies may show strange behavior—they can be aggressive, attacking for no apparent reason, or act very tame (especially wild animals). They may not be able to eat, drink or swallow. They may drool because they have difficulty swallowing. They may stagger or become paralyzed. Rabies will kill most animals.

Which animals have been reported with rabies in Florida?

Rabid raccoons have been reported most frequently, followed by bats and foxes. Since the 1980s, rabid cats were reported more frequently than rabid dogs. Rabid bobcats, skunks, otters, horses, cattle and ferrets have also been reported.



What should I do if an animal bites me?

- Immediately scrub the wound with lots of soap and running water for five to ten minutes.
- Try to get a complete description of the animal and determine where it is so that it can be picked up by animal control staff for quarantine or rabies testing.
- Go to your family doctor or the nearest emergency room.
- Call your county health department or animal control agency with the animal's description and location. The animal will either be quarantined for ten days (if it is a dog, cat or ferret) or be tested for rabies.
- If you kill the animal, be careful not to damage the head, and avoid further contact with the animal even when it is dead.

What should I do to protect myself, my family and my pets from rabies?

- Have your veterinarian vaccinate all of your dogs, cats, ferrets and horses against rabies, and make sure you follow your veterinarian's instructions for revaccination.
- Avoid contact with wild or stray animals.
- Never feed wild or stray animals—avoid attracting them with outdoor food sources (like uncovered trash). Feed your pets indoors.
- Do not allow your pets to run free. Follow leash laws by keeping pets and livestock secured on your property.
- Support animal control in your community.
- If your animal is attacked by a wild, stray or unvaccinated animal, **DO NOT** examine your pet for injuries without wearing gloves. **DO** wash your pet with soap and water to remove saliva from the attacking animal. **DO NOT** let your animal come into contact with other animals or people until the situation can be handled by animal control or county health department staff.



DIVISION OF
Environmental Health



Reportable Diseases/Conditions in Florida

Practitioner List (Laboratory Requirements Differ)

Effective June 4, 2014



Did you know that you are required* to report certain diseases to your local county health department?

To report a disease or cluster of illness to Florida Department of Health -
St. Lucie County's Epidemiology Program (EPI), please call:
(772) 462-3883 8 am-5 pm Monday- Friday or
(772) 462-3800 for after hours, weekends or holidays
(ask to speak with the person on call to report a disease)

! Report immediately 24/7 by phone upon initial suspicion or laboratory test order

☎ Report immediately 24/7 by phone

• Report next business day

+ Other reporting timeframe

Birth Defects (850) 245-4444 ext 2198

+ Congenital anomalies

+ Neonatal abstinence syndrome (NAS)

Cancer For questions call (305) 243-4600

+ Cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer and including benign and borderline intracranial and CNS tumors

HIV/AIDS (772) 462-3875; f (772) 462-3809

+ Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

+ Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

• HIV, exposed infants <18 months old born to an HIV-infected woman

STDs (772) 462-3815; f (772) 873-4913

• Chancroid

• Chlamydia

• Conjunctivitis in neonates <14 days old

• Gonorrhea

• Granuloma inguinale

• Herpes simplex virus (HSV) in infants <60 days old with disseminated infection and liver involvement; encephalitis; and infections limited to skin, eyes, and mouth; anogenital HSV in children <12 years old

• Human papillomavirus (HPV), associated laryngeal papillomas or recurrent respiratory papillomatosis in children <6 years old; anogenital papillomas in children <12 years old

• Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV)

• Syphilis

☎ Syphilis in pregnant women and neonates

Tuberculosis (772) 462-3863; f (772) 462-3826

• Tuberculosis (TB)

All Others (772) 462-3883; f (772) 873-4910

! Outbreaks of any disease, any case, cluster of cases, or exposure to an infectious or non-infectious disease, condition, or agent found in the general community or any defined setting (e.g., hospital, school, other institution) not listed that is of urgent public health significance

☎ Amebic encephalitis

! Anthrax

• Arsenic poisoning

• Arboviral diseases not otherwise listed

! Botulism, foodborne, wound, and unspecified

• Botulism, infant

! Brucellosis

• California serogroup virus disease

• Campylobacteriosis

• Carbon monoxide poisoning

• Chikungunya fever

☎ Chikungunya fever, locally acquired

! Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* type O1)

• Ciguatera fish poisoning

• Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)

• Cryptosporidiosis

• Cyclosporiasis

• Dengue fever

☎ Dengue fever, locally acquired

! Diphtheria

• Eastern equine encephalitis

• Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis

• *Escherichia coli* infection, Shiga toxin-producing

• Giardiasis, acute

! Glanders

! *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease in children <5 years old

• Hansen's disease (leprosy)

☎ Hantavirus infection

☎ Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)

☎ Hepatitis A

• Hepatitis B, C, D, E, and G

• Hepatitis B surface antigen in pregnant women or children <2 years old

☎ Herpes B virus, possible exposure

! Influenza A, novel or pandemic strains

☎ Influenza-associated pediatric mortality in children <18 years old

• Lead poisoning

• Legionellosis

• Leptospirosis

☎ Listeriosis

• Lyme disease

• Malaria

! Measles (rubeola)

! Melioidosis

• Meningitis, bacterial or mycotic

! Meningococcal disease

• Mercury poisoning

• Mumps

☎ Neurotoxic shellfish poisoning

☎ Pertussis

• Pesticide-related illness and injury, acute

! Plague

! Poliomyelitis

• Psittacosis (ornithosis)

• Q Fever

☎ Rabies, animal or human

! Rabies, possible exposure

! Ricin toxin poisoning

• Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other spotted fever rickettsioses

! Rubella

• St. Louis encephalitis

• Salmonellosis

• Saxitoxin poisoning (paralytic shellfish poisoning)

! Severe acute respiratory disease syndrome associated with coronavirus infection

• Shigellosis

! Smallpox

☎ Staphylococcal enterotoxin B poisoning

☎ *Staphylococcus aureus* infection, intermediate or full resistance to vancomycin (VISA, VRSA)

• *Streptococcus pneumoniae* invasive disease in children <6 years old

• Tetanus

• Trichinellosis (trichinosis)

! Tularemia

☎ Typhoid fever (*Salmonella* serotype Typhi)

! Typhus fever, epidemic

! Vaccinia disease

• Varicella (chickenpox)

! Venezuelan equine encephalitis

• Vibriosis (infections of *Vibrio* species and closely related organisms, excluding *Vibrio cholerae* type O1)

! Viral hemorrhagic fevers

• West Nile virus disease

! Yellow fever

*Section 381.0031 (2), *Florida Statutes* (F.S.), provides that "Any practitioner licensed in this state to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic medicine, naturopathy, or veterinary medicine; any hospital licensed under part I of chapter 395; or any laboratory licensed under chapter 483 that diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease of public health significance shall immediately report the fact to the Department of Health." Florida's county health departments serve as the Department's representative in this reporting requirement. Furthermore, Section 381.0031 (4), F.S. provides that "The department shall periodically issue a list of infectious or noninfectious diseases determined by it to be a threat to public health and therefore of significance to public health and shall furnish a copy of the list to the practitioners..."