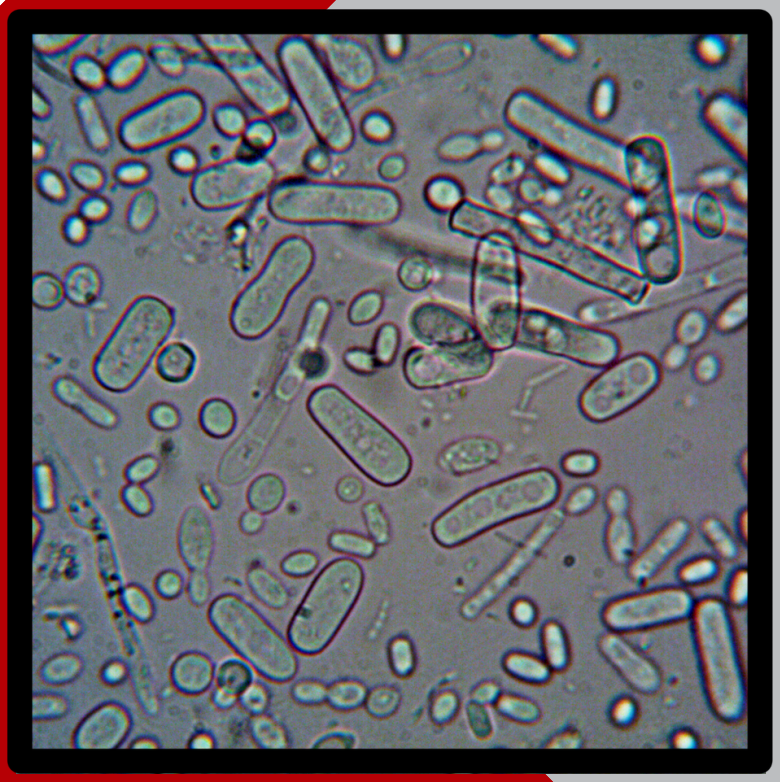
2024 COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT

NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT



330.364.4491 ext. 1208

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150 E. High Ave, New Philadelphia, OH

Annual Summary of Communicable Diseases: 2024

New Philadelphia, OH

NEW PHILADELPHIA CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Department Description:

The City of New Philadelphia is the county seat for Tuscarawas County. The city of New Philadelphia is represented by the New Philadelphia City Health Department (NPCHD). NPCHD is responsible for communicable disease investigation and control for those cases residing within the city limits of New Philadelphia. The New Philadelphia City Health Department independently investigates and manages all communicable diseases in its jurisdiction excluding Tuberculosis, HIV and Syphilis. The Tuscarawas County Health Department is the Tuberculosis Control unit designated for Tuscarawas County and handles the TB cases for the entirety of the County, HIV and Syphilis cases are investigated and managed on a regional level by Canton City Health Department in collaboration with NPCHD.

Personnel:

New Philadelphia City Health Department staff that collaborate for the routine communicable disease surveillance, prevention and control include:

- Nichole Bache, BSN, RN, Director of Nursing, Epidemiologist I
- Vickie Ionno, RN, Health Commissioner
- Maegan Cummings, RN, Public Health Nurse
- Itati Lopez, ASW, Bilingual Health Educator

Introduction:

This report summarizes communicable diseases reported to the New Philadelphia City Health Department, throughout the year 2024. This Report will also compare rates of diseases reported in the state of Ohio for the year 2024. Communicable diseases (also known as infectious diseases), are transmitted by contact with infected individuals or animals or their bodily fluids, by contact with contaminated surfaces or objects, by ingesting contaminated food or water or by direct contact with disease vectors (mosquitos, mice, fleas, etc.) This summary includes cases of reportable diseases that were found to meet the public health definition of confirmed, probable or suspected cases. The data in this report may not represent all cases of each disease in the community as mild or asymptomatic cases may have chosen not to seek out medical care or laboratory testing. All data in this report is accurate to the best of NPCHD's knowledge and is considered provisional data. All calculations in this report are made based on the population of New Philadelphia being 17,677 as noted in the US Census for New Philadelphia.

Ohio Disease Reporting

NPCHD utilizes the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) to report, track and investigate reportable diseases to the State of Ohio. Authority for Local Health Departments (LHD's) in Ohio to track and investigate communicable diseases falls under Ohio Administrative Code 3701-3-02, which reads, "cases and suspected cases of selected infectious diseases are required to be reported to Ohio and local public health agencies". If you are interested in further information on Communicable diseases/Infectious Diseases in New Philadelphia you can reach out to New Philadelphia City Health Department at 330.364.4491.1208.

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:

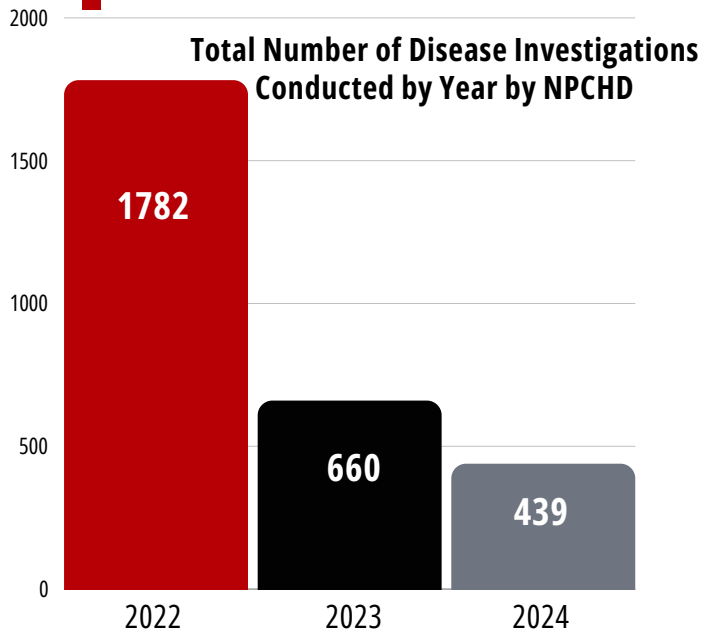
Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

Ohio | Department of Health

The Chart Show a Summary of Reportable Diseases in the State of Ohio.

NEW PHILADELPHIA City Health District Est. 1854

Key Findings

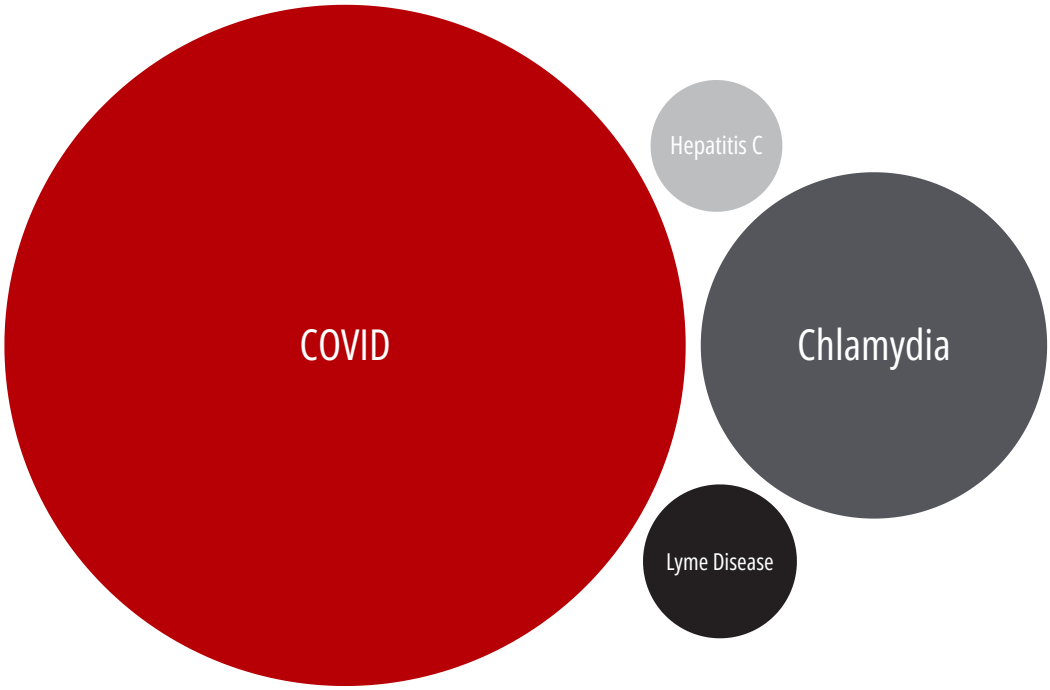


In 2022, NPCHD completed 1,782 disease investigations compared to 439 investigations in 2024, a 74% decrease. The decrease in communicable disease investigations from 2022 to 2024 can be directly attributed to the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and public health's response to that pandemic. As we watch COVID evolve into an endemic disease we anticipate returning to an expected level of communicable disease investigations in the City of New Philadelphia.

The chart to the left shows all confirmed, probable and suspected cases of communicable diseases reported to and investigated by NPCHD over the last 3 years.

Most Reported Communicable Diseases

10 or more cases, All ages, New Philadelphia Jurisdiction, 2024

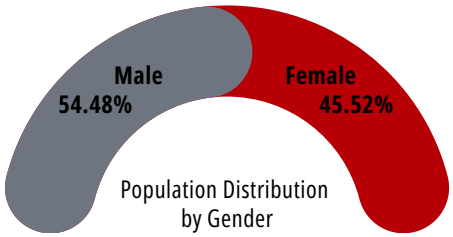


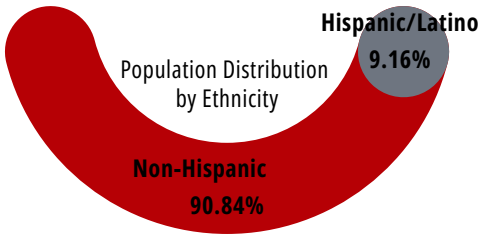
- COVID
  - Number of Cases: 294
  - Rate: 1,663.18 per 100,000 population
- Chlamydia
  - Number of Cases: 76
  - Rate: 429.94 per 100,000 population
- Lyme Disease
  - Number of Cases: 15
  - Rate: 84.86 per 100,000 population
- Hepatitis C
  - Number of Cases: 11
  - Rate: 62.23 per 100,000 population

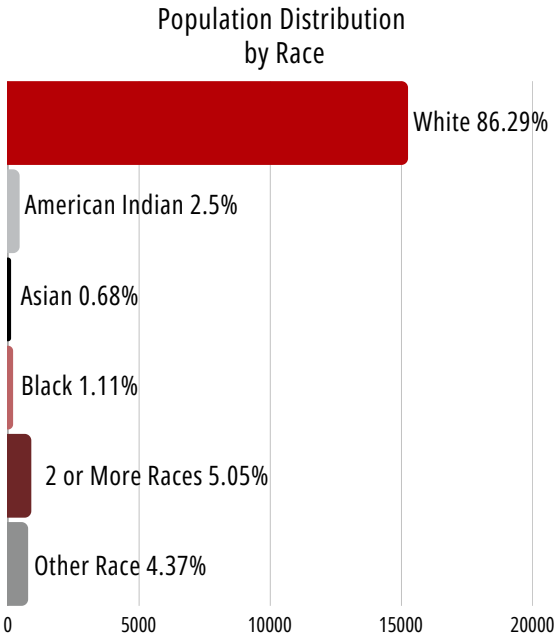
Demographics Profile of New Philadelphia, OH

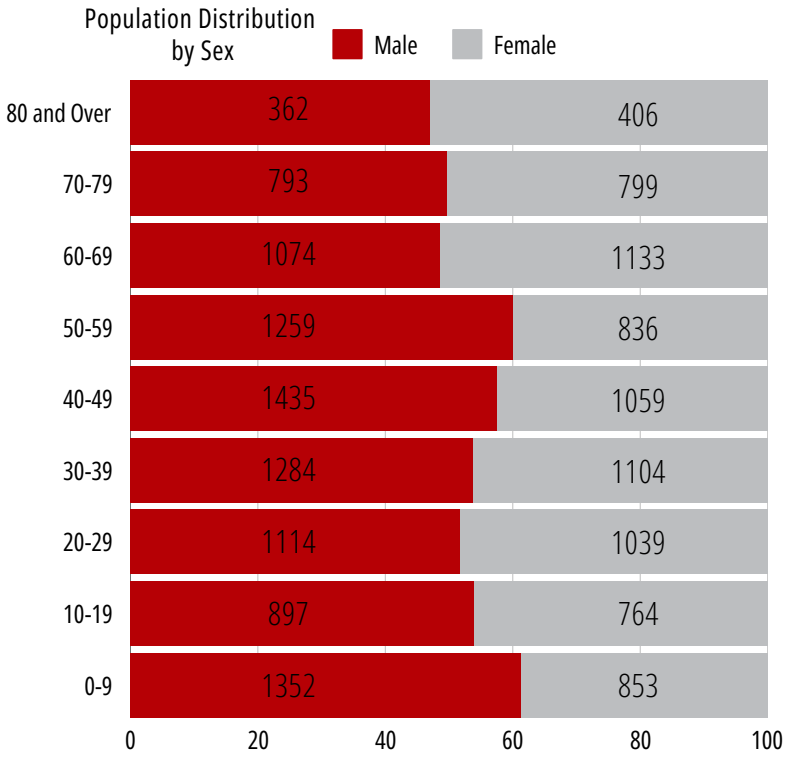
The New Philadelphia Demographic Profile is described in the graphs below. The New Philadelphia City Health Department serves a population of 17,677.

- New Philadelphia Population, 2020 Census Data (U.S. Census Bureau)









Counts and Rates of Communicable Disease

This report will look at data by both case counts and rate. Case counts are the actual number of cases of a disease reported. Case Rate is defined as the number of cases of a disease in a population expressed as a rate per person. In the case of this report all case counts will be expressed at a rate of 100,000 population.

Counts and Rates of Enteric Reportable Diseases (Confirmed, Probable and Suspected) among New Philadelphia City Residents for years 2023 and 2024.

New Philadelphia City Health Department					
Enteric Diseases					
Disease Name	Class	2023		2024	
		# of Cases	Case Rate	# of Cases	Case Rate
Campylobacteriosis	B	2	11.31	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	B	0	0	1	5.66
E.coli	B	0	0	2	11.31
Giardiasis	B	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis	B	6	33.93	6	33.94
Shigellosis	B	1	5.66	3	16.97
Yersiniosis	B	0	0	0	0

Counts and Rates of Reportable Hepatitis Diseases (Confirmed, Probable and Suspected) among New Philadelphia City Residents for years 2023 and 2024.

New Philadelphia City Health Department					
Hepatitis Diseases Diseases					
Disease Name	Class	2023		2024	
		# of Cases	Case Rate	# of Cases	Case Rate
Hepatitis B, perinatal	B	1	5.66	0	0
Hepatitis B (acute and chronic)	B	5	28.28	5	28.29
Hepatitis C (acute and chronic)	B	12	67.86	11	62.23

Counts and Rates of Reportable Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Confirmed, Probable and Suspected) among New Philadelphia City Residents for years 2023 and 2024.

New Philadelphia City Health Department					
Sexually Transmitted Diseases					
Disease Name	Class	2023		2024	
		# of Cases	Case Rate	# of Cases	Case Rate
Chlamydia	B	78	441.1	76	429.94
Gonorrhea	B	10	56.55	9	50.91
Syphilis	B	1	5.66	3	16.97

Counts and Rates of Vaccine-Preventable Reportable Diseases (Confirmed, Probable and Suspected) among New Philadelphia City Residents for years 2023 and 2024.

New Philadelphia City Health Department					
Vaccine Preventable Diseases					
Disease Name	Class	2023		2024	
		# of Cases	Case Rate	# of Cases	Case Rate
Haemophilus Influenzae	B	0	0	2	11.31
Influenza Associated Hospitalization	B	1	5.66	5	28.29
COVID-19	B	508	2872.82	294	1663.18
Measles	B	0	0	0	0
Mumps	B	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	B	0	0	0	0
Varicella	B	0	0	1	5.66

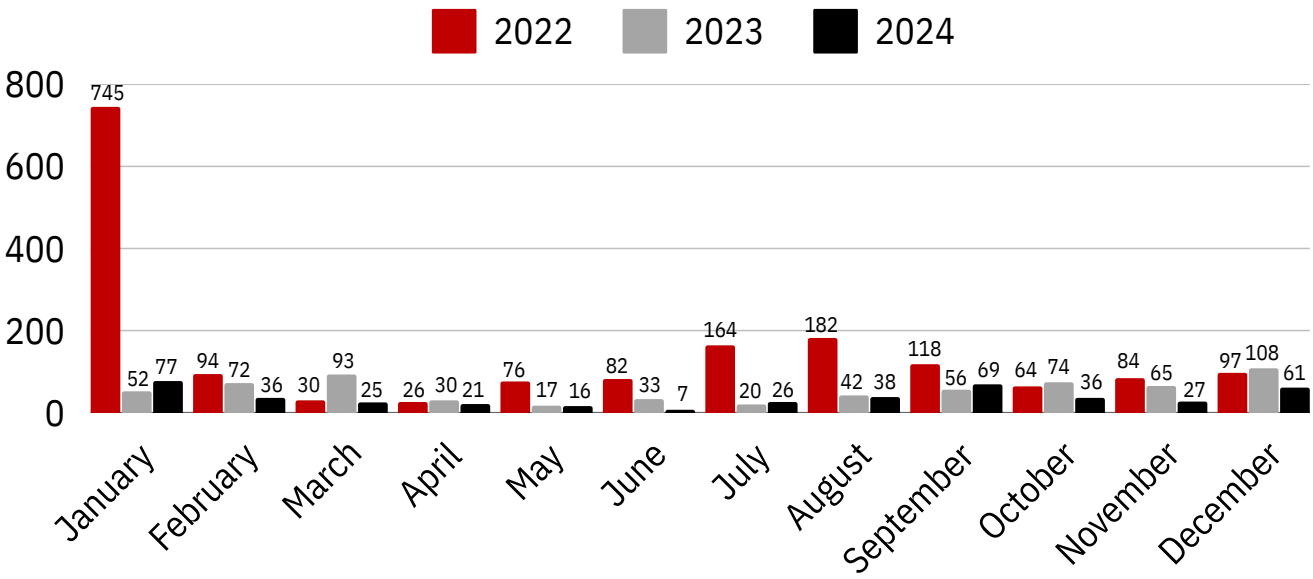
Counts and Rates of Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Reportable Diseases (Confirmed, Probable and Suspected) among New Philadelphia City Residents for years 2023 and 2024.

New Philadelphia City Health Department					
Vector Borne Diseases					
Disease Name	Class	2023		2024	
		# of Cases	Case Rate	# of Cases	Case Rate
Babsiosis	B	0	0	0	0
Brucellosis	B	0	0	0	0
La Cross Virus	B	0	0	0	0
Lyme Disease	B	33	186.62	15	84.86
Q Fever	B	0	0	0	0
Rabies, Animal	B	0	0	0	0
Yersiniosis	B	0	0	0	0
West Nile Virus	B	0	0	0	0

Counts and Rates of Other Reportable Diseases (Confirmed, Probable and Suspected) among New Philadelphia City Residents for years 2023 and 2024.

New Philadelphia City Health Department					
Other Reportable Diseases					
Disease Name	Class	2023		2024	
		# of Cases	Case Rate	# of Cases	Case Rate
CP-CRE	B	0	0	0	0
Legionellosis	B	1	5.66	0	0
Meningitis, Aseptic Viral	B	0	0	0	0
Meningitis, Bacterial	B	0	0	0	0
MIS-C	A	0	0	0	0
MPOX	A	0	0	0	0
Psittacosis	B	0	0	0	0
Streptococcal Group A	B	7	39.59	1	5.66
Streptococcal Group B	B	0	0	0	0
Streptococcal Pneumoniae	B	2	11.31	3	16.97

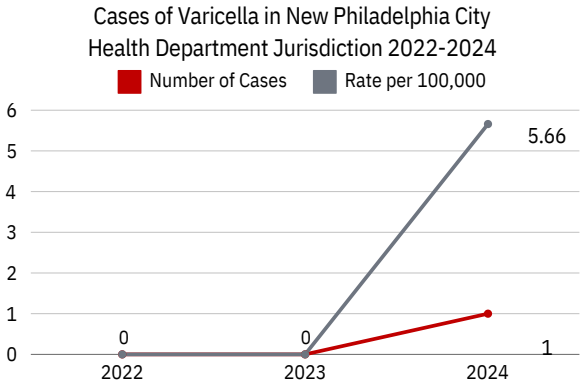
New Philadelphia City Health Department
Reportable Communicable Disease Cases by Month, 2022-2024 Comparison



The increase in caseload noted in 2022 can be directly attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. As we navigated our way through the pandemic as a society with a better understanding of the disease and prevention, the caseload dropped to more manageable pre-pandemic numbers as a result NPCHD saw Communicable Disease Case Investigations begin to stabilize at pre-pandemic numbers in 2024.

Disease Spotlight

Varicella (chicken pox)



Photos of Chickenpox | Chickenpox (Varicella) | CDC

Epidemiology

Reporting Information:

- Class B: Report by end of next business day to local health department where the case resides.

Infectious Agent:

- Varicella-zoster virus, a DNA virus that is a member of the herpesvirus group

Case Definition:

- Clinical Criteria- In the absence of a more likely alternative
  - An acute illness with a generalized rash with vesicles (maculopapulovesicular rash) **OR**
  - An acute illness with a generalized rash without vesicles (maculopapular rash)
- Laboratory Criteria- Confirmatory laboratory evidence
  - Positive polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for varicella-zoster virus (VZV) DNA **OR**
  - Positive direct fluorescent antibody (DFA) for VZV DNA, **OR** Isolation of VZV, **OR**
  - Significant rise (i.e., at least a 4-fold rise or seroconversion) in paired acute and convalescent serum VZV immunoglobulin G (IgG) antibody

Mode of Transmission:

- The virus can be spread from person to person by direct contact, inhalation of aerosols from vesicular fluid of skin lesions of acute varicella or zoster; and possibly through infected respiratory secretions that also may be aerosolized.

Communicability:

- A person with varicella is considered contagious beginning 1 to 2 days before rash onset until all the chickenpox lesions have crusted. Vaccinated people may develop lesions that do not crust. These people are considered contagious until no new lesions have appeared for 24 hours.

Incubation Period:

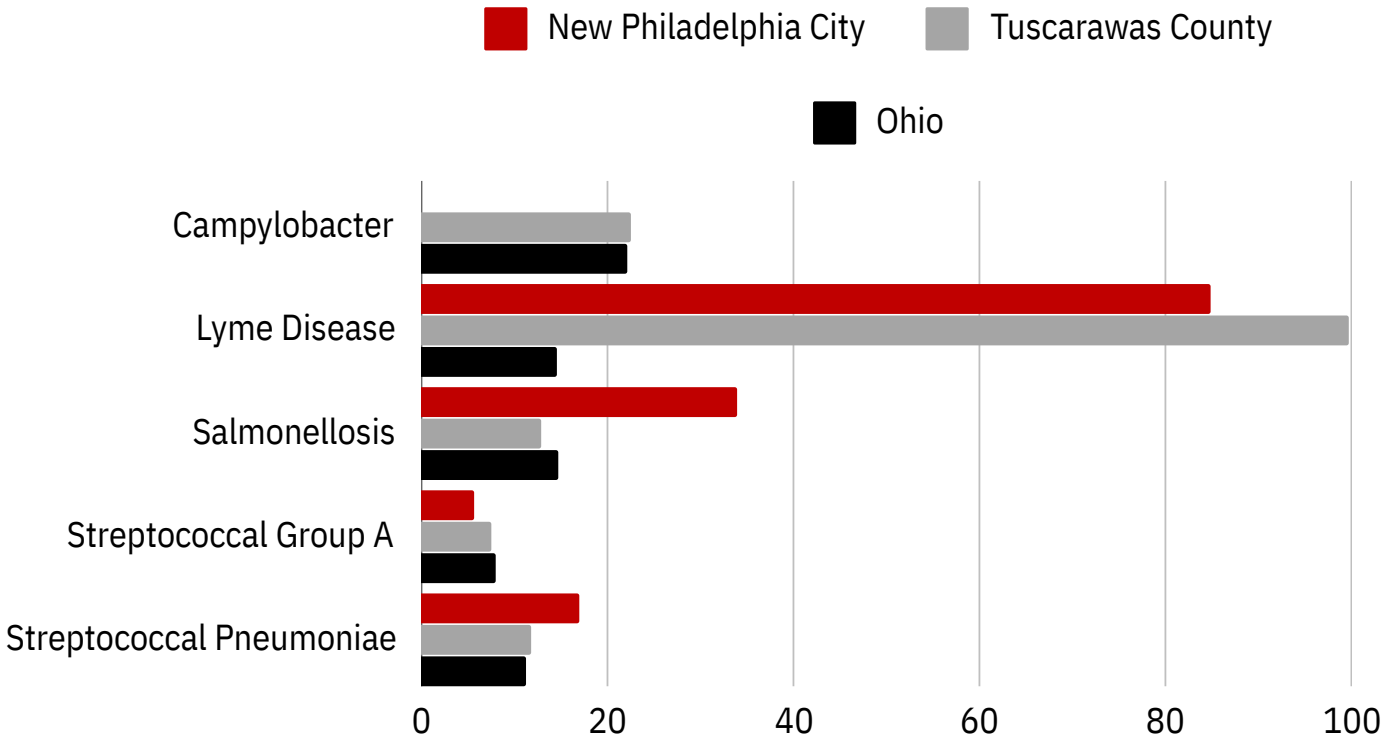
- 10-21 days

Treatment and Prevention:

- Isolation of infected case and management of symptoms. The CDC recommends 2 doses of varicella vaccine for all children, adolescents, and adults without evidence of immunity to varicella

Comparison of
New Philadelphia City Data to State of Ohio Data

The charts below show select reportable disease data from New Philadelphia City Health Department and compares it with data from Tuscarawas County as a whole and the State of Ohio. Because the population of the city of New Philadelphia varies vastly in size from Tuscarawas County and the State of Ohio, we will compare the data based on case rates in a population of 100,000.



Disease	New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas County	Ohio	NP Compared to Ohio
Campylobacter	0	22.52	22.13	Lower
Lyme Disease	84.86	99.72	14.56	Higher
Salmonellosis	33.94	12.87	14.71	Higher
Strep Group A	5.66	7.51	7.98	Lower
Strep Pneumoniae	16.97	11.79	11.24	Higher

*Data was calculated based on 2020 census data for population. 93,263 for Tuscarawas County and 11,799,448 for the State of Ohio. Tuscarawas County Data does not include data from within the jurisdiction of the New Philadelphia City Health Department.

New Philadelphia City Health Department Vaccination Rates

Vaccinations play an important role in controlling the spread of some infectious diseases and helping keep our communities safe. The New Philadelphia City Health Department has taken an active role in educating the community and helping to raise awareness in maintaining up-to-date immunizations. An integral part of our immunization education campaign has been the addition of our bilingual health educator who has assisted us with building trusted relationships in the Hispanic/Latino community.

All Vaccines Administered by NPCHD by Type and Year for 2022-2024

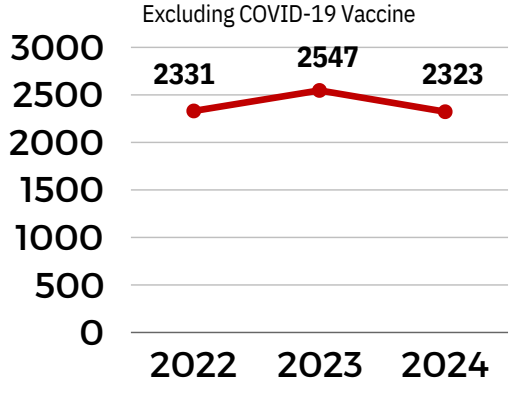
All vaccine information was pulled from the Ohio Department of Health Vaccine Reporting System, Impact SIIS.

Vaccine	Protects Against	Number of Recommended Doses	2022	2023	2024
DTap	Diptheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis	5 doses	30	40	37
DTAP-Hep B-IPV	Diptheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis, Hepatitis B, Polio	3 doses	20	21	18
HPV9	Cervical, vaginal and anal cancers or genital warts caused by certain types of HPV	2 or 3 doses	59	118	59
Hep A; Adult	Hepatitis A	2 doses	13	3	1
Hep A; Ped/Adol	Hepatitis A	2 doses	43	64	24
Hep A-Hep B	Hepatitis A and B combination	3 doses	12	14	10
Hep B; Adult	Hepatitis B	2 or 3 doses	37	33	76
Hep B; Ped/Adol	Hepatitis B	3 doses	153	197	123
Hib	Haemophilus Influenzae Type B	3 doses	33	28	24
IPV	Polio	4 doses	146	206	219
Influenza	Influenza or Seasonal Flu	1 dose Annually	877	757	767
MMR	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	2 doses	97	105	102
MMRV	Measles, Mumps, Rubella and Varicella	2 doses	26	52	37
Meningococcal B	Meningitis B	2 doses	31	43	16
Meningococcal MCV4O	Meningitis ACWY	2 doses	72	230	169
Meningococcal MCV4P	Meningitis ACWY	2 doses	146	--	--
Pneumococcal PCV 13	Pneumonia	4 doses	50	12	--
Pneumococcal PCV 15	Pneumonia	4 doses	--	20	--
Pneumococcal PCV20	Pneumonia	1 dose	--	40	43
Pneumococcal PPV23	Pneumonia	1 dose	11	--	--
Rotavirus	Rotavirus	2 or 3 doses	14	9	10
RSV; Adult	Respiratory Synctial Virus	1 dose	--	65	41
RSV; Ped	Respiratory Synctial Virus	1 dose	--	--	3
Shingles Zoster	Shingles	2 dose	10	--	--
Shingles Zoster	Shingles	1 dose	--	--	34
Td	Tetanus, Diptheria	2 doses	122	116	52
Tdap	Tetanus, Diptheria, Pertussis	5 doses	206	210	262
Varicella	Varicella (Chicken Pox)	2 doses	123	164	196
COVID-19	COVID-19		1978	350	349
			4,309	2,897	2,672

26.91% of the clients seeking immunization care in our clinic in 2024 identified as Hispanic/Latino. NPCHD is making great strides to ensure that every resident receives competent and equitable care with a commitment to inclusivity. NPCHD is working to break down barriers to care and ensure that all individuals-regardless of background- have access to the health services they need.

Immunizations Given by Year at NPCHD

Excluding COVID-19 Vaccine



Information on Communicable Diseases

The following is information on the top 10 most commonly reported communicable diseases reported to the New Philadelphia City Health Department in 2024.

COVID-19

- Infectious Agent: SARS-CoV-2 is a novel species of the Coronaviridae virus family,
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, or breathes.
- Incubation Period: 1-14 days or longer
- Prevention Measures: Vaccination, avoid close contact with infected individuals, proper handwashing and cleaning/sanitizing.

E.coli Shiga Toxin

- Infectious Agent: Escherichia coli bacteria
- Reservoir: Humans and cattle, bodies of water contaminated by animal or human waste.
- Mode of Transmission: Fecal-oral route, consumption of contaminated food or water, person to person contact and swimming in untreated water.
- Incubation Period: 2-10 days
- Prevention Measures: Beef should be cooked to internal temp of 160 degrees, avoid cross contamination of food, proper hand washing and exclusion of infected workers from sensitive occupations.

Hepatitis C

- Infectious Agent: Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Usually by skin puncture (needlestick, cut, abrasion, etc). Sexual intercourse.
- Incubation Period: 6-9 weeks. Chronic infections may persist up to 20 years before onset of cirrhosis or hepatoma.
- Prevention Measures: Screening of donated blood products. Safe sex practices and eliminate recreational drug use.

Lyme Disease

- Infectious Agent: Borrelia burgdorferi, Borrelia garinii, Barrelia afzelii
- Reservoir: Black legged ticks
- Mode of Transmission: Tick bite
- Incubation Period: 7-10 days
- Prevention Measures: Education on tick habitat, prevention, and removal. Avoidance of tick infested areas, application of tick repellant and use of long shirts and pants.

Shigellosis

- Infectious Agent: Shigella dysenteriae, S. flexneri, S. boydii, S. Sonnei
- Reservoir: Humans, primates
- Mode of Transmission: Direct or indirect fecal-oral contact by infected individual. Most commonly, poor hand washing followed by food preparation. Also flies may land on an infected latrine and subsequently on an exposed food
- Incubation Period: 1-3 days
- Prevention Measures: Educate on proper hand-washing techniques, implement fly-proof latrines, pasteurize, refrigerate and thoroughly cook all foods. Enforce quality control measures in food preparation (restaurants and industry).

Hepatitis B

- Infectious Agent: Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Contact with blood or contaminated body fluids.
- Incubation Period: 60-90 days
- Prevention Measures: Vaccination, universal precautions when contact with blood or bodily fluids cannot be avoided.

Salmonellosis

- Infectious Agent: There are over 2,500 serotypes of Salmonella
- Reservoir: Humans and animals
- Mode of Transmission: Human to human (fecal to oral) or from animals by ingesting contaminated food or water.
- Incubation Period: 6-72 hours
- Prevention Measures: Thoroughly cook all meat and eggs, avoid cross contamination of food, proper handwashing.

Chlamydia

- Infectious Agent: Chlamydia Trachomatis
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Sexual intercourse
- Incubation Period: 7-14 days or longer
- Prevention Measures: Sex education, condom use and screening of at risk population

Gonorrhea

- Infectious Agent: Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Sexual intercourse
- Incubation Period: 2-7 days
- Prevention Measures: Sex education, condom use and monogamy

Cryptosporidiosis

- Infectious Agent: Cryptosporidium species parasites including C. hominis and C. parvum
- Reservoir: Infect a wide range of vertebrate hosts including birds, reptiles and mammals.
- Mode of Transmission: Fecal-oral route, including person to person, animal to person, waterborne and foodborne.
- Incubation Period: 2-10 days (average of 7)
- Prevention Measures: Good personal hygiene- particularly hand washing, thouroughly cook food, do not drink untreated water.

Campylobacteriosis

- Infectious Agent: Campylobacter jejuni bacteria
- Reservoir: c. jejuni have become well adapted to birds. The bacteria are very fragile outside of their hosts.
- Mode of Transmission: Consumption of bacteria via infected raw or undercooked meats. Not typically spread from person to person.
- Incubation Period: 2-5 days
- Prevention Measures: Proper hand washing. Keep raw poultry separated from other foods. Always cook meats completely and at the correct temperature. Do not drink untreated water.

Haemophilus Influenzae

- Infectious Agent: Haemophilus Influenzae bacteria
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Person to person via airborne respiratory droplets.
- Incubation Period: 2-4 days
- Prevention Measures: Good handwashing and household disinfection procedures, Vaccination is available.

Syphillis

- Infectious Agent: Treponema pallidum bacteria
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Person to person via direct contact with a syphilis sore.
- Incubation Period: 10-90 days (average of 21 days)
- Prevention Measures: Proper condom use and safe sex practices.

Streptococcal Group A

- Infectious Agent: Streptococcus pyogenes
- Reservoir: Humans
- Mode of Transmission: Direct contact with secretions of infected person
- Incubation Period: 1-5 days
- Prevention Measures: Proper handwashing and cleaning of contaminated items. Isolation of infected individuals.

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