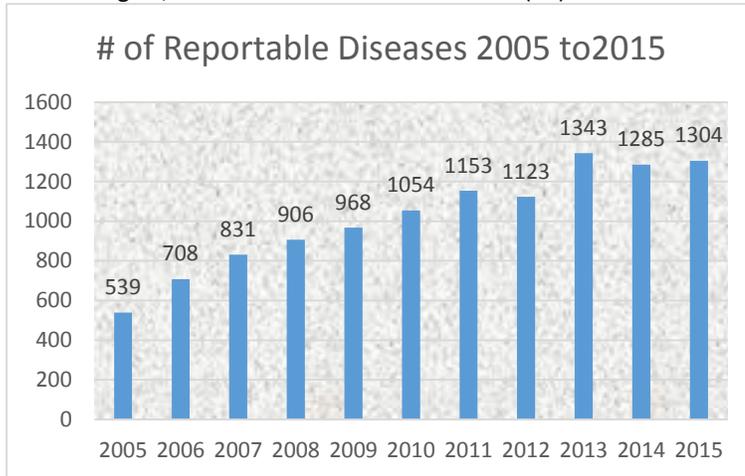


Reportable Disease Summary 2015

Panhandle Health District

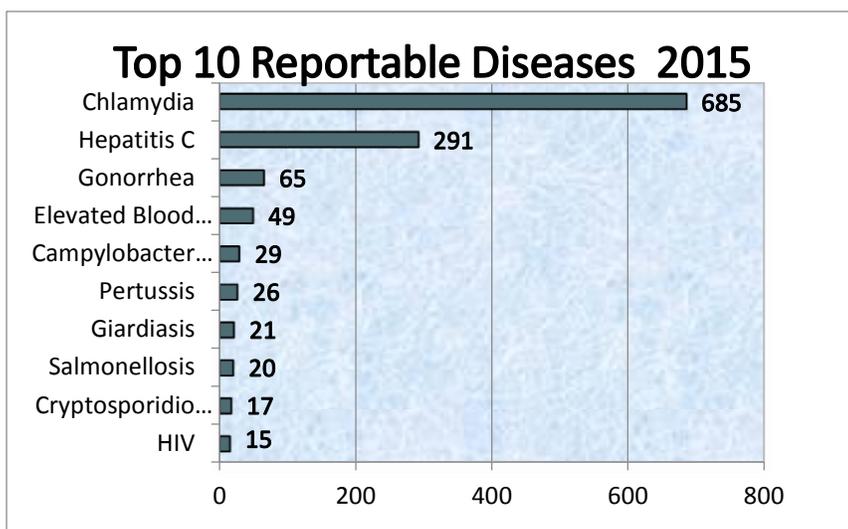
- One thousand three hundred and four (1304) cases of reportable diseases were received and investigated by the Panhandle Health District epidemiology services team in 2015. This was an increase of 19 cases from 2014.
- Chlamydia cases (685) continues to be the most reportable disease consisting of 52% of all reportable diseases.
- Hepatitis C cases (291) continues to be the second most reportable disease consisting of 22% of all reportable diseases. This was an increase of 15% from the number of Hepatitis C cases reported in 2014 (248).
- Again, the number of Gonorrhea cases (65) continued to increase over previous years. This is a 63% increase in the number



of Gonorrhea cases reported in 2014 (40). All cases of Gonorrhea are contacted and partner information is elicited to promote testing and treatment of all contacts.

- There were 49 cases of elevated blood lead reports in 2015. New reporting guidelines in 2015 lowered the reportable blood lead level in children under the age of 18 to > or = to 5 ug/dL. 32 of the elevated blood level cases were in miners or construction workers working in the Silver Valley in Shoshone County. 17 of the cases were in children in which the families were contacted and possible sources of lead were investigated.
- 29 cases of Campylobacteriosis were reported in 2015. This was an increase of 59% over the number of cases reported in 2014 (17).

- There were 26 cases of Pertussis reported in 2015. This was a slight decrease of 3 cases from 2014.
- There were 21 cases of Giardiasis reported in 2015. This was a slight increase of 4 cases from 2014.
- There were 20 cases of Salmonellosis reported in 2015. This was more than double the cases reported in 2014 (9) however this is more in line with the average for previous five years.
- There were 17 cases of Cryptosporidiosis reported in 2015. This was an increase of 5 cases from 2014.
- There were 15 cases of HIV reported in 2015 of which 3 were a new diagnosis of HIV. 12 were previously diagnosed HIV cases which were newly reported to the Panhandle Health District in 2015.
- The epidemiology team investigated 7 outbreaks in 2015. 4 of the outbreaks were influenza outbreaks, 2 were Pertussis outbreaks, and 1 was a Norovirus outbreak.
- The Panhandle Health District shipped down 68 animal specimens for rabies testing in 2015 with 4 bats testing positive. Bats are still the only animal to test positive for rabies here in North Idaho.



- In 2015 the epidemiology team helped monitor returning travelers from Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea for Ebola Virus Disease for 21 days. None of the returning travelers became ill during the 21 day monitoring period.
- 1 case of Anisakiasis (fish tape worm), 2 cases of Tick borne paralysis, 1 case of Relapsing fever, and 2 cases of Listeriosis were investigated in 2015.
- 2 cases of Shigellosis and 3 cases of Streptococcal Toxic-Shock Syndrome were investigated in 2015.
- 1 case of sporadic Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) was investigated in 2015.
- 2 cases of malaria were investigated in 2015. One recent traveler and one recent adoptee.

- 5 cases of Syphilis were investigated in 2015.
- No new cases of active Tuberculosis were reported to the Panhandle Health District in 2015.
- The epidemiology services team continued to conduct its active influenza surveillance program contacting local laboratories and schools throughout the influenza season.