



# Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Surveillance Report

September 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 September 2019, **Campylobacter** was the most common non-STD notifiable condition reported, with 16 cases. Pertussis activity in September was consistent with expected thresholds for the month.
- **Chlamydia** and **syphilis** YTD case counts are elevated as compared to case counts at this time last year, while **gonorrhea** case counts are down 17% from 2018.
- This month's Communicable Disease Spotlight prepares us all for another annual flu season, on page 2.

Condition	August 2019	September 2019	YTD through September 2019	YTD through September 2018	% Change
Botulism	0	1	1	1	0.00%
Campylobacteriosis	19	16	88	72	22.22%
Chlamydia	132	173	1519	1453	4.54%
Coccidioidomycosis	1	1	5	2	150.00%
Cryptosporidiosis	1	2	13	15	-13.33%
Cyclosporiasis	0	1	1	2	-50.00%
Dengue fever	0	0	1	1	0.00%
Giardiasis	4	5	26	29	-10.34%
Gonorrhea	32	36	399	481	-17.05%
Haemophilus influenzae	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Hepatitis A	0	1	4	2	100.00%
Herpes simplex	22	24	211	218	-3.21%
Influenza-associated death	0	0	4	13	-69.23%
Legionellosis	0	0	8	9	-11.11%
Listeriosis	0	0	0	2	-100.00%
Lyme disease	0	0	1	2	-50.00%
Malaria	0	0	2	2	0.00%
Measles	0	0	70	1	6900.00%
Meningococcal disease	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Mumps	0	0	0	3	-100.00%
Pertussis	8	14	138	111	24.32%
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Prion disease	0	0	1	0	00.00%
Rabies, suspect exposure	7	0	10	8	25.00%
Rickettsiosis	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Salmonellosis	5	3	39	52	-25.00%
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)	2	2	20	25	-20.00%
Shigellosis	0	0	7	11	-36.36%
Syphilis	11	12	82	60	36.67%
Typhoid fever	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Unexplained critical illness or death	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	4	0	6	27	-77.78%
Yersiniosis	1	0	6	7	-14.29%
Zika infection	0	0	0	2	-100.00%

September 2019

## Communicable Disease Spotlight

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. In this month's spotlight, we discuss influenza season, what it is, and how to prevent the flu.



While influenza (flu) viruses circulate year-around, most people who get the flu will do so in the fall and winter months. Generally the flu is a mild illness, but for those with underlying health conditions, or who are elderly, pregnant, or very young, the flu can cause serious complications.

### Tips for Preventing the Flu

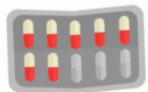


#### Get vaccinated!

Everyone  $\geq 6$  mos. of age should get a flu vaccine every season, generally before the end of October. Talk to your doctor about when and how to get vaccinated.

#### Adopt healthy habits

Keep hands clean by washing often with soap and water, or an alcohol-based sanitizer. Avoid touching your eyes, mouth, and nose. Avoid close contact with those that are ill. Cover coughs and sneezes, and stay home from work and school if you become ill. Visit the [CDC Flu Page](https://www.cdc.gov/flu) for more information on flu prevention.



#### Seek treatment if you become ill

For some, medication may reduce the severity or length of their illness. Call your doctor to see if treatment with antiviral medication is right for you. Your healthcare provider may ask that you take extra precautions before coming in for evaluation.

### During the 2018-2019 season, Clark County reported:



**7,061** positive  
flu tests



**11** long-term care  
facility outbreaks



**4** influenza-associated  
deaths

For more information on past and current influenza surveillance data, visit <https://www.clark.wa.gov/public-health/data-sheets-and-reports>



**Questions about your child's vaccination status or where you can go to get up-to-date?**

Contact your healthcare provider, or the Clark County Public Health Immunizations Program at 564-397-8403.

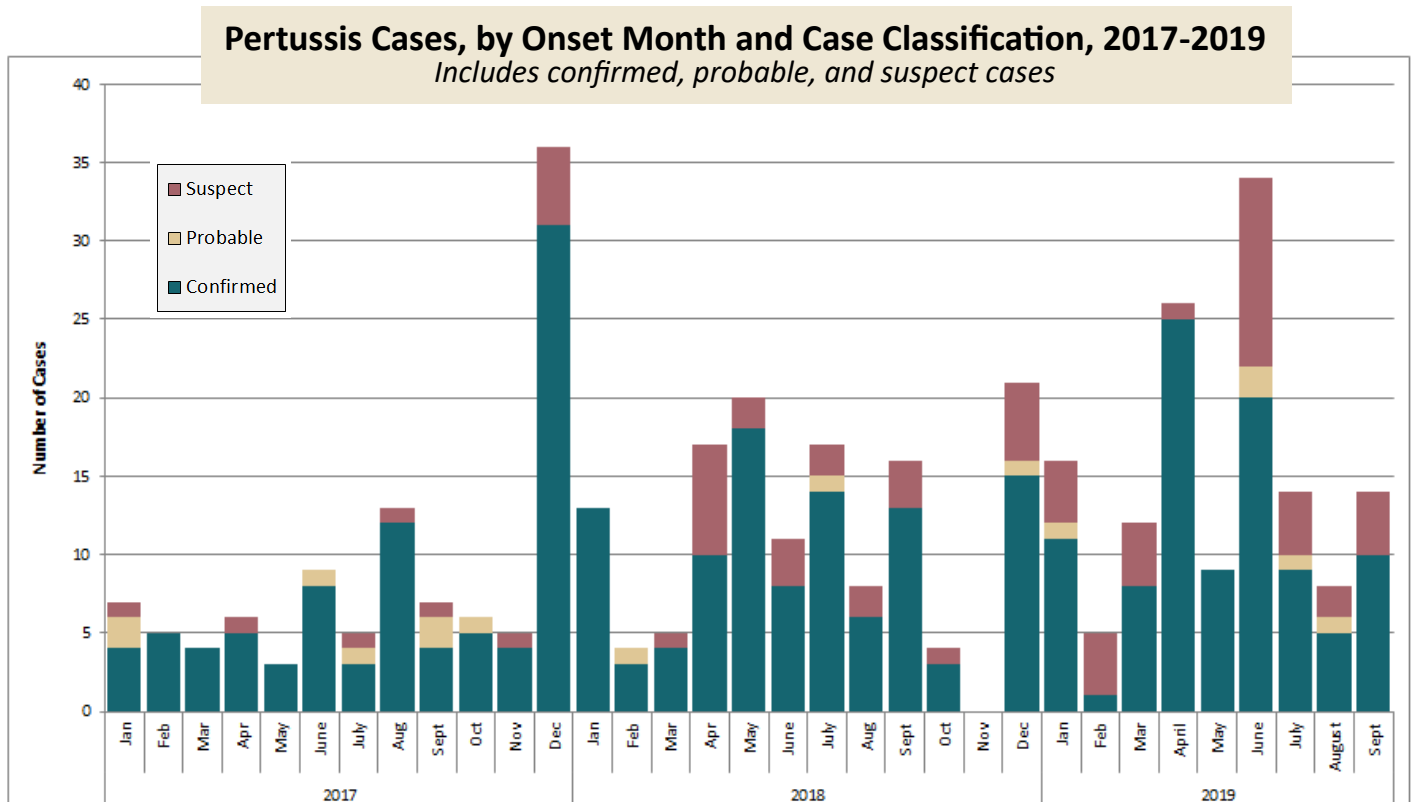
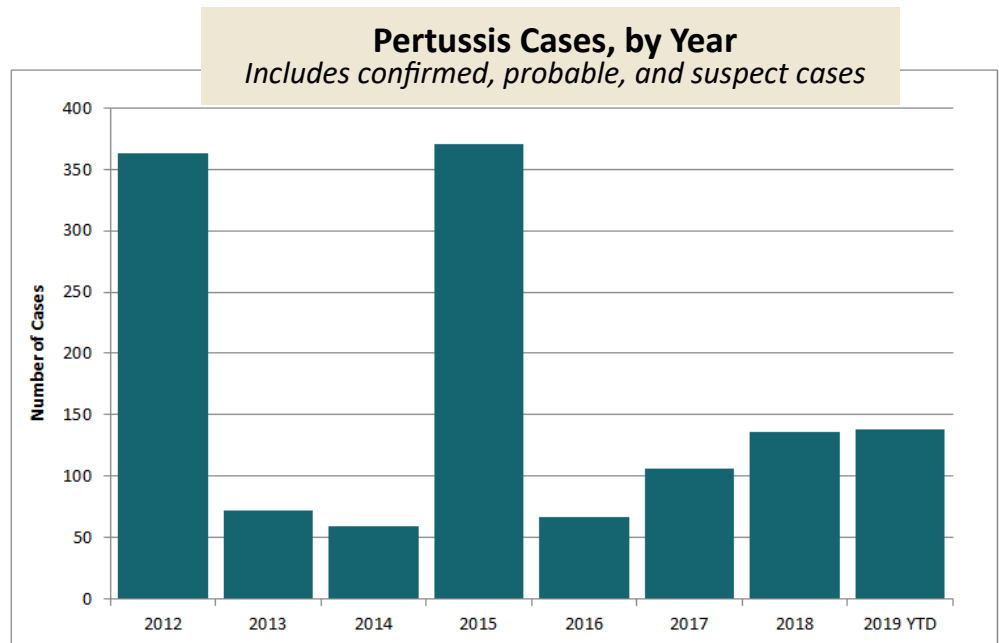
# Pertussis Surveillance Updates

## Summary

- Last month, a total of **14 pertussis cases** were reported in Clark County, 71% of which were confirmed cases.
- **138 pertussis cases** have been reported so far in 2019, a **24% increase** from YTD reports through September 2018.
- September case counts were **consistent with expected thresholds**, indicating normal pertussis activity.

Year	Cases
2012	363
2013	72
2014	59
2015	371
2016	67
2017	106
2018	136
2019*	138

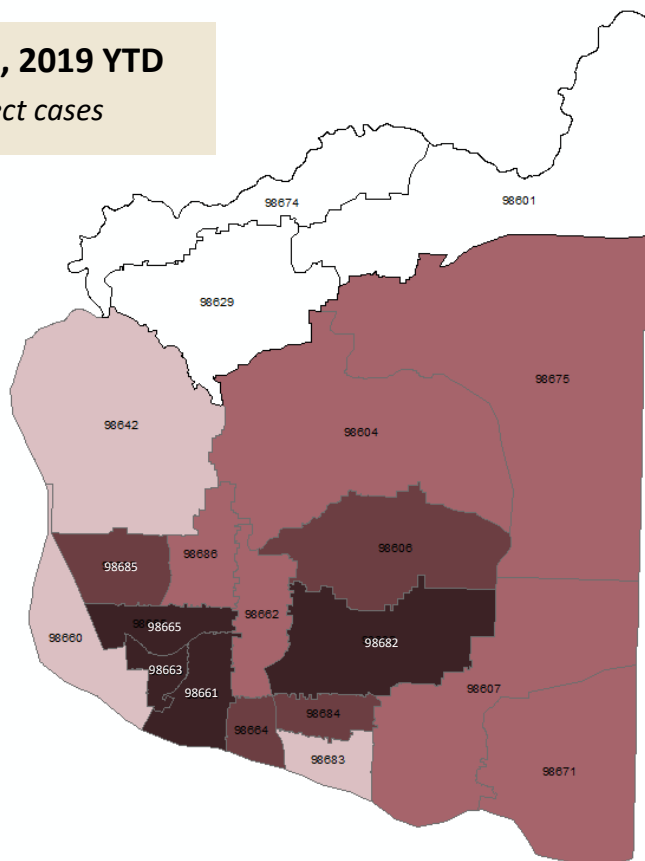
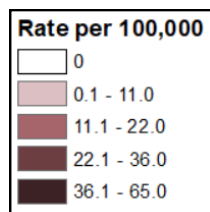
\*year-to-date



# Pertussis

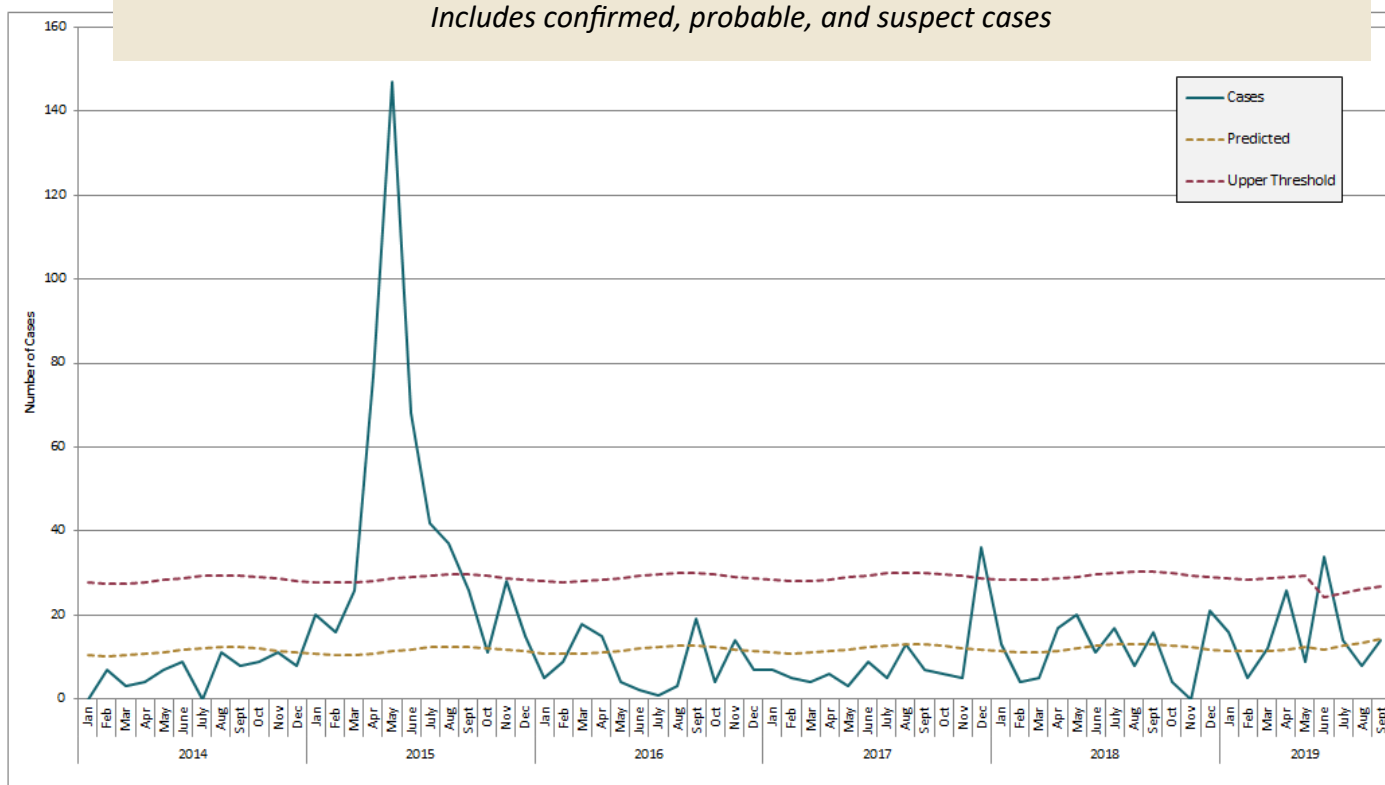
## Pertussis rate per 100,000 population, 2019 YTD

*Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases*



## 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>



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