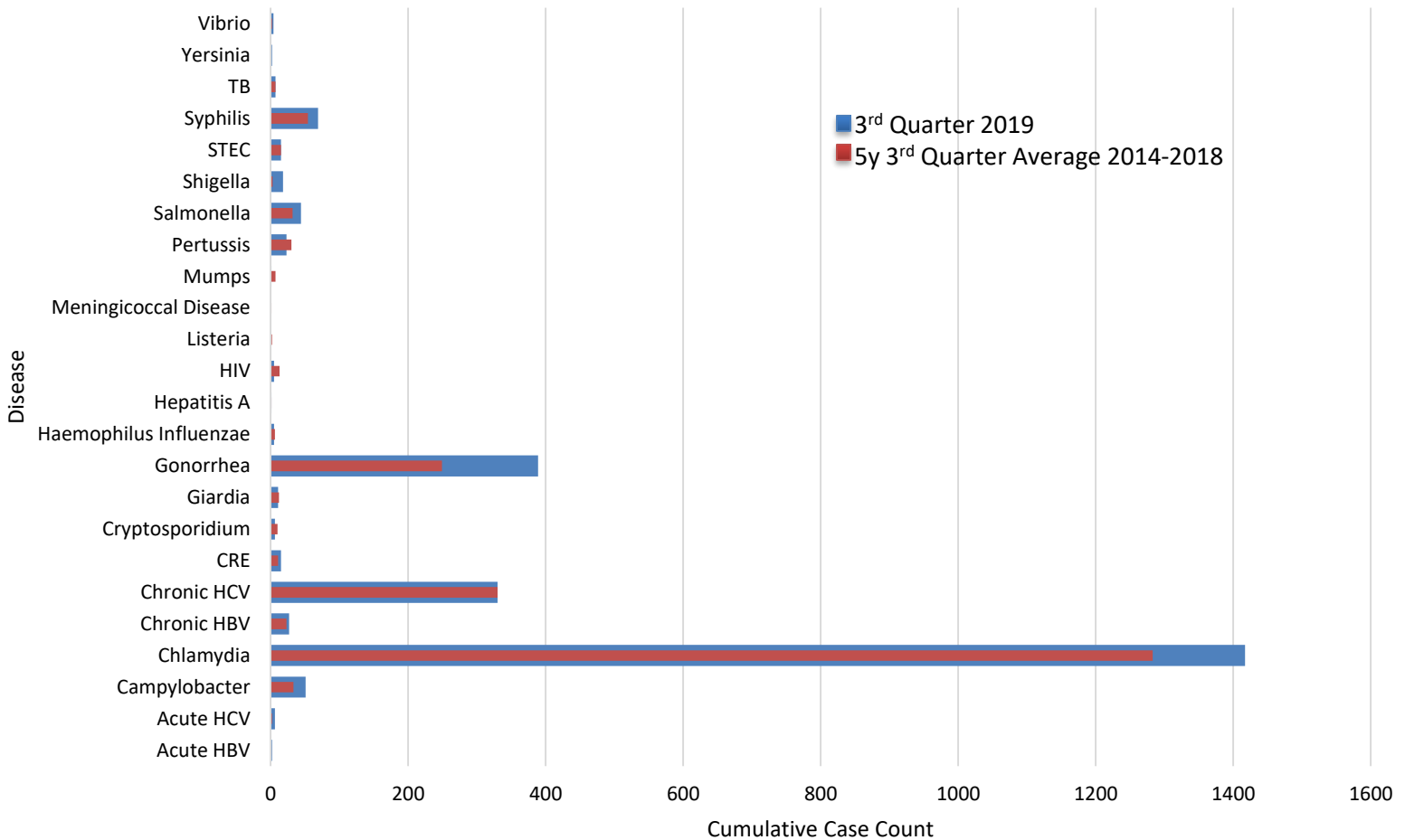




Marion County Quarterly Report: Infectious Disease

Third Quarter: 7.1.2019-9.30.2019

Marion County Communicable Disease Counts, 2019



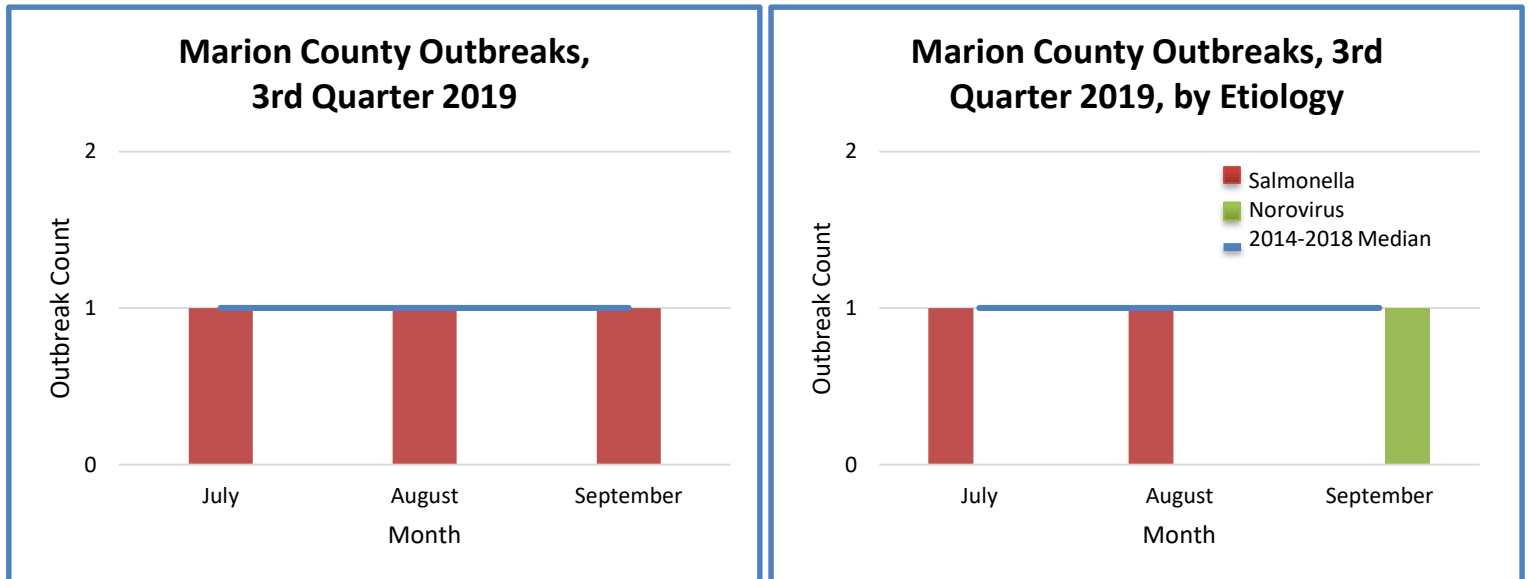
Third Quarter Infectious Disease Update:

- Chlamydia is the most reported disease in Marion County with over 534 cases in the third quarter alone. In the third quarter of 2019, there were more Marion County chlamydia cases than anticipated.
- Following the trend of increasing chlamydia infections, there were more cases of gonorrhea and chronic hepatitis B in the third quarter than expected. These infections are known to be sexually transmitted although there are other risk factors such as being born outside the United States and/or working in public safety or health care where there is increased risk of exposure to human blood.
- There was more salmonella in the third quarter in 2019 than anticipated. Only 29% reported traveling outside of their home area. Some common risk factors included eating at local restaurants and consuming kratom.

Outbreaks

Background:

•An outbreak is loosely defined as an unexpected increase in a specific disease over a specified period of time in a specific location. Marion County Health and Human Services responds to outbreaks in residential facilities, restaurants, daycares, and schools when there are 2 or more confirmed cases of the same illness from different households



Third Quarter Outbreaks:

- Marion County Health and Human Services investigated a total of three outbreaks during the third quarter of 2019. The number of outbreaks during the third quarter was the same as the 2014-2018 median.
- All outbreaks were gastrointestinal during the third quarter. The majority of the outbreaks were caused by salmonella.
- Among the salmonella outbreak cases, 52% were salmonella typhimurium.
- A total of 17 individuals were estimated to be ill as a direct result of the outbreaks in Marion County during the third quarter. The number of ill residents for 2019 was lower than last year, only 17 residents were ill compared to 91 in 2018.

Infectious disease spotlight: Salmonella

Non-typhoidal salmonellosis is:

• A fecal-oral, foodborne and/or vehicle borne bacterial illness that most commonly causes fever and diarrhea.

What to know about salmonella:

- Healthcare providers can help identify the etiology of this diarrheal illness by running a PCR test or ordering a stool culture. They can also help identify risk factors for specific bacterial illnesses by asking about travel, food, and water exposures. Additionally, they can participate in antimicrobial stewardship by waiting to prescribe antibiotics for diarrheal illness until the etiology is determined. Most diarrheal illness does not require antibiotics.
- Individuals with diarrheal illness, including salmonella, should practice proper hand-washing, cook meat to the proper temperature, and wash all produce before consumption.
- Additional risk factors include: contact with livestock, pets, reptiles/amphibians, poultry, marijuana products and kratom.
- Antibiotic treatment of salmonellosis is usually inappropriate as therapy may prolong carriage and encourage the appearance of resistant strains.
- Most common in the summer months (June, July and August).
- It can be transmitted from person to person. This is most likely when the ill person has symptoms.

Marion County

July 1- September 30, 2019

Risk factors identified during salmonella case investigations of the 21 local third quarter cases

90% of the cases reported eating at a restaurant



86% ate chicken



10% used Kratom



29% had contact with someone using diapers



62% ate ground beef



10% were hospitalized



14% had contact with a person with similar symptoms



10% consumed foods containing marijuana



Salmonella in Marion County: A Timeline

Out of the 21 cases, 100% had diarrhea, 43% experienced bloody diarrhea, 53% self-reported fever and 33% vomited. Forty-three percent of the cases were salmonella typhimurium, and the rest included Newport, Saintpaul, Litchfield, Braenderup, Heidelberg, 4, 12:i:-, Infantis, Enteritidis, Eastbourne. All typhimurium cases were linked to an outbreak, three additional cases were linked to a cluster investigation and the rest were classified as sporadic cases. The outbreak and cluster cases were linked by whole genome sequence (WGS) performed at the Oregon State Public Health Lab. Both the outbreak and the cluster included individuals from other counties making them multicounty outbreaks.