



Communicable Diseases Quarterly Report

Quarter 2: April 1 - June 30, 2018

Department of Public Health

	2017 Cases		2018 Cases	
	QTR 2	YTD	QTR 2	YTD
Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
AIDS	21	43	<10	<10
Chlamydia	1743	3579	1753	3549
Gonococcal Infection	570	1126	616	1152
HIV	36	88	11	44
Syphilis-Total	288	615	261	523

Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
Hepatitis A	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hepatitis B (Acute)	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	58	109	45	78
Meningococcal disease	<10	<10	0	<10
Mumps	0	0	<10	<10
Pertussis	<10	12	30	43

Food Borne Diseases				
Campylobacteriosis	105	165	90	124
Shiga Toxigenic E. Coli	<10	<10	0	0
Giardia	<10	15	<10	22
Salmonellosis	40	61	35	52
Shigellosis	<10	20	11	23
Food Borne Outbreaks	<10	<10	0	<10

Vector Borne & Zoonotic Diseases				
Lyme Disease	0	0	0	<10
Malaria	0	0	0	0
West Nile Virus	<10	<10	<10	<10
Zika Virus	<10	<10	0	0

Selected Communicable Diseases				
Coccidioidomycosis	134	232	125	305
Hepatitis C (Chronic)	174	405	178	348
Legionellosis	<10	<10	<10	<10
Meningitis	22	36	18	34
Tuberculosis	21	38	14	29

Definitions:

- **Communicable disease** – a disease which can be transmitted directly or indirectly by a living organism or by a non-living object or substance. Examples include: from an infected person to another person who is susceptible; from an object (sheets, clothing, telephone handset, drinking glass) that may harbor germs to a susceptible person.
- **Reportable disease** – in compliance with federal and state health code, certain diseases must be reported when a confirmed or suspect diagnosis is made on a secured and standardized form. <https://wwwn.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/notifiable/2018/> for more information.

Spotlight: Congenital Syphilis

Syphilis is spread by direct sexual contact with an infected person. Not only is syphilis spread from person-to-person during sex, it can also be spread from an infected mother to her unborn baby resulting in congenital syphilis (CS).

CS can have many health impacts on a developing baby including: miscarriage, stillbirth, prematurity and low birth weight. Babies that survive their CS infection can have comorbidities such as deformed bones, anemia, organ abnormalities, jaundice, nervous system detriments, skin rashes and meningitis.¹

In recent years the number of CS cases in Fresno County has been rising and in 2017 there were 396.9 CS cases per 100,000 live births. Fresno County ranked first in California for the number of CS cases, followed second by Kern and third by Stanislaus counties.²

Fortunately, the effects of CS on a baby can be stopped if it is treated early enough during pregnancy. It is critical that pregnant women follow through on their parental visits so their doctor can evaluate their syphilis risk factors. If assistance is needed accessing prenatal care, women can contact Fresno County Public Health Nursing Programs at 559-600-3434. Regardless of risk factors, all pregnant women in Fresno County should test for syphilis at their initial parental visit, at 28-32 weeks gestation and at delivery.

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2018). Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/std/syphilis/stdfact-congenital-syphilis.htm>

²California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch. 2017 STD Data Tables (data as reported through 7/10/2018).

Reportable Diseases in Fresno County:

A selection of Reportable Diseases appears in this Quarterly Report.

Reportable disease information is compiled by number of cases and includes confirmed, probable and suspect classifications.

In the tables to the left, numbers of cases for each disease are listed for the current and previous year and corresponding quarter.

Helpful links for disease rates

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):

www.cdc.gov/datastatistics

California Department of Public Health (CDPH):

<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Pages/CDPHHome.aspx>

Fresno County Department of Public Health:

<http://www.co.fresno.ca.us/departments/public-health>