

Florida Tickborne Disease Surveillance

January 1 – June 30, 2017

Mid-Year Report

Tickborne disease surveillance in Florida includes confirmed and probable cases of human monocytic ehrlichiosis (HME), human granulocytic anaplasmosis (HGA), Rocky Mountain spotted fever or spotted fever rickettsiosis (RMSF/SFR), Lyme disease, and babesiosis that meet case definitions and reported symptom onset from January 1 to June 30, 2017.

Import and Diagnosis Status by Tickborne Disease from January 1-June 30, 2017

	Ehrlichiosis	Anaplasmosis	RMSF/SFR	Lyme Disease	Babesiosis	Total
Import Status:						
Acquired in Florida	5	0	0	0	0	5
Acquired in U.S. but not in Florida	2	3	1	1	1	8
Acquired outside the U.S.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Diagnosis Status:						
Confirmed	7	3	1	1	1	13
Probable	0	0	1	0	0	1

Table 1: There was a total of fourteen tickborne disease cases reported. Five were acquired in the state of Florida, five in other US states, three with an unknown location of exposure in the US, and one outside of the US.

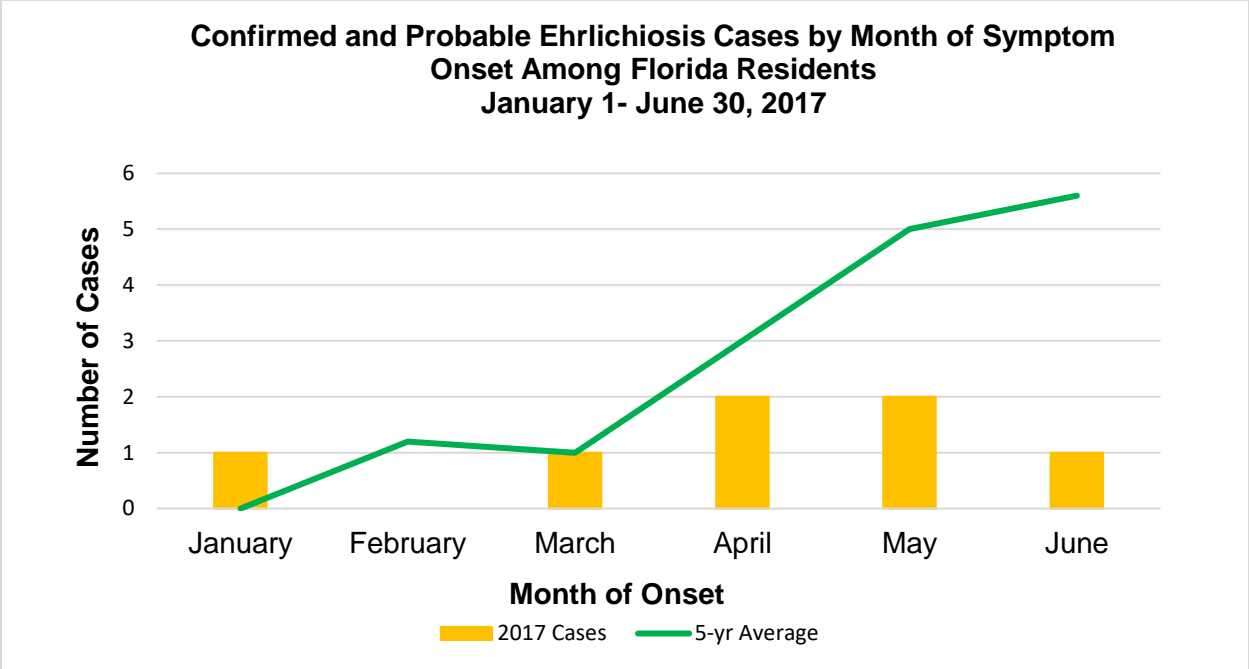


Figure 1: There were seven confirmed cases of ehrlichiosis with five cases acquired in Florida, all with exposure in counties in the northern and central part of the state.

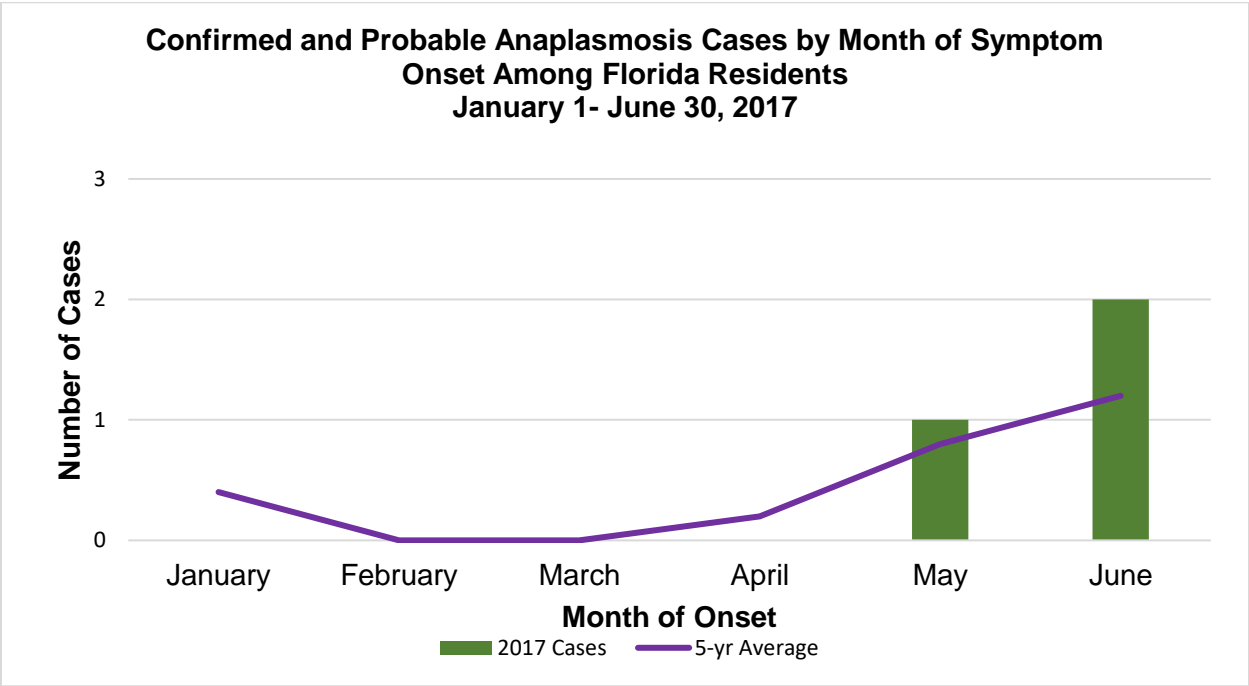


Figure 2: There were three confirmed cases of anaplasmosis. All three cases were imported from northern US states.

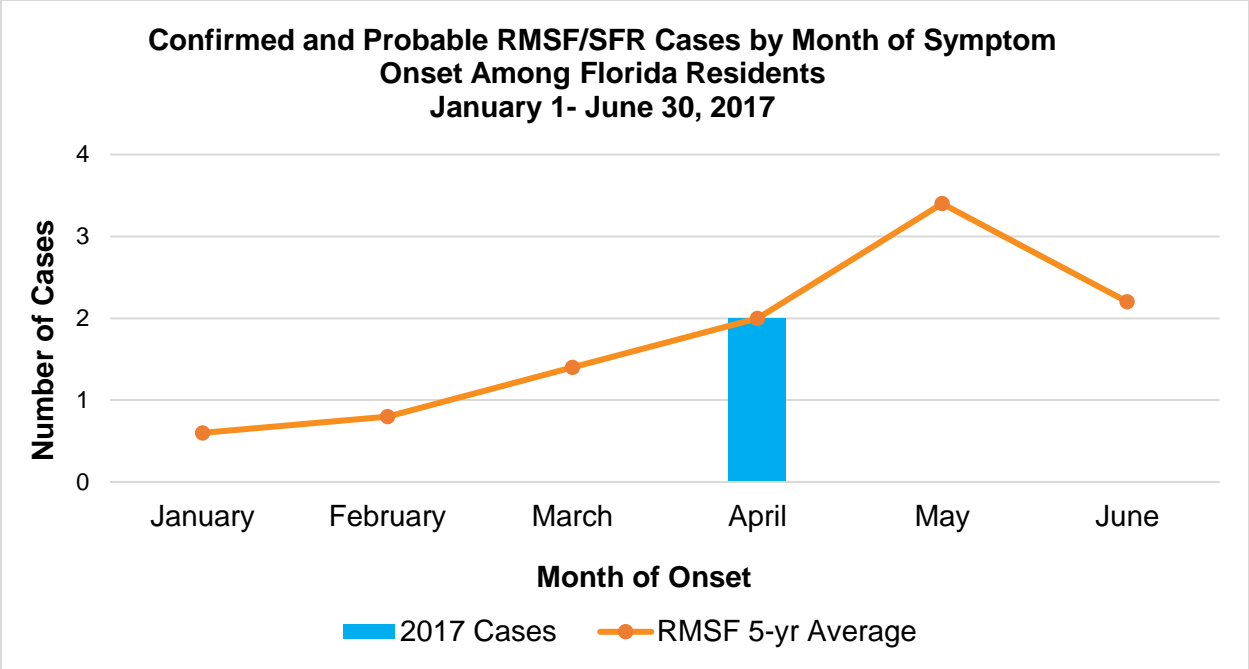


Figure 3: There were two cases of RMSF/SFR, one probable and one confirmed. One case was acquired in Zimbabwe while the other case had an unknown location of exposure.

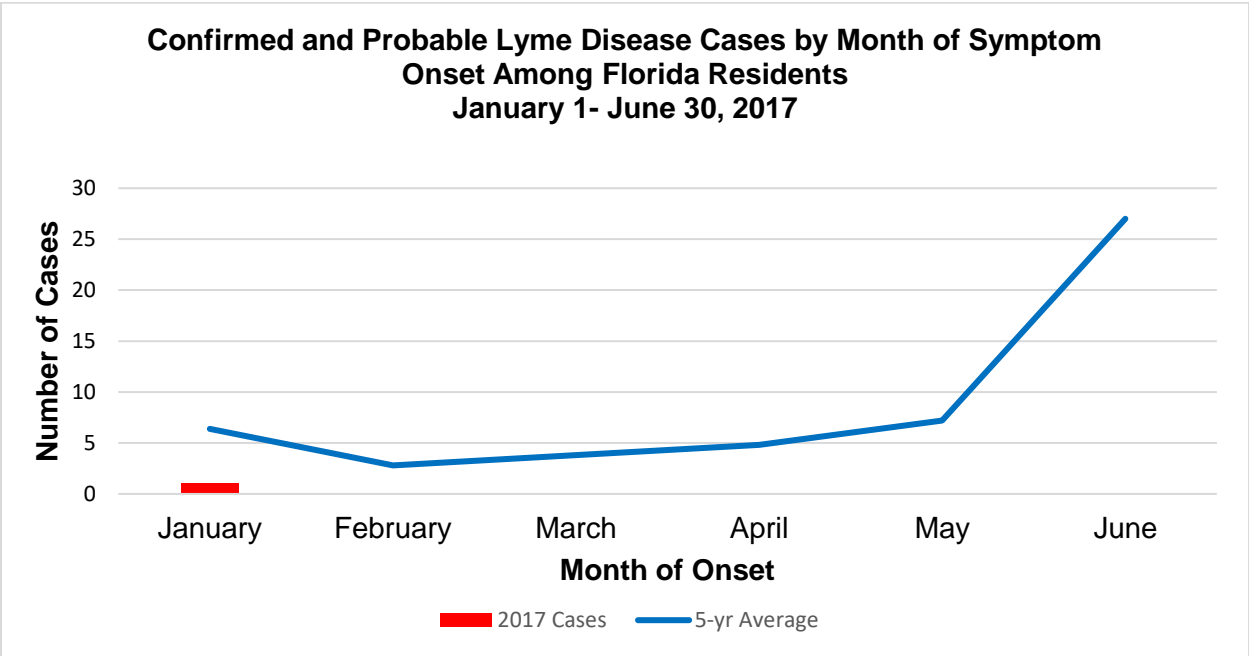


Figure 4: One case of acute Lyme disease was reported with an unknown location of exposure.

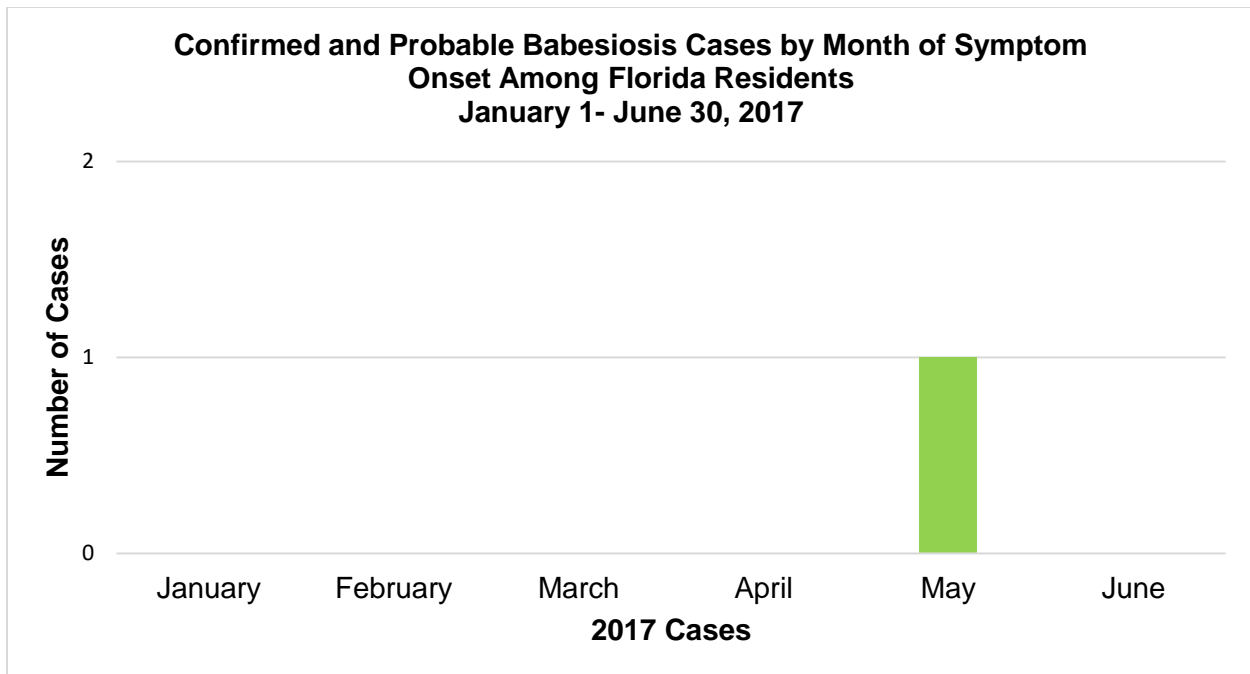


Figure 5: One case of babesiosis was imported from Rhode Island. Please note that babesiosis was added to the Florida Reportable Disease list for 2017, therefore no baseline data is available from previous years.

Confirmed and Probable Tickborne Disease Activity by County of Residence

Disease	HME		HGA		RMSF/SFR		Acute Lyme		Babesiosis		Totals
	FL	Imported/ Unknown Origin	FL	Imported/ Unknown Origin	FL	Imported/ Unknown Origin	FL	Imported/ Unknown Origin	FL	Imported/ Unknown Origin	All
Citrus	0	0	0	1 (I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hillsborough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (I)	1
Indian River	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	1 (U)	0	0	0	0	1
Leon	2	2 (I, U)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Osceola	0	0	0	1 (I)	0	0	0	1 (U)	0	0	2
Putnam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
St. Johns	0	0	0	1 (I)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sarasota	0	0	0	0	0	1 (I)	0	0	0	0	1
Wakulla	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	5	2	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	14

Legend: I=imported, U=unknown origin *Residence in Indian River, exposure in Marion County.

Table 2: Fourteen cases were reported to ten of the 67 counties in Florida. Leon County had the highest number of reported tickborne disease cases.

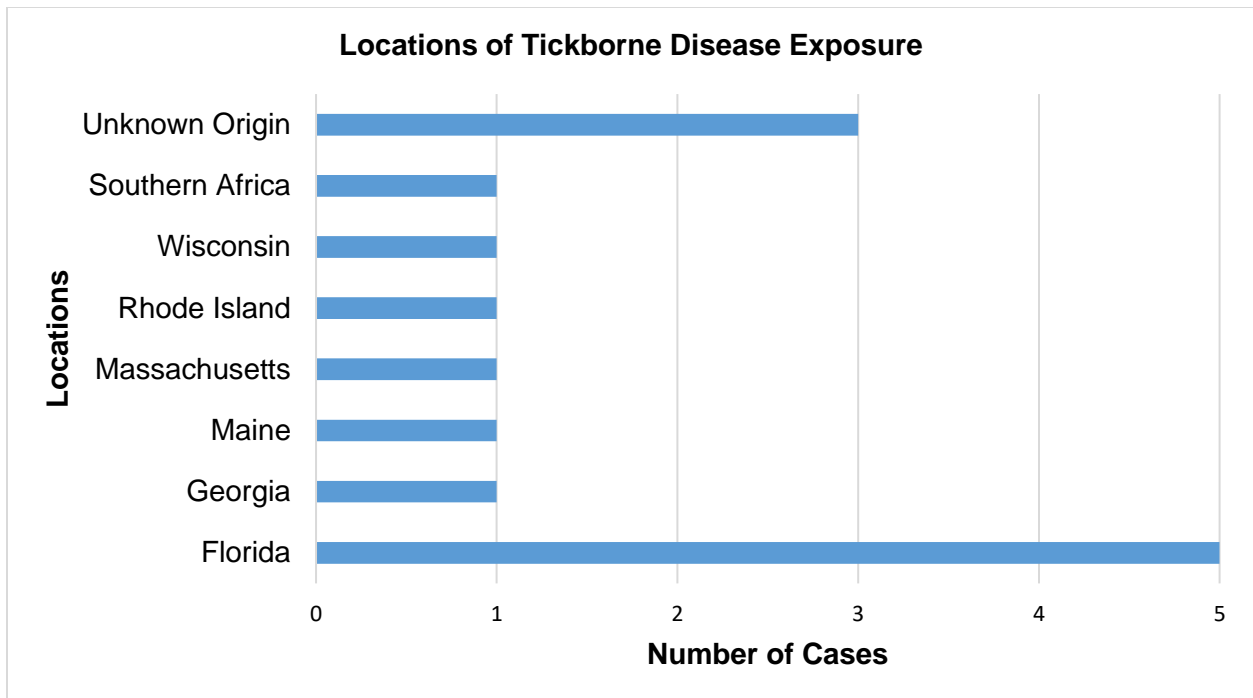
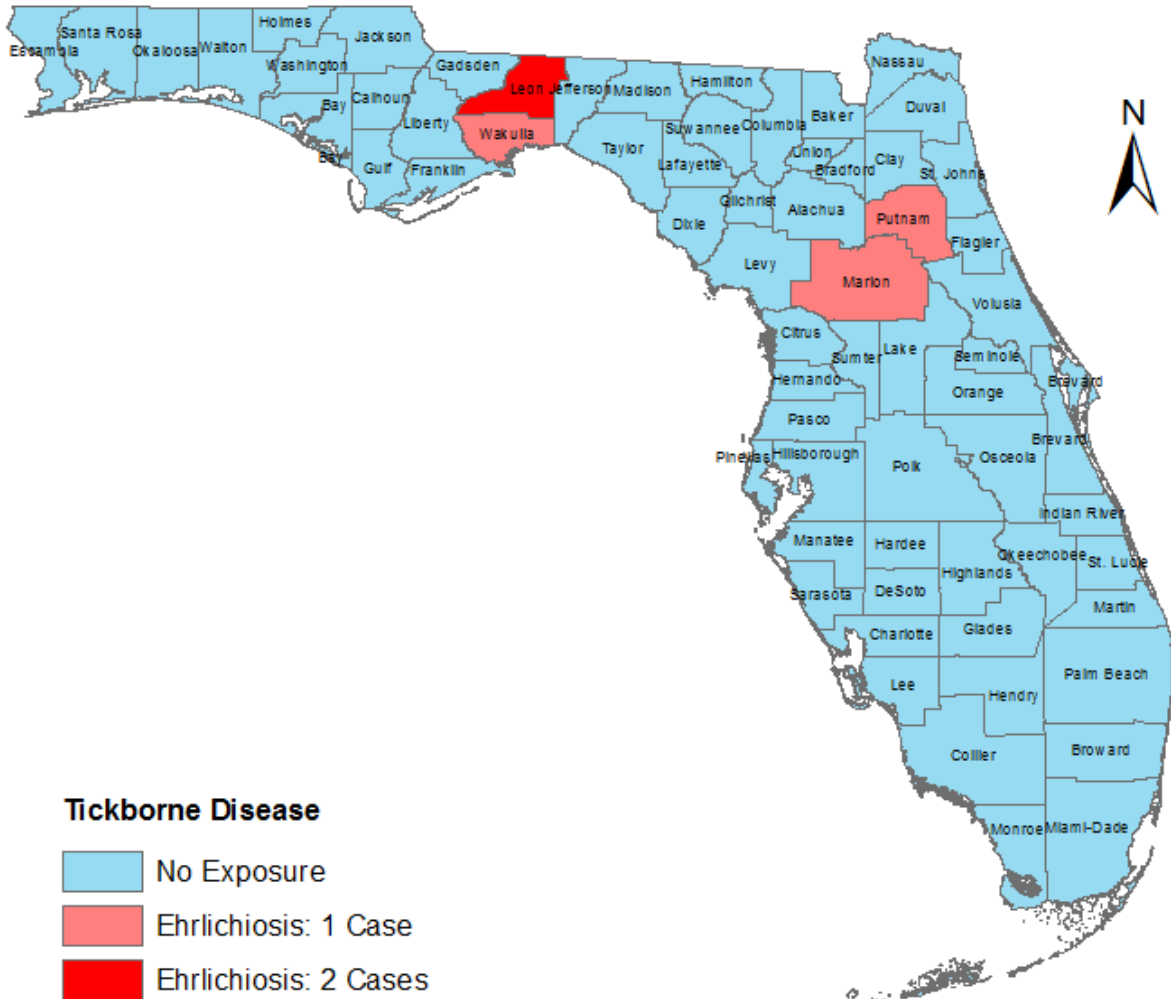


Figure 6: Of the fourteen reported tickborne disease cases five were acquired in Florida. Four cases were acquired in the northern US. One case of SFR was acquired internationally from Zimbabwe.

Figure 7: Five cases of tickborne disease were acquired in Florida, all of which were ehrlichiosis.

**Florida Confirmed and probable Tickborne Disease Case
Locations by County of Exposure
January 1-June 30, 2017**



Tick Bite Prevention for People, Pets, and Property

- Avoid wooded and bushy areas with high grass and leaf litter.
- Walk in the center of trails.
- Use repellents that contain 20% or more DEET on exposed skin for protection that will last several hours.
- Use products that contain 0.5% permethrin to treat clothing and gear, such as boots, pants, socks, and tents.
- Find and remove ticks from your body promptly.
- Bathe or shower as soon as possible after coming indoors to wash off and easily find ticks that may be crawling on you.
- Conduct a full-body tick check using a handheld or full-length mirror to view all parts of your body upon returning from tick-infested areas.
- Parents should check their children for ticks under the arms, in and around the ears, inside the belly button, behind the knees, between their legs, around the waist, and especially in their hair.
- Examine clothing, gear and pets for ticks.
- Tumble clothes in a dryer on high heat for one hour to kill ticks that may be present.
- Consult with veterinarian about tick prevention products for pets.
- Reduce tick habitat in your yard by keeping the lawn mowed, bushes trimmed, raking leaves, and removing debris that may provide attractive habitats for ticks.
- Ticks are sensitive to drying, place a 3 ft wide barrier of wood chips or gravel between lawns and wooded areas and around patios and play equipment. This will restrict tick migration into recreational areas.

Acknowledgements and Data Sources

Contributors: Dana Giandomenico, MPH, Andrea Bingham, PhD, and Danielle Stanek, DVM, DOH Bureau of Epidemiology; Valerie Mock, DOH Bureau of Public Health Laboratories.

For more surveillance information, please see the DOH website at:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/tick-and-insect-borne-diseases/tick-surveillance.html>

Data was provided by Florida county health departments, Bureau of Public Health Laboratories-Jacksonville, private health care providers, and laboratories. Case definitions used in Florida are consistent with national criteria provided by the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) and may be viewed at: <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/disease-reporting-and-management/disease-reporting-and-surveillance/index.html>.