Health of the State

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FLORIDA

- Estimated population 21,000,000
- 116 million tourists in 2017
- 12 international airports
- 14 deep water ports
- More than 2.8 million students enrolled in school
- More than 5 million seniors
- 6 million campers annually
- 1000 people move to Florida daily
LIFE COURSE Concept

Broad social, economic, cultural & environmental conditions.
Global, national, state & local policies.
HEALTH EQUITY & ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES.
Living & working conditions.
Social, family & community network.
Individual behavior.
Individual traits: age, sex, race & biology.
State Health Improvement Plan

• Set state health priorities
• Address priorities from a comprehensive, multi-agency system perspective
• Improve efficiency, effectiveness and performance of the public health system
<table>
<thead>
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<th>SHIP Steering Committee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency for Health Care Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feeding Florida</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida American Indian Health Advisory Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florida Association of Community Health Centers</td>
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<td>Florida Association of Health Planning Agencies, Inc.</td>
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<td>Florida Chamber Foundation</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Children and Families</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Economic Opportunity</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Education</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Environmental Protection</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Health</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Juvenile Justice</td>
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<td>Florida Department of Transportation</td>
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<td>Florida Institute for Health Innovation</td>
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<td>Florida State University</td>
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<td>Office of Attorney General</td>
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<td>United Way of Florida</td>
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<td>University of Florida</td>
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<td>VISIT Florida</td>
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SHIP Priority Areas

- Health Equity
- Maternal and Child Health
- **Immunizations**
- Injury, Safety and Violence
- Healthy Weight, Nutrition and Physical Activity
- Behavioral Health
- STDs and Other Infectious Diseases
- Chronic Diseases and Conditions
Immunizations: Goals

**GOALS:**

1. Increase access to immunizations for infants and pregnant women
2. Increase access to immunizations for vaccine preventable disease in children and teens
Immunizations: Strategies

Increase Access for Infants and Pregnant Women

1. Increase the rate of infants who receive Hepatitis B vaccine within 3 days of birth
2. Increase the rate of pregnant women who receive the annual seasonal influenza vaccine
Immunizations: Strategies

Increase Access for Children and Teens

1. Increase the percentage of 2 year olds who are fully immunized for childhood vaccine preventable disease
2. Increase teen male and female rates of completion of first dose of HPV vaccine
Vaccine Preventable Disease

- Resurgence of diseases previously controlled
- Preventable morbidity and mortality
- Disparities
- Multifocal strategies and interventions required
Getting to Goal: State Data
State influenza and influenza-like illness (ILI) activity:

- In week 17, influenza and ILI activity continued to decrease and remained at normal levels for this time of the season. Data indicate influenza activity peaked during week 5 (ending February 3, 2018).
- While activity has declined overall, it is important to note that influenza continues to circulate at low levels throughout the summer months in Florida.
- No new influenza-associated pediatric deaths were confirmed in week 17. Eight influenza-associated pediatric deaths have been confirmed so far in the 2017-18 influenza season.
- Deaths due to pneumonia and influenza were below expected levels.
- Three outbreaks of influenza or ILI were reported in week 17: all three with laboratory confirmation of influenza. Thus far, 496 outbreaks of influenza and ILI have been reported since the start of the 2017-18 season.
- The Florida Department of Health is conducting enhanced surveillance of intensive-care unit (ICU) patients aged <65 years with laboratory-confirmed influenza.
  - In week 17, four cases were reported; 370 cases have been reported since February 1, 2018.
  - Of the 235 cases with known vaccination status, the majority (69%) were unvaccinated individuals. Of the 366 cases with medical histories available, the majority (89%) had underlying medical conditions.
Influenza and Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Outbreaks

3 new outbreaks reported last week
County Influenza Activity Level

Week ending
April 28, 2018
County Influenza Activity Trend

Week ending
April 28, 2018

County Trend (N)
- Decreasing (38)
- Plateau (26)
- Increasing (3)
- Unknown (0)
Emergency Department and Urgent Care Center Visits for ILI by Children ≤18 Years Old

Data as of week 17 (ending April 28, 2018)
Emergency Department and Urgent Care Center Visits for ILI by Pregnant Women

Data as of week 17, 2018 (ending April 28, 2018)
Influenza-Associated Pediatric Deaths by Vaccination Status

Week ending April 28, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Influenza Season</th>
<th>Unvaccinated</th>
<th>Vaccinated</th>
<th>Vaccination status unknown</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>
Vaccine-Preventable Disease Surveillance

April 2018

Summary

Pertussis
- Pertussis activity increased slightly from last month and is consistent with trends seen in previous years at this time.
- There were 22 cases reported in April.
- There were 2 outbreaks reported in schools in April.
- Incidence remains highest among infants less than one year old; infants less than two months old are too young to receive vaccinations against pertussis, which is why vaccination of other age groups is so important to help prevent infection in this highly vulnerable group.
- For clinicians: a new study emphasizes the importance of pertussis vaccination in school-aged children to reduce the burden of disease. See page 2 for study details and page 11 for a link to the study.

Varicella
- Varicella activity stayed consistent from last month and remained slightly higher than activity levels seen in previous years at this time.
- There were 71 total cases and no outbreaks reported in April. The most recent outbreak was reported in March in a school with 19 total cases.
- Incidence remains highest among infants less than one year old, who are too young to be vaccinated.
- This month, 64% of cases were not up to date on their varicella vaccinations or had unknown vaccination status, an increase from last month.

Mumps
- Mumps activity decreased from last month and is consistent with activity levels seen in previous years at this time.
- There were 2 confirmed and 1 probable case and no outbreaks reported in April.

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Monthly Activity Trends May 2017-Apr. 2018

Pertussis

Varicella

Mumps
Religious Exemptions

RE prevalence in children age 4-18
- 0.3% - 1%
- 1% - 2%
- 2% - 3.1%
- 3.1% - 5.9%
Pertussis Cases April 2018

Average rate per 100,000 population, January-March

- 0.0
- 0.1 - 0.2
- 0.3 - 0.8
- 0.9 - 1.7

County with ≥1 case in April
Pertussis Vaccination History for Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>0-1 mo.</th>
<th>2-3 mo.</th>
<th>4-5 mo.</th>
<th>6-17 mo.</th>
<th>18 mo.-5 yrs.</th>
<th>6-11 yrs.</th>
<th>12-18 yrs.</th>
<th>19+ yrs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cases</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Too young for vaccination**: Light blue
- **Never vaccinated**: Red
- **Under vaccinated**: Orange
- **UTD on vaccination**: Dark green
- **Unknown vaccination status**: Gray
Travel-associated Illness in Florida, 2016

Summary of 2016 Data

Nineteen diseases accounted for 98% of the 2,756 cases with travel-related illnesses reported in 2016 (Figure 2). There were <10 cases with travel-related illnesses reported for each of 22 diseases which were excluded in the subsequent summaries here based on the low number of cases that were travel-associated.

Areas of endemicity contribute to travel-related infection patterns and vary by disease; some diseases are endemic in other parts of the U.S., and others are more commonly seen in other U.S. territories or countries. However, travel-related infection patterns can also reflect travel patterns among people. Illnesses acquired in other southern U.S. states are likely to be identified in Florida residents due to proximity and frequency of travel. Florida has a large Hispanic population, and travel between Florida and Central and South America, Mexico, and the Caribbean is very common. The large numbers of travelers to and from these areas contribute to the number of cases associated with travel-related illnesses reported in Florida.
Annual Morbidity Report
www.floridahealth.gov/MorbidityStatisticsReport
Getting to Goal

- SHIP monitoring
- Increase stakeholder, resident and visitor knowledge
- Listen to stakeholders, residents and visitors
- Use data to drive decisions and inform strategies
- Expand collaborative relationships