

For the Health of It

July 1, 2024

Clark County Health Department

VOLUME 7
ISSUE 3

NOTABLE NEWS

The Mosquitoes are coming!

The Department has already started trapping and larviciding for mosquitoes. Soon you will see our truck out spraying in the evenings. Although our spraying is done in the evenings, when mosquitoes are most active and pollinators are least active, some may be concerned about their beehives. Do you know you can report their locations?

BeeCheck

BeeCheck is a voluntary and free online beehive/apiary registry and mapping tool that allows for improved communication and collaboration between beekeepers and pesticide applicators. Both commercial and hobby beekeepers register and map their sites and provide contact information to applicators through an online mapping system. Before spraying, pesticide applicators access the site to help determine scope and location of beehives to effectively manage drift effects.

The Clark County Health Department routinely consults these maps before the treatment of mosquitoes. For more information, or to register with BeeCheck, visit:

<https://beecheck.org/signup#beekeeper>

IN THIS ISSUE

Notable News	Page 1, 2
Start Smart Vaccines	Page 3
Free Classes	Page 4
Hepatitis	Page 5, 6
One Health	Page 7
Brain Games	Page 8
Science Spotlight	Page 9
Contact Us	Page 9



You Are Appreciated

By Your CCHD School Liaisons:

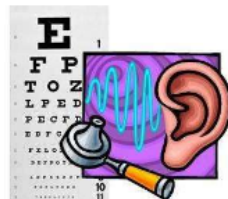
Nola Garrison, BSN, RN

Kathy Wood, BSN, RN

Sherry Stopher, RN

Joyce Vibbert, Volunteer Extraordinaire

How Can We Help?



HAPPY RETIREMENT!

The Clark County Health Department would like to congratulate Alan Martin, Registered Environmental Health Specialist, on his retirement this year. Alan worked for the department for over thirty-four years. He was hired January 22, 1990 and retired May 1, 2024.

Thank you to Alan for his years of service and dedication to the position. Over the many years, Alan had a positive impact on many coworkers and members of the community. Alan, we wish you the best as you embark on this new stage of life and hope you find joy, relaxation, and satisfaction in whatever you decide to do next.



HAVE YOU HEARD OF ACCESS INDIANA ?

ACCESS INDIANA IS THE STATE OF INDIANA'S SINGLE SIGN-ON PORTAL. CITIZENS CAN HAVE ONE USER NAME AND ONE PASSWORD TO EASILY AND SECURELY LOG IN TO MULTIPLE ONLINE SERVICES.

STARTING JULY 1, ACCESS WILL NOW INCLUDE MY VISIT. THIS APPLICATION WILL ALLOW USERS TO SCHEDULE SCREENINGS AND IMMUNIZATIONS, AS WELL AS SEE TEST RESULTS AND OBTAIN THEIR IMMUNIZATION RECORDS.



AT WWW.IN.GOV/ACCESS, THERE ARE OVER 40 SERVICES AVAILABLE TO INDIANA RESIDENTS:

- **FIND UNCLAIMED PROPERTY**
- **SCHEDULE APPOINTMENTS WITH THE BMV**
- **HEAD TO DNR ONLINE PORTAL FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PERMITS**
- **CHECK YOUR TAX REFUND STATUS**
- **RENEW PROFESSIONAL LICENSES**
- **REGISTER AND MANAGE YOUR BUSINESS**
- **FIND LICENSED CHILDCARE**
- **CONNECT WITH IDEM COMPLIANCE AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (CTAP)**
- **MUCH MORE!**

**Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect
Clark County Health Department**



UPCOMING FREE CLASSES

Ingredients

"Organic," "Grass-Fed," "Heart Healthy." Many of these terms appear on our food labels, but what do they actually mean? We may be using nutrition labels and marketing claims to make decisions about the food without understanding what these claims mean.

Clark County Purdue Extension wants to help you learn how to identify and make sense of marketing claims on food labels, with Food Labeling: What's in there, anyway? In just 90 minutes, the class will give you an insider's look at how food and nutrition claims are regulated, what common food and nutrition claims actually mean, and how to read nutrition label for your health.



Extension

1201 Wall Street, Jeffersonville

DATE	TIME
07/29/2024	6-7:30 PM

100 g



www.ticketleap.events/tickets/clark-county-indiana-health-department/FoodLabeling



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Clark County Health Department

Purdue University is an equal opportunity/equal access/affirmative action institute

Cooking with Herbs and Spices

- Whether you're looking for ways to elevate your cooking, make health-related improvements to your diet, or use plants grown in your own backyard, Cooking With Herbs and Spices has something for everyone! Clark County Purdue Extension is partnering with the Clark County Health Department to provide this 90-minute program, which provides tips and tricks for growing your own herbs, maximizing the flavor of your herbs and spices, storing herbs and spices, and more! Participants will have the opportunity to sample a freshly prepared, herb-based recipe!



Purdue University is an equal opportunity/equal access/affirmative action institute.



1201 Wall Street,
Jeffersonville
August 19
6:00 PM - 7:30 PM
Register today!

www.ticketleap.events/tickets/clark-county-indiana-health-department/CookingWithHerbs

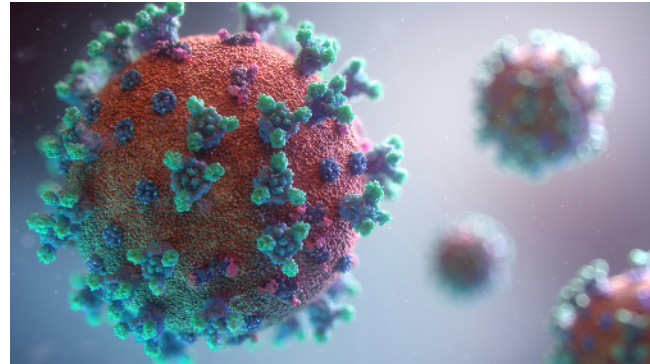


WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

Every year, millions of people lose their lives to hepatitis.

Therefore, July 28th is recognized as World Hepatitis Day, a day dedicated to raising awareness about the issue of viral hepatitis, which affects over 354 million people globally.

The CDC states that hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, typically resulting from a viral infection. The liver, a crucial organ for fighting infections, can have its functions impaired when it becomes damaged or inflamed. Hepatitis is primarily caused by five main types of viruses: A, B, C, D, and E.



What are the differences between hepatitis types?

JULY 28TH IS
WORLD HEPATITIS
DAY

- Hepatitis A: Caused by the hepatitis A virus (HAV), which is present in the stool and blood of infected individuals. This highly contagious virus can lead to symptoms that last up to two months. Most people with hepatitis A do not experience long-term illness. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent hepatitis A.
- Hepatitis B: Caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and spreads through contact with blood, semen, or other body fluids from an infected person to someone who is not vaccinated. Transmission can occur through sexual contact, sharing needles or syringes, or from mother to baby during childbirth. Hepatitis B can develop into a chronic infection, potentially leading to serious conditions such as cirrhosis or liver cancer. Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent hepatitis B.
- Hepatitis C: Caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV) and is transmitted through contact with the blood of an infected person. Infection commonly occurs by sharing needles or other drug paraphernalia. Those with chronic hepatitis C often show no symptoms, but when symptoms do appear, they usually indicate advanced liver disease. There is no vaccine for hepatitis C, so the best prevention methods involve avoiding behaviors that can spread the virus, such as injecting drugs.
- Hepatitis D: Caused by the hepatitis D virus (HDV) and only occurs in individuals also infected with the hepatitis B virus. It can result in severe illness, leading to lifelong liver damage and potentially death. While no vaccine is specific for hepatitis D, vaccinating against hepatitis B also protects against hepatitis D.

! WE'RE NOT WAITING

#HepCantWait

- Hepatitis E: Caused by the hepatitis E virus (HEV), which is found in the stool of infected individuals. People typically contract hepatitis E by drinking water contaminated with feces from an infected person. In the US, it is more commonly contracted by consuming raw or undercooked pork, venison, wild boar meat, or shellfish. Most individuals recover fully from the disease without complications. Currently, there is no vaccine for hepatitis E available in the US.

For more information, visit the World Hepatitis Alliance (WHA) World Hepatitis Day website.

<https://www.worldhepatitisalliance.org>

<https://www.worldhepatitisday.org>



HUMAN/PET AND WILD ANIMAL CONFLICT

"Help! There's a raccoon out in the daytime!"

Not to worry- urban wildlife like raccoons, opossums, and foxes can be seen in the daytime. This time of year, these critters are nursing or caring for young, which may require more nutrients and increased feedings. This may draw them out of their dens during the day in search of food.

Please do not harm these animals because you see them in daylight. Your best bet is to give them space and let them be on their way. You never want to corner a wild animal. Although they probably will display aggression, such as puffing up, hissing, or bearing teeth, most want to avoid you and rarely bite without close contact and provocation. Keep your distance and enjoy their adorableness from afar!

Remember, you have better critical thinking skills than your pets, so be sure to keep them up to date on deworming (raccoons carry a very dangerous roundworm) and necessary vaccinations. Although rare, rabies does exist in the state. In Indiana, 4 skunks have tested positive in 2024, 20 rabid bats tested positive in 2023, two human cases occurred from 2009 and 2006 (both probably linked to bats), and a rabid horse in 2002.

Once humans begin to exhibit symptoms of rabies, there is no cure. Keep animals vaccinated and report all wildlife bites to your doctor and local health department. If you see a distressed wild animal, contact your nearest licensed wildlife rehabilitator. Some behaviors that may indicate distress are circling, confusion, salivation and seizures, as well as visible injuries. Seek help on IN DNR page: <https://www.in.gov/dnr/fishwild/5492.htm>



To reduce potential conflict of wild animals and pets:

- Keep trash in sturdy cans with secure lids. Thoroughly rinse bottles and cans for recycling, and put compost in closed bins instead of in an open compost pile.
- Do not feed your pets outside, or feed them outside during the day and take food and water bowls inside during the night.
- Animals can squeeze into small spaces in their search for shelter, so thoroughly check for holes and cracks in and around the foundation of your home as well as holes to the attic and chimney.
- If you have a dog or cat door, keep it closed at night to prevent wild animals from coming inside.

for more info:

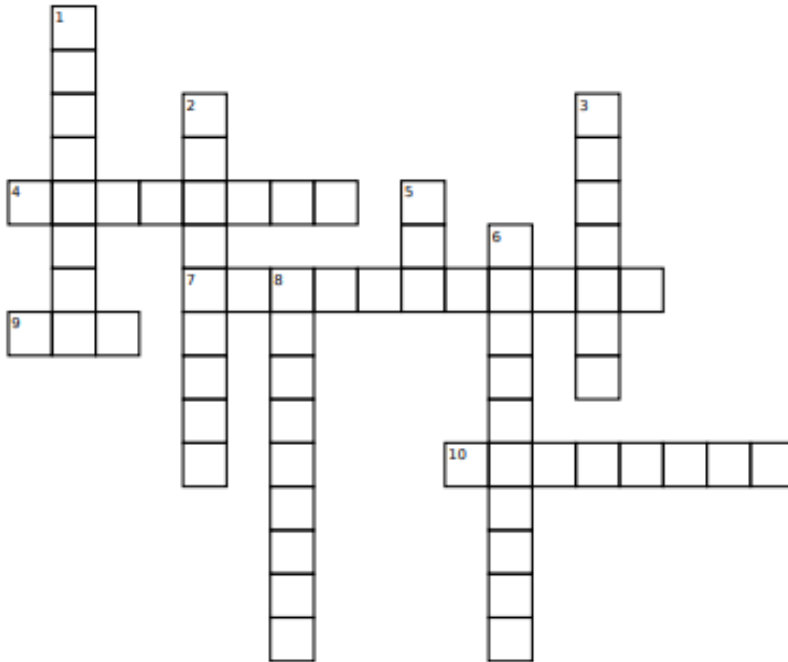
<https://www.maine.gov/ifw/fish-wildlife/wildlife/living-with-wildlife/avoid-resolve-conflict/opossums.html>

<https://wildsafebc.com/raccoon/>



MENTAL HEALTH: BRAINGAMES

WORD SEARCH



Down:

1. chemical to help make pool water safe
2. put this on to protect your skin from UV rays
3. this could carry you away while swimming in a river or ocean
5. another word for hot tub
6. wear this on a boat to help prevent drowning (2 words)
8. person who helps keep swimmers safe

Across:

4. this is the leading cause of unintentional injury-related death among children ages 1 to 4
7. these give off the chlorine smell in a pool
9. don't do this in the pool
10. one type of microorganism that can be found in the water and make you sick

Riddle: A person arrives at a secret club's door and hears a voice from inside that says "twelve." The person responds with "six," and is allowed in. Another person arrives, hears "six" from the voice inside, responds with "three," and is also allowed in. A third hopeful attendee arrives, hears "ten," and based on the pattern they've observed, responds with "five," but is denied entry. What should the third person have said to enter?

Solution: Say "three." The trick is to count the letters in the number you hear. "Ten" has three letters.

1. chlorine
2. sunscreen
3. current
4. drowning
5. spa
6. life jacket
7. chloramines
8. lifeguard
9. pee
10. bacteria or pathogen

Environmental Antecedents of Foodborne Illness Outbreaks, United States, 2017–2019

Meghan M.Holst, Sabrina Salinas, Waimon T.Tellier, Beth

C.Wittry

Abstract

Foodborne outbreak investigations often provide data for public health officials to determine how the environment contributed to the outbreak and on how to prevent future outbreaks. State and local health departments are responsible for investigating foodborne illness outbreaks in their jurisdictions and reporting the data to national-level surveillance systems, including information from the environmental assessment. This assessment is designed to describe how the environment contributed to the outbreak and identifies factors that contributed to the outbreak and environmental antecedents to the outbreak. Environmental antecedents, also referred to as root causes, are specific reasons that allow biological or chemical agents to contaminate, survive, or grow in food. From 2017 to 2019, 24 jurisdictions reported 1,430 antecedents from 393 outbreaks to the National Environmental Assessment Reporting System. The most reported antecedents were lack of oversight of employees/enforcement of policies (89.1%), lack of training of employees on specific processes (74.0%), and lack of a food safety culture/attitude towards food safety (57.5%). These findings highlight the critical role that employees play in restaurant food safety and are heavily influenced by restaurant management, who can exercise active managerial control to manage these antecedents. Identifying antecedents during investigations is essential for understanding the outbreak's root cause and implementing sustainable corrective actions to stop the immediate outbreak and future outbreaks.

Holst, Meghan M., et al. "Environmental Antecedents of Foodborne Illness Outbreaks, United States, 2017–2019." *Journal of Food Protection* 87.7 (2024): 100293.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0362028X24000772>

Administration/Vital Records/Environmental

1201 Wall Street Jeffersonville IN 47130

Phone 812-282-7521

Public Health Nurse

1201 Wall Street Jeffersonville IN 47130

Phone 812-283-2459

HIV/STD Program Office - Phone 812-288-2706

Office Hours

Monday 8:30am - 4:30pm

Tuesday 8:30am - 4:30pm

Wednesday 8:30am - 4:30pm

Thursday 8:30am - 4:30pm

Friday 8:30am - 4:30pm

Saturday - CLOSED

Sunday - CLOSED

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Clark County Health Department