

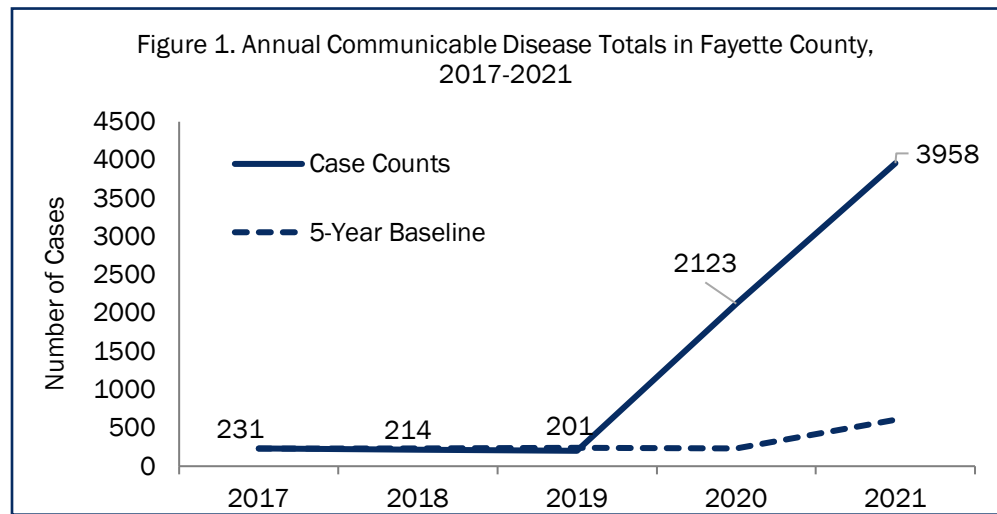
Annual Communicable Disease Report 2021

Fayette County

Communicable Disease Summary

Nearly 90 diseases are reportable in the state of Ohio (please see Page 3 for a complete list of these illnesses). The local health department must be notified anytime one of these diseases is diagnosed. Through this data, health departments monitor the health of the community and assist medical providers in the treatment and management of these contagious diseases. This report provides an overview of the reportable diseases affecting the health of Fayette County residents.

Due to the ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, Fayette County saw an 86% increase in communicable disease cases from 2020 to 2021 (2,123 cases and 3,958 cases,



respectively). Overall, 55.9% of cases were female and 44.1% were male. Cases ranged in age from 1 day to 101 years old with an average age of 38.4 years and a median age of 36 years. **Figure 1.** shows the number of disease cases occurring annually over the past five years. The most frequently reported illnesses were COVID-19 (3,751 cases), chlamydia (99 cases), Hepatitis C (27 cases), gonorrhea (25 cases), and campylobacteriosis (21 cases). **Table 1.** on Page 4 lists the diseases reported in the community in 2021 and the number of cases for each of these illnesses. Additionally, **Figure 3.** on Page 5 categorizes those illnesses by type. The remainder of this document provides epidemiological information as well as brief demographic information on the cases and disease trends for each of the top five illnesses over the past five years.

Ohio's Reportable Diseases¹

Know Your ABCs: A Quick Guide to Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio

From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective August 1, 2019

Class A:

Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- Anthrax
- Botulism, foodborne
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Influenza A – novel virus infection
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Plague
- Rabies, human
- Rubella (not congenital)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Smallpox
- Tularemia
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard or act of bioterrorism.

Class B:

Disease of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- Amebiasis
- Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:
 - Chikungunya virus infection
 - Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease
 - LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)
 - Powassan virus disease
 - St. Louis encephalitis virus disease
 - West Nile virus infection
 - Western equine encephalitis virus disease
 - Yellow fever
 - Zika virus infection
 - Other arthropod-borne diseases
- Babesiosis
- Botulism
 - infant
 - wound
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacteriosis
- *Candida auris*
- Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE)
 - CP-CRE *Enterobacter* spp.
 - CP-CRE *Escherichia coli*
 - CP-CRE *Klebsiella* spp.
 - CP-CRE other
- Chancroid
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue
- *E. coli* O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- Giardiasis
- Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease)
- Hantavirus
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis B (perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (perinatal)
- Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)
- Hepatitis E
- Influenza-associated hospitalization
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy (Hansen disease)
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Malaria
- Meningitis:
 - Aseptic (viral)
 - Bacterial
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)
- Psittacosis
- Q fever
- Rubella (congenital)
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection (typhoid fever)
- Salmonellosis
- Shigellosis
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)
- Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)
- Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn
- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease (ISP)
- Syphilis
- Tetanus
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
- Trichinellosis
- Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)
- Varicella
- Vibriosis
- Yersiniosis

Class C:

Report an outbreak, unusual incident or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

Outbreaks:

- Community
- Foodborne
- Healthcare-associated
- Institutional
- Waterborne
- Zoonotic

NOTE:

Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

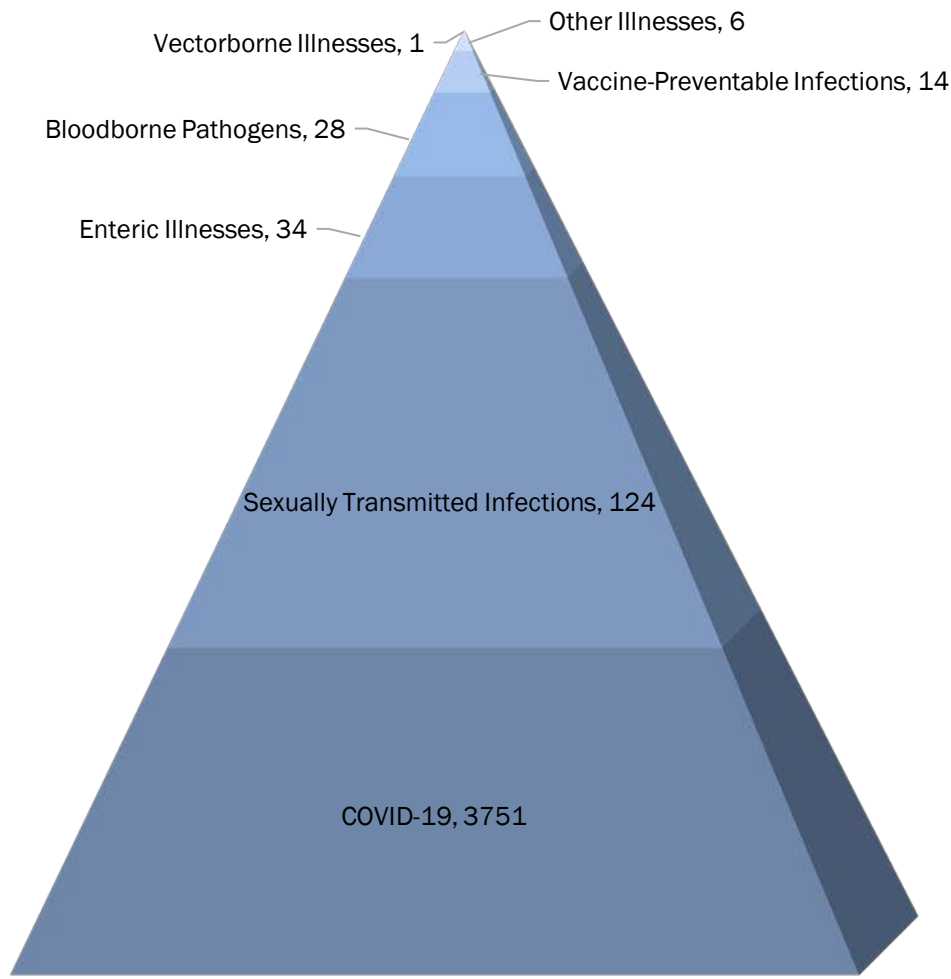
¹COVID-19 was added as a Class A disease in 2020.

Diseases Reported in 2021

| Table 1. Communicable Disease Cases ¹ Reported in Fayette County, 2021 | | |
|---|--------------|----------------------------|
| Class A Reportable Diseases | | |
| | Case Count | Rate per 100k ³ |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) ² | 3,751 | 12,956.37 |
| Class B Reportable Diseases | | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 21 | 72.54 |
| Chlamydia | 99 | 341.96 |
| Carbapenemase-Producing Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE) | 2 | 6.91 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 3 | 10.36 |
| Dengue | 1 | 3.45 |
| <i>E. coli</i> , Shiga Toxin-Producing | 1 | 3.45 |
| Gonorrhea | 25 | 86.35 |
| Hepatitis A | 2 | 6.91 |
| Hepatitis B | 7 | 24.18 |
| Hepatitis B, perinatal infection | 1 | 3.45 |
| Hepatitis C | 27 | 93.26 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 1 | 3.45 |
| Influenza-Associated Hospitalization | 2 | 6.91 |
| Legionnaires' Disease | 1 | 3.45 |
| Meningitis - aseptic/viral | 1 | 3.45 |
| Mumps | 1 | 3.45 |
| Salmonella | 5 | 17.27 |
| Shigella | 2 | 6.91 |
| <i>Streptococcal</i> Disease, Group A -invasive | 1 | 3.45 |
| Tuberculosis | 3 | 10.36 |
| Varicella | 1 | 3.45 |
| Grand Total | 3,851 | 13,671.38 |
| ¹ Case counts include confirmed, probable and suspected disease classifications | | |
| ² COVID-19 cases only include confirmed and probable disease classifications | | |
| ³ Case rates per 100,000 people were based on the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 population | | |

Types of Diseases Reported

Figure 3. Types of Communicable Diseases Reported in Fayette County, 2021



Notes:

Sexually transmitted infections include chlamydia and gonorrhea

Enteric illnesses include campylobacteriosis, CP-CRE, cryptosporidiosis, *E. coli*, salmonella, and shigella

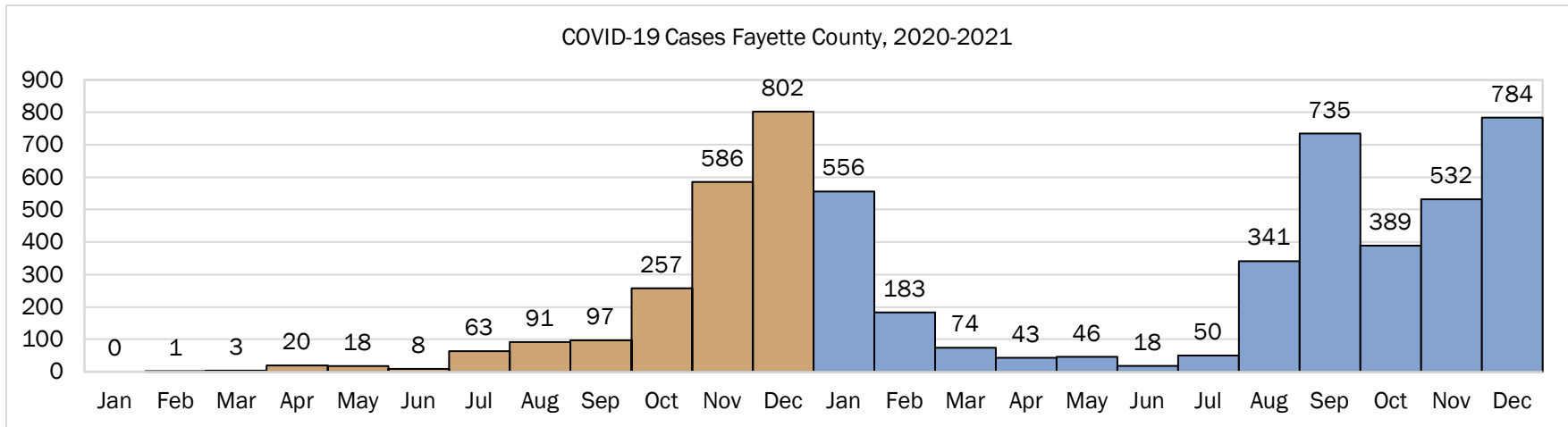
Vaccine preventable illnesses include Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, perinatal Hepatitis B, influenza-associated hospitalizations, mumps, and varicella

Bloodborne pathogens include Hepatitis C and perinatal Hepatitis C

Vectorborne diseases include dengue

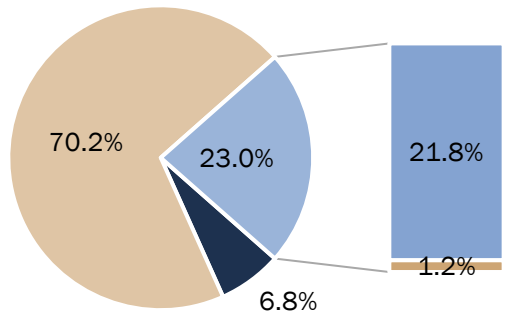
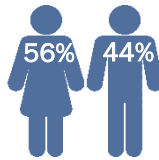
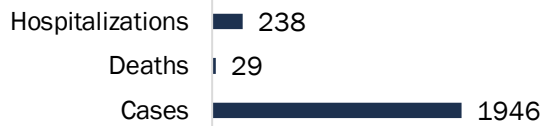
Other illnesses include Legionnaires' disease, viral meningitis, *Streptococcus* disease, and tuberculosis

COVID-19 2020-2021



Case Demographics, by year

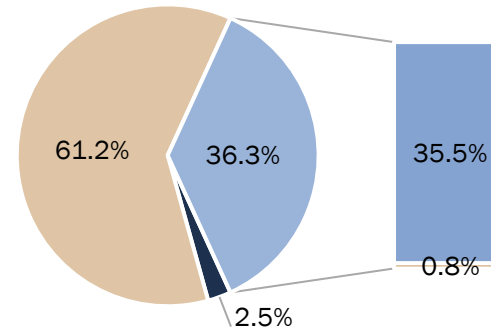
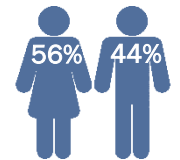
2020



■ Asymptomatic ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

| | |
|----------|------------|
| Min. Age | <1 year |
| Avg. Age | 44.7 years |
| Max. Age | 99 years |

2021



■ Asymptomatic ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

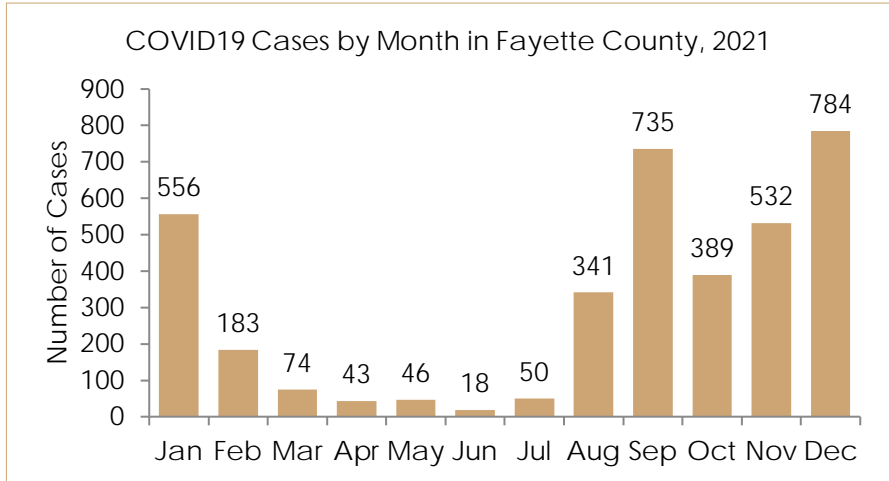
| | |
|----------|------------|
| Min. Age | <1 year |
| Avg. Age | 38.7 years |
| Max. Age | 101 years |

¹Mild illness includes those who were able to recover at home
²Moderate illness includes cases who sought outpatient treatment or required hospitalization
³Severe illness includes cases who were hospitalized in intensive care, were intubated, or died as a result of their illness

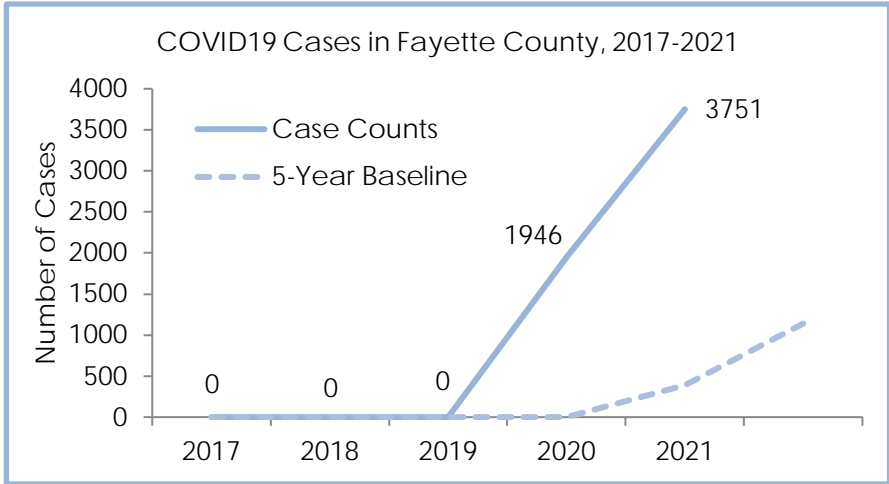
COVID-19

This illness is caused by the novel species of the Coronaviridae virus family- SARS-CoV-2. First discovered in Wuhan, China in 2019, this virus quickly transmitted worldwide causing the COVID-19 pandemic. People often develop symptoms 1-14 days after exposure. Prevention includes getting vaccinated, avoiding those ill with COVID-19, social distancing, wearing a cloth facemask that covers the mouth and nose, handwashing, and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces.

3,751
Reported cases
of COVID-19



93%
Increase from
previous year



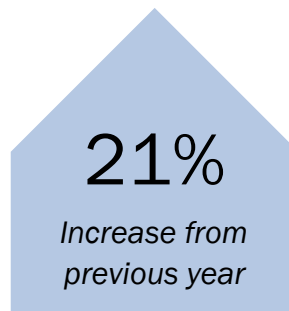
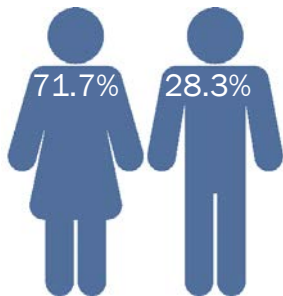
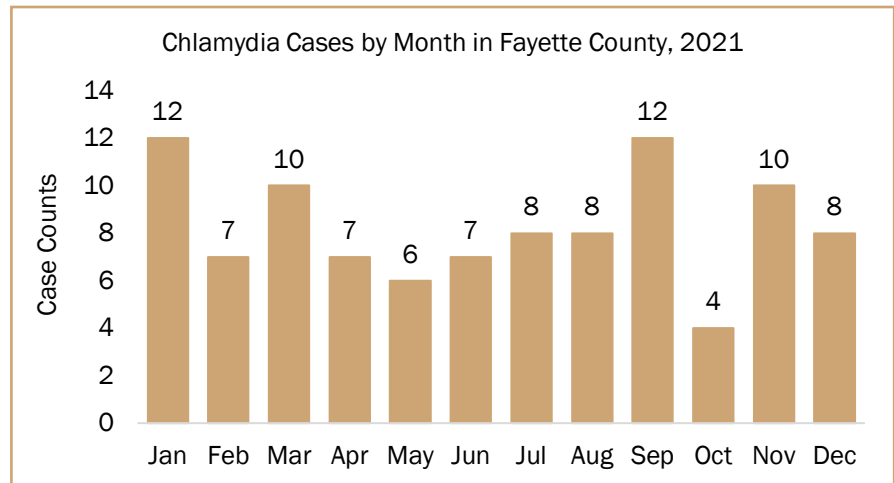
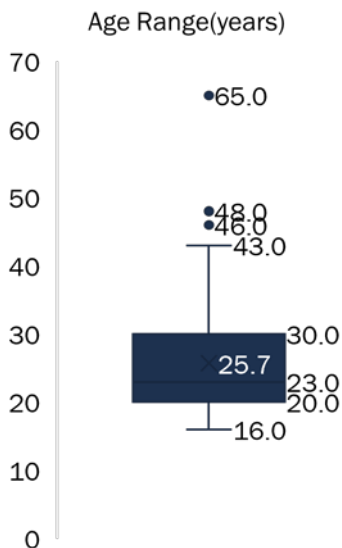
Did you know?
Everyone 5 years of age & older is eligible for the COVID vaccine

Make an appointment by calling the Fayette County Public Health Department's Nursing Division at (740) 335-5910

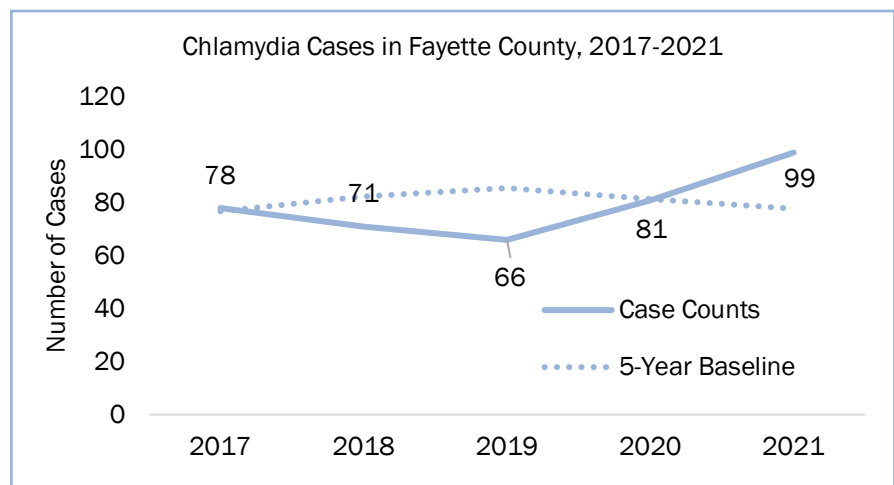
Chlamydia

This sexually transmitted infection is caused by the bacteria *Chlamydia trachomatis*. People often develop symptoms 7-21 days after exposure. Prevention includes abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those infected with chlamydia.

Case Demographics



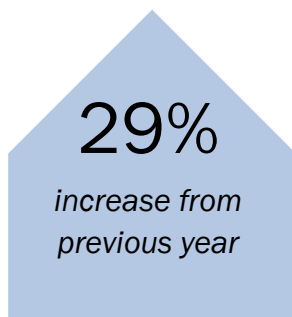
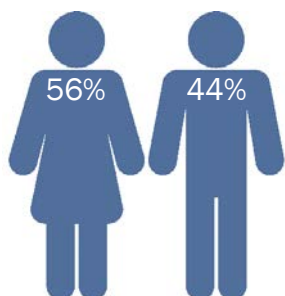
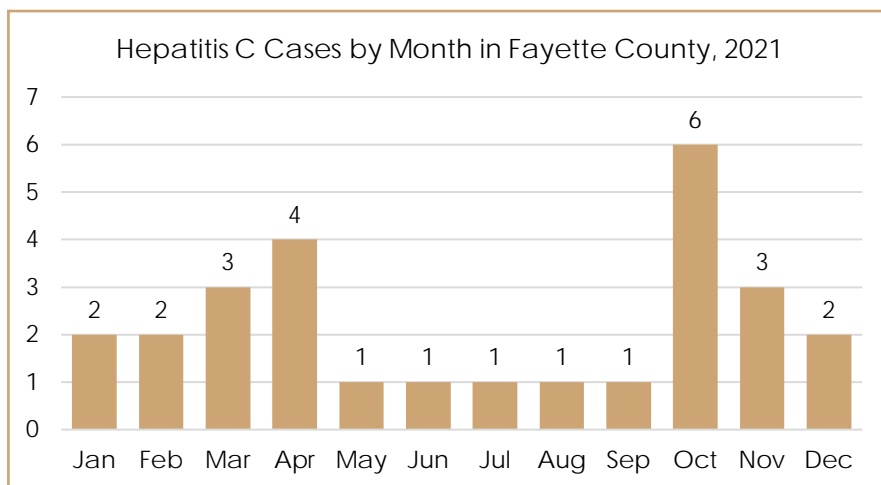
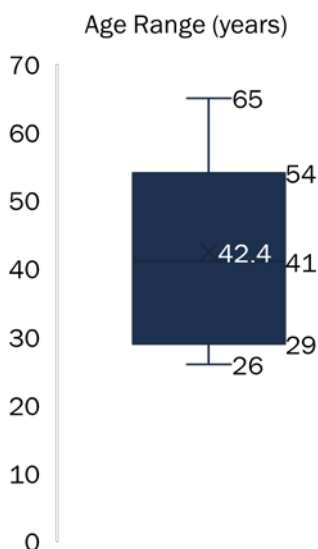
Did you know?
Women are often reported at much higher rates due to yearly exams.



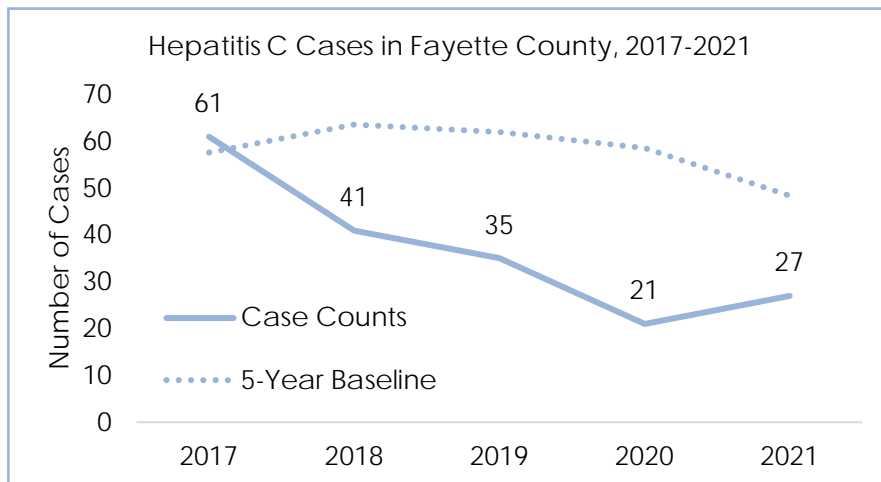
Hepatitis C

This bloodborne infection is caused by the Hepatitis C virus. It is transmitted mainly through injection drug use. It may also occur sexually or through inadequately cleaned medical devices, exposure to blood in the workplace, or exposure during childbirth. Individuals often become ill 2 weeks-6 months after exposure. Currently no vaccine is available to prevent this infection.

Case Demographics



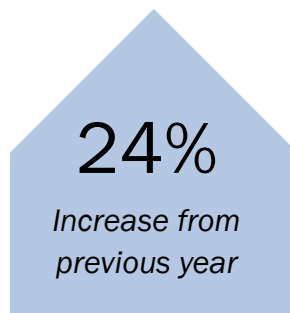
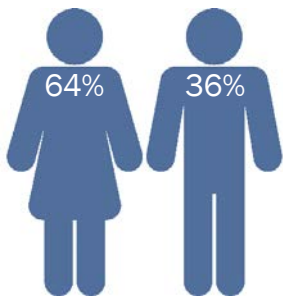
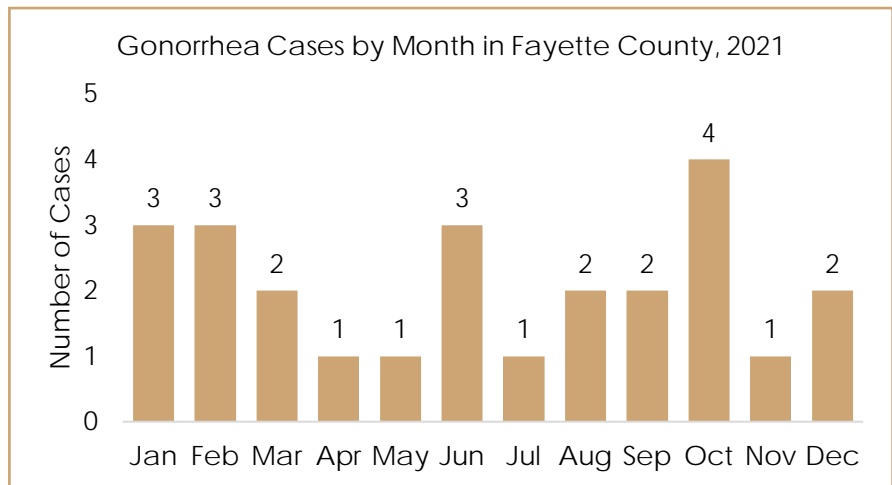
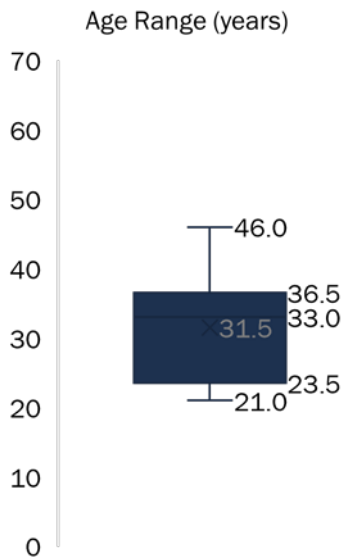
Did you know?
The CDC recommends anyone 18 years & older should be tested for Hep C at least once in their lifetime



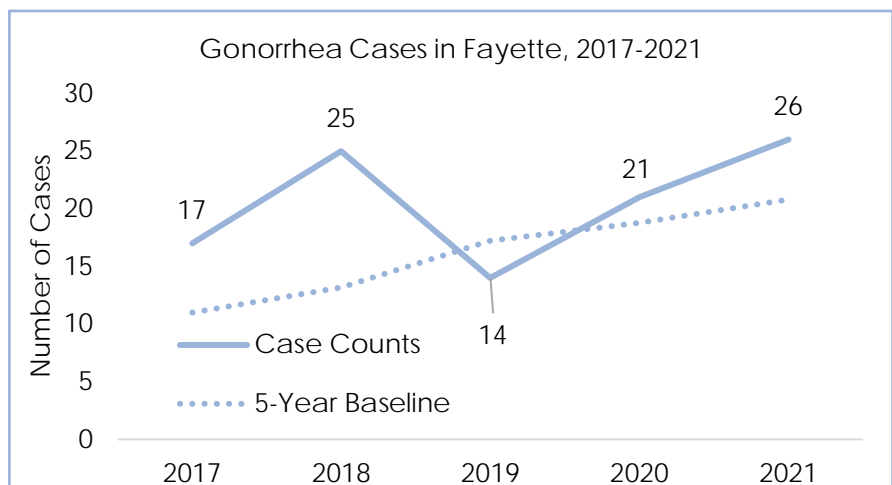
Gonorrhea

This infection is caused by the sexually transmitted bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. People often develop symptoms 3-8 days after exposure. The best prevention for this infection includes abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those infected with gonorrhea.

Case Demographics



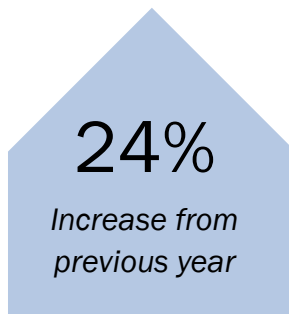
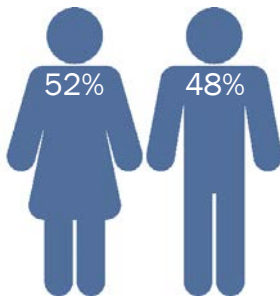
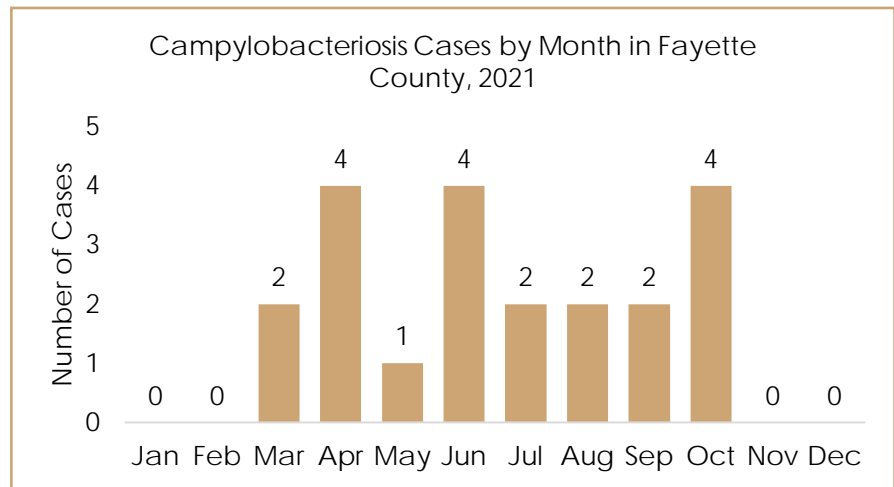
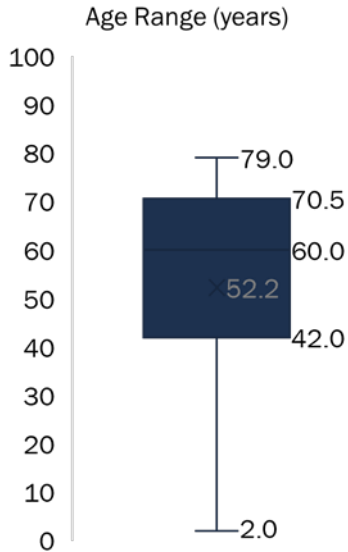
Did you know?
Male Gonorrhea cases are often asymptomatic & under reported



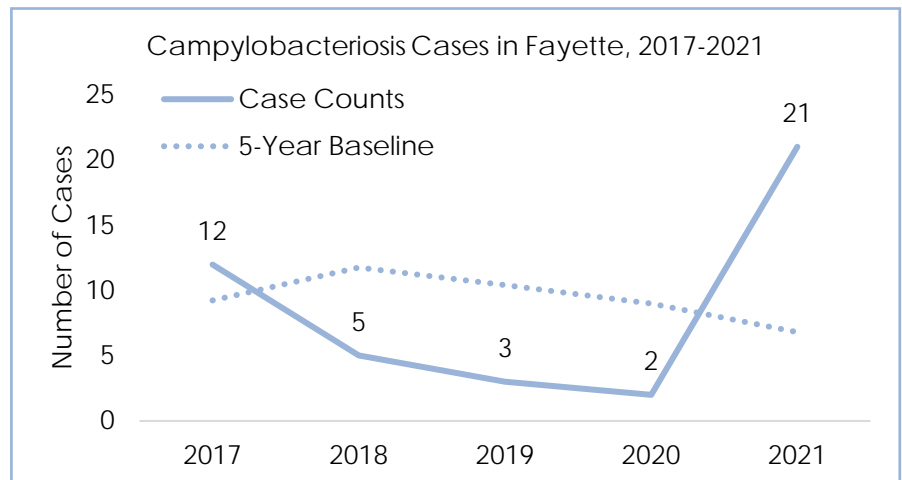
Campylobacteriosis

This infection is caused by the *Campylobacter* bacteria. It is commonly found in many wild/domestic animals including poultry, cattle, dogs, and cats. It is spread fecal-orally; primarily by eating raw or undercooked poultry or food contaminated by raw or undercooked poultry. Individuals often become ill 2-4 days after exposure. Prevention includes hand washing, safe food preparation, and pasteurization.

Case Demographics



Did you know?
Campy often comes from contact with livestock during the spring and summer months.



Contact Information

Mary E. Salimbene Merriman, MPH

Epidemiologist

Hardin County Health Department

940 London Avenue, Suite 1100

Marysville, Ohio 43040

937-642-2053

mary.merriman@uchd.net

Kate Wright, MPH

Epidemiologist

Hardin County Health Department

940 London Avenue, Suite 1100

Marysville, Ohio 43040

937-642-2053

kate.wright@uchd.net

Prepared by the Hardin County Health Department's epidemiologists.

All data was queried from the Ohio Disease Reporting System's

Data Extract on March 30, 2022



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Fayette County Public Health