Diseases and Conditions Reported During August 27—September 2, 2017:
This report is a weekly snapshot of communicable diseases reported in El Paso County, as well as a report of disease trends and local health alerts. El Paso County Public Health’s Communicable Disease Program partners with the medical community and the public to limit and stop the spread of diseases in our community.

24 Hour Reportable Diseases:
- 1 Animal bite—adult
- No outbreaks were reported during this time period

7 Day Reportable Diseases:
- 1 Campylobacter—pediatric
- 3 Carbapenem-resistant Pseudomonas Aeruginosa (CRPA) - adults
- 1 Chronic Hepatitis B—adult
- 1 Lyme Disease—adult
- 1 Salmonella—adult
- 2 Shiga-toxin producing E. coli—pediatric
- 1 Toxic shock—pediatric

Additional Reports:
- Total number of animals that have tested positive for rabies in 2017: 13 (7 skunks, 6 bats)
- Three gastrointestinal illness (GI) complaints, possibly foodborne, associated with a retail food establishment (RFE).

Health News: Measles
Since 2000, when measles was declared eliminated from the U.S., the annual number of cases has ranged from a low of 37 in 2004 to a high of 667 in 2014. The majority of cases have been among people who are not vaccinated against measles. Measles cases in the United States occur as a result of importations by people who were infected while in other countries and from transmission that may occur from those importations. Measles is more likely to spread and cause outbreaks in U.S. communities where groups of people are unvaccinated.

- Outbreaks in countries to which Americans often travel can directly contribute to an increase in measles cases in the United States. In recent years, measles importations have come from frequently visited countries where large outbreaks were reported including, but not limited to, England, France, Germany, India, and the Philippines.
- Laboratory confirmation is essential for all sporadic measles cases and all outbreaks. Detection of measles-specific IgM antibody and measles RNA by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) are the most common methods for confirming measles infection. Healthcare providers should obtain both a serum sample and a throat swab (or nasopharyngeal swab) from patients suspected to have measles at first contact with them. Urine samples may also contain the virus, and when feasible to do so, collecting both respiratory and urine samples can increase the likelihood of detecting measles virus.
- Even SUSPECTED measles disease is to be immediately reported to local public health. In El Paso County that can be done by calling 719-578-3220 or after hours at 719-235-2278.

Source: cdc.gov