



Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Surveillance Report

June 2019

NOTE: The purpose of this report is to summarize general communicable disease data and trends. Users should be aware of analysis methods and data notes outlined at the end of this report to correctly interpret data. Only select conditions and case classifications are included in this report, with priority given to conditions with higher case counts and/or public health impact.

Summary

- In June 2019, Pertussis remained the most common non-STD notifiable condition reported, with 28 cases. Enteric illnesses such as STEC and Salmonella were also reported more frequently, with 2 and 7 cases, respectively.
- Chlamydia and syphilis YTD case counts are elevated as compared to case counts at this time in 2018, while gonorrhea case counts have decreased by nearly 18%.
- This month's Communicable Disease Spotlight focuses on summer travel health and can be found on page 2.

Condition	May 2019	June 2019	YTD through June 2019	YTD through June 2018	% Change
Campylobacteriosis	11	10	41	43	-4.9%
Chlamydia	196	107	992	976	+1.6%
Coccidioidomycosis	0	0	3	2	+33.3%
Cryptosporidiosis	2	0	9	10	-11.1%
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	1	-100.0%
Dengue fever	0	1	1	1	0.0%
Giardiasis	1	0	14	19	-35.7%
Gonorrhea	55	24	268	315	-17.5%
Haemophilus influenzae	0	0	1	0	+100.0%
Hepatitis A	0	0	3	1	+66.7%
Herpes simplex	17	16	138	138	0.0%
Influenza-associated death	0	0	4	13	-225.0%
Legionellosis	0	1	8	7	+12.5%
Listeriosis	0	0	0	2	-200.0%
Lyme disease	0	0	1	1	0.0%
Measles	0	0	70	0	+7000.0%
Meningococcal disease	0	0	0	1	-100.0%
Malaria	2	0	2	1	+50.0%
Mumps	0	0	0	3	-300.0%
Pertussis	9	28	96	70	+27.0%
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	1	-100.0%
Prion disease	0	0	1	0	+100.0%
Rabies, suspect exposure	0	1	1	5	-400.0%
Salmonellosis	3	7	25	24	+4.0%
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)	2	4	12	13	-8.3%
Shigellosis	1	2	7	1	+85.7%
Syphilis	10	2	48	30	+37.5%
Typhoid fever	0	1	1	0	+100.0%
Yersiniosis	0	1	4	5	-25.0%
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	0	0	0	4	-400.0%
Zika infection	0	0	0	1	-100.0%

SPOTLIGHT ON **Healthy Travel**

The Communicable Disease Spotlight is a rotating feature which takes a closer look at public health topics of interest based on seasonality, media coverage, or impact on our community. This month, we focus on how to stay well through summer fun.



In **June 2019:**



of interviewed Salmonella, Shigella, Cryptosporidium, and E. coli cases acquired their illness while traveling.

In **2019 YTD:**



of interviewed Salmonella, Shigella, Cryptosporidium, and E. coli cases have been travel associated.



of interviewed Coccidiomycosis and Arboviral disease cases have resulted from travel.

Tips for **Summer Vacation Success**



Stick to bottled water if you don't know the water source. This includes ice and water used for teeth brushing!

Be prepared for outdoor activities with adequate tick and mosquito protection, including protective clothing and bug spray.

Untreated water sources such as rivers, lakes, and ponds can be sources of illness causing bacteria. Be careful not to swallow water when playing or swimming.

Talk to your healthcare provider about your travel plans before you go. They can provide more information about local diseases, vaccines, and preventative medications.



Use caution when interacting with wild or unknown animals. Wash your hands with soap & water immediately after touching or petting an animal that isn't yours.

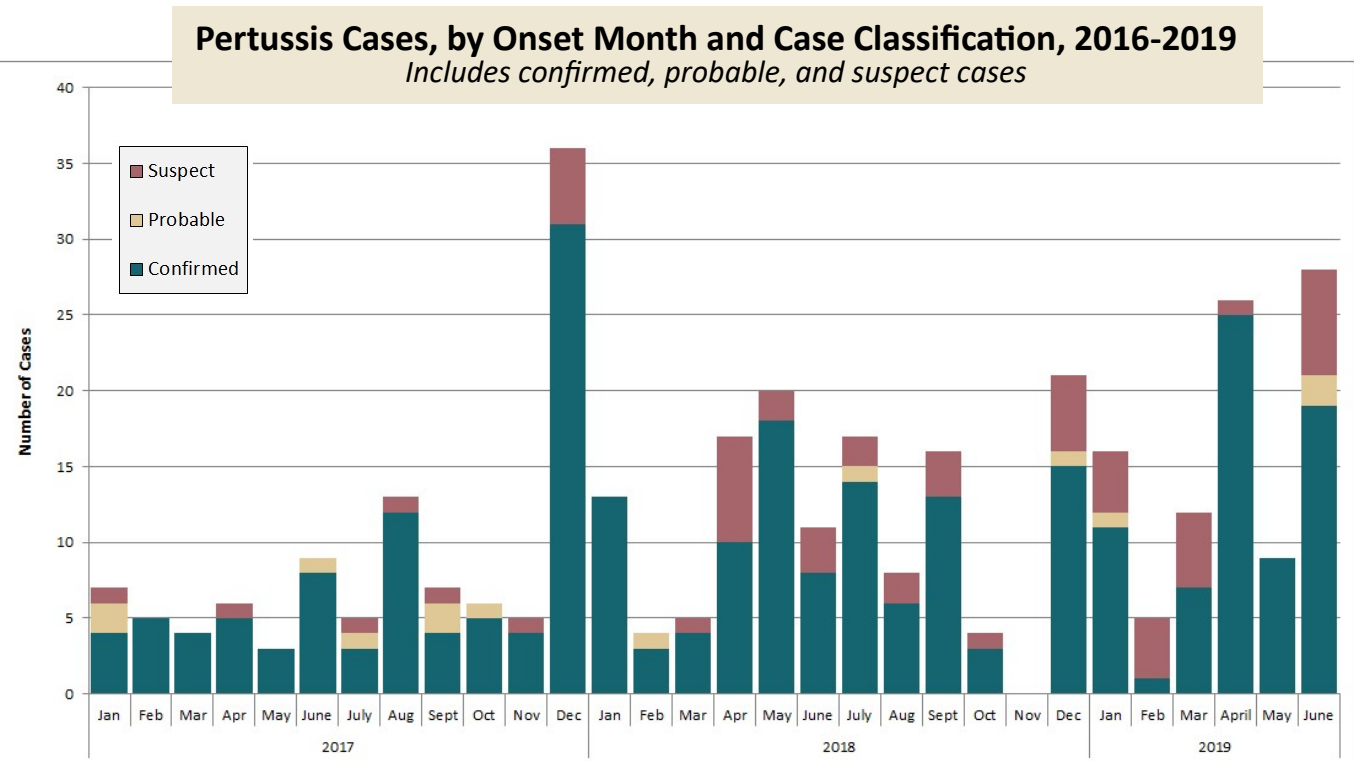
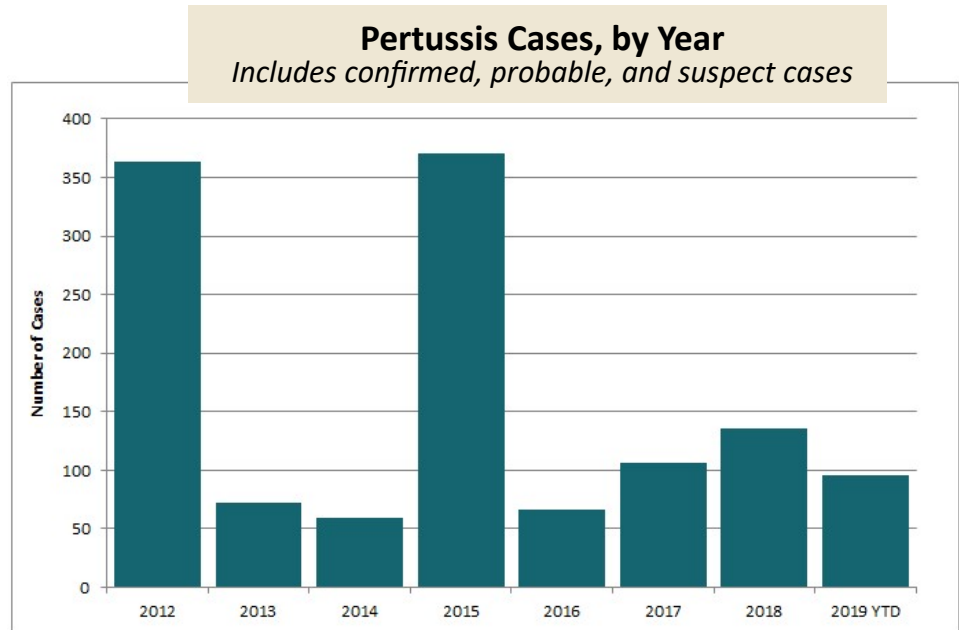


Pertussis Surveillance Updates

Summary

- Last month, a total of **28 pertussis cases** were reported in Clark County, 68% of which were confirmed cases.
- **96 pertussis cases** have been reported so far in 2019, a 27% increase from YTD reports through June 2018.
- June case counts were **above both the expected and upper thresholds**, indicating elevated pertussis activity. This is the fourth month in 2019 above the expected threshold, and the third month above the upper threshold.

Year	Cases
2012	363
2013	72
2014	59
2015	371
2016	67
2017	106
2018	136
2019 YTD	96

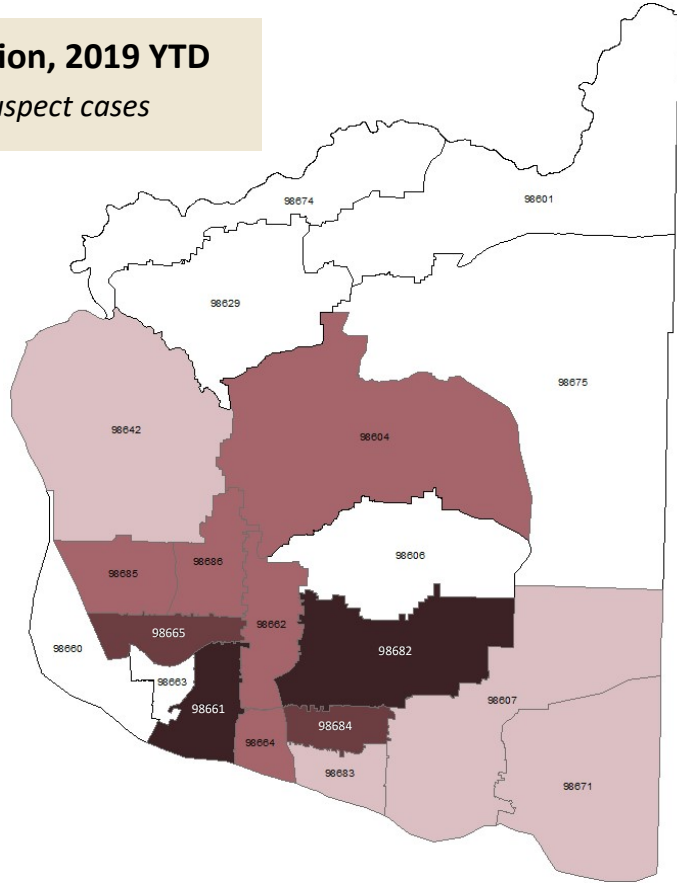
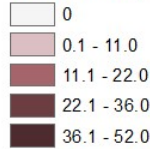


Pertussis

Pertussis rate per 100,000 population, 2019 YTD

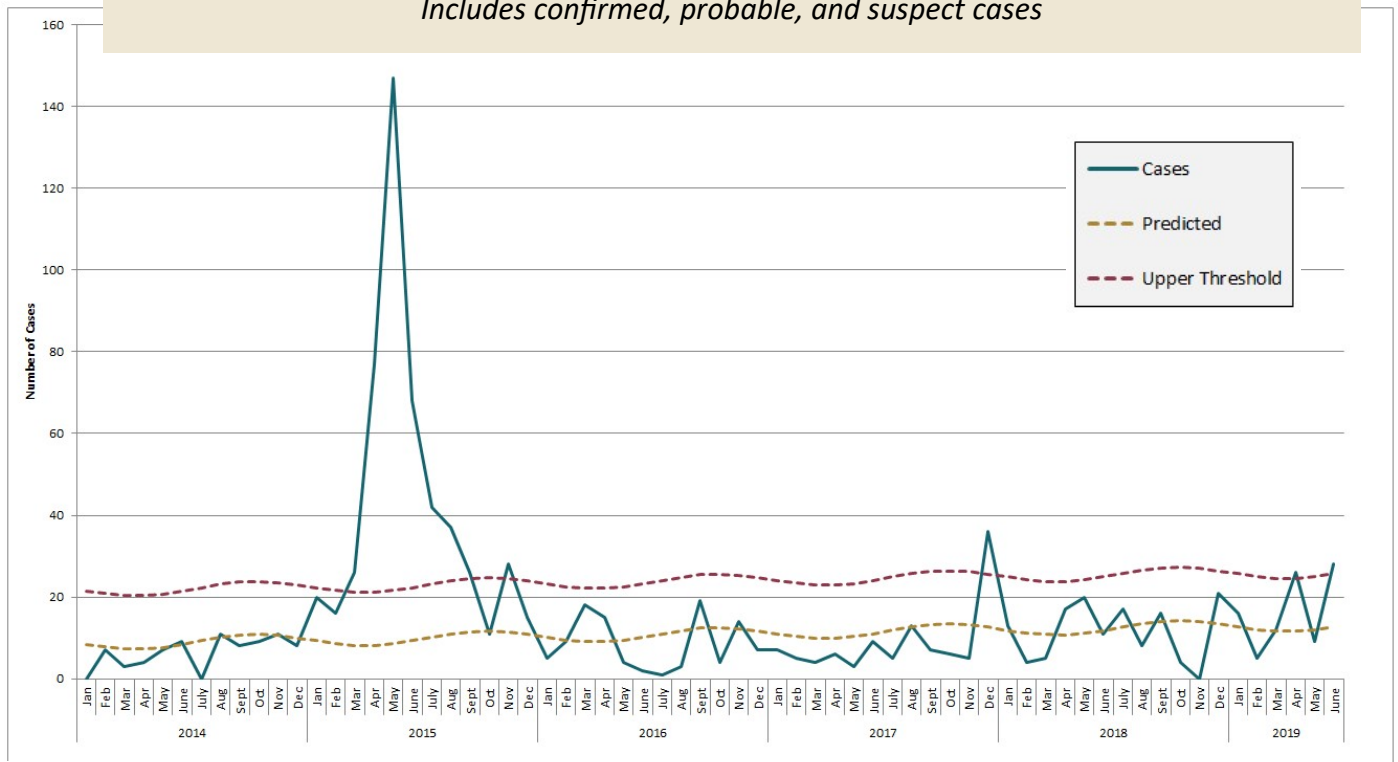
Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases

Rate per 100,000



Pertussis cases by month with predicted and upper thresholds, 2014-2019 YTD

Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases



Pertussis

What is pertussis?

Also known as whooping cough, pertussis is a highly contagious respiratory illness spread through the air from an infected person when they cough, sneeze, or talk. The illness is characterized by a

Progressively Severe Cough

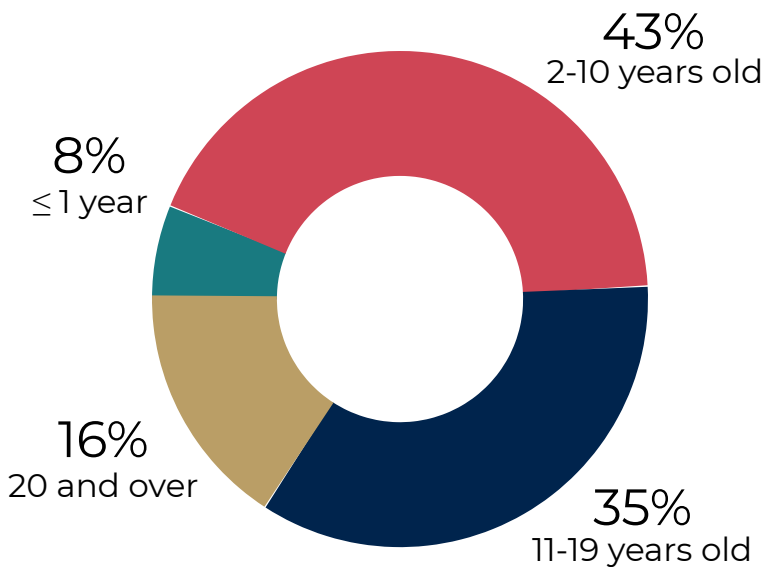
which may come in fits or with additional complications such as

Difficulty Breathing or Vomiting

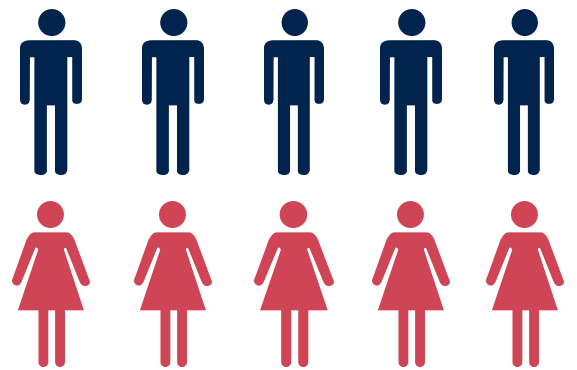
Anyone of any age can get pertussis, but it may be more severe in children, especially under the age of one.

In **2018:**

82% of pertussis cases were under the age of 20



52% of cases were male



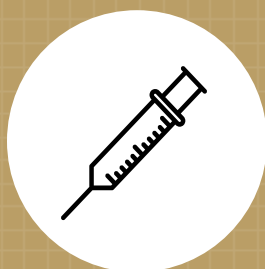
At time of interview, cases had been sick for



On average

Pertussis is a preventable condition

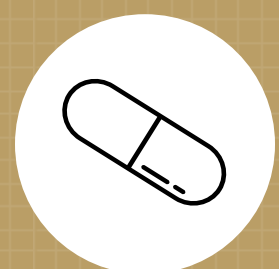
Effective strategies for limiting the spread of pertussis include



Pertussis vaccination (DTaP and Tdap)



Exclusion from school, work, and other activities while sick



Antibiotic treatment for cases and exposed close contacts



Data Notes

- Cases included in this document were reported to Clark County Public Health (CCPH) and meet the following criteria:
 - ⇒ Resident of Clark County, WA at the time of report.
 - ⇒ Assigned a Washington State Department of Health case classification of confirmed, probable, or suspect.
- Conditions included herein may be reportable by law under Washington Administration Code chapter 246-101, or were obtained through voluntary submission.
- Data are provisional and subject to change.
- This report is prepared following the end of the calendar month; changes caused by delayed case reports, case deduplication, or erroneous data entries will be reflected in later reports.
- General communicable disease cases (confirmed, suspect, and probable) are counted based on notification date.
- STDs cases are counted by derived diagnosis date.
- Counts may not coincide with data in Washington State Department of Health reports due to reporting delays and minor variations in analysis.
- Select case classifications are excluded for Measles, Rubella, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Lyme Disease, and Mumps.
- Conditions with zero case counts at all presented data points are excluded from this report.
- For the most comprehensive HIV surveillance data, as well as information on HIV outreach and prevention, visit the Washington State Department of Health HIV Statistics and Research page:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/HIVAIDSData>
- Local-level Hepatitis B and C data is currently under review. For more information about Hepatitis in Washington state, visit the Washington State Department of Health Chronic Hepatitis Surveillance Page:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/ChronicHepatitisSurveillance>



Communicable Disease Resources

- **Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Webpage:**
 - ⇒ Data and reports: <https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/data-sheets-and-reports>
 - ⇒ Resources for healthcare providers: <https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/resources-healthcare-providers>
- **Washington State Department of Health Communicable Disease Resources:**
 - ⇒ List of notifiable conditions:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/ForPublicHealthandHealthcareProviders/NotifiableConditions/ListofNotifiableConditions>
 - ⇒ Communicable disease surveillance data:
<https://www.doh.wa.gov/DataandStatisticalReports/DiseasesandChronicConditions/CommunicableDiseaseSurveillanceData>



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