

North Carolina Heat Report

June 2-8, 2019



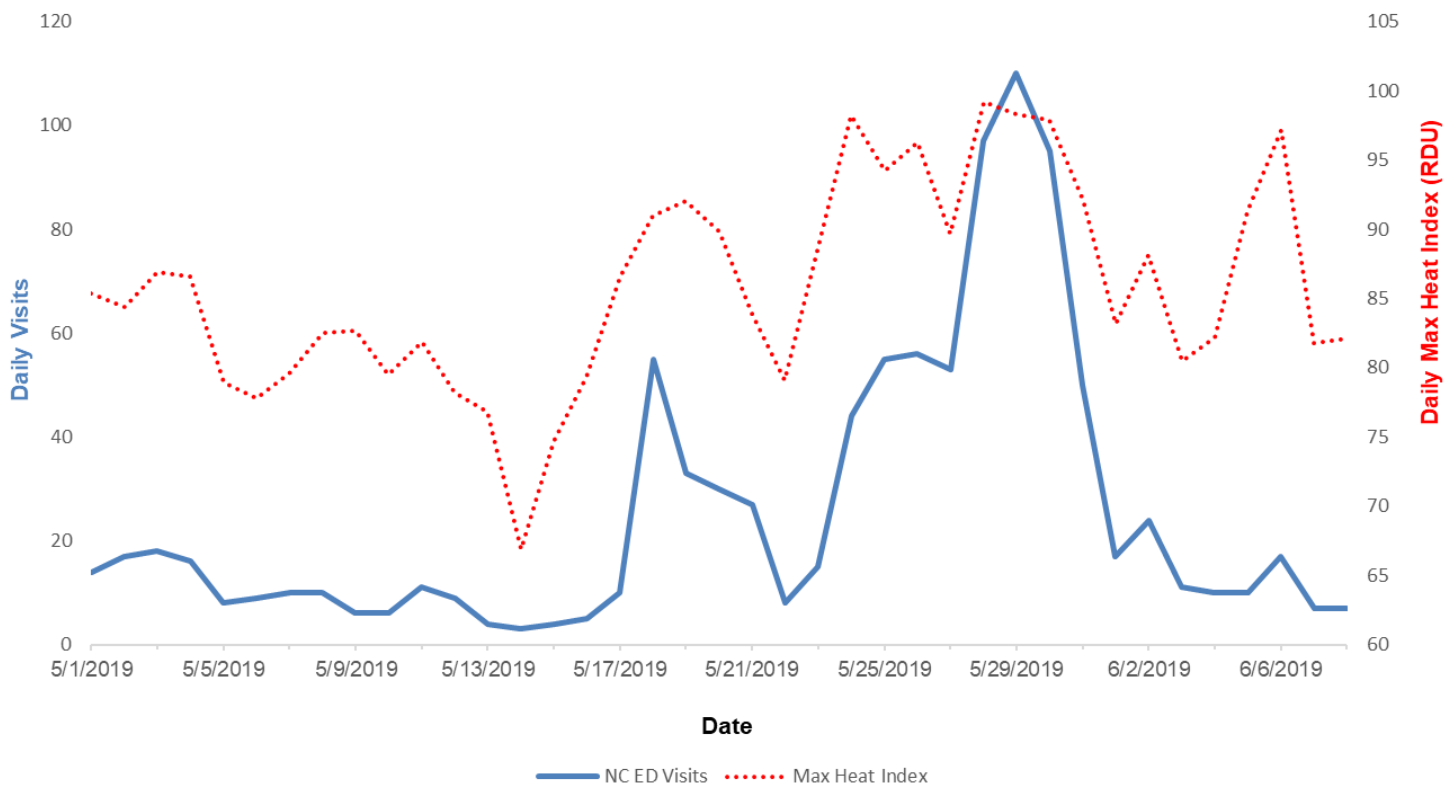
This Week

- ☀ Daily maximum heat indices ranged from 81°F to 97°F (median = 82°F) at Raleigh-Durham International Airport (RDU)
- ☀ 86 emergency department visits for heat-related illness were observed (Figure 1)
 - ☀ 74% of visits were for males, mostly aged 25-64 (Table 1)
 - ☀ Most visits were seen in hospitals in the Piedmont (51%) and Coastal (40%) regions
 - ☀ 10% of visits were seen in hospitals in the Sandhills sub-region¹
- ☀ This week the proportion of emergency department visits for heat-related illness (0.09%), is similar to historical 2018 and 2017 data (Figure 2)

Season to Date (June 2019)

- ☀ 991 emergency department visits for heat-related illness have been identified (Figure 1)
- ☀ Common activities noted in emergency department visits are working outdoors and recreation

Figure 1. Emergency Department Visits for Heat-Related Illness and Maximum Heat Index -- North Carolina, June 2019



Source: NC DETECT Data and State Climate Office at NC State University for Raleigh-Durham International Airport (RDU)

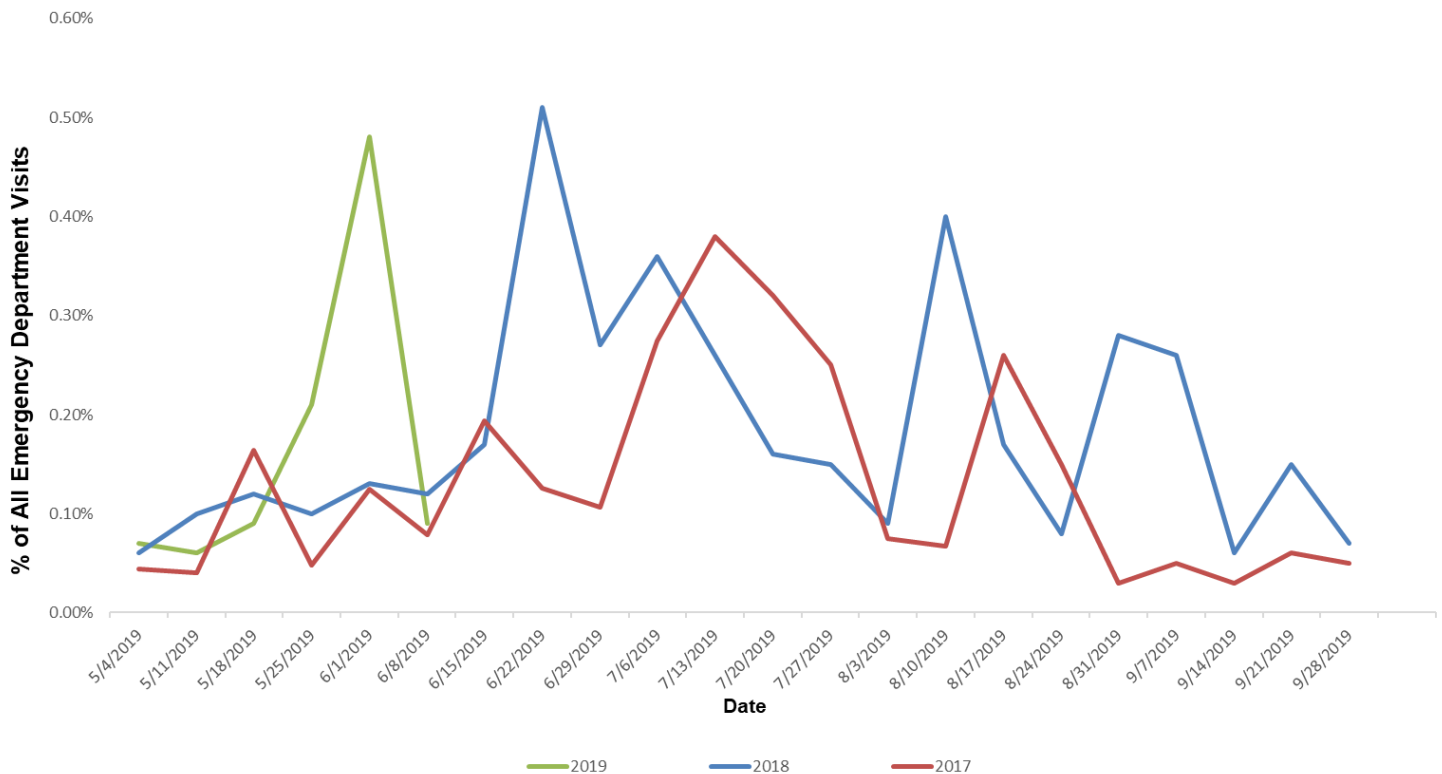
¹The Sandhills sub-region is comprised of the following counties from the Piedmont and Coastal regions: Bladen, Cumberland, Harnett, Hoke, Lee, Montgomery, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, and Scotland. Data begins 4/29/18. This data is pulled weekly on Tuesday and may vary from other data in the report.

Table 1. Emergency department visits for heat-related illness by sex and age group—North Carolina, June 2-8, 2019.

	N=86*	(%)†
Sex		
Male	64	(74)
Female	22	(26)
Age Group (yrs)		
0-14	6	(7)
15-18	3	(3)
19-24	9	(10)
25-44	31	(36)
45-64	20	(23)
65+	17	(20)

*n may vary from weekly total visits †may not total 100 due to rounding

Figure 2. Percent of Total Emergency Department Visits for Heat-Related Illness -- North Carolina, May-August 2017-2019^{2,3}



Week ending dates displayed are for 2019. Week ending dates may vary by a few days for earlier years.
²Data begins 4/28/18. ³This information is pulled on Tuesday weekly, and numbers may vary from other data within the report.
 Source: NC DETECT

NOTE: Emergency department visit records and maximum heat indices were obtained from NC DETECT and the State Climate Office at NC State University, respectively. Heat-related illness is captured through a near real-time keyword search for 'heat,' 'hot,' 'hyperthermia,' 'heat cramp,' 'heat exhaustion,' 'heat stroke,' and 'sun stroke' in chief complaint or triage notes of emergency department records or a diagnosis code for heat-related illness. These figures present an estimate of the number of emergency department visits for heat-related illness. Please contact lauren.thie@dhs.nc.gov for more information.

Disclaimer: The North Carolina Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool (NC DETECT) is an advanced, statewide public health surveillance system. NC DETECT is funded with federal funds by North Carolina Division of Public Health (NC DPH), Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grant (PHEP), and managed through a collaboration between NC DPH and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Department of Emergency Medicine's Carolina Center for Health Informatics (UNC CCHI). The NC DETECT Data Oversight Committee does not take responsibility for the scientific validity or accuracy of methodology, results, statistical analyses, or conclusions presented. The NC DETECT Data Oversight Committee (DOC) includes representatives from the NC DPH, UNC NC DETECT Team and NC Hospital Association.