WASHOE COUNTY
HEALTH DISTRICT
ENHANCING QUALITY OF LIFE

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

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December 2022
Cover picture by Cindy Hawks

2021
Annual Communicable Disease Summary

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 are reportable in Nevada. In 2021, over 44,000 cases were reported to Washoe County Health District. The numbers dramatically increased in 2020 due to COVID. The table below shows the total number of selected communicable disease cases during the last five years for diseases with at least one year of reported cases over five in any of the previous five years.

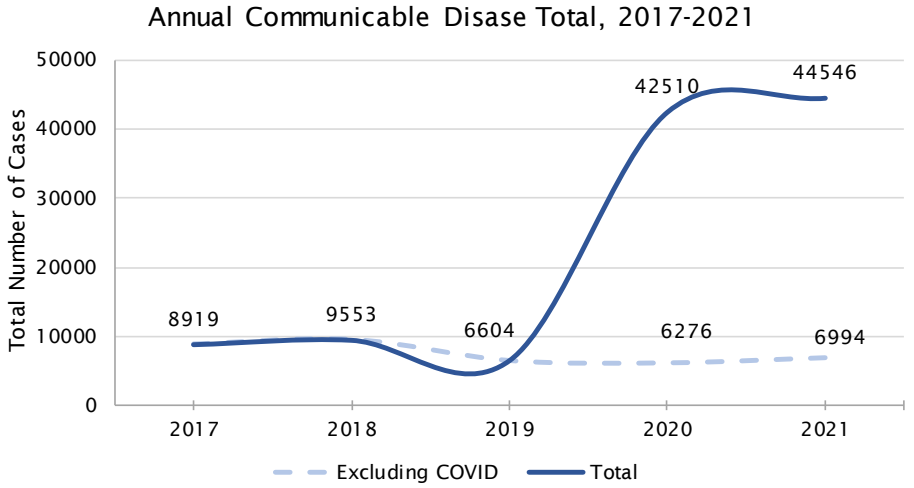


Table 1. Total Reportable Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases by Year, Washoe County, 2017-2021

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Campylobacteriosis	37	46	48	28	92
Carbapenemase producing organism (CPO)	5	12	7	5	5
Chlamydia	2504	2729	2682	2526	2451
Coccidioidomycosis	20	8	8	15	9
COVID				36324	37552
Cryptosporidium	30	18	18	5	5
Escherichia coli/ Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (EHEC/STEC)	6	12	4	5	7
Giardiasis	10	20	10	20	17
Gonorrhea	743	918	864	1131	1054
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	65	62	65	60	48
Hepatitis C (past or present)	648	648	680	476	332
Human Immunodeficiency infection (HIV)	22	27	37	31	24
Influenza*	315	542	266	11	148
Lyme	1	4	1	1	5
Mening. Bac Other	1	5	4	2	7
Mening. Viral	60	24	21	4	9
Pertussis	11	13	27	13	5
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	65	70	100	67	53
RSV	635	480	720	622	959
Salmonellosis	28	36	30	25	31
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	13	14	12	11	14
Syphilis (primary and secondary)	56	111	160	133	159
Tuberculosis	17	9	8	4	7

* Influenza includes only hospitalized cases.

List of Reportable Diseases

Nevada Department of Health and Human Services

CARSON CITY HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES

SNHD Southern Nevada Health District

WASHOE COUNTY HEALTH DISTRICT ENHANCING QUALITY OF LIFE

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 0157: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

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

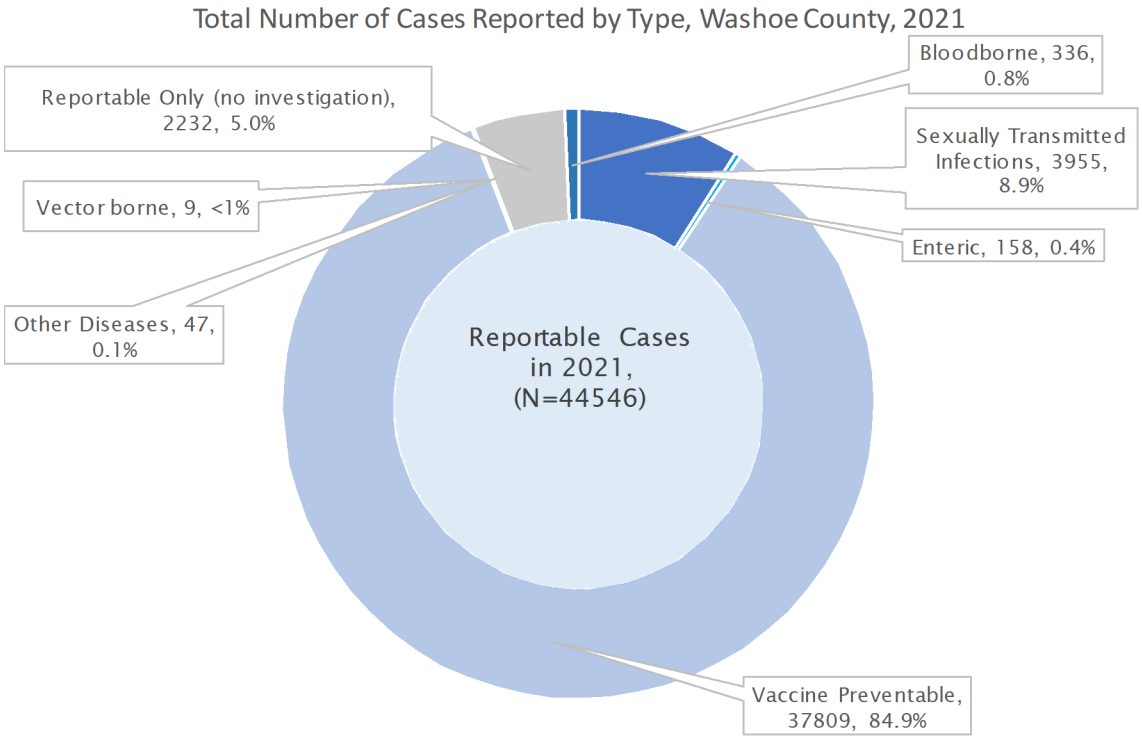
* Must be reported immediately

† Must be reported when suspect

‡ Reportable in Clark County Only

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

Type of Disease Reported



Sexually Transmitted Infections		Enteric Diseases		Vaccine Preventable Diseases		Bloodborne Diseases		Vectorborne Diseases		Other Diseases		Reportable Only	
Chlamydia	2451	Campylobacteriosis	92	COVID	37552	Hepatitis C, Acute	4	Lyme	5	Amebiasis	3	RSV*	959
Gonorrhea	1054	Cryptosporidiosis	5	Hepatitis A, Acute	1	Hepatitis C, Chronic	332	Malaria	2	Botulism	2	EBLL*	108
HIV	24	EHEC/STEC*	7	Hepatitis B, Acute	1			Brucellosis	1	Coccidioidomycosis	9	Invasive H. flu , not type b	6
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	14	Giardiasis	17	Hepatitis B, Chronic	48			Q Fever	1	CPO*	5	Animal Bites	1159
Syphilis	412	Listeriosis	1	Influenza**	148					Group A Strep, Invasive	3		
		Salmonellosis	31	Invasive Pneu. Disease	53					Group B Strep, Invasive	1		
		Shigellosis	4	Pertussis	5					Legionellosis	1		
		Vibriosis	1	Rotavirus	1					Mening. Bac Other	7		
										Mening. Viral	9		
										Tuberculosis	7		
Total	3955	Total	158	Total	37809	Total	336	Total	9	Total	47	Total	2232

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

RSV - Respiratory Syncytial Virus

EBLL – Elevated Blood Lead Level

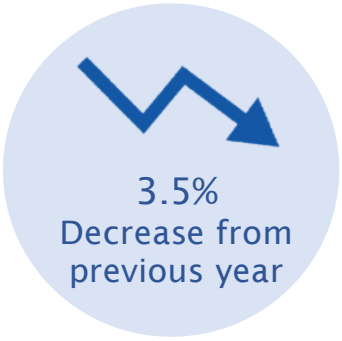
CPO - Carbapenemase producing organisms

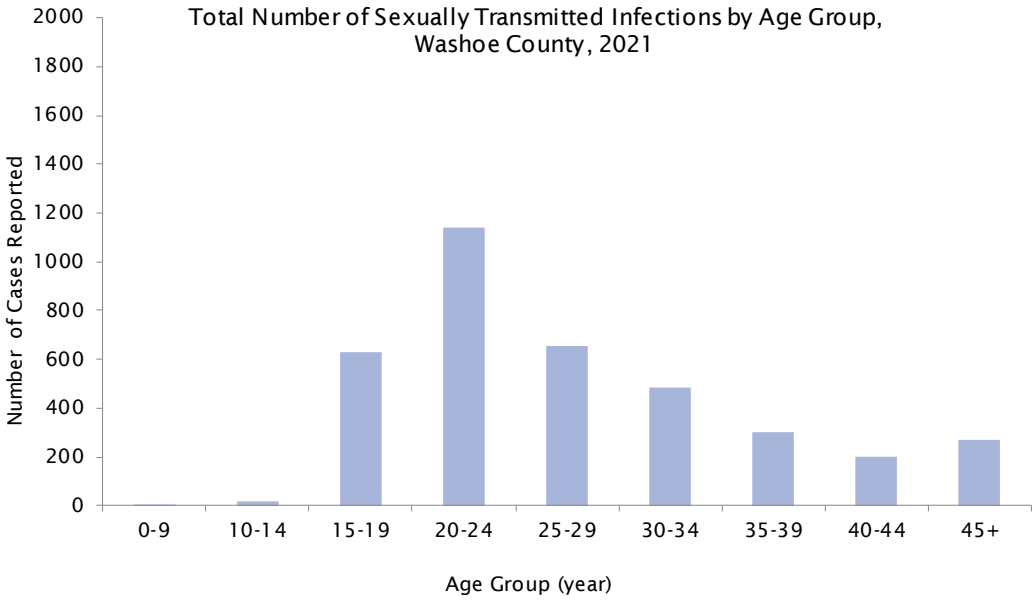
**Influenza count includes only hospitalized cases

Sexually Transmitted Infections

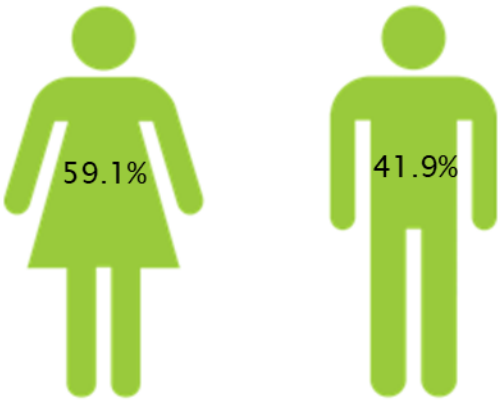
Condition	Count	2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Chlamydia	2451	505.2	540.6
Gonorrhea	1054	217.3	190.3
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	159	32.8	23.4
HIV	24	4.9	6.6
Stage 3 HIV Infection (AIDS)	14	2.9	2.8

Reported Cases of STI

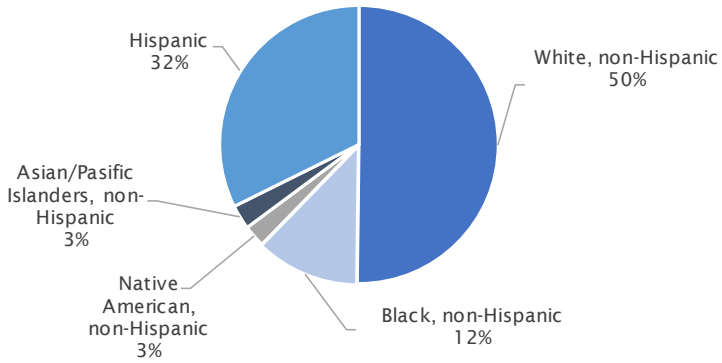




Percentage of Cases by Sex



Percentage of Total Reported STI Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2021



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.

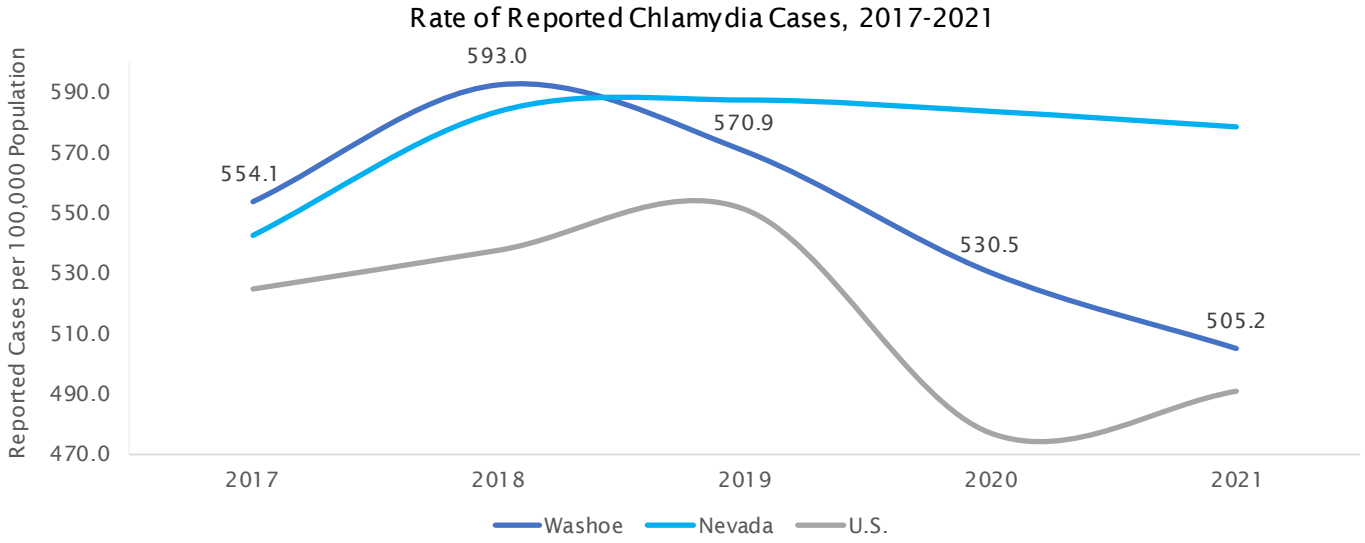
Symptoms can include abnormal discharge, burning sensation while urinating, and if infected rectally, rectal pain, discharge, and/or bleeding may be present.

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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	758	313.7
Female	1693	695.3
Age Groups		
0-9	1	1.8
10-14	15	48.4
15-19	519	1486.3
20-24	899	2524.0
25-29	441	1285.2
30-34	267	810.7
35-39	130	383.6
40-44	84	282.9
45+	95	48.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	910	302.9
Black, non-Hispanic	203	1559.1
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	54	737.6
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	74	207.2
Hispanic	777	604.2
Unknown	433	NA
Total	2451	505.2



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.

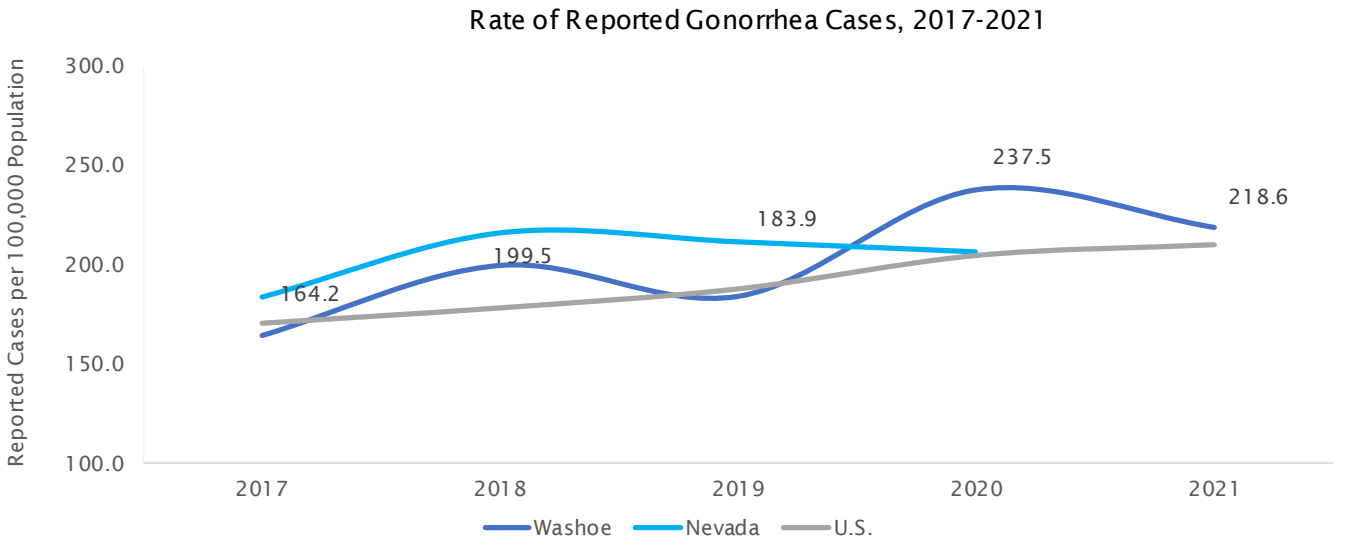
Symptoms of gonorrhea may vary between sex and body site that is affected. The bacteria infects body sites that have been exposed such as the throat, vagina, penis, and rectum. Often, males (85%) have symptoms that include: dysuria, discharge, discoloration, rectal bleeding/discharge and swelling of 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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	628	259.9
Female	426	175.0
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	4	12.9
15-19	107	306.4
20-24	220	617.7
25-29	182	530.4
30-34	183	555.6
35-39	129	380.7
40-44	93	313.2
45+	136	69.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	496	165.1
Black, non-Hispanic	163	1251.9
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	30	409.8
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	16	44.8
Hispanic	232	180.4
Unknown	117	NA
Total	1054	217.3



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.

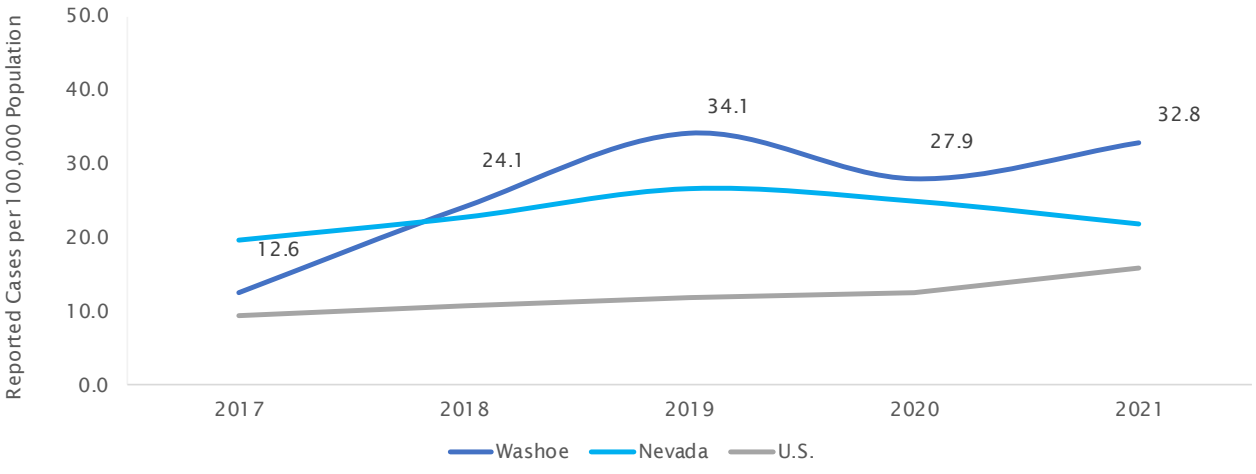
Syphilis is contagious within the first year of infection, mostly during the primary and secondary stages. In the tertiary stage, the infection is not contagious but can cause damage to multiple organ systems and can be fatal. Syphilis infection is curable but any damage that is done to the body may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

Total Number of Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	116	48.0
Female	43	17.7
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	6	17.2
20-24	19	53.3
25-29	27	78.7
30-34	27	82.0
35-39	29	85.6
40-44	12	40.4
45+	39	19.9
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	80	26.6
Black, non-Hispanic	27	207.4
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	2	5.6
Hispanic	41	31.9
Unknown	9	NA
Total	159	32.8

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.

Rate of Reported Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, 2017-2021



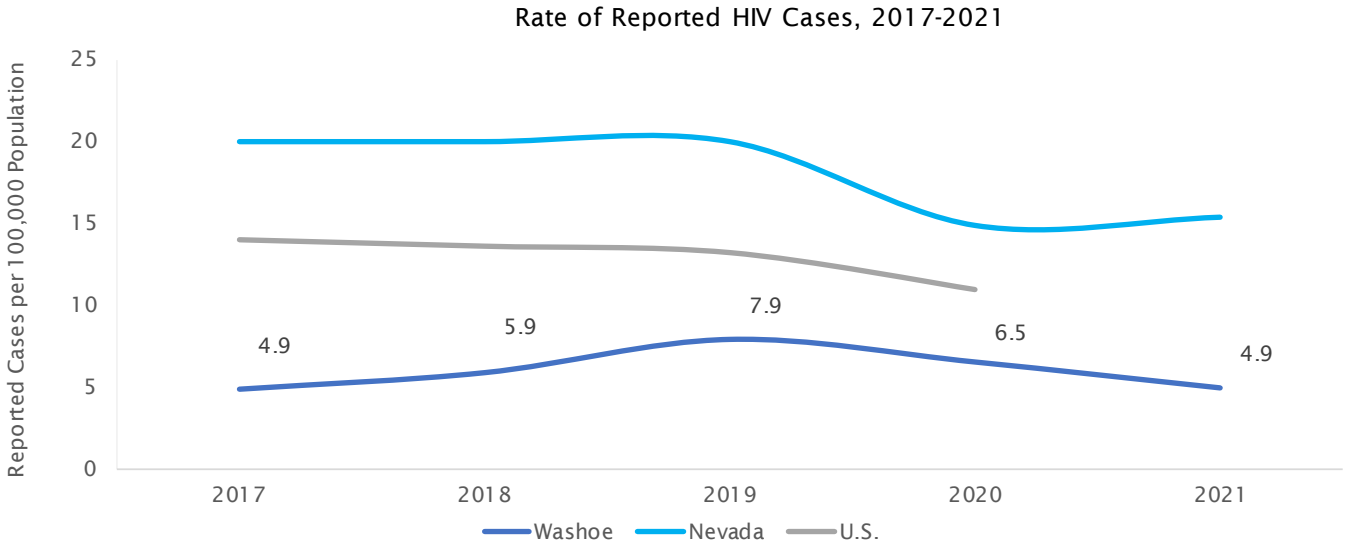
Human Immunodeficiency Virus

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 persons 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 HIV Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	21	8.7
Female	3	1.2
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	3	8.4
25-29	6	17.5
30-34	4	12.1
35-39	4	11.8
40-44	7	23.6
45+	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	15	5.0
Black, non-Hispanic	3	23.0
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.8
Hispanic	5	3.9
Unknown	0	NA
Total	24	4.9



HIV Infection, 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.

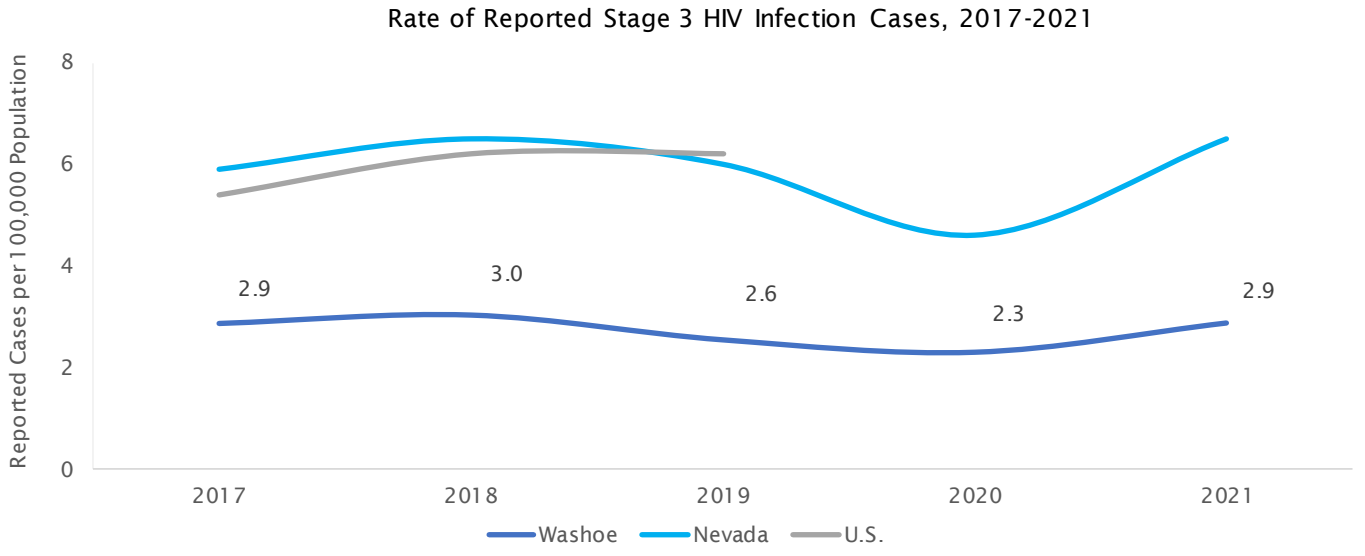
Documentation of a stage 3 defining opportunistic infection or a CD4 lymphocyte count of <200 or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of 14-25%, determines a state 3 designation.

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 a 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 Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

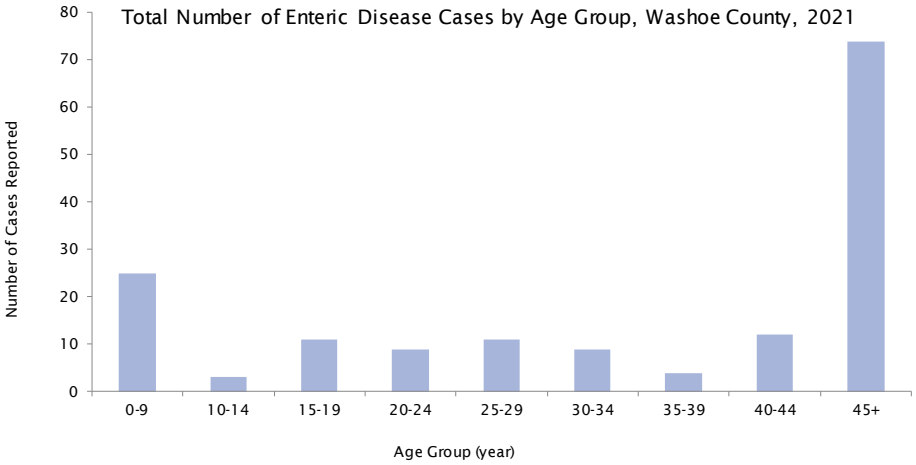
Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	14	5.8
Female	0	0.0
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	1	2.8
25-29	1	2.9
30-34	2	6.1
35-39	6	17.7
40-44	4	13.5
45+	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	8	2.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	6	4.7
Unknown	0	NA
Total	14	2.9

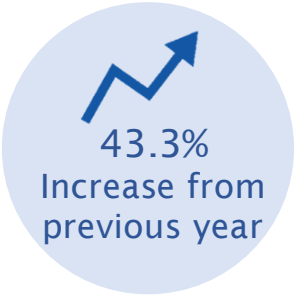


Enteric Diseases

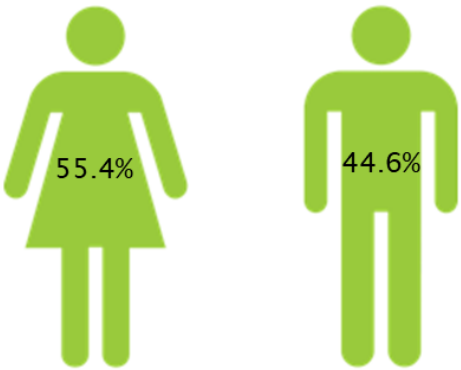
Condition	Count	2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Campylobacteriosis	92	19.0	10.7
Cryptosporidiosis	5	1.0	3.0
EHEC/STEC	7	1.4	0.9
Listeriosis	1	0.2	0.1
Salmonellosis	31	6.4	6.8
Shigellosis	4	0.8	1.5
Giardiasis	17	3.5	3.5
Vibriosis	1	0.2	0.3

Reported Cases of Enteric Diseases

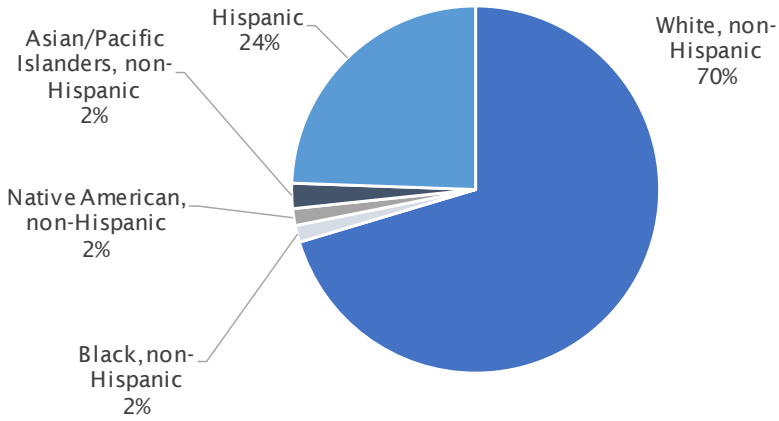




Percentage of Cases by Sex



Percentage of Total Reported Enteric Disease Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2021



Campylobacteriosis

The bacteria *Campylobacter*, causes campylobacteriosis in humans and according to CDC estimates, is the number 1 cause of bacterial diarrheal illness in the United States.

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

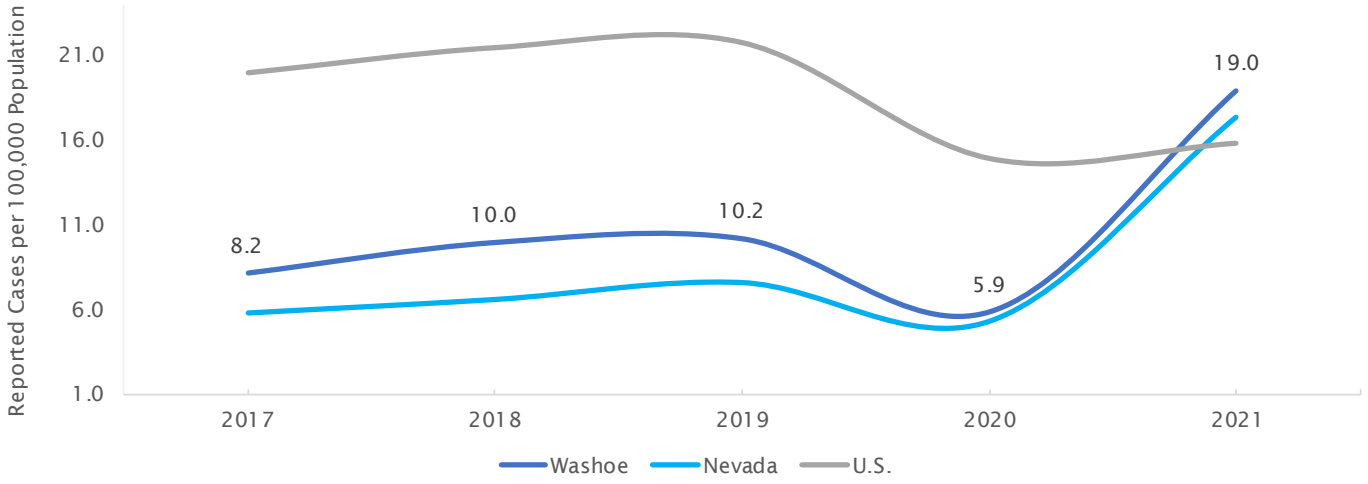
Campylobacter is carried in the intestines of animals and is most often acquired through slaughter of animals, or cross contamination of fruits or vegetables or milk that has come into contact with untreated, contaminated water or soil that contains feces. People preparing food may also inadvertently 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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	41	17.0
Female	51	20.9
Age Groups		
0-9	17	30.1
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	5	14.3
20-24	5	14.0
25-29	5	14.6
30-34	4	12.1
35-39	2	5.9
40-44	7	23.6
45+	47	24.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	52	17.3
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	1	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.8
Hispanic	19	14.8
Unknown	19	NA
Total	92	19.0

Rate of Reported Campylobacteriosis Cases, 2017-2021



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.

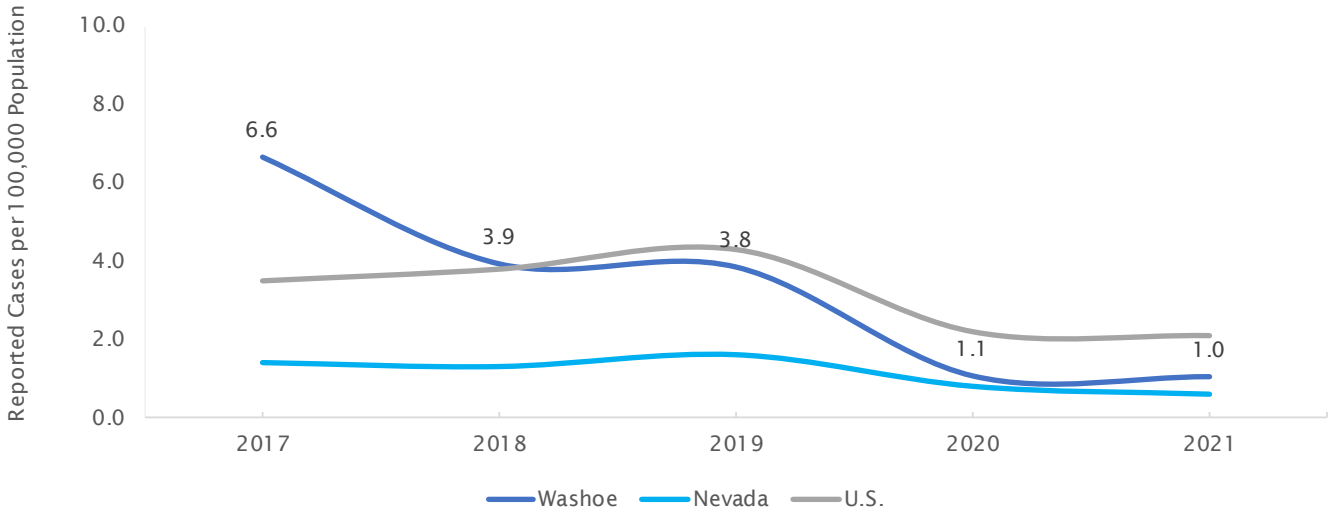
Most people with healthy immune systems recover without treatment, however those in poor health or with weakened immune systems are at risk for more severe and longer duration of illness and may benefit from treatment.

Prevent infection by washing your hands 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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	3	1.2
Female	2	0.8
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	1	2.9
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	0	0.0
45+	4	2.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	2	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1	7.7
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	1	0.8
Unknown	1	NA
Total	5	1.0

Rate of Reported Cryptosporidiosis Cases, 2017-2021



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.

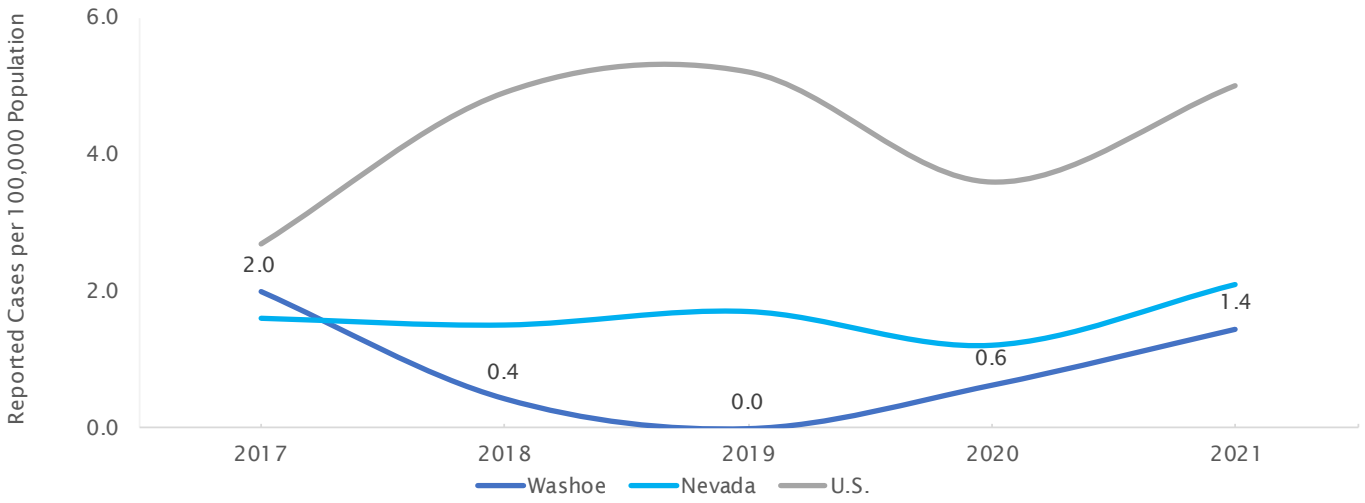
In about 5-10% of cases, STEC can cause a possibly life-threatening condition called hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), which impacts the kidneys and may cause them to stop working.

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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	1	0.4
Female	6	2.5
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	2	5.7
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	1	2.9
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	0	0.0
Unknown	1	NA
Total	7	1.4

Rate of Reported EHEC/STEC Cases, 2017-2021



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.

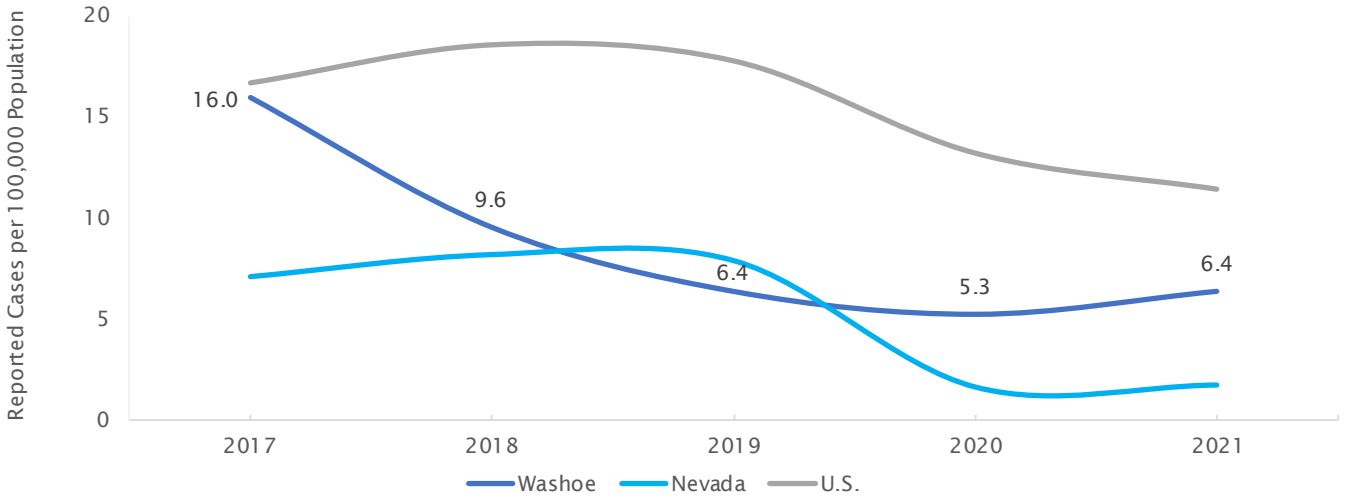
Most people recover without treatment, however children under age of 5 years, and adults over 65 years with weakened immune systems are more likely to experience severe illness. Unfortunately, *Salmonella* is becoming increasingly resistant to antibiotics. Appropriate use of antibiotics, such as using 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 and animals and keep pet living spaces clean. It is important to not let children, or persons with weakened immune systems interact with high-risk animals including turtles, frogs, chickens, or ducks.

Total Number of Salmonellosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	14	5.8
Female	17	7.0
Age Groups		
0-9	5	8.8
10-14	2	6.4
15-19	1	2.9
20-24	1	2.8
25-29	2	5.8
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	2	5.9
40-44	3	10.1
45+	14	7.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	24	8.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	7	5.4
Unknown	0	NA
Total	31	6.4

Rate of Reported Salmonellosis Cases, 2017-2021



Giardiasis

Giardiasis is cause 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.

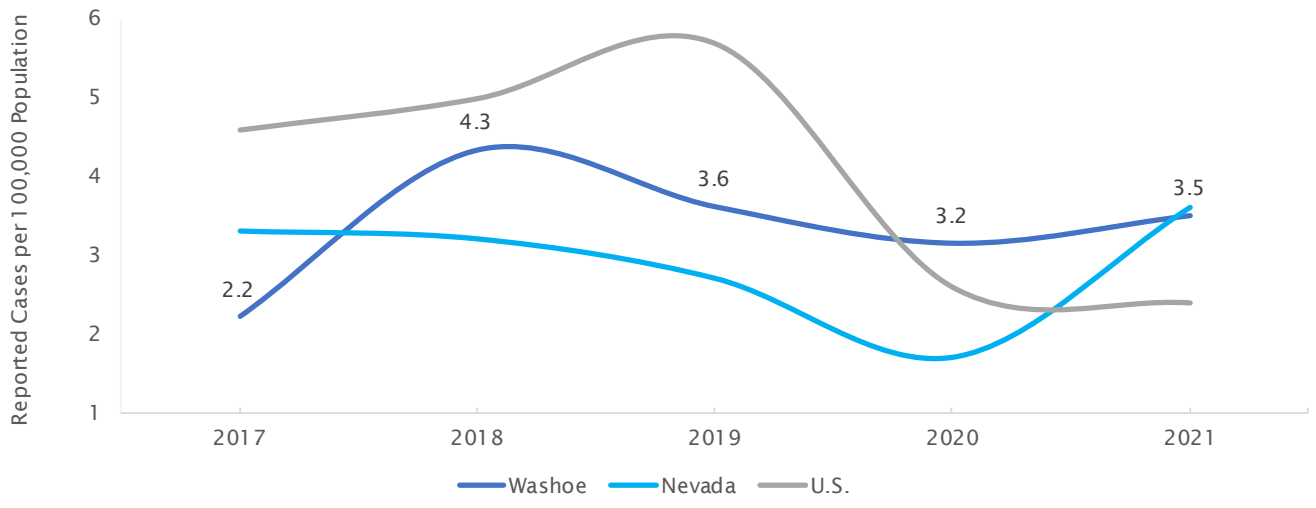
Giardia can spread easily from person-to-person and through contaminate water, food, surfaces or objects. Most persons in the United States are infected through contaminated water, such as recreational sources—rivers, lakes, pools.

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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	7	2.9
Female	10	4.1
Age Groups		
0-9	1	1.8
10-14	1	3.2
15-19	3	8.6
20-24	2	5.6
25-29	2	5.8
30-34	2	6.1
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	2	6.7
45+	4	2.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	11	3.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	1	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.8
Hispanic	2	1.6
Unknown	2	NA
Total	17	3.5

Rate of Reported Giardiasis Cases, 2017-2021



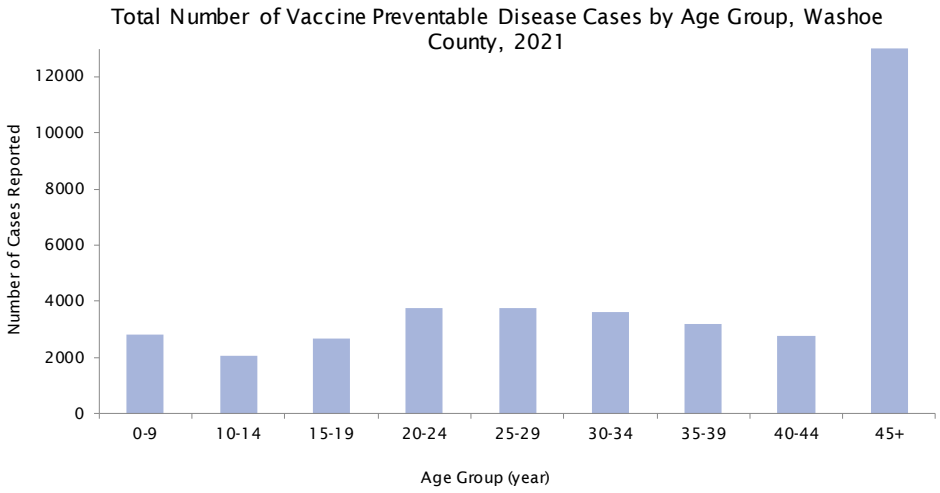
Vaccine Preventable Diseases

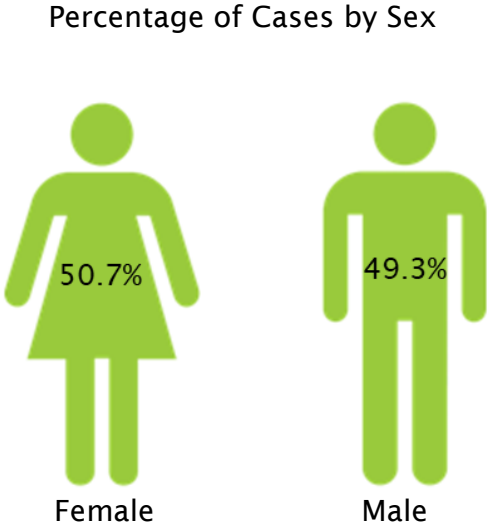
Condition	Count	2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
COVID*	37552	7740.9	7628.9
Hepatitis A, Acute	1	0.2	0.2
Hepatitis B, Acute	1	0.2	0.6
Hepatitis B, Chronic	48	9.9	13.4
Influenza**	148	30.5	34.6
Invasive Pneumococcal Disease	53	10.9	14.9
Pertussis	5	1.0	2.4
Rotavirus	1	0.2	2.1

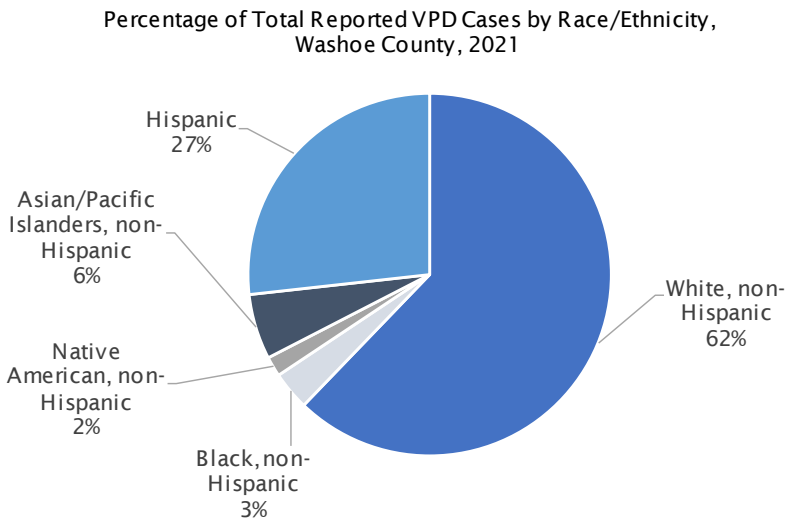
*COVID 2016-2020 rate per 100K population included only 2020 rate.

** Influenza includes only hospitalized cases. 2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K population only included 2018-2020 years. Previous years are not available because of a change of the surveillance methods.

Reported Cases of VPD







COVID

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 quickly by people encountering droplets containing the virus projected out of the mouth of individuals who are infected.

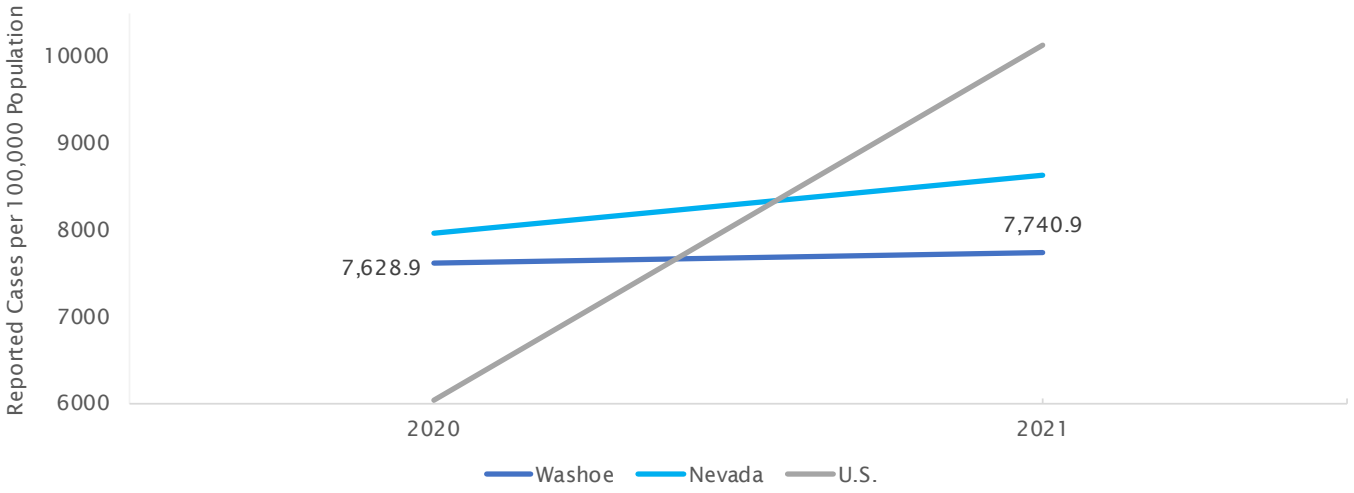
Symptomology of COVID-19 is broad, ranging from mild symptoms to severe illness. The more common symptoms include fever, chills, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, fatigue, muscle or body aches, headache, loss of taste or smell, congestion, sore throat, nausea or vomiting, and diarrhea. 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 away, or a pale, grey, or blue coloration in the skin, lips, or nail beds, present. 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 Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	18507	7659.4
Female	19045	7821.7
Age Groups		
0-9	2788	4928.8
10-14	2067	6663.2
15-19	2685	7689.1
20-24	3735	10486.2
25-29	3731	10872.9
30-34	3619	10988.1
35-39	3180	9384.6
40-44	2773	9337.5
45+	12974	6614.1
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	22233	7399.4
Black, non-Hispanic	1224	9400.7
Native American, non-Hispanic	637	8700.5
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	2076	5813.8
Hispanic	9586	7454.6
Unknown	1796	NA
Total	37552	7740.9

Rate of Reported COVID Cases, 2020-2021



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.

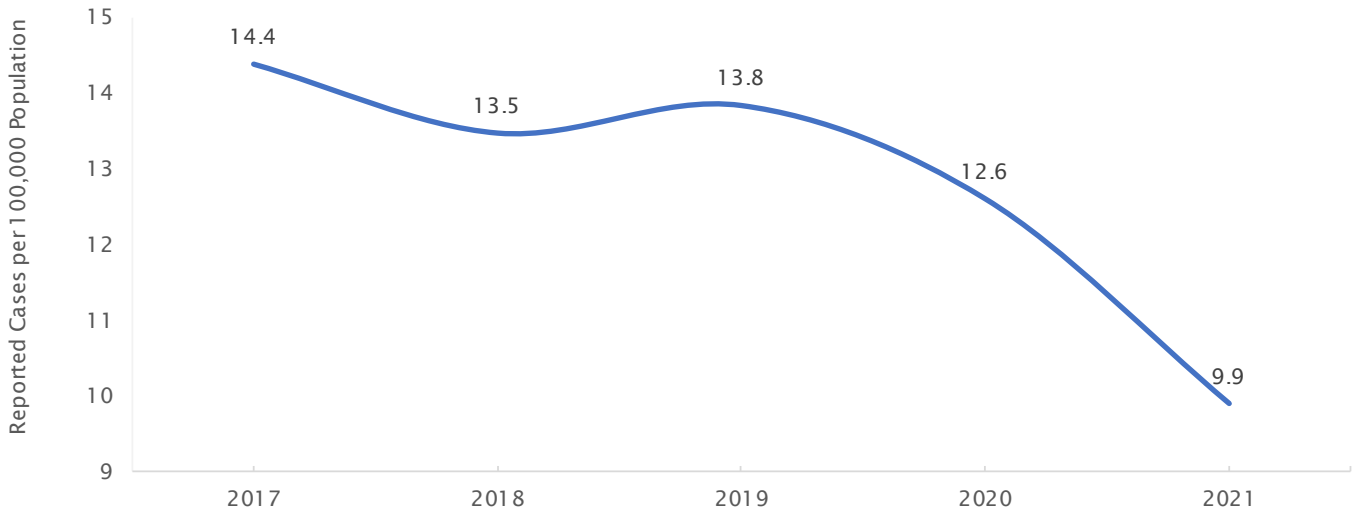
HBV can be transmitted through sexual contact with an infected partner, contact with infectious body fluids, sharing items with a person with HBV infection that can break the skin such as sharing razors, toothbrushes, needles, or exposure to needle sticks.

HBV infection can be prevented by getting vaccinated. The vaccine is safe and effective.

Total Number of Hepatitis B, Chronic Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	27	11.2
Female	21	8.6
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	1	2.8
25-29	1	2.9
30-34	4	12.1
35-39	5	14.8
40-44	3	10.1
45+	34	17.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	12	4.0
Black, non-Hispanic	5	38.4
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	11	30.8
Hispanic	3	2.3
Unknown	17	NA
Total	48	9.9

Rate of Reported Chronic Hepatitis B Cases, 2017-2021



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.

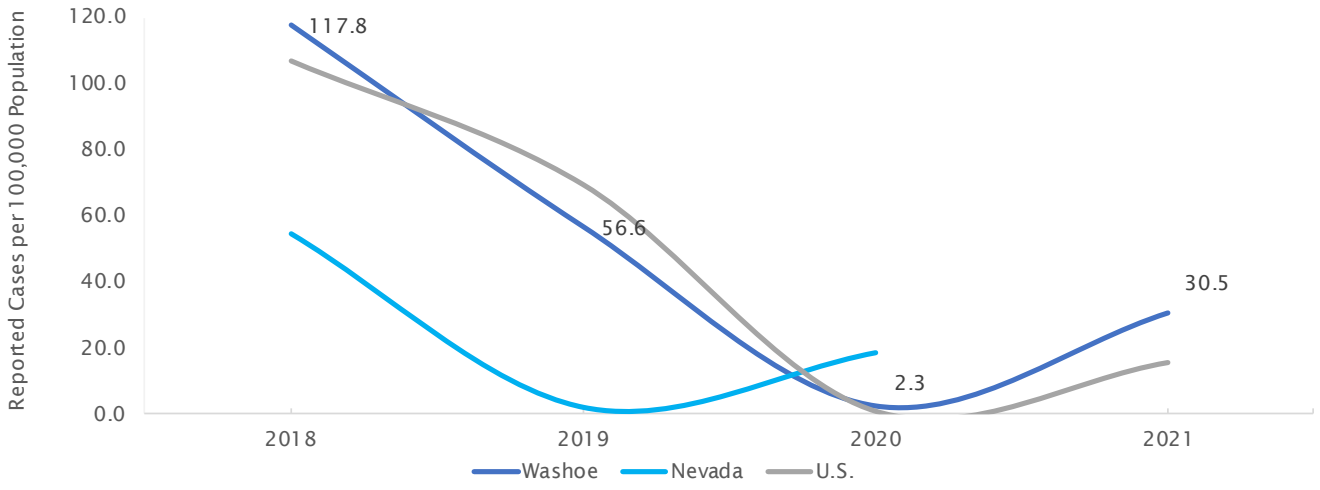
Antiviral drugs are a treatment option but work best if started one to two days after symptoms begin. People at higher risk of flu complications include young children, adults 65 years of age and older, pregnant people, and people with certain medical conditions such as asthma, diabetes and heart disease.

Total Number of Influenza Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	81	33.5
Female	67	27.5
Age Groups		
0-9	34	60.1
10-14	8	25.8
15-19	6	17.2
20-24	6	16.8
25-29	7	20.4
30-34	2	6.1
35-39	4	11.8
40-44	2	6.7
45+	79	40.3
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	87	29.0
Black, non-Hispanic	8	61.4
Native American, non-Hispanic	4	54.6
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	8	22.4
Hispanic	36	28.0
Unknown	5	NA
Total	148	30.5

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

Rate of Reported Influenza Cases, 2018-2021



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.

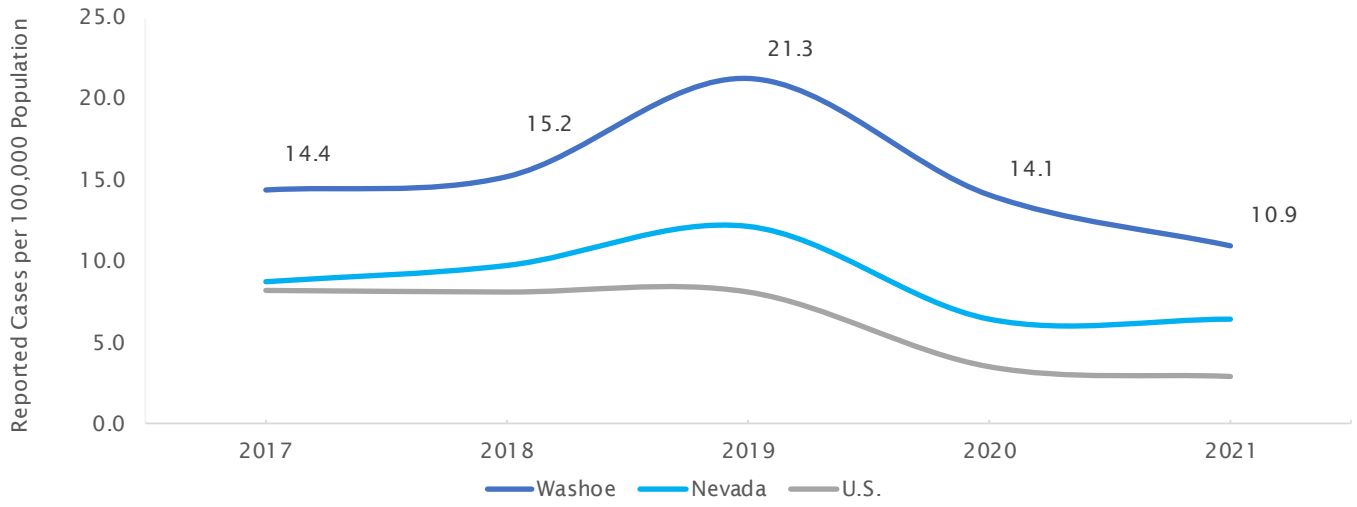
Pneumococcal disease can infect multiple parts of the body and cause pneumonia, otitis, sinusitis, meningitis, and bacteriemia. Symptoms may vary depending on the type of pneumococcal infection and can include fever, cough, chills, confusion, ear pain, and photophobia. Severe pneumococcal infections 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.

Total Number of Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	33	13.7
Female	20	8.2
Age Groups		
0-9	3	5.3
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	1	2.9
20-24	1	2.8
25-29	1	2.9
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	6	17.7
40-44	3	10.1
45+	38	19.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	43	14.3
Black, non-Hispanic	3	23.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.8
Hispanic	5	3.9
Unknown	1	NA
Total	53	10.9

Rate of Reported Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Cases, 2017-2021



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.

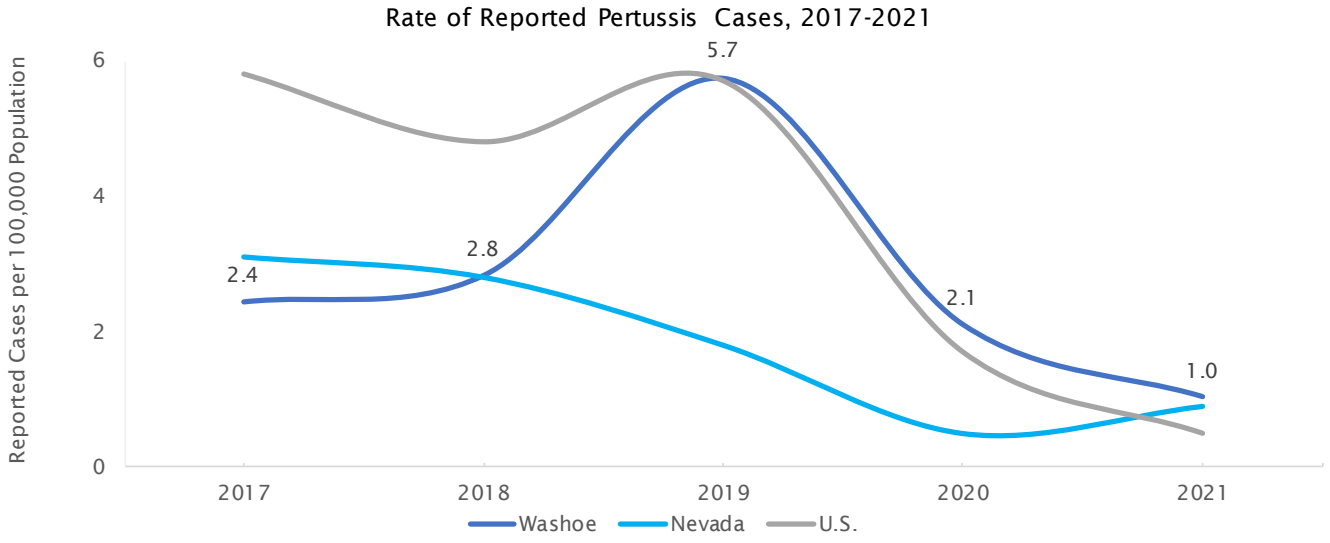
Once exposed, the incubation period is 7 to 10 days.

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.

Total Number of Pertussis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

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	1.7
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

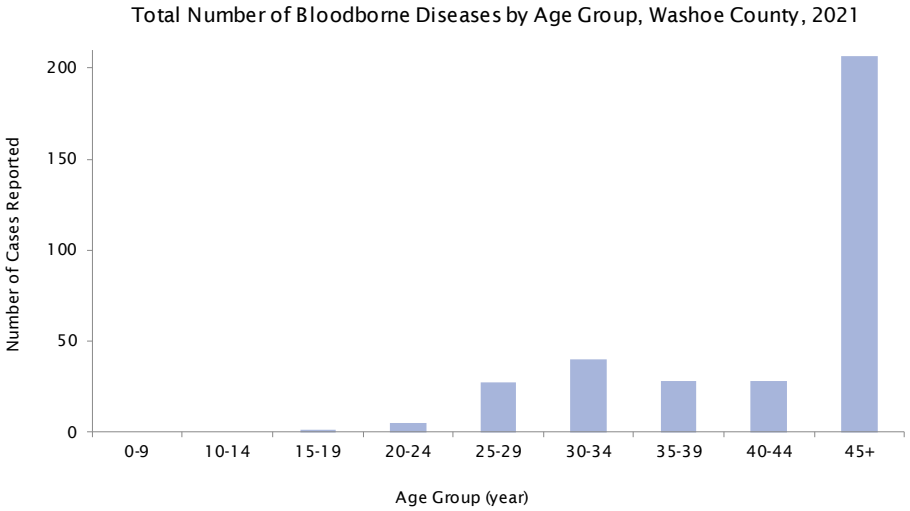
The best way to avoid whooping cough is to get vaccinated. To further prevent spread of bacteria, practice good hand hygiene by washing hand frequently as well as covering mouth and nose when sneezing or coughing. Preventive postexposure antimicrobial prophylaxis may be given to a contact of infected 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.

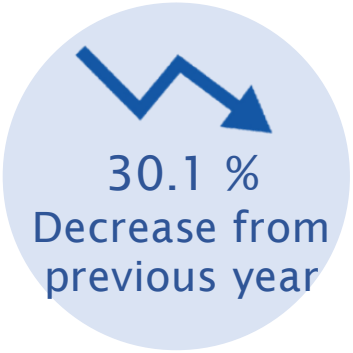


Bloodborne Diseases

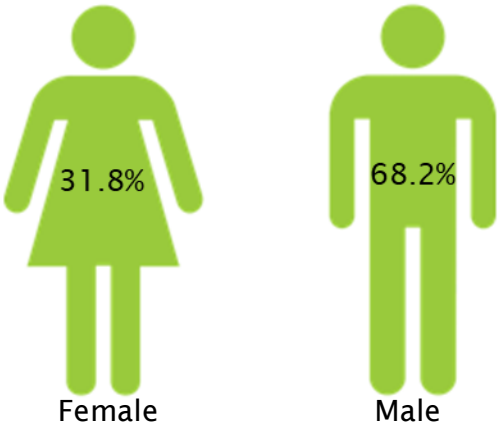
Condition	Count	2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K Populatin
Hepatitis C, Acute	4	0.8	1.3
Hepatitis C, Chronic	332	68.4	118.6

Reported Cases of Bloodborne Diseases

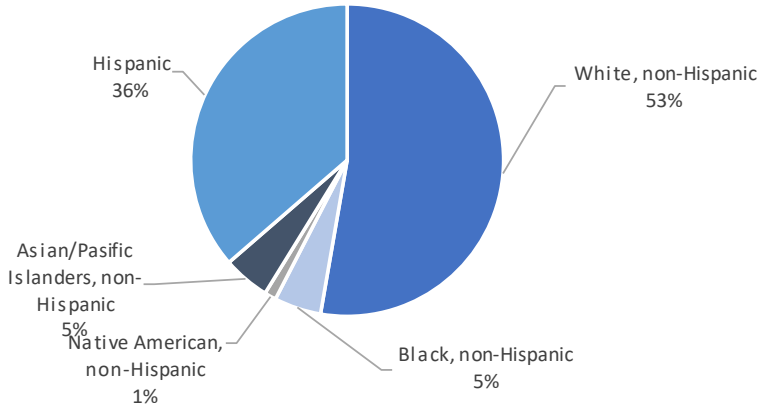




Percentage of Cases by Sex



Percentage of Total Reported Bloodborne Diseases Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2021



Hepatitis C, Chronic

Hepatitis C is a liver infection caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV). 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.

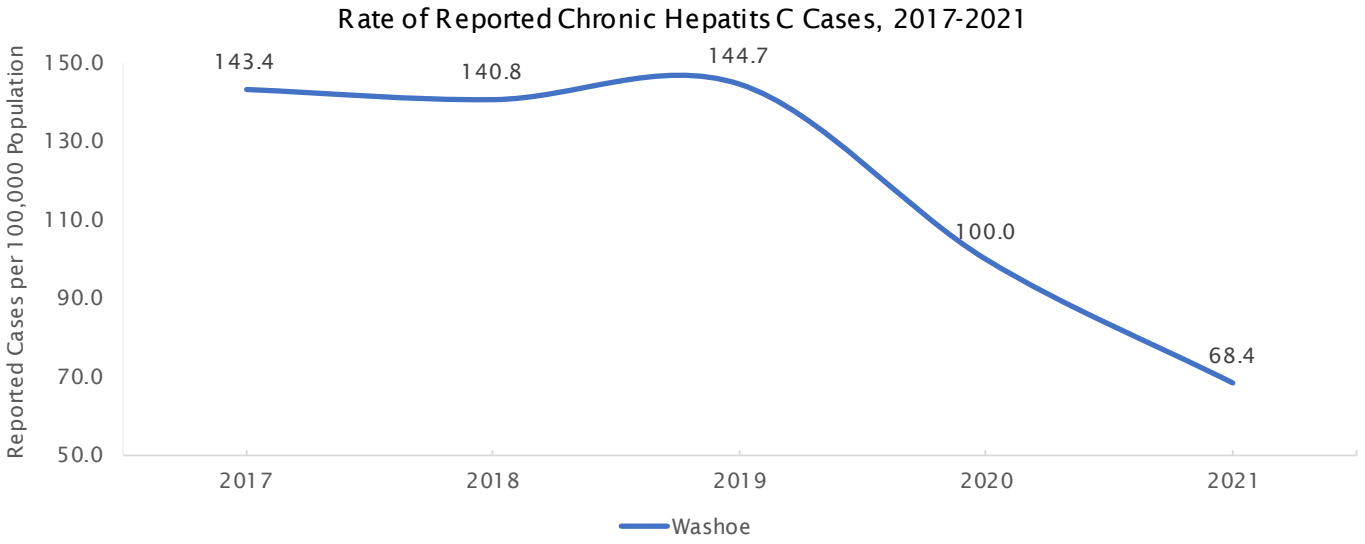
Most people with chronic hepatitis C do not have any symptoms or have only general symptoms like chronic fatigue and depression.

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, 2021

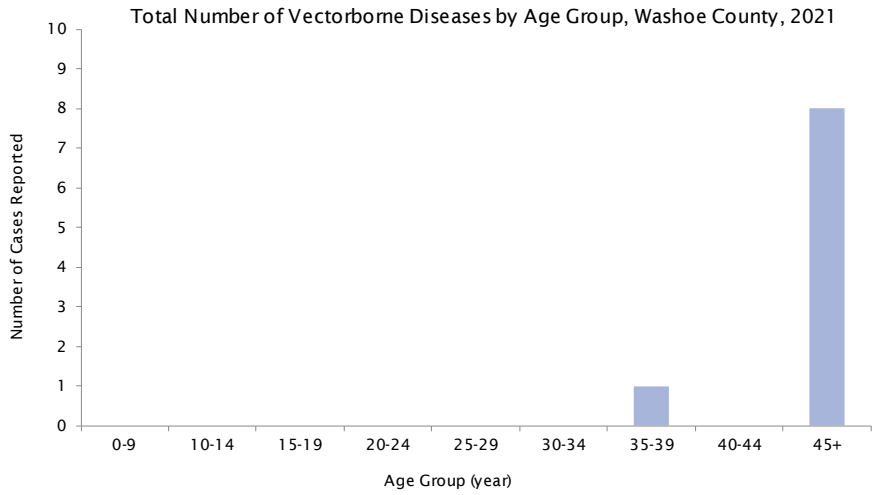
Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	225	93.1
Female	107	43.9
Age Groups		
0-9	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	5	14.0
25-29	27	78.7
30-34	40	121.4
35-39	28	82.6
40-44	28	94.3
45+	204	104.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	171	56.9
Black, non-Hispanic	16	122.9
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	4	54.6
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	16	44.8
Hispanic	119	92.5
Unknown	6	NA
Total	332	68.4

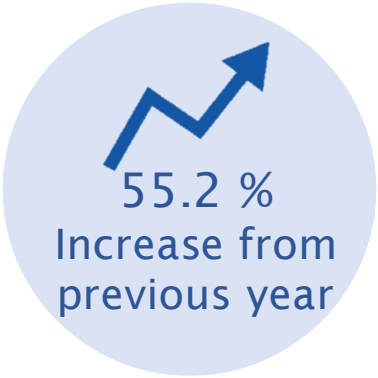


Vectorborne Diseases

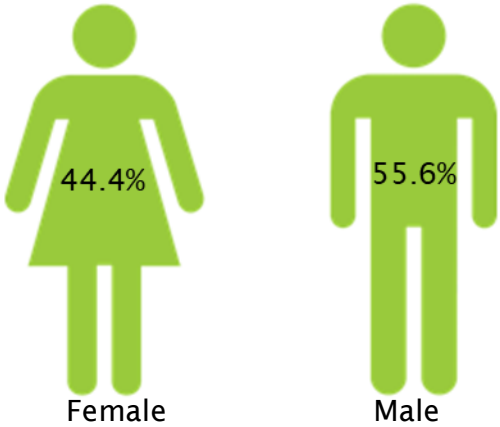
Condition	Count	2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K Populatin
Brucellosis	1	0.2	0.0
Lyme	5	1.0	0.5
Malaria	2	0.4	0.4
Q Fever	1	0.2	0.1

Reported Cases of Vectorborne Diseases

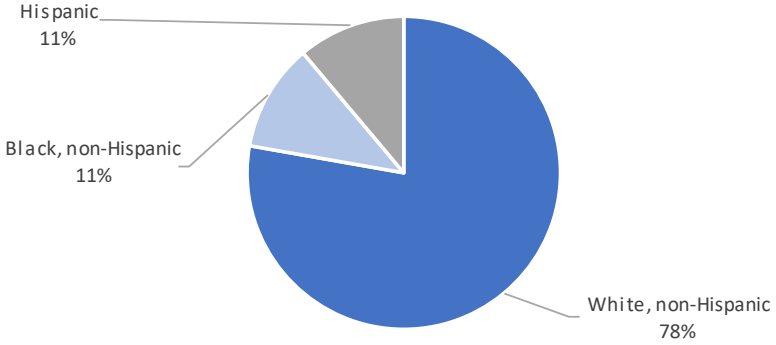




Percentage of Cases by Sex



Percentage of Total Reported Vectorborne Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Washoe County, 2021



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.

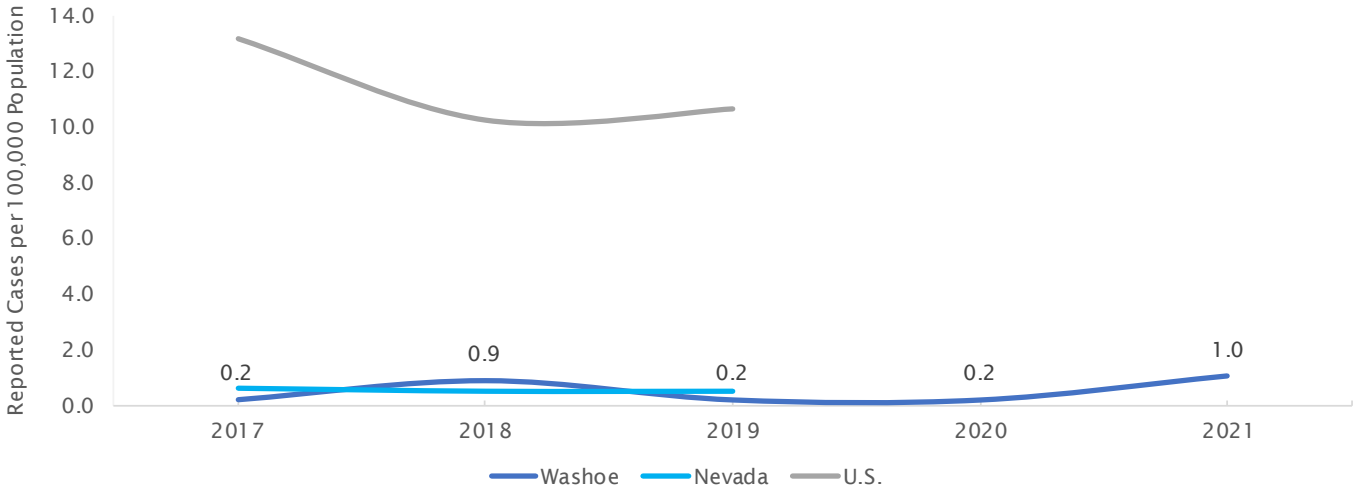
Typical signs and symptoms of Lyme disease, including fever, chills, headache, fatigue, myalgia, erythema migrans rash, or swollen lymph nodes, occur three to 30 days after a tick bite. If left untreated the infection can spread to the joints, heart, and nervous system. The four major manifestations 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 late 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, 2021

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	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native Amercian, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pasific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	0	0.0
Unknown	0	NA
Total	5	1.0

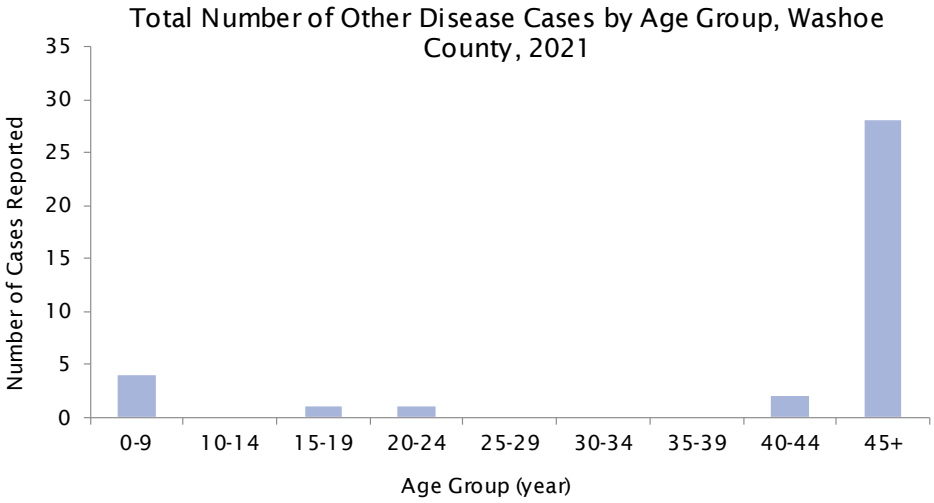
Rate of Reported Lyme Cases, 2017-2021

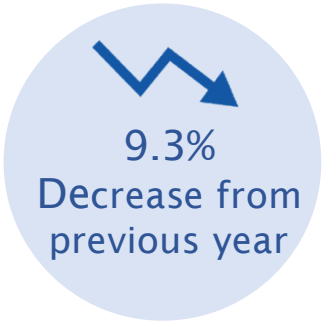


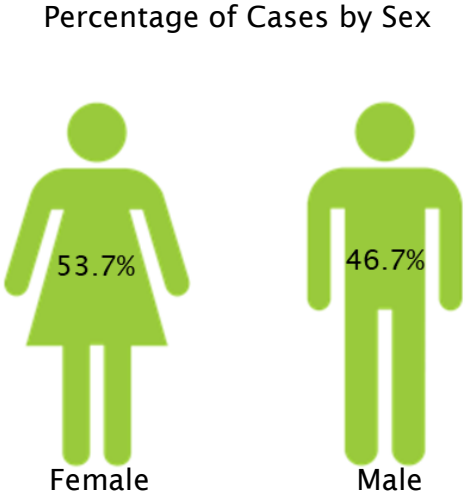
Other Diseases

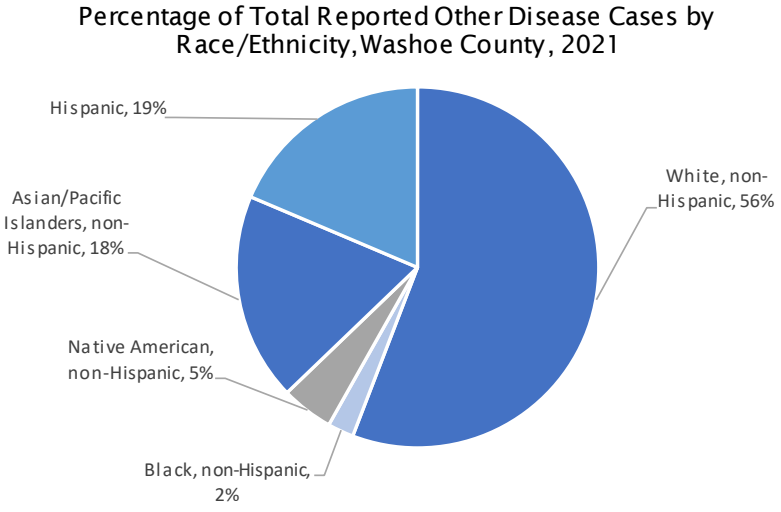
Condition	Count	2021 Incidence Rate per 100K Population	2016-2020 Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Amebiasis	3	0.6	0.3
Botulism	2	0.4	0.1
Coccidioidomycosis	9	1.9	2.4
CPO	5	1.0	1.8
Group A Strep, Invasive	3	0.6	0.9
Group B Strep, Invasive	1	0.2	1.3
Legionellosis	1	0.2	0.4
Mening. Bac Other	7	1.4	0.9
Mening. Viral	9	1.9	4.5
Tuberculosis	7	1.4	1.8

Reported Cases of Other Diseases









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 contagious. 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.

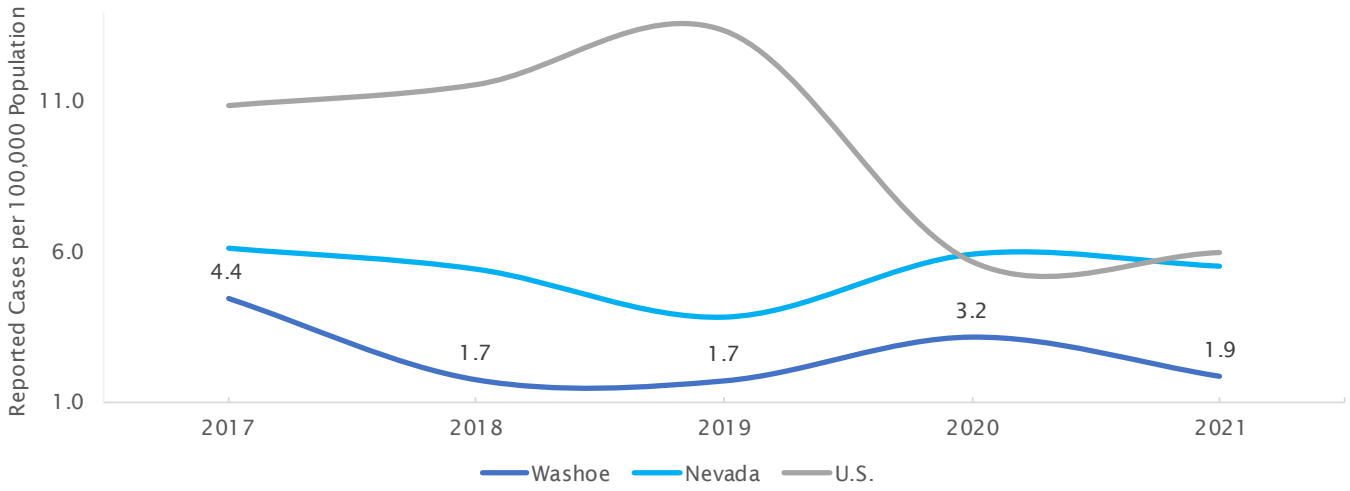
Symptoms can include fatigue, cough, fever, shortness of breath, headache, night sweats, muscle aches or joint pain, and rash on the upper body and legs. Those at highest risk of severe illness include people with weakened immune systems (HIV, organ transplant, and those taking immunosuppressant medications), pregnant women, people who are diagnosed with diabetes, and those of Black of 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 any cuts or scrapes with soap and water to reduce risk of skin infection if exposed to dirt or dust.

Total Number of Coccidioidomycosis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	6	2.5
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+	9	4.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	6	2.0
Black, non-Hispanic	1	7.7
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	1	2.8
Hispanic	1	0.8
Unknown	0	NA
Total	9	1.9

Rate of Reported Coccidioidomycosis Cases, 2017-2021



Carbapenemase Producing Organisms

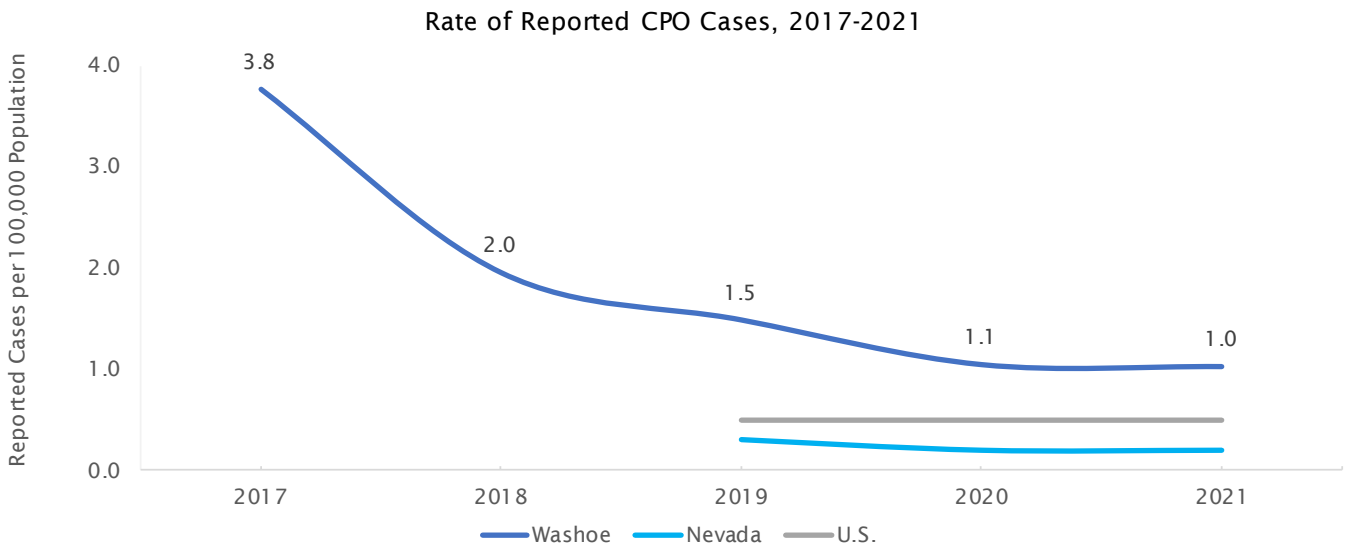
Carbapenemase producing organisms (CPO) are bacteria that produce an enzyme called carbapenemase and are resistant to carbapenem antibiotics as a result. Carbapenemase production have mostly been found in gram-negative bacilli, such as *Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Acinetobacter baumannii*. The bacteria may also be resistant to other classes of antibiotics. The genes that code for carbapenemase production can be exchanged to other bacteria which make CPO a public health risk.

Transmission can occur from person-to-person and through contact with equipment contaminated with the CPO. Contraction of CPO are primarily linked to healthcare settings; however, the bacteria can also spread in the community. People most at risk of contracting CPOs include extensive history hospital admissions and antibiotic use. Healthy individuals are less likely to be infected with CPO.

People may be infected or colonized with the bacteria. Those infected can experience urinary tract infections, blood stream infection, and wound infections. People who do not experience any health complications but are found to have the bacteria are considered colonized.

Total Number of Carbapenemase Producing Organisms Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	3	1.2
Female	2	0.8
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	1	3.0
40-44	0	0.0
45+	4	2.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	3	1.0
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	2	1.6
Unknown	0	NA
Total	5	1.0



Bacterial Meningitis

Bacterial meningitis is a serious infection caused by several types of bacteria that can lead to permanent disability or death. Some of the leading causes in the United States include *S. pneumoniae, Group B Streptococcus, N. meningitidis, H. influenzae, L. monocytogenes,* and *E. coli.*

Symptoms can include sudden onset of fever, headache, and stiff neck. These are often accompanied by nausea, vomiting, confusion and/or photophobia (sensitivity to light). In newborns or babies classic symptoms are difficult to observe. Instead, they may be inactive, irritable, have abnormal reflexes, a bulging fontanelle, or feed poorly.

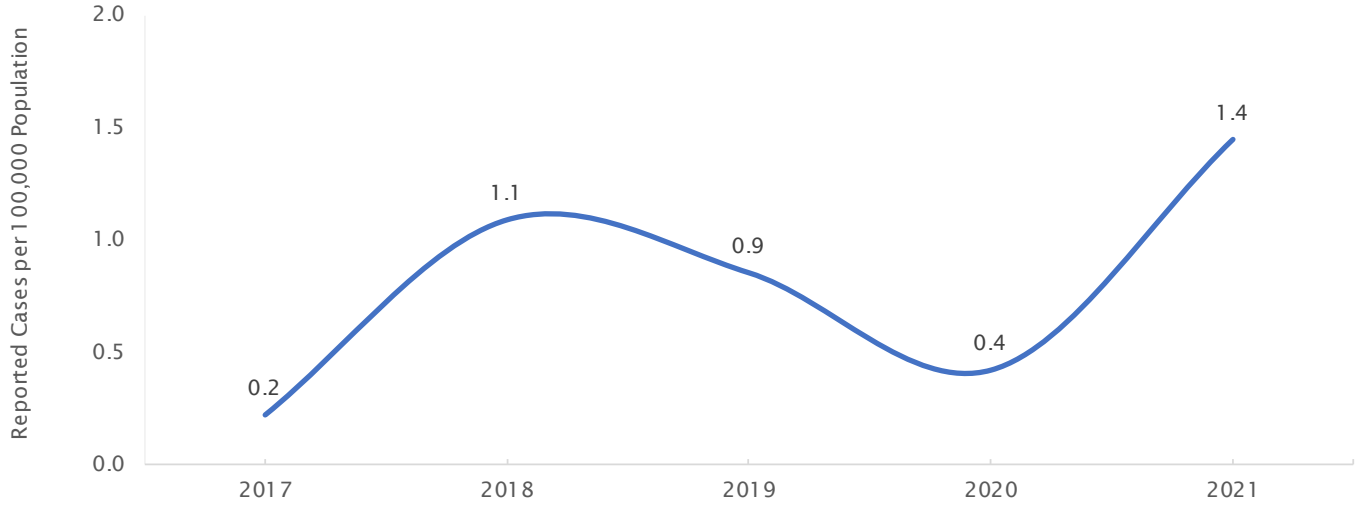
Bacterial meningitis can be treated with antibiotics, and should start as soon as possible. Prophylaxis may be recommended for those in close contact with someone with *N. meningitidis*, or *H. influenzae*.

Vaccines are an effective way to protect against certain types of bacterial meningitis. However, they do not protect against infections from all the types of the bacteria.

Total Number of Bacterial Meningitis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	2	0.8
Female	5	2.1
Age Groups		
0-9	1	1.8
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	0	0.0
20-24	1	2.8
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	0	0.0
35-39	0	0.0
40-44	1	3.4
45+	4	2.0
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	1	2.8
Hispanic	1	0.8
Unknown	1	NA
Total	7	1.4

Rate of Reported Mening. Bac Other Cases, Washoe County, 2017-2021



Viral Meningitis

Viral meningitis can be caused by a variety of viruses including the mumps virus, herpesviruses, measles virus, influenza virus, and arbovirus. However, non-polio enteroviruses are the most common cause. Viruses that can cause meningitis spread in different ways.

Common symptoms of viral meningitis are fever, irritability, lack of appetite (poor eating in babies), sleepiness or trouble waking from sleep, lethargy, headache, stiff neck, photophobia, nausea and vomiting.

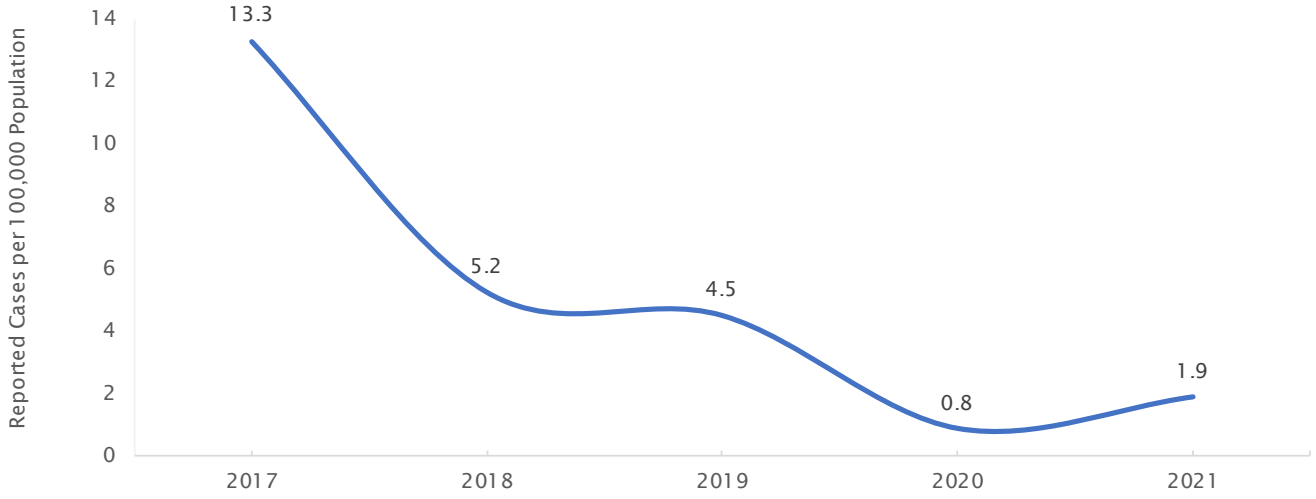
Most people get better on their own without treatment. However, babies younger than 1 month old and people with weakened immune systems are more likely to have severe illness from viral meningitis. In some cases, antiviral medicine may help people with meningitis if caused by certain viruses, such as herpesvirus and influenza.

For viruses that have a vaccine, vaccination is the best preventive method (e.g., measles, mumps, chickenpox, and influenza). For viruses that have no vaccine, such as non-polio enteroviruses, prevent infection by washing your hands often with soap and water, avoid close contact with people who are sick, clean and disinfect frequently touched surfaces, and stay away from others when you are sick. Additionally, avoid bites from mosquitos and other insects and implement control measures for mice and rats in and around your home.

Total Number of Viral Meningitis Cases by Selected Characteristics, Washoe County, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	1	0.4
Female	8	3.3
Age Groups		
0-9	2	3.5
10-14	0	0.0
15-19	1	2.9
20-24	0	0.0
25-29	0	0.0
30-34	1	3.0
35-39	5	14.8
40-44	0	0.0
45+	0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	5	1.7
Black, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Native American, non-Hispanic	1	13.7
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Hispanic	3	2.3
Unknown	0	NA
Total	9	1.9

Rate of Reported Mening. Viral Cases, Washoe County, 2017-2021



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*.

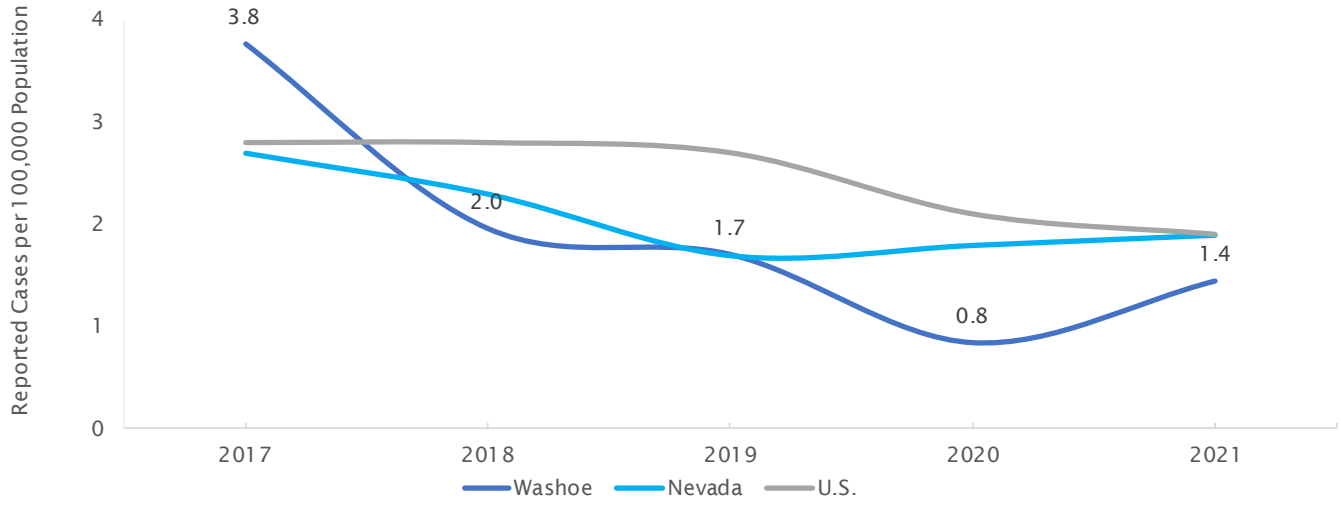
TB is spread by droplet nuclei through the air when a person with pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis cough, sneeze, or shout. Normal air currents can keep them airborne for prolonged periods and spread them throughout a room or building.

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, 2021

Characteristics	Count	Incidence Rate per 100K Population
Sex		
Male	5	2.1
Female	2	0.8
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+	7	3.6
Race/Ethnicity		
White, non-Hispanic	2	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	1	7.7
Native American, non-Hispanic	0	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islanders, non-Hispanic	4	11.2
Hispanic	0	0.0
Unknown	0	NA
Total	7	1.4

Rate of Reported Tuberculosis Cases, 2017-2021



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 their investigations. Age, race, sex, and ethnicity are important in identifying populations most at risk for illnesses and are measures used to assess healthy equity in the community.

	Age	Race/Ethnicity	Sex	Disease Report Date
Campylobacteriosis	100%	79%	100%	100%
Carbapenemase producing organism (CPO)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chlamydia	100%	85%	100%	100%
Coccidioidomycosis	100%	100%	100%	100%
COVID	100%	95%	100%	100%
Cryptosporidium	100%	80%	100%	100%
Escherichia coli/ Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (EHEC/STEC)	100%	86%	100%	100%
Giardiasis	100%	88%	100%	100%
Gonorrhea	100%	89%	100%	100%
Hepatitis B (Chronic)	100%	65%	100%	100%
Hepatitis C (past or present)	100%	98%	100%	100%
Human Immunodeficiency infection (HIV)	100%	100%	100%	100%
Influenza	100%	97%	100%	100%
Lyme	100%	100%	100%	100%
Mening. Bac Other	100%	86%	100%	100%
Mening. Viral	100%	100%	100%	100%
Pertussis	100%	100%	100%	100%
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%	69%	100%	100%
Tuberculosis	100%	100%	100%	100%