

Chapter 1 : Elsevier: Greene: Infectious Diseases of the Dog and Cat - Chapter 40

This is a rapid clinical reference designed to approach infectious diseases from multiple viewpoints relating to microorganisms, disease processes or clinical syndromes caused by these organisms, laboratory diagnosis relative to these diseases, and the clinical treatment regimen recommended based upon available antimicrobials.

Because the dates of onset or diagnosis for notifiable diseases are not always reported, these surveillance data are presented by the week they were reported to CDC by public health officials in state and territorial health departments. These data are finalized and published in the MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States for use by state and local health departments; schools of medicine and public health; communications media; local, state, and federal agencies; and other agencies or persons interested in following the trends of reportable diseases in the United States. The annual publication of the Summary also documents which diseases are considered national priorities for notification and the annual number of cases of such diseases. The Highlights section presents information on selected nationally notifiable and non-notifiable diseases to provide a context in which to interpret surveillance and disease-trend data and to provide further information on the epidemiology and prevention of selected diseases. Part 1 contains information regarding morbidity for each of the diseases considered nationally notifiable during . The data are final totals as of July 25, , unless otherwise noted. Because no cases of anthrax or yellow fever were reported in the United States during , these nationally notifiable diseases do not appear in the tables in Part 1. Nationally notifiable diseases that are reportable in fewer than 40 states also do not appear in these tables. Part 2 contains graphs and maps. These graphs and maps depict summary data for many of the notifiable diseases described in tabular form in Part 1. Part 3 contains tables that list the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC since . It also includes a table enumerating deaths associated with specified notifiable diseases reported to the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC during .

Background As of January 1, , 52 infectious diseases were designated as notifiable at the national level. A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information regarding individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of the disease. This section briefly summarizes the history of the reporting of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States. In , Congress authorized the U. Marine Hospital Service i. The intention was to use this information to institute quarantine measures to prevent the introduction and spread of these diseases into the United States. In , a specific Congressional appropriation was made for the collection and publication of reports of these notifiable diseases. Congress expanded the authority for weekly reporting and publication of these reports in to include data from states and municipal authorities. To increase the uniformity of the data, Congress enacted a law in directing the Surgeon General to provide forms for the collection and compilation of data and for the publication of reports at the national level. In , state and territorial health authorities -- in conjunction with PHS -- recommended immediate telegraphic reporting of five infectious diseases and the monthly reporting, by letter, of 10 additional diseases. The first annual summary of The Notifiable Diseases in included reports of 10 diseases from 19 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. By , all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were participating in national reporting of 29 specified diseases. At their annual meeting in , state and territorial health officers authorized the Conference of State and Territorial Epidemiologists CSTE , whose purpose was to determine which diseases should be reported to PHS. In , CDC assumed responsibility for the collection and publication of data concerning nationally notifiable diseases. The list of nationally notifiable diseases is revised periodically. For example, a disease might be added to the list as a new pathogen emerges, or a disease might be deleted as its incidence declines. Public health officials at state health departments and CDC continue to collaborate in determining which diseases should be nationally notifiable. However, reporting of nationally notifiable diseases to CDC by the states is voluntary. Reporting currently is mandated i. Thus, the list of diseases considered notifiable varies slightly by state. All states generally report the internationally quarantinable diseases i. The list of 52 infectious diseases designated as notifiable at the national level during is as follows:

Chapter 2 : Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States,

Infectious Diseases Handbook by Carlos M Infectious Diseases Handbook by Carlos M. Isada. Morton P. Goldman, Bernard L. Kasten;

Chapter 3 : An Outbreak of Rift Valley Fever in Northeastern Kenya,

of over 1, results for Books: "infectious diseases handbook" \$ \$ 98 to buy Prime. FREE Shipping on eligible orders. Only 4 left in stock - order.

Chapter 4 : Infectious Disease Epidemiology (Oxford Specialist Handbooks) - Oxford Medicine

Infectious Diseases Handbook For Medical School Student Affairs Officers 1 Administrative Issues KEY POINTS â€¢ The cooperation of hospital infection control.

Chapter 5 : Morton P. Goldman | Open Library

- 1 - student handbook department of infectious diseases and microbiology graduate programs (august version) table of contents topic page.

Chapter 6 : Education from the Experts - For Vets & Professionals | Dog Flu

Disease Handbook for. Childcare Providers. New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services. Division of Public Health Services. Bureau of Infectious Disease Control.

Chapter 7 : Oxford Handbook of Infectious Diseases and Microbiology - Oxford Medicine

Some aspects of the text can be criticized. The most problematic is that references beyond are not included. This reflects the prolonged incubation period for the 'Handbook of Infectious Diseases' series, with a great delay between completion of manuscripts and publication.

Chapter 8 : Volume 24 Issue 1 | Clinical Infectious Diseases | Oxford Academic

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HANDBOOK 5 presence of leukopenia (which increases the index of suspicion of CPV). The use of a fecal antigen ELISA test is the most rapid, cost-effective way of diagnosing CPV for the practitioner.

Chapter 9 : Guide to Surveillance, Reporting and Control | calendrierdelascience.com

This Handbook takes an integrated approach to both infectious disease and microbiology. Referenced to national frameworks and current legislation, it covers the basic principles of bacteriology and virology, specific information on diseases and conditions, and material on 'hot topics' such as bioterrorism and preventative medicine.