

**REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
 FOURTH QUARTER REPORT 2019**

	Cases Reported for Period (Oct-Dec) 4 th Quarter			Cumulative Cases Reported to Date (Jan-Dec)			Total Reported Cases per Year			5-Year Case Average
	2019	2018	2017	2019	2018	2017	2018	2017	2016	2014-2018
AMEBIASIS	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	2
BOTULISM -INFANT -WOUND	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	0	1
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	15	5	9	94	29	39	29	39	82	70
CHLAMYDIA	444	589	548	2370	2121	2290	2121	2290	2294	2193
COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS	36	27	44	84	139	94	139	94	59	68
E. COLI (Shiga-toxin producing)	2	6	6	13	15	15	15	15	9	3
GIARDIASIS	8	4	9	35	31	24	31	24	27	26
GONORRHEA	94	138	117	456	499	380	499	380	320	346
HEPATITIS A	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	1	2
HEPATITIS B	6	0	8	11	18	20	18	20	31	22
HEPATITIS C (Acute)	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	5	3
HIV‡	8	6	2	37	32	27	32	27	30	28
LEGIONELLOSIS	0	2	2	4	6	7	6	7	4	5
LYME DISEASE	0	0	4	2	3	4	3	4	7	3
MALARIA	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	2
MENINGITIS, BACTERIAL	0	4	1	10	8	9	8	9	7	8
MENINGITIS, VIRAL	5	8	4	25	32	13	32	13	12	19
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	1
PERTUSSIS (WHOOPING COUGH)**	6	5	3	27	19	9	19	9	10	45
SALMONELLOSIS	16	14	18	68	71	70	71	70	78	74
SHIGELLOSIS	9	2	2	22	10	15	10	15	17	16
SYPHILIS - PRIMARY, SECONDARY & Early Latent ±	28	29	21	101	90	79	90	79	50	62
TUBERCULOSIS***	3	8	2	24	24	10	24	10	9	18
WEST NILE VIRUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RABIES -BATS****	1	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	1	1
RABIES -SKUNKS****	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Third Quarter = 10/1/2019 to 12/31/2019

‡Based on diagnosis date – newly diagnosed HIV clients residing in Santa Barbara County at time of diagnosis; This count will most likely increase by the next quarterly report; AIDS case count no longer being reported as of Q1 2018.

** Includes **confirmed, probable and suspect** cases

± Includes **confirmed and probable** cases

***Based on count date

****Based on test date

All other counts are based on the episode date of confirmed cases in CalREDIE

Newly diagnosed HIV cases residing in the county at time of diagnosis will only be reported quarterly. Those patients that transition to AIDS (CD4 count below 200) will be reported in the HIV annual report to avoid duplicate case counting.

Talking points from the CD report:

- Campylobacteriosis cases are on the rise and surpassed the case counts seen in 2016, and the 5-year average.
- Chlamydia cases increased 11% in 2019 compared to 2018, and hit an all-time high surpassing the county high in 2016 by approximately 3%.
- Cocci year end numbers significantly dropped when compared to 2018 and are similar to 2017 year-to-date case counts.
- HIV numbers were higher this last quarter which resulted in year-end numbers being quite higher than the 5-year average.
- Gonorrhea case counts decreased when compared to Q4 of 2018 and were approximately 9% lower than the total case count of 2018.
- Following the high count in Q1 in 2019, viral meningitis cases have decreased to mirror case counts seen in Q3 of 2017 and prior. A year high was seen in 2018 due to a cluster of cases reported that year.
- The 2019 year-end of 24 pertussis cases, although higher than 2017 and 2018, is far below the record high of 117 seen in 2014.
- Salmonellosis cases have been decreasing. Final case count for 2019 mirrors the previous 2 years.
- Since 2016, the stages of syphilis reported in the quarterly reports have been widened to include not only primary and secondary stages, but also early-latent staging. Case status has also been widened to include confirmed and probable cases. Disease investigation of syphilis has also returned to the local health jurisdiction the past 2 years. More cases are being reported due in part to enhanced case investigation and an increase in universal STD screening practices amongst providers within the County.
 - Although 2019 Q4 was similar to the count seen in 2018, by year end, 2019 case count surpassed the SBC high of 90 cases seen in 2018.
- TB is also on the rise in SBC – three 2018 clusters elicited comprehensive contact investigations that revealed transmission and identification of secondary cases in 2019. Fortunately, case counts decreased in the fourth quarter, but the overall year-end high count for 2019 are distressing.