

Central Oregon Public Health Quarterly

Communicable Disease Update for Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties
Third Quarter, 2021

24/7 Communicable
Disease reporting lines:

Crook
County:
541-447-5165

Deschutes
County:
541-322-7418

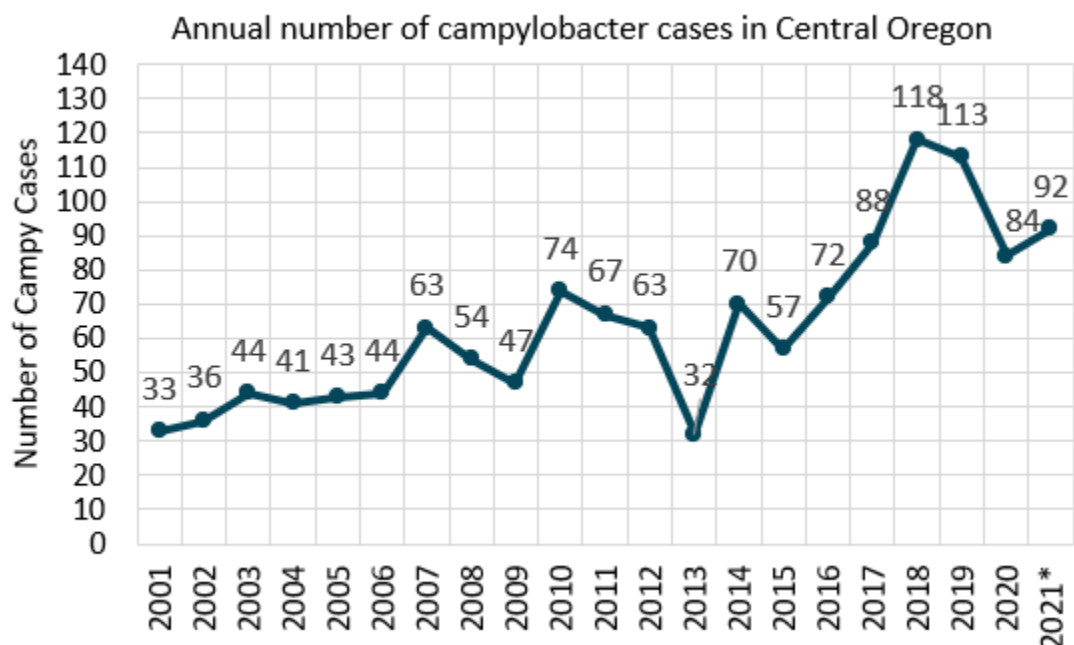
Jefferson
County:
541-475-4456

Campylobacteriosis in Central Oregon by Year

The number of yearly campylobacteriosis ("campy") cases has mostly trended upward since 2001.

There were a total of 1,367 campy cases in Central Oregon between 2001 and September of 2021. The number of cases each year has ranged from a low of 32 cases in 2013 to a peak of 118 cases in 2018.

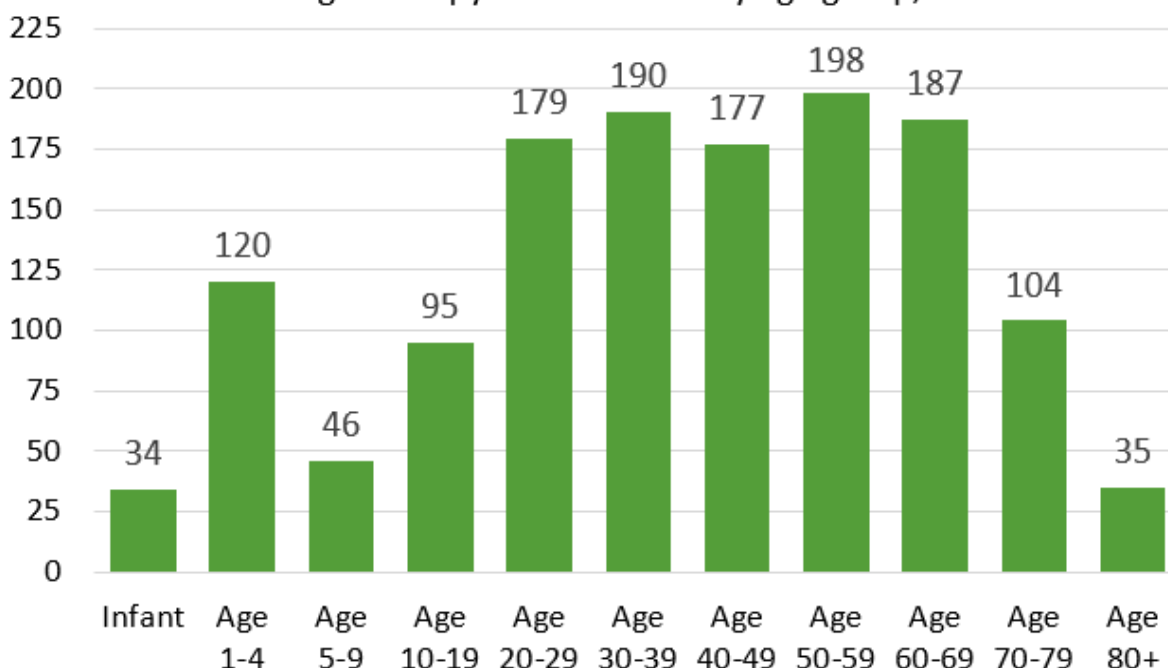
In 2021 (as of late September), there were 92 campy cases in Central Oregon. Most (63.1%) cases in Central Oregon were among Deschutes County residents, followed by Crook County (22.8%) and Jefferson County (14.1%).



*2021 data is year-to-date as of September 30, 2021

Campylobacteriosis in Central Oregon by Age Group

Central Oregon campylobacter cases by age group, 2001-2021*



Most cases of campy in Central Oregon are adults aged 20 to 69.

Around 78.4% of campy cases in Central Oregon were aged ≥ 20 , and around 14.6% of cases were aged < 10 .

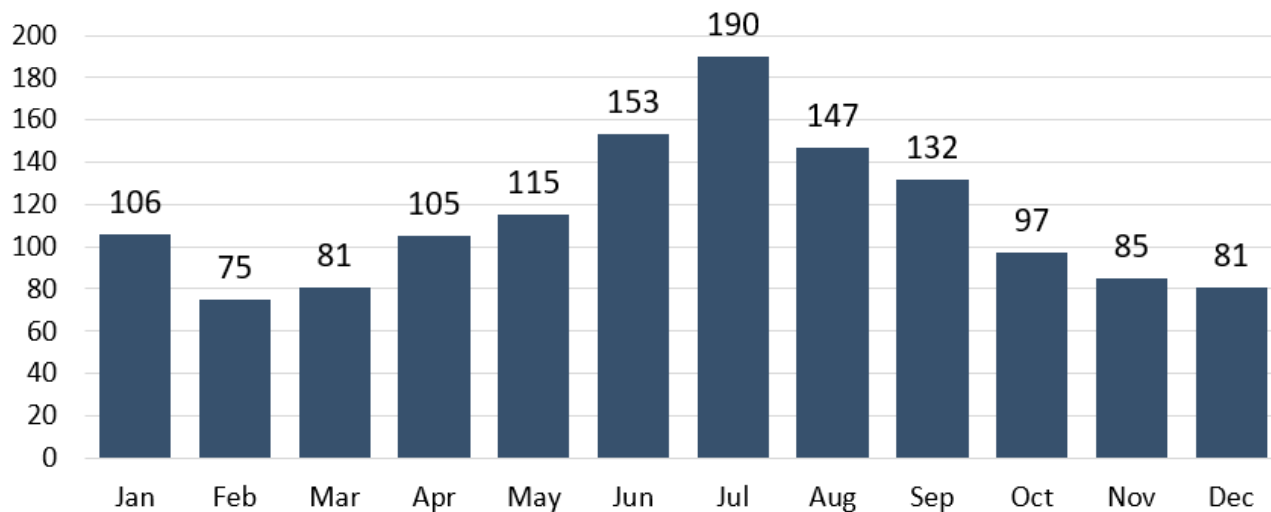
There were 34 infant cases under the age of 1, representing around 2.5% of cases.

The age distribution of cases in Central Oregon over the past 20 years is similar to the distribution seen across Oregon as a whole.

*2021 data is year-to-date as of September 30, 2021

Campylobacteriosis in Central Oregon by Month

Central Oregon Campylobacter Cases by Month, 2002-2021*



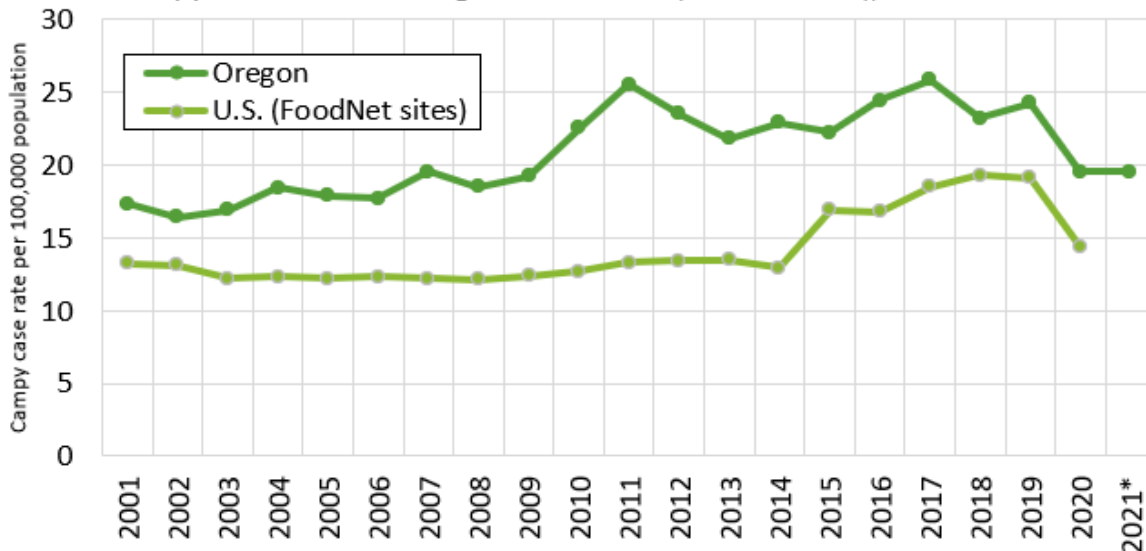
*As of September 30, 2021

The summer months have the most campy cases to occur in Central Oregon.

Over the past twenty years, nearly 25.1% of cases occurred between June and July, peaking in July.

Campylobacteriosis in Oregon and the United States

Campylobacteriosis in Oregon and the U.S. (FoodNet sites), 2001-2021*



Since 2001, Oregon has had a higher case rate than reported U.S. cases.

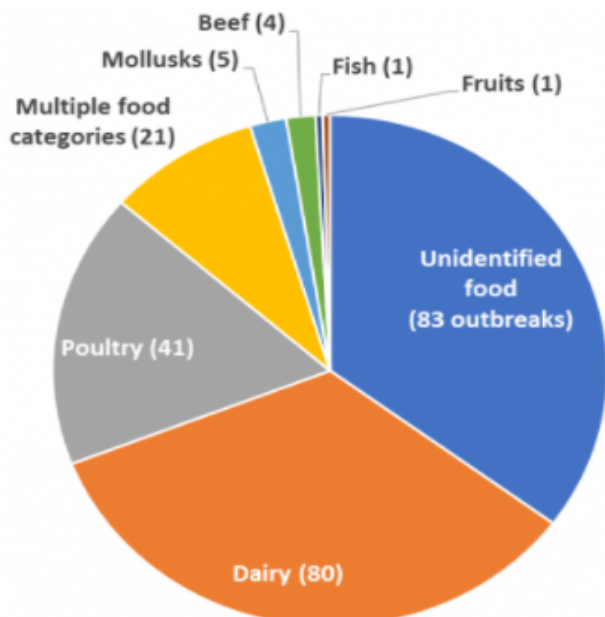
Campylobacteriosis became nationally reportable in 2015, which is the likely reason for the increased U.S. rate between 2015-2019.

Oregon and the U.S. observed a decrease in reported campy cases in 2020. Oregon continues to see a stagnant rate so far in 2021.

*As of September 30, 2021

Campylobacteriosis Outbreaks in the United States

Campylobacter Outbreaks, by food category, 2010-2017



Poultry, raw milk, and untreated water are the most commonly identified sources of campy outbreaks.

The CDC estimates that the bacteria *Campylobacter* is the number one cause of bacterial diarrheal illness in the United States, as well as number one intestinal disease diagnosed in returning international travelers.

According to the CDC, *Campylobacter* outbreaks are not commonly reported, despite the frequency of reported cases overall, but the the yearly number of outbreaks has been increasing.

There have been two *Campylobacter* outbreaks identified in Oregon so far in 2021, involving dairy and an unidentified food source.