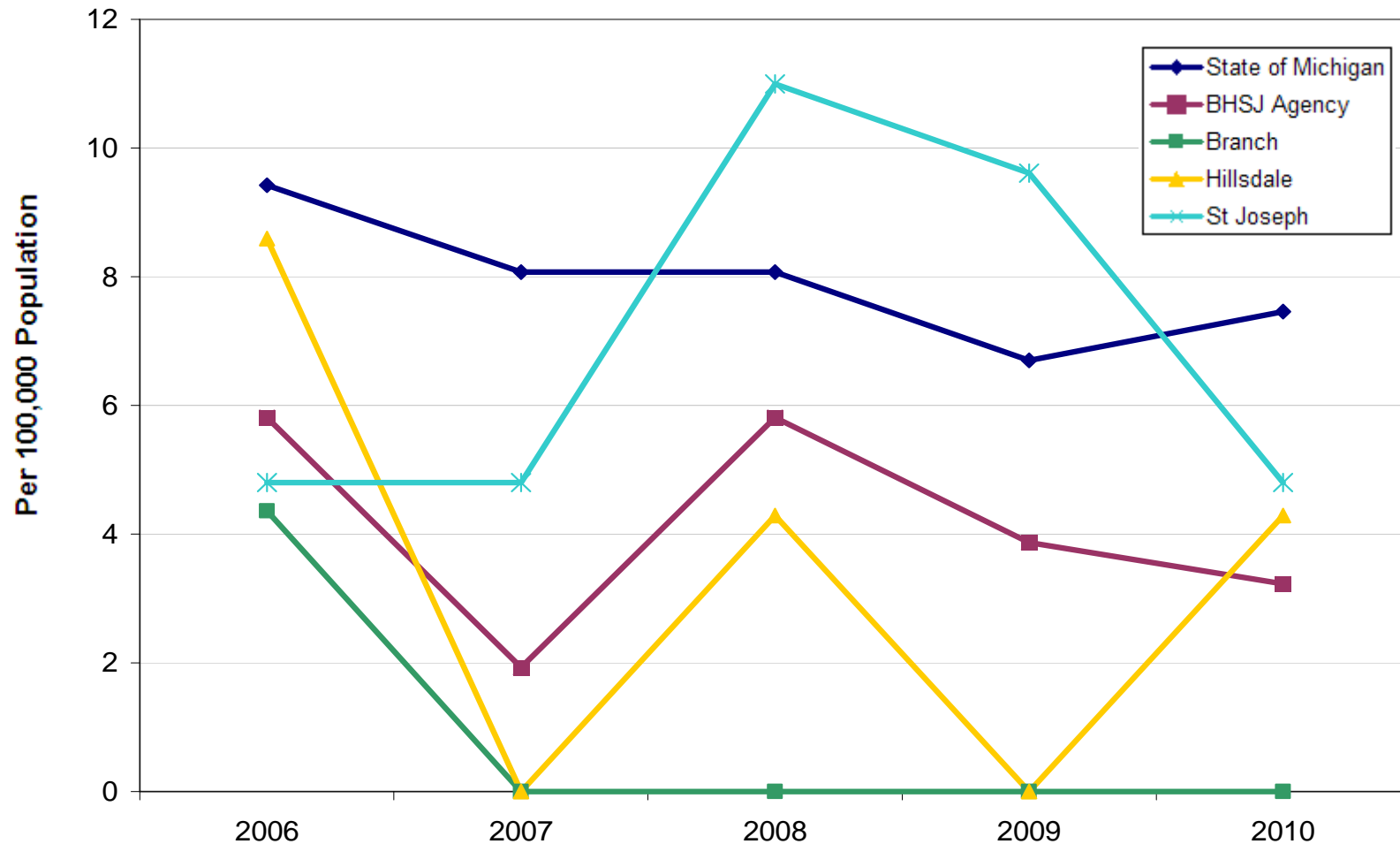


Aseptic Meningitis

Brief Description: A somewhat common clinical syndrome with multiple viral and non-viral etiologies. There is often sudden onset of fever with signs and symptoms of meningeal involvement and may be accompanied by rash, respiratory or gastrointestinal symptoms. Aseptic Meningitis is rarely serious and seldom exceeds 10 days; however, residual signs and symptoms may persist a year or more depending on the agent.

Aseptic Meningitis rates per 100,000 population

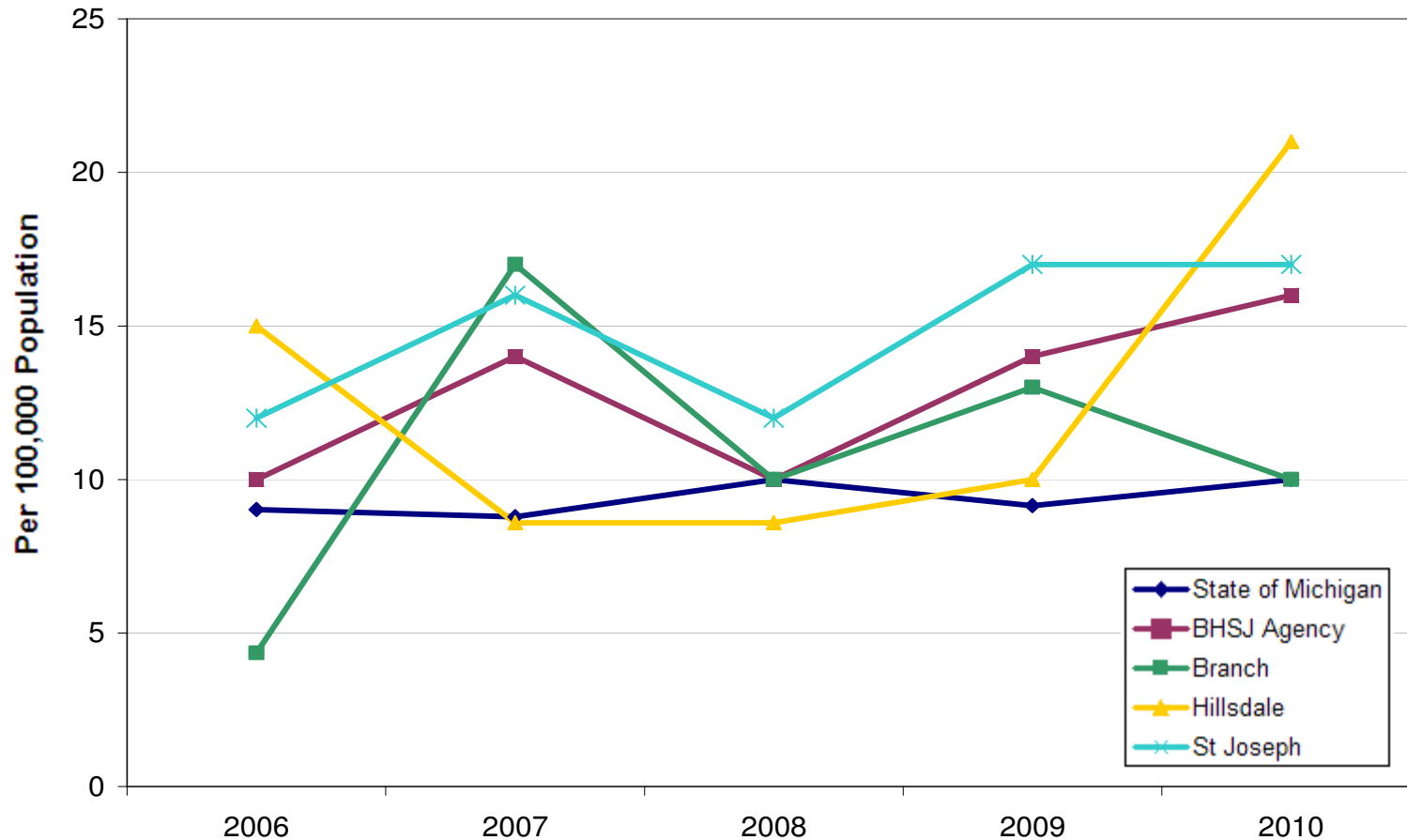


Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Campylobacteriosis

Brief Description: A bacterial disease ranging from very mild to severe symptoms including diarrhea (often bloody), abdominal pain, fever, nausea and vomiting. The infection is acquired by ingesting the organism. Potential sources include unpasteurized milk, undercooked poultry or other contaminated foods and liquids. Transmission can also occur during or after contact with an infected animal, most frequently poultry and cattle. Hand washing is important in preventing the spread of the infection.

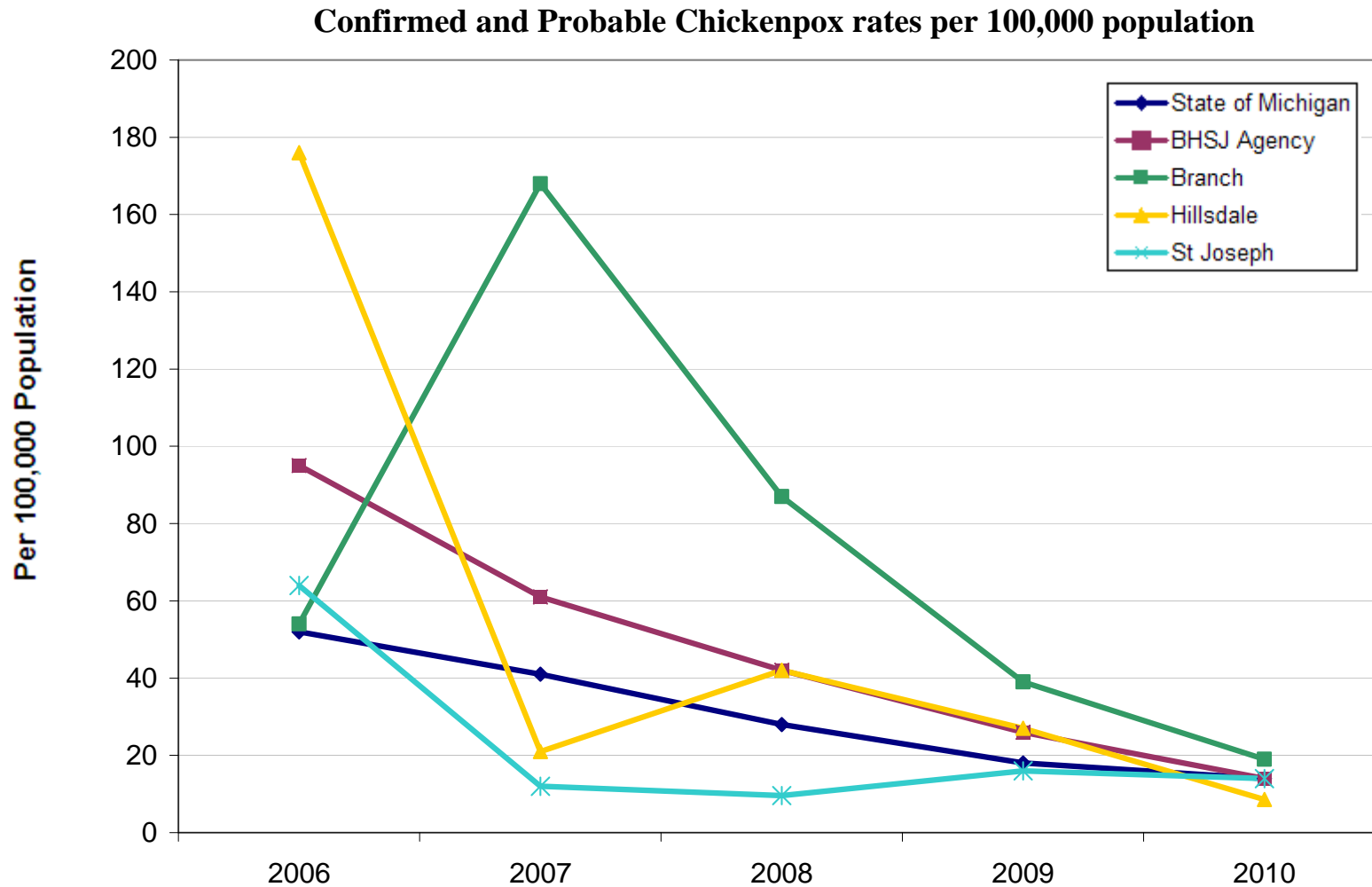
Campylobacteriosis rates per 100,000



Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Chickenpox

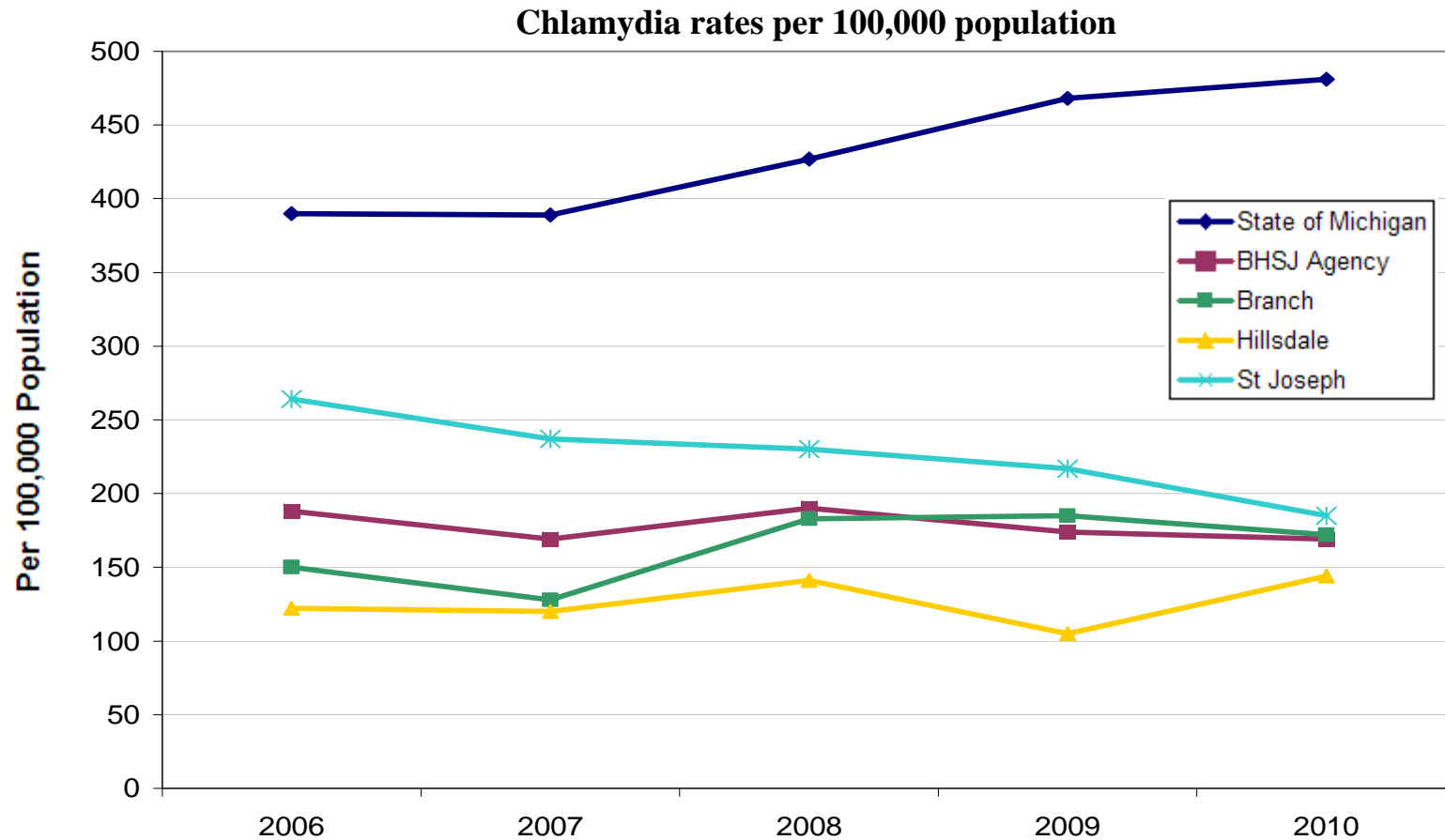
Brief Description: Chickenpox is a vaccine-preventable illness causing mild to severe symptoms of fever and a generalized maculo-papulovesicular rash. The virus is transmitted by respiratory droplets from an infected individual or by direct contact with blister fluid or mucous membranes of an infected individual or a contaminated item.



Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Chlamydia

Brief Description: A common sexually transmitted genital infection. Symptoms may be mild or absent in males and include burning sensation when urinating with abnormal discharge, as well as urethral itching. Up to 70% of females are asymptomatic but symptoms may include abnormal vaginal discharge, burning sensation when urinating, and vaginal bleeding between periods. Complications from untreated Chlamydia include pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.

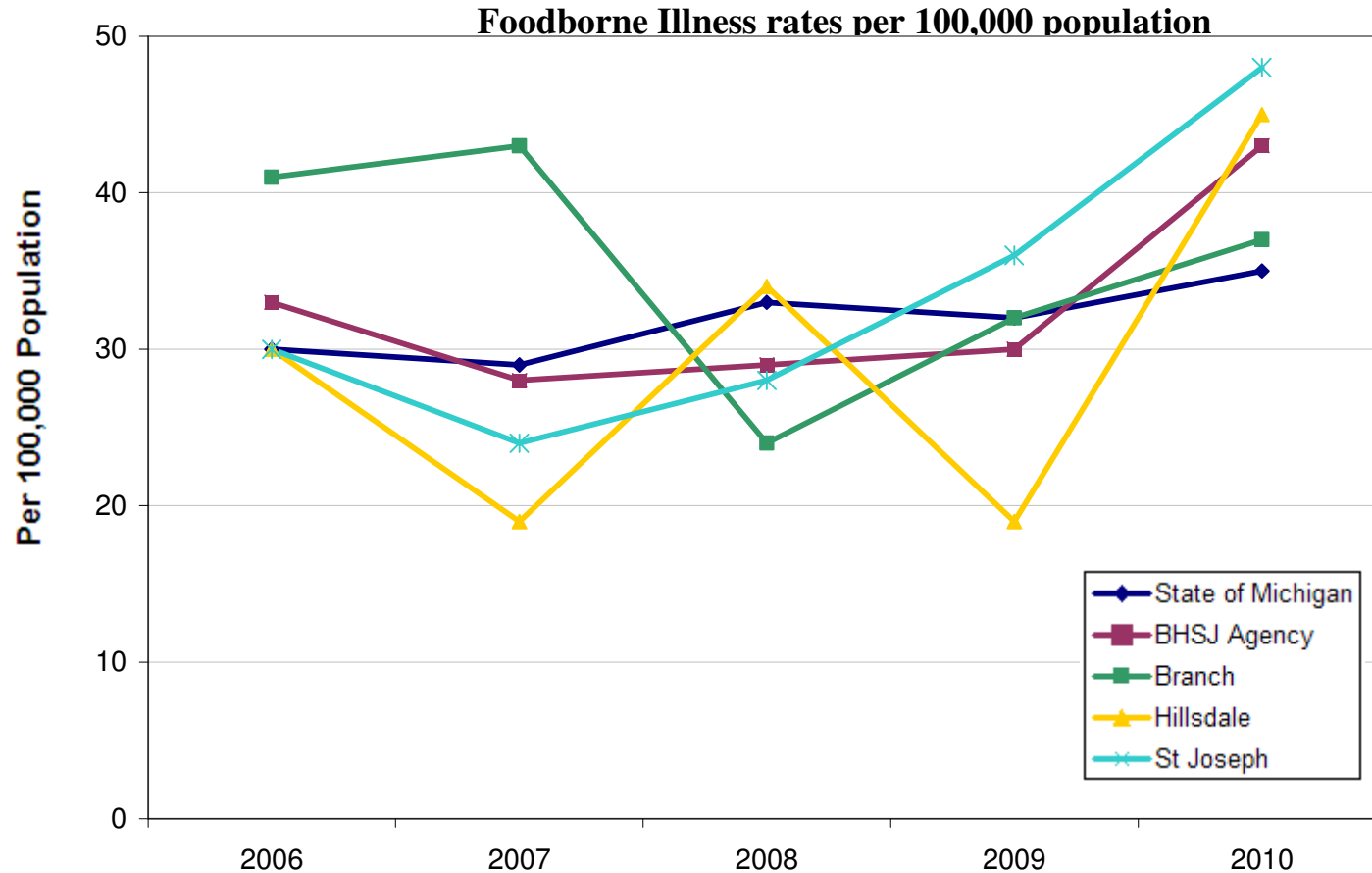


Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

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Foodborne Illness

Brief Description: Foodborne diseases are those acquired through consumption of contaminated food. Here, foodborne illness includes the following diseases: Amebiasis, Foodborne Botulism, Campylobacteriosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*, Giardiasis, Listeriosis, Norovirus (only reported from positive laboratory results during outbreaks), Salmonellosis, Shigellosis, Typhoid Fever and *Yersinia* enteritis. Often, symptoms of foodborne illness include diarrhea, vomiting, fever and abdominal cramps but this will vary by the individual disease. With many foodborne illnesses, hand washing can help in preventing the spread of illness.

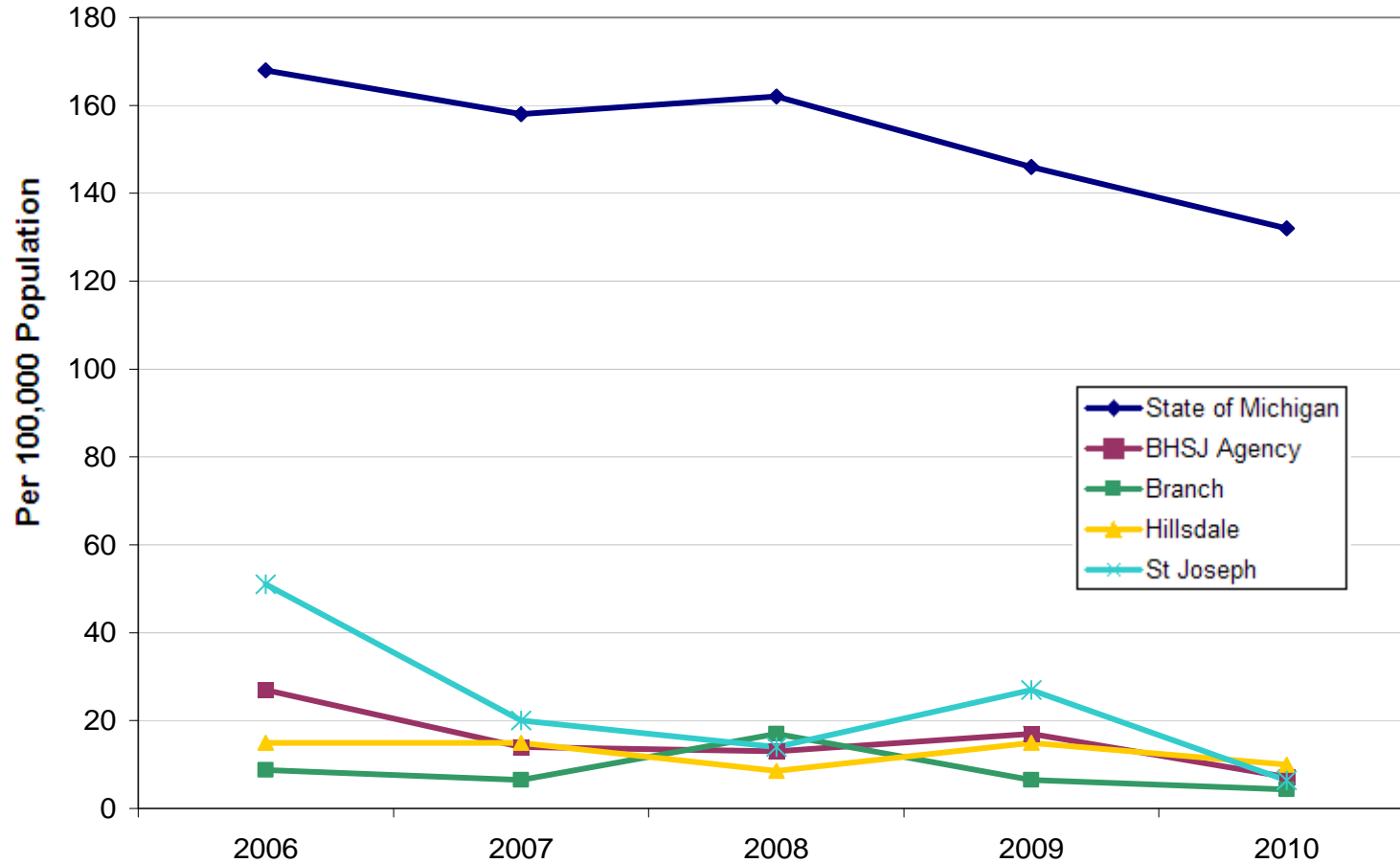


Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Gonorrhea

Brief Description: A common sexually transmitted bacterial disease. Some males and females may be asymptomatic but symptoms can include burning sensation when urinating with yellowish discharge. Additionally for women, vaginal bleeding between periods may occur. Women with untreated Gonorrhea are at risk of developing pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), infertility, and ectopic pregnancy.

Gonorrhea rates per 100,000 population

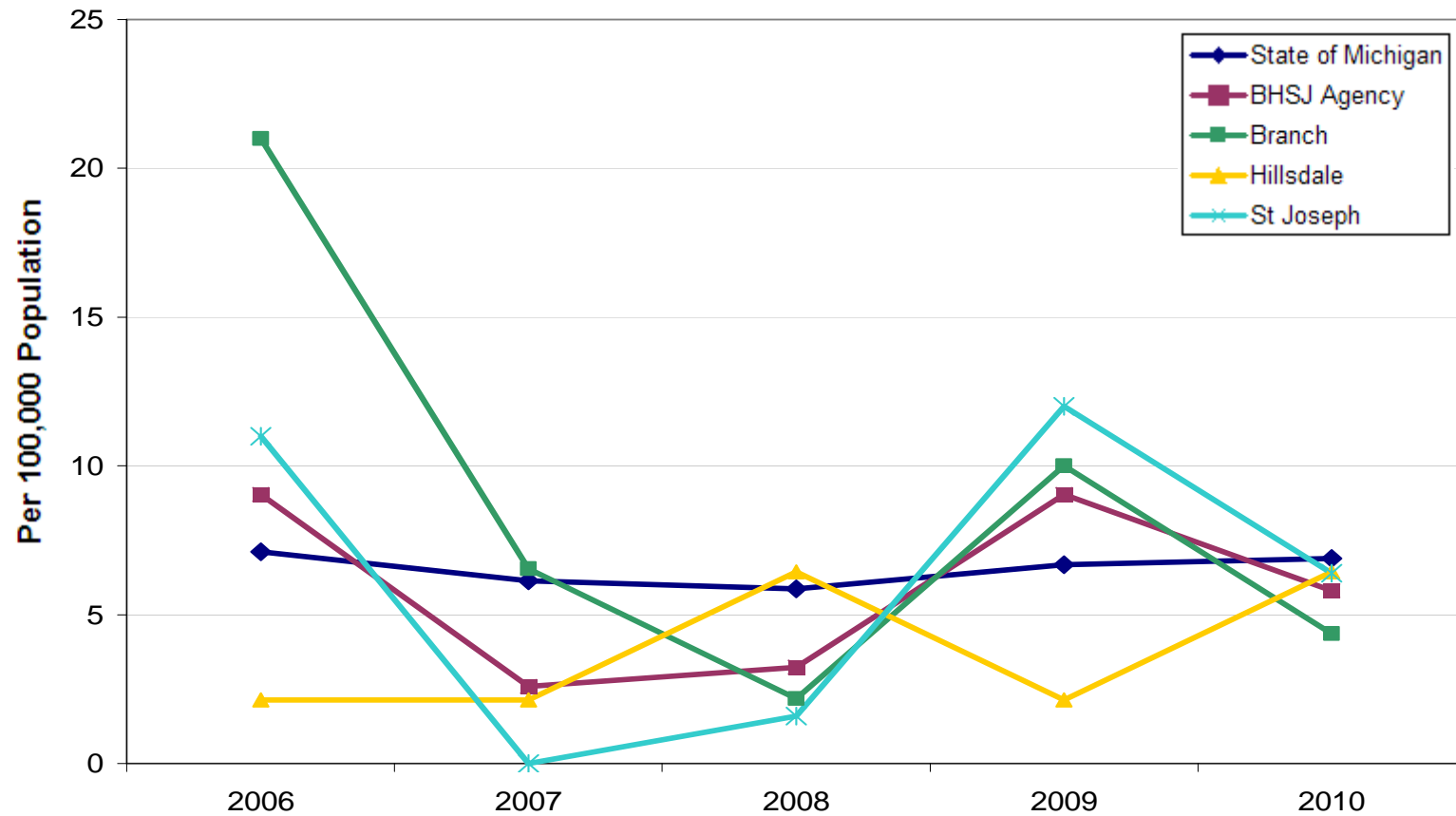


Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Giardiasis

Brief Description: A protozoan disease which may cause gastrointestinal symptoms including diarrhea, abdominal pain, bloating, weight loss, or malabsorption, but may also be asymptomatic. The mode of transmission is person-to-person by hand-to-mouth transfer of the protozoan cysts from contaminated food or water. Outbreaks may be more likely to occur in child day care settings or from recreational waters such as swimming or wading pools. Hand washing is important in preventing the spread of the infection.

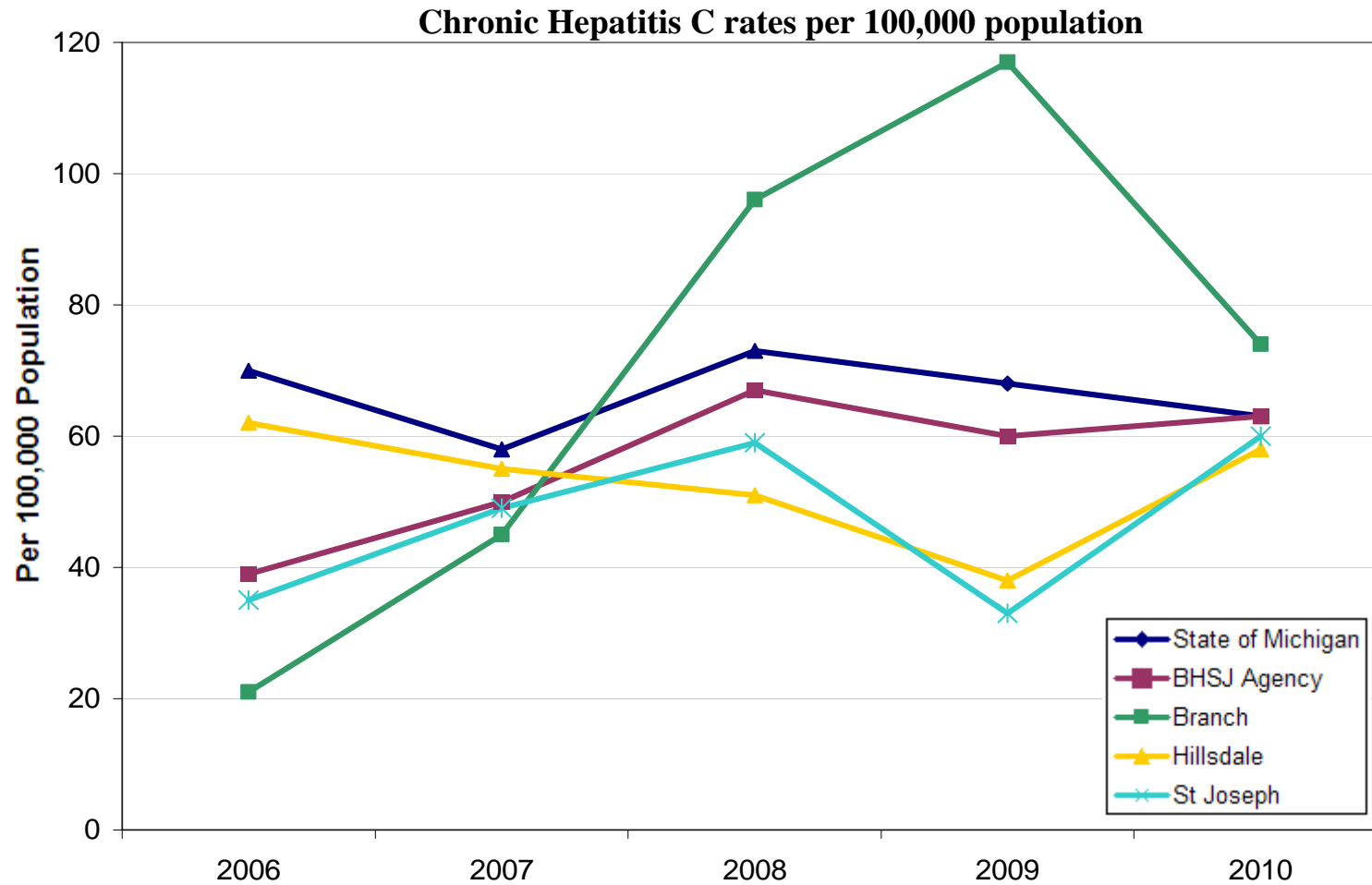
Giardiasis rates per 100,000 population



Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Chronic Hepatitis C

Brief Description: Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) is a bloodborne disease. About 50-85% of persons infected with viral Hepatitis C will develop a chronic infection. Many are asymptomatic but about half of those with the chronic infection will develop cirrhosis or cancer of the liver. HCV is most likely to be found among sharers of injection equipment or in areas where unsafe practices of health care equipment occur.



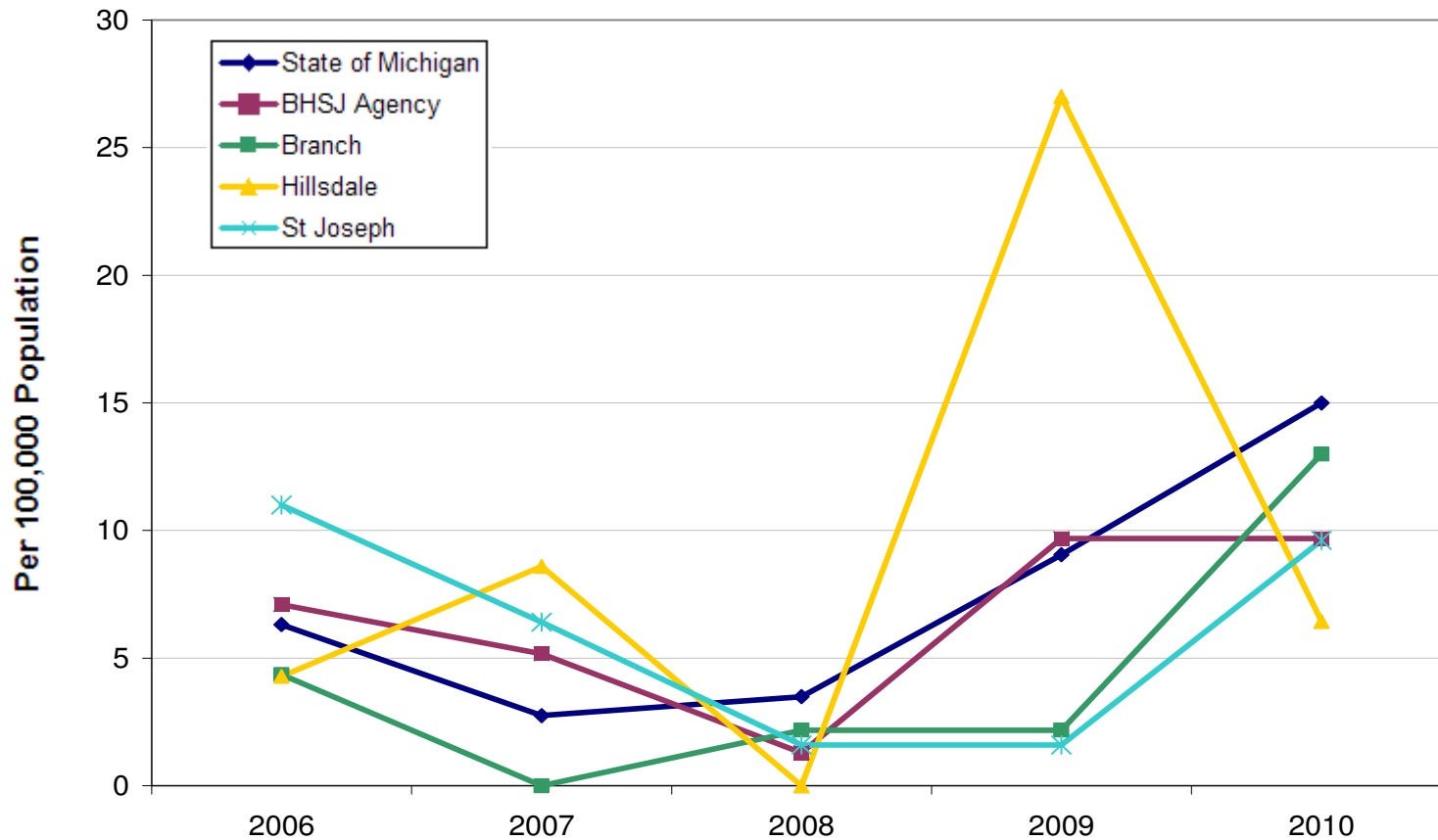
Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

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Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

Brief Description: A vaccine-preventable bacterial infection of the respiratory tract caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. The mode of transmission is by respiratory droplets from an infected person. Young children are often exposed via a caregiver or family member. At first, the disease mimics a minor respiratory infection, but symptoms often progresses to a violent cough that may include an inspiratory whoop and post-tussive vomiting. The entire disease course can last months. Pertussis can be fatal and is most dangerous for babies less than one year of age. Severe complications can affect individuals of all ages.

Confirmed and Probable Pertussis rates per 100,000 population

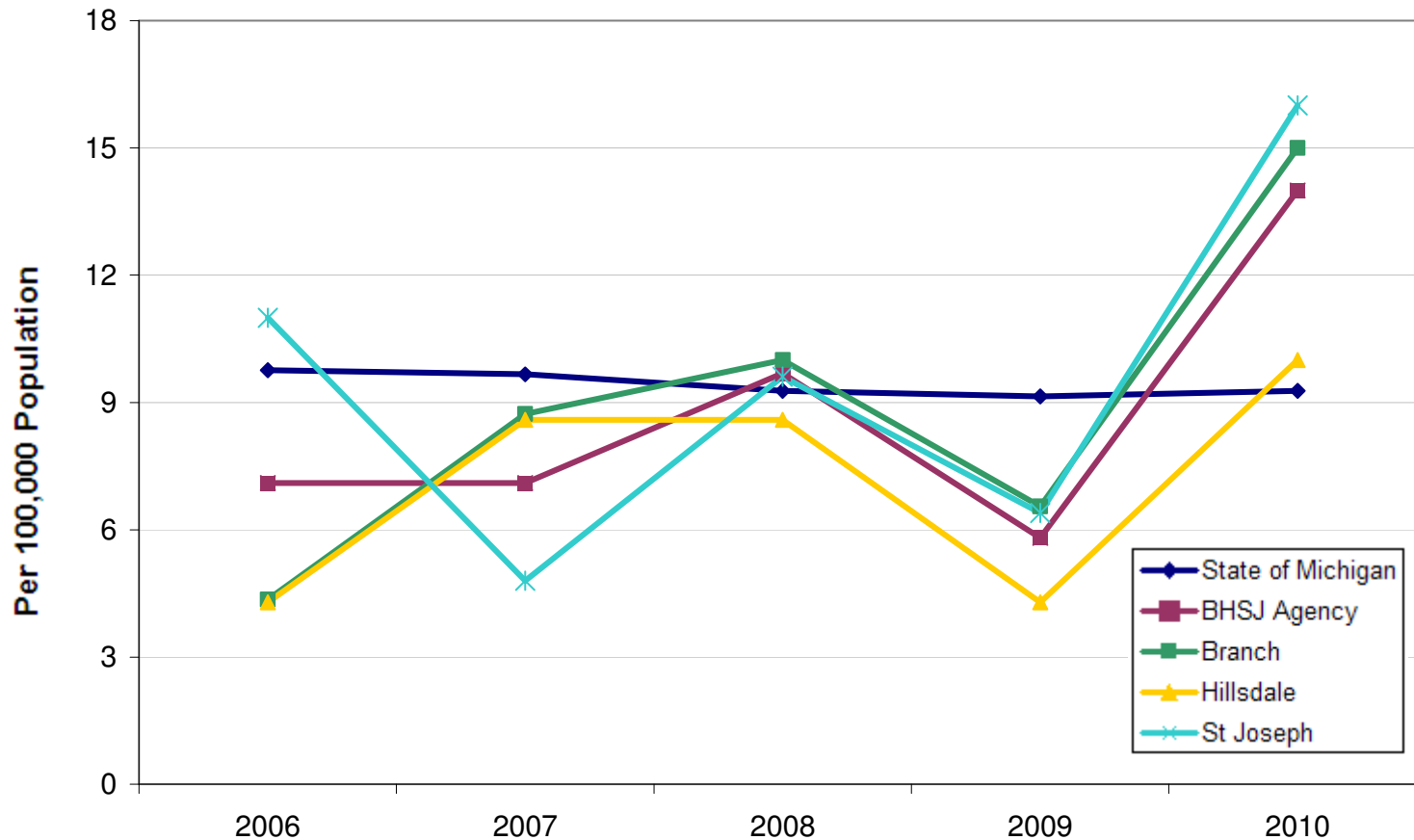


Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Salmonellosis

Brief Description: A bacterial disease that is characterized by symptoms of abdominal pain, diarrhea and fever. Nausea, vomiting and headache may also be present. Symptoms may last several days. Dehydration in infants and the elderly may be severe. The infection is frequently acquired by ingesting the organism, often by consuming contaminated food. Food sources can include unpasteurized milk products, contaminated produce and raw/undercooked eggs, meat and poultry. Contact with infected animals (such as baby chicks, reptiles and livestock) and their environment can also be a source of exposure. Symptoms can begin 6-72 hours after exposure, but may take weeks to develop. Hand washing is important in preventing the spread of the infection.

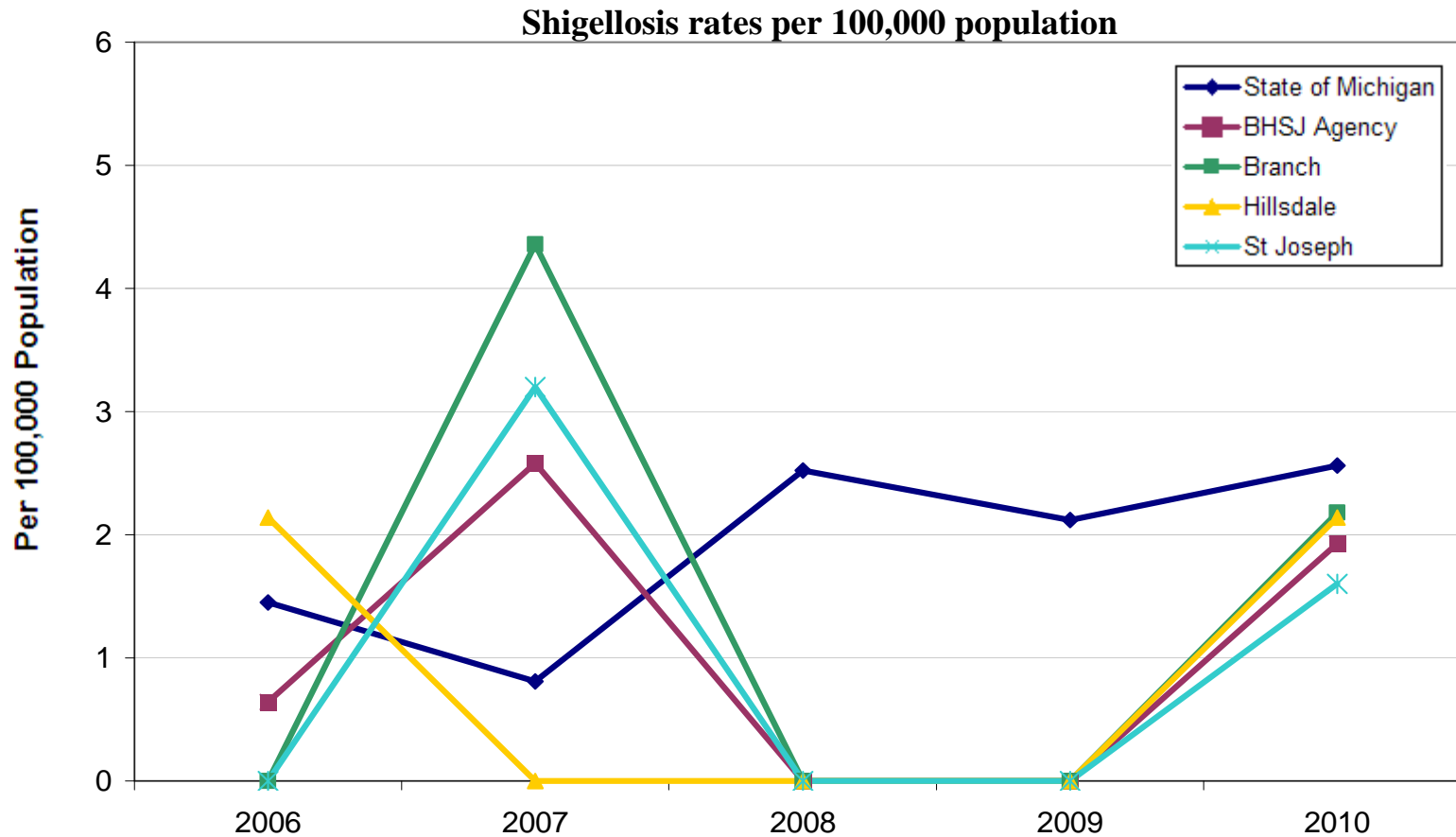
Salmonellosis rates per 100,000 population



Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Shigellosis

Brief Description: A bacterial disease with gastrointestinal symptoms including diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal cramps, usually lasting 4 to 7 days. The mode of transmission is by direct or indirect fecal-oral transmission from a symptomatic patient or after ingestion of contaminated food or liquid. Outbreaks may occur in crowded conditions such as prisons, schools, day care centers, or refugee camps. Hand washing is important in preventing the spread of the infection.



Description from: Heymann, David L. *Control of Communicable Diseases Manual*. 19th ed. Washington DC: American Public Health Association, 2008.

Data Source:

Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS), 2006-2010. Data is collected from a combination of sources including local health departments, private provider reports and laboratory reports. Unless otherwise specified, data includes only those with a **confirmed** diagnosis and **completed** investigation.

Data Explanations:

- Rates are calculated by dividing the number of cases in an area by the overall population of the same area. Rates were calculated using the following population sizes, taken from the Census 2000 data:
 - State of Michigan: 9,938,444
 - Branch-Hillsdale-St. Joseph: 154,736
 - Branch: 45,787
 - Hillsdale: 46,527
 - St. Joseph: 62,422
- Counts of some diseases are small (<5 cases), making rate estimates unstable and therefore should be interpreted with caution. When counts are low, small changes in counts (for example, one additional case in a year) can influence the rate to make it appear inappropriately significant.
- Please note the differences in scale for each disease.

If you have questions or comments about this data, please contact:**Tiffany Henderson**

Region 1 Epidemiologist
Surveillance and Infectious Disease
Epidemiology Section
Michigan Department of Community Health
Office: (517) 887-4615
Cell: (517) 749-2153
hendersont1@michigan.gov

Bethany Reimink

Region 5 Epidemiologist
Surveillance and Infectious Disease
Epidemiology Section
Michigan Department of Community Health
Office: (269) 373-5293
Cell: (517) 719-0407
reiminkb@michigan.gov

If you have questions regarding data on other diseases, please contact:**Theresa Christner**

Health Education/Health Promotion Director
Branch Hillsdale St. Joseph Community Health
Agency
570 N Marshall Rd.
Coldwater, MI 49036
Phone: (517) 279-9561 ext. 144
christnert@bhsj.org

JoAnn Wilczynski, MS, RN

Prevention Services Director
Branch Hillsdale St. Joseph Community Health
Agency
570 N Marshall Rd.
Coldwater, MI 49036
Phone: (517) 279-9561 ext. 143
wilczynskij@bhsj.org