



Communicable Diseases (CD) Quarterly Report 2023 4th Quarter

CD Control Program, San Mateo County Health

Provider Reporting: 650.573.2346 (phone) 650.573.2919 (fax) · Issue No. 54 · Data to December 31, 2023
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Selected Communicable Disease Cases Reported in San Mateo County				
Disease	2023		2022	
	4 th Qtr	YTD	4 th Qtr	YTD
Brucellosis	0	1	0	2
Chikungunya	0	2	0	0
Coccidioidomycosis*	12	35	5	25
Dengue	3	9	2	6
Legionellosis [§]	3	11	1	5
Listeriosis	0	4	0	3
Malaria*	0	3	0	2
Meningitis/Encephalitis [§]	3	13	2	9
Bacterial [†]	1	5	1	3
Fungal [§]	0	3	0	0
Viral [¶]	2	5	1	5
Not Otherwise Specified	0	0	0	1
Meningococcal Disease	0	0	0	0
West Nile Virus	0	4	0	1
Asymptomatic	0	1	0	0
Non-neuroinvasive	0	1	0	0
Neuroinvasive	0	2	0	1

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

Selected Gastrointestinal Illnesses Reported in San Mateo County				
Disease	2023		2022	
	4 th Qtr	YTD	4 th Qtr	YTD
Amebiasis*	0	2	0	0
Campylobacteriosis	71	346	44	218
Cryptosporidiosis	7	38	9	33
Cyclosporiasis	0	9	0	2
Giardiasis	26	84	14	55
Salmonellosis (non-typhoid)	50	151	25	91
Shigellosis	25	104	18	80
Typhoid Fever	2	4	0	1
Paratyphoid Fever	0	0	0	1
STEC [^] with HUS	2	2	0	0
STEC [^] without HUS	30	113	17	74
Vibriosis (non-cholera)	2	13	4	12
Yersiniosis	2	23	4	14

*Includes confirmed cases only *Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*

Selected Vaccine Preventable Diseases Reported in San Mateo County				
Disease	2023		2022	
	4 th Qtr	YTD	4 th Qtr	YTD
Haemophilus Influenzae [#]	0	2	0	0
Hepatitis A*	2	4	2	2
Measles*	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	1	0	0
Pertussis	2	6	0	1

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

Highlight – Animal Rabies Testing				
Species	2023		2022	
	# positive / # tested	4 th Qtr	YTD	4 th Qtr
Bat	0 / 10	1 / 36	0 / 4	2 / 22
Cat	0 / 3	0 / 25	0 / 6	0 / 25
Dog	0 / 16	0 / 52	0 / 19	0 / 47
Other [†]	0 / 5	0 / 21	1 / 7	1 / 35

Rabies testing was completed at the San Mateo County Public Health Laboratory. [†] 2023 4th Qtr: 2 raccoons, 1 skunk, 2 squirrels; 2022 4th Qtr: 1 fox, 1 opossum, 3 raccoons, 2 skunks

Focus on Norovirus, Part 2

Norovirus can be transmitted through contaminated food and water, contact with contaminated surfaces/fomites, and directly from person to person via the fecal-oral route or via airborne droplets of vomitus containing viral particles. The incubation period is generally 24 to 48 hours. Norovirus is the leading cause of foodborne disease outbreaks. Foods commonly linked to outbreaks include leafy greens, fresh fruits and shellfish, particularly oysters. **Outbreaks of norovirus can be difficult to contain given the small inoculum required for transmission and its environmental stability.**

Norovirus spreads easily with less than 100 virions being enough to infect a healthy individual. Appropriate hand hygiene remains the single most important method to prevent norovirus infection and control transmission. Hand washing with liquid soap and water for 1 minute, rinsing for 20 seconds, and drying with disposable paper towels or air dryers is recommended to eliminate noroviral hand contamination. Alcohol-based hand sanitizers are not considered sufficient to completely remove norovirus from hand surfaces.

Norovirus is extremely stable in the environment; it resists freezing temperatures, heating to 60 degrees Celsius and disinfection with alcohol. Simple detergent cleaning is not sufficient to remove norovirus from surfaces. Surfaces should be wiped with a detergent to remove particulate debris, followed by application of a sodium hypochlorite (chlorine bleach) solution (5 to 25 tablespoons of household **bleach** per gallon of water) or [another disinfectant approved by the Environmental Protection Agency](#).

Laboratory tools for detection of norovirus include genomic amplification via RT-PCR and antigen detection via enzyme immunoassays. Measures for prevention and control of norovirus include the use of contact precautions, hand hygiene and environmental cleaning. [Efforts for the development of an effective vaccine are under way.](#)

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 smchealth.org/communicablediseasereporting. Web-based reporting via CalREDIE 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.

Data: California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (CalREDIE); data pulled 01/17/24. **Notes:** For individual diseases, morbidity is based on the date the case was received by the CD Control Program. Past totals 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