

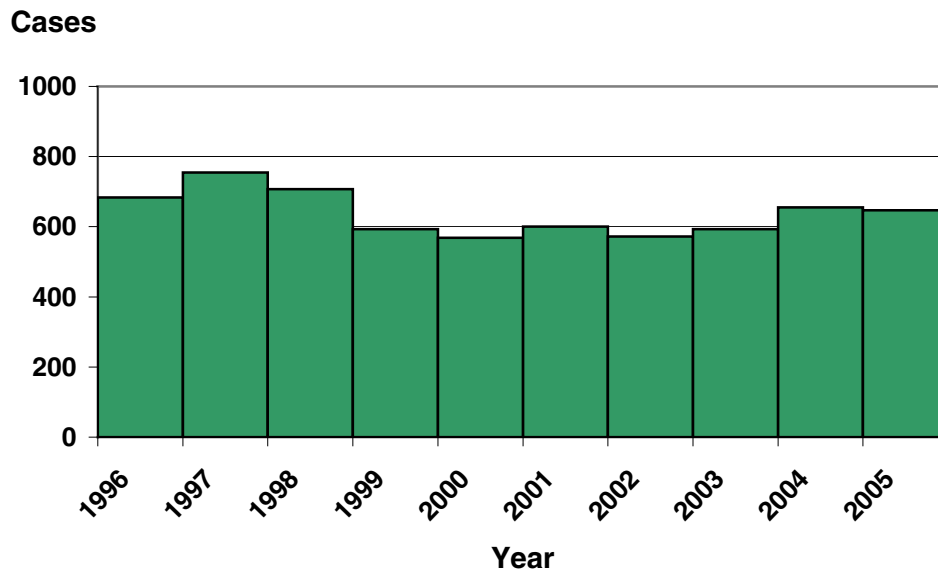
Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis is caused by a Gram-negative bacterium. Characterized by acute onset of diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, fever, and malaise; it is the most common bacterial enteric infection reported. It is of worldwide epidemiologic importance due to the fecal-oral route of infection and the extensive reservoir of the organism in both wild and domestic animals.

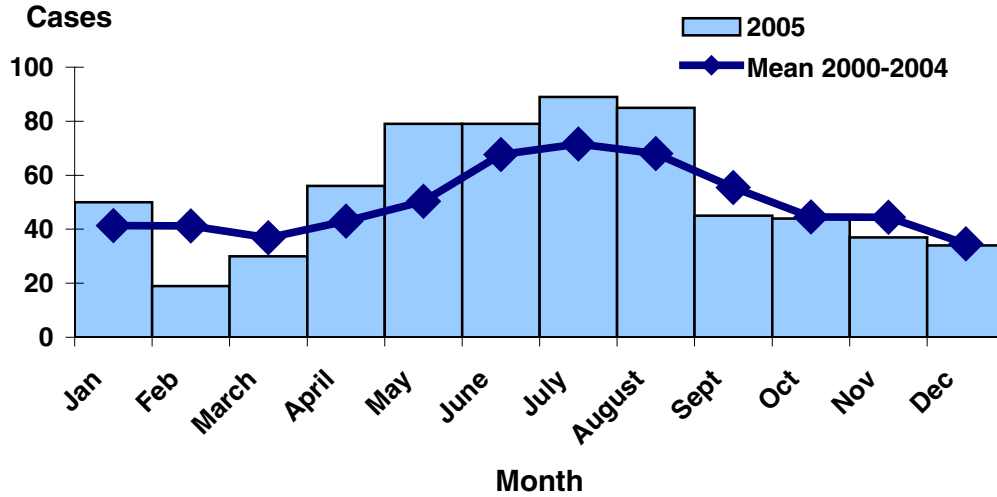
Most illnesses are sporadic and outbreaks have been associated with undercooked meat (often chicken), unpasteurized milk or non-chlorinated water. Infections occur year-round in Oregon, with peak incidence in the summer months. Proper food handling and water treatment, along with good hygienic practices (hand washing!) are the key to prevention.

Since 1996, six outbreaks of Campylobacter have been investigated: two foodborne, one waterborne, two from animal contact and one of unknown etiology. No outbreaks were reported in 2005; all cases were considered sporadic.

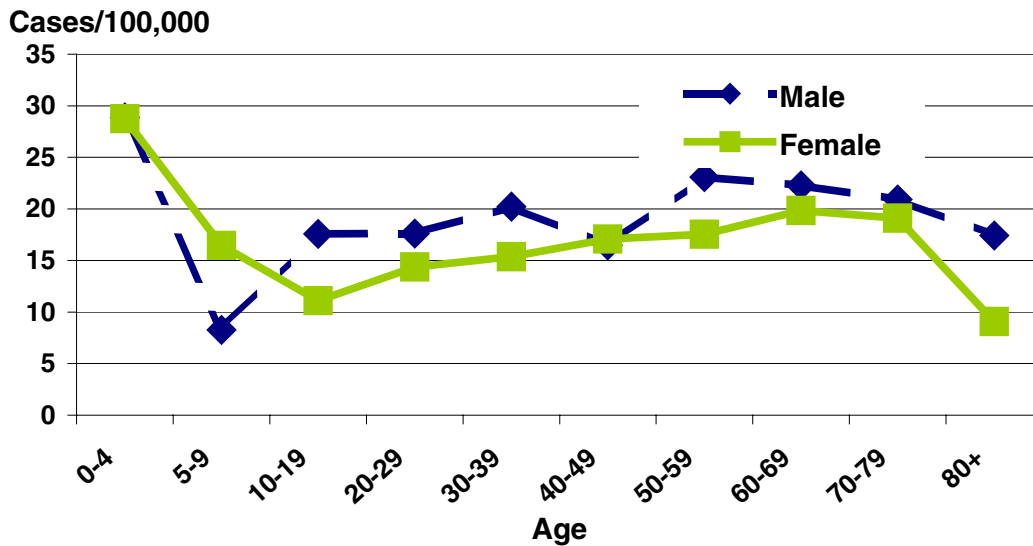
Campylobacteriosis by Year Oregon, 1996-2005



Campylobacteriosis by Report Month Oregon, 2005

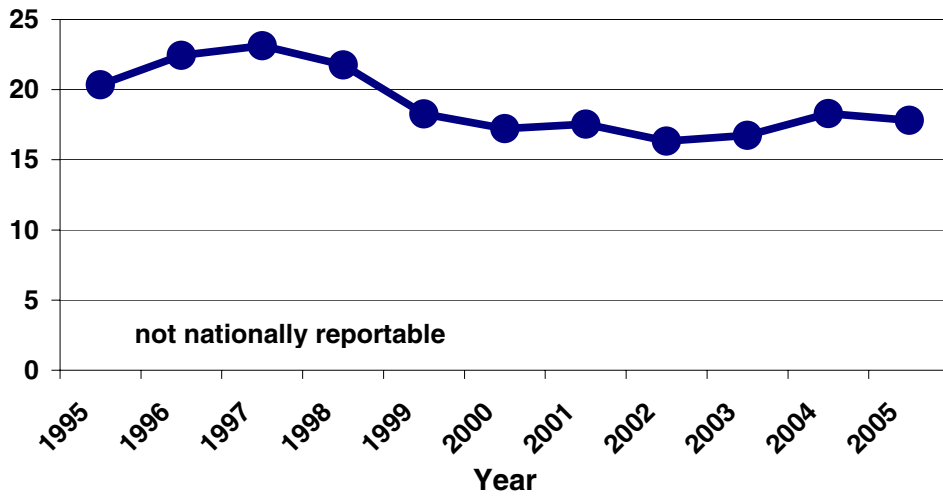


Incidence of Campylobacteriosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2005



Incidence of Campylobacteriosis Oregon, 1995-2005

Cases/100,000



Incidence of Campylobacteriosis by County of Residence Oregon, 2005

