



State Health Officer Bimonthly Webcast

Karen McKeown
State Health Officer
May 15, 2015



Agenda

- Wisconsin *eWIC* Roll-out
- Spring Topics:
 - Vectorborne Surveillance
 - Avian Influenza
 - Healthy and Safe Swimming Week 2015
 - Harmful Algal Blooms
- Health Care Coalitions Update



Announcements:

May Health Events

- [Hepatitis Awareness Month](#)
- [Mental Health Month](#)
- [Melanoma/Skin Cancer Detection and Prevention Month](#) ®
- [National Stroke Awareness Month](#)



Announcements: June Health Events

- National Safety Month
- Fireworks Safety Month
- June 19, World Sickle Cell Day



Announcements: Local Health Department Personnel Changes

- Kathy German-Olson has resigned as Douglas County Health Officer. Kathy Ronchi is the new Health Officer and Public Health Supervisor.
- Kathleen Meckstroth has resigned as Marquette County Health Officer. Rachel Schackow is the interim Health Officer.
- Rock County Health Officer Karen Cain has retired. Noel Sandoval is the new Health Officer.



Announcements: Central Office

Personnel Changes

- Dan Hopfensperger, Immunization Program Director, is retiring on June 10, after more than 35 years of service.



Wisconsin *eWIC*

Electronic Benefits Transfer for the
Wisconsin WIC Program

Patti Hauser, State WIC Director



eWIC Card

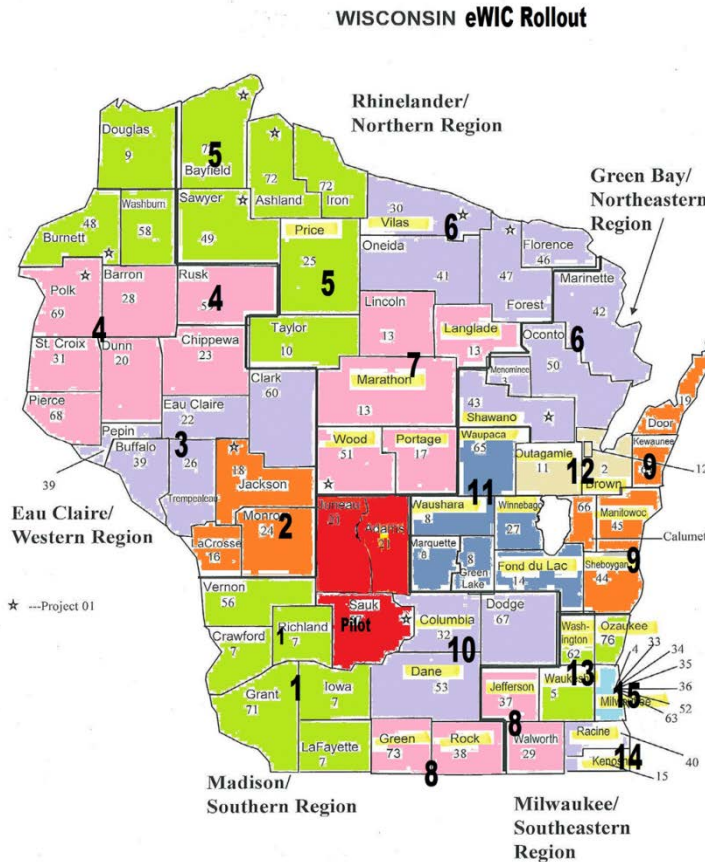


- Online, live
- Magnetic stripe
- Access to
 - WICDirect
 - Food prescription
 - Benefit balance
 - APL (approved product list)
 - NTE (not to exceed)



Rollout Sequence

June 3 through September 30





“Stand-Beside” Equipment





First Customer

February 25, 2015





Vectorborne Surveillance in Wisconsin, 2015

Diep (Zip) Hoang Johnson
Vectorborne Epidemiologist
Bureau of Communicable Diseases

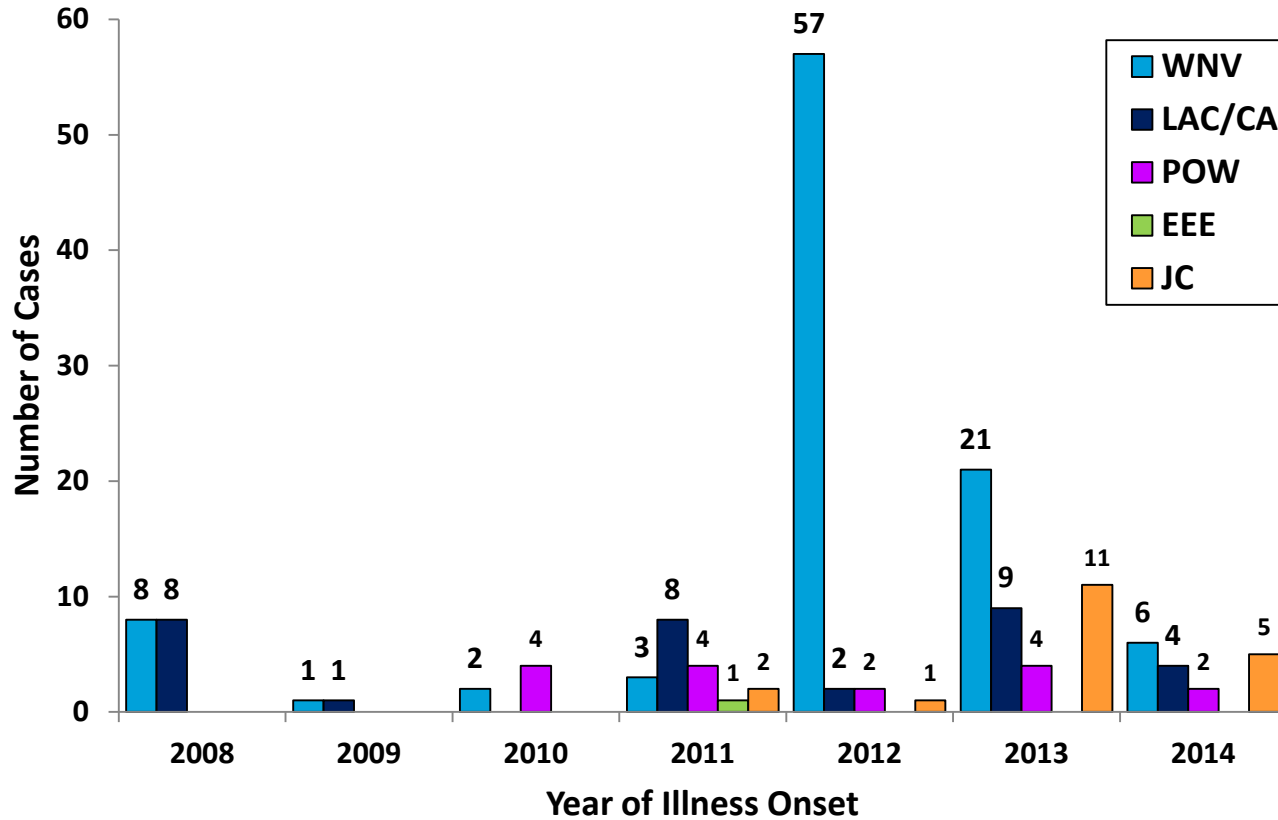


Arboviral Diseases

- Continue to conduct enhanced surveillance for West Nile virus (WNV), La Crosse encephalitis/California encephalitis (LAC/CA), Powassan virus (POW), Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE), and Jamestown canyon virus (JC).
- Management protocol posted on the DHS website.
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00894.pdf>
- For arbovirus surveillance data, go to
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/arboviral/index.htm>

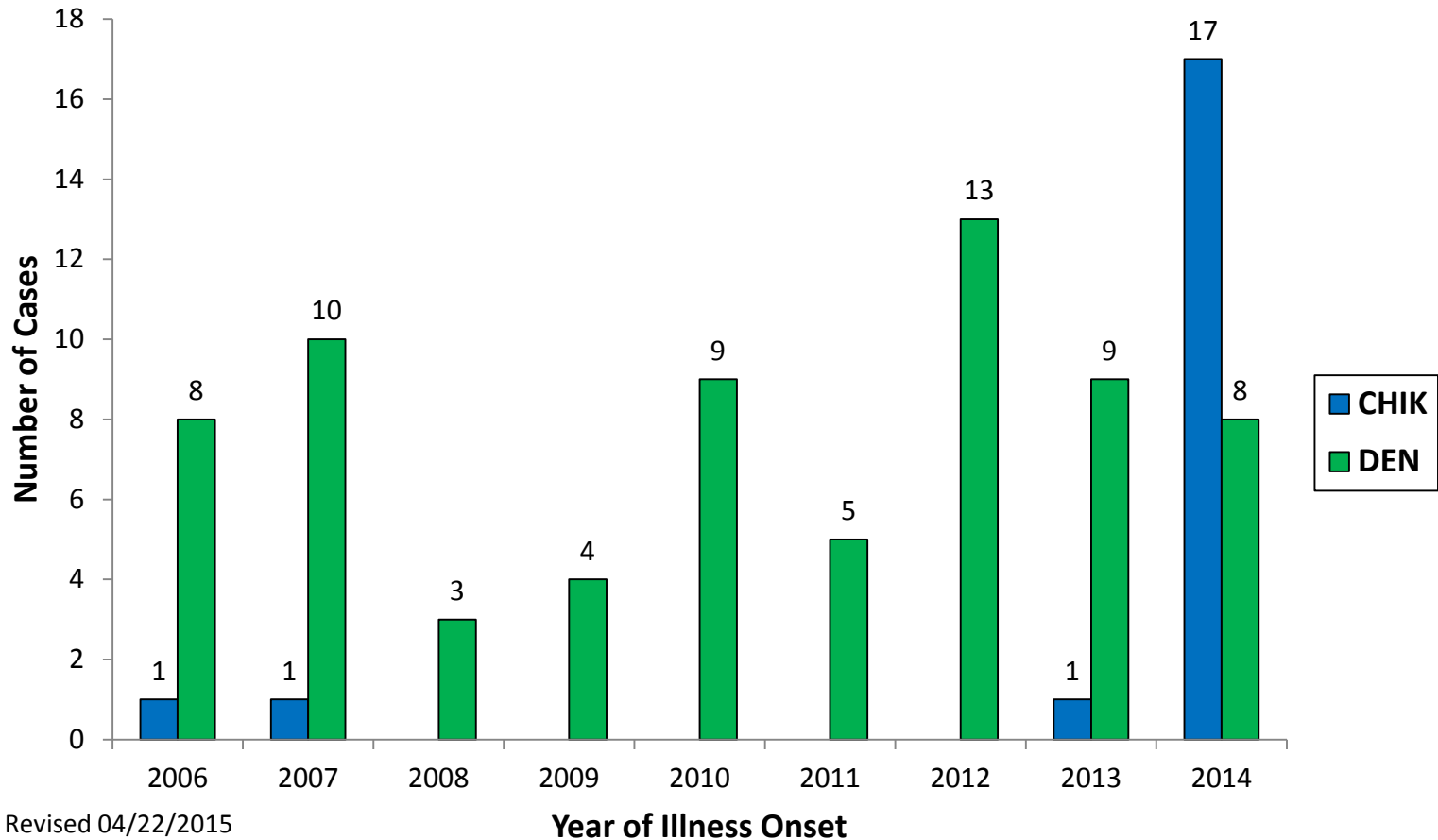


Reported Arboviral Diseases, Wisconsin, 2007 - 2014 (N= 186)





Reported Travel-Related Chikungunya (CHIK) and Dengue (DEN) Cases, Wisconsin, 2006 - 2014 (N=89)



Revised 04/22/2015



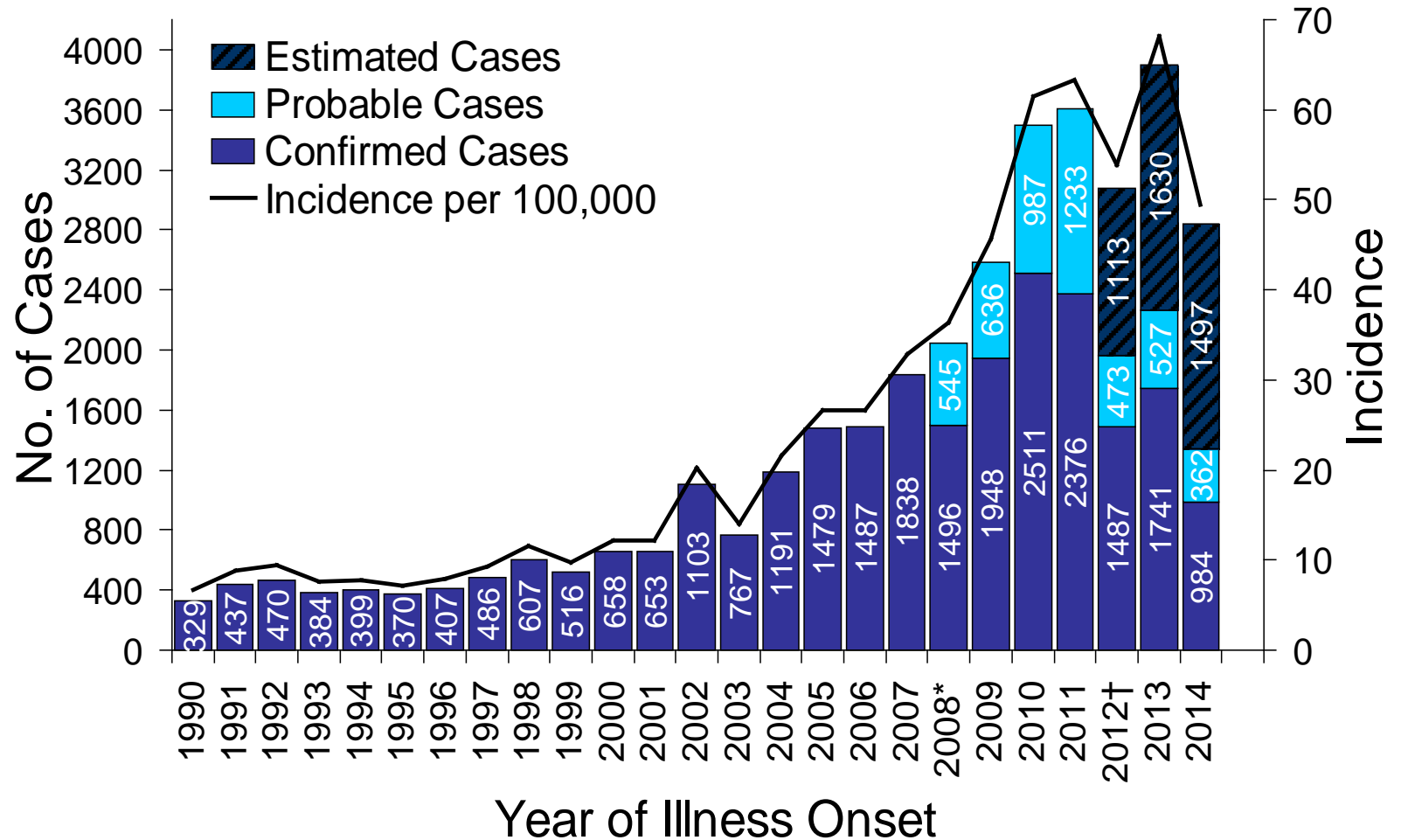
Tickborne Diseases

- Continue to conduct human tickborne disease surveillance.
- Tickborne diseases characteristic chart:
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tickborne/tickborne-chart-04132012.pdf>
- For tickborne disease surveillance data:
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tickborne/index.htm>



Reported Lyme Disease Cases

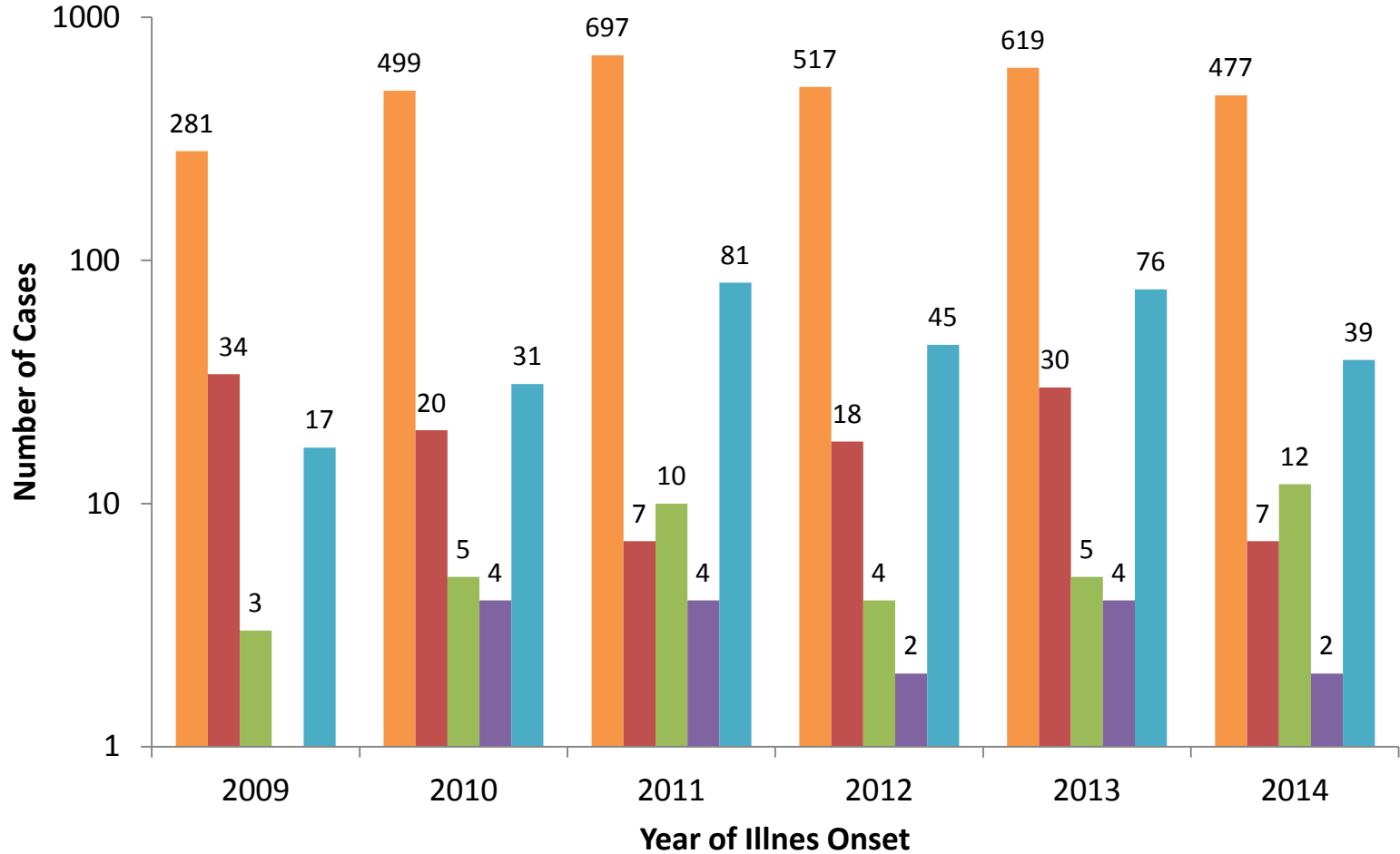
(n=35,127)





Total Tickborne Cases in Wisconsin, 2009-2014 (n=3,550)

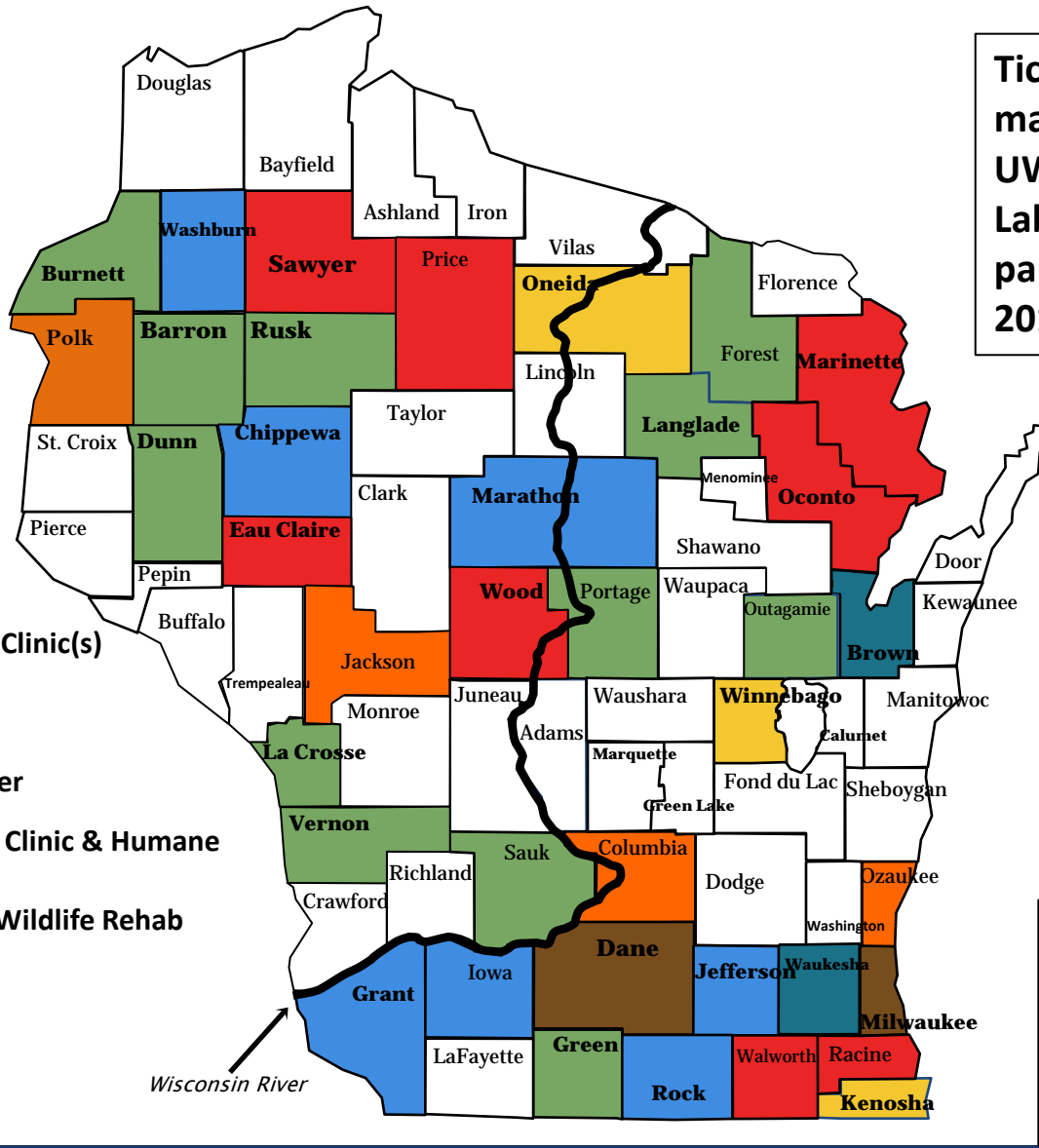
■ Anaplasma
 ■ E. chaffeensis
 ■ EML
 ■ Powassan
 ■ Babesia





Tick Surveillance

- Surveillance of Wisconsin Animals for Ticks (SWAT) program.
- Since 2011, Division of Public Health has continued to partner with the University of Wisconsin – Madison, Medical Entomology Laboratory (UW-MEL) to conduct tick surveillance.
- This is one method that has resulted in important information for a minimal amount of time and resources.
- Provide free shipping and tick collection kits to participating agencies including veterinary clinics, Humane Society, and wildlife rehabilitation refuge centers.

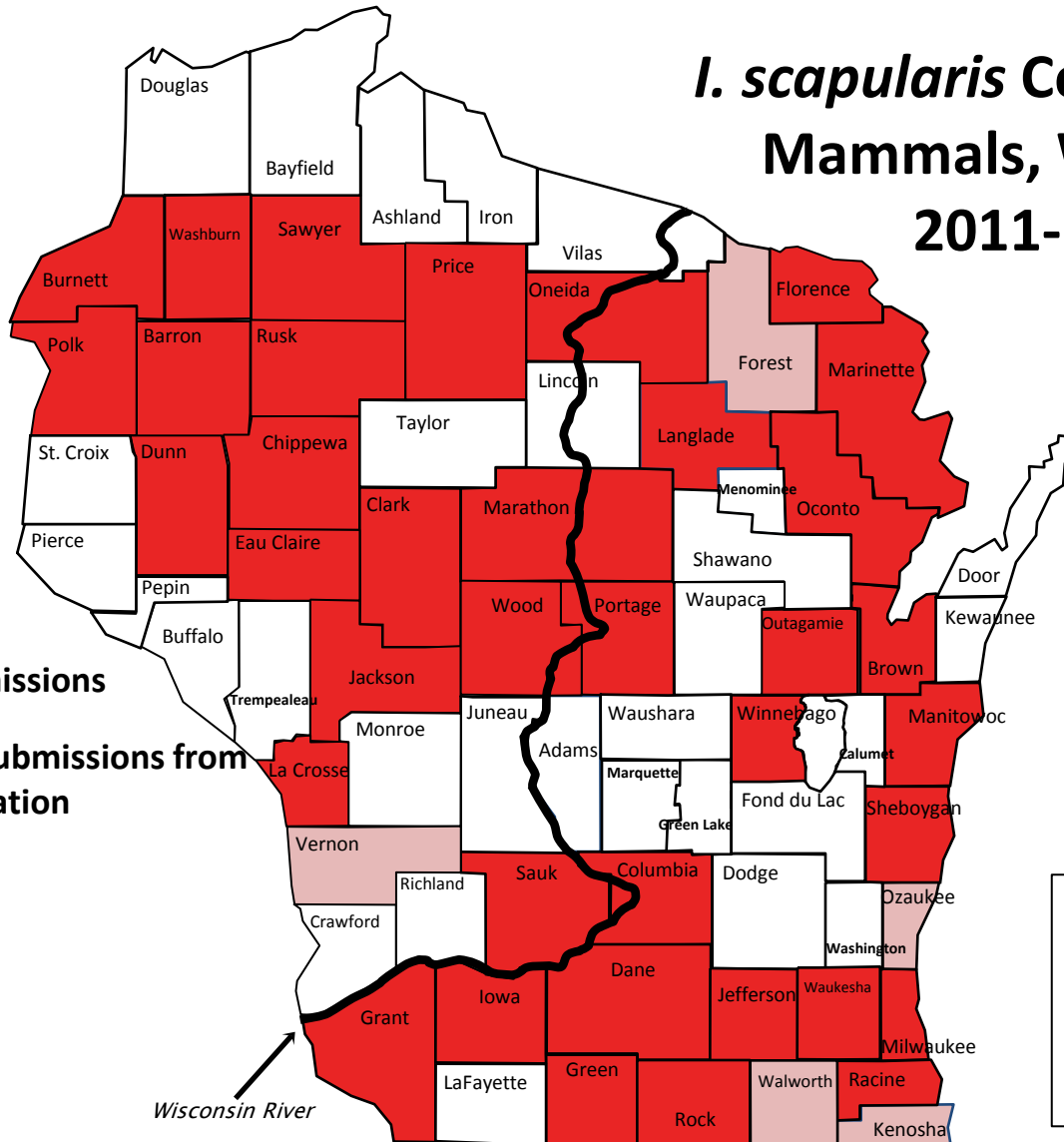


Ticks collected from mammals submitted to UW-Madison Entomology Laboratory from participating agencies, 2011 – 2013.

Tick surveillance were not performed in all counties.



I. scapularis Collected from Mammals, Wisconsin, 2011-2013



 *I. scapularis* submissions

 No *I. scapularis* submissions from participating location

 No contributors

n = 1,742

Tick surveillance were not performed in all counties.



Tick Surveillance Results

- *Borrelia burgdorferi* infectivity in nymphal ticks throughout the years ranged from 20–24% (avg 22%) and have been found in all regions of Wisconsin.
- Tick surveillance infectivity maps are posted at the UW-MEL website
<http://labs.russell.wisc.edu/wisconsin-ticks/>



SWAT Surveillance Results

2011-2013

- SWAT data from counties with positive results in ticks:
 - *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* infectivity in adult ticks ranged from 4.1– 33.0% (avg 12.7%) and have been found in all regions of Wisconsin.
 - *Ehrlichia muris*-like infectivity in adult ticks ranged from 2.1– 9.6% (avg 5.4%), found in northwestern, central, and northeastern regions of Wisconsin.
 - *Babesia microti* infectivity in adult ticks ranged from 2.7– 5.0% (avg 4%) , found in northwestern regions of Wisconsin.



Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

Thomas Haupt, M.S.
Respiratory Epidemiologist



Current Status of HPAI in Wisconsin

- Total number of farms - 10
- Total number of counties - 4
- Farms by County/Number of Flocks
 - Barron: 5
 - Chippewa: 1
 - Jefferson: 3
 - Juneau: 1
- Wild Birds: 1
 - Snowy Owl in Oconto County



Current Status of HPAI in Wisconsin

- Number of farm workers monitored - 101
- Number of human influenza A tests - 6
 - All negative for influenza



Current HPAI Guidelines and Resources in Wisconsin

SharePoint

Haupt, Thomas E. → ⚙️ ?



PCA Home
H5N2

People Search

PH Preparedness

Other DPH Sites

Ebola Response

Avian Influenza

Search this site 🔍

Avian Influenza/H5N2 Information and Resources

Wisconsin DATCP Avian Influenza Daily Briefing Reports

CDC Avian Influenza Information

- CDC interim guidance on testing
- CDC interim guidance on prophylaxis of persons exposed to birds with Avian Influenza A

H5N2 Resources from DHS

✓ Name	Distribution Date
Obtaining Antivirals Guidance 5 15 #	5/6/2015
CDC Avian Influenza Key Points - HPAI H5 May 1 2015 #	5/1/2015
Minimum Sizes of Areas and Zones	4/24/2015
HPAI Clinician guidance	4/21/2015
Template HPAI H5N2 Memo for LHD use	4/20/2015
Template HPAI H5N2 Memo for LHD use_SPANISH	4/20/2015
HPAI Animal Incident PH Actions	4/17/2015
HPAI guidance memo for LHDs	4/17/2015
HPAI H5N2 Monitoring Form Spanish	4/16/2015
HPAI H5N2 Monitoring Form English	4/16/2015
Avian Flu messages	4/13/2015



Additional Resources

- WI Dept. Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection
 - Fact Sheets
- US Dept. Agriculture Avian Influenza
- CIDRAP Avian Influenza Information
- Backyard Poultry Security Resources
- Biosecurity for Birds: A Social Media Toolkit

Other News and Information

- Authorization of WI National Guard to assist with avian influenza



Frequently Asked Questions

HPAI

Q1. Are humans at risk of being infected with HPAI?

A1. CDC considers the risk to the general public from these HPAI H5 viruses to be low (not zero).

Q2. Can I still eat chicken, turkey or eggs?

A2. Chicken, turkey, and other poultry, and eggs can still be consumed, but as always the meat should be cooked to a minimum internal temperature of 165F.



Frequently Asked Questions

HPAI

Q3. Is daily contact with persons exposed to HPAI needed?

A3. No. An initial interview, with the exposed person should be completed as soon as possible. Contact the exposed person one other time during the 10-day monitoring period and at the end of 10-day monitoring period.



Healthy and Safe Swimming Week and Harmful Algal Blooms

Sarah Koske, DVM, MPH

CDC/CSTE Applied Epidemiology Fellow – Waterborne
Diseases

Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health



Healthy and Safe Swimming Week

- May 18-25, 2015
- Formerly Recreational Water Illness and Injury Prevention Week
- Theme: “[Make a Healthy Splash: Share the Fun, Not the Germs](#)”
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [toolkit](#)



Healthy and Safe Swimming Week Toolkit

- Contents:
 - Introductory letter
 - Community outreach suggestions
 - Web-based resource list
 - Sample press release
 - Sample op-ed piece
 - 2015 Healthy and Safe Swimming Week (HSSW) proclamation





How Can We Promote HSSW 2015?

- Brainstorm with environmental health and other partners.
- Customize messages according to jurisdiction-specific priorities and goals.
- Promote HSSW on your public website.
- Work with your local media.
- Harness the power and reach of social media.
- Utilize available free resources.



Resources Available

- [CDC's Healthy Swimming Promotional Materials](#) (posters, fact sheets, apps)
- Ready-to-use [Tweets and Facebook posts](#)



More than 1 in 5 American adults do not know that swimming while ill with diarrhea can potentially make other swimmers sick.





Free Pamphlets and Posters

- New CDC [Healthy Swimming brochure](#) (English and Spanish copies).
- Laminated pool chemical safety posters.

- Request copies [here](#).

SHARE THE FUN... not the germs

Remember, we share the water—and the germs in it—with every swimmer.

Protect yourself, your family, and your friends from germs in the water!
Pools, waterparks, hot tubs, splash pads, and spray parks are great places to have fun, be active, or just relax. But you can get sick if germs contaminate the water. People who get into the water can carry in and spread germs.

Why is this so important?
If you get into the water when you have diarrhea, you could make others sick. Most outbreaks linked to the water we swim, relax, and play in are outbreaks of diarrhea. These outbreaks are caused by germs like Cryptosporidium or "Crypto" for short, norovirus, and E. coli. These germs—sometimes millions at a time—can spread when someone who is sick has diarrhea in the water. Other people can get sick if they swallow the germ-y water—even just a mouthful. Even when it's treated properly with chemicals, the water can still have germs. Pool chemicals, like chlorine or bromine, are added to the water to kill germs. But they don't work right away, if used properly, they can kill most germs within a few minutes. However, some germs, like Crypto, can live in properly treated pool water for several days.

Let the chemicals use their power on germs—not on your pee, poop, sweat, and dirt.
The job of pool chemicals is to kill germs. But when pee, poop, sweat, and dirt mix all our bodies and into the pool water, the chemicals break down these other things instead of killing germs. This messes up the chemicals' power, which means there's less to kill germs. That's why it's important to follow the 4 easy steps.

Follow these 4 easy steps to help keep germs out of the water and stay healthy:

- Stay out of the water if you have diarrhea.
- Shower before you get in the water.
- Don't pee or poop in the water.
- Don't swallow the water.

Did you know that germs like Crypto can cause skin, ear, and lung infections?

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

POOL CHEMICAL SAFETY: USE
PROTECT YOURSELF AND SWIMMERS FROM THE THOUSANDS OF PREVENTABLE INJURIES THAT OCCUR EVERY YEAR

BEFORE YOU USE POOL CHEMICALS

- Get trained in pool chemical safety (for example, during operator training course)
- Ask for help if you are NOT trained for specific tasks
- Read entire product label or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) before using
- Learn your pool's Emergency Chemical Spill Response Plan and practice it (for example, evacuation)

USING POOL CHEMICALS SAFELY

- Dress for safety by wearing appropriate safety equipment (for example, safety goggles, gloves, and mask)
- Read chemical product label before each use
- Handle in a well-ventilated area
- Open one product container at a time and close it before opening another
- Minimize dust, fumes, and splashes
- Measure carefully
- Never mix:
 - Chlorine products with acid; this could create toxic gases
 - Different pool chemicals (for example, different types of chlorine products) with each other or with any other substance
- Only pre-dissolve pool chemicals when directed by product label
- If product label directs pre-dissolving, add pool chemical to water; NEVER add water to pool chemical because violent (potentially explosive) reaction can occur

Always respond to pool chemical spills immediately. Follow your pool's Emergency Chemical Spill Response Plan, and be sure to contact the proper authorities and management.

Pool Address and Phone Number:
Emergency Response Phone Number:
Local Health Department Phone Number:

For more information about this and other pool safety issues, visit www.cdc.gov/healthyswimming

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

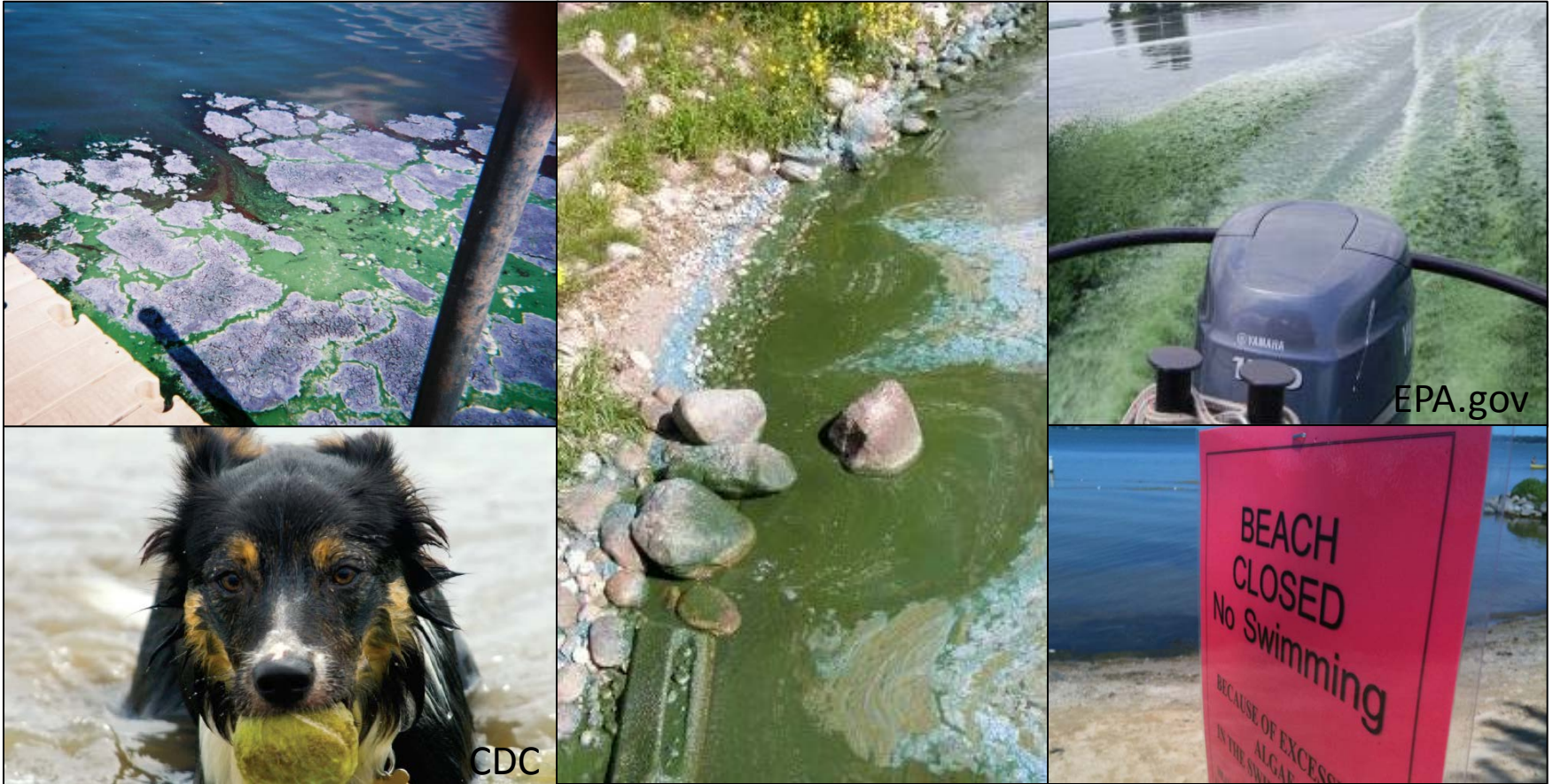


Swim Safely Everywhere

- Healthy swimming includes freshwater lakes and beaches as well as chlorinated venues.
- Rip currents, boating safety, drowning prevention, blue-green algae.
- Promote healthy and safe swimming year-round.
- Additional resources and links listed at the end of this presentation.



Harmful Algal Blooms





Harmful Algal Blooms

- Overgrowth of cyanobacteria (“blue-green algae”) in water bodies.
- Toxins produced can cause illness in humans and animals.
- Ingestion, inhalation (direct or indirect), contact with bloom material or contaminated water.
- When in doubt, stay out!



Symptoms and Clinical Signs

- Humans:
 - Dermal: rash, hives, skin blisters.
 - Ingestion: abdominal cramps, diarrhea, vomiting, numb or tingling lips, extremities.
 - Inhalation: respiratory irritation, influenza-like illness, asthma exacerbation.



Symptoms and Clinical Signs

- Animals:
 - Multiple routes of exposure (drinking lake water, licking algae from coat).
 - Lethargy, vomiting, diarrhea, liver failure, seizures, weakness, trouble breathing, death.



Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) Surveillance Program

- Surveillance of health effects related to HAB exposure.
- Investigates illness reports.
- Coordinates water sampling and analysis.
- Coordinates health advisories with local public health officials.
- Timely reporting of illnesses is essential.



HAB-Associated Illness Reporting

- Reporting pathways:
 - Online case reporting tool on DPH Blue-Green Algae website.
 - Direct contact with staff (email, phone: (608) 266-1120).
 - Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR), local health depts., physician/veterinarian referrals.
 - WI Poison Center: (800) 222-1222.

A screenshot of the Wisconsin Department of Health Services website. The header includes the department's logo and name. A navigation bar contains links for 'About DHS', 'Data & Statistics', 'Diseases & Conditions', 'Health Care & Coverage', and 'Long Term & Support'. Below this is a 'Topics A-Z' menu with letters A through L. A breadcrumb trail shows 'Home > Certification, Licenses & Permits > Swimming Pool and Camps Licensing'. The main heading is 'Blue-Green Algae'. There are buttons for 'Print', 'Email', and 'ShareThis'. The page title is 'Algal Bloom Exposure Report - F-00601' and it is 'Page 1 of 1'. The main content is the 'Algae-Related Illness Report Form', which includes instructions: 'Please use this form to report a human or animal illness or death that you think was related to exposure to blue-green algae. If you have questions about this form, please call Emmy McAuliff at 608-267-3242 or email her at emelia.mcauliff@wi.gov. Thank you for reporting this incident to us. We are working hard to improve the health of all Wisconsin residents and visitors.' The first question is '1. Please enter today's date' with a text input field and a calendar icon, with a placeholder 'M/d/yyyy'.



Contact Information

Sarah Koske

Sarah.Koske@dhs.wi.gov

(608) 267-7321

Fax (608) 261-4976

HAB Surveillance Program: (608) 266-1120

[Online illness reporting form](#)



Resources: Illnesses and Outbreaks

- [Waterborne Illness and Outbreak Investigation](#) video (DPH Spring Seminars 2014)
- DHS [Recreational Water Illness](#) page
- Communicable Disease fact sheet [index](#)
- Outbreak reporting: Communicable Disease Epidemiology Section, (608) 267-7321
- CDC [Outbreak Response](#) Toolkits



Resources: Treated Recreational Water

- [CDC Healthy Swimming Data, Publications, and Statistics](#)
- [World's Largest Swimming Lesson](#)
- [Dr. Neil Lowry Memorial Award](#) (grants)



Resources: Freshwater Lakes & Beaches

- DHS [Recreational Water Safety home](#) (boating safety, drowning prevention, rip currents, beach monitoring, recreational water illnesses)
- WI DHS [Harmful Algal Blooms](#) (blue-green algae) and illness prevention
- WI DHS [Safe boating](#) and [Beach Monitoring](#)
- Illness prevention for ambient [freshwater beach patrons](#) available from Ottawa County (Michigan) Health Department



Resources: Environmental Health and Pool Licensing

- [National Swimming Pool Foundation](#) (Aquatic Facility Operator Courses (AFO))
- WI DHS [Food Safety & Recreational Licensing-Swimming Pools](#)
- [Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources](#)
- [National Recreation and Parks Association](#) (Model Aquatic Health Code (MAHC), Federal Pool and Spa Safety Act, Drowning Prevention, Health Benefits, References & Links, Research, Industry Publications, Marketing/Branding, Certified Pool Operator Courses (CPO))
- [American Red Cross](#) (lifeguard certification courses)



Resources: Harmful Algal Blooms

- [DHS blue-green algae website and illness reporting form](#)
- WI [DNR blue-green algae website](#)
- [Wisconsin Beach Health information](#)
- [CDC Harmful Algal Blooms page](#)



Regional Emergency Health Care Coalitions: Planning and Response

Lisa Pentony

Health Emergency Preparedness Director
Office of Preparedness and Emergency Health
Care



Wisconsin Public Health Association (WPHA) Pre-Conference Session

Healthcare Coalitions Responding to Emergencies
Tuesday, May 19, 2015, Kalahari, Wisconsin Dells, WI
1:30-4:30 p.m.

Objectives of the Session

- Describe regional medical coordination and its application in real events.
- Describe the contribution of several disciplines to their healthcare coalition.
- Identify strategies and resources for implementing effective healthcare coalitions.
- Discuss components of rural response to disaster from a healthcare coalition perspective.

Register before Tuesday, May 19th: www.wpha.org



Pre-Conference Agenda

- 1. West Texas Fertilizer Plant Explosion Response Using Healthcare Coalitions**--Christine Reeves, Director of Texas Regional Healthcare Coalition, Heart of Texas Regional Advisory Council
- 2. Disaster Medical Response Framework**--Dr. Jason Liu, Medical College of Wisconsin, Medical Advisor
- 3. Panel: Wisconsin Healthcare Coalition Response, Question and Answer Session**-- Dr. Michael Lohmeier, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Gretchen Sampson, Polk County Health Officer, Brian Satula, Administrator of the Division of Emergency Management, Wisconsin Emergency Management, and Dr. Charles Cady, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Milwaukee County EMS



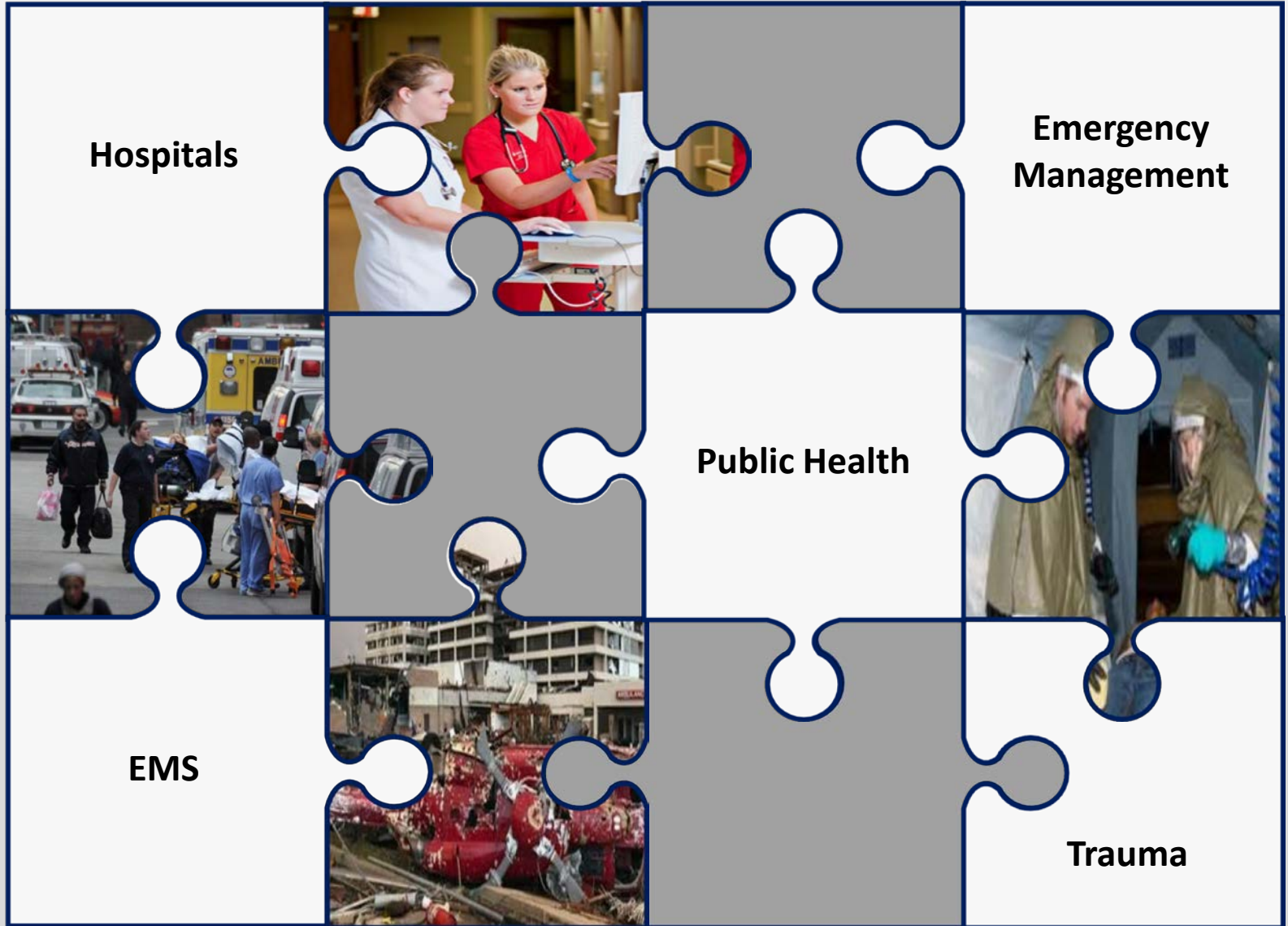
Building Healthcare Coalitions

- Coordinated plans and exercises
- Coordinated messaging among partners
- Real-time knowledge of events
- More hands to help in planning and response



Wisconsin Works in Coalition

- Regional health care coalitions will give us an opportunity to formalize, strengthen and broaden coalitions already in place
- Demonstrated model in other states
- For everyone who wants to improve health planning and response in Wisconsin



Hospitals

Emergency Management

Public Health

EMS

Trauma



Questions?



Thank you for joining us today.

The next State Health Officer Webcast date
will be announced soon.