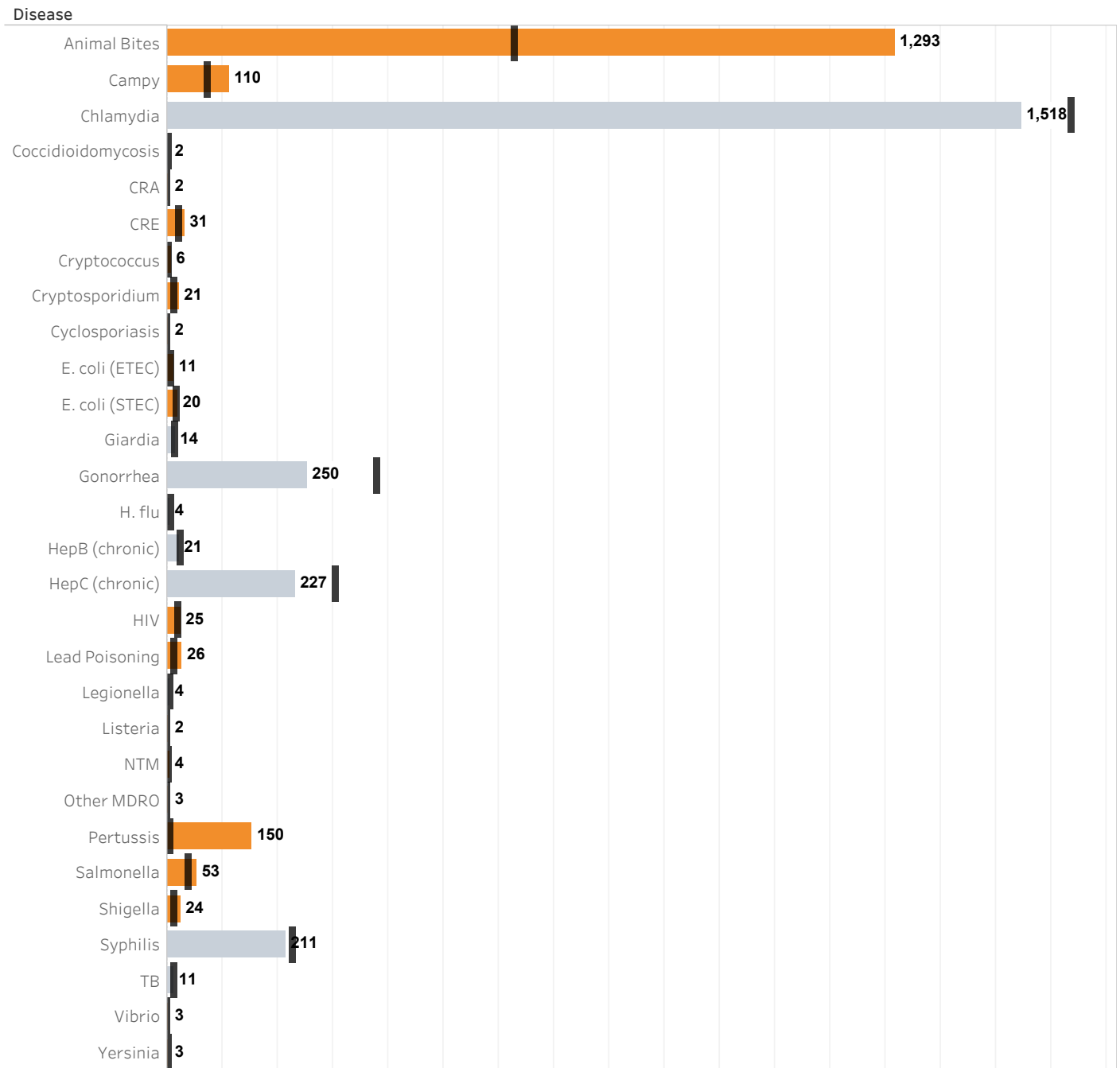


Marion County Reportable Diseases and Conditions Summary 2025

Marion County Health and Human Services
3160 Center St NE, Salem, OR 97301
503-588-5621
<http://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/PH>

Reportable Diseases and Conditions Marion County, 2025



■ Elevated
■ Within 5-year median

Elevated rows had more cases in 2025 than the 5-year median.

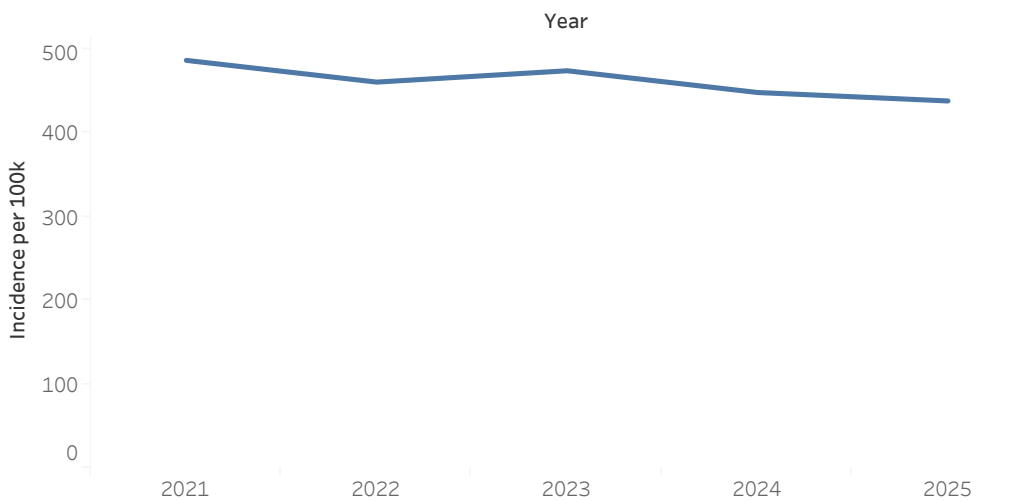
The black reference line indicates the 5-year median and the numbers displayed represent the number of cases.

The 5-year median was surpassed for all diseases with less than 10 cases except for H.flu, Legionella, and Coccidiomycosis.

Chlamydia

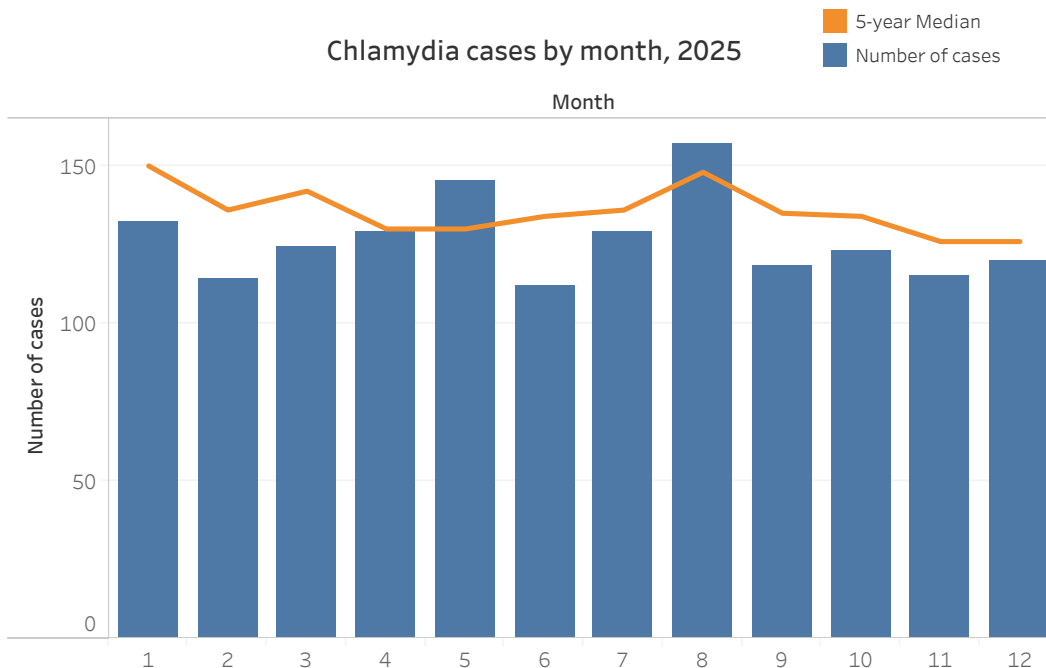
- Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection.
- Most people with chlamydia do not have symptoms, but even without symptoms, chlamydia can still damage the reproductive system.
- Chlamydia is transmitted through all types of sexual contact (vaginal, anal and oral sex), as well as during childbirth.
- To reduce risk of chlamydia infection, reduce your number of sexual contacts, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for chlamydia, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid chlamydia is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex or to be in a long-term monogamous relationship where both contacts have been tested and have not been exposed to other sexual contacts.

Chlamydia incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Chlamydia incidence rates have remained relatively steady since 2021, decreasing slightly overall. There was a slight increase from 2022 to 2023.

Chlamydia cases by month, 2025

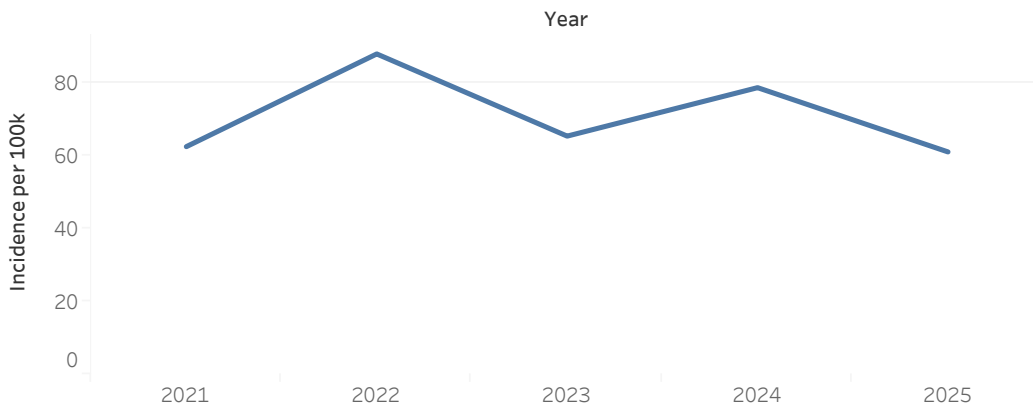


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County chlamydia cases by month from 2020-2024. In 2025 there were fewer chlamydia cases each month except in May and August.

Syphilis

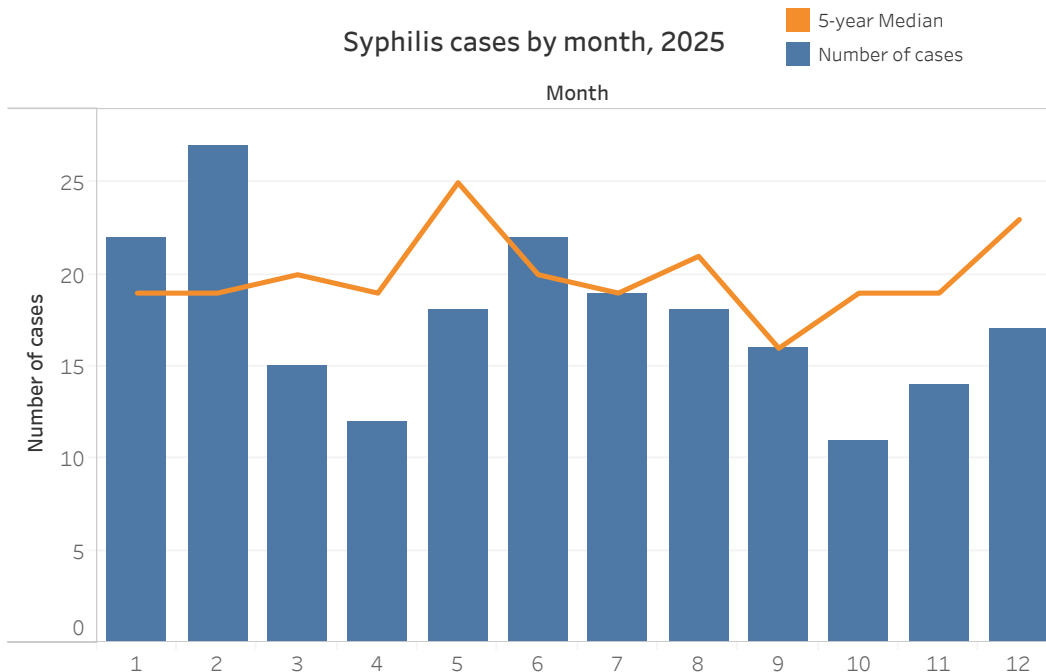
- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.
- Syphilis is described in stages of infection, which can have different symptoms. Symptoms may include one or more painless sore(s) called chancres, rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes, hair loss, and more. Untreated syphilis can progress and cause serious neurologic problems, organ damage, and death.
- Syphilis is spread through direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Syphilis can also be spread to an infant during pregnancy. Congenital syphilis can cause illness, birth defects, miscarriage, stillbirth, or infant death shortly after birth.
- To reduce risk of syphilis infection, reduce your number of sexual contacts, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for syphilis, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid syphilis is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex or to be in a long-term monogamous relationship where both contacts have been tested and have not been exposed to other sexual contacts.

Syphilis incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Syphilis incidence in Marion County has decreased overall. The incidence rate increased from 2021 to 2022 and from 2023 to 2024. The incidence rate decreased from 2022 to 2023 and from 2024 to 2025. The incidence rate in Marion County in 2025 remained lower than the peak incidence rate in 2022.

Syphilis cases by month, 2025

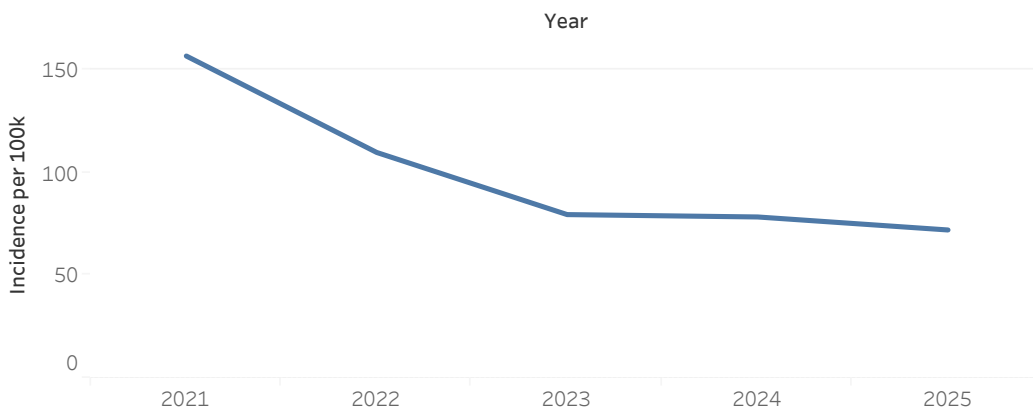


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County syphilis cases by month from 2020-2024. There were less syphilis cases than average every month during 2025 except in January, February, and June.

Gonorrhea

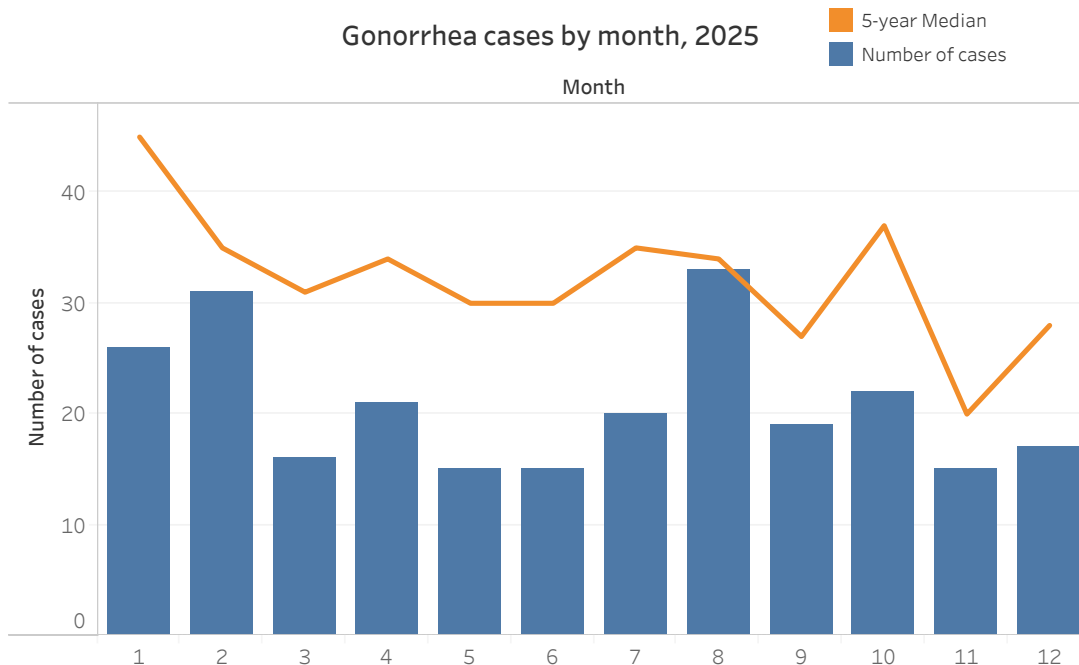
- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.
- Most people with gonorrhea do not have symptoms. Those who do have symptoms may experience any of the following symptoms based on location of infection: a burning sensation when urinating, genital or anal discharge, bleeding between periods for people who menstruate, swollen or painful testicles, rectal itching, soreness or bleeding or painful bowel movements.
- Gonorrhea is spread through vaginal, anal or oral sex. Gonorrhea can also be spread to a baby during childbirth.
- To reduce risk of gonorrhea infection, reduce your number of sexual contacts, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for gonorrhea, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid gonorrhea is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex, or to be in a long-term monogamous relationship where both contacts have been tested and have not been exposed to other sexual contacts.

Gonorrhea incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Gonorrhea incidence rates have decreased from 2021 to 2025. The incidence rate remained stable from 2023 to 2024.

Gonorrhea cases by month, 2025

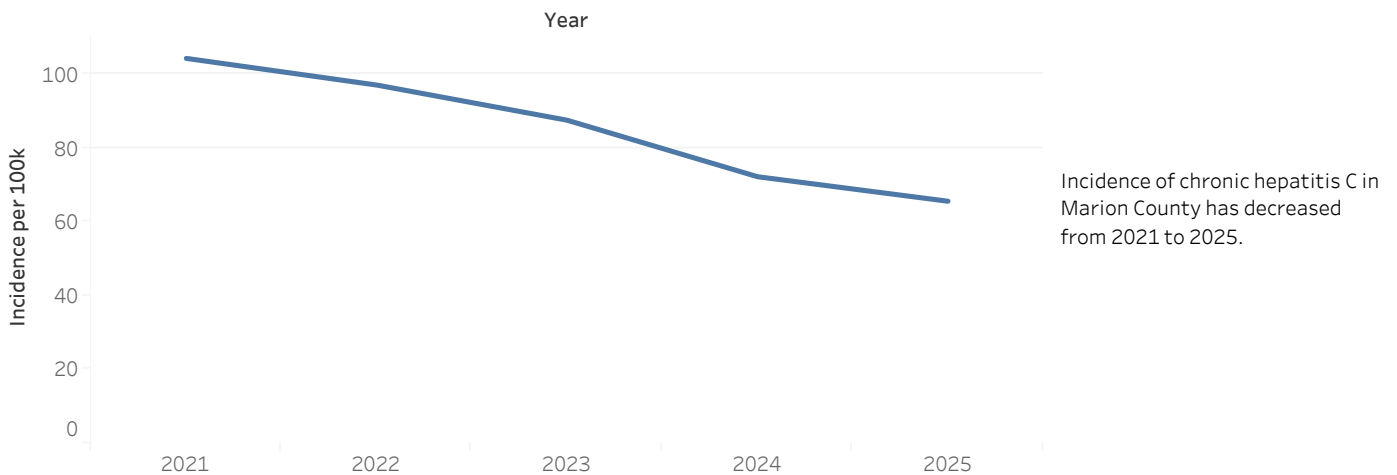


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County gonorrhea cases by month from 2020-2024. In 2025 there were fewer gonorrhea cases than average every month.

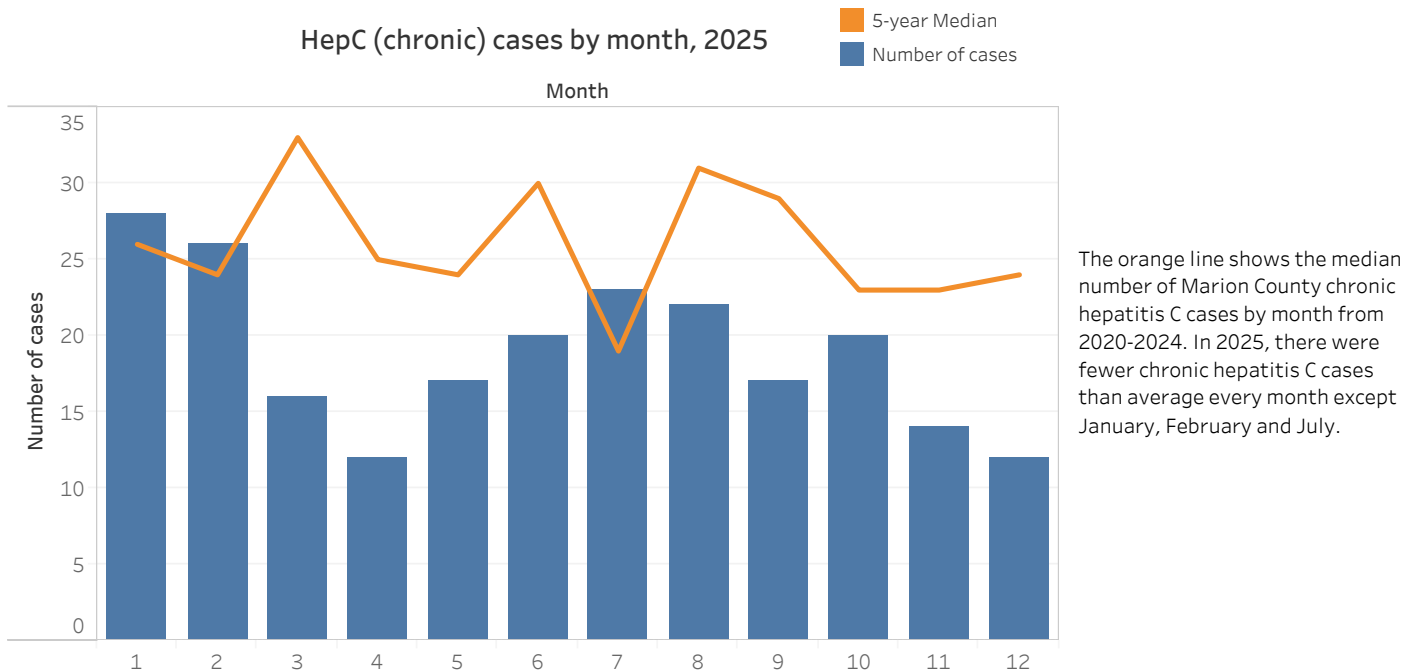
Chronic Hepatitis C

- Hepatitis C is a virus that can cause short and long-term illness. When the virus remains in the body it becomes a chronic illness that can result in long-term health problems and even death. Chronic illness occurs in 75%-85% of people infected with hepatitis C.
- Most people with chronic hepatitis C do not have symptoms. Over time chronic hepatitis C virus can cause liver damage, liver failure, liver cancer, and even death.
- Hepatitis C is spread when blood from a person infected with hepatitis C enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, in the United States, most people become infected with hepatitis C by sharing needles or other injection drug equipment. Other possible infection methods include accidental needle sticks, being born to a person who has hepatitis C, sharing personal items such as razors or toothbrushes, and having sexual contact with a person infected with the hepatitis C virus.

HepC (chronic) incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



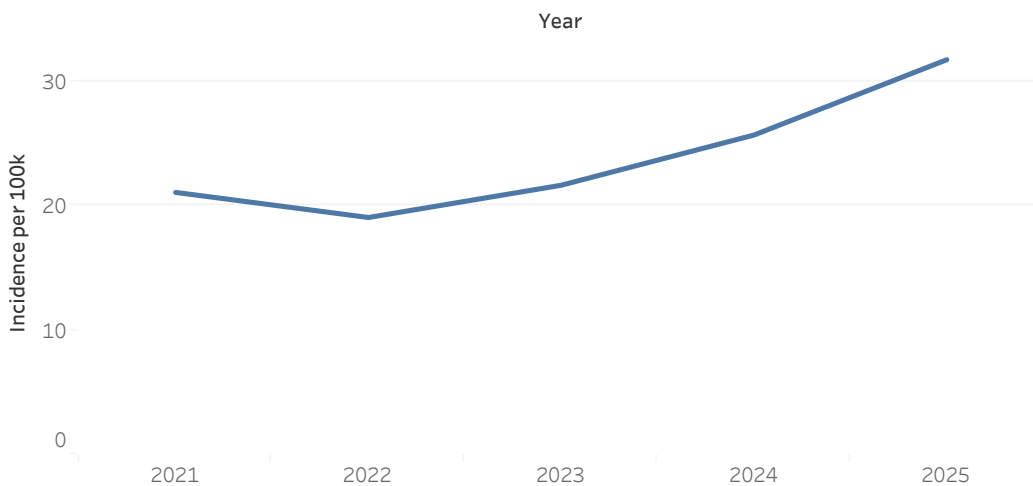
HepC (chronic) cases by month, 2025



Campylobacter

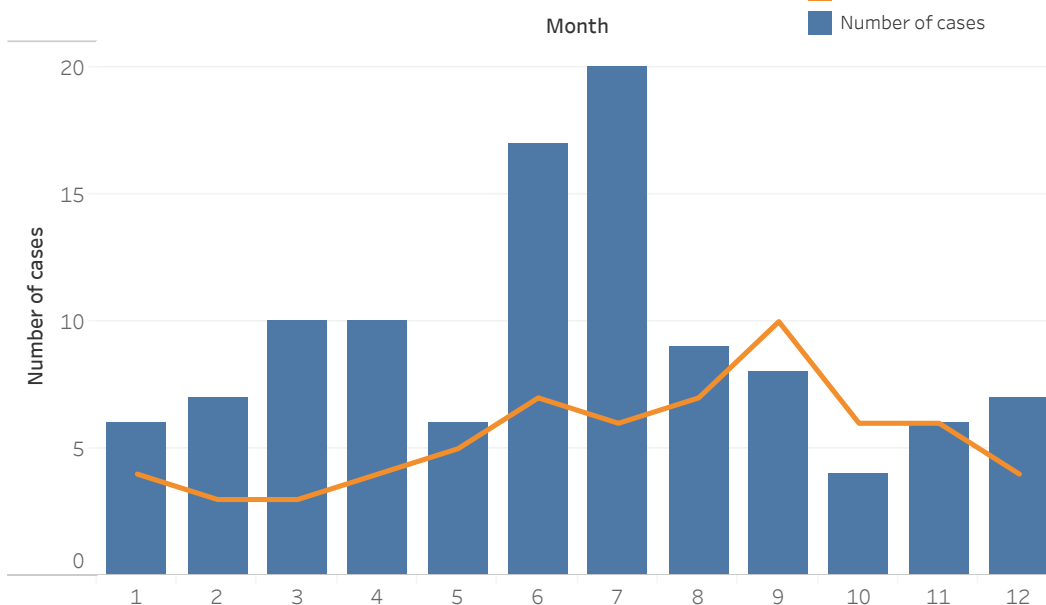
- Campylobacteriosis is an infectious gastrointestinal illness caused by a bacteria.
- Most ill people have diarrhea, cramping, stomach pain, and fever within 2-5 days after bacteria exposure. People are usually sick for about a week.
- Most cases of campylobacteriosis are associated with eating raw or undercooked poultry, unpasteurized dairy products, or drinking contaminated water.
- To help prevent campylobacteriosis, cook all poultry products thoroughly, wash hands with soap before preparing food, and after handling raw meat. Use separate cutting boards for meat and other foods, and thoroughly clean all surfaces after contact with raw meat. Do not drink unpasteurized milk or untreated water. Wash hands with soap after using the bathroom and after cleaning up after pets.

Campy incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Campylobacter incidence decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022, and has continued to increase from 2022 to 2025.

Campy cases by month, 2025

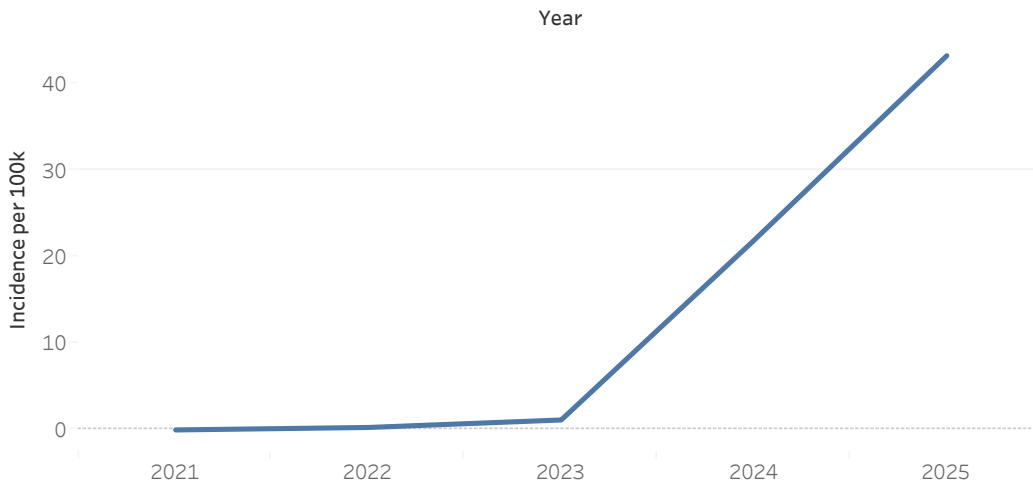


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County campylobacter cases by month from 2020-2024. In 2025, there were more campylobacter cases than average every month except in September, October, and November.

Pertussis

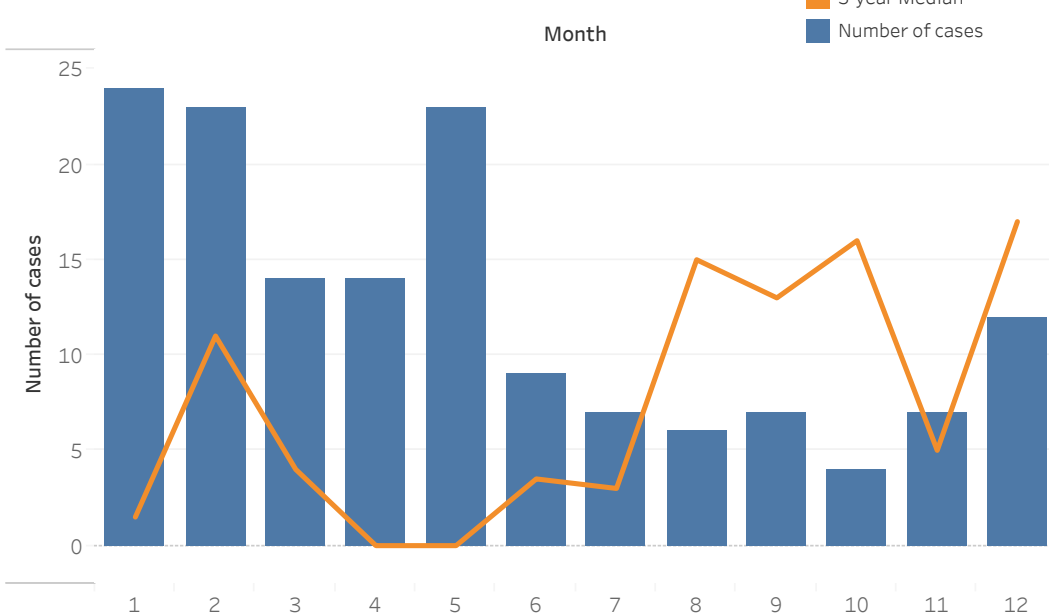
- Pertussis is a contagious respiratory bacteria that causes whooping cough.
- Most people with pertussis develop a cough 7-21 days after exposure. Symptoms may include spasms of severe coughing, gasping, and vomiting after coughing. Cough can last for 6-10 weeks.
- Pertussis can be treated with antibiotics. High-risks contacts may also receive antibiotics after exposure, even if they are not sick.
- Vaccination is the best way to protect against pertussis. Protection from vaccine can fade over time, booster shots are recommended for adults every 10 years.

Pertussis incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Pertussis incidence in Marion County remained very low (incidence rate of <2 per 100k) from 2021 to 2023. Since 2024 there has been a significant increase in pertussis.

Pertussis cases by month, 2025

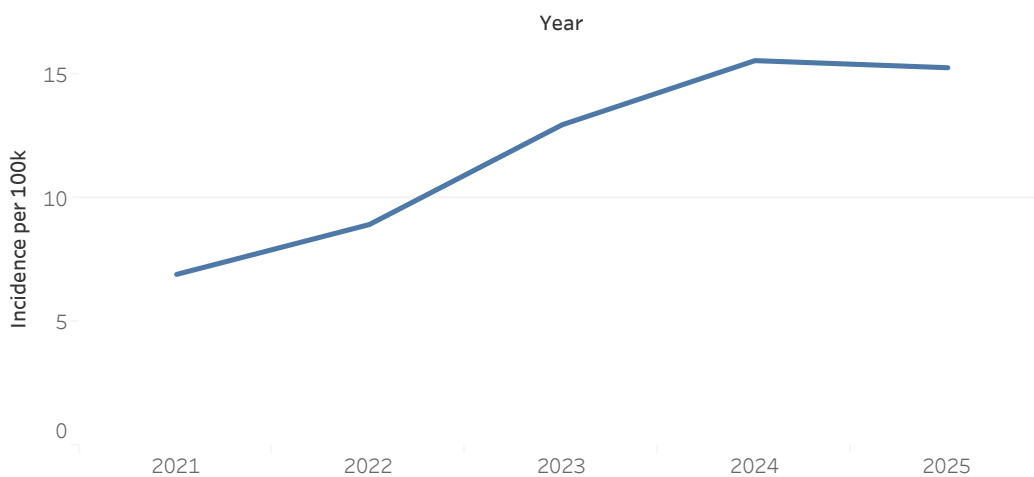


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County pertussis cases by month from 2020-2024. In 2025 there were more cases of pertussis per month than average every month except August, September, and October.

Salmonella

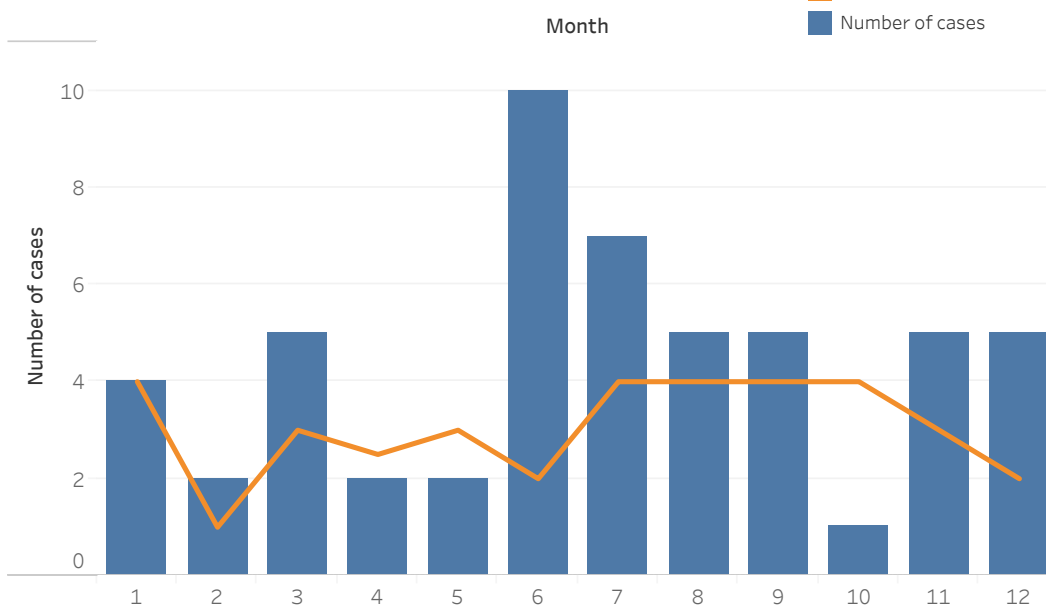
- Salmonella is a bacteria that makes people sick with gastroenteritis and other complications.
- Most people with salmonella have diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramping.
- Salmonella is most commonly associated with foods of animal origin like eggs, poultry, and other meats. It has also been found in produce and unpasteurized dairy products. It can be spread through cross-contamination of hands, cutting boards, counters, and knives. Salmonella cases have also been associated with contact with animals and their feces, including reptiles, birds, and other livestock. More recently, salmonella has been associated with Kratom use.
- The best way to prevent salmonella infection is to thoroughly cook poultry, ground beef, and eggs. Do not eat food or drink beverages that contain raw eggs or raw milk. Wash hands, kitchen work surfaces and utensils thoroughly after they have been in contact with raw meat or poultry. Avoid direct contact between reptiles and infants.

Salmonella incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Salmonella incidence in Marion County has increased from 2021-2024. There was a slight decrease in the incidence rate from 2024 to 2025.

Salmonella cases by month, 2025

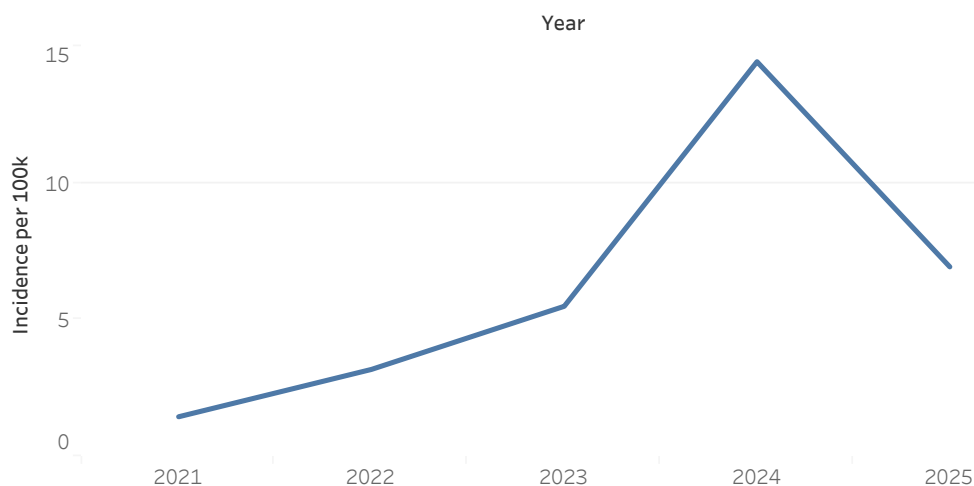


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County salmonella cases by month from 2020-2024. There were more salmonella cases than average every month except in January, April, May and October. There was significant elevation in the number of cases in June and July.

Shigella

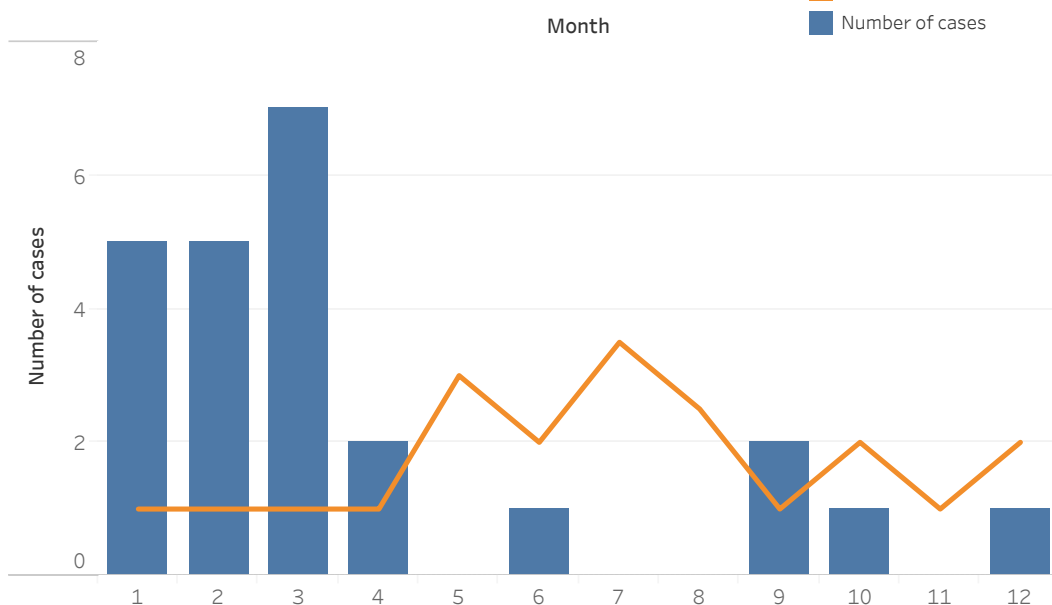
- Shigella is a bacteria that can cause shigellosis, a gastrointestinal infection.
- Most ill people have diarrhea, cramping, stomach pain, and fever within 1-3 days after bacteria exposure. People are usually sick for about 3-10 days.
- Most cases of shigellosis are associated with eating or drinking contaminated food or water, or contact with someone who is sick or has recently been sick with shigellosis. Shigella can also be spread during sexual activity with a sick person.
- To help prevent shigellosis wash hands with soap often, especially after using the bathroom and changing diapers. Avoid swallowing water when swimming. Do not drink untreated water or use untreated water to make ice. Do not swim or engage in sexual intercourse for 2 weeks after diarrhea has stopped.

Shigella incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



Shigella incidence in Marion County increased from 2021 to 2024. The incidence rate increased significantly from 2023 to 2024. Shigella incidence decreased significantly between 2024 and 2025.

Shigella cases by month, 2025

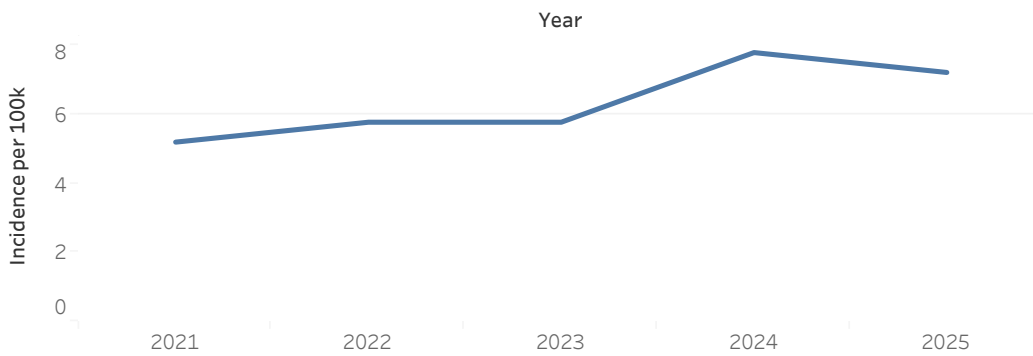


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County shigellosis cases by month from 2020-2024. There was a significant increase in shigellosis cases in 2025 from January to March due to a multi-county cluster that began in May 2024. The majority of remaining months the number of cases were below average each month.

HIV

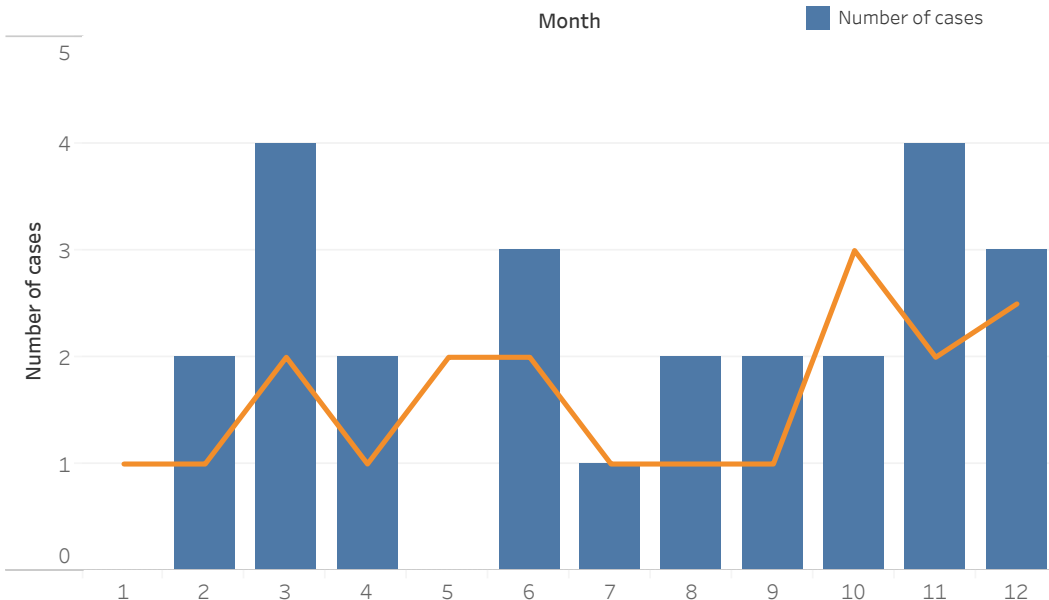
- Human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is a virus that attacks the body’s immune system. HIV progresses in stages, and left untreated it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
- The first stage of HIV is an acute infection, which may cause flu-like symptoms. The next stage is called latent or asymptomatic HIV infection because people do not have symptoms. The final stage is AIDS where the immune system is badly damaged, causing people to get an increasing number of severe illnesses.
- HIV is transmitted through sexual contact and/or contact with infected blood. This most commonly occurs through anal or vaginal intercourse or sharing needles, syringes, or other injection drug use equipment. HIV can also be spread during pregnancy, childbirth and feeding.
- To reduce risk of HIV infection, minimize sexual contact, know sexual contact’s HIV status, use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex, take PrEP, stop using injection drugs, and avoid sharing needles or other injection equipment. If pregnant, taking HIV treatment as prescribed through pregnancy, delivery, feeding, and giving the baby HIV medication as prescribed for the 2-6 weeks after birth greatly reduces the risk of HIV infection in the baby.

HIV incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



The incidence of newly diagnosed HIV in Marion County increased from 2021 to 2024. There was a slight decrease in newly diagnosed HIV cases from 2024 to 2025.

HIV cases by month, 2025

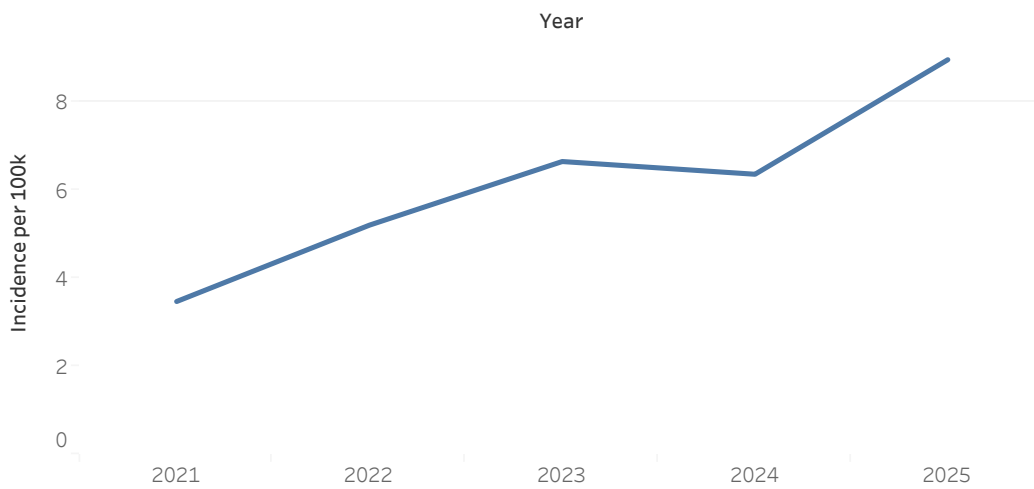


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County HIV cases by month from 2020-2024. There were as many or more HIV cases than average every month of 2025, except for May, July, and October.

Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriales (CRE)

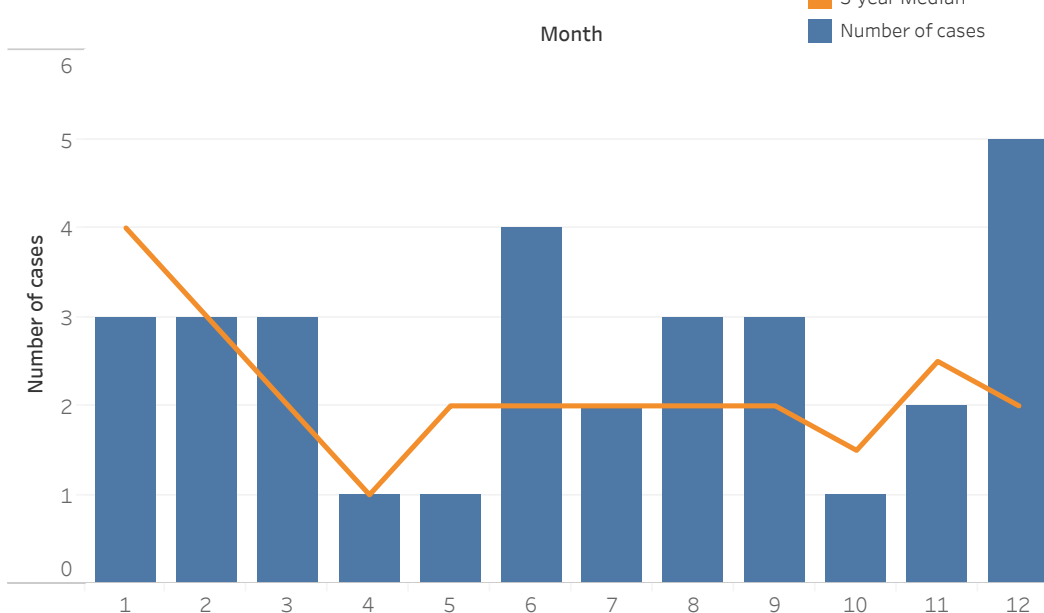
- Enterobacteriales are bacteria that are resistant to one or more antibiotics. This antibiotic group is known as carbapenems.
- Many people with CRE can have urinary tract infections, pneumonia, wound infections, bloodstream infections, or meningitis.
- Individuals in healthcare settings that have weakened immune systems, are taking antibiotics long-term, use ventilators, and/or urinary catheters have the greatest risk of being infected with CRE.
- To help prevent CRE infections take antibiotics as recommended by your healthcare provider. Wash your hands with soap and water. Speak with your providers about a CRE diagnosis so infection prevention steps can be taken.

CRE incidence rate per 100,000, 2021-2025



CRE incidence increased overall in Marion County between 2021-2025. There was a brief decrease between 2023-2024.

CRE cases by month, 2025



The orange line shows the median number of Marion County CRE cases by month from 2020-2024. There were as many or more CRE cases than average every month during most months in 2025 with a significant amount of cases in December.

Data Details

A full list of Oregon reportable diseases and conditions are available here:

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTINGCOMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTINGGUIDELINES/Pages/index.aspx>

You may need to be copy and paste this link depending on the internet browser being used.

The educational material provided in this report is adapted from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).¹

The data provided in this report comes from Orpheus and US Census.^{2,3}

Any questions or concerns about this data can be directed to cd_team@co.marion.or.us.

Citations

1. Health topics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. March 15, 2026.

<https://www.cdc.gov/health-topics.html#cdc-atozlist>

2. Oregon Health Authority. Oregon Public Health Epidemiologist User System (ORPHEUS). (Various).

<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASESCONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTINGCOMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTINGGUIDELINES/Pages/index.aspx>

3. United States Census Bureau. Census Data.(Various). <https://data.census.gov/>