

Clark County Combined Health District

2024 Annual Communicable Disease Report

Report Overview

The 2024 Annual Communicable Disease Report provides a summary of confirmed and probable cases of reportable diseases within the Clark County Combined Health District (CCCHD) jurisdiction. This report also includes highlights of disease trends and a table summarizing all cases of reportable diseases in Clark County in 2024 with the direction of the 5-year trendline for each disease (appendix I). **Data presented in this report are preliminary and subject to change.**

Data for this report was acquired through the electronic reporting system for reportable diseases for the Ohio Department of Health, the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS). A complete list of reportable conditions in Ohio can be found in appendix II of this report or at:

<https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/infectious-disease-control-manual/section1/abcs-guide-to-reportable-infectious-diseases-in-ohio>

Disease Trends & Highlights

This section contains information about disease trends from highlighted diseases in 2024. For the full list of reportable diseases in Clark County in 2024 and the 5-year trendline, see appendix I of this report.

Top 10 reportable diseases

Below are the top ten reportable disease by case count in 2024 in Clark County. COVID-19 had the highest case counts at 2,247 cases. The next highest case counts are listed in figure 1.

Top 10 Reportable Diseases after COVID-19 Clark County, OH - 2024

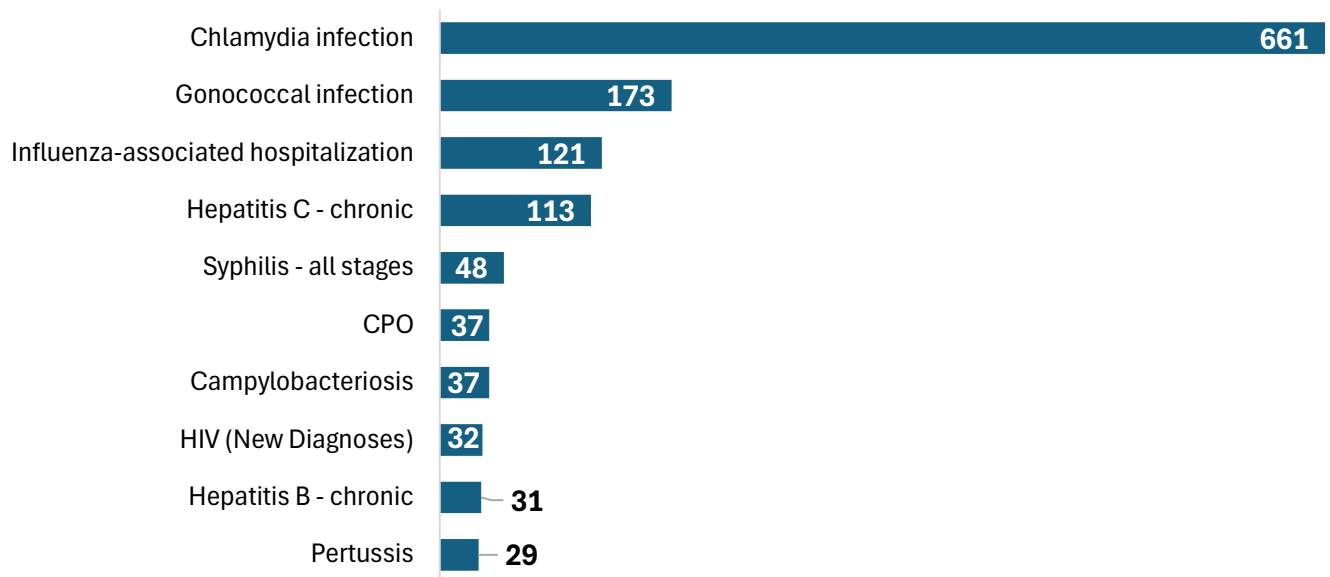


Figure 1: The top ten reportable diseases for 2024 in Clark County, Ohio by disease count of confirmed and probable cases. Data was retrieved from ODRS on 1/9/2025.

Enteric Diseases

Enteric diseases cause gastrointestinal (stomach and intestines) illness. They can be transmitted by contaminated food or water or by contact with infected humans or animals. In Clark County, the case counts of enteric reportable diseases have been increasing over the past 5 years (figure 2).

Case counts for enteric diseases are *trending up* over the past five years.

Clark County, OH

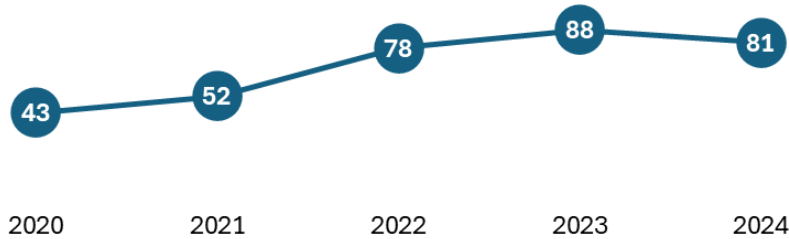


Figure 2: Confirmed and Probable case counts of enteric diseases per year in Clark County, Ohio 2020-2024. Enteric diseases included are *Campylobacteriosis*, *Cyclosporiasis*, *Cryptosporidiosis*, *E. coli (Shiga toxin producing)*, *Giardiasis*, *Hepatitis A*, *Listeriosis*, *Salmonella*, *Shigellosis*, *Typhoid Fever*, *Yersiniosis*, and *Vibriosis*. Data was retrieved from ODRS on 1/9/2025.

Campylobacteriosis was the most reported enteric disease in Clark County in 2024 by case count. *Campylobacteriosis* is caused by the bacteria *Campylobacter* and is primarily transmitted through the consumption of contaminated food, especially under cooked poultry, unpasteurized milk and contaminated water. It is also spread by contact with the feces of infected individuals or animals. Symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal pain, fever and nausea. Case counts have been increasing over the past 5 years (figure 3).

Campylobacteriosis case counts are *trending up* over the past five years.

Clark County, OH

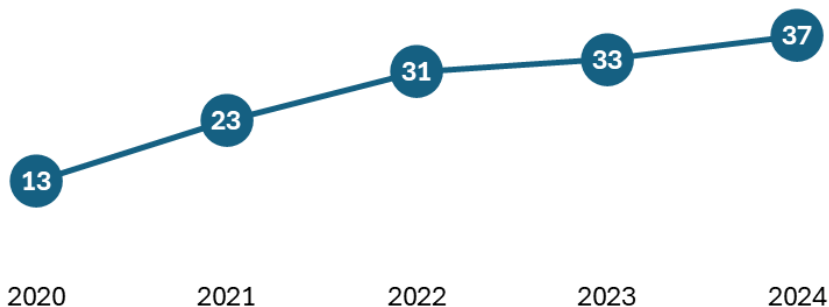


Figure 3: Probable and confirmed case counts of *Campylobacteriosis* per year in Clark County, Ohio from 2020-2024. Data retrieved from ODRS on 1/9/2025

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Many of the reportable sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Clark County have a decreasing trend over the past five years (shown in the table in appendix I). Chlamydia and Gonorrhea are two of the most common STIs. Both have declined in the past few years (figures 4 and 5).

Chlamydia counts have started to **decrease** since 2022.

Clark County, OH

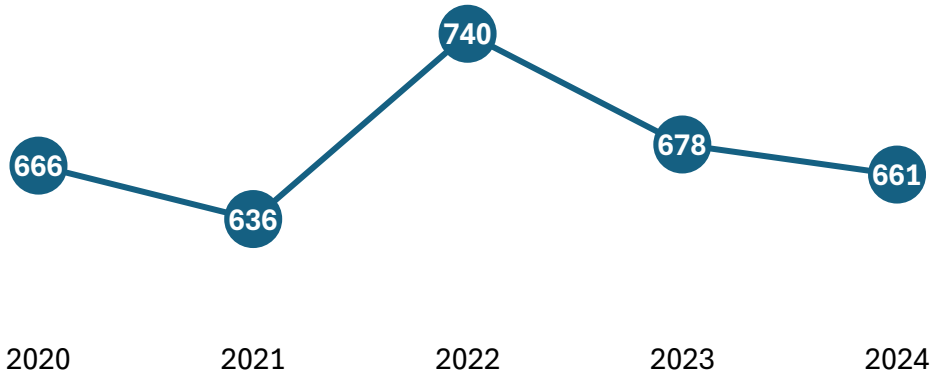


Figure 4: Confirmed and probable case counts of Chlamydia per year in Clark County, Ohio from 2020-2024. Data was retrieved from ODRS 1/9/2025.

Gonorrhea cases have been **decreasing** for the past 5 years

Clark County, OH

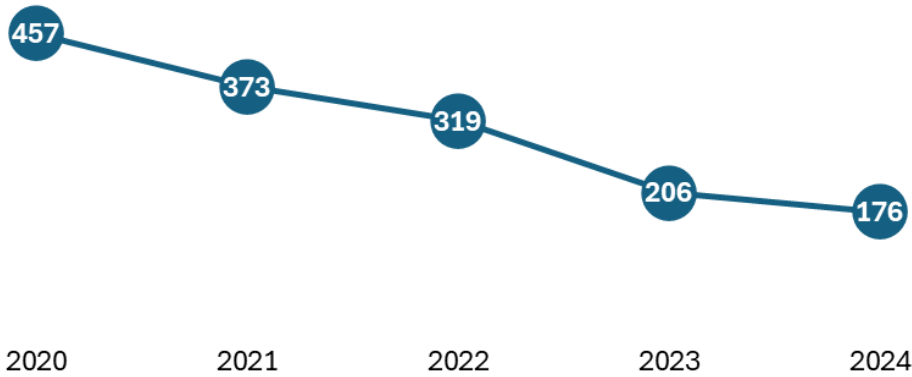


Figure 5: Confirmed and probable case counts of Gonorrhea per year in Clark County, Ohio from 2020-2024. Data was retrieved from ODRS 1/9/2025.

Syphilis has been increasing here in Clark County, but also across the state and nation since 2018. However, for the past two years total syphilis case counts have decreased (figure 6). Syphilis, caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, is a chronic disease that progresses through several stages if left untreated. It can also be to a child during pregnancy, leading to congenital syphilis. Syphilis can cause serious complications or death if left untreated. Figure 6 below includes all stages of disease for syphilis cases.

Total Syphilis counts are on the **decline**.

Clark County, OH

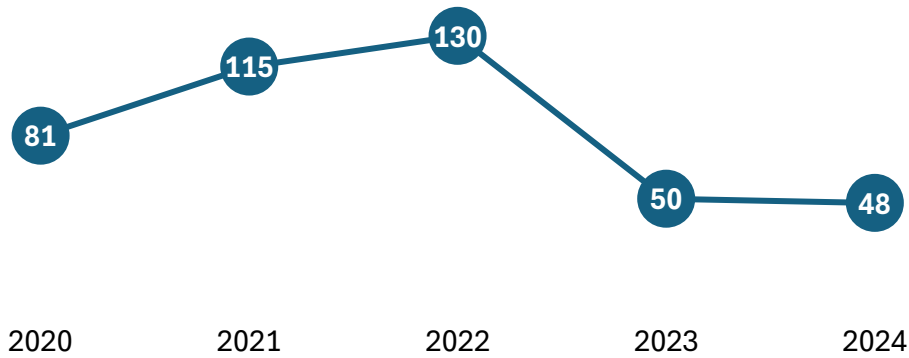


Figure 6: Confirmed and probable case counts of total Syphilis cases per year in Clark County, Ohio from 2020-2024. Data was retrieved from ODRS 1/9/2025.

Vaccine Preventable Diseases (VPDs)

Vaccine preventable diseases are a category of reportable diseases for which there is an effective preventative vaccine. These vaccines are often offered at low or no cost.

Pertussis, commonly known as Whooping Cough, is a VPD that has been on an upward trend in recent years. The number of cases more than tripled in 2024 compared to 2023 (figure 7). Pertussis is caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. Pertussis can cause serious disease at any age but is especially dangerous in infants and those with immuno-compromising conditions. It spreads from person to person through bacteria in particles released into the air from coughing.

Pertussis cases have **increased** significantly in the past year.

Clark County, OH

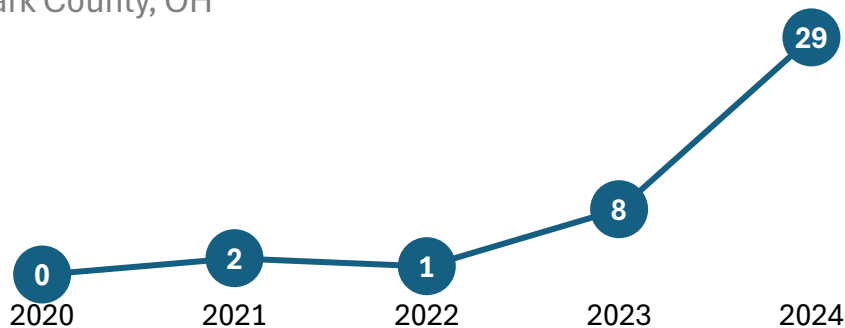


Figure 7: Confirmed and probable case counts of Pertussis per year in Clark County, Ohio from 2020-2024. Data was retrieved from ODRS 1/9/2025.

Over 40% of Pertussis cases in 2024 were in children 5 years and younger.

Clark County, OH

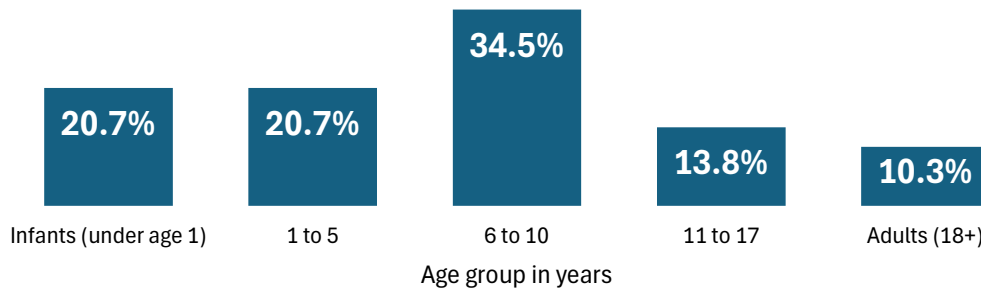
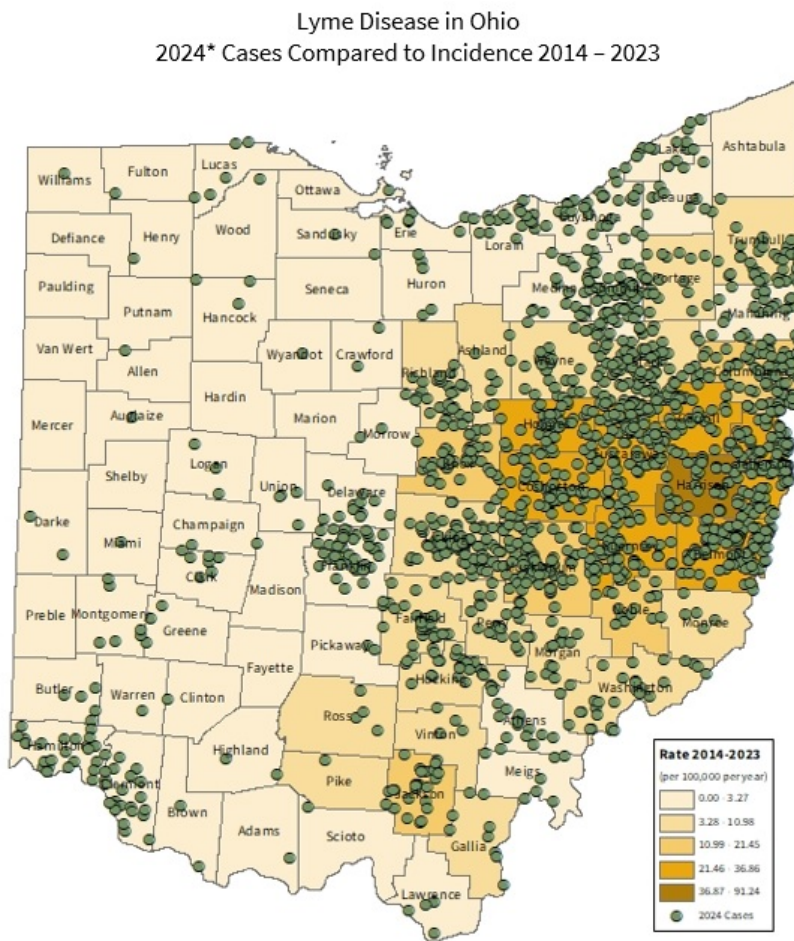


Figure 8: Percentage of confirmed and probable cases of Pertussis by age group (age in years) in Clark County, Ohio in 2024. Data was retrieved from ODRS 1/9/2025.

Lyme Disease

Lyme disease is a disease that is spread by blacklegged ticks carrying the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Early symptoms of Lyme disease are fever, chills, headache and in some cases the “bullseye” rash. Later symptoms may include more rashes on the body and neurological symptoms.

Lyme disease is a growing concern in Clark County. Figure 9 shows where cases have been reported throughout Ohio in 2024 compared to the incidence in previous years. Clark County has seen an increase in cases in the past two years (figure 10).



Source: Ohio Department of Health.
 * Data as of 01/17/2025, 1,757 cases.
 County-level data are based on the county of residence of the case.

Figure 9: Lyme Disease incidence in the state of Ohio 2014-2023 (yellow) and the count of cases in 2024 (green dots) plotted by county location from the Ohio Department of Health website.

Lyme Disease case counts have **increased** in the past two years.

Clark County, OH

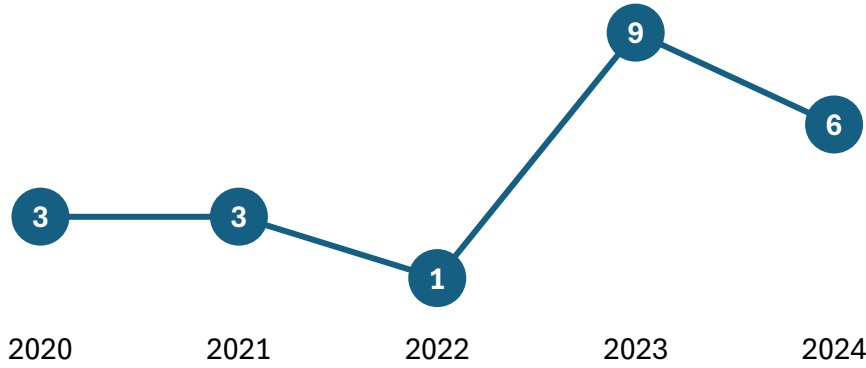


Figure 10: Confirmed and probable case counts of Lyme disease per year in Clark County, Ohio from 2020-2024. Data was retrieved from ODRS 1/9/2025.

Appendix I: 2024 Communicable Disease Table

Reportable Condition <small>*Total numbers include all Confirmed and Probable Cases.</small>	2024 Annual Communicable Disease Report							5 Year Trend Line
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual Total			
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Total	
Enteric Diseases								
Campylobacteriosis	6	16	10	5	8	29	37	↑
Cryptosporidiosis	0	3	1	1	5	0	5	↑
E. coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing (O157:H7, Not O157, Unknown Serotype)	1	2	2	1	1	5	6	↑
Giardiasis	1	0	0	3	4	0	4	↑
Salmonellosis	5	3	7	6	15	6	21	↑
Typhoid- Salmonella Typhi	1	0	2	0	3	0	3	↑
Shigellosis	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	↓
Vibriosis (not cholera)	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	↓
Yersiniosis	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	↑
Hepatitis B & C								
Hepatitis B (including delta) - acute	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	↓
Hepatitis B (including delta) - chronic	8	10	6	7	20	11	31	↑
Hepatitis C - acute	2	1	0	0	3	0	3	↑
Hepatitis C - chronic	35	30	30	18	32	81	113	↓
Sexually Transmitted Infections								
Chlamydia infection	170	181	164	146	661	0	661	↓
Gonococcal infection	58	40	32	43	173	0	173	↓
Syphilis - All Stages	11	17	12	8	0	48	48	↓
<i>Syphilis - congenital</i>	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	↓
<i>Syphilis - early</i>	2	6	0	1	0	9	9	↓
<i>Syphilis - primary</i>	0	1	3	0	0	4	4	↓
<i>Syphilis - secondary</i>	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	↓
<i>Syphilis - unknown duration or late</i>	8	9	8	7	0	32	32	↓

Reportable Condition *Total numbers include all Confirmed and Probable Cases.	2024 Annual Communicable Disease Report							5 Year Trend Line
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual Total			
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Confirmed	Probable	Total	
Vaccine-Preventable Diseases								
COVID-19	772	131	874	470	1752	495	2247	↓
Influenza-associated hospitalization	103	10	0	8	121	0	121	→
Meningitis - aseptic/viral	1	0	1	1	3	0	3	↑
Meningitis - bacterial (Not N. meningitidis)	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	↑
Mumps	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	↑
Pertussis	6	5	5	13	28	1	29	↑
Streptococcal - Group A - invasive	7	7	7	7	28	0	28	↑
Streptococcal - Group B - in newborn	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	↑
Streptococcus pneumoniae - invasive antibiotic resistance unknown or non-resistant	7	5	3	5	20	0	20	↑
Streptococcus pneumoniae - invasive antibiotic resistant/intermediate	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	→
Varicella	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	↑
Vectorborne and Zoonotic Diseases								
Lyme Disease	0	2	2	2	2	4	6	↑
Malaria	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	↑
Other Reportable Infectious Diseases								
Candida auris	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	→
Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms (CPO)	5	12	11	9	37	0	37	↑
Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease)	4	1	3	3	11	0	11	↑
Legionellosis - Legionnaires' Disease	3	1	2	1	7	0	7	↓
Tuberculosis (Active)	1	4	2	0	7	0	7	↑
Total	440	360	310	295	1200		1405	

All cases totaled by event date and were living in Clark County at diagnosis. Event date is the earliest date among diagnosis date, illness onset date, date reported, and specimen collection date, except for congenital syphilis and COVID-19. If classified as congenital syphilis, the event date is determined based on the reporting dates to either the local health department or the Ohio Department of Health, whichever is earliest. If classified as COVID-19, the event date is calculated based on specimen collection date, specimen received date, and specimen test result date, whichever is earliest.

- ↑ Represents that the 5 year trend is increasing
- ↓ Represents that the 5 year trend is decreasing
- Represents that the 5 year trend is staying the same

Reportable Condition <small>*Total numbers include all Confirmed and Probable Cases.</small>	2024 Annual Communicable Disease Report					
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Annual Total	5 Year Trend Line
	Total	Total	Total	Total		
HIV (New Diagnoses)	12	9	9	2	32	↑

Notes about the HIV Data: The above data were collected from the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS). HIV cases are reviewed by ODH, and case dispositions are subject to change in this report. All HIV data for 2024 is preliminary and should not be used for comparison to previous years, program planning, or trend analysis. Final HIV data are gathered from the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHars) and reported in the ODH HIV Surveillance Report. Cases reported above were residents of Clark County at the time of diagnosis and dispositioned as either a) Previous Negative, New Positive, or b) Not Previously Tested, New Positive for patients recently diagnosed with HIV.

Know Your ABCs: A Quick Guide to Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio
From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective August 1, 2019

Class A:

Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- Anthrax
- Botulism, foodborne
- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Influenza A – novel virus infection
- Measles
- Meningococcal disease
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS)
- Plague
- Rabies, human
- Rubella (not congenital)
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
- Smallpox
- Tularemia
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever

Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard or act of bioterrorism.

Class B:

Disease of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- Amebiasis
- Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:
 - Chikungunya virus infection
 - Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease
 - LaCrosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease)
 - Powassan virus disease
 - St. Louis encephalitis virus disease
 - West Nile virus infection
 - Western equine encephalitis virus disease
 - Yellow fever
 - Zika virus infection
 - Other arthropod-borne diseases
- Babesiosis
- Botulism
 - infant
 - wound
- Brucellosis
- Campylobacteriosis
- *Candida auris*
- Carbapenemase-producing carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CP-CRE)
 - CP-CRE *Enterobacter* spp.
 - CP-CRE *Escherichia coli*
 - CP-CRE *Klebsiella* spp.
 - CP-CRE other
- Chancroid
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections
- Coccidioidomycosis
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)
- Cryptosporidiosis
- Cyclosporiasis
- Dengue
- *E. coli* O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)
- Ehrlichiosis/anaplasmosis
- Giardiasis
- Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease)
- Hantavirus
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
- Hepatitis A
- Hepatitis B (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis B (perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (non-perinatal)
- Hepatitis C (perinatal)
- Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis)
- Hepatitis E
- Influenza-associated hospitalization
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality
- Legionnaires' disease
- Leprosy (Hansen disease)
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Lyme disease
- Malaria
- Meningitis:
 - Aseptic (viral)
 - Bacterial
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases)
- Psittacosis
- Q fever
- Rubella (congenital)
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection (typhoid fever)
- Salmonellosis
- Shigellosis
- Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF)
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA)
- Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS)
- Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn
- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS)
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease (ISP)
- Syphilis
- Tetanus
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)
- Trichinellosis
- Tuberculosis (TB), including multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB)
- Varicella
- Vibriosis
- Yersiniosis

Class C:

Report an outbreak, unusual incident or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

Outbreaks:

- Community
- Foodborne
- Healthcare-associated
- Institutional
- Waterborne
- Zoonotic

NOTE:

Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.



*COVID-19 was declared a reportable condition in a Director's Journal Entry from 1/23/2020, and amended to Class B condition on 5/12/2023:

https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/wcm/connect/gov/fbd0cb09-4e47-41b3-bfde-7c7ec563cdd2/%28JE%29+05-12-2023+-+4th+Amended+Reporting+Requirements+for+Coronavirus+Disease+2019+%28COVID-19%29+CERTIF.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CONVERT_TO=url&CACHEID=ROOTWORKSPACE.Z18_79GCH8013HMOA06A2E16IV2082-fbd0cb09-4e47-41b3-bfde-7c7ec563cdd2-owhmgaa