

Northwestern Health Unit
Annual Infectious Disease Report
2014



Northwestern
Health Unit

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About the report

The *Infectious Disease Trends in the NWHU, 2014* report is the first edition of the newly conceived annual infectious disease surveillance report produced by Northwestern Health Unit (NWHU). The objectives of the report are to:

- Summarize and describe infectious disease activity in the NWHU area in 2014.
- Examine trends of infectious disease incidence over time in the NWHU area.
- Compare local and provincial trends.
- Identify priority areas of focus for infectious disease programs and planning.

The report covers all diseases which are reportable in Ontario. However, only certain diseases are analyzed in detail because some diseases occur very infrequently in the NWHU area, rendering meaningful analysis impossible. For this report, diseases in which there were greater than 5 cases in 2014 are covered in detail.

Interpreting analysis of disease rates based on small numbers in small populations should be done with caution; such rates are subject to large fluctuations over time, and uncertainty around their estimates is large.

It should be noted that cases of disease in this report are based on laboratory-confirmed reported cases, and that not all cases of diseases may necessarily be captured. For example, individuals exhibiting mild clinical symptoms may not seek medical care and may not receive laboratory confirmation of their disease. This should be noted when analyzing increases or decreases in disease incidence. Increased rates may indicate increased presence of a particular disease in the region, but it may also indicate that rates of testing for the disease have increased and more cases have been diagnosed.

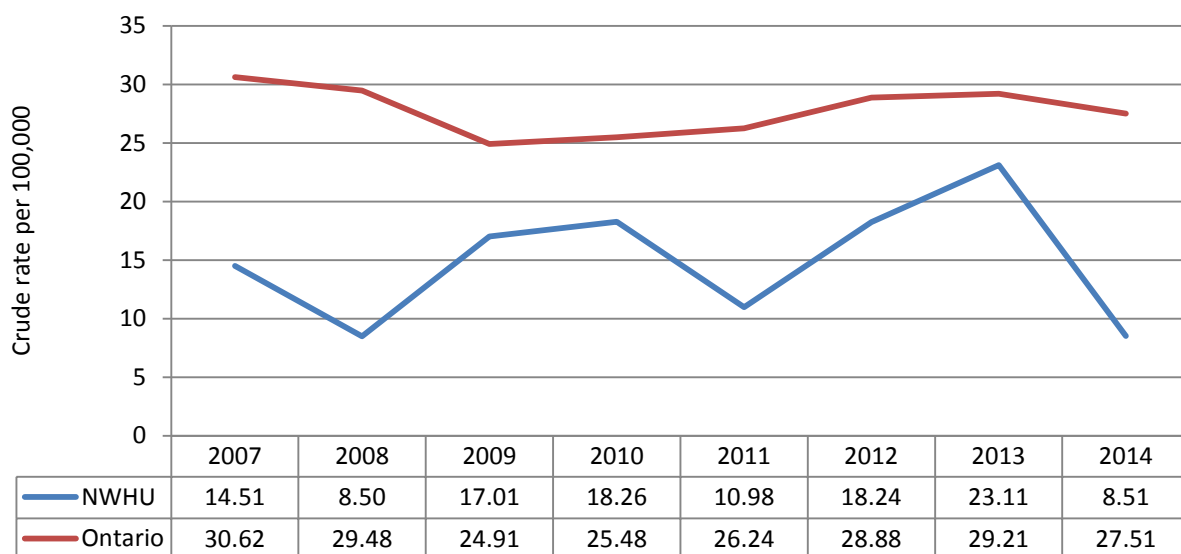
Enteric and Zoonotic Diseases

Campylobacter enteritis

Incidence Rates

In 2014 there were 7 cases of campylobacter enteritis in the NWHU catchment area, giving a crude incidence rate of 8.5 per 100,000. This rate was lower than the previous 5-year average rate (17.5 per 100,000), but the difference was not significant. The rate was significantly lower than the provincial rate of 27.3 per 100,000 in 2014.

Figure 1: Campylobacter enteritis incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Over the past 5 years there were 65 cases of campylobacter enteritis in the NWHU, 35 of which were males (53.8%) and 30 of which were females. Cases in this time were evenly spread throughout the age spectrum.

Table 1: Campylobacter enteritis cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 5-year combined 2010-2014

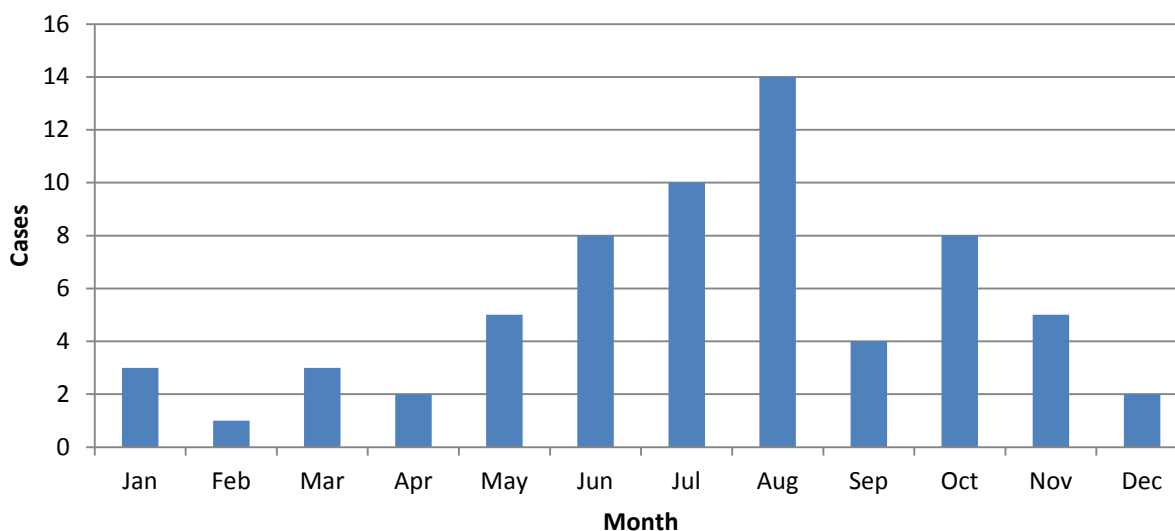
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	11	19.4	5	9.1	16	14.3
20-39 yrs	8	16.0	9	18.5	17	17.2
40-59 yrs	10	16.4	8	13.7	18	15.1
60+ yrs	6	15.5	8	19.1	14	17.4
Total	35	16.9	30	14.7	65	15.8

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Incidence of campylobacter enteritis over the last 5 years was highest in the summer months and lowest in the winter months, with the most cases occurring in August (14) and the fewest occurring in February (1). About 45% of cases occurred between May and August.

Figure 2: Campylobacter enteritis cases by month, NWHU, 2010-2014



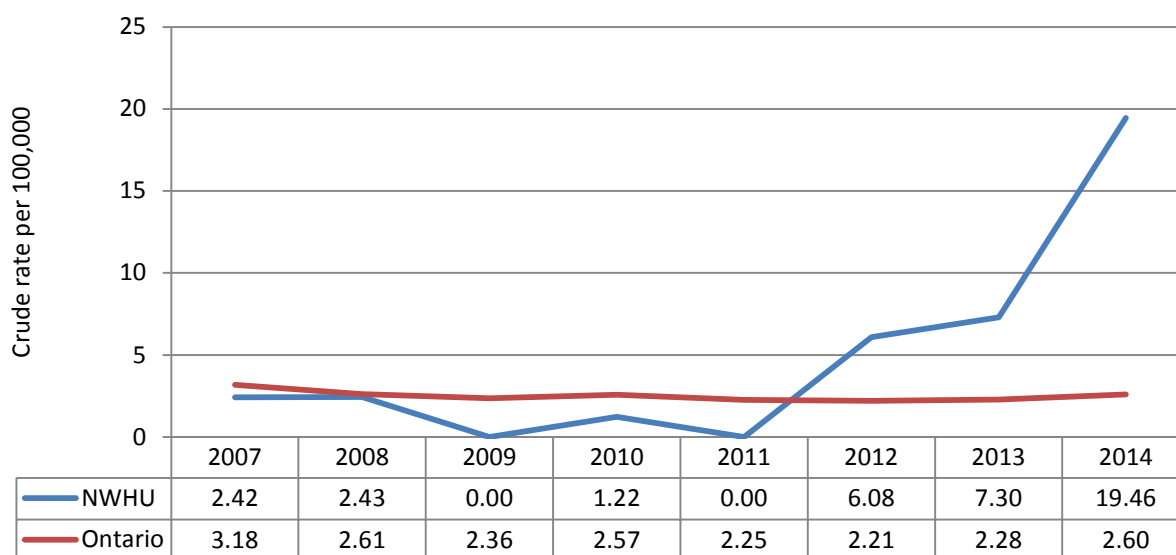
Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Cryptosporidiosis

Incidence Rates

There were 16 cases of cryptosporidiosis in 2014 in the NWHU area, giving a rate of 19.5 per 100,000. This rate was significantly higher than normal; the average annual rate over the past 5 years was 2.9 per 100,000. It was also higher than the provincial rate in 2014 of 2.6 per 100,000.

Figure 3: Cryptosporidiosis incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Over the past 5 years 46.4% of the cryptosporidiosis cases in the NWHU were males and 53.6% were females. The disease affected the younger population primarily, with 86% of cases being in those under 40 years old

Table 2: Cryptosporidiosis cases in the NWHU by age group, 5-year combined 2010-2014

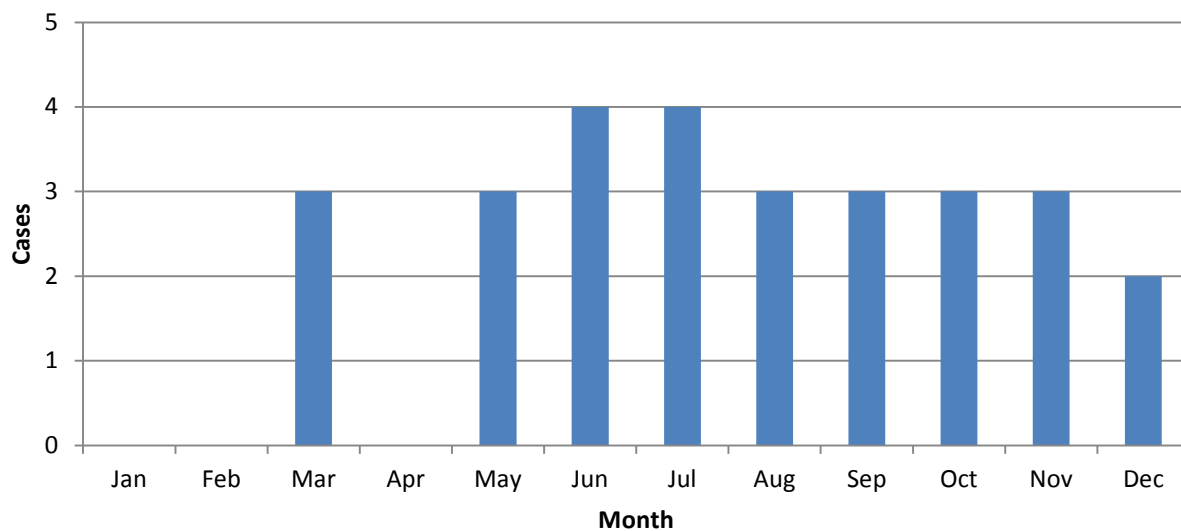
Age group	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	13	11.6
20-39 yrs	11	11.1
40+ yrs	4	2.0
Total	28	6.8

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

There is no significant temporal pattern when looking at incidence of cryptosporidiosis in the NWHU, with cases occurring fairly evenly throughout all times of the year.

Figure 4: Cryptosporidiosis cases by month, NWHU, 2010-2014



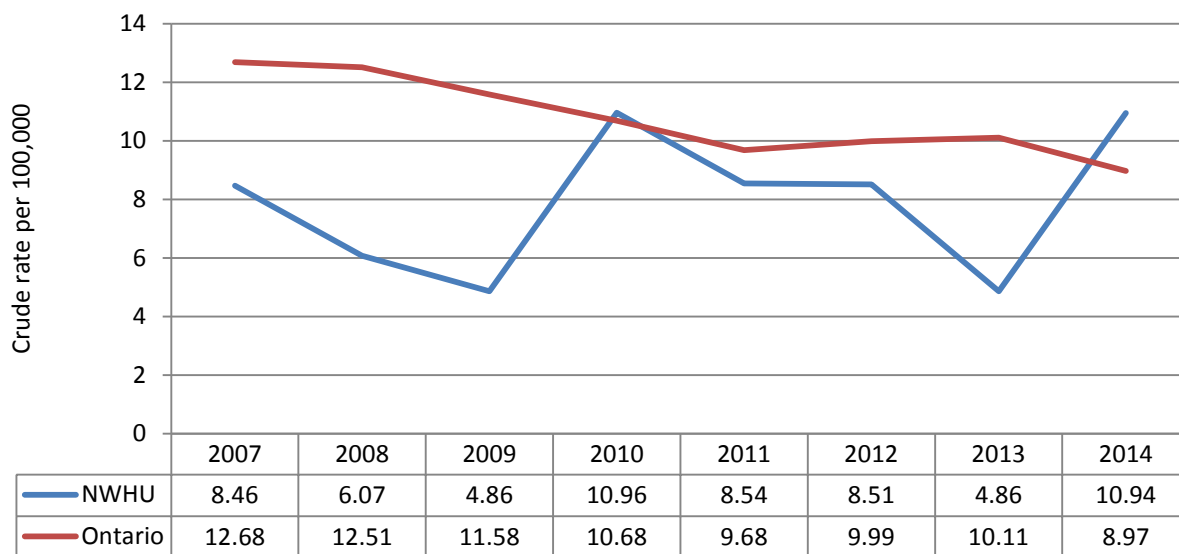
Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Giardiasis

Incidence Rates

In 2014 there were 9 cases of giardiasis in the NWHU area, giving a crude rate of 10.9 per 100,000. This rate is slightly higher but not significantly different than incidence in recent years.

Figure 5: Giardiasis incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Over the past 5 years 58% of giardiasis cases in the NWHU were males and 42% were females, with rates remaining relatively consistent across all age groups.

Table 3: Giardiasis cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 5-year combined 2010-2014

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	6	10.6	*	*	7	6.3
20-39 yrs	*	*	6	12.3	11	11.1
40-59 yrs	8	13.1	*	*	12	10.0
60+ yrs	*	*	*	*	6	7.4
Total	21	10.2	15	7.3	36	8.8

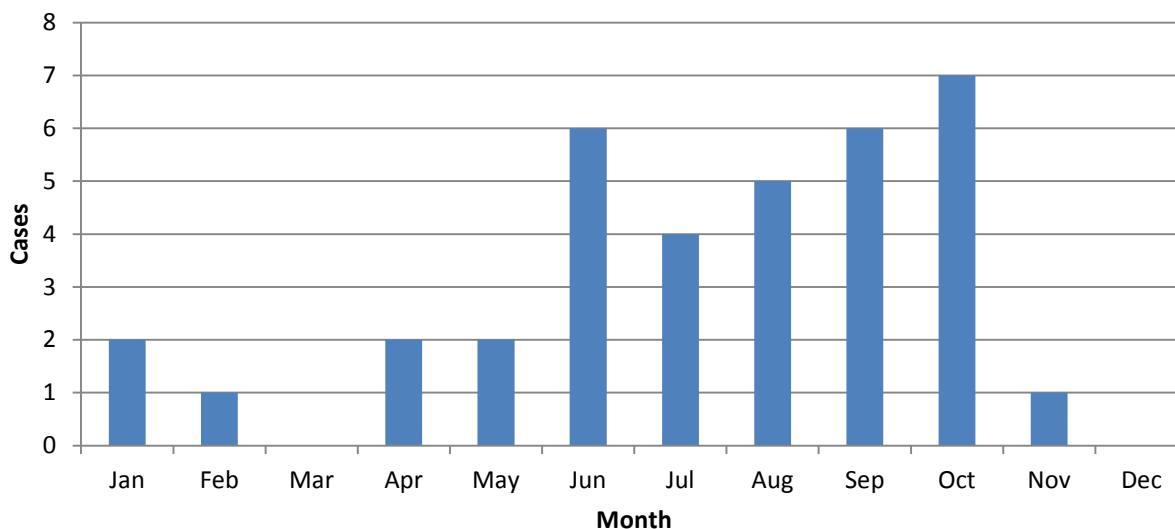
*suppressed due to small counts

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Cases of giardiasis in the NWHU have occurred most frequently in the summer and fall months in recent years, with 78% of cases in the past 5 years occurring between June and October.

Figure 6: Giardiasis cases by month, NWHU, 2010-2014



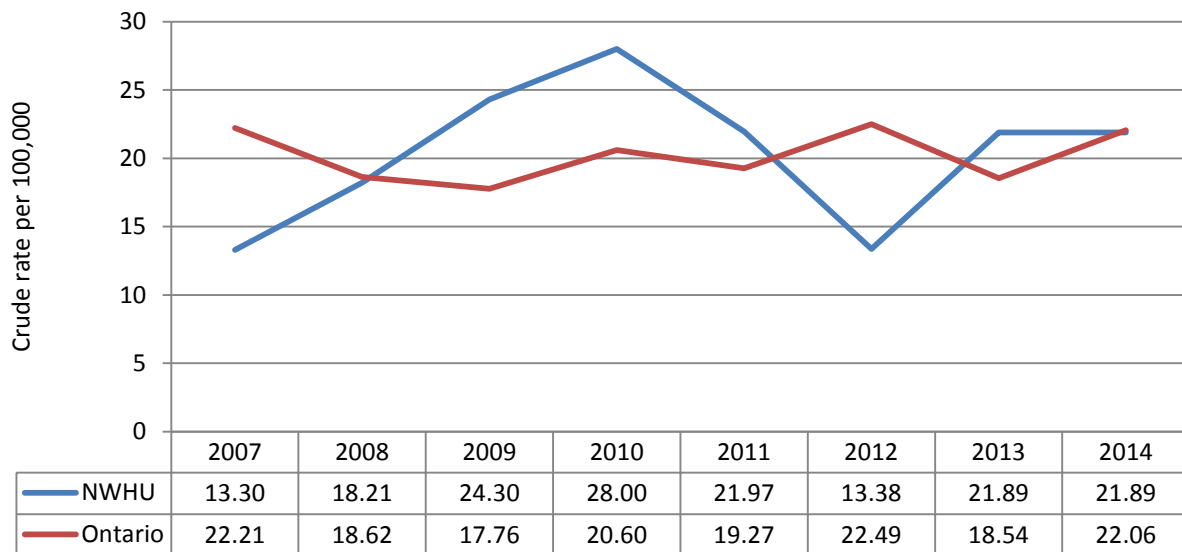
Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Salmonellosis

Incidence Rates

There were 18 cases of salmonellosis in the NWHU area in 2014, equaling an incidence rate of 22 per 100,000. This rate is on par with rates from recent years in the area, and about equal to the provincial rate as well.

Figure 7: Salmonellosis incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Over the past 5 years 47.7% of salmonellosis cases in the NWHU area were males and 52.3% were females. Cases were fairly evenly spread throughout the age spectrum.

Table 4: Salmonellosis cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 5-year combined 2010-2014

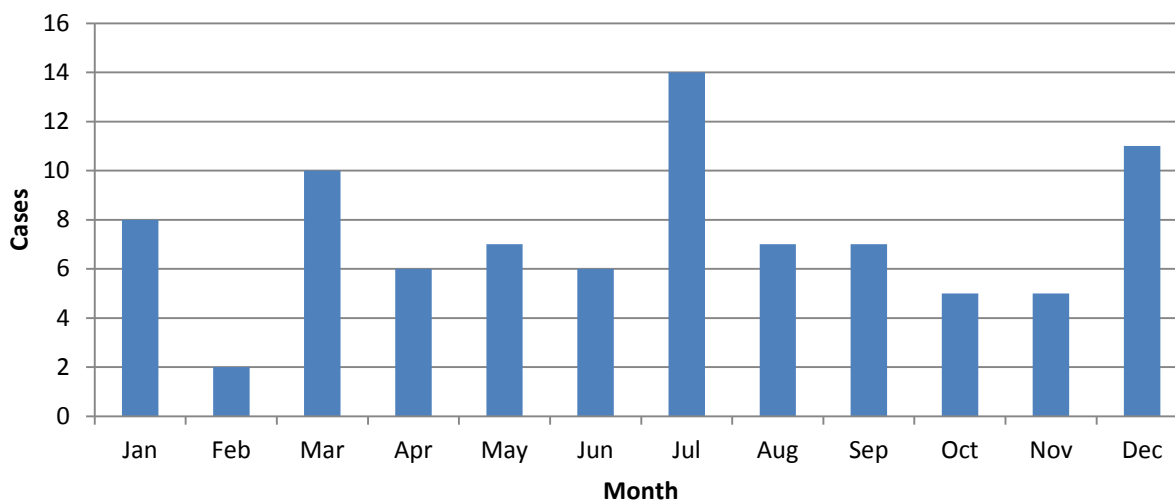
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	8	14.1	17	30.9	25	22.4
20-39 yrs	10	20.0	7	14.4	17	17.2
40-59 yrs	12	19.7	12	20.5	24	20.1
60+ yrs	12	30.9	10	23.9	22	27.3
Total	42	20.3	46	22.5	88	21.4

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Cases of salmonellosis in the NWHU over the past 5 years have been relatively spread throughout the course of the year, with the most cases occurring in July (14) and the fewest in February (2).

Figure 8: Salmonellosis cases by month, NWHU, 2010-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

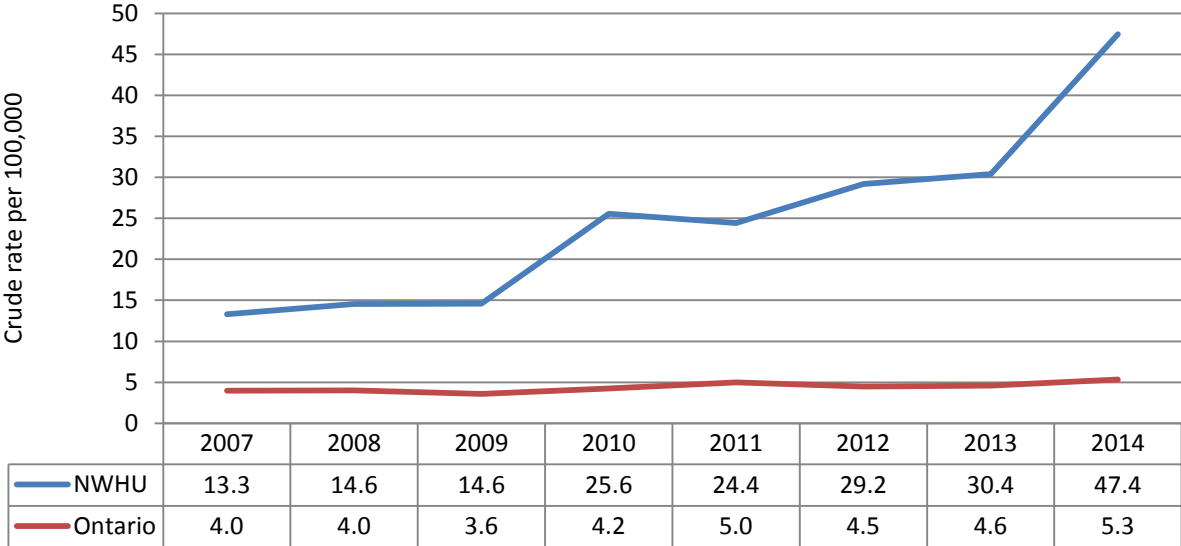
Respiratory diseases and diseases transmitted by direct contact

Group A streptococcal disease, invasive (iGAS)

Incidence Rates

In 2014 there were 39 cases of iGAS in the NWHU region, giving a crude rate of 47.4 per 100,000. This rate was significantly higher than the 5-year average rate of 24.8 per 100,000. Rates in the NWHU have been increasing consistently over the past number of years, more than tripling since 2007.

Figure 9: iGAS incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

In the 5 years between 2010 and 2014 there were 129 iGAS cases in the NWHU area, 57% being male and 43% being females. Incidence of the disease was particularly high amongst males over 60 years old in this time, occurring at a rate of about 59 per 100,000 per year.

Table 5: iGAS cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 5-year combined 2010-2014

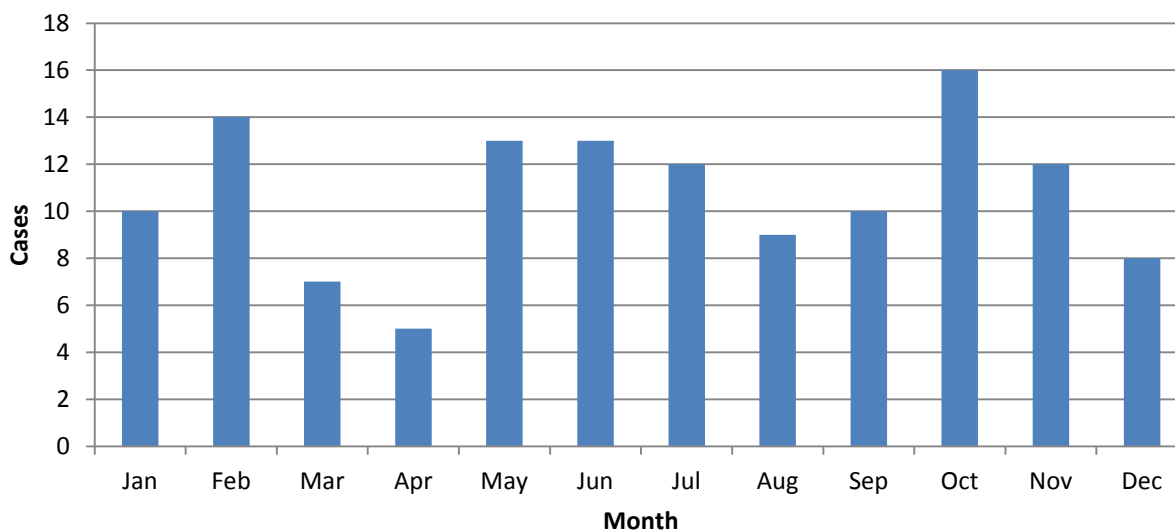
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	14	24.7	5	9.1	19	17.0
20-39 yrs	17	33.9	20	41.1	37	37.5
40-59 yrs	20	32.8	23	39.3	43	36.0
60+ yrs	23	59.3	7	16.7	30	37.2
Total	74	35.8	55	26.9	129	31.4

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Incidence of iGAS didn't follow any particular monthly pattern over the past 5 years, with cases occurring at all times of the year. The most cases from 2010-2014 occurred in October (16) and the fewest occurred in April (5).

Figure 10: iGAS cases by month, NWHU, 2010-2014



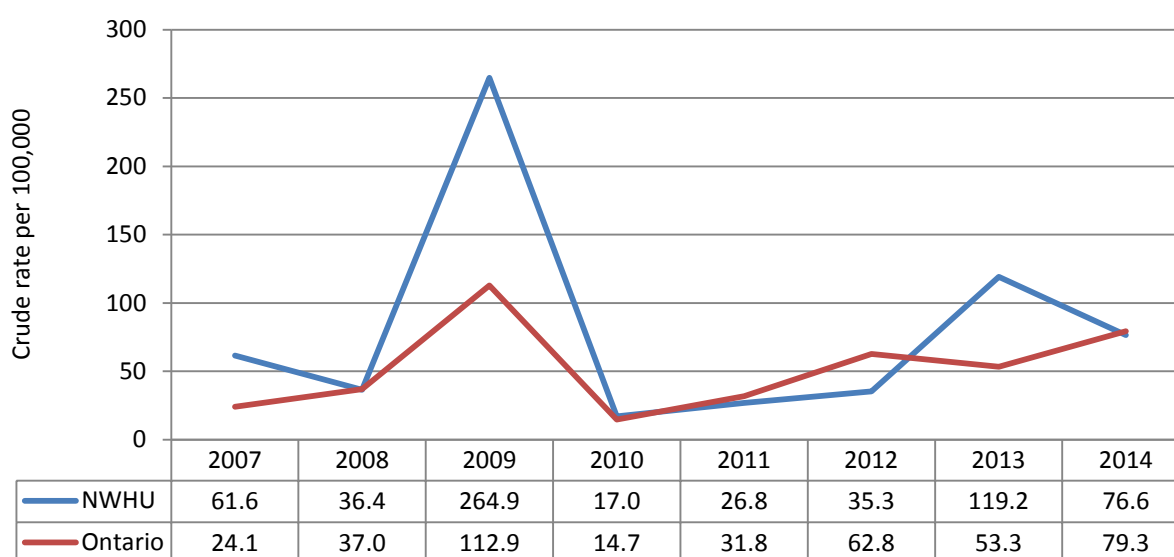
Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 7, 2015.

Influenza

Incidence Rates

There were 63 cases of influenza in the NWHU area in 2014, giving a crude rate of 76.6 per 100,000. This is significantly lower than 2013's rate of 119.2 per 100,000, but significantly higher than the 2012 rate of 35.3 per 100,000, the 2011 rate of 26.8 per 100,000 and the 2010 rate of 17 per 100,000. The peak year was 2009 with a rate of 264.9 per 100,000, which occurred during the H1N1 pandemic of that year.

Figure 11: Influenza incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 28, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Over the past 2 calendar years (2013-2014) there have been 161 confirmed cases of influenza in the NWHU region, 43% occurring in the male population and 57% occurring amongst females. Incidence was highest in those aged 19 and under, with a crude rate of 150.7 per 100,000 per year during this time.

Table 6: Influenza cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 2-year combined 2013-2014

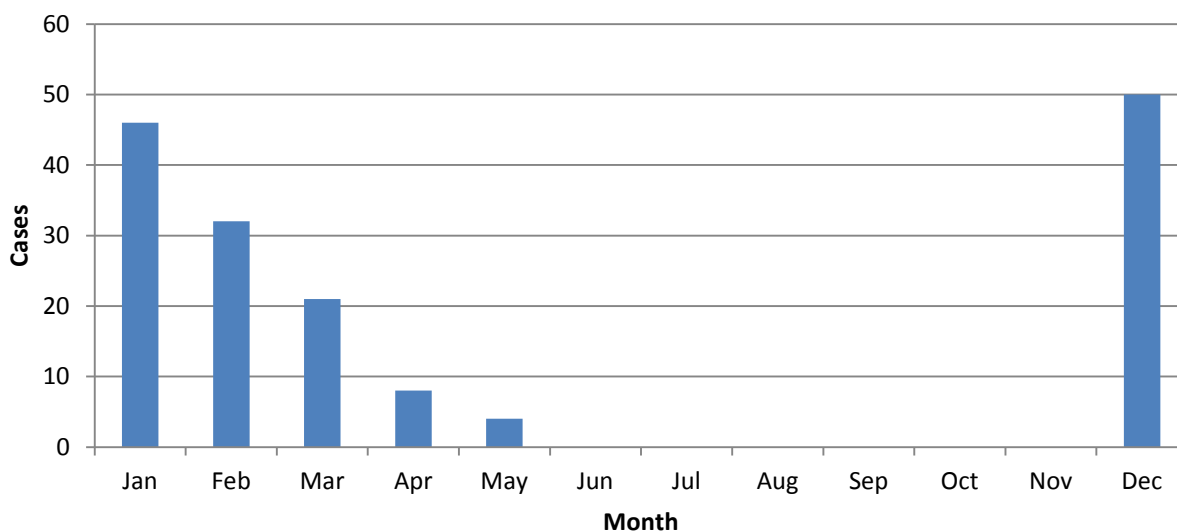
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	42	185.9	25	114.4	67	150.7
20-39 yrs	13	64.5	23	117.8	36	90.7
40-59 yrs	10	41.1	17	72.9	27	56.6
60+ yrs	7	44.6	24	141.8	31	95.0
Total	72	86.9	89	109.0	161	97.9

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 28, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Over the past 2 calendar years, all of the influenza cases in the NWHU have occurred between December and May, with the most cases (50) occurring in December and the fewest in May (4).

Figure 12: Influenza cases by month, NWHU, 2013-2014 combined



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Tuberculosis

Over the past 5 years there were 24 cases of tuberculosis in the NWHU area, giving an average incidence rate of 5.8 per 100,000 per year. The most cases during this time (14) occurred in 2013. In 2014 the incidence rate of tuberculosis in Ontario was 4.1 per 100,000, which was slightly less than average in recent years.

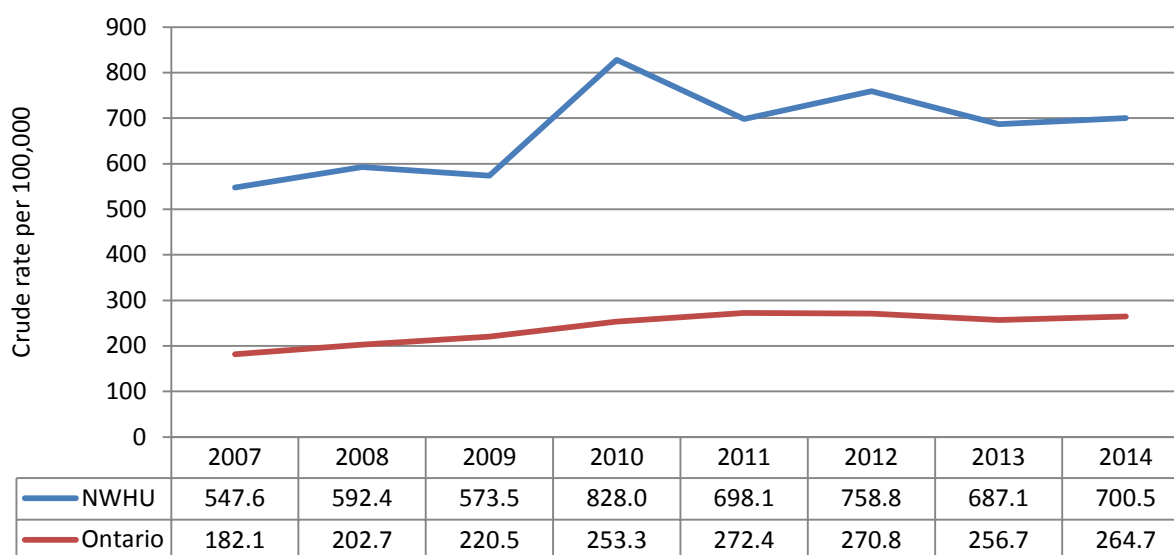
Sexually-transmitted and blood-borne infections

Chlamydia

Incidence Rates

In 2014 there were 576 cases of chlamydia in the NWHU region, giving a crude rate of 700 per 100,000. This was roughly the same as the 5-year average rate of 709 per 100,000 in the NWHU region, but significantly higher than the provincial rate of 265 per 100,000 in 2014. Both the NWHU rate and provincial rate have been gradually increasing since 2007.

Figure 13: Chlamydia incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Chlamydia was most common amongst teens to adults in their late 30's, with the highest rates being amongst those in their 20's. Overall, rates amongst females were significantly higher than amongst males, at 897 per 100,000 and 502 per 100,000 respectively.

Table 7: Chlamydia cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 2014

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000	Cases	Rate per 100,000
<15 yrs	*	*	8	102.0	9	56.6
15-19 yrs	46	1421.9	130	4208.5	176	2783.0
20-24 yrs	72	2216.1	121	4085.1	193	3107.4
25-29 yrs	51	2160.1	62	2618.2	113	2389.5
30-34 yrs	17	727.1	28	1206.4	45	965.9
35-39 yrs	10	468.8	10	473.7	20	471.3
40+ yrs	11	54.9	7	34.8	18	44.8
Total	208	502.3	366	896.6	574	698.0

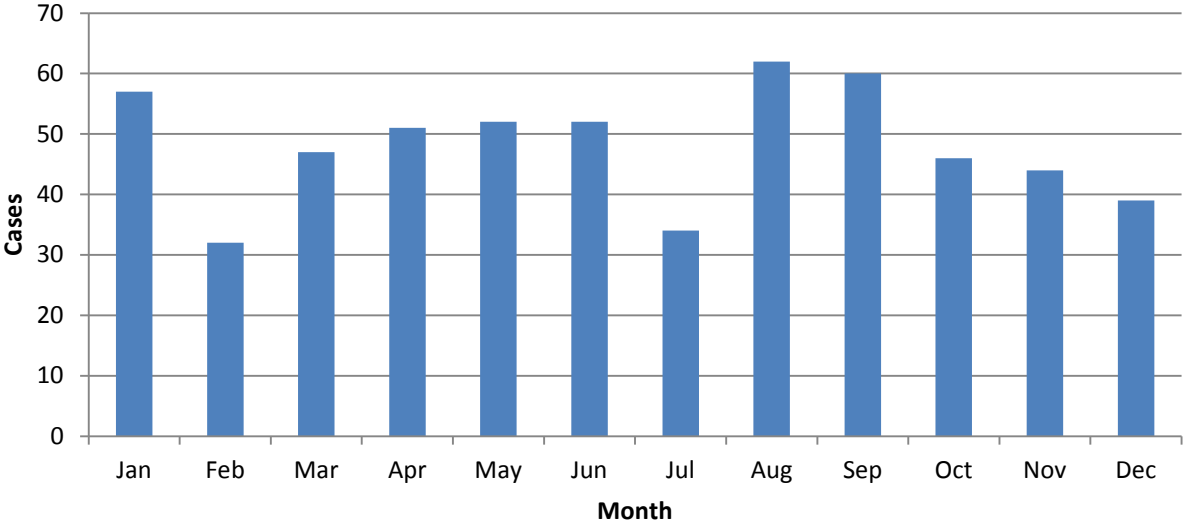
*Suppressed due to small counts

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Chlamydia occurred year-round in 2014 with no real seasonal pattern. The month with the most cases was August (62) and the fewest cases occurred in February (32).

Figure 14: Chlamydia cases by month, NWHU, 2014



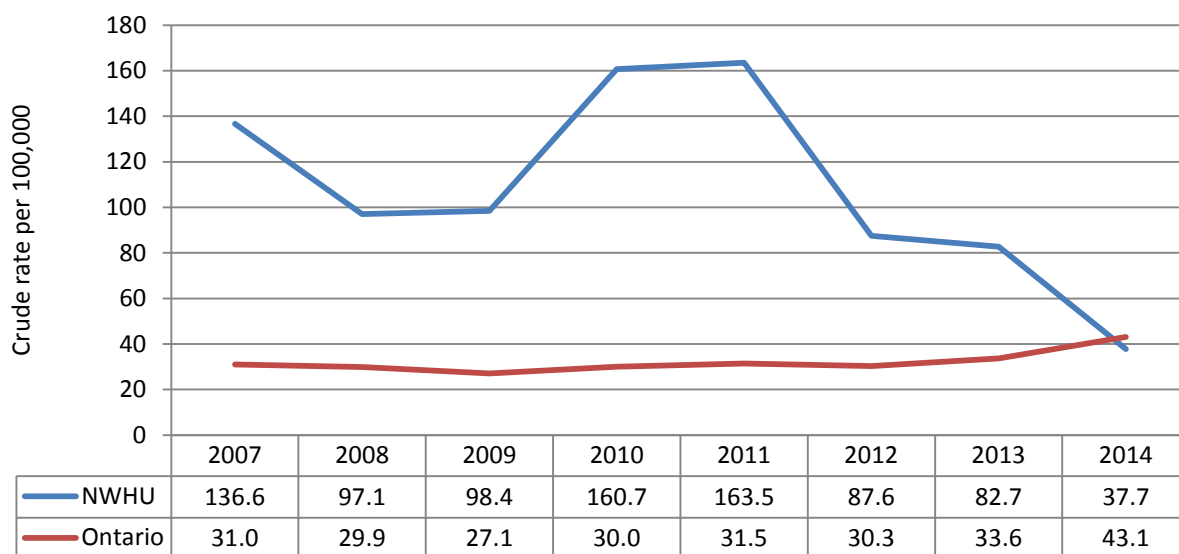
Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Gonorrhoea

Incidence Rates

In 2014 there were 31 cases of gonorrhoea in the NWHU region, giving a crude rate of 38 per 100,000. Rates have been decreasing rapidly in the NWHU region since 2011, when the rate was 164 per 100,000. 2014 is the first year in which rates in the NWHU region are on par with provincial rates, having been significantly higher in previous years.

Figure 15: Gonorrhoea incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Gonorrhoea in the NWHU region is most common amongst teens and young adults in their 20's and 30's, with the highest rate over the past two years (596 per 100,000 per year) being in those aged 20-24 years old.

Table 8: Gonorrhoea cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 2-year combined 2013-2014

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
<15 yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*
15-19 yrs	11	340.0	18	582.7	29	458.6
20-24 yrs	12	369.3	25	844.0	37	595.7
25-29 yrs	6	254.1	11	464.5	17	359.5
30-39 yrs	6	134.2	4	90.3	10	112.3
40+ yrs	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	38	91.8	61	149.4	99	120.4

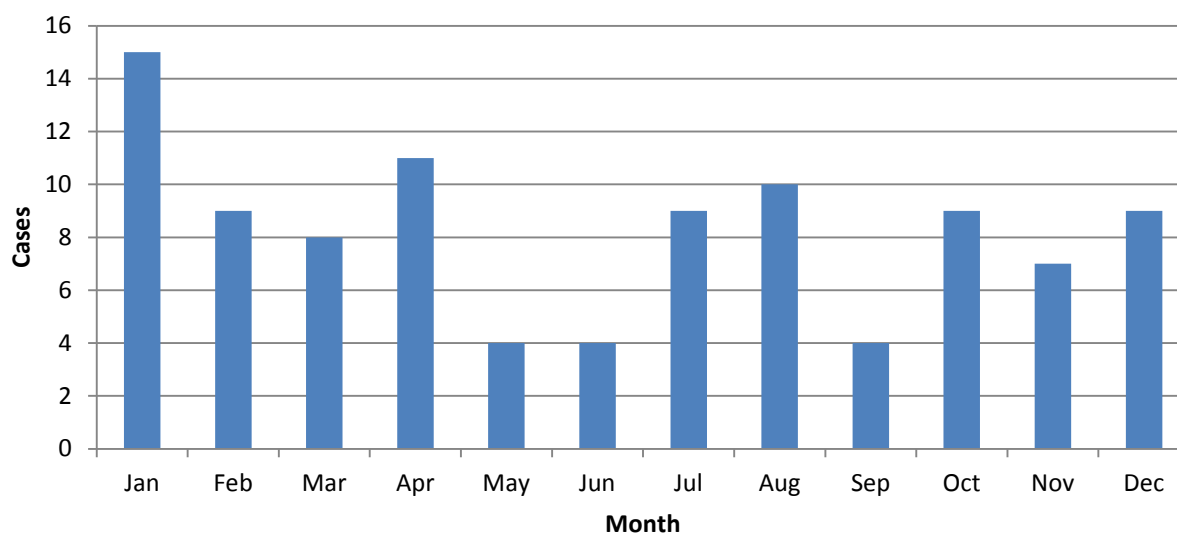
*Suppressed due to small counts

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Over the past two years gonorrhoea has occurred year-round with no indication of any seasonal trends. The month with the most cases over the past two years was January, with 15 cases.

Figure 16: Gonorrhoea cases by month, NWHU, 2013-2014 combined



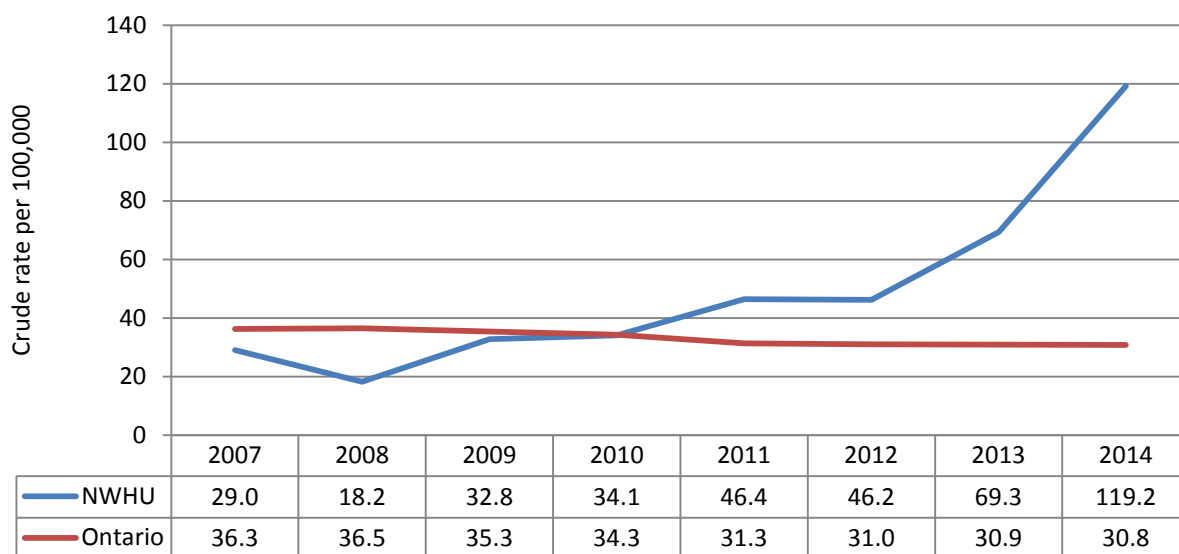
Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Hepatitis C

Incidence Rates

In 2014 there were 98 cases of hepatitis C in the NWHU region, giving a crude rate of 119 per 100,000. Rates of hepatitis C have been increasing in recent years; they were 4 times higher in 2014 than in 2007. 2014 rates were significantly higher than the provincial rate of 31 per 100,000.

Figure 17: Hepatitis C incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Hepatitis C in the NWHU region was most common amongst adults in their 20's to 40's, with the highest rate being in 20-29 year olds at 366 per 100,000 in 2014. Rates in males and females were close to being equal.

Table 9: Hepatitis C cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 2014

Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
<20 years	*	*	*	*	*	*
20-29 yrs	17	303.0	23	431.5	40	365.6
30-39 yrs	15	335.5	14	315.9	29	325.7
40-49 yrs	12	211.1	6	107.3	18	159.6
50+ yrs	*	*	*	*	8	27.7
Total	50	120.7	47	115.1	97	118.0

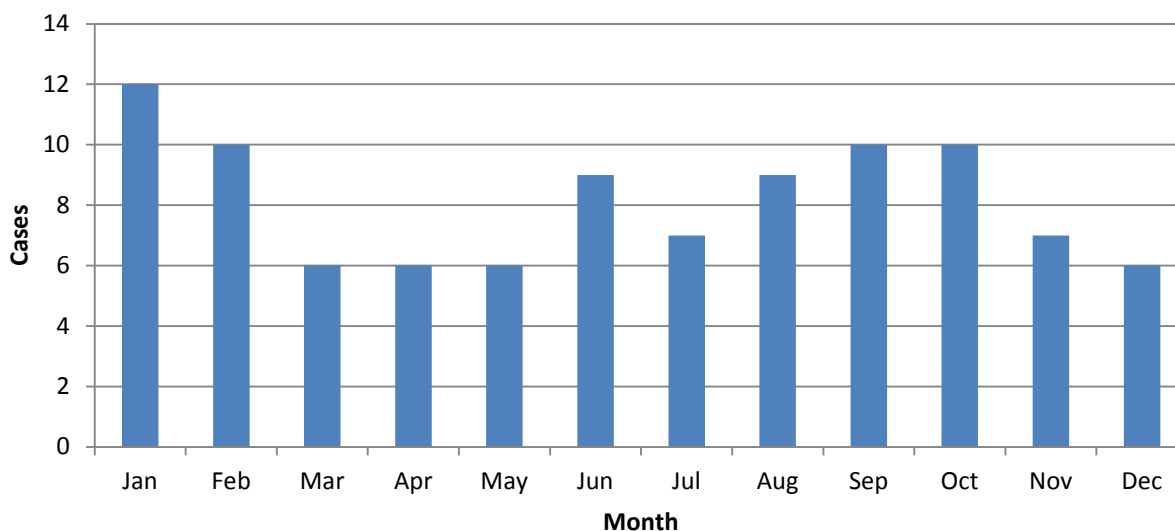
*Suppressed due to small counts

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Hepatitis C cases in 2014 occurred at all times of the year, with more cases occurring in the winter months of January and February as well as in the fall months of September and October. January had the peak case count, with 12 cases occurring in that month.

Figure 18: Hepatitis C cases by month, NWHU, 2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 14, 2015.

Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Pertussis

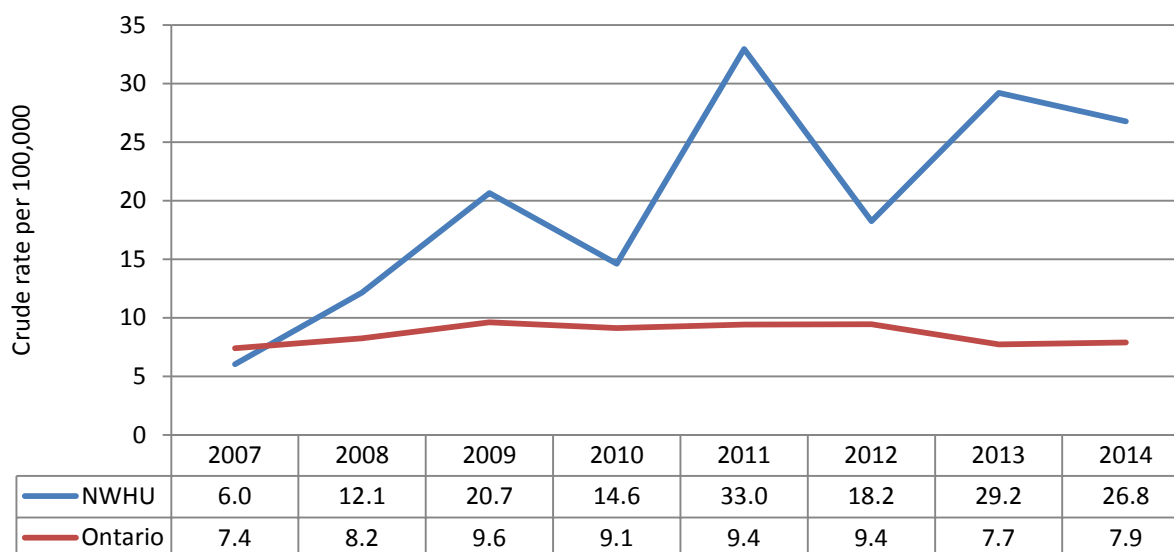
Over the past 5 years there were 29 cases of pertussis in the NWHU area, giving an average crude incidence rate of 7 per 100,000 per year. The most cases occurred in 2012 and 2011, when there were 12 cases and 9 cases respectively. The incidence of pertussis in Ontario in 2014 was 1.7 per 100,000, while the highest provincial rate in recent years was 6.2 per 100,000 in 2012.

Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive

Incidence Rates

There were 22 cases of invasive streptococcus pneumoniae in the NWHU area in 2014, giving a crude rate of 26.8 per 100,000. Incidence has been on the rise in recent years, increasing from 6 per 100,000 in 2007. Rates in Ontario have been relatively stable over the same time period, at around 8-9 per 100,000. 2014 incidence in the NWHU was significantly higher than in the province as a whole.

Figure 19: Invasive Streptococcus Pneumoniae incidence rates, 2007-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 21, 2015.

Age and Sex Distribution

Cases of invasive streptococcus pneumoniae in the NWHU occurred in all age groups over the past 5 years, with those aged 60+ having the highest incidence rate at 43.4 per 100,000 per year. Rates in males and females were similar over this time.

Table 10: Invasive Streptococcus Pneumoniae cases in the NWHU by age group and sex, 5-year combined 2010-2014

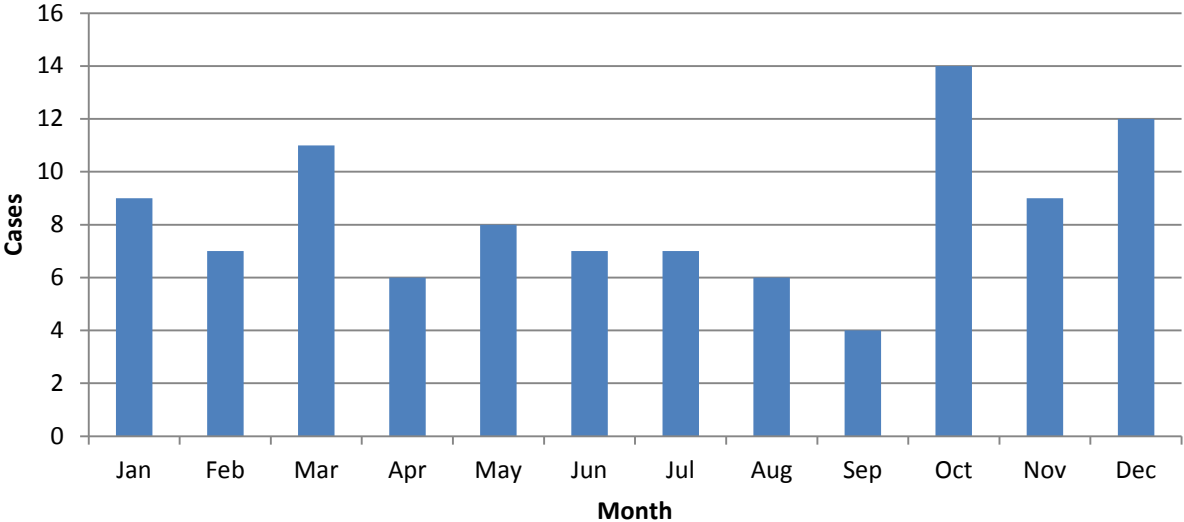
Age group	Males		Females		Total	
	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year	Cases	Rate per 100,000 per year
0-19 yrs	9	15.8	5	9.1	14	12.5
20-39 yrs	12	23.9	7	14.4	19	19.2
40-59 yrs	15	24.6	17	29.1	32	26.8
60+ yrs	19	49.0	16	38.2	35	43.4
Total	55	26.6	45	22.0	100	24.3

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by age and sex. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 21, 2015.

Monthly Incidence

Cases of invasive streptococcus pneumoniae occurred relatively equally at all times of the year over the past five years, with the most cases (14) occurring in October and the fewest (4) occurring in September.

Figure 20: Invasive Streptococcus Pneumoniae cases by month, NWHU, 2010-2014



Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Historical comparisons by month and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 21, 2015.

Appendix 1: Data notes

Ontario reportable disease data

All data in the report was extracted between January 7, 2015 and January 28, 2015. Ontario reportable disease case counts were extracted from Public Health Ontario's Query application, which contains aggregated infectious disease data in Ontario at the public health unit level, originally extracted from the integrated Public Health Information System (iPHIS). iPHIS is a dynamic and real-time database, so data is subject to change over time. The data in this report is accurate as of the date it was extracted.

Case counts of diseases extracted from iPHIS may be under-reported. Case identification is mostly done through laboratory notification of confirmed test results, so individuals with mild clinical symptoms who do not seek medical care and/or laboratory testing may not be captured. Because of this, any increases or decreases in disease incidence must be interpreted carefully; an increase in cases does not necessarily mean that more people acquired the disease that year. It could be the case that more testing was done and more cases were found as a result of it.

Population data

Population counts for the Northwestern Health Unit and Ontario were extracted from IntelliHEALTH Ontario in December 2014, which was originally sourced from Statistics Canada. IntelliHEALTH Ontario is a repository of health-related data about populations and healthcare service delivery in Ontario.

Population estimates are only available up until the calendar year of 2012. Rates in 2013 and 2014 were calculated using population estimates from 2012, as it was the most recent year available.

Incidence rates

Incidence rates in this report are reported as crude rates per 100,000 people per year. Rates based on small counts within small populations (particularly in the NWHU) should be interpreted with caution: rates based on small counts in small populations are subject to high levels of uncertainty in their estimates and a high degree of fluctuation from year to year.

Appendix 2: Case counts and rates for all reportable diseases

	2014 case count	5-year avg. case count	2014 rate*	5-year avg. rate*	Ontario 2014 rate*	Ontario 5-year avg. rate*
Enteric and Zoonotic diseases						
Amebiasis	-	-	-	-	0.8	2.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Botulism	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Brucellosis	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Campylobacter Enteritis	7	14.4	8.5 [^]	17.5	27.7	26.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Cryptosporidiosis	16	2.4	19.5 [^]	2.9	2.6	2.3
Cyclosporiasis	-	-	-	-	1.0	0.9
Food Poisoning, All Causes	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.7
Giardiasis	9	6.2	10.9	7.5	9.1	10.4
Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Hepatitis A	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.9
Listeriosis	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4
Psittacosis/Ornithosis	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Q Fever	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
Rabies	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Salmonellosis	18	18	21.9	21.9	22.2	19.7
Shigellosis	-	-	-	-	2.1	1.9
Trichinosis	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tularemia	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6
Verotoxin Producing E. Coli Including HUS	-	-	-	-	0.9	1.4
Yersiniosis	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.5
Respiratory disease and diseases transmitted by direct contact						
Group A Streptococcal Disease, Invasive	39	20.4	47.4 [^]	24.8	5.4	4.4
Influenza	63	76.2	76.6	92.6	84.3	55.1
Legionellosis	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.2
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Smallpox	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	4.1	4.8
Sexually transmitted and blood-borne infections						
AIDS	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.8
Chancroid	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Chlamydial Infections	584	582.6	710.2	709.1	265.1	254.7
Gonorrhoea (All Types)	31	97.4	37.7 [^]	118.6	43.1	30.5
Group B Streptococcal Disease, Neonatal	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4
Hepatitis B	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8
Hepatitis C	100	37.6	121.6	45.8	31.0	32.6

	2014 case count	5-year avg. case count	2014 rate*	5-year avg. rate*	Ontario 2014 rate*	Ontario 5-year avg. rate*
HIV	-	-	-	-	5.3	6.1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Syphilis, Infectious	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Syphilis, Other	-	-	-	-	5.5	5.9
Syphilis, Early Congenital	-	-	-	-	3.8	5.8
Vaccine-preventable diseases						
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Haemophilus Influenzae B Disease, Invasive	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Measles	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1
Meningococcal Disease, Invasive	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3
Mumps	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.4
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.6
Poliomyelitis, Acute	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive	22	19	26.8	23.1	7.9	9.1
Rubella	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Rubella, Congenital Syndrome	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Vector-borne diseases						
Lyme Disease	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.8
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.7
West Nile Virus Illness	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Other reportable diseases						
Acute Flaccid Paralysis	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, All Type	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.1
Encephalitis/Meningitis	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.7
Hemorrhagic Fevers	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Lassa Fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.9
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0

*all rates are per 100,000

^significantly different from 5-year avg. rate

-counts fewer than 5 suppressed

Source: Public Health Ontario. Query: Northwestern Health Unit: Counts by disease and year. Toronto, ON: Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion. Extracted January 28, 2015.