

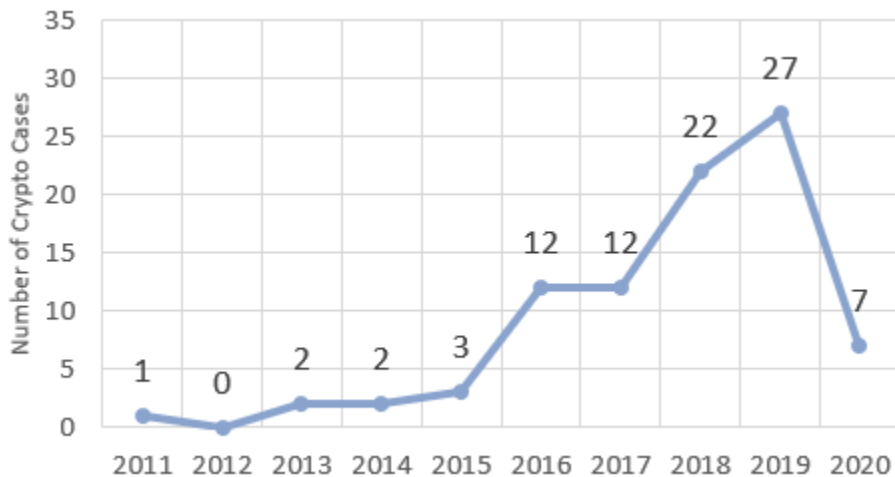
# Central Oregon Public Health Quarterly

Communicable Disease Update for Crook, Deschutes, and Jefferson Counties  
Fourth Quarter Report, 2020

24/7 Communicable Disease reporting lines: : Crook County: 541-447-5165 : Deschutes County: 541-322-7418 : Jefferson County: 541-475-4456

## Cryptosporidiosis in Central Oregon

Annual Number of Cryptosporidiosis Cases in Central Oregon



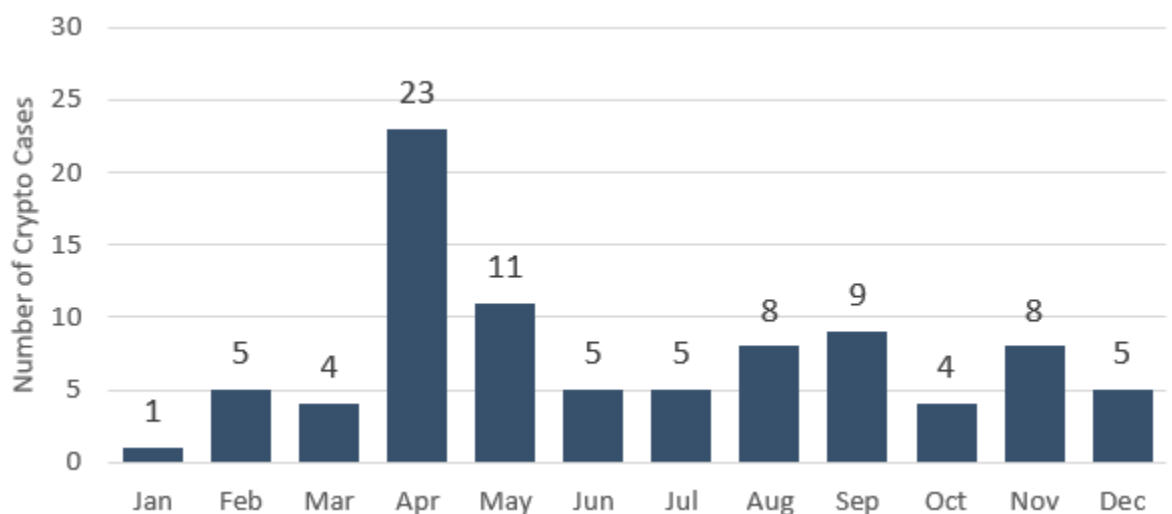
**The number of cryptosporidiosis (also known as "crypto") cases in Central Oregon has been trending upward over the past ten years.**

There were 88 cases of cryptosporidiosis in Central Oregon between 2011 and 2020. The number of cases each year has ranged from a low of 0 cases in 2012 to a peak of 27 cases in 2019. 2020 saw the fewest cases in Central Oregon since before 2016.

Most (63.6%) cases of crypto in Central Oregon between 2010-2019 were Deschutes County residents, followed by Crook County (26.1%) and Jefferson County (10.2%).

## Cryptosporidiosis in Central Oregon by Month

Central Oregon Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Month, 2011-2020

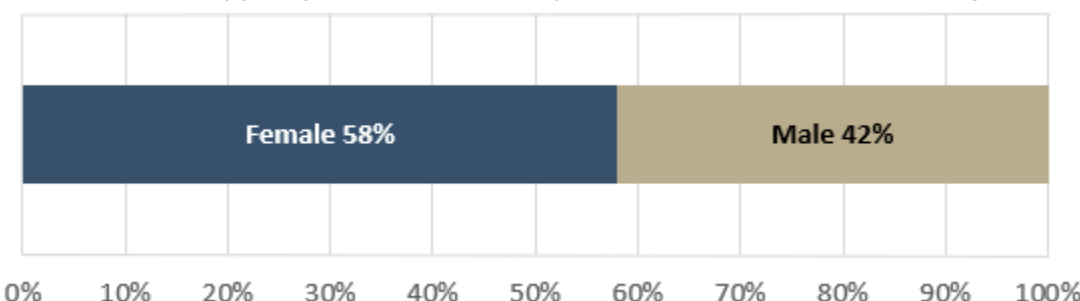


**Most known cryptosporidiosis cases in Central Oregon occur in the month of April.**

Over the past ten years, over 26% of cases occurred in April. Almost half of the cases in April occurred in Crook County.

## Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Sex

Percent of Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Sex, 2011-2020, Central Oregon



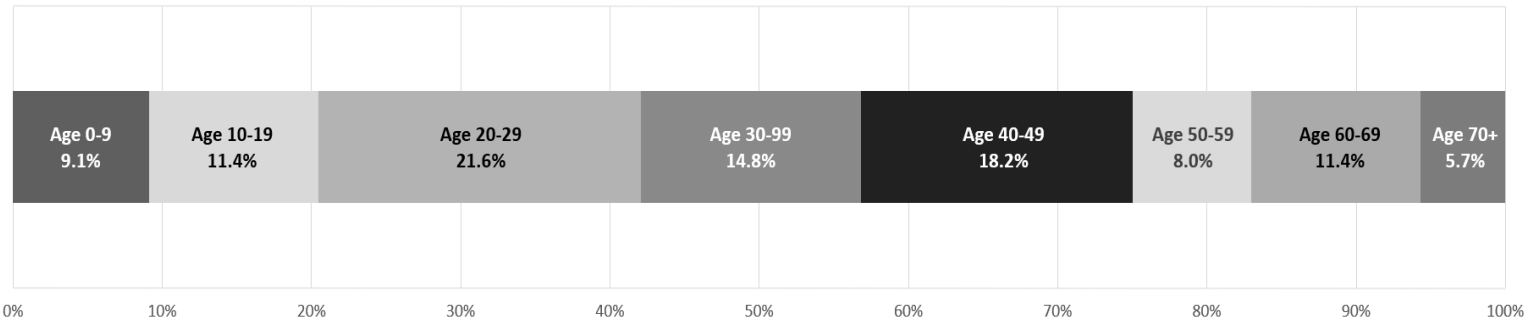
**Most cryptosporidiosis cases in Central Oregon over the past ten years were female.**

Around 42.0% of Central Oregon cases between 2011-2020 were male. Central Oregon has nearly the same percentage of cases that were female compared to Oregon (56.4%) during the same time frame.

# Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Age Group

The age group with the highest proportion of cryptosporidium cases in Central Oregon between 2011-2020 were aged 20-29 (21.6%), compared to Oregon (16.1%). Statewide, the age groups with the highest proportion were people aged 30-39 (18.6%).




Number of Central Oregon Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Age Group, 2011-2020



## Cryptosporidiosis in the United States

**U.S. Cryptosporidiosis Outbreaks: 2009–2017**

**Outbreaks of diarrhea most commonly linked to**

- Pools\* (35%)**  
  
 Don't swim with diarrhea
- Cattle (15%)**  
  
 Wash hands after touching animals
- Childcare (13%)**  
  
 Keep kids sick with diarrhea home

\*Pools and water playgrounds  
As reported in Gharpure et al. MMWR 2019 (bit.ly/MMWR627)

**CDC MMWR**

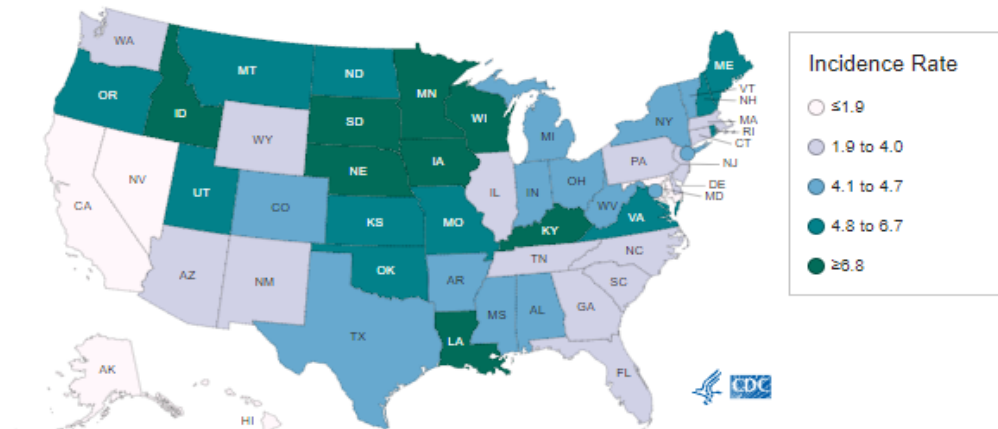
Cryptosporidiosis is a water-borne diarrheal illness caused by a protozoa parasite called *Cryptosporidium* that can spread person-to-person and from animals to humans.

It is the leading cause of waterborne disease outbreaks among humans in the United States. Pools and water playgrounds are most commonly linked to cryptosporidiosis outbreaks.

Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis Cases, United States, 2019

*Cryptosporidium* is widespread across the United States. While incidence is highest in Midwestern states, risk factors can differ between geographical regions.

In 2019, Oregon had 254 cases of cryptosporidiosis with an incidence rate of 6 per 100,000 population. There were 6 outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis in 2019.



### What providers need to know about cryptosporidiosis screening

Since the late 1990s, cryptosporidiosis in humans was thought to be caused by only one species; *Cryptosporidium parvum*. We now know that there are at least 30 species, many with multiple subtypes of varying severity. **All forms are indistinguishable by traditional clinical laboratory tests.** Only molecular testing methods can distinguish between species, genotypes, and subtypes.

According to the CDC, people who are most likely to become infected with *Cryptosporidium* include:

- Children who attend childcare centers, including diaper-aged children, and childcare workers
- Parents of infected children
- Older adults (ages 75 years and older)
- Caretakers of people with Crypto
- People who travel internationally
- Backpackers, hikers, and campers who drink unfiltered, untreated water
- People who drink from untreated, unprotected shallow wells
- People, including swimmers, who swallow water from contaminated sources
- People who handle infected calves or other ruminants like sheep
- People exposed to human feces through sexual contact