

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



EDWARD P. ROMAINE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

GREGSON PIGOTT, MD, MPH
Commissioner

Dear Parents and Staff,

April 16, 2024

Please be advised that there has been a case of Pertussis at Eastern Suffolk BOCES BTC Program. Pertussis is a respiratory illness also known as “whooping cough.” This is a highly contagious bacterial disease that is spread through the air by cough from an infected individual. Children and adults may develop Pertussis even if they are up to date with their vaccinations, as immunity to Pertussis may lessen over time. Remaining up to date on vaccination against Pertussis, however, remains the best defense to prevent illness.

There are three stages of Pertussis infection:

Stage 1: Mild upper respiratory symptoms including low-grade fever, runny nose, sneezing, and mild, occasional cough.

Stage 2: Spasmodic coughing episodes, often at night, sometimes followed by long whooping sound and possible facial color changes or vomiting after coughing episodes. Does not appear ill between attacks.

Stage 3: Although the infection is not contagious after appropriate antibiotic treatment or 21 days from start of cough, coughing episodes may persist for weeks to months (“cough of 100 days”).

Once a susceptible individual is exposed to Pertussis, it may take up to 21 days for symptoms to develop. If you observe these symptoms in your child/self, contact your health care provider and request a test for Pertussis with a special nasal-throat swab. This test is performed at either the doctor’s office or hospital emergency room. Blood testing is not confirmatory for this disease. Early treatment with the appropriate antibiotic for a symptomatic individual will eliminate disease transmission and may reduce disease severity.

Antibiotic prophylaxis (preventive treatment) is recommended for high-risk asymptomatic contacts (not currently showing symptoms) including all household contacts, as well as any other close contacts who are infants, women in their third trimester of pregnancy, or immunocompromised persons at risk for severe disease. Pertussis disease is particularly dangerous to infants who are not fully immunized. Prophylaxis is not generally recommended for school contacts, but if you or your child fall into one of these high-risk categories and may have been in close contact with the ill student, please speak with your healthcare provider.

If your/ your child’s health care provider suspects a diagnosis of Pertussis, orders testing and prescribes antibiotics, you/ your child should remain home until five days of the antibiotic has been completed.

For additional information on Pertussis, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at www.cdc.gov. Parents or their physician may contact the Division of Disease Control at 631-854-0333 if they have any questions.

Sincerely,

Shaheda Iftikhar, M.D., Deputy Commissioner
Suffolk County Department of Health Services



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH – BUREAU OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASE CONTROL
3500 Sunrise Highway, Ste. 124, PO Box 9006, Great River, NY 11739-9006
Phone (631) 854-0333 | Fax (631) 854-0346

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



EDWARD P. ROMAINE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

GREGSON PIGOTT, MD, MPH
Commissioner

Dear Parents and Staff,

February 8th, 2024

Please be advised that there has been a case of Pertussis at Edward J. Milliken Technical Center Eastern Suffolk BOCES. Pertussis is a respiratory illness also known as “whooping cough.” Pertussis is a highly contagious bacterial disease spread through the air by cough from an infected individual. Children and adults may develop Pertussis even if they are up to date with their vaccinations, as immunity to Pertussis may lessen over time. Remaining up to date on vaccination against Pertussis, however, remains the best defense to prevent illness.

There are three stages of Pertussis infection:

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Once a susceptible individual is exposed to Pertussis, it may take up to 21 days for symptoms to develop. **If you observe these symptoms in your child/self, contact your health care provider and request a test for Pertussis with a special nasal-throat swab.** This test is performed at either the doctor’s office or hospital emergency room. Blood testing is not confirmatory for this disease. **Early treatment with the appropriate antibiotic for a symptomatic individual will eliminate disease transmission and may reduce disease severity.**

Antibiotic prophylaxis (preventive treatment) is recommended for high-risk asymptomatic contacts (not currently showing symptoms) including all household contacts, as well as any other close contacts who are infants, women in their third trimester of pregnancy, or immunocompromised persons at risk for severe disease. Pertussis disease is particularly dangerous to infants who are not fully immunized. **Prophylaxis is not generally recommended for school contacts,** but if you or your child fall into one of these high-risk categories and may have been in close contact with the ill student, please speak with your healthcare provider.

If you or your child’s health care provider suspects a diagnosis of Pertussis, orders testing and prescribes antibiotics, you or your child should remain home until five days of the antibiotic has been completed.

For additional information on Pertussis, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at www.cdc.gov. Parents or their physician may contact the Division of Disease Control at 631-854-0333 if they have any questions.

Sincerely,
Shaheda Iftikhar, M.D., Chief Deputy Commissioner
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COUNTY OF SUFFOLK



EDWARD P. ROMAINE
SUFFOLK COUNTY EXECUTIVE

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

GREGSON PIGOTT, MD, MPH
Commissioner

Dear Parents and Staff,

January 5th, 2024

Please be advised that there has been a case of Pertussis at Edward J. Milliken BOCES. Pertussis is a respiratory illness also known as "whooping cough." This is a highly contagious bacterial disease that is spread through the air by cough from an infected individual. Children and adults may develop Pertussis even if they are up to date with their vaccinations, as immunity to Pertussis may lessen over time. Remaining up to date on vaccination against Pertussis, however, remains the best defense to prevent illness.

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Once a susceptible individual is exposed to Pertussis, it may take up to 21 days for symptoms to develop. **If you observe these symptoms in your child/self, contact your health care provider and request a test for Pertussis with a special nasal-throat swab.** This test is performed at either the doctor's office or hospital emergency room. Blood testing is not confirmatory for this disease. **Early treatment with the appropriate antibiotic for a symptomatic individual will eliminate disease transmission and may reduce disease severity.**

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If you or your child's health care provider suspects a diagnosis of Pertussis, orders testing and prescribes antibiotics, you or your child should remain home until five days of the antibiotic has been completed.

For additional information on Pertussis, visit the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website at www.cdc.gov. Parents or their physician may contact the Division of Disease Control at 631-854-0333 if they have any questions.

Sincerely,
Shaheda Iftikhar, M.D., Chief Deputy Commissioner
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