



Tuscarawas County Health Department

2019 Quarterly Report
to the District Advisory
Council

Volume 3; Issue 2

www.tchdnow.org

Tuscarawas County Health Department's Nuisance and Dwelling Code Complaints Triple

The Tuscarawas County Health Department's housing and nuisance complaints have more than tripled from last year, totaling 130 so far this year. As a result, we will be on-boarding a dwelling specialist in the next several weeks. We ask for your patience during this time. TCHD would like to remind residents of the dwelling requirements set forth in TCHD's dwelling code.



1. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall keep in a clean and sanitary condition that part of the dwelling or dwelling unit which he occupies or controls
2. Every occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit shall store and dispose of all solid waste in a clean and sanitary manner by placing it in receptacles, as required by the Tuscarawas County Health Department's Solid Waste Code
3. Any occupant of a dwelling or dwelling unit who harbors and/or stables pets or other animals, within 100 feet of a dwelling occupied by others, shall keep the premises free of animal waste accumulation

More information and an online complaint form can be found at:

<http://www.tchdnow.org/nuisances.html>

Reminder: TCHD does not accept anonymous complaints and all complaints are public record

Current Mosquito Spraying Schedule:

****weather permitting**** in the case of rain, high winds or cold temperatures spraying will be postponed. Persons with respiratory problems should take appropriate actions to remain indoors while spraying is occurring.

June 24-June 28: Dover, Dover township, Uhrichsville, Dennison - completed

July 1-July 5: Union township and Clay township/ village of Gnadenhutten

July 8-July 12: Fairfield township

**Communicable Disease Cases Reported to the
Tuscarawas County Health Department
2019 Quarter 2: April-June**

	Quarter 2 Cases	YTD Cases
Chlamydia	43	95
Cryptosporidiosis	1	1
Gonorrhea	11	19
Giardiasis	0	1
Campylobacteriosis	3	5
Acute Hepatitis C	1	2
Chronic Hepatitis C	1	10
CP-CRE	0	1
Strep Pneumonia	2	5
Hospitalized Influenza	10	74
Streptococcal (A)	0	2
Pertussis	0	1
Salmonella	6	10
Haemophilus Influenza	0	1
Lyme Disease	3	4
Shigellosis	0	1
Legionellosis	2	3
Yersiniosis	0	3
Tuberculosis (TB)	1	1
Viral Meningitis	0	1
Rabies in Animals	0	3

** Numbers are subject to change based on case confirmations

Communicable Disease Spotlight

Cryptosporidium known as “Crypto”

There are many species of Cryptosporidium that infect animals, some of which also infect humans. The parasite is protected by an outer shell that allows it to survive outside the body for long periods of time and makes it very tolerant to chlorine disinfection.

While this parasite can be spread in several different ways, water (drinking water and recreational water) is the most common way to spread the parasite. Cryptosporidium is a leading cause of waterborne disease among humans in the United States.

Symptoms of cryptosporidiosis generally begin 2 to 10 days (average 7 days) after becoming infected with the parasite. The most common symptom of cryptosporidiosis is watery diarrhea. Symptoms include: Watery diarrhea, Stomach cramps or pain, Dehydration, Nausea, Vomiting, Fever, and Weight loss. Some people with Crypto will have no symptoms at all.

Symptoms usually last about 1 to 2 weeks (with a range of a few days to 4 or more weeks) in persons with healthy immune systems. Occasionally, people may experience a recurrence of symptoms after a brief period of recovery before the illness ends. Symptoms can come and go for up to 30 days.

Most people who have healthy immune systems will recover without treatment. Diarrhea can be managed by drinking plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. People who are in poor health or who have weakened immune systems are at higher risk for more severe and prolonged illness. Young children and pregnant women may be more susceptible to dehydration resulting from diarrhea and should drink plenty of fluids

while ill. Rapid loss of fluids from diarrhea may be especially life threatening to babies. Therefore, parents should talk to their healthcare providers about fluid replacement therapy options for infants.

Anti-diarrheal medicine may help slow down diarrhea, but a healthcare provider should be consulted before such medicine is taken. Nitazoxanide has been FDA-approved for



treatment of diarrhea caused by *Cryptosporidium* in people with healthy immune systems and is available by prescription. However, the effectiveness of nitazoxanide in immunosuppressed individuals is unclear.

Hepatitis A

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) has declared a statewide community outbreak of hepatitis A after observing an increase in cases linked to certain risk factors since the beginning of 2018. ODH and affected local health departments are investigating these cases.

Currently, there are no confirmed cases in Tuscarawas County.

Outbreaks of hepatitis A are occurring in several states across the United States, including neighboring states of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan and West Virginia.

Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable liver disease that usually spreads when a person ingests fecal matter - even in microscopic amounts - from contact with objects, food or drinks contaminated by the stool of an infected person. Hepatitis A can also be spread from close personal contact with an infected person, such as through sex.

Tuscarawas County's Septic System Operation and Maintenance Program

The Tuscarawas County Health Department's Operation and Maintenance Program (O&M) is based on Ohio Administrative Code 3701-29-19; this is a Statewide requirement. Systems currently required to have a permit:

- Systems with pretreatment
- Systems with time microdosing
- Systems utilizing surface application of pretreated wastewater
- Any system required to maintain a service contract by law or approval as a special use device

Second round of letters that require permits will be disseminated later this year and will include:

- Tile/leach field
- Mound systems
- Leach wells (no longer permitted by the State of Ohio to be installed)
- Grey water recycling systems

Operation and Maintenance Program Frequently Asked Questions

Q) Why do I need an Operation Permit?

- a) Operation Permits are required by the new Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3701-29. One focus for issuing Operation Permits is to provide more homeowner education regarding the maintenance of home septic systems. This helps to ensure that proper maintenance is being performed and may increase the life of the septic system. Through the Operation Permit, homeowners can learn more about their septic systems and the Tuscarawas County Health Department (TCHD) will be able to offer more educational opportunities for the public.

Q) Who can perform the required Maintenance?

- a) Any registered service provider that services your septic system type and is registered with TCHD can perform the required maintenance.

Q) Who submits the proof of required maintenance?

- a) All maintenance must be submitted by a registered service provider.

Q) What is an aerobic treatment unit?

- a) A component of a septic system that utilizes a compressor/motor to deliver oxygen to properly treat waste. The aerobic treatment unit is also known as an "aerator".

Q) Why is service necessary?

- a) These septic systems are highly mechanical and require regular service to function properly. Without proper maintenance your system may fail. A failing system may release raw sewage, which is known to spread disease. Having service done by a registered service provider means your system will receive proper maintenance.

Q) How do I know my service provider is servicing my unit?

- a) All service providers will place a small sticker with the TCHD logo visible on the sticker along with a number on your unit each time service is completed. The health department will keep track of your sticker number and service dates.

Q) I maintain my system by getting my tanks pumped. Is that enough?

- a) Getting your tanks pumped is necessary, but some types of septic systems require more maintenance. Systems with an aeration unit need to be regularly serviced by a qualified service provider.



Q) I have questions about my septic system. Who can I call?

- a) You can call a registered service provider or Tuscarawas County Health Department at 330 343-5550.

Q) What happens if I don't do the required maintenance?

- a) If you do not do the required maintenance, it will shorten the life expectancy of your septic system. An inspection will be done by TCHD staff on a pass/fail basis. An additional fee will be charged for the inspection, and orders to repair/replace your septic system may be issued.

Q) Can I service my unit myself?

- a) If you are the owner and primary resident of the property you will be able to service the unit. You are required to register with TCHD and comply with all state requirements. You must do all required reporting to TCHD. Landlords with multiple properties are not permitted to service rental units.