Halton Infectious disease statistics 2017

Here are the most commonly reported diseases

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Vaccine Preventable Diseases:					
Influenza	Streptococ Pneumoniae, I		ckenpox aricella)	Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Mumps
439 in 2017	25 in 2017	ir	18	10 in 2017	6 in 2017
398.2 on average from 2012-2016	31.4 on average fr 2012-201	om on av	14.6 erage from 12-2016	11.8 on average from 2012-2016	1.2 on average from 2012-2016
	S S	exually Tr	ansmitt	ed Infections:	
Chlamydia	Gonorrhoea (All Types)	Hepatitis C	Syphil	is HIV	AIDS
1,148 in 2017	179 in 2017	102 in 2017	35 in 201	13 7 in 2017	2 in 2017
866.2 on average from 2012-2016	110 on average from 2012-2016	97 on average from 2012-2016	37 on average 2012-20		2 n on average from 2012-2016

22 dead from respiratory and enteric outbreaks in Halton Region last year

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Halton Region staff say 21 people died last year in respiratory outbreaks across the region, with the majority of those 85 recorded outbreaks taking place in long-term care homes.

There were 44 enteric outbreaks recorded by the region, with one confirmed death.

In total, Halton Region public health has recorded 129 outbreaks across the region in 2017, with 72 per cent of respiratory outbreaks, and 30 per cent of enteric outbreaks taking place in longterm care homes.

Retirement residences and child care centres are other common facilities where outbreaks took place.

Of these incidents, the ma-

jority were in Burlington and Oakville, with 65 and 44 cases respectively.

Halton Region communications adviser John Winkels says that public health inspectors as well as public health nurses work closely with homes and facilities that report outbreaks, maintaining daily contact with staff until the outbreak is over.

"Surveillance, early reporting by homes, testing of ill residents and the implementation of appropriate outbreak control measures help to minimize illness, hospitalization and death," he said.

The region follows two main documents issued by the Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC) that outline standard procedures for dealing with outbreaks.

In 2015, the region report- 🖹 ed 74 respiratory outbreaks 7 and 56 enteric incidents, Note which had risen from the average numbers for 2010-2014.

In the event of a respiratorv outbreak like influenza A. rhinovirus or coronavirus, the MOHLTC urges staff in long term care homes to get flu vaccinations, set up an Outbreak Management Team, and establish a monitoring system for symptoms in residents.

"These [outbreaks] can lead to substantial morbidity and mortality and are disruptive and costly for LTCHs," says the information document, explaining that early detection and action is key.

For more information about infectious diseases in Halton Region, visit halton-







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