

Marion County Reportable Disease and Condition Summary 2024

Marion County Health and Human Services
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Reportable Diseases and Conditions

Marion County, 2024

Disease	Number of cases (2024)	5-year median (2019-2023)
Chlamydia	1,550	1,643
Animal Bites	1,019	530
Syphilis	283	219
Gonorrhea	272	544
Hepatitis C (chronic)	255	336
Campylobacter	89	68
Pertussis	76	4
Salmonella	53	40
Shigella	50	11
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	44	7
HIV	29	18
Cryptosporidium	28	8
Measles	21	0
CRE	21	21
Hepatitis B (chronic)	20	28
E. coli (STEC)	17	15
Tuberculosis	12	12
Giardia	12	15
H. flu	11	8
E. coli (EPEC)	10	4
Legionella	7	4
Listeria	5	1
Lyme	4	2
Cryptococcus	4	3
Coccidioidomycosis	4	2
Hepatitis A	3	1
Paralytic shellfish poisoni..	2	0
NTM	2	2
Dengue	2	1
Cyclosporiasis	2	0
Yersinia	1	2
Vibrio	1	2
Malaria	1	0
Hepatitis D	1	0
Hepatitis C (acute)	1	2
Hepatitis B (acute)	1	2

- This table shows all reportable cases of disease and conditions in Marion County in 2024.

- The three most reported diseases/conditions in Marion County in 2024 were chlamydia, animal bites, and syphilis.

- Health care providers and laboratories report all cases or possible cases of diseases, infections, microorganisms and conditions within certain time frames as specified by the state health department, Oregon Health Authority.

- A full list of Oregon reportable diseases and conditions are available here: <http://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTINGCOMMUNICABLEDISEASE/Pages/reportable.aspx#timeframes>.

- 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}

- Data disclaimer: Data is provisional and may be subject to change. Differences between local, state, and national reports may exist due to timing of when reports are run, and definitions used.

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

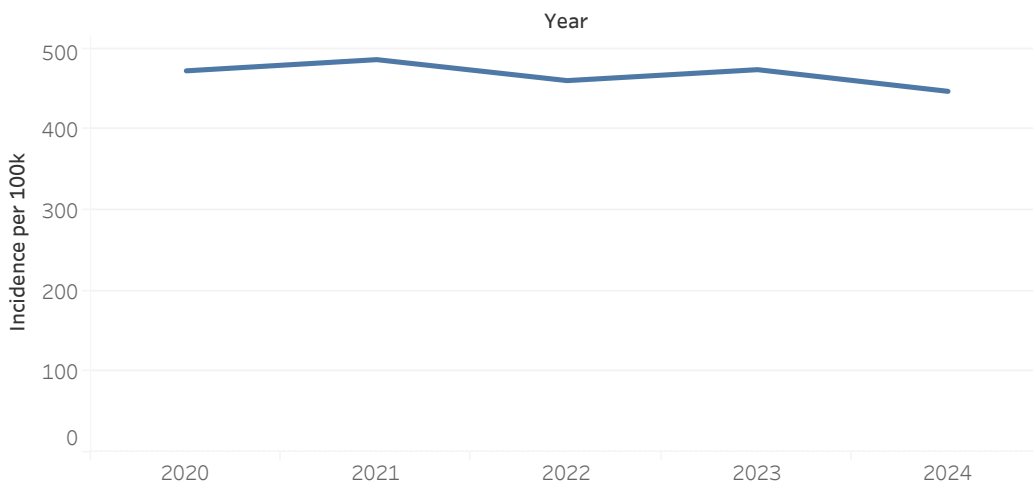
Highlighted rows had more cases in 2024 than the 5-year median.

*Case definition for elevated blood lead changed in 2024, causing an increased number of cases.

Chlamydia

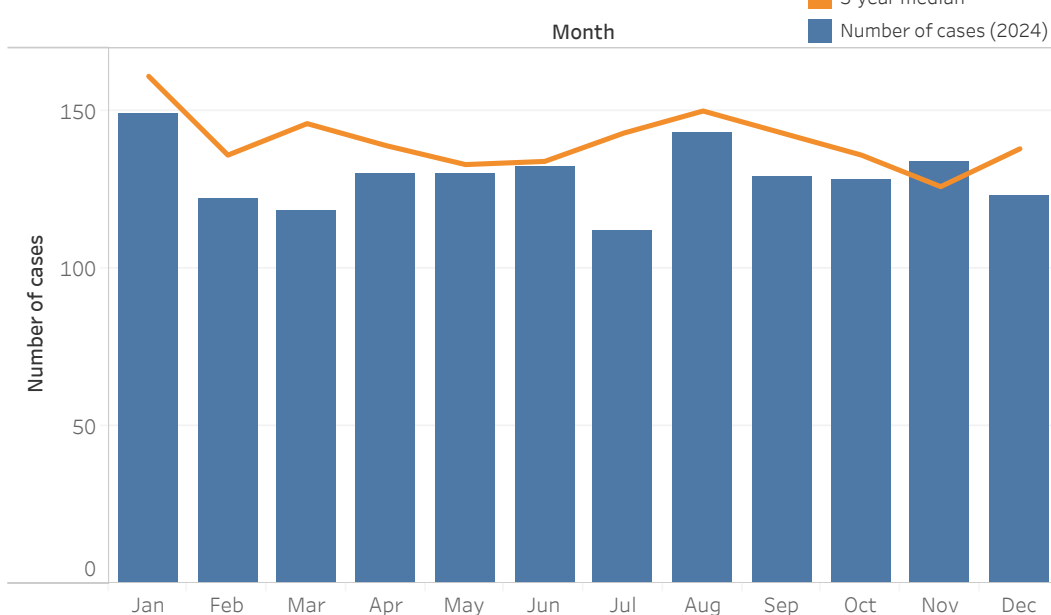
- Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection.
- Most people with chlamydia do not have symptoms, but even without symptoms, chlamydia can still damage the reproductive system.
- Chlamydia is transmitted through all types of sexual contact (vaginal, anal and oral sex), as well as during childbirth.
- 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, 2020-2024



Chlamydia incidence rates have remained relatively steady since 2020, decreasing slightly overall. There was a slight decrease in chlamydia incidence from 2023 to 2024.

Chlamydia cases by month, 2024

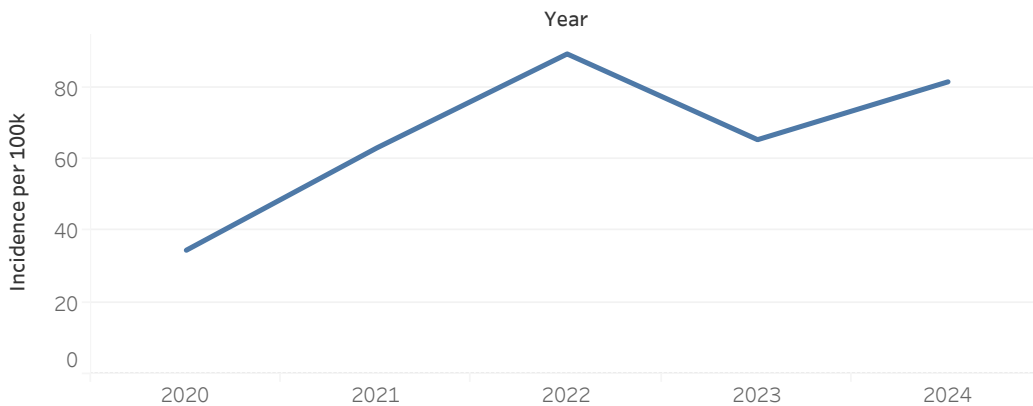


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County chlamydia cases by month from 2019-2023. In 2024 there were fewer chlamydia cases than average each month except November.

Syphilis

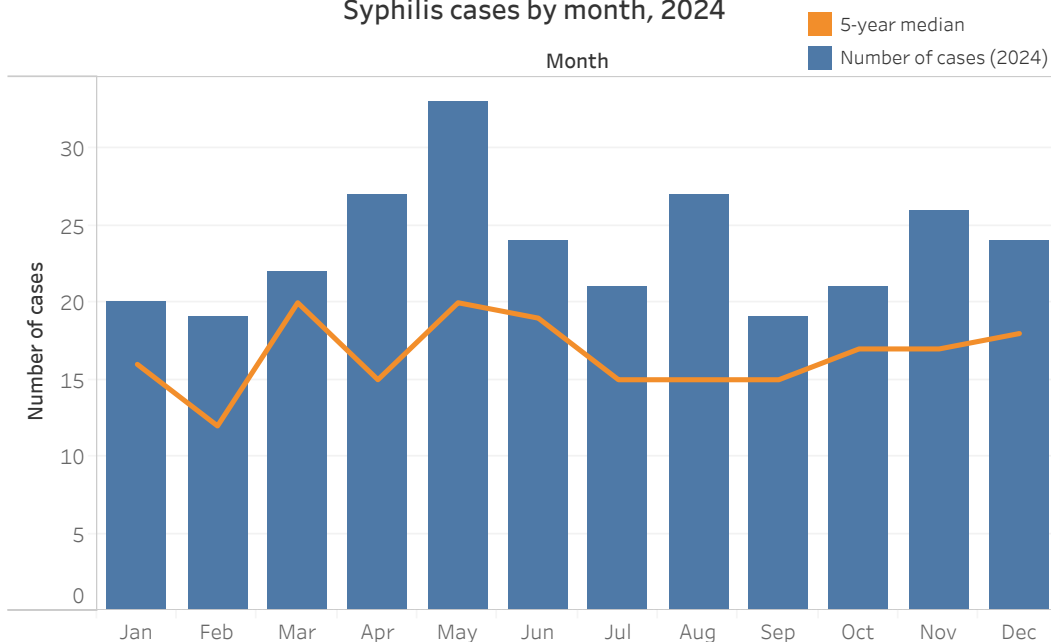
- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.
- Syphilis is described in stages of infection, which can have different symptoms. Symptoms may include one or more painless sore(s) called chancres, rash, fever, swollen lymph nodes, hair loss, and more. Untreated syphilis can progress and cause 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, 2020-2024



Syphilis incidence in Marion County more than doubled between 2020 and 2022, decreased between 2022 and 2023, and increased from 2023 to 2024. The incidence rate in Marion County in 2024 remained lower than the peak incidence rate in 2022.

Syphilis cases by month, 2024

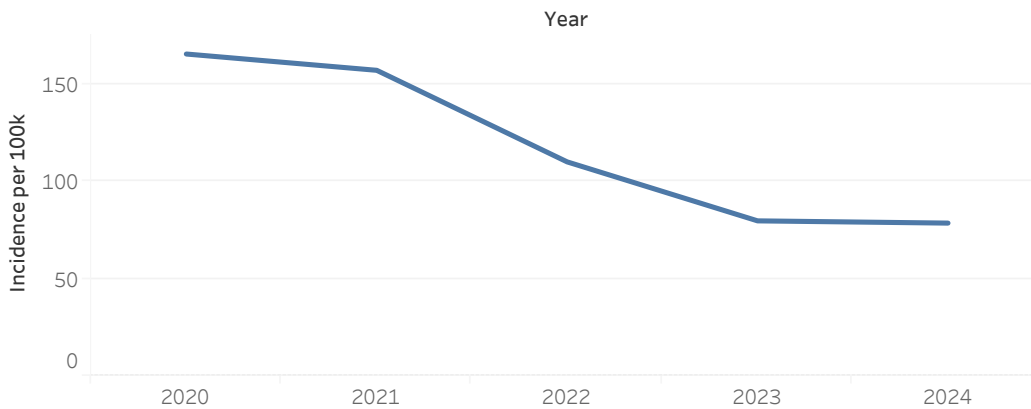


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County syphilis cases by month from 2019-2023. There were more syphilis cases than average every month during 2024.

Gonorrhea

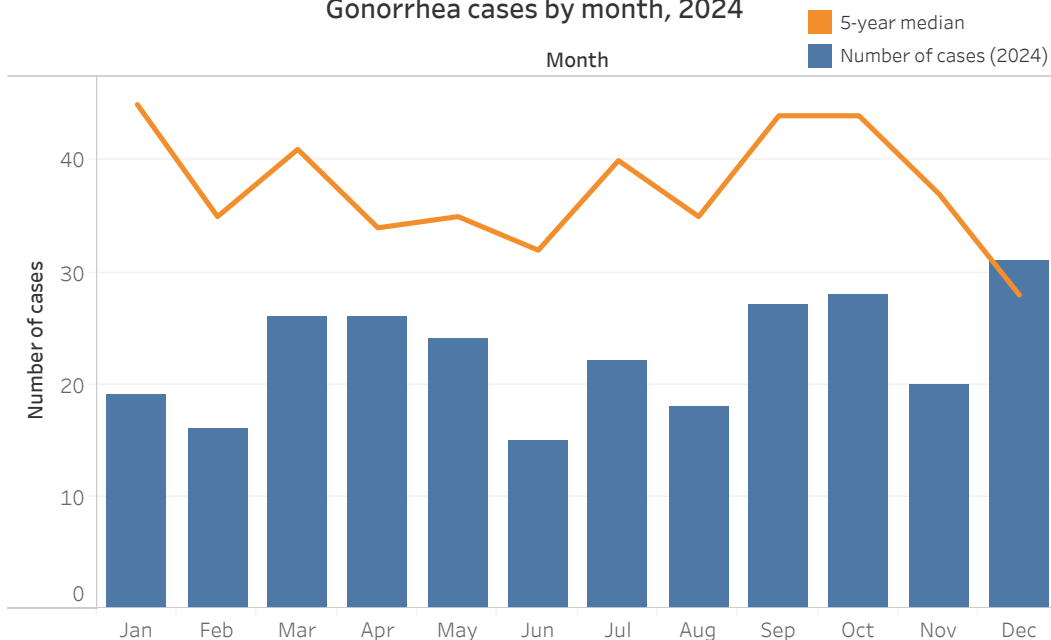
- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.
- Most people with gonorrhea do not have symptoms. Those who do have symptoms may experience any of the following symptoms based on location of infection: a burning sensation when urinating, genital or anal discharge, bleeding between periods for people who have periods, swollen or painful testicles for people with a penis, 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, 2020-2024



Gonorrhea incidence rates decreased between 2021 and 2023 in Marion County. The incidence rate remained stable from 2023 to 2024.

Gonorrhea cases by month, 2024

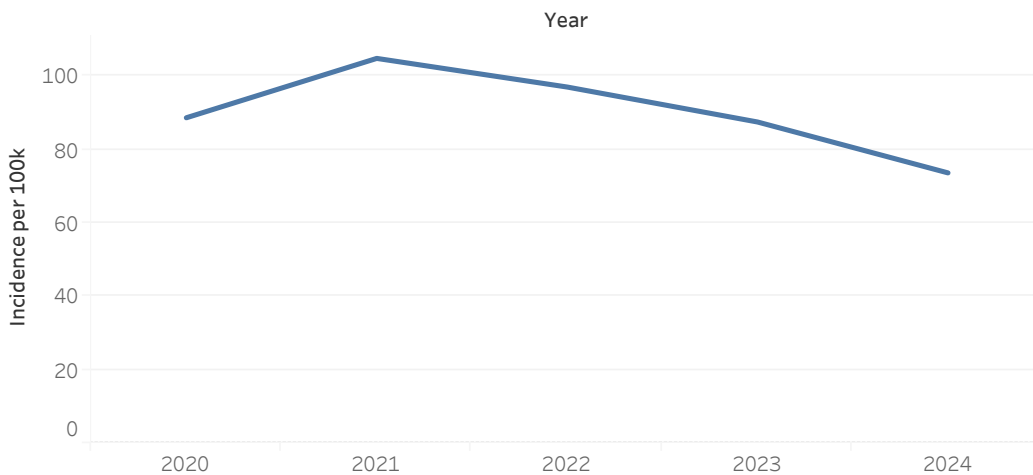


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County gonorrhea cases by month from 2019-2023. In 2024 there were fewer gonorrhea cases than average each month except December.

Chronic Hepatitis C

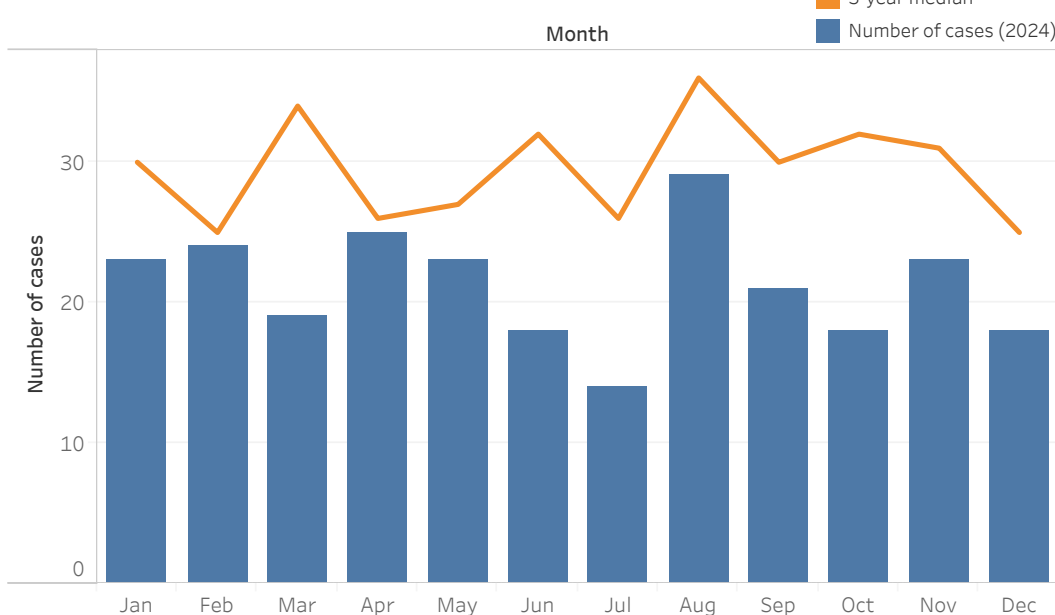
- Hepatitis C is a virus that can cause short- and long-term illness. When the virus remains in the body it becomes a chronic illness that can result in long-term health problems and even death. Chronic illness occurs in 75%-85% of people infected with hepatitis C.
- Most people with chronic hepatitis 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 pregnant 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.

Hepatitis C (chronic) incidence rate per 100,000, 2020-2024



Incidence of chronic hepatitis C in Marion County increased from 2020 to 2021, and decreased from 2021 to 2024.

Hepatitis C (chronic) cases by month, 2024

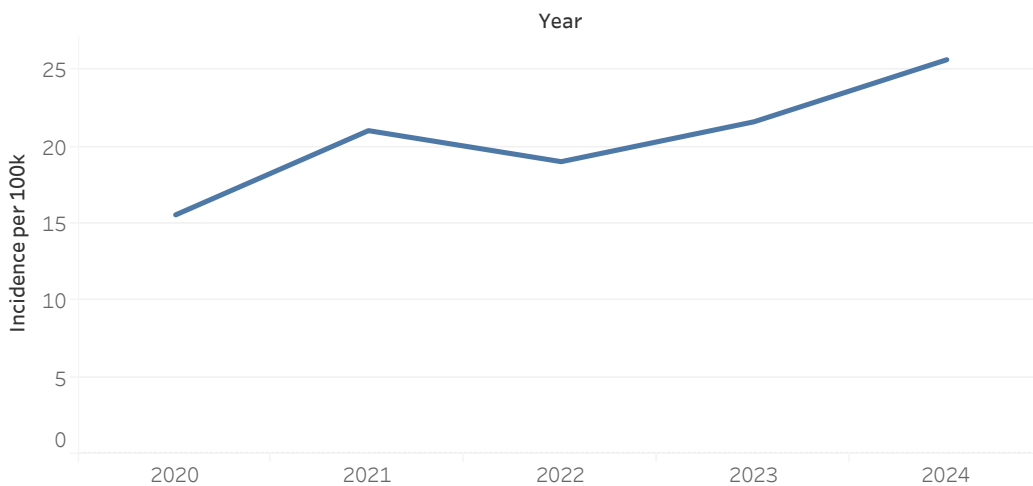


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County chronic hepatitis C cases by month from 2019-2023. There were fewer chronic hepatitis C cases than average every month during 2024.

Campylobacter

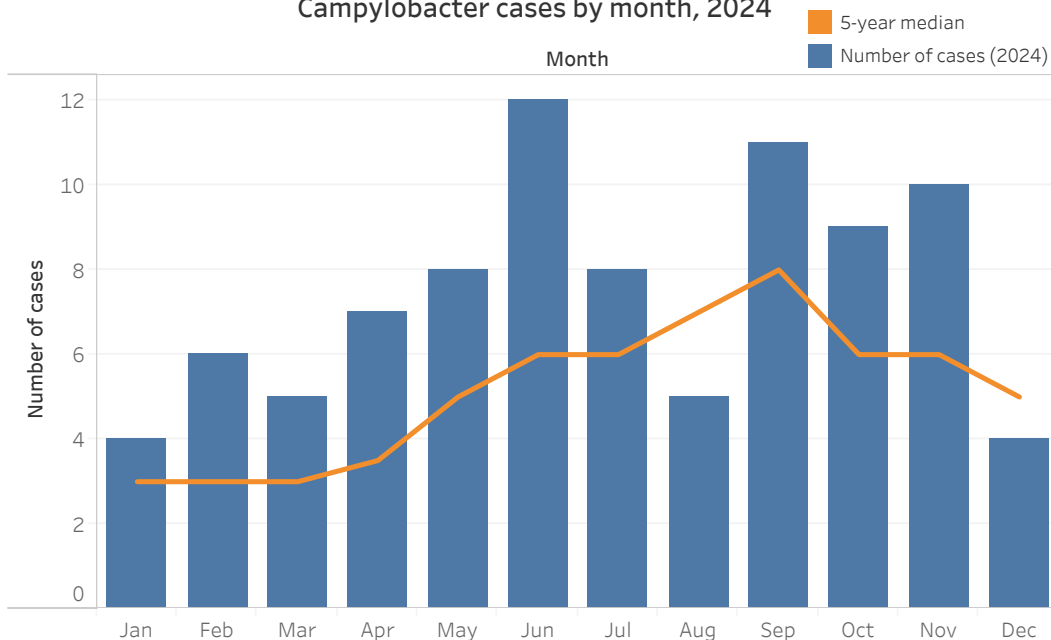
- Campylobacteriosis is an infectious gastrointestinal illness caused by a bacteria.
- Most ill people have diarrhea, cramping, stomach pain, and fever within 2-5 days after bacteria exposure. People are usually sick for about a week.
- Most cases of campylobacteriosis are associated with eating raw 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.

Campylobacter incidence rate per 100,000, 2020-2024



Campylobacter incidence increased from 2020 to 2021, decreased slightly from 2021 to 2022, and then continued to increase from 2022 to 2024.

Campylobacter cases by month, 2024

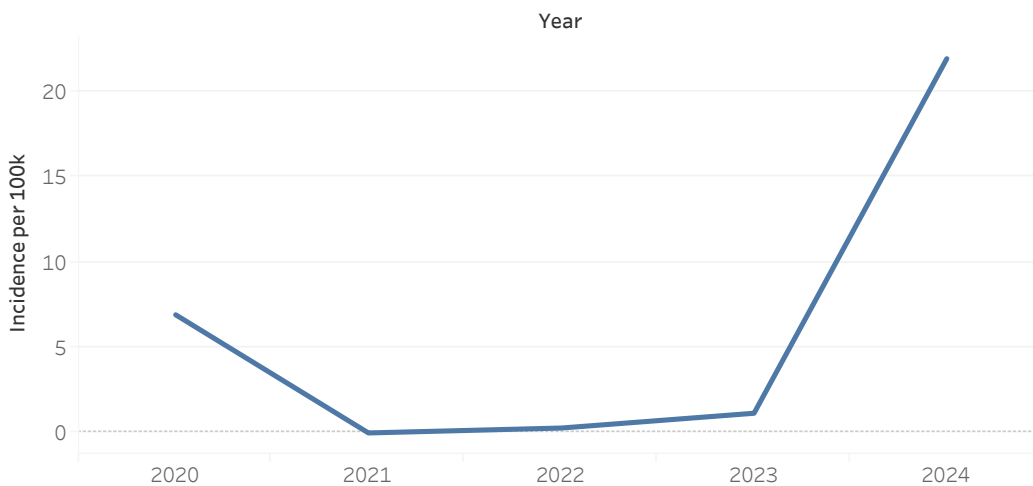


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County campylobacter cases by month from 2019-2023. There were more campylobacter cases than average every month except August and December during 2024.

Pertussis

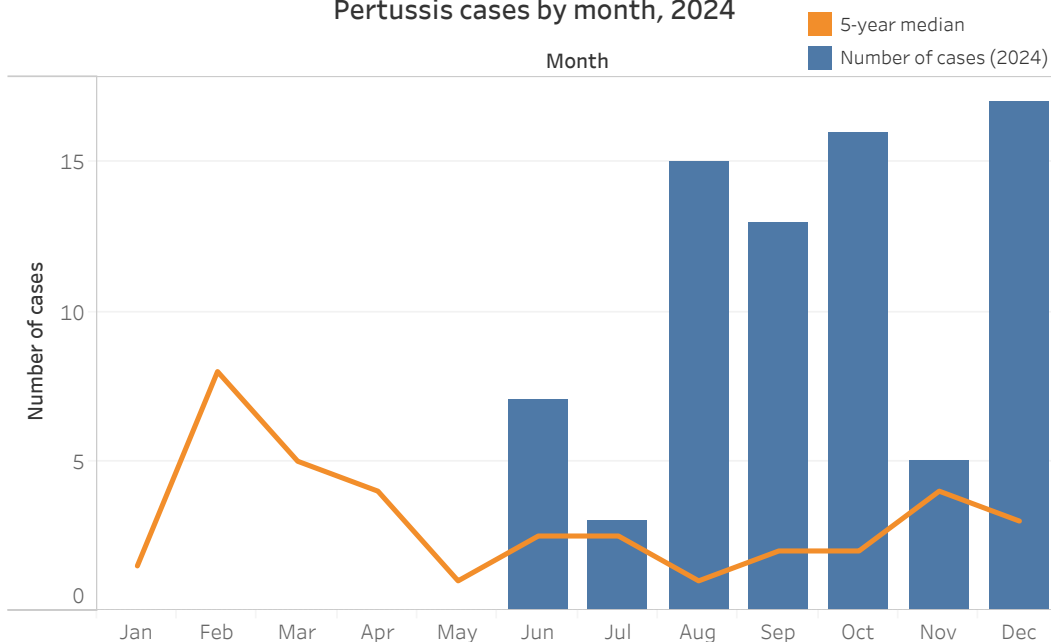
- Pertussis is a contagious respiratory bacteria that causes whooping cough.
- Most people with whooping cough develop a cough 7-21 days after exposure. Symptoms may include spasms of severe coughing, gasping, and vomiting after coughing. Cough can last for 6-10 weeks.
- Pertussis can be treated with antibiotics. High-risk 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, 2020-2024



Pertussis incidence in Marion County decreased from 2020 to 2021, and remained very low (incidence rate of <2 per 100k) from 2021 to 2023. In 2024 there was a significant increase in pertussis incidence.

Pertussis cases by month, 2024

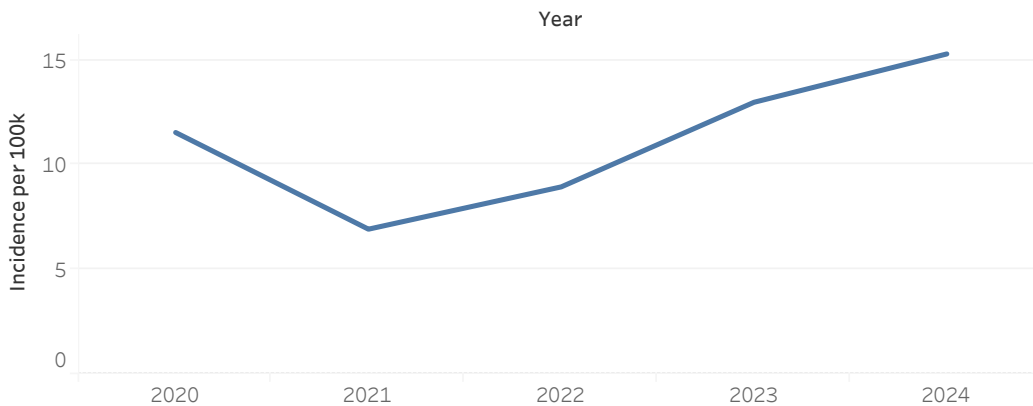


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County pertussis cases by month from 2019-2023. There were no pertussis cases from January - May of 2024. A surge in pertussis cases began in June of 2024, including an outbreak at a university in Marion County which lasted from October of 2024 to January of 2025. From June - December of 2024 there were more cases of pertussis per month than average.

Salmonella

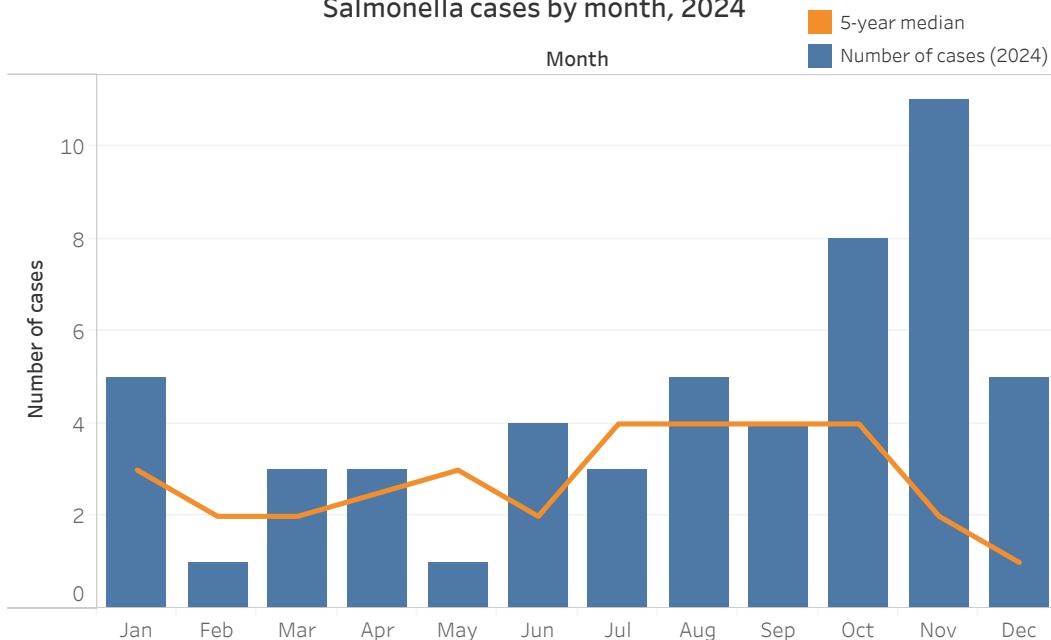
- Salmonella is a bacteria that makes people sick with gastroenteritis and other complications.
- Most people with salmonella have diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramping.
- Salmonella is most commonly associated with foods of animal origin like eggs, poultry, and other meats. It has also been found in 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, 2020-2024



Salmonella incidence in Marion County decreased between 2020 and 2021, and increased from 2021-2024.

Salmonella cases by month, 2024

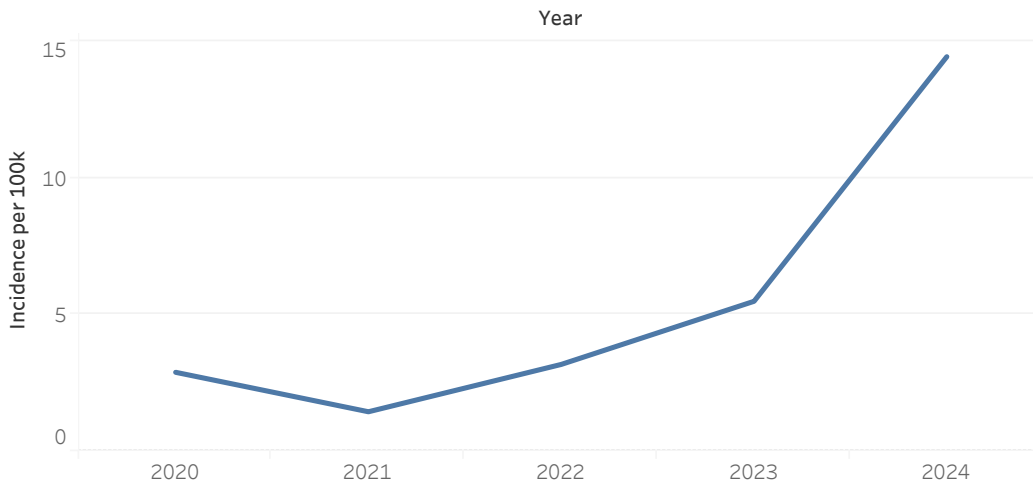


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County salmonella cases by month from 2019-2023. There were more salmonella cases than average every month except in February and May. Cases were particularly elevated from October to December.

Shigella

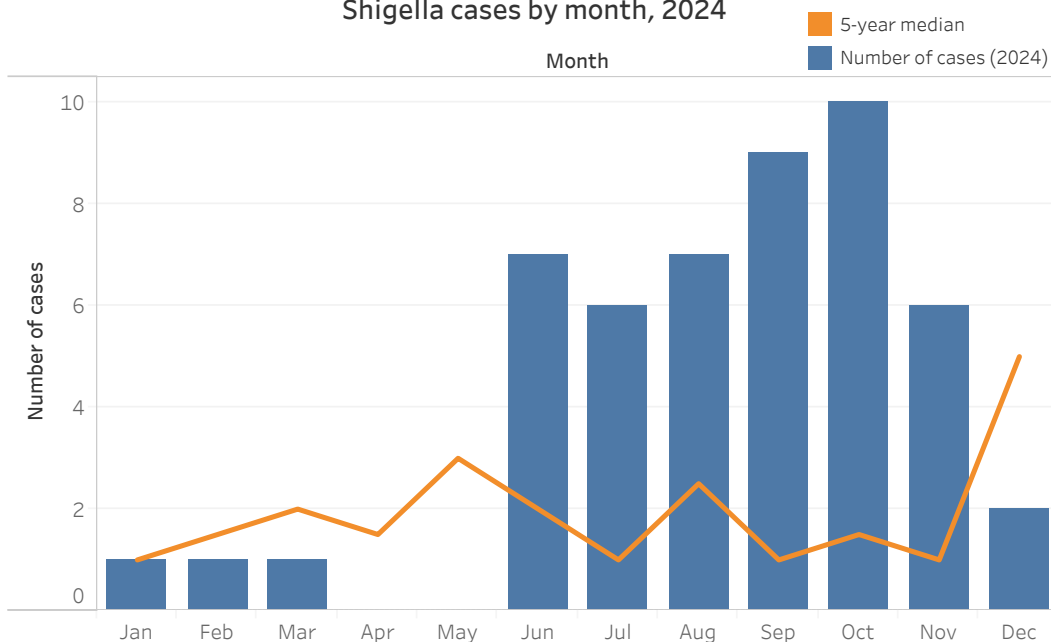
- Shigella is a bacteria that can cause shigellosis, a gastrointestinal infection.
- Most ill people have diarrhea, cramping, stomach pain, and fever within 1-3 days after bacteria exposure. People are usually sick for about 3-10 days.
- Most cases of shigellosis are associated with eating or drinking 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, 2020-2024



Shigella incidence in Marion County decreased from 2020 to 2021. Shigella incidence increased significantly between 2021 and 2024.

Shigella cases by month, 2024

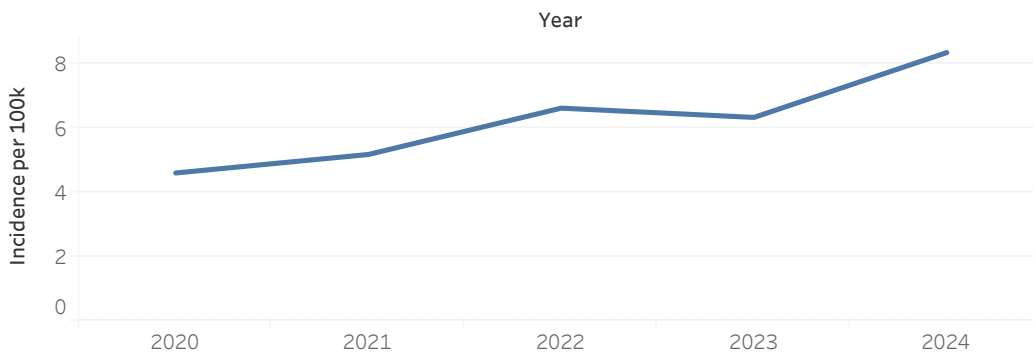


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County shigellosis cases by month from 2019-2023. There were fewer shigellosis cases than average from January to May of 2024. A multi-county shigellosis cluster began in June, and there were significantly more cases than average each month from June to November, until December when cases declined to below average.

HIV

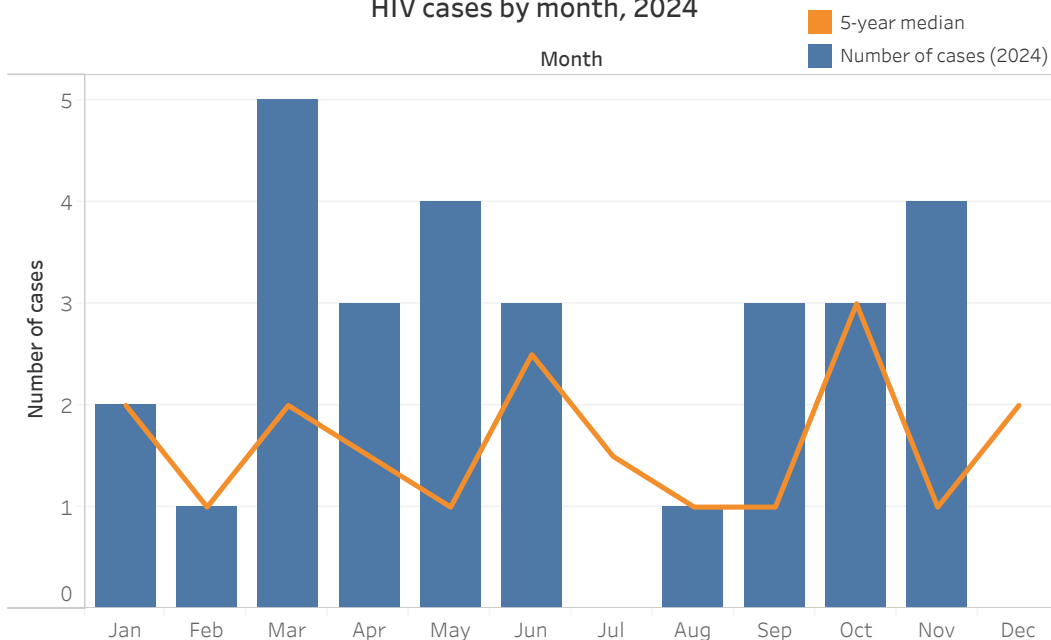
- Human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. HIV progresses in stages, and left untreated it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).
- The first stage of HIV is an acute infection, which may cause flu-like symptoms. The next stage is called 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 contacts 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, 2020-2024



The incidence of newly diagnosed HIV in Marion County has increased from 2020 to 2024.

HIV cases by month, 2024

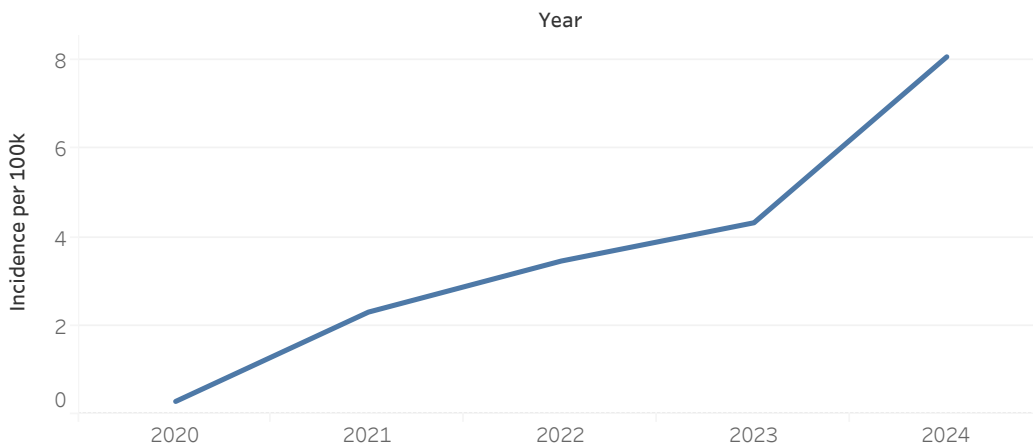


The orange line shows the median number of Marion County HIV cases by month from 2019-2023. There were as many or more HIV cases than average every month of 2024, except for July and December.

Cryptosporidium

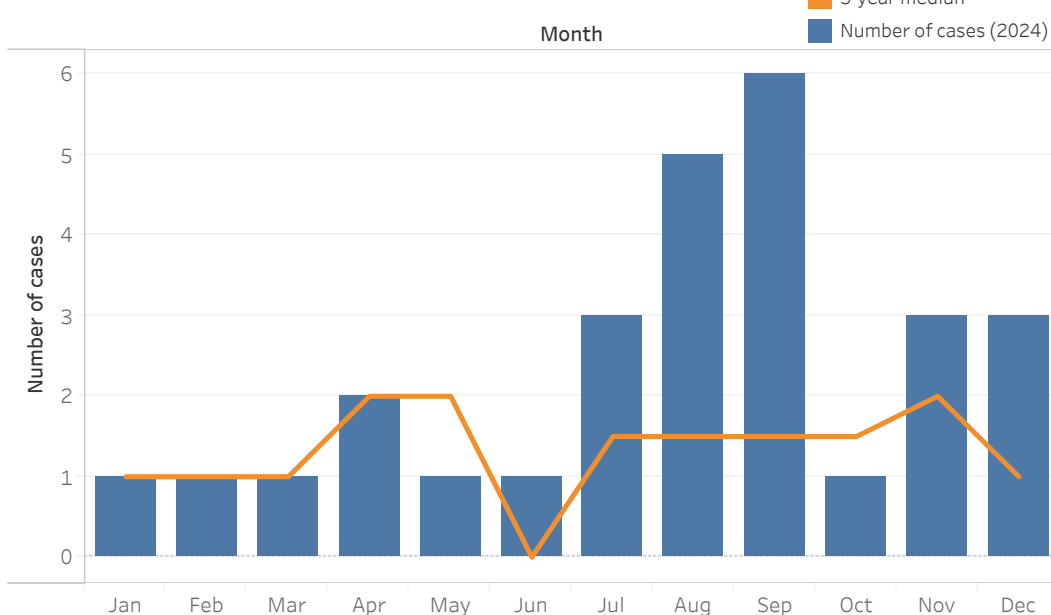
- Cryptosporidium is a parasite that causes gastrointestinal illness.
- Most people with cryptosporidium have watery diarrhea, stomach cramping, nausea, vomiting, and fever. Some people will have no symptoms at all. Symptoms usually begin 2-10 days after coming into contact with the parasite and last 1-2 weeks.
- Cryptosporidium lives in the intestines of infected humans and animals. Cryptosporidium can live in soil, food, water, and on surfaces contaminated with feces from humans and animals.
- To help prevent cryptosporidium infections wash hands often with soap and water. Do not drink untreated water or use untreated water to make ice. Do not drink unpasteurized milk or cider or consume food made with unpasteurized milk. Do not swim or engage in sexual intercourse for 2 weeks after diarrhea has stopped.

Cryptosporidium incidence rate per 100,000, 2020-2024



Cryptosporidium incidence in Marion County increased every year between 2020 and 2024.

Cryptosporidium cases by month, 2024



The orange line shows the median number of Marion County cryptosporidium cases by month from 2019-2023. There were as many or more cryptosporidium cases than average every month during 2024 except May and October.

Citations

1. Health topics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. December 29, 2023. <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/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTINGCOMMUNICABLEDISEASE/Pages/Orpheus.aspx>
3. United States Census Bureau. Census Data.(Various). <https://data.census.gov/>