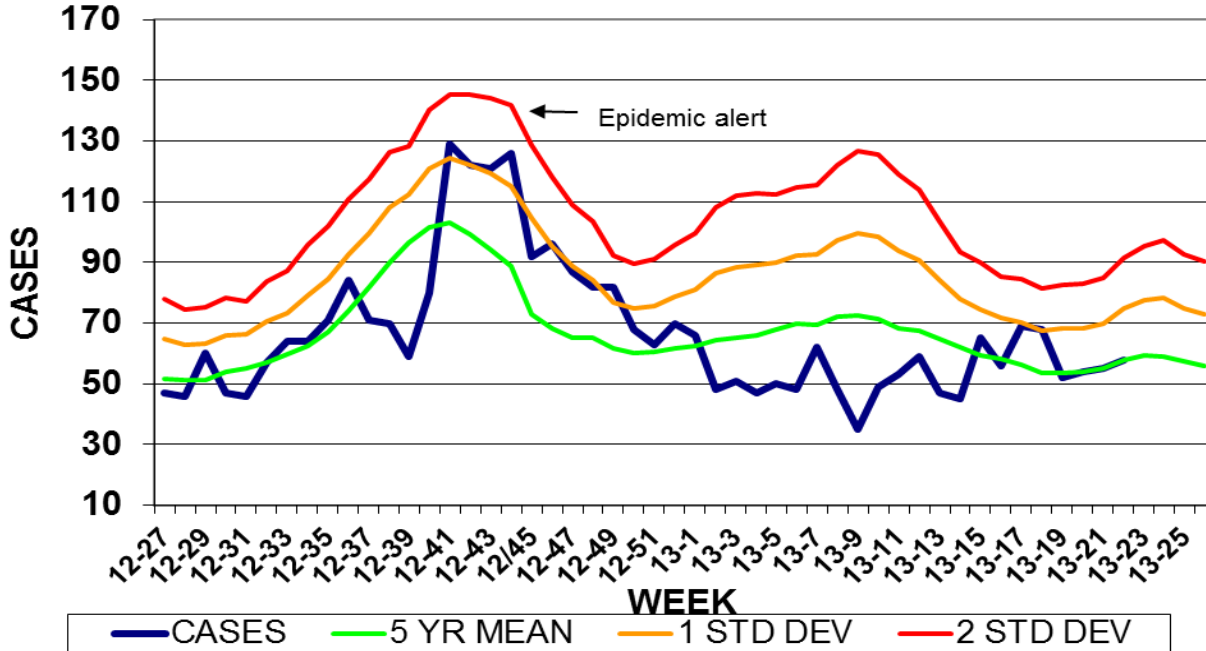


GUAM EPIDEMIOLOGY NEWSLETTER

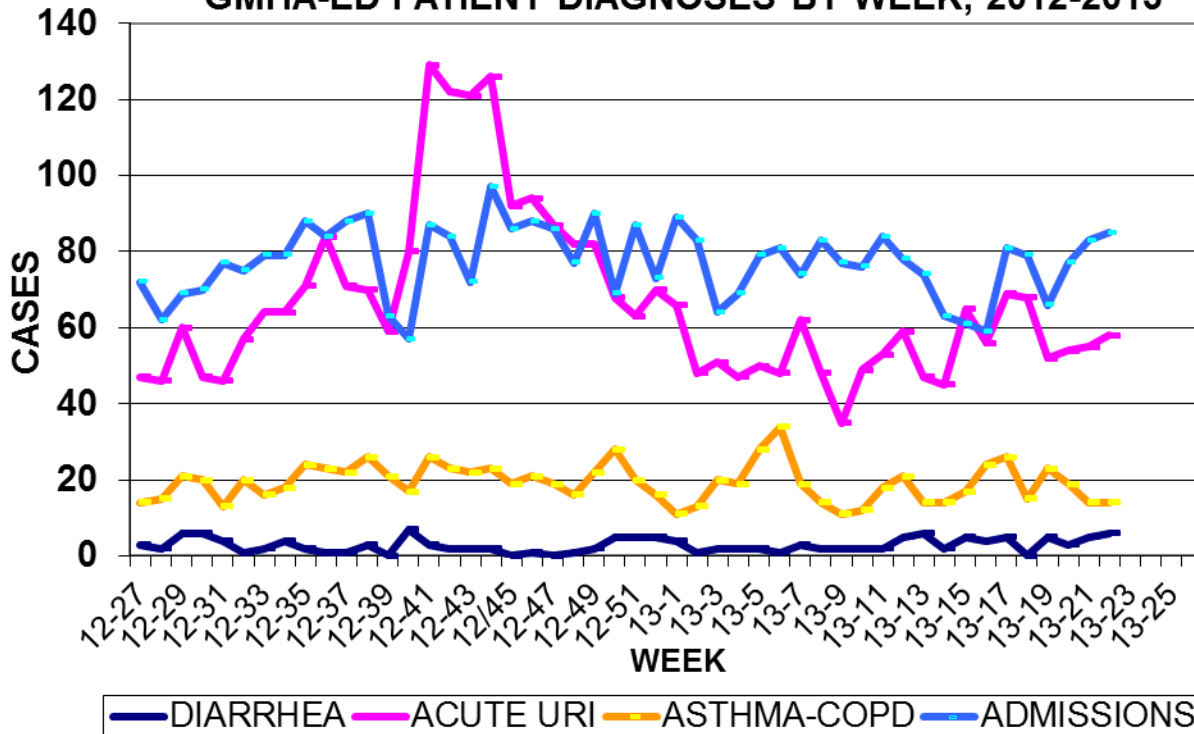
REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING: 6/1/2013 (Reporting week 2013-22)

GUAM REPORTS

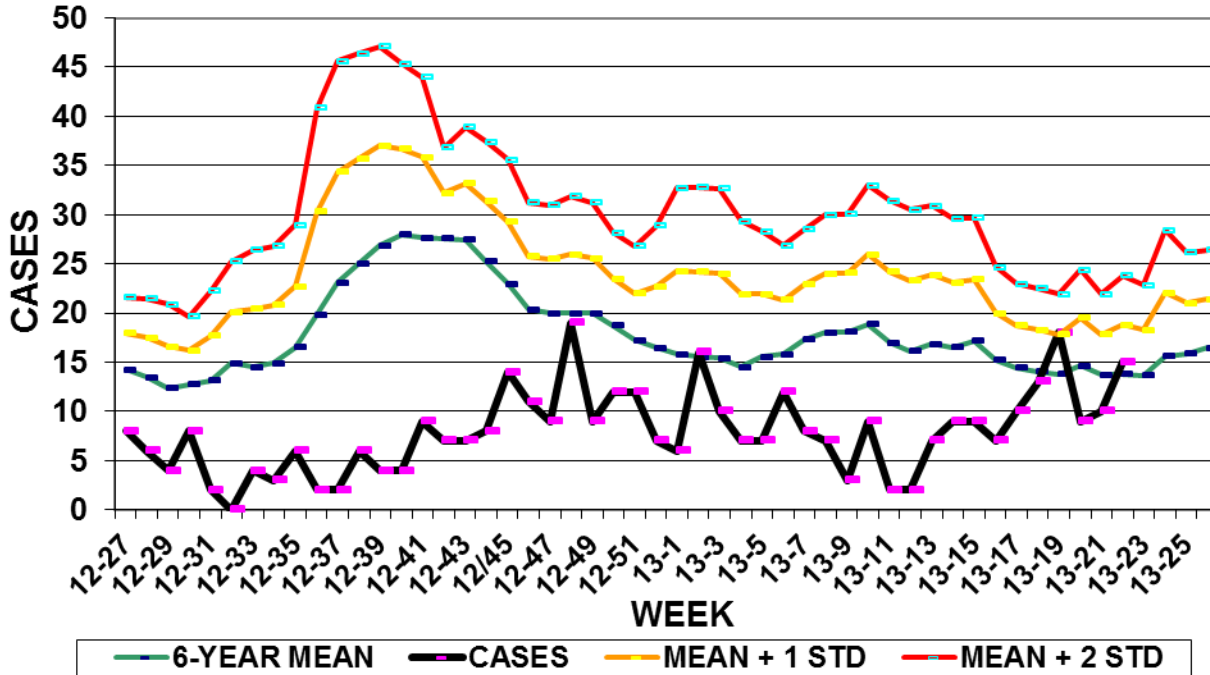
GUAM ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION SURVEILLANCE 2012-13;
 GMHA-EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS BY WEEK SEEN



GUAM SYNDROMIC DISEASE SURVEILLANCE
 GMHA-ED PATIENT DIAGNOSES BY WEEK, 2012-2013



MEDICAL RECORDS AND INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENTS
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY
**HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGES WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMONIA
 BY WEEK DISCHARGED, 2012-2013**



**GUAM SENTINEL PHYSICIAN INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE
 REPORTS OF INFLUENZA OR INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESSES
 RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6/1/2013**

Sporadic – No cases reported by sentinel physicians

(ACTIVITY LEVELS: No activity, Sporadic, Local, Regional, Widespread)

Foreign Quarantine & Enteric Diseases Section
 Bureau of Communicable Disease Control

Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services

H1N1 INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE, WEEK 22, 2013

NO CASES OF H1N1 REPORTED FOR WEEK 22

Cumulative 2013: 0 civilian & 0 military cases

INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY

**HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR INFLUENZA A BY AGE
 AND MORBIDITY REPORTING WEEK**

AGE	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	TOTAL
0-4	1			1							2
5-18											
19-24											
25-49											
50-64											
65+											
TOTAL	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY
**GMHA-EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT CLINICAL DIAGNOSES OF INFLUENZA OR FLU-
 SYNDROME BY WEEK AND PATIENT'S VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE, 2013**
 (Villages listed geographically from northern-most to southern-most)

VILLAGE	WEEK										TOTAL	2013 RATE
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
Yigo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10	47.94
Dededo	2	0	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	35	76.87
Tamuning	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9	44.58
Barrigada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44.73
Mangilao	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	76.17
M-T-M	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	11	154.52
Hagatna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	76.86
Agaña Hts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	79.62
Sinajana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	79.55
Chalan Pago-Ordot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	56.40
Asan-Maina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Piti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	143.88
Santa Rita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	53.01
Agat	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	106.50
Yona	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	108.04
Talofof	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	99.97
Inarajan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Merizo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Umatac	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Tourist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	7	2	7	4	3	3	4	10	7	4	113	70.31

NOTE: Rate = cases per 100,000 population for the specified period.

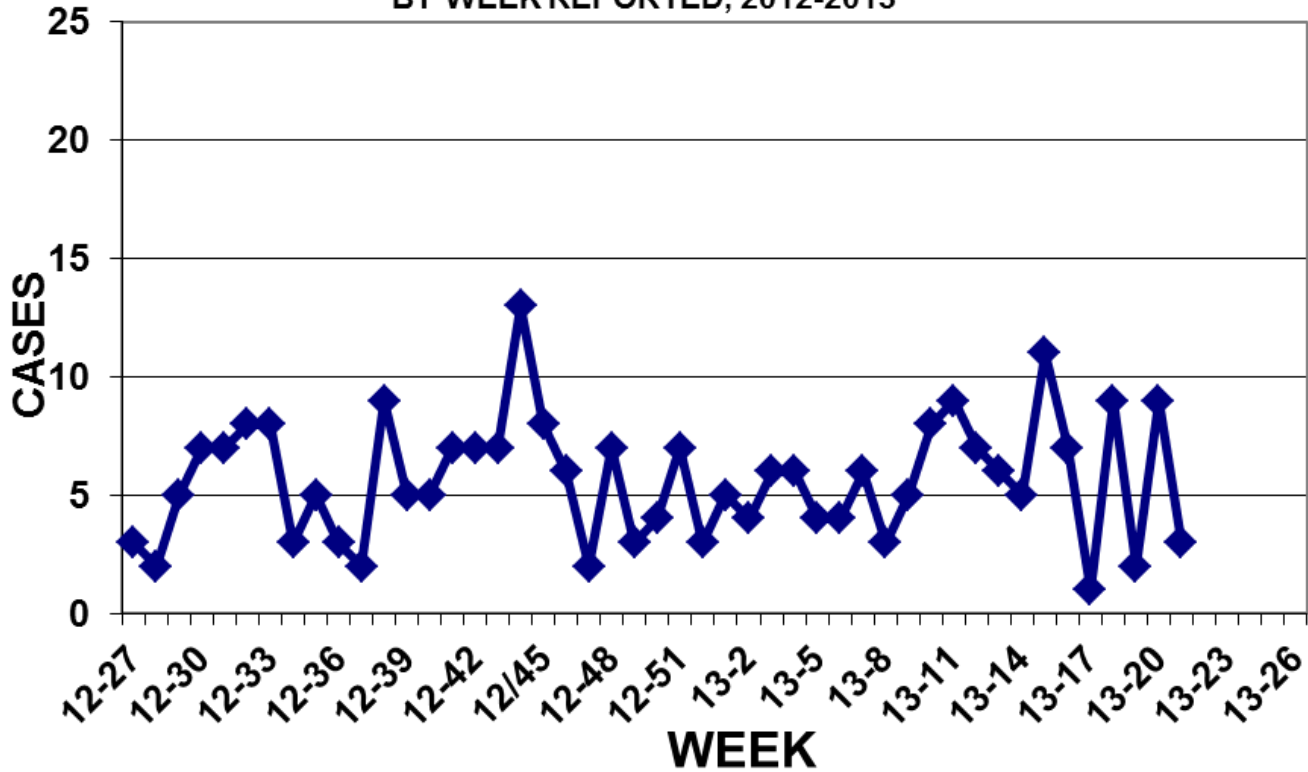
GUAM ANIMAL DISEASE (ZONOSSES) REPORTS
 REPORTS RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6/1/2013

None received

Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services
ISLAND-WIDE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT
 REPORTS RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6/1/2013

<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	1
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	27
<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	1
Conjunctivitis	13
<i>Escherichia coli</i> MDR	1
Gonorrhea	4
Hepatitis B	3
HSV 2	1
Influenza A	1
MRSA	14
Scabies	3
Streptococcal sore throat	17
Streptococcal disease, other	1

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DEPARTMENT
 U.S. NAVAL HOSPITAL GUAM
PNEUMONIA CASES SEEN IN GUAM MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITIES
BY WEEK REPORTED, 2012-2013



EPIDEMIOLOGY NEWS

The recent observation that upper respiratory tract (URT) swabs may not contain MERS-CoV, while the lower respiratory tract (LRT) can harbor the virus in the same patients, suggests a hypothesis that infection by MERS-CoV may be dependent on the variety of neuraminidase-linked sialic acid at receptor sites in respiratory epithelium, as is widely recognized in avian influenza [AI] virus. Successful airborne spread of AI appears to be more likely when the virus has adapted to attachment with alpha 2,6, N-linked sialic acid present throughout the human URT, from where the virus can be launched with remarkable efficiency through sneezes.

Rumors to the effect that positivity for MERS-CoV among close contacts of confirmed cases (possible asymptomatic carriers) has been detected have not been confirmed to date. So far no animal species has been found as a maintenance host or vector of MERS-CoV. Bats have been mentioned as possible candidates and a 73-year-old male patient from Abu-Dhabi, who died in a hospital in Munich, Germany on 26 Mar 2013, was reported to have been exposed to a sick camel.

Source: ProMED-mail post <<http://www.promedmail.org>>