

# Record of Phone Conference

## CONTACT INFORMATION

Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Enercon Rep: David J. Bean

Subject: Primary Amebic Meningoencephalitis Follow-up by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 06/23/2014

Outside Party: Dr. Ratard **NOTES:**

Job Title: Louisiana State Epidemiologist

Company: Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals

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## INFORMATION REQUESTED

1. How many cases of primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) have been reported in the State of Louisiana for the period of 2004 – 2013?
2. Of the cases reported in Louisiana from 2004 - 2013, what was the contributing cause?
3. How many cases of PAM have been attributed to the Mississippi River?
4. Have any studies been conducted in the Mississippi River for PAM by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH)? If so, what are the results of those studies and where can they be found?

## INFORMATION OBTAINED

1. How many cases of PAM have been reported in the State of Louisiana for the period of 2004 – 2013?  
The report "Meningo-Encephalitis Due to Free Living Amebas Annual Report – 2013" ([http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-CH/infectious-epi/Annuals/AmebaFreeLivingEncephalitis\\_LaIDAnnual.pdf](http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-CH/infectious-epi/Annuals/AmebaFreeLivingEncephalitis_LaIDAnnual.pdf)) is up to date. No new cases have been reported since that report was published. Two cases in 2011 and 1 case in 2013.
2. Of the cases reported in Louisiana from 2004 - 2013, what was the contributing cause?  
The contributing cause in all three cases was insufficient chlorination in public water supplies. In large communities, the chlorine levels can be insufficient at the end of the distribution system to control the ameba, particularly during warm months. The ameba can enter the distribution system through cracks in the pipes.
3. How many cases of PAM have been attributed to the Mississippi River?  
None. In addition, none of the 3 reported cases in 2011 and 2013 was attributable to recreational surface water use.
4. Have any studies been conducted in the Mississippi River for PAM by the LDHH? If so, what are the results of those studies and where can they be found?  
No studies have been conducted in the Mississippi River. The ameba can be found everywhere, in lakes, ponds, rivers, soil. Studies are only carried out for reported cases of PAM.

Copy provided to contact:

Certified Mail

Email (Read Receipt Required)

Date:

**Signature of Enercon Rep:**

**David J Bean**

*David J Bean*

*24 June 14*