



Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Surveillance Report

July 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.

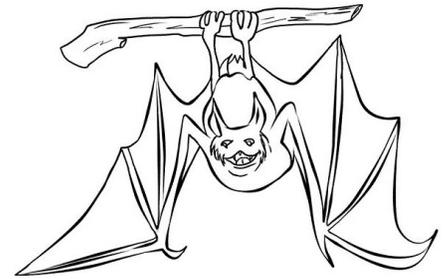
Summary

- In July 2019, Pertussis remained the most common non-STD notifiable condition reported, with 14 cases. Enteric illnesses such as STEC and Salmonella were also reported more frequently, with 4 and 6 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 15%.
- This month's Communicable Disease Spotlight focuses on rabies and can be found on page 2.

Condition	June 2019	July 2019	YTD through July 2019	YTD through July 2018	% Change
Campylobacteriosis	11	11	53	57	-7.02%
Chlamydia	162	155	1200	1137	+5.54%
Coccidiomycosis	0	0	3	2	+50.00%
Cryptosporidiosis	0	1	10	11	-9.09%
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	2	-100.00%
Dengue fever	1	0	1	1	0.00%
Giardiasis	0	3	17	23	-26.09%
Gonorrhea	36	37	317	374	-15.24%
Haemophilus influenzae	0	0	1	0	+100.00%
Hepatitis A	0	0	3	1	+200.00%
Herpes simplex	21	19	162	163	-0.61%
Influenza-associated death	0	0	4	13	-69.23%
Legionellosis	1	0	8	8	0.00%
Listeriosis	0	0	0	2	-100.00%
Lyme disease	0	0	1	1	0.00%
Measles	0	0	70	1	+6900.00%
Meningococcal disease	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Malaria	0	0	2	2	0.00%
Mumps	0	0	0	3	-100.00%
Pertussis	34	14	116	87	+33.33%
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Prion disease	0	0	1	0	+100.00%
Rabies, suspect exposure	1	2	3	5	-40.00%
Salmonellosis	7	6	31	33	-6.06%
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)	4	4	16	17	-5.88%
Shigellosis	2	0	7	7	0.00%
Syphilis	5	3	56	39	+43.59%
Unexplained critical illness or death	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Typhoid fever	1	0	1	0	100.00%
Yersiniosis	1	1	5	6	-16.67%
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	0	2	2	9	-77.78%
Zika infection	0	0	0	1	-100.00%

SPOTLIGHT ON Rabies

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 rabies and how to reduce your risk of an exposure.



What is Rabies?

- Rabies is a severe viral illness that affects the central nervous system. It is almost always fatal.
- A potential exposure includes a bite, scratch, flesh wound, or mucus membrane contact with a rabid-acting animal. Rabid-acting animals can display extreme aggression, excess salivation, unusual vocalizations, or behavior changes.
- Suspected rabies exposures (animal to human) are reportable to Public Health. If you suspect your animal has been exposed to rabies, give your veterinarian a call.
- Bats are the primary reservoir for rabies in Washington state. Rabies in domestic animals is extremely rare.

In 2019 YTD:



of individuals reporting a suspected rabies exposure were recommended post-exposure prophylaxis.

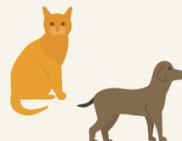
Bats accounted for
70%
of Clark County animals sent for testing.

4

bats have tested positive for rabies in Washington state. None of which were found in Clark County.

Tips for Reducing your risk of rabies exposure

Do not handle wild animals. Educate your children never to touch wild animals, even dead ones. Do not keep wild animals as pets.



Pets can get rabies if bitten by a wild animal. Protect them and yourself by getting them vaccinated routinely.

Never handle a bat. Their bites are small and often hard to detect. Avoid all contact with bats and immediately notify your healthcare provider if any contact occurs. Bats should only be captured and submitted for testing if they've had direct contact with a human or animal.



Rabies is preventable through prompt medical treatment. Public Health can help you navigate that care following an exposure.



View frequently asked rabies questions here:
<https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/animal-bites-and-rabies>

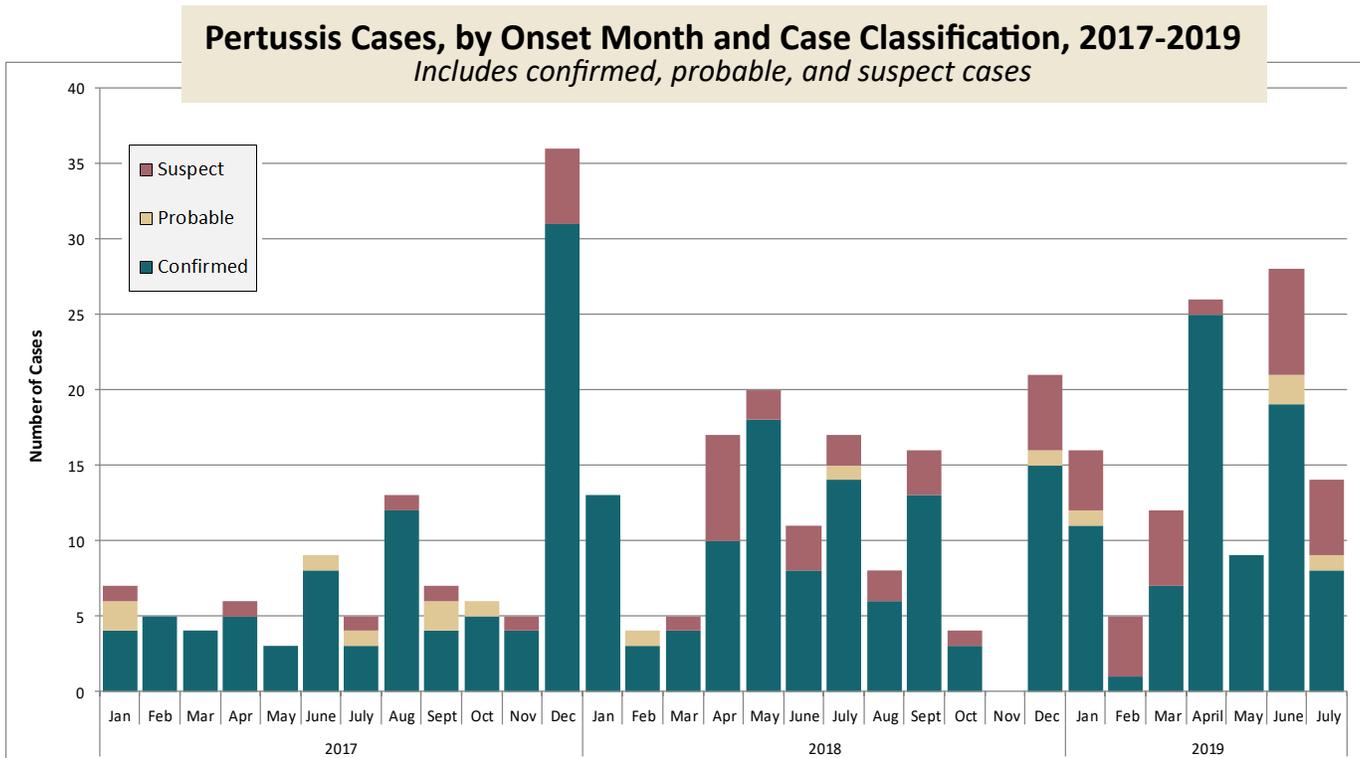
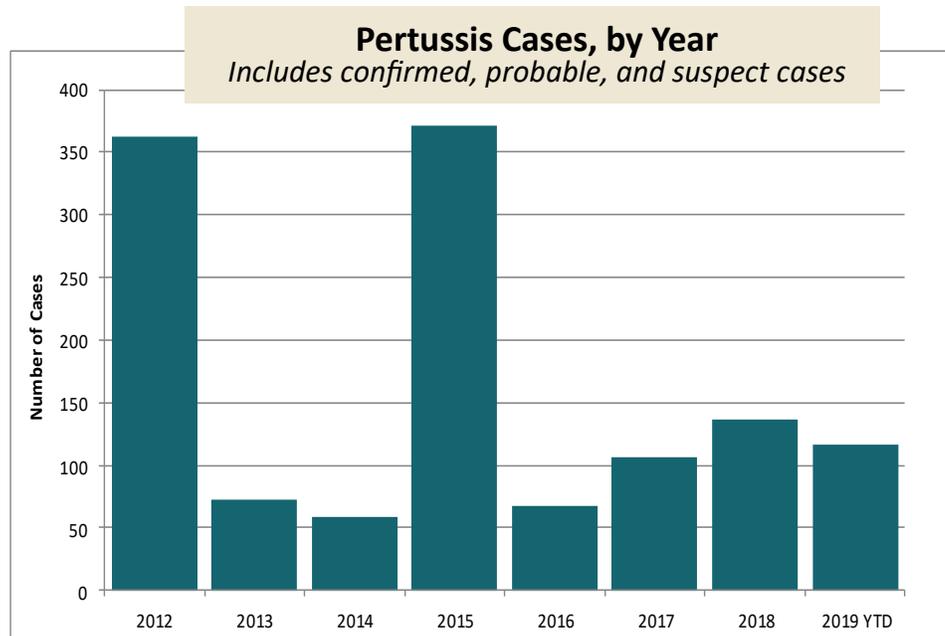


Pertussis Surveillance Updates

Summary

- Last month, a total of **14 pertussis cases** were reported in Clark County, 57% of which were confirmed cases.
- **116 pertussis cases** have been reported so far in 2019, a 33% increase from YTD reports through July 2018.
- July case counts were **consistent with expected thresholds**, indicating normal pertussis activity and a decrease from the elevated activity we observed last month.

Year	Cases
2012	363
2013	72
2014	59
2015	371
2016	67
2017	106
2018	136
2019 YTD	116

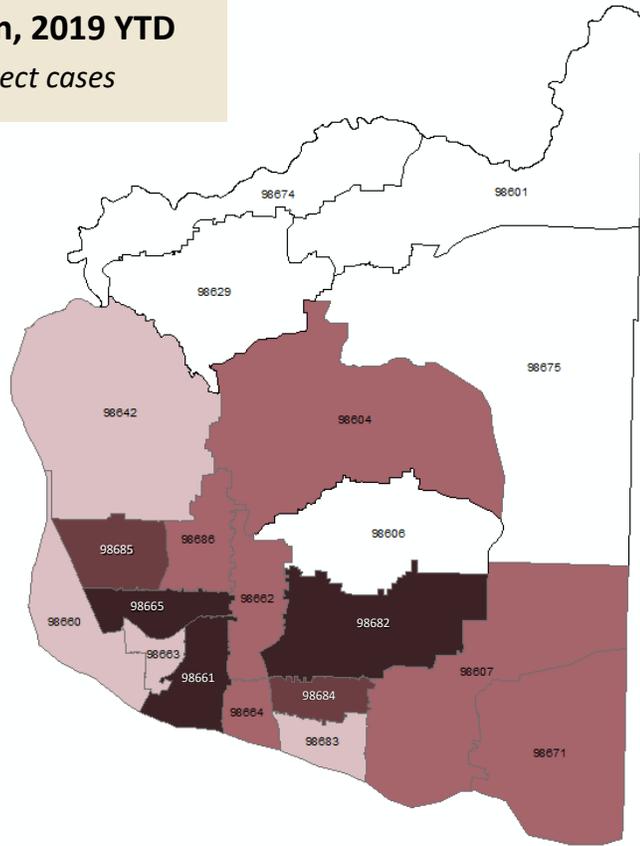
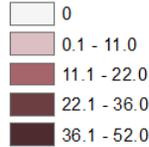


Pertussis

Pertussis rate per 100,000 population, 2019 YTD

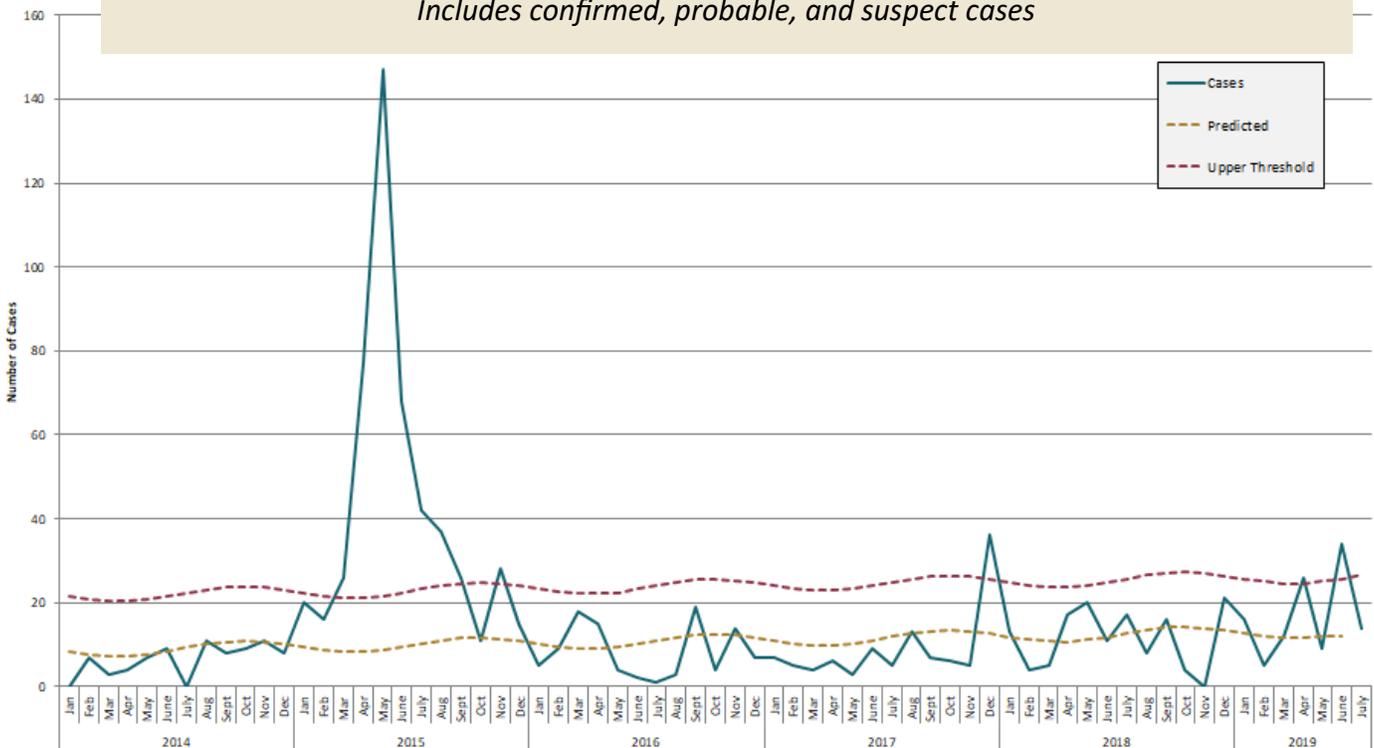
Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases

Rate per 100,000



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

Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases





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>



Contact Information

Alyssa Carlson, MPH
Epidemiologist
Clark County Public Health
Phone: 564-397-8020
alyssa.carlson@clark.wa.gov

Madison Riethman, MPH, CPH
Epidemiologist
Clark County Public Health
Phone: 564-397-8242
madison.riethman@clark.wa.gov