

KITSAP DISEASE DATA

A quarterly report from Dr. Scott Lindquist, Health Officer

Fall 2012

THE FLU SEASON

We are well into our viral respiratory season as evidenced by parainfluenza, RSV, adenovirus, and rhinoviruses, listed in **Figure 1** as "other viruses." Influenza A has appeared at low levels and may herald the onset of the Flu Season. Be ready and, most of all, step up infection control practices in your offices. Who wipes down the front door handle and how often? How good are your staff at washing hands before/after patients? How do you handle coughing patients in the waiting room?

Figure 1. Positive Specimens, University of Washington Virology Laboratory

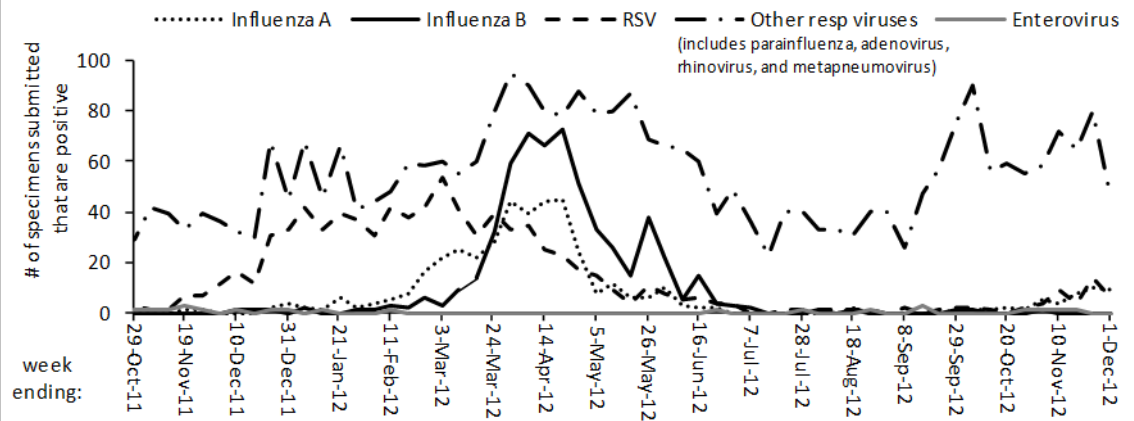


Figure 2. World Health Organization Laboratory Data, Washington State

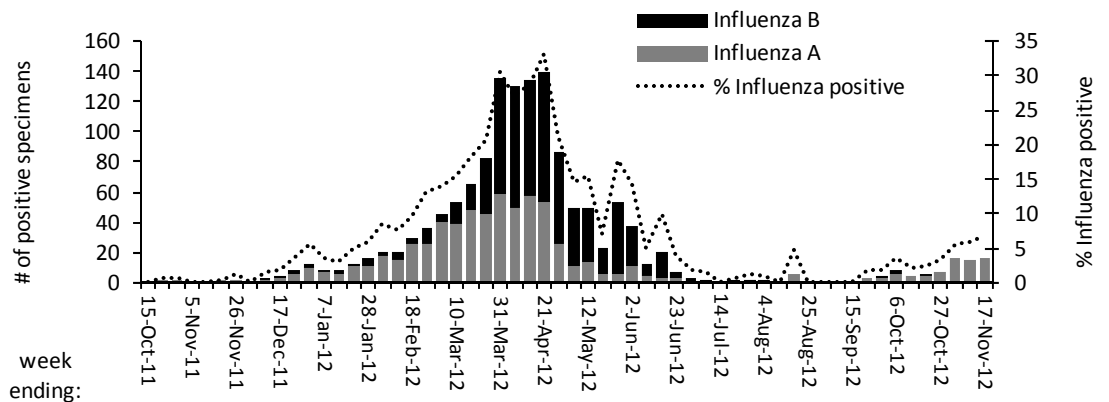
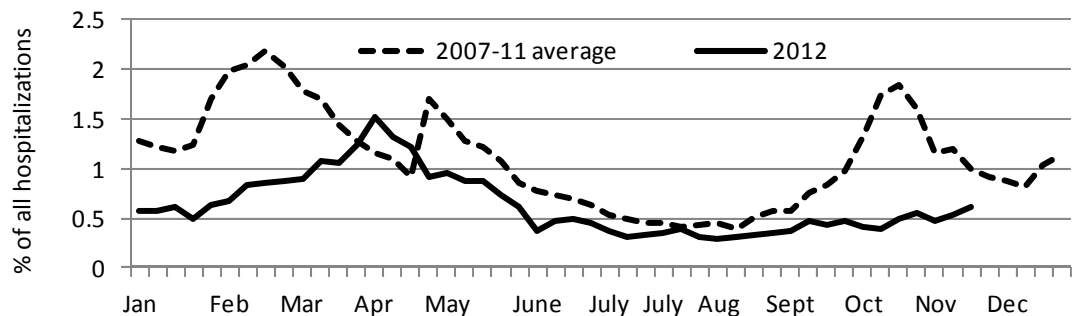


Figure 3. Western Washington Influenza-like Illness Hospitalizations



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STOOL PATHOGENS REMAIN A PROBLEM IN KITSAP

Tables 1 shows that year to date, we have higher numbers of campylobacter, giardia, E. coli and salmonella reported among the patients in our community. **Table 2** illustrates that we have a higher percentage of streams with levels of coliform bacteria that exceed standards. In your practice, have a low threshold for choosing to obtain stool cultures or ova and parasite samples if patients present with prolonged (> seven days) or unusual (blood, mucous) diarrheal illness, or if you have other clinical suspicions. Remind patients to use good hygiene after contact with surface waters.

Table 1. Selected Notifiable Conditions

	Current Quarter: July-Sept		Year to Date: Jan-Sept	
	3-year average 09-11	2012	3-year average 09-11	2012
Campylobacter	10	9	19	22
E.coli*	<1	2	1	5
Giardia	5	5	6	14
Hepatitis A	0	0	1	0
Influenza	1	0	7	1
Pertussis	9	15	5	81
Salmonella	8	4	12	16
Tuberculosis	0	2	2	3
Chlamydia	194	253	578	745
Gonorrhea	12	15	37	40

*Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)

REPORT

NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS

Kitsap Public Health District 24/7 Contacts

Business Hours

360-337-5235

After Hours pager

360-415-2005

Keep thinking about chlamydia and gonorrhea. We are doing a great job of screening sexually active males and females for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) but our numbers are very concerning.

Table 2. Selected Kitsap County Environmental Conditions

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
% Days per year with air quality above standard	98%	99%	95%	98%	99%
% Group A/B drinking water systems meeting standard for levels of total coliform bacteria	98%	98%	99%	98%	93%
% Fresh water streams meeting standard for levels of total coliform bacteria	40%	42%	27%	42%	33%
% Shoreline miles open for shellfish harvesting	81%	83%	84%	84%	84%
Rate of illness related to unsafe food, water, hygiene (per 100,000 residents)	25	28	29	32	36

For your reference, Table 3 includes selected region specific susceptibility results (unchanged from the previous report).

Table 3. Selected Organism Antibiotic Susceptibility (Harrison Medical Center), 2011

Organism	Ampicillin/Penicillin	Amp/Sublactam	Ciprofloxacin	Clindamycin	Erythromycin	Gentamicin	Imipenem/Meropenem	Methicillin/Oxacillin	Nitrofurantoin	Piperacillin/Tazobactam	Tetracycline	Trimeth/sulfa	Vancomycin	Cefazolin	Ceftazidime (CAZ)	Ceftriaxone (CAX)
Enterococcus sp.	82%												90%			
Staphylococcus aureus MSSA	13%		50%	71%	38%			49%			97%	95%	100%	49%		
Staphylococcus aureus MRSA			16%	60%	11%			0%			99%	90%	100%	0%		
E.coli	59%	69%	83%			94%	100%		95%	61%		77%		91%	97%	97%
S.pneumoniae	85%		100%													93%