

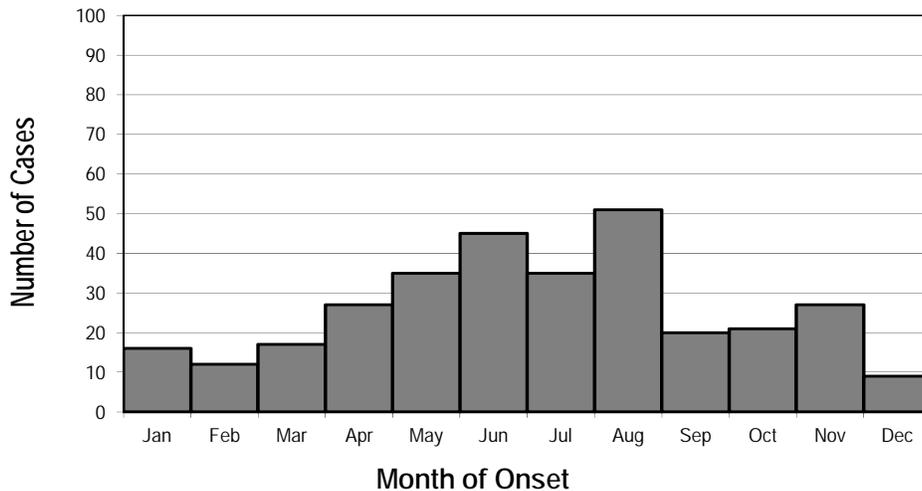
## Campylobacteriosis

2011 Case Total 315  
2010 Case Total 448

2011 Incidence Rate 8.4 per 100,000  
2010 Incidence Rate 12.2 per 100,000

Campylobacteriosis is a diarrheal illness caused by *Campylobacter* species and is characterized by an acute onset of diarrhea, sometimes bloody, abdominal cramps, fever, malaise, nausea, and sometimes vomiting. The number of cases reported in 2011 is a 31% decrease from the 448 cases reported in 2010. As shown in the graph below, a seasonal trend for campylobacteriosis was seen with more cases occurring during the months of May through August (n = 166, 53%).

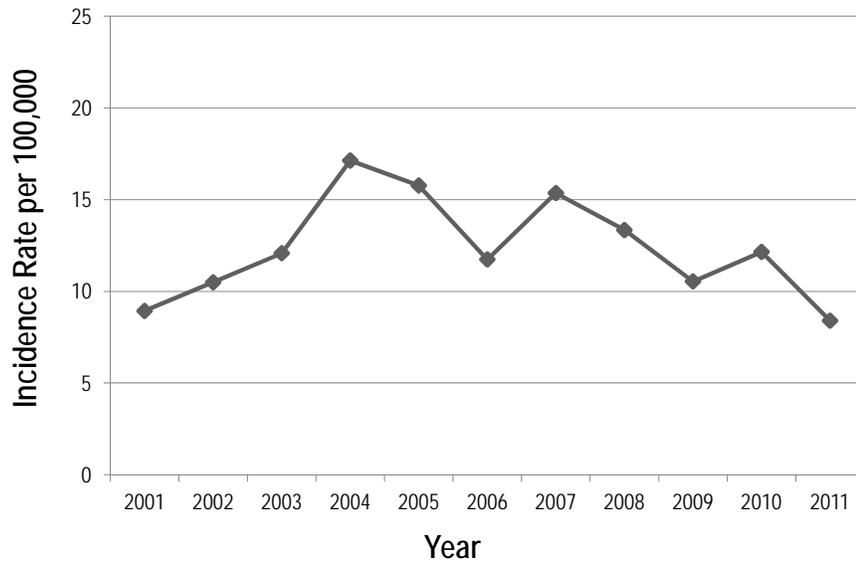
**Reported Number of Campylobacteriosis Cases by Month, Oklahoma, 2011**



The highest incidence rate (IR) by age group occurred among cases less than five years of age (20.82 per 100,000, n = 55), followed by cases 40 to 49 years of age (9.60 per 100,000, n = 47), and cases 30 to 39 years of age (8.02 per 100,000, n = 38). The IR of campylobacteriosis was greater among men (8.83 per 100,000, n = 164) than women (7.44 per 100,000, n = 141). No outbreaks of campylobacteriosis were reported in 2011.

Cases of campylobacteriosis were reported from 54 counties in Oklahoma. The highest IR of cases occurred among residents of Harper County (81.41 per 100,000; n = 3). Other counties with high rates included Adair County (35.27 per 100,000; n = 8), Harmon County (34.22 per 100,000; n = 1), and Kingfisher County (33.26 per 100,000; n = 5). Population size can affect incidence rates; consequently the higher rates occurred in counties with smaller populations. The highest numbers of cases occurred in Oklahoma county with 55 cases (7.65 per 100,000) followed by Tulsa county with 37 cases (6.13 per 100,000). Nineteen cases (6%) were hospitalized for campylobacteriosis; there were no deaths due to this disease in 2011. The OSDH PHL received 21 isolates to confirm *Campylobacter* and serogroup identification, representing 7% of the reported cases. Of these isolates, 76% were identified as *C. jejuni*, 10% as *C. jejuni* var. *doylei*, and 14% as *C. coli*.

## Incidence Rate of Reported Campylobacteriosis Cases by Year, Oklahoma, 2001-2011



### Demographic and Clinical Summary of Reported Campylobacteriosis Cases, Oklahoma, 2011 (N = 315)

	Number (%)	Incidence rate per 100,000
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	164 (52%)	8.83
Female	141 (45%)	7.44
Unknown	10 (3%)	--
<b>Age</b>	Median Age: 30 years (Range: 15 days – 91 years)	
<b>Age Groups</b>		
Less than 5 years	55 (18%)	20.82
5 - 9	16 (5%)	6.17
10 - 19	29 (9%)	5.60
20 - 29	42 (13%)	7.85
30 - 39	38 (12%)	8.02
40 - 49	47 (15%)	9.60
50 - 59	39 (12%)	7.79
60 - 69	28 (9%)	7.69
70 - 79	12 (4%)	5.55
80+	9 (3%)	6.86
<b>Race</b>		
White	173 (55%)	6.39
American Indian or Alaska Native	26 (8%)	8.08
Black or African American	7 (2%)	2.52
Multiracial, unspecified	1 (0.3%)	0.45
Unknown	108 (34%)	--
<b>Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity</b>	29 (9%)	8.73
<b>Hospitalized</b>	19 (6%)	--