



Communicable Disease & Emerging Infections: Coronavirus Outbreak

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Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.



What is the Responsibility of the County Communicable Disease Team(s)?

The Communicable Disease Team assesses risk factors that may have made an individual ill, provides education about diseases and how to prevent spreading diseases to others, and determines who has been exposed to ensure proper testing and treatment for over 80 legally required reportable diseases.

Communicable Disease Team (4)

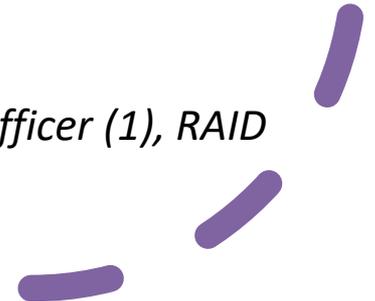
Tuberculosis Team (4)

STI/HIV Team (7)

Immunization (1.5)

Nursing Supervisors (2)

Work in strong partnership with Health Officer (1), RAID (4) and EH



First Infectious Disease Report



2018 a year
in review



Outbreaks

In 2018, the Communicable Disease Team investigated over 1,000 disease reports.

Investigated 34 outbreaks that sickened over 500 people.

- Half of the outbreaks investigated were in long-term care facilities
- 15% occurred in day care facilities
- 12% were associated with private events at residential homes

Over 40% of outbreaks were caused by respiratory transmission, primarily the coughs and sneezes of a sick person; over a quarter were caused by direct contact with a sick individual; and 14% were caused by contaminated food.

What We Did in 2019



Monitor immunization rates at schools and food handling practices (Environmental Health)



Formed partnerships with Oregon Childcare Council to help work with childcare providers



Long-term care facilities; provider guide developed

Asked by state to modify as statewide tool



Tri-county work on outbreaks response ongoing

Measles Hot Wash
Tri-county response coordination – Vaccine Hesitancy

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Chlamydia most reported sexually transmitted infection, with over 2,400 new cases.

Gonorrhea infections rose more than 200% from 2007 to 2018, with the greatest increase in infections affecting women.

Syphilis infections among women increased by more than 250% from 2012 to 2018, increasing the risk for congenital syphilis cases.

Congenital syphilis can lead to miscarriages, stillbirths and complications such as blindness and deafness in infants.

A large blue graphic element on the left side of the page, consisting of a vertical rectangle with a folded top-left corner and a folded bottom-left corner. The word "HIV" is written in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters in the center of the rectangle.

HIV

Newly diagnosed Washington County HIV infections increased in 2018 — the first increase since 2014.

People living with HIV continues to grow as the county population grows.

Overall, the rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections has decreased by over half in the last 10 years.

More men than women continue to be infected with HIV, with 95% of newly diagnosed HIV infections being in men.

Latino men continue to be affected disproportionately higher than the general population.

What We Did in 2019

Increased testing access – over 580 appointments in 2019

Increased outreach; especially to Latino men

- Attended first Pride events with testing van
- Contract with Neighborhood Health – provider increased services/outreach
- RFP for Latino outreach project – Awarded to Familias en Accion
- Identified partners we could support to build capacity

Built Harm Reduction Program

- Lots of community partner building to implement
 - Naloxone Distribution – 62 reported reversals
 - Syringe Exchange – expanded to 2 sites in Hillsboro



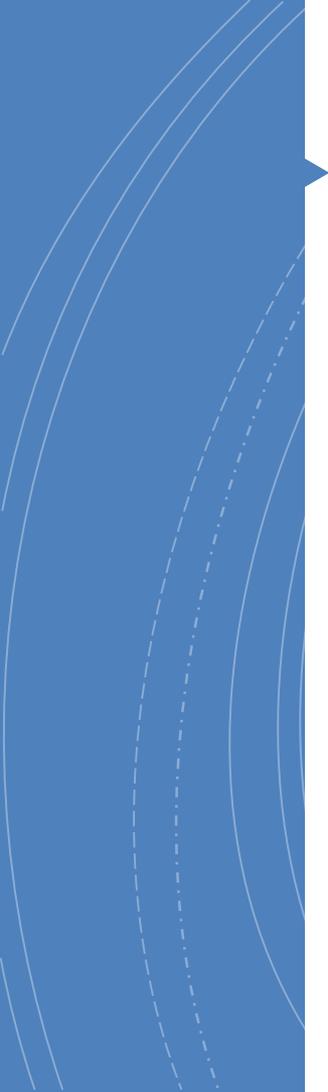
Tuberculosis

In 2018, the TB Team managed the treatment of 18 individuals with active TB disease.

Of these active cases, 165 contacts were identified; 7 of these contacts developed active TB disease.

Of the contacts identified, 32 (21%) were diagnosed with latent TB infection.

Treatment for active TB disease lasts at least six months and sometimes a year or more. During this time, individuals may be restricted from work and public activities.



What We Did in 2019

Worked to understand communities understanding about LTBI – Stigma

Translated materials into multiple languages which were only in Spanish and English prior



Health officials warn families to avoid dangerous products, get kids tested

Tri-County worked with state and community partners to develop messages about lead risks

Developed culturally sensitive messaging to help communities understand lead levels and impacts to health.

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

What You Need to Know

Coronavirus is a type of virus that causes diseases of varying severities, ranging from the common cold to more serious respiratory disease. A novel (new) coronavirus is a new strain of coronavirus that hasn't been identified before in humans.

How is it spread?



Through coughing and sneezing



Close personal contact, such as touching or shaking hands



Touching an object or surface with the virus on it, then touching your mouth, nose, or eyes before washing your hands



People who have traveled to or from **Wuhan, China since December 1, 2019**, could have been exposed to the virus.

Seek medical care if you traveled to Wuhan and develop a fever and cough or respiratory symptoms within 14 days of your return.

What are the symptoms?



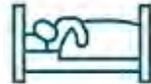
Fever



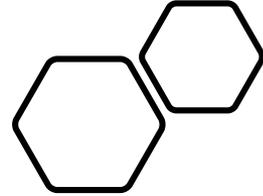
Cough



Difficulty Breathing



Severe Illness





Current Situation

<https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>

Comparing Coronavirus and Flu

Coronavirus as of
2/10/2020

42,820 Coronavirus
Illnesses

1,014
Coronavirus
Deaths

CDC estimates* that, from **October 1, 2019**, through **February 1, 2020**, there have been:

22,000,000 - 31,000,000
flu illnesses



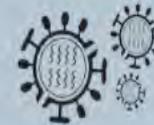
10,000,000 - 15,000,000
flu medical visits



210,000 - 370,000
flu hospitalizations



12,000 - 30,000
flu deaths



*Because influenza surveillance does not capture all cases of flu that occur in the U.S., CDC provides these estimated ranges to better reflect the larger burden of influenza. These estimates are calculated based on CDC's [weekly influenza surveillance data](#) and are preliminary.

Oregon and Washington County Response Timeline

Week of Jan 21	Week of Feb 3	Week of Feb 10
1 st case in U.S. announced	CDC Call – Protocol Change	Providing education and outreach to persons returning from China
Washington County staff on CDC briefing call	OHA leads first call for county health agencies	Continue working with partners including schools
Washington County website updated	OHA updated investigative guidelines	
OHA interim clinical guidance		

Travel Restrictions and Notifications



2019 nCoV CORONAVIRUS

HEALTH ALERT: *Travelers from China*
There is an outbreak of respiratory illness in China.

Travelers are required to be monitored for up to 14 days after leaving China.

Travelers should stay home and monitor their health within this 14-day period.
A health official will contact you to give additional instructions.

Take your temperature with a thermometer 2 times a day and watch your health.

If you develop a fever (100.4°F/38°C or higher), cough, or have difficulty breathing:

- Call your health department for advice before seeking care.
- If you can't reach your health department, call ahead before going to a doctor's office or emergency room.
- Tell them your symptoms and that you were in China.



For more information: www.cdc.gov/nCoV

US-2019-nCoV-02-03/2020

- U.S. has screened an estimated 35,000 passengers for coronavirus at 11 airports to date. (CDC, 2/10/2020)
- Foreign nationals who have visited China in the past 14 days may not enter the U.S.

Outbreak Investigation



- ✓ We will continue to monitor with CDC/OHA and community partners
- ✓ Provide education and outreach and assess cultural needs
- ✓ Help providers with guidelines/assess risk
- ✓ Facilitate testing
- ✓ Conduct investigation as with any communicable disease

Challenges

- Misinformation and fear
- Addressing public concern as things get closer to Oregon
- Consistency and accuracy of information, particularly with constantly changing situation

Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Patients with Confirmed 2019 Novel Coronavirus (2019-nCoV) or Persons Under Investigation for 2019-nCoV in Healthcare Settings

Updated February 2, 2020

Background

Infection control procedures including administrative rules and engineering controls, environmental hygiene, core work practices, and appropriate use of personal protective equipment (PPE) are all necessary to prevent infections from spreading during healthcare delivery. Prompt detection and effective triage and isolation of potentially infectious patients are essential to prevent unnecessary exposures among patients, healthcare personnel, and visitors at the facility. All healthcare facilities must ensure that their personnel are correctly trained and capable of implementing infection control procedures; individual healthcare personnel should ensure they understand and adhere to infection control requirements.

This guidance is based on the currently limited information available about 2019-nCoV related to disease severity, transmission efficiency, and shedding duration. This guidance approach will be refined and updated as more information becomes available and as response needs change in the United States. This guidance is applicable to a U.S. healthcare settings. **This guidance is not intended for non-healthcare settings (e.g., schools) OR to persons outside of healthcare settings.** For recommendations regarding clinical management, air- or gowned medical transport, or laboratory settings, refer to the main CDC [2019-nCoV website](#).

Definition of Healthcare Personnel (HCP) – For the purposes of this guidance, HCP refers to all persons, paid and unpaid, working in healthcare settings engaged in patient care activities, including patient assessment for triage, entering examination rooms or patient rooms to provide care or clean and disinfect the environment, obtaining clinical specimens, handling soiled medical supplies or equipment, and coming in contact with potentially contaminated environmental surfaces.



Coronavirus: WHO chief warns against 'trolls and conspiracy theories'

KPTV.com

Forest Grove woman quarantined on a cruise ship one of 61 infected with coronavirus

PORTLAND, OR (KPTV) – A Forest Grove woman who was quarantined on a cruise ship off the shore of Japan as coronavirus spread among
3 days ago





Risk to People in the U.S.

On Feb. 10, CDC said:

- “Risk to U.S. citizens remains low.”
- “Risk is to those who are returning from China.”
 - Travelers from China have decreased.
 - Public Health is providing outreach/education to all individuals returning from China to offer resources and check in on how they are doing.
- “Public Health is being aggressive in approach to preventing spread.”

Worldwide Flu Remains Higher Risk Than Coronavirus – Get Your Flu Shot!

“Americans have simply gotten used to influenza despite the staggering number of people it affects”, said Scott Weisenberg, a clinical associate professor of medicine and director of NYU Langone Health’s travel medicine program.

“I would worry much more about influenza this week,” Weisenberg said. “And people should get a flu shot — the flu is still active.”

Questions?

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