



# FAYETTE COUNTY 2018

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT

*The communicable disease summary of reportable infectious diseases for January 2018 – December 2018.*

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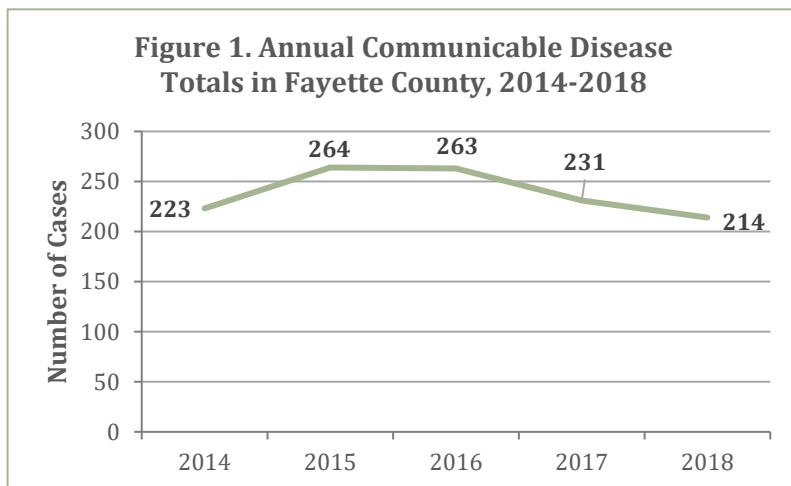
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# ANNUAL COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## Annual Communicable Diseases

Fayette County saw a 7.3% decrease in communicable disease cases from 2017 to 2018 (231 cases and 214 cases, respectively). **Figure 1.** to the right shows the number of communicable disease cases occurring annually for the last five years.



### COMMUNICABLE DISEASE HIGHLIGHTS

Numerous infectious diseases were reported during 2018; however, the most frequently reported illnesses were chlamydia (71 cases), Hepatitis C (41 cases), gonorrhea (25 cases), Hepatitis B (20 cases), and influenza-associated hospitalizations (17 cases). Chlamydia, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis B, and gonorrhea have continued to be in the top five most reported diseases since 2015. However, in 2018, campylobacteriosis was replaced by influenza-associated hospitalizations as the fifth most reported disease. **Table 1.** on Page 2 illustrates all of the diseases reported in the community and the number of cases for each of these illnesses.

The remainder of this document provides epidemiological information for each of the top five illnesses as well as brief demographic information on the cases and disease trends over the past five years.

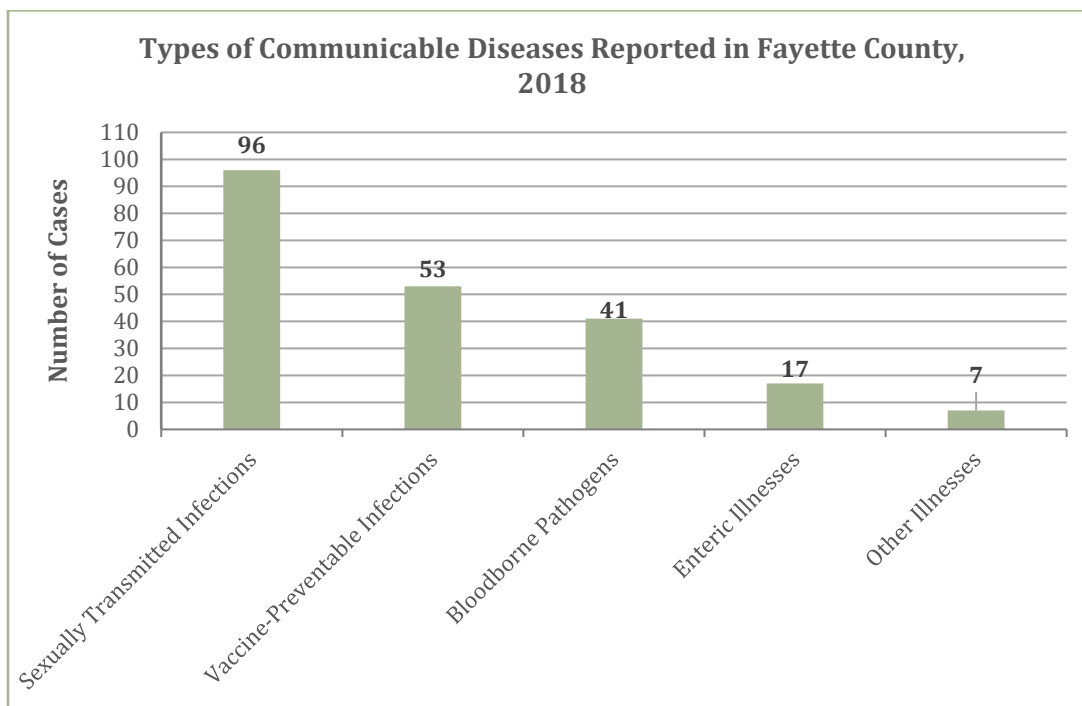
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE TABLE

## Communicable Disease Table

<b>Table 1. Communicable Diseases Reported in Fayette County, 2018</b>	
<b>Class B Reportable Diseases</b>	
Amebiasis	1
Campylobacteriosis	5
Chlamydia infection	71
Cryptosporidiosis	2
<i>E. coli</i>	2
Gonorrhea	25
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	1
Hepatitis A	11
Hepatitis B	20
Hepatitis B- Perinatal	2
Hepatitis C	41
Influenza- associated hospitalization	17
Legionnaires' Disease	2
Meningitis – aseptic/viral	3
Pertussis	1
Salmonellosis	7
Streptococcal disease	2
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>214</b>
<b>Class C Reportable Diseases - Outbreaks</b>	
Unknown Gastrointestinal Illness	2
<b>Total:</b>	<b>2</b>

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE GRAPH

## Communicable Disease Graph



### Notes:

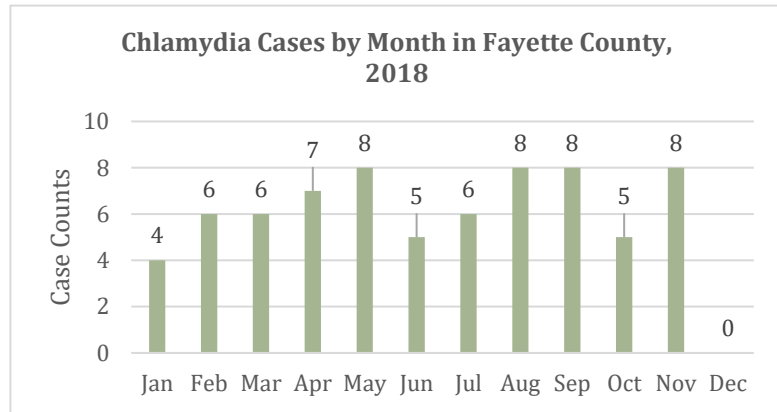
- Case counts include confirmed, probable, and suspect disease classifications
- Sexually transmitted infections include chlamydia and gonorrhea
- Enteric illnesses include amebiasis, campylobacteriosis, cryptosporidiosis, *E. coli*, and salmonella
- Vaccine preventable illnesses include *Haemophilus influenzae*, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, influenza-associated hospitalizations, pertussis, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
- Bloodborne pathogens include Hepatitis C
- Other illnesses include Legionnaires' disease, aseptic meningitis, and streptococcal disease

# CHLAMYDIA

## Chlamydia

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Number of Cases:** 71  
**Average Age:** 22.2 years  
**Median Age:** 20 years  
**Age Range:** 15-53 years  
**Female:** 69.0%  
**Male:** 31.0%  
**Percent Change from 2017:** -9.0%



### EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Infectious Agent:** *Chlamydia trachomatis* bacteria

**Case Definition:** Isolation of *C. trachomatis* by culture or demonstration of *C. trachomatis* in a clinical specimen

**Symptoms:** Women may notice abnormal vaginal discharge and/or a burning sensation when urinating while symptoms in men can include a discharge from their penis, a burning sensation while urinating, and/or pain and swelling in one or both testicles.

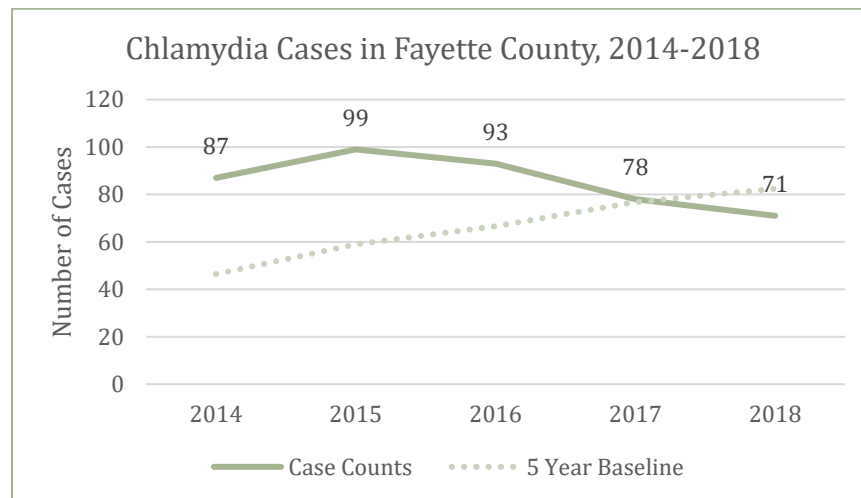
**Source:** Humans

**Mode of Transmission:** Sexually transmitted

**Incubation Period:** 7-21 days

**Prevention:** Abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those proven to be or suspected of being infected with *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

### CHLAMYDIA FIVE YEAR TREND

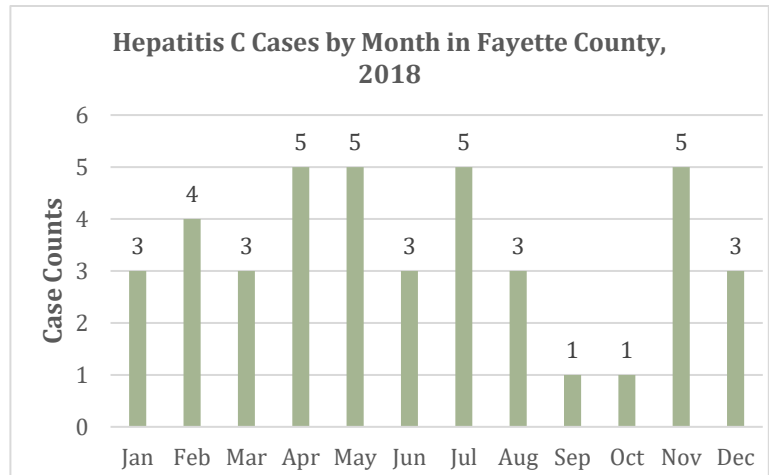


# HEPATITIS C

## Hepatitis C

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Number of Cases:** 41  
**Average Age:** 36.6 years  
**Median Age:** 35 years  
**Age Range:** 0-85 years  
**Female:** 41.5%  
**Male:** 58.5%  
**Percent Change from 2017:** -32.8%



### EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Infectious Agent:** Hepatitis C virus

**Case Definition:** A positive test for Hepatitis C virus antibodies or detection of the Hepatitis C virus

**Symptoms:** Most individuals infected with the Hepatitis C virus do not experience any symptoms; however, some may experience nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, dark urine, and/or jaundice. If a person has been infected for many years, their liver may be damaged.

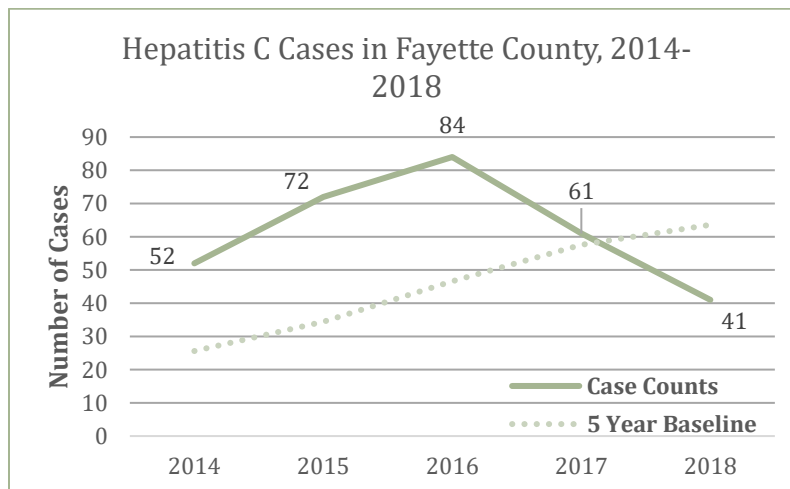
**Source:** Humans

**Mode of Transmission:** Sharing needles, syringes, or other equipment to inject drugs, needlestick injuries in health care settings, being born to a mother who has Hepatitis C, sharing personal care items that have come in contact with another person's blood, and having sexual contact with another infected person.

**Incubation Period:** 2 weeks – 6 months

**Prevention:** No vaccine currently available

### HEPATITIS C FIVE YEAR TREND



# GONORRHEA

## Gonorrhea

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Number of Cases:** 25

**Average Age:** 23.8 years

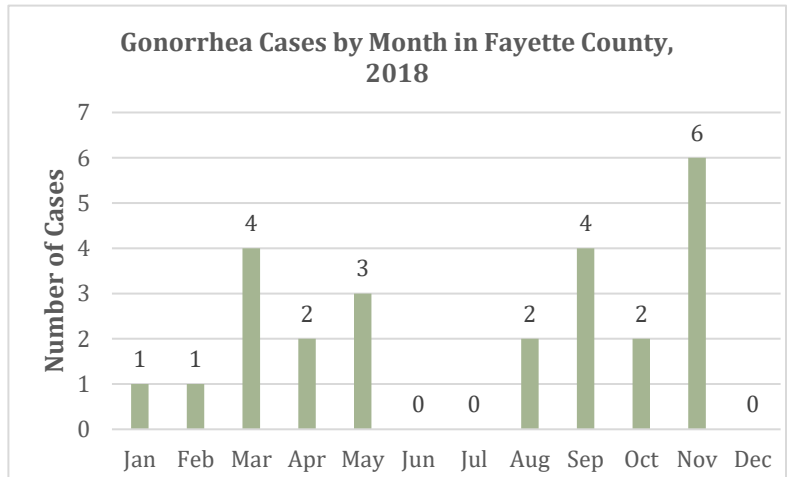
**Median Age:** 23 years

**Age Range:** 16-37 years

**Female:** 52.0%

**Male:** 48.0%

**Percent Change from 2017:** 47.1%



### EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Infectious Agent:** *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* bacteria

**Case Definition:** Isolation of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* from a clinical specimen

**Symptoms:** Many people are asymptomatic; however, symptoms for men may include discharge from the penis as well as testicular or scrotal pain while women typically experience mild symptoms that include increased vaginal discharge, or vaginal bleeding between periods.

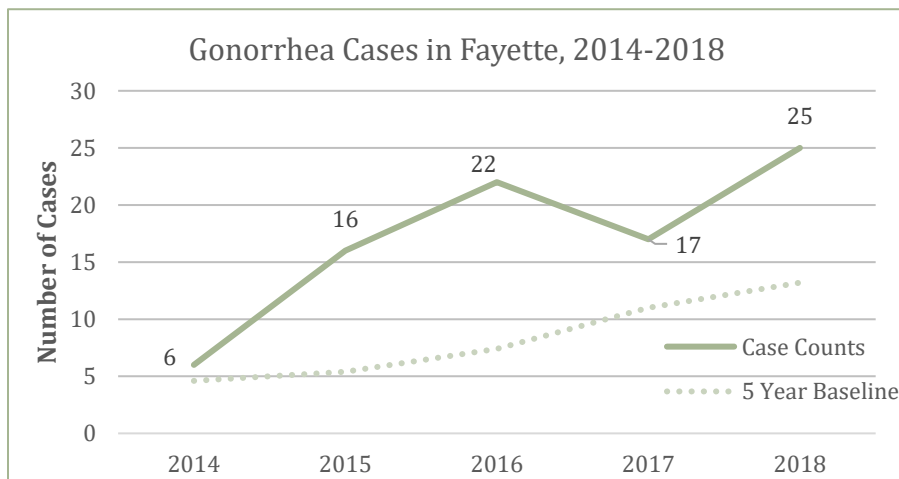
**Source:** Humans

**Mode of Transmission:** Sexually transmitted

**Incubation Period:** 3-8 days

**Prevention:** Abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those proven to be or suspected of being infected with *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

### GONORRHEA FIVE YEAR TREND



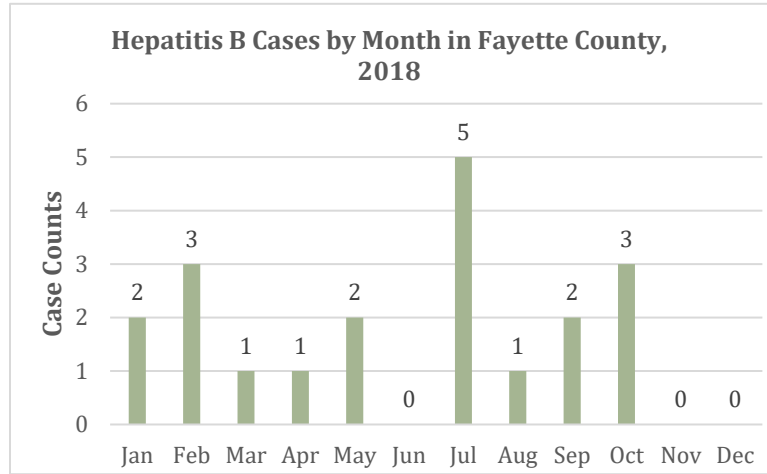


# HEPATITIS B

## Hepatitis B

### DEMOGRAPHICS

**Number of Cases:** 20  
**Average Age:** 44.3 years  
**Median Age:** 39.0 years  
**Age Range:** 24-79 years  
**Female:** 45.0%  
**Male:** 55.0%  
**Percent Change from 2017:** -33.0%



### EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Infectious Agent:** Hepatitis B virus

**Case Definition:** A positive test for Hepatitis B virus antibodies or detection of the Hepatitis B virus

**Symptoms:** Most individuals infected with the Hepatitis B virus do not experience any symptoms; however, some may experience nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, dark urine, and/or jaundice. If a person has been infected for many years, their liver may be damaged.

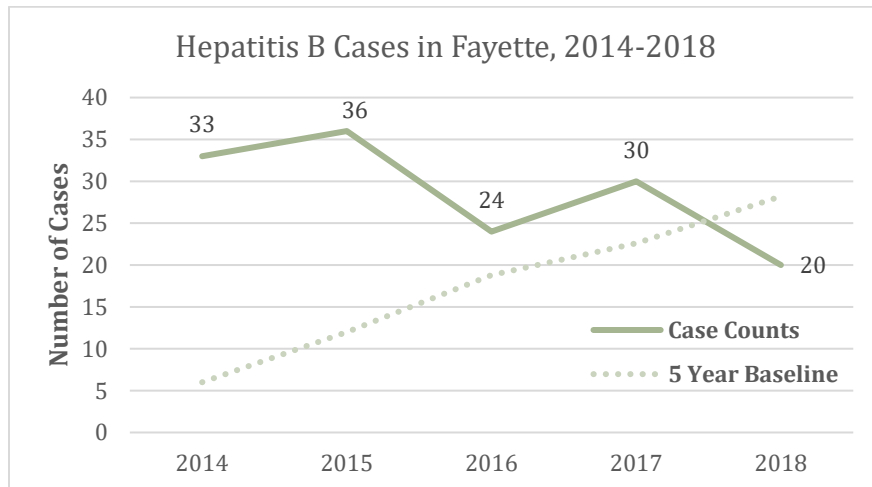
**Source:** Humans

**Mode of Transmission:** Hepatitis B virus is spread when blood, semen, or other body fluid infected with the virus enters the body of a person who is not infected. High risk activities include; birth (from infected mother), sex, sharing needles or other drug-injection equipment, and contact with blood from an open sore.

**Incubation Period:** 6 weeks – 6 months

**Prevention:** Vaccine preventable (3-4 shot series over a 6-month period)

### HEPATITIS B FIVE YEAR TREND

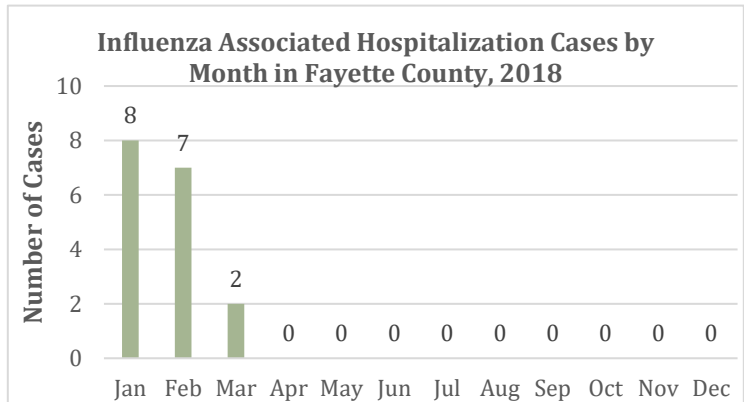


# INFLUENZA- ASSOCIATED HOSPITALIZATIONS

## Influenza- Associated Hospitalizations

### DEMOGRAPHICS

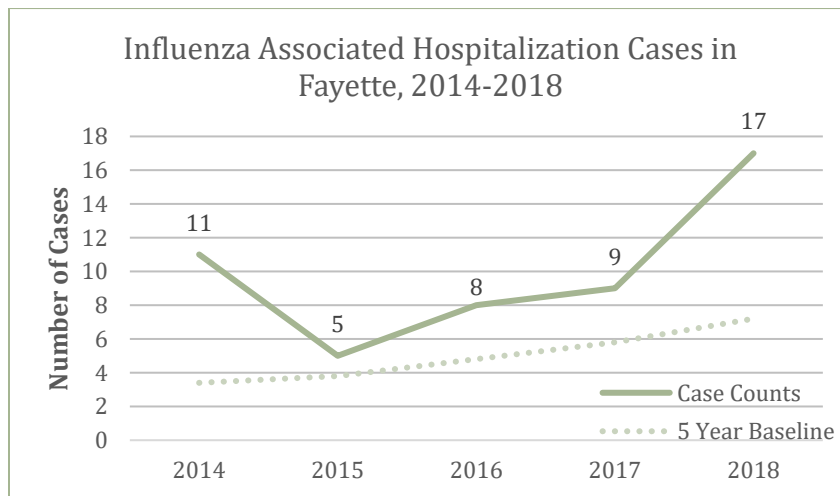
**Number of Cases:** 17  
**Average Age:** 57.9 years  
**Median Age:** 64 years  
**Age Range:** 2-86 years  
**Female:** 41.2%  
**Male:** 58.8%  
**Percent Change from 2017:** 88%



### EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Infectious Agent:** Two main types of Influenza virus: Influenza A and Influenza B; both types include different strains that tend to change from year to year  
**Case Definition:** An illness compatible with influenza virus infection that results in hospitalization  
**Symptoms:** Fever, body aches, headache, malaise, nonproductive cough, sore throat, and runny nose  
**Source:** Humans  
**Mode of Transmission:** Direct person-to-person contact through droplet spread or via articles recently contaminated with nasopharyngeal secretions  
**Incubation Period:** 1- 4 days  
**Prevention:** The best prevention is annual vaccination; washing hands after sneezing, coughing, or using a tissue; cough into sleeve and not into hands

### INFLUENZA-ASSOCIATED HOSPITALIZATION FIVE YEAR TREND



# TIMELINESS OF REPORTING

## Timeliness of Reporting

Timely reporting of infectious diseases is important in identifying potential outbreaks and in reducing disease burden. Public health relies on health care providers and laboratories for identification and prompt reporting of these infectious diseases. Timeliness requirements for each reportable disease is dependent on the infectious nature and severity of the disease.

Reporting lag is defined as the difference between the date the case was reported to the local health department and the date of diagnosis. For Class A diseases, median and mean lag time values should be less than 1 since these illnesses are required to be reported to the health department immediately, and for Class B and C diseases, mean and median lag time values should be less than 2 since these illnesses should be reported to the health department by the end of the next business day.

**Table 2.** illustrates the lag time for select Class B reportable diseases reported in Fayette County during 2018.

<b>Table 2. Reporting Lag Time for Select Reportable Diseases in Fayette County, 2018</b>				
<b>Reportable Disease</b>	<b>Reporting Requirement</b>	<b>Cases (N)</b>	<b>Median (Days)</b>	<b>Mean (Days)</b>
Campylobacteriosis	End of next business day	5	1	2.4
Cryptosporidiosis	End of next business day	2	1.5	1.5
<i>E. coli</i>	End of next business day	2	1.5	1.5
Giardia	End of next business day	0	N/A	N/A
Influenza-Associated Hospitalization	End of next business day	17	2	2.2
Legionnaires' Disease	End of next business day	2	1.5	1.5
Pertussis	End of next business day	1	4	4
Salmonella	End of next business day	7	1.5	2.8
Shigella	End of next business day	0	N/A	N/A
<p>Note: Reporting lag time is the difference between the date the case was reported to the local health department and the case's date of diagnosis Date of diagnosis defaulted to lab specimen collection date or illness onset date if blank</p>				

# CONTACT INFORMATION

## Contact Information

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