

Marion and Polk County Reportable Disease and Condition Summary, 2022



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Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Marion County, 2022

Disease/Condition	# of cases	Median # of cases 2017-2021
Chlamydia	1597	1670
Animal Bites	569	529
Gonorrhea	381	545
Chronic Hepatitis C	336	431
Syphilis	307	94
Campy	66	70
Chronic Hepatitis B	31	38
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	31	42
Salmonella	31	41
Latent TB	27	27
HIV	26	20
CRE	18	22
Cryptosporidium	12	8
STEC	12	16
Shigella	11	10
TB	11	12
mPox	9	0
H. flu	8	6
ETEC	7	1
Giardia	5	15
Cryptococcus	4	3
Legionella	4	3
Meningococcal Disease	4	1
Listeria	3	1
Yersinia	3	2
Acute Hepatitis B	2	1
Lyme	2	2
NTM	2	4
Rabies (animal)	2	0
Coccidioidomycosis	1	9
CJD	1	0
Mumps	1	1
Pertussis	1	18
Total	3525	

•This table shows all reportable cases of disease and conditions in Marion County in 2022.

•The three most reported diseases/conditions in Marion County in 2022 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>

*Bold=more cases in 2022 than 5-year median

Reportable Diseases and Conditions in Polk County, 2022

Disease/Condition	# of cases	Median # of cases 2017-2021
Animal Bites	226	51
Chlamydia	221	282
Chronic Hepatitis C	71	66
Gonorrhea	56	79
Syphilis	34	15
Salmonella	12	7
Campy	11	15
HIV	6	1
STEC	6	3
Chronic Hepatitis B	3	3
CRE	3	4
Giardia	3	2
Lyme	3	0
Elevated Blood Lead Level	2	4
H. flu	2	2
Influenza (death under 18)	2	0
Latent TB	2	0
Legionella	2	1
Vibrio	2	0
Coccidioidomycosis	1	1
Cryptosporidium	1	0
Hepatitis A	1	0
Pertussis	1	1
Rabies (animal)	1	0
Shigella	1	2
Total	675	

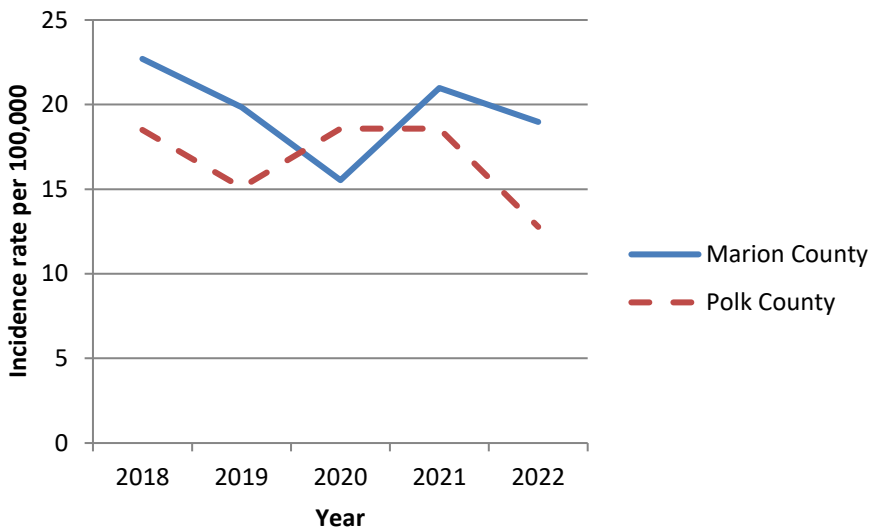
*Bold=more cases in 2022 than 5-year median

- This table shows all reportable cases of disease and conditions in Polk County in 2022.
- The three most reported diseases/conditions in Polk County in 2022 were animal bites, chlamydia and chronic hepatitis c.
- 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)

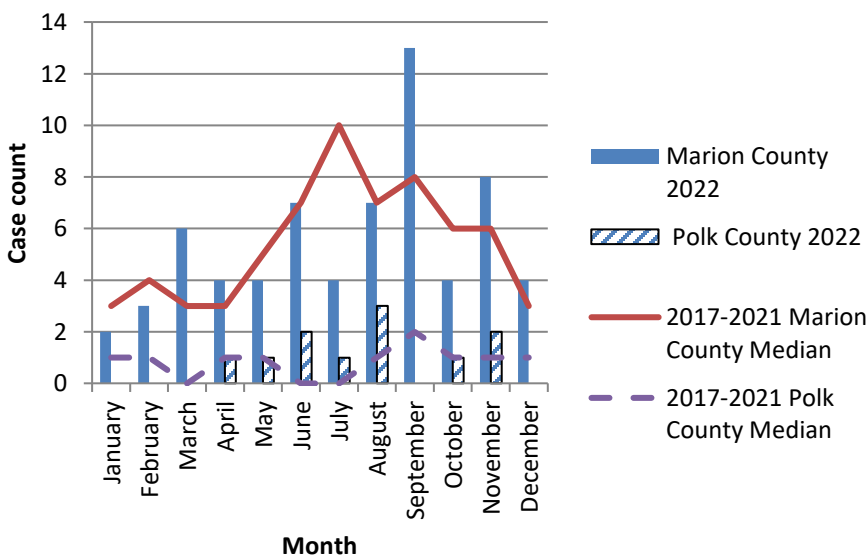
- Campylobacteriosis is an infectious illness caused by a bacteria.
- Most ill people have diarrhea, cramping, stomach pain, and fever within 2-5 days after bacteria exposure. People are usually sick for about a week.
- Most cases of campy are associated with eating raw or undercooked poultry, unpasteurized 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, 2018-2022



The campylobacter incidence rate in Marion County dropped between 2018 and 2020, increased between 2020 and 2021 due to a large outbreak in June of 2021, and decreased again between 2021 and 2022. The campylobacter incidence rate in Polk County decreased slightly between 2018 and 2019. It increased between 2019 and 2020, plateaued between 2020 and 2021 and decreased from 2021 to 2022.

Campylobacter Case Counts by Month, 2022

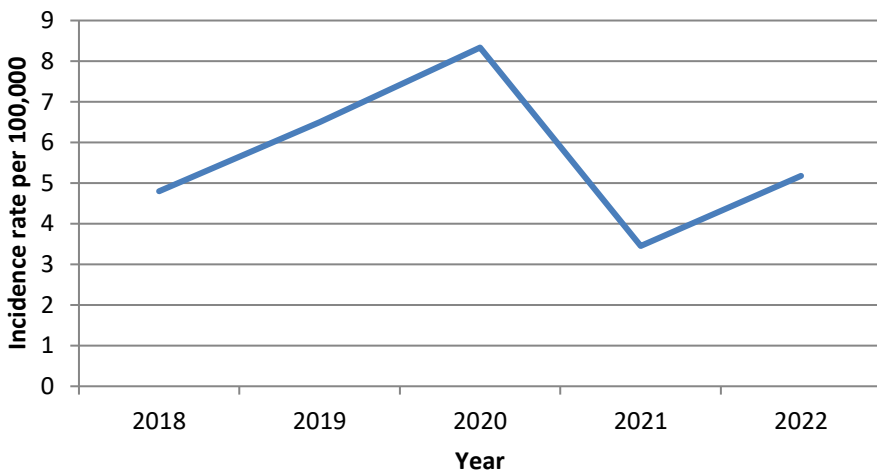


The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had more campylobacter cases than expected in March, April, September and November. Polk County had more campylobacter infections in June, July, August, and November.

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.

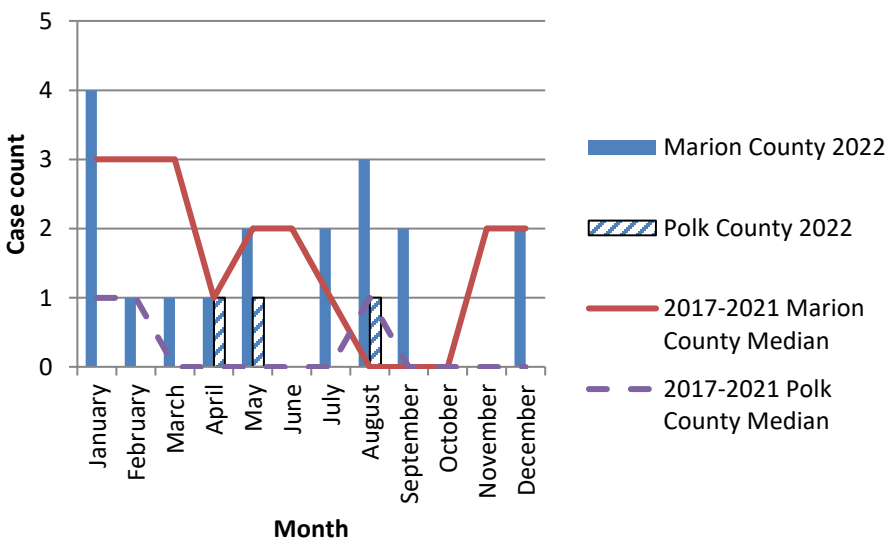
CRE incidence rate per 100,000, 2018-2022



Marion County CRE incidence rates increased between 2018 and 2020, dropped between 2020 and 2021 and have started to increase again into 2022.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate reliable incidence rates

CRE case counts by month, 2022

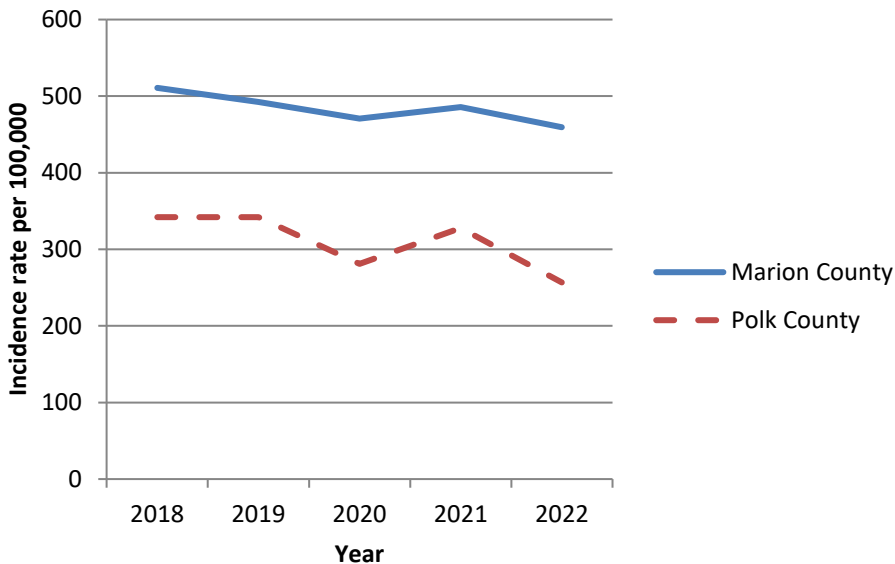


The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had more CRE cases in January, July, August and September than expected. Polk County had more cases of CRE in April and May than expected.

Chlamydia

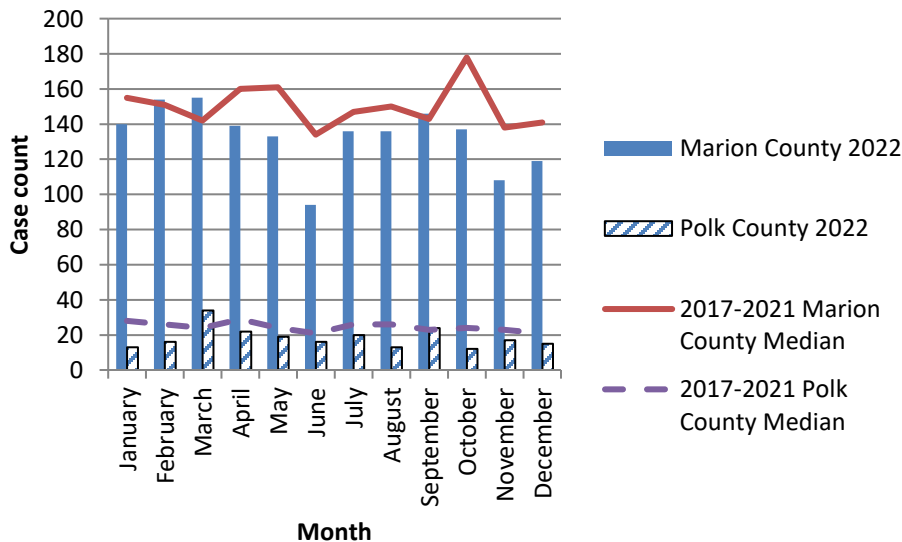
- Chlamydia is a bacterial sexually transmitted infection.
- Most people with Chlamydia do not have symptoms, but even without symptoms, Chlamydia can still damage the reproductive system.
- Chlamydia is transmitted through all types of sexual contact (vaginal, anal and oral sex), as well as from a pregnant 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, 2018-2022



Chlamydia rates decreased in both Marion and Polk Counties between 2018 and 2020. They saw an increase between 2020 and 2021, but then continued to decrease between 2021 and 2022.

Chlamydia case counts by month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. There was less chlamydia in both Marion and Polk Counties than expected each month except March.

Cryptosporidium

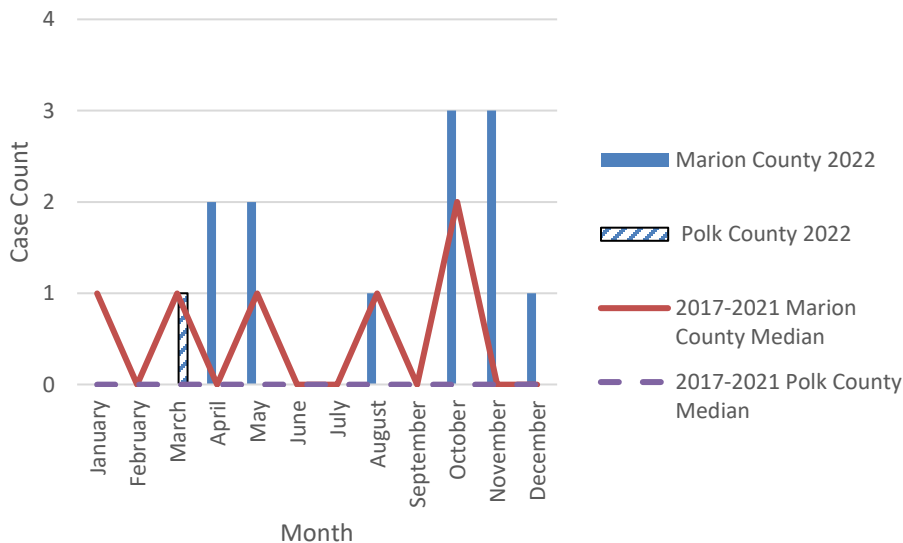
- Cryptosporidium is a parasite.

- 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 case count by month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. In Marion County, there was more cryptosporidium in April, May, October, November, and December. In Polk County, there was more cryptosporidium in March than expected.

E. Coli

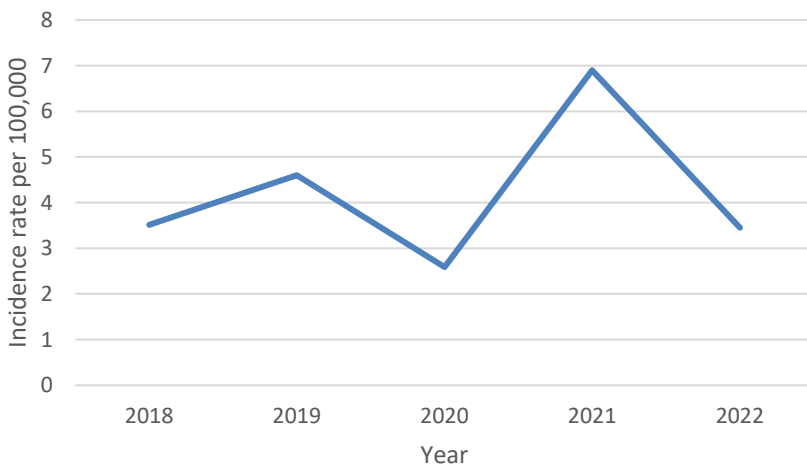
- E. coli are bacteria that live in intestines of humans and animals. Most e. coli are an important part of a healthy intestinal tract, but some e. coli are pathogenic to humans, meaning they cause sickness. The most common type of pathogenic e. coli are shiga toxin-producing (STEC) e. coli. These are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

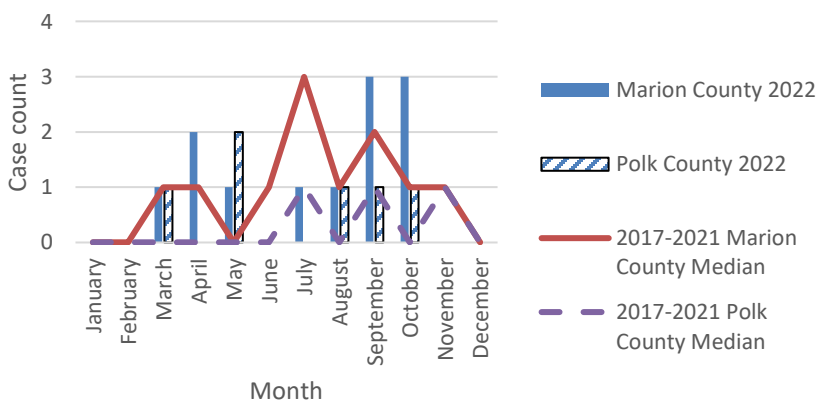
E. coli incidence rates per 100,000, 2018-2022



Marion County e. coli incidence rates increased slightly between 2018 and 2019. They decreased slightly between 2019 and 2020. Incidence rates increased rapidly between 2020 and 2021 and decreased rapidly between 2021 and 2022.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate reliable incidence rates

E. Coli case counts by month, 2022



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

Giardia

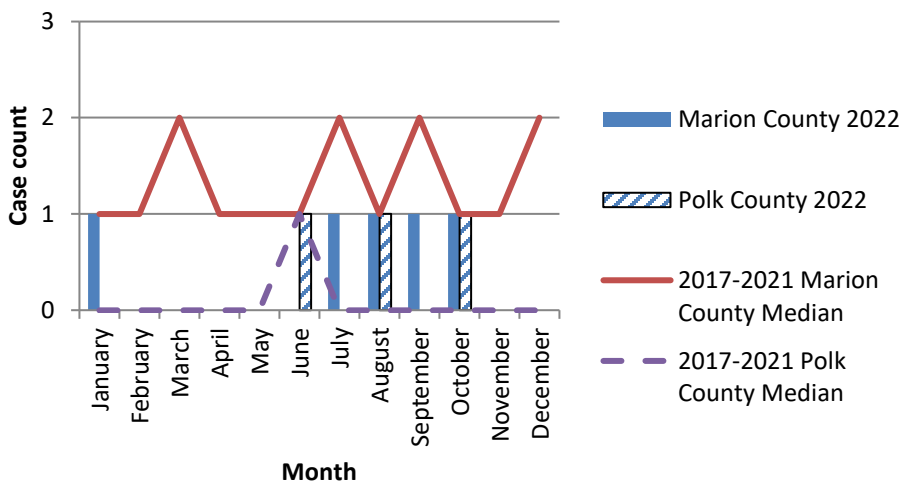
- Giardia is a parasite found on surfaces or in soil, food, or water that have been contaminated with fecal matter from infected humans or animals. It is protected by a shell that allows it to live outside of the body for lengthy time periods and makes it tolerant to chlorine.

- 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 case counts by month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had fewer giardia cases than expected. Polk County had more cases than expected in August and October.

Gonorrhea

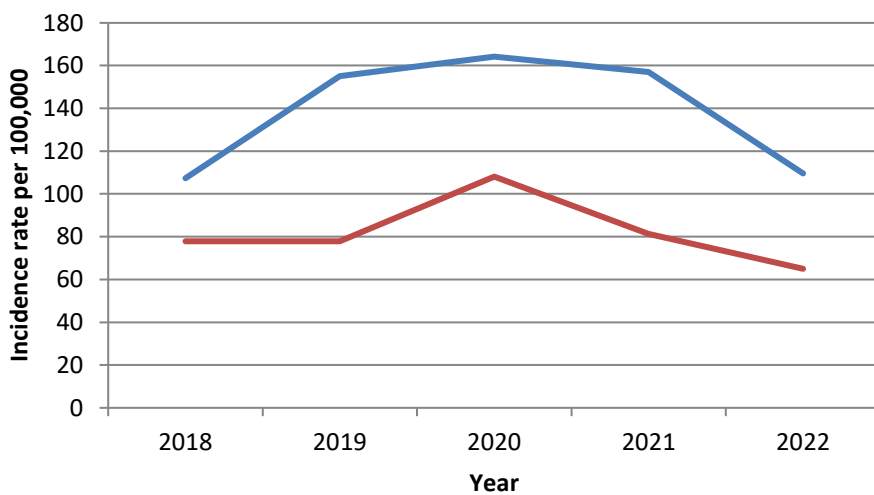
- Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection.

- 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.

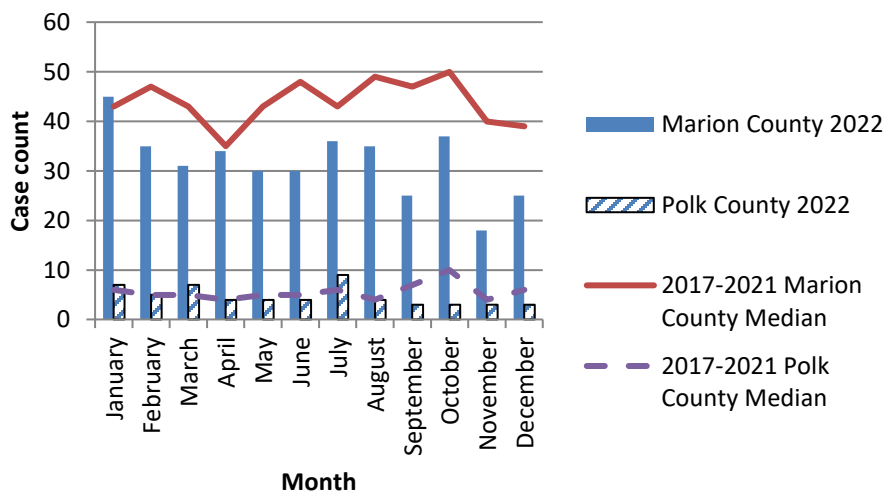
- To reduce risk of gonorrhea infection, reduce your number of sexual partners, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for gonorrhea, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid gonorrhea is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex, or to be in a long-term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

Gonorrhea incidence rate per 100,000, 2018-2022



In both Marion and Polk Counties, gonorrhea rates increased between 2018 and 2020. Rates decreased between 2020 and 2022.

Gonorrhea case count by month, 2022

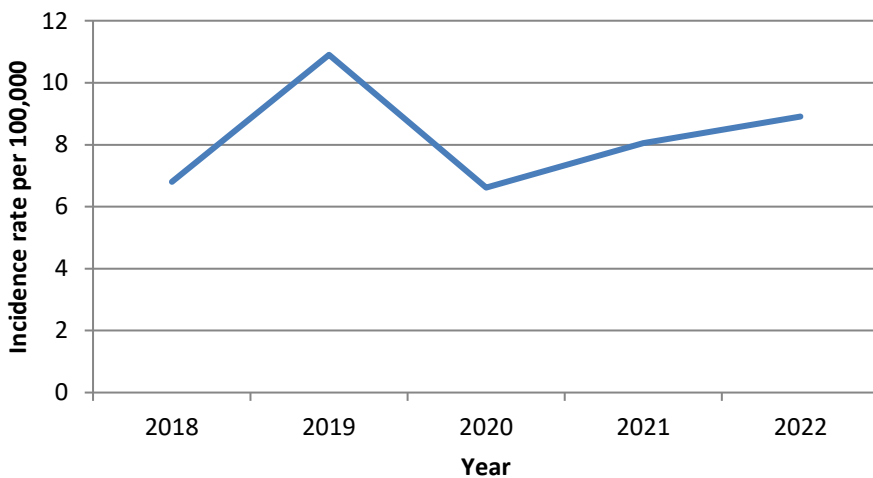


The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County experienced less gonorrhea cases than expected in each month except January. Polk County had more gonorrhea cases than expected in January, March and July.

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.

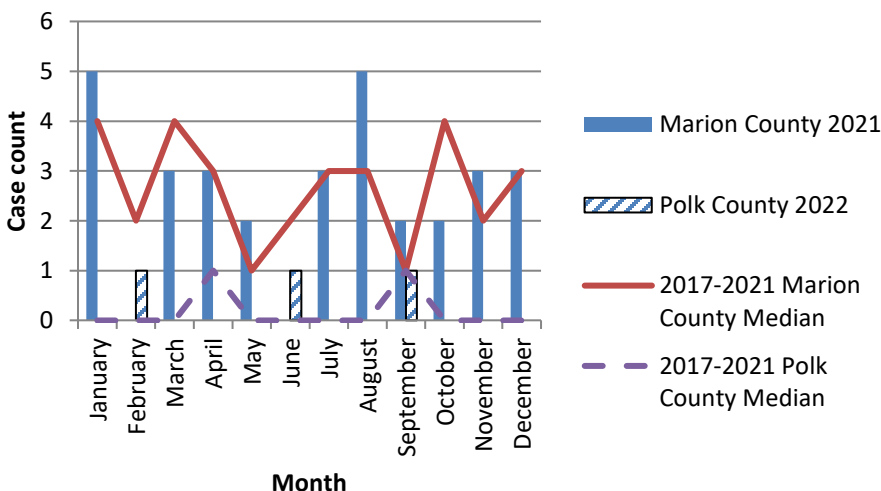
Marion County chronic hepatitis B incidence rate per 100,000, 2018-2022



Marion County chronic hepatitis B incidence rates peaked between 2018 and 2019 and then dropped in 2020. They increased again into 2022.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

Chronic hepatitis B case count by month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County experienced more chronic hepatitis b cases during January, May, August, September, and November than expected. Polk County experienced more chronic hepatitis b cases in February and June than expected.

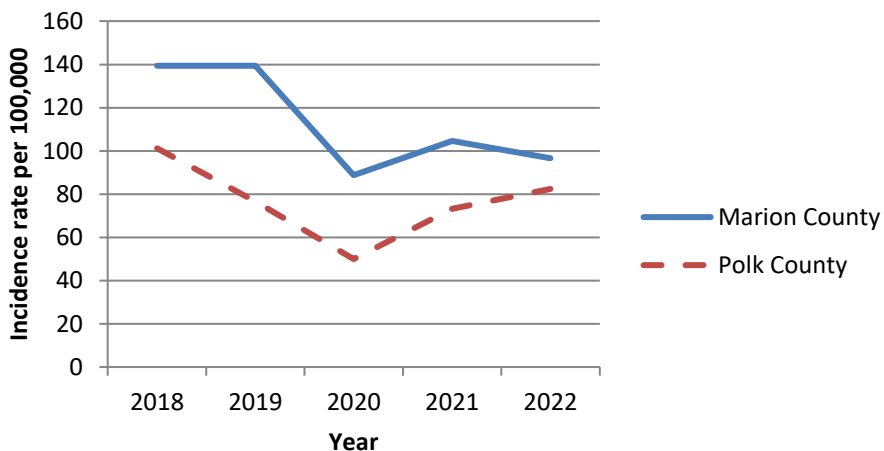
Chronic Hepatitis C

- 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.

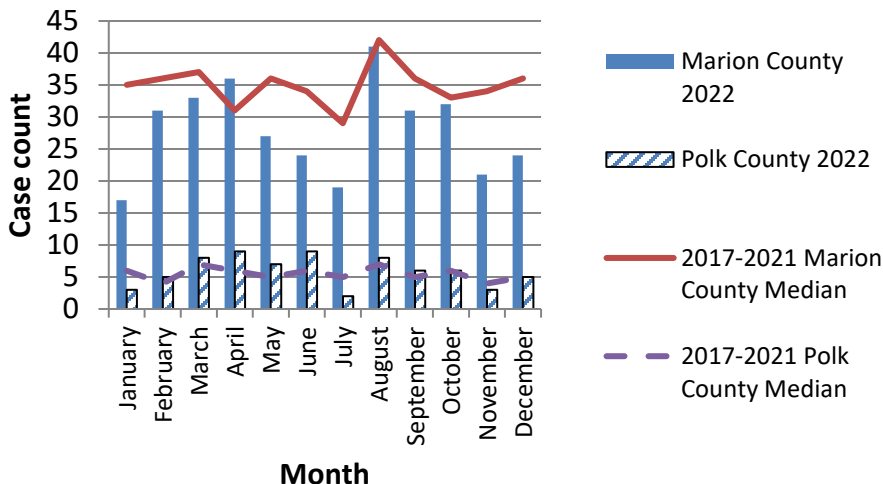
- Hepatitis C is spread when blood from a person infected with hepatitis C enters the body of someone who is not infected. Today, in the United States, most people become infected with hepatitis C by sharing needles or other injection drug equipment. Other possible infection methods include accidental 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, 2018-2022



Both Marion and Polk Counties chronic hepatitis c incidence rates decreased between 2018 and 2020. Both increased between 2020 and 2021, but between 2021 and 2022 Marion County rates started decreasing again while Polk County rates continued to increase.

Chronic hepatitis C case count by month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Polk County had more chronic hepatitis c cases during March through June and August than expected. Marion County had more chronic hepatitis c cases than expected during April.

HIV

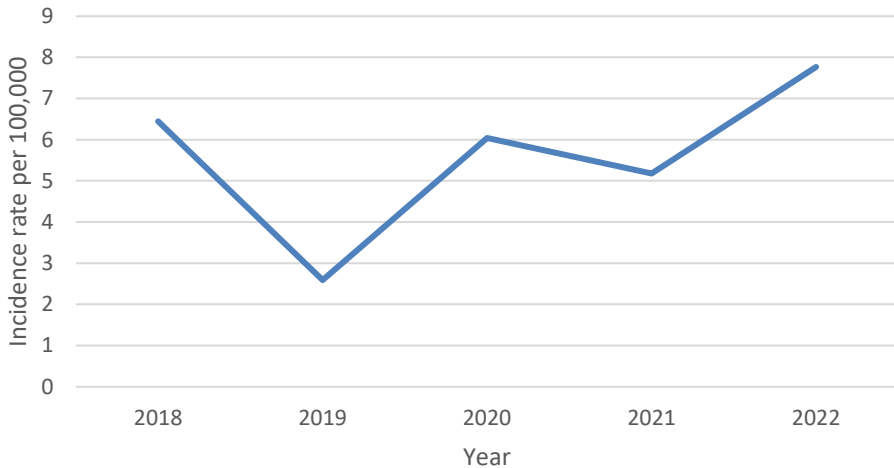
- Human immunodeficiency virus or HIV is a virus that attacks the body's immune system. Left untreated it can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or AIDS.

- 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.

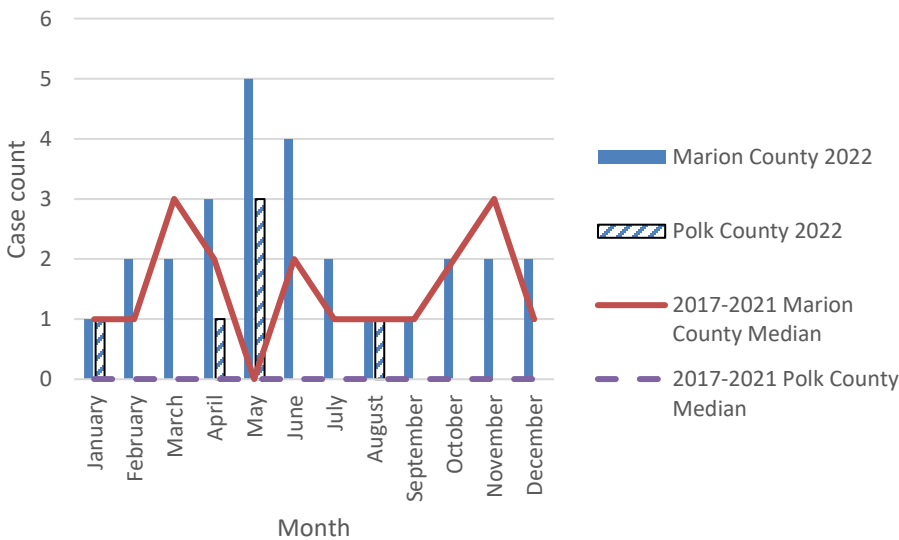
Marion County HIV Incidence Rate per 100,000, 2018-2022



Marion County HIV incidence decreased between 2018-2019 and has been increasing since 2019.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

HIV Case Counts by Month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had more new HIV cases than expected in February, April, May, June, July, and December. Polk County had more cases than expected.

Lyme

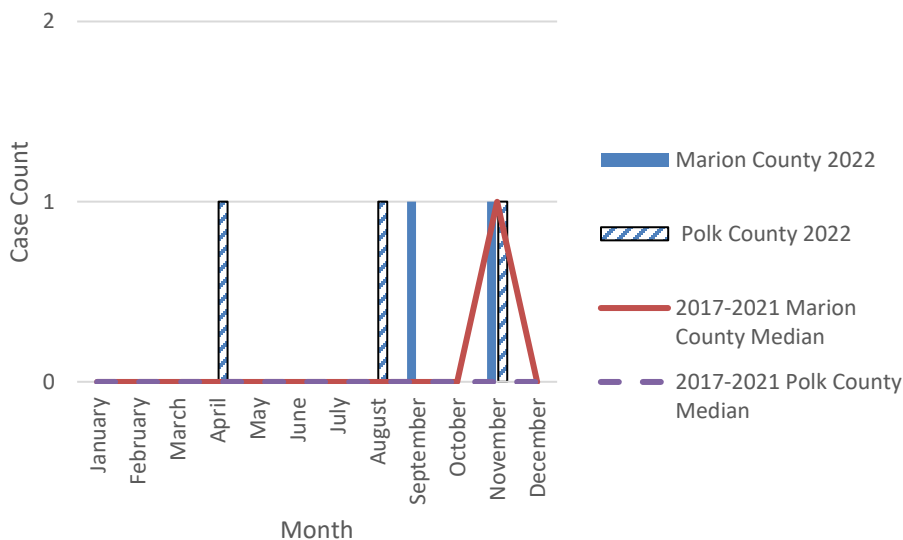
- Lyme disease is an illness caused by a bacteria.

- Early signs and symptoms of Lyme disease are fever, chills, headache, fatigue, muscle aches, joint aches, and swollen lymph nodes. Another early sign is an Erythema migrans (EM) rash. It begins between 3-30 days after infection and expands gradually. It can be warm but is rarely itchy or painful. It sometimes looks like a target or a “bull’s-eye” as it expands. Later signs and symptoms of Lyme disease are severe headaches, neck stiffness, additional EM rashes, facial palsy, arthritis of large joints, intermittent tendon, muscle, joint, and bone pain, heart palpitations, irregular heartbeat, episodes of dizziness or shortness of breath, brain and spinal cord inflammation, and nerve pain.

- Lyme disease is transmitted through tick bites by infected ticks. The primary carriers are blacklegged ticks (deer ticks) in the northeastern and mid-Atlantic US and western blacklegged ticks in the Pacific Northwest.

- The best way to prevent Lyme disease is to prevent tick bites. Ticks are present year-round, but they’re more active during warmer months, usually April to September. Avoid grassy, brushy, or wooded areas. If you do venture into these areas, wear/use permethrin treated clothing and gear. Use EPA registered insect repellents. Always follow product instructions. Stay on trails when hiking. When you leave the area, check your clothing and gear for ticks. Remove any ticks. Tumble dry clothes for 10 minutes to kill any missed ticks. If the clothes require washing first, wash in hot water. Shower within two hours of coming indoors. Use this as an opportunity to check your skin for ticks. Check your pets for ticks. If you find one, remove it right away. Talk to their vet about tick prevention products. Do not apply tick prevention to your pets without speaking to a vet first. Landscape to prevent having ticks in your yard by clearing tall grasses and brush. Placing a barrier of wood chips or gravel between lawns, patios, or play equipment and wooded areas can help restrict tick migration into social areas. Keep lawn well mowed and leaves raked. If you have a wood pile, stack neatly in a dry area. Check the EPA and state of Oregon websites to determine rules and regulations related to using tick pesticides in your yard. Consider using a professional pesticide company to treat your yard. If you find a tick, remove it as soon as possible. It usually takes 36-48 hours to transmit Lyme disease so if you can remove the tick within 24 hours you can reduce your risk.

Lyme case count by month, 2022

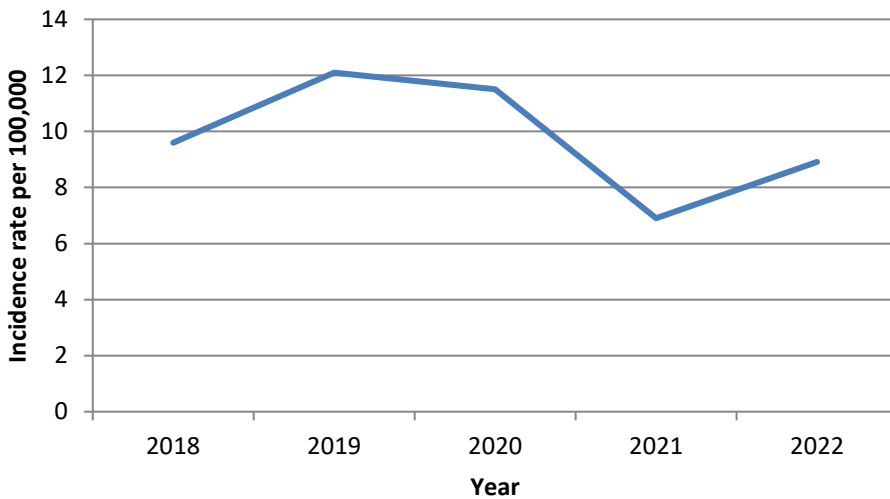


The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County had more Lyme cases than expected in September. Polk County had more Lyme cases than expected.

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.

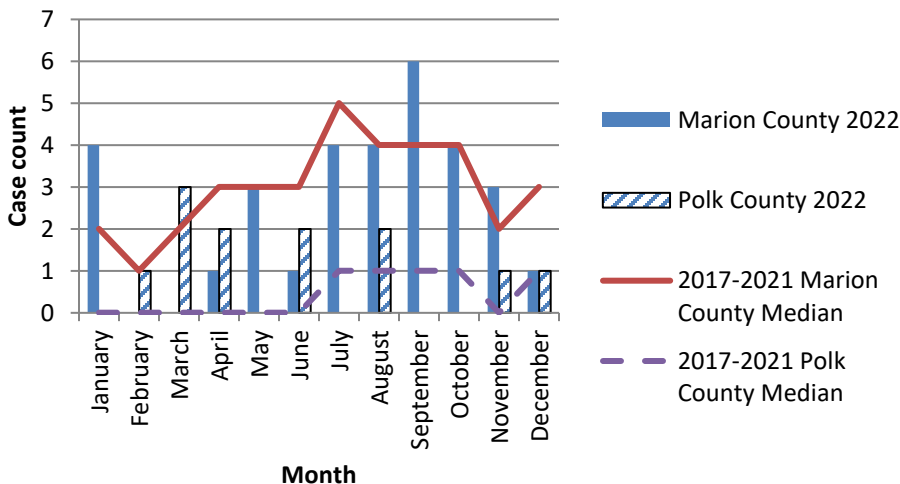
Marion County salmonella incidence rate per 100,000, 2018-2022



The incidence rate of salmonella increased between 2018 and 2019, decreased between 2019-2021, and increased between 2021 and 2022.

*Polk County case counts too low to calculate incidence rates

Salmonella case count by month, 2022



The county median lines show the number of cases expected each month. Marion County saw more cases than expected in January, September and November. Polk County saw more cases in February, March, April, June, August, and November than expected.

Syphilis

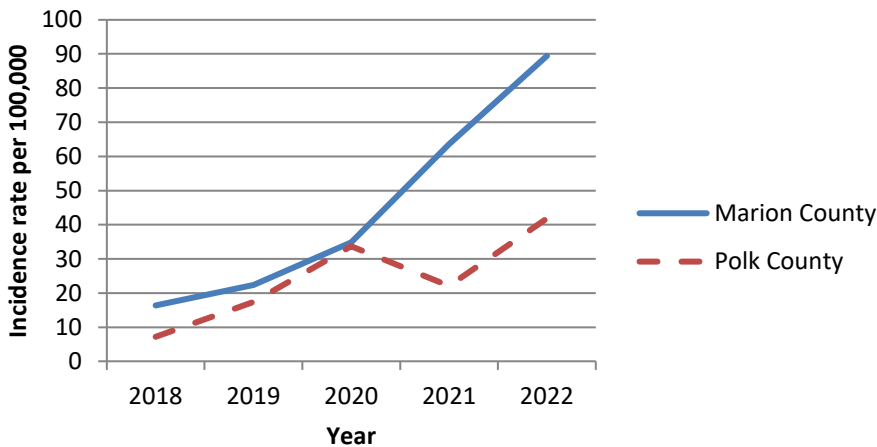
- Syphilis is a sexually transmitted bacterial infection. It can have very serious complications if left untreated and is described in different stages of disease.

- 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.

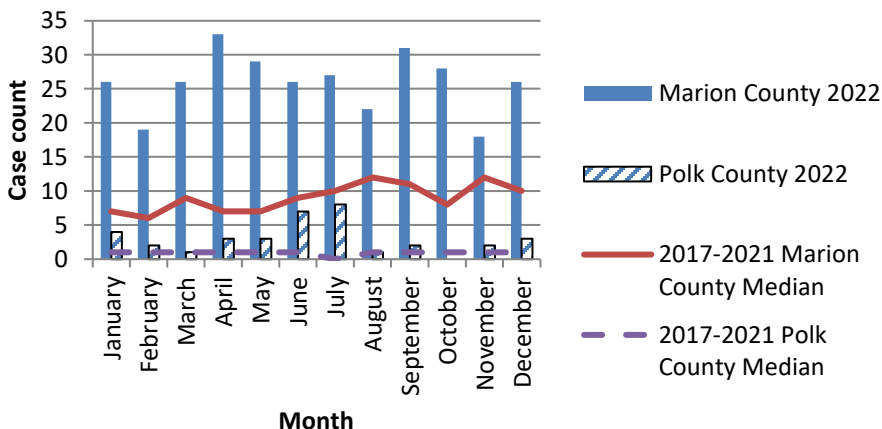
- To reduce risk of syphilis infection, reduce your number of sexual partners, know if sexual contacts have been tested and treated for syphilis, and use latex condoms the right way every time you have sex. The only way to avoid syphilis is to not have vaginal, anal, or oral sex or to be in a long-term 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, 2018-2022



Marion County syphilis rates have increased between 2018 and 2022. Polk County syphilis rates increased between 2018 and 2020, decreased between 2020 and 2021 and increased again between 2021 and 2022.

Syphilis case count by month, 2022



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