



Communicable Diseases Quarterly Report

Quarter 2: April - June 30, 2020

Department of Public Health

	2019 Cases		2020 Cases	
	QTR 2	YTD	QTR 2	YTD
Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
AIDS¹	18	29	13	29
Chlamydia	1784	3659	1008	2275
Gonococcal Infection	566	1189	448	981
HIV¹	33	62	25	66
Syphilis-Total	270	592	230	500

Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
Hepatitis A	0	0	0	<10
Hepatitis B (Acute)	<10	<10	<10	<10
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	40	82	11	47
Meningococcal disease	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	3645	4041
Pertussis	27	44	<10	<10

Food Borne Diseases				
Campylobacteriosis	121	168	21	65
Shiga Toxigenic E. Coli	16	22	0	14
Giardia	10	20	<10	10
Salmonellosis	37	55	<10	27
Shigellosis	19	37	<10	12

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

Selected Communicable Diseases				
Coccidioidomycosis	132	275	59	220
Hepatitis C (Chronic)	175	392	64	252
Legionellosis	<10	<10	<10	<10
Meningitis	16	25	16	48
Tuberculosis	10	24	<10	21

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://www.cdc.gov/nndss/conditions/notifiable/2019/> for more information.
- ¹ Reporting for HIV and AIDS is delayed and the numbers presented are likely underreported.

Spotlight: Vaccines

Vaccines are a safe and effective way to protect you from an infectious disease. They work by training your immune system to recognize and fight off certain infections, at a faster rate than they could without. This can help prevent symptoms and prevent the disease infections cause. There are several types of vaccines.

Live-Attenuated Vaccines: Uses a weakened version of the virus or bacteria that exposes the immune system to the infection, without the ability for the infection being able to cause disease. (Example: Measles, mumps, rubella—MMR)

Inactivated Vaccines: Uses a dead version of the virus or bacteria to induce an immune response. Often requires boosters to provide long term immunity. (Example: Rabies)

Subunit, Recombinant, Polysaccharide, & Conjugate Vaccines: Uses specific aspects of the virus or bacteria to expose the immune system to a unique attribute. These can often be used in those with a compromised immune system. (Example: Shingles)

Toxoid Vaccines: Use a unique toxin produced by the virus or bacteria to create an immune response to the toxin, instead of the germ. (Example: Tetanus)

mRNA Vaccines: Uses mRNA to force the body to create unique and harmless portion of the virus or bacteria, which trains the immune system to recognize and eliminate the germ quickly if become infected. (Example: COVID-19)

References

US Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved from: <https://www.vaccines.gov/basics/types>

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>

Fresno County Department of Public Health:

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