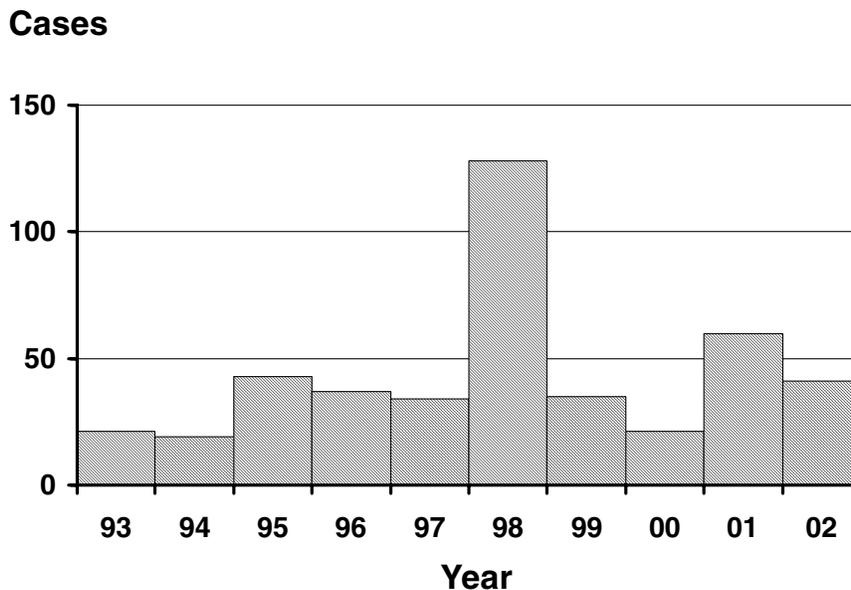


Cryptosporidiosis

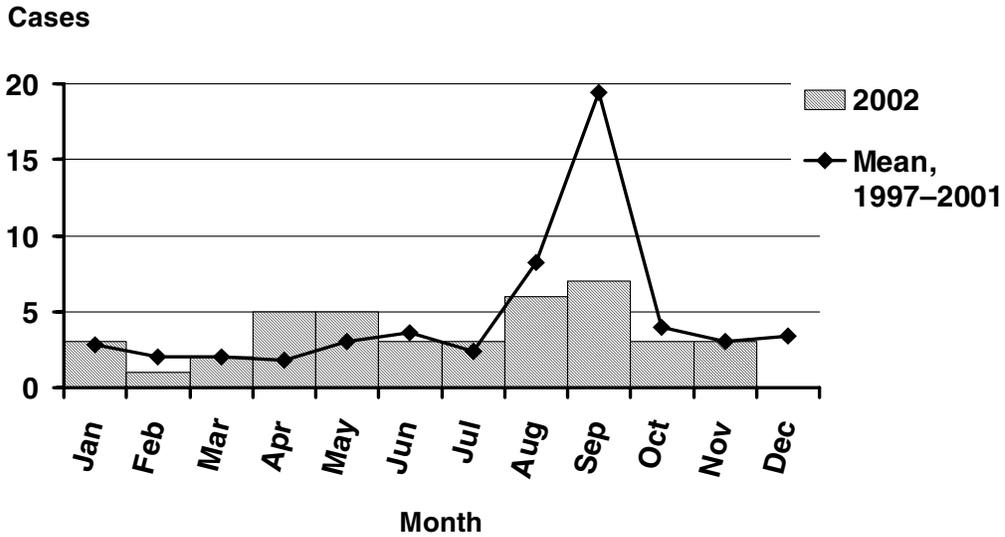
Cryptosporidiosis is a relatively common parasitic infection that sometimes causes symptoms of watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Diagnosed infections typically last 1–2 weeks in immunocompetent persons, but may be unusually protracted. Infections can be difficult to control among the immunocompromised, notably AIDS patients. Repeated studies suggest that the prevalence of cryptosporidiosis among young children, particularly those in large child-care facilities, is surprisingly high.

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 child-care or water-associated (both drinking and recreational). Nothing much exciting happened with crypto in 2002. Theoretical concerns about the possibility of crypto transmission in unfiltered drinking water are leading a number of communities, including Portland, to consider very expensive changes to routine treatment methods.

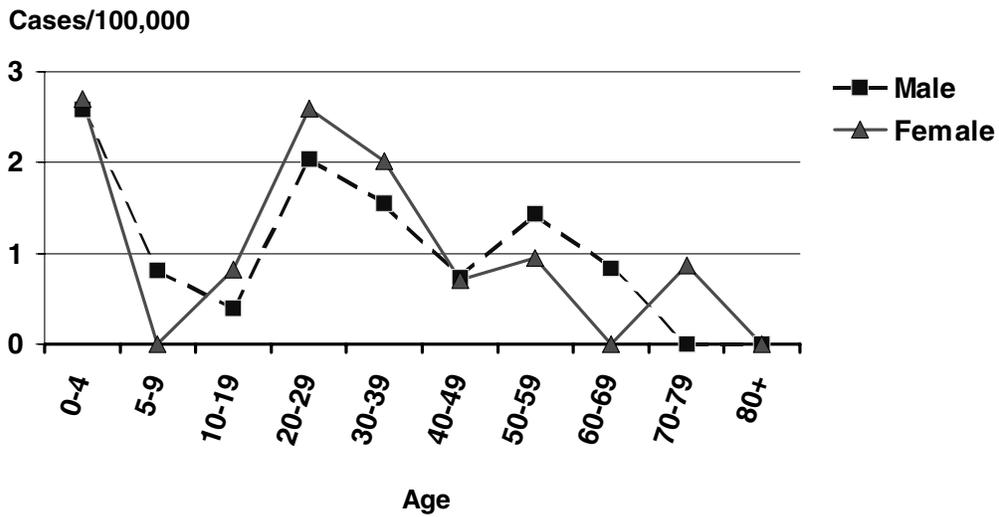
Cryptosporidiosis by Year Oregon, 1993–2002



Cryptosporidiosis by Onset Month Oregon, 2002

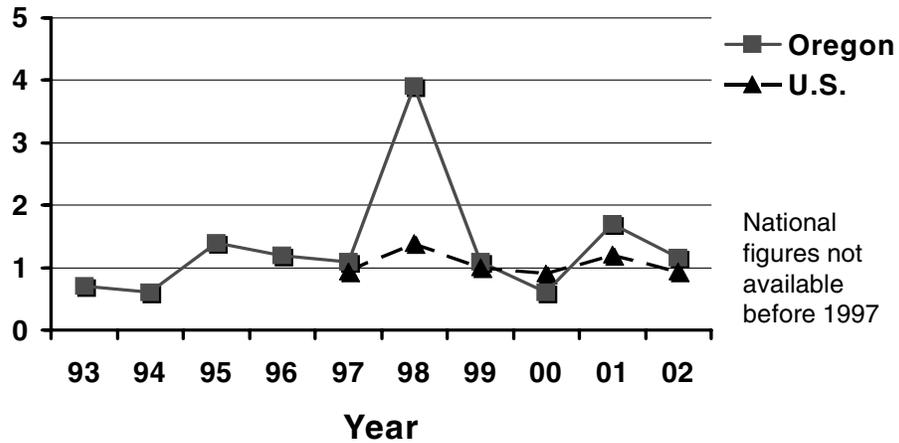


Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2002



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis Oregon vs. Nationwide 1993–2002

Cases/100,000



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by County Oregon, 2002

