Infectious Tidbits
The Quarterly Infectious Disease Newsletter from Tri-County Health Department (TCHD)

Nine pets test positive for rabies in Colorado

In 2018, nine domestic animals have tested positive in Colorado, including one alpaca in Douglas County, 1 dog in Pueblo County and 7 cats or dogs in Weld County. In total, 292 animals from Colorado have tested positive for rabies. This is the highest number of lab-confirmed rabies positive specimens ever recorded in Colorado!

It is important to keep domestic pets up-to-date on rabies vaccinations and to avoid contact with wildlife. Animal bites from dogs, cats and wild animals are reportable to public health within 24 hours. Please complete the animal bite reporting form located on the state health department’s website here. You can also call TCHD Communicable Disease Epidemiology 24 hours a day to report animal bites and get recommendations for rabies post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for people and pets exposed to wildlife.

World Rabies Day: September 28, 2018

World Rabies Day started in 2007 to raise awareness about the burden of rabies and bring together partners to enhance prevention and control efforts worldwide. While rabies is a 100% preventable disease, thousands of people die from the disease around the world each day. You too can take steps to help prevent and control rabies by vaccinating your pets and learning how to stay safe from the animals that commonly spread rabies in the U.S.: raccoons, bats, skunks, and foxes. Find events in your area to participate in World Rabies Day activities. https://www.cdc.gov/worldrabiesday/

Contact Information:
Report infectious diseases or outbreaks to TCHD within 24 hours to help prevent further spread of illness!

Call Communicable Disease at (303) 220-9200
After hours: (303) 461-2342

Colorado Reportable Diseases Link

Spanish Influenza: 100 Years of Discovery

The Spanish Influenza was the most notable pandemic infecting one-third of the world’s population (~500 million) and causing at least 50 million deaths. This year marks the 100th anniversary of one of the world’s most notorious and devastating public health events. The Spanish Influenza was particularly challenging because viruses had yet to be discovered, limiting the ability to characterize, diagnose, treat, and prevent the illness. It was later discovered the Spanish Influenza was caused by an HINI virus. HINI flu lineages have continued to cause some of the most notable flu epidemics and pandemics. TCHD continues to educate the importance of getting vaccinated before each flu season begins, and we need your help in educating the communities we all serve.

Visit the CDC Features page to learn more about flu and the Spanish Influenza of 1918:
https://www.cdc.gov/flu/prevent/index.html

TCHD and CDPHE Investigate Water Contamination Event at Water World in Federal Heights, Colorado

TCHD was notified about a non-potable water release into the potable water system at Water World on June 11th, 12th, and 13th. TCHD worked closely with the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) to remediate the problem. All employees were screened for illness before returning to work. Although there were some reported illnesses of giardiasis and cryptosporidiosis, the notification by Water World and the prompt public health response prevented a potential community wide outbreak.

Pertussis cases continue to sicken our communities

Although pertussis cases are on a continuous decline over the last 5 years as shown in Graph, pertussis is still a significant burden of illness. Encourage patients to receive their DTaP or Tdap vaccines as recommended in the 2018 CDC Immunization Schedule for both children and adults. All pregnant women should receive 1 dose of Tdap during each pregnancy, preferably in the early part of gestational weeks 27–36 to protect their unvaccinated infants from pertussis.