

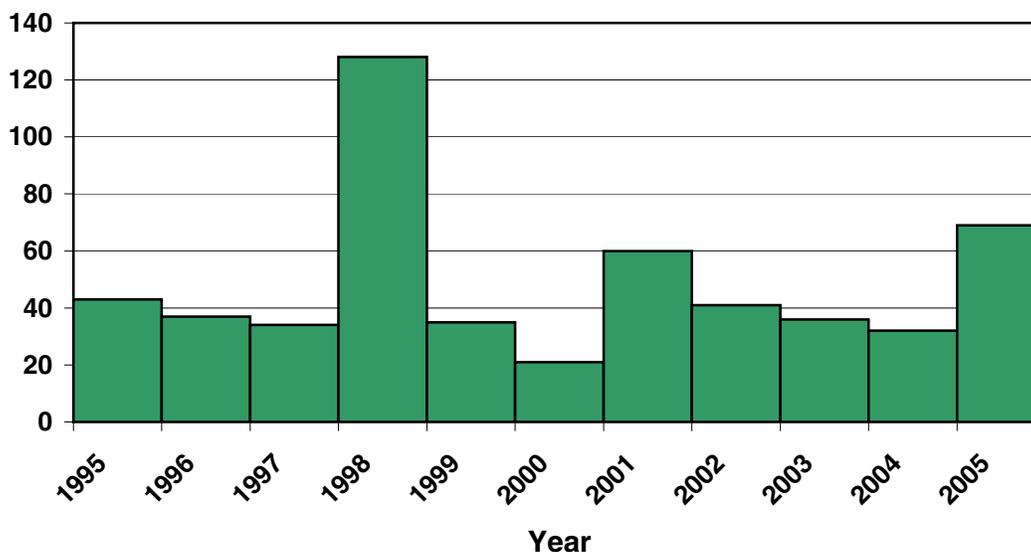
Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidiosis in humans results from infection with protozoal parasites in the genus *Cryptosporidium*—most commonly *C. hominis* or *C. parvum*. Symptomatic infections are characterized by watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Symptoms typically resolve within 1–2 weeks in immunocompetent persons, but may be unusually protracted and can be difficult to control among the immunocompromised. Repeated studies suggest that the prevalence of cryptosporidiosis among young children, particular those in large child-care facilities, is surprisingly high. Many of these infections are asymptomatic.

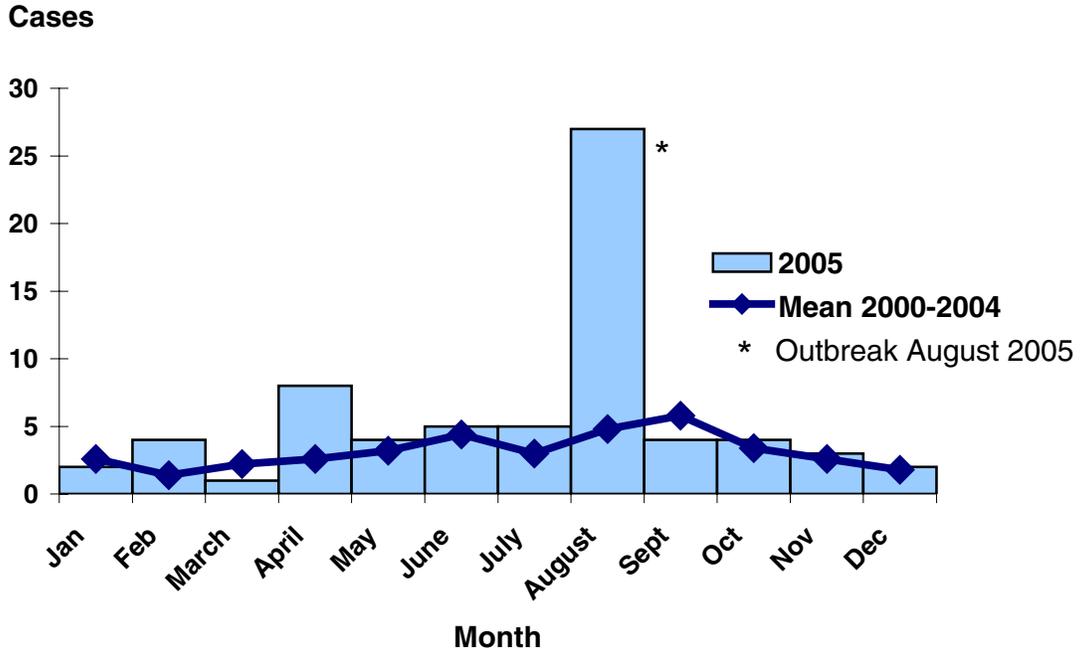
Given the number of asymptomatic and undiagnosed infections, surveillance data can be difficult to interpret, although they have been used to identify a number of outbreaks over the years, most commonly associated with childcare or water (both drinking and recreational). In 2005, an outbreak with more than 25 cases was traced to a swimming pool exposure in Jackson County.

Cryptosporidiosis by Year Oregon, 1995-2005

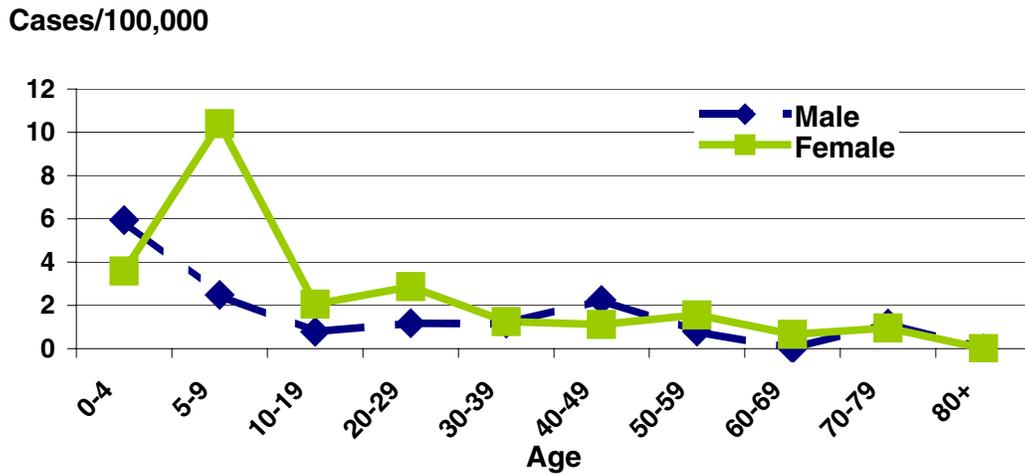
Cases



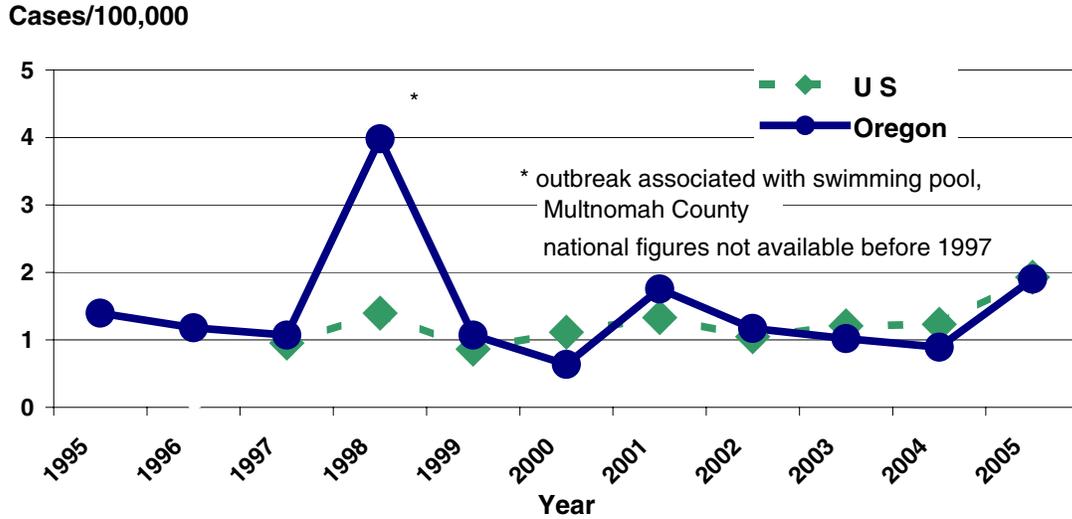
Cryptosporidiosis by Onset Month Oregon, 2005



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2005



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis Oregon vs. Nationwide 1995-2005



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by County Oregon, 2005

