

3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Data on morbidity, levels of disease and disability in the population, are obtained for certain infectious diseases that must be reported by law. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control Services conducts surveillance and monitoring of these notifiable diseases. The Office of Infectious Disease Services and the Office of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) - Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services provided data for the respective sections of this chapter and sections 4B, 5F and 6B.

Routine immunization against the disease of *measles*, *pertussis* (whooping cough), *mumps* and *rubella* (German measles) is essential to prevent the development of these diseases and their consequences, especially in infants and children. Arizona experienced the most recent epidemics of *measles* in 1991, with 441 cases. In contrast, no cases of *measles* were reported in 2000 (**Table 3A-1**).

The incidence of *pertussis* declined from 245 reported cases in 1998 to 75 in 1999 but it increased to 108 cases in 2000. The frequency of reported *mumps* cases dropped from 34 in 1997 to one case in 1999 and it then increased to 6 cases in 2000.

Only one case of *rubella* (German measles), which seriously threatens normal development of an infected pregnant woman's fetus and elevates risk for birth defects, was reported in Arizona in 2000, compared to 13 cases in 1999.

Aseptic meningitis imposed a slightly greater burden on morbidity in 2000 (163 reported cases) compared to 155 cases

reported in 1999. The incidence of *chickenpox* increased from 960 cases in 1999 to 1,522 cases in 2000.

Shigellosis was the most common enteric disease to afflict Arizonans each year from 1990 through 1997. Since 1998, *salmonellosis* (excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*) was the most common with 787 cases reported in 2000. The incidence of *shigellosis* (577 cases) was at the lowest level reported between 1990 and 2000. Fifty-six cases of infection caused by *E. coli* 0157:H7 were reported in 2000, compared to 35 in 1999.

The number of reported cases of *coccidioidomycosis* or *Valley Fever* rose for the sixth consecutive year, from 578 in 1994 to 1,917 in 2000 (**Table 3A-1**). Yet, despite the increasing incidence rate (**Figure 3A-1**), the mortality rates for *Valley Fever* did not increase from 1990 to 2000. Thirty from among 1,917 Arizonans who had *Valley Fever* in 2000, died from it (**Table 3A-2**), for a case fatality rate of 1.6 deaths per 100 cases (**Figure 3A-2**).

The incidence of *hepatitis A* declined for a third consecutive year from 2,330 cases in 1997 to 467 cases reported in 2000. Among the 723 cases of any type of hepatitis in 2000, *hepatitis A* accounted for the largest share at 64.5 percent, followed by *hepatitis B* (29.7 percent). All other forms of hepatitis accounted for 5.8 percent.

The 2000 incidence rate of *tuberculosis* (5.1 cases per 100,000 population, **Table 5F-2**) was 41.4 percent lower than the peak rate of 8.7 in 1991. *Pulmonary tuberculosis* accounted for 80.7 percent of all tuberculosis infections in 2000.

Individual cases rather than group outbreaks were reported in 2000 for *brucellosis*, *plague*, *tularemia* and *botulism*.