Infectious Disease Issues Associated with Hurricane Katrina (HK)

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New Orleans

- Largest city in LA
- Almost 500,000 residents (greater NO area
 1.3 million)
- 67% African American
- Median income for a family \$32 K
- Almost ¼ below poverty line
- Significant portion of NO is 1-10 feet below sea level



Impact of Katrina Greater than 'Just' a Hurricane

- 80% of New Orleans was flooded
- 60-80% of the population was evacuated
- No power or water
- Media coverage questioned Federal response
- Public health infrastructure gone
- Think of post-tsunami Banda Ache or postearthquake Haiti



Public Health Issues Associated With Natural Disasters

- Water Quality
- Wounds
- Solid Waste Disposal
- General Sanitation (debris removal)
- Vector Control
- Immunizations (workers and population)
- Close-quarter, densely populated living conditions
- Disruption of access to medical services







Priorities

- Surveillance
- Support re-building PH infrastructure
- Support planning for enhanced PH

Support, not supplant!



CDC Commitment

- Agency-wide response from August 25, 2005 through January 1, 2006.
- Residual, focused assistance continued past these 129 days.
- 1,324 staff deployed; mainly to the Emergency Operations Center, but also to impacted states/cities



Planning Challenges

- Lack of clear predictability of future (e.g., population of New Orleans = 150K? 450K?)
- Evolving mission and competing priorities
- Multiple overlapping planning processes, commissions, organizations, Agencies, etc.
- Sustainability after our departure



New Orleans population estimates

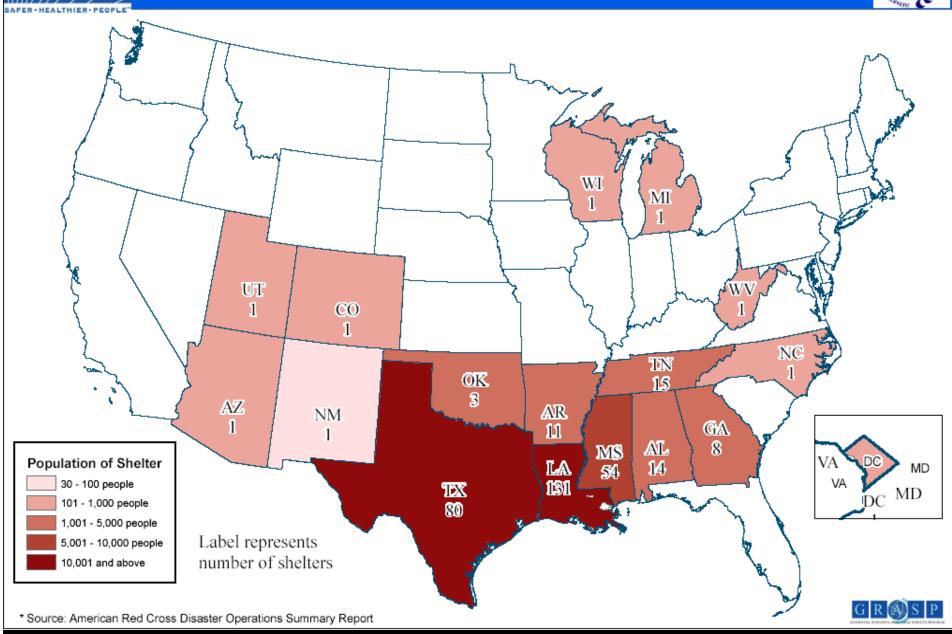
- pre-Katrina 484,674 (2000 US
 Census)
- October 2005 127,800
- December 2005 134,400
- January 2006 181,4000





Distribution of Evacuation Centers and Census by State September 14, 2005





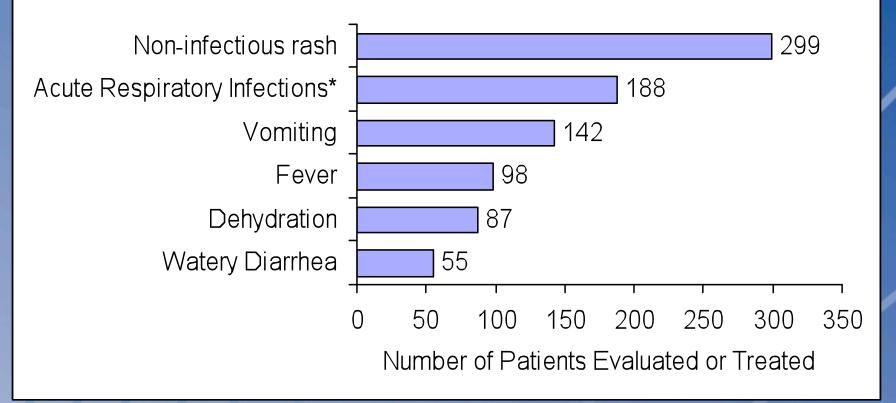
Surveillance Challenges

- Disruption of Public Health and Medical Infrastructure
 - Displaced personnel
 - Damaged laboratory and other facilities
 - Affected power and telephone service
- Large numbers of Evacuation Centers (EC) with need for longer operation
- Multi-state HK effects and evacuee displacement
- Lack of single registration source for evacuees





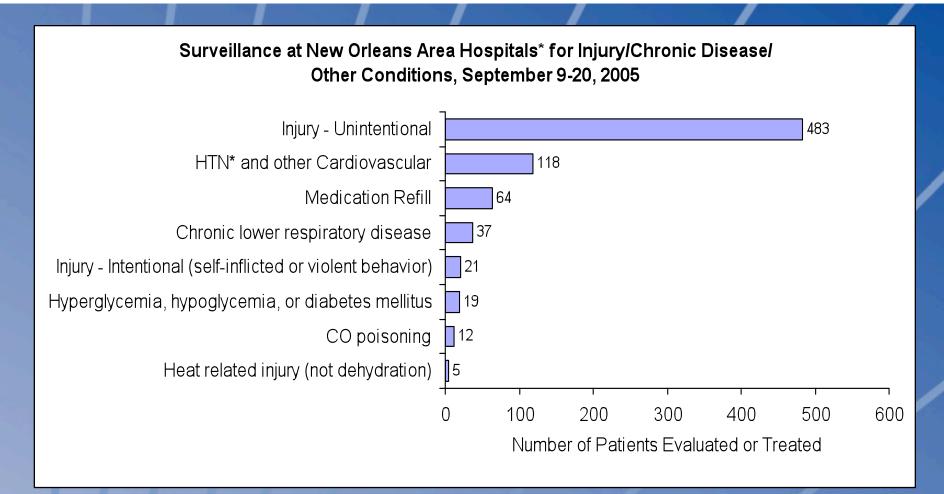




*represents 5 hospitals (West Jefferson, East Jefferson, Ochsner, Northshore, and St. Charles Parish); Total of 3,750 patients seen during reporting period

Source: LA DOH and Greater New Orleans Public Health Response Team





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Top Conditions Identified in LA Shelter Needs Assessment (USPHS and ARC)

Condition	Incidence per 1,000 residents
Hypertension/ Cardiovascular	108.2
Diabetes	65.3
New Psychiatric Conditions	59.0
Pre-existing Psychiatric Conditions	50.0
Rash	27.6
Asthma/ COPD	27.5
Flu-like/severe respiratory symptoms or Pneumonia	26.3
Toxic exposure	16.0
Other infections*	15.6
Diarrhea	12.8



*TB, hepatitis, pertussis, varicella, rubeola, encephalitis, meningitis, other serious communicable illness of outbreak concern



Main Categories of Infectious Diseases Seen Post HK

- Gastrointestinal
- Wound infections
- Respiratory
- Skin infections



Diarrhea/Gastroenteritis

- Norovirus
- Vibrio cholera, non O1, non-O139
 - ♦ 3 cases, no deaths
- Vibrio cholera O1, nontoxigenic
 - ♦ 3 cases, no deaths
- nontyphoidal Salmonella



Wound Infections

- Vibrio vulnificus
 - 14 cases* (3 deaths)
- Vibrio parahemolyticus
 - 3 cases* (2 deaths)

*Number of cases reported as of September 14, 2005

FIGURE 3. Primary septicemic skin lesions caused by *Vibrio vulnificus*

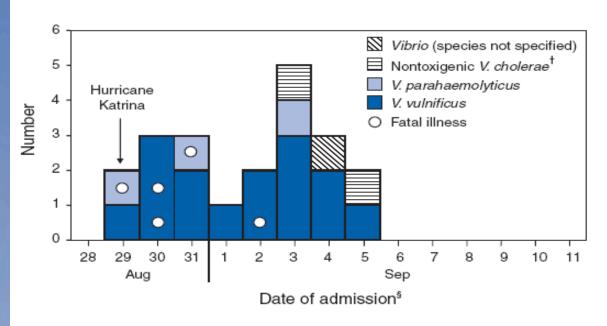




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From: CDC. *Vibrio* Illnesses After Hurricane Katrina --- Multiple States, August--September 2005. MMWR September 14, 2005 / 54(Dispatch): 1-4

FIGURE 1. Cases of post-Hurricane Katrina *Vibrio* illness among residents of Louisiana and Mississippi,* by date of hospital admission — United States, August 29–September 11, 2005



*N = 22; Alabama, a third state under surveillance, reported no cases.

Nontoxigenic *V. cholerae* illnesses represent infections entirely distinct from the disease cholera, which is caused by toxigenic *V. cholerae* serogroup O1 or O139.

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Date of admission was not available for one Louisiana resident. In cases that did not require hospitalization, the date represents the first contact with a health-care provider for the illness.

From: CDC. *Vibrio* Illnesses After Hurricane Katrina --- Multiple States, August--September 2005. MMWR, September 14, 2005 / 54(Dispatch);1-4

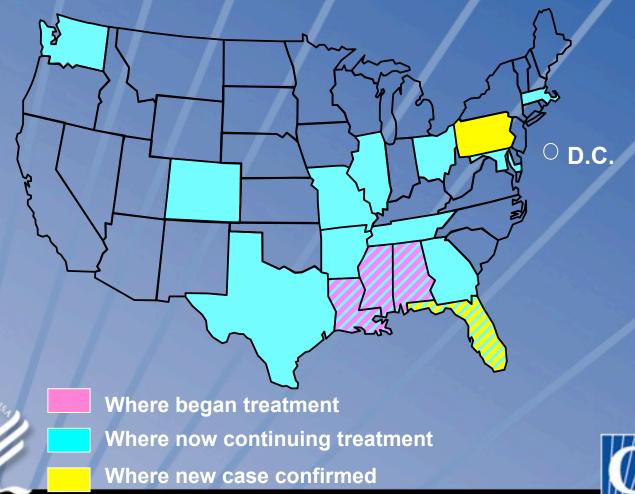


Respiratory Diseases

- Upper and lower respiratory infections
 - ◆ Pertussis
 - Respiratory synctial virus
 - Streptococcal pharyngitis
- Tuberculosis (TB)
 - → ~ 9 evacuees evaluated as suspected TB cases
 - Only 2 confirmed to have TB (1 pulm, 1 extrapulm)



Location, by State, of TB Patients Displaced by Hurricane Katrina (as of Sept 30, 2005)



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Skin Infections/Other

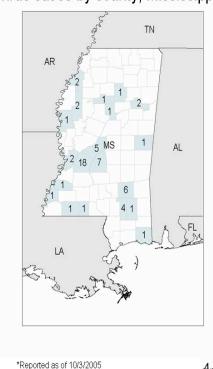
- Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcal aureus (MRSA)
 - ◆ 30 cases reported, 3 confirmed
- Tinea corporis
- Folliculitis
- Varicella
- Presumed viral conjunctivitis
- Others: scabies, head lice, arthropod bites, immersion foot, animal bites

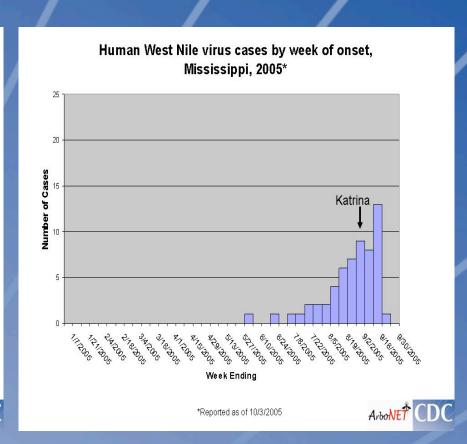


Vector-borne Infections

Human West Nile virus cases by county, Mississippi, 2005*

Adams	1
Amite	1
Calhoun	1
Clay	2
Coahoma	2
Forrest	4
Grenada	1
Hinds	18
Jackson	1
Jefferson	1
Jones	6
Kemper	1
Madison	5
Montgomery	1
Perry	1
Pike	1
Rankin	7
Sunflower	2
Warren	2
Washington	1
Mississippi	59







Other Infectious Disease Challenges

- Continuity of HIV/AIDS Patient Care
- Recommended Responder Vaccinations
 - To address vaccine-preventable disease risks to responders
 - ⋆ Tetanus if not up to date
 - ★ Hepatitis B if patient care or exposure to bodily fluids
 - ★ If working in large ECs, other vaccines as recommended for evacuees



Other Infectious Disease Challenges (Prevention)

- Recommended Evacuee Vaccinations
 - To ensure children, adolescents, and adults were protected by maintaining current, standard vaccine recommendations
 - To reduce likelihood of outbreaks of vaccinepreventable diseases in the large, crowded group settings



Other Infectious Disease Challenges (Prevention)

- Recommended Evacuee Vaccinations
 - For routine vaccinations, assume up-to-date and follow schedule for age
 - For crowded group settings:
 - ⋆ Influenza (≥ 6m)
 - ⋆ Varicella (≥ 12m unless history of chickenpox or record)
 - ⋆ MMR (≥12m and borne 1957 or after, if no record of 2 shots)
 - ★ Hepatitis A (≥ 2y, one dose, unless history or record)



Summary

- Infections consistent with those endemic to the affected regions and are predictable
- Only 1 outbreak of illness (diarrhea) resulted in a request for additional response assistance
- Longer-term displacement and medical system disruption presented treatment challenges for those on pre-hurricane treatment for infectious diseases and chronic illnesses
- Unified registration source for evacuees would assist with medical treatment/vaccine registry matching to assure continuity of care





Questions?

