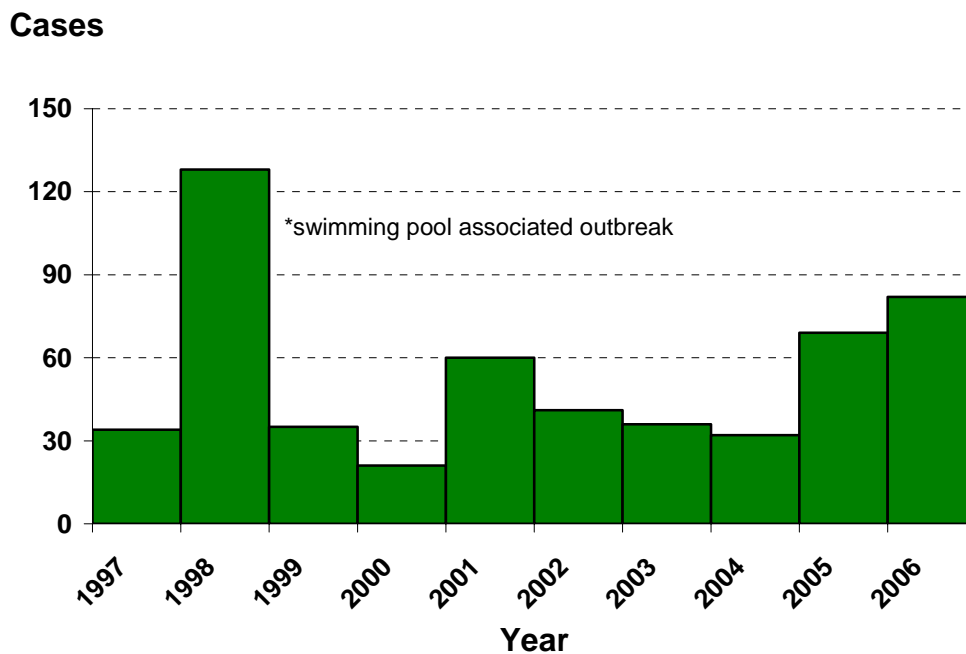


Cryptosporidiosis

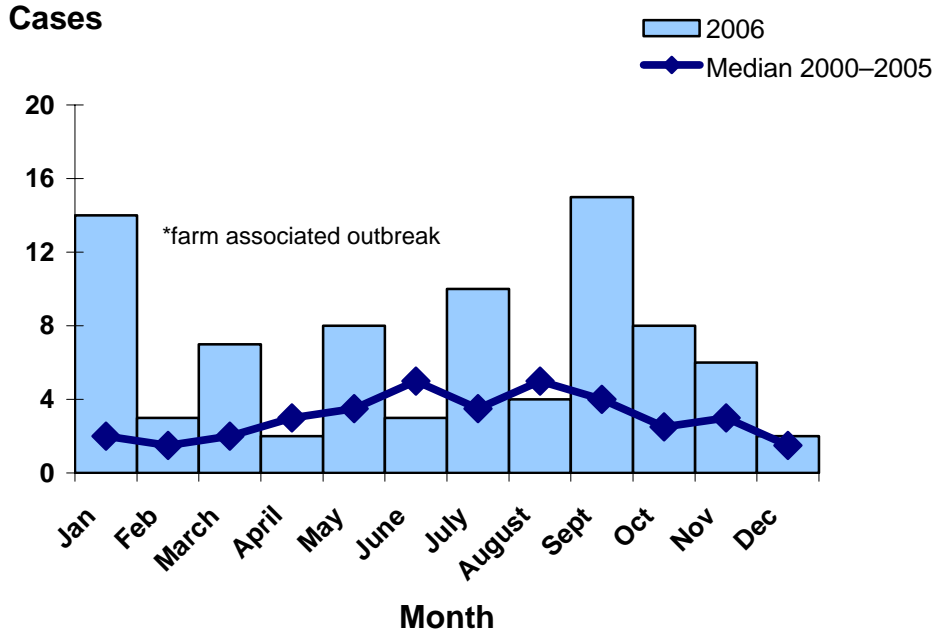
Cryptosporidiosis in humans results from infection with protozoal parasites in the genus *Cryptosporidium* — most commonly *C. hominis* or *C. parvum*. Symptomatic infections are characterized by watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps. Symptoms typically resolve in 1 – 4 weeks in immunocompetent persons. Infections can be difficult to control among the immunocompromised. Studies suggest that the prevalence of cryptosporidiosis among young children, particular those in large child-care facilities, is surprisingly high. Many of these infections are asymptomatic.

Given the number of asymptomatic and undiagnosed infections, surveillance data can be difficult to interpret. However, these data have been used to identify a number of outbreaks over the years, most commonly associated with childcare or water (both drinking and recreational). In 2006, a small outbreak (nine cases) was identified among members of a farm family who were caring for sick calves.

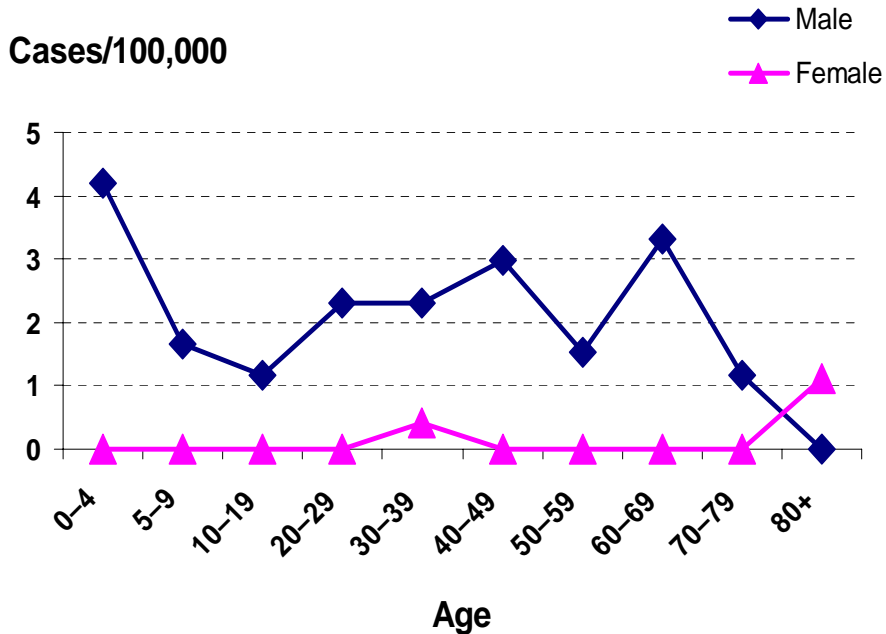
**Cryptosporidiosis
by Year
Oregon, 1997–2006**



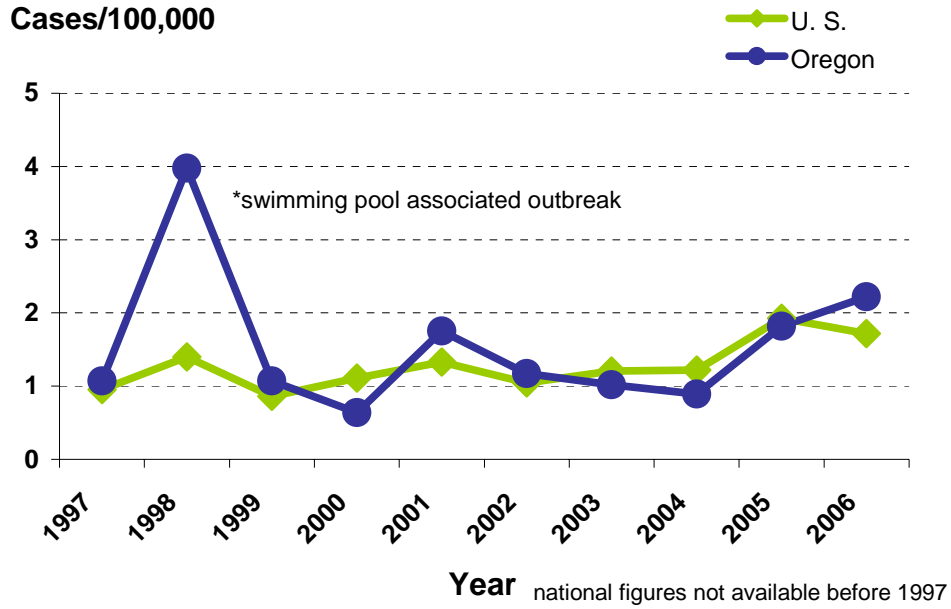
Cryptosporidiosis by Onset Month Oregon, 2006



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2006



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis Oregon vs. Nationwide 1997–2006



Incidence of Cryptosporidiosis by County of Residence Oregon, 2006

