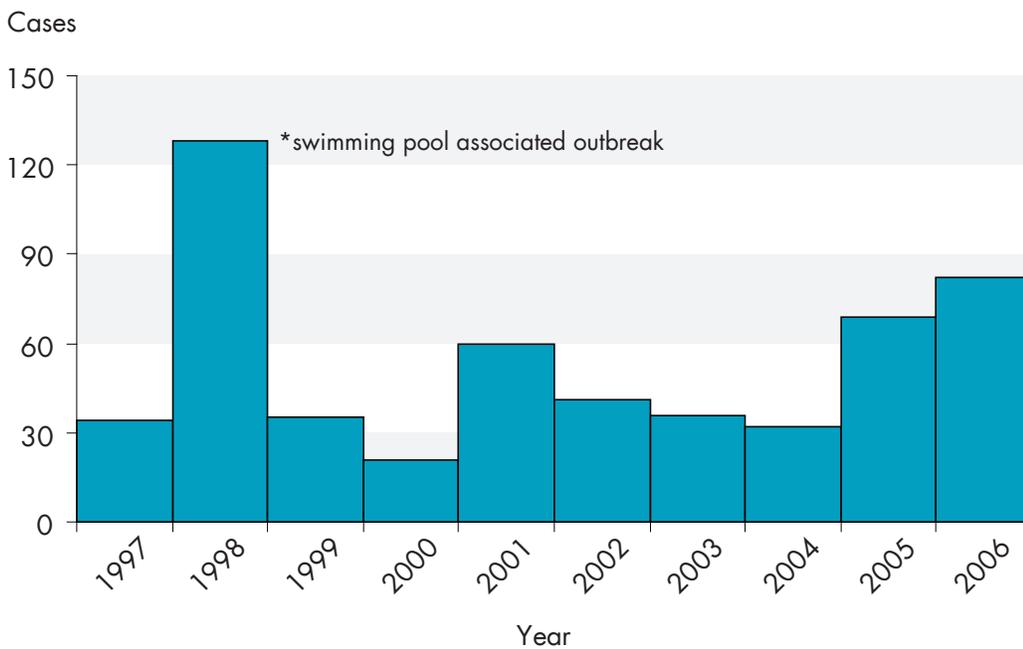


Cryptosporidiosis

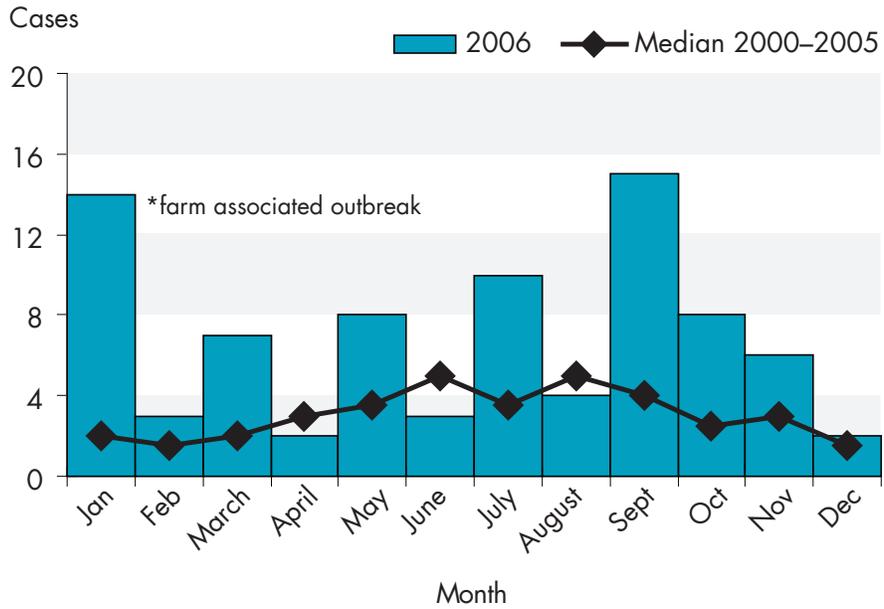
Cryptosporidiosis in humans results from infection with protozoal parasites in the genus *Cryptosporidium* — most commonly *C. hominis* or *C. parvum*. Symptomatic infections are characterized by watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Symptoms typically resolve in one–four weeks in immunocompetent persons. Infections can be difficult to control among the immunocompromised. 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. However, these data have been used to identify a number of outbreaks over the years, most commonly associated with child care or water (both drinking and recreational). In 2006, a small outbreak (nine cases) was identified among members of a farm family who were caring for sick calves.

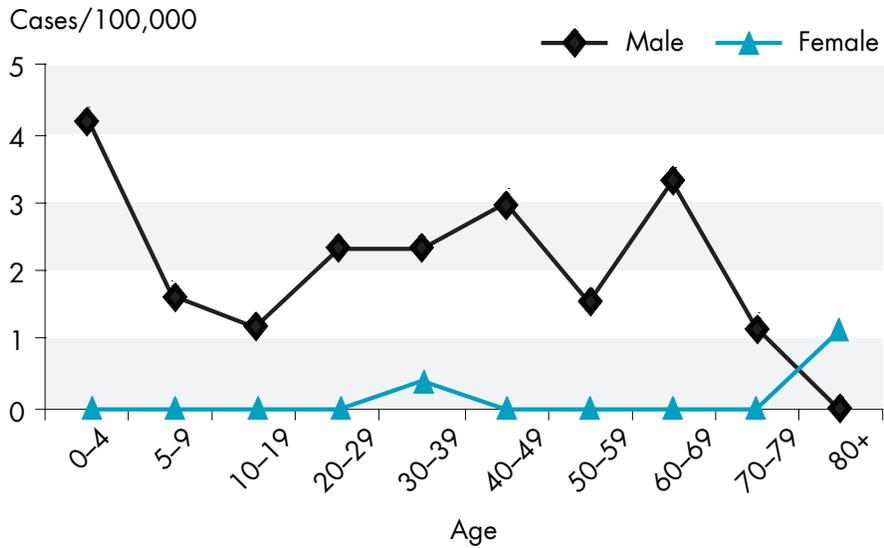
Cryptosporidiosis by year - Oregon, 1997–2006



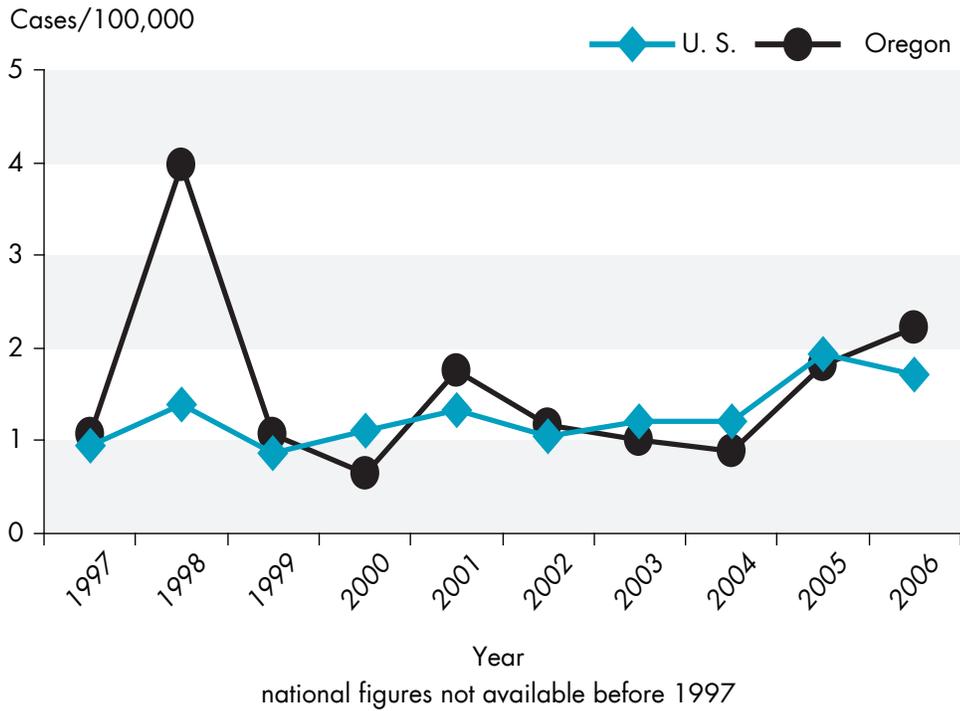
Cryptosporidiosis by onset month - Oregon, 2006



Incidence of cryptosporidiosis by age and sex - Oregon, 2006



Incidence of cryptosporidiosis - Oregon vs. nationwide, 1997–2006



Incidence of cryptosporidiosis by county of residence - Oregon, 2006

