Epi Update for Friday, October 15, 2021

Office of the Public Health Medical Director
Center for Acute Disease Epidemiology (CADE)
Bureau of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis

Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH)

Items for this week’s Epi Update include:

- CDC issues update on Magellan LeadCare Test Kit Class I Recall
- West Nile virus activity update
- Resources for zoonotic disease prevention
- In the news: The World Health Organization honors the late Henrietta Lacks for her contributions to scientific research
- Infographic: COVID-19 3rd Dose vs. Booster

CDC issues update on Magellan LeadCare Test Kit Class I Recall

On October 14, CDC issued a HAN update regarding the expansion of the recall of Magellan LeadCare blood lead tests due to risk of falsely low results.

FDA initially notified CDC on June 24 that some Magellan Diagnostics blood lead test kits were undergoing a voluntary recall by the manufacturer. FDA recommended that Magellan Diagnostics customers discontinue using all affected test kit lots identified as part of the recall and quarantine remaining inventory. On August 31 Magellan Diagnostics began notifying customers that the recall was expanded to include additional LeadCare II product lots. The recall now includes the majority of all test kits distributed since October 27, 2020. Product distribution has been paused until further notice, and replacement product is currently unavailable. It is unknown when replacement product will be available.

For more information, visit idph.iowa.gov/Environmental-Health-Services/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning-Prevention/Providers-Labs-and-Schools.

West Nile virus activity update

So far in 2021, four human cases of West Nile virus infection and three presumptive viremic blood donors have been identified. Eighty mosquito samples have also tested positive for the virus. West Nile virus remains a concern in Iowa until the state's first hard frost.

For more information, visit idph.iowa.gov/cade/disease-information/west-nile-virus.
Resources for zoonotic disease prevention
Each year, IDPH and local public health partners investigate cases and clusters of diseases that can spread between people and animals.

There are many resources available to help pet owners, animal exhibitors, animal event planners, and others help prevent the spread of disease between people and animals:

- **National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians (NASPHV)**
  In addition to the *Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2017*, NASPHV resources for disease include fact sheets, courses, web sites, presentations, and signage.
  [www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiumAnimals.html](http://www.nasphv.org/documentsCompendiumAnimals.html)

- **Youth in Agriculture disease prevention programs**
  The Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE), in collaboration with CDC and project grantees, created a repository of educational materials and products developed out of the Influenza Education Among Youth in Agriculture Program. This program leverages collaborative partnerships across state health departments, state departments of agriculture, 4-H programs, and other stakeholders to develop educational tools about public health, zoonotic diseases, and youth safety around animals. This repository includes publications, presentations, educational programs, traditional media, and surveys.
  [resources.cste.org/yia](http://resources.cste.org/yia)

  One of the grantees, the Center for Food Security and Public Health at ISU’s College of Veterinary Medicine has developed its own courses and materials.
  [www.cfsph.iastate.edu/course/blue-not-flu/](http://www.cfsph.iastate.edu/course/blue-not-flu/)

- **CDC Resources for Zoonotic Disease Prevention**
  CDC has multiple pages related to staying healthy around pets and animals.
  [www.cdc.gov/healthypets/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/index.html)
  [www.cdc.gov/onehealth/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/index.html)

In the news: The World Health Organization honors the late Henrietta Lacks for her contributions to scientific research
Infographic: COVID-19 3rd Dose vs. Booster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3rd DOSE</th>
<th>BOOSTER</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A third dose of Pfizer or Moderna is recommended for Moderately to Severely Immunocompromised Individuals.</td>
<td>Anyone who has received a full series of the Pfizer vaccine.</td>
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<td>At least 28 days after receiving the second Pfizer or Moderna vaccine.</td>
<td>Recommended 6 months after receiving the two dose primary series of Pfizer.</td>
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<td>Meant for people who have not built strong enough immunity after completing the initial vaccine series.</td>
<td>Necessary to boost protection.</td>
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Individuals eligible include immunocompromised people who have:
- Organ Transplant
- Immunosuppressive Therapy
- High Dose Corticosteroids
- Active Treatment for a Solid Tumor and Hematologic Malignancies

Individuals eligible for the Pfizer boost dose:
- 65+ and residents in LTC
- 18-64 with underlying medical conditions
- 18-64 with an increased risk for exposure and transmission because of occupational setting.

To view in full size, visit [idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/293/COVID%20Vaccine%20Recommendations%203rd%20Dose%20vs%20Booster%20%281%29.png](idph.iowa.gov/Portals/1/userfiles/293/COVID%20Vaccine%20Recommendations%203rd%20Dose%20vs%20Booster%20%281%29.png).

Have a healthy and happy week!

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