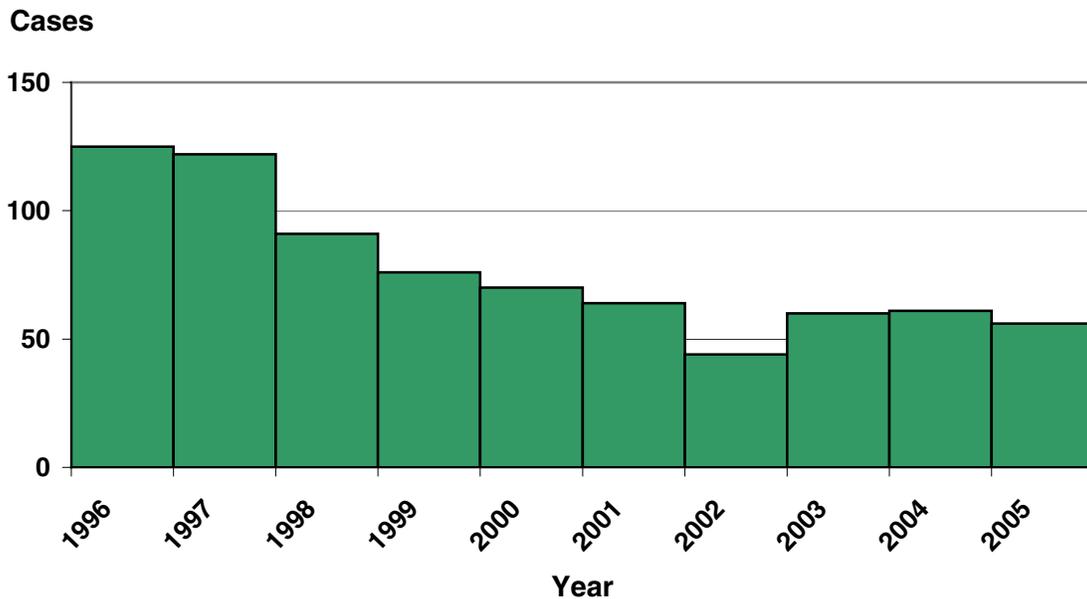


Meningococcal Disease

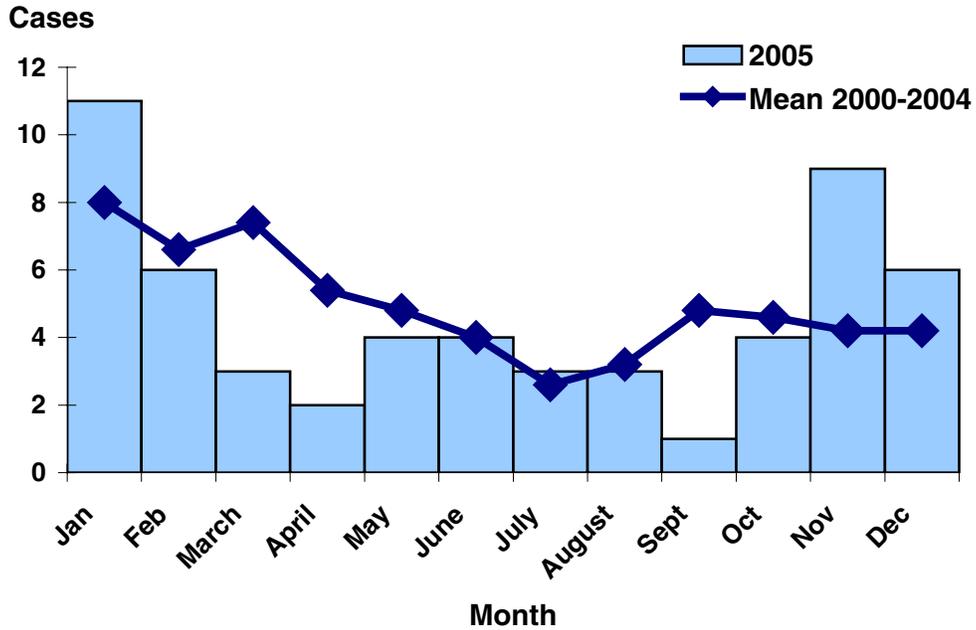
Reported cases of invasive meningococcal infections, including sepsis and meningitis, have declined from hyperendemic levels seen in 1993–1997 to those observed prior to the advent of the ET5 strain of serogroup B. Through prompt reporting and contact prophylaxis we aim to continue this salutary decline in Meningococcal Disease.

In 2005, 56 cases of Meningococcal Disease were reported. Though the overall trend in disease incidence in Oregon is declining, we continue to have higher rates than the nation. Serogroup B organisms make up 48% of all Oregon isolates. January through March show an increase in meningococcal activity with the highest rates of disease occurring among infants. Higher rates are also seen in those aged 10-19 years, and in persons over 70 years. Though a new vaccine for adolescents and young adults was licensed in 2005 (Menectra); this vaccine does not protect against Serogroup B disease.

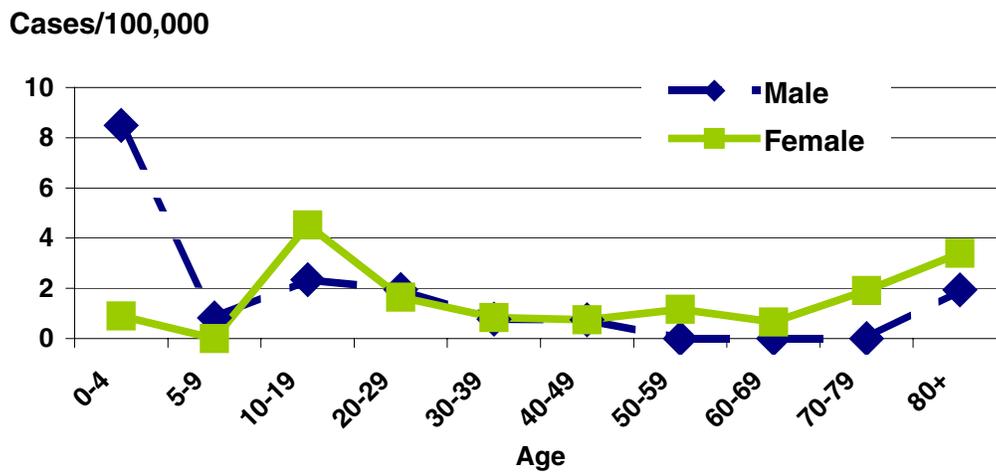
Meningococcal Disease by Year Oregon, 1996-2005



Meningococcal Disease by Onset Month Oregon, 2005

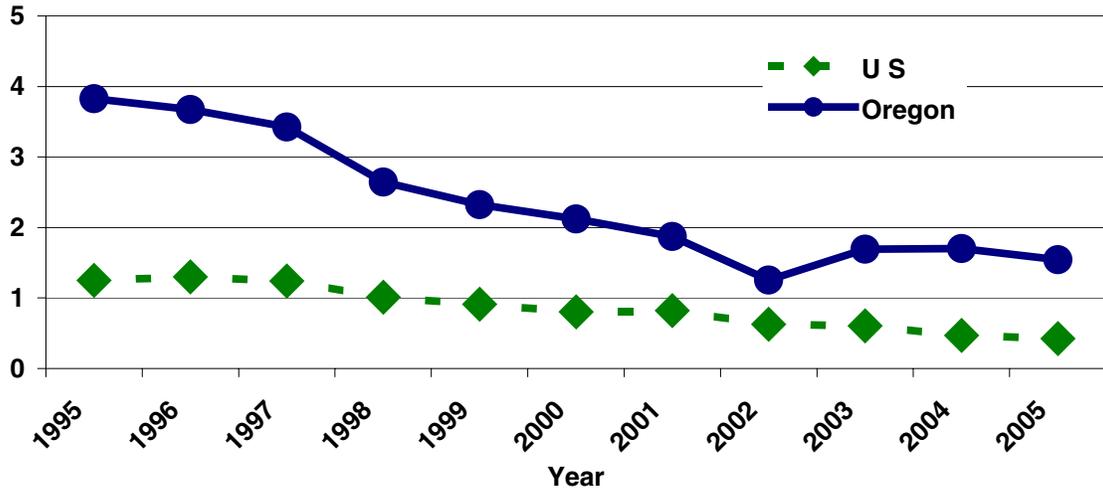


Incidence of Meningococcal Disease by Age and Sex Oregon, 2005

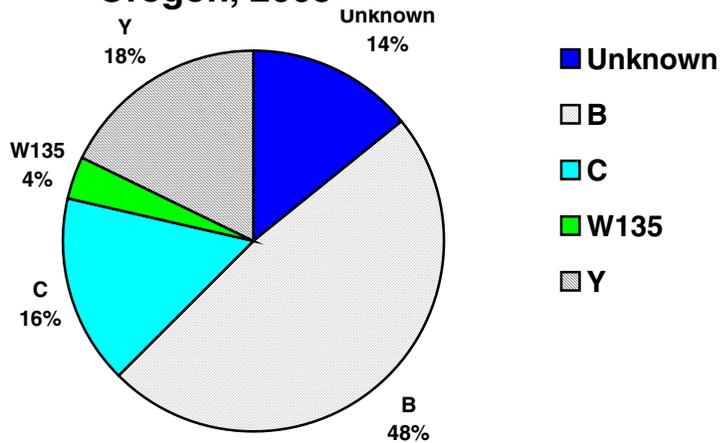


Incidence of Meningococcal Disease Oregon vs. Nationwide 1995-2005

Cases/100,000



Meningococcal Disease by Serogroup Oregon, 2005



Incidence of Meningococcal Disease by County of Residence Oregon, 2005

