

Marion and Polk County Reportable Disease and Condition Summary, 2021



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

Polk County Health Department
182 SW Academy St. Suite 302 Dallas, OR 97338
503-623-8175
<https://www.co.polk.or.us/ph>

Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Marion County, 2021

Disease/Condition	# of cases
Chlamydia	1689
Gonorrhea	546
Animal Bites	529
Chronic Hepatitis C	364
Syphilis	220
Campy	73
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	42
Chronic Hepatitis B	28
Salmonella	24
STEC	24
HIV	20
Giardia	15
CRE	12
TB	12
Cryptosporidium	8
Shigella	5
ETEC	4
Lyme	4
NTM	4
Yersinia	4
Acute Hep B	3
Acute Hep C	3
Cryptococcus	3
H. flu	3
Legionella	3
Botulism	2
Vibrio	2
Mening	1
Mumps	1
Total	3668

- This table shows all reportable cases of disease and conditions in Marion County in 2021.

- The three most reported diseases/conditions in Marion County in 2021 were chlamydia, gonorrhea and animal bites.

- 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>

Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Polk County, 2021

Disease/Condition	# of cases
Chlamydia	282
Animal Bites	187
Gonorrhea	70
Chronic Hep C	63
Syphilis	19
Campy	16
CRE	9
Salmonella	7
Chronic Hep B	6
HIV	4
STEC	3
TB	3
Cryptosporidium	2
Elevated Blood Lead Level	2
Giardia	2
Legionella	1
Rabies (animal)	1
Vibrio	1
Total	679

- This table shows all reportable cases of disease and conditions in Polk County in 2021.

- The three most reported diseases/conditions in Polk County in 2021 were chlamydia, animal bites, and gonorrhea.

- 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>

Campylobacter (Campy)

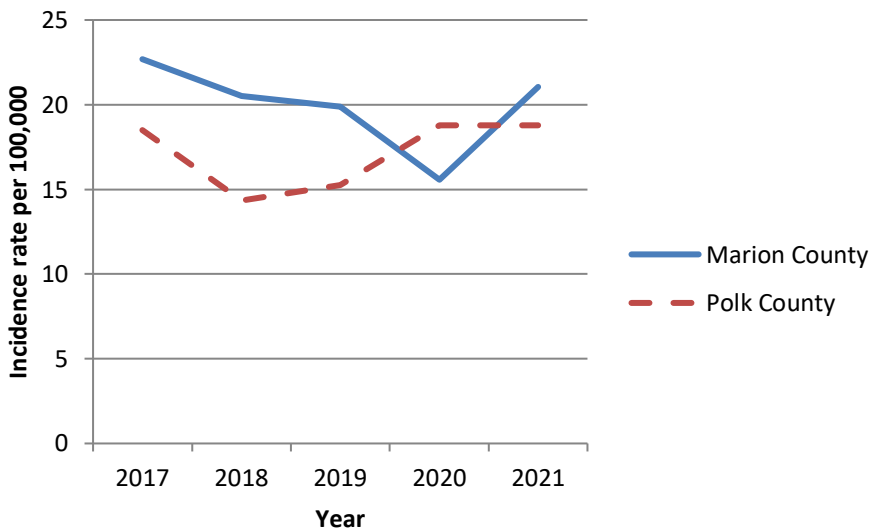
-Campylobacteriosis is an infectious illness caused by a bacteria.

-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.

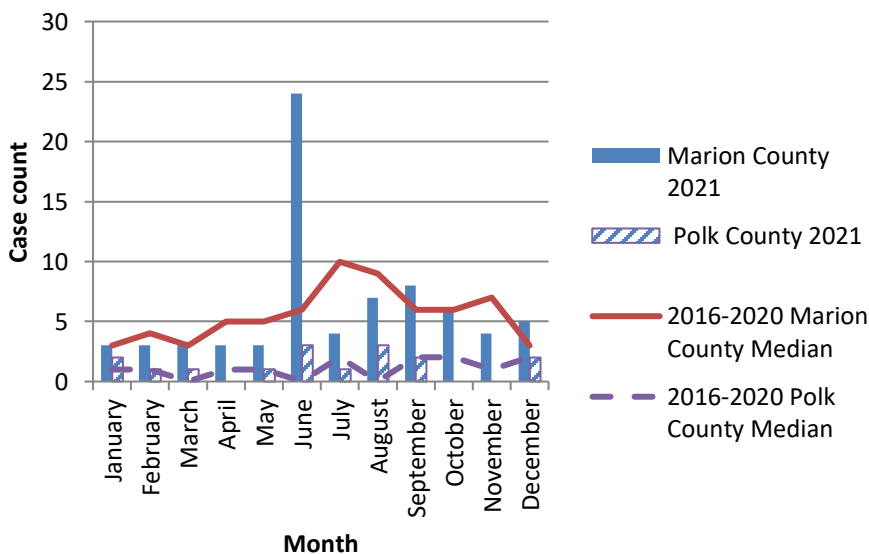
-To help prevent campy, cook all poultry products thoroughly, wash hands with soap before preparing food, and after handling raw meat. Use separate cutting boards for meat and other foods, and thoroughly clean all surfaces after contact with raw meat. Do not drink unpasteurized milk or untreated water. Wash hands with soap after using the bathroom and after cleaning up after pets.

Campylobacter incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



The incidence rate for campylobacter infections in Marion County and Polk County have remained steady over the past five years. Marion County has a higher incidence rate of campylobacter infections than Polk County.

Campylobacter Case Counts by Month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had a campylobacter outbreak in June. Polk County had about as many cases of campylobacter as expected.

Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)

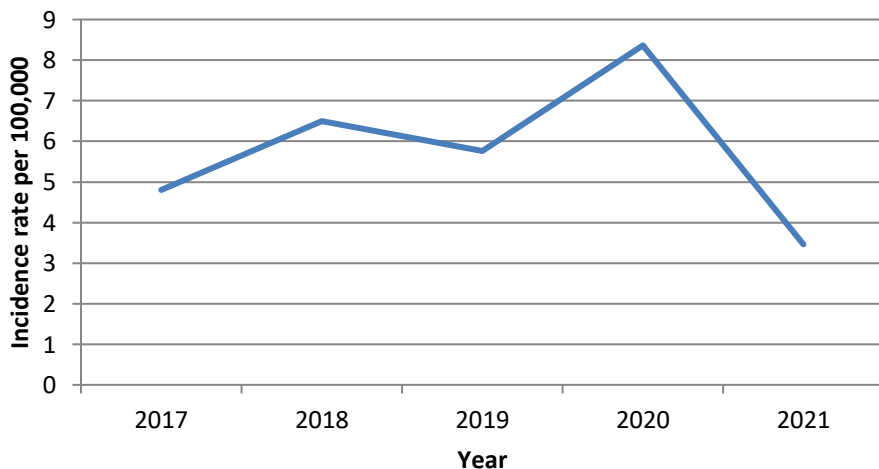
-Enterobacteriaceae are a large family of bacteria that live in the human intestines. These bacteria can develop resistance to antibiotics used to treat severe health-care associated infections called carbapenems. Once a bacteria has developed resistance to carbapenems, few safe and effective treatment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

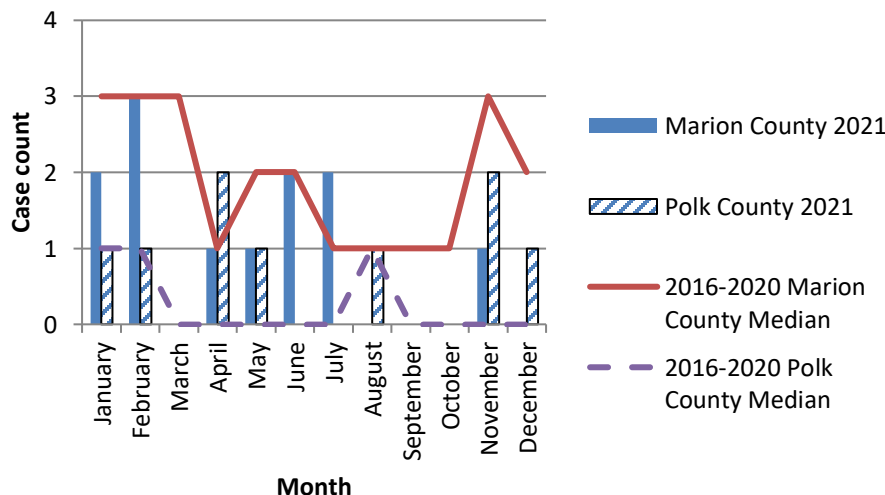
CRE incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Overall, rates of antibiotic resistant Enterobacters decreased rapidly between 2020 and 2021.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

CRE case counts by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had less cases of CRE than expected. Polk County had more cases of CRE than expected.

Chlamydia

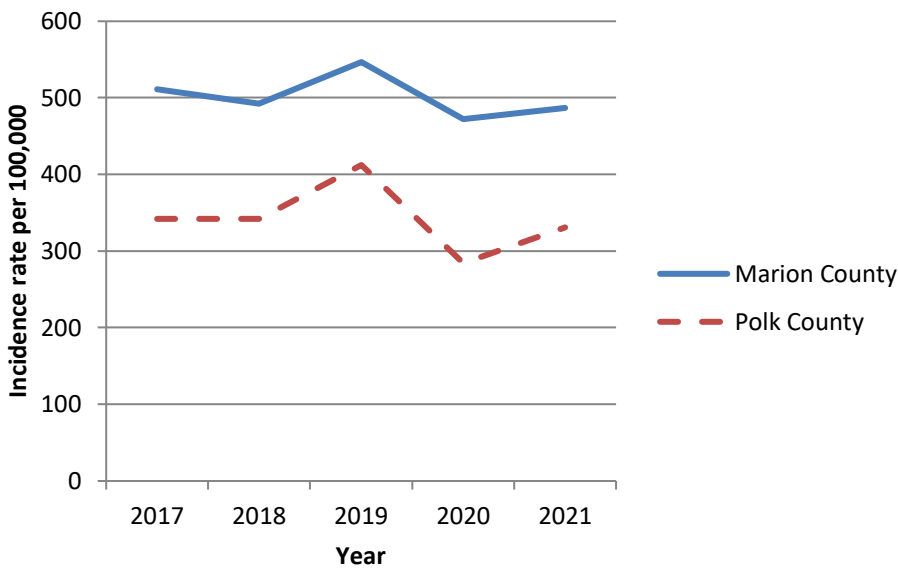
-Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection.

-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 mother to her baby during childbirth.

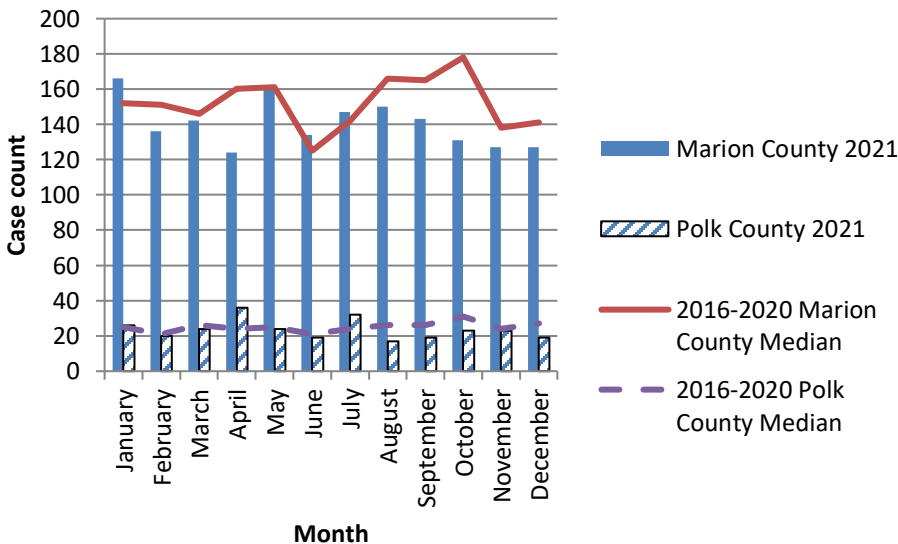
-To reduce risk of Chlamydia infection, reduce your number of sexual partners, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for Chlamydia, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid Chlamydia is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex or to be in a long-term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

Chlamydia incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Marion and Polk County chlamydia incidence rates have been relatively steady over the past five years. Marion County has a higher incidence rate of chlamydia than Polk County.

Chlamydia case counts by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. There was about as much chlamydia in 2021 as expected in both Marion and Polk Counties.

E. Coli

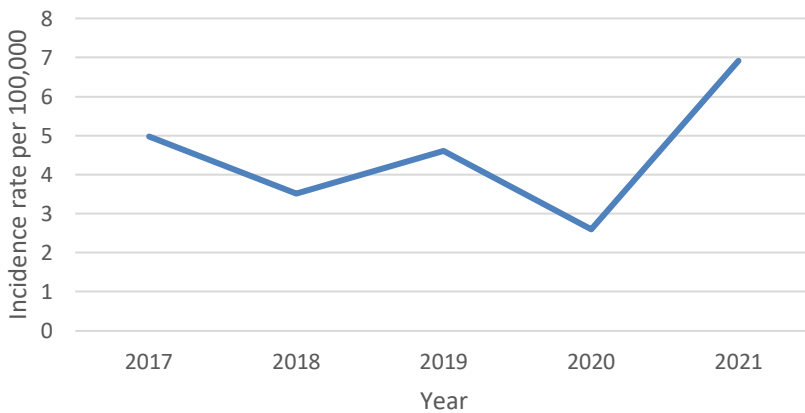
-E. coli are bacteria that live in intestines of humans and animals. Most e. coli are an important part of a healthy intestinal tract, but some e. coli are pathogenic to humans, meaning they cause sickness. The most common type of pathogenic e. coli are shiga toxin-producing (STEC) e. coli. These are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

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

-Most STEC e. coli live in the intestines of livestock or game like cows, goats, sheep, deer and elk. Consuming raw or undercooked meat can cause an STEC e. coli 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.

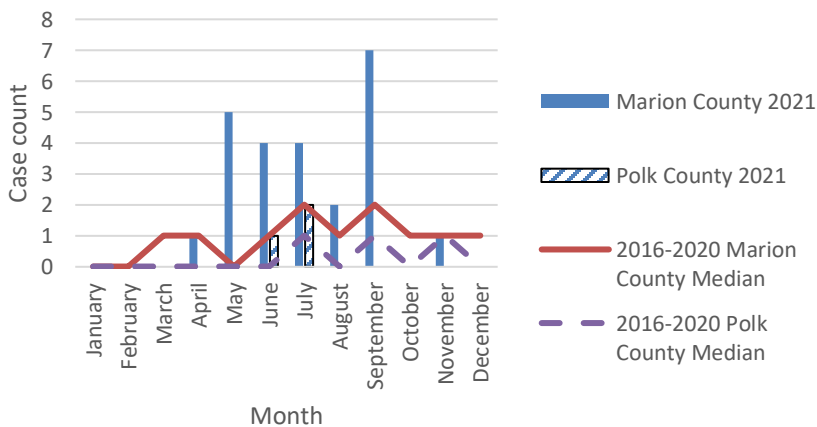
E. coli incidence rates per 100,000, 2017-2021



Overall Marion County e. coli incidence rates have increased.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

E. Coli case counts by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had more e. coli in May, Just, August, and September.

Giardia

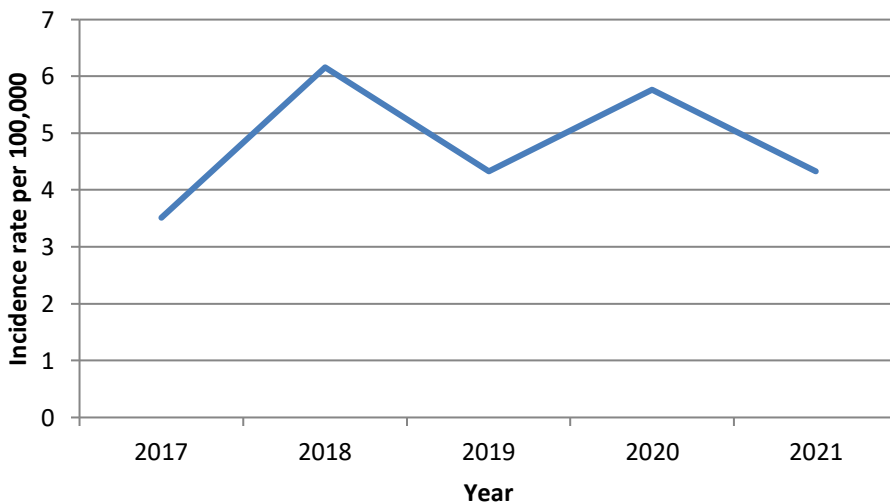
-Giardia is a parasite found on surfaces or in soil, food, or water that have been contaminated with fecal matter from infected humans or animals. It is protected by a shell that allows it to live outside of the body for lengthy time periods and makes it tolerant to chlorine.

-Most people with giardiasis have diarrhea, gas, stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting although some people never develop symptoms. More rarely, people can have itchy skin, hives, and eye and joint swelling. Symptoms usually develop 1-3 weeks after exposure and last for 1-2 weeks.

-Giardia can be found in contaminated food or water. Additionally, it can be passed from animal to person and through oral-anal contact during sex. Those at greatest risk for giardia exposure are people who travel to countries where giardia is common, people in childcare settings, backpackers or campers that drink water from lakes, rivers, or other untreated water sources, and men who have sex with men.

-To help prevent giardiasis, wash your hands with soap and water after using the bathroom, changing diapers, before preparing food, before eating, and after contact with animals. Avoid drinking water from untreated or recreational water sources. Wash fruits and vegetables before eating them. Use barrier protection during oral-anal sex.

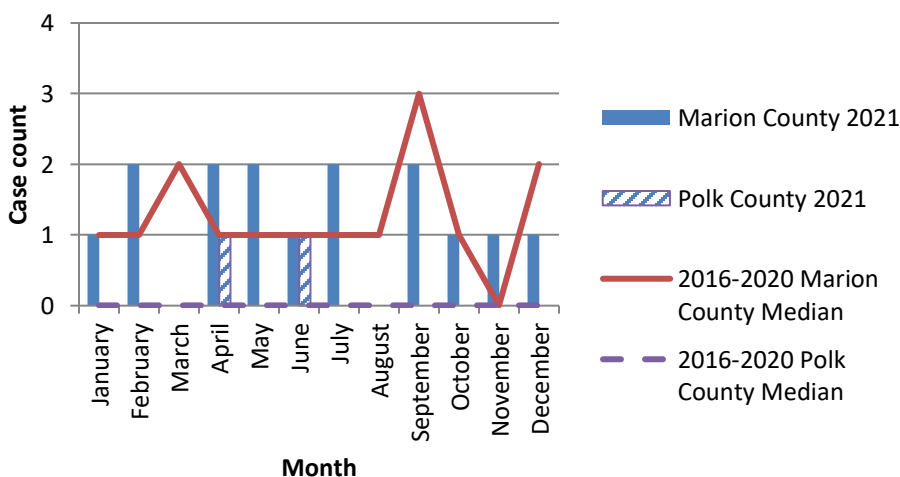
Giardia incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Marion County incidence rates have increased slightly over the past 5 years.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

Giardia case counts by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Both Marion and Polk Counties had about as many giardia cases as expected in a calendar year.

Gonorrhea

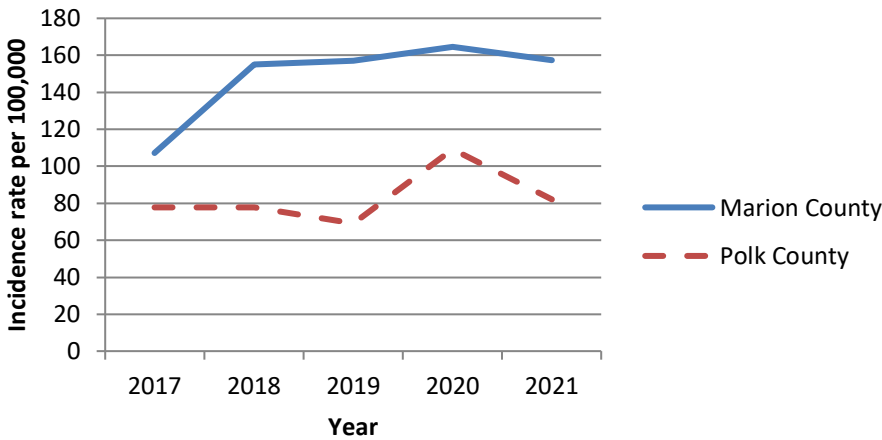
-Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.

-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 women, swollen or painful testicles for men, rectal itching, soreness or bleeding or painful bowel movements.

-Gonorrhea is spread through vaginal, anal or oral sex. A pregnant woman with gonorrhea can give the infection to her baby during childbirth.

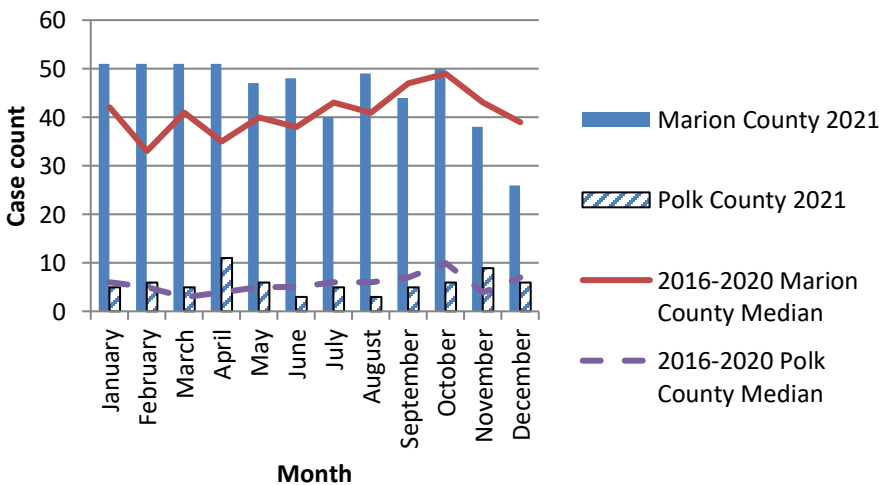
-To reduce risk of gonorrhea infection, reduce your number of sexual partners, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for gonorrhea, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid gonorrhea is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex, or to be in a long-term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

Gonorrhea incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Marion County gonorrhea rates leveled off between 2018 and 2021 and Polk County gonorrhea rates have decreased between 2020 and 2021.

Gonorrhea case count by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County experienced about the number of gonorrhea cases expected while Polk County experienced less gonorrhea cases than expected.

Chronic Hepatitis B

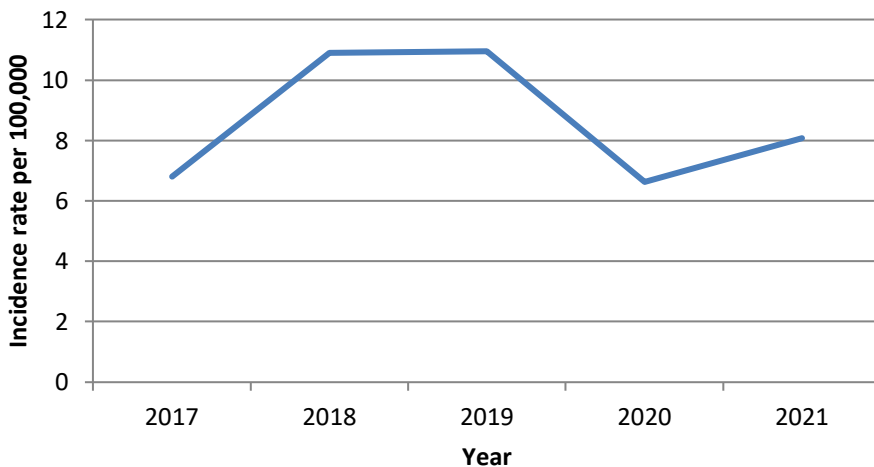
-Hepatitis B is a virus that can cause short and long-term illness. When the virus remains in the body, it becomes a chronic illness that can result in long-term liver problems.

-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 mom to her baby), sex with an infected partner, 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.

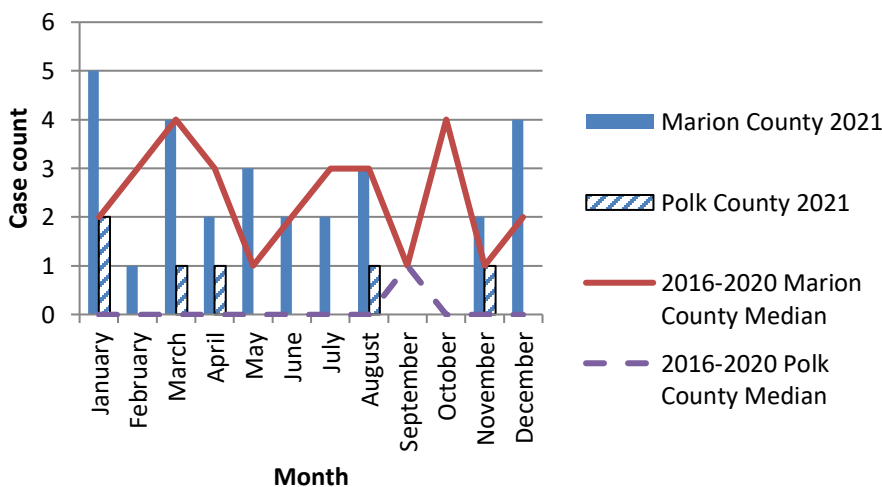
Marion County chronic hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Marion County chronic hepatitis B incidence rates peaked between 2018 and 2019 and then dropped in 2020. They increased again into 2021.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

Chronic hepatitis B case count by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County experienced about as many hepatitis B cases as expected during 2021. Polk County experienced more hepatitis B cases than expected during 2021.

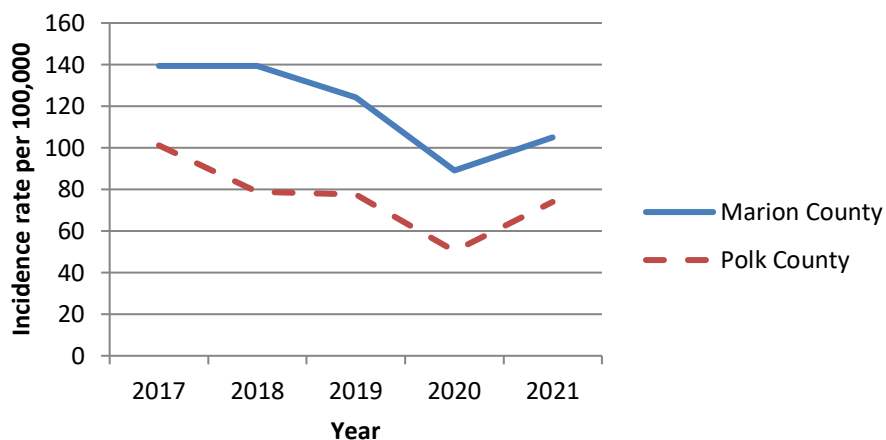
Chronic Hepatitis C

-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.

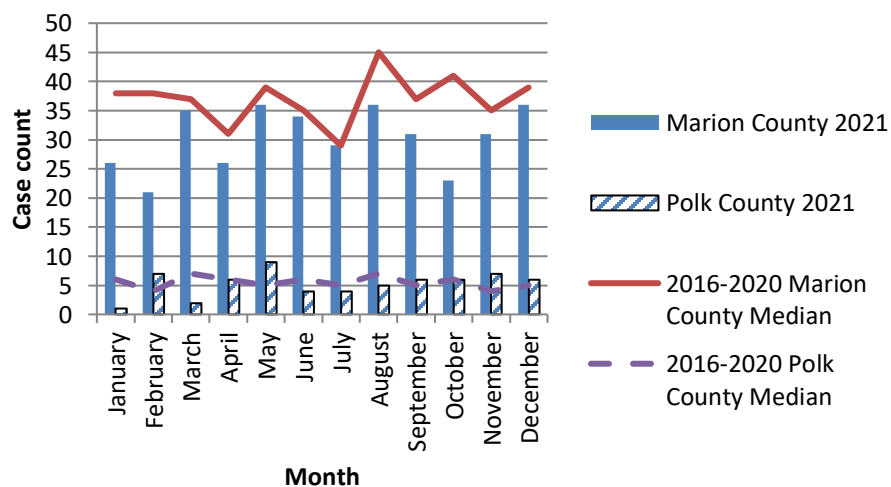
-Hepatitis C is spread when blood from a person infected with hepatitis C enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, in the United States, most people become infected with hepatitis C by sharing needles or other injection drug equipment. Other possible infection methods include accidental needle sticks, being born to a mother 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, 2017-2021



Both Marion and Polk County's overall chronic hepatitis C incidence rates have been decreasing over the past 5 years with a slight increase between 2020 and 2021. Marion County has a higher incidence rate than Polk County.

Chronic hepatitis C case count by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Polk County had about as many cases as expected this year with Marion County having less cases during 2021 than expected.

HIV

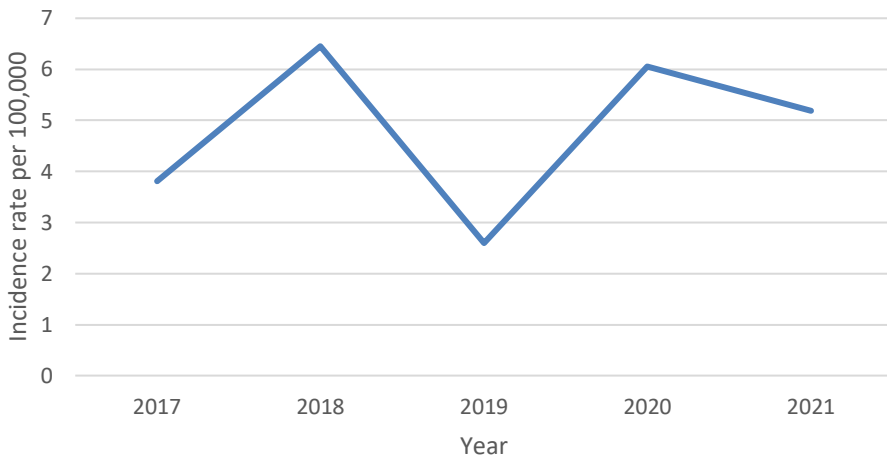
-Human immunodeficiency virus or HIV is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. Left untreated it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or AIDS.

-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.

-To reduce risk of HIV infection, reduce your number of sexual partners, know your sexual contacts HIV status and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. If you have an HIV positive partner, take PrEP as prescribed by your doctor. Stop using injection drugs or do not share needles or other injection equipment.

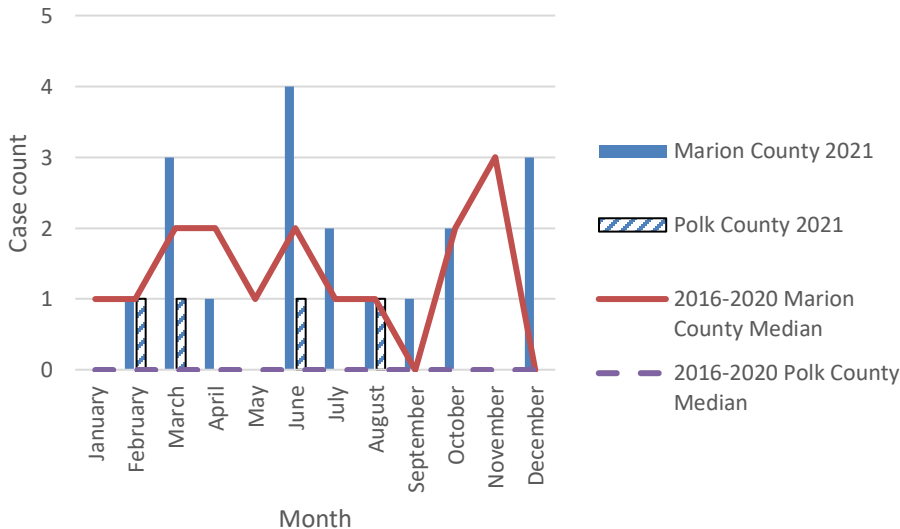
Marion County HIV Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Overall, Marion County has had an increase in incidence rates between 2017-2021

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

HIV Case Counts by Month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had about as many cases as expected over a year long period.

Salmonella

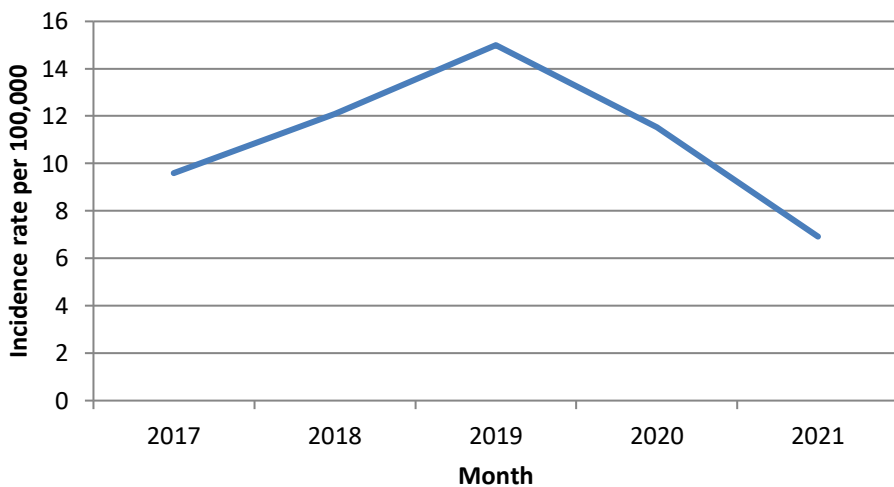
-Salmonella is a bacteria that makes people sick.

-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.

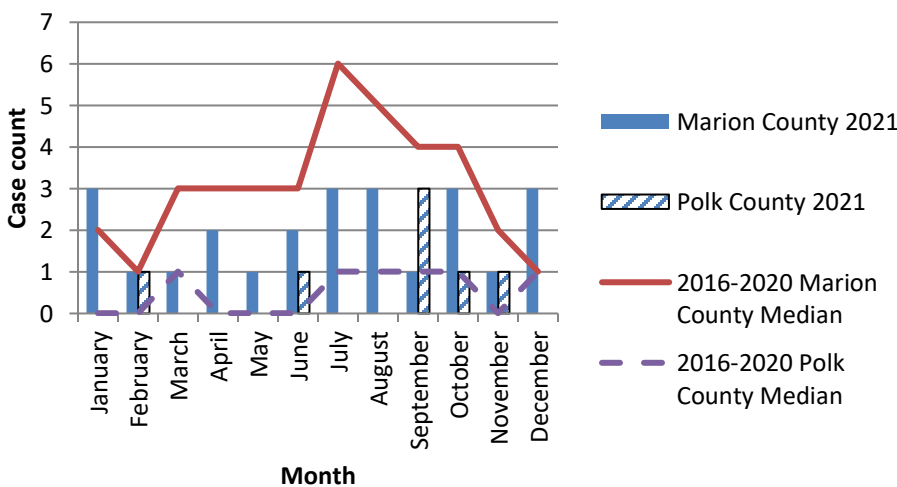
Marion County salmonella incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



The incidence rate of salmonella increased between 2017 and 2019 but decreased between 2019-2021.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

Salmonella case count by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County saw more cases than expected in January and December. Polk County saw a spike in salmonella cases in September.

Syphilis

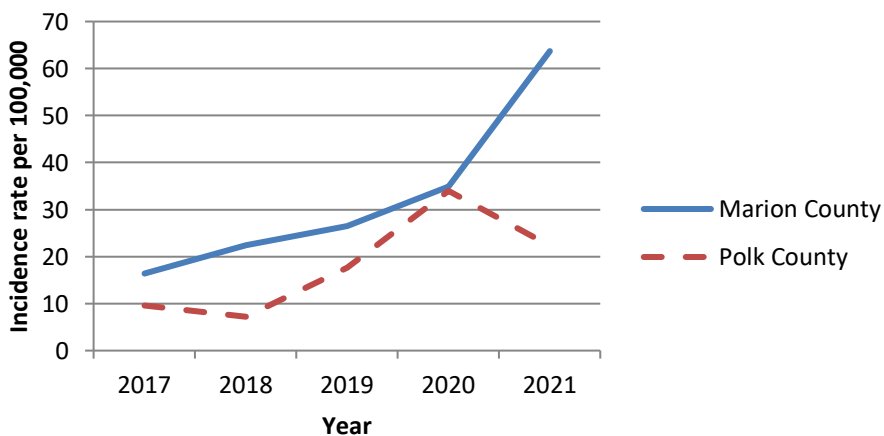
-Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection. It can have very serious complications if left untreated, and is described in different stages of disease.

-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 woman to her 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.

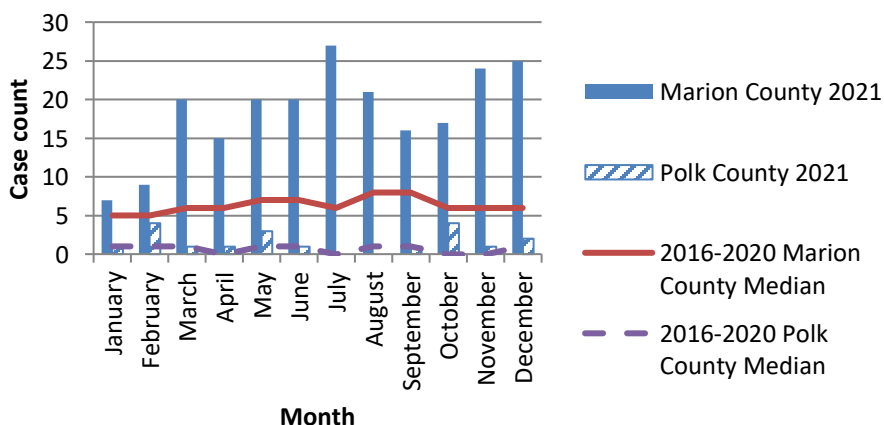
-To reduce risk of syphilis infection, reduce your number of sexual partners, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for syphilis, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid syphilis is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex or to be in a long-term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

Syphilis (all stage) incidence rate per 100,000, 2017-2021



Marion County syphilis rates continue to increase. Polk County syphilis rates decreased between 2020 and 2021.

Syphilis case counts by month, 2021



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. There were more syphilis cases in both Marion and Polk Counties than expected in 2021.