

Oregon Active Bacterial Core Surveillance

Center for Public Health Practice

Oregon Public Health Division



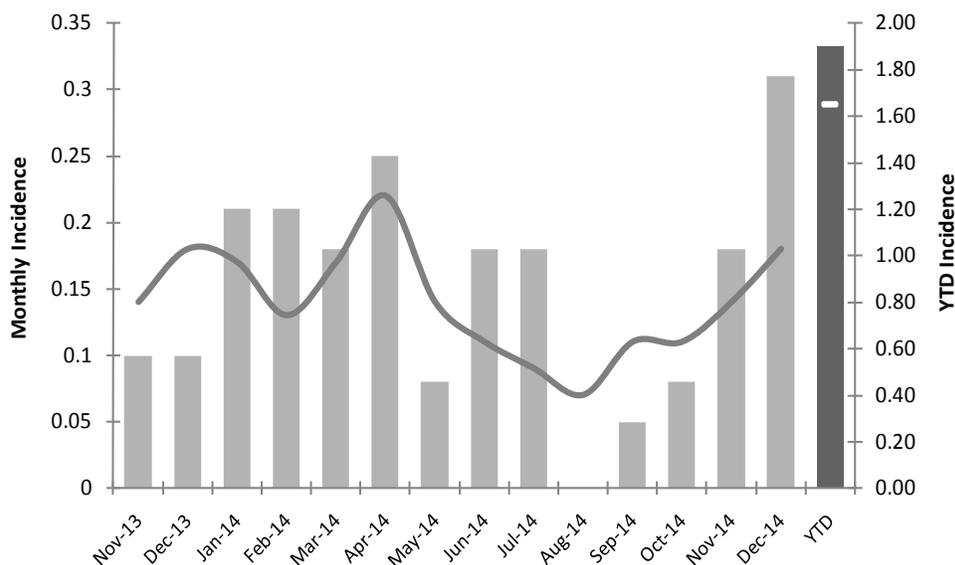
December 2014 Surveillance Summary

The Oregon Active Bacterial Core surveillance (ABCs) program conducts laboratory and population-based surveillance for invasive disease due to *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Neisseria meningitidis*, group A and group B Streptococcus, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). In Oregon, the surveillance area for *H. influenzae* and *N. meningitidis* comprises the entire state, with a 2013 estimated population of 3,919,020. The surveillance area for the remainder of the pathogens comprises the tri-county (Clackamas, Multnomah, and Washington) Portland metropolitan area, with a 2013 estimated population of 1,693,600.

For more information about the Oregon ABCs Program and detailed surveillance reports for each organism, go to <http://public.health.oregon.gov/DiseasesConditions/CommunicableDisease/Pages/abc.aspx>.

For the following graphs, columns represent monthly or calendar year-to-date incidence rates, as labeled, while the line represents the previous 10-year average incidence for the respective time period. All data are provisional.

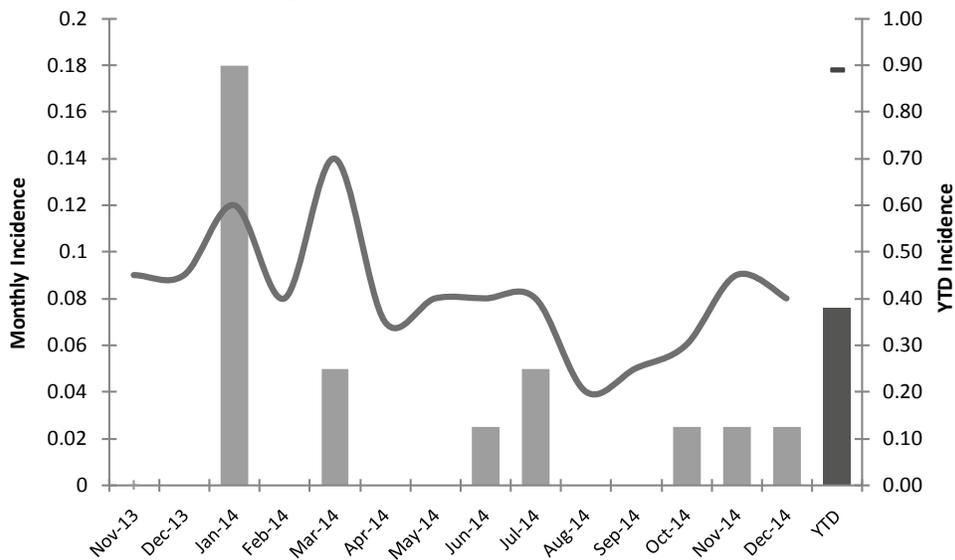
Haemophilus influenzae



With twelve cases reported, the incidence of invasive *H. influenzae* disease (IHID) in Oregon was 0.31 per 100,000 population in December, which is 72% higher than the 10-year monthly average (0.18 per 100,000). The current year-to-date incidence (1.9 per 100,000) is 15% higher than the 10-year YTD (year-to-date) average (1.65 per 100,000).

In 2014, the serotype profile of IHID cases (n=74) has been 5% serotype b, 6% serotype a, 15% serotype f, 1% serotype d, and 61% nontypeable.

Neisseria meningitidis

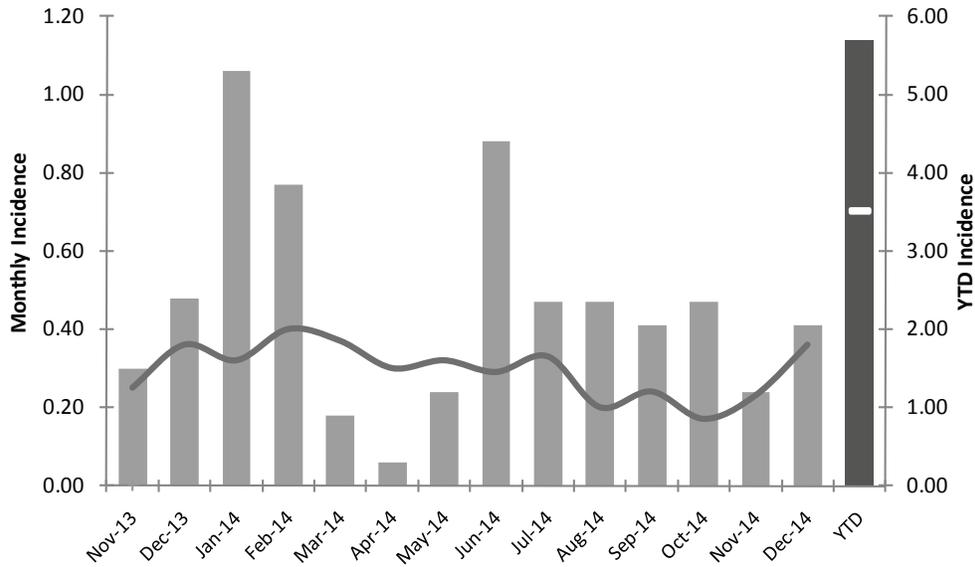


With one case reported, the incidence of invasive meningococcal disease (IMD) in Oregon was 0.025 per 100,000 population in December, which is 69% lower than the 10-year monthly average (0.08 per 100,000). The current year-to-date incidence (0.38 per 100,000) is 57% lower than the 10-year YTD average (0.89 per 100,000).

In 2014, 4 cases were serogroup B, 6 were serogroup C, 1 was serogroup W-135, and 2 were serogroup Y.



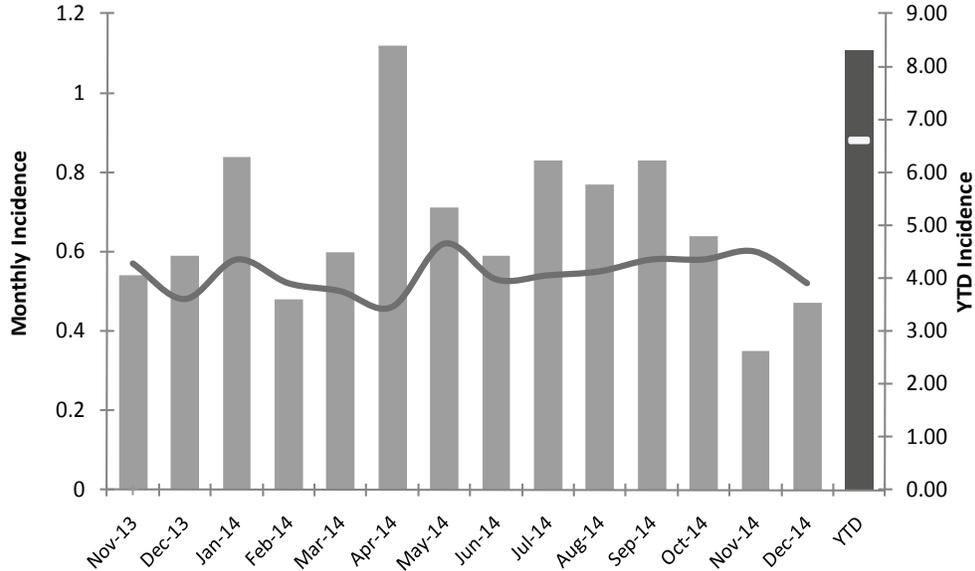
Group A streptococcus



With 6 cases reported, the incidence of invasive Group A streptococcal disease (GAS) disease in the tri-county area was 0.41 per 100,000 population in December, which is 13% higher than the 10-year average for the month (0.36 per 100,000). The year-to-date incidence (5.7 per 100,000) is 62% higher than the 10-year YTD average (3.5 per 100,000).

There have been 2 confirmed cases of necrotizing fasciitis and 1 streptococcal toxic shock syndrome reported in 2014.

Group B streptococcus

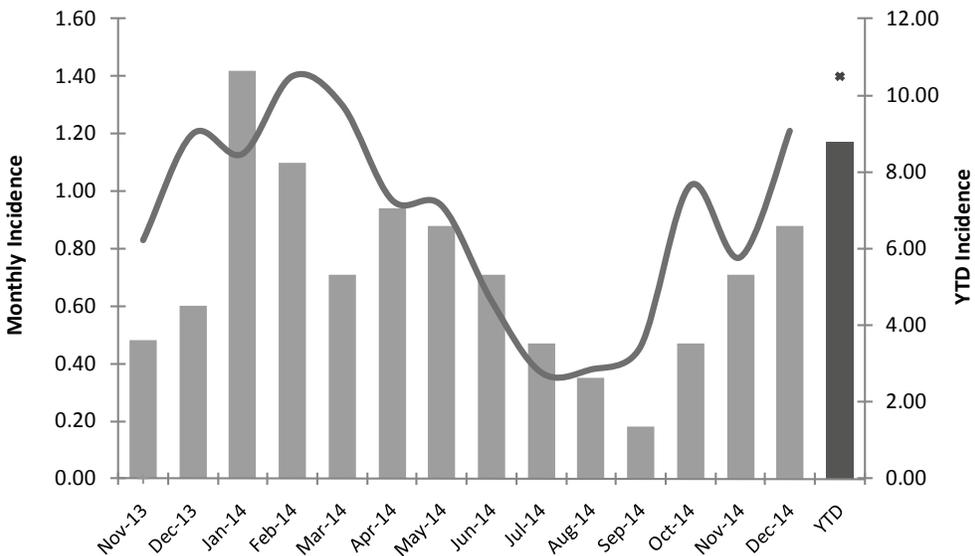


With 8 cases reported, the incidence of invasive Group B streptococcal (GBS) disease in the tri-county area was 0.47 per 100,000 population in December, which is 9% lower than the 10-year average for the month (0.52 per 100,000). The year-to-date incidence (8.3 per 100,000) is 26% higher than the 10-year YTD average (6.6 per 100,000).

In 2014, five cases occurred in infants <7 days old and were classified as early-onset invasive GBS disease; six cases occurred in infants 7-89 days of age and were classified as late-onset invasive GBS disease.

The total number of invasive GBS cases reported thus far in 2014 is 96.

Streptococcus pneumoniae



With 15 cases reported, the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) in the tri-county area was 0.88 per 100,000 population in December, which is 27% lower than the 10-year monthly average (1.2 per 100,000). The year-to-date incidence (8.8 per 100,000) is 16% lower than the 10-year YTD average (10.5 per 100,000).