

What's Going Around:

A Communicable Disease Report

Diseases and conditions reported during July 13 - July 26, 2025:

This report is a bi-monthly snapshot of communicable diseases reported in El Paso County, as well as a report of disease trends and local health alerts. El Paso County Public Health's (EPCPH) Communicable Disease Program partners with the medical community and the public to limit and reduce the spread of diseases in our community.

Reportable diseases and conditions:

- 5 Animal Bites 3 pediatric, 2 adults; 5 recommended to receive rabies postexposure prophylaxis (PEP)
- 7 Campylobacteriosis 2 pediatric, 5 adults
- 3 Carbapenem-Resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) adults
- 13 COVID-19-associated hospitalizations 2 pediatric, 11 adults
- 1 Cryptosporidiosis pediatric
- 6 Cyclosporiasis adults
- 4 Giardiasis 1 pediatric, 3 adults
- 3 Invasive pneumococcal disease adults
- 1 Legionellosis adult
- 2 Lyme Disease 1 pediatric, 1 adult
- 4 Pertussis 3 pediatric, 1 adult
- 8 Salmonellosis 4 pediatric, 4 adults
- 3 Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) 1 pediatric, 2 adults
- 2 Shigellosis adults
- 2 Vibriosis adults

Additional reports:

- Outbreaks reported:
 - o 2 unknown respiratory outbreaks associated with child care facilities.
 - o 1 COVID-19 outbreak associated with a long-term care facility.
 - o 1 unknown GI outbreak associated with a child care facility.

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For a list of Reportable Disease and Conditions and instructions on how to report, use the following link: <u>Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment – Report a disease</u> or by going directly to https://cdphe.colorado.gov/report-a-disease

Health News: West Nile Virus (WNV)

Background Information

- WNV is the leading cause of mosquito-borne disease in Colorado and has been affecting Coloradoans since 2002.
- WNV is most commonly transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected Culex mosquito. Rarely, the virus is transmitted through blood transfusions, organ transplants, and from mother to child during pregnancy or chest/breastfeeding.
- In Colorado, the majority of human WNV cases occur in August and September.
- As of July 29, Colorado has reported 9 human cases of WNV and 1 adult death. El Paso County has had no reported cases thus far in 2025.

Clinical Signs and Symptoms

- The incubation period for WNV disease is typically 2 to 6 days (range 2 to 14 days) and can be several weeks in people with immunocompromising conditions.
- An estimated 70-80 percent of human WNV infections are asymptomatic. About 1 in 5 individuals experience an acute systemic febrile illness that includes headache, weakness, myalgia, arthralgia, rash, vomiting, or diarrhea. Most symptoms resolve spontaneously, although some patients can experience prolonged fatigue and weakness. More severe neuroinvasive disease occurs rarely in about 1 in 150 infected people, which typically manifests as meningitis, encephalitis, or acute flaccid paralysis. Symptoms of severe illness include high fever, headache, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, vision loss, numbness and paralysis. Severe illness can occur in people of any age. However, older people are at greater risk of severe illness if they are infected.
- WNV infection should be considered in any person with a clinically compatible
 illness who may have had recent exposure to mosquitoes or received a blood
 transfusion or organ transplantation, especially during the summer months in areas
 where virus activity has been reported. Additionally, consider the diagnosis in any
 infant born to a pregnant person who was infected with WNV during pregnancy or
 while chest/breastfeeding.
- There are no vaccines to prevent or medications to treat WNV in humans.

Questions? Please Contact:

El Paso County Public Health CD/TB Program
Hours: M-F, 7:30 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

(719) 578-3220; after-hours emergency (719) 235-2278

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment

(303) 692-2700; after-hours emergency: (303) 370-9395

www.elpasocountyhealth.org

Reportable Diseases and Conditions List

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To learn more about West Nile virus, visit:

- Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment's website: <u>www.cdphe.colorado.gov/animal-related-diseases/west-nile-virus.</u>
- Colorado WNV data are found at: www.cdphe.colorado.gov/animal-relateddiseases/west-nile-virus/west-nile-virus-data.

Share these prevention steps with patients to help protect them against WNV:

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant standing water. The late summer rains occurring throughout El Paso County may lead to increased mosquito activity.

- Use an EPA-registered insect repellent, such as DEET, picaridin, or oil of lemon eucalyptus. The effectiveness of non-EPA registered insect repellents is unknown, including some natural repellents. Here is a helpful EPA website for selecting an appropriate insect repellent: https://www.epa.gov/insect-repellents/find-repellent-right-you.
- Limit time outdoors during the times of day when mosquitoes are most active, typically around dusk and dawn.
- Wear loose-fitting, long-sleeved shirts and pants, especially when outdoors around dusk and dawn.
- Use screens on windows and doors. Repair holes in screens to prevent mosquitoes from entering.
- Frequently drain standing water from areas around the house such as bird baths, portable pools, tires, planters, pet water dishes, and children's swimming pools.
- Treat standing water—such as ponds, ditches, clogged rain gutters, flowerpots, plant saucers, puddles, and buckets—with larvicide "doughnuts," which can be purchased at hardware stores. Larvicide doughnuts use a naturally occurring type of bacteria to control mosquito populations.

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