

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

2018 Communicable Disease Report

January 1, 2018 – December 31, 2018

Prepared by Miami County Public Health

Epidemiologist Janel S. Hodges, RS 510 West Water St, Suite 130 Troy, OH 45373 937-573-3500

Communicable Disease Nurses: Shelley Jackson, BSN, RN Belinda Reilly, RN

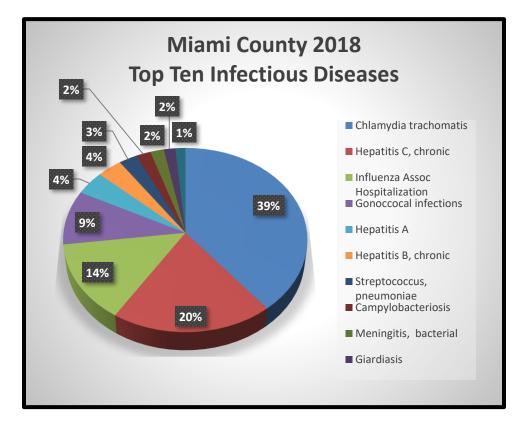
Table of Contents

Communicable Diseases

Communicable Diseases 2014-2018	4
Top Ten Infectious Diseases	5
Communicable Disease Outbreaks	5
Sexually Transmitted Infections	6
Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations	7
Influenza EpiCenter surveillance 2001-2018	8
Hepatitis A	9

Reportable Communicable Diseases 2014-2018

	Miami	Miami	Miami	Miami	Miami
Reportable Diseases	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Campylobacteriosis	21	12	13	20	13
Chlamydia	388	278	263	246	242
CP-CRE	0	0	0	0	5
Coccidioidomycosis	0	0	0	1	0
Cryptosporidiosis	0	1	20	2	2
E. chaffeensis	0	0	0	0	1
E. coli 0157	3	3	2	1	2
Giardiasis	2	1	5	4	10
Gonococcal infections	74	36	39	53	59
Hepatitis A	0	0	0	0	26
Hepatitis B, acute	7	6	3	3	0
Hepatitis B, chronic	6	18	11	29	22
Hepatitis B, perinatal	0	0	0	1	3
Hepatitis C, acute	8	1	1	2	5
Hepatitis C, chronic	87	100	127	130	123
HiB	1	4	0	0	1
InfluenzaAssocHospit	38	38	15	82	86
LaCrosse virus	0	0	0	0	1
Legionellosis	8	4	1	3	3
Lyme Disease	0	1	6	6	3
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis, Bacterial	2	2	1	10	12
Meningitis, Viral	5	5	4	0	3
Mumps	1	0	3	1	3
Mycobacterium, non-TB	3	4	3	0	0
Mycobacterium, TB	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	12	5	19	15	9
Rubella	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	13	10	14	40	4
Shigellosis	0	0	0	2	1
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis	0	0	0	0	1
Strep A, Invasive	2	1	5	8	5
Strep, Pneumo, Invasive	7	10	7	17	16
Syphilis	5	2	2	14	5
Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	0	0	1
Varicella	3	8	13	17	5
West Nile Virus	0	0	0	0	0
Yersiniosis	0	1	0	1	0
Total per Year	696	551	577	709	672



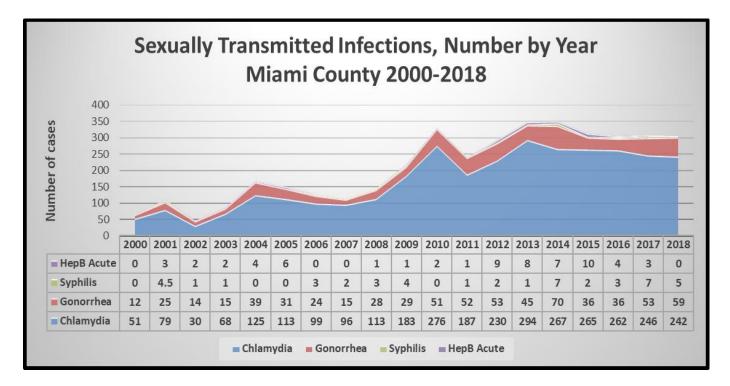
2018 Reportable Disease Outbreaks

Class B Reportable Disease Outbreak						
Hepatitis A	1					
Class C Reportable Disease Outbreaks						
Gastrointestinal	2					
Influenza A	2					



Sexually Transmitted Infections 2001-2018

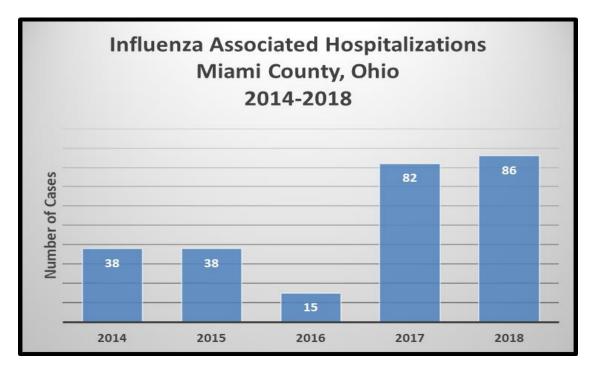
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are passed from one person to another through intimate physical contact such as heavy petting and from sexual activity. STIs don't always cause symptoms so it is possible to have an infection and not know it. It is important to get tested if you are having sex.*



*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Retrieved July 30, 2018 at <u>https://www.cdc.gov/std/default.htm</u>.

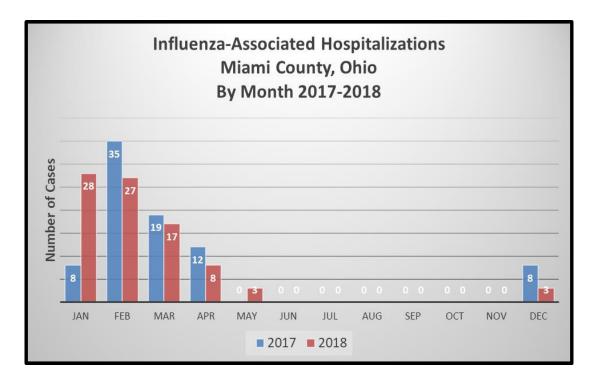
2018 Influenza Year

Influenza (flu) is a contagious respiratory illness caused by influenza viruses. It can cause mild to severe illness. Serious outcomes of flu infection can result in hospitalization or death. Some people, such as older people, young children, and people with certain health conditions, are at high risk of serious flu complications. The best way to prevent the flu is getting vaccinated each year.*



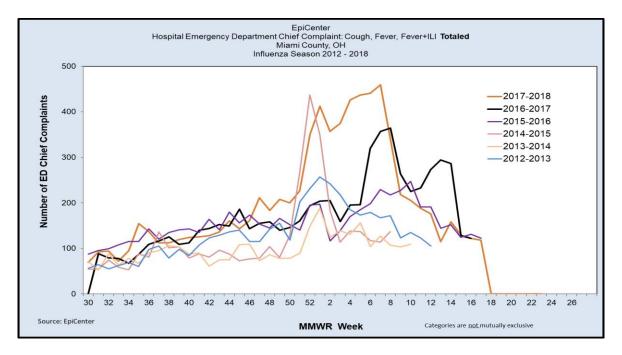
Eighty six influenza-associated hospitalizations were recorded for 2018 compared to eighty two cases in 2017. The West Central Ohio area also experienced a significant increase of influenza compared to the previous year. Two influenza outbreaks were recorded at long term care facilities which may have contributed to the increase.

Symptoms for influenza include fever, body aches, headache, malaise, nonproductive cough, sore throat, and runny nose. The influenza virus is spread by direct person-to-person contact through droplets.



*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Retrieved July 30, 2018 at <u>https://www.cdc.gov/flu/about/index.html</u>

EpiCenter is an electronic surveillance system for the chief complaint that is presented by the patient in an emergency room visit. ILI (Influenza Like Illness) is a hospital emergency department chief complaint associated with influenza that includes cough and fever.



Hepatitis A

In June 2018, the Ohio Department of Health issued a statewide community outbreak for hepatitis A after observing an increase in cases linked to certain risk factors since the beginning of 2018. Outbreaks of hepatitis A were also occurring in the neighboring states of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, and West Virginia.*

People at increased risk for hepatitis A in this outbreak included:

- People with direct contact with individuals infected with the virus
- Men who have sex with men
- People who use street drugs whether they are injected or not
- People who are incarcerated
- People experiencing homelessness
- People who have traveled to other areas of the U.S. currently experiencing outbreaks

Miami County had twenty six cases in 2018 compared to zero cases in the previous four years. Miami County Public Health responded by conducting vaccination clinics at St. Patrick's Kitchen and the Miami County Jails.

*https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/outbreak-responsebioterrorism-investigation-team/news/newsevent1