



BRUNSWICK COUNTY


COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT
2017

Health Services

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www.brunswickcountync.gov

TYPES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- Foodborne Illnesses
 - Rabies
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases & HIV
 - Tuberculosis
 - Vaccine Preventable Diseases
 - Vectorborne Diseases
 - Waterborne Diseases
- 

FOODBORNE

Transmitted by consuming contaminated foods or beverages

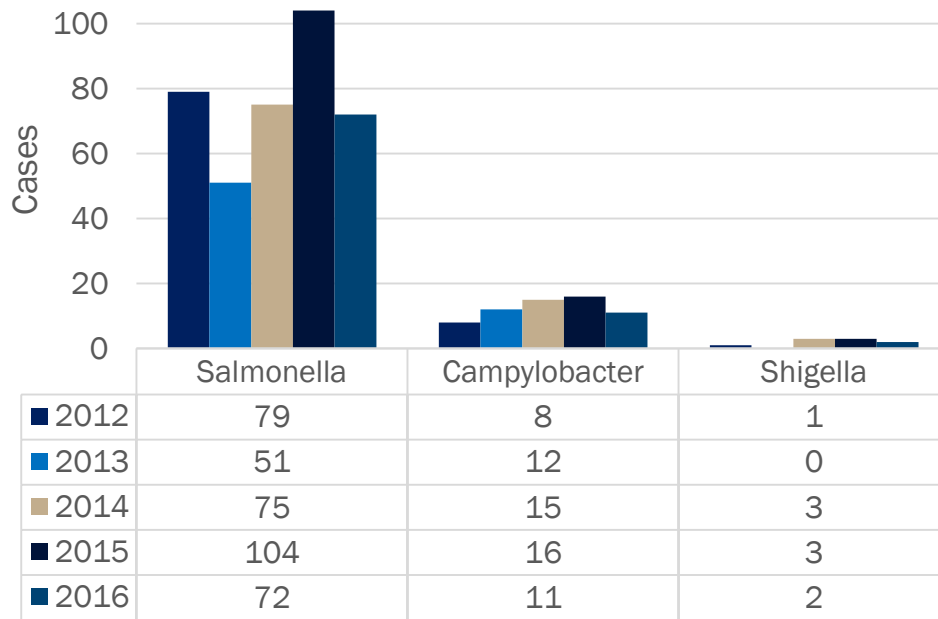
Often causes intestinal symptoms such as nausea, vomiting and diarrhea

Examples are:

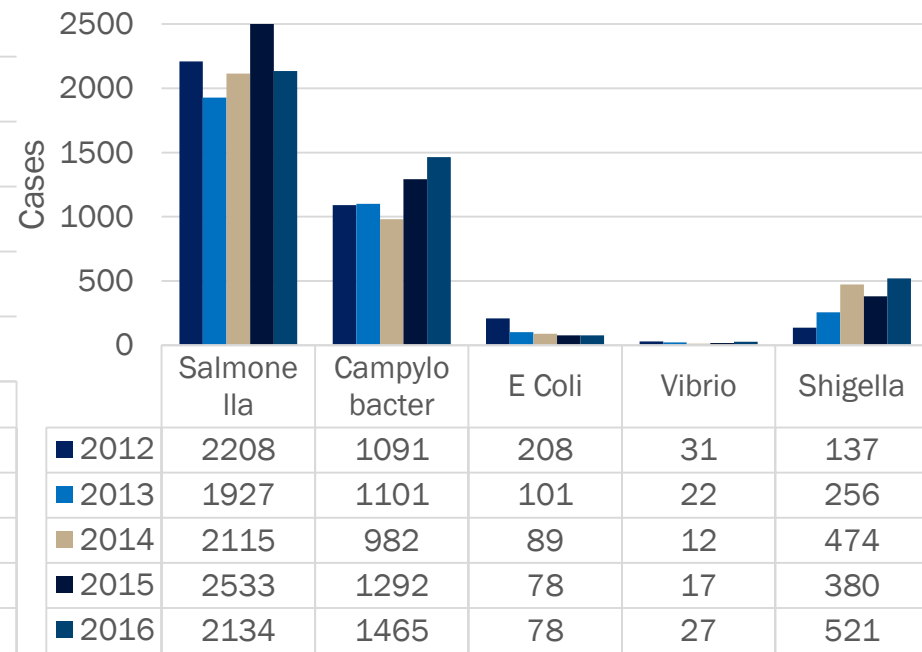
- Botulism
- Campylobacter
- E. Coli
- Listeria
- Norovirus
- Salmonella
- Shigella
- Vibrio

REPORTED FOODBORNE ILLNESS

Brunswick County Reported Cases
2012-2016



North Carolina Reported Cases
2012-2016



RABIES

Deadly viral disease that attacks the central nervous system of mammals.

Commonly found in:

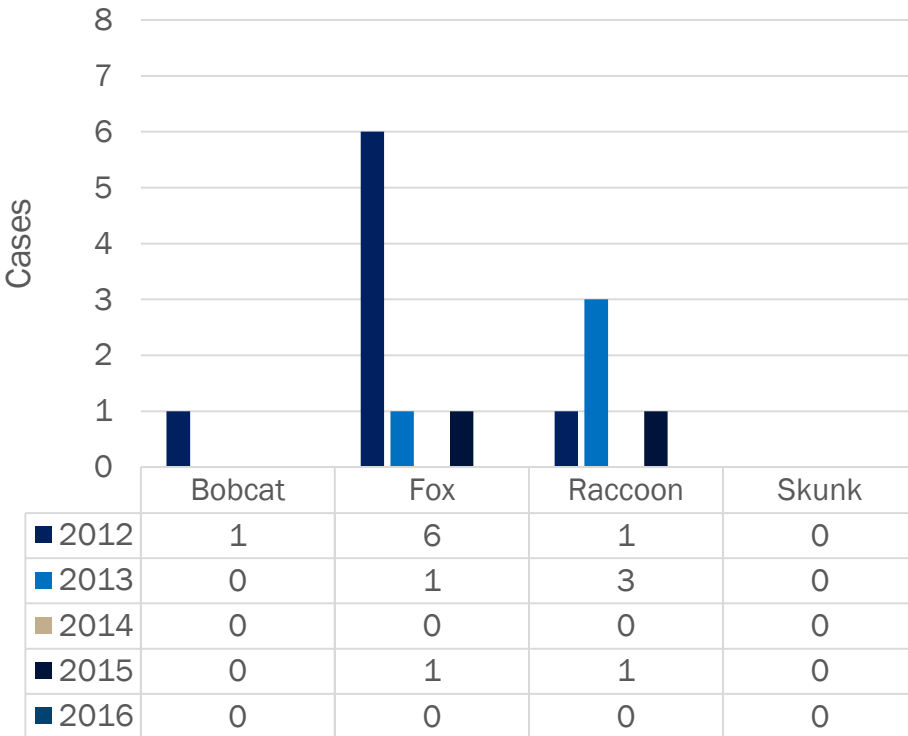
- raccoons
- skunks
- red and grey foxes
- coyotes
- wolves
- groundhogs
- beavers.
- Bats

The virus can infect domestic pets, agricultural animals such as cows and horses, and people when they are exposed to rabid wildlife.

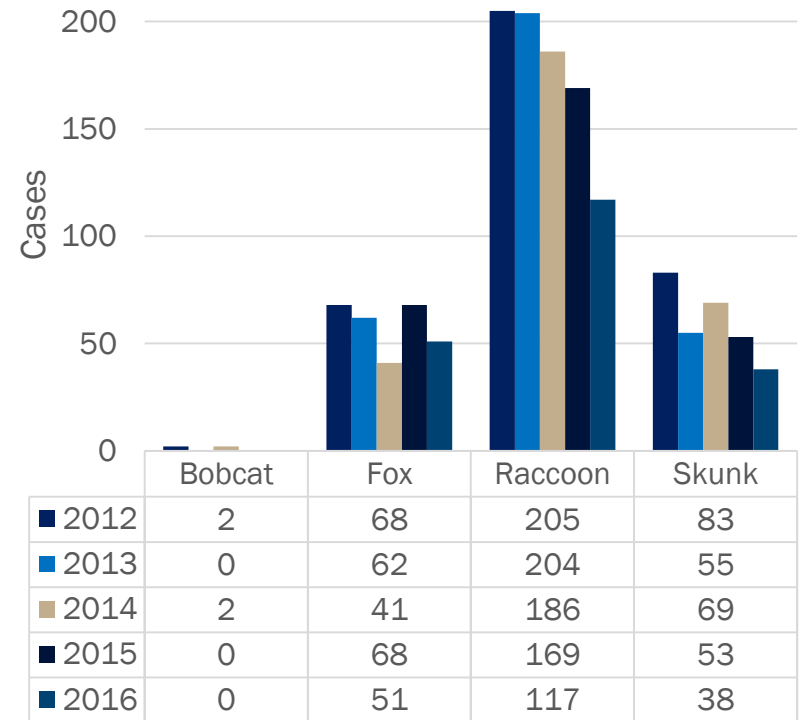


POSITIVE RABIES CASES

BRUNSWICK COUNTY
POSITIVE RABIES 2012-2016



NORTH CAROLINA POSITIVE
RABIES 2012-2016



North Carolina Animal Rabies Cases by Year, 2016

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

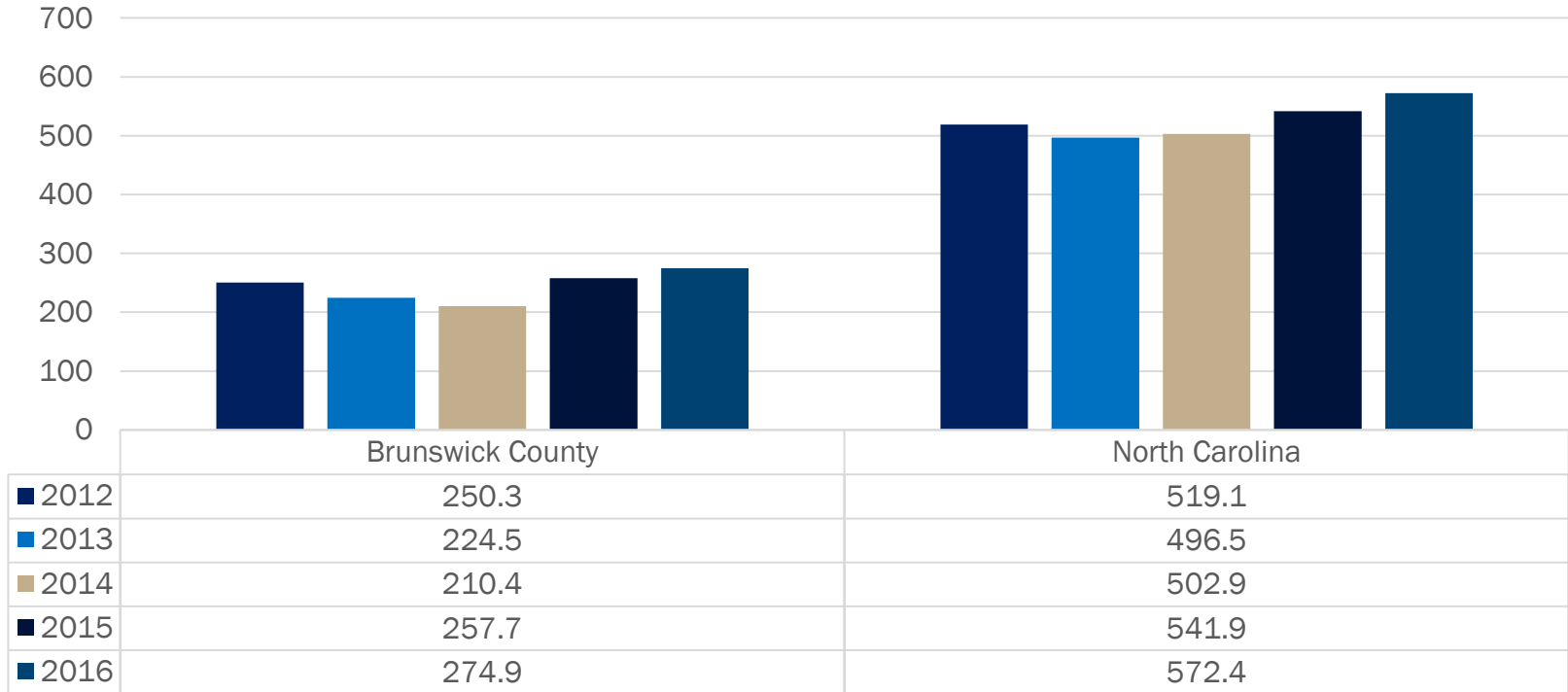
- Obtained through sexual intercourse
- Bacterial STDs are curable
- Viral STDs are not curable

Examples:

- Gonorrhea
 - Chlamydia
 - Syphilis
 - Herpes
 - Genital Warts
- 

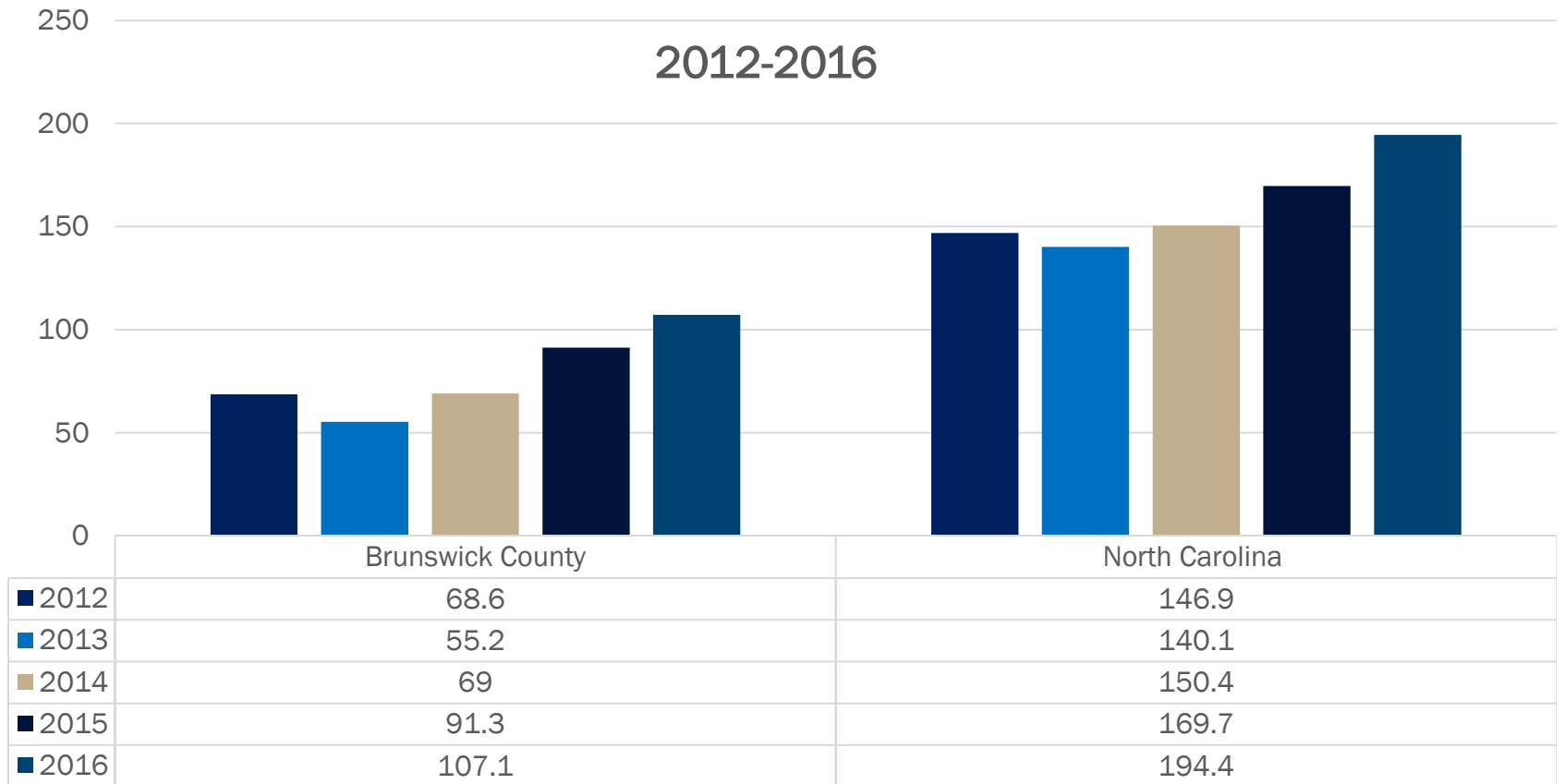
CHLAMYDIA CASE RATES

2012-2016



North Carolina 2016 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. All rates shown are per 100,000 population

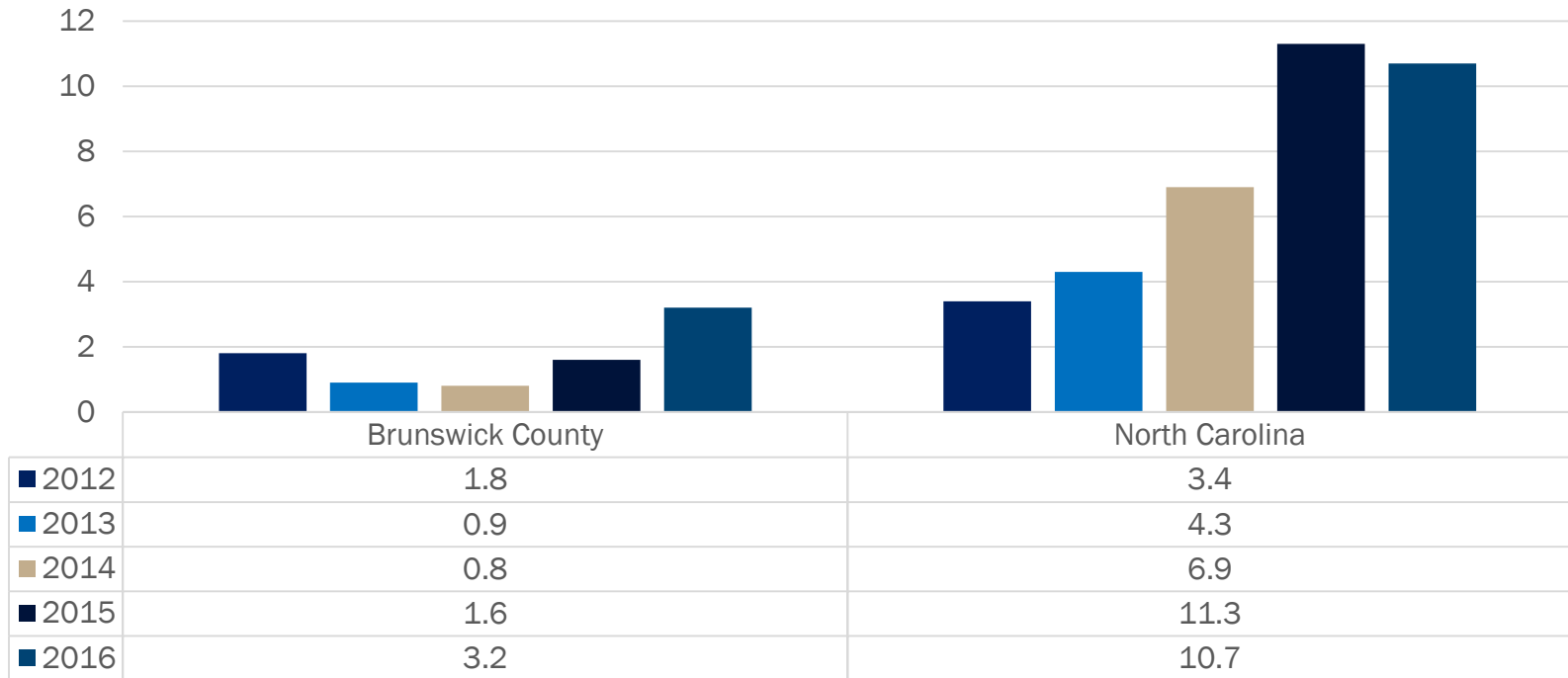
GONORRHEA CASE RATES



North Carolina 2016 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. All rates shown are per 100,000 population

PRIMARY & SECONDARY SYPHILIS CASE RATES

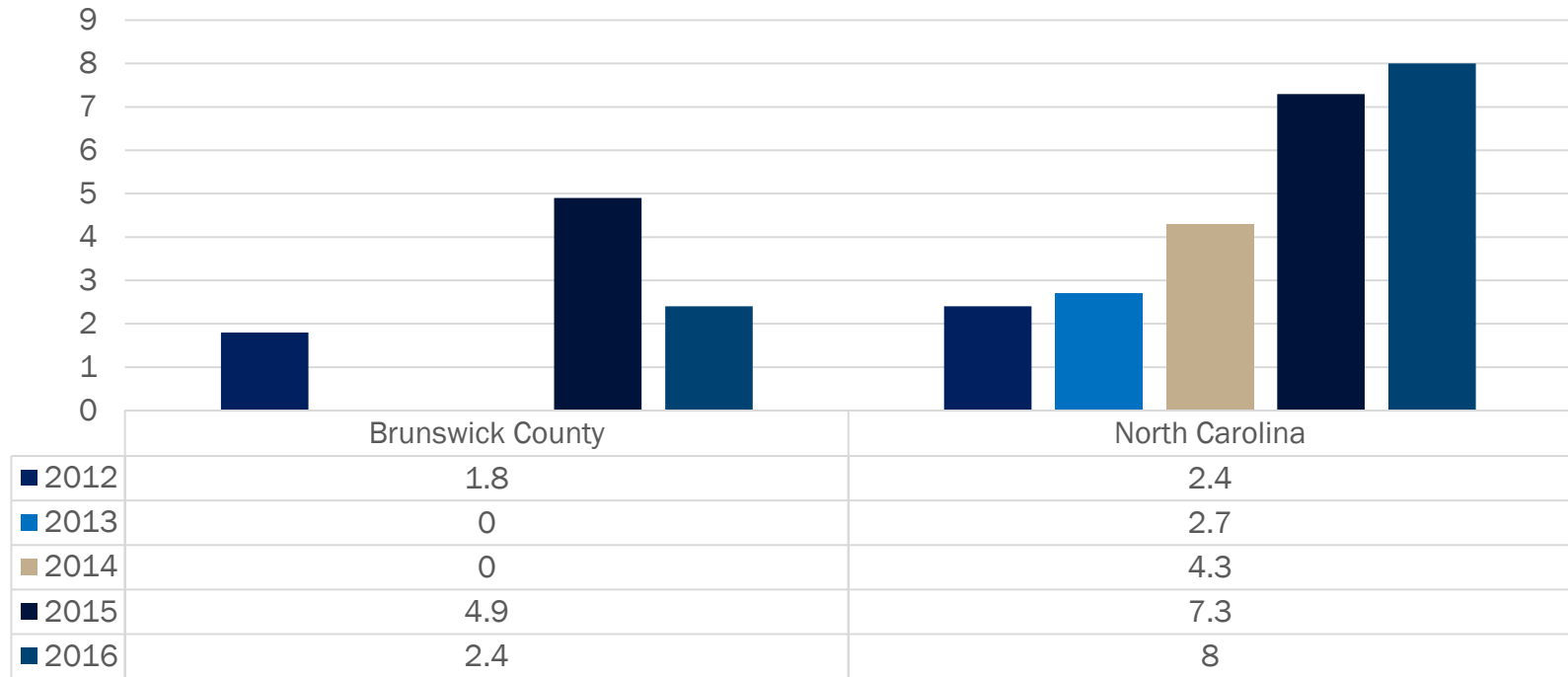
2012-2016



North Carolina 2016 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. All rates shown are per 100,000 population

EARLY LATENT SYPHILIS CASE RATES

2011-2016



North Carolina 2016 HIV/STD Surveillance Report. All rates shown are per 100,000 population

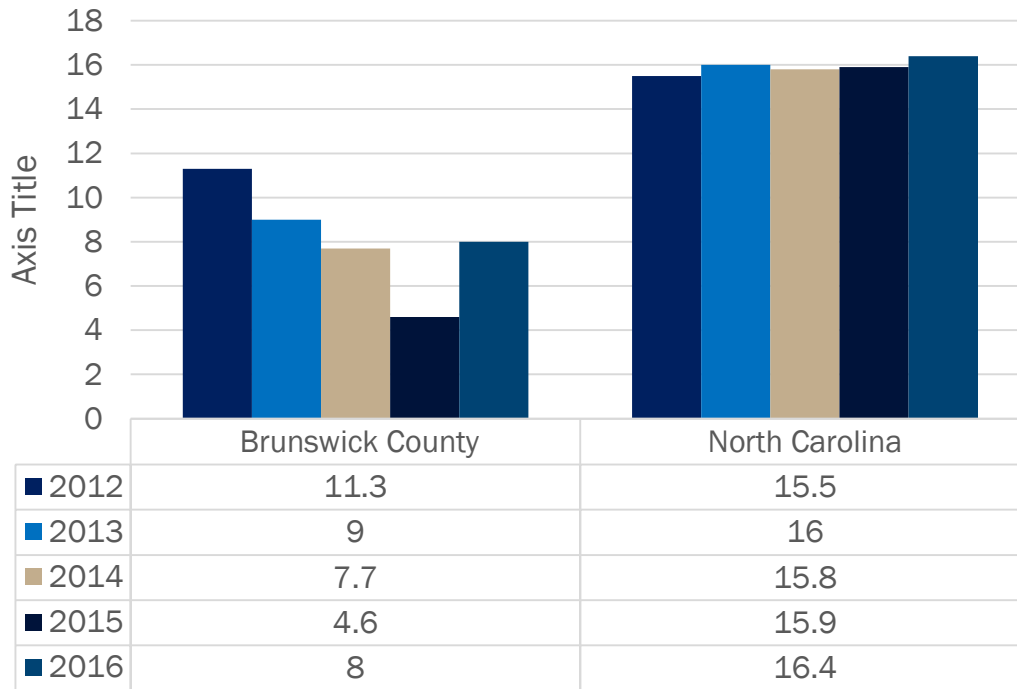
HIV

- Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
- Weakens a person's immune system by destroying important cells that fight disease and infection.
- Can lead to acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) if left untreated.
- No effective cure exists.
- In the US, HIV is primarily spread through sexual intercourse and needle sharing.



HIV CASE RATES

2012-2016



Brunswick County is ranked 66 in the state for HIV Infection Cases

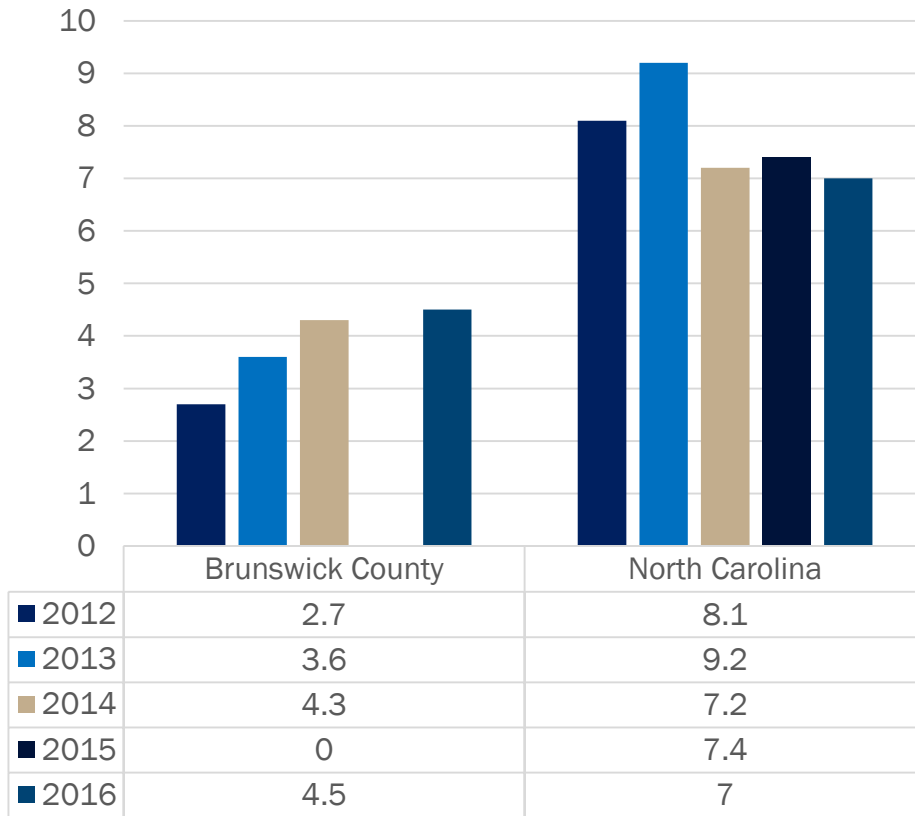
■ NC Average Rate 16.4

■ BC Average Rate 8

There are a total of 204 HIV/AIDS Cases Living in Brunswick County as of 12/31/2016

AIDS CASE RATES

2012-2016



Brunswick County is ranked 71 in the state for newly diagnosed AIDS cases (2016)

■ NC Average Rate 7.0

■ BC Average Rate 4.5


There are a total of 98 people living with AIDS in Brunswick County as of 12/31/2016

HEPATITIS C (HCV)

Liver disease caused by the Hepatitis C virus

Can be either Acute or Chronic

Spread when blood of an infected person enters the body of a person who is not infected.

- Sharing needles or "works" when injecting drugs
 - Occupational needle-stick exposure
 - Blood transfusions and organ transplants before 1992
 - Reuse of syringes or multidose medication vials in health care facilities.
 - Congenital transmission if mother is HCV positive
 - Sexual transmission
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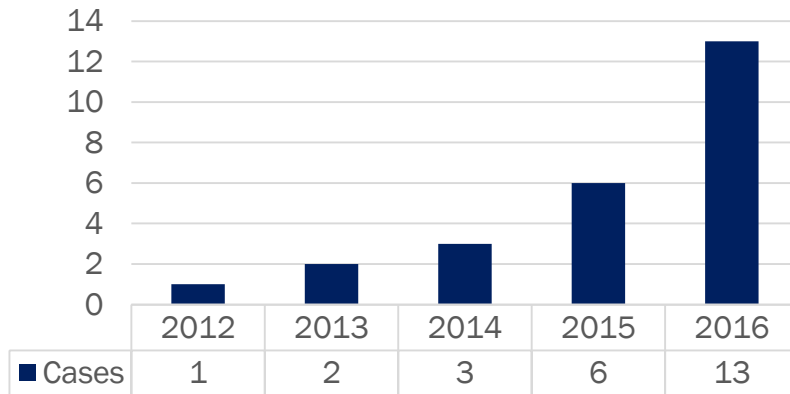
HEPATITIS C (HCV)

Acute Hepatitis C– short term illness characterized by fever, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, fatigue, jaundice and dark urine.

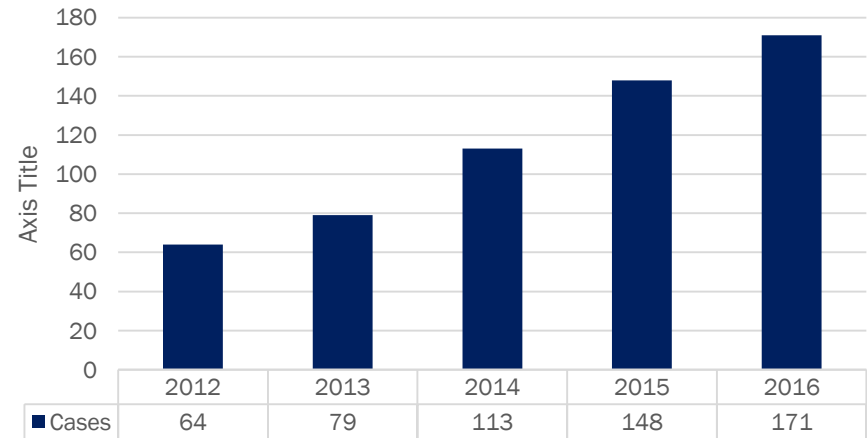
Reported cases of Acute Hepatitis C in Brunswick County have more than doubled between 2015-2016. The majority of cases involved a history of IV drug use.

Acute hepatitis C is underreported and underestimated.

Brunswick County 2012-2016 Reported Cases



North Carolina 2012-2016 Reported Cases



WHAT IS NORTH CAROLINA DOING TO DECREASE HEPATITIS C?

NC DHHS has launched **North Carolina Hepatitis C: Test, Link, Cure (TLC)** ; a program to combat the increasing acute hepatitis C epidemic. The program aims to establish new partnerships with health care providers and stakeholders in North Carolina with a specific focus on hepatitis C screening, testing, prevention education, linkage to care, and treatment. In our county, CommWell Health and New Hope Clinic are developing programs to evaluate and treat patients who do not have health insurance.

In July 2016 the CD Branch selected Region 8 to start Hepatitis C testing at the NC State Lab. Clients must meet the following testing criteria:

- HIV infected
- Injection drug use or history of injection drug use
- Baby Boomer (born between 1945-1965)



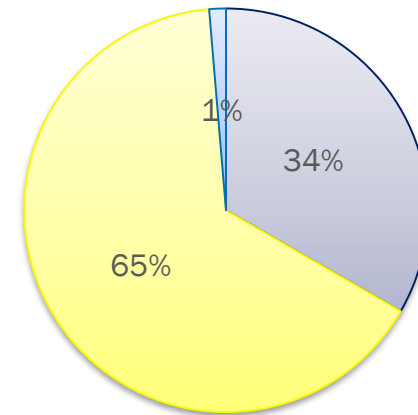
NC STATE LAB HEPATITIS C TESTING

Since July 2016:

**Total tested that met
criteria: 75**

Total Positives: 25

Brunswick County Hep C
Test Results



■ Positive ■ Negative ■ Pending

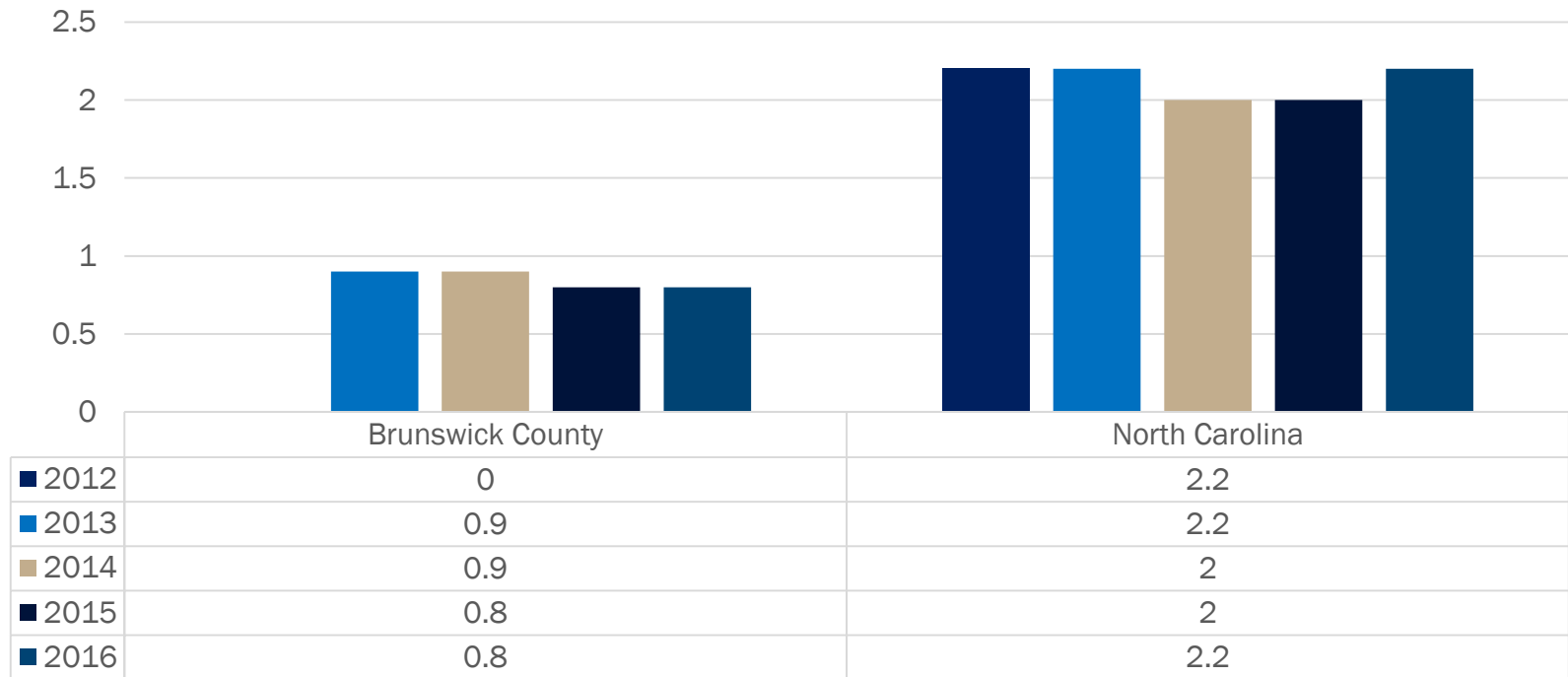
TUBERCULOSIS

- Caused by a bacteria called *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- Usually attacks the lungs
- Can also attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine, and brain.
- Can be fatal if not treated
- Spread through the air from person to person



TUBERCULOSIS CASE RATES

2012-2016



2016 Tuberculosis Statistics for North Carolina. Rates are per 100,000 population.

VECTORBORNE

Diseases that are transmitted by ticks and mosquitos.

Many cause symptoms such as fever, fatigue, muscle aches, joint pain, headaches, and body aches.

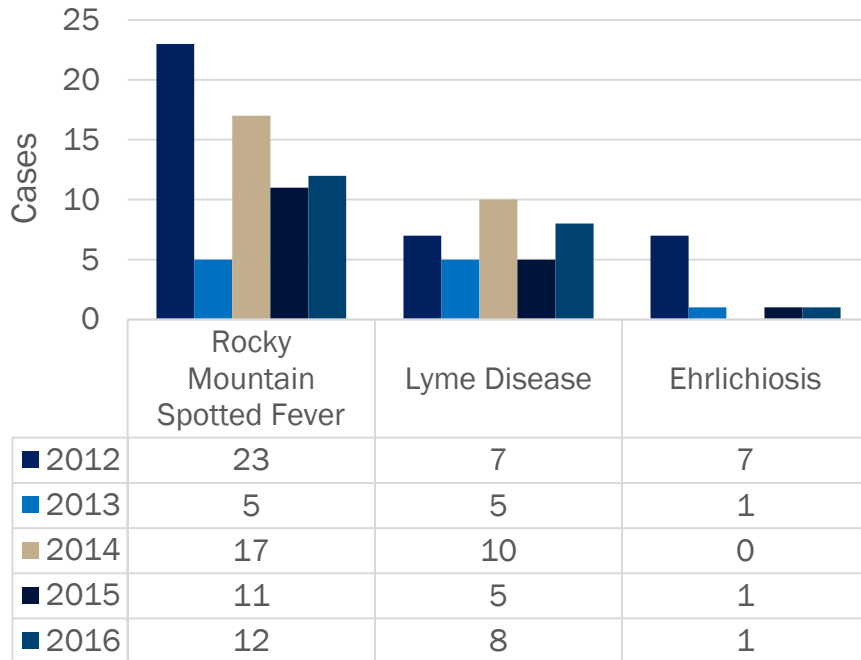
Examples are:

- Lyme's Disease
- Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- Erhlichiosis
- West Nile Virus
- Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE)
- Malaria

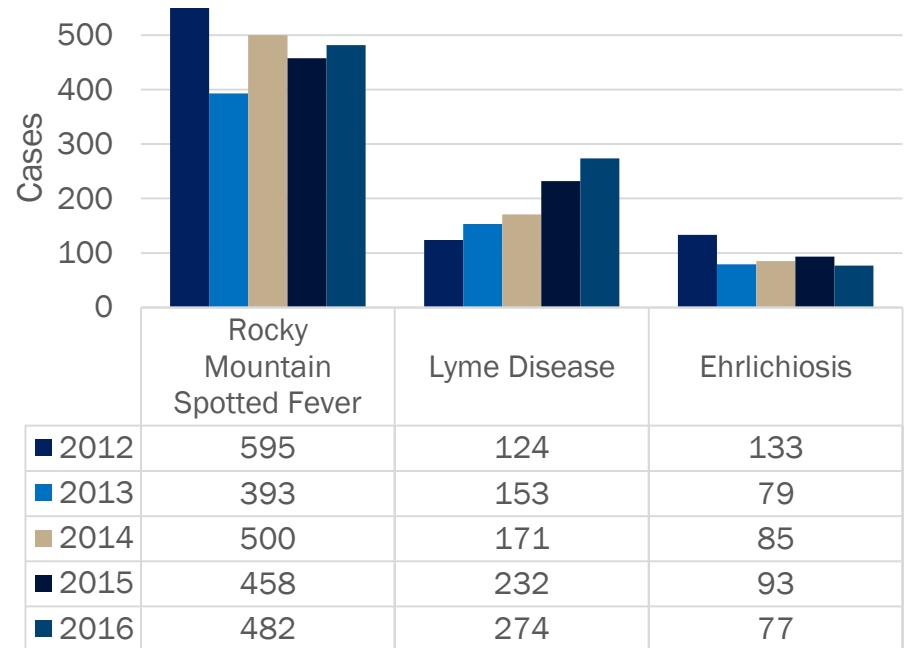


VECTORBORNE REPORTED DISEASES

Brunswick County Reported Cases
2012-2016




North Carolina Reported Cases
2012-2016



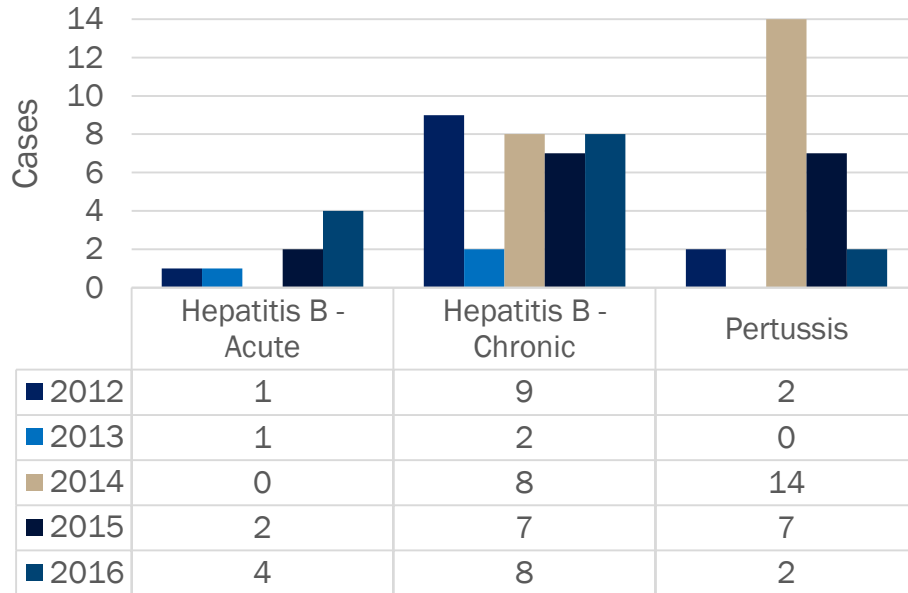
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Diseases that can be prevented by use of vaccines:

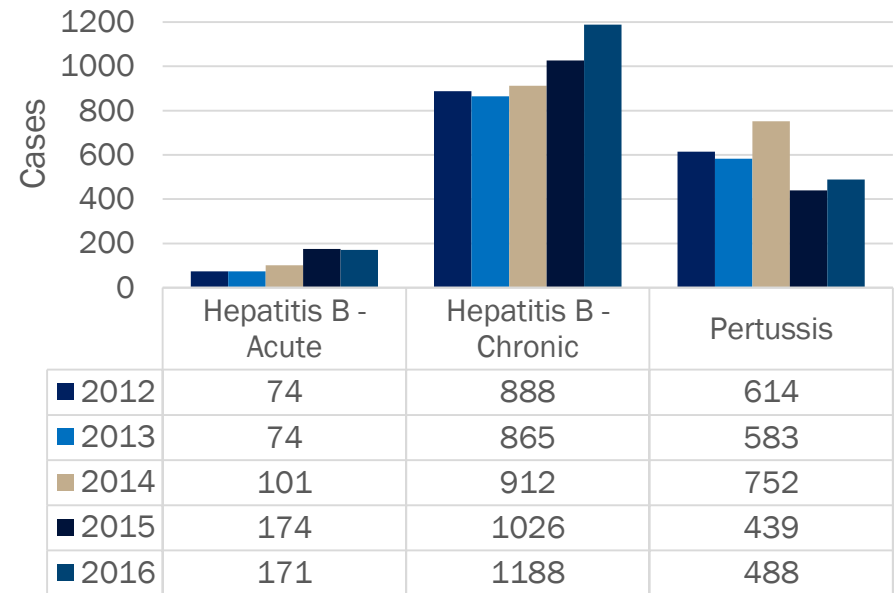
- Pertussis
 - Measles/Mumps/Rubella (MMR)
 - Varicella
 - Seasonal Influenza
 - Smallpox
 - Polio
 - Hepatitis A & B
- 

REPORTED VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES

Brunswick County Reported Cases
2012-2016



North Carolina Reported Cases
2012-2016



WATERBORNE

Waterborne diseases are caused by ingesting or coming into contact with an infected or contaminated water source. While anybody can acquire waterborne illnesses, people with compromised immune systems are at a higher risk of contracting a more severe form of any waterborne disease.

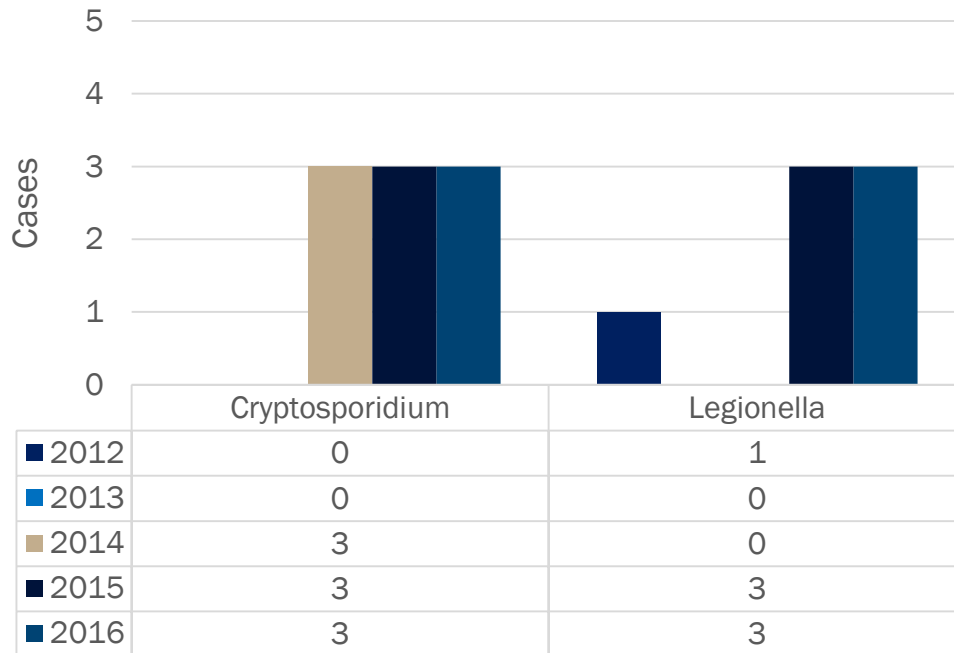
Examples:

- Cryptosporidium
- Cholera
- Giardia
- Legionella



REPORTED WATERBORNE DISEASES

Brunswick County Reported Waterborne Cases 2012-2016



North Carolina Reported Waterborne Cases 2012-2016

