

Through Immunization:

- We can now protect infants from 14 vaccine preventable diseases.
- Today, few physicians just out of medical school will ever see a case of measles during their careers. In the 1950's, nearly every child developed measles and unfortunately, some even died from this serious disease.
- Routine immunization prevents about 20 million cases of disease and about 42,000 deaths.



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NATIONAL INFANT IMMUNIZATION WEEK

National Infant Immunization Week (NIIW), set for **April 26 – May 3, 2014**, is an annual observance to highlight the importance of protecting infants from vaccine-preventable diseases and celebrate the achievements of immunization programs and their partners in promoting healthy communities.

2014 marks the 20th anniversary of NIIW. Since 1994, hundreds of communities across the United States have joined together to celebrate the critical role vaccination plays in protecting our children, communities, and public health.



It's easy to think of these as diseases of the past. But the truth is they still exist. Children in the United States can-and do-still get some of these diseases.

Immunization is a shared responsibility. Families, healthcare professionals, and public health officials must work together to help protect the entire community.

For fact sheets, growth charts for parents, parents guide to immunization & more, go to:

<http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/events/niiw/ed-resources.html>

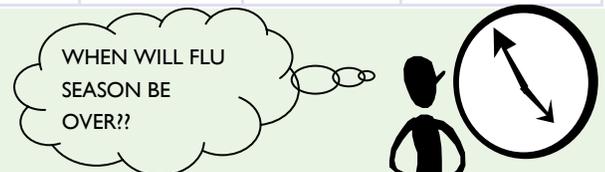
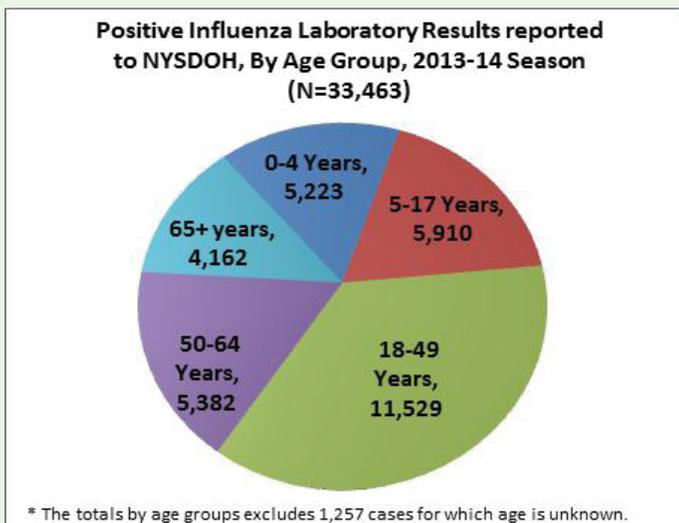
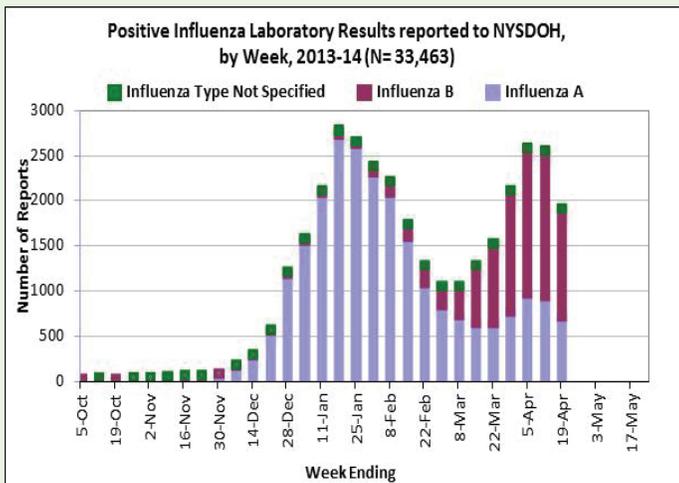
Measles Outbreaks in 2014

Albany, NY (April 25, 2014)

With the number of measles outbreaks for the first four months of 2014 at the highest level since 1996, Governor Andrew M. Cuomo and the State Department of Health today alerted New Yorkers about the importance of being vaccinated to protect against the dangerous disease. The single best way to prevent measles is to be vaccinated. Most New Yorkers have been vaccinated, but if unsure, they should check with their healthcare provider. Individuals should receive 2 doses of Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine to be protected. The first dose should be given at 12-15 months of age and the second dose is routinely given at 4 to 6 years of age, but may be given as soon as 28 days after the first dose. Anyone at any age who is not immune to measles, and has no condition that would prohibit receiving the vaccine, should receive 2 doses of MMR vaccine at least 28 days apart.

ONEIDA COUNTY COMMUNICABLE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE –MARCH, 2014

DISEASE	MARCH 2014	YTD 2014	YTD 2013	DISEASE	MARCH 2014	YTD 2014	YTD 2013
Tuberculosis	0	0	3	Influenza A	113	685	85
Giardia	4	16	11	Influenza B	86	93	31
Rabies Exposure	6	11	6	Salmonella	4	6	7
Chlamydia	40	187	155	Cryptosporidiosis	1	2	3
Campylobacter	2	3	2	Lyme	0	0	1
Pertussis	1	4	5				
*YTD– year to date Cumulative data				Influenza numbers reflect all confirmed cases from October 1, 2013			



NYSDOH Bureau of Communicable Disease reports that as of April 19, 2014, confirmed cases of influenza are beginning to drop but remain widespread across the State. Therefore all healthcare facilities who were required to implement the mask legislation for unvaccinated healthcare workers must continue until further notice.

The number of patients admitted to the hospital with lab-confirmed influenza or newly hospitalized patients diagnosed with lab-confirmed influenza decreased 25% over the previous week.

There were no influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported this week. There have been five influenza-associated pediatric deaths reported in NY State this season.

IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO VACCINATE



MAY IS NATIONAL HEPATITIS AWARENESS MONTH

HEPATITIS FACTS:

- In 2007, annual deaths in the United States due to viral hepatitis outpaced deaths due to HIV for the first time.
- Effective treatments are available for hepatitis B and C. Advances in hepatitis C treatments offer simpler dosing, shorter treatment durations, fewer side effects, and, most importantly, higher cure rates which eliminate the virus from the body and prevent liver damage, cirrhosis, and even liver cancer.
- Hepatitis B and C are spread through contact with blood and body fluids. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that anyone who has been exposed to blood through needle use, blood transfusion, non-sterile equipment, or tattooing should be tested for both hepatitis B and C. Anyone born in a country with high rates of hepatitis B, especially countries in Asia and the Pacific should be screened for hepatitis B. Anyone born from 1945-1965 (“baby boomers”) should also get a one-time test for hepatitis C, regardless of any known risk.

Please see Hepatitis Attachment to this newsletter for informative resources.



AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM:

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Dear Colleague,

On Tuesday, May 6th from 3:00-4:00pm, Antonio E. Urbina, MD, will present a CME webinar titled, “Review of PrEP Guidelines: A Primer for the Primary Care Practitioner” sponsored by the NY/NJ AIDS Education and Training Center and the New York State Department of Health Clinical Education Initiative. The webinar is for Physicians, Nurses, Advanced Practice Nurses, Physician Assistants, Oral Health Providers, and Pharmacists throughout New York and New Jersey. I thought you or your colleagues might be interested in attending.

This webinar, the first of a three-part series, will focus on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention interim guidance for PrEP and the New York State Department of Health PrEP guidance.

Please use this link to register: http://nynjaetc.virtualforum.com/pif.asp?Prog_ID=14050601&securitycode=WbHVYD



Precautions Can Help Prevent Lyme and Other Tick-Borne Diseases

From Governor Cuomo:

“While New Yorker’s are out taking advantage of the Spring weather, it is important to ensure safety remains a top priority”

While this past winter was unusually harsh, the abundant and long-lasting snow cover likely provided insulation to allow ticks to survive the winter. Deer ticks, carriers of at least four different pathogens, are starting to emerge and will be present for the next several months.

For more information: go to <http://www.health.ny.gov/diseases/communicable/lyme/>



Hepatitis Awareness Month/National Hepatitis Testing Day resources

1. CDC Resources- <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepPromoResources.htm>
2. CDC Hep C Video to share on social media/websites-
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S_bDKPMsNNY
3. National Viral Hepatitis Round table Educational material- <http://nvhr.org/general-resources>
4. Hepatitis Testing Day Buttons/Badges- <http://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/HepPromoBtmsBadgs.htm>
5. Register your event on National Hepatitis Testing Day Website-
http://www.cdcpin.org/HTD/HTD.aspx?utm_source=Email&utm_medium=EM&utm_campaign=Hepc-dem1
6. Register for University of Rochester Medical Center's 24th Annual HIV/AIDS Clinical Conference
Friday May 9th 2014- <http://www.urmc.rochester.edu/medicine/infectious-disease/education/CEI-HIV-AIDS-Conference/#.U1krOJBW1RQ.email>