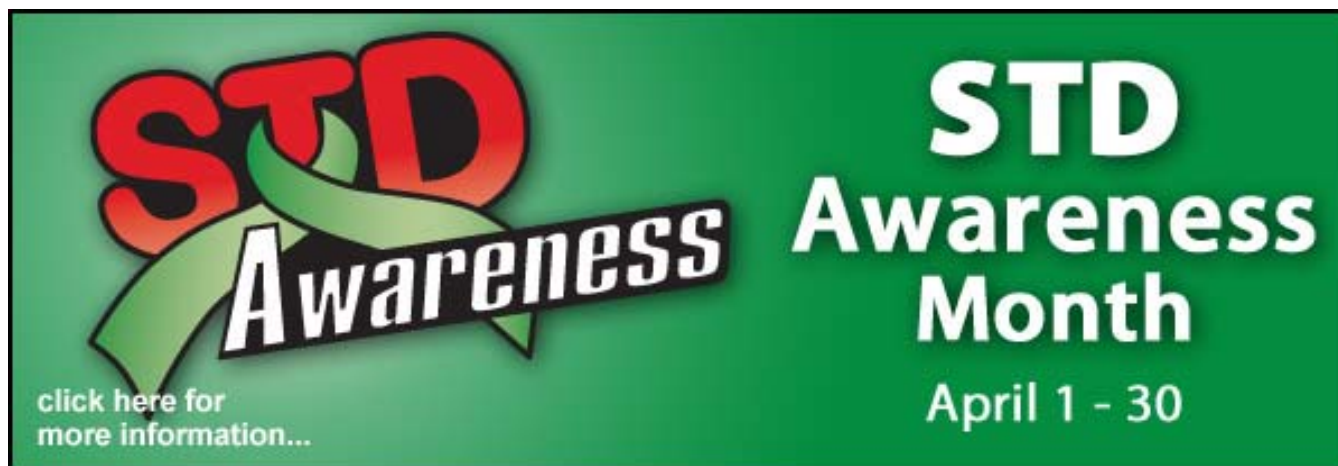


# INFECTION PREVENTION & CONTROL BULLETIN



Winnebago County Health Department

Spring 2014



April marks the annual observance of STD Awareness Month. Individuals, health care providers, and community-based organizations are encouraged to bring a renewed sense of enthusiasm and focus to their STD awareness and prevention efforts throughout the month.

Studies show that people who have STDs such as gonorrhea, herpes, and syphilis are more likely to get HIV compared to people who are STD-free. And the same behaviors that put you at risk for acquiring these STDs can put you at risk for getting HIV.

The link between STDs and HIV is real. By educating yourself on ways to lower your risk, you can take action to protect your health. STD and HIV testing is a critical step in preventing the spread of disease.

## How can I make a difference?

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- STD Awareness
- Antibiotic-Resistant Gonorrhea
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**Providers:** Educate your patients about their risk for STDs and HIV, and make taking a sexual history a priority.

**Civic and community-based organizations:** Support local STD and HIV prevention efforts.

**Individuals:** Protect your health—take steps to lower your risk of getting an STD, and also lower your risk of getting HIV.

⇒ A Wall Chart Summarizing STD Treatment Guidelines is Located on the CDC Website At:

<http://wwwn.cdc.gov/pubs/CDCInfoOnDemand.aspx?ProgramID=122>

## Antibiotic-Resistant Gonorrhea - Basic Information

The development of antibiotic resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* is an urgent public health threat, in particular because the United States gonorrhea control strategy relies on effective antibiotic therapy. Since antibiotics were first used for treatment of gonorrhea, *N. gonorrhoeae* has progressively developed resistance to the antibiotic drugs prescribed to treat it: sulfonamides, penicillin, tetracycline, and fluoroquinolones, such as ciprofloxacin.

Currently, CDC STD treatment guidelines recommend dual therapy with the injectable cephalosporin ceftriaxone and either azithromycin or doxycycline to treat all uncomplicated gonococcal infections among adults and adolescents in the United States. Dual therapy is recommended to address the potential emergence of gonococcal cephalosporin resistance. Given the ability of *N. gonorrhoeae* to readily develop antibiotic resistance, it is critical to continuously monitor gonococcal antibiotic resistance and encourage research and development of new treatment regimens for gonorrhea.



### Sexually Transmitted Diseases

#### Winnebago County Health Department Clinics

**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Month of Reporting: February 2014

Stats run from 1/1/14 through 12/31/14			Age Range			Current year		Prior year	
Disease	Male	Female	15-19	20-64	65+	Month	YTD	Month	YTD
Bacterial Vaginosis		26	4	22		26	63	46	91
Cervicitis		31	8	23		31	61	34	77
<b>Chlamydia</b>	10	7	4	13		17	52	26	68
Crabs						0	0	0	0
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	5	8	4	9		13	27	7	22
HIV tested	56	67	14	109		123	289	152	340
HPV	16			16		16	24	16	28
HSV 1	1	1	1	1		2	4	4	8
HSV 2	1			1		1	5	3	4
NGU	14			14		14	27	16	34
Molluscum	1		1			1	1	1	3
PID						0	0	0	0
Scabies	2	1		3		3	3	0	1
<b>Syphilis</b>						0	0	2	2
Tinea	2			2		2	4	14	18
Trichomoniasis		3	1	2		3	11	7	14
Yeast		11	3	8		11	22	6	17

## With Spring's Arrival, It's Not Too Early to Think About West Nile Virus

West Nile virus (WNV) is most commonly transmitted to humans by mosquitoes. You can reduce your risk of being infected with WNV by using insect repellent and wearing protective clothing to prevent mosquito bites.

The Winnebago County Health Dept. investigates and monitors the mosquito population throughout the season of May-October. One of the first indicators of a problem is the sudden increase of dead birds; mainly crows.

Calls can be made to the "dead crow" hotline at: (815) 720-4245 to report the location. Random pick ups and testing are then made to determine the possible presence of the West Nile Virus.

Traps are placed at random throughout the County to monitor the population and test for positive WNV readings from mosquito pools.



## Let's Not Forget Norovirus



Norovirus is a very contagious virus. You can get norovirus from an infected person, contaminated food or water, or by touching contaminated surfaces. The virus causes your stomach or intestines or both to get inflamed (acute gastroenteritis). This leads you to have stomach pain, nausea, and diarrhea and to throw up.

Anyone can be infected with norovirus and get sick. Also, you can have norovirus illness many times in your life. Norovirus illness can be serious, especially for young children and older adults.

You may hear norovirus illness called "food poisoning" or "stomach flu." Food poisoning can be caused by noroviruses. But, other germs and chemicals can also cause food poisoning. Norovirus illness is not related to the flu (influenza), which is a respiratory illness caused by influenza virus.

**The best way to help prevent norovirus is to practice proper hand washing and general cleanliness.**

### Contact Us

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