# PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

### Schools Getting Prepared

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Ducks can spread the H5N1 virus without showing any symptoms of illness.

True Ducks are an exception. Most birds that spread the disease become ill themselves. Ducks may not.

 The Hong Kong flu of 1968-1969 is the same influenza that is spreading worldwide today.
 False The virus has mutated since then.

Travel advisories have been issued for U.S citizens traveling to countries where H5N1 has spread. **False** No travel advisories have been issued. Travelers do not appear to be at risk if they avoid poultry farms and live food markets.

Anyone who might be exposed to the H5N1 virus, such as a poultry worker, should be vaccinated for seasonal influenza.

True While the seasonal vaccine will not protect a person from H5N1, coinfections can and do occur.









# The Decon Station







### **Pandemics of the Past**

Millions of deaths Social disruption Profound economic loss

#### PANDEMICS OF THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Three worldwide (pandemic) outbreaks in the 20th century 1918, 1957, and 1968.

The Spanish Flu of 1918 killed 20-40 million people worldwide and 500,000 in the U.S.

### PANDEMICS HIGH U.S. TOLL

Age in Years	Projected Deaths Based on Current Population and Deaths in 1918-1919
<5	233,200
5-14	74,553
15-24	214,582
25-34	378,639
35-44	268,602
45-54	43,948
55-65	123,451
>65	426,689
Total	1,763,664

Why is it called H5N1? Type A is the deadliest of three types of viruses (A, B, & C) Virus contains two proteins: Haeagglutinin – 15 varieties Neuramidase – 9 varieties

**Creating 135 possible varieties** 

### H5N1 – AVIAN INFLUENZA

Since 1997 H5N1 has occurred in a large number of birds
Started in Asian countries
Has spread to Russia and Kazakhstan
Human infections have occurred
58% mortality rate



### THE "BIRD FLU"

Influenza virus Type A All birds are susceptible Wide spectrum of symptoms mild illness to rapid death Migratory waterfowl are the most resistant to infection H5N1 is one of many types of avian influenza viruses

### CLINICAL SYMPTOMS IN BIRDS



Sudden death
Lack of energy and appetite
Decreased egg production
Soft-shelled or misshapen eggs
Swelling of the head, eyelids, comb, wattles,
Purple discoloration of the wattles, combs, and legs
Nasal discharge
Coughing, sneezing

Lack of coordination
 Diarrhea



Domestic poultry are particularly susceptible

#### Transmitted from farm to farm by mechanical means

Live bird markets spread the disease





#### THE GREAT CONCERN

Almost all cases reported so far are from poultry to human contact

> Very rare human to human transmission

A CONSTANTLY MUTATING VIRUS



### Cats can be infected, too!

### **Ducks in Detention**

### THE GREAT CONCERN

#### Pandemics occur 3-4 times each century

#### Unpredictable

A constantly mutating virus

If the H5N1 virus doesn't cause a pandemic, another one will!



# No one is immune to H5N1 Rapid spread could kill millions of PANDEMICA people



#### Colored chicks on sale in Indonesia



#### **HUMAN SYMPTOMS**

High fever Headache Extreme tiredness Dry cough Sore throat Runny or stuffy nose Muscle aches Stomach symptoms

#### TRANSMISSION

 Coughing and Sneezing within three feet
 Touching a surface with the virus





#### COMPLICATIONS

Bacterial Pneumonia
Dehydration
Worsening of chronic conditions
Sinus problems and ear infections

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### TREATMENT Tamiflu and Relenza

Limited supply and Treatment not proven




## RISK IN THE OC

## Isolation Quarantine

## What if?

**CDC Estimates for OC** Population 2,846,289 35% ill = 996,201 19% outpatient visits = 540,795 0.4% hospitalized = 11,385 0.1% dead of flu-related causes = 2,846

Based on 2000 census population data



## PREVENTION

 Produce a vaccine
 Education on preventing exposure – good hygiene
 Early detection and isolation
 Rapid laboratory testing



## PREVENTION

 Tracing and quarantine
 Public education on avoiding illness
 Preparing for mass vaccination
 Monitoring effectiveness of treatment



### **AS OF OCTOBER 31, 2006**

## 256 Reported Cases Since 2003 152 Deaths

### DEAD AND DYING BIRDS ON A BEACH IN CHINA

# **Disaster Service Workers**

## Psychosocial Issues for School Personnel

Concern about children and family
Constant pressure to keep performing
Domestic pressures caused by school closures
Stress of working with symptomatic others
Difficulty maintaining self-care
Fear of contagion & transmitting to others



### Psychosocial Issues for Families of School Personnel

- Staff may be tired, worried, irritable, etc.
   Staff may be less optimistic and understanding
- Increased emergency workload may complicate communication with family
   Eamily members may be at rick of
- Family members may be at risk of contagion



### **Impact on School Personnel**

- Increased risk of exposure
- Illness & death among children and staff
- Ethical dilemmas DSW status
- Frustration with "business as usual"
- Physical isolation associated with infection control



## YOUR SCHOOLS ROLE

Ask students and staff with fever and respiratory symptoms about travel to areas affected by influenza A (H5N1) in the 10 days prior to illness



# Confirmed Human Cases

Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Thailand, Turkey, Vietnam, Egypt, Azerbaijan, Djibouti

#### **COUNTRIES WITH CONFIRMED <u>BIRD</u> FLU CASES**

Austria, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Croatia, France, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam

### No H5N1 cases have been reported in North America, South America, Australia, or the South Pacific

### Waiting for customers



Out of six different phases we are currently at Phase 3 New virus, no or very limited person-to-person transmission

Inter-pandemic Phase New virus in animals, no human	Low risk of human cases	1
Cases	Higher risk of human cases	2
Pandemic Alert New virus, causes human cases	No or very limited human-to-human transmission	3
	Evidence of increased human-to-human transmission	4
	Evidence of significant human-to-human transmission	5
PANDEMIC	Efficient and sustained human-to-human transmission	6

# High rate of absenteeism – ADA

**Staff absences – Substitutes?** 

Communications – Internal and external

**Deaths of students and staff** 

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

If ill students or staff have not traveled to affected countries, there is no concern for avian influenza.



### INFORMATION

### PREPARATION

## COOPERATION

# Considerations for Schools

Who coordinates decisions on closing schools or quarantining kids? If classes shut down for weeks, how will a district keep kids from falling behind?

Who will keep the payroll running, or ease the fear of parents, or provide food to children who count on school meals?

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

If ill students or staff have traveled to an affected country
refer them to health care provider or school based clinic/community clinic
ask them to notify physician of their health and travel status



### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHOOLS

The health or attendance clerk should report these cases to the school nurse who the should report to Orange County Epidemiology immediately

(714) 834-8180

Follow, CDC recommendations for **Respiratory Hygiene** and Health Care

http://www.cdc.gov/flu/professionals/pdf/resphygiene.pdf

http://www.cdc.gov/flu/school/ Common Sense Staff and students that are sick should stay home! Cover nose and mouth with a tissue Wash hands often with soap and water

Try not to touch eyes, nose, or mouth

Disinfect keyboards, phones, desks daily

### ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH CARE AGENCY PREPARES

Pandemic Influenza surveillance
Laboratory Support
Education of medical community
Education of the public
Outreach to Vietnamese community, travelers, community organizations, etc.

### ORANGE COUNTY HEALTH CARE AGENCY PREPARES

Mass prophylaxis/vaccination plan
Isolation and quarantine procedure
Training and exercises
Workforce support - Psychosocial considerations and information needs

http://www.ochealthinfo.com/epi/af/

### WHO and the Global Outbreak Alert & Response Network

A collaboration of existing institutions and networks who pool human and technical resources for the rapid identification, confirmation and response to outbreaks of international importance

http://www.who.int/csr/disease/avian\_influenza/en/

#### **Additional Links/ Resources**

Official US Government Website www.pandemicflu.gov

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention <u>www.cdc.gov/flu/avian/gen-info/index.htm</u>

World Health Organization's Disease website at: <u>www.who.int/csr/disease/avian\_influenza/en</u>

World Health Organization's Human Case Count www.who.int/csr/disease/avian\_influenza/country/en

Precautions for Travel to Countries Reporting H5N1 <u>www.cdc.gov/travel/other/avian\_influenza\_se\_asia\_2005.htm</u> www.ocde.us Click on Emergency Preparedness icon

### SCHOOL DISTRICT PLANNING GUIDE

http://www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/pdf/schoolchecklist.pdf



## Don't get mad, get ready!!


## It's here and it's bad!!

What contingencies are predictable and need to be planned for? How will you work with local agencies in sharing information and coordinatine strategies? How will you deal with staff shortages? What are the public safety concerns?

## It's here and it's bad!!

How will staff members get paid? How will you communicate with staff, students, parents? How will you monitor the current phase of the pandemic? What psychological components should be considered/planned for?





And you thought a pandemic was scary!