

In 2002, a dramatic increase in the number of outbreaks of gastroenteritis in institutions, long-term care facilities, cruise ships and other similar settings resulted in beefed-up

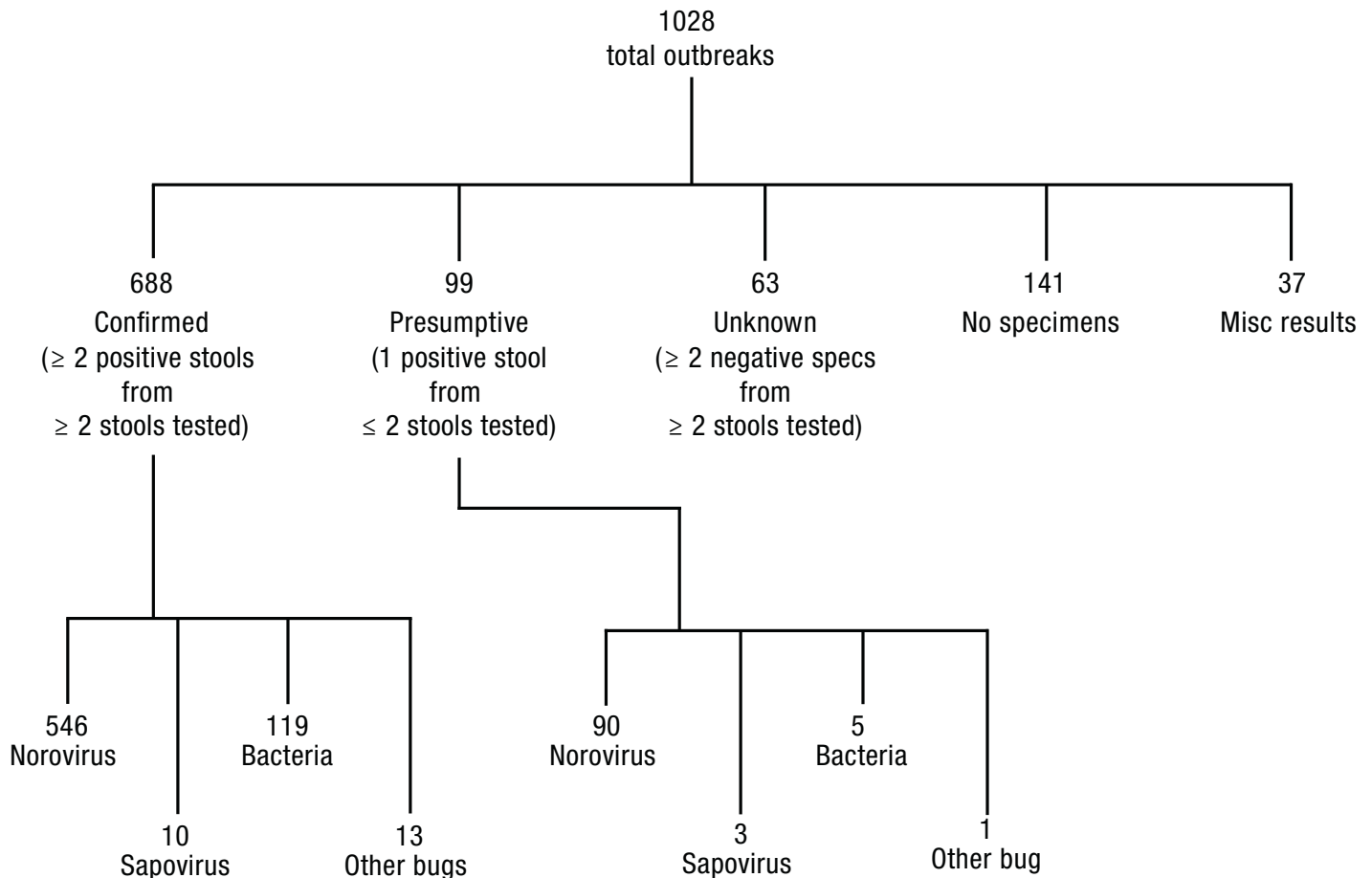
investigation and reporting of such outbreaks in Oregon. A summary of Oregon’s enhanced data collection follows.

Gastroenteritis outbreaks, 2003–2009

Outbreaks of vomiting, diarrhea or both (gastroenteritis) accounted for 1,028 (73%) of 1,311 outbreaks investigated by Oregon state and local health departments from 2003–2009. Although state and local health departments were unable to collect stool specimens from 141 (14%) of 1,028 gastroenteritis outbreaks, rigorous collection

of at least two stool specimens resulted in confirming the etiology of 688 (67%) of 1,028 gastroenteritis outbreaks and finding no agent to explain 63 (6%) of 1,028 of gastroenteritis outbreaks. Norovirus caused 546 (79%) of 688 gastroenteritis outbreaks with confirmed etiologies.

Gastroenteritis outbreaks, Oregon, 2003–2009



Gastroenterities outbreaks in nursing homes and similar settings, 2003–2009,
by county of occurrence and year of investigation

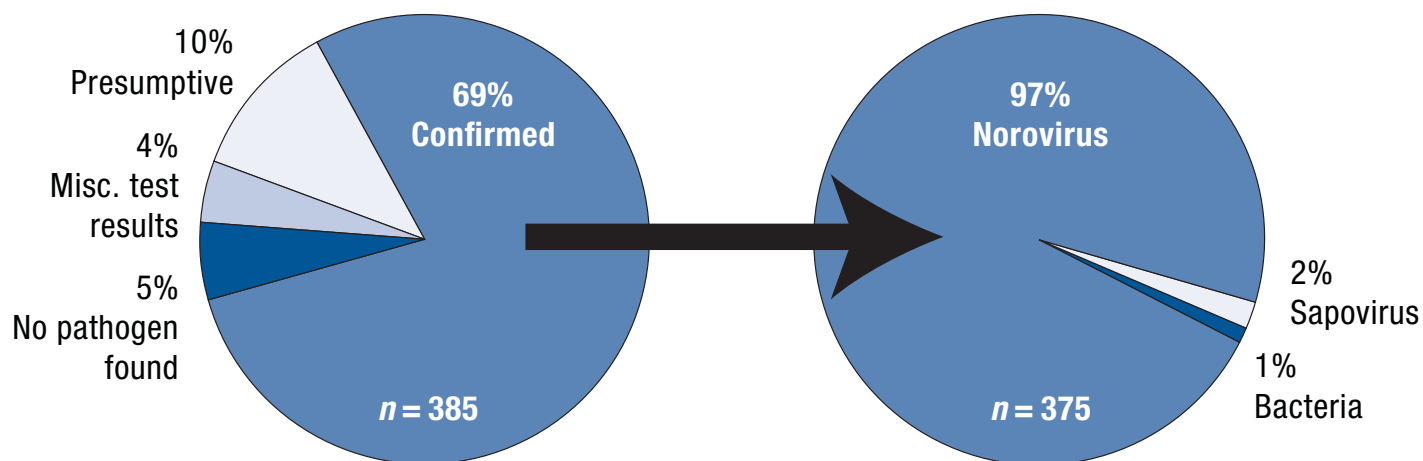
	Year							Total
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Baker	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Benton	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	11
Clackamas	2	3	5	13	12	11	4	50
Clatsop	1	2	0	1	4	1	2	11
Columbia	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
Coos	1	0	1	1	2	2	1	8
Crook	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Curry	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Deschutes	2	0	1	7	4	7	5	26
Douglas	0	3	1	3	4	4	0	15
Grant	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Harney	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Hood River	4	0	0	2	1	1	2	10
Jackson	6	8	5	7	7	5	7	45
Jefferson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Josephine	0	1	1	5	2	1	0	10
Klamath	0	1	0	3	2	2	0	8
Lake	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Lane	6	8	5	9	13	9	7	57
Lincoln	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Linn	0	1	1	4	2	7	0	15
Malheur	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Marion	4	6	7	14	18	20	6	75
Morrow	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Multnomah	1	5	1	6	13	11	17	54
Polk	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	17
Tillamook	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Umatilla	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	6
Union	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Wasco	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	9
Washington	1	0	0	12	10	8	8	39
Yamhill	3	3	0	5	6	6	2	25
Total	37	45	37	107	112	109	72	519

Gastroenteritis outbreaks in nursing homes and similar settings, 2003–2009

State and local health departments confirmed 69% of gastroenteritis outbreaks. Norovirus accounted for 97% while sapovirus, an

emerging cause of vomiting and diarrheal illness, accounted for 2%. Only 1 percent of these outbreaks were bacterial infections.

Classification and etiologic agents, long-term care facilities and institutions, Oregon, 2003–2009



Gastroenteritis outbreaks, 2003–2009, by mode of transmission and setting

Foodborne outbreaks accounted for 24% of reported gastroenteritis outbreaks and 63% of reported gastroenteritis outbreaks

occurred by person-to-person transmission. Fifty percent occurred in nursing homes and similar settings.

Gastroenteritis outbreaks, transmission mode and settings, Oregon, 2003–2009

