

Polk County Advisory Board of Health Minutes

August 19, 2022

Members present: Reylon Meeks, Thomas Newton, Jennifer Olson

Members Absent: Simon Geletta and Anne Bacon

Agenda Items	Summary
<u>Approval of Minutes</u>	July minutes approved
<u>Director Update</u> <i>By Helen Eddy</i>	Update on Monkey Pox vaccination clinics
<u>Program Updates</u> <u>Disease Prevention</u> <i>By Kari Lebeda</i> <i>Townsend</i>	- Case of Paralytic Poliomyelitis in New York - July 18, 2022 NY State Health reported detection of a case of poliovirus type 2 - Coronavirus - Medium Community-Level Transmission – Polk County - CDC updated Isolation and Quarantine Guidance - Pfizer & Moderna Bivalent COVID-19 Booster Dose Available Soon - Omicron Adapted mRNA Vaccine Targeting BA.4 and BA.5 Omicron Subvariants - Monkeypox outbreak 2022 – Cases - Since May 2022, sustained person-to-person transmission in multiple countries - As of August 18, 2022, global cases include: 40,399 cases in 94 countries (87/7) 40,012 cases in non-endemic countries - As of August 18, 2022, US cases include: 14,115 cases in the United States - Cases in every state and territory except Wyoming - New York (2,744), California (2,663), Florida (1,372) and Texas (1,079) – most cases among states 15 cases in Iowa - Background for Monkeypox - Previously uncommon zoonotic disease caused by Monkeypox virus, an Orthopoxvirus - Orthopoxvirus is a family of viruses that include small pox - Historically human cases limited to central and western African countries - Prior to this 2022 global outbreak, nearly all Monkeypox cases outside of Africa were linked to international travel to central and western Africa, or animals imported from west Africa - United States in 2003, 47 human cases from contact with infected pet prairie dogs housed near rodents from Ghana. First time Monkeypox reported outside of Africa. - United States in 2021, two travel-associated cases among residents of Texas and Maryland infected while visiting Nigeria. - How Monkeypox Spreads - Close Contact - Intimate Contact - Monkeypox and Pregnancy - Clinical Presentation of Monkeypox - Illness is typically mild and does not require hospitalization

	▪ Most individuals with Monkeypox have self-limited disease course managed with supportive care including medication or other clinical interventions to control: ▪ Itching ▪ Nausea & Vomiting ▪ Pain ▪ Some lesions can be extremely painful and can cause scarring ▪ Proctitis can progress to become severe and debilitating requiring prescription medication ▪ Complications may include pneumonitis, encephalitis, sight-threatening keratitis, and secondary bacterial infections, strictures due to scarring particularly anogenital tissue • Monkeypox testing ▪ ALWAYS refer to lab instructions for lab-specific specimen collection and submission criteria ▪ Type of swab and transport media and sterile containers impact testing ability ▪ Method of testing requires vigorously swabbing lesions • Monkeypox Vaccinations ▪ Pre-exposure Prophylaxis ▪ Post Exposure Prophylaxis • Treatment ▪ Tecovirimat • Prevention of Monkeypox ▪ Avoid close contact, sex and other intimate contact while sick or with someone who is sex (especially if have lesions or rash) ▪ Reduce the number of partners and/or anonymous partners ▪ Ask partners if they have symptoms of illness or rash/lesions ▪ Use latex condoms since the virus can be transmitted through semen ▪ Do not share towels, clothing, fetish gear, sex toys or toothbrushes ▪ Wash hands, fetish gear, sex toys and bedding.
<u>Committee Member Comments</u>	• Monkeypox vaccine supply increasing? ▪ No information on increased supply. • Any information on emergency proclamation? ▪ Potential extension into October for COVID. ▪ Expect it to continue,
<u>Public Comments</u>	▪ None
<u>Adjournment</u>	9:05 a.m.

Next Meeting September 16, 2022 at 8:30am

Others present:

Kari Lebeda-Townsend, PCHD

Helen Eddy, PCHD

Heather Flaherty, PCHD

Andrea Petrovich, County Attorney

Lexie Stoneking, Broadlawns WIC