

Central Oregon Public Health Quarterly

Communicable Disease Update for Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties
2018: Quarter 3

24/7 Communicable Disease reporting lines: : Crook County: 541-447-5165 : Deschutes County: 541-322-7418 : Jefferson County: 541-475-4456

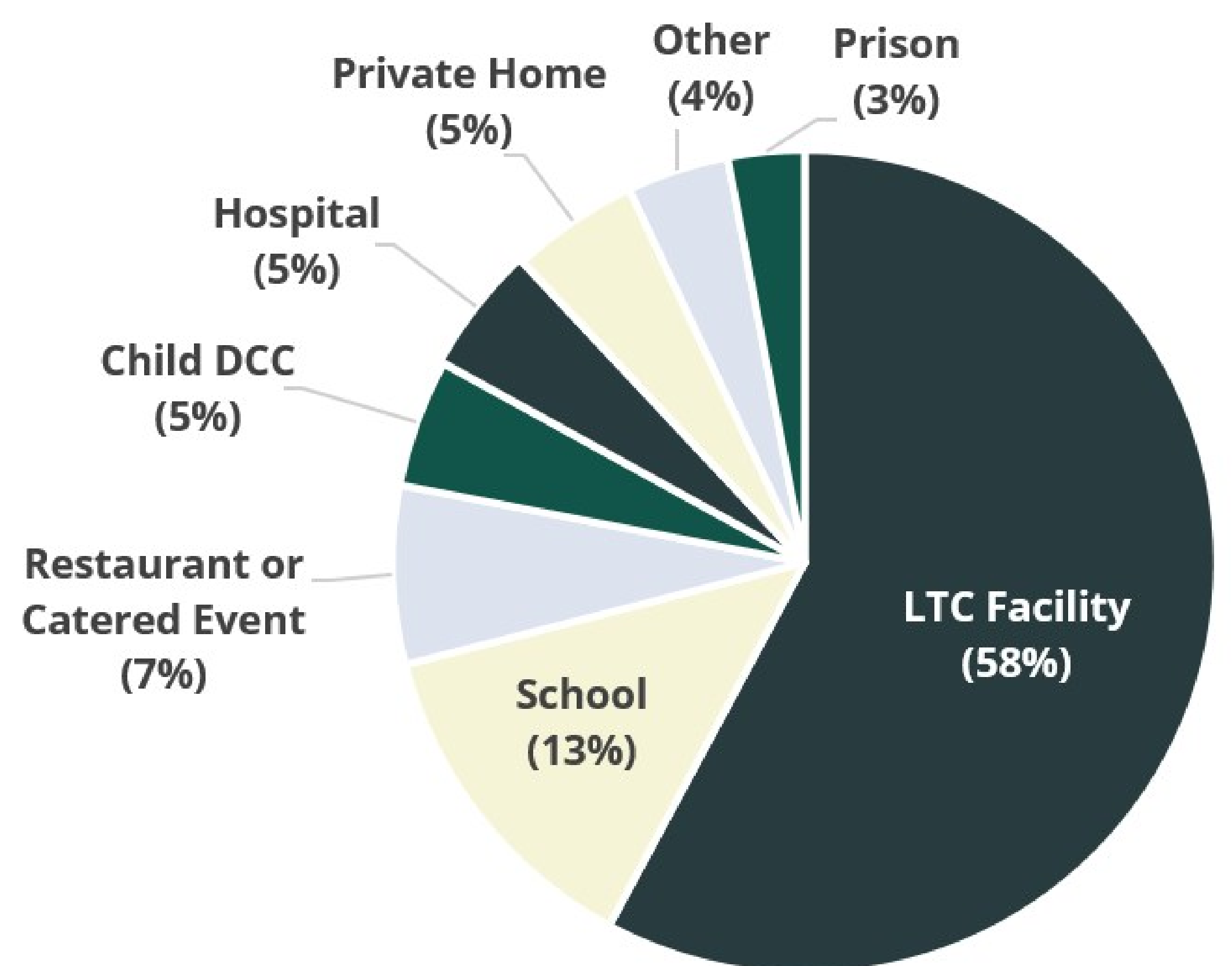
Central Oregon Communicable Disease Outbreaks, 2013-2017

Over the past 5 years, most outbreaks in Central Oregon occurred in long term care facilities.

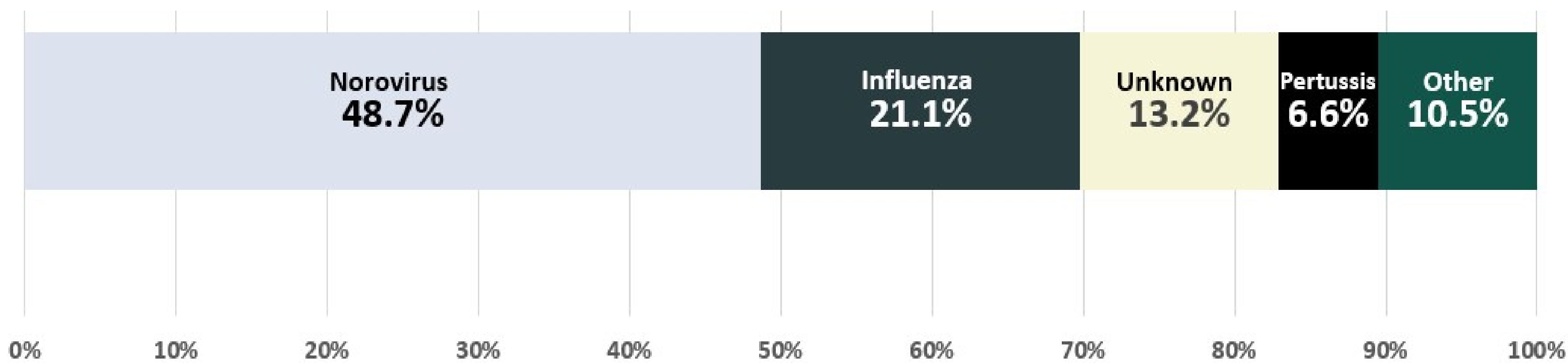
76 outbreaks were reported or identified in Central Oregon from 2013-2017. The figure to the right shows the setting in which outbreaks occurred. Over half (58%) of outbreaks occurred in long term care facilities (LTCF), including nursing homes and assisted living facilities. Around 13% of outbreaks during this time frame occurred in schools.

Only 5 outbreaks (7%) occurred at restaurants and/or catering events.

Percent of all Central Oregon Outbreaks by Facility Type, 2013-2017



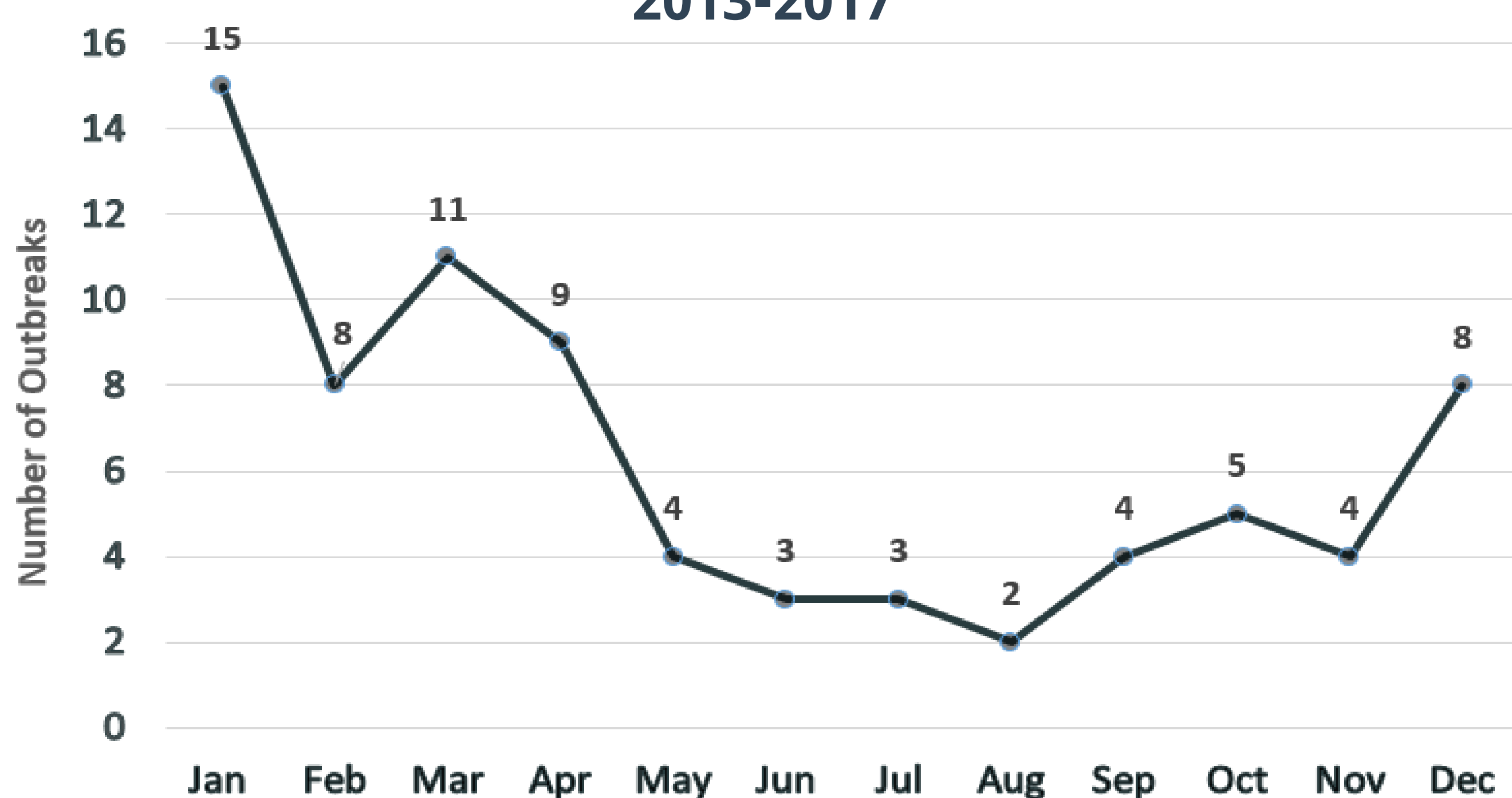
Percent of all Central Oregon Outbreaks by Etiology/Pathogen, 2013-2017



Nearly half (49%) of all outbreaks between 2013-2017 were due to Norovirus.

Around 21% were due to influenza.

Number of Central Oregon Outbreaks by Calendar Month, 2013-2017



Central Oregon outbreaks are most common in winter and early spring.

Between 2013-2017, over two-thirds of all outbreaks in Central Oregon occurred between December and April. January was the most common month for outbreaks to occur.

Central Oregon Cases Associated with Communicable Disease Outbreaks, 2013-2017

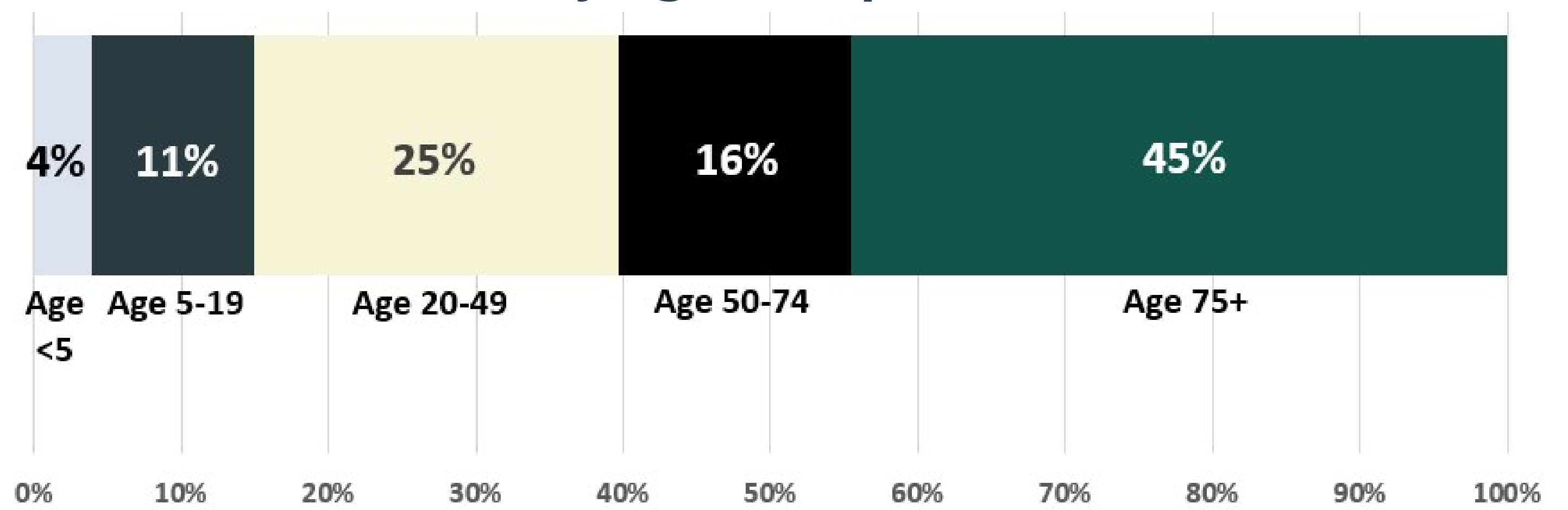
Over the past 5 years, outbreaks affected 1485 total cases in Central Oregon.

Most cases were older adults and female. From 2013 to 2017, the majority (60%) of outbreak-associated cases were over 50 years of age, and nearly half (45%) were over the age of 75. Outbreaks in long-term care facilities accounted for over two-thirds (68%) of all outbreak-associated cases.

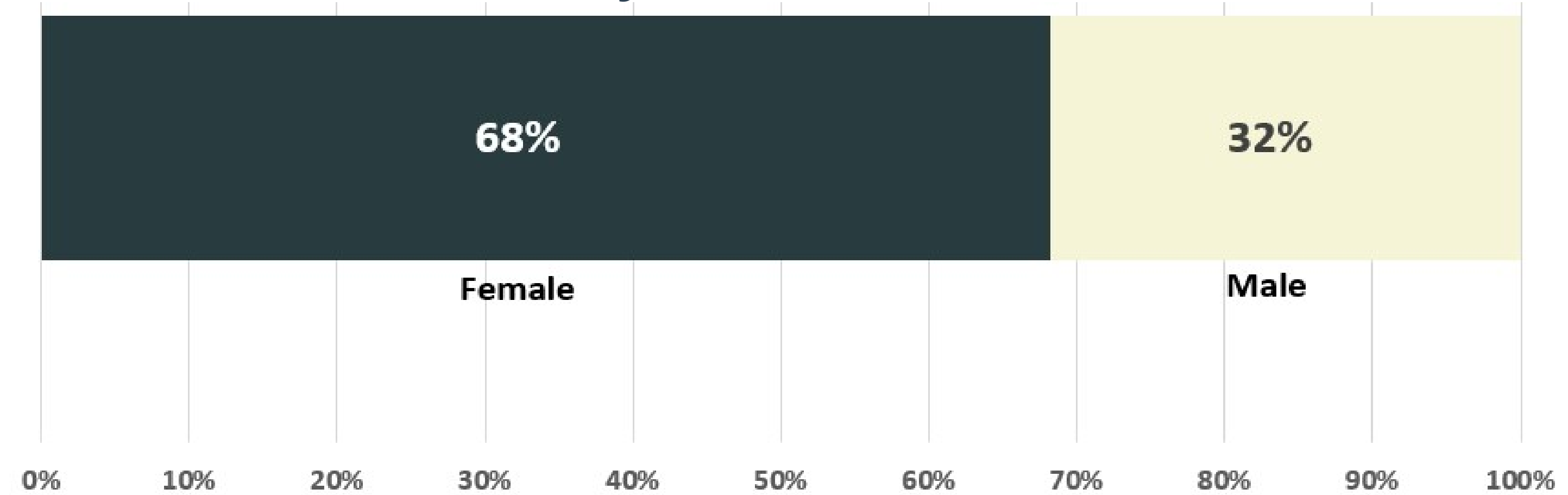
Most (68%) outbreak-associated cases were female.

Between 2013-2017, 64 outbreak-associated cases visited an ER as a result of their illness, and 9 cases died.

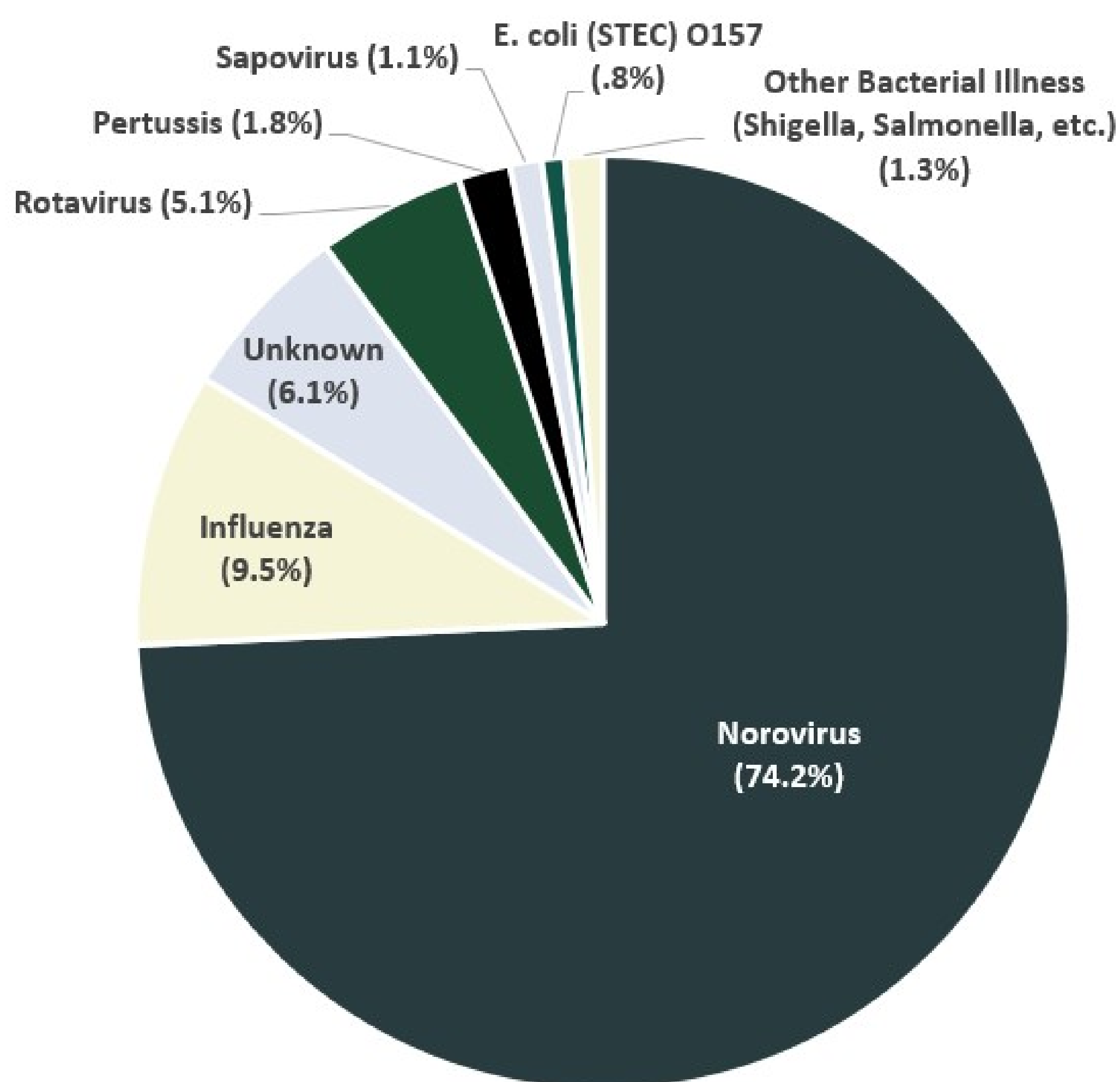
Percent of all Central Oregon Outbreak-Associated Cases by Age Group, 2013-2017



Percent of all Central Oregon Outbreak-Associated Cases by Gender, 2013-2017



Percent of all Central Oregon Outbreak-associated cases by etiology/pathogen, 2013-2017



Over the past 5 years, most outbreak-associated cases were ill with norovirus or influenza.

The figure to the left shows the case etiology for all outbreak-associated cases between 2013-2017 in Central Oregon. Around 74% of all outbreak-associated cases were ill with norovirus. Around 10% of outbreak-associated cases were ill with influenza.

All bacterial illnesses, combined, were responsible for less than 5% of outbreak-associated cases between 2013-2017. Pertussis accounted for only 1.8% of all cases, and E. coli (STEC) O157 was responsible for <1% of cases.

What is the Local Health Department's role in preventing and controlling outbreaks?

- Protect the public through communicable disease prevention, surveillance, and response
- Communicate emerging communicable disease threats to our local provider community and to the public, when appropriate
- Prevent and control outbreaks in institutional settings such as long term care facilities by facilitating staff education, outreach, and training

What can providers and the public do to prevent and control outbreaks in Central Oregon?

- Stay up-to-date on recommended vaccinations to protect yourself and others from vaccine-preventable diseases
- Report outbreaks and required reportable communicable diseases to the local health department
- Follow appropriate infection prevention and control practices to reduce the number of outbreaks and cases associated with outbreaks