

# Communicable Disease Newsletter

## May 2023



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## Illinois MPOX Resurgence

### !! MPOX ALERT !!

- Report MPOX cases to Kane County Health Department via INEDSS
- Instruct cases, including those awaiting test result, to isolate and prevent spreading to others
- Promote vaccination among at risk population
- Find vaccine site at vaccine locator

MPOX | VACCINE LOCATOR

**FIND AN  
MPOX VACCINE SITE  
NEAR YOU**

## Marburg Virus Disease

### What is it:

A serious and very contagious disease caused by the Marburg virus.

### Transmission:

Virus spreads when a person is in contact with the body fluids of someone who is sick with or has died from Marburg.

### Signs and Symptoms:

- Early: Fever, loss of appetite, weakness, headache, muscle and joint pain, red eyes, sore throat, rash, stomach pain, diarrhea,
- Late: vomit, bloody nose, bloody vomit, bloody diarrhea

If Marburg virus disease is suspected of a patient with travel to current Marburg outbreak area, call Kane County Health Department (KCHD) during regular hours (Monday – Friday), 8:30 am-4:30 pm at (630) 208-3801 and press 4 for communicable disease. After hour support is available, please call KCHD (630) 208-3801) and press # for person on-call for communicable disease.



MAY



# HEPATITIS AWARENESS MONTH

## Viral Hepatitis Key Facts:

- There are several different viruses that can cause hepatitis (most common types are hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C).
- Chronic Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C are leading causes of liver cancer in the United States.
- Both hepatitis A and hepatitis B are preventable with safe and effective vaccines, and hepatitis C is curable with prescribed treatment.
- CDC recommends all adults through age 59 and adults age 60 or older with risk factors get vaccinated against hepatitis A and hepatitis B. If you are age 60 or older and do not have risk factors, you may choose to get vaccinated.
- About 66% of people with hepatitis B are unaware of their infection and about 40% of people living with hepatitis C do not know they are infected.
- CDC recommends all adults get tested for hepatitis B and hepatitis C at least once in their lifetime and pregnant women get tested during each pregnancy. Getting tested is the only way to know if you have hepatitis B or hepatitis C.

To learn the basics of all hepatitis, please click on the link: [ABCs of Viral Hepatitis](#).

**CDC RECOMMENDS**

## Hepatitis C Testing For:



**Every person 18+**

**At least once\***



**Every person with risk factors**

**At least once and periodically if ongoing**



**All pregnant people**

**During each pregnancy\***



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

\*In settings where prevalence is 0.1% or greater

# Lyme Disease Awareness Month Tools for Clinicians

May is also Lyme Disease Awareness Month! An estimated 476,000 people in the United States are diagnosed and treated for Lyme disease each year. The need for prevention, early diagnosis, and timely treatment is paramount.

## Different types of rashes in Lyme Disease



Trail sign

Here are highlights of some newer and updated tools to refresh your knowledge ahead of tick season:

- Updated [Tickborne Diseases of the United States: A Reference Manual for Healthcare Providers](#)
  - Order [hard copies](#) for your office.
- [Tools for the clinic](#) including short videos and posters on:
  - Lyme disease prophylaxis after tick bite
  - Lyme disease serologic testing and pretest probability
  - Evaluation of pediatric knee monoarthritis in areas where Lyme disease occurs
- Improved [Tick Bite Data Tracker](#) allowing healthcare providers, public health practitioners, and the public access to timely data that can drive tick bite prevention efforts.
- [Tick Bite Bot](#): a tool to assist people in removing attached ticks and seeking health care, if appropriate, after a tick bite.



Finally, follow the CDC on social media this month to learn about Lyme disease by the numbers! Spread the word by reposting on your own social media channels.

# West Nile Virus Clinician Training

A new West Nile virus (WNV) clinician training course available through a partnership between CDC and Medscape. Clinicians can register for Diagnosis and Management of West Nile Virus Infection: A Case-Based Approach for FREE through [Medscape's website](#) and receive CME credits for completing the course.



A recent CDC survey found that only a small percentage of clinicians surveyed could correctly identify how to properly diagnose WNV disease. After taking this training, clinicians will be able to correctly identify risk factors and symptoms as well as diagnose and prevent West Nile virus disease.

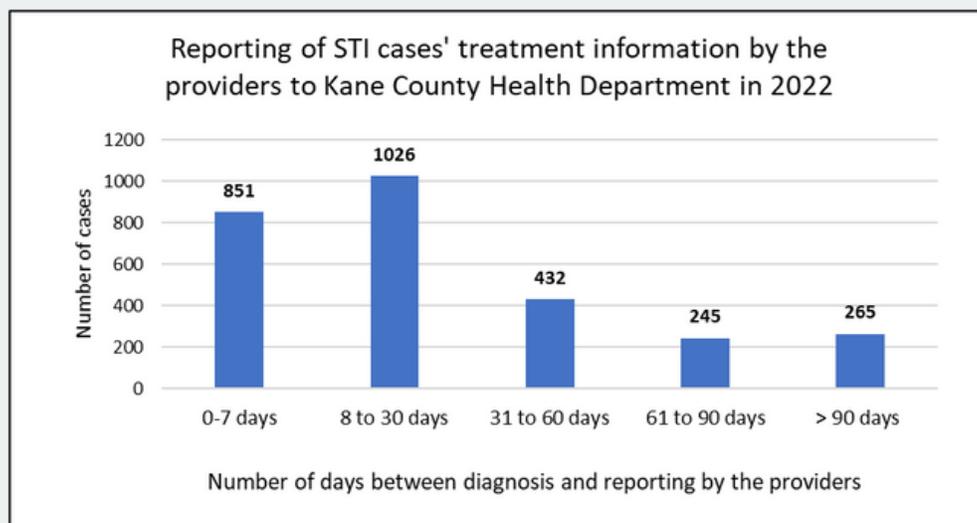
As mosquito season approaches, we hope this will be a valuable tool for clinicians to increase their confidence in recognizing and reporting WNV.

Please do not hesitate to reach out if you have questions at: [vbdelc@cdc.gov](mailto:vbdelc@cdc.gov).

## Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Reporting

### Importance of timely reporting of STI treatment information:

- Every health care professional shall report each case in which the health care professional has **diagnosed or treated** a case of AIDS, HIV infection, syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia, or chancroid as described in **Administrative Code TITLE 77 : SECTION 693.30**.
- In addition to case's demographics, diagnosis, diagnostic classification, and positive laboratory findings, **the medication name and dosage that the individual is receiving, has received, or will receive, and whether treatment has been completed, must also be reported to the KCHD.**
- Delayed reporting or no reporting of treatment information is a barrier to public health efforts in assessing morbidity trends, allocating limited resources, and partner notification and treatment.
- To report, use **INEDSS** for chlamydia and gonorrhea, **Morbidity Report Form** for syphilis, and **Confidential Report Form** for HIV/AIDS.



# Kane County Communicable Disease Trends

## Most Common Communicable Diseases Reported in Kane County Number of Cases between 2022 and 2023 in the First Quarter

Disease	2022 - 1st quarter	2023 - 1st quarter
SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19)	23282	5195
Chlamydia	548	484
Gonorrhea	106	102
Campylobacteriosis	20	26
Rabies, Potential Human Exposure	14	16
Hepatitis C Virus Chronic Infection	17	14
Streptococcal Disease Invasive Group A	2	13
Cryptosporidiosis	4	8
Salmonellosis	2	7
Hepatitis B Chronic	2	6

The table above shows some of the most common communicable diseases reported in Kane County during the first quarter (January–March) of 2022 and 2023 . When compared between these time periods, SARS-CoV-2 infection (COVID-19) decreased significantly by 78% in 2023 possibly due to home testing not being reported, vaccination efforts, and changes in how case is defined. Cases that decreased in the first quarter of 2023 include chlamydia by 12% and Hepatitis C virus chronic infection by 18%, whereas, gonorrhea stayed almost the same. A number of foodborne illnesses increased in 2023, notably campylobacteriosis by 30%, cryptosporidiosis from 4 to 8 cases (100%) and salmonellosis from 2 to 7 when compared to the first quarter of the year before. Other communicable diseases increased in 2023 were potential human exposure to rabies by 14%, a sharp increase of streptococcal disease invasive Group A from 2 cases to 13 cases (550%), and hepatitis B chronic from 2 to 6 cases (200%).

### Sources:

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH).

Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH): Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (I-NEDSS) reports.