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 one–four 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 child care 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

[Graph showing cases by year from 1997 to 2006 with a note for a swimming pool associated outbreak in 1998]
Cryptosporidiosis by onset month - Oregon, 2006

Incidence of cryptosporidiosis by age and sex - Oregon, 2006
Incidence of cryptosporidiosis - Oregon vs. nationwide, 1997–2006

Cases/100,000

Year

national figures not available before 1997

Incidence of cryptosporidiosis by county of residence - Oregon, 2006

Cryptosporidiosis rate per 100,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>0.0–0.33</th>
<th>0.34–2.4</th>
<th>2.5–6.1</th>
<th>6.2–13</th>
<th>14–37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>