

**USACHPPM**  
**HEALTH INFORMATION OPERATIONS (HIO) UPDATE**

2 August 2002

The HIO Weekly Update provides information regarding global medical and veterinary issues of interest to the United States (US) Army. The weekly update does not attempt to analyze the information regarding potential strategic or tactical impact to the US Army and as such, should not be regarded as a medical intelligence product. Medical intelligence products are available at <http://mic.afmic.detrick.army.mil/>. The information in the HIO Weekly Update should provide an increased awareness of current and emerging health-related issues.

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## HOT ISSUES

### **Anthrax Decontamination – Brentwood Postal Facility**

On 29 July, the District of Columbia Department of Health reported that the [USPS](#) conducted a test of an anthrax decontamination method, using chlorine dioxide in a small portion of the Brentwood Postal Facility. Early [EPA](#) reports indicated that no gas escaped the facility. If initial efforts are successful, a larger amount of chlorine dioxide will be used to clean the entire building in later weeks. [[View report](#)]

### **Antibiotic Resistance and Prescribing – 18<sup>th</sup> MEDCOM Preventive Services**

The July issue of *Disease Non-Battle Injury in the Korean Theater* contained an extract of a recent lecture on outpatient antibiotic usage in common disorders by LTC Fishbain, Infectious Disease Department at [WRAMC](#). The article promotes the practical and judicious use of antibiotics while attempting to forestall the development of additional resistance. Common infections in military populations are discussed in addition to approaches to commonly resistant bacteria and newer antibiotics. [[View report](#)]

### **Blood Drive – [DoD](#)**

On 25 July, the Army News Service reported that DoD officials have begun a campaign to make personnel aware of the need to donate blood on a continuing basis. DoD also has added blood recruiting and collection personnel at its collection facilities, and encouraged commanders to support blood collection efforts. Blood donor centers are asking eligible soldiers and civilians to give blood this summer to ensure adequate DoD supplies and to assist civilian agencies experiencing severe blood shortages. About 18% of active-duty military personnel can no longer donate blood due to past duty

assignments in the [UK](#) and Europe in accordance with recent [FDA](#) restrictions to designed to prevent the transmission of [vCJD](#). [[View report](#)]

### **Dengue Fever Epidemic – [WHO](#)**

On 29 July, the *Nando Times* reported that the WHO had announced dengue fever was reaching epidemic proportions this year, mainly in Asia and Latin America. This year is beginning to look like 1998 when a pandemic affected much of the tropics. The WHO said that there are now 100 countries in the world that have the ecological conditions for dengue fever outbreaks. About 10 times more cases are being reported in Latin America than the 60,000 cases reported per year in the 1980s. The WHO is encouraging countries to step up mosquito eradication efforts, as there is no drug to treat or prevent the infection, which is carried by mosquitoes that thrive in hot conditions around stagnant pools of water. [[View report](#)]

### **DNA Technology Protection – US**

On 19 July, the *Nando Times* reported that Integrated DNA Technologies (IDT), the supplier of genetic material used by scientists to make their own polio virus from scratch, said it had wrote the [DoD](#) on 13 May about the possible terrorist use of such biomedical material. IDT is one of a handful of companies across the country that supplies about 15,000 customers with short fragments of DNA used in medical research. These strands, called oligonucleotides, are basic tools in all genetic labs. The DNA supplier has no way of knowing how the genetic fragments it ships will be used and only became aware that its supplies were used by the scientists in this study when they made their announcement in the journal *Science*. A representative from IDT said that besides polio, the genetic maps to anthrax, Ebola, and other diseases are readily available to researchers in libraries and on the Internet. [[View report](#)]

### **Immunization Support – [DoD](#)**

On 19 July, the DeploymentLINK reported that the DoD created the Walter Reed National Vaccine Healthcare Center (NVHC) in response to the growing concern about the safety of immunizations. The NVHC will collaborate with the [CDC](#) toward implementing five focus areas: (1) an educational outreach program that consists of a Web-based distance learning tool for core immunization education, (2) quality improvement in the Vaccine Adverse Events Reporting System (VAERS), (3) clinical support through confidential consultations to healthcare providers, (4) a quality improvement program for data collection, (5) support clinical research to validate vaccine administration strategies. [[View report](#)]

### **Nanotechnology Developments – US**

On 28 July, the *Boston Globe* reported the company, NanoVia LP, has used laser beams to drill holes less than a micron in diameter to use in the nozzle plates of inhalers to potentially deliver antibiotics to soldiers attacked with biological weapons. The

medication forced through these tiny holes would become so small that it is absorbed directly into the lung's blood vessels, which delivers the medication hundreds of times faster than a hypodermic needle injection. The inhalers made with NanoVia technology already can be used to deliver medications for diabetes, multiple sclerosis, allergic reactions, seizures, and cardiovascular conditions. [[View report](#)]

### **Neutralization of ChemBio Weapons – Pentagon**

On 18 July, the [VOA](#) reported that the Pentagon is exploring new ways of attacking underground sites containing chemical or biological weapons, including the idea of a deep-penetrating bomb designed not to blow up a target, but to seal it off with an impenetrable substance like sticky foam. Another idea would disperse flammable material on a chemical or biological site, triggering an intense fire to incinerate any dangerous agents. A thermobaric or heat and pressure bomb could be the precursor for such a weapon. This bomb was used for the first time in combat last March against cave complexes in the Gardez region of Afghanistan. [[View report](#)]

### **Neutron Detector – [DOE](#)**

On 15 July, the DOE reported that researchers at the Argonne National Laboratory had developed a small, portable detector for finding concealed nuclear weapons and materials. The heart of the device is a small wafer of gallium arsenide (GaAs), a semi-conducting material similar to silicon. When coated with boron or lithium, GaAs can detect neutrons, such as those emitted by the fissile materials that fuel nuclear weapons. The wafers are small, require less than 50 volts of power and operate at room temperature. They also can withstand relatively high radiation fields and do not degrade over time. Patents are pending on several detectors. [[View report](#)]

### **Smallpox Quarantine Plans – [CDC](#)**

Earlier this month, the *Washington Post* reported that a CDC working group is working on a plan for quarantining people exposed to a highly contagious smallpox patient on a plane. The plan would address complex logistical and policy issues. Quarantine is considered necessary because the vaccine is only effective within four days of exposure and if people are allowed to leave the scene, it could be difficult to find them in time. The draft CDC plan calls for taking the airplane to a hangar or another facility where passengers can get off without going into the airport. The suspicious passenger would be isolated from the others, but everyone would be kept in quarantine while officials did tests to determine if the passenger was in fact infected with smallpox. Still unresolved is how long to keep people if a smallpox exposure is confirmed: 1-2 days to give the vaccine; 7 days to see if the vaccine worked; or 17 days after which no one would be contagious. Once planning is complete for this scenario, the CDC working group plans to tackle more complicated situations, such as a smallpox patient in a sports stadium or an infected person wandering through an airport. [[View report](#)]

## **Strategic Readiness System (SRS) – US Army**

On 24 July, the Army News Service reported that in addition to the traditional Unit Status Report, the US Army just started using an initiative called the SRS, which is designed to give a more holistic view of readiness by aligning strategic goals across the entire organization. The Department of Army Headquarters staff sections and major military commands started using the new system in June. Its use will eventually expand down to division and separate brigades. The Army Scorecard, the focus for SRS, identifies the metrics – quantifiable success measurements – of each readiness area. Those areas are tied to the annual Army Plan and include: status of military equipment and supplies, Well-Being, and infrastructure and status of transportation nodes in reference to their abilities to support deployments. [\[View report\]](#)

## **West Nile Virus (WNV) Surveillance – Military Installations**

On 11 July [DoD](#) (Health Affairs) released the updated Policy for WNV Surveillance at Military Installations. Military installations located in areas where the WNV has been identified should be prepared to conduct surveillance and prevention efforts in coordination with state and local health departments. [\[View report\]](#)

## **USCENTCOM**

### **Rove Beetles and Skin Irritation – Pakistan**

The 438<sup>th</sup> EMEDS Public Health at Shahbaz Air Base reported that rove beetles, a beetle that looks more like an ant with wings, can excrete a liquid that causes skin irritation. The irritation appears as a rash similar to a first or second-degree burn. The rash generally heals within five to six days without medical attention. Rove beetles are generally found outside but can come indoors and have a predilection for getting into clothing. Rove beetles should not be squeezed or crushed, but flicked off with a piece of paper or pencil. If one is accidentally squashed, the area should be washed well with soap and water and Benadryl or calamine lotion applied.

### **Typhoid Fever – Tajikistan**

On 29 July, Radio Free Europe reported the incidence of typhoid fever in Dushanbe and the surrounding region has reached epidemic proportions, with some 40,000 cases of the disease registered. No further information was provided. According to the report, there is no danger of the outbreak reaching Russian territory. [\[View report\]](#)

## **USEUCOM**

### **Cholera – Burundi**

On 26 July, Agence France-Presse reported that six out of 454 people infected with cholera in Burundi have died since the disease broke out in mid-June. The worst hit

regions were those north and northeast of the capital Bujumbura where 356 cases and three deaths have been recorded since 17 July. Limited access to potable water has been worsened by Burundi's ongoing civil war. [[View report](#)]

### **Cholera – Niger**

On 24 July, the [WHO](#) reported that a total of 104 cases (eight deaths) due to cholera had occurred from 9 June to 22 July in Gaya district, Dosso Region in the south of the country near the border with Benin and Nigeria. *Vibrio cholerae* El Tor has been laboratory confirmed. Chlorination of wells, health education campaigns, and other activities to improve sanitary conditions are ongoing. [[View report](#)]

### **Poultry and Soft Drink Contamination – [EU](#)**

On 27 July, ProMED reported that Saudi Arabia had imposed a temporary ban on imports of soft drinks and chicken products from the 15 EU member states for containing synthetic hormones harmful to humans. On 17 July, Reuters reported health officials had found animal feed was contaminated with a banned hormone, medroxyprogesterone-acetate (MPA). The source of MPA contamination has been traced to waste water from an Irish pharmaceutical factory owned by US drug maker Wyeth. The waste was shipped via an Irish waste recovery company to a Belgium reprocessing plant, which mixed it into glucose syrup then sold as raw material to Dutch animal feed makers and soft drink companies. Health officials stress there is no immediate danger to health unless MPA is consumed over long periods, but any animals testing positive may not be sold. [[View ProMed report](#) or [View Reuters report](#)]

### **Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) – Palestinian Autonomous Territories**

On 26 July, the [OIE](#) reported that 40 cases of FMD type O was diagnosed in sheep and goats in Ein Yabroud, North of Ramallah and Deir Dibwan, Ramallah. In the outbreak at Ein Yabroud, the animals had not been vaccinated for the past two years. In the outbreak at Deir Dibwan, vaccination was last applied in November 2001, but young animals were not vaccinated. Control measures include animal movement control and limited vaccination due to restrictions imposed on the veterinary officers. [[View report](#)]

### **Hepatitis B and Suicide Bombers – Israel**

On 24 July, NewScientist.com reported that an Israeli physician documented the first report of human bone fragments acting as infectious foreign bodies in a blast injury victim. After finding the bone fragments were positive for hepatitis B, the physician recommended that embedded bone fragments should routinely be tested for diseases that might spread this way. According to the report, these could include four kinds of hepatitis, dengue fever, syphilis, [CJD](#) [sic], and possibly malaria in theory. It is reportedly more difficult to test bone for the [HIV](#) virus. According to the report, all survivors in suicide attacks will now be vaccinated for hepatitis B. [[View report](#)]

## **Malaria and New Treatment – Burundi**

On 29 July, the [UN OCHA](#) reported that Burundi is likely to be the first country in Africa's Great Lakes region to adopt the combination therapy of artesunate and amodiaquine for malaria. Artesunate was derived from the Chinese herb *Artemisia annua* and can reportedly halt the progress of the disease when used in combination with effective drugs such as amodiaquine. The drug regime must be taken within 24 hours of initial signs of malaria to be effective according to the [WHO](#). Burundi will continue to use quinine as the second line of defense against malaria and for the management of severe cases of the disease. [[View report](#)]

## **Measles Epidemic – Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)**

On 29 July, the [UN OCHA](#) reported a measles epidemic in Kinshasa has resulted in 24 deaths out of over 4,000 cases recorded since the beginning of the outbreak in January. The epidemic began in the eastern neighborhoods of the city and is now moving towards the center and western districts. An accelerated vaccine program has been launched in Kinshasa and a similar campaign is scheduled for Kongolo some 700 km north of Lubumbashi in the southeastern province of Katanga where a measles outbreak was reported two weeks ago. [[View report](#)]

## **Meningitis – Burundi**

On 26 July, the [UN OCHA](#) reported that as of 11 July 21 people have died from bacterial meningitis in the Ngozi Province of Burundi. The first cases occurred in the communes of Kiremba, Mwumba, Busiga, and Ruhoro. Another two meningitis cases were reported on 24 July in Karuzi Province. Vaccinations were started in Kiremba where 15 out of the 21 cases were identified. Health officials have decided to stockpile drugs, vaccines, and materials for rapid response with delivery of 25,000 doses of vaccines and 400 ampoules of chloramphenicol. [[View report](#)]

## **Physician Strike – Zimbabwe**

On 29 July, the [VOA](#) reported that hundreds of physicians at state hospitals have gone on strike because they say promises of better pay dating back eight years have not been met. The physicians went on a short strike in March, but went back to work after government assurances that their pay would be adjusted. State physicians are paid overtime only up to the equivalent of their monthly salary, which comes to four shifts per month. Because of a physician shortage, the physicians regularly work 12 shifts per month. Zimbabwe has imported about 170 physicians from Cuba to help with the physician shortage. The near collapse of the state health sector is not confined to physicians as hundreds of nurses, dentists, and pharmacists have also left the country. A [NGO](#) reported that rural clinics in Zimbabwe have no medicines at all. Striking physicians reported that even at the country's main city hospitals many basic medical supplies are either in short supply or not available. [[View report](#)]

## **Poliomyelitis Carrier – Europe**

On 22 July, the BBC News reported that the [UK](#) National Institute for Biological Standards and Control plans to publish a scientific paper later this year on a European male who is carrying the polio virus but has not developed the disease despite suffering from chronic immunodeficiency. The man in his late 20s has never suffered from polio and appears to have been excreting the live virus in his feces for over 20 years. Health officials stress that the man does not pose a serious health hazard while emphasizing that there is no room for vaccine complacency even though polio has been officially eradicated from Europe. Paralysis usually occurs in just one in 100 cases of polio infection, but it nearly always occurs when the person has a weakened immune system. According to the report, this case could suggest that the poliovirus is changing and no longer following the usual path of infection. [[View report](#)]

## **Smallpox Vaccine Controversy – [UK](#)**

On 30 July, the BBC News reported the UK Government has ordered millions of doses of a smallpox vaccine based on the Lister strain of the disease to protect people in the UK in the event of a terrorist attack. According to a report by an independent research body, the Potomac Institute, the vaccine may not be effective in the event of an attack. The controversy is heightened by the fact that Powderject Pharmaceuticals won the £32m contract just weeks after its chief executive had given the Labour Party £50,000. The US bought a different vaccine developed by the New York City Board of Health to combat another type of smallpox which its scientists believe is more likely to be used by bio-terrorists. [[View report](#)]

## **USJFCOM**

### **Airplane Colds – US**

On 25 July, the National Academies reported that an article in [JAMA](#) reported that airplane passengers who fly in planes that recirculate cabin air are no more likely to catch a cold than those who fly in planes that pump in completely outside air. About 20% of the passengers in both groups reported colds within a week of flying. High occupant density and passenger proximity, not air recirculating systems, appear to be the most important factor behind airplane colds. [[View report](#)]

### **Babesiosis and Blood Supply – US**

On 28 July, the *Nando Times* reported that the [CDC](#) and the American Red Cross are involved in a study to determine the prevalence of the Babesiosis and the risk posed to the blood supply. Babesiosis is transmitted by *Ixodes scapularis*, the blacklegged or deer tick, the same vector for Lyme Disease. Babesiosis has largely been confined to Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and parts of Long Island, but has expanded in recent years to include areas of New Jersey and inland Connecticut. More than 30 cases of people contracting the disease through blood transfusions have been documented but

the total number of cases is likely much higher because the disease often goes unrecognized and unreported. Although there is no test for screening blood for Babesiosis, the [FDA](#) does require blood centers to ask about the disease and bar people from donating if they report ever having the disease. [[View report](#)]

### **Bar Code Labeling for Human Drug Products – [FDA](#)**

On 26 July the FDA held a public meeting to solicit comments about developing a regulation requiring bar code labeling for human drug and biologic products and for medical devices. The purpose of the proposed regulation is to reduce the number of adverse drug events that occur every year due to medication errors. [[View report](#)]

### **Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome (HPS) Risk Reduction – [CDC](#)**

On 26 July, the CDC published HPS updated recommendations for prevention and control of Hantavirus infections associated with rodents in the US. The recommendations contain updated specific measures and precautions for limiting household, recreational, and occupational exposure to rodents, eliminating rodent infestations, rodent-proofing human dwellings, cleaning up rodent-contaminated areas and dead rodents, and working in homes of persons with confirmed Hantavirus infection or buildings with heavy rodent infestations. [[View report](#)]

### **Lettuce Contamination – US**

On 29 July, the [FDA](#) issued a nationwide alert to consumers about Spokane produce brand romaine lettuce due to an association with an outbreak of *E. coli* O157:H7 in a cheerleading camp in Washington State in mid-July. FDA urges consumers to throw out this product. At least 29 individuals at the camp have been confirmed with the infection, while other illnesses in the state are under investigation. [[View report](#)]

### **Methoxychlor Suspension – [EPA](#)**

On 17 July, the EPA reported that effective 15 October 2002 all residue tolerances for methoxychlor are revoked because pesticides containing methoxychlor are suspended or canceled, and there is insufficient data to find the pesticide safe. [[View report](#)]

### **Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Medical Devices – [FDA](#)**

On 12 July, the FDA released an advisory on steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of exposure to Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP) released from PVC medical devices. Devices that may contain DEHP-plasticized PVC include intravenous (IV) bags and tubing, blood bags and infusion tubing, nasogastric tubes, enteral nutrition feeding bags, peritoneal dialysis bags, and other tubing. DEHP can leach out of plastic medical devices into solutions that come in contact with the plastic. The amount of DEHP that will leach out depends on the temperature, the lipid content of the liquid, and the duration of contact with the plastic. Exposure to DEHP has produced a range of

adverse effects in laboratory animals, but of greatest concern are effects on the development of the male reproductive system and production of normal sperm in young animals. The highest risk procedures include massive infusion of blood into a trauma patient, transfusion of adults undergoing extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), exchange transfusions in neonates, ECMO in neonates, total parenteral nutrition in neonates, multiple procedures in neonates, hemodialysis in peripubertal males and pregnant or lactating women, enteral nutrition in neonates and adults, and heart transplantation or coronary artery bypass graft surgery. The FDA recommends consideration of alternative when these high-risk procedures are to be performed on male neonates, pregnant women who are carrying male fetuses, and peripubertal males. For some procedures, PVC devices without DEHP can be substituted, or devices made of other materials (such as ethylene vinyl acetate, silicone, polyethylene, or polyurethane) can be used. If PVC devices containing DEHP must be used, then minimize exposure to DEHP by using the freshest possible blood products stored at the lowest possible temperature, or by using heparin-coated ECMO circuits. [[View report](#)]

### **Prenatal Screening Guidelines – [CDC](#)**

On 24 July, the CDC reported new prenatal screening guidelines are being updated based on the results of a large multi-state study comparing the two methods to prevent transmission of group B streptococcus (GBS) from mother to newborn. In 1996 the CDC published guidelines that recommended healthcare providers use one of two methods to prevent transmission: (1) screen women for carriage of GBS between week 35 and 37 of their pregnancy and then offer antibiotics during delivery to those who have the bacteria or (2) offer antibiotics to women with clinical risk factors for disease transmission at the time of labor. The data from the study revealed the prenatal screening method was over 50% more effective in preventing transmission than the clinical risk factor method. The [NIH](#) reported that the while gram positive bacteria, including GBS, caused the majority of early-onset infections in newborns from 1991 to 1993, gram-negative bacteria, and *E. coli* in particular, were the most frequent cause of early-onset infections from 1998 to 2000. [[View CDC report](#) or [View NIH report](#)]

### ***Vibrio vulnificus* – Washington DC**

On 27 July, the *Washington Post* reported that District health officials are investigating the deaths of two men in May and June that may have been caused by contaminated oysters purchased from vendors at the docks on the waterfront in southwest Washington. Lab tests on 26 July confirmed that three of four oyster samples obtained from randomly selected vendors were contaminated with *V. vulnificus*, a bacterium that lives in warm seawater and can cause serious illness in people with compromised immune systems or chronic liver disease. Different kinds of *Vibrio* are found naturally in coastal waters and can increase to dangerous levels during warm months. Eating thoroughly cooked shellfish does not pose a health risk. [[View report](#)]

### **USPACOM**

## **Acute Neurological Syndrome – India**

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported that 52 cases (32 deaths) of encephalitis of unspecified etiology or location were reported by Assam Medical College. Epidemiological investigations are ongoing. [[View report](#); requires registration]

## **Amoebic Dysentery – Indonesia**

On 22 July, ReliefWeb posted a report by Agence France-Presse that as many as 24 people have died from an epidemic of amoebic dysentery in a remote part of Indonesia's Papua province near the border with Papua New Guinea. The victims were scattered among a number of villages in the Kiwirok area of Jayawijaya district. Health officials were unable to detect the source of the outbreak and feared the death toll could rise because the villages are so isolated. [[View report](#)]

## **Anthrax – India**

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported 28 suspected cases of anthrax in sheep during July in the Andhra Pradesh State of India. Vaccination and an epidemiological investigation are ongoing. [[View report](#); requires registration]

## **Cholera – India**

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported a cholera outbreak involving 500 cases (no deaths) has been ongoing since June in the Delhi Union Territory. [[View report](#); requires registration]

## **Counterfeit Medicines – China**

On 29 July, the *Nando Times* reported that China has become one of the world's largest producers of bogus medicines, which killed at least 192,000 people in China last year. The death toll could be far larger as many fatalities are mistakenly reported as due to natural causes and physicians may not realize the medicine is fake. Quality problems in China's drug industry gained international attention in recent weeks when five women in Japan and Singapore died and 60 more were sickened after taking Chinese-made diet pills. In 1996, 89 Haitian children died after being given a Chinese-made syrup for fever that lacked any real medical ingredients but did contain the same chemicals found in antifreeze. In the US, 36,000 fake Viagra<sup>®</sup> pills were seized by police in Ohio before they could be sold; the drugs were traced back to China. According to the state media, the man in charge of China's crackdown on counterfeit drugs says lack of local-level official cooperation has allowed the trade to flourish. [[View report](#)]

## **Dengue Fever – China**

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported a dengue fever outbreak has been ongoing since May with case totals exceeding those from last year in the Guangdong Province. Health officials are encouraging environmental controls. [[View report](#); requires registration]

## **Dengue Fever – India**

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported an epidemiological investigation had found 840 cases (three deaths) due to dengue fever since June in the West Bengal State. [[View report](#); requires registration]

## **Typhoid Fever – Philippines**

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported 26 cases of typhoid fever have been reported in Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya Province during July. Most of the cases have been in high school students and teachers. Health officials believe the source of the outbreak is water from street vendors. [[View report](#); requires registration]

## **Natural Disasters – India**

On 28 July, the Agence France-Presse reported that large areas of northern India are being crippled by a savage drought while the eastern part of the country is suffering from monsoon rains that have claimed 60 lives and left some 6.2 million people homeless in the two most affected states, Bihar and Assam. While the flood-drought phenomenon is an annual one in the sub-continent, the floods this year are the worst in four years and the drought the worst yet. The army is performing rescue operations in flooded regions where water-borne disease such as dysentery and gastroenteritis are spreading in makeshift camps that offer little clean drinking water and medicine. Thirteen of India's 29 states have been declared drought-stricken. [[View report](#)]

## **USSOUTHCOM**

### **Snowstorms – Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru**

On 19 July, ReliefWeb posted reports by the International Federation of the Red Cross and DisasterRelief of intense snowstorms with winds up to 62 mph and temperatures as low as -4° F, which left 59 people and an estimated 80,000 livestock dead in Peru. The Peruvian government declared a state of emergency in the departments of Tacna, Arequipa, Puno, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Moquegua, and Apurimac. In the department of Potosi in Bolivia snow and ice from 11 inches up to five feet deep resulted in five deaths, more than 100 people missing, and hundreds treated for hypothermia and frostbite. Respiratory problems have increased dramatically. Health officials warned of food insecurity as 50,000 of the 120,000 animals in the region have died, with the remainder at risk of dying due to lack of forage. The recent cold fronts in these areas, which have also extended into northern Argentina and Chile, signal the arrival of a new El Nino according to weather experts, who also point to recent heavy rains in Lima as further evidence. [[View IFRC report](#) or [View DisasterRelief report](#)]

## Yellow Fever Concerns – Honduras

On 24 July, [AFMIC](#) reported that the Honduran Health Ministry had expressed concern about the possible reemergence of yellow fever amid the recent dengue fever outbreak. [[View report](#); requires registration]

Please contact the below-listed POC for suggested improvements and/or comments regarding this report. This report is also available on the USACHPPM website at <http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/Hioupdate/>.

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### ACRONYMNS

ACIP - Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices  
AFMIC - Armed Forces Medical Intelligence Center  
AFPS – American Forces Press Service  
ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry  
AVIP - Anthrax Vaccine Immunization Program  
BSE – Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy  
CDC – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
CDR – Communicable Disease Report (England)  
DARPA – Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency; <http://www.darpa.mil/>  
DHHS – Department of Health and Human Services  
DoD - Department of Defense  
DOE – Department of Energy  
EPA – Environmental Protection Agency  
ESSENCE – Electronic Surveillance System for the Early Notification of Community-Based Epidemics  
EU – European Union  
FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation  
FDA – Food and Drug Administration  
FMD – Foot and Mouth Disease  
HIV/AIDS – Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome  
IDP – Internally Displaced Persons  
ICRC – International Committee of the Red Cross  
JAMA – Journal of the American Medical Association  
MSDS - Material Safety Data Sheet  
NAS – National Academy of Sciences  
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization  
NIH – National Institutes of Health  
NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
OCHA - Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs  
OIE – World Organisation [sic] for Animal Health  
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
PAHO - Pan American Health Organization  
PCR – Polymerase Chain Reaction  
PNAS – Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences  
TB – Tuberculosis  
UK – United Kingdom – England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales

UN – United Nations  
UNAIDS – Joint United Nations Programme [sic] on [HIV/AIDS](#)  
UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
USAID - United States Agency for International Development  
USAMRIID - United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases  
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture  
USPS - United States Postal Service  
vCJD - variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease  
VOA – Voice of America, an international multimedia broadcasting service funded by the US Government  
WHO – World Health Organization  
WMD - Weapons of Mass Destruction  
WRAMC – Walter Reed Army Medical Center