## QUARTERLY REPORT

## MARION COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health & Services Building 3180 Center Street NE

4th Quarter

Salem OR 97301-4592

December 2000

2000-TheYear in Review Karen Landers MD MPH Health Officer

A new year and the new millennium have arrived. Here's a look at some key public health happenings in Marion County and Oregon in 2000 and some issues to watch for in 2001.

## Immunizations

School law changes - In the school year 2000-01 important changes are being implemented in the school immunization laws for Oregon. Children entering kindergarten as well as children enrolled in licensed child care and preschool facilities are required to have documentation of varicella vaccination or a history of varicella disease. The 2000-01 school year also marks the first time that immunizations for children entering the 7th., grade are being evaluated. Students in the 7th grade must have documentation of hepatitis B vaccination, a second dose of measlescontaining vaccine, and varicella vaccination or a history of varicella disease. The first school exclusion date for 2001 is February 21st. Students not meeting Oregon's school immunization requirements by this date will be excluded from attending school. Due to the major changes being implemented this year, Marion County has identified over 2500 records at this time in Salem-Keizer school district that do not meet this year's requirements. Continued 138

Vital Statistics Quarter Ending: December 2000	4th Quarter		Year to Date	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
BIRTHS				
TOTAL DELIVERIES	1163	983	4638	4564
Delivery in Hospital	1109	964	4406	4364
Teen Deliveries (10-17 years)	54	19	232	200
DEATHS				
TOTAL	612	657	2400	2459
Medical Investigation	48	41	188	180
Homicide	02	02	08	03
Suicide	13	10	38	36
Accident - MVA	08	03	31	22
Accident - Other	06	11	29	40
Natural/Undetermined/Pending	19	15	82	79
Non-Medical Investigation (All Natural)	564	616	2212	2279
Infant Deaths	01	01	14	09
Fetal Deaths	03	06	18	21
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES				
E-Coli: 0157	0	02	39	10
Hepatitis A	03	05	13	11
Acute Hepatitis B	96	05	15	10
Chronic Hepatitis B	21	08	38	45
Meningococcus	96	02	14	97
Pertussis	02	05	10	12
Tuberculosis	01	04	12	16
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE PID (Pelvic Inflammatory Disease)	19	35	66	108
Chlamydia	189	157	805	690
Gonorrhea	16	16	67	53
AIDS	06	02	15	17

Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine - In February 2000, the Food and Drug Administration licensed a heptavalent pneumococcal polysaccharide-protein conjugate vaccine (PCV7). This new vaccine will protect children against the seven most common types of Streptococcus pneumoniae, which cause pneumonia, otitis media, serious blood infections, and meningitis in very young children. All children aged 2-23 months are recommended to receive four doses of PCV7 at 2, 4, 6 and 12-15 months of age. This vaccine is also recommended for children aged 24-59 months who are at increased risk of pneumococcal diseases including children with sickle cell disease, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and other chronic immunocompromising conditions. These children should receive 2 doses of PCV7 followed by the 23valent pneumococcal vaccine 2 or more months after the second dose of PCV7. Additional information on the use of PCV7 can be found in the **Advisory Committee on immunization Practices** (ACIP) statement (MMWR 2000 Vol 49/ No RR-9). PCV7 is available through the Vaccines for Children (VFC) Program.

Influenza – Significant delays in vaccine distribution with influenza vaccine were experienced this fall due to manufacturing difficulties. As a result, concerns about distribution patterns and priorities for vaccination when influenza vaccine is in short supply have been

raised at the federal and state legislative levels. As of mid-December, the Oregon State Public Health Laboratory had confirmed 11 cases of influenza (10 of which were type B) in Oregon. Adequate supplies of influenza vaccine are currently available, and persons at risk of complications for influenza as well as those who want to avoid developing influenza who have not yet <sup>e</sup> been vaccinated should continue to be vaccinated at this time.

Foodborne Illness E.Coli 0157-H7

The largest restaurantassociated foodborne outbreak in Marion County Health Department history occurred in August of 2000. Seventeen laboratoryconfirmed cases of Escherichia coli 0157-H7 were identified. All seventeen were of the same molecular type and fifteen of the cases reported eating at Wendy's on South Commercial Street in Salem. An additional 18 presumptive cases with bloody diarrhea and 48 suspect cases with nonbloody diarrhea were associated with the outbreak. Seven of the confirmed cases were hospitalized including two young children who developed hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS). There were two secondary cases reported in children who did not eat at the restaurant but were visiting relatives who did eat there. No single menu item was identified as the source of infection, but . contaminated lettuce may have been the vehicle for the outbreak. Inspection of the restaurant revealed

many foodhandling practices that violated State food production regulations, and provided opportunities for cross-contamination. The facility was closed voluntarily by restaurant management and reopened only after control measures were instituted to insure the safe preparation of food.

## HIV/AIDS

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) case reports have been used to track this epidemic since 1981. Since that time 4,586 Oregonians have been reported with AIDS and deaths due to AIDS number 2,654, leaving nearly 2,000 persons living with AIDS in Oregon. In Marion County, there have been a total of 257 AIDS cases reported and 116 deaths due to AIDS since 1981. (See table ) The number of people with HIV infection in Oregon is estimated to be 3,800 to 8,600. During 1999, 222 Oregonians were newly diagnosed with AIDS and 47 died of AIDS. Off the 1999 Oregon AIDS cases, 80% were men who have sex with men including injection drug users, 47% were between the ages of 30 and 39, 11% were females, 10% were heterosexual drug users, and 5% reported heterosexual contact as their only risk factor. Of women with AIDS in Oregon in 1999, 58% reported heterosexual contact as their only risk factor.