

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 39 (week ending 09/30/2023).

| | Flathead County | | State of Montana | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | MMWR Week 39 | Total (2023 Year-to-Date) | MMWR Week 39 | Total (2023 Year-to-Date) |
| Enteric Diseases | | | | |
| Giardiasis | 1 | 8 | 3 | 71 |
| General Communicable Diseases | | | | |
| Covid-19 | 55 | 1,077 | 879 | 17,411 |
| Elevated Blood Lead | 1 | 13 | 3 | 113 |
| Hepatitis | | | | |
| Hepatitis C | 1 | 22 | 24 | 813 |
| Sexually Transmitted Diseases | | | | |
| Chlamydia | 4 | 170 | 89 | 2,760 |
| Gonorrhea | 1 | 33 | 19 | 609 |
| Animal Bites | 8 | 334 | 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 39**

- Enteric Diseases: Campylobacteriosis (10), Cryptosporidiosis (1), Giardiasis (3), Salmonellosis (3), Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) (4), Vibriosis (1)
- General Communicable Diseases: COVID-19 (879), Latent TB Infection (LTBI) (1)
- Heavy Metal Exposures: Lead (3)
- Hepatitis: Hepatitis B, chronic (1), Hepatitis B, acute (1), Hepatitis C, chronic (24); Hepatitis C, acute (1)
- STD/HIV: Chlamydia (90), Gonorrhea (20), Syphilis, primary and secondary (10), Syphilis, latent (11)
- Vaccine Preventable Diseases: Influenza, hospitalization or death (1), Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive (1)
- Vector-Borne Diseases: West Nile virus, non-neuroinvasive (2)
- Zoonoses: Rabies, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (7)

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Did you know...?

- STIs impact people aged 15-24 the hardest.
- Many STIs don't cause any symptoms, so they only way to know for sure is to get tested.
- If you are sexually active, you can lower your risk of getting an infection by using condoms correctly.
- All STIs, even HIV, are treatable, and most are curable. The sooner you get tested, the sooner you can take action to protect your health and the health of your partner(s).
- Some STIs can lead to serious health problems if they are not treated. For example, untreated chlamydia can make it difficult or impossible for a woman to get pregnant. An untreated STI also increases the chances of transmitting or getting HIV.

