

Part 1: Mandatory Reporting				
1a) Confirmed Cases of Mandatory Reportable Diseases				
How It's Spread	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Jun)
Respiratory or Direct Contact <sup>1</sup>	1309	1477	1254	1328
Enteric, Foodborne & Waterborne	312	264	275	130
Vector borne and Zoonotic Diseases	17	13	19	3
Sexually Transmitted & Blood borne Infections	2038	2249	2420	1216
Other	21	29	36	3
1b) Confirmed Outbreaks Reportable to Public Health				
Type of Outbreak	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Jun)
Community	4	6	5	1
Institutional <sup>2</sup>	129	80	125	109

**Top 3 diseases for each disease category (January – June, 2018):**

Respiratory/Direct Contact:

1. Influenza
2. Latent Tuberculosis
3. Invasive Group A Streptococcal

Enteric, Foodborne & Waterborne:

1. Salmonellosis
2. Campylobacter Enteritis
3. Giardiasis

Vector borne and Zoonotic:

1. Lyme Disease

Sexually Transmitted/Blood borne:

1. Chlamydial Infections
2. Gonorrhoea (All Types)
3. Hepatitis C

<sup>1</sup> The influenza season was dominated by influenza B and greatly contributed to the increase (445 cases vs 65 cases from January to June of 2017) in respiratory or direct contact cases.

<sup>2</sup> Influenza B also contributed to the increase in the number of institutional outbreaks observed during this time frame (30 of 109 institutional outbreaks were associated with influenza B compared to only 4 last year during this time).

Part 2: Environmental Health					
2a) Mandatory Program Services					
Programs	Areas	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Jun)
Vector borne Disease	Animal Bites <sup>3</sup>	1423	1508	1543	690
	Ticks Submitted <sup>4</sup>	352	297	892	425
Food	Special Events <sup>5</sup>	73	56	55	26
	Food Handler Certifications <sup>6</sup>	2602	2572	2390	854
	Red Signs Posted	31	25	23	18

<sup>3</sup> Stemming from the Ontario raccoon rabies outbreak that began in December of 2015, the continued high number of reported animal bites is likely the result of the increased awareness of rabies in the City of Hamilton.

<sup>4</sup> The submission of ticks from the public continues to grow each year.. The most recent news release declaring Hamilton an estimated risk area (March 19, 2018) is likely a contributor to public awareness about ticks and the risk of Lyme disease. Similar to the past, American dog tick submissions (non-carriers of the Lyme disease causing bacteria) are the vast majority of ticks seen by Public Health Services.

<sup>5</sup> Over time, special events in the City of Hamilton have seen a change in size and popularity. Larger special events have gained popularity over smaller special events, resulting in a lower number of special events

Health Hazards	Heat Alerts	4	9	2	2	inspected over time. Also, the risk assessment process for special events has been refined resulting in lower number of special events requiring inspection. <sup>6</sup> The Food Safety program was tasked with coming up with efficiencies for the food handler certification program. In undertaking a program review, exam size and times offered were adjusted to align with regular business hours. This resulted in costing savings for the program and a decrease in the number of certifications issued.
	Heat Alerts	4	9	2	2	
	Cold Alerts	8	8	4	5	

2b) Inspection and Enforcement					<p><sup>7</sup> The electronic cigarette act came in to effect on January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016. With this introduction the tobacco program has been working to educate the public on the act and enforce its requirements with vendors; likely the reason why the number of enforcement activities continues to decline over time.</p> <p><sup>8</sup> This city by-law has been in place for some time now (2011). Public awareness is likely contributing to the decrease in enforcement practices as a result.</p> <p><sup>9</sup> In January of 2017, enforcement of the Healthy Menu Choices Act began, resulting in more food safety inspections completed in 2017. Since then, the food safety team has incorporated these requirements into their routine inspections.</p> <p><sup>10</sup> The province of Ontario issued a revised public pool regulation in January of this year with an effective date of July 1st 2018. To prepare for the implementation of the revised regulations, cooling tower audits were deferred until the second half of this year. This contributed to the number of safe water inspections completed from January to June of this year.</p> <p><sup>11</sup> In 2017, the food premises portion of day cares were assessed using the food premise risk characterization tool. Some high risk premises (which require 3 inspections per year) were changed to moderate risk (requiring 2 inspections per year). This has resulted in fewer total inspections required. All day cares continue to receive 1 infection control inspection annually.</p> <p><sup>12</sup> The number of Infection Prevention and Control Lapses counted for 2017 was updated to reflect a change to the definition for this report category (see Appendix B).</p>
Categories	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Jun)	
Smoke Free Ontario Act inspections (legal enforcement)	1640	1465	1271	771	
Electronic Cigarette Act inspections (legal enforcement) <sup>7</sup>	n/a	544	427	165	
City of Hamilton By-law #11-080 Prohibiting Smoking within City Owned Parks and Recreation Property <sup>8</sup>	56	73	60	12	
Food <sup>9</sup>	6616	5755	6141	3072	
Water <sup>10</sup>	853	884	884	343	
Residential Care Facilities	671	615	551	243	
Personal Service Settings	971	1015	1020	441	
Day Cares <sup>11</sup>	569	608	534	268	
Other (e.g. funeral homes)	201	246	275	124	
Infection Prevention and Control Lapses <sup>12</sup>	n/a	0	3	1	

Part 3: Workload				
<b>3a) Complaints</b>				
Categories	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Jun)
Smoke Free Ontario Act	335	274	213	122
Electronic Cigarette Act	n/a	17	8	9
City of Hamilton By-law #11-080 Prohibiting Smoking within City Owned Parks and Recreation Property <sup>13</sup>	39	28	25	5
Food <sup>14</sup>	316	249	214	258
Water	35	37	13	35
Vector Borne Disease	102	109	126	65
Infection Control	129	64	86	54
Health Hazards <sup>15</sup>	1502	1638	1429	666
<b>3b) Education, Requests for Non-Routine Inspections, Consults, Referrals</b>				
Categories	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Jun)
Food	440	795	661	274
Water	480	487	562	268
Vector Borne Disease	48	44	47	31
Infection Control	580	1415	1097	498
Health Hazards	267	637	241	128

<sup>13</sup> This city by-law has been in place for some time now (2011). Public awareness is likely contributing to the decrease in the number of complaints as less people are smoking in City owned property.

<sup>14</sup> The food safety team has handled more complaints this year compared to the past as the food safety team inspectors are now required to follow up on suspect foodborne illness complaints. This responsibility in the past was undertaken by the infectious disease team and does not represent more food complaints received by Public Health Services.

<sup>15</sup> The majority of the health hazard complaints are related to pests (bed bugs, rats and cockroaches) which have been steadily increasing over time.