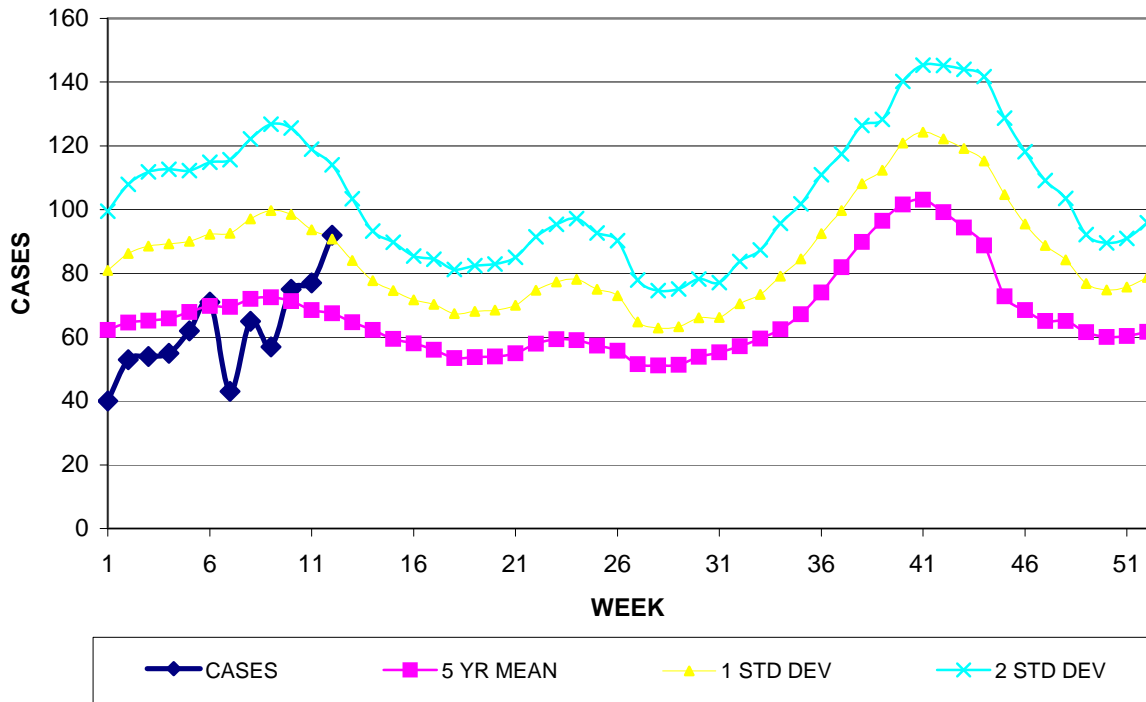


**GUAM EPIDEMIOLOGY NEWSLETTER**

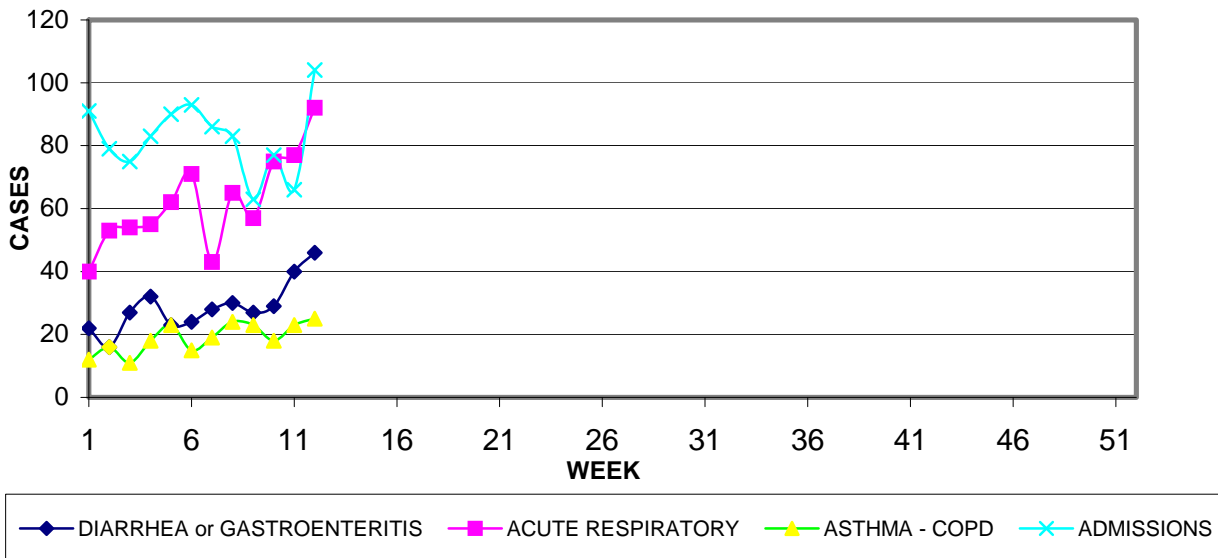
REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING: 3/24/2007 (Reporting week 2007-12)

**GUAM REPORTS**

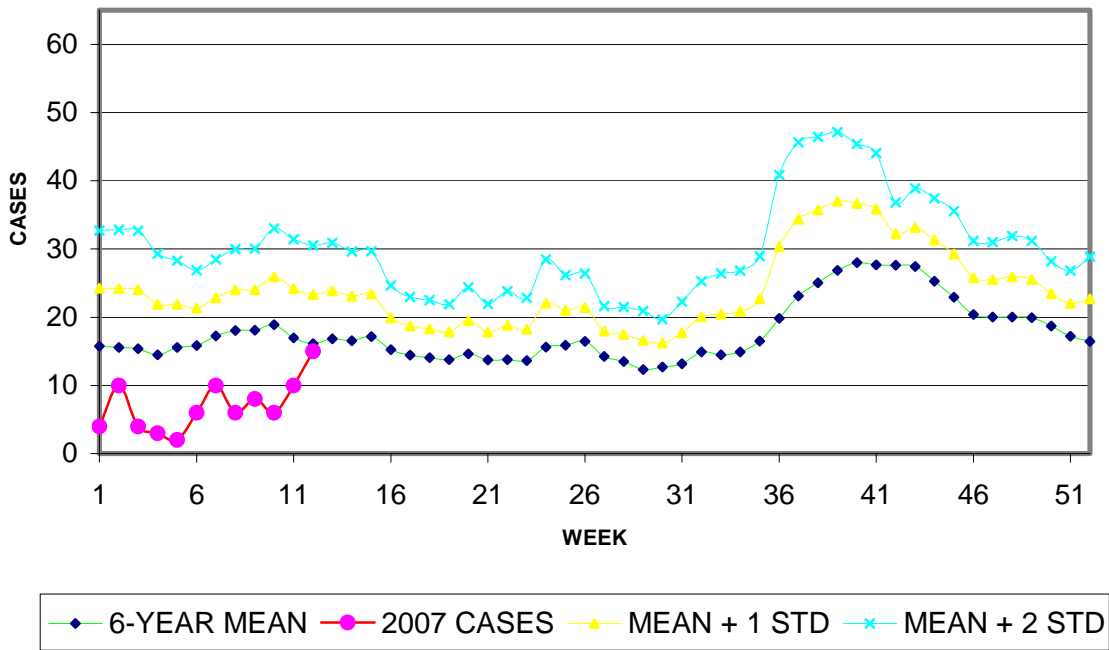
**GUAM ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION SURVEILLANCE, 2007;  
 NUMBER OF PATIENTS SEEN IN THE GMHA-ED BY WEEK SEEN**



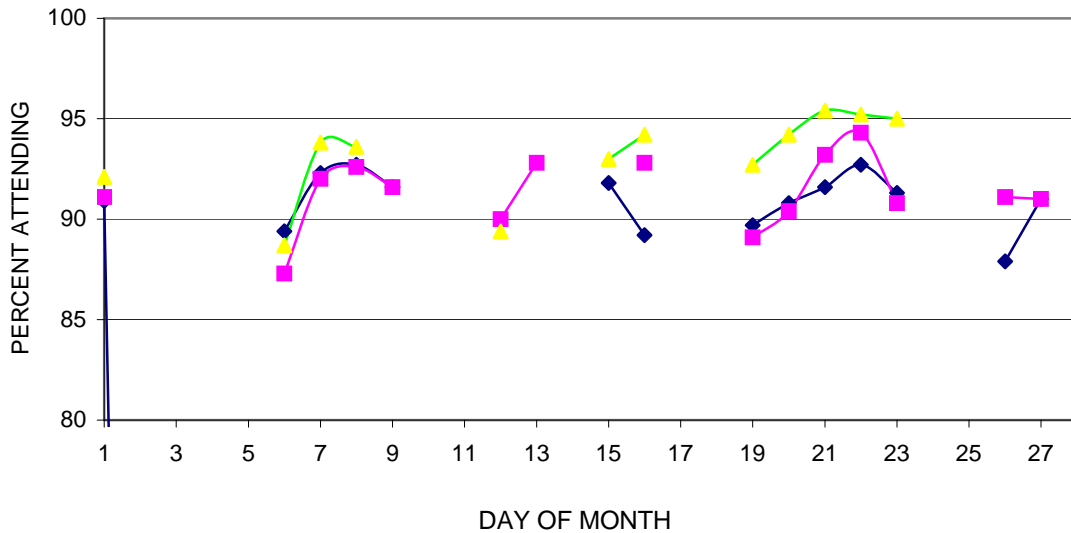
**GUAM SYNDROMIC DISEASE SURVEILLANCE  
 GMHA-ED PATIENT DIAGNOSES BY WEEK FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2007**



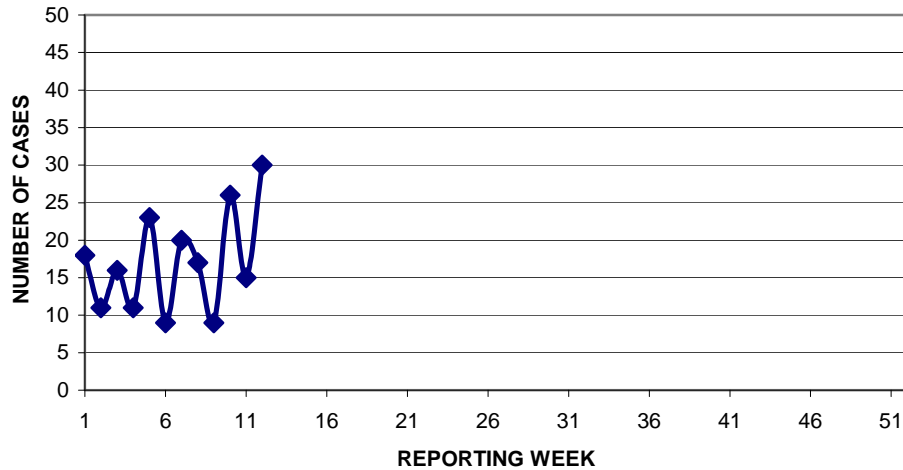
MEDICAL RECORDS DEPARTMENT  
 GUAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY  
**HOSPITAL INPATIENT DISCHARGES WITH DIAGNOSIS OF PNEUMONIA  
 BY WEEK DISCHARGED, 2007**



**GUAM PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY REGION:  
 DAILY PERCENT ATTENDING , MARCH 2007**  
 Northern (blue), Central (pink), Southern (green)



**PNEUMONIA CASES SEEN IN GUAM MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITIES  
 BY WEEK REPORTED, 2007**



**GUAM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT**  
 REPORTS ENTERED FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3/24/2007  
 (REPORTS FROM ALL SOURCES, INCLUDING MILITARY CLINICS)

<b>DISEASE</b>	<b>CASES</b>
CHICKENPOX	1
CHLAMYDIA	7
CONJUNCTIVITIS	2
FOOD POISONING	4
INFLUENZA	3
MRSA	8
SHIGELLOSIS	1
STREP SORE THROAT	8
SYPHILIS, SECONDARY	1

**PERTUSSIS**

No new cases of pertussis were reported during the week ending 3/24/2007.

**GUAM INFLUENZA ACTIVITY LEVEL – Isolated**

**REGIONAL REPORTS**

March 23, 2007 – The Ministry of Health (MOH) of the Republic of the Marshall Islands has issued a press release to refute published rumors of an outbreak of typhoid fever in that country. Since typhoid fever is endemic in the Marshalls, as far as the MOH is concerned the occurrence of 3 laboratory confirmed cases in January and 2 in February (none have been reported so far in March) does not constitute an outbreak. A total of 46 laboratory confirmed cases of typhoid were recorded for all of 2006 and the MOH responded by requesting assistance from the

U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to evaluate the situation (final report not yet available). Meanwhile, the MOH continues to enhance its surveillance system, conduct further case investigations, educate the public on the signs and symptoms of typhoid fever, and stress the importance of seeking health care when appropriate. It also emphasizes the importance of preventive behaviors such as not eating raw seafood from contaminated waters, treating drinking water by boiling or chlorinating at home, storing treated water in narrow-mouth containers with lids to prevent re-contamination, avoiding swimming or harvesting seafood at sites testing positive for human fecal coliform bacteria, practicing proper hand washing, food preparation hygiene and sanitation, and washing raw vegetables thoroughly before use.