

Barry-Eaton County
Monthly Summary of Reportable Diseases
October 2022

The data in the Monthly Disease Reports are provisional, based on current reports in the Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS) made by local public health departments. The MDSS is a dynamic, continually active system; total and year to date (YTD) disease counts are constantly changing as cases are investigated, confirmed as cases, or ruled out as not meeting the case definition. Each Monthly Disease Report reflects this constant activity as the numbers may slightly fluctuate each month. Therefore, it should be kept in mind that numbers in the Monthly Disease Reports are not final and should be used only to generally monitor Barry-Eaton District trends over time. Unknown, suspect, probable, and confirmed cases of the reportable condition are included in the report. An updated report is published each month. Specific data requests and questions should be directed to the following:

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Barry-Eaton District
Health Department

Disease	YTD Cases**			Total Cases in 2021
	2021	2022		
Foodborne				
Campylobacter	23	28	↗	24
Cryptosporidiosis	2	5	↗	2
Giardiasis	9	5	↘	9
Norovirus	3	3		3
Salmonellosis	27	25	↘	29
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli --(STEC) *	8	8		8
Shigellosis	5	2	↘	5
Yersinia enteritis	1	8	↗	1
Foodborne Subtotal	78	85	↗	82
Influenza				
Flu Like Disease*	1809	4264	↗	2536
Influenza	3	87	↗	8
Influenza Subtotal	1812	4351	↗	2545
COVID19/MIS				
Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome	-	1	↗	1
Novel Coronavirus COVID-19	14895	21069	↗	23415
COVID19/MIS Subtotal	14895	21070	↗	23416
Meningitis				
Meningitis - Aseptic	5	4	↘	5
Meningitis - Bacterial Other	-	2	↗	-
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Inv	8	17	↗	12
Meningitis Subtotal	13	23	↗	17
Other				
Blastomycosis	1	1		1
Brucellosis	1	-	↘	1
Candida auris	-	1	↗	-
Coccidioidomycosis	1	1		1
Guillain-Barre Syndrome	-	-		1
Histoplasmosis	18	15	↘	22
Legionellosis	3	2	↘	3
Monkeypox	-	2	↗	-
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	-	1	↗	-
Streptococcal Dis, Inv, Grp A	2	3	↗	2
Streptococcal Toxic Shock	1	-	↘	1
Vibriosis-non Cholera *	2	4	↗	4
Other Subtotal	29	30	↗	36
Rabies				
Rabies Animal	1	2	↗	1
Rabies: Potential Exposure & PEP *	40	136	↗	43
Rabies Subtotal	41	138	↗	44

* Indicates includes historic and current forms in MDSS

** Data for cases reported by month is based on the week the case was referred to the health department

↘ YTD cases in 2022 are less than YTD cases in 2021 as of report date

↗ YTD cases in 2022 are greater than YTD cases in 2021 as of report date

Data as of 11/2/2022

Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Chlamydia (Genital)	425	366	↘	505
Gonorrhea	176	147	↘	196
Syphilis - Primary, Secondary, Early Latent	10	8	↘	13
Syphilis - Unknown Duration or Late	7	7		10
Syphilis - To Be Determined	652	659	↗	758
STD Subtotal	1270	1187	↘	1482
Tuberculosis				
Latent Tuberculosis Infection	11	23	↗	15
Nontuberculous Mycobacterium	11	13	↗	16
Tuberculosis	-	2	↗	-
Tuberculosis Subtotal	22	36	↗	31
Vaccine Preventable Diseases				
Chickenpox (Varicella)	3	24	↗	6
H. influenzae Disease - Inv.	1	12	↗	2
Pertussis	1	1		2
Shingles	12	13	↗	12
VZ Infection, Unspecified	-	2	↗	1
VPD Subtotal	17	52	↗	23
Vectorborne				
Lyme Disease	29	37	↗	30
Malaria	1	-	↘	1
Vectorborne Subtotal	30	40	↗	31
Viral Hepatitis				
Hepatitis B, Acute	-	5	↗	-
Hepatitis B, Chronic	6	5	↘	12
Hepatitis C, Acute	1	16	↗	1
Hepatitis C, Chronic	60	39	↘	73
Viral Hepatitis Subtotal	97	105	↗	117
Total (excludes COVID-19/MIS cases)	3409	6047	↗	4408

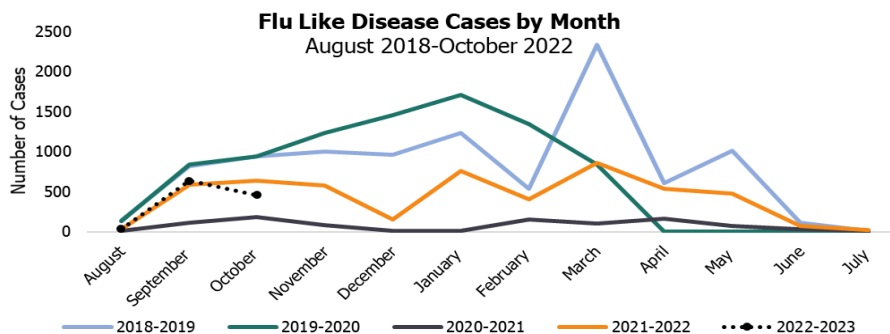
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The 2021-2022 flu season extended later into the year compared to previous years. So far, the 2022-2023 flu season has begun to show an uptick in September (636 cases) and October (457 cases) among Barry and Eaton County residents. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2018 to 2019 season had a peak number of cases in March and the 2019 to 2020 season had a peak number of cases in January. There have been more cases in August and September this year compared to the previous season.

The H3N2 form of influenza is the most dominant strain circulating the U.S. and Michigan as of October 22, 2022. With the combination of COVID-19, respiratory syncytial virus (RSV), and influenza, the best way to protect yourself is to stay up to date on the COVID-19 and flu vaccine, wear a mask when appropriate, and hand washing.