

This report provides the weekly report of communicable diseases in Flathead County. The data provided is provisional and may change as information is received.

**Table 1.** Communicable diseases in Flathead County\* compared to statewide data during week MMWR 31 (week ending 8/5/2023).

	Flathead County		State of Montana	
	MMWR Week 31	Total (2023 Year-to-Date)	MMWR Week 31	Total (2023 Year-to-Date)
<b>Enteric Diseases</b>				
Campylobacteriosis	2	10	12	266
<b>General Communicable Diseases</b>				
Covid-19	12	833	197	12,368
Elevated Blood Lead	1	7	3	
Latent Tuberculosis	1	10	5	167
<b>Hepatitis</b>				
Hepatitis C	3	14	20	640
<b>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>				
Chlamydia	5	135	85	2,171
<b>Other Conditions</b>				
Animal Bites	9	272	Not Reported	

Data Source: MTDPHHS Weekly Communicable Disease Epidemiology Report  
 \*Not all cases were contracted in Flathead County

### Additional Information:

Summary of Diseases in the State of Montana for **Week 31**

- Enteric Diseases: Campylobacteriosis (12), Cryptosporidiosis (1), Cyclosporiasis (1), Giardiasis (3), Salmonellosis (5), Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) (3), Shigellosis (1)
- General Communicable Diseases: COVID-19 (197), Latent TB Infection (LTBI) (5)
- Heavy Metal Exposures: Lead (3)
- Hepatitis: Hepatitis C, acute (1), Hepatitis C, chronic (20)
- STD/HIV: Chlamydia (85), Gonorrhea (8), HIV/AIDS (2), Syphilis, primary or secondary (1), Syphilis, latent (13)
- Vaccine Preventable Diseases: Varicella (Chickenpox) (1)
- Vector-Borne Diseases: Lyme disease (1), Colorado tick fever (1)
- Zoonoses: Rabies, animal (1), Rabies, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (5)

### Petting Zoos and Fairs

Animals carry bacteria that could make people sick. Common signs and symptoms of GI illness include diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and headache.

#### Risks

- 1 in 5 Campylobacter cases in Montana had contact to cattle before they got sick
- 1 in 6 Salmonella cases had contact with live poultry
- 41% of people infected with Cryptosporidium had contact to cattle
- 11% of Shiga toxin E. coli cases had contact with cattle or goats

*\*date based on interviews from cases reported in Montana in 2021*

#### Prevention

- Wash hands after touching animals or anything in animal areas
- Keep food and drinks out of animal areas
- Supervise children around animals
- Leave strollers, pacifiers, and cups outside animal exhibits
- Keep shoes worn in animal enclosures outside of household

