

Michigan Heat-Related Illnesses

Syndromic Surveillance Summary: June 18, 2018

Executive Summary

There were a total of 173 hospital emergency department (ED) visits in Michigan categorized in the heat syndrome (see description of the data below) during the week of June 10 to June 16, 2018. This represents a 6.1% increase from the previous week (Figures 1 and 4, Table 1) and an average of 24.7 ED visits per day. The Michigan Syndromic Surveillance System generated 1 statewide Heat syndrome alert and no county-level Heat syndrome alerts this week (Figure 2). Temperatures were higher when compared to the previous week as the state began to experience unseasonably high temperatures across some areas (Figure 4, Table 1). The total number of heat-related ED visits to date in 2018 is greater to date when compared to 2017 (Figure 3). Numbers of ED complaints specifically associated with heat and sun can be seen in Figures 6, 7 and 9. Heat-related ED visits during the week ending June 16 increased for the age groups 2-4 years, 18-49 years, and 65 years and older, decreased for the <2 years age group, and remained the same for the age group 5-17 years and 50-64 years (Figure 5). Compared to previous weekly averages, the overall male to female ratio of those presenting with heat-related illness during the week ending June 16 was slightly higher, and by age group the male to female ratio was elevated for age groups <18 years and 65 years and older (Table 2). The proportion of heat-related ED visits increased for Regions 2N, 2S, and 6 and decreased for the other regions (Figure 8, Table 3). Among those heat-related ED visits, the proportion of sun-associated and heat-associated visits increased for Regions 1, 2N, and 6 and decreased or remained the same for the other regions. (Figure 9, Table 4).

Description of the Data

Heat-related emergency department (ED) visits were identified using the Michigan Syndromic Surveillance System which gathers data from participating hospital emergency departments across the state and categorizes visits into one of ten syndromes based on text in the chief complaint.

Visits assigned to the Heat syndrome including chief complaints with terms such as “hyperthermia”, “heat”, “sun”, “prostration”, or “dehydration” (including word derivatives and misspellings). Terms that have been identified in the search, but do not indicate heat-related illness, such as “wheat”, are excluded.

A weighting system is used to accurately categorize chief complaints into the correct syndrome when keywords for more than one syndrome are detected in chief complaint text. For example, a chief complaint of “fever and dehydration” would be categorized in the Constitutional syndrome, not the Heat syndrome, because the complaint of fever is of higher significance and therefore given more weight than that of dehydration.

Heat-related illness complaints identified by the heat syndrome were divided into one of three categories based on the chief complaint.

- Sun-associated: sunburn, sun poisoning, sunscreen reactions
- Heat-associated: heat exhaustion, heat stroke, heat reaction
- Dehydration

Note: Due to the nature of categorizing ED complaint data, these visits do not represent all potential cases of heat-related illness. These data may also represent non-heat-related illnesses, e.g. dehydration due to other causes. However, the data can be used to describe trends in illness presentations over time.

Figure 1: Daily Counts of Statewide Heat-Related ED Visits (April 1 – June 17, 2018)

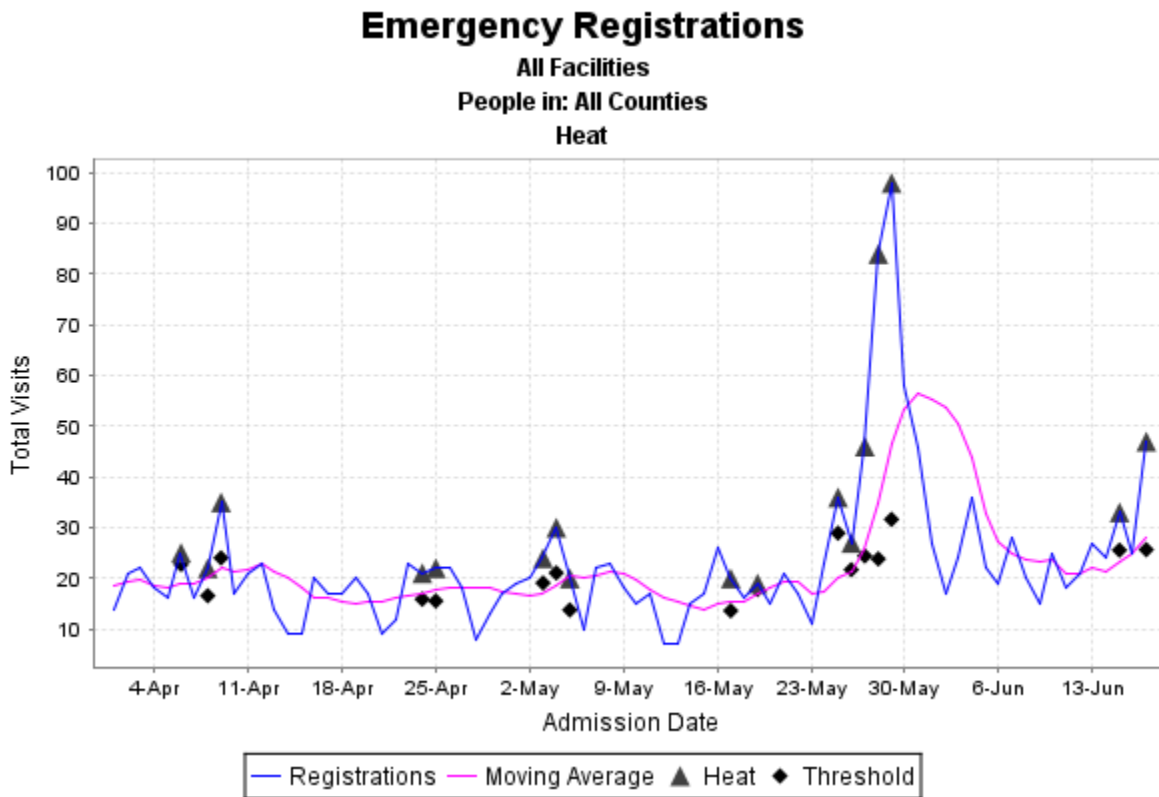


Figure 2: Daily Counts of Statewide and County-Level Heat Alerts (April 1 – June 16, 2018)

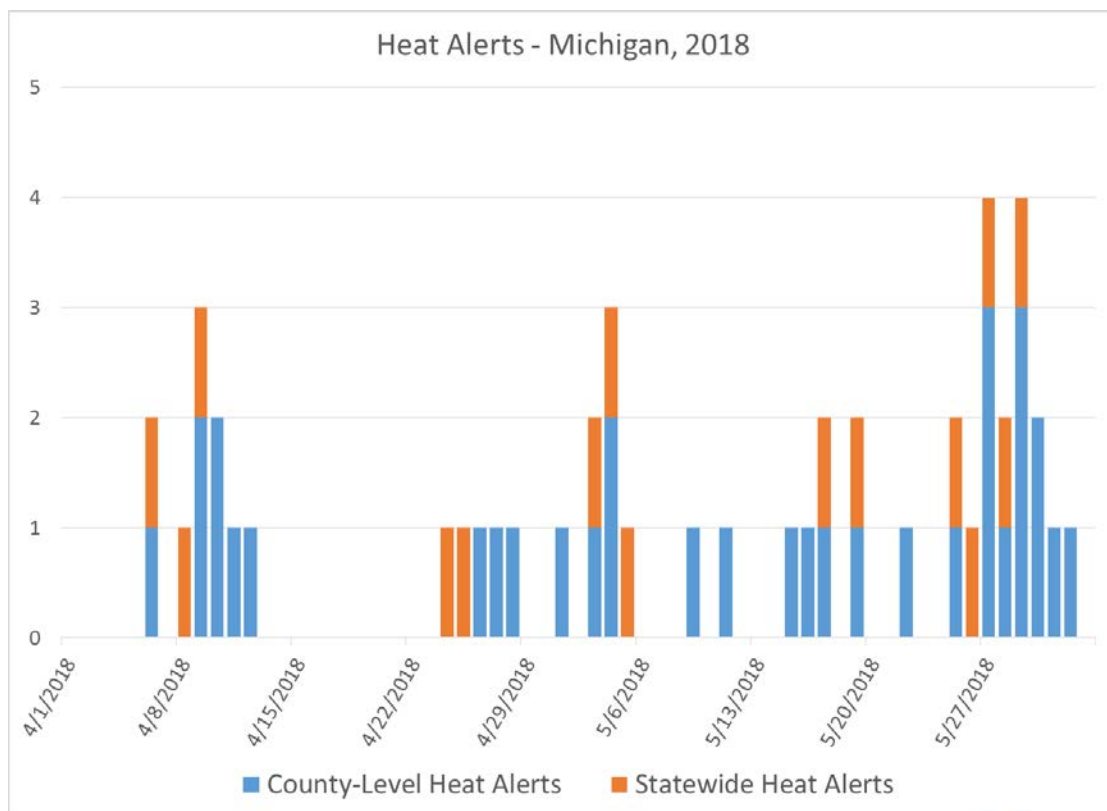


Figure 3: Seasonal (May 15 – Sept 15) Daily Heat-Related ED Visits, 2014 – 2018 (to date)

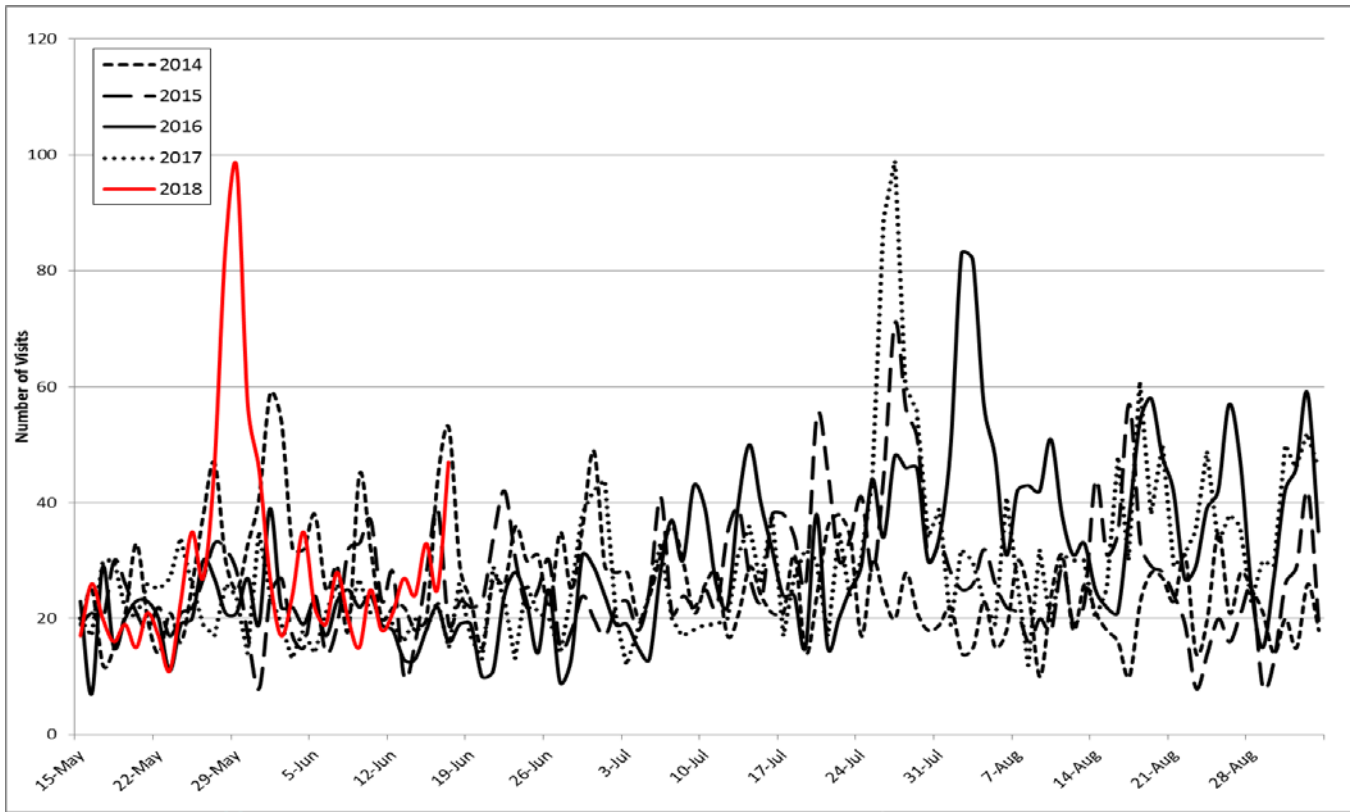


Figure 4: Statewide Heat-Related ED Visits and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Maximum Daily Temperature Averages for 6 Select Cities (April 1 – June 17)

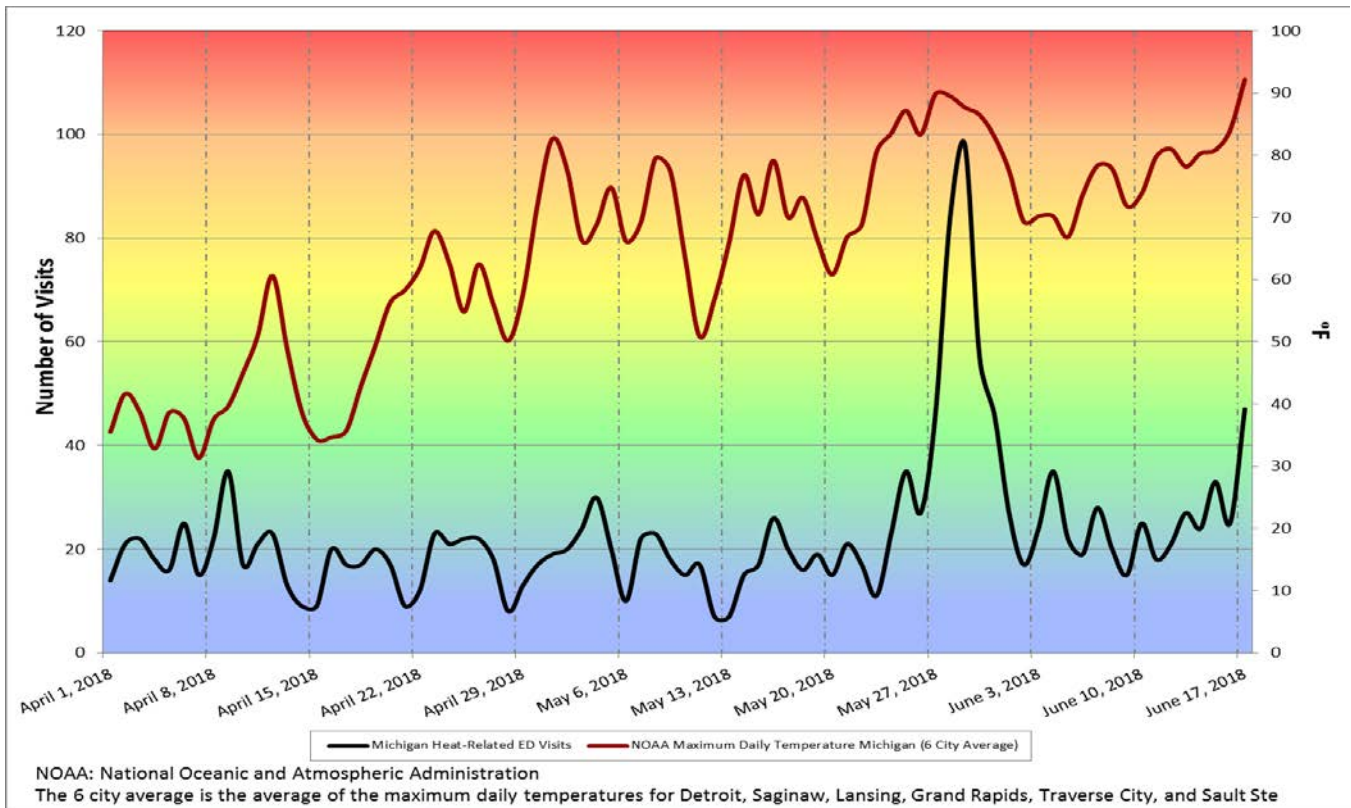


Figure 5: Age Distribution of Heat-Related ED Visits by Week (April 15 – June 16, 2018)

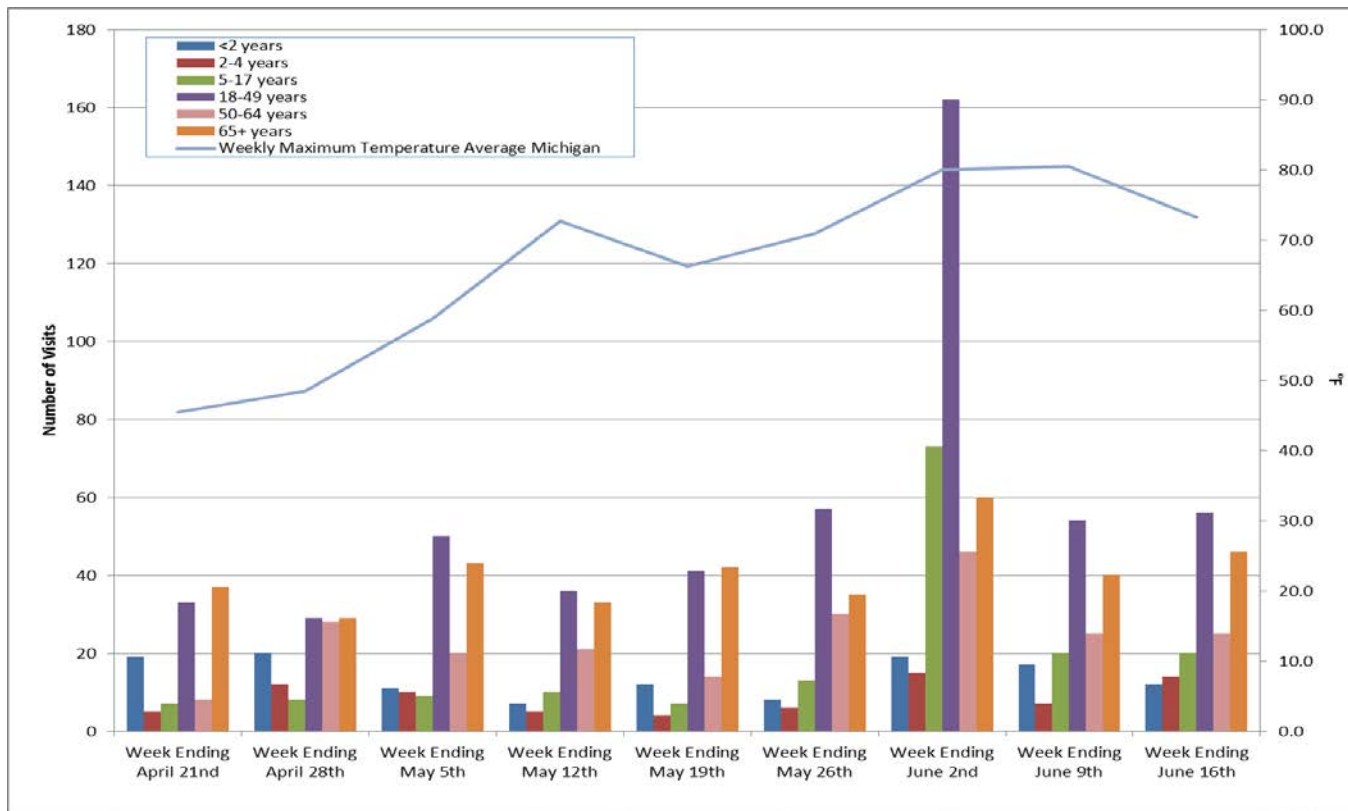


Table 1: Weekly Heat-Related ED Visits and Average Weekly Maximum Temperatures (Past 4 Weeks)

Week	Total Heat-Related ED visits	Average Weekly Max. Temps (°F)
May 20 – May 26	149	75.9
May 27 – June 2	375	83.3
June 3 – June 9	163	72.7
June 10 – June 16	173	79.7

Table 2: Heat-Related ED Visits by Age and Gender, Current Week Compared to the Weekly Average

Age Group	Weekly Average (April 1 – June 9)			Current Week (Week Ending June 16)		
	Gender		Male to Female Ratio	Gender		Male to Female Ratio
	Male	Female		Male	Female	
<18 years	21	19	1.09	32	14	2.29
18-34 years	15	19	0.82	14	26	0.54
35-49 years	8	12	0.69	6	10	0.60
50-64 years	12	11	1.03	9	16	0.56
65+ years	21	20	1.05	25	21	1.19
Total	76	80	0.95	86	87	0.99

Bold indicates a Male to Female Ratio that is higher when compared to the average. Our data from previous years suggests that an increase in males presenting to EDs with heat-related illnesses may be characteristic of a heat event.

Figure 6: Statewide Heat-Related ED Visits by Syndrome (April 1 – June 17, 2018)

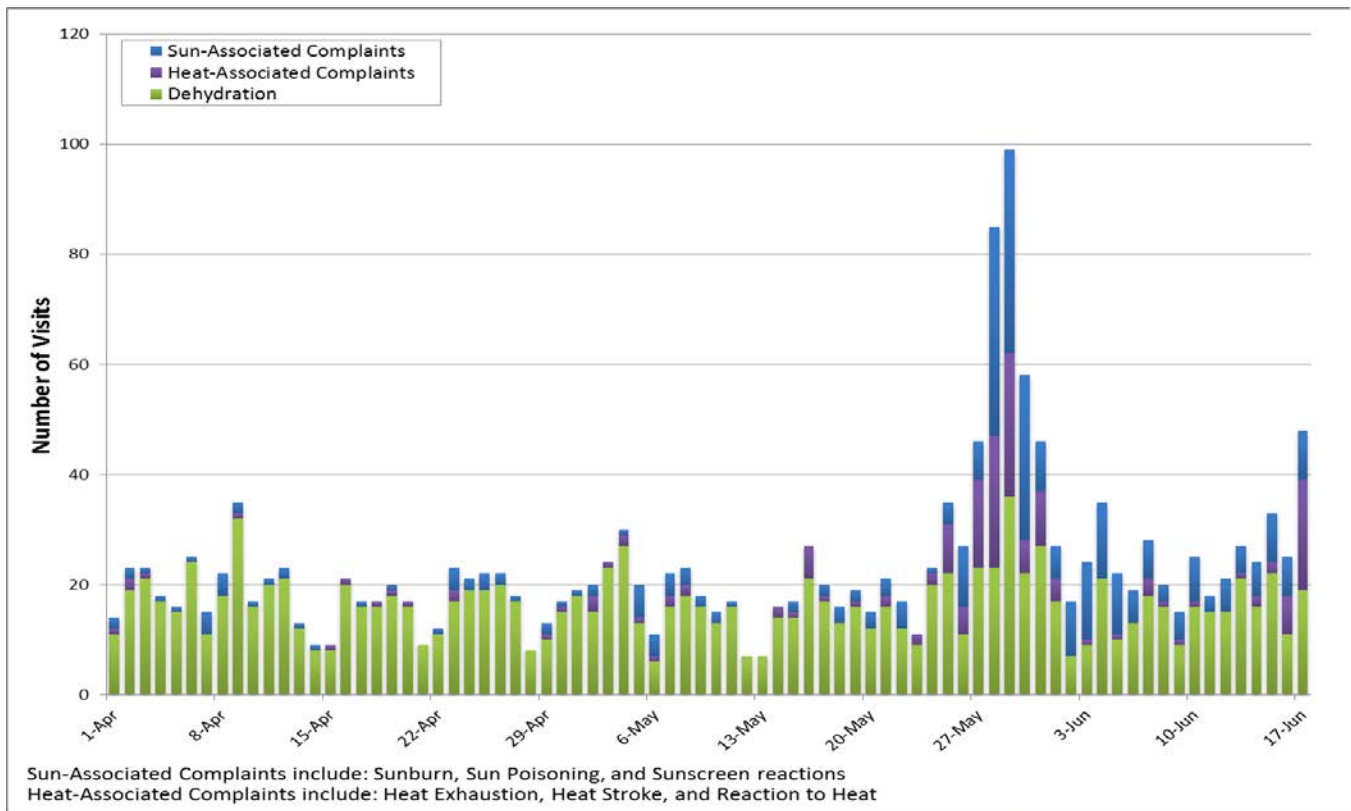


Figure 7: Statewide Heat-Related ED Visits by Syndrome Excluding Dehydration (April 1 – June 17, 2018)

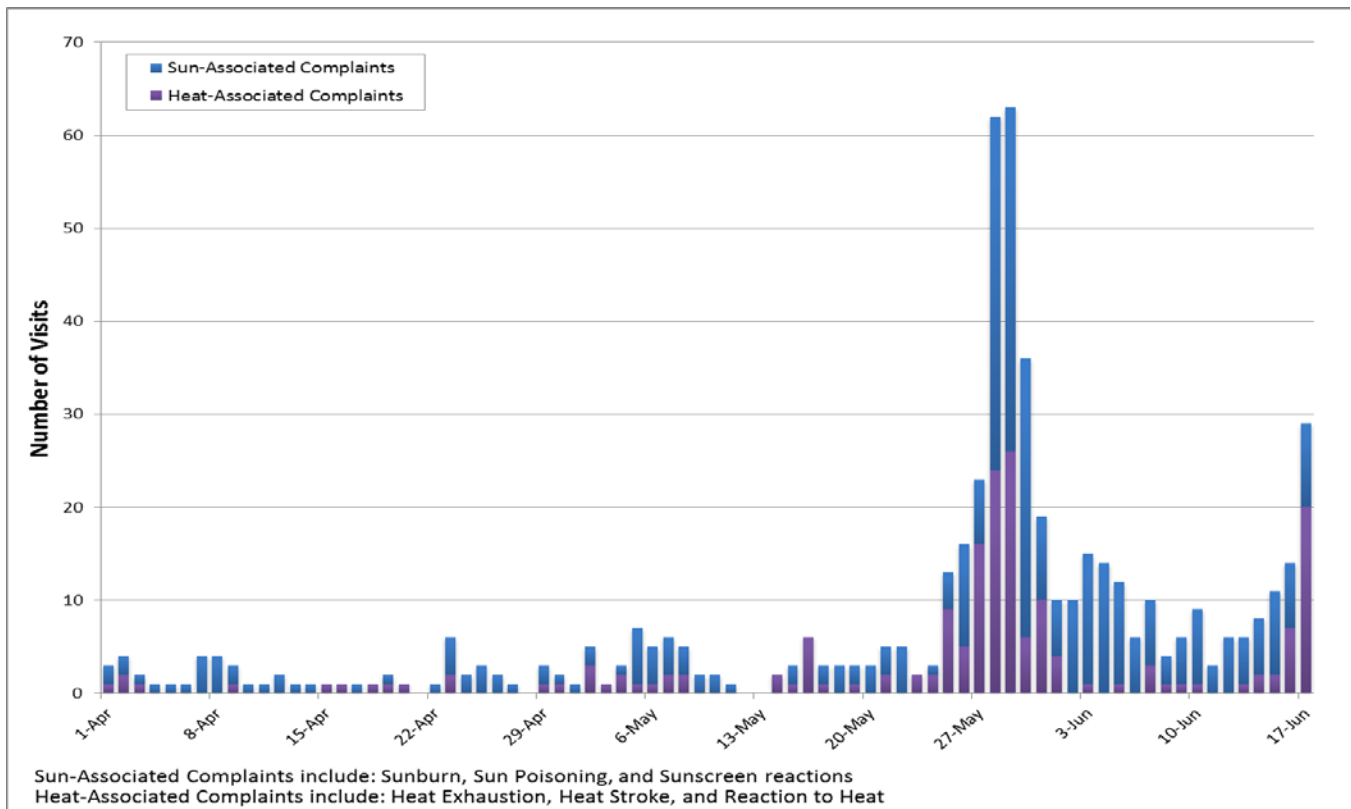
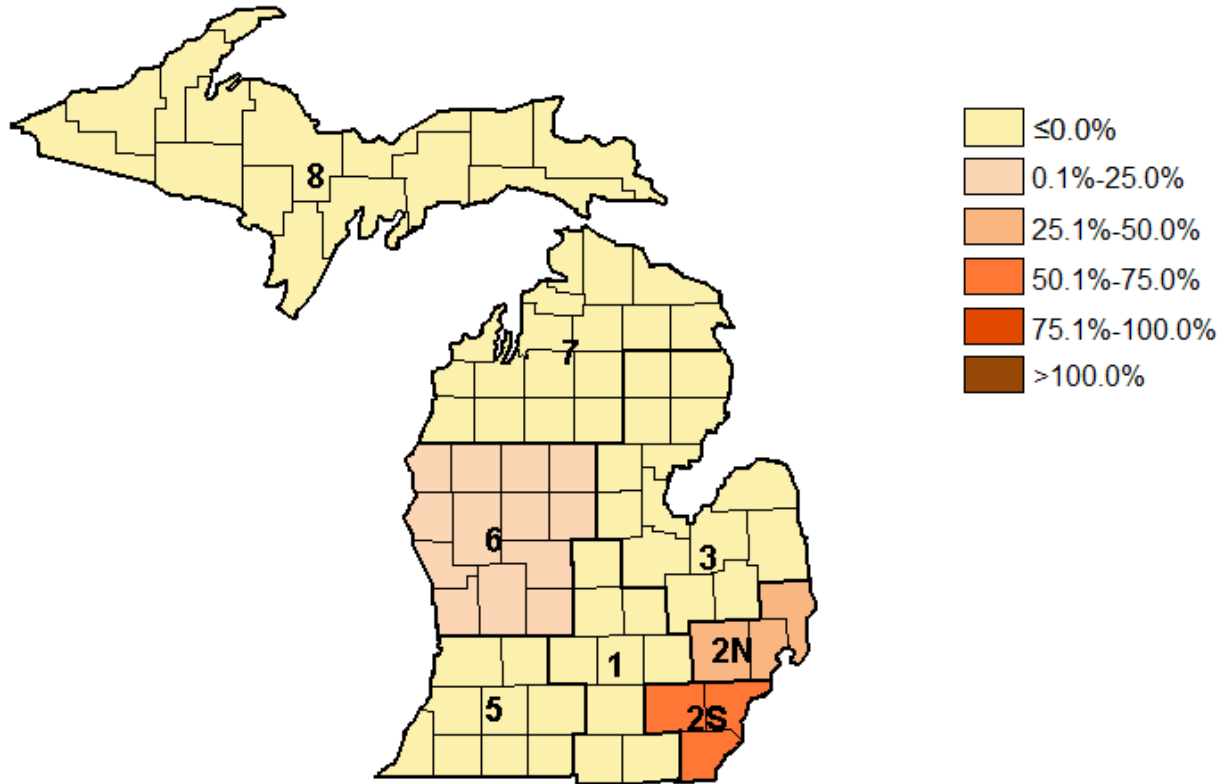


Figure 8: Percent Change of Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits by Region: Current week compared to the previous week



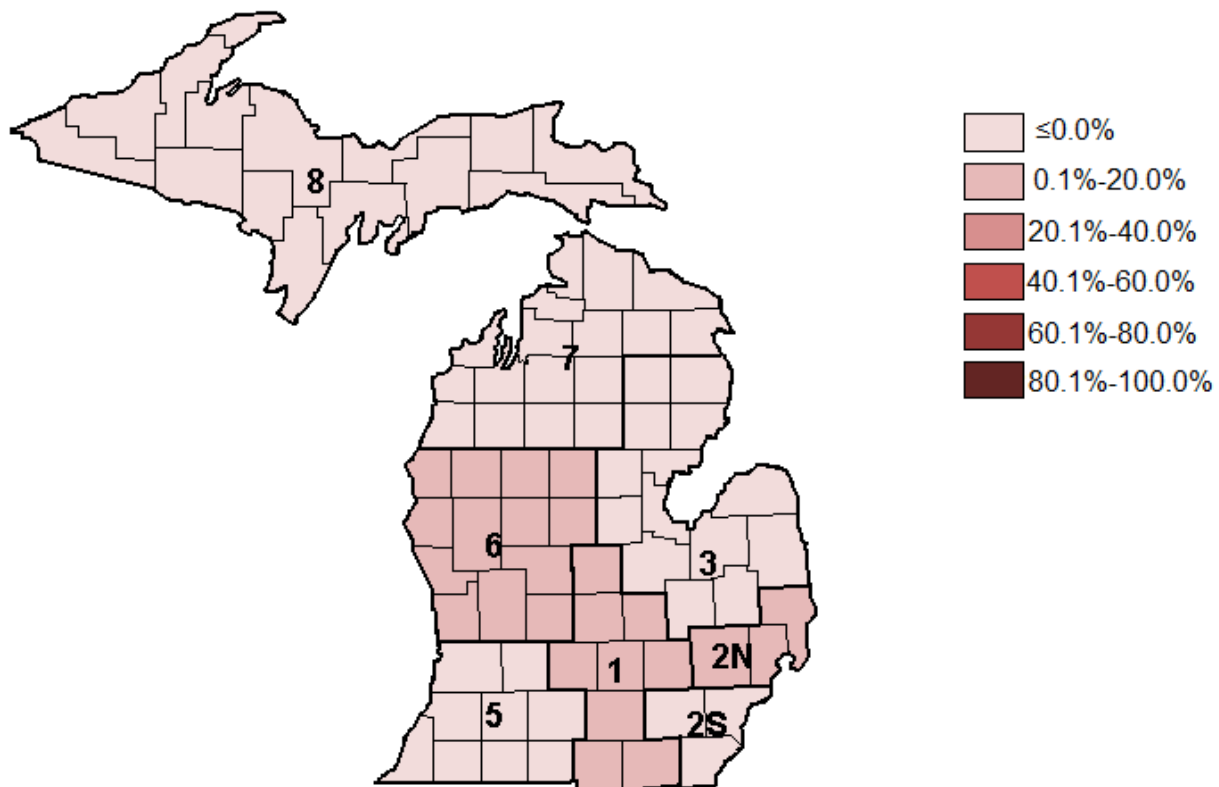
This regional map indicates the percent change in the normalized values of heat-related emergency department complaints from the previous week ending June 9, 2018, to the current week ending June 16, 2018.

Table 3: Number and percent of heat-related visits by region

Region	Week Ending June 9		Week Ending June 16		% Change
	# of Visits	% of All ED Visit	# of Visits	% of All ED Visit	
1	24	0.305%	17	0.220%	-27.76%
2N	23	0.146%	34	0.216%	48.04%
2S	28	0.110%	44	0.174%	58.02%
3	21	0.149%	19	0.138%	-7.38%
5	20	0.211%	16	0.173%	-17.96%
6	34	0.240%	36	0.255%	6.28%
7	8	0.230%	4	0.110%	-52.12%
8	5	0.283%	3	0.166%	-41.46%

Note: Very low rates are sensitive to small changes in the numerator (heat-related illness visits) and dramatic rate movements should be expected. Fluctuations in the total number of ED visits (denominator) unrelated to heat illnesses can also strongly impact rate comparisons and introduce bias.

Figure 9: Risk Difference of Heat-Related Emergency Department Visits Due to Heat-Associated and Sun-Associated complaints by Region: Current week compared to the previous week



The regional map indicates the weekly difference in the proportion of sun/heat-associated ED visits out of all heat-related visits (sun/heat-associated and dehydration) from the previous week ending June 9, 2018, to the current week ending June 16, 2018.

Table 4: Number and percent of heat-associated and sun-associated visits by region

Region	Week Ending June 9		Week Ending June 16		Risk Difference
	# of Heat-Associated and Sun-Associated Visits	Proportion of All Heat-Related Visits	# of Heat-Associated and Sun-Associated Visits	Proportion of All Heat-Related Visits	
1	9	37.5%	8	47.1%	9.6%
2N	2	8.7%	7	20.6%	11.9%
2S	12	42.9%	5	11.4%	-31.5%
3	10	47.6%	9	47.4%	-0.3%
5	13	65.0%	9	56.3%	-8.8%
6	15	44.1%	16	44.4%	0.3%
7	4	50.0%	2	50.0%	0.0%
8	2	40.0%	1	33.3%	-6.7%

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