



June 2011 Monthly Communicable Disease Report

As required by the Ministry of Health and Long-term Care, Ottawa Public Health tracks and reports on almost 70 diseases including influenza, HIV, hepatitis C, *E. coli*, measles and tuberculosis.

Monthly communicable disease reports submitted to the Board of Health include year-to-date numbers of cases of specific communicable diseases, for the current and previous year, in Ottawa. These reports are an important tracking tool and are used by staff to identify local trends, including significant increases or decreases in the number of cases.

The attached table summarizes communicable disease data to the end of June 2011. (Data to the end of July will become available in the third week of August.)

Highlights

Significant increases are mainly observed in a few sexually transmitted infections and respiratory diseases:

- **HIV:** Year-to-date rates of HIV among 20-29 year old men are the highest they have been in the last decade. Higher rates are also seen in 30-39 year old men. Nearly all cases (89%) are males, and preliminary risk factor data indicate that two-thirds of cases are men who have sex with men.
- **Chlamydia:** Significantly more chlamydia cases were reported during the previous 12 months (ending June 2011) compared with the 12 months prior.
- **Invasive Group A streptococcal infections:** There were 11 cases of invasive Group A streptococcal infections reported in May 2011. This is the highest number of cases reported in a single month in almost 10 years. Only two cases were reported in June, yielding a more typical monthly count.
- **Influenza:** The influenza season ended with a last case reported on May 10. The total number of influenza cases remains significantly higher this year (184 cases of influenza A, 16 cases of influenza B) than last year to date.

A significant decrease is observed in one enteric illness:

- **Amebiasis:** 23 cases were reported to the end of June, compared with 41 during the same period in 2010. Reporting tends to increase during the summer months, so this trend may be short-lived.
- **Yersiniosis:** Year to date, one case has been reported which is significantly lower than the nine cases reported by the end of June in 2010.

Communicable Diseases, Ottawa, as of June 2011

Sexually transmitted and blood-borne			
	2011 YTD	2010 YTD	
Chlamydia	1,189	1,161	▲
Gonorrhea	117	126	
Hepatitis C	102	107	
Hepatitis B - Carriers	73	57	
HIV Infections	46	32	▲
Syphilis: Late Latent	28	43	
Syphilis: Infectious (1°, 2°, early latent)	25	33	
Syphilis: Unspecified	3	1	
AIDS Cases	3	5	
Hepatitis B - Cases	2	0	
Herpes, Neonatal	1	0	
Hepatitis D	0	0	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	
TOTAL	1,589	1,565	
Enteric (food- and water-borne)			
<i>Campylobacter</i> enteritis	110	89	
Salmonellosis	83	91	
Giardiasis	49	55	
Amebiasis	23	41	▼
Cryptosporidiosis	8	8	
Shigellosis	4	7	
Cyclosporiasis	4	8	
Listeriosis	2	0	
Verotoxin producing <i>E. coli</i> / haemolytic-uremic syndrome	2	2	
Hepatitis A	1	5	
Yersiniosis	1	9	▼
Typhoid Fever	1	2	
Botulism	0	0	
Cholera	0	0	
Paratyphoid Fever	0	1	
TOTAL	288	318	
Respiratory			
Influenza A	172	0	▲
TB: All cases	22	28	
Influenza B	16	1	▲
TB of the Lung	16	18	
Legionella Infections	1	0	
TOTAL	227	47	

Other (e.g., vaccine-preventable, vector-borne, zoonotics)			
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , Invasive	52	35	
Streptococcal Infections, Group A Invasive	25	16	▲
Malaria	10	14	
Pertussis	6	2	
Meningococcal Disease	2	3	
Streptococcal Infections, Group B Neonatal	2	1	
Measles	1	0	
Mumps	1	2	
Encephalitis/Meningitis	1	0	
<i>Haemophilus influenzae b</i> , Invasive	1	0	
Lyme Disease	1	3	
Meningitis: Viral	1	4	
Q Fever	1	0	
Encephalitis: Viral	0	1	
Brucellosis	0	0	
Creutzfeld-Jacob & other transmissible spongiform encephalopathies	0	1	
Diphtheria	0	0	
Encephalitis: Unspecified	0	0	
Leprosy	0	0	
Meningitis: Bacterial	0	2	
Polio	0	0	
Psittacosis/Ornithosis	0	0	
Rabies	0	0	
Rubella	0	0	
Rubella, Congenital Syndrome	0	0	
Tetanus	0	0	
Tularemia	0	0	
West Nile Virus	0	0	
Yellow Fever	0	0	
TOTAL	55	43	

▲ indicates an upward change based on one of several epidemiological analyses

▼ indicates a downward change based on one of several epidemiological analyses

The statistical analyses used for the last column include a comparison of the current annual total and the preceding year's total as of the same month, a comparison of the 12 months preceding the current month to the 12 months prior to that period, and a comparison of a five-year monthly average with the current month's counts.

Data Source: iPHIS, Ottawa Public Health, Data extracted July 12, 2011