



Communicable Diseases (CD) Quarterly Report 2023 1st Quarter

CD Control Program, San Mateo County Health

Provider Reporting: 650.573.2346 (phone) 650.573.2919 (fax) · Issue No. 51 · Data to March 31, 2023
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Selected Communicable Disease Cases Reported in San Mateo County		
Disease	2023	2022
	1 st Qtr / YTD	1 st Qtr / YTD
Chikungunya	1	0
Coccidioidomycosis*	11	3
Dengue	2	1
Legionellosis [§]	4	1
Listeriosis	2	1
Malaria*	1	1
Meningitis/Encephalitis [§]	5	3
Bacterial [†]	1	1
Fungal [§]	2	0
Viral	2	2
Not Otherwise Specified	0	0
Meningococcal Disease	0	0

*Includes confirmed cases only [§]Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases
[†]Excluding meningococcal meningitis [§]Excluding coccidioidomycosis

Selected Gastrointestinal Illnesses Reported in San Mateo County		
Disease	2023	2022
	1 st Qtr / YTD	1 st Qtr / YTD
Amebiasis*	0	0
Campylobacteriosis	86	39
Cryptosporidiosis	14	6
Cyclosporiasis	0	0
Giardiasis	13	12
Salmonellosis (non-typhoid)	25	20
Shigellosis	14	17
Typhoid Fever	2	0
Paratyphoid Fever	0	1
STEC [^] with HUS	0	0
STEC [^] without HUS	21	10
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	1	1
Yersiniosis	12	2

*Includes confirmed cases only [^]Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*

Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases Reported in San Mateo County		
Disease	2023	2022
	1 st Qtr / YTD	1 st Qtr / YTD
Haemophilus Influenzae [#]	1	0
Hepatitis A [*]	0	0
Measles [*]	0	0
Mumps	0	0
Pertussis	1	0

[#]Invasive disease, less than 5 years old ^{*}Includes confirmed cases only

Selected Outbreaks in San Mateo County		
Outbreak Type	2023	2022
	1 st Qtr / YTD	1 st Qtr / YTD
All Gastrointestinal [*]	6	0
Norovirus [§]	4	0
All Respiratory [*] (except COVID-19)	2	1
Influenza [†]	0	0

*Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect outbreaks [†]Includes confirmed and probable outbreaks
[‡]Includes only confirmed outbreaks

Data: California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (CaREDIE); data pulled 5/03/2023.
Notes: For individual diseases, morbidity is based on the date the case was received by the CD Control Program. Totals for past quarters may change due to delays in reporting from laboratories and providers, the use of different reporting systems, and changes to the resolution statuses of cases based on subsequent information received. All totals are for confirmed and probable cases, unless noted otherwise.
Authors: Communicable Disease Control Program

Focus on Coccidioidomycosis, Part 1

Coccidioidomycosis is an infection caused by the dimorphic fungi of the genus *Coccidioides* (*C. immitis* and *C. posadasii*). *Coccidioides* species are typically found in arid and semi-arid areas of the Western hemisphere: southern Arizona, central California, southwestern New Mexico, and west Texas in the United States, as well as parts of Mexico, Central and South America. **About 20,000 cases are reported in the United States every year, 97% of which come from Arizona and California.**

In California, rates continue to be highest in the Central Valley and Central Coast regions of the state including Kern, Kings, San Luis Obispo, Fresno, Tulare, Madera, and Monterey counties. However, rates have increased in other areas of the state as well. Specifically, more cases are being reported in the Northern San Joaquin (Central) Valley and coastal areas of Southern California. **The number of reported coccidioidomycosis cases tripled from 2014 to 2018 and increased from less than 1,000 cases in 2000 to more than 9,000 cases in 2019.** Possible reasons include an increase in construction activity, an expansion in the immunocompromised population, immigration of previously unexposed individuals to endemic regions and climate change. Each year, coccidioidomycosis contributes to the hospitalization of approximately 1,000 Californians and 80 deaths.

Most infections are caused by **inhalation of spores**. Infection is seasonal, and frequently occurs after rainy seasons, during hot and dry periods, especially after wind and dust storms. **The switch between dry conditions during a drought and rainy winters following a drought creates the right conditions for the fungus to thrive.** Historically, cases in California have been lowest during years of drought and highest during years immediately after a drought. The wet winter season California experienced this year could lead to more cases this summer and fall and **experts worry that climate change may influence the endemic area of coccidioidomycosis and the number of cases in the United States.**

Please join us at the [College of San Mateo theater](#) on 9/11 (all day) and 9/12 (morning) for our free, in-person, **2023 Peninsula Infectious Diseases Conference**. It will emphasize the latest clinical and public health guidance for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of adult and pediatric infections such as long COVID, influenza, RSV, *Candida auris*, congenital syphilis, congenital and latent TB infection, rabies, coccidioidomycosis and more, under the theme of **Bridging the Gap: Integrating Clinical Care and Public Health to Improve Patient Outcomes**. Learn from renowned experts and specialists from the California Department of Public Health, Stanford University, UC Davis and UCSF. Breakfast, lunch and refreshments will be provided. **CME will be offered. To register for the conference, please go to <https://www.smhealth.org/post/peninsula-infectious-diseases-conference-2023>**

About the Communicable Disease Control Program

The Communicable Disease Control Program is available to help meet the reporting needs and answer the questions of San Mateo County providers. To report a disease or outbreak, please call 650-573-2346 Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm, or fax a Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR) to 650-573-2919. You may download an electronic copy of the CMR at smhealth.org/communicablediseasereporting. Web-based reporting via CaREDIE is also available. Please contact us if you would like to know more about, and sign up for, web-based reporting. Non-urgent questions and/or general inquiries may be directed to SMCCDControl@smcgov.org.