



**DOH-Duval
Epidemiology &
Communicable Disease
Surveillance**

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**Need to report a
Communicable Disease?**

HIV/AIDS:
☎ 904-253-2954

STD:
☎ 904-253-1260
Fax: 904-253-2601

TB Control
☎ 904-253-1070
Fax: 904-253-1943

All others – EPI
☎ 904-253-1850
Fax: 904-253-1851

**Visit our website for
more information:**

Duval.FloridaHealth.gov

[Infectious Disease Service -
Epidemiology](#)

Report Summary

This quarter's report highlights various surveillance and investigation activities in Duval County. The summarized data includes counts of all reportable diseases and conditions for Q2 (April 2024 – June 2025), along with comparative data from 2022 to 2024.

Highlights: Foodborne Illnesses

As the days get warmer and the season fills with outdoor family gatherings, it's important to stay mindful about food safety. Summer creates the perfect environment for foodborne illnesses to thrive—higher temperatures, outdoor cooking, and relaxed routines can all increase the risk.

To help keep everyone healthy:

- Wash hands thoroughly before and after handling food
- Keep hot foods hot and cold foods cold
- Store leftovers properly and promptly

And always remember **when in doubt, throw it out.**



Monthly Health Spotlight: Hepatitis

May marked Hepatitis Awareness Month, with a focus on boosting public understanding and encouraging prevention. Hepatitis refers to inflammation of the liver, most commonly resulting from a viral infection. Hepatitis can range in severity from mild to life-threatening. In many cases, individuals may be unaware they are infected due to the absence of noticeable symptoms. The primary forms of viral hepatitis include hepatitis A, B, and C. While hepatitis A and B are preventable through vaccination, hepatitis C is now curable with appropriate medical treatment.¹

The Florida Department of Health aims to eliminate viral hepatitis in the state by testing at-risk adults for hepatitis B and C, offering vaccines for hepatitis A and B, and connecting individuals to care. This effort is supported by the Hepatitis Prevention Program in collaboration with local health departments and community organizations.²

Source 1: [Viral Hepatitis](#) | [Viral Hepatitis Basics](#) | [CDC](#)

Source 2: [Hepatitis Prevention Program](#) | [Florida Department of Health](#)



Image Source: [Respiratory Virus Guidance](#) | [CDC](#)

Health Alerts



July 2, 2025: Food and Waterborne Disease - Primary Amebic Meningoencephalitis Physician Reminder - 2025

Summary: The Florida Department of Health is providing the attached letter to health care providers as a reminder about free living ameba. The infections include those caused by *Naegleria fowleri*, *Balamuthia mandrillaris* and *Acanthamoeba* species. Physicians who are treating a person who presents with meningitis-like symptoms and has a recent history of fresh water exposure are urged to contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention immediately for consultation and treatment recommendations. Physicians should also report the suspected case to the county health department or state health department immediately.



Mar 18, 2025 – CDC HAN: Ongoing Risk of Dengue Virus Infections and Updated Testing Recommendations

Summary: The CDC issued a Health Alert Network (HAN) update to inform healthcare providers, public health departments, and the public about continued risks of dengue virus (DENV) infections in the U.S. and globally. Many regions are seeing unusually high dengue activity in 2024–2025. The CDC urges continued efforts in prevention, detection, diagnosis, and response, referencing prior guidance from June 2024.

Reportable Disease Table

Disease Category	DUVAL		YTD TOTALS		DUVAL COUNTY ANNUAL TOTALS		
	Q2 (Apr- June 2025)	Q2 (Apr- June 2024)	Duval 2025	Florida 2025	2024	2023	2022
A. Vaccine Preventable Disease							
Mumps	0	1	0	8	1	1	0
Varicella	5	1	9	245	13	20	24
Pertussis	20	3	29	829	24	1	2
B. CNS and Bacteremia							
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	1	1	2	24	1	2	3
H. Influenzae Invasive Disease	2	6	9	267	16	26	19
Listeriosis	2	0	2	34	2	2	5
Meningitis, Bacterial or Mycotic	5	6	6	83	10	5	15
Meningococcal Disease	1	0	1	17	0	4	5
S. Pneumoniae Invasive Disease	23	26	60	806	106	83	64
C. Enteric Infections							
Campylobacteriosis	81	26	118	2988	154	141	91
Cryptosporidiosis	4	5	7	220	24	19	8
Cyclospora	0	0	0	24	8	9	24
Giardiasis, Acute	3	11	12	485	41	41	35
Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome	1	0	1	19	1	0	4
Salmonellosis	48	64	76	2959	270	227	230
Salmonella Typhi Infection	0	0	0	11	1	0	0
Shiga Toxin-Producing Escherichia Coli (STEC) Infection	6	14	17	557	36	21	30
Shigellosis	10	12	19	565	47	43	42
D. Viral Hepatitis							
Hepatitis A	3	0	4	73	3	2	8
Hepatitis B, Perinatal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B, Pregnant women	5	16	9	214	40	8	9
Hepatitis C, Acute	22	48	46	893	148	64	90
E. Vector borne, Zoonoses							
Malaria	0	3	0	19	7	3	8
Rabies, Possible Exposure	33	51	71	3807	157	165	60
F. Other							
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning	0	3	0	85	4	2	13
Lead Poisoning	39	79	78	1068	236	210	193
Legionellosis	6	8	15	309	34	32	27
Vibrio (Excluding Cholera and Vibrio vulnificus)	0	1	1	165	7	4	6

This report is based on reportable disease information received by the Florida Department of Health as mandated under Section 381.0031, Florida Statutes, and Rule 64D-3.029, Florida Administrative Code. Depending on report criteria, counts include confirmed and/or probable cases that have occurred in Florida among Florida residents. This report does not include cases of AIDS, HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases, or tuberculosis. Sections with N/A indicate no current data for the disease. See [FLHealthCharts](#) for more information.

For The Community: Sexual Health

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) are infections typically transmitted through sexual contact with an infected partner. Common STIs include chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and HIV. Some STIs can be *asymptomatic*, meaning they may have the infection without having any symptoms. Even without symptoms, an infected person can unknowingly pass the infection to others.

Typical symptoms to watch for may include:

- Unusual discharge
- Abdominal pain
- Unexplained rashes
- Burning sensation during urination
- Bumps, sores, blisters, or warts in the genital area

If you have experienced any of these symptoms or believe you may have been exposed to an STI, it's important to seek medical care immediately. Regular STI screenings should be part of routine healthcare for anyone who is sexually active.

While abstinence is the only way to fully prevent STI transmission, there are **effective strategies to reduce your risk**, including:

- Limiting the number of sexual partners
- Routine testing
- Receiving vaccinations (such as for hepatitis B and HPV)
- Using condoms correctly and consistently during sexual activity

Local Resources – Duval County

The *Florida Department of Health in Duval County* offers both an HIV/AIDS Program and an STI Prevention Program:

- The **HIV/AIDS Program** serves individuals living with HIV or those at increased risk. Services include connecting clients with care and treatment and offering interventions that support medication adherence and lower transmission risks.
- The **STI Prevention Program** aims to reduce the occurrence of sexually transmitted infections through public education, screening, testing, diagnosis, and treatment.

If you or someone you know is in need of HIV or STI-related services, call **904-253-1040** to schedule an appointment.

Source: [Florida Department of Health | Sexually Transmitted Diseases](#)



Source: [CDC | Sexually Transmitted Infections \(STIs\)](#)

For Healthcare Professionals: Sexual Health

Prevention and treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are not one-size-fits-all but the idea is simple, **Talk. Test. Treat.**

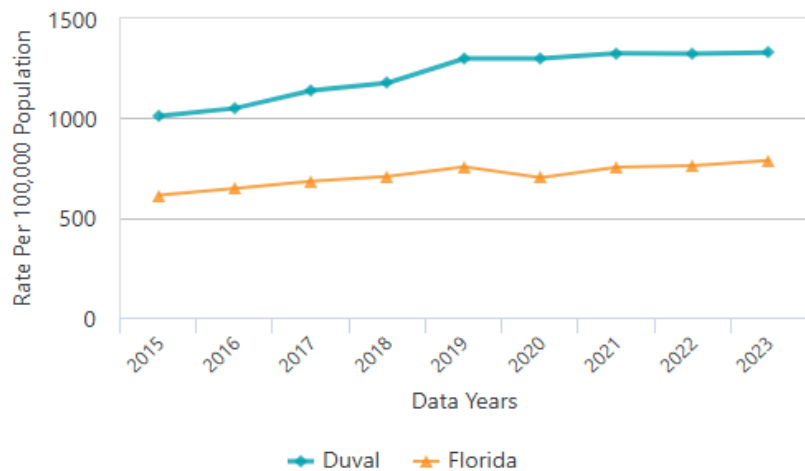
Talk. Talking about sexual health can be challenging, but studies show that patients want to be asked about sex. Counsel patients on safer sex and ensure that they know about today's many prevention options. There have never been more ways for the community protect themselves.

Test. Test patients for STIs as recommended and always consider a patient's sexual history and burden of disease in their community. Once a patient has been tested, make sure they know how they will get their test results.

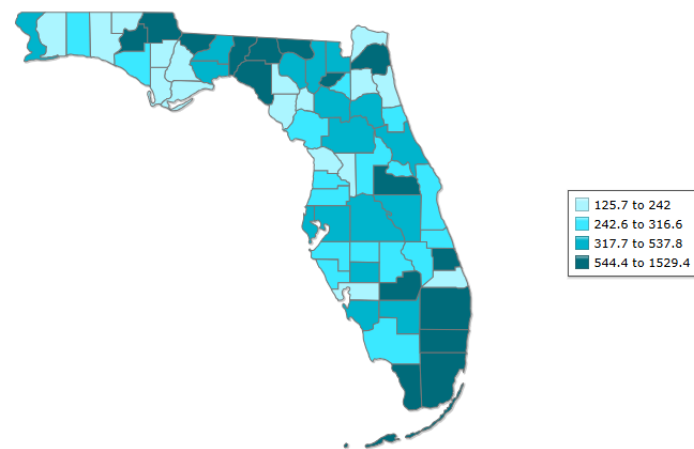
Treat. Follow [CDC's STI Treatment Guidelines](#) to ensure appropriate treatment and care.

STI Surveillance

Bacterial STDs



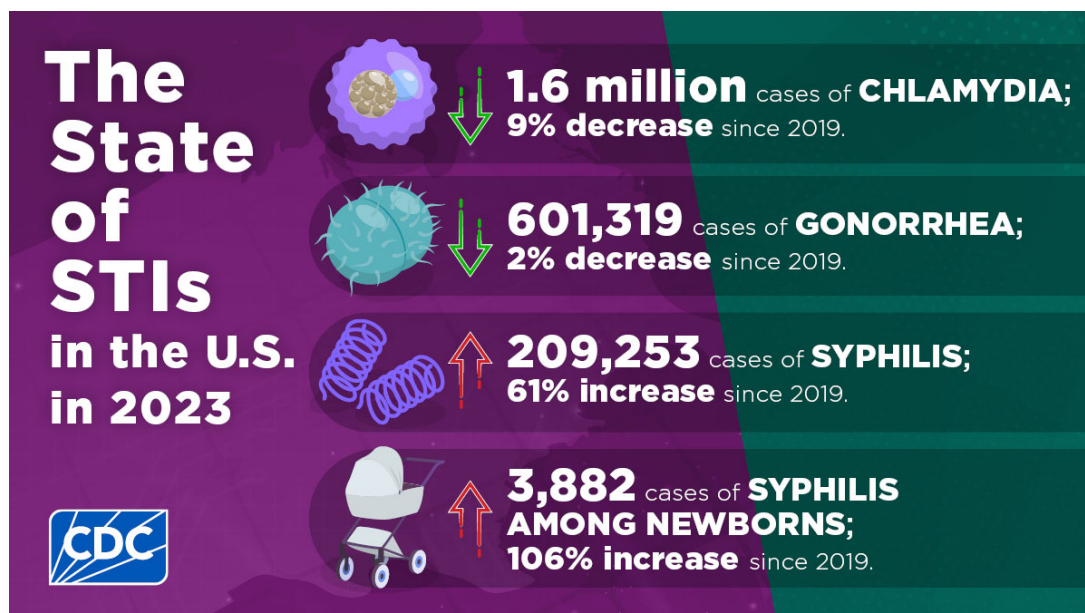
Persons Living with HIV (PLWH), Rate per 100,000 Population, 2023



Data Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases

Source: [FLHealthCharts | County Dashboard](#)

Source: [FLHealthCharts | Ending the HIV Epidemic](#)



Source: [CDC | Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance](#)