TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS
BOARD OF HEALTH
REGULAR MEETING AGENDA
September 24, 2019
6:30 P.M.

1. **CALL TO ORDER**: Frank L. Germanio, Jr., Chairperson

2. **MEETING NOTICE PURSUANT TO N.J.S. 10:4-6 to 10:4-21.**

3. **ROLL CALL**: ____ Z. Matalucci, ____ F. Germanio, ____ S. Turner, _____T.VanArtsdalen

   _____ M. Cox, _____ J. Justice

4. **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE FOLLOWED BY MOMENT OF SILENCE**

5. **ITEMS THAT ARE PENDING**:

   A. **CORRESPONDENCE:**

   1. 08/29/2019, 09/12/2019 & 09/18/2019 NJLINCS – Public Health Info: Food, Pet Food and Drug Recalls.
   2. 08/30/2019 NJLINCS – Public Health Alert: Pulmonary Disease – E Cigarettes.
   3. 09/11/2019 Rutgers N.J. Medical School – News Release: Unintedned Consequences of College Life.
   4. 09/2019 Cape May County Health Department – News Release: Preventing the Spread of Wildlife Rabies in Cape May County.
   5. 09/23/2019 NJLINCS - Public Health Update: Measles Update and CDC Letter to Public Health Leaders.

   Approved by: _____ Z. Matalucci, _____ F. Germanio, _____ S. Turner, _____ T.VanArtsdalen, _____ M. Cox, _____ J. Justice

   B. **COUNTY INSPECTIONS/VIOLATIONS**:

   None.

   C. **DOG REPORT**:

   1. There have been 411 dog licenses issued to date for 2019.

D. NOTICE OF CONFINEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL(S) WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED EXPOSURE TO RABIES:

None.

E. SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:

NJDEP Incident Notification – 144 Main Street.

F. **APPROVAL OF BOARD OF HEALTH REGULAR MEETING MINUTES:**

August 27, 2019 regular meeting minutes.

Approved by: _____ Z. Matalucci, _____ F. Germanio, _____ S. Turner,

_____ T.VanArtsdalen, _____ M. Cox, _____ J. Justice

6. COMMENTS:

7. MOTION TO ADJORN MEETING:

Jacqueline Justice

From: Tracy,Kimberly <Kimberly.Tracy@CO.CAPE-MAY.NJ.US>
Sent: Thursday, August 29, 2019 3:17 PM
Subject: Public Health Info: Food and Pet Food Recalls

NJLINCS Health Alert Network
Public Health Info
Distributed by the New Jersey Department of Health

Subject: Food and Pet Food Recalls
Date: 8/29/2019; 13:35:51
Message#: 103863-8-29-2019-PHIN
Contact Info: Alan L. Talarsky, NJDOH/CEOHS/Public Health and Food Protection Program
Phone: 609-826-4935; Email: at2@njlincs.net
Attachments: None

Please review the following message from Alan Talarsky, Environmental Scientist 4, Public Health and Food Protection Program, NJDOH regarding the following Class 1 Recalls issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Department of Agriculture:

1. Olympia Meats, a Portland, Ore., establishment is recalling approximately 198 pounds of ready-to-eat (RTE) pork sausage products due to misbranding and undeclared allergens, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) announced. The product contains pistachios (tree nuts), a known allergen, which is not declared on the product label.

The RTE pork sausage products are labeled as "Mortadella Classica" products but contain Mortadella Pistachio sausage products. The items were produced on July 29, 2019.

The following products are subject to recall:

. Varying weights of vacuum packed "OLYMPIA PROVISIONS MORTADELLA CLASSICA WITH GARLIC AND SPICES" with a best by date of I2-30-2019.

The products subject to recall bear establishment number "Est. 39928" inside the USDA mark of inspection. These items were shipped to retail locations in California, Oregon, and Washington. The problem was discovered after the firm received a complaint from a retail customer.

There have been no confirmed reports of adverse reactions due to consumption of these products. Anyone concerned about an injury or illness should contact a healthcare provider.

FSIS is concerned that some product may be in consumers' refrigerators or freezers. Consumers who have purchased these products are urged not to consume them. These products should be thrown away or returned to the place of purchase.

FSIS routinely conducts recall effectiveness checks to verify that recalling firms are notifying their customers of the recall and that actions are being taken to make certain that the product is no longer available to consumers. When available, the retail distribution list(s) will be posted on the FSIS website at www.fsis.usda.gov/recalls.

Consumers with questions about the recall can contact Alexis Heimlich, at (503) 894-8275 or alexis@olympiaprovisions.com. Members of the media with questions about the recall can contact Megan Moran, at (503) 894-8275 or megan@olympianprovisions.com.

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2. Tip Top Poultry, Inc., a Rockmart, Ga. establishment, is recalling approximately 135,810 pounds of fully cooked poultry products that may be adulterated with Listeria monocytogenes, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS) announced.

The frozen, diced, and mechanically separated ready to eat chicken was produced on January 21, 2019 and display "PACK DATE 01/21/19" on the labels. The products subject to recall can be found in this spreadsheet.

The products subject to recall bear establishment number "P-17453" inside the USDA mark of inspection or on the case. These items were shipped to hotels, restaurants, and institutions nationwide.

The problem was discovered on August 17, 2019, when the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) notified FSIS that a sample of product produced by Tip Top Poultry, Inc. confirmed positive for the presence of Listeria monocytogenes.

Canadian public health and food safety partners, including the Public Health Agency of Canada and the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, have been investigating an outbreak of Listeria monocytogenes. A ready-to-eat diced chicken product collected as part of the investigation tested positive for Listeria monocytogenes. The investigation is ongoing.

Consumption of food contaminated with L. monocytogenes can cause listeriosis, a serious infection that primarily affects older adults, persons with weakened immune systems, and pregnant women and their newborns. Less commonly, persons outside these risk groups are affected.

Listeriosis can cause fever, muscle aches, headache, stiff neck, confusion, loss of balance and convulsions sometimes preceded by diarrhea or other gastrointestinal symptoms.

An invasive infection spreads beyond the gastrointestinal tract. In pregnant women, the infection can cause miscarriages, stillbirths, premature delivery or life-threatening infection of the newborn. In addition, serious and sometimes fatal infections in older adults and persons with weakened immune systems. Listeriosis is treated with antibiotics. Persons in the higher-risk categories who experience flu-like symptoms within two months after eating contaminated food should seek medical care and tell the health care provider about eating the contaminated food.

FSIS is concerned that some product may be in institutional freezers. Institutions who have purchased these products are urged not to serve them. These products should be thrown away or returned to the place of purchase.

Media and consumers with questions regarding the recall can contact Terry Bruce, Senior V.P., Operational Quality, Tip Top Poultry, at (770) 973-8070.

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3. Nature's One, Lewis Center, Ohio is recalling PediaSmart® SOY Vanilla Beverage Mix because

milk is not listed under the "contains" label statement. Each lot is tested for milk allergen by independent 3rd party laboratories before release for sale: no milk allergen was detected in any lots of the finished product. No illnesses have been reported to date, however out of an abundance of caution the product is being recalled. People who have an allergy or severe sensitivity to milk run the risk of serious or life-threatening allergic reaction if they consume this product.

The product was distributed Nationwide and to Canada through online retailers and medical supply distributors. The product was not sold in retail stores.

PediaSmart® SOY Vanilla Beverage Mix is a powder beverage sold in 12.7 ounce (360 gram) canisters. Lot numbers in the recall are: PSV 7271 MI1 (Use by Sept 1, 2019), PSV 8078 MI1 (Use by March 1, 2020), PSV 8274 MI1 (Use by Oct 1, 2020), and PSV 9105 MI1 (Use by April 1, 2021).

Lot PSV 9105 MI1 (Use by April 1, 2021) with corrected label is not part of recall.

Nature's One learned through a routine document review from a vendor that milk or a milk derivative was added to the natural flavor used in the product. Even though no milk allergen was detected through testing, labeling laws require milk is listed in the "contains" statement.

Consumers have the option to return the product to Nature's One for a properly labeled replacement, discard the product or request a refund. For more information, please contact Nature's One at 1-888-227-7122 Monday-Friday 9AM to 4PM EST or simply email at recallinfo@naturesone.zendesk.com.

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4. Brutus & Barnaby of Clearwater, Florida is recalling all size variations of its Pig Ears for Dogs because it has the potential to be contaminated with Salmonella. Salmonella can affect animals eating the products and there is risk to humans from handling contaminated pet products, especially if they have not thoroughly washed their hands after having contact with the products or any surfaces exposed to these products.

Healthy people infected with Salmonella should monitor themselves for some or all of the following symptoms: nausea, vomiting, diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, abdominal cramping and fever. Rarely, Salmonella can result in more serious ailments, including arterial infections, endocarditis, arthritis, muscle pain, eye irritation, and urinary tract symptoms. Consumers exhibiting these signs after having contact with this product should contact their healthcare providers.

Pets with Salmonella infections may be lethargic and have diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, fever, and vomiting. Some pets will have only decreased appetite, fever and abdominal pain. Infected but otherwise healthy pets can be carriers and infect other animals or humans. If your pet has consumed the recalled product and has these symptoms, please contact your veterinarian.

Bags of these Pig Ears were distributed throughout all states via Amazon.com, Chewy.com, Brutusandbarnaby.com and the brick and mortar Natures Food Patch in Clearwater, Florida.

The product is identified by the firm's trademarked logo and says "Pig Ears 100% Natural Treats for Dogs". These were available in 4 different sizes:

.8 Count
.12 Count
.25 Count

.100 Count

Brutus & Barnaby has ceased the production and distribution of the product as FDA and the company continue their investigation as to what caused the problem.

Consumers who have purchased Brutus & Barnaby pig ears are urged to destroy any remaining product not yet consumed and to contact the place of purchase for a full refund. Consumers with questions may contact the company at 1-800-489-0970 Monday-Friday 9am-5 PM EST.

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No action is required of local health departments at this time for any of these recalls. If any requests for assistance are received from either USDA or FDA, the Public Health and Food Protection Program will contact you. For additional information regarding warnings and recalls, please click on the weblink below.

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For all recalls - http://www.recalls.gov/recent.html

Jacqueline Justice

From: Tracy,Kimberly <Kimberly.Tracy@CO.CAPE-MAY.NJ.US>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2019 2:40 PM
Subject: Public Health Info: Food and Drug Recalls

NJLINCS Health Alert Network
Public Health Info
Distributed by the New Jersey Department of Health

Subject: Food and Drug Recalls
Date: 9/11/2019; 15:28:41
Message#: 103866-9-11-2019-PHIN
Contact Info: Alan L. Talarsky, NJDOH/CEOHS/Public Health and Food Protection Program
Phone: 609-826-4935; Email: at2@njlincs.net
Attachments: None

Please review the following message from Alan Talarsky, Environmental Scientist 4, Public Health and Food Protection Program, NJDOH regarding the following Class 1 Recalls issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration:

1. Plastikon Healthcare, LLC is voluntarily recalling Milk of Magnesia 2400 mg/30 mL Oral Suspension, lots 19027D and 19027E, to the patient level. Plastikon Healthcare initiated this recall because these product lots did not meet Plastikon's in-house microbiological specification for Total Aerobic Microbial Count.

This product is packaged for institutional use and is sold to clinics and hospitals, the patient population most likely to use the product are likely immunocompromised. Patients with compromised immune systems, such as patients in hospitals and nursing homes, have a higher probability of developing potentially life-threatening infections after taking a contaminated product. To date, Plastikon has not received any customer complaints or reports of adverse events related to this issue. Milk of Magnesia 2400 mg/ 30 mL is indicated for the occasional relief of constipation (irregularity) in adults and children 12 years and older or for children under 12 as recommended by a doctor.

Milk of Magnesia 2400 mg/ 30 mL Oral Suspension is privately labeled by Major Pharmaceuticals® and packaged in cartons as indicated below. The affected lots were distributed to Major Pharmaceuticals Distribution Center (wholesaler), who may have shipped to clinics, hospitals and healthcare providers, in the United States, in August 2019.

Carton NDC Lot Number Expiration Date Strength Configuration/Count

0904-6846-73 19027D 2021 July 2400 mg/30 mL Carton containing 100 single dose cups (10 trays x 10 cups)
0904-6846-73 19027E 2021 July 2400 mg/30 mL Carton containing 100 single dose cups (10 trays x 10 cups)

Plastikon Healthcare has notified its direct customers via a recall letter to arrange for return of any recalled product.

Anyone with an existing inventory of the lots, which are being recalled, should stop use and

distribution and quarantine immediately. Inform healthcare professionals in your organization of this recall. For clinics, hospitals, or healthcare providers that have dispensed product to patients, please notify these patients regarding the recall. For additional assistance, call Plastikon Healthcare at 785-330-7100 (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. CST).

For clinical inquiries, please contact Plastikon Healthcare using the below information.

Contact Center Contact Information Area of Support

Plastikon Healthcare 816-721-3269 (24 hours a day 7 days per week) To report adverse events or product complaints

Patients who are taking this product should consult with their healthcare provider or pharmacy to determine if they have the affected product lots. Patients with the affected lots should return the product to their pharmacy or contact Plastikon Healthcare (785-330-7100) for instructions on how to return their product and obtain reimbursement for their cost. Consumers should contact their physician or healthcare provider if they have experienced any problems that may be related to taking or using this drug product.

Adverse reactions or quality problems experienced with the use of this product may be reported to the FDA's MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program either online, by regular mail or by fax.

. Complete and submit the report Online
. Regular Mail or Fax: Download form or call 1- 800-332-1088 to request a reporting form, then complete and return to the address on the pre-addressed form, or submit by fax to 1-800-FDA-0178 This recall is being conducted with the knowledge of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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2. Hometown Food Company initiated a limited, voluntary, consumer-level recall of approximately 374 cases of two specific lot codes of its Martha White Gluten Free Sweet Cornbread Muffin Mix, due to standard quality batch testing that indicated the presence of gluten derived from wheat, rye, barley, or crossbreeds of these grains. For people who have a wheat allergy, celiac disease or gluten and wheat sensitivity, consuming gluten or wheat may have adverse health effects or serious allergic reactions. If you feel ill or are at all concerned about an illness, please contact your physician.

The affected cases of impacted Martha White Gluten Free Sweet Cornbread Muffin Mix were distributed nationwide through two retailers. The product has the following case item codes, UPC codes, lot codes and Best-If-Used-By dates:

Item Name

Case Item Code

UPC Item Code

Lot Code

BIUB Date

Martha White Gluten Free Sweet Cornbread Muffin 7oz

1 1330082014 5

0 1330082014 8

9 204

JAN 23 2021

Martha White Gluten Free Sweet Cornbread Muffin 7oz

1 1330082014 5

0 1330082014 8

9 205

JAN 24 2021

No other Martha White or Hometown Food Company products are impacted by this recall. All products with other Best-If-Used-By Dates and Lot Codes are not affected by this recall. Best-If-Used-By Dates can be found on the back of the pouch.

There have been no reports of illnesses to date associated with this product.

If you have the affected product in a home or business where someone suffers from wheat allergy, celiac disease or gluten and wheat sensitivity, do not consume it. Please discard it immediately or return it to the retail location where it was purchased for a refund. This voluntary recall is being made with the full knowledge of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Please call the firm's toll-free number at 1-866-219-9333 from Monday to Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. EDT.

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3. Conagra Brands is voluntarily recalling a limited quantity (approx. 2,200 cases) of Udi's Classic Hamburger Buns due to the potential presence of small pieces of white plastic. The company discovered the issue which occurred when a dough scraper was inadvertently incorporated into the production process for a small amount of the product.

The product covered by this recall was distributed for retail sale in the U.S. The specific product information is listed below. No other Udi's or Conagra Brands products are impacted by this recall.

Item Description Case UPC Item UPC Bag Closure Code

UDI BUN CLSC BRGR 8/10.4Z 10-6-98997-80913-2 00-6-98997-80913-5 191971U

The recalled product is sold in clear plastic bags and the UPC is located on the back of the bag in the lower right corner. The bag closure code can be found on the hard plastic closure for the bag. Consumers who have purchased this product are advised not to consume it and to either throw it away or return it to the store where originally purchased. There have been no reports of injuries due to consumption of this product to date.

Conagra Brands has informed the FDA of this recall and is working with customers to ensure the impacted product is removed from store shelves and is no longer distributed. Consumers with questions should call the Conagra Brands Consumer Care team at 1-800-881-3989, open 9 a.m. through 5 p.m. CT, Monday through Friday.

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4. Hospira, Inc., a Pfizer company, is voluntarily recalling BACTERIOSTATIC WATER for Injection, USP, 30 mL, multi-dose vial, lot W20308, to the Hospital/Retail level. Hospira initiated this recall due to lack of confirmation of sterilization for some vials from this lot.

In the event that impacted product is administered to a patient, there is an increased risk that severe adverse events such as invasive bacterial infection, including bacterial meningitis, septicemia, and limited adverse events such as fever, chills, malaise, and cutaneous abscess may occur. To date, Hospira has not received reports of any such adverse events associated with this issue for this lot.

BACTERIOSTATIC WATER for Injection, USP, 30 mL, multi-dose vial is a sterile, nonpyrogenic preparation of water for injection containing 0.9% (9 mg/mL) of benzyl alcohol added as a bacteriostatic preservative. It is indicated only for diluting or dissolving drugs for intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous injection, according to instructions of the manufacturer of the drug to be administered.

BACTERIOSTATIC WATER for Injection, USP, 30 mL, multi-dose vial is packaged as described below. Product was distributed in the U.S. and Puerto Rico to Hospitals/Retailers from March 2018, to April 2018.

NDC Lot Number Expiration Date Presentation Configuration/Count
Vial: 0409-3977-01
Carton: 0409-3977-03 W20308 01 DEC 2019 30 mL, Multiple dose 4 x 25 x 30mL vials
Hospira is notifying its direct customers via a recall letter to arrange for return of any recalled product.

Anyone with an existing inventory of the recalled lot should stop use and distribution and quarantine immediately. Inform Healthcare Professionals in your organization of this recall. For additional assistance, call Stericycle at 1-800-805-3093 between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday.
For clinical inquiries please contact Pfizer using the below information.

Contact Contact Information Areas of Support

Pfizer Medical Information 1-800-438-1985 , option 3
(9am to 5pm ET Monday through Friday) For Medical questions regarding this product
Pfizer Drug Safety 1-800-438-1985 , option 1 (24 hours a day 7 days per week)

To report adverse events or product complaints

Adverse reactions or quality problems experienced with the use of this product may be reported to the FDA's MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program either online, by regular mail or by fax.

. Complete and submit the report Online
. Regular Mail or Fax: Download form or call 1- 800-332-1088 to request a reporting form, then complete and return to the address on the pre-addressed form, or submit by fax to 1-800-FDA-0178
This recall is being executed with the knowledge of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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No action is required of local health departments at this time for any of these recalls. If any requests for assistance are received from FDA, the Public Health and Food Protection Program will contact you. For additional information regarding warnings and recalls, please click on the weblink below.

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For all recalls - http://www.recalls.gov/recent.html

Jacqueline Justice

From: Tracy,Kimberly <Kimberly.Tracy@CO.CAPE-MAY.NJ.US>
Sent: Wednesday, September 18, 2019 1:36 PM
Subject: Public Health Info: Food Recalls

NJLINCS Health Alert Network
Public Health Info
Distributed by the New Jersey Department of Health

Subject: Food Recalls
Date: 9/18/2019; 10:42:42
Message#: 103871-9-18-2019-PHIN
Contact Info: Alan L. Talarsky, NJDOH/CEOHS/Public Health and Food Protection Program
Phone: 609-826-4935; Email: at2@njlincs.net
Attachments: None

Please review the following message from Alan Talarsky, Environmental Scientist 4, Public Health and Food Protection Program, NJDOH regarding the following Class 1 Recalls issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration:

1.Fitoterapia USA Inc., is voluntarily recalling 19,000 bottles of MACHO ARTIFICIAL PASSION FRUIT FLAVORED VITAMIN C LIQUID SUPPLEMENT, liquid dietary supplement to the consumer level. FDA analysis has found the product to be tainted with Tadalafil. Tadalafil is an active ingredient in a FDA- approved prescription drug that is used for the treatment of male erectile dysfunction. The presence of Tadalafil in Mero Macho renders it an unapproved drug for which safety and efficacy have not been established and, therefore, subject to recall.

Consumers who take dietary supplements for erectile dysfunction could have underlying diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, or high cholesterol. Consumers with diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol or heart disease often take nitrates: concomitant use of nitrates and phosphodiesterase 5-inhibitors can lead to fatal cardiovascular collapse. To date, Fitoterapia USA Inc. has not received any reports of adverse events related to this recall.

The tainted product is marketed as a dietary supplement for sexual enhancement and is packaged in fl oz liquid and 8.5 fl oz, per bottle. The affected MACHO ARTIFICIAL PASSION FRUIT FLAVORED VITAMIN C LIQUID SUPPLEMENT lots include the following, LOT: ZD-160-18 EXP: 09-07-2019, LOT: ZD-078-19 EXP: 27-04-2020, LOT: ZD-159-17 EXP: 31-05-2018. The product can be identified as a white bottle with a high print at the bottom (fitoterapia -logo), plastic label heated sealed, each bottle with its bar code. The product was distributed nationwide to retail stores and via internet (www.fitoterapiausa.comExternal Link Disclaimer) since April, 2019.

Fitoterapia USA Inc. is notifying its distributors and customers by mail and email and is arranging for return of all recalled products. Consumers/distributors/retailers that have MACHO ARTIFICIAL PASSION FRUIT FLAVORED VITAMIN C LIQUID SUPPLEMENT, which is being recalled should stop using it, and should contact the Distributor to arrange returns.

Consumers with questions regarding this recall can contact Fitoterapia USA Inc. by e-mail at info@fitoterapiausa.com from Sunday through Saturday, 24 hours per day. Consumers should contact their physician or healthcare provider if they have experienced any problems that may be

related to taking or using this drug product.

Adverse reactions or quality problems experienced with the use of this product may be reported to the FDA's MedWatch Adverse Event Reporting program either online, by regular mail or by fax.
. Complete and submit the report Online
. Regular Mail or Fax: Download form or call 1- 800-332-1088 to request a reporting form, then complete and return to the address on the pre-addressed form, or submit by fax to 1-800-FDA-0178
This recall is being conducted with the knowledge of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

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2. General Mills announced a voluntary national recall of five-pound bags of its Gold Medal Unbleached All Purpose Flour with a better if used by date of September 6, 2020. The recall is being issued for the potential presence of E. coli O26 which was discovered during sampling of the five-pound bag product. This recall is being issued out of an abundance of care as General Mills has not received any direct consumer reports of confirmed illnesses related to this product.

This recall only affects this one date code of Gold Medal Unbleached All Purpose Flour five-pound bags. All other types of Gold Medal Flour are not affected by this recall.

Consumers are asked to check their pantries and dispose of the product affected by this recall. Consumers who have had to discard products covered by this recall may contact General Mills Consumer Relations at 1-800-230-8103 or visit www.generalmills.com/flourExternal Link Disclaimer.

Guidance from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) continues to warn that consumers should refrain from consuming any raw products made with flour. E. coli O26 is killed by heat through baking, frying, sautéing or boiling products made with flour. All surfaces, hands and utensils should be properly cleaned after contact with flour or dough.

This voluntary recall includes the following code date currently in stores or consumers' pantries:

Gold Medal Unbleached All Purpose 5LB Flour
Package UPC 016000 196100
Recalled Better if Used by Date 06SEP2020KC

Although most strains of E. coli are harmless, others can make you sick. E. coli O26 is a potentially deadly bacterium that can cause bloody diarrhea and dehydration. Seniors, the very young, and persons with compromised immune systems are the most susceptible to foodborne illness.

Any consumers concerned about an illness should contact a physician. Anyone diagnosed by a physician as having an illness related to E. coli O26 is also urged to contact state and local public health authorities.

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No action is required of local health departments at this time for either of these recalls. If any requests for assistance are received from FDA, the Public Health and Food Protection Program will contact you. For additional information regarding warnings and recalls, please click on the weblink below.

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For all recalls - http://www.recalls.gov/recent.html

Jacqueline Justice

From: Vanaman,Liberty <Liberty.Vanaman@CO.CAPE-MAY.NJ.US>
Sent: Friday, August 30, 2019 3:08 PM
Subject: Public Health Advisory: CDC Health Advisory:Severe Pulmonary Disease Associated with Using E-Cigarette Products
Attachments: NJLINCS_message_081619_final.107984.pdf; CDC-HAN_Advisory_2_PulmonaryDisease_E-Cigarettes_08302019.107985.pdf

NJLINCS Health Alert Network
Public Health Advisory
Distributed by the New Jersey Department of Health

Subject: CDC Health Advisory:Severe Pulmonary Disease Associated with Using E-Cigarette Products
Date: 8/30/2019; 15:04:10
Message#: 103864-8-30-2019-PHAD
Contact Info: Stephen Perez, New Jersey Department of Health
Phone: 609-826-5954; Email: stephen.perez@doh.nj.gov
Lisa McHugh, New Jersey Department of Health
Phone: 609-826-5964; Email: lisa.mchugh@doh.nj.gov
Attachments: NJLINCS_message_081619_final.pdf; CDC-HAN_Advisory_2_PulmonaryDisease_E-Cigarettes_08302019.pdf

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has just released the attached Health Advisory regarding severe pulmonary (lung) disease associated with using e-cigarette products. This advisory provides updated information on the current situation as well as recommendations for clinicians, public health officials and the public. The New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) issued similar guidance on August 19, 2019 (https://nj.gov/health/news/2019/NJLINCS_message_081619_final.107983.pdf) which contains information regarding reports received in NJ. As indicated in this message which is also attached here, all cases of suspected severe lung disease potentially associated with vape products should be reported during normal business hours to the local health department where the patient resides. If patient residence is unknown, report to your local health department. Contact information is available at: www.localhealth.nj.gov. If local health department personnel are unavailable, healthcare providers should report the case to the NJDOH, Communicable Disease Service (CDS) at 609-826-5964 during normal business hours. The following information should be provided to the local health department when reporting: patient name, address, date of birth, name of the facility where the patient is currently being evaluated, and the name and contact of the providers caring for the patient.

As additional information becomes available it will be posted at the following:
https://www.nj.gov/health/fhs/tobacco/vaping/index.shtml

Severe Pulmonary Disease in People Who Report Vaping
Health Alert

Date: August 16, 2019

Public Health Message Type: ☒ Alert ☐ Advisory ☐ Update ☐ Information

Intended Audience: ☐ All public health partners ☒ Healthcare providers ☐ Infection preventionists ☒ Local health departments ☐ Schools/child care centers ☐ ACOs ☐ Animal health professionals ☐ Other:

Key Points or Updates:

(1) Cases of acute severe pulmonary disease with no known infectious cause have been reported in persons who have used vaping products. These cases have occurred in multiple states and are now being reported in New Jersey.

(2) Cases in New Jersey have been primarily reported in young persons (17 to 35 years-old) with no significant past medical history.

(3) Clinicians should be alert for patients with progressive respiratory symptoms and a history of vaping.

Action Items:

(1) Clinicians treating patients with significant respiratory disease in the outpatient setting should assess their patients for recent or prior use of vaping products and consider the potential for worsening disease progression if risk factors are present.

(2) Clinicians in the inpatient setting who are managing patients with severe pulmonary disease should consider the following:

   a. Assess patients for a vaping history including vaping tobacco, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), and/or other products

   b. Consider this syndrome in these patients, particularly in those who have prior history of respiratory disease and no apparent etiology, infectious or otherwise.

   c. Consider a pulmonology consultation to guide additional diagnostics and management for these patients

(3) Educate all patients on the risks associated with vaping and the use of tobacco products and provide patients information on where to seek care if symptoms worsen or return after initial resolution

Contact Information:

- Stephen Perez, PhD, RN, Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, New Jersey Department of Health, Stephen.Perez@doh.nj.gov or (609) 826-5964, or
- The Communicable Disease Service at (609) 826-5964 during business hours

There have been reports from multiple states of patients who have been hospitalized with acute severe pulmonary disease associated with vaping (i.e. use of e-cigarette devices to aerosolize substances for inhalation). Patients presented with respiratory symptoms including cough, shortness of breath, and fatigue. Symptoms worsened over a period of days or weeks before admission to the hospital. Other symptoms reported by some patients included fever, anorexia, chest pain, weight loss, nausea, and diarrhea. Chest radiographs showed bilateral opacities, and CT imaging of the chest demonstrated diffuse ground-glass opacities, often with sub-pleural sparing. Evaluation for infectious etiologies was negative among nearly all patients. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is working with states, including New Jersey, to characterize these cases and provide additional guidance.

No single product has been implicated. Patients have reported high variability in substances/products they used in vaping, including both tobacco and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) containing products as well as other products.

The New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH) is currently investigating similar reports from healthcare facilities primarily in the northern part of the state regarding nine individuals who presented severe lung disease in persons who have a vaping history. It is early in the investigation, and much is yet unknown, however here is what we know so far:

Key Patient Characteristics:
Patients are typically younger (ages 17 to 35 years old) and report no significant past medical history. All report a history of recent vaping of multiple products.

Clinical Presentation and Disease Course:
Symptom onset in NJ patients has ranged from 1 to 7 days. Patients are presenting with a variety of **respiratory and generalized signs and symptoms including: Cough, pleuritic chest pain, shortness of breath, fatigue, fever, chills, headache, nausea, vomiting, anorexia and diarrhea.** Initial laboratory evaluation has revealed increased WBC count (with reported neutrophilia). Chest radiography has shown diffuse infiltrates consistent with an atypical or multilobar pneumonia. Computed tomography (CT) of the chest often shows bilateral ground-glass opacities.

Patients currently under investigation have all been hospitalized, some with progression of respiratory compromise, requiring respiratory support and mechanical ventilation. Extensive evaluation for infectious causes has been unrevealing. Additional diagnostics have not provided other suspect etiologies (i.e. malignancy or autoimmune condition).

In patients presenting with these symptoms, a history of vaping, and no identified cause of their current illness, treatment has been supportive. While antimicrobials have been used, clinical improvement was seen in many patients after the initiation of steroid treatment and ongoing supportive care. Clinicians managing patients who have a similar clinical presentation and report a history of vaping should keep this syndrome on their differential and consider the appropriate treatment course, particularly in the absence of an infectious etiology.

Assessing the Use of Vaping Products:
Clinicians should be alert for patients who present with progressive respiratory symptoms, especially in those without a history of respiratory illness. If patients with these symptoms present for care, providers

should ensure a thorough substance use history is obtained, including attention to inhalation drug use, particularly vape products. Obtain information regarding frequency of use, type of product or substance vaped, type of device, product tampering, and where the device or product was purchased. This assessment should be done along with standard questions about the use of tobacco products, alcohol and any illicit substances.

Case Reporting:
All cases of suspected severe lung disease potentially associated with vape products should be reported during normal business hours to the local health department where the patient resides. If patient residence is unknown, report to your local health department. Contact information is available at: localhealth.nj.gov.

If local health department personnel are unavailable, healthcare providers should report the case to the New Jersey Department of Health (NJDOH), Communicable Disease Service (CDS) at 609-826-5964 during normal business hours.

The following information should be provided to the local health department when reporting: patient name, address, date of birth, name of the facility where the patient is currently being evaluated, and the name and contact of the providers caring for the patient.

This situation is evolving and as new information becomes available NJDOH will share with partners.

This is an official

CDC HEALTH ADVISORY

Distributed via the CDC Health Alert Network
August 30, 2019, 0935 ET (9:35 AM ET)
CDCHAN-00421

Severe Pulmonary Disease Associated with Using E-Cigarette Products

Summary
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is providing: 1) background information on the forms of e-cigarette products, 2) information on the multistate outbreak of severe pulmonary disease associated with using e-cigarette products (devices, liquids, refill pods, and cartridges), and 3) clinical features of patients with severe pulmonary disease. This health advisory also provides recommendations for clinicians, public health officials, and the public based on currently available information.

General Background
E-cigarettes typically contain nicotine, most also contain flavorings and other chemicals, and some may contain marijuana or other substances. They are known by many different names and come in many shapes, sizes and device types. Devices may be referred to as "e-cigs," "vapes," "e-hookahs," "vape pens," "mods," tanks, or electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS). Some e-cigarette devices resemble other tobacco products such as cigarettes; some resemble ordinary household items such as USB flash drives, pens, and flashlights; and others have unique shapes. Use of e-cigarettes is sometimes referred to as "vaping" or "juuling." E-cigarettes used for dabbing are sometimes called "dab" pens.

E-cigarettes can contain harmful or potentially harmful substances, including nicotine, heavy metals (e.g., lead), volatile organic compounds, and cancer-causing chemicals. Additionally, some e-cigarette products are used to deliver illicit substances; may be acquired from unknown or unauthorized (i.e., "street") sources; and may be modified for uses that could increase their potential for harm to the user. For example, some e-cigarette pods or cartridges marketed for single use can be refilled with illicit or unknown substances. In addition, some e-cigarette products are used for "dripping" or "dabbing." Dripping involves dropping e-cigarette liquid directly onto the hot coils of an e-cigarette which can result in high concentrations of compounds (e.g., tetrahydrocannabinol [THC] and cannabinoid compounds). Dabbing involves superheating substances such as "budder", butane hash oil (BHO), and "710" that contain high concentrations of THC and other plant compounds (e.g., cannabidiol [CBD]).

Youth, young adults, pregnant women, as well as adults who do not currently use tobacco products should not use e-cigarettes. E-cigarettes containing nicotine have the potential to help some individual adult smokers reduce their use of and transition away from cigarettes. However, e-cigarettes are not currently approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as a quit smoking aid, and the available science is inconclusive on whether e-cigarettes are effective for quitting smoking.

Outbreak Background
As of August 27, 2019, 215 possible cases have been reported from 25 states and additional reports of pulmonary illness are under investigation. One patient (in Illinois) with a history of recent e-cigarette use was hospitalized on July 29, 2019 with severe pulmonary disease and died on August 20, 2019. Although the etiology of e-cigarette-associated pulmonary disease is undetermined, epidemiologic investigations in affected states are ongoing to better characterize the exposures, demographic, clinical, and laboratory features and behaviors of patients. All patients have reported using e-cigarette products. The exact

number is currently unknown, but many patients have reported using e-cigarettes containing cannabinoid products such as THC or CBD.

Based on reports from several states, patients have experienced respiratory symptoms (cough, shortness of breath, or chest pain), and some have also experienced gastrointestinal symptoms (nausea, vomiting, or diarrhea) or non-specific constitutional symptoms (fatigue, fever, or weight loss). Symptoms typically develop over a period of days but sometimes can manifest over several weeks. Gastrointestinal symptoms sometimes preceded respiratory symptoms. Fever, tachycardia, and elevated white blood cell count have been reported in the absence of an identifiable infectious disease. Many patients have sought initial care in ambulatory settings, some with several visits, before hospital admission.

Radiologic findings have varied and are not present in all patients upon initial presentation. Bilateral pulmonary infiltrates and diffuse ground-glass opacities have been reported. Many patients required supplemental oxygen, some required assisted ventilation and oxygenation, and some were intubated. Some patients have been treated with corticosteroids with demonstrated improvement. Antimicrobial therapy alone has not consistently been associated with clinical improvement. Assessment for infectious etiologies has been completed in many patients without an identified infectious cause. Several patients from one state have been diagnosed with lipoid pneumonia based on clinical presentation and detection of lipids within bronchoalveolar lavage samples stained specifically to detect oil.

All patients have reported using e-cigarette products and the symptom onset has ranged from a few days to several weeks after e-cigarette use. Within two states, recent inhalation of cannabinoid products, THC or cannabidiol, have been reported in many of the patients. To date, no single substance or e-cigarette product has been consistently associated with illness. CDC is working closely with state health departments to facilitate collecting product specimens for testing at the U.S. FDA Forensic Chemistry Center.

Recommendations for Clinicians

1. Report cases of severe pulmonary disease of unclear etiology and a history of e-cigarette product use within the past 90 days to your state or local health department. Reporting of cases may help CDC and state health departments determine the cause or causes of these pulmonary illnesses.
2. Ask all patients who report e-cigarette product use within the last 90 days about signs and symptoms of pulmonary illness.
3. If e-cigarette product use is suspected as a possible etiology of a patient's severe pulmonary disease, obtain detailed history regarding:
    - Substance(s) used: nicotine, cannabinoids (e.g., marijuana, THC, THC concentrates, CBD, CBD oil, synthetic cannabinoids [e.g., K2 or spice], hash oil, Dank vapes), flavors, or other substances
    - Substance source(s): commercially available liquids (i.e., bottles, cartridges, or pods), homemade liquids, and re-use of old cartridges or pods with homemade or commercially bought liquids
    - Device(s) used: manufacturer; brand name; product name; model; serial number of the product, device, or e-liquid; if the device can be customized by the user; and any product modifications by the user (e.g., exposure of the atomizer or heating coil)
    - Where the product(s) were purchased
    - Method of substance use: aerosolization, dabbing, or dripping
    - Other potential cases: sharing e-cigarette products (devices, liquids, refill pods, or cartridges) with others
4. Determine if any remaining product, including devices and liquids, are available for testing. Testing can be coordinated with the local or state health departments.
5. Consider all possible causes of illness in patients reporting respiratory and gastrointestinal symptoms and of e-cigarette product use. Evaluate and treat for other possible causes of illness (e.g., infectious,

rheumatologic, neoplastic) as clinically indicated. Consider consultation with specialists (pulmonary, infectious disease, critical care, medical toxicology) as appropriate.
6. Clinical improvement of patients with severe pulmonary disease associated with e-cigarette use has been reported with the use of corticosteroids. The decision to use corticosteroids should be made on a case-by-case basis based on risks and benefits and the likelihood of other etiologies.
7. Lipoid pneumonia associated with inhalation of lipids in aerosols generated by e-cigarettes has been reported based on the detection of lipid-laden alveolar macrophages obtained by bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) and lipid staining (e.g., oil red O). The decision about whether to perform a BAL should be based on individual clinical circumstances.
8. Lung biopsies have been performed on some patients. If a lung biopsy is obtained, lipid staining may be considered during pathologic examination, and is best performed on fresh tissue. Routine pathology tissue processing (including formalin-fixation and paraffin-embedding) can remove lipids. Conducting routine tissue processing and histopathologic evaluation is still important. Consider consultation with specialists in pulmonary medicine and pathology to help inform any evaluation plan.
9. Patients who have received treatment for severe pulmonary disease related to e-cigarette product use should undergo follow-up evaluation as clinically indicated to monitor pulmonary function.

Recommendations for Public Health Officials

1. State public health officials should promptly notify CDC about possible cases via VapingAssocIllness@cdc.gov.
2. Contact CDC at VapingAssocIllness@cdc.gov for case classification criteria, reporting guidelines, case investigation forms, and questions about this outbreak.
3. Consider conducting case-finding activities that use existing data sources (e.g., local poison control center, coroner and medical examiner's office, and other applicable surveillance systems including syndromic surveillance). CDC has developed two working syndromic surveillance definitions (one version with specific symptoms and a second focused on e-cigarette product use). CDC will be programming these definitions in CDC's National Syndromic Surveillance Program's BioSense/ESSENCE platform for case-finding within the platform.
4. Consider asking the medical examiner or coroner's office and other pathologists to report possible cases, especially those without an alternative, likely diagnosis. If individuals are identified after death or at autopsy who showed signs of severe pulmonary disease as described above, medical examiners and coroners are encouraged to report the cases to their local or state health department. Thorough sampling of trachea, bronchi, and lung parenchyma with collection of fresh lung tissue for staining of lipids (e.g., oil red O) and submission of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues for routine histopathology are recommended. For further consultation, public health officials can contact CDC's Infectious Diseases Pathology Branch at pathology@cdc.gov.
5. State health department officials seeking technical assistance with an epidemiologic investigation can contact CDC at VapingAssocIllness@cdc.gov. State health department officials seeking technical assistance with laboratory testing can discuss with their state health department laboratories or contact CDC at VapingAssocIllness@cdc.gov.

Recommendations for the Public

1. While this investigation is ongoing, if you are concerned about these specific health risks, consider refraining from using e-cigarette products.
2. Regardless of the ongoing investigation, anyone who uses e-cigarette products should not buy these products off the street (e.g., e-cigarette products with THC, other cannabinoids) and should not modify e-cigarette products or add any substances to these products that are not intended by the manufacturer.
3. Regardless of the ongoing investigation, e-cigarette products should not be used by youth, young adults, pregnant women, as well as adults who do not currently use tobacco products. If you use e-cigarette products, monitor yourself for symptoms (e.g., cough, shortness of breath, chest pain) and promptly seek medical attention if you have concerns about your health. CDC and FDA will continue to advise and alert the public as more information becomes available.

4. Adult smokers who are attempting to quit should use evidence-based treatments, including counseling and FDA-approved medications. If you who need help quitting tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, contact your doctor.
5. If you are concerned about harmful effects from e-cigarette products, call your local poison control center at: 1-800-222-1222.
6. We encourage the public to submit detailed reports of any unexpected tobacco or e-cigarette-related health or product issues to the FDA via the online Safety Reporting Portal: https://www.safetyreporting.hhs.gov.

For More Information

- For assistance with managing patients suspected of illness related to recreational, illicit, or other drugs, call your local poison control center at: 1-800-222-1222.
- Information on electronic cigarettes and similar devices: https://www.cdc.gov/e-cigarettes
- CDC Press Statement: https://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2019/s0821-cdc-fda-states-e-cigarettes.html
- CDC Clinical Outreach and Communication Activity announcement: https://emergency.cdc.gov/newsletters/coca/081619.htm
- CDC's National Syndromic Surveillance Program's BioSense/ESSENCE: https://www.cdc.gov/nssp/index.html
- For more information, visit CDC Info: https://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/index.html

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The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protects people's health and safety by preventing and controlling diseases and injuries; enhances health decisions by providing credible information on critical health issues; and promotes healthy living through strong partnerships with local, national, and international organizations.

Categories of Health Alert Network messages:

Health Alert	Requires immediate action or attention; highest level of importance
Health Advisory	May not require immediate action; provides important information for a specific incident or situation
Health Update	Unlikely to require immediate action; provides updated information regarding an incident or situation
HAN Info Service	Does not require immediate action; provides general public health information

##This message was distributed to state and local health officers, state and local epidemiologists, state and local laboratory directors, public information officers, HAN coordinators, and clinician organizations##

Jacqueline Justice

From: Nj_mayors <nj_mayors-bounces@email.rutgers.edu> on behalf of Alicia Gambino <gambinaa@njms.rutgers.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, September 11, 2019 12:33 PM
To: nj_mayors@email.rutgers.edu
Subject: [Nj_mayors] Unintended Consequences of College Life
Attachments: Untitled attachment 00010.txt

The following is a release by the New Jersey AIDS/HIV/STD Hotline. Feel free to republish bit.ly/2IPf1Jt. If shared, please send the link.

Thanks, and have a great day.

Best,
NJ AIDS/HIV/STD Hotline

Get Connect: NJ AIDS/HIV/STD Hotline's FB / Twitter / Website

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RUTGERS
New Jersey Medical School

NEWS RELEASE

NEW JERSEY AIDS/HIV/STD HOTLINE

PRESS RELEASE
September 2019

Unintended Consequences of College Life

Reckless Decision-Making Impacts Your Health

(Newark, NJ) – College is a time for young adults to embrace their independence, explore academic and social interests, and learn to navigate an environment filled with impulsive and often reckless decision-making. Many will experiment with alcohol and other drugs as well as their sexuality. Unfortunately, this type of experimentation can come at a price. Impulsive, high-risk behaviors can lead to unintended consequences – some even affecting a person's health for a lifetime. For example, drug misuse/abuse, drug overdose, unplanned pregnancy, getting a sexually transmitted infection (STI) including HIV, or sexual assault.

What College Students Need to Know to Protect Their Sexual Health:

- Young adults are at high risk of getting sexually transmitted infections, including HIV and hepatitis. Of the approximately 20 million new STI cases diagnosed each year in the United States — young adults aged 15-24 account for half of these new infections.[1]

- Condoms (male or female) are an effective way to prevent HIV, other STIs, and pregnancy. They do not eliminate risk; the only sure way to eliminate risk is to not have sex. To achieve the maximum protective

effect, condoms must be used the right way every time — from start to finish. Always wear a new condom for every act of vaginal, anal, and/or oral sex.

- Birth control and emergency contraception (i.e. Plan B, ella) only prevent pregnancy — they do not protect against HIV or other STIs. If you had unprotected sex (no condom) or the condom (male or female) broke during sex, speak to your healthcare provider right away about emergency contraception and/or STI and HIV prophylaxis (prevention).

- Being under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs lowers inhibitions and greatly affects one's decision making ability — increasing the likelihood of engaging in high risk behaviors such as having unprotected sex (no condom), sharing injection drugs, having many sex partners, having sex with a high-risk partner, exchange of sex (sex work) for drugs or money, etc. These behaviors greatly increase one's risk for getting and spreading HIV and other STIs including viral hepatitis.

- STIs don't discriminate — anyone can be at risk if he/she has ever been or is currently sexually active. Infection can occur by having unprotected sex with someone who has an STI, even if it is the first time being intimate with that partner. Most STIs are spread from person to person through shared body fluids during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Some can also be spread through genital touching and others through injection drug use.

- Get tested regularly for STIs, including HIV. Many people are unaware that they have a sexually transmitted infection because they often have no symptoms. Testing is the only way to be sure of your STI status. Some infections are curable, while others can only be treated. If diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection, get treatment immediately. Be sure to notify your sex partners so they can get tested and receive treatment as well.

- Ignoring an STI will not make it go away. If left untreated, sexually transmitted infections can cause serious health effects from infertility to cancer to death. Having an untreated STI also puts you at high risk for HIV infection.

- HIV is no longer a death sentence. People on antiretroviral therapy (ART) are living longer and healthier than ever before. Although there is no cure for HIV, effective treatment significantly decreases the amount of HIV in the body to an undetectable level, preventing further progression. People living with HIV "who maintain an undetectable viral load have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative partner through sex."[2] If you do not know your HIV status, get tested and start HIV treatment immediately, if diagnosed.

    - Testing can also serve as a gateway to prevention services for those who are HIV- negative. PrEP (Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis), also known as Truvada, and PEP (Post-Exposure Prophylaxis) are HIV medicines taken to prevent HIV infection. These prescribed prevention resources have been proven to significantly reduce HIV infection, if used according to the directions.

- HPV (human papillomavirus) is a common sexually transmitted infection spread through vaginal, anal or oral sex. In fact, "HPV infections are so common that nearly all men and women will get at least one type of HPV at some point in their lives."[3] It is recommended that young adults, both male and female, get vaccinated against HPV to prevent infection and protect against HPV-related cancers later in life. HPV infection is associated with cancers of the cervix, vagina, vulva, penis, anus, and back of the throat.

New Jersey offers free HIV and other STI services to all state residents via the hotline. Knowing who to call for resources and information is the first step in ending the HIV epidemic in New Jersey. The hotline is staffed by

health professionals (doctors, nurses, and pharmacists) available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to provide free, confidential help via phone at 1-800-624-2377, text/email at 8006242377@njpies.org, or chat here

- Referrals for testing sites and other related services
- HIV, STI and hepatitis prevention and treatment information
- Side effects from medicines used to treat HIV and other sexually transmitted infections
- Referrals to PrEP (pre-exposure prophylaxis) and PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) services
- Counseling and treatment locations
- Partner notification
- ADDP

Connect with us on Twitter and Facebook

[1] CDC. Adolescents and Young Adults.
[2] AIDS*info*. HIV Treatment: The Basics
[3] CDC. About HPV

New Jersey AIDS/HIV/STD Hotline

Healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses and pharmacists) provide telephone consultation for people seeking information about HIV/AIDS, pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), and other sexually transmitted infections (STI) including hepatitis. Callers receive information tailored to their needs; discussion about prevention, referrals for testing sites and other related services, counseling and testing locations, and information on treatment and adverse reactions to medications. The hotline is administered by the New Jersey Poison Control Center and funded by the New Jersey Department of Health, Division of HIV, STD, and TB services.

Rutgers New Jersey Medical School

Founded in 1954, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School is the oldest school of medicine in the state. Today it is part of Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey and graduates approximately 170 physicians a year. In addition to providing the MD degree, the school offers MD/PhD, MD/MPH and MD/MBA degrees through collaborations with other institutions of higher education. Dedicated to excellence in education, research, clinical care and community outreach, the medical school comprises 20 academic departments and works with several healthcare partners, including its principal teaching hospital, University Hospital. Its faculty consists of numerous world-renowned scientists and many of the region's "top doctors." Home to the nation's oldest student-run clinic, New Jersey Medical School hosts more than 50 centers and institutes, including the Public Health Research Institute Center, the Global Tuberculosis Institute and the Neurological Institute of New Jersey. For more information please visit: njms.rutgers.edu.

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[1] CDC. Adolescents and Young Adults.
[2] AIDS*info*. HIV Treatment: The Basics
[3] CDC. About HPV

JEFFERY PIERSON
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CAPE MAY COUNTY DEPARTMENT of HEALTH

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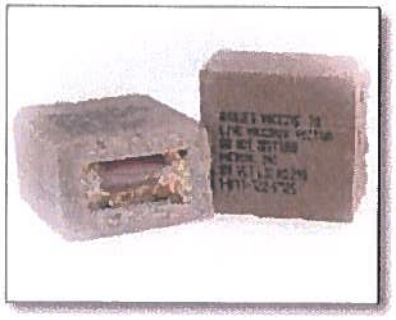
September - 2019: Preventing the Spread of Wildlife Rabies in Cape May County

Cape May Court House – Freeholder Jeffery Pierson announced today that the Departments of Health and Mosquito Control will be working together to distribute 31,320 vaccine-laden baits throughout the mainland communities of Cape May County. The majority of the baits will be distributed by helicopter and the remaining will be distributing by hand in raccoon habitats (such as storm drains) and other areas considered inaccessible from the air. If weather permits, the baits will be distributed starting the last week of September and be completed within one to two weeks.

Health Officer Kevin Thomas informed residents that, "the bait will have a warning label and include a Cape May County Department of Health telephone number for inquiries and for people to call if contact with the bait occurs."

This vaccination program will help to reduce the number of animals with rabies such as raccoons, result in fewer encounters between rabid wildlife, pets, and people," said Thomas. The vaccine is not harmful to wild animals or pets. Although the exposure risk to humans is very slight, the following information is important:

- Be aware of what bait looks like.
- Encourage children to leave the baits alone.
- Keep dogs and cats inside or on leashes at least five days after your area has been baited.
- Do not attempt to take bait away from your pet; you may be bitten!
- Wash your hands or exposed skin thoroughly with soap and water if you touch the bait or the liquid vaccine inside the bait.



To ensure that animal rabies is controlled and that people and pets are protected, pet owners must do their part by vaccinating their dogs and cats against rabies. Additionally, people should not approach wild animals themselves - instead call the local animal control officer for assistance.

Rabies is a fatal disease in humans and any animal bite should be taken seriously. The rabies virus is shed in the saliva of animals that are infected with the virus. If you are bitten by an animal, wash the wound, seek medical attention immediately, and call the Cape May County Department of Health and your municipal animal control agency. If you are exposed to a rabid or suspected rabid animal, you must receive rabies shots as soon as possible to prevent the disease. If your pet has contact with a wild animal, contact your veterinarian and the Department of Health right away.

If you have questions about the County's wild animal rabies vaccination program, call the Health Department at 465-1209. For more information on animal rabies, go to the Environmental Division at: http://www.cmchealth.net and to receive information on public health news and local events, "like" the Cape May County Department of Health on Facebook.

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Jacqueline Justice

From: Vanaman,Liberty <Liberty.Vanaman@CO.CAPE-MAY.NJ.US>
Sent: Monday, September 23, 2019 11:10 AM
Subject: Public Health Update: Measles Update and CDC Letter to Public Health Leaders
Attachments: 2019.09.19_CDC_Final_Colleague_Measles_Letter.107989.pdf

NJLINCS Health Alert Network
Public Health Update
Distributed by the New Jersey Department of Health

Subject: Measles Update and CDC Letter to Public Health Leaders
Date: 9/23/2019; 10:54:32
Message#: 103873-9-23-2019-PHUP
Contact Info: Noelle Bessette, NJDOH VPDP
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Attachments: 2019.09.19_CDC_Final_Colleague_Measles_Letter.pdf

So far in 2019, more than 1,200 cases of measles have occurred in the United States. Most of these cases have been related to outbreaks in close-knit communities with low vaccination coverage in New York City and New York state. In New Jersey, there have been 2 outbreaks in the last year. In 2019, 18 confirmed cases of measles have occurred in New Jersey, with twelve of these cases being associated with the 2019 measles outbreak in Ocean County, which was declared over as of May 16. No new cases have been reported in New Jersey since mid-July.

Attached is a letter to Public Health Leaders signed by Dr. Redfield, CDC Director, and Dr. Butler, CDC Deputy Director for Infectious Disease, that addresses the measles outbreak in the United States.

As a reminder, measles is immediately reportable upon suspicion. Additional measles information and resources can be found on the New Jersey Department of Health's measles page: https://www.state.nj.us/health/cd/topics/measles.shtml#3

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta GA 30329-4027

September 19, 2019

Dear Colleagues:

In keeping with the vital partnership between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and state, tribal, local, and territorial health officials, we would like to share important information about measles outbreaks and the current measles elimination status in the United States.

Measles was declared eliminated from the United States in 2000, thanks to a highly effective vaccination program. During 1958-1962, the four years before the first measles vaccine was licensed in the United States in 1963, an average of 503,282 measles cases and 432 measles-associated deaths were reported each year in the United States. Since then, widespread use of measles vaccine has led to a greater than 99 percent reduction in cases. Despite these gains, measles is still commonly spread in many parts of the world and travelers continue to bring it into the United States, causing outbreaks among communities with many people who are not vaccinated.

The World Health Organization defines measles elimination as "the absence of endemic measles virus transmission in a defined geographical area (e.g., region or country) for at least 12 months in the presence of a surveillance system that has been verified to be performing well." Countries lose their measles elimination status if a chain of transmission in a given outbreak is ongoing for more than 12 months.

In 2019, more than 1,000 cases of measles have occurred in the United States. Most of these cases were related to outbreaks in close-knit communities with low vaccination coverage in New York City and New York state. These outbreaks began in September 2018 and have been unusual in their duration and size relative to other recent measles outbreaks. They have been fueled by 10 independent, imported index cases. Thanks to extraordinary efforts by public health officials on the ground in New York City, surrounding counties, and New York state, these outbreaks appear to be winding down. After the incidence peaked in April 2019, New York City was able to declare their outbreak over after passing the 42 days (i.e., two incubation periods) since an associated case. There has not been a measles case associated with the New York state outbreak since August 19. However, the United States could lose measles elimination status if there are any new measles cases that are potentially connected to these outbreaks on or after October 2.

If the United States loses its measles elimination status, the U.S. Department of Health and Human services will make a formal announcement. CDC will continue to provide information on United States' measles elimination status here: wwwdev.cdc.gov/measles/elimination.html.

It is important to remember that measles vaccination coverage nationwide is high. The vast majority of parents in the United States are choosing to vaccinate and protect their children, meaning most people in the country remain at low risk for getting the disease. If the United

States loses measles elimination status because of an ongoing outbreak, the risk for measles for the majority of the population remains low. However, in every state there are individuals and communities who are at risk of measles because of lower immunization coverage.

Regardless of whether the United States loses measles elimination status, we must remain vigilant and adapt to the changing dynamics of outbreaks of measles and other vaccine preventable diseases. CDC will continue to work with our state, tribal, local, and territorial partners, to try to identify every case of measles, stop further transmission, and prevent future outbreaks. We need your help to find innovative ways to identify and protect communities with low vaccination coverage, empower families and providers to ensure parents are confident in their decision to vaccinate, and stop the spread of vaccine myths and misinformation that can undermine public trust in the safety and efficacy of vaccines.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Redfield, MD
Director, CDC

Jay C. Butler, MD
Deputy Director for Infectious Disease
CDC

Jacqueline Justice

From: a310notification@dep.nj.gov
Sent: Saturday, August 31, 2019 6:04 AM
To: jackie@dennistwp.org; thomas@co.cape-may.nj.us
Subject: NJDEP A310 Incident Notification - Communication Center ID:19-08-30-1311-45 (Dennis Twp / Cape May County)
Attachments: 0_C02191171_27827396.pdf

SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:
NJDEP INCIDENT NOTIFICATION NUMBER: 19-08-30-1311-45

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has received notification of an incident that may have resulted in a discharge of a hazardous substance within your jurisdiction.

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13.1K-15 et seq., (P.L. 1984, c 210) "Hazardous Substance Discharge - Reports and Notices Act" and N.J.A.C. 7:1E-5.1 et seq., Hazardous Substance Discharge: Reports Notices, attached to this email is a copy of our Incident Notification Form which contains details of the suspected discharge.

Further information concerning this incident may be obtained by reviewing attached Notification Letter and Incident Report.

State of New Jersey
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Emergency Management Program
Bureau of Communications & Response Services
Mail Code 1400-01
P.O. Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420
609-588-2848

PHILIP D. MURPHY
Governor

SHEILA Y. OLIVER
Lt. Governor

CATHERINE R. McCABE
Commissioner

Health Officer
Cape May County Health Department
4 Moore Road, DN-601
Cape May Court House NJ 08210

TWP CLERK
PO BOX 204
DENNIS TWP NJ 08214

August 31, 2019

SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION
NJDEP CASE NUMBER: 19-08-30-1311-45

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection has received verbal notification of an incident that may have resulted in a discharge of a hazardous substance within your jurisdiction.

Pursuant to N.J.S.A. 13.1K-15 et seq., (P.L. 1984, c. 210) "Hazardous Substance Discharge - Reports and Notices Act" and N.J.A.C. 7:1E-5.1 et seq., "Hazardous Substance Discharge: Reports and Notices," attached is a copy of our Incident Notification Form which contains details of the suspected discharge. Further information concerning this incident may be obtained by contacting:

CASE ASSIGNMENT SECTION
Site Remediation
609-292-2943

Please refer to the above "NJDEP CASE NUMBER" in all correspondence concerning this incident.

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER
BUREAU OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RESPONSE SERVICES

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
COMMUNICATION CENTER NOTIFICATION REPORT (A310)

Received:	30-AUG-19	**Comm. Center #:**	19-08-30-1311-45
Operator:	94	**Reviewed By:**	
Incident ID:	728600		

Reporter Type:	Other				
Reported By:	JAHVIN THOMAS	**Affiliation:**	NORTH STAR MARINE INC	**Phone:**	609-263-6666
Street Address:	36 CLERMONT DRIVE,	**Municipality:**	Dennis Twp	**State:**	New Jersey

Incident Category:	Other						
Location Description:	IN THE AREA OF						
Address:	144 MAIN STREET						
Municipality:	Dennis Twp	**County:**	Cape May	**State:**	New Jersey	**Zip Code:**	08214
Location Type:	Residential	**Occurred Date:**	08/30/2019	**Occurred Time:**	09:08 AM		

Substance Released:

ID	Substance	CAS#	Quantity	Units	Type	HAZMAT	TCPA	State	Contained
Known	OIL HEATING #2		0	unknown	Unknown	Yes	No	Liquid	Yes

Incident Type:	Soil Contamination			**Incident Type 2:**					
Injuries:	N	**Public Evac:**	N	**Facility Evac:**	N	**Public Exposure:**	N	**Police at Scene:**	N
Firemen at Scene:	N	**DEP Requested:**	N	**Road Closure:**	N	**Wind Speed/Direction:**			
Contamination of:									
Watershed:				**Other Watershed:**					
Incident Description:	CALLER REPORTED SUSPECTED SOIL CONTAMINATION OF HEATING OIL #2 DUE TO A LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK. SAMPLES WILL BE TESTED FOR POSSIBLE CONTAMINANT.								

Responsible Party Name:	THE COUNTY OF CAPE MAY			**Responsible Party Phone:**			
Responsible Party Street Address:	4 MOORE ROAD						
Municipality:	Middle Twp	**County:**	Cape May	**State:**	New Jersey	**Zip Code:**	08210

Officials Notified:

Name	Affiliation	Phone	Date & Time	Action
	Case Assignment Section		08/30/2019 01:08 PM	Notification - Email
OPERATOR 15008	DENNIS TWP	609-861-5300	08/30/2019 01:08 PM	Notification - A310

TOWNSHIP OF DENNIS
BOARD OF HEALTH
REGULAR MEETING MINUTES
August 27, 2019
5:30 P.M.

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING HELD ON:

DATE: **August 27, 2019**
TIME: **5:30 P.M.**
PLACE: **Dennis Township Municipal Building**

Chairperson F. Germanio called the meeting to order reading the notice pursuant to the Open Public Meeting Act.

Secretary, J. Justice conducted a roll call of the members present with, Z. Matalucci, F. Germanio, T. VanArtsdalen, M. Cox, S. Turner and J. Justice present.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE & MOMENT OF SILENCE:

ITEMS THAT WERE DISCUSSED:

CORRESPONDENCE:

1. 07/25/2019 & 08/19/2019 NJLINCS – Public Health Info: Food and Drug Recalls.
2. 07/26/2019 NJLINCS – Public Health Alert: Fish Consumption Advisories.
3. 07/29/2019 NJLINCS – Public Health Update: Reminder Regarding the Serogroup B Meningococcal Vaccine Recommendations in Response to 2019 Rutgers University – New Brunswick Outbreak.
4. 07/31/2019 NJLINCS – Public Health Info: NJ STD Clinical Update.
5. 08/14/2019 NJ Poison Control Center – News Release – Sweltering Summer Temps Can Make You Sick.

A motion was made by S. Turner seconded by Z. Matalucci for approval of the correspondence, with 6 ayes and no nays, that the correspondence was approved.

1. **COUNTY INSPECTIONS:**

   None.

2. **DOG REPORT:**

   1. There have been 402 dog licenses issued to date for 2019.
   2. Cape May County Health Dept. – Report of Unlicensed Dog.

3. **NOTICE OF CONFINEMENT OF DOMESTIC ANIMAL(S) WITH KNOWN OR SUSPECTED EXPOSURE TO RABIES:**

   None

4. **SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION:**

None.

A motion was made by M. Cox and seconded by S. Turner for approval of the July 23, 2019 regular meeting minutes, with 6 ayes and no nays, that the minutes were approved.

Let the record reflect that there were no comments.

There being no further business a motion was made by T. VanArtsdalen and seconded by M. Cox that the meeting be adjourned.

Attest: Jacqueline B. Justice, Secretary

Attest: Frank L. Germanio, Jr., Chairperson