Communicable Disease Update



FEBRUARY, 2017

Mumps

More mumps cases were reported in the United States in 2016 than in any year since 2006, with Illinois and Iowa each reporting more than 300 cases. The Wisconsin Immunization Program reports that 37 cases have been reported in Wisconsin since November 2016, with three reported in Dane County.

Symptoms of Mumps

Symptoms of mumps begin about 16-18 days after exposure (range is 12-25 days). In addition to parotid and other salivary gland swelling, symptoms may include myalgia, anorexia, malaise, headache, and low-grade fever. Symptoms usually last about 7-10 days. Some individuals may be asymptomatic and others may have only non-specific or primarily respiratory symptoms, especially children younger than 5.

Modes of Transmission

Mumps is spread by respiratory droplets and direct contact with nasopharyngeal secretions. Individuals with asymptomatic infections can transmit the mumps virus.

Isolation

All individuals suspected of having or being tested for mumps should be isolated for 5 days after onset of parotitis or onset of other symptoms if there is no parotitis. The day of onset is considered to be day 0.

MMR Immunization

Receiving 2 MMR vaccines is the best way to prevent mumps infection, but it does not provide 100% protection. Fully immunized individuals with parotitis or with other symptoms and a known exposure to mumps should be tested for mumps. MMR cannot be used as post-exposure prophylaxis.

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Acute & Communicable Disease Summary for October - December 2016 Dane County

Below is a preliminary listing of the acute and communicable diseases reported to Public Health Madison & Dane County (PHMDC) during **October -December 2016** and **October - December 2015** for comparison. Data are based on ACD reports received by PHMDC. These numbers are not a complete picture of communicable diseases in Dane County; some infections may not have been reported yet and some are never reported. If a disease is not listed there were no reports in this quarter for this year or last year.

| Reportable Communicable Diseases in Da | ane County |
|---|--------------|
| Num | har of Cases |

| Disease | Number of Cases | |
|---|-----------------|------------|
| | 4th Q 2016 | 4th Q 2015 |
| Anaplasmosis | 3 | 0 |
| Blastomycosis | 1 | 0 |
| Brucellosis | 1 | 0 |
| Campylobacter | 26 | 40 |
| Chikungunya virus | 0 | 1 |
| Chlamydia | 624 | 569 |
| Cryptosporidium | 19 | 10 |
| Dengue virus | 1 | 0 |
| E. coli, enteropathogenic | 4 | 0 |
| E. coli, enterotoxigenic | 1 | 0 |
| E. coli, Shiga toxin-producing | 8 | 10 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 3 |
| Giardia | 22 | 12 |
| Gonorrhea | 116 | 102 |
| Haemophilus influenzae invasive disease | 1 | 0 |
| Hepatitis A | 2 | 0 |
| Hepatitis B | 33 | 18 |
| Hepatitis C | 109 | 64 |
| Histoplasmosis | 2 | 0 |
| Influenza-associated hospitalization | 9 | 1 |
| Legionella | 3 | 3 |
| Lyme Disease | 14 | 14 |
| Malaria | 0 | 1 |
| Meningitis, bacterial other | 4 | 0 |
| Mumps | 2 | 5 |
| Pelvic inflammatory disease | 5 | 0 |
| Pertussis (confirmed & probable) | 21 | 36 |
| Salmonella | 12 | 15 |
| Shigella | 10 | 11 |
| Streptococcus, Group A invasive disease | 3 | 2 |
| Streptococcus, Group B invasive disease | 10 | 7 |
| Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease | 7 | 7 |
| Syphilis (1º, 2º) | 12 | 2 |
| Syphilis, latent | 8 | 4 |
| Toxoplasmosis | 0 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 0 |
| Varicella | 5 | 4 |
| West Nile virus | 1 | 0 |
| Yersiniosis | 1 | 0 |
| Zika virus | 1 | 0 |
| | | |

Mumps Testing

Please send all specimens for mumps testing to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH). Specific guidance for specimen submission can be found at www.slh.wisc.edu/ mumps-testing-guidance. The WSLH Customer Service number is 800-862-1013.

PCR is the preferred diagnostic

test for mumps. Buccal swabs should be collected as soon as mumps is suspected (preferably within 3 days of parotitis onset and not after 9 days of parotitis onset) for the best chance of detection of virus. For specific instructions and illustrations of specimen collection, go to: www.cdc.gov/mumps/lab/ detection-mumps.html.

In addition to the buccal swab, the WSLH is also requesting a nasopharyngeal swab for influenza and respiratory virus testing to look for other potential causes of parotitis.



Mumps, WDHS

RESOURCES

- About Mumps, CDC
- Mumps Testing Guidance, WSLH

MAYO CLINIC

Mayo Clinic Center for Tuberculosis

Thursday, March 30 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. **Epic Campus** Verona, Wisconsin **REGISTER NOW** Epic Campus Location Dragon's Lair Conference Room 1979 Milky Way Verona, Wisconsin 53593 This course is designed for Infectious Disease and Public **Target Audience** Health MDs, Public Health RNs, and Pharm.Ds. Course Information **Registration: \$10.00 - Includes lunch** The registration fee for the course has been reduced to \$10.00 thanks to a grant from the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If you already paid \$25.00, you will receive a refund of \$15.00 within 7-10 days. The TB Summit is a full day of presentations, case studies, and **Course Description** discussions. Topics include: WI Epidemiology Update Infection Control in Hospitals & Clinics & the Community Mycobacterium Avium Complex Update on the New TB Treatment Guidelines Lab Updates Stop the Stigma Campaign Case Studies on TB-HIV Co-infection and Complex Contact Investigation & Isolation Challenges presented by Wisconsin local public health officials and public health staff

TB Summit

This course is planned in conjunction with the *Wisconsin Department of Health Services and Public Health Madison & Dane County.*





The Mayo Clinic Center for Tuberculosis Training and Medical Consultation Center (RTMCC) is funded via a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Our RTMCC prioritizes learners from the northern region which consists of eleven states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

For information or to unsubscribe, please contact: Mayo Clinic Center for Tuberculosis Phone: 855-360-1466 Email: tbcenter@mayo.edu

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HPV Schedule Change

ACIP votes to Recommend a 2-Dose HPV Schedule for 11-12 Year Olds

At its October 2016 meeting, the federal Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) voted to recommend that healthy 11-to 12-year olds receive two doses of HPV vaccine at least 6 months apart, instead of three doses, to protect against cancers caused by HPV. It was then published in the December 16, 2016, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). Insurance companies have up to a year to adapt reimbursement policies accordingly.

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Percent of 13-18 Year Olds in Dane County Up to Date on Recommended Immunizations

Who is affected by the new 2-dose schedule?

Boys and girls who have initiated the HPV series at 9 through 14 years of age qualify for the new two-dose HPV immunization schedule, with the second dose recommended at 6-12 months after the first dose. The minimum acceptable interval between dose 1 and dose 2 is 5 months. There is no maximum interval between doses; a second dose given more than 12 months since the first dose of HPV vaccine does not need to be repeated.

Why is this change being proposed to the HPV vaccination schedule?

Data from clinical trials showed that two doses of HPV vaccine given to adolescents ages 9 through 14 years produced an immune response that was similar or higher than the response in young adults ages 16 through 26 years who received three doses. Study data also suggest long-lasting protection when younger adolescents receive 2 doses of HPV vaccine or when older adolescents and young adults receive 3 doses.

Who should still receive a 3-dose series of HPV vaccine?

Males and Females

- Starting the HPV series at age 15 years or older, or
- With immunocompromising conditions, regardless of age, or
- Who have received only two doses of HPV vaccine less than 5 months apart, regardless of age.

Current coverage in Dane County for HPV vaccine is slowly improving but remains well below the other routine adolescent vaccines (Tdap and meningococcal ACYW).

Only 38% of girls and 35% of boys 11-12 years of age have received one dose of HPV vaccine. Only 38% of 13-18 year olds had received all 3 doses in 2015, yet 77% had received Tdap and 72% received meningococcal vaccine. This shows students are seeing their medical provider and receiving vaccines, yet HPV vaccine rates remain behind schedule.

Public Health Madison & Dane County provides HPV vaccine free to adolescents 9 through 18 years of age who are uninsured or have BadgerCare. The vaccine is also free to adults 19 through 26 years of age with no health insurance that covers the vaccine.

HELPFUL LINKS

- Questions about HPV vaccine use: Ask the Experts
- Quick guides to understanding how to immunize with HPV vaccine, Minnesota Department of Health:
 - » HPV Vaccine Recommendations, MDH
 - » HPV Vaccination Algorithm, MDH

PUBLIC HEALTH CONTACT INFORMATION

| To report o | communicable diseases in all Madison and Dane County residents: | |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| - Ca | all: Communicable Disease Intake Nurse | |
| Fa | x: Communicable Disease Intake Nurse | |
| M | ail: PUBLIC HEALTH MADISON & DANE COUNTY | |
| | ATTN: COMMUNICABLE DISEASE | |
| | 2300 S PARK ST STE 2010 | |
| | MADISON WI 53713 | |
| | cable Disease Epidemiologist: | |
| Ar | manda Kita-Yarbro (<u>akita@publichealthmdc.com</u>) | (608) 243-0336 |
| Public Hea | alth Madison & Dane County: | |
| Ge | eneral | (608) 266-4821 |
| Fa | IX | (608) 266-4858 |
| | rs Contact Number for Public Health Madison & Dane County: | |
| Da | ane County Non-Emergency Dispatch | |