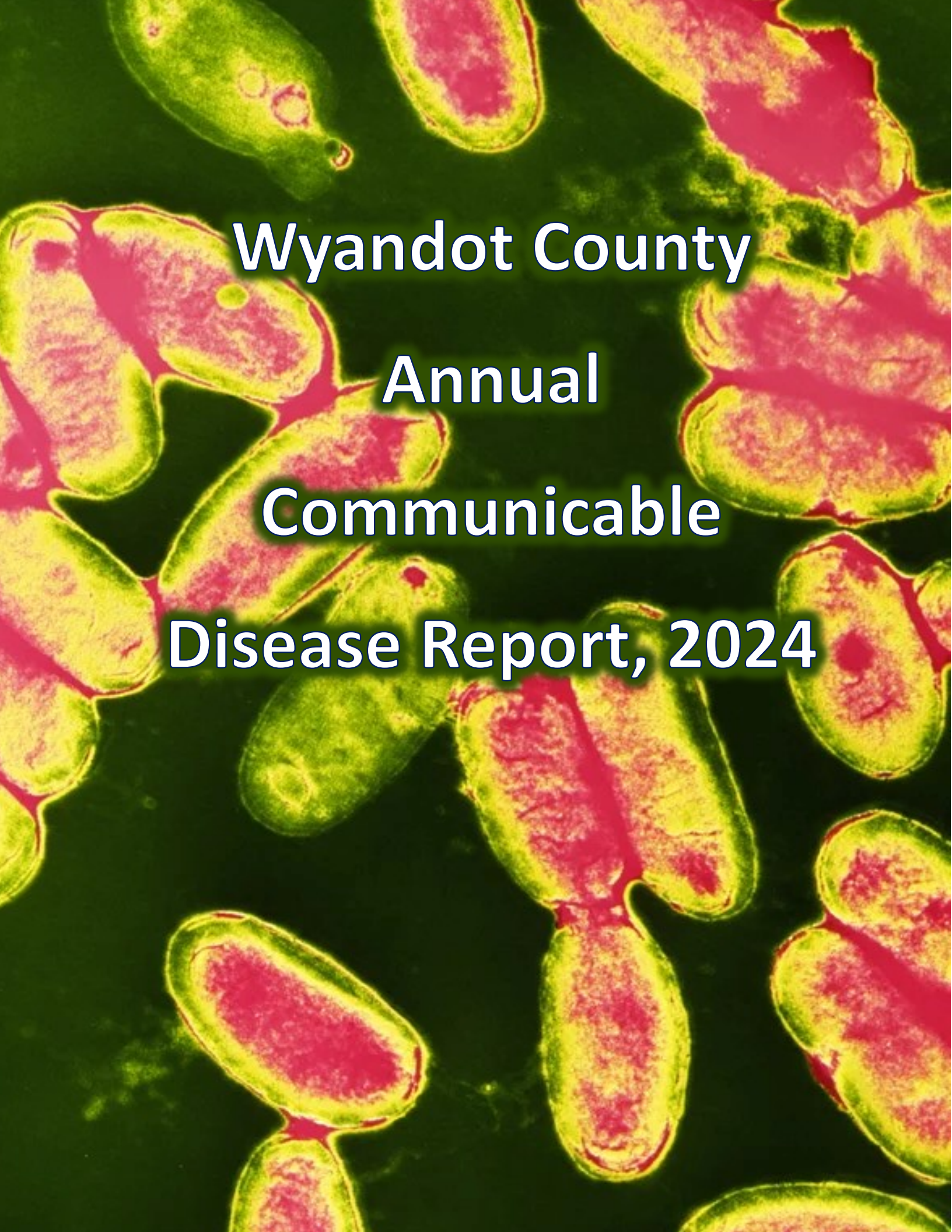
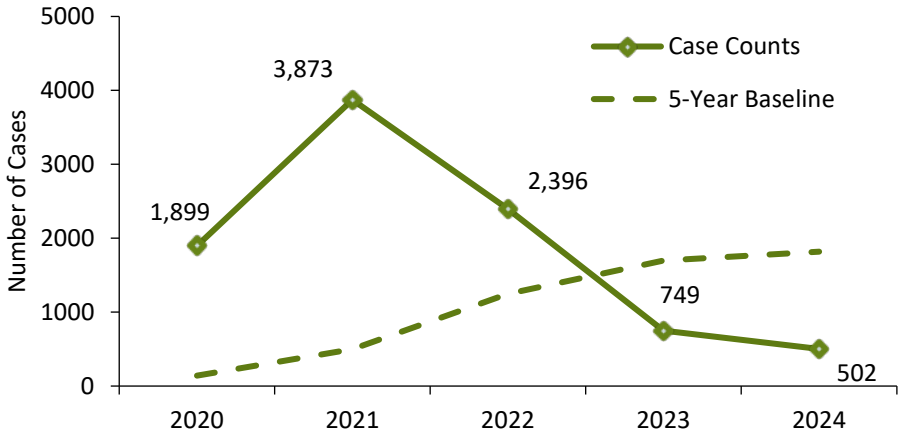


Wyandot County Annual Communicable Disease Report, 2024

Communicable Disease Summary

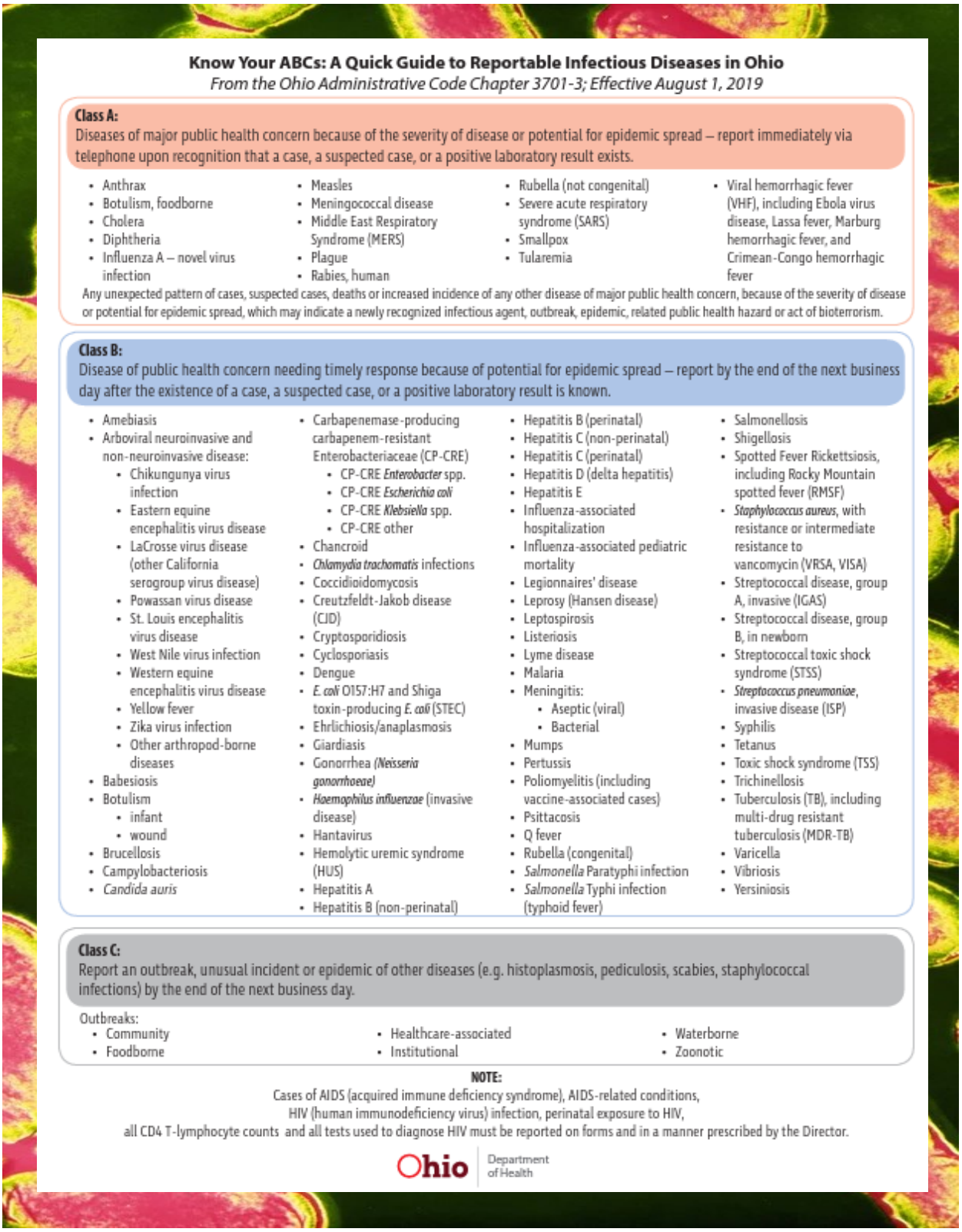
This report provides an overview of the reportable infections occurring within Wyandot County, Ohio. Nearly 90 diseases are reportable to the local and state health departments per Ohio Administrative Code 3701-3 (see Page 3 for a complete list of these illnesses). These diseases are separated into classes based on their severity and potential for epidemic spread. Each class of disease has a different timeframe in which they are required to be reported to the local health department. Class A diseases must be reported by telephone within one hour while Class B and C diseases are required to be reported by the end of the next business day. Class B diseases are reported by fax or direct entry into the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) and Class C diseases are primarily reported by telephone. Using ODRS, health departments monitor the health of the community, investigate how individuals became ill, provide education to those ill, and assist medical providers in the treatment and management of these contagious diseases.

Figure 1. Annual Communicable Disease Totals in Wyandot County, 2020-2024



In 2024, Wyandot County saw a 33% decrease in communicable disease cases from 2023 (749 and 502 cases, respectively). Overall, 59.4% of cases were female and 40.6% were male. Cases ranged in age from 1 month to 102 years old with an average age of 46.3 years and a median age of 47 years. The most frequently reported illnesses were COVID-19 (402 cases), chlamydia (27 cases), influenza-associated hospitalizations (16 cases), salmonella (10 cases), gonorrhea (6 cases), and campylobacteriosis (6 cases). Figure 1. shows the number of disease cases occurring annually over the past five years. Table 1. on Page 4 lists the diseases reported in the community in 2024 and the number of cases for each of these illnesses. Additionally, the figure on Page 5 categorizes those illnesses by type. The remainder of this document provides epidemiological information, brief demographic information, and disease trends for each of the top five illnesses reported over the past five years.

Ohio's Reportable Diseases[1,2]



Know Your ABCs: A Quick Guide to Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio

From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective August 1, 2019

Class A:
Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- Anthrax
- Botulism, foodborne
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Influenza A – novel virus infection
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Plague
- Rabies, human
- Rubella (not congenital)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Smallpox
- Tularemia
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard or act of bioterrorism.

Class B:
Disease of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- Amebiasis
- Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:
  - Chikungunya virus infection
  - Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease
  - LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)
  - Powassan virus disease
  - St. Louis encephalitis virus disease
  - West Nile virus infection
  - Western equine encephalitis virus disease
  - Yellow fever
  - Zika virus infection
  - Other arthropod-borne diseases
- Babesiosis
- Botulism
  - infant
  - wound
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacteriosis
- *Candida auris*
- Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE)
  - CP-CRE *Enterobacter* spp.
  - CP-CRE *Escherichia coli*
  - CP-CRE *Klebsiella* spp.
  - CP-CRE other
- Chancroid
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue
- *E. coli* O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- Giardiasis
- Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease)
- Hantavirus
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis B (perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (perinatal)
- Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)
- Hepatitis E
- Influenza-associated hospitalization
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy (Hansen disease)
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Malaria
- Meningitis:
  - Aseptic (viral)
  - Bacterial
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)
- Psittacosis
- Q fever
- Rubella (congenital)
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection (typhoid fever)
- Salmonellosis
- Shigellosis
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)
- Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)
- Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn
- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease (ISP)
- Syphilis
- Tetanus
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
- Trichinellosis
- Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)
- Varicella
- Vibriosis
- Yersiniosis

Class C:
Report an outbreak, unusual incident or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

Outbreaks:

- Community
- Foodborne
- Healthcare-associated
- Institutional
- Waterborne
- Zoonotic

NOTE:
Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

Ohio Department of Health

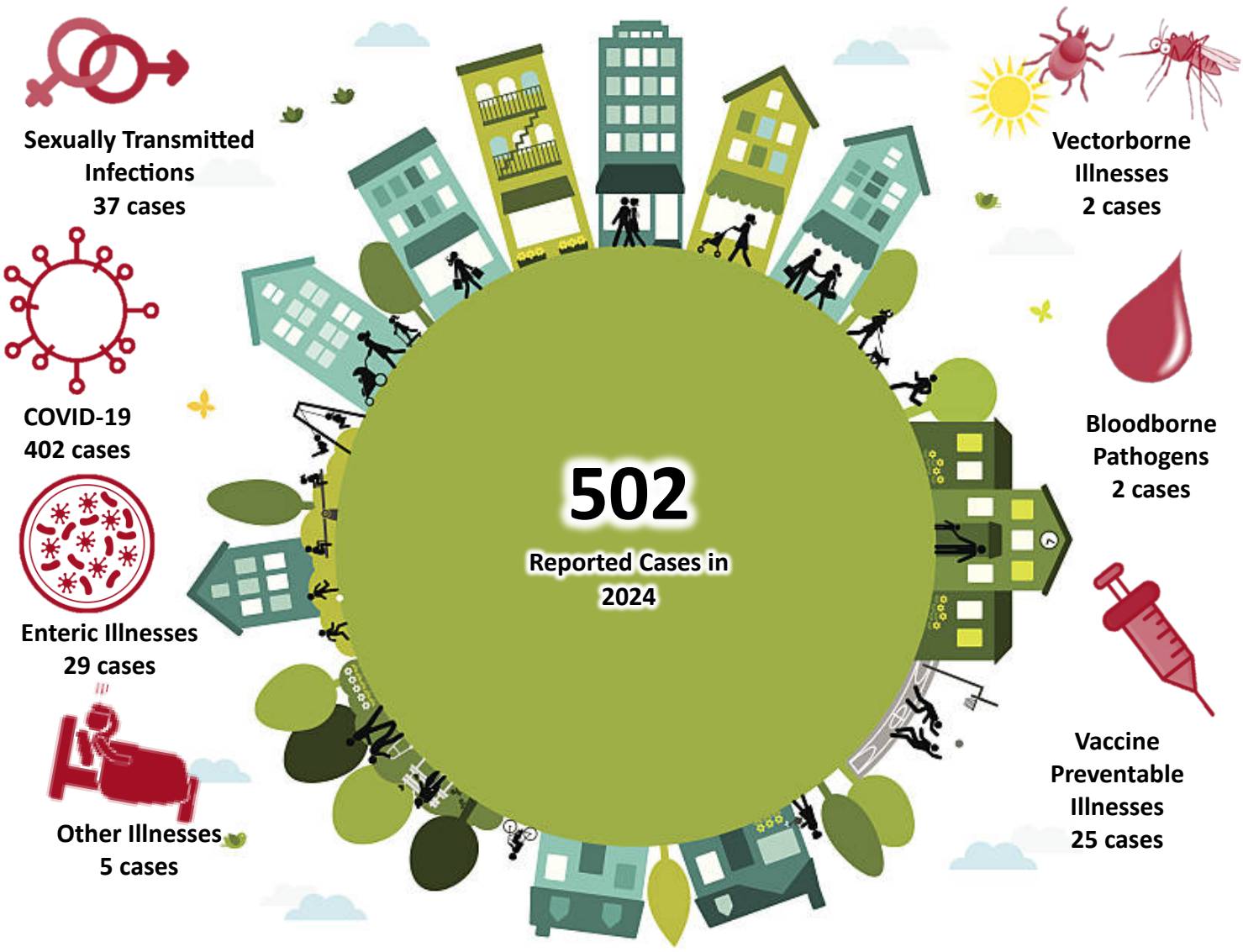
[1]COVID-19 was added as a Class A disease in 2021 then moved to a Class B in 2023.
[2]Mpox formerly known as monkeypox was added as a Class A disease in 2023

Diseases Reported in 2024

Table 1. Communicable Disease Cases[1] Reported in Wyandot County, 2024		
	Number of Cases	**Case Rate[2]**
Class B Reportable Diseases		
Campylobacteriosis	6	28
Chlamydia	27	126
COVID-19[3]	402	1,879
Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms (CPO)	1	5
Cryptosporidiosis	3	14
E. coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing	3	14
Giardiasis	1	5
Gonorrhea	6	28
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease)	1	5
Hepatitis A	1	5
Hepatitis B (including delta)	4	19
Hepatitis C - chronic	2	9
Influenza-Associated Hospitalization	16	75
Legionnaires' Disease	2	9
Lyme Disease	1	5
Meningitis - bacterial	1	5
Salmonellosis	10	47
Shigellosis	4	19
Streptococcal Disease, Group A - invasive	1	5
Streptococcus pneumoniae - invasive antibiotic resistance	3	14
Syphilis	4	19
West Nile Virus Disease	1	5
Yersiniosis	2	9
Grand Total	**502**	**2,349**

[1]Case counts include confirmed, probable and suspected disease classifications
[2]Case rates per 100,000 people
[3]COVID-19 cases only include confirmed and probable disease classifications

Types of Diseases Reported



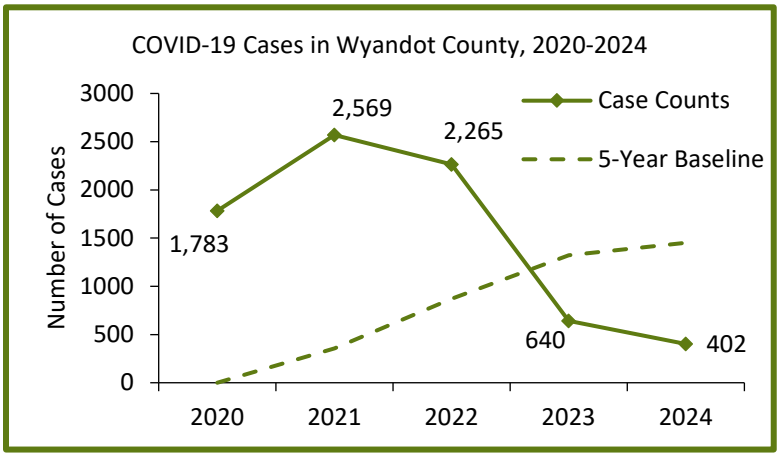
Notes:
Case counts include confirmed, probable, and suspect disease classifications
Case counts for COVID-19 include confirmed and probable disease classifications
Sexually transmitted infections include chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis
Enteric illnesses include campylobacteriosis, cryptosporidiosis, *E. coli*, giardia, salmonella, shigella, and yersiniosis
Vaccine preventable illnesses include *Haemophilus influenzae*, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, influenza-associated hospitalizations, and *Streptococcus pneumoniae*
Bloodborne pathogens include Hepatitis C
Vectorborne diseases include Lyme disease and West Nile virus disease
Other illnesses include Legionnaires' disease, bacterial meningitis, and streptococcal disease

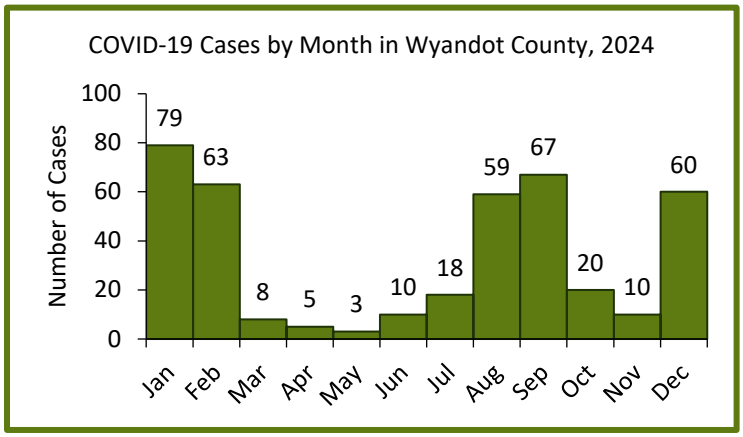
COVID-19

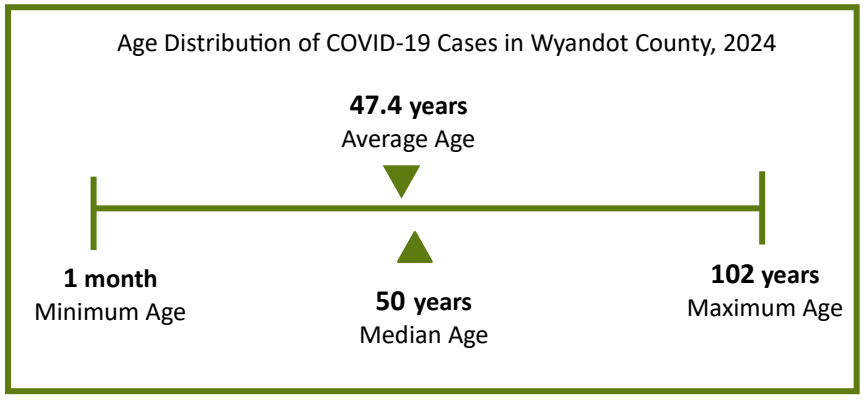
This illness is caused by the species of the Coronaviridae virus family- SARS-CoV-2. First discovered in Wuhan, China in 2019, this virus quickly transmitted worldwide causing the COVID-19 pandemic. People often develop symptoms 1-14 days after exposure. Prevention includes avoiding those ill with COVID-19, social distancing, wearing a cloth facemask that covers the mouth and nose, handwashing, and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces. Vaccination reduces likelihood of serious illness.

402
Cases of COVID-19

37.2%
Decrease from 2023





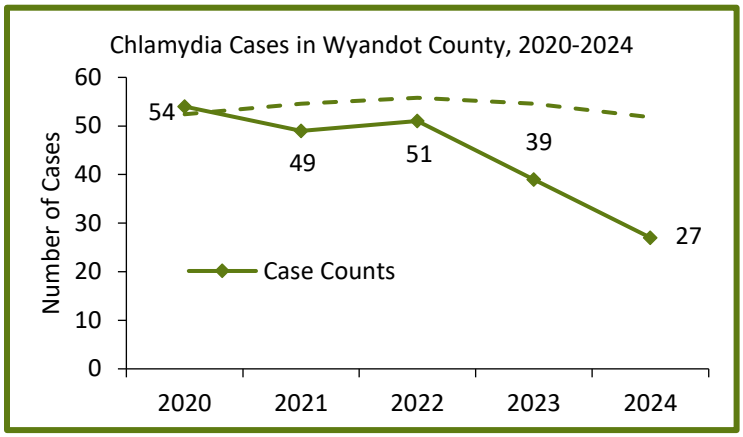


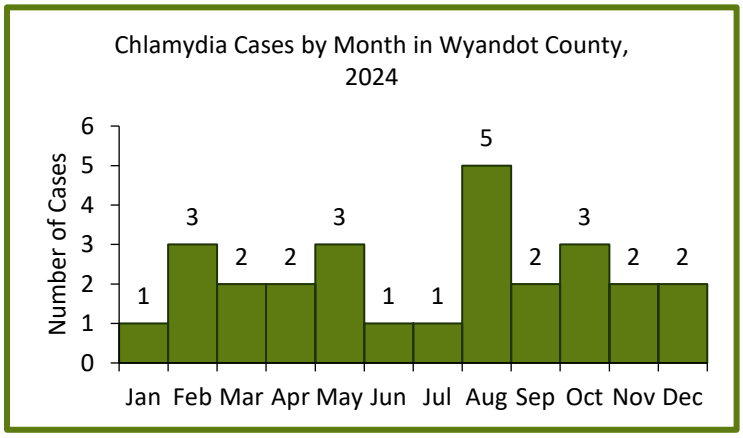
Chlamydia

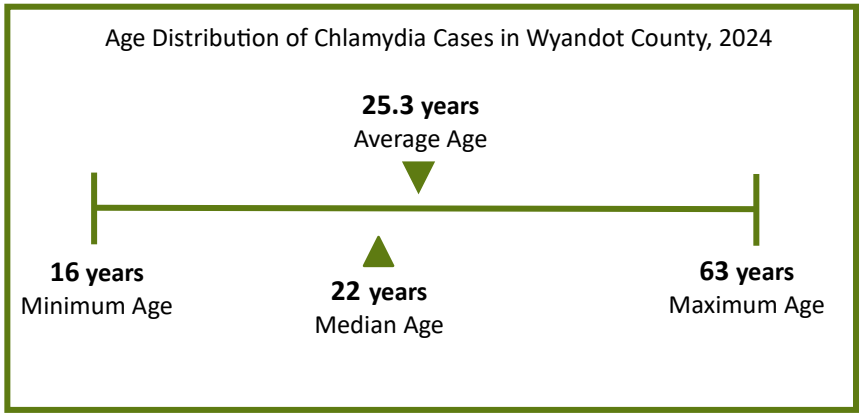
This sexually transmitted infection is caused by the bacteria *Chlamydia trachomatis*. People often develop symptoms 7-21 days after exposure. Prevention includes abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those infected with Chlamydia.

27
Cases of Chlamydia

30.8%
Decrease from 2023





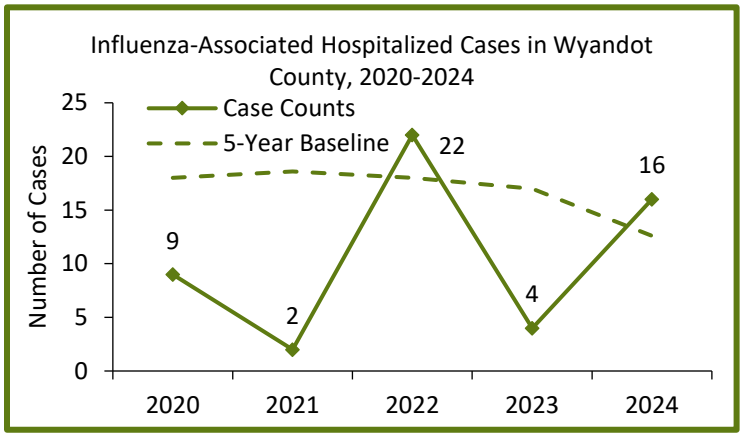


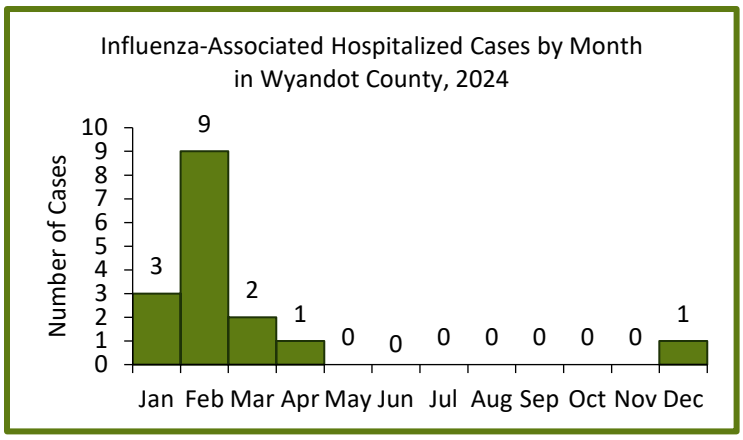
Influenza-Associated Hospitalization

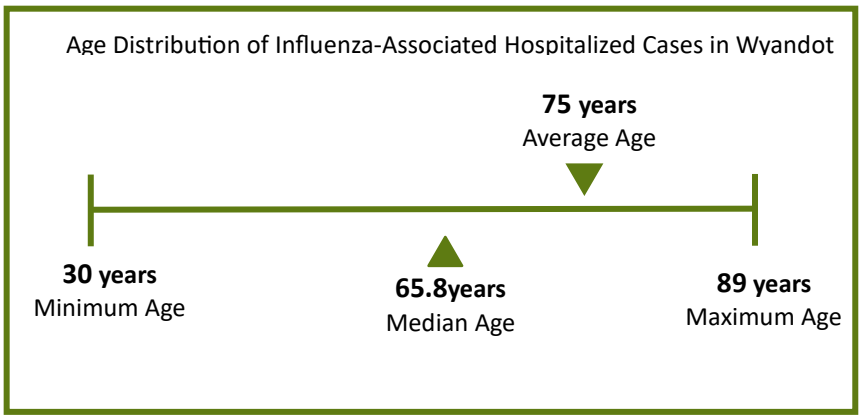
Influenza is caused by person-to-person spread of the Influenza A or B virus. Only individuals who are hospitalized due to influenza illness are shown below. Individuals become ill 1-4 days after exposure to the influenza virus. Prevention includes annual vaccination, social distancing, and proper cough and sneeze etiquette.

16
Cases of Hospitalized Flu

300.0%
Increase from 2023





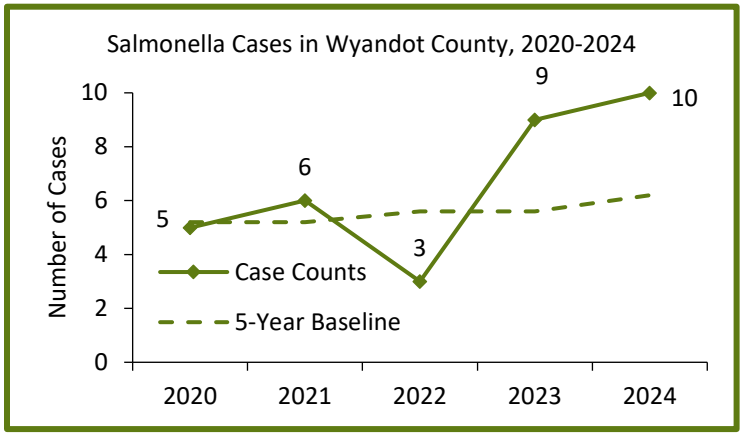


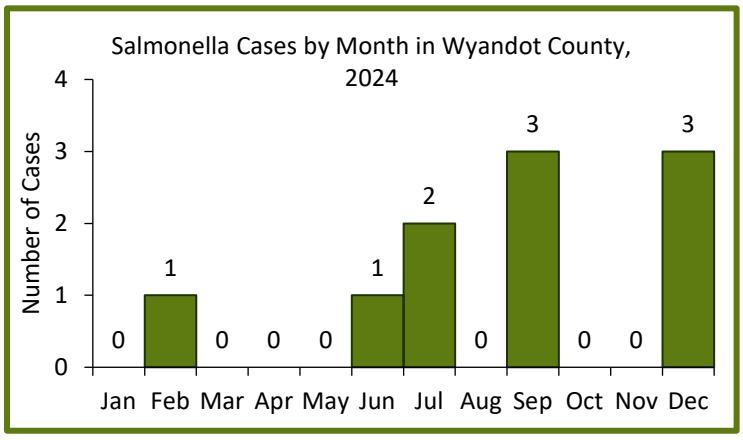
Salmonella

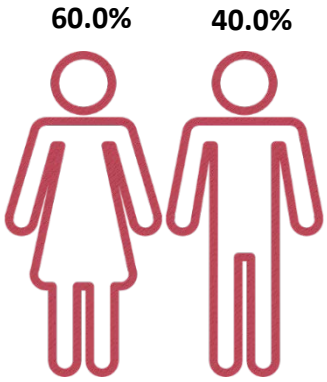
There are over 2,500 different types of the Salmonella bacteria. Transmission occurs fecal-orally, from animals, or from ingestion of tainted food or water. Individuals with this illness become ill 6-72 hours after exposure. Prevention includes thoroughly cooking meats and eggs, avoiding cross-contaminating food with raw meat juices and by washing hands after contact with animals and before preparing foods.

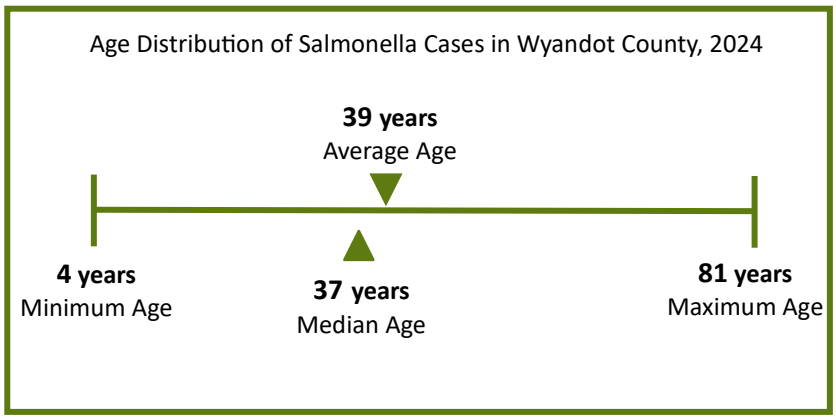
10
Cases of Salmonella

11.1%
Increase from 2023







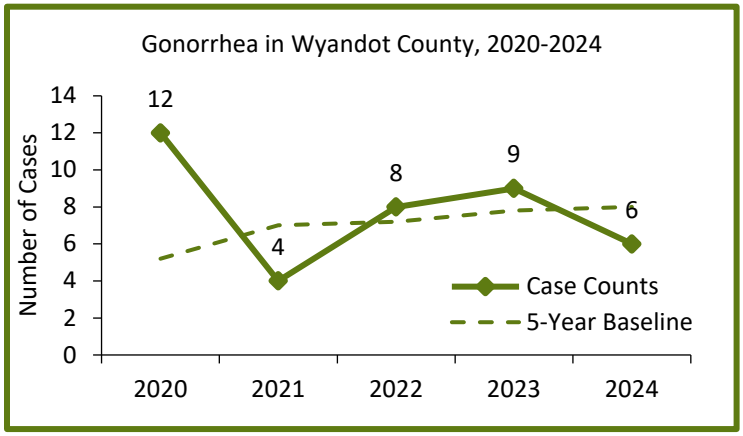


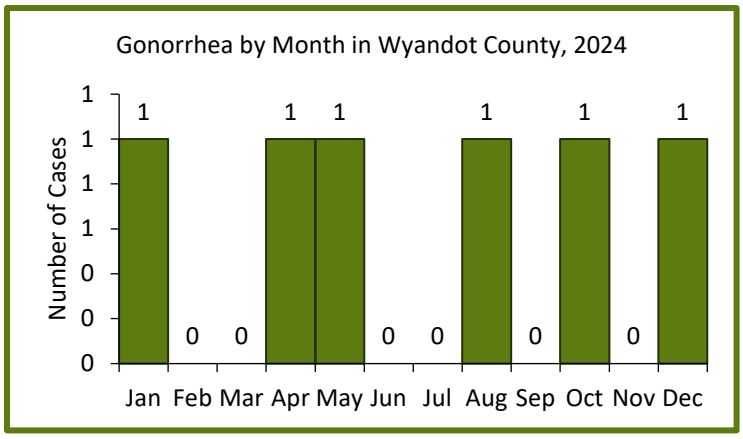
Gonorrhea

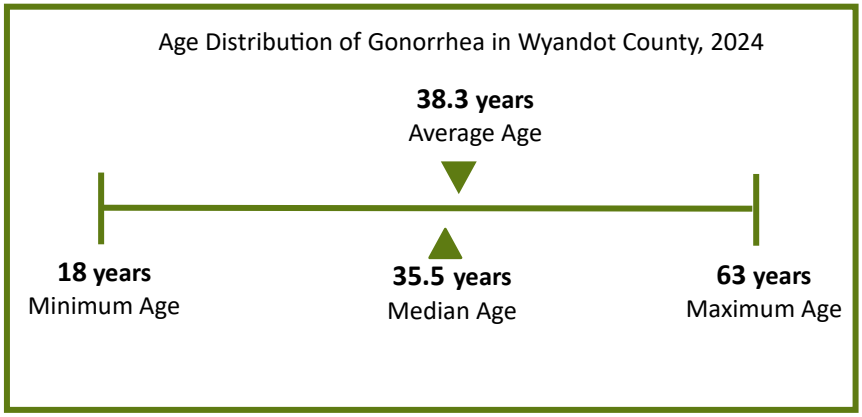
This infection is caused by the sexually transmitted bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. People often develop symptoms 3-8 days after exposure. The best prevention for this infection includes abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those infected with gonorrhea.

6
Cases of Gonorrhea

33.3%
Decrease from 2023





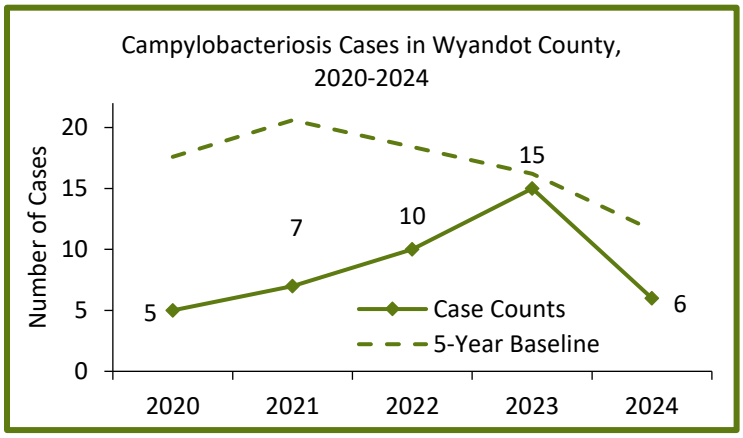


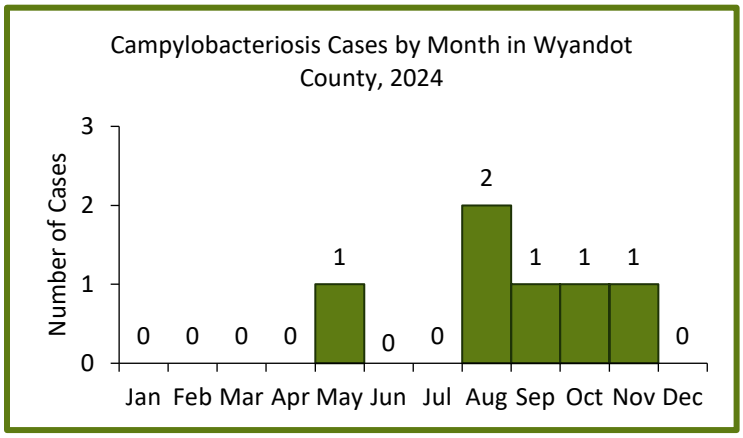
Campylobacteriosis

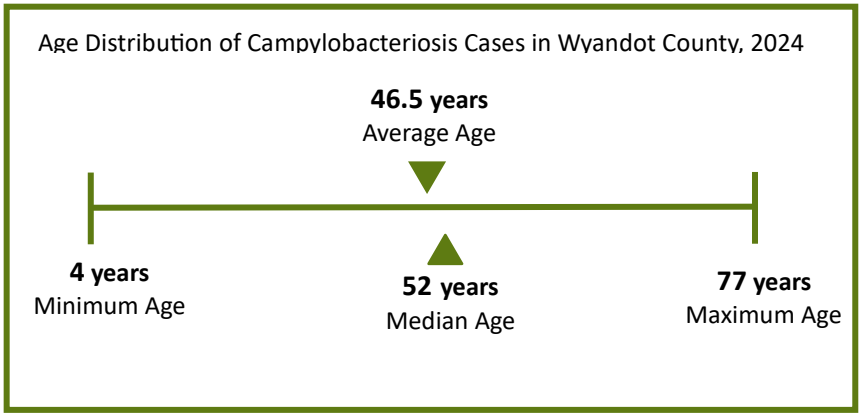
This infection is caused by the Campylobacter bacteria. It is commonly found in many wild/domestic animals including poultry, cattle, dogs, and cats. It is spread fecal-orally; primarily by eating raw or undercooked poultry or food contaminated by raw or undercooked poultry. Individuals often become ill 2-4 days after exposure. Prevention includes hand washing, safe food preparation and pasteurization.

60.0%

Decrease from 2023







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Wyandot County Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Prepared by the Union County Health Department's epidemiologist.

All data was queried from the Ohio Disease Reporting System's

Data Extract on February 4, 2024