Barry-Eaton County
Monthly Summary of Reportable Diseases
December 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

	YTD Cases**		
Disease	**2021**	**2022**	
Foodborne			
Campylobacter	24	31	↗
Cryptosporidiosis	2	7	↗
Giardiasis	9	7	↙
Norovirus	3	3	
Salmonellosis	29	29	
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli --(STEC) *	8	8	
Shigellosis	5	2	↙
Yersinia enteritis	1	10	↗
Foodborne Subtotal	**82**	**98**	↗
Influenza			
Flu Like Disease*	2536	6856	↗
Influenza	8	203	↗
Influenza Subtotal	**2545**	**7061**	↗
COVID19/MIS			
Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome	1	1	
Novel Coronavirus COVID-19	23428	23010	↙
COVID19/MIS Subtotal	**23429**	**23011**	↙
Meningitis			
Meningitis - Aseptic	5	4	↙
Meningitis - Bacterial Other	1	2	↗
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Inv	12	22	↗
Meningitis Subtotal	**18**	**28**	↗
Other			
Blastomycosis	2	2	
Brucellosis	1	-	↙
Candida auris	-	1	↗
Coccidioidomycosis	1	1	
Guillain-Barre Syndrome	1	1	
Histoplasmosis	33	18	↙
Legionellosis	3	2	↙
Monkeypox	-	2	↗
Streptococcus pneumoniae, Drug Resistant	-	1	↗
Streptococcal Dis, Inv, Grp A	2	4	↗
Streptococcal Toxic Shock	1	-	↙
Vibriosis-non Cholera *	4	6	↗
VISA	-	1	↗
Other Subtotal	**48**	**39**	↙
Rabies			
Rabies Animal	1	3	↗
Rabies: Potential Exposure & PEP *	43	151	↗
Rabies Subtotal	**44**	**154**	↗

* 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 1/3/2023

Sexually Transmitted Diseases			
Chlamydia (Genital)	507	442	↙
Gonorrhea	196	168	↙
Syphilis - Unknown Duration or Late	11	9	↙
Syphilis - To Be Determined	760	774	↗
Syphilis - Primary, Secondary, Early Latent	13	10	↙
STD Subtotal	**1487**	**1403**	↙
Tuberculosis			
Latent Tuberculosis Infection	15	25	↗
Nontuberculous Mycobacterium	16	17	↗
Tuberculosis	-	1	↗
Tuberculosis Subtotal	**31**	**42**	↗
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases			
Chickenpox (Varicella)	7	23	↗
H. influenzae Disease - Inv.	2	17	↗
Pertussis	2	2	
Shingles	13	16	↗
VZ Infection, Unspecified	1	2	↗
VPD Subtotal	**25**	**60**	↗
Vectorborne			
Lyme Disease	30	41	↗
Malaria	1	-	↙
Vectorborne Subtotal	**31**	**44**	↗
Viral Hepatitis			
Hepatitis A	1	-	↙
Hepatitis B, Acute	1	8	↗
Hepatitis B, Chronic	32	31	↙
Hepatitis C, Acute	1	5	↗
Hepatitis C, Chronic	80	50	↙
Viral Hepatitis Subtotal	**146**	**138**	↙
Total (excludes COVID-19/MIS cases)	**4457**	**9067**	↗

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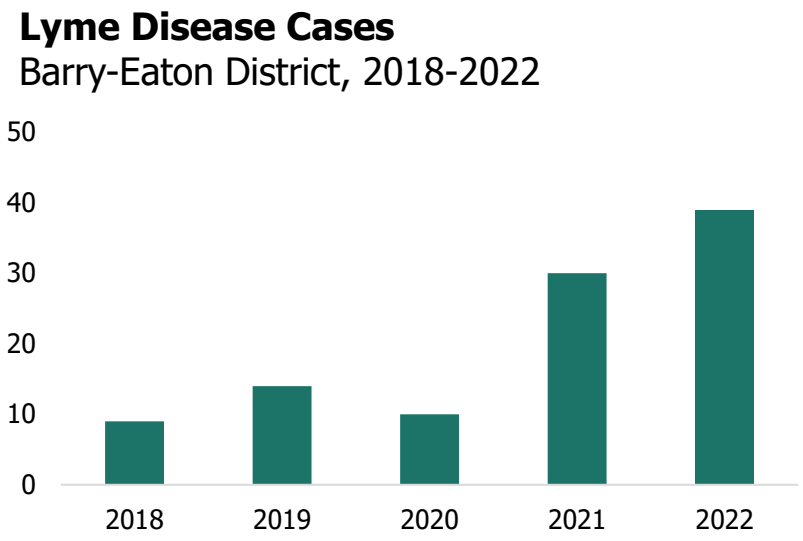
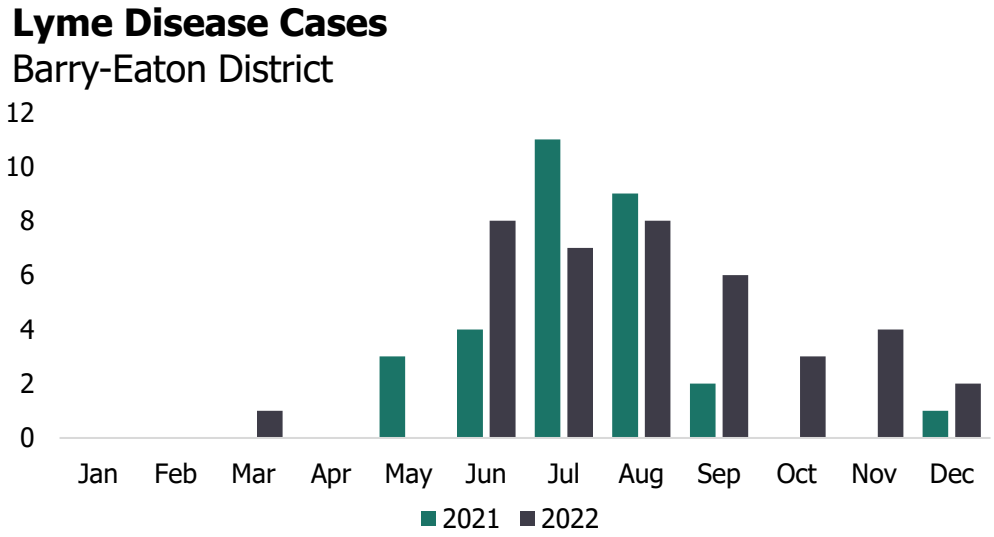


With the exception of 2020, Lyme disease cases have been trending upwards each year since 2019. During 2022, Barry-Eaton District experienced a 30% increase in Lyme Disease cases since the previous year. Climate and changes in populations of host species (particularly deer) is just two of many factors that influence the transmission, distribution, and incidence of Lyme disease.



The above graph shows the seasonality of Lyme disease cases in 2021 and 2022. Climate can influence the distribution of cases meaning shorter winters could extend the period when ticks are active each year, increasing the time that humans could be exposed to Lyme disease. Preliminary data suggests that cases extended longer into the winter season versus in 2021 with more cases in October, November, and December.