Dr. Wolk serving the National Infectious Disease Efforts

In 2018, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) appointed Dr. Donna Wolk to the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Advisory Committee (CLIAC), managed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). CLIAC provides scientific and technical advice and guidance to the Department of Health and Human Services, the CDC, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, and the Food and Drug Administration. In 2019, Dr. Wolk was also selected as the CLIAC Liaison to the CDC Office of Infectious Disease Board of Scientific Counselors, which advises the Secretary of HHS, the Director of CDC, the CDC Deputy Director for Infectious Diseases, and the Directors of CDC’s 3 national centers, which oversee and monitor strategies, goals, and priorities for the within the national centers. [https://www.cdc.gov/ddid/BSC.html](https://www.cdc.gov/ddid/BSC.html)

Bordetella parapertussis

*B. parapertussis* causes a pertussis-like illness that is generally milder than that of *B. pertussis*, likely because the bacteria do not produce pertussis toxin. Unlike, *B. pertussis*, there are currently no national standards for prophylaxis of asymptomatic contacts, but certain states with documented outbreaks recently issued guidance.

According to the Wisconsin Dept. of Public Health, prophylaxis of contacts may occur under certain conditions.


- All infants aged <6 months should receive antibiotic prophylaxis if they have been in contact with a person who has *B. parapertussis*.
- If a case of *B. parapertussis* occurs in a household with an infant aged <6 months, prophylaxis of all household members with an appropriate antibiotic should be strongly considered.

NOTES:

*B. parapertussis* does not usually require contact prophylaxis. There are certain exceptions.

Flu is still rare in our service area

Dr. Wolk selected for national service.

Check out 10X Essentials on YAMMER

[https://www.yammer.com/](https://www.yammer.com/)
CDC Week 47 Respiratory Epidemiology: Rhinovirus/enterovirus predominate, followed by RSV, Parainfluenza virus and adenovirus.