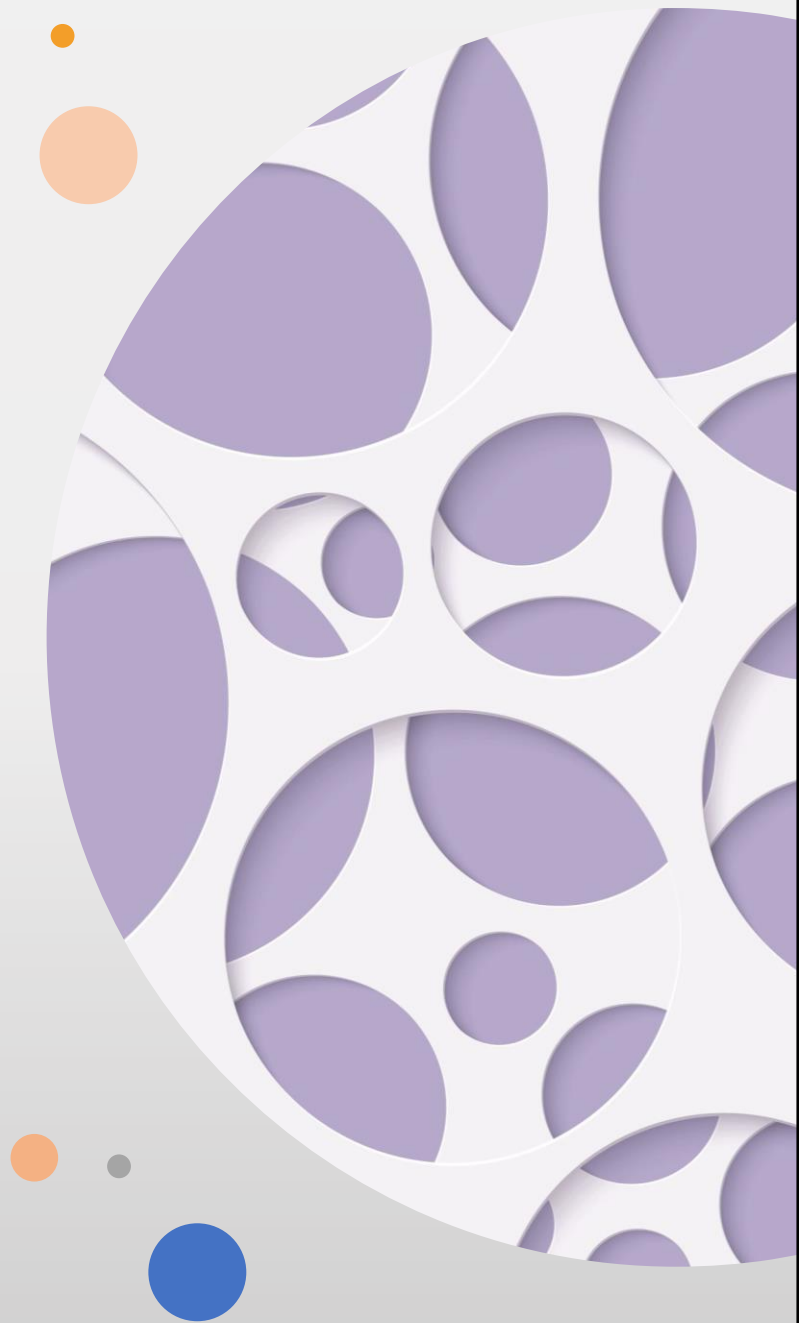


# Current HAN Alerts

ICCNM

NM Nursing Home Call

September 24<sup>th</sup>, 2024





Michelle Lujan Grisham  
Governor

Patrick M. Allen  
Cabinet Secretary

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## **NEW MEXICO HEALTH ALERT NETWORK (HAN) ADVISORY**

**Increase in Whooping Cough**

September 5, 2024

# *Bordetella pertussis*

- Whooping cough is a very contagious respiratory illness that is easily spread from person-to-person.
- Whooping cough may begin like a common cold, but the coughing can last for weeks or months.
- Treating whooping cough early with antibiotics may make the infection less serious.



# Whooping Cough Disease Progression

Weeks

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

**Early Symptoms: Stage 1**  
*May last 1 to 2 weeks*

- Highly contagious
- Symptoms:
- Runny nose
- Low-grade fever
- Mild, occasional cough

**Later Symptoms: Stage 2**  
*Last from 1 to 6 weeks; may extend to 10 weeks*

- Symptoms:
- Fits of numerous, rapid coughs followed by “whoop” sound
  - Vomiting and exhaustion after coughing fits (called paroxysms)

**Recovery: Stage 3**  
*Last about 2 to 3 weeks; susceptible to other respiratory infections for many months*

Recovery is gradual. Coughing lessens but fits of coughing may return.

[cdc.gov/whoopingcough](https://cdc.gov/whoopingcough)



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention

# Droplet precautions

- Initiate precautions when symptoms begin
- Isolate symptomatic residents
- Verify vaccination status of staff and residents

**STOP** **DROPLET PRECAUTIONS** **STOP**

**EVERYONE MUST:**  
Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.



**Make sure their eyes, nose and mouth are fully covered before room entry.**



or



**Remove face protection before room exit.**

 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

© 2014, 2015, 2016

# Vaccinations

People of  
all ages need

## WHOOPIING COUGH VACCINES



**DTaP**  
for young children

- ✓ 2, 4, and 6 months
- ✓ 15 through 18 months
- ✓ 4 through 6 years

**Tdap**  
for preteens

- ✓ 11 through 12 years

**Tdap**  
for pregnant women

- ✓ During the 27-36th week of each pregnancy

**Tdap**  
for adults

- ✓ Anytime for those who have never received it

[www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough](http://www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough)





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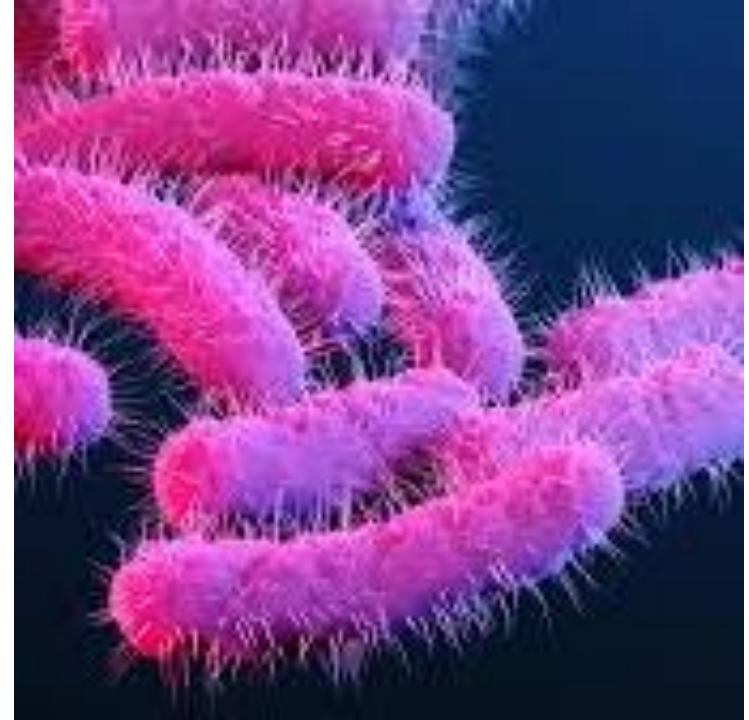
NEW MEXICO HEALTH ALERT NETWORK (HAN) ALERT

**Floroquinolone-resistant *Shigella* outbreak in Bernalillo County, primarily among people experiencing homelessness**

September 9, 2024

# What is *Shigella flexneri*?

- *Shigella* are bacteria that cause diarrhea.
- The most common ways people get sick are from eating or drinking contaminated food or water and contact with someone who is sick or has recently been sick with *Shigella* infection.
- *Shigella* can also be spread during sexual activity with a sick person.
- <https://www.cdc.gov/shigella/about/index.html>





# *Shigella* signs and symptoms

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People with *Shigella* infection usually start experiencing symptoms 1 to 2 days after contact with the germ.

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Common symptoms of *Shigella* infection include diarrhea, fever, stomach pain, and feeling the need to pass stool (poop) even when the bowels are empty.

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Some people will not have any symptoms.

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Symptoms usually last 5 to 7 days, but some people may experience symptoms anywhere from a few days to 4 or more weeks.

Resistant Pathogen	2017 Threat Estimate	2018 Threat Estimate	2019 Threat Estimate	2017-2019 Change	2020 Threat Estimate and 2019-2020 Change
Multidrug-resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	32,600 cases 2,700 deaths	29,500 cases 2,500 deaths	28,200 cases 2,400 deaths	Decrease*	28,800 cases 2,500 deaths Overall: Stable* <b>Hospital-onset: 32% increase*</b>
Drug-resistant nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i>	212,500 infections 70 deaths	228,290 infections	254,810 infections	Increase	Data delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic† 14% of infections were resistant, a 3% decrease
Drug-resistant <i>Salmonella</i> serotype Typhi	4,100 infections <5 deaths	4,640 infections	6,130 infections	Increase	Data delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic† 85% of infections were resistant, a 10% increase
Drug-resistant <i>Shigella</i>	77,000 infections <5 deaths	215,850 infections	242,020 infections	Increase	Data delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic† 46% of infections were resistant, a 2% increase
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	323,700 cases 10,600 deaths	298,700 cases 10,000 deaths	306,600 cases 10,200 deaths	Stable*	279,300 cases 9,800 deaths Overall: Stable* <b>Hospital-onset: 13% increase*</b>
Drug-resistant <i>Streptococcus</i>	12,100 invasive infections	See pathogen page if comparing data over time	12,000 invasive infections	Stable	Data delayed due to

# Shigella treatment and resistance

CON	Clindamycin-resistant group B <i>Streptococcus</i>	13,000 infections 720 deaths†	See pathogen page if comparing data over time	15,300 cases 940 deaths	Increase	Data delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic
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*Shigella*  
infections  
may  
include...

Reactive arthritis

Bloodstream infections

Seizures

Hemolytic-uremic syndrome

# What to do if someone is sick

- Prior to diagnosis of an infection, place residents with diarrhea into Contact Precautions
  - Ensure all staff are washing with soap & water, wearing gowns and gloves, and resident movement is limited throughout the facility
- Allow for private toileting
  - Single room with private toilet or bedside commode
- Increase high touch cleaning

**STOP CONTACT PRECAUTIONS STOP**

**EVERYONE MUST:**

-  Clean their hands, including before entering and when leaving the room.

**PROVIDERS AND STAFF MUST ALSO:**

-  Put on gloves before room entry. Discard gloves before room exit.
-  Put on gown before room entry. Discard gown before room exit.  
**Do not wear the same gown and gloves for the care of more than one person.**
-  Use dedicated or disposable equipment. Clean and disinfect reusable equipment before use on another person.

CS19-50045A

 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

# COVID Reminders

- Facilities are beginning report COVID outbreaks
- Consider having staff review the COVID guidance found in the FAQ located on our website
  - All the links and guidance have been reviewed for updates – recommendations have not changed!



Infection Control Consultants of New Mexico

FAQs COVID-19: 9/20/23

The following links and IC best practices were used to provide examples for these FAQs. These FAQs do not replace using the guidance provided by CMS, CDC, State Public Health, or your facility Policies.

*CDC Interim Infection Prevention and Control Recommendations for Healthcare Personnel During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic (May 8, 2023)*

(Note, this CDC May 8<sup>th</sup> recommendations also points back to several other documents, including the September 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2022 document, the CDC statistics on COVID cases, Community data guidance for ALFs

# How to sign up for the HAN

- New Mexico Health Alert Network: To register for the New Mexico Health Alert Network:
  - go to <https://member.everbridge.net/index/453003085613008#/login>
  - click “Sign Up” at the bottom of the page
  - Provide all information on each screen, click on “Save and Continue,” and click on “Finish” at the end to begin receiving important health alerts and advisories.



Questions??