

Campylobacteriosis

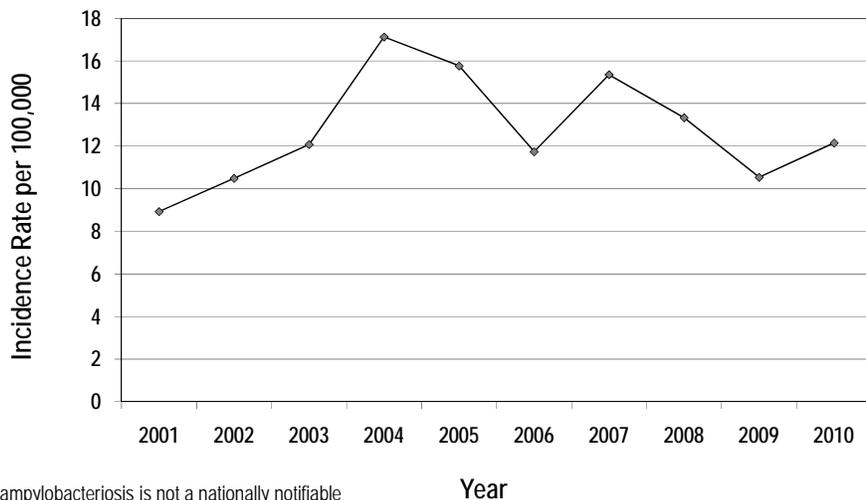
2010 Case Total	448	2010 Incidence Rate	12.2 per 100,000
2009 Case Total	384	2009 Incidence Rate	10.5 per 100,000

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. Beginning in October 2009, reported cases of campylobacteriosis are counted rather than investigated by county health department communicable disease nurses. The number of cases reported in 2010 is a 17% increase from the 384 cases reported in 2009. A seasonal trend for campylobacteriosis was seen with more cases occurring during the months of June through August (n = 192, 43%).

The highest incidence rate (IR) by age group occurred among cases less than five years of age (29.79 per 100,000, n = 81), followed by cases 5 to 9 years of age (13.37 per 100,000, n = 34), and cases 60 to 69 years of age (12.90 per 100,000, n = 44). Although the IR of campylobacteriosis is 25% greater among men (13.56 per 100,000, n = 247) than women (10.78 per 100,000, n = 201), the difference is not statistically significant. No outbreaks of campylobacteriosis were reported in 2010.

Cases of campylobacteriosis were reported from 67 counties in Oklahoma. The highest IR of cases occurred among residents of Cimarron County (76.05 per 100,000; n = 2). Other counties with high rates included Harper County (59.22 per 100,000; n = 2), Alfalfa County (54.73 per 100,000; n = 3), and Jackson County (47.30 per 100,000; n = 12). Population size can affect incidence rates, consequently the higher rates seen in counties with smaller population. The largest counties had the highest numbers of cases: Oklahoma had 69 cases (9.6 per 100,000) followed by Tulsa with 53 cases (8.78 per 100,000). Eighteen cases (4%) were hospitalized for campylobacteriosis; there were no deaths due to this disease in 2010. The OSDH PHL received 69 isolates to confirm *Campylobacter* and serogroup identification, representing 15% of the reported cases. Of these isolates, 83% were identified as *C. jejuni*, 7% as *C. jejuni* var. *doylei*, and 10% as *C. coli*.

Incidence Rate of Reported Cases of Campylobacteriosis by Year, Oklahoma, 2001-2010*



* Campylobacteriosis is not a nationally notifiable condition, so national data is unavailable for comparison.

Demographic and Clinical Summary of Reported Campylobacteriosis Cases, Oklahoma, 2010 (N = 448)

	Number (%)	Incidence rate per 100,000
Gender		
Male	247 (55%)	13.56
Female	201 (45%)	10.78
Age	Median Age: 30 years (Range: 1 month – 93 years)	
Age Groups		
Less than 5 years	81 (18%)	29.79
5 - 9	34 (8%)	13.37
10 - 19	46 (10%)	9.23
20 - 29	61 (14%)	10.98
30 - 39	44 (10%)	9.59
40 - 49	55 (12%)	11.40
50 - 59	46 (10%)	9.63
60 - 69	44 (10%)	12.90
70 - 79	24 (5%)	11.53
80+	13 (3%)	9.35
Race		
White	203 (45%)	7.06
American Indian or Alaska Native	27 (6%)	9.12
Black or African American	8 (2%)	2.69
Asian	5 (1%)	7.97
Two or More Races	5 (1%)	3.31
Unknown	200 (45%)	--
Hispanic or Latino Ethnicity		
Unknown	283 (63%)	--
Hospitalized	18 (4%)	--