

SCHOOL IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS

ZIKA

CHLAMYDIA



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

NEWSLETTER

SUMMER 2016





School Immunization Requirements

Backpacks, notebooks and pencils aren't the only items children need in preparation for the return to school in the fall. Don't forget to include immunizations on the back-to-school checklist as well.

The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services requires the following vaccines at school entry for children 4-6 years of age:

- Diphtheria, Tetanus and acellular Pertussis (DTaP)
- Polio
- Hepatitis B
- Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)
- Varicella (Chickenpox)

In addition, the following vaccines are required for adolescents entering 7th grade:

- 1 dose of Meningococcal Conjugate
- 1 dose of Tetanus, Diphtheria and acellular Pertussis (Tdap)

The above mentioned school immunization requirements are included in the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) for comprehensive protection against vaccine-preventable diseases. Age appropriate vaccination against pneumococcal disease, hepatitis A, meningococcal serogroup B, and human papillomavirus is also recommended. Parents and healthcare providers are encouraged to follow the guidance of the ACIP to provide the best immunization coverage possible.

Parents should contact their immunization provider to make an appointment to receive the above listed vaccines as soon as possible, if they have not done so already. The Saginaw County Department of Public Health (SCDPH) provides immunization services at the Bennie T. Woodard Jr., Public Health Center (1600 N. Michigan, Saginaw, Michigan 48602) 5 days a week as follows:

✦ Walk-in Clinics

- Monday, Tuesday, Friday: 1:30 until 4:00 pm
- Wednesday: 9 until 11:30 am and 1:30 until 5:00 pm

✦ Appointment Clinics

- Wednesday: 5:15 until 6:30 pm
- Thursday: 1:15 until 4 pm

The SCDPH also offers immunization services at a variety of satellite clinics throughout Saginaw County. For more information on satellite clinics, accepted insurance plans, payment options, or to schedule an appointment call (989) 758-3840 or visit www.saginawpublichealth.org. For more information on the ACIP recommended vaccination schedule, visit <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules>.

DON'T WAIT!! Walk in or schedule an immunization appointment TODAY at the SCDPH in order to beat the "Back-to-School" rush!!

REFERENCES

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services. www.michigan.gov/immunize
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. www.cdc.gov/vaccines/schedules

ZIKA

Zika is a virus which was first discovered in a monkey in the Zika Forest of Uganda in 1947. Zika virus spreads to people through the bite of an infected Aedes species mosquito. People can also get Zika through having sex with an infected man. A pregnant woman can pass the virus to her fetus, which may cause the fetus to develop a severe brain birth defect call microcephaly. There is also a strong possibility that the Zika virus can be spread through blood transfusions.

SYMPTOMS

The most common symptoms of Zika are: fever, rash (maculopapular), conjunctivitis (red eyes), muscle pain and headache. A lot of people who are infected with Zika may not have any symptoms or they are not ill enough to go to the hospital. People rarely die from Zika. Guillian-Barre Syndrome (GBS) has been associated with some cases of Zika. It is felt that the virus triggers GBS, which is an uncommon illness where a person's immune system attacks and damages nerve cells. GBS can cause muscle weakness and sometimes paralysis.

COMMUNICABILITY

The incubation period for Zika ranges between 3 to 12 days after the bite of an infected mosquito. A diagnosis to confirm Zika is done by testing a symptomatic person's blood, urine, amniotic fluid, semen or cerebrospinal fluid. Zika virus can show in blood samples 3-5 days after symptoms start. Zika has been found in urine samples 2-3 weeks later and in semen 62 days after symptom onset. Women who have had symptoms or been diagnosed with Zika should wait 8 weeks before planning a pregnancy. Men who have Zika should wait 6 months before trying to get a partner pregnant

TREATMENT

At this time there is NO vaccine to prevent Zika and we can only treat the symptoms. A person infected with the virus needs to rest, take Tylenol to reduce pain and fever and drink fluids to prevent dehydration.

PREVENTION

When traveling to areas where Zika has been confirmed, avoid being bitten by mosquitos. Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants. Ensure there are proper screens on windows and doors. Insect sprays with DEET can be sprayed on clothing. Pregnant women should not travel to affected areas. Women planning pregnancy need to wait 8 weeks after return. Men who have travelled to Zika affected areas should use condoms and prevent pregnancy for 6 months after their return. To prevent sexual transmission, men should use condoms consistently with any partner.

REFERENCES

www.cdc.gov/symptoms/index/html

www.michigan.gov/emergingdiseases

ZIKA VIRUS

What is Zika?

Zika is a virus transmitted by the Aedes mosquito, which also transmits dengue and chikungunya.

Zika can cause:

- Mild fever
- Conjunctivitis
- Headache and joint pain
- Skin rash

Onset is usually 2-7 days after the mosquito bite

1 in 4 people with Zika infection develops symptoms

A very small number of people can develop complications after becoming ill with the virus

Pan American Health Organization | World Health Organization

#zika | #FightAedes | #ZikaVirus | www.paho.org/zikavirus

Chlamydia

DISEASE

Chlamydia is a common STD that can infect both men and women. It has become the most common sexually transmitted disease, especially in people aged 25 years and younger, and is often found with gonorrhea. It can cause serious, permanent damage to a woman's reproductive system, making it difficult or impossible for her to get pregnant later on. Chlamydia can also cause a potentially fatal ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy that occurs outside the womb).

SYMPTOMS

Women: Symptoms include burning sensation while urinating, vaginal discharge, dull chronic pelvic pain, bleeding between menstrual periods, genital itching, and low grade fever.

Men: Symptoms include a discharge from the penis and/or painful urination, burning and itching around the opening of the penis, and pain and swelling in one or both testicles (although less common).

Many women and men with chlamydia have **NO SYMPTOMS** until complications set in.

COMMUNICABILITY

Chlamydia infections are most often spread by oral, anal, or vaginal sex with an infected partner and can be transmitted even if ejaculation does not occur. If a person has had chlamydia and has been treated in the past, it is still possible to get re-infected if he/she has unprotected sex with an infected partner. Chlamydia can increase the risk of getting HIV if exposed. Babies can also contract chlamydia during birth if the mother is infected.

TREATMENT

Chlamydia can be easily cured with a prescribed antibiotic. When taken properly it will stop the infection and could decrease the chances of having further complications. Unfortunately, any organ damage caused by chlamydia cannot be reversed. Therefore, it is very important that all of the medication is taken to cure the infection and is not shared with anyone. Repeat infections with chlamydia are common. Clients should be tested again three months after treatment.

PREVENTION

Chances of becoming infected with chlamydia can be reduced by being in a long-term mutually monogamous relationship with a partner who has negative STD test results. The more sexual partners a person has, the greater the chance of contracting an infection. Use of latex condoms during sexual intercourse is the best way to help prevent infections.

REFERENCES Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2016). *Chlamydia-CDC Fact Sheet*.

Retrieved from: <https://tools.cdc.gov/medialibrary/index.aspx#/media/id/124249>.

Hatcher, R.A., et al (2011) *Contraceptive Technology* (20th Edition) New York, NY: Irvington Publishers, Inc.

CHLAMYDIA



**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE
REPORTED FOR SAGINAW COUNTY
FOR THE QUARTER
04/01/2016-06/30/2016**

Disease	No. Reported
AIDS, AGGREGATE	0
ANIMAL BITE	50
CAMPYLOBACTER	2
CHIKUNGUNYA	0
CHLAMYDIA (Genital)	202
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	4
FLU LIKE DISEASE	2334
GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS	826
GIARDIASIS	0
GONORRHEA	79
HEAD LICE	70
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS B CHRONIC	3
HEPATITIS C ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS C CHRONIC	29
INFLUENZA	161
LEGIONELLOSIS	1
MENINGITIS-ASEPTIC	6
MENINGITIS-BACTERIAL OTHER	1
MUMPS	0
MYCOBACTERIUM	2
PERTUSSIS	0
RABIES	0
SALMONELLOSIS	5
SHIGELLOSIS	27
SHINGLES	2
STREP THROAT	137
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA, INVASIVE	11
SYPHILLIS-LATE LATENT	0
TUBERCULOSIS	0
VZ INFECTION, UNSPECIFIED	1
YERSINIA ENTERITIS	0
ZIKA	0

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASE YTD
REPORTED FOR SAGINAW COUNTY
01/01/2016-06/30/2016**

Disease	No. Reported
AIDS, AGGREGATE	0
ANIMAL BITE	65
CAMPYLOBACTER	5
CHIKUNGUNYA	0
CHLAMYDIA (Genital)	467
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	6
FLU LIKE DISEASE	3666
GASTROINTESTINAL ILLNESS	2615
GIARDIASIS	0
GONORRHEA	150
HEAD LICE	111
HEPATITIS B ACUTE	0
HEPATITIS B CHRONIC	7
HEPATITIS C ACUTE	1
HEPATITIS C CHRONIC	61
INFLUENZA	574
LEGIONELLOSIS	2
MENINGITIS-ASEPTIC	9
MENINGITIS-BACTERIAL OTHER	1
MUMPS	0
MYCOBACTERIUM	3
PERTUSSIS	0
RABIES	0
SALMONELLOSIS	6
SHIGELLOSIS	29
SHINGLES	4
STREP THROAT	278
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIA, INVASIVE	15
SYPHILLIS-LATE LATENT	0
TUBERCULOSIS	2
VZ INFECTION, UNSPECIFIED	2
YERSINIA ENTERITIS	0
ZIKA	0



**Saginaw County Department of Public Health
1600 N. Michigan Avenue
Saginaw, MI 48602**

Please visit our website at www.saginawpublichealth.org where our communicable disease pamphlets are available.

This newsletter is provided to all Saginaw County healthcare providers, hospitals, schools, local colleges, universities, urgent care facilities and local media centers.
If you would like to receive this newsletter by e-mail please submit your e-mail address to: sellison@saginawcounty.com

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