

# Varicella Surveillance

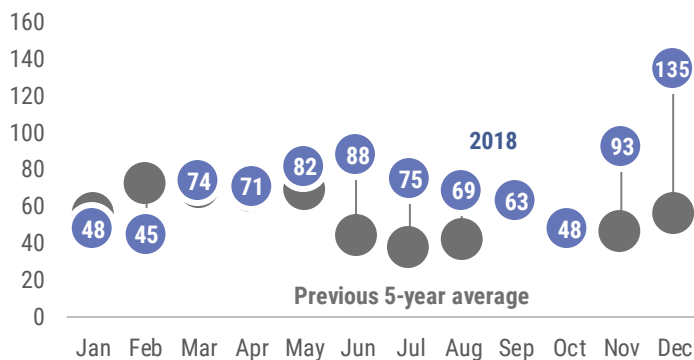
## 2018 Yearly Summary

The number of varicella cases reported in 2018 was notably higher than that seen during the previous 5 years. There were 12 outbreaks, half of which occurred in schools. Vaccination is the best way to prevent varicella, and 35% of cases were never or under vaccinated.

From January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, **891 varicella cases** were reported in 52 counties. ▶

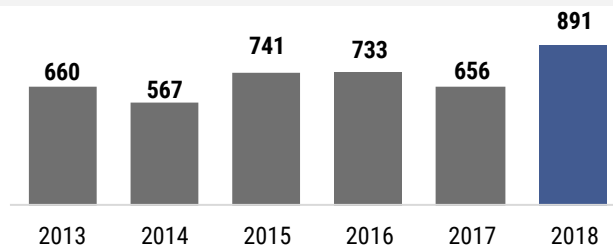
In 2018, case counts were notably above the total number of cases in previous years.

The number of varicella cases reported in 2018 was above the previous 5-year average for every month starting in March. ▼

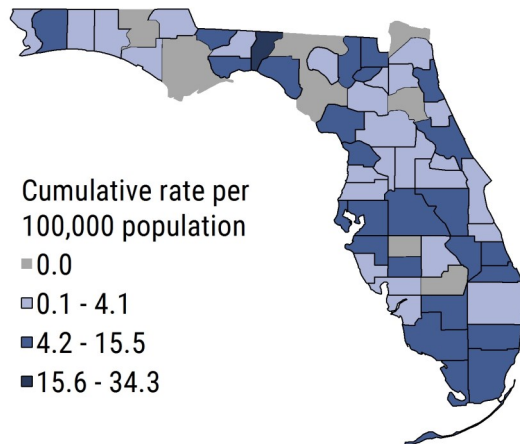


In 2018, **164 (18%)** of 891 total cases were associated with transmission within households and **90 (10%)** cases were outbreak-associated. ▼

**Household-associated** | **Outbreak-associated** | **Total cases**



The 891 varicella cases in 2018 were reported among 52 of Florida's 67 counties. ▼



There were a total of 12 outbreaks in 3 setting types reported in 2018. For most varicella cases, exposure to other known cases is never identified, and they are not able to be linked to outbreaks. ▼



**Vaccination is the best way to prevent varicella infections.** The majority of varicella cases in 2018 were too young for vaccination, not up-to-date on vaccinations, or had unknown vaccination status.

**Never vaccinated** | **Under vaccinated** | **Too young for vaccinations** | **Up-to-date on vaccinations** | **Unknown vaccination status**



# Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Surveillance System Summary

## Case Data

- Current case data are preliminary and will change as new information is gathered. The most recent data available are displayed in this report.
- Pertussis, varicella, hepatitis A, and measles are reportable diseases in Florida. Case information is documented by county health department (CHD) epidemiologists in Merlin, Florida's reportable disease surveillance system.
- Only Florida residents are included in case counts, but contact investigations are conducted for all exposed individuals.
  - Pertussis, varicella, hepatitis A, and measles case counts include both confirmed and probable cases.
- Map counts and rates are determined by the individual's county of residence; these data do not take into account location of exposure.
- CHD epidemiologists also report outbreaks of pertussis, varicella, and hepatitis A into Merlin.
  - Household-associated cases are defined as  $\geq 2$  cases exposed within the same household.
  - Pertussis and mumps outbreaks are defined as  $\geq 2$  cases associated with a specific setting outside of a household.
  - Varicella outbreaks are defined as  $\geq 5$  cases associated with a specific setting outside of a household.
  - Measles outbreaks are defined as any person acquiring measles while in Florida.
- For more information about reportable diseases, please visit [FloridaHealth.gov/DiseaseReporting](https://www.floridahealth.gov/disease-reporting).
- For more information about Florida's guides to surveillance and investigation, including disease-specific surveillance case definitions, please visit [FloridaHealth.gov/GSI](https://www.floridahealth.gov/GSI).

## Population Data

- Population data used to calculate incidence rates are from FLHealthCHARTS (Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set).
- For more information about FLHealthCHARTS, please visit [FLHealthCharts.com](https://www.flhealthcharts.com).

## Vaccination Data

- Vaccination data for identified cases are from Merlin, as documented by CHD staff.
- Vaccination status is determined using the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices Recommended Immunization Schedule for Children and Adolescents Aged 18 Years or Younger, 2018.
- For more information about immunization schedules, please visit [www.CDC.gov/Vaccines/Schedules/index.html](https://www.CDC.gov/Vaccines/Schedules/index.html).
- Individuals are considered up-to-date on vaccinations if they have received the recommended number of doses of vaccine for a particular disease for their age at the time of their illness onset. Individuals are considered under-vaccinated if they have received at least one but not all doses of vaccine recommended for a particular disease for their age at the time of their illness onset.
- For a full text version of a new study on pertussis vaccination, please visit [www.CIDID.org/Publications-1/2018/3/29/The-Impact-of-Past-Vaccination-Coverage-and-Immunity-on-Pertussis-Resurgence](https://www.CIDID.org/Publications-1/2018/3/29/The-Impact-of-Past-Vaccination-Coverage-and-Immunity-on-Pertussis-Resurgence).