



ARAPAHOE COUNTY

2023 Respiratory Season & Pertussis Overview

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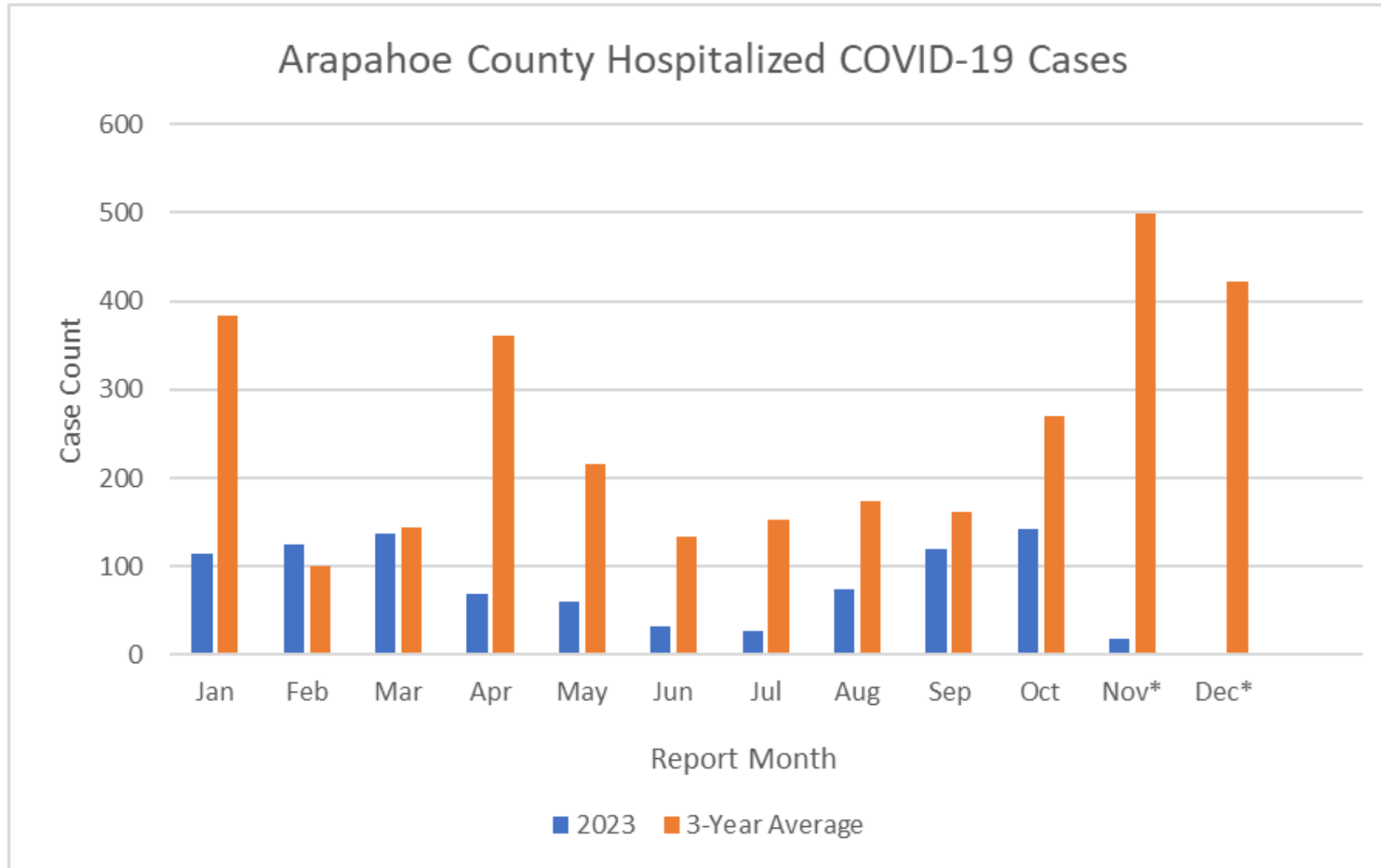
Communicable Disease Epidemiology Program Manager

Agenda

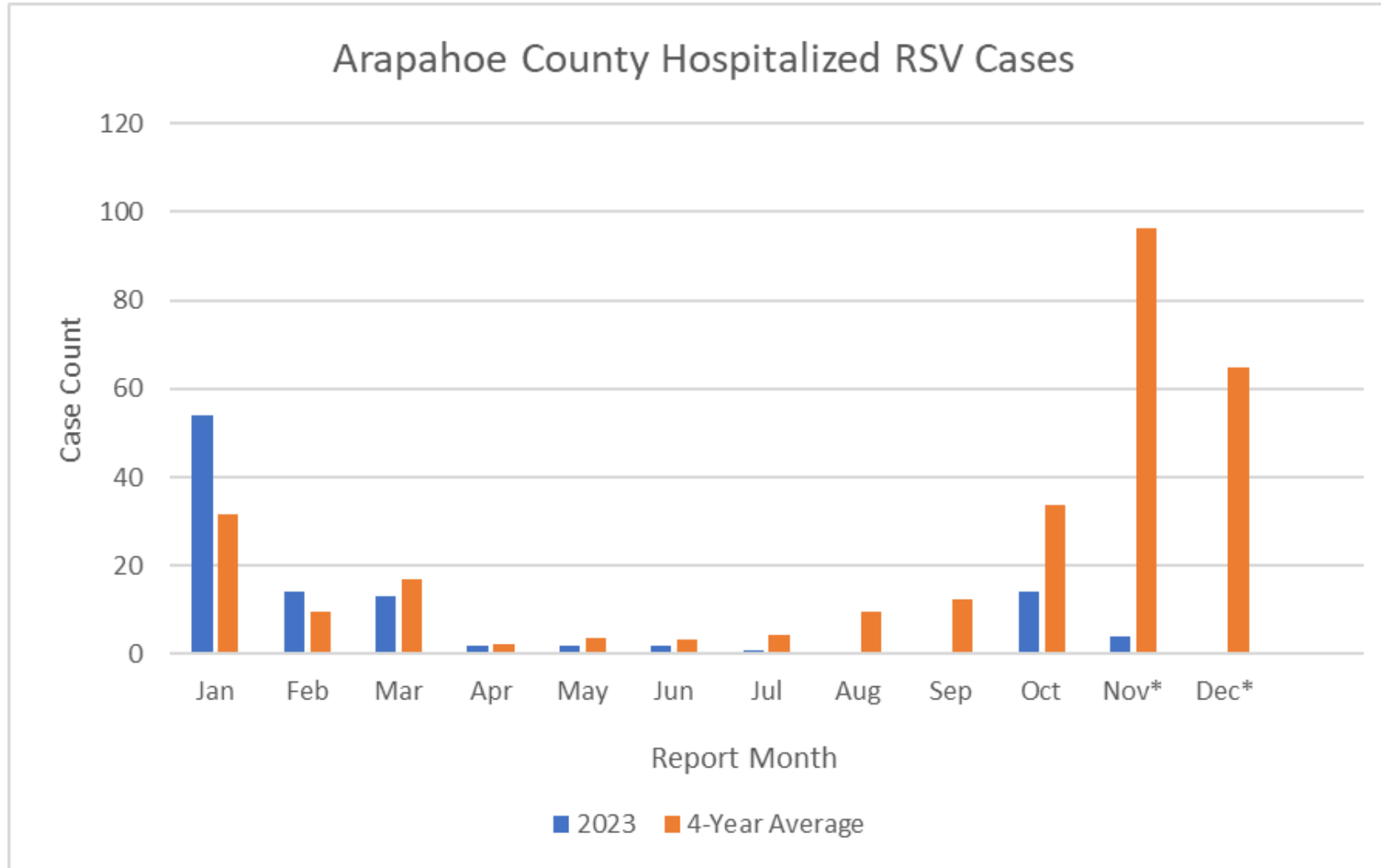
- 2023 Respiratory Season
 - Overview
 - Talking Points for ACPH Staff
- Pertussis
 - Overview
 - Prevention and Treatment
 - Public Health Response
- Q&A

2023 Respiratory Season

- Monitoring for the 2023 respiratory season has begun, including COVID-19, RSV, Influenza
- First season where all pathogens have a vaccine available
- The Communicable Disease Epidemiology (CDE) Program has been responding to outbreaks from all 3 pathogens
- Staff talking points created and shared with all ACPH staff

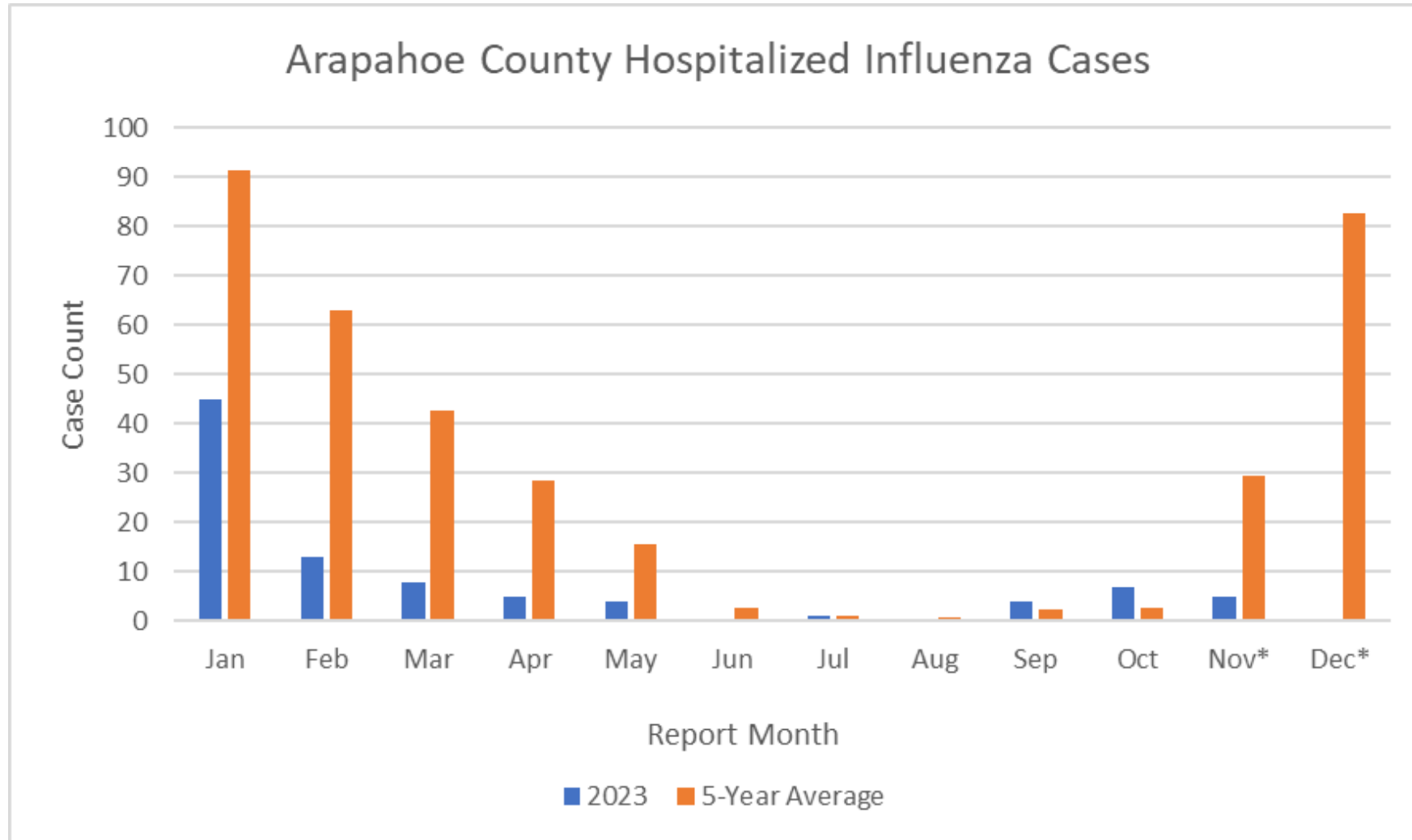


*2023 data includes cases reported from 1/1/2023 to 11/6/2023

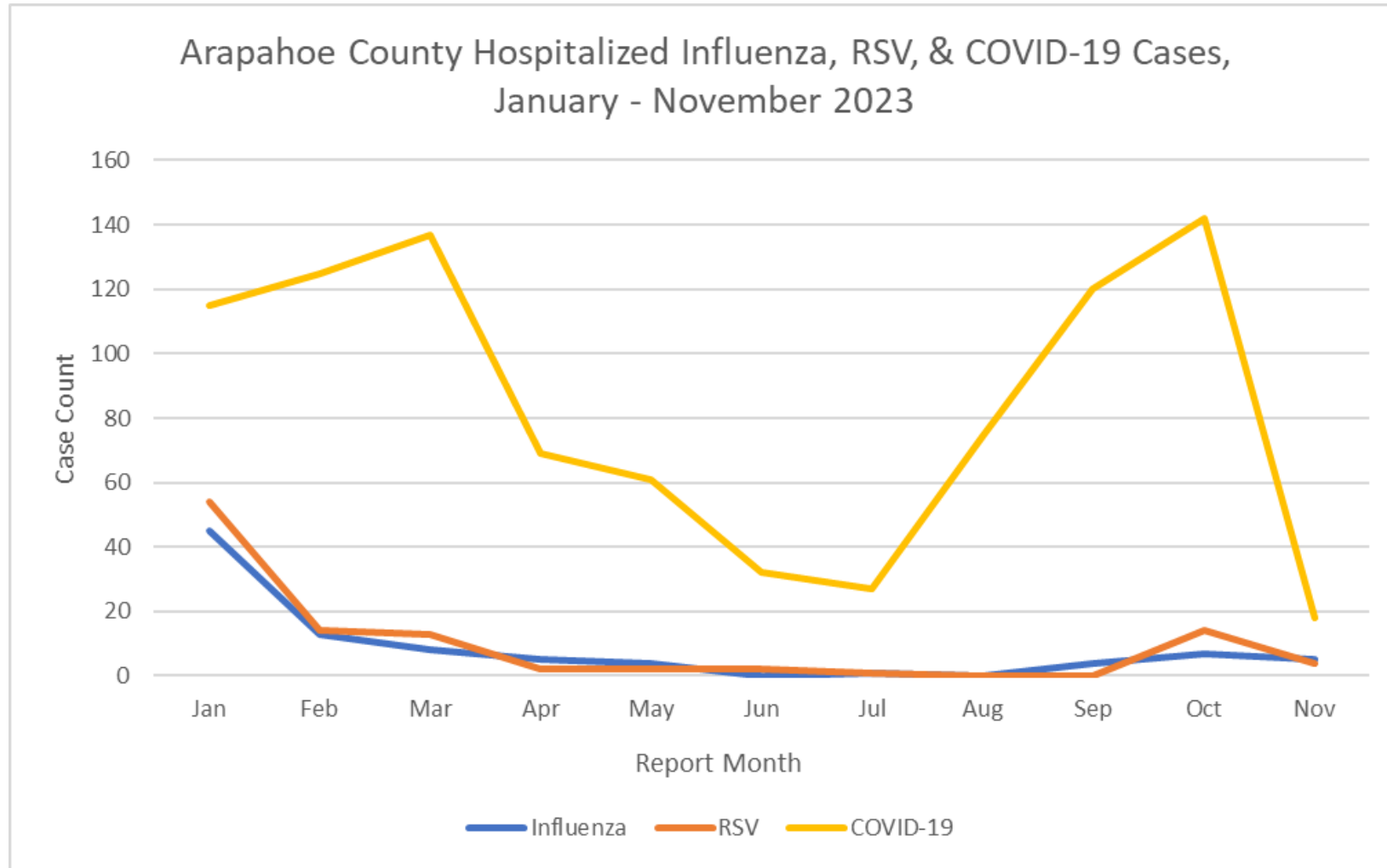


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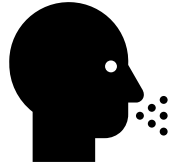
**Hospitalized RSV cases were not reportable until 2019



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Pertussis "Whooping Cough"

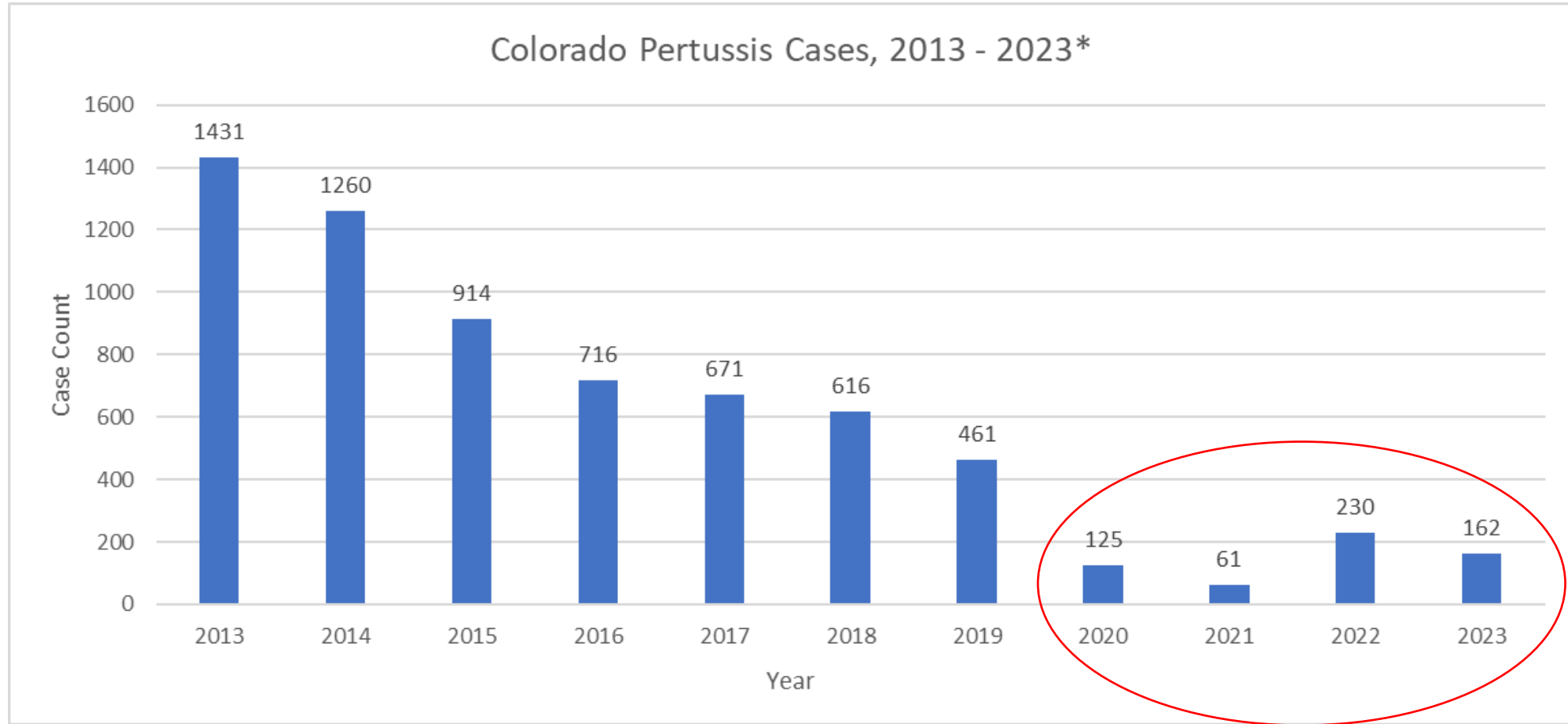


- Respiratory illness caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*
- Commonly referred to as Whooping Cough
- Clinical Description
 - Onset of mild respiratory symptoms (congestion, runny nose, sore throat), followed by increasing cough, then coughing fits, whoop, vomiting, and apnea
 - Duration: 6 – 10 weeks average
 - Symptoms can last up to 3 months
 - Infectious Period
 - Onset of 1st symptoms through 3rd week of paroxysmal coughing OR
 - Until 5 days after the start of an effective antibiotic treatment

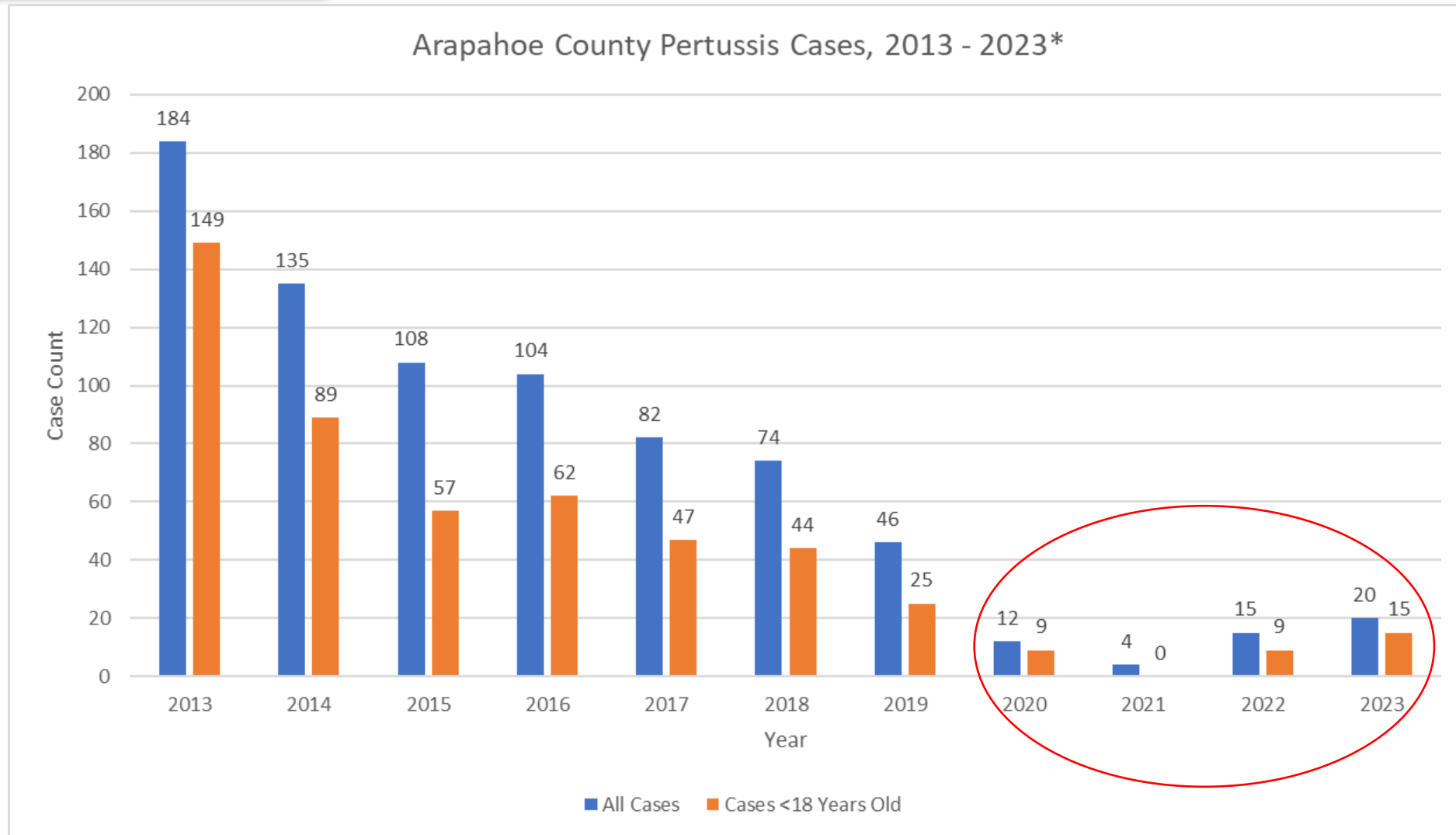


Infant Pertussis

- Investigation priority
- Severe illness in infants
 - Highest risk of disease and complications
- Atypical clinical presentation
 - Lack coughing fits or whoop
 - Apnea is common even without coughing
- Complications
 - Pneumonia, seizures, encephalopathy, death
- Most deaths and severe disease occur in infants <6 months old
- School and childcare outbreaks



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Prevention



Vaccination

- Multiple doses recommended by CDC from birth through adulthood



Antibiotics

- Post-exposure prophylaxis
- 5-day course



Treatment

Antibiotics

- 5-day course
- Same as prevention



Supportive Treatment (*as needed*)



Communicable Disease and Public Health Response



Identify through laboratory results



Case Investigation Initiation

- Speaking with medical provider, case, medical proxy, or family members
- Determine clinical presentation
 - Symptoms, symptom onset, illness progression, current status



Contact Tracing

- Identify close contacts and provide post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) antibiotics



Cross Coordination, Notification, Monitoring

- Nursing/Immunization support and vaccination
- Chief Medical Officer ordering PEP antibiotics
- Notification to school/childcare/business
- Monitor for additional cases



Questions?
