

Larimer County Communicable Disease Monthly Report

February 2018

This report is a monthly snapshot of diseases reported in Larimer County as well as other relevant communicable disease topics. The Communicable Disease Team partners with the medical community and other agencies to limit and stop the spread of disease in Larimer County.

Larimer County Influenza Data: 10/1/17 - 2/28/18

Influenza hospitalizations: 243

Influenza Pediatric deaths: 0

Hospitalized flu cases in Larimer County have now reached a record high (243) for any flu season since tracking began in 2005. 74 type A infections were H3 strains, 7 were H1, and 112 were un-typed. 50 cases were influenza B. Patients ranged from 5 months to 100 years of age. 23 influenza outbreaks have been reported in long-term care settings. Hospitalized cases per week are slowly decreasing. Type B infections are currently on the rise. We continue to see high absentee and illness rates from influenza-like illness in schools and child care facilities. There have been no pediatric flu deaths in Larimer County. Please view the CO Flu Report for more detailed information and state trends.

<http://bit.ly/2C0sPor>

Rabies Update



Colorado has had 26 skunks test positive for rabies in 2018, including 3 in Larimer County. Skunks and bats are the main sources of rabies in our area; however, other wildlife, livestock and domestic pets may contract rabies and expose humans.

Transmission generally occurs from a bite from an infected animal; undetected bites may occur if a rabid bat gets into a room where someone is sleeping. Rabies exposure may also occur when saliva from an infected animal gets into an open cut/wound or into mucous membranes. Post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) is available for those with potential exposures. The Health Department can consult with you about whether PEP is needed (970-498-6775). Bites must be reported to the Health Department and to Larimer County Animal Control. If a rabid animal is suspected to be in the area, individuals should not hesitate to call Larimer County Animal Control at 970-226-3647 ext. 7. More information can be found at www.larimer.org/rabies.

Common Reportable Illnesses by Report Date

Disease	Feb	YTD
Enterics		
Campylobacter	2	9
Cryptosporidium	1	4
Giardia	1	3
Salmonella	5	7
Shigella	0	3
Shiga-Toxin Producing E. coli	1	3
Sexually Transmitted Infections		
Chlamydia	43	97
Gonorrhea	12	31
Syphilis	1	2
Zoonoses		
Animal Rabies	3	3
Vaccine Preventable Diseases		
Chicken Pox	0	3
Pertussis	8	17
Tuberculosis (active disease)	0	0

Don't play chicken with your health

Since the 1990s, **65 Salmonella** outbreaks have been linked to live poultry

3,796 Illnesses
661 Hospitalizations
6 Deaths

WASH YOUR HANDS
after handling live poultry

Children love to handle the baby chicks displayed in some stores during the springtime. Chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys can carry and spread Salmonella. Young children are susceptible because they are more likely to put their fingers, pacifiers, and other items into their mouths. It's a good time of year to remind families with backyard poultry to always wash hands with soap and warm water right after touching or being around a live bird.