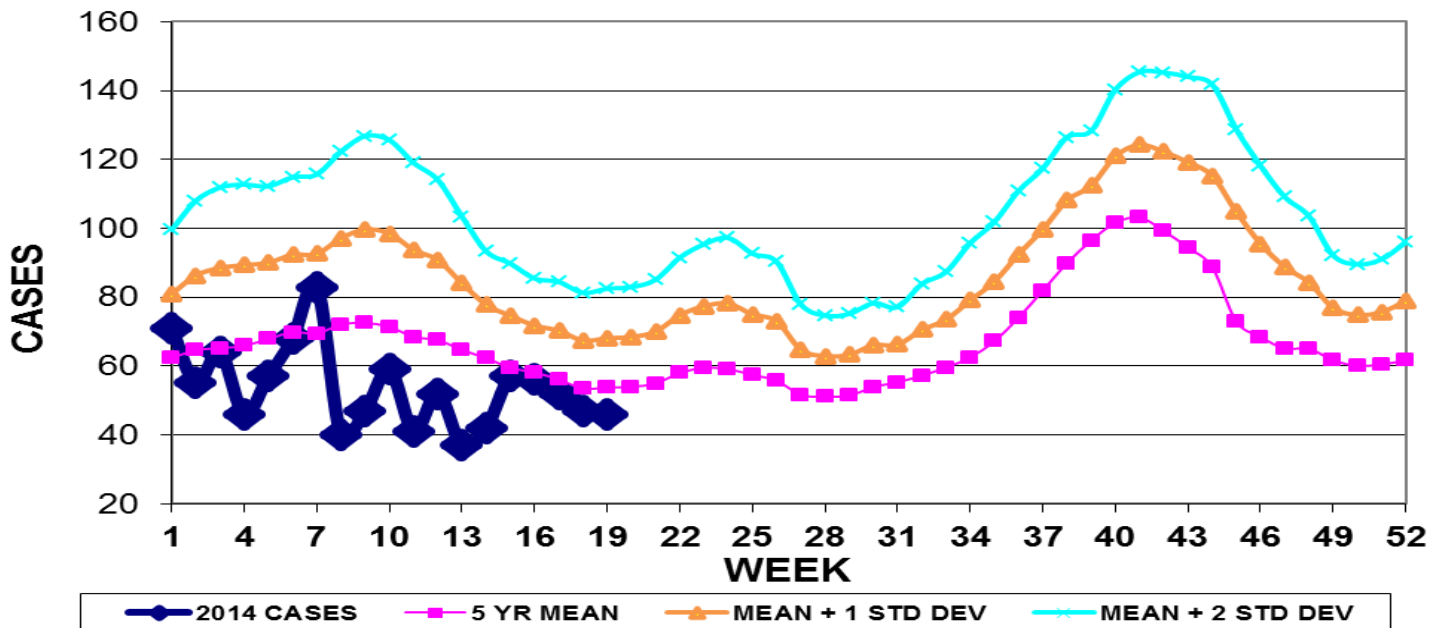


INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY
GUAM EPIDEMIOLOGY NEWSLETTER

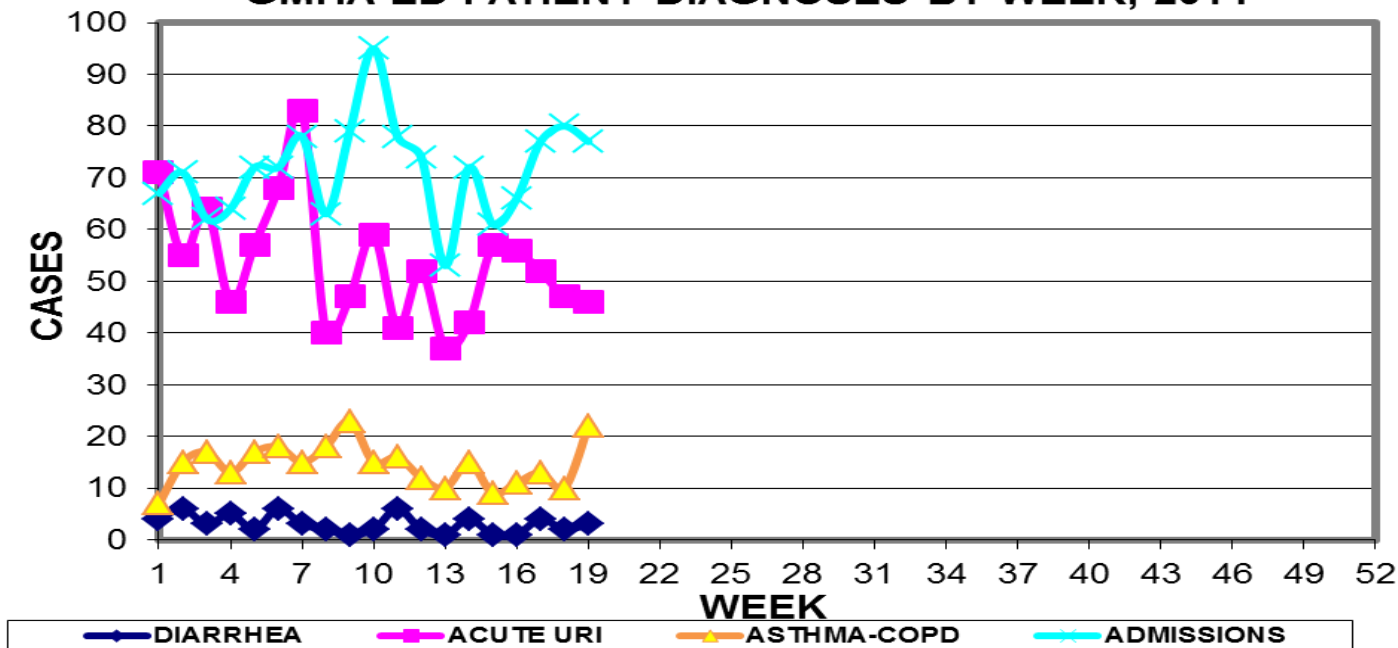
REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING: 5/10/2014 (Reporting week 2014-19)

GUAM REPORTS

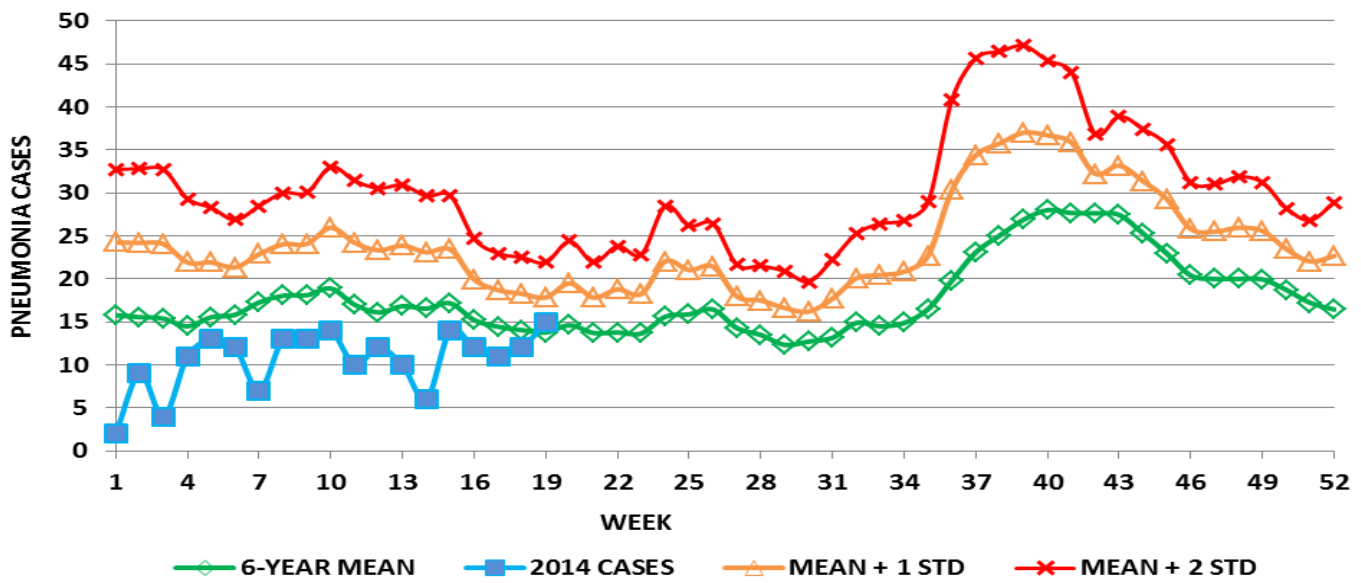
**GUAM ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION SURVEILLANCE 2014;
 GMHA-EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS BY WEEK SEEN**



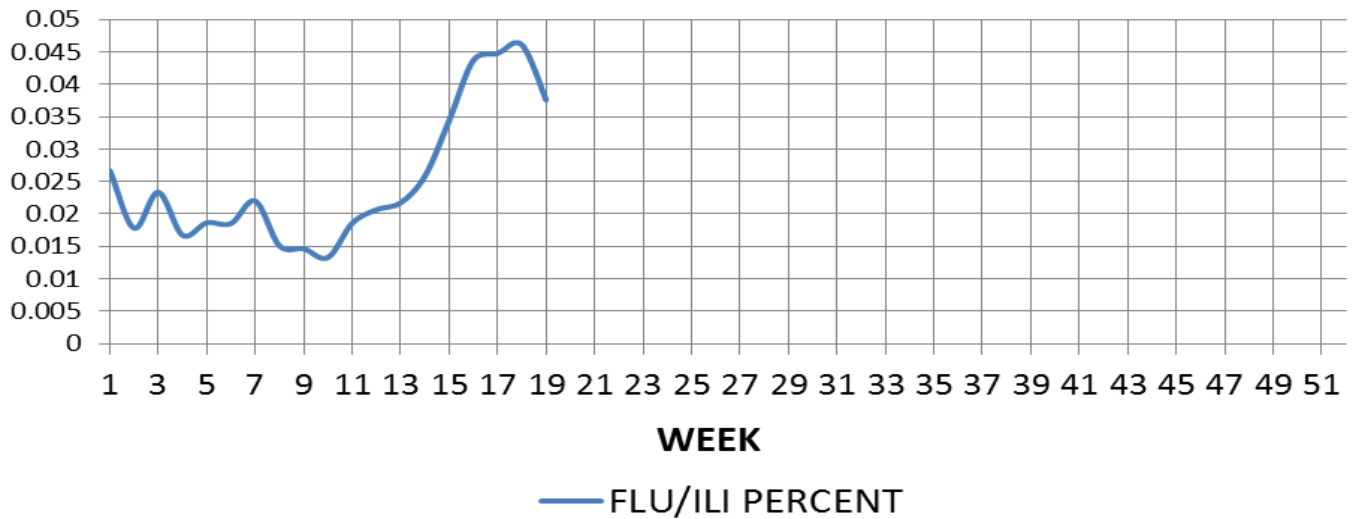
**GUAM SYNDROMIC DISEASE SURVEILLANCE
 GMHA-ED PATIENT DIAGNOSES BY WEEK, 2014**



**MEDICAL RECORDS AND INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENTS
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY
 HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGES WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMONIA
 BY WEEK DISCHARGED, 2014**



**PROPORTION OF TOTAL GMHA EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
 PATIENTS WITH FLU/ILI SYMPTOMS - 2014 (3 WEEK MEAN)**



GUAM SENTINEL PHYSICIAN INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE
 REPORTS OF INFLUENZA OR INFLUENZA-LIKE ILLNESSES
 RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5/10/14
 One case reported by sentinel physicians

Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
 Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services
H1N1 INFLUENZA SURVEILLANCE, WEEK 19, 2014
 NO CASES OF H1N1 REPORTED FOR WEEK 19
Cumulative 2014: 0 civilian & 0 military cases

INFECTION CONTROL DEPARTMENT
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY
HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR INFLUENZA A BY AGE
AND MORBIDITY REPORTING WEEK

AGE	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	TOTAL
0-4			1								1
5-18											
19-24											
25-49											
50-64											1
65+											
TOTAL	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Bureau of Communicable Disease Control
 Guam Department of Public Health & Social Services
ISLAND-WIDE COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT
 REPORTS RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5/10//2014

<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	1
<i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	18
Conjunctivitis	35
<i>E. coli</i> MDR, ESBL+	5
Foodborne illness	1
Gonorrhea	8
Hansen's disease	1
Hepatitis C	1
HSV 2	1
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> MDR	1
MRSA	4
Streptococcal sore throat	1
Streptococcal disease, other	3
Syphilis	4
Tuberculosis	4

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	2014 RATE
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Yigo	0	0	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	0	24	115.66
Dededo	4	2	4	1	4	5	9	6	6	5	71	156.37
Tamuning	0	2	3	0	4	5	5	1	0	2	33	165.93
Barrigada	2	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	19	211.89
Mangilao	2	2	0	0	0	3	1	2	4	1	21	136.83
M-T-M	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	12	174.04
Hagatna	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	470.81
Agaña Hts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	51.99
Sinajana	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	229.10
Chalan Pago-Ordot	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	9	130.59
Asan-Maina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Piti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	136.15
Santa Rita	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	32.54
Agat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	60.39
Yona	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	9	137.47
Talofof	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	292.11
Inarajan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	174.22
Merizo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	160.51
Umatac	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	379.75
Tourist	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	
TOTAL	12	9	11	11	15	23	24	17	24	14	248	154.04

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

INFLUENZA/ILI ACTIVITY LEVEL - Regional (Less than half of villages affected)

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

GUAM ANIMAL DISEASE (ZONOSSES) REPORTS
 REPORTS RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5/10/2014

Anaplasmosis – 1 canine

GUAM NEWS - CONJUNCTIVITIS

An outbreak of conjunctivitis is currently underway on Guam. Viral conjunctivitis and bacterial conjunctivitis may affect one or both eyes. Viral conjunctivitis usually produces a watery discharge. Bacterial conjunctivitis often produces a thicker, yellow-green discharge. Both viral and bacterial types are very contagious. They are spread through direct or indirect contact with the eye secretions of someone who's infected.

When to consult a doctor

Contact your doctor if you notice any signs or symptoms you think might be pink eye. Pink eye can be highly contagious for as long as two weeks after signs and symptoms begin. Early diagnosis and treatment can protect people around you from getting pink eye too. Let the doctor know what your problem is for as he may wish to provide you with a prescription over the phone rather than having you come to the office.

People who wear contact lenses need to stop wearing their contacts as soon as pink eye symptoms begin. If your symptoms don't start to get better within 12 to 24 hours, make an appointment with your eye doctor to make sure you don't have a more serious eye infection related to contact lens use.

In addition, there are other serious eye conditions that can cause eye redness. Typically, these conditions will also cause pain and blurred vision. If you experience these symptoms, seek urgent care.

Complications

In both children and adults, pink eye can cause inflammation in the cornea that can affect vision. Prompt evaluation and treatment by your doctor can reduce the risk of complications.

What you can do in the meantime

Wash your hands frequently to lessen the chance of infecting other people. Don't share towels with other people for the same reason. If you wear contact lenses, stop using them until you can see your doctor

Treatment for bacterial conjunctivitis

If your infection is bacterial, your doctor may prescribe antibiotic eyedrops as pink eye treatment, and the infection should go away within several days. Antibiotic eye ointment, in place of eyedrops, is sometimes prescribed for treating bacterial pink eye in children. An ointment is often easier to administer to an infant or young child than are eyedrops, though the ointment may blur vision for up to 20 minutes after application. With either form of medication, expect signs and symptoms to start getting better in a few days. Follow your doctor's instructions and use the antibiotics for the complete period prescribed to prevent recurrence of the infection.

Treatment for viral conjunctivitis

There is no treatment for most cases of viral conjunctivitis. Instead, the virus needs time to run its course — up to two or three weeks. Viral conjunctivitis often begins in one eye and then infects the other eye within a few days. Your signs and symptoms should gradually clear on their own.

Antiviral medications may be an option if your doctor determines that your viral conjunctivitis is caused by the herpes simplex virus.

Pink eye generally remains contagious as long as the eye continues to tear and produce a discharge. Signs and symptoms of pink eye usually improve within three to seven days. When tearing and discharge are no longer present, it's appropriate for a child to return to school or child care.

REMEMBER, good personal hygiene — especially frequent hand-washing — is the most important step you can take to minimize the spread of conjunctivitis!

Source: Mayo Clinic web site <http://www.mayoclinic.org> [edited]