MDPH Tuesday Infectious Disease Webinar Series

Tools for Local Boards of Health

December 6, 2022

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Topics Today

- MAVEN Updates
- New Dashboards for Influenza and Wastewater!
  - Lizzie Mello
- Data Visualization Survey for LBOH
  - Lizzie Mello
- Mpox Updates (formerly monkeypox)
  - Vocabulary & Epidemic Curve Updates
- RSV
  - Resources and Talking Points
- Guest Presentation: Introduction to Mumps Case Investigations
  - Marija Popstefanija, MPH, MS
  - Trisha Barungi, MS

Thanksgiving Pro Tip:
Never eat any food offered to you by an adorable toddler relative. It might look like a cookie, or piece of candy, but it’s actually the flu.
MDPH Conducts Infectious Disease Tools for LBOH Webinars Every Other Week

Last 2022 Webinar! Register Now!

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<th>All Registrations!</th>
<th><a href="https://maven-webinars.constantcontactsites.com/">https://maven-webinars.constantcontactsites.com/</a></th>
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<tr>
<td>20-Dec-22</td>
<td>Introduction to Routine Vaccine Preventable Disease (VPD) Case Investigations</td>
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*No Webinar 1/3/23

Reminder: Each webinar begins with updates and timely topics prior to the featured disease training, so make sure to register each session to stay current!

MAVEN Help has Guidance Documents and Previous Webinars:


• MDPH presents Every Other Week on Tuesdays 11:00-12:30
  • Updates in Guidance.
  • Troubleshooting MAVEN.
  • How to conduct case investigations and contact tracing in different settings.
  • Target Audience: Health Agents, Epis, Contact Tracers, and Public Health Nurses doing this work.

MDPH Epi Program: 617-983-6800
MDPH MAVEN Help Desk: MavenHelp@mass.gov
MAVEN Onboarding: MavenTraining@mass.gov
MDPH MAVEN Help Desk: 617-983-6801
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Next Webinar: Tuesday, December 20, 2022
Updates – A quick recap for Dec. 8, 2022

We Last Met Nov. 8, 2022:

• MAVEN Updates
  • G Release

• 2022 MAVEN Review and Clean-Up
  • Setting 2023 Priorities

• Ebola Situational Update: Traveler Monitoring
  • Key Variables Needed for CDC Reporting

• Guest Presentation:
  • Invasive Group A Streptococcus Investigations: Acute Care, Long Term Care, and Beyond - Katherine Janiszewski, MPH

PDF SLIDES: Intro to Invasive Group A Strep
WEBINAR: Presentation Recording

Always Remember you can see recent webinar recordings and slides in MAVEN Help.

New Dashboards from BIDLS

Lizzy Mello, MS
Senior Surveillance Epidemiologist
Division of Surveillance, Analytics and Informatics
Massachusetts Department of Public Health
Dashboards

• Weekly Flu Dashboard
  • Find it here: mass.gov/info-details/weekly-flu-report
  • Replace and has same data as the former weekly flu report
  • New data by demographic characteristics
  • Updated on Fridays by 5pm

• Wastewater Dashboard
  • Find it here: mass.gov/info-details/covid-19-wastewater-report
  • Replaces the wastewater report
  • Explore trends by sampling location
  • Expanded information on which areas are covered by testing
  • Updated Thursdays by 5pm
We want to hear from you!

- A survey will be emailed to MAVEN users at LBOH’s this week
  - From mavenhelp@mass.gov
- Our goal is at least one person per LBOH to respond
  - Participation is optional
  - More responses are welcome
- Completed online
- Take about 15-20 minutes to complete
- Deadline: December 30th
- Helps us plan data visualizations that meet your needs
Mpox is New Name for Monkeypox Disease

• CDC is updating webpages with the term "mpox" to reduce stigma and other issues associated with prior terminology. This change is aligned with the recent World Health Organization decision.

• MDPH has already updated state website and data reporting materials as of 12/1/22.
  • https://www.mass.gov/mpox
  • Mpox: The Disease
  • Monkeypox Virus: The Virus.

• In summary, a person will be diagnosed with “mpox disease” after their lab test detects the “monkeypox virus.”
454 confirmed and probable cases of mpox have been reported in MA as of 12/1/2022.

There has been 1 new case since the last report on 11/23/2022.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus Infection (RSV)

• Respiratory syncytial (sin-SISH-uhl) virus, or RSV, is a common respiratory virus that usually causes mild, cold-like symptoms.

• Most people recover in a week or two, but RSV can be serious, especially for infants and older adults.
  • RSV is the most common cause of bronchiolitis (inflammation of the small airways in the lung) and pneumonia (infection of the lungs) in children younger than 1 year of age in the United States.
  • RSV is the leading cause of hospitalization among children less than 1 year of age in the U.S.

https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/
Signs and Symptoms of RSV

- Children infected with RSV usually show symptoms within 4 to 6 days after getting infected. Symptoms of RSV infection usually include:
  - Runny nose
  - Decrease in appetite
  - Coughing
  - Sneezing
  - Fever
  - Wheezing

- These symptoms usually appear in stages and not all at once. In very young infants with RSV, the only symptoms may be irritability, decreased activity, and breathing difficulties.

[https://emergency.cdc.gov/epic/pdf/2022/112922_slides.pdf](https://emergency.cdc.gov/epic/pdf/2022/112922_slides.pdf)
RSV Treatment and Care

• There is no specific treatment for RSV infection, though most RSV infections improve on their own in a week or two.

• Take steps to relieve symptoms:
  • Manage fever and pain with over-the-counter fever reducers and pain relievers.
  • Drink enough fluids.
  • Talk to your healthcare provider before giving your child nonprescription cold medicines.

• Call a healthcare professional if you or your child is having difficulty breathing, not drinking enough fluids, or experiencing worsening symptoms.

https://emergency.cdc.gov/epic/pdf/2022/112922_slides.pdf
RSV Prevention

• For RSV, prevention primarily means practicing basic hygiene.

• There are no vaccines currently available to prevent RSV, although multiple products are in late stages of clinical development.

• Resources and Health Ed Materials Available Online:
  • https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/references.html
RSV Surveillance

• RSV is NOT a reportable disease in MA and RSV data is not tracked in MAVEN.

• Q. So how ARE data collected?
  • A. CDC collects RSV laboratory test results performed in the United States using a surveillance system called the National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS). CDC analyzes data on RSV activity at the national, regional, and state levels and RSV Surveillance Reports are periodically published.
  • This is a voluntary, laboratory-based surveillance system established in the 1980s to monitor trends in several viruses, including RSV.
    • Labs report Total Tests Performed & Total Positives.

https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/research/index.html
RSV Seasonal Patterns

• RSV circulation generally starts during the fall and peaks in the winter:
  • **RSV season onset** (indicating a sustained rise in the number of RSV-positive tests) ranged from mid-September to mid-November.
  • **RSV season peak** (indicating the maximum number of RSV-positive tests) ranged from late December to mid-February.
  • **RSV season offset** (indicating a sustained drop in the number of RSV-positive tests) ranged from mid-April to mid-May.

• Florida has an earlier RSV season onset and longer duration than most regions of the country.

• Prior to 2020, seasonal patterns for RSV in the United States were very consistent.^(8^) However, the patterns of circulation for RSV and other common respiratory viruses have been disrupted since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic early in 2020.

https://www.cdc.gov/rsv/research/index.html
RSV Guidance and Prevention

• MDPH & MA Chapter of AAP issued a letter **NOV. 1, 2022** on **Staying Healthy this Fall & Preventing Respiratory Illness**.

• What is the exclusion guidance for children with RSV?
  • A. Keep children home from daycare or school who have fever, especially with a cough, difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, congestion, runny nose, or sore throat, until they are fever-free for 24 hours without medications that reduce fever.
RSV Guidance and Prevention

- **RSV Testing:** Under most circumstances there is no clinical reason to test for RSV. RSV is only one of multiple respiratory viruses circulating right now and is not the only one that can cause serious illness in children (or adults).

- **Providing Guidance:** Recommendations in cluster situations should cover basic prevention measures including keeping kids out until 24 hours without fever, hand washing, flu and COVID shots, disinfection of high touch surfaces, and covering coughs (in older kids).
  - Licensed daycares should have medical consultants to help establish written protocols.