

2007 Reportable



Diseases Summary

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Background

What is this report about?

The Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning (EHP) in the Kentucky Department for Public Health provides an annual summary of reportable diseases as required by 902 KAR 2:020.

This report highlights the diseases reported for calendar year 2007 and provides valuable information to health service providers and the citizens of the Commonwealth. This summary only reports cases that meet the “confirmed” case definitions of the Commonwealth and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

EHP collects reports from physicians, hospitals, laboratories and local health departments. The case information entered electronically into the Disease Surveillance Module is used for passive surveillance of reportable diseases in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and for a weekly report sent to the CDC. The CDC in turn publishes this information in the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR).

What is a reportable (notifiable) disease?

A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information regarding individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of a disease. The list of notifiable diseases is revised periodically. A disease might be added to the list as a new pathogen emerges, deleted as a disease’s incidence declines, redefined due to its epidemiology or changes in a lab diagnostics. Although disease reporting is mandated by legislation/regulation at the state level, Kentucky reporting to CDC is voluntary.

For further information see the [Background](#) section:

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/summary.html>

Data Limitations

*It is a capital mistake to theorize before one has data.
Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead
of theories to suit facts.*

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

What are the benefits of the report?

This report provides, you the reader, with key public health information for policy development and planning of your health related activities. Further, it provides insight on the disease burden/trends in your community and will help facilitate the appropriation of your limited health resources.

What are the limitations of these data?

Data in the disease reporting system are limited by the availability of complete demographic information. For example, twenty-two percent of the *Salmonella* cases were reported “unknown” for race. Incomplete information inhibits our ability to accurately report a disease’s impact when it comes to race, ethnicity, or any other descriptor, which in turn may manifest itself in other areas such as lab confirmation, spatial analysis, and underreporting.

Tardiness with case reporting, inconsistencies in receiving case reports, inadequate follow-up testing, and underreporting obscure the true burden of disease in the state. In many cases, a confirmed case requires a follow-up confirmatory test. An initial screening or acute test may be performed but without the second test (confirmatory test) a disease case sometimes cannot be confirmed. Therefore, it is not recorded and relayed to CDC.

Rates in this report are not age adjusted, they are crude rates per 100,000 population.

Finally, the HIV/AIDS data are not finalized. This report may not reflect the true magnitude of the disease in Kentucky for 2007.

Kentucky's Area Development Districts (ADD)



Summary

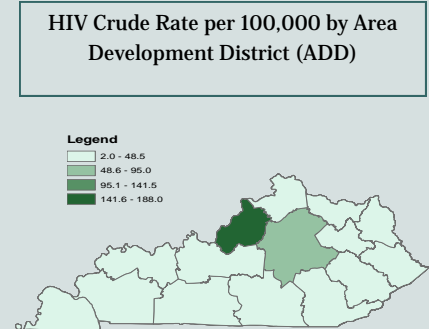
Disease Condition	2005 Count	Crude Rate	2006 Count	Crude Rate	2007 Count	Crude Rate
AIDS	168	4.03	144	3.40	237	5.60
BOTULISM INFANT	1	0.02	.	.	1	0.02
BRUCELLSIS	.	.	1	0.02	.	.
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	288	6.90	250	5.90	170	4.00
CHLAMYDIA	8351	200.10	8939	212.50	8798	207.43
CHOLERA	.	.	.	.	1	0.02
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	147	3.57	44	1.10	228	5.38
EHRlichiosis /ANAPLASMOSIS	5	0.12	4	0.10	2	0.05
ENCEPHALITIS/St. Louis	.	.	1	0.02	.	.
ENCEPHALITIS/WEST NILE VIRUS	5	0.12	5	0.10	4	0.09
<i>ESCHERICHIA COLI</i> SHIGA TOXIN POSITIVE	78	1.87	101	2.40	105	2.48
GONORRHEA	2935	70.33	3276	77.90	3449	81.32
HANSEN Disease (Leprosy)	1	0.02	.	.	.	.
<i>HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE</i>	13	0.34	7	0.20	6	0.14
HEPATITIS A, ACUTE	24	0.58	33	0.80	11	0.26
HEPATITIS B, ACUTE	65	1.61	71	1.70	47	1.11
HEPATITIS B, PERINATAL	60	n/a	36	n/a	42	n/a
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	16	0.38	36	0.90	15	0.35
HISTOPLASMOSIS	50	1.17	54	1.30	3	0.07
INFLUENZA VIRUS ISOLATE	449	.	742	.	1248	.
LEGIONELLOSIS	33	0.79	48	1.10	30	0.71
LISTERIOSIS	5	0.12	3	0.10	1	0.02
LYME DISEASE	5	0.12	7	0.20	6	0.14
MALARIA	10	0.24	.	.	5	0.12
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE	18	0.48	11	0.30	8	0.19
PERTUSSIS	154	3.76	61	1.50	25	0.59
Q FEVER	1	0.05	4	0.10	2	0.05
RABIES ANIMAL	17	0.41	29	0.70	11	0.26
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	3	0.07	3	0.10	1	0.02
RUBELLA	1	0.02	.	.	.	.
SALMONELLOSIS	489	11.69	463	11.00	364	8.58
SHIGELLOSIS	361	8.00	237	6.30	369	8.70
STREPTOCOCCAL TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME	.	.	.	.	1	0.00
STREPTOCOCCUS DISEASE, INVASIVE, GROUP A	35	0.84	44	1.10	11	0.26
<i>STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE</i> , Drug Resistant Invasive Disease	33	0.77	39	0.90	10	0.24
TOXIC SHOCK SYNDROME	4	0.10	4	0.10	2	0.04
SYPHILIS	129	3.09	188	4.50	56	1.32
TETANUS	1	0.02	.	.	.	.
TOXOPLASMOSIS	1	0.02	1	0.02	.	.
TUBERCULOSIS	124	2.97	84	2.00	120	2.83
TULAREMIA	2	0.07	.	.	1	0.02
TYPHOID FEVER	2	0.05	2	0.10	.	.
VIBRIOSIS	.	.	2	0.10	.	.

AIDS

	HIV	AIDS
Number of new diagnoses, 2007*	403	237
Kentucky diagnosis rate, 2007**	9.5	5.6
Age of case patients		
Mean	35.4	39.4
Median	36	39
Diagnosis Rate by sex**		
Female	4.4	2.5
Male	14.8	8.8
Diagnosis Rate by Race/Ethnicity**		
White, not Hispanic	5.6	3.3
Black, not Hispanic	47.9	28.6
Hispanic	32.8	22.2

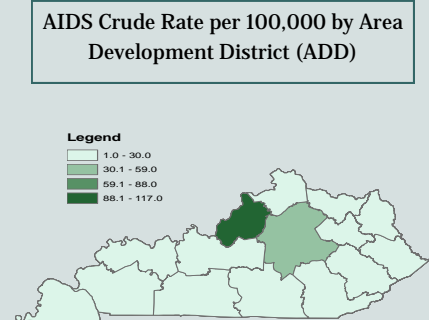
*HIV diagnoses includes all individuals diagnosed with the HIV virus regardless of the stage of disease progression (i.e., HIV or AIDS). Rate per 100,000.

**Based on 2007 Kentucky Population Estimates from the US Census Bureau. Rate per 100,000.



Background

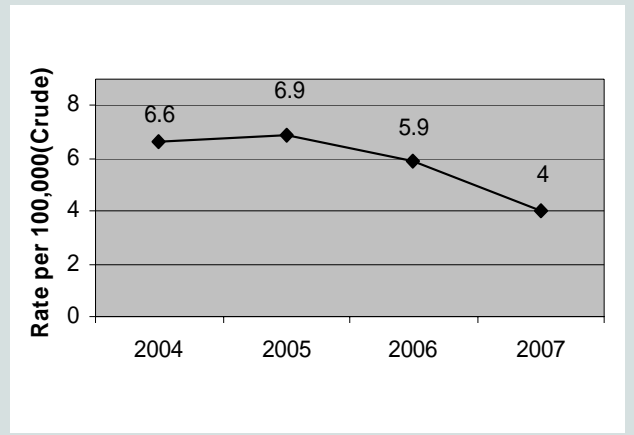
The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention define Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) as the virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). This virus may be passed from one person to another when infected blood, semen, or vaginal secretions come in contact with an uninfected person's broken skin or mucous membranes. In addition, infected pregnant women can pass HIV to their babies during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breast-feeding. People with HIV have what is called HIV infection. Some of these people will develop AIDS as a result of their HIV infection.



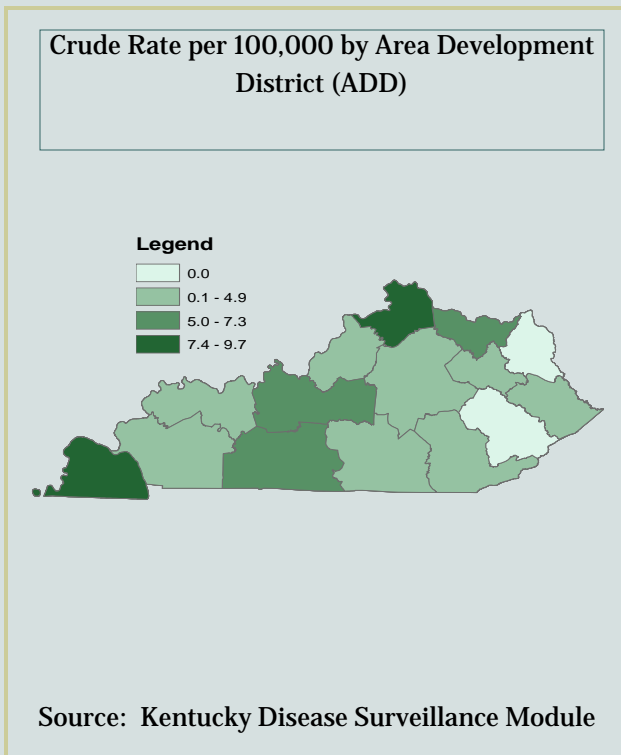
Source: Kentucky Department for Public Health (KDPH) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *HIV/AIDS Surveillance*. Frankfort, Kentucky: Cabinet for Health and Family Services, Kentucky Department for Public Health, 2007.

Campylobacteriosis

Number of cases	170
Kentucky rate *	4.0 per 100,000
U.S. rate	15.2 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 30 years Median - 30 years Range - <1 to 93 years
Rate by sex	Female - 3.6 per 100,000 Male - 4.1 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 0.2 per 100,000 Black - 1.22 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.1 per 100,000



*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

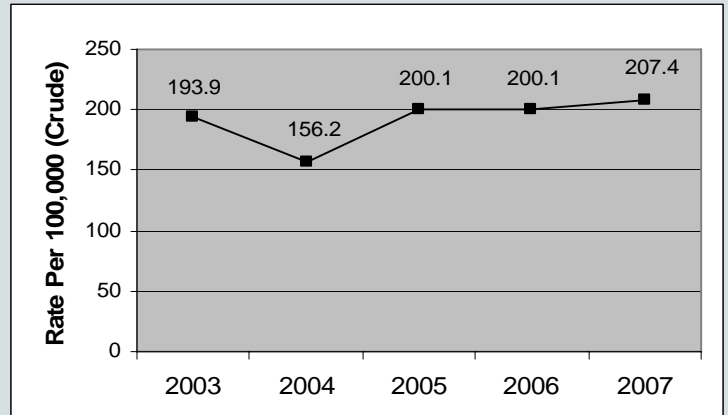


Background

Campylobacteriosis is an acute bacterial enteric illness of varying severity caused by *Campylobacter jejuni* and less commonly *Campylobacter coli*. Diarrhea, abdominal pain, malaise, fever, nausea, and vomiting characterize the illness. The duration may be up to 10 days, but typically lasts from 2-5 days. The mode of transmission is by ingestion of organisms from inadequately cooked chicken or pork, contaminated food or water, raw milk, or from contact with infected pets (kittens and puppies), farm animals or infected infants.

Chlamydia

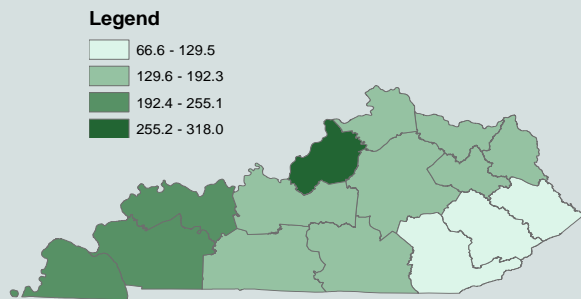
Number of cases	8798
Kentucky rate *	207.43 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	347.9 per 100,000
Rate by sex	
	Female - 285.9 per 100,000
	Male - 423.3 per 100,000
Rate by race	
	White - 97.9 per 100,000
	Black - 875.1 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	
	Hispanic - 3.9 per 100,000



*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

Crude Rate per 100,000 by Area Development District (ADD)



Source: Sexually Transmitted Disease Management Information System (STD*MIS)

Background

Chlamydial infection is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by obligate intracellular bacteria, *Chlamydia trachomatis*. The disease is characterized by urethritis in males and mucopurulent cervicitis in females, however, asymptomatic infections are common. Possible complications in males include epididymitis that can lead to sterility. In females, a complication is salpingitis with risk of infertility or ectopic pregnancy. Eye and lung infections in newborns are the consequences of genital infections in their mothers, that are transmitted during birth. Endocervical chlamydial infection has been associated with increased risk for HIV infection.

Cryptosporidiosis

Number of cases 228
Kentucky rate * 5.4 per 100,000
U.S. rate** 2.1 per 100,000
Age of case-patients
Mean - 14 years
Median - 7 years
Range - <1 to 70 years

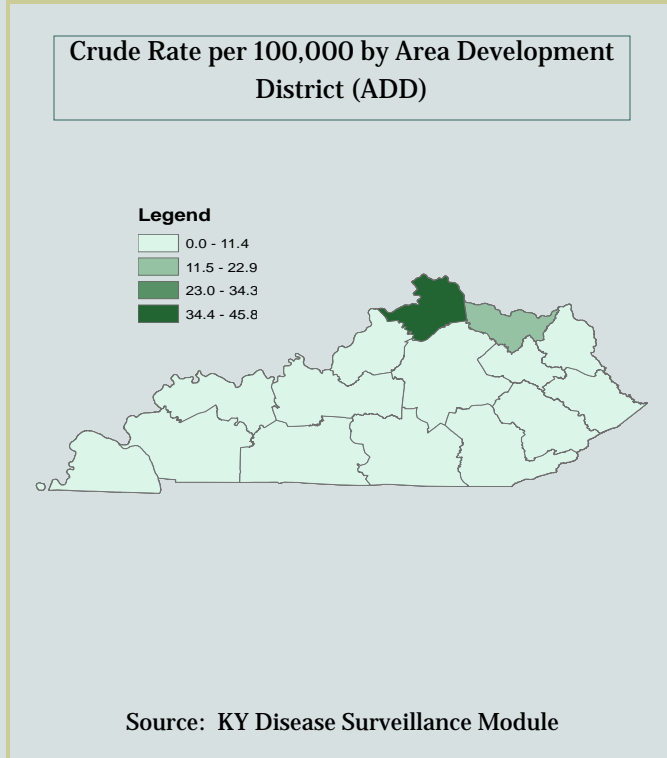
Rate by sex
Female - 5.0 per 100,000
Male - 5.7 per 100,000

Rate by race
White - 3.2 per 100,000
Black - 1.2 per 100,000

Rate by ethnicity
Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>



Background

Cryptosporidiosis is an illness caused by the coccidian protozoa *Cryptosporidium parvum* characterized by diarrhea, abdominal cramps, anorexia, low-grade fever, nausea and vomiting. Infected persons may be asymptomatic. The disease can be prolonged and life-threatening in severely immunocompromised persons. Transmission is fecal-oral and includes person to person, animal to person, waterborne and foodborne routes. *Cryptosporidia* parasites occur worldwide affecting humans, cattle, poultry, reptiles and many other vertebrate species.

Escherichia coli, Shiga Toxin-Producing *

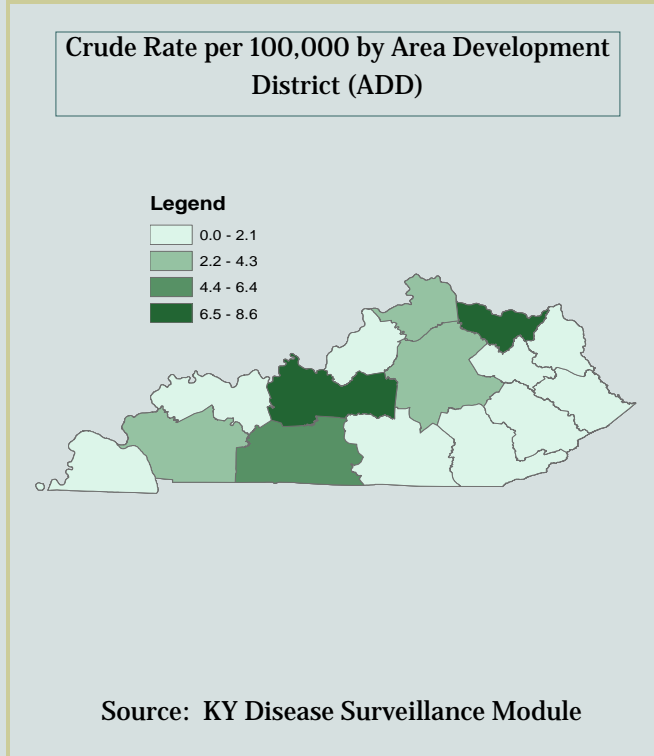
Number of cases	105
Kentucky rate *	2.5 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	1.71 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 21 years Median - 8 years Range - <1 to 83 years
Rate by sex	Female - 2.5 per 100,000 Male - 2.4 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 1.7 per 100,000 Black - 0.3 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

Background

An infection of variable severity characterized by diarrhea (often bloody) and abdominal cramps. Illness may be complicated by hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) or thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP); asymptomatic infections also may occur and the organism may cause extraintestinal infections.

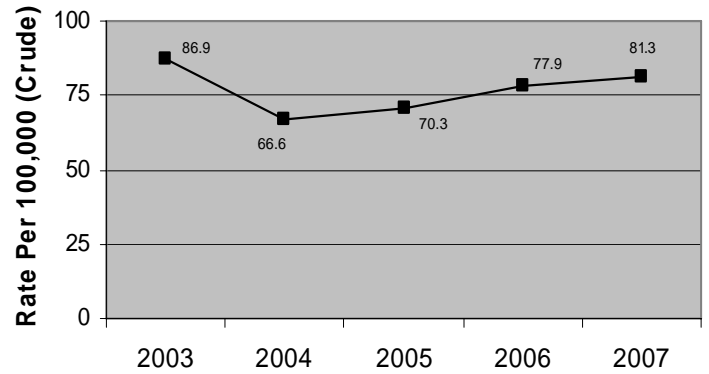


*CSTE and CDC redefined the case definition for shiga toxin producing *E. coli*. See the this link for details:

<http://www.cdc.gov/epo/dphsi/>

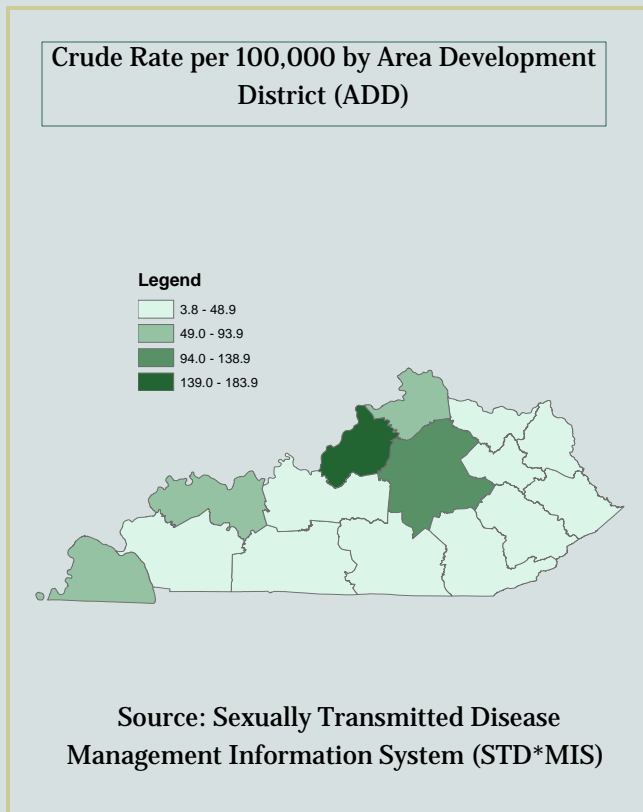
Gonorrhea

Number of cases	3449
Kentucky rate *	81.3 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	120.9 per 100,000
Rate by sex	Female - 1.6 per 100,000 Male - 6.5 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 21.9 per 100,000 Black - 582.4 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 1.2 per 100,000



*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>



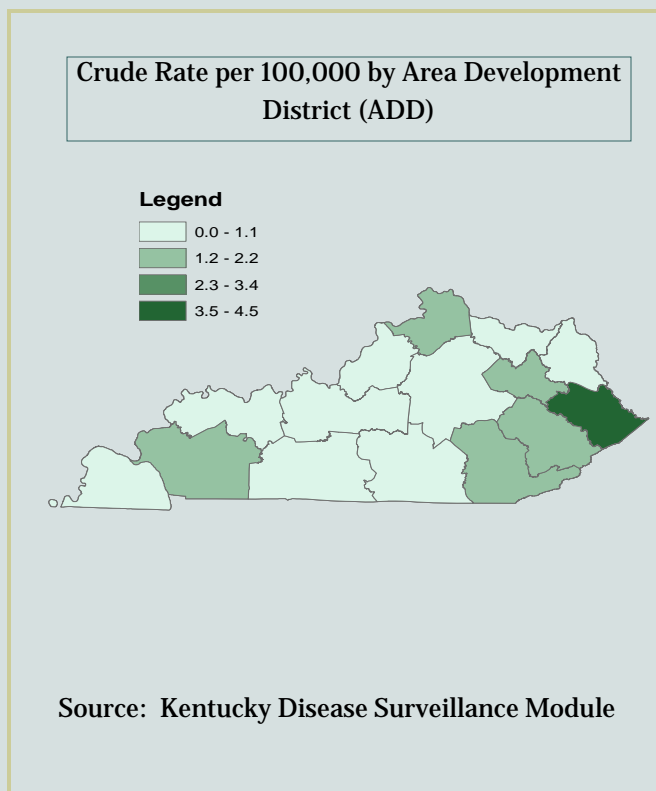
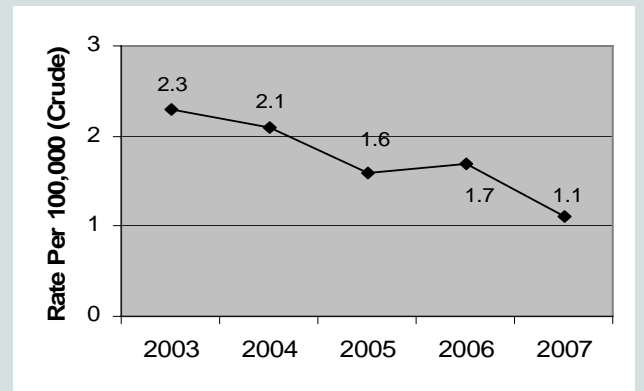
Background

Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted bacterial disease (STD) caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. In males, it is usually characterized by a purulent urethral discharge and dysuria. In females, initially there is a urethritis or cervicitis often so mild it may pass unnoticed. Depending upon sexual practices, pharyngeal and anorectal infections can occur. In males, the urethral infection is usually self-limiting; however, it may progress to epididymitis. In rare cases in male or female it can disseminate into an arthritis-dermatitis syndrome, endocarditis, and meningitis. Twenty percent of women infected with gonorrhea may progress to uterine infection, which may lead to endometritis, salpingitis, the subsequent risk of infertility or ectopic pregnancy.

Hepatitis B, Acute

Number of cases	47
Kentucky rate *	1.1 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	1.62 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 42 years Median - 41 years Range - 16 to 69 years
Rate by sex	Female - 1.0 per 100,000 Male - 1.3 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 0.8 per 100,000 Black - 0.6 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>
 **<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>



Background

Acute hepatitis B is an illness with insidious onset of symptoms including anorexia, vague abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, sometimes arthralgias and rash, often progressing to jaundice. The hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted from person to person primarily through exposure to blood or other body fluids of infected persons. Infection can occur through sexual contact, injecting drug use, occupational exposure in healthcare settings, perinatal exposure, and household contact with a carrier. Only a small proportion of infections are clinically recognized. Five to 10 percent of infected adults and 90 percent of infected infants develop chronic infections. These individuals have a significantly higher risk of developing liver cancer and other forms of disease in the future.

Hepatitis C, Acute

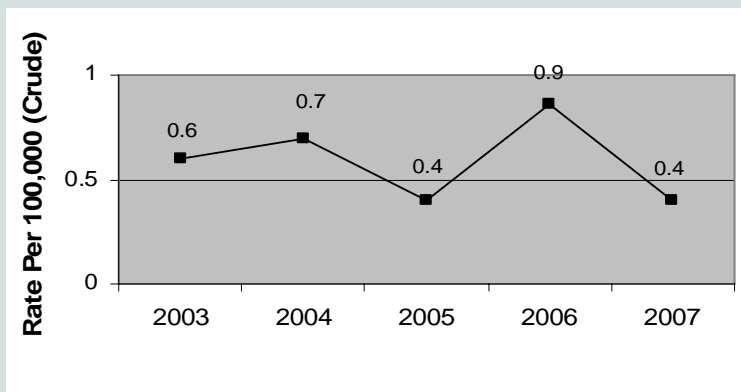
Number of cases 15
Kentucky rate * 0.4 per 100,000
U.S. rate** 0.3 per 100,000
Age of case-patients
Mean - 35 years
Median - 34 years
Range - 18 to 52 years

Rate by sex
Female - 0.3 per 100,000
Male - 0.3 per 100,000

Rate by race
White - 0.3 per 100,000
Black - 0.0 per 100,000
Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>



Background

Hepatitis C is a liver disease caused by the hepatitis C virus (HCV), which is found in the blood of persons who have this disease. HCV is primarily spread by contact with the blood of an infected person (parenteral) and less frequently by sexual contact or perinatal transmission. Hepatitis C often produces an illness with insidious onset of symptoms, including anorexia, abdominal discomfort, nausea, vomiting, and progressing to jaundice less frequently than hepatitis B. Ninety percent of cases are asymptomatic, but chronic infection is common (50 to 80 percent of cases). Of these about half will develop cancer or cirrhosis of the liver. Groups at high risk of acquiring HCV are injecting drug users, recipients of blood products prior to 1992, and hemodialysis patients.

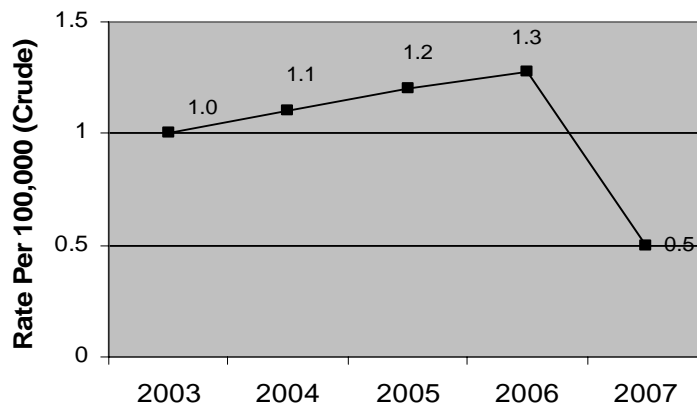
Histoplasmosis

Number of cases	19
Kentucky rate *	0.5 per 100,000
U.S. rate	N/A
Age of case-patients	Mean - 50 years Median - 50 years Range - <1 to 77 years
Rate by sex	Female - 0.4 per 100,000 Male - 0.5 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 0.4 per 100,000 Black - 0.6 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

Background

Histoplasmosis is caused by the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum* variety *capsulatum* that grows as a mold in soil and as a yeast in human and animal hosts. Common reservoirs are soil around old chicken houses, in caves with bats, around starling and blackbird roosts, and in decaying trees. The organism growing in soil produces spore forms (conidia). Breathing the airborne conidia causes infection.



Influenza

Number of influenza virus isolates*	1248
Kentucky rate**	not available
U.S. rate	not available

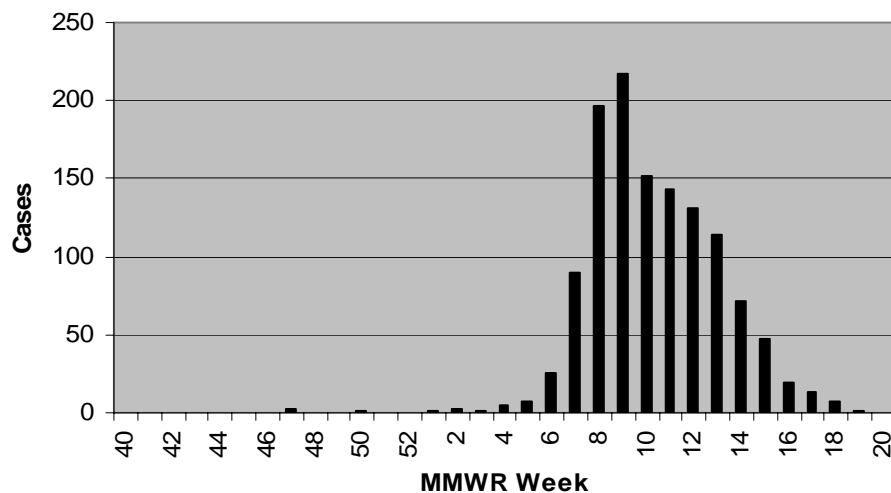
*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**Positive Influenza virus isolates are mainly reported from sentinel physicians; therefore unable to determine rates. The influenza season is based on MMWR weeks. The flu season for 2007 starts at week 40 of 2006 and ends week 21 of 2007.

Background

Influenza is an acute respiratory disease most frequently caused by influenza type A or B viruses. Typical features of influenza include abrupt onset of fever, respiratory symptoms, such as cough, sore throat, coryza and systemic symptoms, such as headache, muscle aches and fatigue. Only influenza virus isolates are reportable in Kentucky; the true number of cases is undetermined.

Positive Influenza Virus Isolates by MMWR Week, 2007



Legionellosis

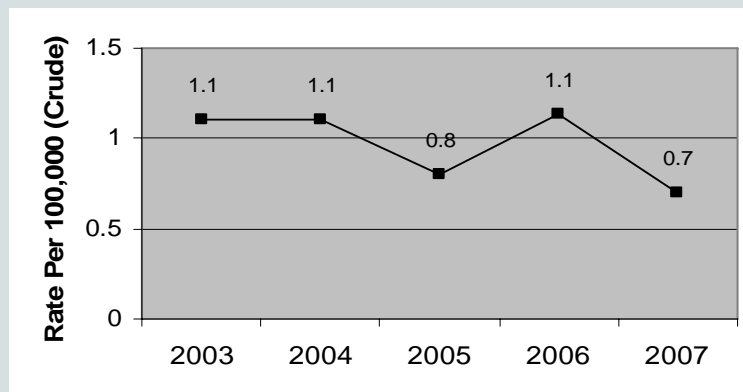
Number of cases	30
Kentucky rate *	0.7 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	1.0 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 56 years Median - 56 years Range - 25 to 86 years
Rate by sex	Female - 0.5 per 100,000 Male - 0.8 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 0.6 per 100,000 Black - 0.3 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

Background

Legionellosis, a bacterial disease caused primarily by *Legionella pneumophila*, has two distinct manifestations: Legionnaires' disease and Pontiac fever. Both illnesses have an acute onset characterized by malaise, headache and fever. In Legionnaires' disease pneumonia may develop, and progress to respiratory failure. Patients with Pontiac fever have a milder disease without pneumonia, and recover within two to five days. Airborne transmission by aerosol producing devices (e.g. spas, humidifiers, air conditioning cooling towers) is the most likely method of transmission. Legionnaires' disease occurs both sporadically and in outbreaks. Pontiac fever is identified primarily in community outbreaks.

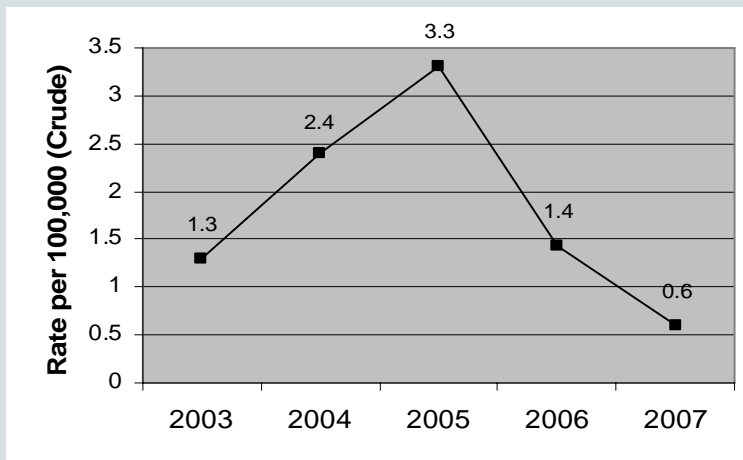


Pertussis

Number of cases	25
Kentucky rate *	0.6 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	5.3 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 10 years Median - 7 years Range - <1 to 43 years
Rate by sex	Female - 0.7 per 100,000 Male - 0.4 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 0.6 per 100,000 Black - 0.0 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.0 per 100,000

*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

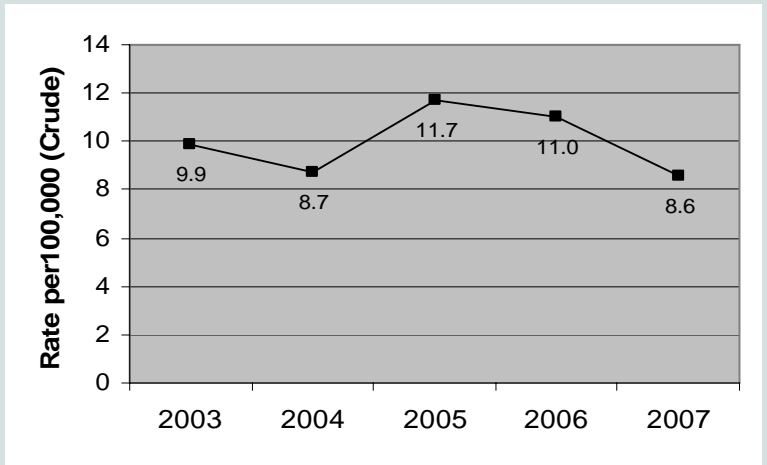


Background

Pertussis (whooping cough) is a highly contagious bacterial disease of the respiratory tract caused by *Bordetella pertussis*. The disease can progress to severe paroxysms of cough, often with a characteristic inspiratory whoop. Pertussis can be particularly severe in infants less than one year of age. Older siblings and parents may have mild or atypical pertussis. Transmission occurs by direct contact with aerosol droplets from the respiratory tract of infected persons. Immunization beginning at two months of age is recommended and completion of the four-injection series is required for protective immunity in children. In 2005, pertussis containing vaccines were approved for administration to adolescents and adults.

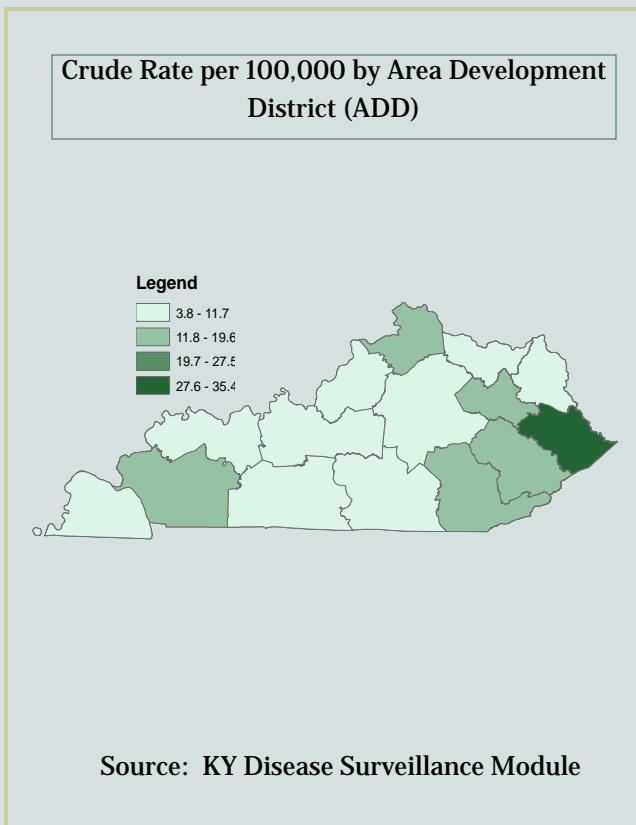
Salmonellosis

Number of cases	364
Kentucky rate *	8.6 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	15.5 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 32 years Median - 29 years Range - <1 to 95 years
Rate by sex	Female - 8.8 per 100,000 Male - 7.8 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 0.7 per 100,000 Black - 4.0 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.2 per 100,000



*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

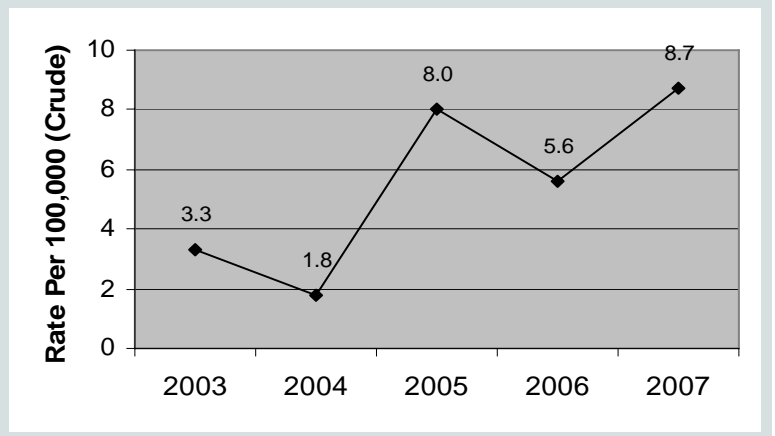


Background

Salmonellosis is a bacterial enteric infection caused by serovars of the genus *Salmonella* that infect animals and humans. The disease is characterized by sudden onset of headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. Infection is transmitted by ingestion of contaminated food or liquids, from person to person by the fecal-oral route, and by contact with infected animals or contaminated animal products. There are more than 2,000 recognized serotypes/serovars of *Salmonella*.

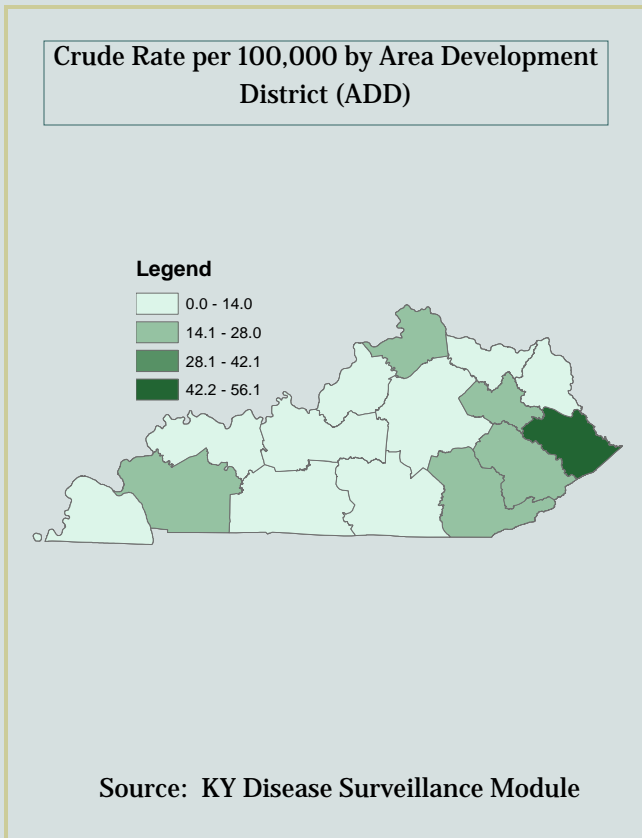
Shigellosis

Number of cases	369
Kentucky rate *	8.7 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	5.2 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 13 years Median - 6 years Range - <1 to 84 years
Rate by sex	Female - 9.4 per 100,000 Male - 7.7 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 5.7 per 100,000 Black - 8.9 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.1 per 100,000



*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

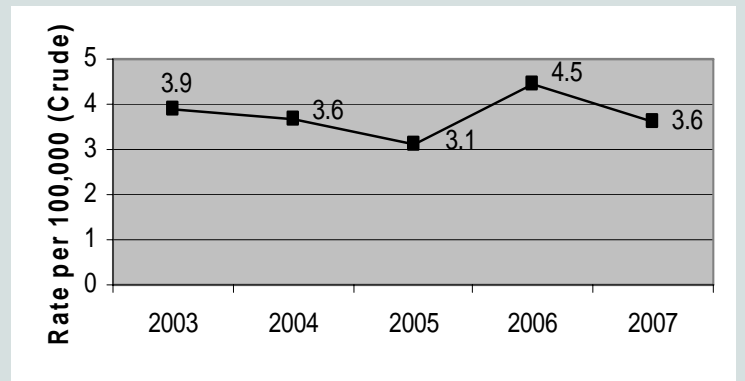


Background

Shigellosis is an acute bacterial disease of the gastrointestinal tract caused by a bacillus of the *Shigella* species. It is characterized by diarrhea, frequently bloody, accompanied by fever, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal cramping. Transmission is by the fecal-oral route from person to person, or from contaminated food, water or milk. The disease is more severe in children than in adults and can be especially difficult to control in child care centers.

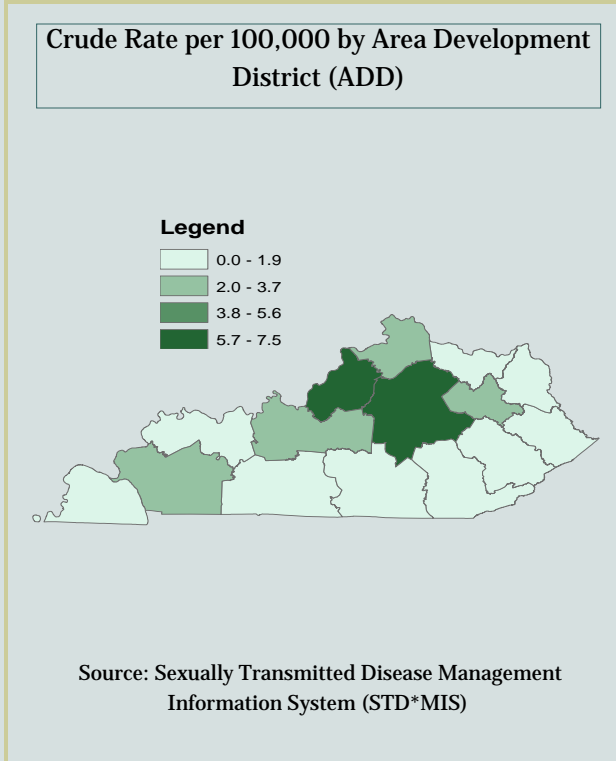
Syphilis

Number of cases	153
Kentucky rate *	3.6 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	12.6 per 100,000
Rate by sex	Female - 0.2 per 100,000 Male - 0.2 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 1.8 per 100,000 Black - 17.4 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 0.3 per 100,000



*<http://ksdc.louisville.edu/kpr/popest/coest2007by5ya.xls>

**<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5553a1.htm>

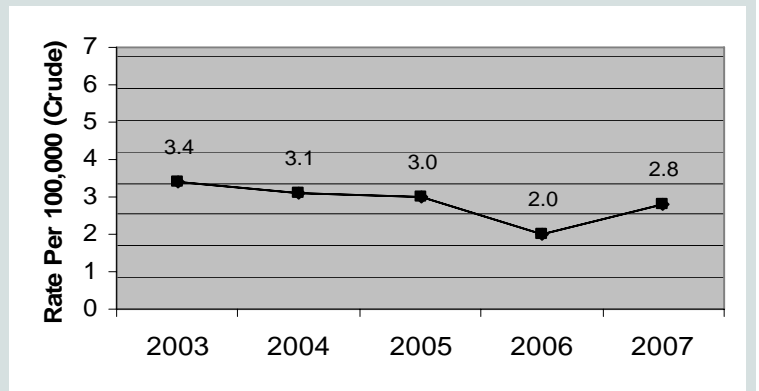


Background

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. The disease, which may be acute or chronic, is characterized clinically by a primary lesion (chancre); a secondary eruption involving skin and mucous membranes; long periods of latency; and late lesions of skin, bone, viscera, the central nervous system, and the cardiovascular system. Fetal infection occurs with high frequency in untreated early infections of pregnant women. Transmission occurs by direct contact with infectious exudates during sexual contact. Transmission may occur through blood transfusion if the donor is in the early stages of the disease. Fetal infection occurs through placental transfer or at delivery.

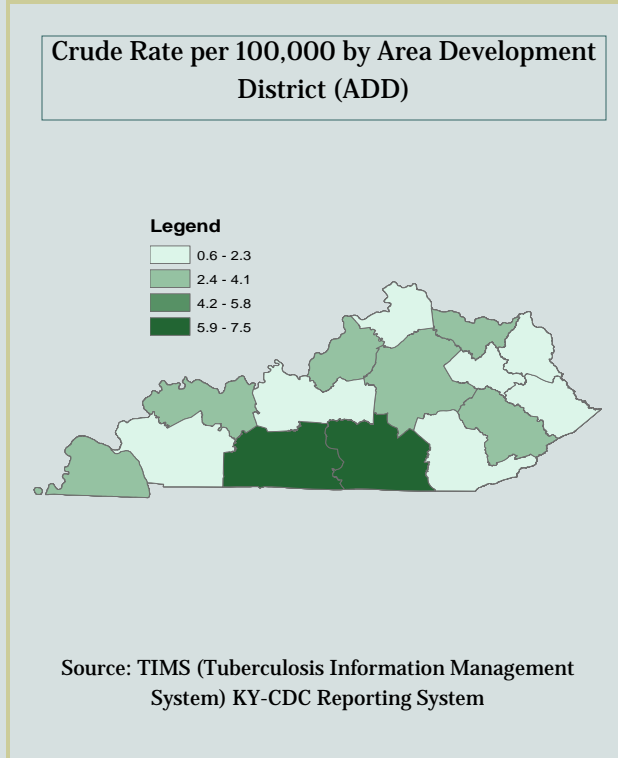
Tuberculosis

Number of cases	120
Kentucky rate *	2.8 per 100,000
U.S. rate**	4.4 per 100,000
Age of case-patients	Mean - 50 years Median - 50 years Range - <1 to 101 years
Rate by sex	Female - 1.8 per 100,000 Male - 3.8 per 100,000
Rate by race	White - 2.2 per 100,000 Black - 8.25 per 100,000
Rate by ethnicity	Hispanic - 26.4 per 100,000



* KY Case Rate based on updated population stats. 2007 Case Rate published in March 2007 was 2.9, based on 2006 population released 3/22/2007.

** Trends in Tuberculosis - United States, 2007; MMWR March 21, 2008 / 57(11);281-285



Background

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is a rod-shaped bacterium that can cause disseminated disease but is most frequently associated with pulmonary infections. The bacilli are transmitted by the airborne route and, depending on host factors, may lead to latent tuberculosis infection (sometimes abbreviated LTBI) or tuberculosis disease (TB). Both conditions can usually be treated successfully with medications.

Diseases of Low Frequency

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Case Count</u>
Cholera	1
Ehrlichiosis Human Monocytic Ehrlichiosis	2
Encephalitis, West Nile	4
Foodborne Outbreak	1
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive disease	6
Hepatitis A, Acute	11
Listeriosis	1
Lyme Disease	6
Malaria	5
<i>Neisseria</i> (Meningococcal Disease)	8
Q Fever	2
Rabies, Animal	11
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	1
Streptococcal (Group A), Invasive	11
Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome	1
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	10
Drug Resistant, Invasive	
Toxic Shock Syndrome	2
Tularemia	1
Unusual/ Other	2

No Cases Reported (2002 through 2006)

Anthrax
 Chancroid
 Diphtheria
 Granuloma inguinale
 Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome
 Lymphogranuloma venereum
 Measles
 Plague
 Poliomyelitis
 Psittacosis
 Rabies, Human
 Yellow Fever



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<http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/epi/reportablediseases.htm>

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