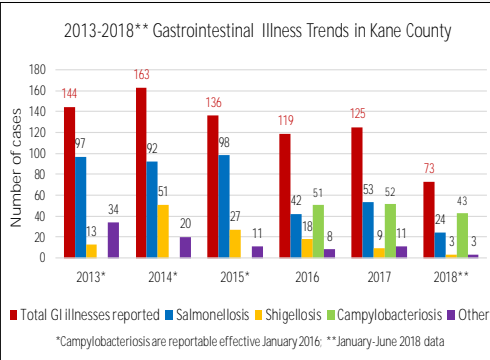


CD Trends

Volume 2 Issue 3, July 2018

GASTROINTESTINAL (GI) ILLNESS



Infectious diseases causing GI illness can occur from ingestion of contaminated food or can spread from person-to-person. CDC estimates that each year 48 million people get sick from foodborne illness (FBI), 128,000 are hospitalized and 3,000 die. The most common organisms causing FBI include norovirus, *Salmonella*, *Clostridium Perfringens*, *Campylobacter* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Norovirus is the leading cause of FBI in the US causing over half of all FBIs. Norovirus infection is not reportable unless it causes an outbreak. In 2017, Kane County had 20 GI illness outbreaks, 7 of which were foodborne,

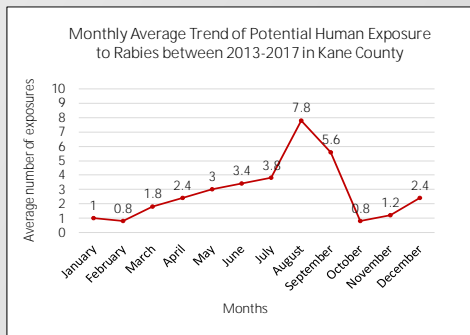
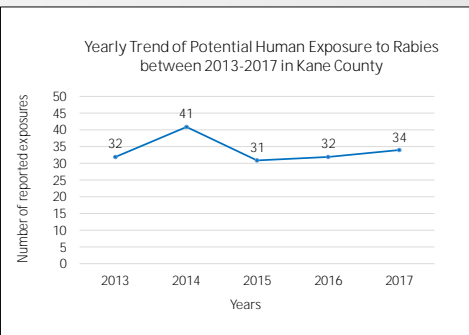
and in the remaining that spread through person-to-person, 8 were caused by norovirus infection. During the first 6 months of 2018, out of 9 such outbreaks in Kane County, 2 were foodborne, and among the rest, 5 were caused by norovirus.

Since May 2018, increasing number of intestinal illness cases attributed to *Cyclospora* infection have been reported in Illinois and other states. This is a reportable disease. It can manifest symptoms between 2-14 days after consuming food or water contaminated with this parasite. It can be asymptomatic or may present as watery diarrhea, abdominal cramps, weight loss, fatigue, and also may relapse. Symptoms may last from days to months. Consider *Cyclospora* as a potential cause of prolonged unexplained diarrheal illness and request stool testing for *Cyclospora*. Seek treatment when sick and follow food safety.

(Source: Illinois Department of Public Health and Center for Disease Control and Prevention)

RABIES, POTENTIAL HUMAN EXPOSURE

Rabies is a preventable viral disease most often transmitted through the bite of rabid animals such as raccoons, skunks, bats, and foxes. In Illinois, bat is the most common species identified with rabies. In 2017, Kane County received 34 reports of potential rabies exposure, 15 of which were received in August alone. Monthly average of 5-yr data shows August remains the highest in potential rabies exposure. Rabies can be prevented after a bite by a series of shots known as rabies post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).



When a person comes in skin contact with the saliva of a bat, whether bitten or not, or when someone wakes up to a bat in a room, please contact your local animal control immediately to allow for proper capture and submission of the bat for rabies testing. Animal control should be contacted when a bat is found in a room with a small child or a person with mental impairment unable to state if an exposure occurred. Report a bite by a dog, cat or ferret to evaluate the need for PEP. Prompt confinement and testing of the animal could eliminate the need for PEP.

Rabies is a medical urgency but not an emergency. Decisions should not be delayed. Wash any wounds immediately and thoroughly with soap and water. This decreases the chance for infection. See your doctor for any wound care and to make decision on PEP.

(Source: Illinois Department of Public Health and Center for Disease Control and Prevention)

AT A GLANCE

Apr—June 2018 Work Units

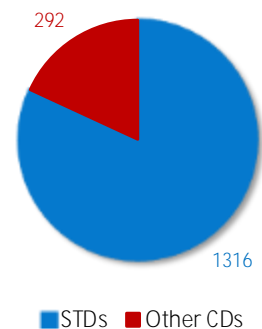
- Reportables:
 - VPDs*— 29
 - All Other CDs — 116
 - STDs — 671
- Non-reportables#:
 - STDs — 18
 - All other CDs — 145
- Transfers:
 - STDs — 251
 - All other CDs — 129
- Outbreaks:
 - FBIs** — 1
 - Non-FBIs — 4
- FBI Complaints: 12
- Miscellaneous: 165

* VPD: Vaccine Preventable Disease

** FBI: Foodborne Illness

Non-reportable: Investigations determined as not a case

Total Communicable Diseases Reported in Jan-Jun, 2018



Diseases	Jan-Jun 2018	Jan-Jun 2017
STDs	1316	1363
Other CDs	292	268

All data in this newsletter reflect Kane County disease trends unless otherwise mentioned.

Kane County Communicable Disease Statistical Report^{1,2}

DISEASE REPORTED	Report Time	Q1 Jan-Mar	Q2 Apr-Jun	Q3 Jul-Sep	Q4 Oct-Dec	YTD 2018	YTD 2017
Vaccine Preventable Diseases							
Haemophilus Influenzae Invasive Disease	24 hour	1	3			4	0
Hepatitis A	24 hour	1	0			1	0
Hepatitis B Chronic	7 day	10	3			13	24
Influenza with ICU Hospitalization	24 hour	65	7			72	36
Mumps	24 hour	0	3			1	18
Pediatric Influenza Death	24 hour	0	1			1	0
Pertussis	24 hour	6	7			13	6
Streptococcus Pneumoniae - Non Drug Resistant Invasive Disease (< 5 years)	7 day	0	0			0	2
Varicella (Chickenpox)	24 hour	6	5			11	15
Other Communicable Diseases							
Anaplasma phagocytophilum (formerly HGA)	7 day	0	0			0	0
Campylobacteriosis	7 day	9	34			43	24
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD)	7 day	1	0			1	1
Cryptosporidiosis	7 day	1	0			1	3
Hepatitis A	24 hour	1	0			1	1
Hepatitis C Virus Acute Infection	7 day	1	1			2	1
Hepatitis C Virus Chronic Infection	7 day	23	42			65	86
Histoplasmosis	7 day	0	1			1	4
Legionellosis - Legionnaires Disease	7 day	0	2			2	8
Listeria Invasive Disease	7 day	0	0			0	0
Lyme Disease	7 day	1	1			2	0
Malaria	7 day	0	0			0	1
MRSA in Infants less than 61 days	24 hour	1	1			2	5
Rabies, Potential Human Exposure	24 hour	1	9			10	5
Salmonellosis	7 day	9	15			24	15
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)- O157:H7	24 hour	0	1			1	0
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)- Shiga toxin positive, non-O157 serotype	24 hour	1	0			1	1
Shigellosis	7 day	1	2			3	1
Spotted Fever Rickettsioses	7 day	1	0			1	0
Streptococcal Disease Invasive Group A	24 hour	5	2			7	6
Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome	24 hour	1	2			3	3
Toxic Shock Syndrome due to S. aureus	7 day	0	0			0	1
Tuberculosis	7 day	1	3			4	8
Vibriosis	7 day	0	0			0	0
West Nile Virus Neuroinvasive Disease	7 day	0	0			0	0
West Nile Virus Non-Neuroinvasive Disease	7 day	0	0			0	0
Zika Virus Disease	7 day	0	0			0	1
STDs and HIV/AIDS							
Chlamydia	7 day	542	551			1093	1083
Gonorrhea	7 day	94	119			213	257
Syphilis	7 day	9	1			10	16
HIV/AIDS*	7 day						

¹ Includes confirmed and probable cases. Data retrieved from Illinois National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (INEDSS)

² Data are provisional and subject to change. * Data not available at time of publishing