



December 10, 2014



DAILY SITUATIONAL AWARENESS BRIEF



Marion County
Medical Multi-Agency
Coordination Center

NATIONAL TERRORISM ADVISORY SYSTEM

No active alerts



74°

Mostly Sunny

Mostly sunny, with a high near 74.
West southwest wind around 11
mph, with gusts as high as 18 mph.



45°

Partly Cloudy

Partly cloudy, with a low around 45.
Southwest wind 11 to 15 mph, with
gusts as high as 22 mph.



ASTHMA
INDEX



1



UV
INDEX



5

THREAT ANALYSIS

Florida shares lessons from local chikungunya transmission

In the year since the first local transmission of the mosquito-borne chikungunya virus in the Western hemisphere was reported in St. Martin, the outbreak has grown to at least 975,000 cases of localized transmission in more than 40 countries and territories in the Caribbean and Central and South America. In the United States, there have been 11 local transmissions, all in four southern Florida counties. (Source: [Pan American Health Organization](#))

In a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report issued last week, Florida health authorities described how they have worked with partners to step up surveillance and mosquito eradication programs to prevent further transmission of the virus. (Sources: [CDC](#), [Florida Department of Health](#).) Chikungunya is not spread from person to person and it rarely causes death, but it can represent a significant burden on a healthcare system. For example, in Puerto Rico about 13 percent of the 10,000 people who have been diagnosed with the virus since it began to spread there in May have been hospitalized. (Sources: [USA Today](#), [CDC](#))

Chikungunya has the potential to become endemic to the United States due to the presence of the mosquito vectors as far north as New York and as far east as Texas. West Nile virus, another mosquito-borne disease, became endemic to the United States less than five years after its initial introduction. Cold winters that kill off mosquito populations make local transmission of chikungunya very unlikely in most of the country this time of year. However, seasonal travel to the Caribbean and other regions where the virus is endemic mean imported cases will likely continue to occur and providers should maintain awareness of the symptoms. There have been more than 1,900 travel-associated cases in the United States in 2014, with at least one case reported in all but four states. (Sources: [CDC](#), [Medscape](#))

ACTION STEPS

1

Review the [signs of chikungunya](#), which include abrupt onset of fever frequently accompanied by joint pain, as well as muscle pain, headache, fatigue, nausea and rash. Consider chikungunya in any symptomatic person who has recently traveled to areas where the disease is endemic, including sub-Saharan Africa, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, the Caribbean and Central and South America.

2

Work with local health departments to take advantage of the lull in mosquito activity to enhance syndromic surveillance and conduct planning activities with local mosquito-control workers in the event that local transmissions are identified. (Source: [CDC](#))

3

Help build public awareness of the threat of chikungunya by posting the CDC's [fact sheets and travel warning posters](#) in your facility and encouraging local media coverage of risks associated with travel.

UPCOMING EVENTS

WEDNESDAY

10

Indiana Pacers vs. Los Angeles Clippers
Bankers Life Fieldhouse

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