



Communicable Diseases (CD) Quarterly Report

San Mateo County Health Department

CD Control Program

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Table 1. Selected CD cases reported in San Mateo County Residents

Disease	2008		2007	
	3rd Qtr	YTD	3rd Qtr	YTD
Chagas Disease	1	1	0	0
Coccidioidomycosis	2	6	2	7
Dengue	1	3	2	2
Legionella	0	2	0	1
Leprosy	0	2	0	0
Listeriosis	3	4	0	4
Meningococemia	0	3	0	0
Meningococcal Meningitis	0	2	0	0
Other Bacterial Meningitis	2	5	1	2
Meningitis - Viral	6	15	2	2
MRSA	261	787	240	715
Typhoid Fever (S. typhi)	2	5	2	7

Table 2. Selected Gastrointestinal illnesses reported in San Mateo County Residents

Disease	2008		2007	
	3rd Qtr	YTD	3rd Qtr	YTD
Amebiasis	2	6	2	5
Campylobacteriosis	32	130	61	155
Cryptosporidium	7	13	4	7
E. Coli 0157: H7	8	12	3	7
Giardia	18	44	22	56
ALL SALMONELLA (non-typhoid)	34	85	43	84
S. Enteritidis	9	15	7	14
S. Typhimurium	5	11	6	9
S. Newport	1	7	2	9
S. Heidelberg	0	7	6	9
Other	10	35	22	43
Pending	9	10	0	0
Shigella	14	24	12	22
Yersiniosis	1	3	2	4

Table 3. Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases reported in San Mateo County Residents

Disease	2008		2007	
	3rd Qtr	YTD	3rd Qtr	YTD
Hepatitis A	3	6	2	12
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	4	1	7
Mumps	0	1	0	0
Pertussis	9	20	4	14

Table 4. Outbreaks in San Mateo County

Disease	2008		2007	
	3rd Qtr	YTD	3rd Qtr	YTD
Scabies	3	3	0	1
E.coli 0157:H7	1	1	0	0

Focus on: Typhoidal and Non-Typhoidal Salmonella Infections

Salmonella typhi causes typhoid fever, a systemic bacterial disease with insidious onset of fever, headaches, malaise, anorexia, nonproductive cough in the early stages of the disease, "rose spots" in a minority of cases and constipation more often than diarrhea in adults. **Salmonella paratyphi** causes paratyphoid fever, a similar illness. Both bacteria have high host specificity for humans. Infection almost always implies contact with an acutely infected individual, a chronic carrier, or contaminated food and water and requires treatment with antibiotics.

Typhoid fever remains a global health problem, with an estimated 21.6 million illnesses and 216,500 deaths worldwide in 2000. In the United States, typhoid fever has become less prevalent and is now primarily a disease of travelers and immigrants.

Nontyphoidal Salmonellae — Numerous serotypes of Salmonella are pathogenic. *S. enteritidis* and *S. typhimurium* are the serotypes most frequently isolated in the United States. During 2003, a total of 43,657 cases of salmonellosis were reported in the United States, of which 40 percent occurred among children aged <15 years. These numbers only represent a fraction of the true incidence, as many cases go undiagnosed. Salmonellosis usually presents with acute enterocolitis, with sudden onset of headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea and sometimes vomiting. Fever is almost always present. Salmonellosis is most problematic in people over 60 and infants. Most deaths occur in older patients with comorbid illnesses. Antibiotics are not indicated in cases of uncomplicated enterocolitis but infants, the elderly, immunocompromised individuals and those with extra-intestinal infection should be treated with antibiotics.

Salmonellosis is acquired through the ingestion of bacteria in food derived from infected animals or contaminated by feces of an infected animal or person. Nontyphoidal Salmonellae are associated with animal reservoirs and therefore with agricultural products, especially eggs and poultry. Salmonellae can be passed transovarially from chickens through intact shell eggs. Thus, intact, normal appearing eggs can transmit infection. Nontyphoidal Salmonellae have also been associated with fresh produce, meat (including ground beef), milk, and other foodstuffs. Pet reptiles, pet rodents, cats, dogs, raw pet foods and treats for companion animals are other potential hidden reservoirs of Salmonella in the home.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States recommends that children under five years of age and immunocompromised patients avoid contact with reptiles. The risk of Salmonella infection after reptile exposure can be reduced by washing hands with soap and water after handling reptiles, and keeping them away from food-preparation areas. CDC recommendations for turtles as pets are available at: http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets/spotlight_an_turtles.htm

Rabies Vaccine Supply Situation Update

RabAvert (Novartis) is now readily available for *Post-Exposure Prophylaxis* (PEP) and providers no longer need to contact the Health Department to request a password to order RabAvert. A password is still needed to order **Imovax** (Sanofi Pasteur) for PEP. For details regarding rabies vaccine supplies, please refer to <http://www.cdc.gov/rabies/news/RabVaxupdate.html>