

2013

**Gloucester County
Department of
Health, Senior &
Disability Services**

**Office of Communicable
Disease**



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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT

3RD QUARTER 2013

The Gloucester County Department of Health, Senior and Disability Services conducts daily investigations of state mandated disease reports. The information contained in this summary is designed to update key stakeholders on the status of reportable diseases and influenza like illness in Gloucester County. Providers are reminded that all reportable diseases or outbreaks must be reported by phone within the required time period as indicated in NJAC 8:57-1.7. Should you or your agency have questions regarding the contents of this report please contact our Office of Communicable Disease at (856) 218-4102, or email Paul Watkins, Epidemiologist at pwatkins@co.gloucester.nj.us.

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Summary of Selected Reportable Diseases for Gloucester County

Disease Totals	Number of confirmed & probable cases (2013)	Number of confirmed & probable cases (2012)	Number of confirmed & probable cases (2013)
		7/1/12 to 9/30/12	7/1/13 to /30/13
Foodborne Disease	51	29	20
Infectious Diseases	62	102	10
Vaccine Preventable Diseases (Immunization)	64	29	11
Vector-Borne Illnesses ¹	80	60	44
Immediately Reportable	3	1	0
Zoonotic Disease ²	9	1	0
STD**	409	161	136

*This report only contains NJDHSS Approved confirmed and probable cases. It reflects the NJDHSS approved data for 10/9/13 only. CDRSS is a fluid system and all data obtained from said system is subject to change.

¹Vector-Borne Disease is spread by insects, like mosquitoes or ticks.

²Zoonotic Disease is defined as any disease that is transmitted by animal, like rabies.

*In the 3rd Quarter of 2013 there was a decrease in Foodborne, Infectious, Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Vector-Borne and STD's from the same reporting period in 2012. This is likely due to the number of cases that have not yet been NJDHSS approved.

For more information about our programs and services please visit our website at:

www.gloucestercountynj.gov

Reports By Disease

Hand washing remains the number one defense against disease transmission.

	Number of confirmed & probable cases	Number of confirmed & probable cases (2012)	Number of confirmed & probable cases (2013)
	2013	July thru September	July thru September
Amoebiasis	0	0	0
Babesiosis (<i>Babesia spp.</i>)	9	1	3
Campylobacteriosis (<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>)	20	11	4
Chlamydia	307	125	96
Cryptosporidiosis	2	0	1
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis -Anaplasma Phagotophilum	0	2	0
Giardiasis	2	3	0
Gonorrhea	94	31	38
Haemophilus Influenzae	3	1	0
Hepatitis A	0	0	0
Hepatitis B- Acute	0	0	0
Hepatitis B- Chronic	20	5	6
Hepatitis C- Chronic	11	83	1
Legionellosis	7	4	2
Lyme Disease	70	52	41
Malaria (<i>Plasmodium spp.</i>)	1	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0
Pertussis (<i>Bordetella pertusis</i>)	13	17	2
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	0	2	0
Salmonellosis (non typhoid) (<i>Salmonella spp.</i>)	26	15	13
Shigellosis	3	2	1
Streptococcus Pneumoniae	17	1	3
Streptococcus Pyogenes (GAS) - w/ Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	1	0
Streptococcus Pyogenes (GAS) - wo/ Toxic Shock Syndrome	4	1	0
Syphilis	8	5	2
Varicella	11	5	0
Vibrio Infections (Other than V. Cholerae spp.)	2	1	2
West Nile Virus	0	3	0

Tuberculosis Program Data

	2013 Totals	2012	2013
	Year to Date	7/1/13 to 9/30/13	7/1/13 to 9/30/13
New Suspected Cases	4	2	2
Confirmed Cases	1	1	0
New LTBI Cases	35	6	18
Immigration Investigations	8	1	3

Number EMS reports with ILI Presentations in Gloucester County, NJ	(7/1/13 to 9/30/13)
Number reported during period	5

Mumps, Measles and Rubella Vaccination

MMR vaccine is one of the recommended childhood immunizations. Proof of MMR vaccination is needed to go to school. The first shot is given when the child is 12 to 15 months old. A second MMR shot is given before a child enters school at 4 - 6 years, but may be given at any time after that. Adults 18 years or older who were born after 1956 should also receive the MMR vaccine if they are not sure whether or when they received an MMR or they only had one MMR vaccine before starting school. Adults born during or before 1956 are believed to be immune. Many people within that age group had the actual diseases during childhood.



Women of reproductive age who have not received the MMR vaccination in the past should have a blood test to see if they are immune. If they are not immune, they should receive the MMR vaccine. Women should **NOT** receive this vaccine if they are pregnant or planning to become pregnant within the next 1 to 3 months. This may harm the baby.

One MMR shot will protect most people from contracting measles, mumps, or rubella throughout their lives. The second MMR shot is recommended to cover people who may not have gotten full protection from the first MMR shot.

Measles is a virus that causes a rash, cough, runny nose, eye irritation, and fever in most people. It can also lead to pneumonia, seizures, brain damage, and death in some cases. The mumps virus causes fever, headache, and swollen glands. It can also lead to deafness, meningitis, swollen testicles or ovaries, and death in some cases. Rubella, also known as the German measles, is generally a mild disease. However, it can cause serious birth defects in the child of a woman who becomes infected while pregnant.

Most people who receive the MMR vaccine will have no problems from it. Others may have minor problems, such as soreness and redness where the shot was given, or fevers. Serious problems from receiving the MMR are rare.

Potential mild to moderate side effects include:

- Fever (1 in 6 children)
- Rash (1 in 20)
- Swollen glands (rare)
- Joint pain/stiffness (1 in 4)
- Seizure (1 in 3,000)

If a rash develops without other symptoms, no treatment is needed. It should go away within several days.

Severe side effects may include:

- Allergic reaction (less than 1 per million)
- Long-term seizure, brain damage, or deafness (rare)

There is **NO** evidence linking MMR vaccination with the development of autism.

The potential benefits from receiving the MMR vaccine far outweigh the potential risks. Measles, mumps, and rubella are all very serious illnesses. They each can have complications that lead to lifelong disability or even death. For every 1,000 children who get measles, 1 or 2 will die from it.

The MMR vaccine should not be given to people who have:

- An allergy to gelatin or the antibiotic neomycin that is serious enough to require medical treatment
- A weakened immune system due to certain cancers, HIV, steroid drugs, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, or other drugs that suppress the immune system