

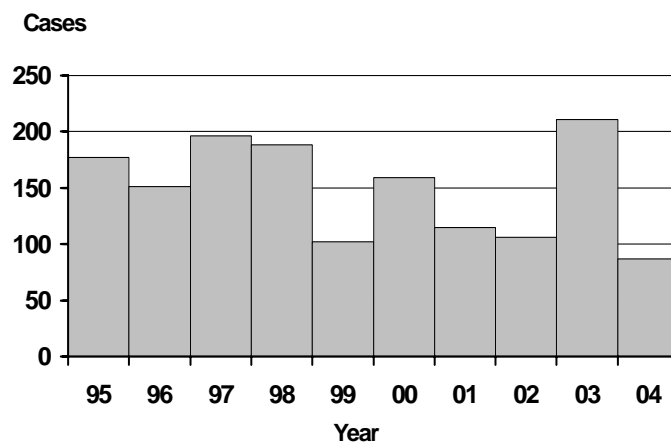
Shigellosis

Shigellosis is an acute bacterial infection characterized by (sometimes bloody) diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal cramps and often, fever. Humans are the only known reservoir. It is transmitted from person-to-person, and just a few organisms can cause illness. It is important to track the incidence of this disease to limit its transmission and prevent further spread. The rate is higher among children 1–4 years of age. The incidence of shigellosis usually increases in late summer and fall.

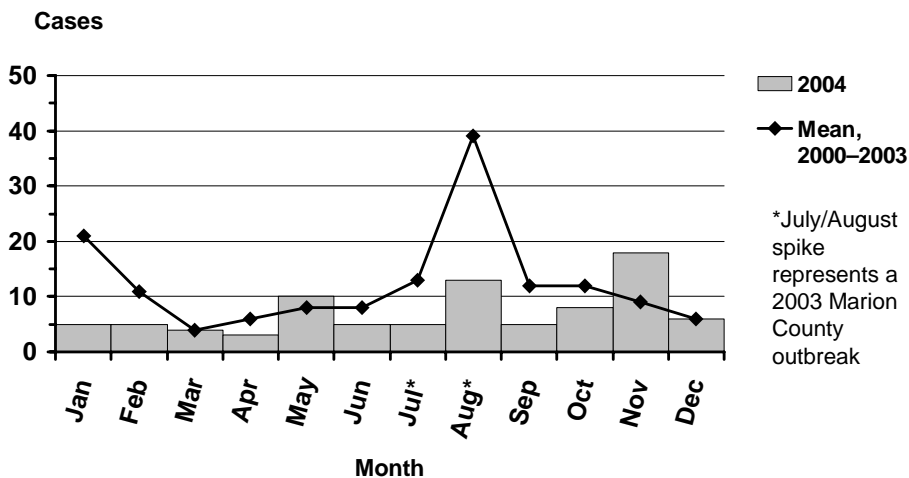
Outbreaks in day-care centers are common, mainly due to poor hygienic practices of small children. Hand washing is the most important means of prevention. Treatment reduces duration of illness, but the organism has become resistant to many antibiotics used for empiric therapy. Testing for antibiotic susceptibility is important for treatment.

Though over 200 cases were reported in 2003 (many associated with an outbreak), in 2004 the number of cases dropped to 87, the lowest since 1994.

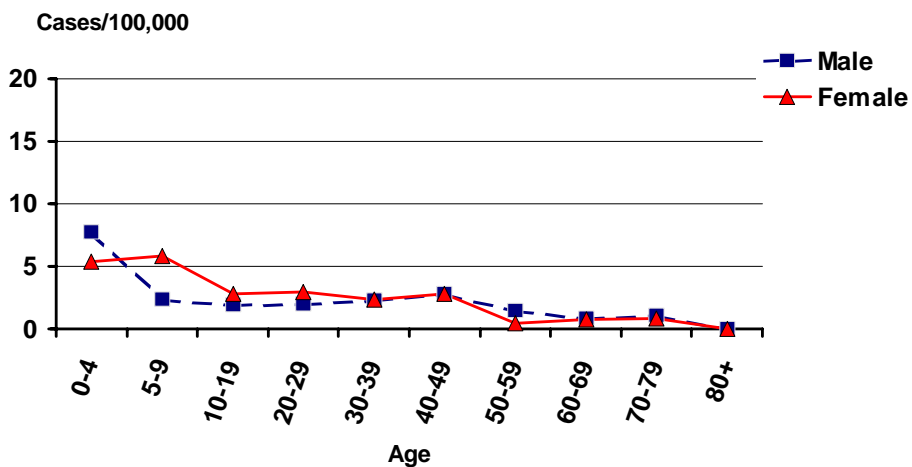
Shigellosis by Year Oregon, 1995–2004



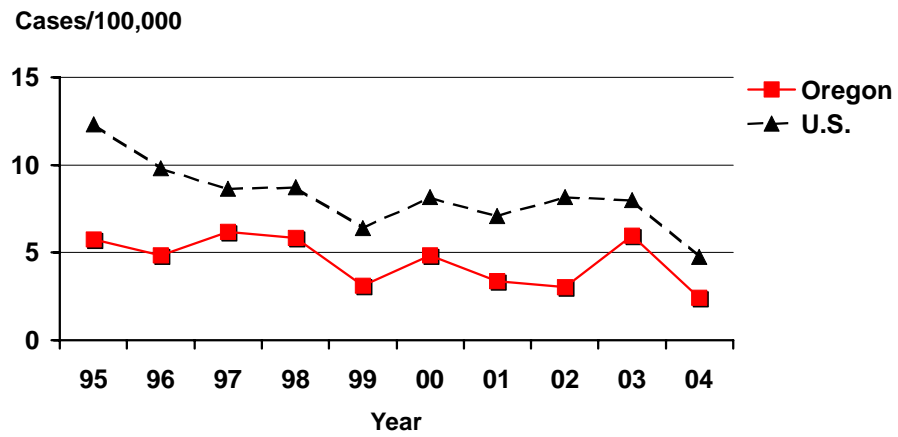
Shigellosis by Onset Month Oregon, 2004



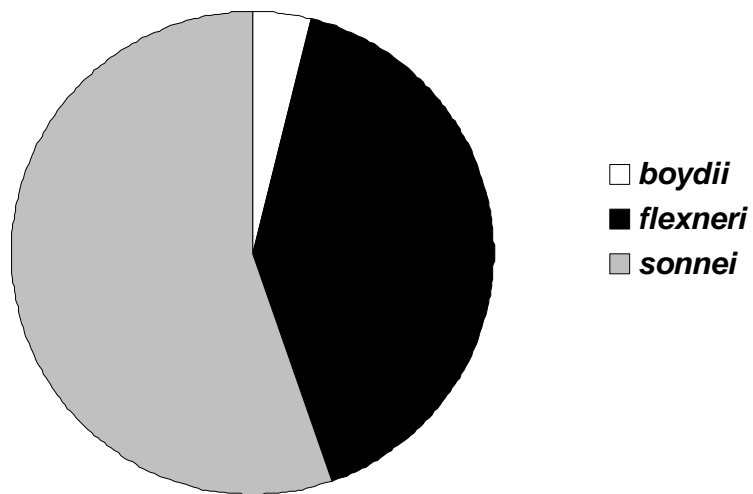
Incidence of Shigellosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2004



Incidence of Shigellosis Oregon vs. Nationwide 1995–2004



Shigellosis by Species Oregon, 2004



Incidence of Shigellosis by County of Residence, Oregon 2004

