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PHYSICIAN NEWSLETTER September/October 2006

INDEX

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
<i>New Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Treatment Guidelines</i>	1
<i>Age-Adjusted Death Rates for the Five Leading Causes of Death</i>	2
<i>New HIV Testing Recommendations</i>	2
<i>More Than 100 Million Doses of Flu Vaccine Expected This Year</i>	3
<i>American Cancer Society Guidelines on Nutrition and Physical Activity for Cancer Prevention</i>	4
<i>Upper Peninsula Reportable Communicable Diseases For the Period July-August 2006 and YTD</i>	4

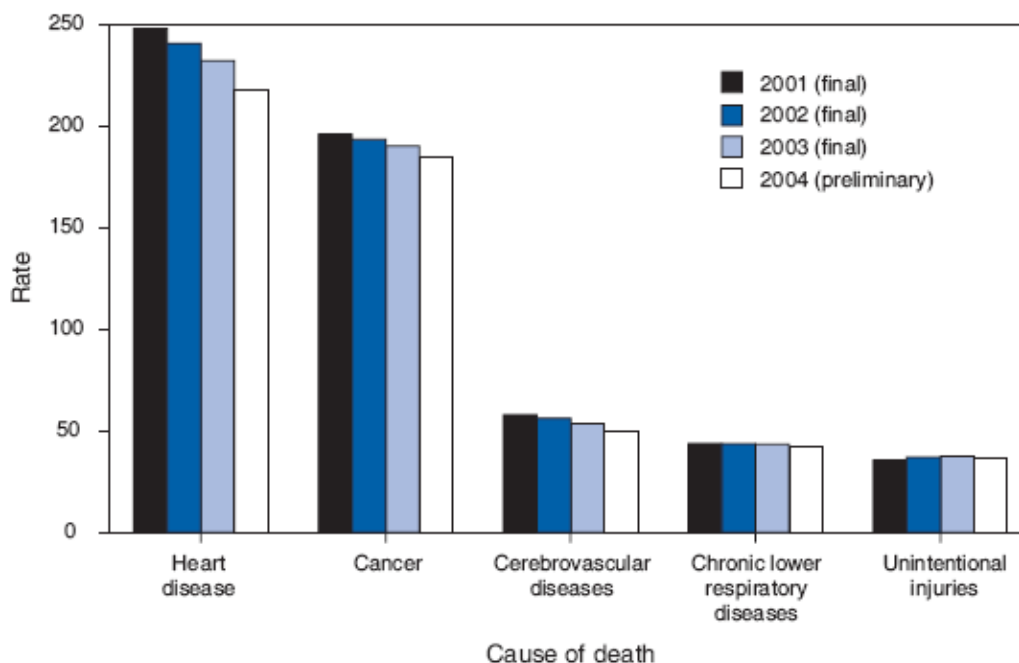
NEW SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE (STD) TREATMENT GUIDELINES

The CDC has issued a new set of sexually transmitted disease (STD) treatment guidelines that replace those issued in 2002. The updated guidelines reflect new patterns in disease prevalence, new treatment studies, and evolving drug resistance. Several changes are especially noteworthy:

- **Azithromycin is now one of the drugs of choice for chlamydia infections during pregnancy, replacing erythromycin.**
- **Single-dose tinidazole (Tindamax) joins single-dose metronidazole as a preferred treatment for trichomoniasis.**
- **Infections with *Ureaplasma ureolyticum* and *Mycoplasma genitalium*, both recognized causes of nongonococcal urethritis among men, might respond better to azithromycin than to doxycycline.**
- **Lymphogranuloma venereum, once uncommon in the U.S., should be included in the differential diagnosis of genital ulcer disease in patients of both sexes. This condition can cause severe, refractory proctocolitis in women and in men who have sex with men (MSM).**
- **Quinolone-resistant *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* continues to cause disease in the western U.S. and among MSM throughout the country. Quinolones should no longer be used to treat gonorrhea in MSM anywhere in the country or in anyone whose infection was acquired in an area with known high rates of resistance.**

The new guidelines also contain revised discussions of diagnostic considerations in cervicitis, trichomoniasis, and neurosyphilis; updates on the sexual transmission of hepatitis C virus and the treatment of sexual assault victims; and an overview of STD prevention. The new guidelines can be viewed in their entirety at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5511a1.htm>.

QuickStats: Age-Adjusted Death Rates* for the Five Leading Causes of Death --- United States, 2001--2004



* Per 100,000 standard U.S. population.

The five leading causes of death account for approximately two thirds of all deaths in the United States. The two leading causes of death, heart disease and cancer, account for approximately half of all deaths. Both heart disease and cancer death rates declined substantially during 2001--2004. SOURCE: Mortality data from the National Vital Statistics System, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>.

NEW HIV TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) now recommend that diagnostic HIV testing and opt-out HIV screening should be a part of routine clinical care in all healthcare settings, according to a report in the September 22 issue of the *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. The new recommendations can be viewed in their entirety at: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5514a1.htm>.

These recommendations are intended for all health-care providers in the public and private sectors, including those working in hospital emergency departments, urgent care clinics, inpatient services, substance abuse treatment clinics, public health clinics, community clinics, correctional health-care facilities, and primary care settings. The recommendations address HIV testing in health-care settings only. They do not modify existing guidelines concerning HIV counseling, testing, and referral for persons at high risk for HIV who seek or receive HIV testing in non-clinical settings (e.g., community-based organizations, outreach settings, or mobile vans). The objectives of these recommendations are to

increase HIV screening of patients, including pregnant women, in health-care settings; foster earlier detection of HIV infection; identify and counsel persons with unrecognized HIV infection and link them to clinical and prevention services; and further reduce perinatal transmission of HIV in the United States. These revised recommendations update previous recommendations for HIV testing in health-care settings and for screening of pregnant women (CDC).

Major revisions from previously published guidelines are as follows:

For patients in all health-care settings

- HIV screening is recommended for patients in all health-care settings after the patient is notified that testing will be performed unless the patient declines (opt-out screening).
- Persons at high risk for HIV infection should be screened for HIV at least annually.
- Separate written consent for HIV testing should not be required; general consent for medical care should be considered sufficient to encompass consent for HIV testing.
- Prevention counseling should not be required with HIV diagnostic testing or as part of HIV screening programs in health-care settings.

For pregnant women

- HIV screening should be included in the routine panel of prenatal screening tests for all pregnant women.
- HIV screening is recommended after the patient is notified that testing will be performed unless the patient declines (opt-out screening).
- Separate written consent for HIV testing should not be required; general consent for medical care should be considered sufficient to encompass consent for HIV testing.
- Repeat screening in the third trimester is recommended in certain jurisdictions with elevated rates of HIV infection among pregnant women.

MORE THAN 100 MILLION DOSES OF FLU VACCINE EXPECTED THIS YEAR

CDC has announced that influenza vaccine manufacturers are expecting to produce and distribute more than 100 million doses of influenza vaccine in the United States between now and early January, 2007. The more than 100 million doses is at least 17 million more doses of influenza vaccine than has ever been distributed in the past and about 19 million more doses than were distributed last year.

Manufacturers have already begun to ship this season's influenza vaccine, with almost all of the vaccine expected to be shipped and distributed in October and November. The influenza manufacturers and major distributors are implementing policies designed to provide some influenza vaccine by the end of October to all providers who ordered it. According to the information from manufacturers, about 75 million doses will be distributed by the end of October.

CDC encourages anyone who wants to be protected against influenza to seek vaccination, especially those at increased risk for influenza-related complications as well as those who live with or care for people at high risk – including health care providers, children between 6 months and up to 5 years of age and people with chronic diseases such as diabetes, asthma and heart disease, as well as people 50 years old and older. More information about influenza and the influenza vaccine can be found at www.cdc.gov/flu and the Flu Gallery at www.cdc.gov/flu/gallery.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY GUIDELINES ON NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR CANCER PREVENTION

The American Cancer Society (ACS) publishes Nutrition and Physical Activity Guidelines to serve as a foundation for its communication, policy, and community strategies and ultimately, to affect dietary and physical activity patterns among Americans. These Guidelines, published every 5 years, are developed by a national panel of experts in cancer research, prevention, epidemiology, public health, and policy, and as such, they represent the most current scientific evidence related to dietary and activity patterns and cancer risk.

The ACS Guidelines include recommendations for individual choices regarding diet and physical activity patterns, but those choices occur within a community context that either facilitates or interferes with healthy behaviors. Community efforts are essential to create a social environment that promotes healthy food choices and physical activity. Therefore, this committee presents one key recommendation for community action to accompany the four recommendations for individual choices to reduce cancer risk. This recommendation for community action recognizes that a supportive social environment is indispensable if individuals at all levels of society are to have genuine opportunities to choose healthy behaviors.

The ACS Guidelines are consistent with guidelines from the American Heart Association and the American Diabetes Association for the prevention of coronary heart disease and diabetes, as well as for general health promotion, as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services' 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. The Guidelines are published in the following article: Kushi LH, Byers T, Doyle C, Bandera EV, McCullough M, Gansler T, Andrews KS, Thun MJ. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2006 Sep-Oct;56(5):254-81.

UPPER PENINSULA REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR THE PERIOD JULY-AUGUST 2006 AND YTD

Disease	Chippewa		Delta Menominee		Dickinson Iron		LMAS		Marquette		Western UP		UP Total	
	Period	YTD	Period	YTD	Period	YTD	Period	YTD	Period	YTD	Period	YTD	Period	YTD
Campylobacter	0	1	2	6	3	6	1	1	2	3	7	10	23	
Cryptosporidiosis	1	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10
Giardiasis	0	2	1	7	0	0	1	3	1	2	2	7	5	21
Salmonellosis	6	14	0	6	0	1	0	6	2	4	0	9	8	40
Shigellosis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Yersinia enteritis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2
Meningitis - Aseptic	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Inv	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Blastomycosis	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	7
Coccidioidomycosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Encephalitis, Primary	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Flu Like Disease	0	306	0	760	0	2364	1	1001	0	65	0	1580	1	6076
Kawasaki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Staphylococcus Aureus Infect.	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Streptococcal Dis, Inv, Grp A	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chlamydia (Genital)	8	33	14	57	3	16	6	20	17	70	9	38	57	234
Gonorrhea	4	8	2	8	1	5	0	0	2	4	0	1	9	26
Syphilis - Latent of Unk Duration	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chickenpox (Varicella)	0	29	0	24	0	11	1	2	0	24	0	21	1	111
H. influenzae Disease - Inv.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mumps	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	6
Pertussis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	1	12	6	19
Lyme Disease	0	0	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	15
Hepatitis A	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hepatitis B, Chronic	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	2	7
Hepatitis C, Acute	1	7	1	3	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	11	3	25
Hepatitis C, Chronic	6	34	2	14	4	12	1	9	5	12	1	7	19	88
Hepatitis C, Unknown	1	6	2	10	3	8	4	4	0	0	5	9	15	37