

Marion County Reportable Disease and Condition Summary, 2023



Marion County Health and Human Services
3180 Center St NE, Salem, OR 97301
503-588-5357
<http://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT>

Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Marion County, 2023

Diseases/Conditions	Number of Cases in 2023	5 Year Median from 2018-2022
Chlamydia	1648	1689
Animal Bites	487	569
Chronic Hepatitis C	304	364
Gonorrhea	275	545
Syphilis	228	121
Campy	75	68
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	48	31
Salmonella	45	40
STEC	27	12
Chronic Hepatitis B	24	31
CRE	24	20
HIV	21	21
Giardia	21	15
Shigella	19	11
Cryptosporidium	15	8
TB	13	12
H. Flu	10	6
ETEC	9	2
Lyme	6	2
Legionella	5	3
Pertussis	4	18
Brucella	2	0
Ciguatera	2	0
Cryptococcus	2	3
NTM	2	4
Acute Hepatitis B	2	2
Coccidioidomycosis	2	2
Hepatitis A	2	1
MDRO	1	0
Cyclospora	1	0
Dengue	1	1
HUS	1	0
Listeria	1	1
Malaria	1	0
Taeniasis	1	0
Tularemia	1	0
Vibrio	1	2
Yersinia	1	3
Total	3332	

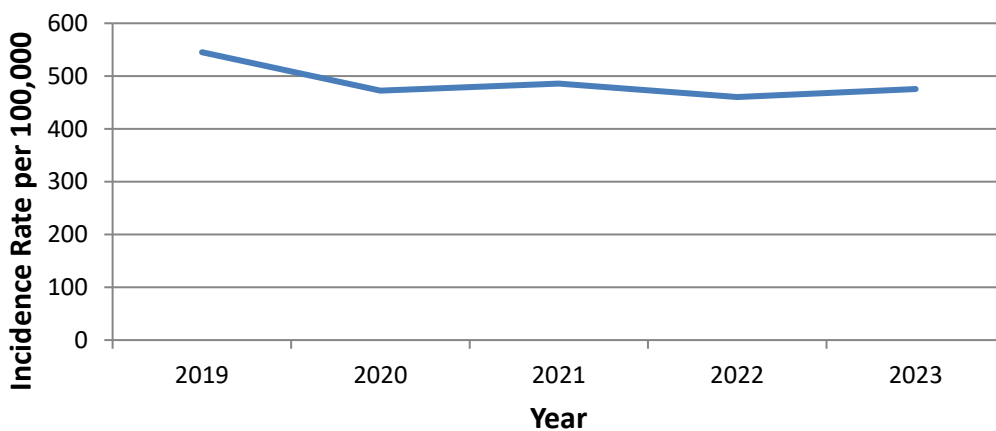
*Bold=more cases in 2023 than 5-year median

- This table shows all reportable cases of disease and conditions in Marion County in 2023.
- The three most reported diseases/conditions in Marion County in 2023 were chlamydia, animal bites, and chronic hepatitis C.
- Some monthly data for diseases in this report are not available due to small numbers.
- Health care providers 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/DISEASESCONDITIONS/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 via the Oregon Public Health Assessment Tool (OPHAT).^{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.

Chlamydia

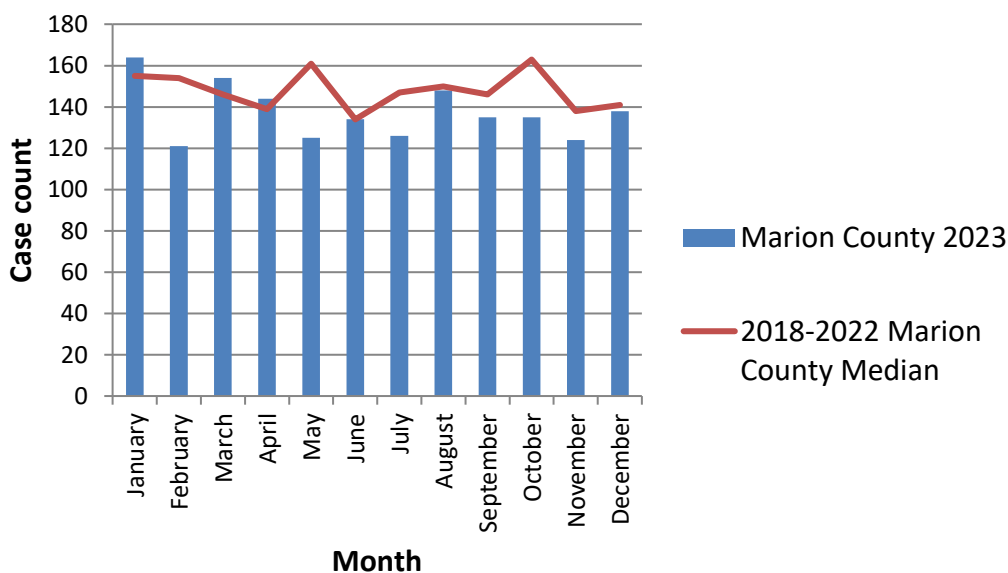
- Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection.
- Most people with chlamydia do not have symptoms, but even without symptoms, chlamydia can still damage the reproductive system.
- Chlamydia is transmitted through all types of sexual contact (vaginal, anal and oral sex), as well as from a pregnant person to their baby 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, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Chlamydia rates decreased in Marion County between 2019 and 2020. There was a slight increase between 2020 and 2021, but then a continued decrease between 2021 and 2022. Rates began to increase again between 2022 and 2023.

Chlamydia Case Counts by Month, 2023²



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. There were less chlamydia cases in Marion County than expected each month except January, March, and June.

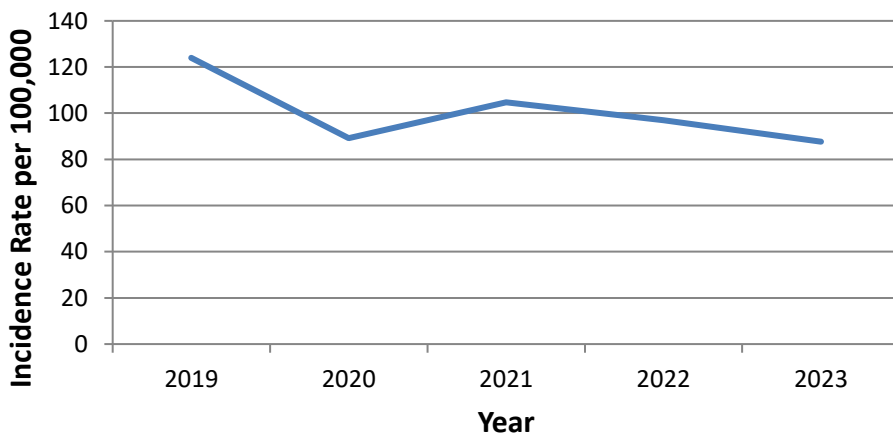
Chronic Hepatitis C

- 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.

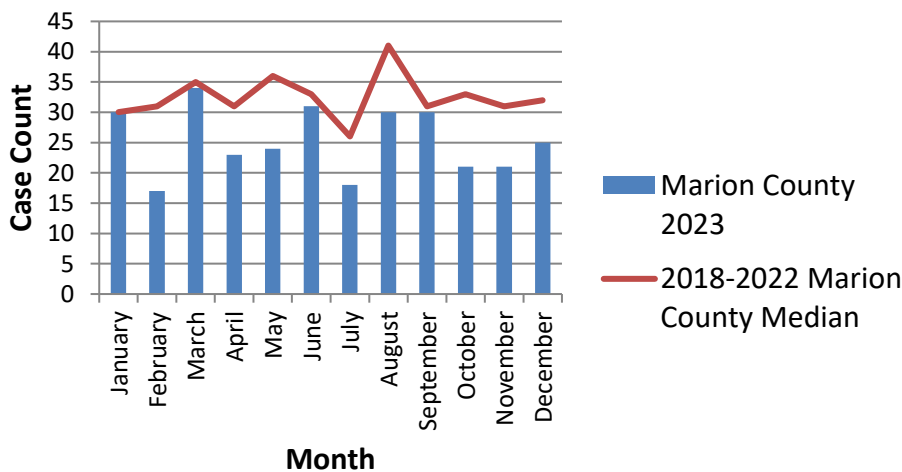
- Hepatitis C is spread when blood from a person infected with hepatitis C enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, in the United States, most people become infected with hepatitis C by sharing needles or other injection drug equipment. Other possible infection methods include accidental 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.

Chronic Hepatitis C Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Marion County chronic hepatitis C incidence rates decreased between 2019 and 2020. Rates increased between 2020 and 2021, but between 2021 and 2023 Marion County rates started decreasing again.

Chronic Hepatitis C Case Count by Month, 2023²



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County reached the expected number of cases for January but had fewer cases than expected for the rest of 2023.

Gonorrhea

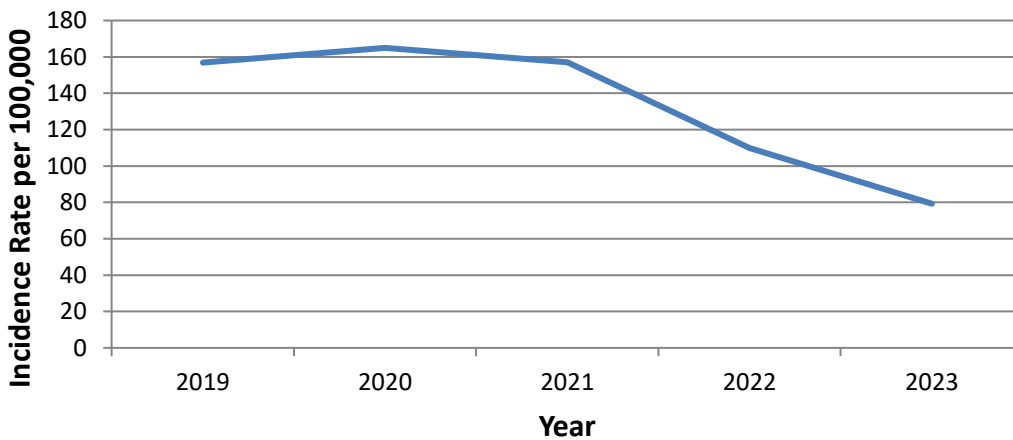
- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.

- 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. A pregnant person with gonorrhea can give the infection to their baby during childbirth.

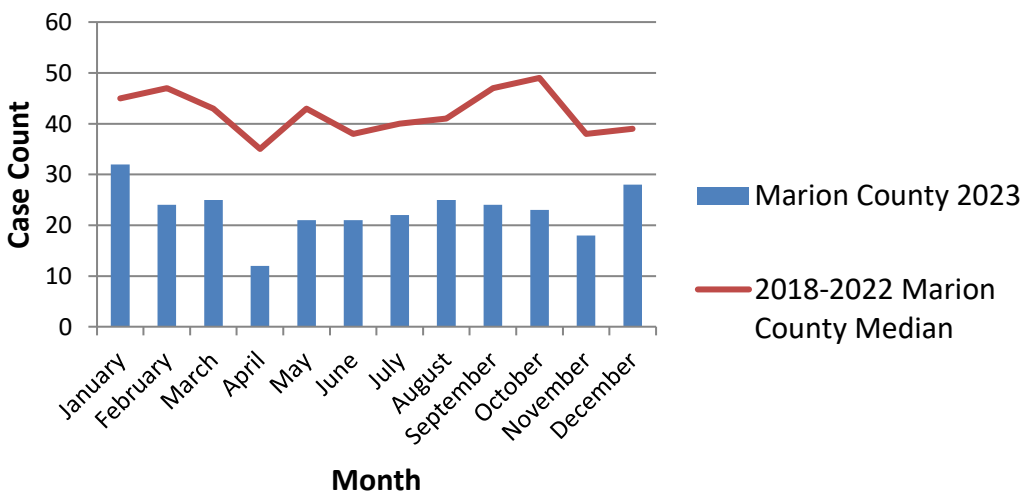
- To reduce risk of gonorrhea infection, reduce your number of sexual contacts, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for gonorrhea, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid gonorrhea is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex, or to be in a long-term monogamous relationship where both contacts have been tested and have not been exposed to other sexual contacts.

Gonorrhea Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Gonorrhea rates in Marion County increased between 2019 and 2020. Rates decreased between 2020 and 2023.

Gonorrhea Case Count by Month, 2023²



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County experienced less gonorrhea cases than expected in each month throughout 2023.

Syphilis

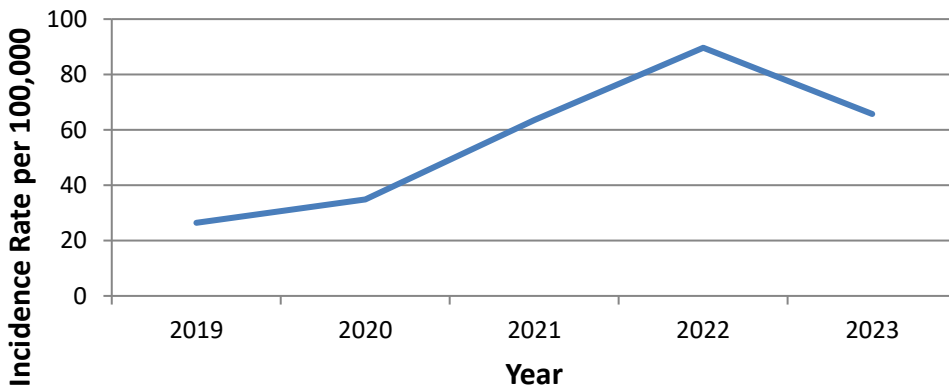
- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection. It can have very serious complications if left untreated and is described in different stages of disease.

- The main symptom during the first stage of syphilis is one or more painless sore(s), called chancres, located where the bacteria entered the body. Symptoms during the second stage of syphilis include: skin rashes and/or sores in the mouth, vagina or anus, fever, swollen lymph nodes, sore throat, hair loss, headaches, weight loss, muscle aches, and feeling tired. People who are not treated during the first or second stage of syphilis continue into latent syphilis. Latent syphilis has no symptoms, but the bacteria is still alive in the body. Those who remain untreated and progress into late-stage syphilis may have symptoms like difficulty coordinating muscle movements, paralysis, loss of feeling in body parts, blindness, and dementia. During late syphilis, the infection damages internal organs and can lead to death.

- Syphilis is spread through direct contact with a syphilis sore during vaginal, anal, or oral sex. Syphilis can also be spread from an infected pregnant person to their unborn baby resulting in congenital syphilis. Congenital syphilis can cause miscarriage, stillbirth or infant death shortly after birth. Babies born with congenital syphilis can have deformed bones and teeth, anemia, enlarged liver and spleen, jaundice, blindness, deafness, meningitis and skin rash.

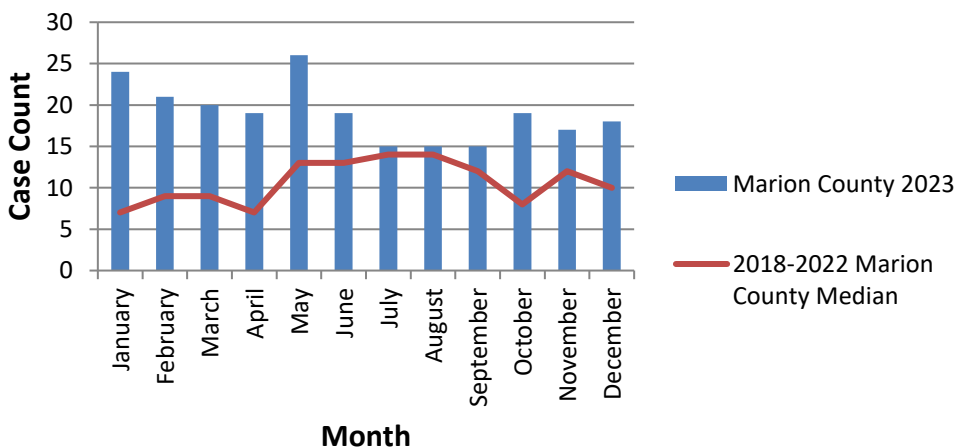
- To reduce risk of syphilis infection, reduce your number of sexual contacts, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for syphilis, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid syphilis is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex or to be in a long-term monogamous relationship where both contacts have been tested and have not been exposed to other sexual contacts.

Syphilis (all stages) Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Marion County syphilis rates have increased between 2019 and 2022. The incidence rate in 2023 has decreased to about the level experienced in 2021.

Syphilis Case Count by Month, 2023²

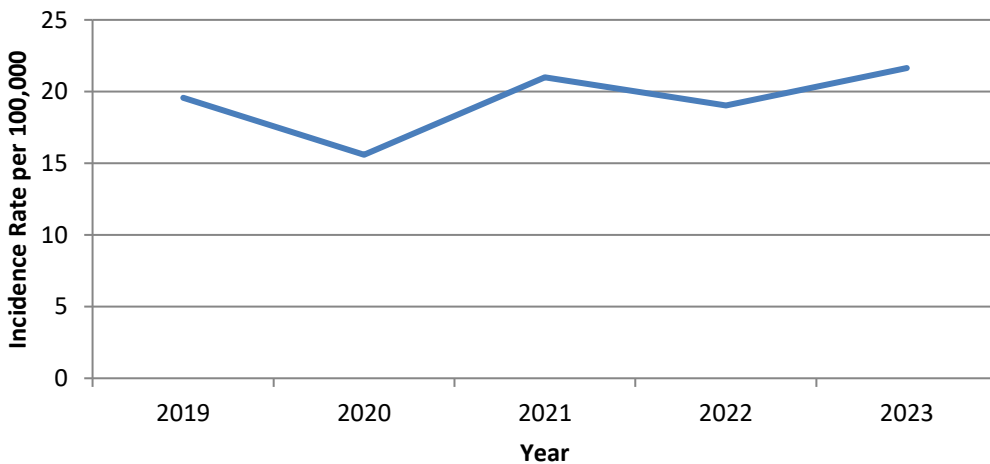


The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. There were more syphilis cases every month than expected in Marion County.

Campylobacter (Campy)

- Campylobacteriosis is an infectious 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 campy are associated with eating raw or undercooked poultry, unpasteurized dairy products, or contaminated water.
- To help prevent campy, 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, 2019-2023^{2,3}



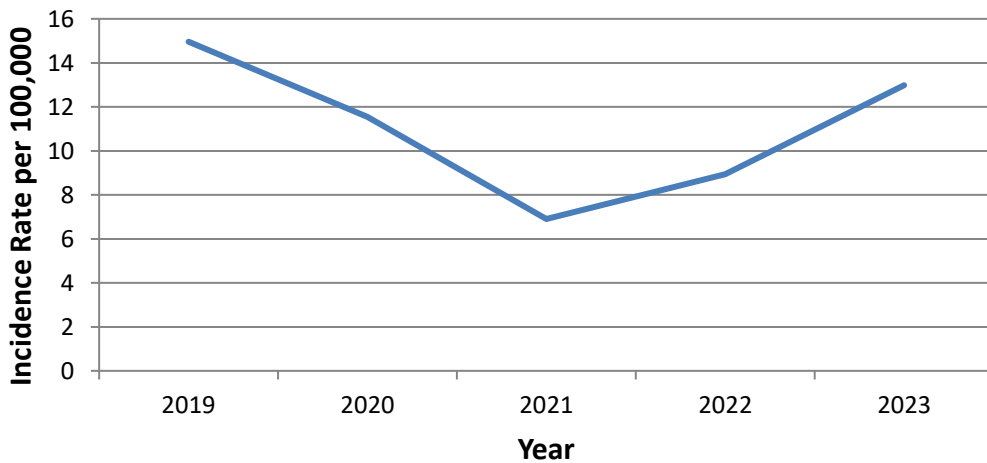
The campylobacter incidence rate in Marion County dropped between 2019 and 2020, increased between 2020 and 2021 due to a large outbreak in June of 2021, decreased again between 2021 and 2022 before increasing again from 2022 to 2023.

*Monthly data is not available due to small numbers.

Salmonella

- Salmonella is a bacteria that makes people sick.
- 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 unpasteurized dairy products and other produce. It can be spread through cross-contamination of hands, cutting boards, counters, and knives. Salmonella cases have also been associated with having contact with animal feces, handling reptiles, handling chicks, ducklings 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,
2019-2023^{2,3}**



The incidence rate of salmonella in Marion County decreased between 2019-2021 and increased between 2021 and 2023.

*Monthly data is not available due to small numbers.

E. Coli

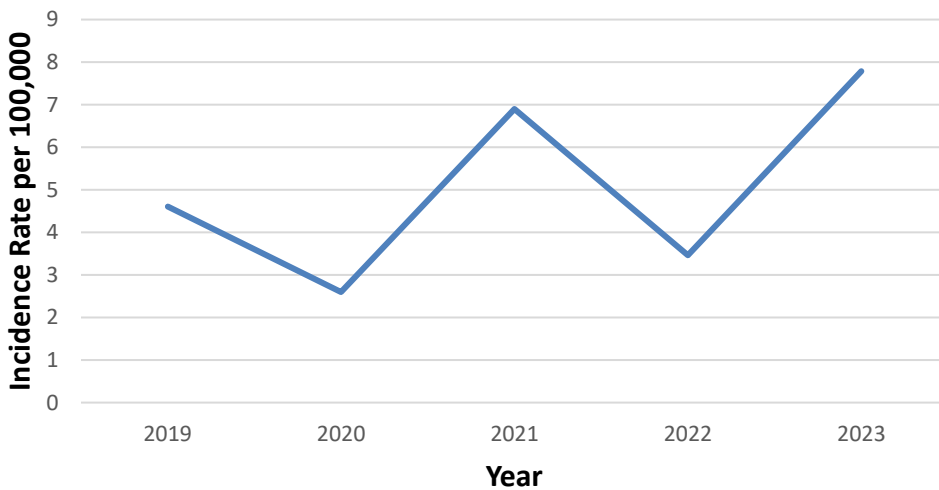
- E. coli are bacteria that live in intestines of humans and animals. Most E. coli are an important part of a healthy intestinal tract, but some E. coli are pathogenic to humans, meaning they cause sickness. The most common type of pathogenic E. coli are shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC). These are the bacteria most heard about in the news.

- Most people with STEC have stomach cramps and bloody diarrhea within 3-4 days of exposure to the bacteria. Symptoms usually last for 5-7 days.

- Most STEC live in the intestines of livestock or game like cows, goats, sheep, deer and elk. Consuming raw or undercooked meat can cause an STEC infection. Infection can also be caused by eating foods contaminated with human or animal feces like unpasteurized milk, untreated water, unpasteurized apple cider, soft cheeses made with unpasteurized milk and some leafy greens. Petting zoos and other interactive animal exhibits have also been linked to E. coli infection.

- To help prevent E. coli infection wash your hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing diapers, before preparing food, before eating and contact with animals. Cook all meat thoroughly. Don't drink unpasteurized milk or juices. Prevent cross-contamination by washing counters, cutting boards and utensils that touch raw meat.

**STEC Incidence Rates per 100,000,
2019-2023^{2,3}**



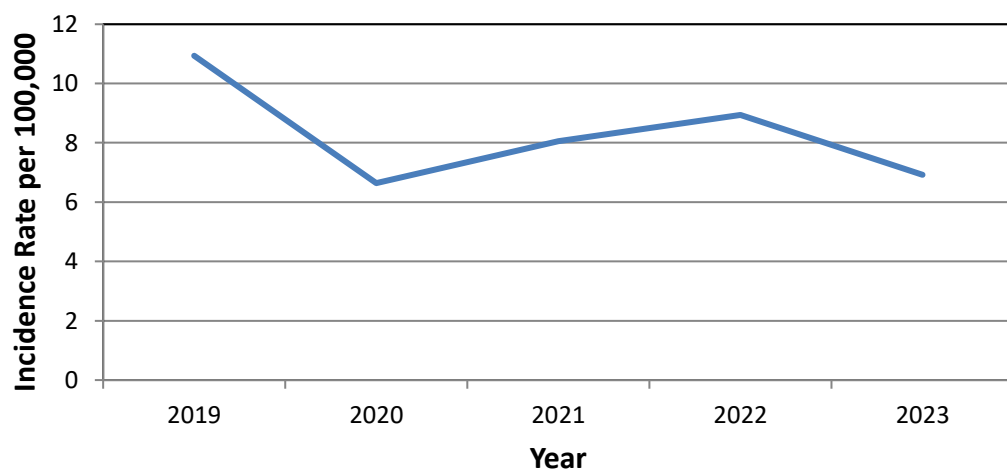
Marion County STEC incidence rates decreased slightly between 2019 and 2020. Incidence rates increased rapidly between 2020 and 2021 and decreased rapidly between 2021 and 2022. STEC incidence rates increased rapidly again between 2022 and 2023 to the highest rate Marion County has seen in the last 5 years.

*Monthly data is not available due to small numbers.

Chronic Hepatitis B

- Hepatitis B 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 liver problems.
- Some people with chronic hepatitis B have ongoing symptoms similar to acute hepatitis B (fever, tiredness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, dark urine, clay colored stool, joint pain and yellowing of the eyes or skin), but most people with chronic hepatitis B don't have any symptoms for 20-30 years. About 1 in 4 people with chronic hepatitis B develop cirrhosis or liver cancer.
- Hepatitis B is spread when a body fluid (blood, semen, etc.) that is infected with hepatitis B enters the body of a person who is not infected. Some common activities that spread hepatitis B are birth (from an infected pregnant person to their baby), sex with an infected contact, sharing needles, syringes or other drug-injection equipment, sharing items like a toothbrush or razor with an infected person, direct contact with the blood or open sores of an infected person, or exposure to blood from a needle stick or other sharp instruments.
- The best way to prevent hepatitis B infection is to complete the hepatitis B vaccine series.

Chronic Hepatitis B Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Marion County chronic hepatitis B incidence rates decreased from 2019 to 2020. They increased again into 2022 before decreasing from 2022 to 2023.

*Monthly data is not available due to small numbers.

Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacterales (CRE)

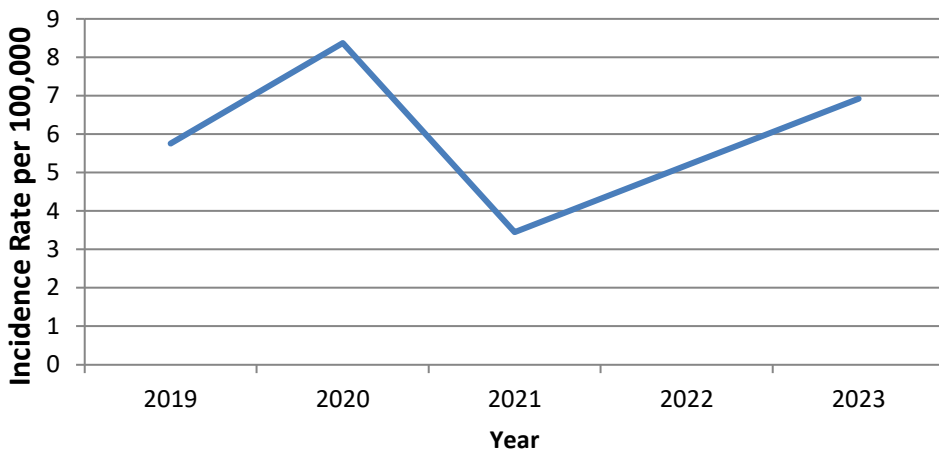
- Enterobacterales are a large order of bacteria that live in the human intestines. These bacteria can develop resistance to antibiotics used to treat severe health-care associated infections called carbapenems. Once a bacteria has developed resistance to carbapenems, few safe and effective treatment options remain.

- CRE can cause pneumonia, blood infections, urinary tract infections and surgical site infections. Some people with CRE do not have any symptoms. These people are considered to be “colonized” and while they do not have symptoms, they can still infect others.

- Most cases of CRE affect individuals with other medical conditions like diabetes, obesity, non-healing wounds and those with weak immune systems. These individuals usually have a history of frequent or prolonged stays in health care settings, invasive medical devices (ventilators or IV catheters), or a history of taking certain antibiotics for long periods of time.

- To help prevent CRE infections, practice good hand washing at all times, clean high-touch surfaces, and all individuals with CRE living in a nursing home or staying in a hospital should stay in contact precautions.

CRE Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Marion County CRE incidence rates increased between 2019 and 2020, dropped between 2020 and 2021 and have started to increase again into 2023.

*Monthly data is not available due to small numbers.

HIV

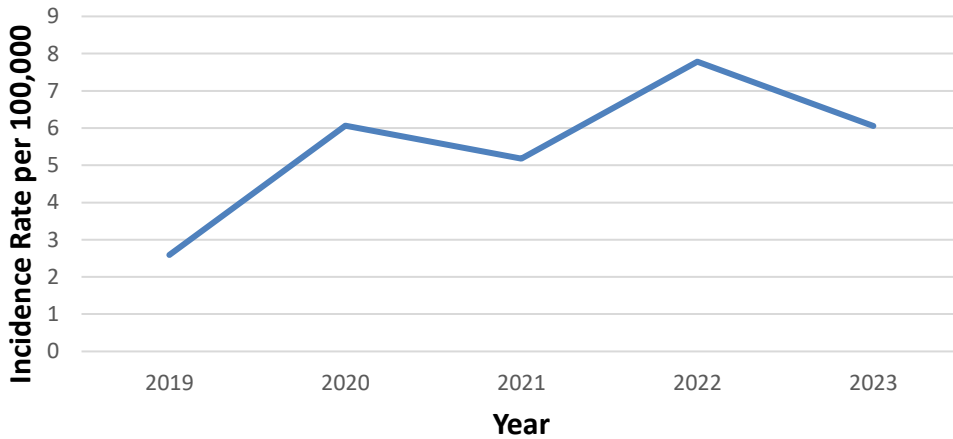
- Human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. Left untreated it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or AIDS.

- HIV progresses in stages starting with acute HIV where people may have flu-like symptoms. The next stage is sometimes called latent HIV or asymptomatic HIV infection because people do not have symptoms. Stage three is AIDS where the immune system is so badly damaged the people 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 from pregnant person to their baby during pregnancy, childbirth and breast/chest feeding.

- To reduce risk of HIV infection, reduce your number of sexual contacts, know your sexual contacts HIV status and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. If you have an HIV positive contact, take PrEP as prescribed by your doctor. Stop using injection drugs or do not share needles or other injection equipment. If pregnant, taking HIV treatment as prescribed through pregnancy, delivery, breast/chest 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, 2019-2023^{2,3}



Marion County HIV incidence increased overall between 2019 and 2023. Incidence rates decreased somewhat in 2021 and 2023 but remain higher overall than the incidence rate in 2019.

*Monthly data is not available due to small numbers.

Citations

1. Health topics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. December 29, 2023.
<https://www.cdc.gov/health-topics.html#cdc-atozlist> (Viewed April 16, 2024)
2. Oregon Health Authority. Oregon Public Health Epidemiologist User System (ORPHEUS).
(Various).<https://www.oregon.gov/oha/PH/DISEASES/CONDITIONS/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/REPORTING/COMMUNICABLEDISEASE/Pages/Orpheus.aspx> (Viewed:03/15/2024)
3. Oregon Health Authority. Oregon Public Health Assessment Tool (OPHAT).(Various).
<https://ophat.public.health.oregon.gov> (Viewed 02/15/2024)