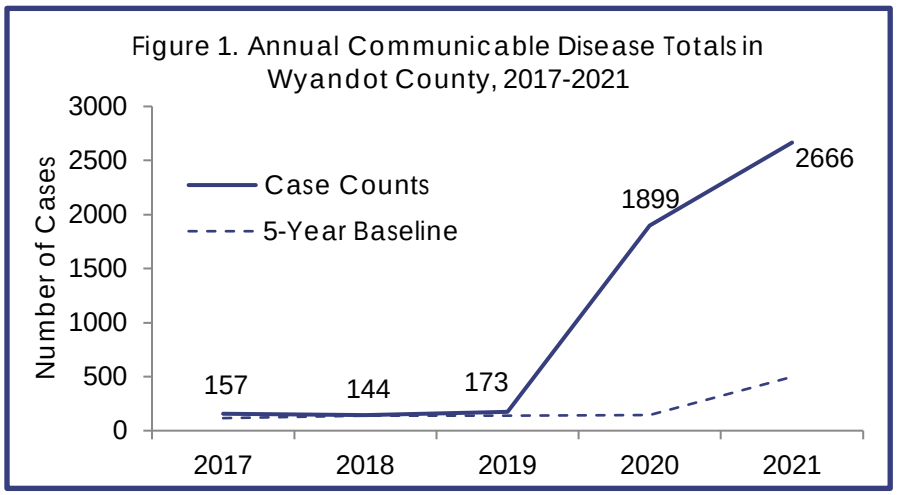
Annual Communicable Disease Report 2021

Wyandot County

Communicable Disease Summary

Nearly 90 diseases are reportable in the state of Ohio (please see Page 2 for a complete list of these illnesses). The local health department must be notified anytime one of these diseases is diagnosed. Through this data, health departments monitor the health of the community and assist medical providers in the treatment and management of these contagious diseases. This report provides an overview of the reportable diseases affecting the health of Wyandot County residents.

Due to the ongoing Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, Wyandot County saw a 40% increase in communicable disease cases from 2020 to 2021 (1,899 cases and 2,666 cases, respectively). Overall, 53.1% of cases were female, 45.7% were male. Cases ranged in ages from 1 day to 99 years old with an average age of 39.6 years and a median age of 37 years. **Figure 1.** shows the number of disease cases occurring annually over the past five years. The most frequently reported illnesses were COVID-19 (2,569 cases), chlamydia (49 cases), Hepatitis C (15 cases), campylobacteriosis (7 cases), and salmonella (6 cases). **Table 1.** on Page 3 lists the diseases reported in the community in 2021 and the number of cases for each of these illnesses. Additionally, **Figure 3.** on Page 4 categorizes those illnesses by type. The remainder of this document provides epidemiological information as well as brief demographic information on the cases and disease trends for each of the top five illnesses over the past five years.



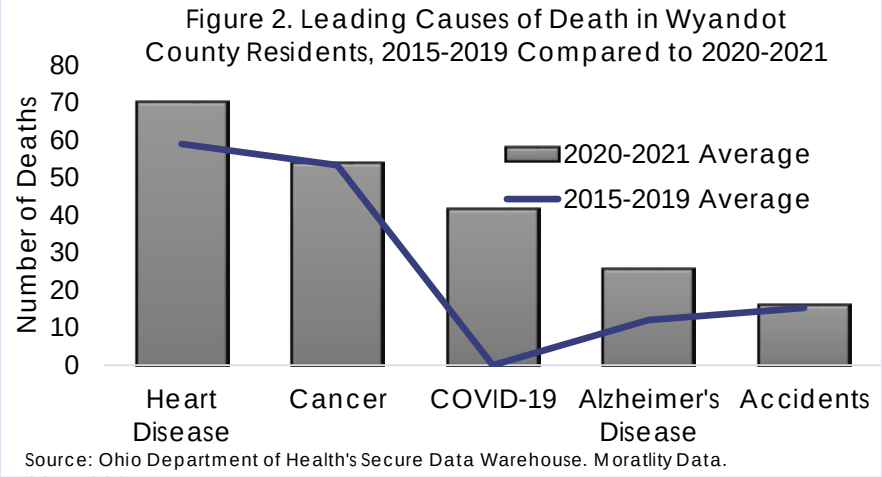


Figure 2. illustrates the leading causes of death pre-pandemic and during the pandemic. Over the past two years, COVID-19 has become one of the leading causes of death.

Ohio's Reportable Diseases[1]

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

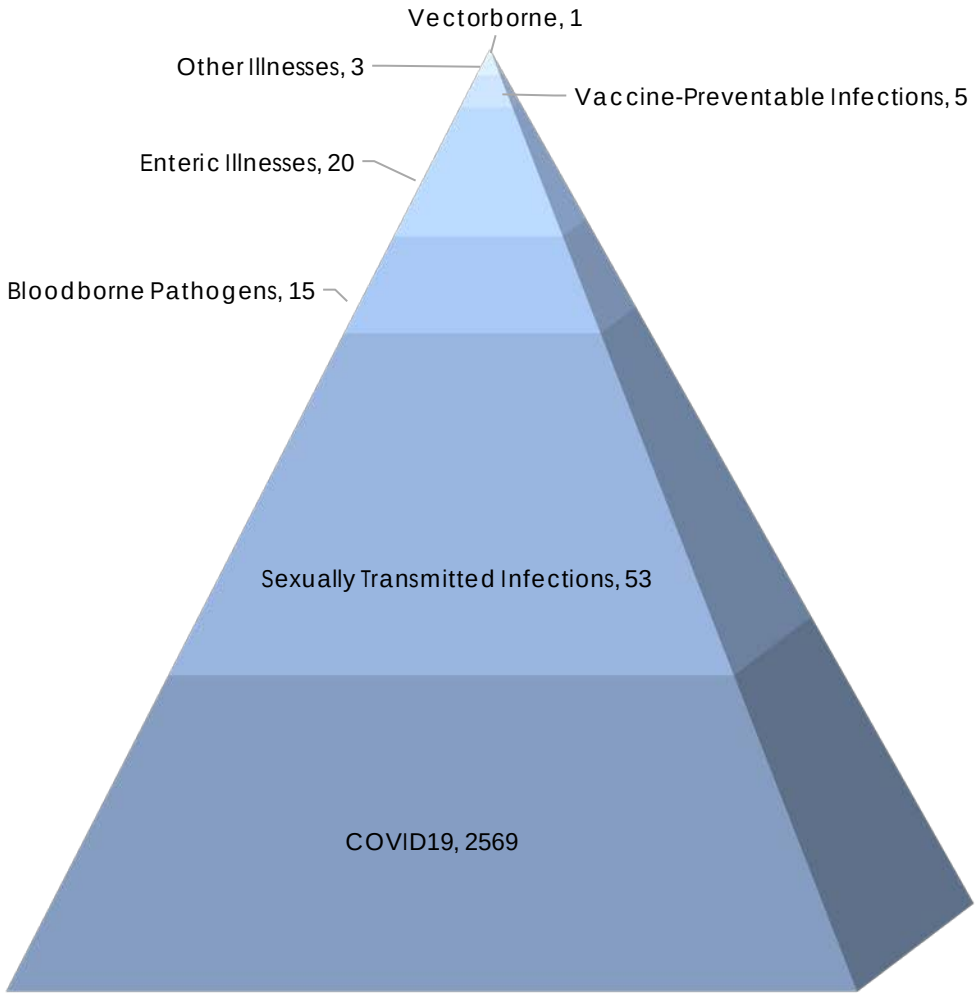
[1]COVID-19 was added as a Class A disease in 2021.

Diseases Reported in 2021

Table 1. Communicable Disease Cases[1] Reported in Wyandot County, 2021		
	Case Count	Rate per 100k
Class A Reportable Diseases		
COVID-19	2569	11,730.59
Class B Reportable Diseases		
Campylobacteriosis	7	31.96
Chlamydia	49	223.74
Cryptosporidiosis	2	9.13
E. coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing (O157:H7, Not O157, Unknown Serotype)	2	9.13
Giardiasis	1	4.57
Gonococcal	4	18.26
Hepatitis B - chronic	1	4.57
Hepatitis C - chronic	15	68.49
Influenza-associated hospitalization	2	9.13
Legionellosis	1	4.57
Salmonellosis	6	27.40
Tuberculosis	1	4.57
Meningitis - bacterial	1	4.57
Mumps	1	4.57
Shigellosis	1	4.57
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease	1	4.57
Streptococcal - Group B - in newborn	1	4.57
Yersiniosis	1	4.57
Grand Total	**2,666**	12,173.52
[1]Case counts include confirmed, probable and suspected disease classifications		
[2]COVID-19 cases only include confirmed and probable disease classifications		

Types of Diseases Reported

Figure 3. Types of Communicable Diseases Reported in Wyandot County, 2021



Notes:

Case counts include confirmed, probable, and suspect disease classifications

Case counts for COVID-19 include confirmed and probable disease classifications

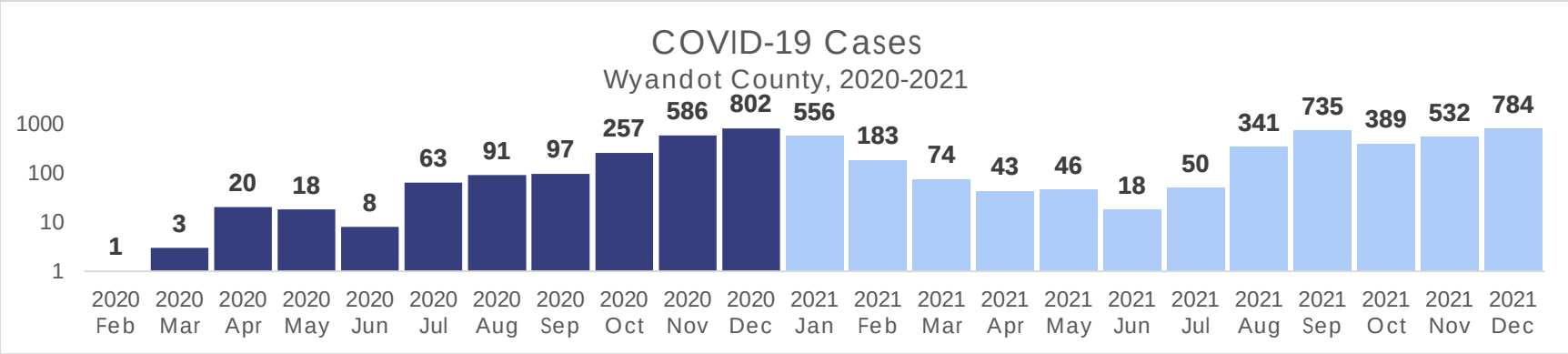
Sexually transmitted infections include chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis

Enteric illnesses include campylobacteriosis, cyclosporiasis, E. coli, and salmonella
Vaccine preventable illnesses include Hepatitis B, influenza-associated hospitalizations, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and varicella

Bloodborne pathogens include Hepatitis C

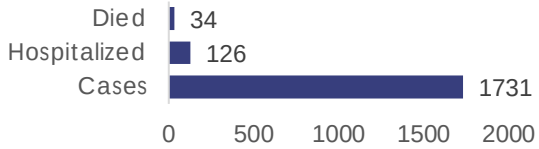
Vectorborne illnesses include babesiosis, Lyme disease, and Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis
Other illnesses include coccidioidomycosis, Legionnaires' disease, bacterial meningitis, viral meningitis, and streptococcal disease

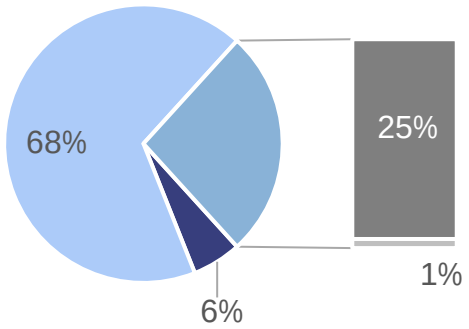
COVID-19 2020-2021



Case Demographics, by year

2020

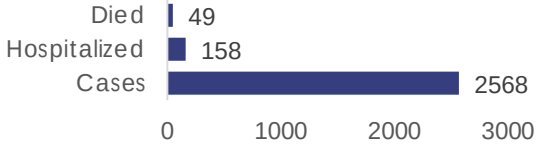


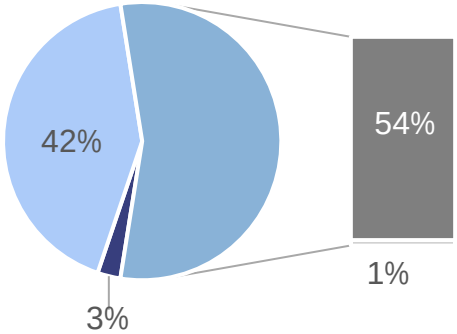


Min. Age	<1 year
Avg. Age	48 years
Max. Age	104 years

■ Asymptomatic ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

2021





Min. Age	<1 year
Avg. Age	40 years
Max. Age	94 years

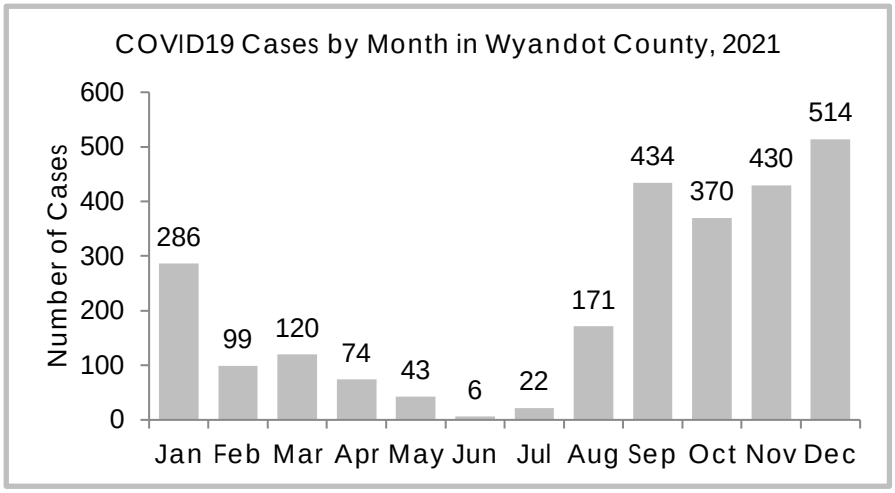
■ Asymptomatic ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

[1]Mild illness includes those who were able to recover at home
[2]Moderate illness includes cases who sought outpatient treatment or required hospitalization
[3]Severe illness includes cases who were hospitalized in intensive care, were intubated, or died as a result of their illness

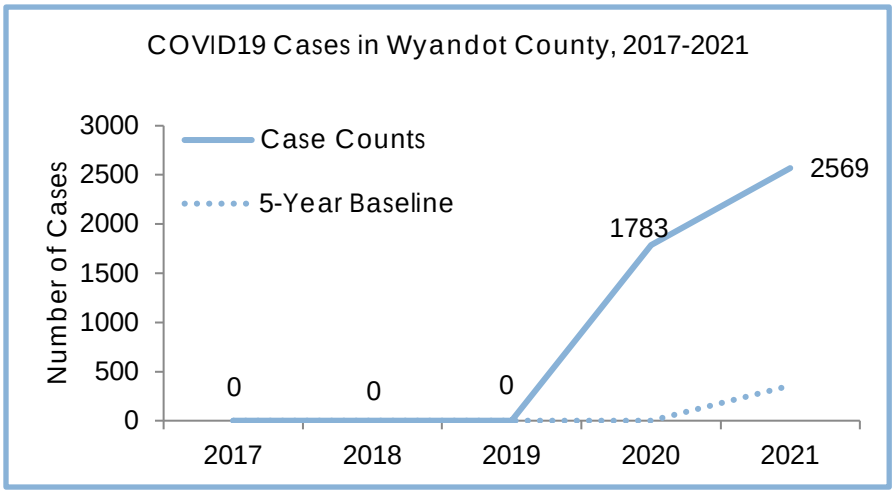
COVID-19

This illness is caused by the novel 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 getting vaccinated, avoiding those ill with COVID-19, social distancing, wearing a cloth facemask that covers the mouth and nose, handwashing, and disinfecting frequently touched surfaces.

2,569
Reported cases of COVID-19



44%
Increase from previous year



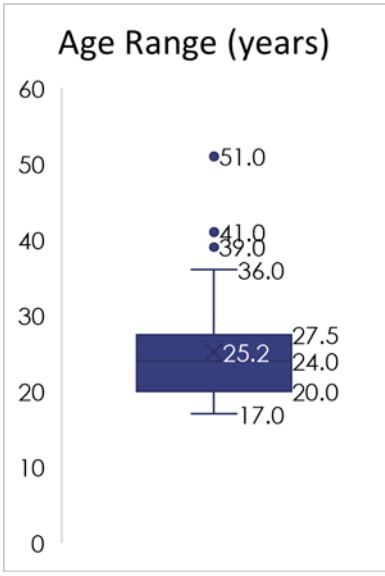
Did you know?
Everyone 5 years of age & older is eligible for the COVID vaccine

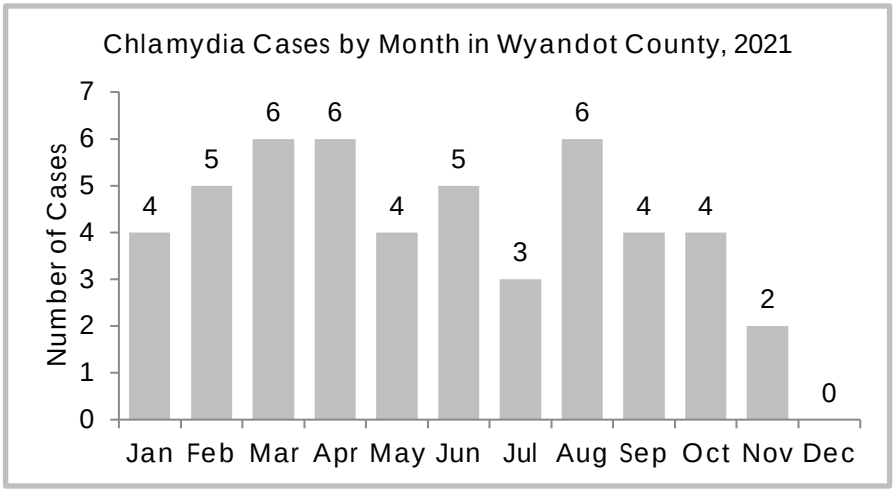
Make an appointment by calling the Wyandot County Health Department's Nursing Division at (419) 294-3852

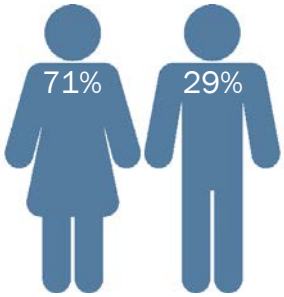
Chlamydia

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.

Case Demographics







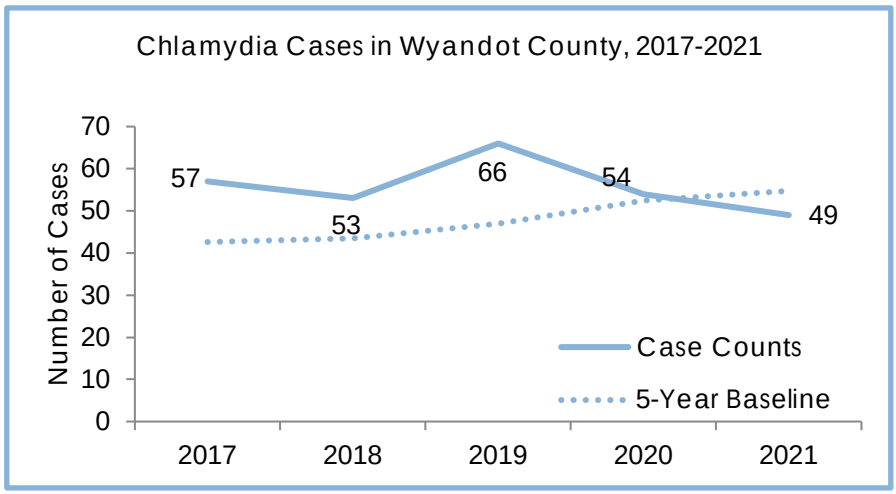
9%

increase from previous year

49

Reported cases of chlamydia

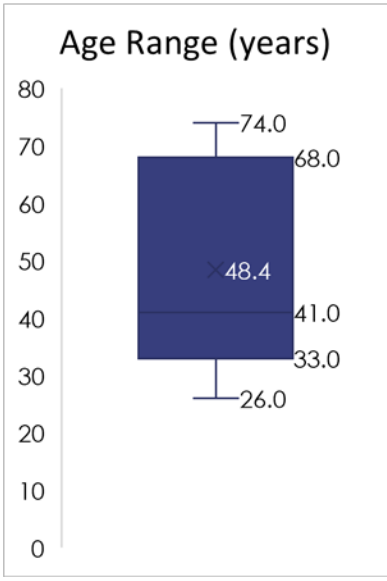
Did you know?
Women are often reported at much higher rates due to yearly exams.

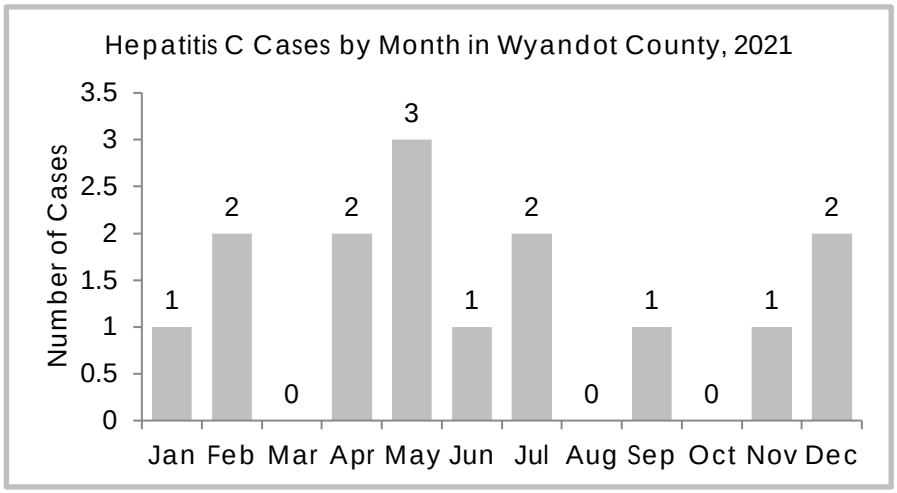


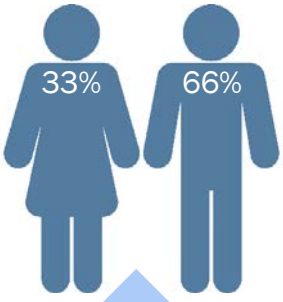
Hepatitis C

This bloodborne infection is caused by the Hepatitis C virus. It is transmitted mainly through injection drug use. It may also occur sexually or through inadequately cleaned medical devices, exposure to blood in the workplace or exposure during childbirth. Individuals often become ill 2 weeks-6 months after exposure. Currently no vaccine is available to prevent this infection.

Case Demographics







16%

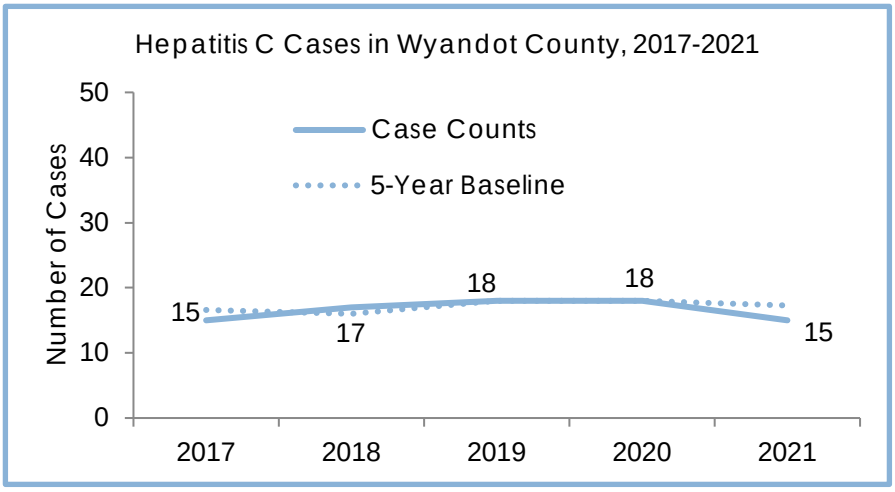
decrease from previous year

15

Reported cases of Hepatitis C

Did you know?

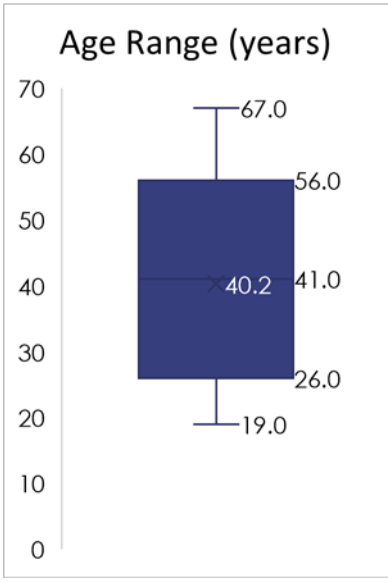
The CDC recommends anyone 18 years & older should be tested for Hep C at least once in their lifetime

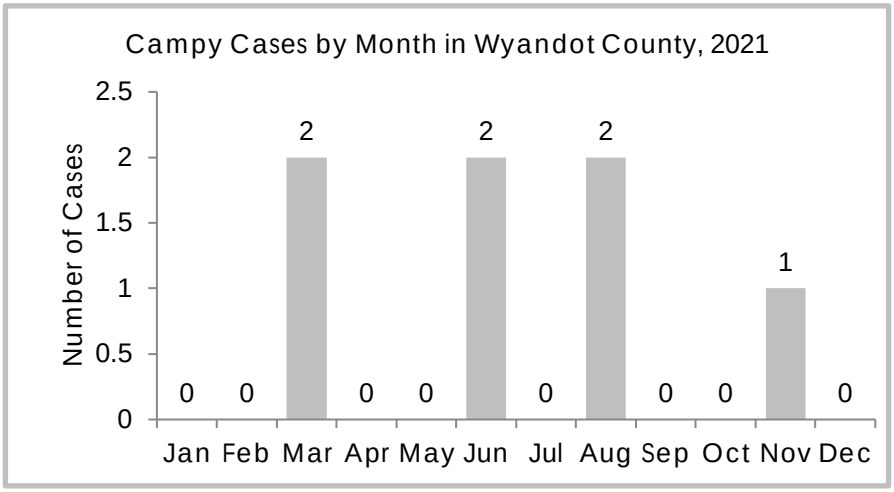


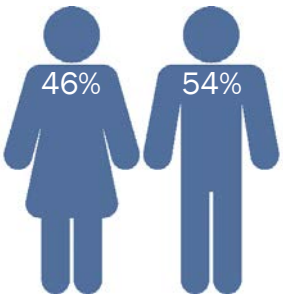
Campylobacteriosis

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.

Case Demographics







40%

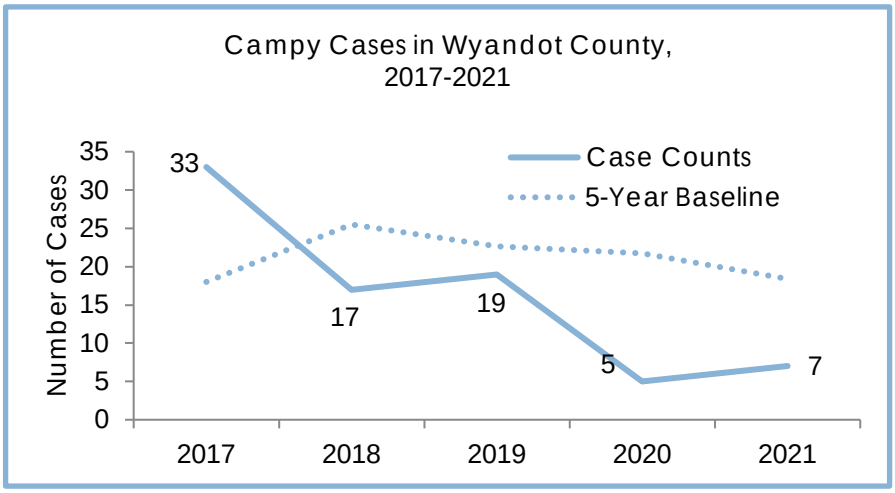
increase from previous year

7

Reported cases of campy

Did you know?

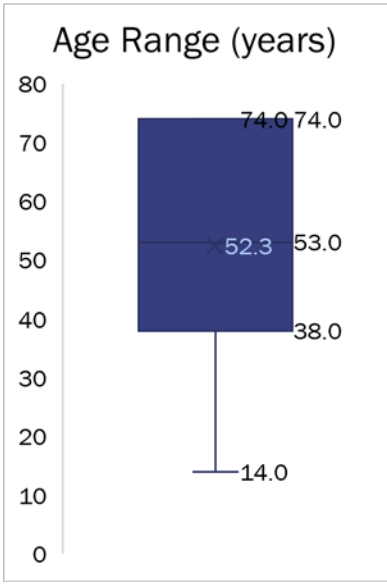
Campy often comes from contact with livestock during the spring and summer months.

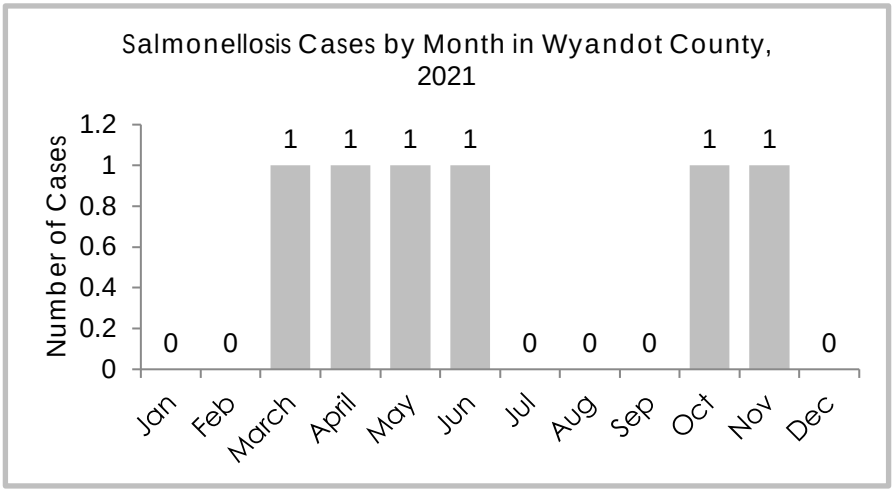


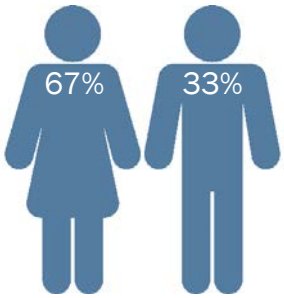
Salmonellosis

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.

Case Demographics







100%

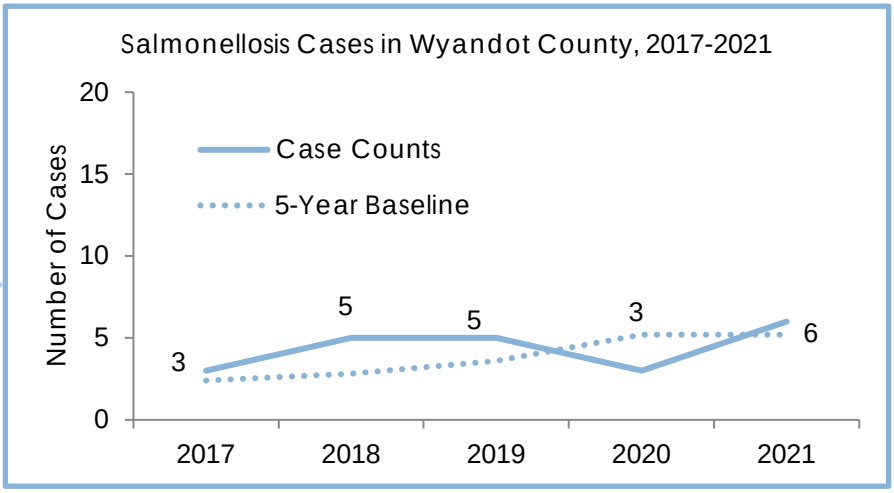
Increase from previous year

6

Reported cases of Salmonellosis

Did you know?

Salmonella infections usually resolve in 5-7 days, and do not require treatment other than hydration.



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Prepared by the Wyandot County Health Department's epidemiologists.

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

Data Extract on March 30, 2022

UNION COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT