

Division of Epidemiology & Public Health Preparedness (EPHP) 775-328-2447

Elena Varganova, EPHP Statistician, evarganova@nnph.org



Communicable Disease Summary

Communicable diseases are a continuing threat to all people, regardless of age, gender, lifestyle, ethnic background, or socioeconomic status. They cause illness, suffering and death, and place an enormous financial burden on society. Currently over 90 diseases or conditions are reportable in Nevada. In 2022, over 60,000 cases were reported to Northern Nevada Public Health. The numbers dramatically increased between 2020 and 2022 due to COVID [Fig. 1]. Table 1 on the following page shows selected communicable disease cases reported during the last five years for diseases. Only communicable diseases with at least five cases per year for one of the past five years are displayed. To obtain case counts for less frequently occurring conditions visit this page: <https://www.nnph.org/files/ephp/communicable-diseases/weekly/washoecounty.html>.

Figure 1. Annual Communicable Disease Total, 2018-2022

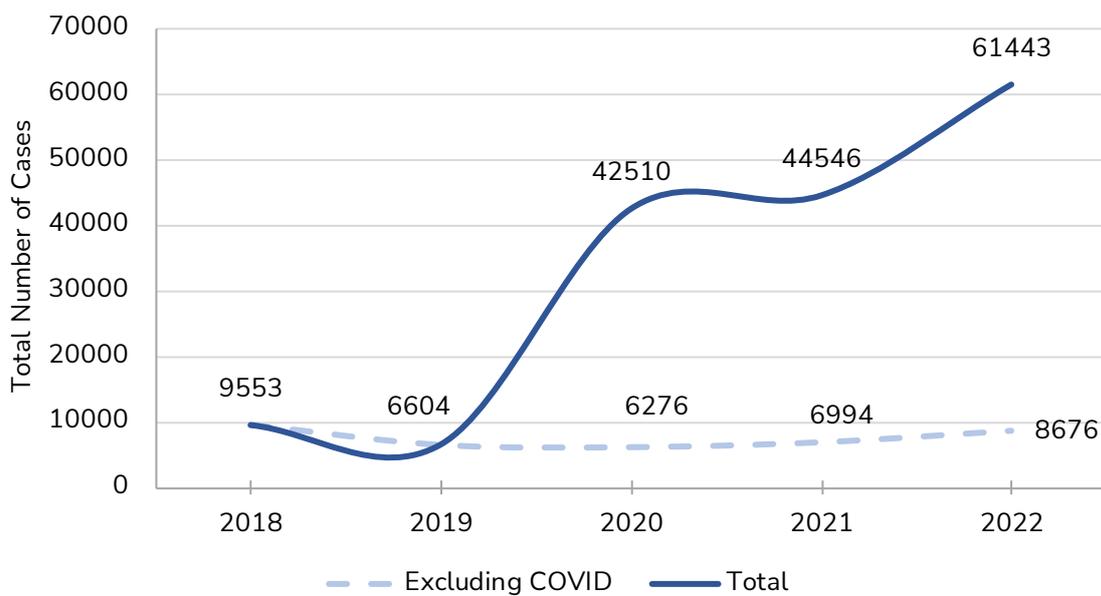


Table 1. Total Reportable Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases by Year, Washoe County, 2018-2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Campylobacteriosis	46	48	28	92	61
Chlamydia	2729	2682	2526	2451	2448
Coccidioidomycosis	8	8	15	9	8
COVID			36324	37552	52767
Cryptosporidium	18	18	5	5	12
Escherichia coli/ Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (EHEC/STEC)	12	4	5	7	8
Giardiasis	20	10	20	17	15
Gonorrhea	918	864	1131	1054	824
Group A Strep, Invasive	5	2	10	5	5
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	62	65	60	48	56
Hepatitis C (past or present)	648	680	476	332	466
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	27	37	31	24	27
Hospitalized with Influenza	542	266	11	148	348
Lyme	4	1	1	5	5
Pertussis	13	27	13	5	10
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	70	100	67	53	79
Rotavirus	12	9	7	1	9
RSV	480	720	622	959	2141
Salmonellosis	36	30	25	31	20
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	14	12	11	14	16
Syphilis (primary and secondary)	111	160	133	159	153
Tuberculosis	9	8	4	7	6

*Count more than 5 in recent year

State of Nevada List of Reportable Diseases

Nevada Reportable Diseases

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)*

Amebiasis

Animal bite from a rabies-susceptible species* Anthrax*

Arsenic: Exposures and Elevated Levels

Botulism**

Brucellosis

Campylobacteriosis

CD4 lymphocyte counts <500/μL

Chancroid

Chikungunya virus disease

Chlamydia

Cholera

Coccidioidomycosis

Extraordinary occurrence of illness -Coronavirus Disease 2019**

Cryptosporidiosis

Dengue

Diphtheria†

Drowning‡

Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis

E.coli O157:H7

Encephalitis

Enterobacteriaceae, Extraordinary occurrence of

illness -Carbapenem-resistant (CRE), including Carbapenem-resistant

Enterobacter spp., Escherichia coli and Klebsiella spp.

Exposures of Large Groups of People‡

Extraordinary occurrence of illness (e.g. Smallpox, Dengue, SARS)**

Giardiasis

Gonorrhea

Granuloma inguinale

Haemophilus Influenzae (invasive disease)

Hansen's Disease (leprosy)

Hantavirus

Hemolytic-uremic syndrome (HUS)

Hepatitis A, B, C, delta, unspecified

HIV infection*

Influenza

Lead:

Exposures and Elevated Levels

Legionellosis

Leptospirosis

Listeriosis

*** Must be reported immediately**

† Must be reported when suspect

‡ Reportable in Clark County Only

All cases, suspect cases, and carriers must be reported within 24 hours

Updated August 2023

Lyme Disease

Lymphogranuloma venereum

Malaria

Measles (rubeola)†

Meningitis (specify type)

Meningococcal Disease*

Mercury: Exposures and Elevated Levels‡

Mumps **Outbreaks of Communicable Disease****

Outbreaks of Foodborne Disease**

Pertussis

Plague**

Poliomyelitis**

Psittacosis

Q Fever

Rabies (human or animal)**

Relapsing Fever

Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV)

Rotavirus

Rubella (including congenital)†

Saint Louis encephalitis virus (SLEV)

Salmonellosis

Severe Reaction to Immunization

Shigellosis

Spotted Fever

Rickettsioses

Streptococcus pneumoniae (invasive)

Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome

Syphilis (including congenital)

Tetanus

Toxic Shock Syndrome

Trichinosis

Tuberculosis†

Latent Tuberculosis, report of positive TST/IGRA **Tularemia***

Typhoid Fever

Varicella (chicken pox)

Vancomycin intermediate Staphylococcus aureus (VISA) and Vancomycin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA) Infection Vibriosis, Non-Cholera

Viral Hemorrhagic Fever*

West Nile Virus

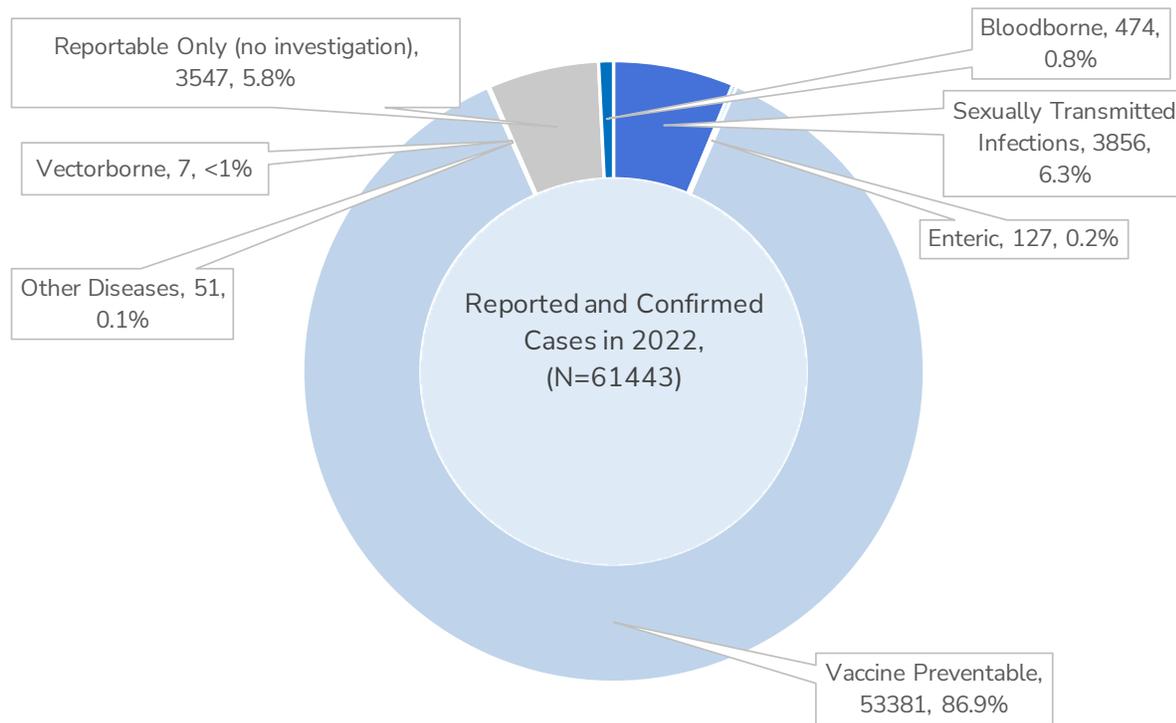
Yellow Fever

Yersiniosis

Zika virus disease

Type of Disease Reported

Total Number of Cases Reported by Type, Washoe County, 2022



STI		Enteric		VPD		Bloodborne		Vectorborne		Other		Reportable Only (investigation if outbreak)	
Chlamydia	2448	Campylobacteriosis	61	COVID	52767	Hepatitis C, Acute	8	Lyme	5	Candida auris	1	Animal Bites	1152
Gonorrhea	824	Cryptosporidiosis	12	Hepatitis A, Acute	2	Hepatitis C, Chronic	466	Brucellosis	1	Coccidioidomycosis	8	EBLL*	86
HIV	27	EHEC/STEC*	8	Hepatitis B, Acute	4			Hantavirus	1	CPO*	4	Invasive H. flu , not type b	10
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	16	Giardiasis	15	Hepatitis B, Chronic	56					Group A Strep, Invasive	5	RSV*	2299
Syphilis	541	Listeriosis	1	Influenza**	450					Legionellosis	3		
		Salmonellosis	20	Invasive Pneu. Disease	80					Mening. Bac Other	1		
		Shigellosis	3	Pertussis	10					Mening. Viral	2		
		Typhoid Fever	1	Rotavirus	9					Monkeypox	21		
		Vibriosis	2	Varicella	3					Tuberculosis	6		
		Yersiniosis	4										
Total	3856	Total	127	Total	53381	Total	474	Total	7	Total	51	Total	3547

EHEC/STEC - *Escherichia coli*/ Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*

RSV - Respiratory Syncytial Virus

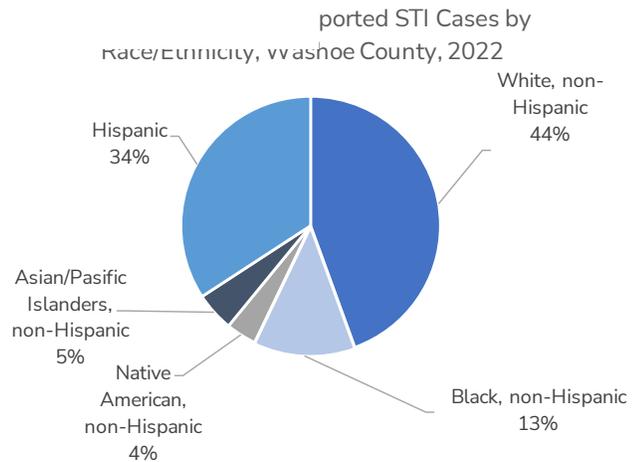
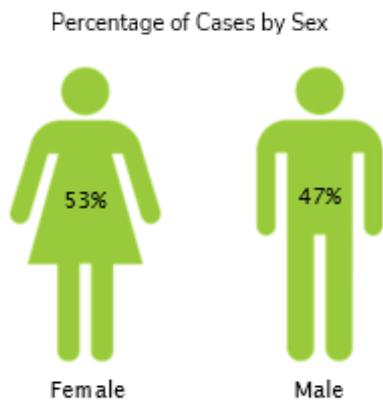
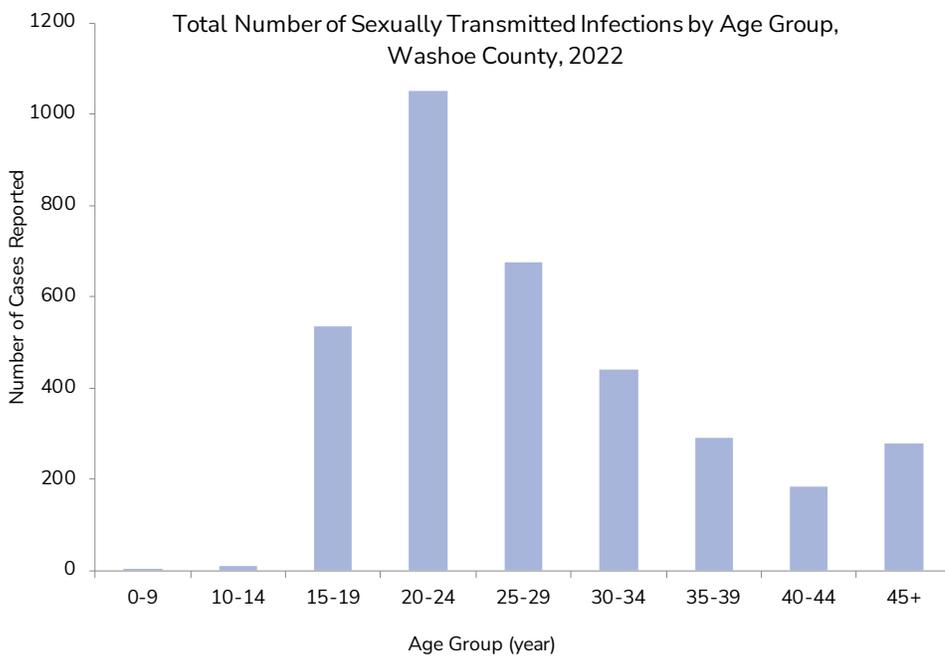
EBLL – Elevated Blood Lead Level

CPO - Carbapenemase producing organisms

**Influenza count includes only hospitalized cases

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Condition	Count	2022 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2017-2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Chlamydia	2448	493.4	550.2
Gonorrhea	824	166.1	201.0
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	153	30.8	21.8
HIV	27	5.4	6.0
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	16	3.2	2.7



Chlamydia

The bacteria, *Chlamydia trachomatis* causes the infection commonly known as chlamydia and is the most common sexually transmitted infection (STI) required to be reported in the United States. Many people will not exhibit any signs or symptoms of illness, so regular screenings are important.

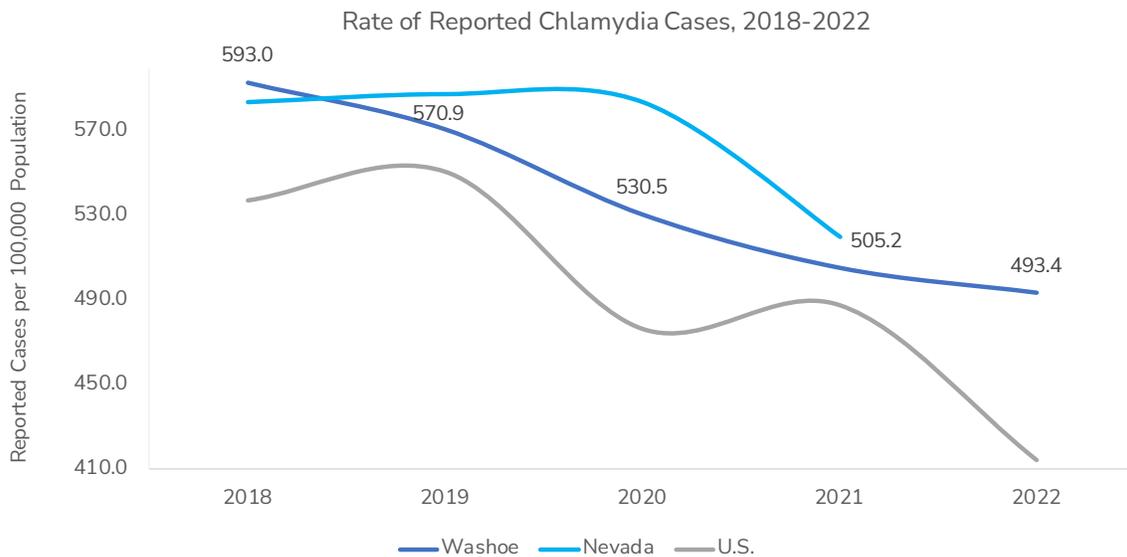
Symptoms can include abnormal discharge, burning sensation while urinating, and if infected rectally, rectal pain, discharge, and/or bleeding may be present.

Untreated chlamydia can lead to complications such as infertility in males and females, pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, epididymitis and complications for newborns from vertical transmission (pneumonia, eye infections)

Chlamydia is treatable with antibiotics, which must be completed before engaging in sexual activity and is best if sexual partners also complete treatment or reinfection is possible.

Total Number of Chlamydia Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	990	400.4
Female	1458	585.8
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	9	29.3
15-19	454	1260.0
20-24	867	2301.7
25-29	483	1360.8
30-34	269	807.2
35-39	165	477.1
40-44	87	286.7
45+	114	56.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	964	316.7
Black, non-Hispanic	263	1953.4
Native American, non-Hispanic	87	1219.3
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	119	319.8
Hispanic	833	622.1
Unknown	182	NA
Total	2448	493.4



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea, caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, is second only to chlamydia infections in the number of STD cases reported to the CDC annually. Gonorrhea is a bacterial STI, that is curable with appropriate treatment.

Symptoms of gonorrhea may vary between sex and body site that is affected. The bacteria infects body sites that have been exposed such as the throat, vagina, penis, and rectum. Often, males (85%) have symptoms that include: dysuria, discharge, discoloration, rectal bleeding/discharge and swelling of the urethra. Females are often asymptomatic yet may experience pain during sex, dysuria, frequency and urgency of urination, discharge that is different from their norm, and heavier periods or spotting.

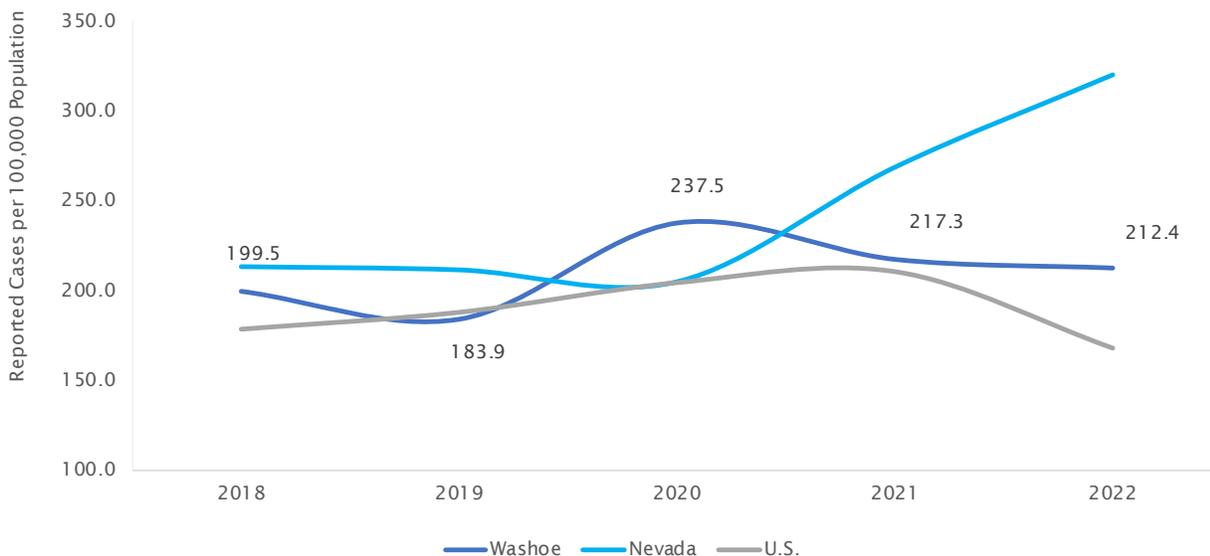
Complications of gonorrhea may also include dissemination throughout the body and be found in joints and blood. Disseminated gonorrhea can also lead to sepsis and be fatal.

Gonorrhea is treatable with proper antibiotic regimens; however antibiotic resistance is a growing complication for treating this condition. If left untreated, other complications are the same as untreated chlamydia.

Total Number of Gonorrhea Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	512	207.1
Female	312	125.4
Age Groups		
0-9	1	1.7
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	75	208.2
20-24	150	398.2
25-29	159	448.0
30-34	151	453.1
35-39	96	277.6
40-44	73	240.5
45+	119	59.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	377	123.8
Black, non-Hispanic	120	891.3
Native American, non-Hispanic	27	378.4
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	34	91.4
Hispanic	229	171.0
Unknown	37	NA
Total	824	166.1

Rate of Reported Gonorrhea Cases, 2018-2022



Syphilis

Syphilis is a complex STI caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Syphilis infection follows stages based on clinical findings. Treatment is determined based on stage of infection.

Symptoms vary based on the stage of infection, however during the primary stage sores may be present near or on the penis, vagina, anus, rectum, lips and/or mouth. These may be firm, round, and painless and last anywhere from 3 to 6 weeks. During the secondary stage skin rashes and sores may appear while primary sores are healing or up to several weeks after. The rash may be present on palms of hands or bottoms of feet and be rough, red, or reddish-brown. Latent and tertiary stages do not present with obvious symptoms and involve ongoing damage to organs and vascular systems.

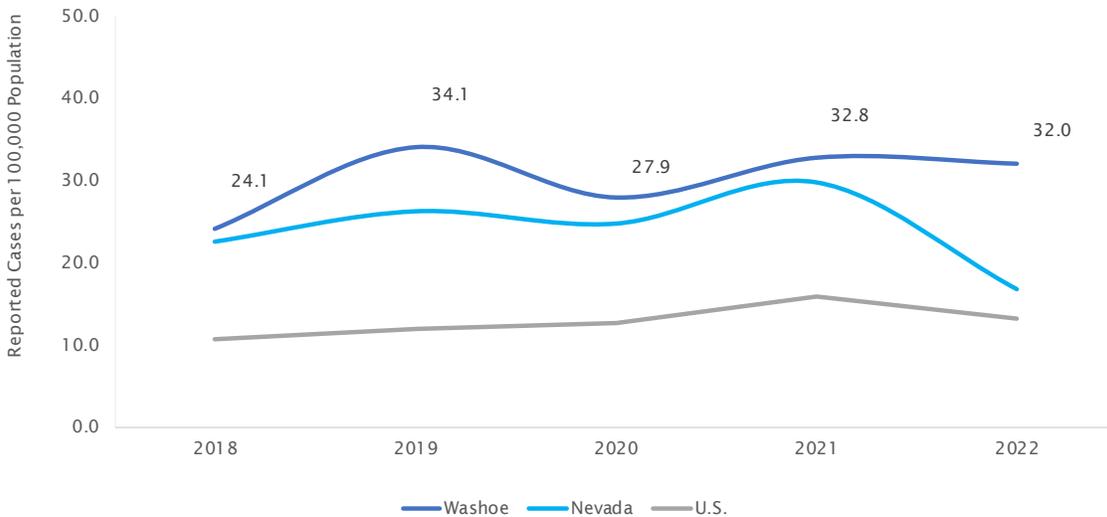
Syphilis is contagious within the first year of infection, mostly during the primary and secondary stages. In the tertiary stage, the infection is not contagious but can cause damage to multiple organ systems and can be fatal. Syphilis infection is curable but any damage that is done to the body may not be reversible. Syphilis can also invade the nervous system during any stage, which is considered neurosyphilis.

Congenital syphilis is caused by vertical transmission from a pregnant person to their unborn baby. While some infants may not exhibit symptoms or syphilis, serious issues may develop within a few weeks. Cases can be fatal. Depending on how long a pregnant person has had syphilis, they may be at high risk of having a stillbirth.

Total Number of Primary and Secondary Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	94	38.0
Female	59	23.7
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	6	16.7
20-24	28	74.3
25-29	22	62.0
30-34	19	57.0
35-39	19	54.9
40-44	21	69.2
45+	38	18.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	85	27.9
Black, non-Hispanic	18	133.7
Native American, non-Hispanic	7	98.1
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	5	13.4
Hispanic	30	22.4
Unknown	8	NA
Total	153	30.8

Rate of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, 2018-2022



Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) attacks the body's immune system and if left untreated can progress to Stage 3 HIV, formerly known as AIDS. There is no cure for HIV, however with effective treatment the disease is able to be managed and people with HIV can live a long time.

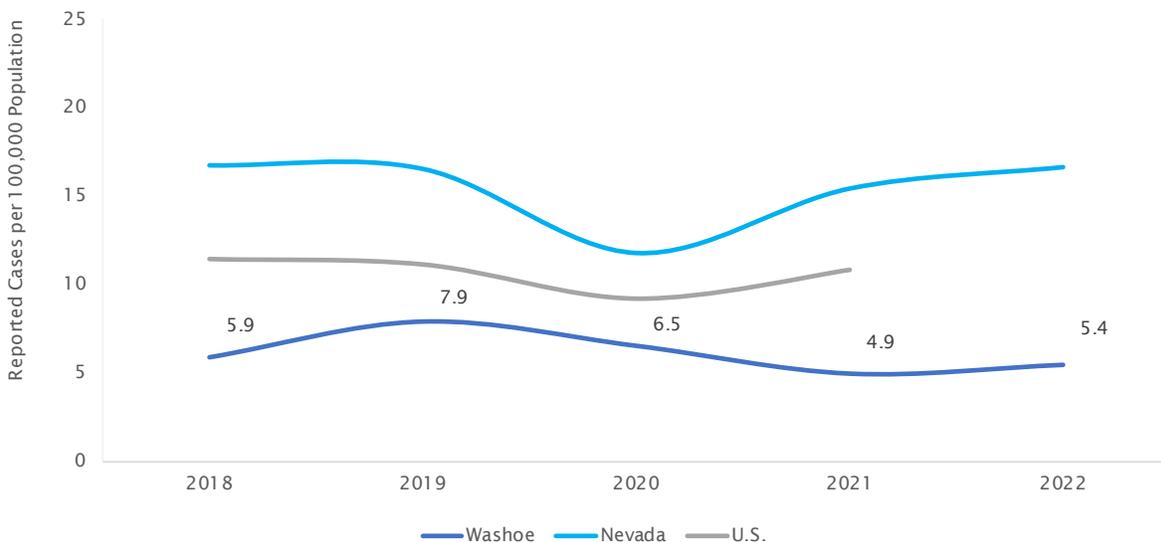
HIV is most often transmitted through vaginal or anal sex or from sharing needles or syringes.

Usually the only symptoms associated with HIV are experienced within the first 2-4 weeks after infection, and mirror flu-like illness. Once HIV progresses to Stage 3, which may be decades later, the immune system is often damaged and people are more likely to become ill from infections not typically experienced by immune-typical persons, these are known as opportunistic infections. CD4 cell lymphocyte count, percentage and presence of opportunistic infections indicate stage of infection.

Total Number of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	21	8.5
Female	6	2.4
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	5	13.3
25-29	9	25.4
30-34	2	6.0
35-39	8	23.1
40-44	1	3.3
45+	2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	8	2.6
Black, non-Hispanic	7	52.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	2	28.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	10	7.5
Unknown	0	NA
Total	27	5.4

Rate of Reported HIV Cases, 2018-2022



Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Stage 3

HIV infection, Stage 3 indicates that HIV disease has progressed in a person, likely over a long period of time. This term replaces Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) as a disease surveillance definition.

Documentation of a stage 3 defining opportunistic infection or a CD4 lymphocyte count of <200 or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of 14-25%, determines a state 3 designation.

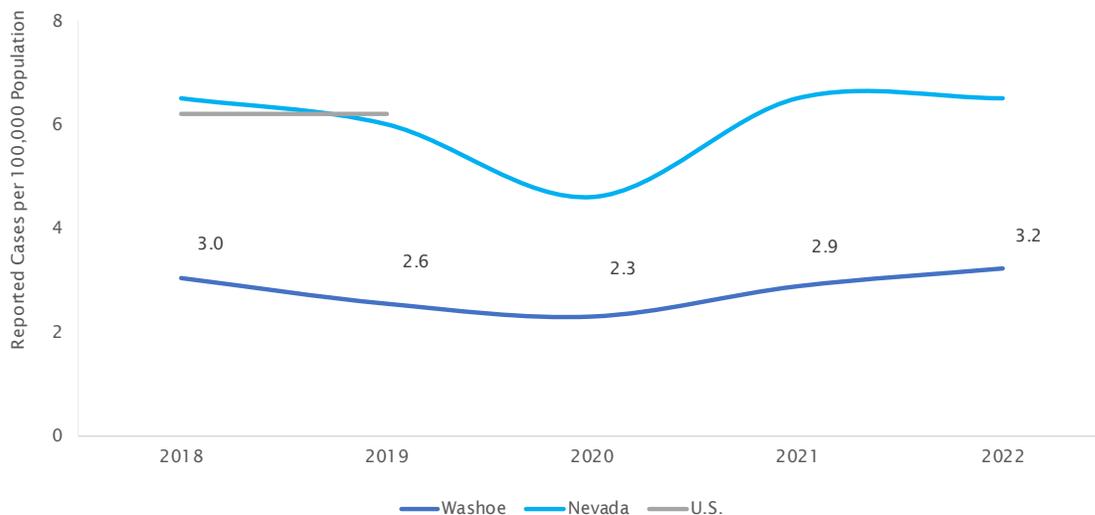
People who are diagnosed with HIV and have already progressed to a stage 3 disease, at the same time, are considered “late testers.” Of the 14 stage 3 cases reported in 2021, only four were previously diagnosed with HIV. This indicates that the majority of reported advanced HIV disease cases were also new diagnosis of HIV.

The goal of HIV surveillance is to identify people that are living with HIV and those at high risk, to then offer HIV testing. If a person has acquired HIV, they are linked to HIV specific care. When a person takes HIV medication and achieves an undetectable amount of HIV in their body, they will not transmit HIV sexually. There will also be other healthier outcomes such as living the same life span as someone who is not living with HIV and reducing the chances of opportunistic infections because the immune system is improving.

Total Number of HIV Infection, Stage 3 Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

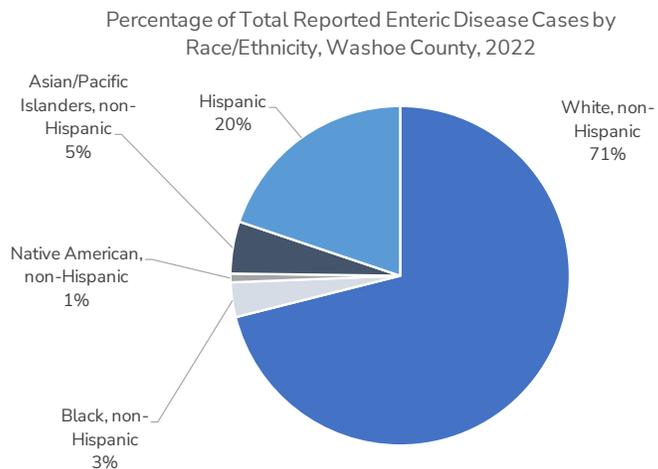
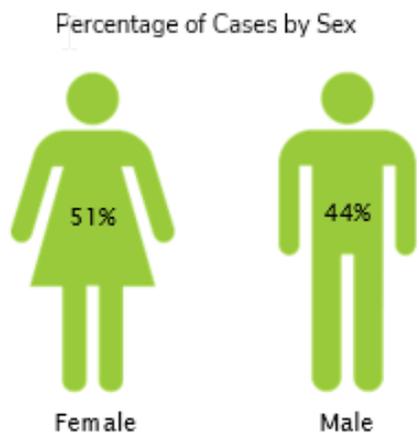
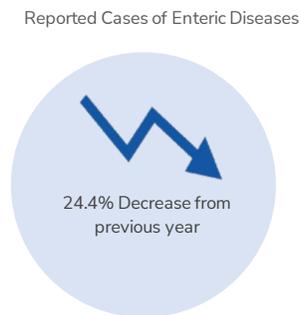
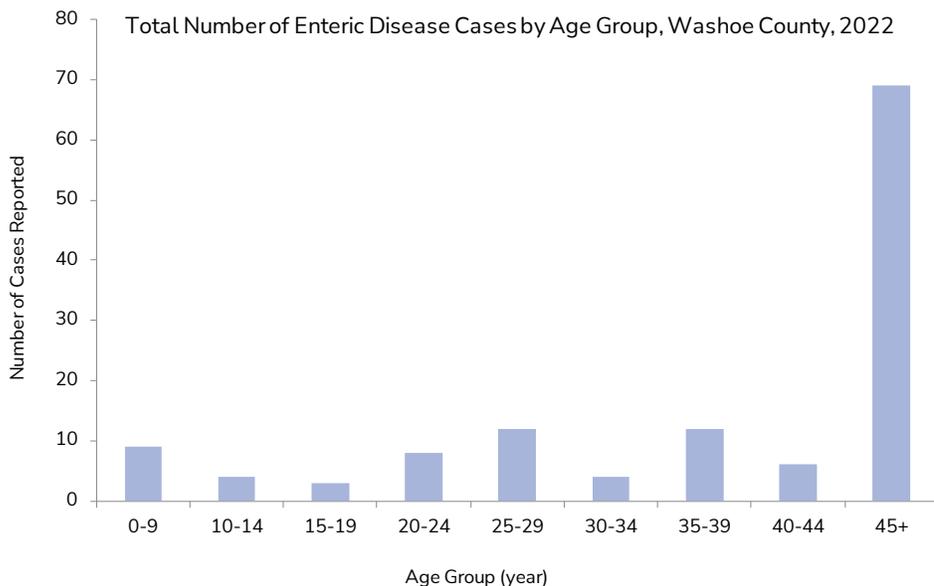
Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	14	5.7
Female	2	0.8
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	1	2.7
25-29	4	11.3
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	2	5.8
40-44	1	3.3
45+	7	3.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic	2	14.9
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	7	5.2
Unknown	0	NA
Total	16	3.2

Rate of Reported Stage 3 HIV Infection Cases, 2018-2022



Enteric Diseases

Condition	Count	2022 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2017-2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Campylobacteriosis	61	12.3	10.7
Cryptosporidiosis	12	2.4	3.2
EHEC/STEC	8	1.6	0.9
Listeriosis	1	0.2	0.1
Salmonellosis	20	4.0	6.7
Shigellosis	3	0.6	1.3
Giardiasis	15	3.0	3.4
Vibriosis	2	0.4	0.3
Yersiniosis	4	0.8	0.3
Typhoid Fever	1	0.2	0.2



Campylobacteriosis

The bacteria *Campylobacter* causes campylobacteriosis in humans and according to CDC estimates, is the number one cause of bacterial diarrheal illness in the United States.

People with *Campylobacter* may experience bloody diarrhea, fever, stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting.

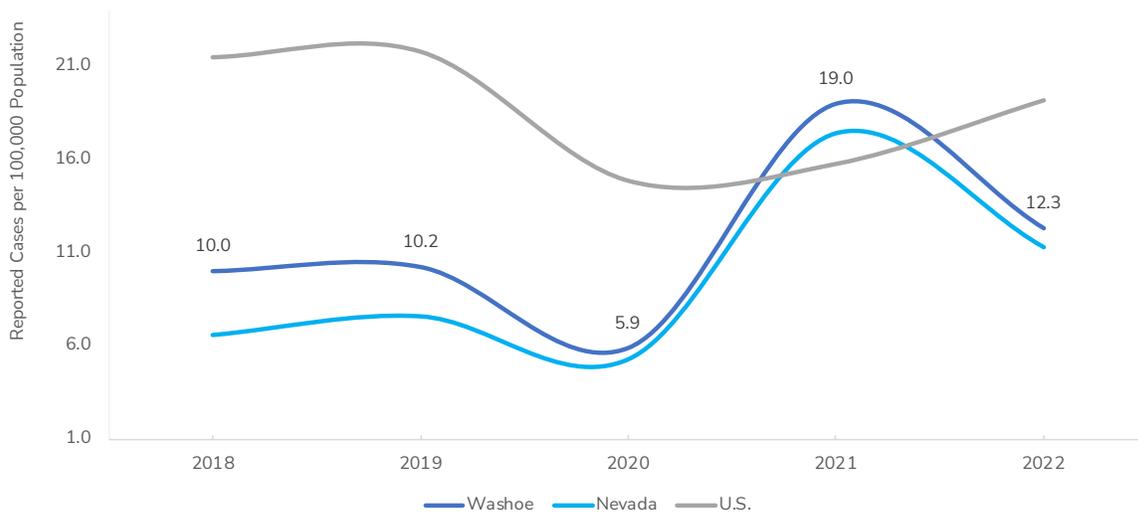
Campylobacter is carried in the intestines of animals and is most often acquired through slaughter of animals, or cross contamination of fruits or vegetables or milk that has contacted untreated, contaminated water or soil that contains feces. People preparing food may also inadvertently contaminate food through cutting or preparing on surfaces that came into contact with raw or undercooked poultry.

Antibiotics are available to help lessen the duration of symptoms, however most recover without antibiotic treatment, while focusing on rehydrating.

Total Number of Campylobacteriosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	28	11.3
Female	32	12.9
Age Groups		
0-9	3	5.2
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	6	15.9
25-29	8	22.5
30-34	2	6.0
35-39	5	14.5
40-44	3	9.9
45+	34	16.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	45	14.8
Black, non-Hispanic	3	22.3
Native American, non-Hispanic	1	14.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	3	8.1
Hispanic	9	6.7
Unknown	0	NA
Total	61	12.3

Rate of Reported Campylobacteriosis Cases, 2018-2022



Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidiosis is caused by a parasite, *Cryptosporidium*, which is most often spread through drinking water or recreational water contaminated by fecal matter and is the leading cause of waterborne illness in the United States.

Symptoms of cryptosporidiosis include watery diarrhea, stomach cramps, dehydration, nausea, vomiting, fever, and weight loss.

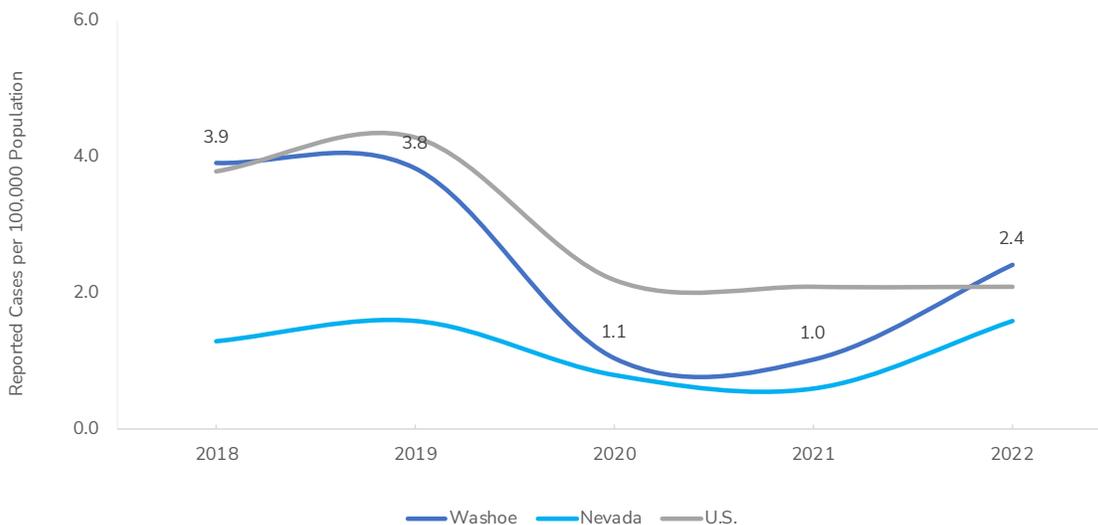
Most people with healthy immune systems recover without treatment, however those in poor health or with weakened immune systems are at risk for more severe and longer duration of illness and may benefit from treatment.

Prevent infection by hand washing with soap and water, alcohol-based sanitizers are not effective against *Cryptosporidium*. Do not swallow untreated water or unpasteurized milk products.

Total Number of Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	6	2.4
Female	6	2.4
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	1	3.3
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	1	2.9
40-44	0	0.0
45+	9	4.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	9	3.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.7
Hispanic	2	1.5
Unknown	0	NA
Total	12	2.4

Rate of Reported Cryptosporidiosis Cases, 2018-2022



Escherichia coli/Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (EHEC/STEC)

Escherichia coli, commonly known as *E. coli*, are bacteria which live in the intestines of humans and animals. Most *E. coli* are an important part of a healthy human intestinal tract, however some types are known to be pathogenic, meaning they can cause diarrheal illness.

Shiga toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC) are reportable and are referred to as verocytotoxic (VTEC) or enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC). *E. coli* 0157:H7 or “0157” is the most commonly identified STEC.

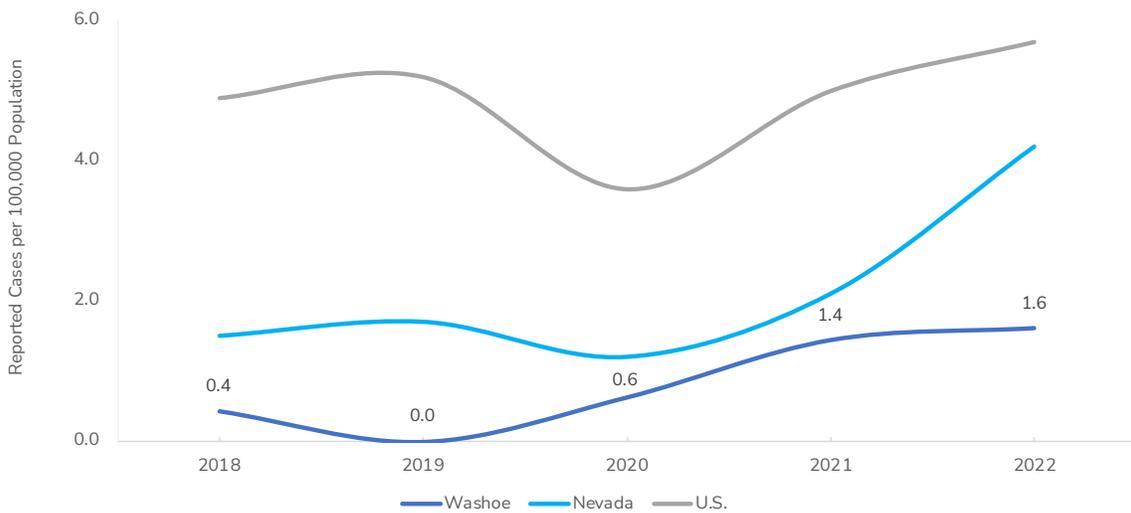
In about 5-10% of cases, STEC can cause a possibly life-threatening condition called hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), which impacts the kidneys and may cause them to stop working.

Prevent pathogenic *E. coli* by washing hands, safely prepare foods including cleaning, separating foods which may cross contaminate, cook to temperature, and chill and store properly. Avoid unpasteurized milk products and do not swallow untreated water.

Total Number of EHEC/STEC Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	5	2.0
Female	3	1.2
Age Groups		
0-9	1	1.7
10-14	1	3.3
15-19	1	2.8
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	1	2.8
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	1	3.3
45+	3	1.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6	2.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	2	1.5
Unknown	0	NA

Rate of Reported EHEC/STEC Cases, 2018-2022



Salmonellosis

Salmonella bacteria can cause a diarrheal illness known as salmonellosis, however some *Salmonella* bacteria cause typhoid or paratyphoid fever.

Symptoms of salmonellosis include diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps. *Salmonella* live in the intestines of animals and humans and typically it spreads through contaminated food or drinking water or coming into contact with infected animals or fecal matter.

Most people recover without treatment, however children under the age of 5 years, and adults over 65 years with weakened immune systems are more likely to experience severe illness. Unfortunately, *Salmonella* is becoming increasingly resistant to antibiotics.

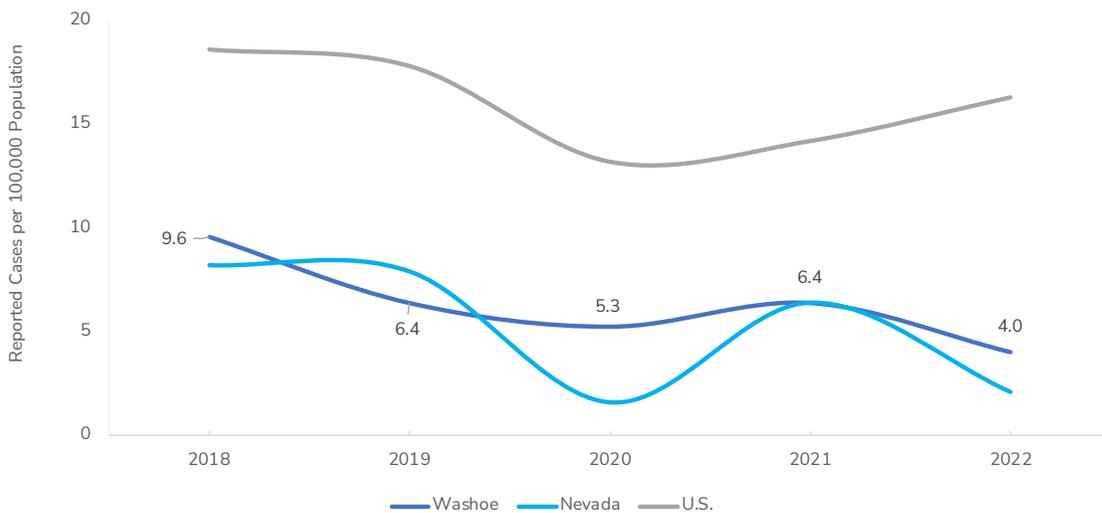
Appropriate use of antibiotics, such as using only as needed and exactly as prescribed, is necessary in order to reduce and prevent increasing antibiotic resistance.

Animals, including pets, can carry *Salmonella* so it is important to wash hands after petting animals, coming into contact with their food, water, fecal matter, toys, bowls, or habitats including beds, cages, terrariums, coops or stalls. Do not kiss pets or other animals and keep pet living spaces clean.

Total Number of Salmonellosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	8	3.2
Female	12	4.8
Age Groups		
0-9	3	5.2
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	1	2.8
20-24	2	5.3
25-29	1	2.8
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	3	8.7
40-44	0	0.0
45+	10	5.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12	3.9
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.7
Hispanic	7	5.2
Unknown	0	NA
Total	20	4.0

Rate of Reported Salmonellosis Cases, 2018-2022



Giardiasis

Giardiasis is caused by the parasite *Giardia*, which when infected, causes diarrheal illness in humans.

Symptoms of giardiasis include diarrhea, gas, foul smelling, greasy stools that tend to float, stomach cramps or pain, upset stomach or nausea, vomiting, and dehydration.

Treatment is available, however most people recover on their own within 2 to 6 weeks. Sometimes symptoms return after several days or weeks and some people can experience long-term complications including arthritis, irritable bowl syndrome, and recurring diarrhea which can last for years.

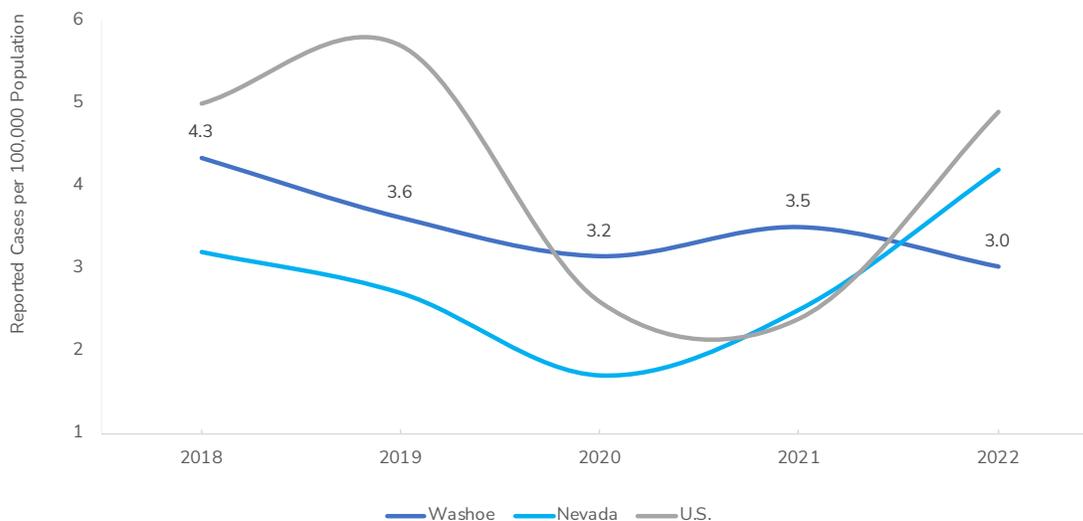
Giardia can spread easily from person-to-person and through contaminate water, food, surfaces or objects. Most persons in the United States are infected through contaminated water, such as recreational sources—rivers, lakes, pools.

Prevent giardiasis by taking care to not swallow water from pools, lakes, or other sources of untreated water. Do not permit children with diarrhea to attend daycare or childcare settings until diarrhea has stopped.

Total Number of Giardiasis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	4	1.6
Female	11	4.4
Age Groups		
0-9	1	1.7
10-14	1	3.3
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	1	2.8
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	3	8.7
40-44	1	3.3
45+	7	3.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	1	7.4
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	3	2.2
Unknown	0	NA
Total	15	3.0

Rate of Reported Giardiasis Cases, 2018-2022



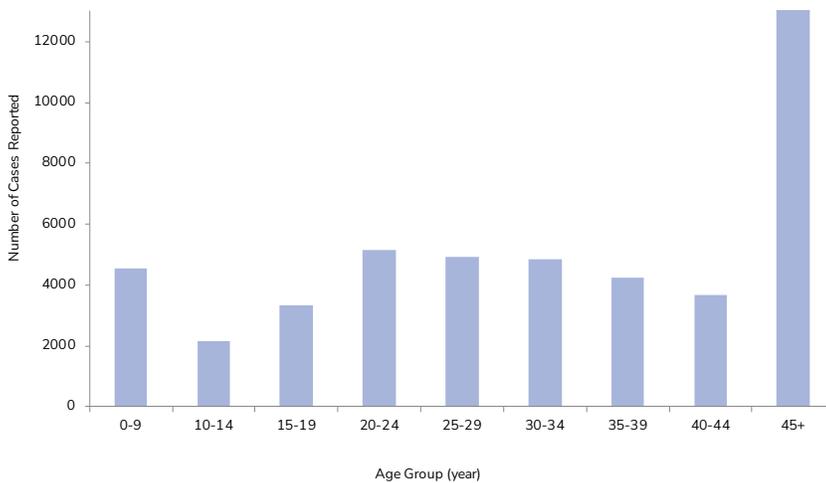
Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Condition	Count	2022 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2017-2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
COVID*	52767	10635.8	7685.4
Hepatitis A	2	0.4	0.2
Hepatitis B, Acute	4	0.8	0.6
Hepatitis B, Chronic	56	11.3	12.8
Influenza**	450	90.7	46.0
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	80	16.1	15.2
Pertussis	10	2.0	2.8
Rotavirus	9	1.8	1.8
Varicella	3	0.6	0.5

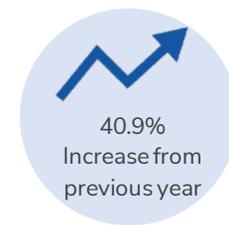
*COVID Rate only for 2020-2022

** Influenza count included only hospitalized cases

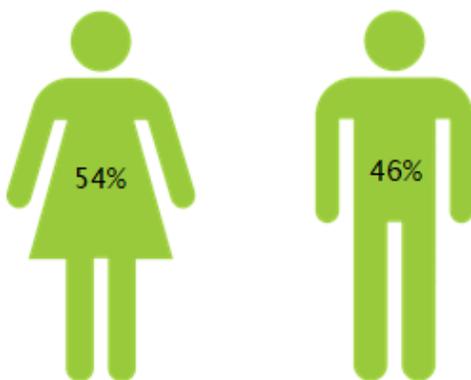
Total Number of Vaccine Preventable Disease Cases by Age Group, Washoe County, 2022



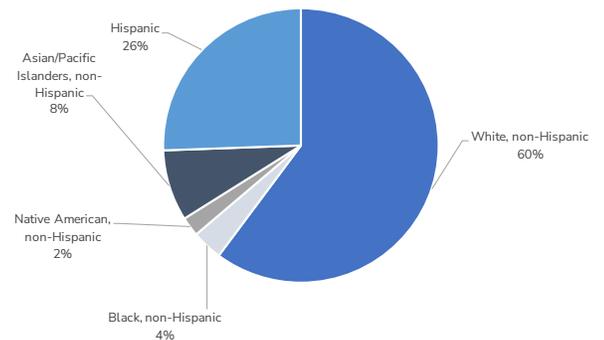
Reported Cases of VPD



Percentage of Cases by Sex



Percentage of Total Reported VPD Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2022



COVID-19

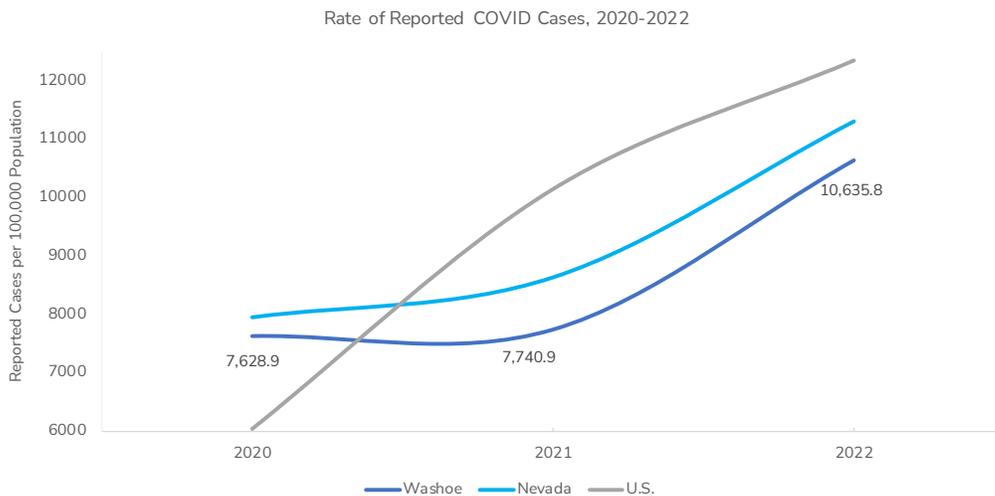
Coronavirus disease 2019, commonly known as COVID-19, is a respiratory disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Like many other respiratory viruses, it is spread by people encountering respiratory droplets from individuals who are infectious.

Symptomology of COVID-19 is broad, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. The more common symptoms include fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, loss of taste or smell, congestion, sore throat, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea. These symptoms may worsen, and emergency medical attention may be needed if signs, such as trouble breathing, persistent pain or pressure in the chest, new confusion, inability to wake or stay awake, or a pale, grey, or blue coloration in the skin, lips, or nail beds, occur. Risk factors for higher susceptibility to severe illness include individuals with underlying health conditions, immunocompromised individuals or those with a weakened immune system, and older adults.

Prevent COVID-19 infection or severe illness by staying up to date with COVID-19 vaccines, washing hands and using alcohol-based sanitizer, wearing a mask if infected or exposed, improving ventilation, and conducting group activities outdoors.

Total Number of COVID-19 Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	24195	9786.1
Female	28572	11480.0
Age Groups		
0-9	4489	7821.1
10-14	2142	6985.2
15-19	3322	9220.0
20-24	5158	13693.4
25-29	4913	13841.8
30-34	4846	14541.5
35-39	4209	12169.8
40-44	3668	12086.4
45+	20018	9978.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	30116	9893.3
Black, non-Hispanic	1796	13339.7
Native American, non-Hispanic	1146	16061.3
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	4216	11329.4
Hispanic	12869	9610.6
Unknown	2624	NA
Total	52767	10635.8



Hepatitis B, Chronic

Hepatitis B is a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV). Hepatitis B can become long-term or chronic, and can lead to serious, even life-threatening, health issues like cirrhosis or liver cancer.

Most people with chronic HBV are asymptomatic and have no evidence of liver disease or injury. However, some develop cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma (i.e., primary liver cancer). Approximately 25% of people who become infected during childhood and 15% who become chronically infected after childhood die prematurely from cirrhosis, and most remain asymptomatic until onset of end-stage liver disease.

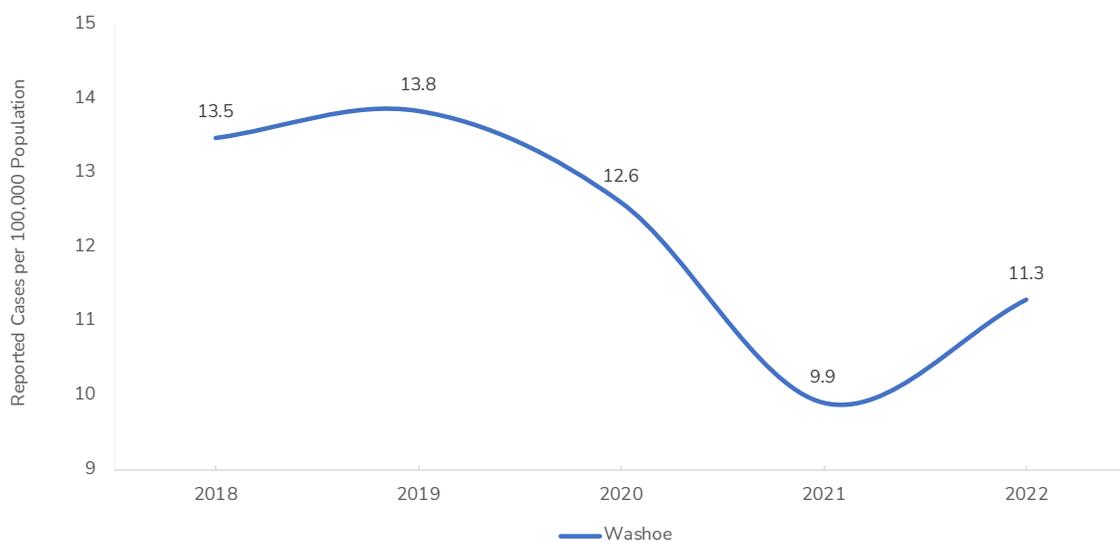
HBV can be transmitted through sexual contact with an infected partner, contact with infectious body fluids, sharing items with a person with HBV infection that can break the skin such as sharing razors, toothbrushes, needles, or exposure to needle sticks.

HBV infection can be prevented by getting vaccinated.

Total Number of Hepatitis B, Chronic Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	33	13.3
Female	23	9.2
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	1	2.7
25-29	1	2.8
30-34	2	6.0
35-39	5	14.5
40-44	6	19.8
45+	41	20.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	21	6.9
Black, non-Hispanic	6	44.6
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	14	37.6
Hispanic	8	6.0
Unknown	7	NA
Total	56	11.3

Rate of Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases, 2018-2022



Influenza

Influenza “flu” is caused by two main types of influenza viruses: types A and B. Influenza is a respiratory illness that routinely spreads in humans, causing seasonal flu epidemics each year. Influenza can cause mild to severe illness, sometimes leading to death. Symptoms are usually sudden and include fever/feeling feverish, chills, cough, sore throat, runny/stuffy nose, muscle/body aches, headaches, fatigue, and sometimes vomiting and diarrhea.

Influenza typically spreads person to person, mainly through respiratory droplets released when people with flu cough, sneeze or talk. These droplets land in the mouths or noses of those nearby or are inhaled into the lungs. Less commonly, a person might get flu by touching a surface or object with the flu virus on it, then touching their own mouth, nose, or eyes.

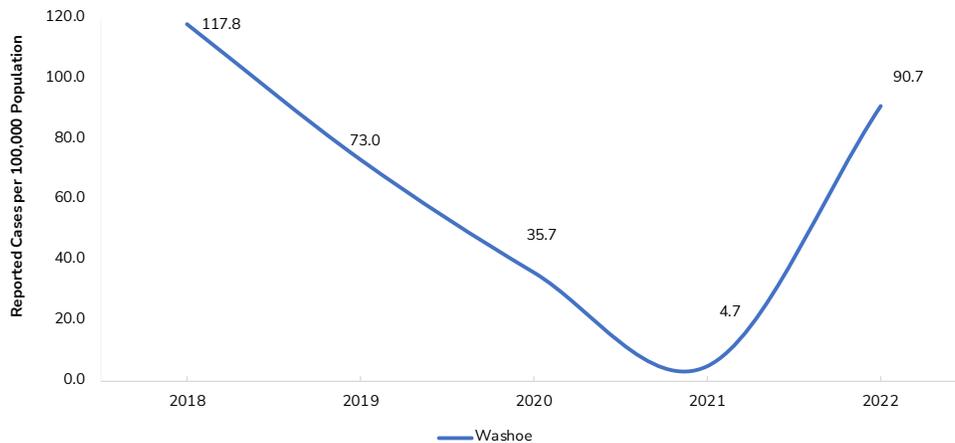
Antiviral drugs are a treatment option but work best if started one to two days after symptoms begin. People at higher risk of flu complications include young children, adults 65 years of age and older, pregnant people, and people with certain medical conditions such as asthma, diabetes and heart disease.

A yearly flu vaccine is the best preventive action. Other prevention methods include avoid contact with people who are sick, cover coughs/sneezes, wash hands often with soap and water, clean/disinfect surfaces and objects that may be contaminated with flu, and if sick, stay home for at least 24 hours after your fever has gone without fever reducing medicines.

Total Number of Influenza Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	187	75.6
Female	161	64.7
Age Groups		
0-9	47	81.9
10-14	8	26.1
15-19	5	13.9
20-24	3	8.0
25-29	5	14.1
30-34	14	42.0
35-39	13	37.6
40-44	11	36.2
45+	242	120.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	257	84.4
Black, non-Hispanic	10	74.3
Native American, non-Hispanic	10	140.2
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	8	21.5
Hispanic	52	38.8
Unknown	11	NA
Total	348	70.1

Rate of Reported Influenza Cases, 2018-2022



Invasive Pneumococcal Disease

Pneumococcal disease is caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae*. When the bacteria are found in a site that is considered normally sterile (e.g., blood, cerebrospinal fluid, bone), the disease is referred to as invasive pneumococcal disease. Transmission occurs from person to person through inhalation of respiratory droplets from an infected individual.

Pneumococcal disease can infect multiple parts of the body and cause pneumonia, otitis, sinusitis, meningitis, and bacteriemia. Symptoms may vary depending on the type of pneumococcal infection and can include fever, cough, chills, confusion, ear pain, and photophobia. Severe pneumococcal infections can result in hearing loss, brain damage or death. People most likely to experience complications are those who are immunocompromised, under the age of 2 years, and those over the age of 65 years.

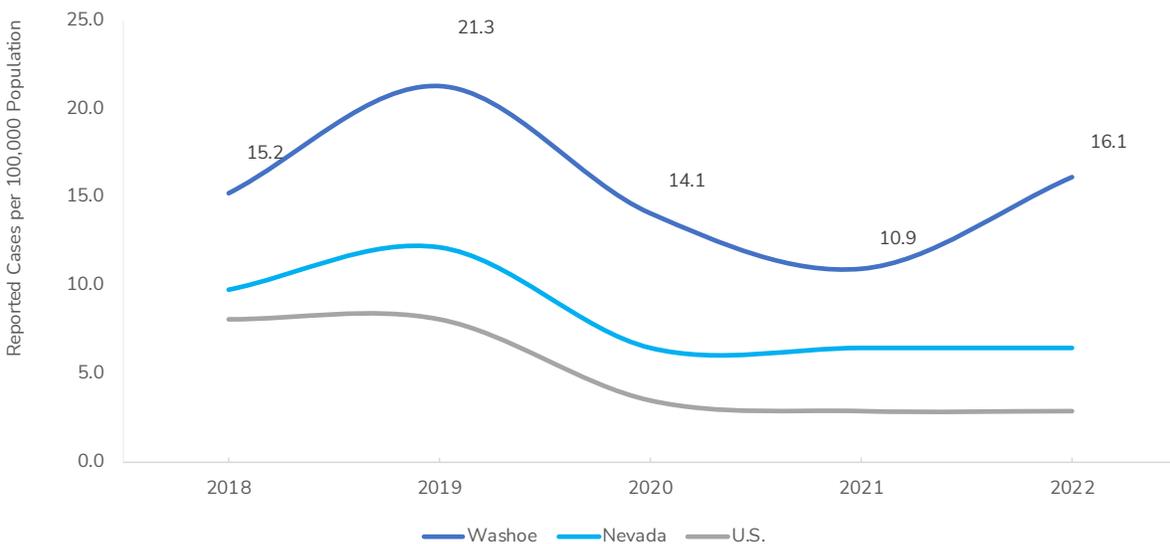
Invasive pneumococcal disease is treated with antibiotics; however, there is a chance the bacteria may be resistant to the antibiotics. Because of this, broad-spectrum antibiotic and sensitivity testing should be used for severe cases.

Pneumococcal vaccination is recommended as the best way to prevent pneumococcal disease. Good health hygiene practices, such as proper hand washing and covering mouth during cough or sneezing, can also prevent the further spread of sickness.

Total Number of Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	53	21.4
Female	26	10.4
Age Groups		
0-9	4	7.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	1	2.8
30-34	4	12.0
35-39	3	8.7
40-44	4	13.2
45+	64	31.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	48	15.8
Black, non-Hispanic	6	44.6
Native American, non-Hispanic	4	56.1
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	4	10.7
Hispanic	13	9.7
Unknown	5	NA
Total	80	16.1

Rate of Reported Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Cases, 2018-2022



Pertussis

Pertussis (also known as whooping cough) is a highly contagious bacterial infection caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. Transmission occurs through person-to-person contact with respiratory droplets of infected persons. Humans are the only known reservoir. It is considered endemic and can occur year-round, with a later summer-autumn peak.

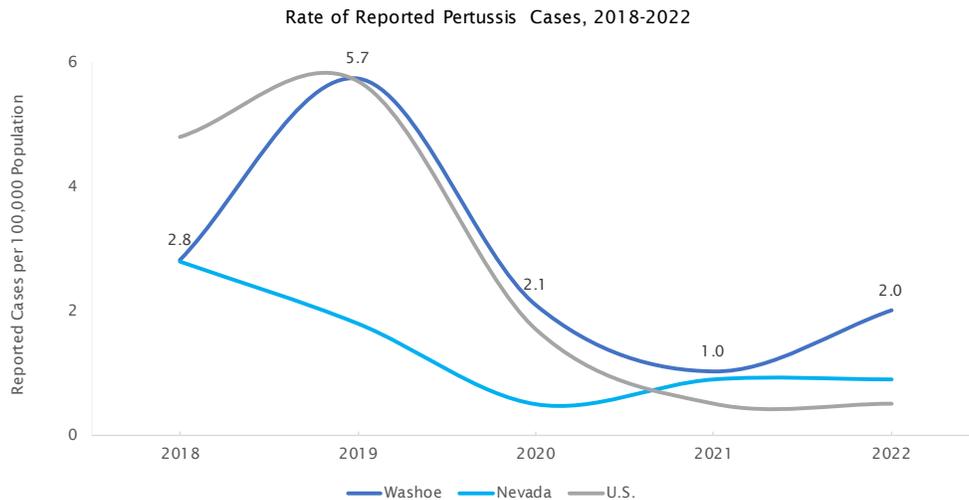
Once exposed, the incubation period is 7 to 10 days.

Illness can last between 6 to 10 weeks and occurs in stages. During the catarrhal stage symptoms mimic those of the common cold including runny nose, low-grade fever, and mild cough. Illness progresses to the paroxysmal stage which can include fits of coughing, followed by gasping for air (or “whoop”), and may experience post-tussis vomiting. The final stage is the convalescent stage where cough lessens but may linger for 2 to 3 weeks. Those at highest risk for severe complications include infants under one year old, pregnant women in their third trimester, and those with chronic respiratory illnesses.

The best way to avoid whooping cough is to get vaccinated. To further prevent the spread of bacteria, practice good hand hygiene by washing hand frequently as well as covering mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing. Preventive postexposure antimicrobial prophylaxis may be given to contacts to infected individuals. Close contacts include those that live with the infected person and those at risk for serious illness or who have contact with someone who is at increased risk of severe complications.

Total Number of Pertussis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	5	2.0
Female	5	2.0
Age Groups		
0-9	3	5.2
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	2	5.8
40-44	1	3.3
45+	3	1.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	9	3.0
Black, non-Hispanic	1	7.4
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	0	0.0
Unknown	0	NA
Total	10	2.0



Rotavirus

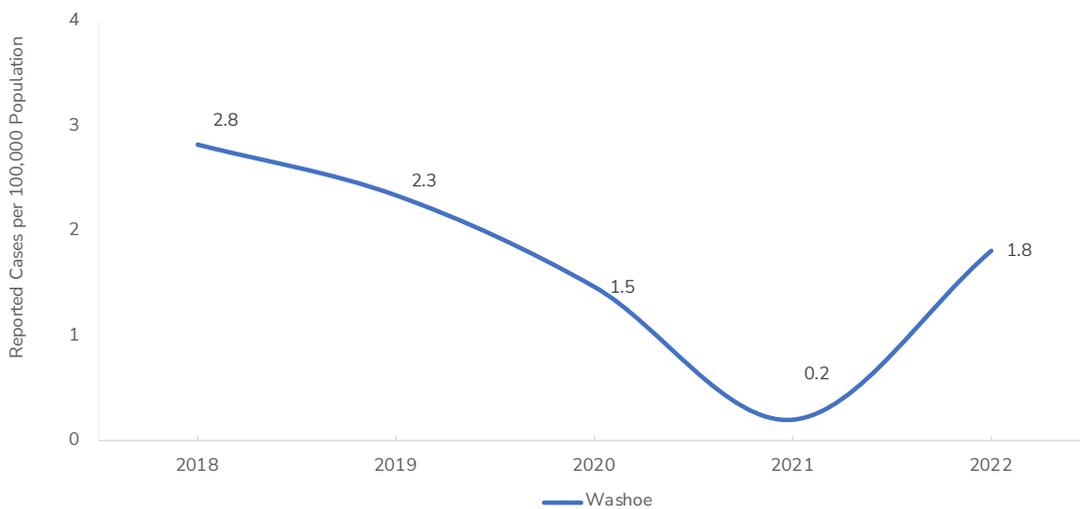
Rotavirus is a gastrointestinal viral infection that is common in infants and young children. Transmission mainly occurs person-to-person in the fecal-oral route but can also occur by ingesting contaminated food or water. Infections in children typically occur in winter and spring months. The incubation period is 2 days once exposed. Typical symptoms include severe, watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and/or abdominal pain.

Symptoms can last between 3 to 8 days. Treatment is non-specific and focuses on treating symptoms, mainly dehydration. Vaccination is the best way to prevent rotavirus infection. There are currently 2 vaccinations that are available. However, vaccination or infection does not provide full immunity. Thoroughly wash hands especially after using the bathroom.

Total Number of Rotavirus Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	6	2.4
Female	3	1.2
Age Groups		
0-9	4	7.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	1	2.8
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	0	0.0
45+	4	2.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6	2.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	1	0.7
Unknown	2	NA
Total	9	1.8

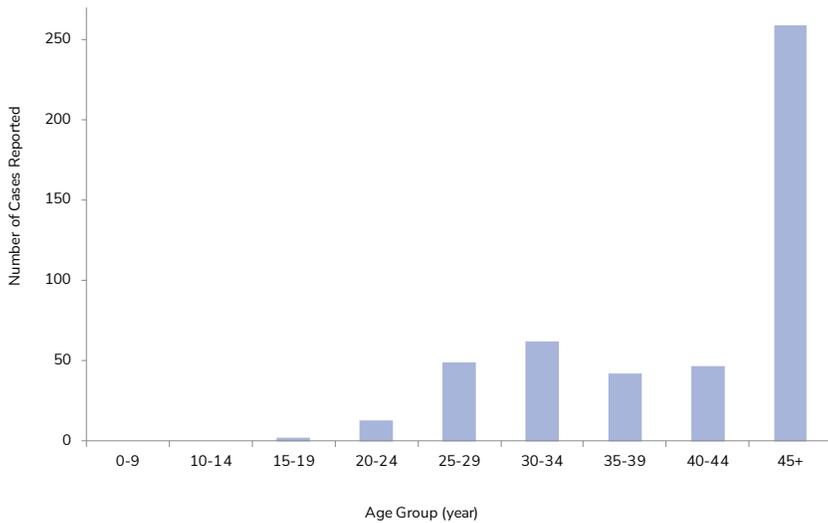
Rate of Reported Rotavirus Cases, 2018-2022



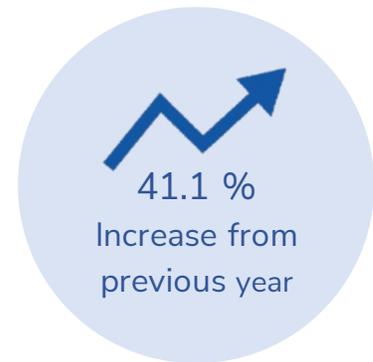
Bloodborne Diseases

Condition	Count	2022 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2017-2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Hepatitis C, Acute	8	1.6	1.4
Hepatitis C, Chronic	466	93.9	118.8

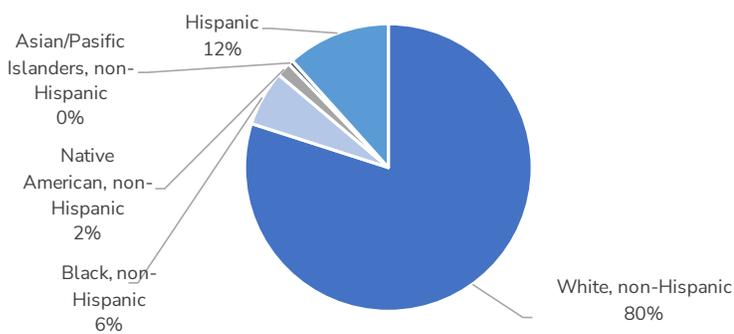
Total Number of Bloodborne Diseases by Age Group, Washoe County, 2022



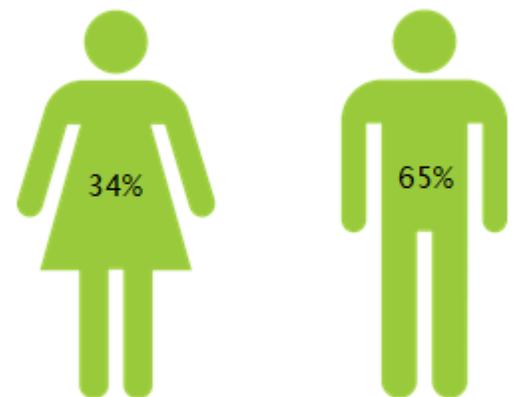
Reported Cases of Bloodborne Diseases



Percentage of Total Reported Bloodborne Diseases Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2022



Percentage of Cases by Sex



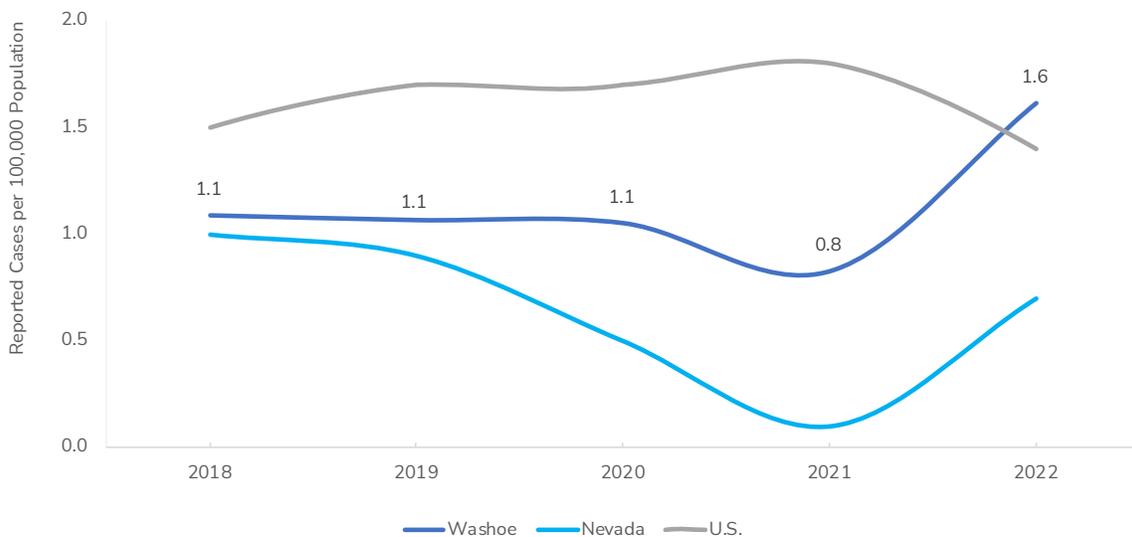
Hepatitis C, Acute

Hepatitis C is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). Hepatitis C is often described as “acute,” meaning a new infection, or “chronic,” meaning a long-term infection. Acute hepatitis C occurs within the first 6 months after someone is infected with HCV. While many people experience a short-term illness, more than half of people who become infected with HCV will develop a chronic infection that can be lifelong if not treated. Signs and symptoms of acute disease can include fever, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, jaundice, light-colored stool, joint pain, and fatigue. However, many people with HCV do not have symptoms and do not feel sick. HCV transmission occurs through contact with blood from an infected person. Most acute infections in the US today are caused by injection drug use. Less frequently HCV can be spread through sexual contact, healthcare exposures, birth, and sharing items that can break the skin such as razors. Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent HCV. Treatment usually involves 8–12 weeks of oral therapy (pills) and cures over 90% of cases.

Total Number of Hepatitis C, Acute Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	7	2.8
Female	1	0.4
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	3	8.5
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	0	0.0
45+	5	2.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	4	1.3
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	1	0.7
Unknown	3	NA
Total	8	1.6

Rate of Reported Acute Hepatitis C Cases, 2018-2022



Hepatitis C, Chronic

Hepatitis C can range from a mild illness lasting a few weeks to a serious, long-term, or chronic illness. More than half of people who become infected with HCV will develop a chronic infection. Chronic hepatitis C can result in serious, even life-threatening health problems like cirrhosis and liver cancer.

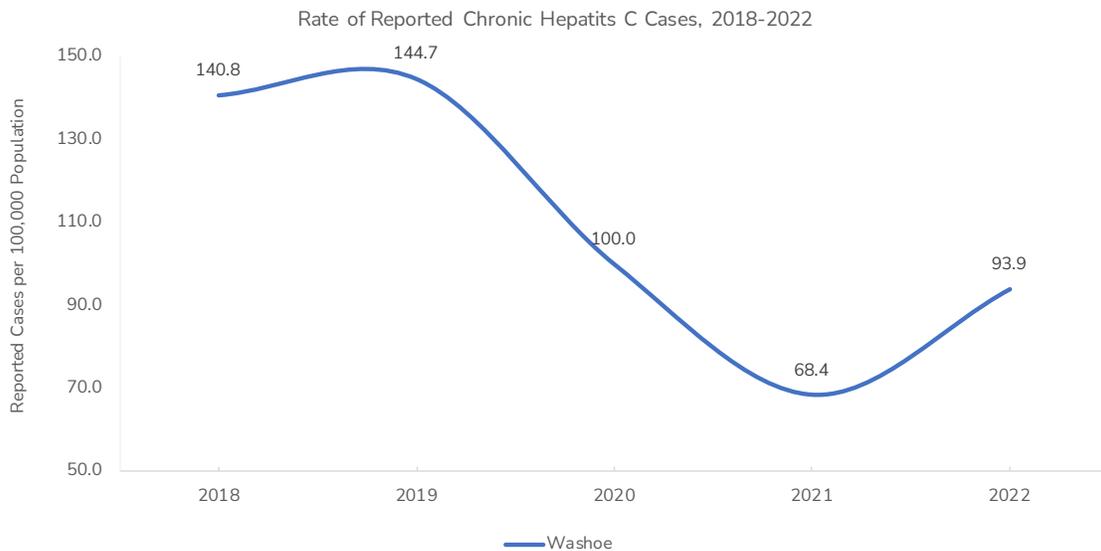
Most people with chronic hepatitis C do not have any symptoms or have only general symptoms like chronic fatigue and depression.

HCV transmission can occur through contact with blood from an infected person. This can include sharing drug-injection equipment, sexual contact, healthcare exposures, birth, and sharing items that can break the skin such as razors and toothbrushes.

Currently, there is no vaccine to prevent HCV. Treatment usually involves 8–12 weeks of oral therapy (pills) and cure over 90% of cases, with few side effects.

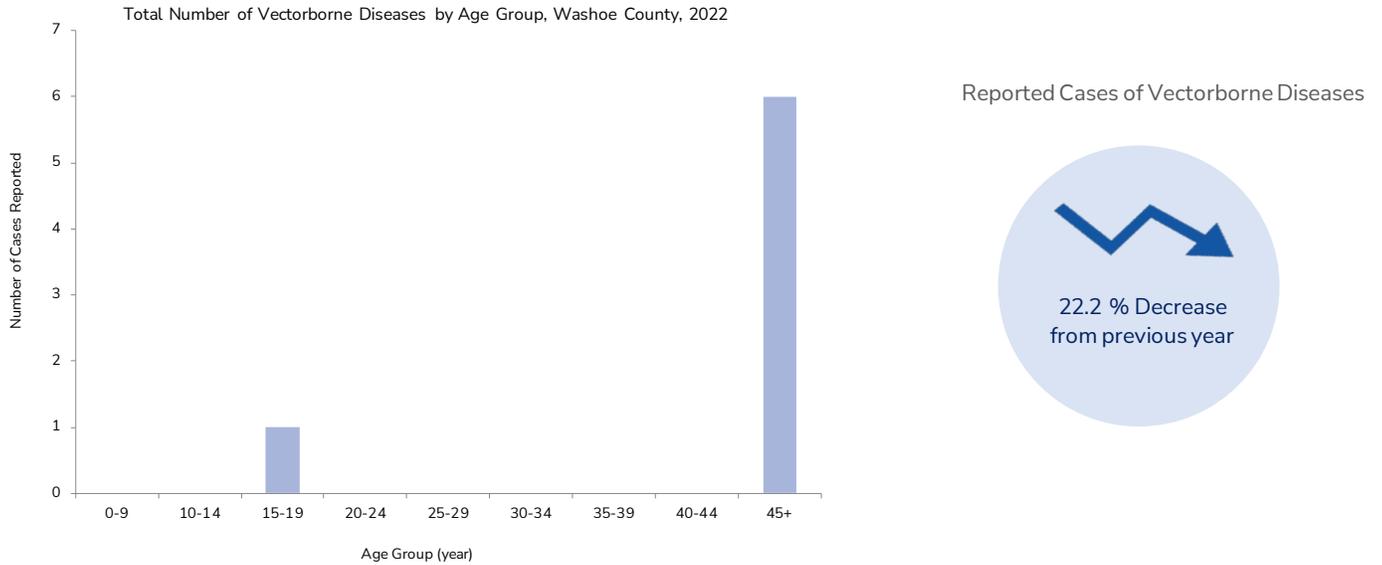
Total Number of Hepatitis C, Chronic Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	304	123.0
Female	160	64.3
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	2	5.6
20-24	13	34.5
25-29	46	129.6
30-34	62	186.0
35-39	42	121.4
40-44	47	154.9
45+	254	126.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	291	95.6
Black, non-Hispanic	23	170.8
Native American, non-Hispanic	6	84.1
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	2	5.4
Hispanic	42	31.4
Unknown	102	NA
Total	466	93.9

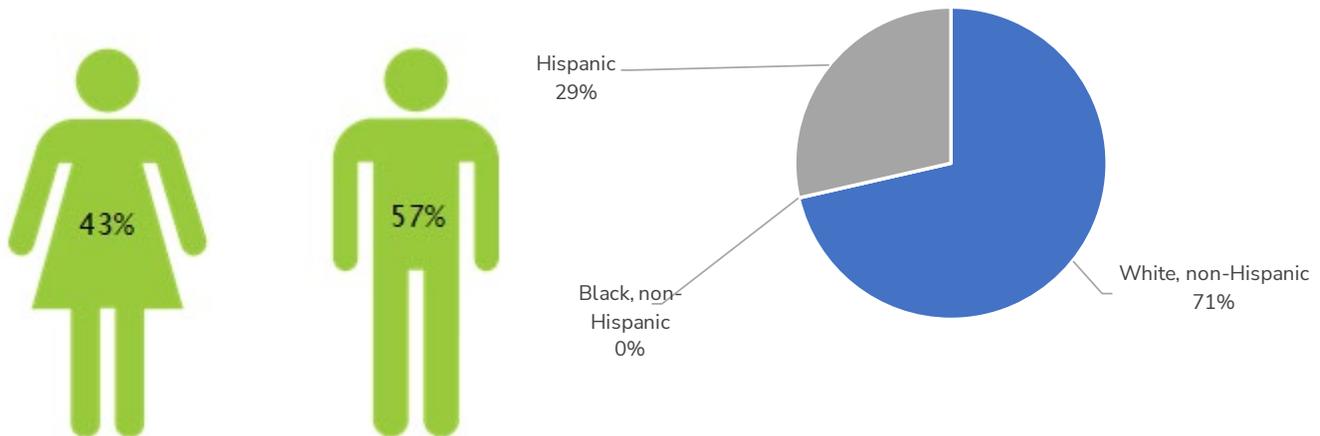


Vectorborne Diseases

Condition	Count	2022 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2017-2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Brucellosis	1	0.2	0.0
Hantavirus	1	0.2	0.2
Lyme	5	1.0	0.5



Percentage of Total Reported Vectorborne Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2022



Lyme

Lyme disease, the most common vector-borne disease in the United States, is caused by two species of bacteria: *Borrelia burgdorferi* and *Borrelia mayonii*. The blacklegged tick (*Ixodes scapularis* and *Ixodes pacificus*) is the primary vector for Lyme disease transmission. Though they can attach to any part of the body, they are often found in hard-to-see areas and must be attached for 36 to 48 hours for the Lyme disease bacterium to be transmitted.

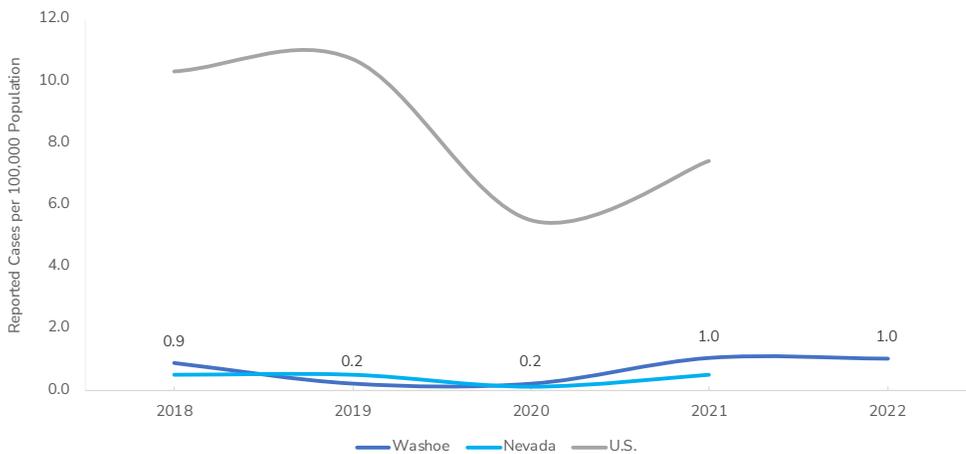
Typical signs and symptoms of Lyme disease, including fever, chills, headache, fatigue, myalgia, erythema migrans rash, or swollen lymph nodes, occur three to 30 days after a tick bite. If left untreated the infection can spread to the joints, heart, and nervous system. The four major manifestations of Lyme disease are erythema migrans, neurologic Lyme disease, Lyme carditis, or Lyme arthritis.

Timely tick removal and testing is essential to prevention and early diagnosis. Antibiotic treatment based on the manifestation of Lyme disease is important and can help prevent chronic Lyme disease. Other methods of prevention include use of insect repellent, applying pesticides, and reducing tick habitat.

Total Number of Lyme Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	2	0.8
Female	3	1.2
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	0	0.0
45+	5	2.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5	1.6
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	0	0.0
Unknown	0	NA
Total	5	1.0

Rate of Reported Lyme Cases, 2018-2022



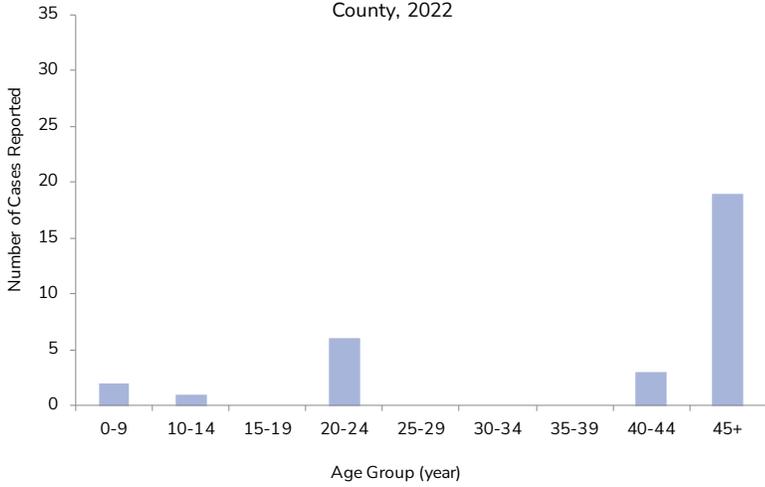
Other Diseases

Condition	Count	2022 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2017-2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Candida auris*	1	0.2	0.0
Coccidioidomycosis	8	1.6	2.6
CPO**	4	0.8	1.8
Legionellosis	3	0.6	0.4
Mening. Bac Other	1	0.2	0.8
Mening. Viral	2	0.4	5.0
Mpox	21	4.2	NA
Tuberculosis	6	1.2	1.9

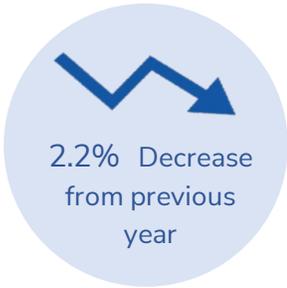
*Candida auris only for 2020-2021

**CPO - Carbapenemase producing organisms

Total Number of Other Disease Cases by Age Group, Washoe County, 2022



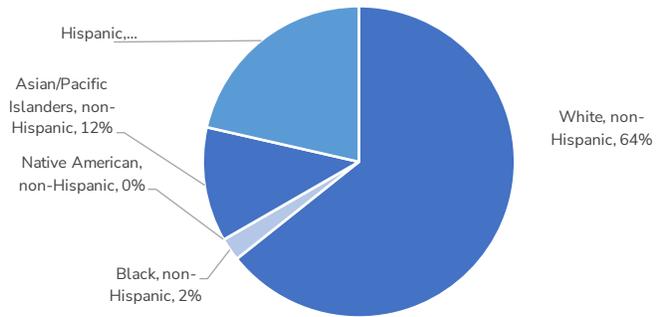
Reported Cases of Other Diseases



Percentage of Cases by Sex



Percentage of Total Reported Other Disease Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2022



Coccidioidomycosis

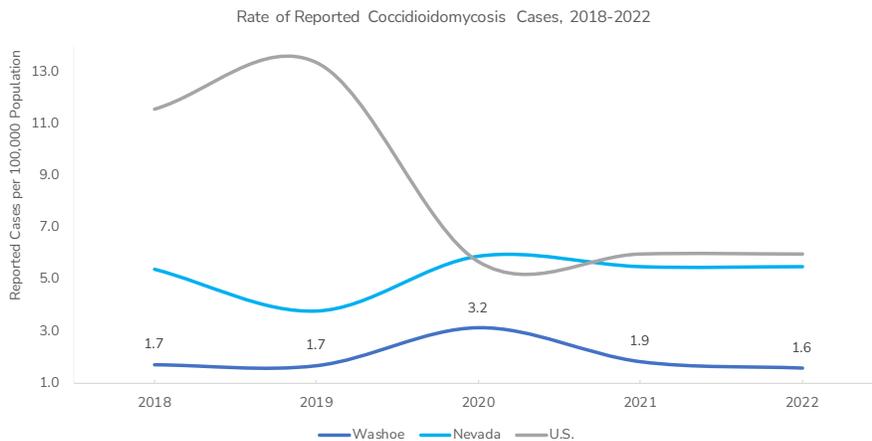
Coccidioidomycosis (also known as valley fever) is a fungal infection caused by *Coccidioides*. *Coccidioides* is typically found in the soil in southwestern United States, parts of Mexico and Central and South America, and as far north as south-central Washington. Infection occurs most frequently following rainy seasons during hot and dry periods, especially after wind and dust storms. Valley fever is not spread from person-to-person. Infection occurs by breathing in the fungal spores from the air. Valley fever is most common in adults aged 60 years and older. Once exposed, the incubation period is 1 to 3 weeks.

Symptoms can include fatigue, cough, fever, shortness of breath, headache, night sweats, muscle aches or joint pain, and rash on the upper body and legs. Those at highest risk of severe illness include people with weakened immune systems (HIV, organ transplant, and those taking immunosuppressant medications), pregnant women, people who are diagnosed with diabetes, and those of Black or Filipino descent.

Prevent valley fever by avoiding areas with a lot of dust such as construction or excavation sites, wear an N95 respirator if needed when coming into contact with dust, stay indoors during dust storms and close windows and doors, avoid activities that include coming into close contact with dirt or dust such as gardening, yard work, or digging, maintain indoor air filters, and wash cuts or scrapes with soap and water to reduce risk of skin infection if exposed to dirt or dust.

Total Number of Coccidiomycosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	4	1.6
Female	4	1.6
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	1	3.3
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	1	2.9
40-44	0	0.0
45+	5	2.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	7	2.3
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.7
Hispanic	0	0.0
Unknown	0	NA
Total	8	1.6



Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by bacteria of the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, *Mycobacterium africanum*, *Mycobacterium bovis*, *Mycobacterium canetti*, *Mycobacterium microti*, *Mycobacterium pinnipedii*, *Mycobacterium caprae*. All of these species of mycobacterium are thought to be capable of causing disease. *M.tb* is the most common cause, followed by *M. bovis* and *M. africanum*.

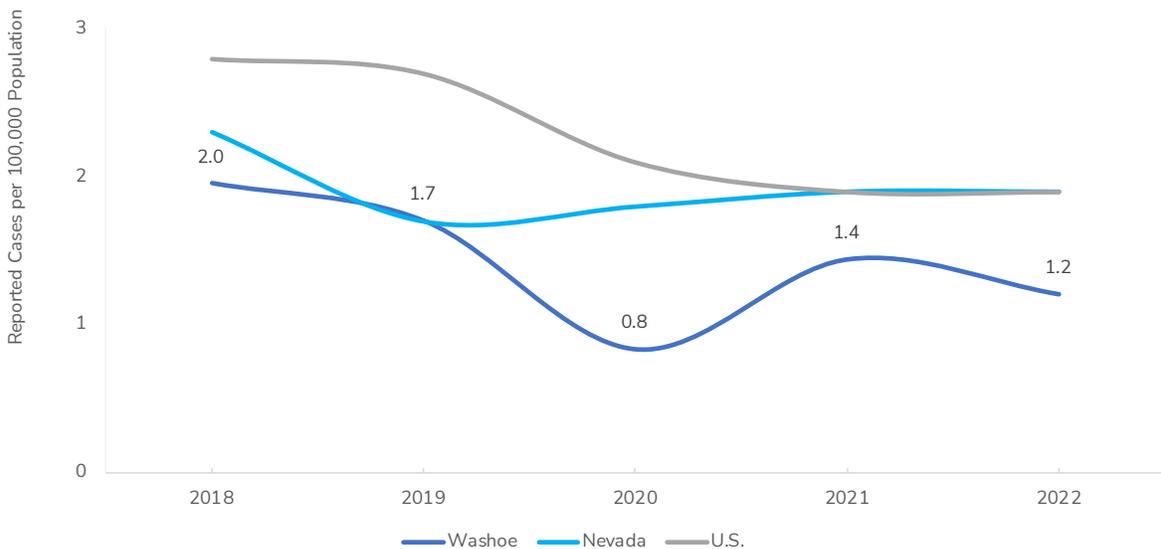
TB is spread by droplet nuclei through the air when a person with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis cough, sneeze, or shout. Normal air currents can keep them airborne for prolonged periods and spread them throughout a room or building.

Not all individuals exposed to TB bacteria experience symptoms. There are two TB-related conditions: Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI) and TB disease. Individuals with LTBI are not infectious and have no symptoms but may eventually progress to TB disease in which they experience symptoms and can spread the disease. Symptoms for TB disease include persistent cough, fatigue, decreased appetite, weight loss, fever/chills, night sweats, chest pain, and hemoptysis. TB disease is fully treatable with a variety of treatment regimens.

Total Number of Tuberculosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	5	2.0
Female	1	0.4
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	2	5.3
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	1	2.9
40-44	0	0.0
45+	3	1.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	2	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	3	8.1
Hispanic	1	0.7
Unknown	0	NA
Total	6	1.2

Rate of Reported Tuberculosis Cases, 2018-2022



Mpox

Mpox (previously known as monkeypox) is caused by an orthopox virus in which is the same family as smallpox. Prior to 2022, almost all cases of Mpox outside of Africa were found related to international travel. Transmission occurs through person-to-person contact by either direct contact with the rash and scabs of an infected person or through intimate contact. While less likely, transmission can also occur by touching objects, fabrics, and surfaces that have been used by a person with Mpox and not disinfected.

Once exposed to the virus, the incubation period can be between 3-17 days. The virus can spread once symptoms start and continue until rash is fully healed and a new layer of skin has formed. The rash goes through several stages, including scabbing before healing. It will initially look like a pimple or blister and can be painful or itchy. Other symptoms include fever, chills, swollen lymph nodes, exhaustion, muscle aches and backaches, and respiratory symptoms (e.g., sore throat, congestion, or cough).

The current Mpox outbreak has mostly occurred in gay, bisexual, or other men who have sex with men.

Vaccination (JYNNEOS) is the best way to prevent Mpox if exposed or are at higher risk of being exposed. Other preventive measures include reducing risks during sexual activities and social gatherings until vaccinations are complete. Avoid close, skin-to-skin contact with those who have a rash that looks like Mpox and avoid contact with objects or materials that a person with Mpox has used. Wash hands with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizers.

Total Number of Mpox Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2022

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	21	8.5
Female	0	0.0
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	2	5.3
25-29	3	8.5
30-34	3	9.0
35-39	5	14.5
40-44	3	9.9
45+	5	2.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12	3.9
Black, non-Hispanic	1	7.4
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	6	4.5
Unknown	2	NA
Total	21	4.2

Variable Completeness

Variable completeness is an indicator used to assess quality assurance to verify if key data elements are reported by laboratories or clinicians and, if not, if the epidemiology program and other communicable disease staff are asking for the information during the investigations. Age, race, ethnicity, and sex are important in identifying populations impacted by for illnesses and are measures used to assess healthy equity in the community.

	Age	Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Disease Diagnosed Date
Campylobacteriosis	100%	100%	100%	100%
Carbapenemase producing organism (CPO)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chlamydia	100%	85%	100%	100%
Coccidioidomycosis	100%	100%	100%	88%
COVID	100%	95%	100%	100%
Cryptosporidium	100%	100%	100%	100%
Escherichia coli/ Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (EHEC/STEC)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Giardiasis	100%	100%	100%	100%
Gonorrhea	100%	96%	100%	98%
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	100%	88%	100%	20%
Hepatitis C (past or present)	100%	78%	100%	0%
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Influenza	100%	97%	100%	100%
Lyme	100%	100%	100%	60%
Mening. Bac Other	100%	100%	100%	0%
Mening. Viral	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pertussis	100%	100%	100%	90%
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	100%	98%	100%	100%
Salmonellosis	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Syphilis (primary and secondary)	100%	95%	100%	98%
Tuberculosis	100%	100%	100%	17%