

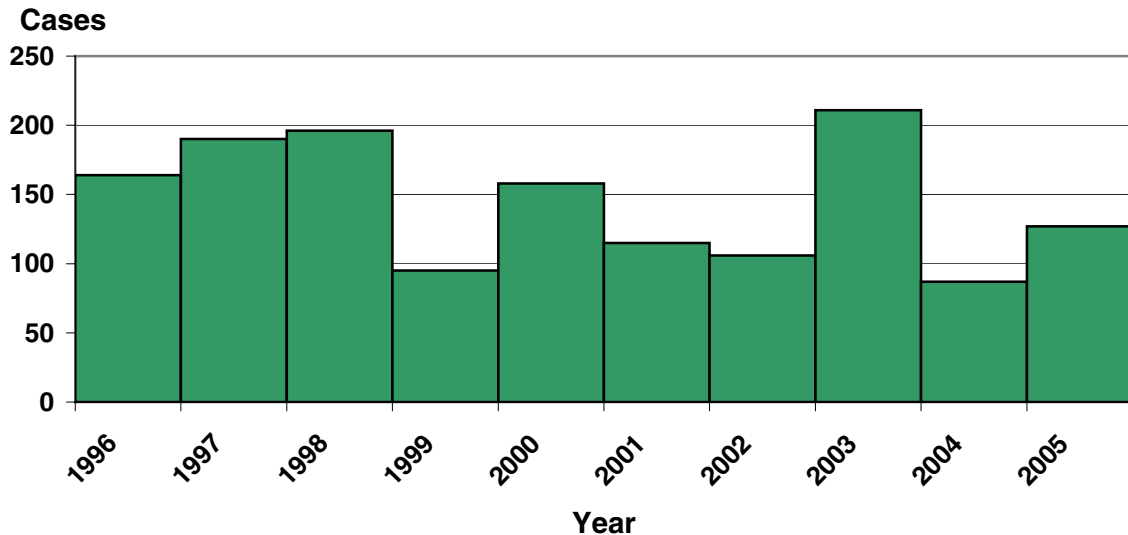
# Shigellosis

Shigellosis is an acute bacterial infection characterized by diarrhea (sometimes bloody), 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.

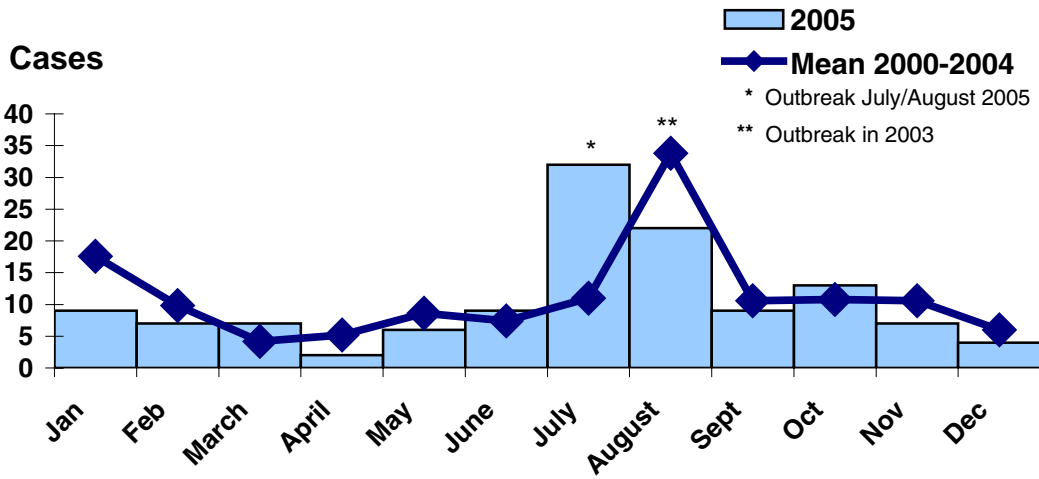
Outbreaks in day-care centers are common, mainly due to poor hygienic practices of small children. Hand washing is the most important means of prevention. Treatment reduces duration of illness, but the organism has become resistant to many antibiotics used for empiric therapy. Testing for antibiotic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

After a record low of 87 cases in 2004, the number of cases increased to 127 in 2005. This was due to a large outbreak at a religious retreat in Southern Oregon.

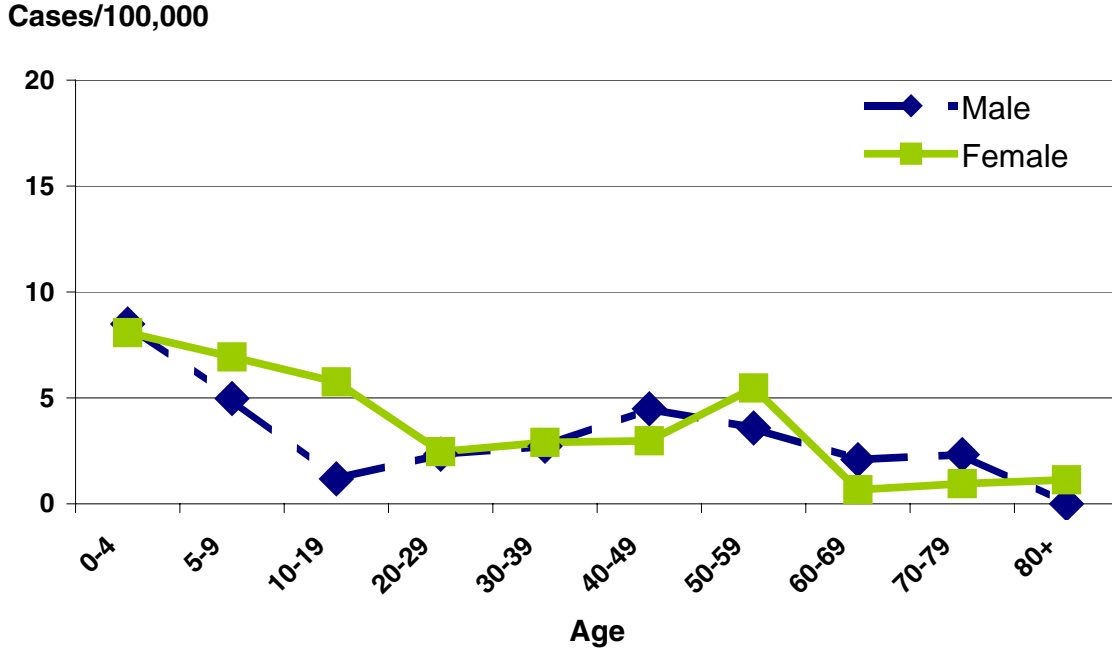
**Shigellosis  
by Year  
Oregon, 1996-2005**



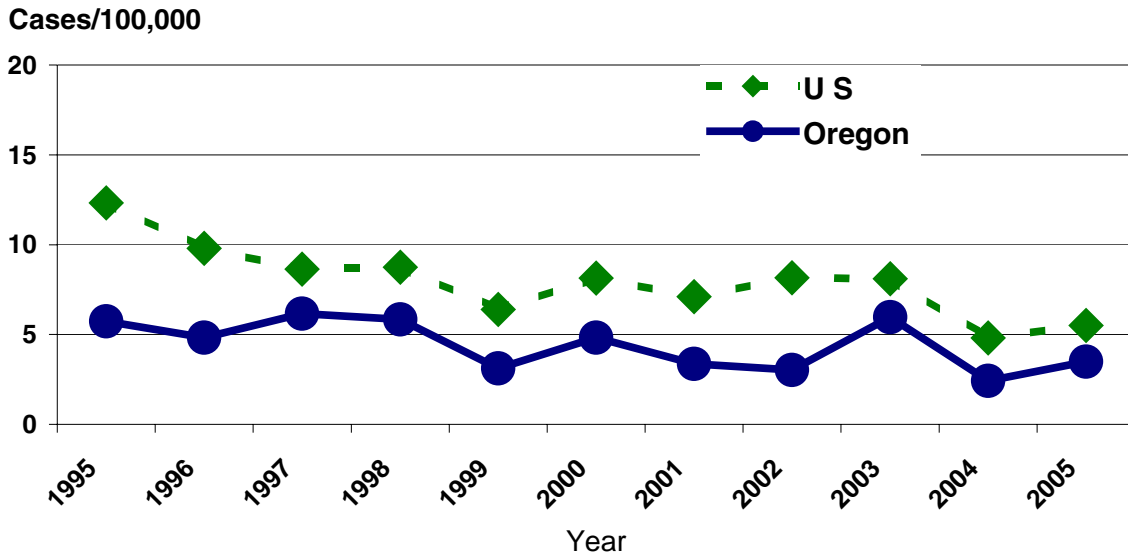
## Shigellosis by Onset Month Oregon, 2005



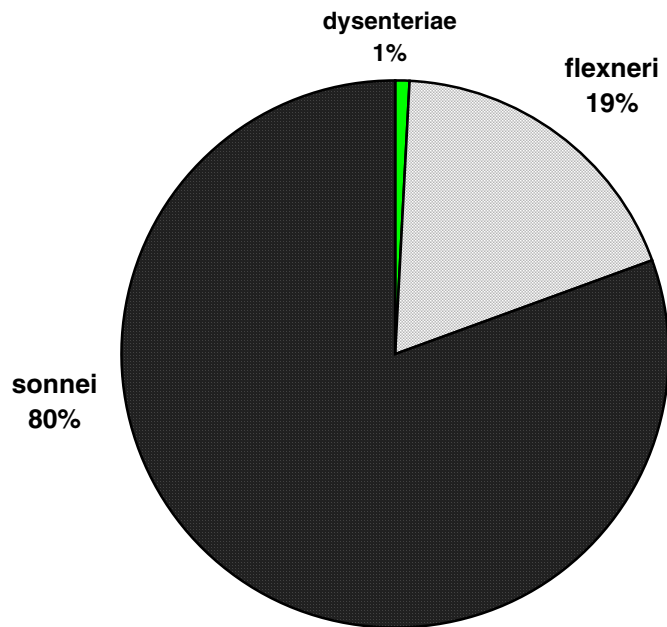
## Incidence of Shigellosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2005



## Incidence of Shigellosis Oregon vs. Nationwide 1995-2005



## Shigellosis by Species Oregon, 2005



# Incidence of Shigellosis by County of Residence Oregon, 2005

