



Clark County Public Health Communicable Disease Surveillance Report

November 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 November 2019, **Campylobacter** and **Pertussis** were the most common non-STD notifiable conditions reported. Pertussis activity in November was below expected thresholds for the month.
- This month's Communicable Disease Spotlight focuses on safe food prep and handling, and can be found on page 2.

Condition	October 2019	November 2019	YTD through Nov 2019	YTD through Nov 2018	% Change
Botulism	0	0	1	1	0.00%
Campylobacteriosis	11	6	105	87	20.69%
Chlamydia	170	137	1838	1811	1.49%
Coccidioidomycosis	0	1	6	3	100.00%
Cryptosporidiosis	2	1	16	16	0.00%
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	1	2	-50.00%
Dengue fever	0	0	1	1	0.00%
Giardiasis	3	3	32	41	-21.95%
Gonorrhea	45	40	493	604	-18.38%
Haemophilus influenzae	0	2	3	0	0.00%
Hepatitis A	1	0	4	3	33.33%
Herpes simplex	29	17	256	264	-3.03%
Influenza-associated death	0	0	4	13	-69.23%
Legionellosis	1	0	9	11	-18.18%
Listeriosis	1	0	2	4	-33.33%
Lyme disease	0	0	1	2	-50.00%
Malaria	0	0	2	3	-33.33%
Measles	0	0	70	1	6900.00%
Meningococcal disease	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Mumps	0	0	0	3	-100.00%
Pertussis	11	7	156	115	35.65%
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Prion disease	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Rabies, suspect exposure	0	1	11	11	0.00%
Rickettsiosis	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Salmonellosis	6	2	47	62	-24.19%
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)	5	0	25	32	-21.88%
Shigellosis	1	3	11	12	-8.33%
Syphilis	8	0	100	77	29.87%
Tularemia	0	1	1	0	0.00%
Typhoid fever	0	0	1	0	0.00%
Unexplained critical illness or death	0	0	0	1	-100.00%
Vaping-associated lung injury	0	1	1	0	0.00%
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	2	0	8	27	-70.37%
Yersiniosis	0	0	6	7	-14.29%
Zika infection	0	1	1	2	-0.00%



Food Safety

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 partner with the WA State Department of Health and the CCPH Environmental Public Health team to share some info, tips, and tricks on how to dine healthy this holiday season.

Foodborne Illness Fact Check

MYTH

The last meal I ate is what caused my foodborne illness.

FACT

Except for a few toxins and viruses, most harmful microorganisms take more than a few hours to make you sick— usually 1-3 days.

MYTH

Leftovers are safe to eat if they look and smell okay.

FACT

Most people wouldn't choose to eat spoiled, smelly food; however, some illness-causing bacteria don't affect taste, smell, or appearance. Freeze or toss leftovers within 3-4 days, and when in doubt, throw it out!

MYTH

This food is local, organic, or natural, so it's safe.

FACT

While these foods may have environmental benefits such as using less pesticides or fertilizers, they can still be exposed to harmful bacteria during growth, harvest, transport, and prep. Always use good sanitary practices to minimize food contamination, no matter where it's from.



Be a Clean Kitchen Champion!

Tips to keep your holiday food essentials safe and healthy

Marvelous Meats

The safest way to thaw meat is in the fridge, so plan ahead! Give yourself 24 hours of thaw time per 4 pounds of meat. Once cooking, check the temperature with a thermometer in several places— for poultry, use the innermost part of the thigh and wing and the thickest part of the breast.

Peril-Free Produce

It's easy to cross contaminate. Dirty hands, keeping the wrong foods together, or re-using dishes, surfaces, or utensils all provide opportunities for seemingly clean veggies to pick up bacteria. Keep your cleaned produce separate, and wash your hands and supplies thoroughly between uses.

Dependable Desserts

While most baked goods can be safely stored at room temperature, anything with raw eggs or dairy (such as creams, dips, or doughs) should be kept below 40° F. Always check for brand or product recalls while building your recipe to avoid using unsafe ingredients.

Pertussis Surveillance Updates

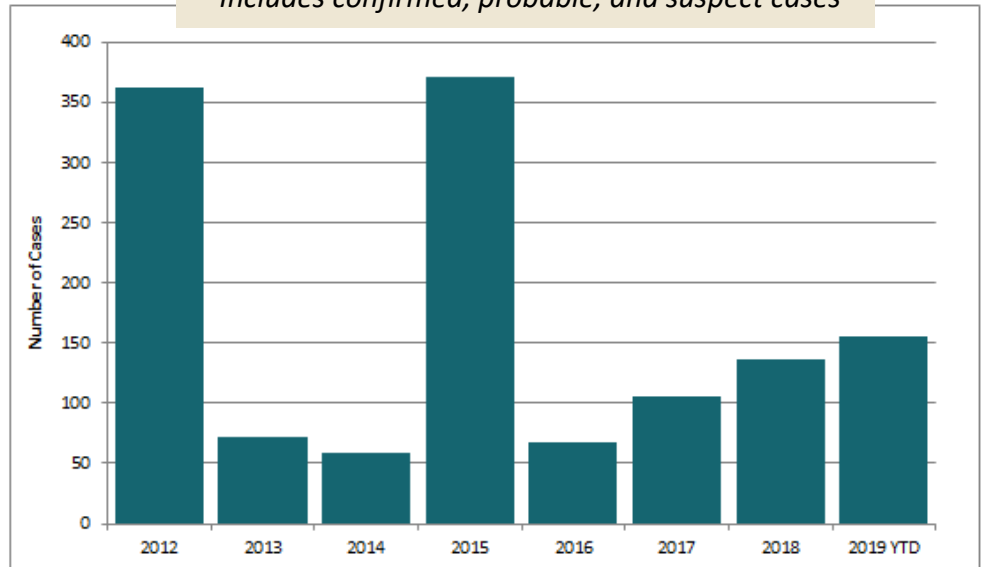
Summary

- Last month, a total of **7 pertussis cases** were reported in Clark County, 6 of which were confirmed cases.
- **156 pertussis cases** have been reported so far in 2019, a **36% increase** from YTD reports through November 2019.
- November case counts were **below expected thresholds**, indicating decreased pertussis activity.

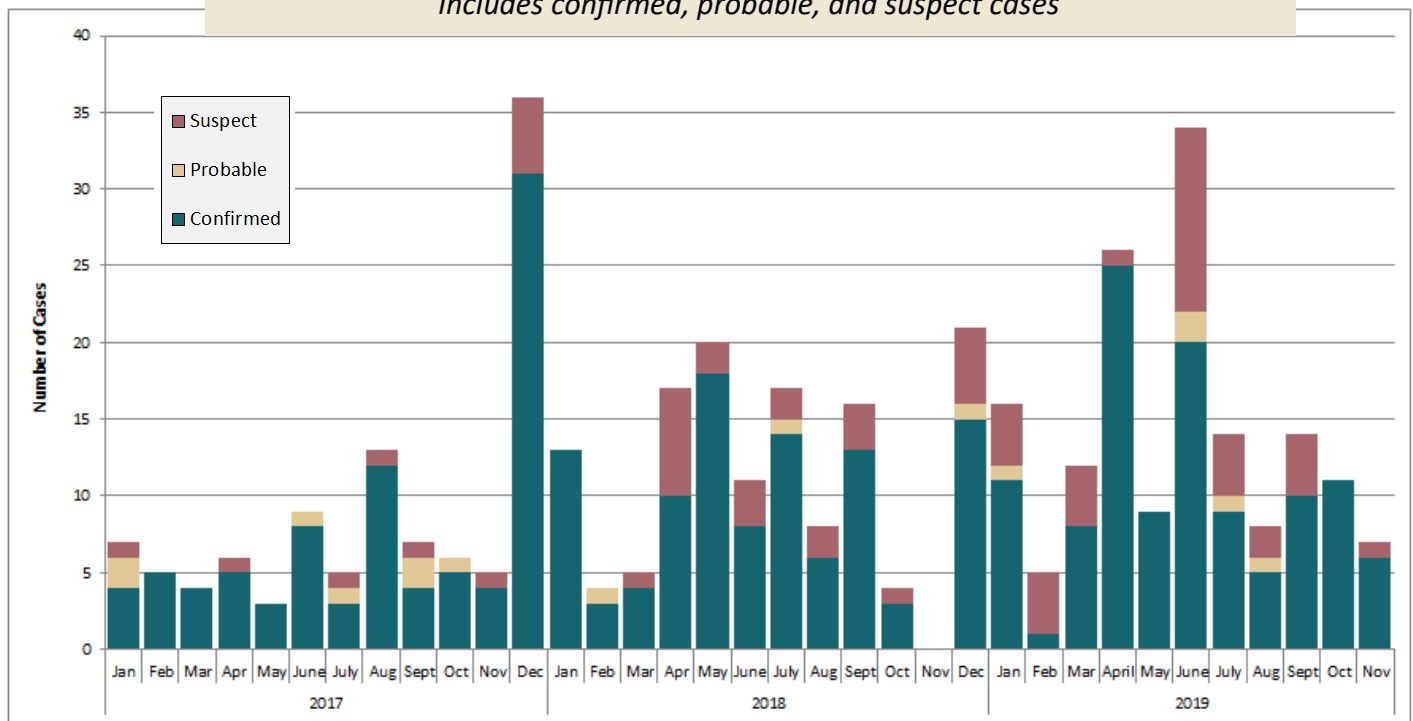
Year	Cases
2012	363
2013	72
2014	59
2015	371
2016	67
2017	106
2018	136
2019*	156

*year-to-date

Pertussis Cases, by Year
Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases



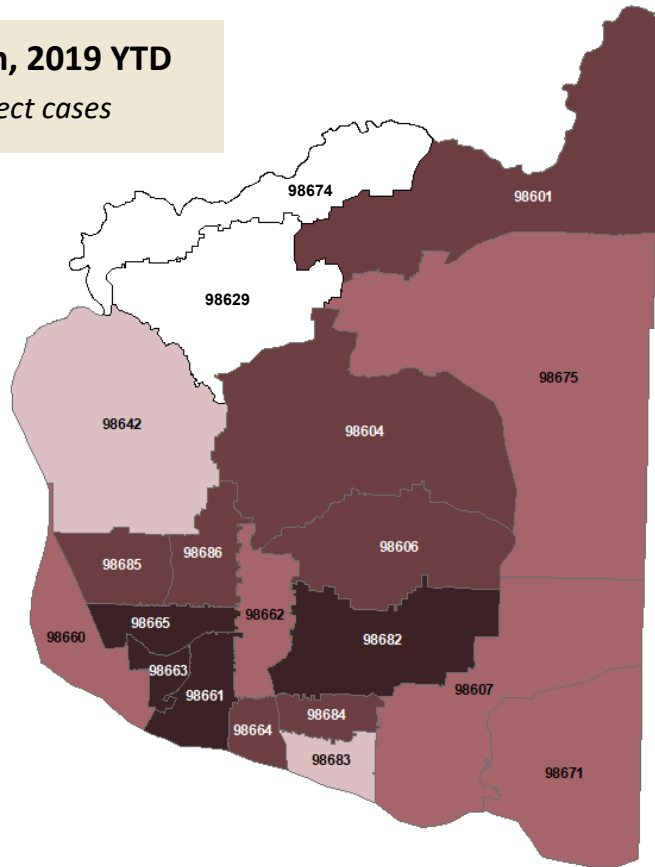
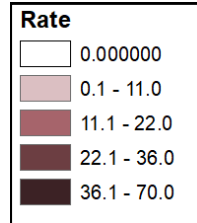
Pertussis Cases, by Onset Month and Case Classification, 2017-2019
Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases



Pertussis

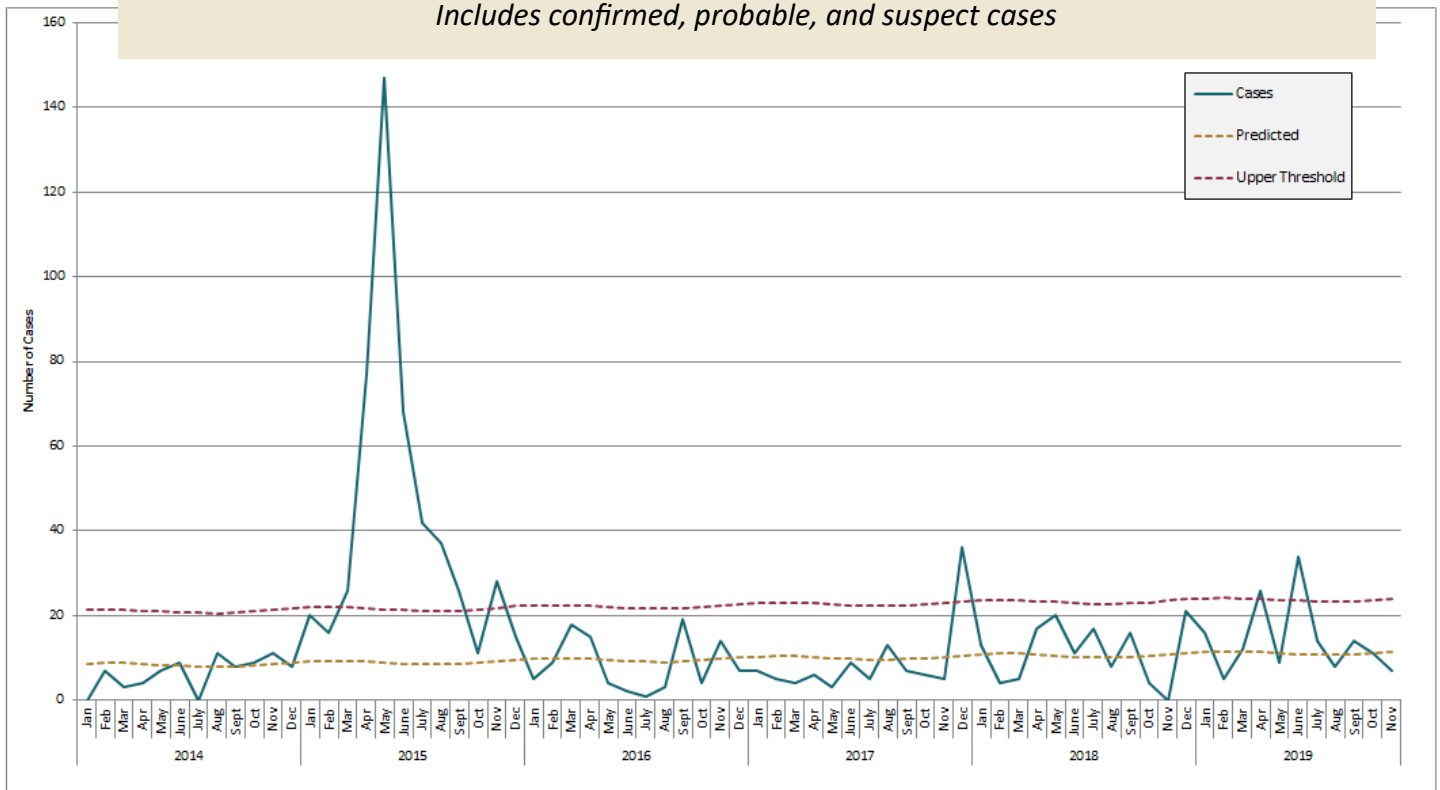
Pertussis rate per 100,000 population, 2019 YTD

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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