



NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN NOVA SCOTIA 2009 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Population Health Assessment and Surveillance



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Surveillance has been defined by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as “the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health data essential to the planning, implementation and evaluation of public health practice, closely integrated with the timely dissemination of these data to those who need to know.”¹

In Canada, surveillance of communicable diseases is supported by provincial legislation that mandates the reporting or notifying of diseases by many individuals and groups within the public health system. The list of notifiable diseases differs by province/territory but the Public Health Agency of Canada provides specific case definitions for those diseases under national surveillance in order to facilitate comparability across jurisdictions.²

Reporting of notifiable diseases in Nova Scotia is governed by the provincial *Health Protection Act*.³ This legislation outlines the responsibilities of public health officials for reporting and managing notifiable diseases within the province. More detailed information regarding the methodology of this report is presented in Section 2.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2009. The report was compiled by the Population Health Assessment and Surveillance (PHAS) Responsibility Centre, Nova Scotia Department of Health Promotion and Protection (HPP). It includes highlights of notifiable disease data for 2009, examines important trends between 2000-2009 and provides some comparisons with national data. In the Appendix, numbers and rates of notifiable diseases are presented for a 10 year period for the province and by Shared Service Area (SSA), and by month, district, and age group for 2009.

2.0 METHODS

In Nova Scotia, notifiable communicable diseases are reportable as specified under the *Health Protection Act*. The following persons are required to report cases of notifiable diseases to the Medical Officer of Health⁴:

- physicians
- registered nurses
- medical laboratory technologists
- principal of a public school or operator of a private school
- administrator of an institution (including day care facilities, universities and community colleges)
- employees of Canadian Blood Services

Nova Scotia is composed of nine District Health Authorities (DHAs) which are grouped into four shared service areas (SSA): Western (DHAs 1, 2 and 3), Northern (DHAs 4, 5 and 6), Eastern (DHAs 7 and 8) and Capital (DHA 9). Notifiable disease data are reported to Nova Scotia Department of Health Promotion and Protection (HPP) by the District Health Authorities. These data are routinely reviewed by HPP, and reports are created, reviewed, and disseminated monthly (Notifiable Conditions Monthly Report), annually or on an ad hoc basis to public health stakeholders.

Rates were calculated based on population estimates from Statistics Canada, which were current as of June 2009. All Canadian data presented throughout the report are from 2008 unless otherwise stated, and were obtained from the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC).⁵

2.1 Limitations

It should be noted that the numbers cited in this report reflect only those diseases that are reported to Public Health Services and may under-represent the true number of cases in the population. This is particularly relevant for conditions that may remain asymptomatic (e.g. chlamydia) and those that have a wide clinical spectrum. Persons experiencing severe illness would be more likely to present for medical care and therefore undergo diagnosis (e.g. invasive meningococcal disease). Numbers and rates in the accompanying tables are based on 2009 notifications received as of June 1, 2010, and may be subject to minor changes in future reports. National data for 2008 provided by PHAC and used in this report is preliminary and is also subject to change.

3.0 2009 HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 5,302 cases of notifiable diseases were reported in Nova Scotia in 2009. Chlamydia, MRSA, hepatitis C and influenza were the top four most frequently reported diseases (Figures 1 and 2). A few selected highlights of these data are presented below:

- Chlamydia:
 - 1,993 cases (rate of 213.6/100,000 population) were reported in 2009. This represents 37% of all reported diseases, making chlamydia the most frequently reported notifiable disease in Nova Scotia
 - The 15-24 year old age group had the highest rate of chlamydia compared to other age groups (1,232.4/100,000 population)
 - The rate among females was 306.2/100,000 vs. 117.3/100,000 for males

- Hepatitis C :
 - 275 cases (rate of 30/100,000 population) were reported in 2009
 - The rate among 25-39 year olds was 56/100,000 population
 - The rate among males was higher for males compared to females (42/100,000 population vs. 17/100,000 population)

- Influenza
 - 1,520 cases of Influenza (162.9 / 100,000 population) were reported in 2009, representing 32% of all reported diseases in 2009, up from 6% in 2008
 - This increase can be attributed to Nova Scotia's experience with the Influenza A pH1N1 pandemic. Influenza A pH1N1 accounted for 87.8% of all reported influenza cases

- Lyme Disease:
 - 17 cases of lyme disease (11 confirmed and 6 probable) were reported in Nova Scotia in 2009 (1.8/100,000 population), compared to 13 cases (9 confirmed and 4 probable) in 2008. Since 2000 , 2 to 6 confirmed cases were reported annually. It is important to note that the Lyme disease case definition was amended in 2008. We now report probable cases in addition to confirmed cases. Eighty percent of cases acquired their infection within Nova Scotia

- Pertussis:
 - Pertussis cases have declined in the province over the past decade, with 17 cases in 2009 (1.8/100,000 population), compared to a peak of 85 cases in 2002
 - Thirteen out of the 17 cases were from Northern SSA where a pertussis outbreak was reported within a religious community where vaccination is not encouraged.

Figure 1: Summary of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by disease category, 2009

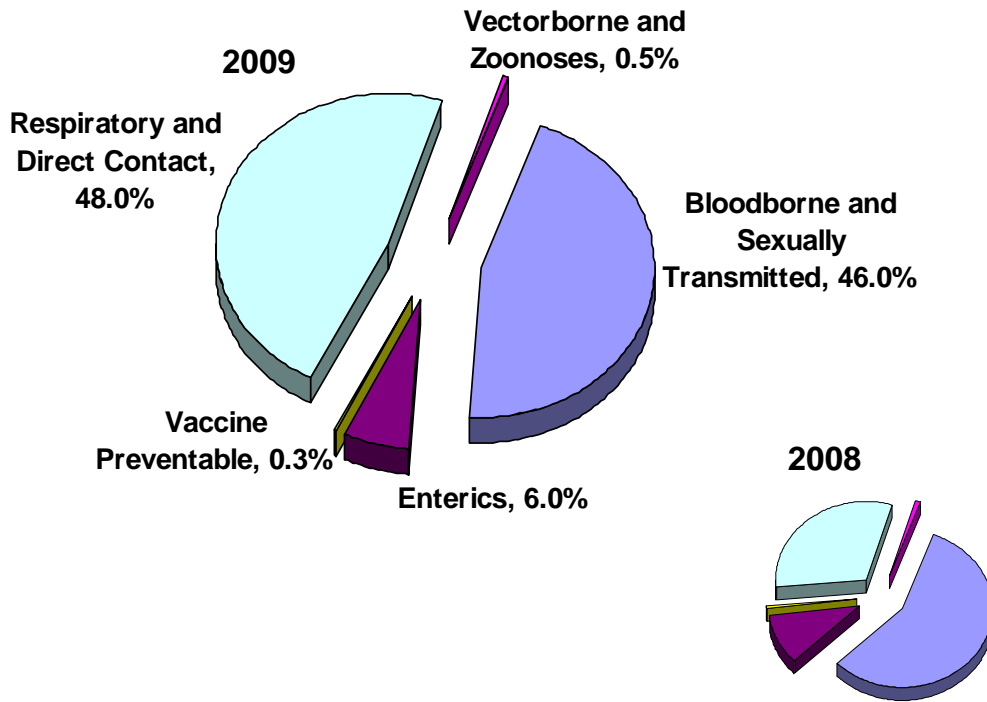
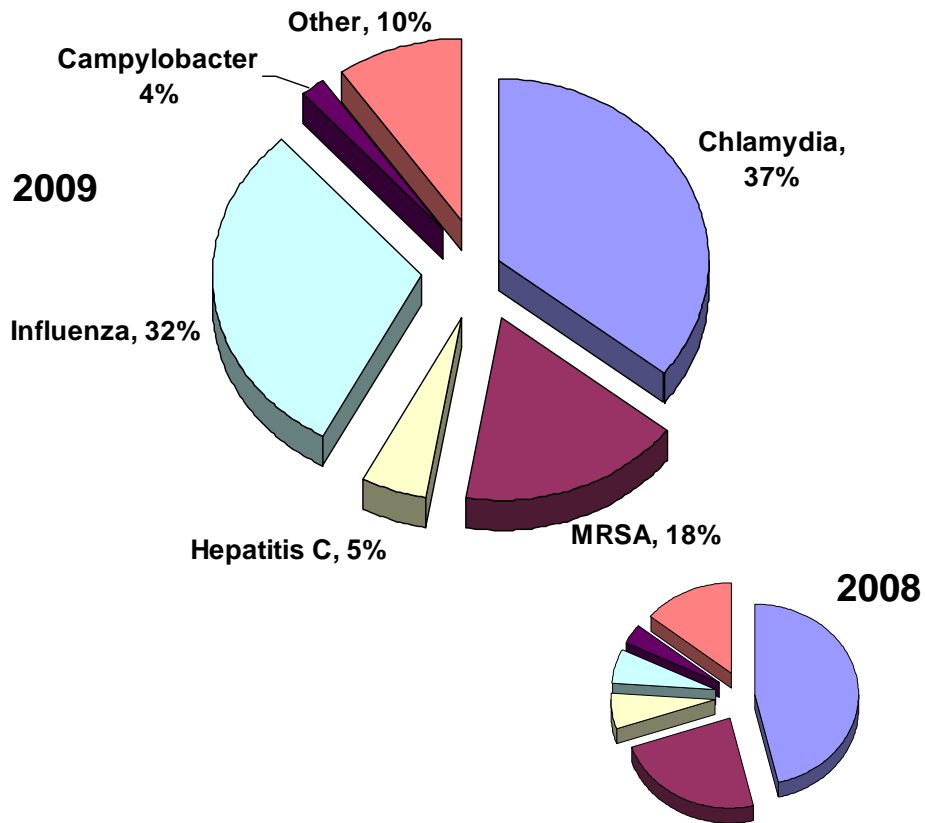


Figure 2: Summary of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by disease type, 2009



3.1 Notifiable Diseases Among Females and Males in Nova Scotia in 2009

There was a greater number of cases of notifiable diseases reported among females (n=3093) compared to males (n=2206) in 2009. Chlamydia, MRSA, hepatitis C and influenza were the top four most frequently reported diseases for both males and females. A summary of the counts of notifiable diseases for females and males, followed by the rates per population is presented in Figures 3a and 3b:

Figure 3a: Number of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by sex, 2009

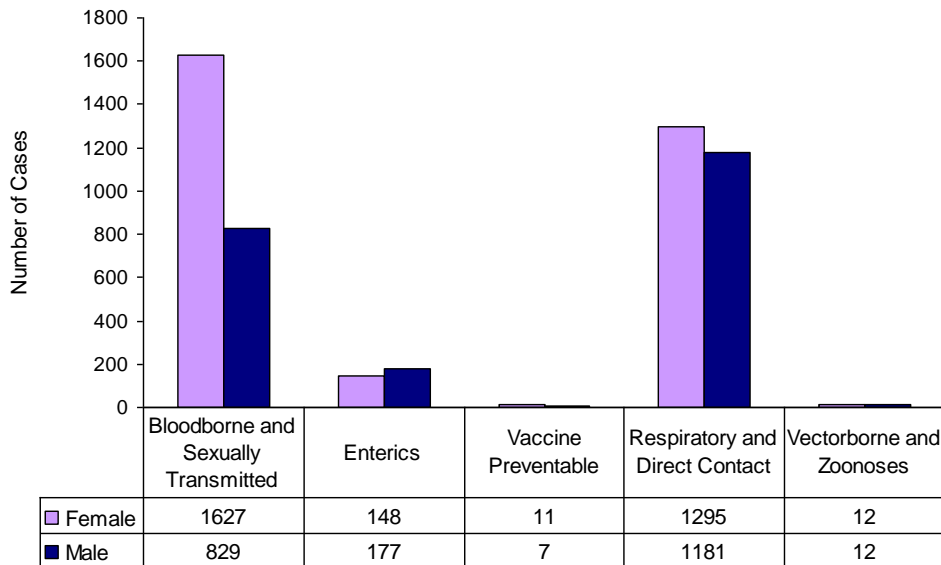
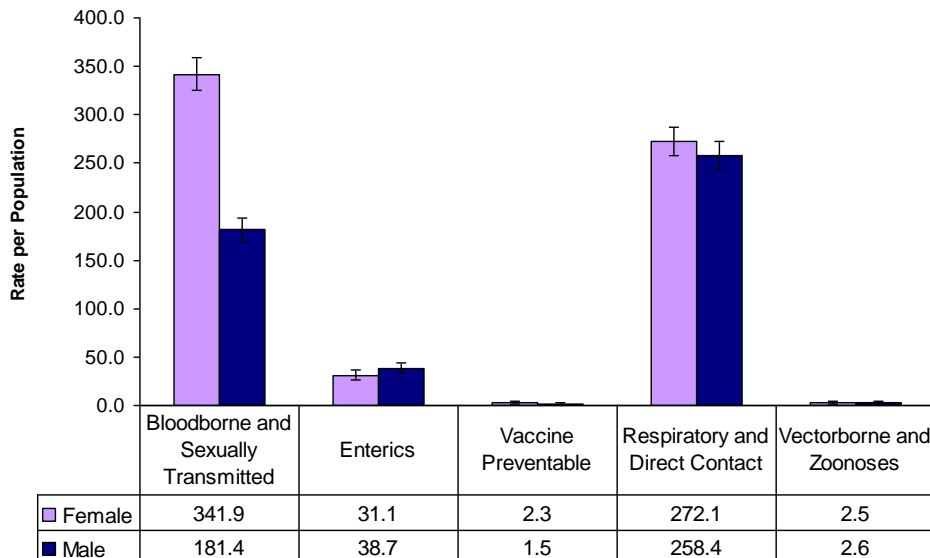


Figure 3b: Rate (per 100,000 population) of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by sex, 2009



Note: Vertical bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

3.2 Notifiable Diseases by Age Group in Nova Scotia in 2009

Variation in age distribution for notifiable diseases is expected. Depending on the disease type, symptoms and mode of transmission, different age groups may be more affected than others. A summary of notifiable disease reports by age group in Nova Scotia for 2009 is presented in Figures 4a and 4b.

Figure 4a: Number of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by age group, 2009

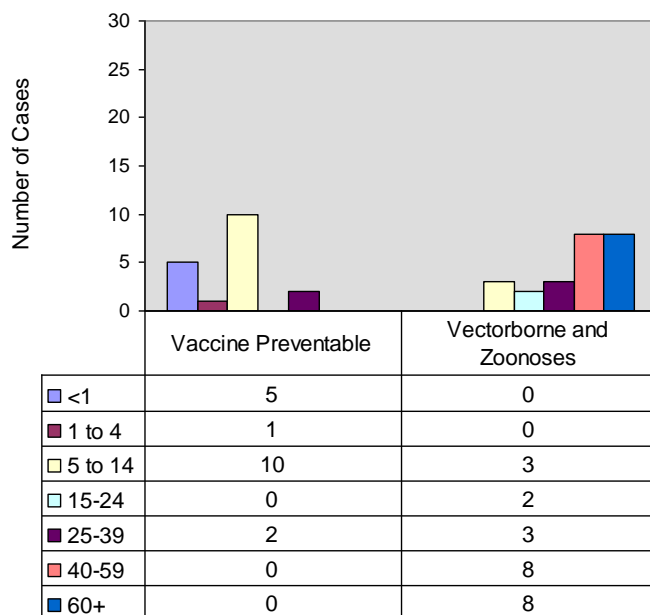
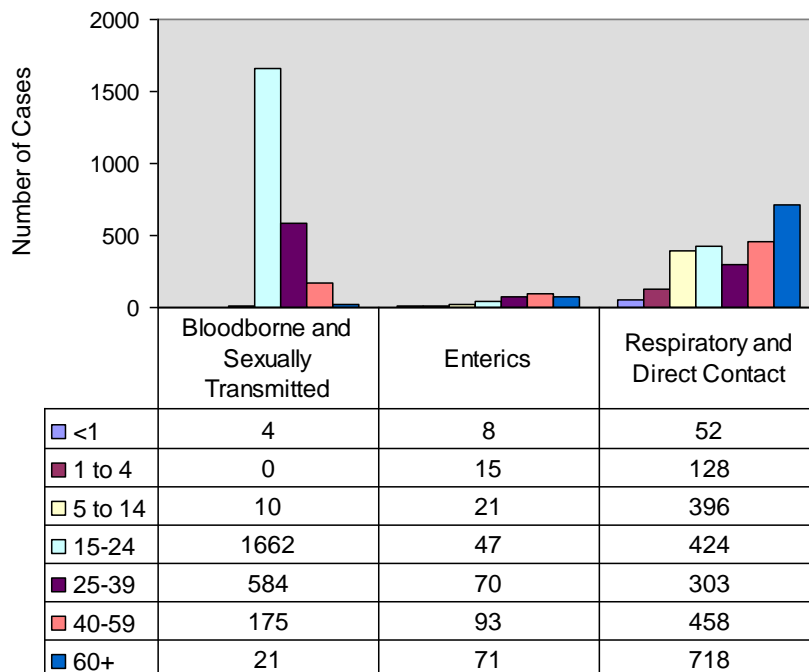
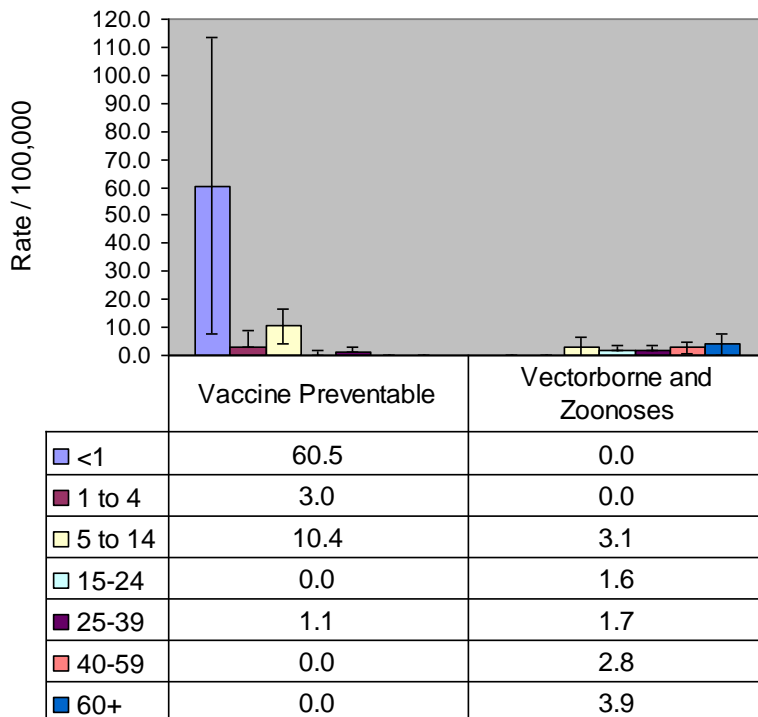
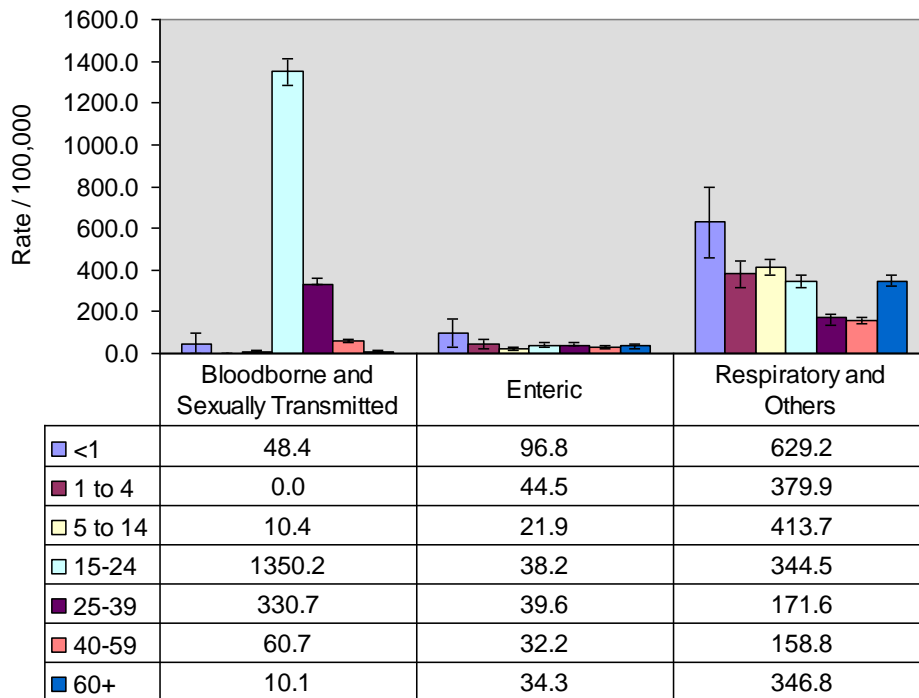


Figure 4b: Rate (per 100,000 population) of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by age group, 2009



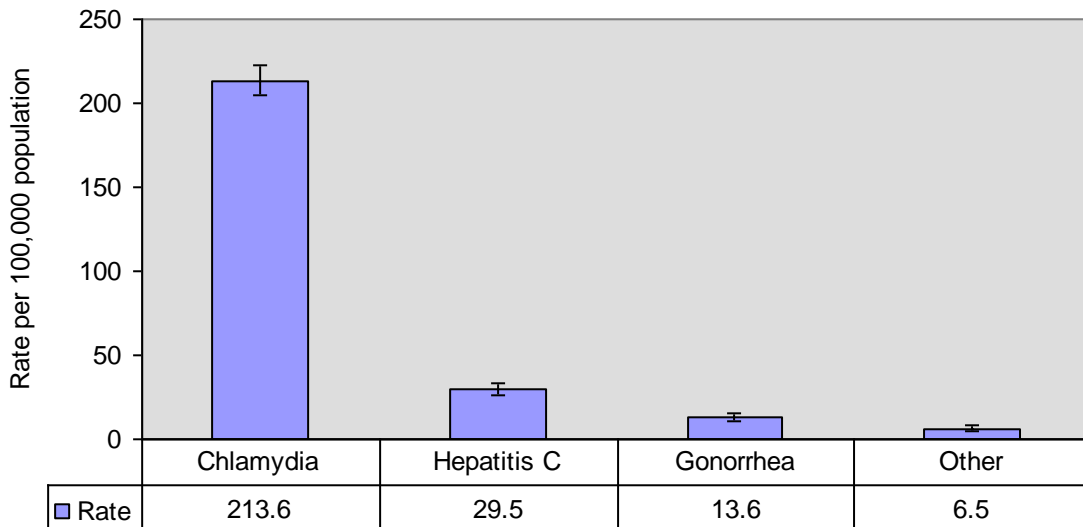
Note: Vertical bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

4.0 DISEASES IN NOVA SCOTIA BY DISEASE GROUP

The purpose of this section is to present more detailed information on each category of notifiable diseases in Nova Scotia. Information is presented for: sexually transmitted and blood borne pathogens, enterics, diseases transmitted by the respiratory route or direct contact, zoonoses, and vaccine preventable conditions.

4.1 Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Pathogens

Figure 5: Rate (per 100,000 population) of sexually transmitted and blood borne pathogens in Nova Scotia, 2009

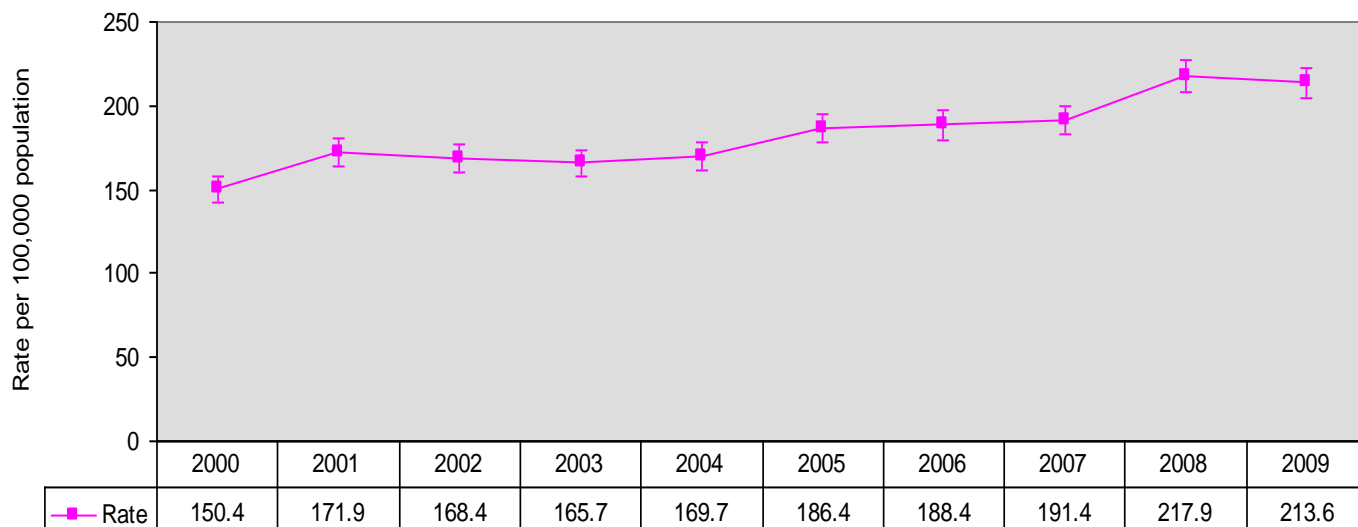


Note: Vertical bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

4.1.1 Chlamydia

Chlamydia was the most frequently reported notifiable disease in Nova Scotia in 2009 (n=1993). The number of cases (and the rate) of chlamydia increased from 2000 to 2008, with a slight decrease in 2009. The largest increase occurred between 2007 and 2008 (Figure 6). The rate of chlamydia in Nova Scotia in 2009 was 213.6/100,000 population compared to the national 2009 chlamydia rate of 254/100,000 population.⁶

Figure 6: Rate (per 100,000 population) of Chlamydia in Nova Scotia, 2000-2009



Note: Vertical bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

The 15-24 year age group has the highest number of cases and the highest rate in 2009 compared to other age groups (1517 cases; rate of 1232.4/100,000 population). Overall, 76% of all reported cases of chlamydia in 2009 were among youth aged 15-24 years. Also, the rate among females in Nova Scotia is higher compared to that of males (306.2/100,000 population vs. 117.3/100,000 population). This is consistent with the Canadian data.⁷

Rates of chlamydia infection were high compared to all other infectious diseases across all Shared Service Areas, with the highest rate of infection in 2009 reported in Capital (276.3/100,000 population) followed by Northern (179.8/100,000 population), Western (165.6/100,000 population), and Eastern (150.5/100,000 population).

Increases in reported chlamydia infection rates across Canada coincide with increased sexual risk behaviours and poor knowledge about STI transmission among young people.⁷ To some extent, increased rates could be attributable to more testing, and to the introduction of more sensitive diagnostic testing methods (nucleic acid amplification testing) across Canada in the late 1990s.⁸

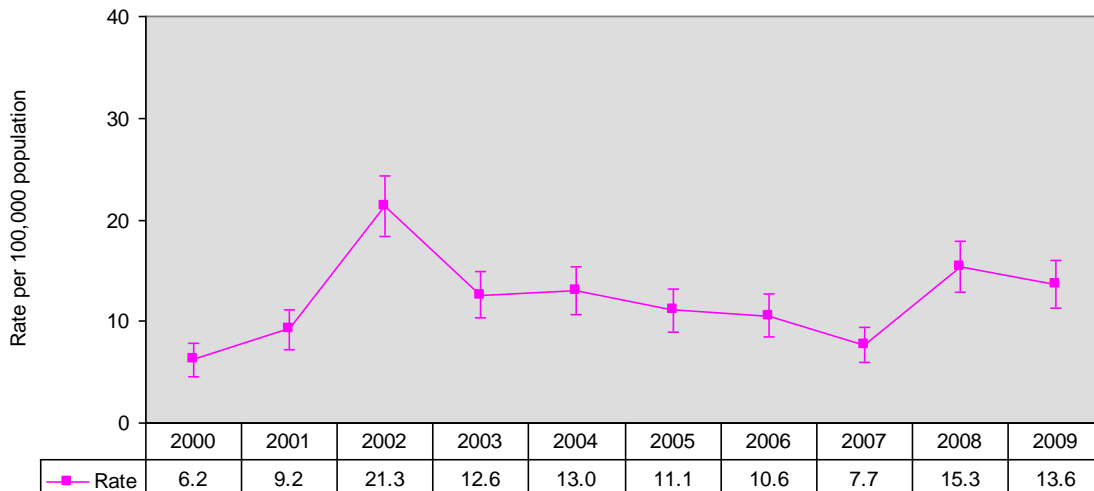
Given that a large proportion of males and females may not develop acute symptoms, reported cases likely underestimate the true burden of chlamydia infection in the community. Infected individuals without symptoms are still at risk of developing later complications.

4.1.2 Gonorrhoea

Between 2000 and 2009, the rate of gonorrhoea infections fluctuated between a low of 6.2/100,000 population in 2000 to a high of 21.3/100,000 population in 2002 (Figure 7). Although the rate of gonorrhoea between 2003 and 2007 remained relatively low and stable, the rate in 2008 was double that in 2007 (15.3/100,000 population vs. 7.7/100,000 population) with a slight decrease in 2009 (13.6/100,000 population). Still, the gonorrhoea rate in Nova Scotia remains lower than the 2009 Canadian rate of 31/100,000 population.⁶ Rates of gonorrhoea infection were highest in Capital (24/100,000 population); other SSAs experienced rates below the provincial crude rate.

The 127 cases reported in Nova Scotia in 2009 is lower than the number reported in 2008 (143 cases). Sixty-five percent of cases (83 of 127) occurred in the 15-24 year age group. More cases were female (n=71) than male (n=56).

Figure 7: Rate (per 100,000 population) of Gonorrhoea in Nova Scotia, 2000-2009



Note: Vertical bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

4.1.3 Syphilis

The national rate of infectious syphilis in 2009 was 4.7/100,000 population, which exceeds Nova Scotia's reported rate of 2.7/100,000 population (n=25). Of the Nova Scotia cases, there were 24 cases (5.3/100,000 population) in males and 1 (0.2/100,000 population) in females. All cases occurred in people greater than 15 years of age.

Rates of syphilis in Nova Scotia ranged from 0/100,000 population to 2.7/100,000 population between 2000 and 2009 and were consistently less than the Canadian rate during this time period.

4.1.4 HIV & AIDS

There were 14 newly diagnosed cases of HIV in Nova Scotia in 2009 (rate of 1.5/100,000 population) bringing the cumulative number of new diagnoses since 1983 (when the first case was reported) to 738. Of the 738 HIV cases reported since 1983, 100 (13.6%) were female.

Of the 197 cases of HIV reported between 2000-2009, 46% of cases (n=91) reported men having sex with men (MSM) as a risk factor, 15% of cases (n=31) reported injection drug use, and 2% of cases (n=4) reported both risk factors. A total of 63 (32%) individuals diagnosed over the same time period were likely to have acquired their infection through heterosexual contact, of which 16 acquired their infection in a country where HIV is endemic. No risk was reported for 7 (4%) cases. Thirty-nine of the 197 cases (19.8%) were female.

Eleven of the 14 cases diagnosed in 2009 were male. MSM was a risk factor for 5 cases (36%). Sixty-four percent (n=9) of cases were between 40 and 49 years of age.

Three new cases of AIDS were reported in 2009, bringing the cumulative reports of AIDS in Nova Scotia to 339.

4.1.5 Hepatitis B (Acute and Chronic Carrier)

Hepatitis B has been part of the school-based immunization program since 1995. The number of reported acute cases of hepatitis B have declined over the decade, from 13 cases in 2000 to 2 cases in 2009. The rate of acute hepatitis B for 2009 was 0.2/100,000 population compared to the 2008 Canadian rate of 6/100,000 population.

There were 20 cases of chronic hepatitis B reported in 2009 (rate of 2.1/100,000 population). The majority were among adults who had acquired their infection in an endemic country prior to living in Nova Scotia or through travel.

4.1.6 Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C was the fourth most frequently reported notifiable disease in Nova Scotia in 2009 (275 cases; rate of 29.5/100,000 population). This is comparable to the 2009 Canadian rate of 33.7/100,000 population⁹. The highest rate of hepatitis C among the SSAs was in Eastern SSA with a rate of 56.2/100,000 population, almost double the rate of the province overall.

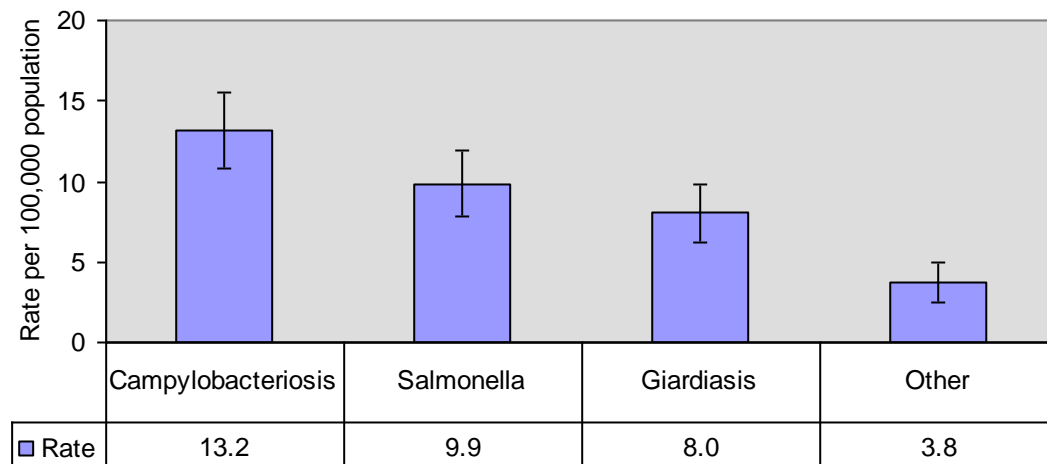
The rate of infection in the province was higher among males than females (42/100,000 population vs. 17.4/100,000 population, respectively) and in those aged 25-39 years (55.5/100,000 population).

Risk factor information was known for 68.5% of all reported Hepatitis C cases in Nova Scotia between 2005 and 2009. In 2009, injection drug use (IDU) was reported as a risk factor for 75% of Hepatitis C cases with known risk factor information. In Canadian cities participating in the Enhanced Hepatitis Strain Surveillance System, IDU was associated with 63% of all cases with known risk factor information.¹⁰

4.2 Enterics

There were 325 notifications of enteric pathogens in Nova Scotia in 2008. The most frequently reported enteric infections were campylobacteriosis (n=123), salmonellosis (n=92) and giardiasis (n=75). Travel was associated with 57 of reported enteric infections overall.

Figure 8: Rate (per 100,000 population) of enteric diseases in Nova Scotia, 2009



Note: Vertical bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

4.2.1 Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis infections were the most commonly reported enteric pathogen in Nova Scotia in 2009 (123 cases; rate of

13.2/100,000 population). This rate is less than that for Canada in 2008 (28.3/100,000 population). The highest rate among SSAs occurred in Western SSA with a rate of 21.7/100,000 population. Seventy-five percent of cases (92 of 123) reported in 2009 were 25 years of age or older. The rate was slightly lower for females compared to males (11.6/100,000 vs. 14.9/100,000, respectively).

4.2.2 Salmonellosis

Salmonella infections were the second most frequently reported enteric pathogen in Nova Scotia in 2009 (92 cases; 9.9/100,000 population), but lower than experienced in 2008 (139 cases, 14.9/100,000 population). 2009 is also lower than the 2008 Canadian rate of 18.1/100,000 population. Sixty-six percent of all cases in Nova Scotia in 2009 were reported for adults aged 25 years and older. The rate of infection was similar for males and females.

4.2.3 Giardiasis

A total of 75 cases of giardiasis were reported in Nova Scotia in 2009, representing a rate of 8.0/100,000 population. This rate is lower than experienced in Nova Scotia in 2008 (107 cases, 11.5/100,000 population), and is also lower than the 2008 Canadian rate of 12.6/100,000 population. Eighty-three percent of cases (62 of 75) were age 25 years and older. The rate of illness among females was 4.4/100,000 population (21 cases) compared to 11.8/100,000 population for males (54 cases).

4.2.4 Other Reportable Enteric Conditions

The notification rate of other reportable enteric conditions in Nova Scotia in 2009 remained low (<2/100,000 population) and below or similar to the 2008 national rates. The majority of these infections have remained stable over time with the exception of verotoxigenic *E.coli* infections which have declined from a peak of 47 cases in 2000 (5/100,000 population), to 5 cases in 2009 (0.5/100,000 population).

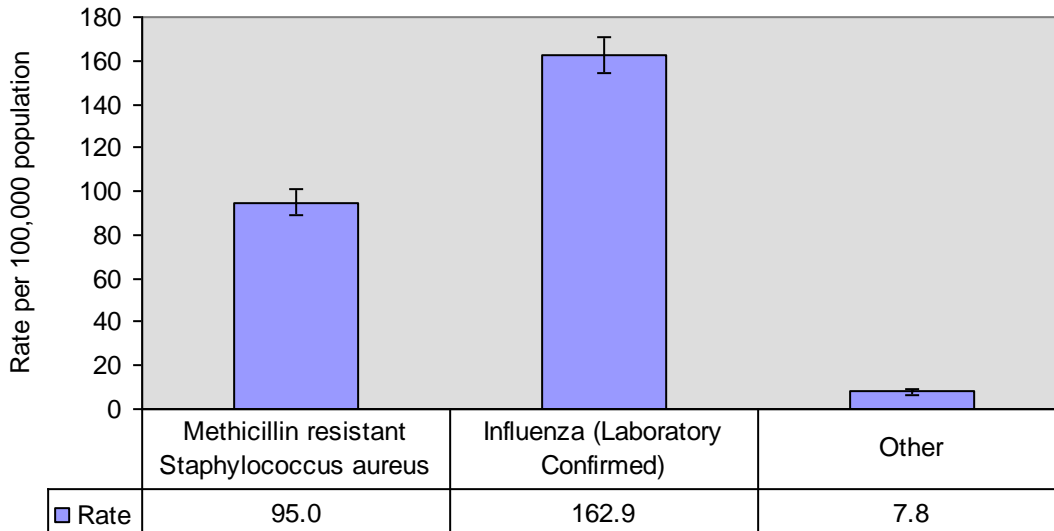
4.2.5 Outbreaks of Enteric Illness

A total of 71 outbreaks of enteric pathogens were reported in Nova Scotia in 2009. Fifty of the reported outbreaks occurred in residential institutions, primarily long-term care facilities. Thirty-eight were due to norovirus.

4.3 Conditions transmitted by the respiratory route or direct contact

There were a total of 2,479 cases of respiratory and direct contact infections reported in 2009. Influenza represented the highest number of notifications (n=1520), followed by Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA, n= 886). Rates per 100,000 population are represented in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Rate (per 100,000 population) of conditions transmitted by the respiratory route or direct contact in Nova Scotia, 2009

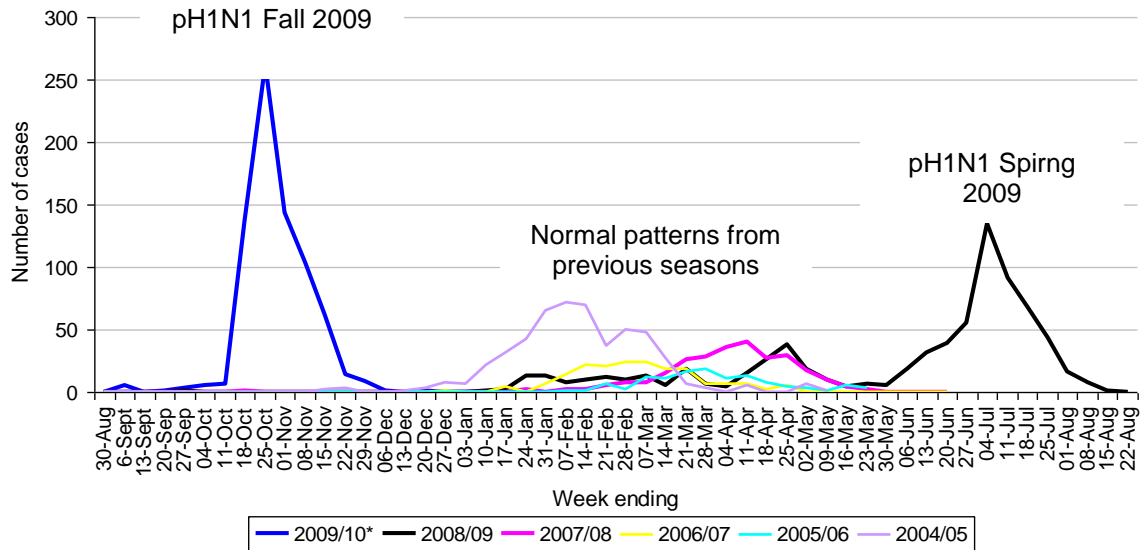


Note: Vertical error bars (I) denote the 95% confidence interval (CI) for each rate. When comparing rates, differences in rates are not considered statistically significant if the error bars overlap.

4.3.1 Influenza Virus

Typically, in Canada, the influenza season begins in November and ends the following April¹¹. During 2009, there were two unusual peaks of influenza, once during the spring and again in the fall of 2009 (Figure 10), coinciding with the first and second waves of the Influenza A pH1N1 pandemic.

Figure 10: Numbers of lab-confirmed influenza cases by surveillance week and season, Nova Scotia, 2002/03 to 2009/10



A total of 1520 laboratory-confirmed infections due to influenza virus were reported during 2009, of which 1334 (87.8%) were influenza A pH1N1. With the exception of ten non-typeable influenza A, influenza A pH1N1 was the only influenza type detected from August 30th to December 2009. The overall rate of influenza for calendar year 2009 was 162.9/100,000 population compared to 28/100,000 population in 2008. The highest crude rate of influenza was reported for Capital SSA (225.9/100,000 population). Thirty-five percent of cases of influenza reported in 2009 (529 of 1520) were children less than 15 years of age, while only 6.4% of cases (98 of 1520) were adults 60 years or older compared to 44% occurring in older adults during 2008. The highest rate of influenza occurred in infants <1 year of age (rate of 484/100,000 population). Females experienced a slightly higher rate of influenza compared to males (174.6/100,000 population vs. 150.3/100,000 population, respectively).

4.3.2 Invasive Pneumococcal Disease

In 2009, 20 cases of invasive pneumococcal disease were reported which represents a rate of 2.1/100,000 population compared to 14 cases or 1.5/100,000 population in 2008. This is less than the 2008 Canadian rate of 9.5/100,000 population. Eight of the 20 cases reported in 2009 were among those 60 years and older, and 4 were female.

The 7-valent pneumococcal vaccine was introduced as part of the childhood immunization schedule in 2005 for children under one year of age. This supplements the 23-valent vaccine already recommended

for adults 65 years of age and over and those at high risk for invasive pneumococcal disease.

4.3.3 Invasive Meningococcal Disease

There were 4 cases of invasive meningococcal disease reported in 2009, a rate of 0.4/ 100,000 population. Two cases were serogroup B, one serogroup C and one unknown. Two of the cases were 60 years or over, and two were between 5 and 24 years of age. The number of cases in 2009 is lower than the 8 cases reported in 2008.

In Nova Scotia, meningococcal group C vaccine has been part of the immunization schedule for 12-month-old infants and as a catch-up immunization in the school based program since 2005.

4.3.4 Invasive Group A Streptococcal Disease

Fifteen cases of invasive group A streptococcal disease were reported in 2009 (rate of 1.6/100,000 population). This is comparable to the 2008 provincial rate of 1.7/100,000 population, and lower than the 2008 Canadian rate of 4.4/100,000 population. Seventy-three percent of cases (11 of 15) were 40 years of age or more.

4.3.5 Tuberculosis

Nine cases of tuberculosis were reported in 2009, representing a rate of 1.0/100,000 population. This is less than the 2008 Canadian rate of 4.8/100,000 population. Seventy-eight percent of cases reported in 2009 (7 of 9) were 40 years of age or older.

4.3.6 Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus infections (MRSA)

The rate of MRSA in Nova Scotia in 2009 was 95/100,000 population, which is lower than the rate in 2008 (101.8/100,000 population). The highest rate for 2009 was reported in Northern SSA (159.9/100,000 population).

Adults 40 years of age and older accounted for 84% of all cases reported in the province in 2009 (742 of 886). The rate among adults 60 and over was 283.5/100,000 population (n=587). Rates were similar when comparing females with males (91.4/100,000 population vs 98.7/100,000 population, respectively).

Notifications of MRSA have dramatically increased since the condition became notifiable in 2001. One hundred and nineteen cases of MRSA were reported in 2001 compared to 1013 cases in 2008, although the number of reports dropped to 886 cases in 2009. There has been an

increase in testing for MRSA through the establishment of screening programs in hospitals across Nova Scotia over the past decade and positive tests may reflect patients who are not only infected with MRSA but also those who are colonized with MRSA. It is therefore difficult to understand the extent to which the increase in the number of reports is due to increased testing or if it is a real increase in the number of infections over the past decade.

4.3.7 *Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus*

In 2009, 10 cases of vancomycin-resistant enterococcus were reported in Nova Scotia (rate of 1.1/100,000 population), down from 31 in 2008 (3.3/100,000 population). Nine reported cases were 60 years of age or older.

4.3.8 *Other Pathogens*

There were two cases of group B streptococcal disease of the newborn, 2 cases of viral encephalitis, and two cases of legionellosis reported in Nova Scotia in 2009.

No cases of Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease were reported in NS in 2009. There have been 15 cases reported in Nova Scotia from 2000 onward. All notified cases in Nova Scotia were sporadic and occurred in older adults.

4.3.9 *Outbreaks of Respiratory illness*

During 2009, there were 49 respiratory outbreaks reported in Nova Scotia. Forty were in residential settings, principally long-term care facilities. Influenza was identified as the causative agent in 15 of the 49 reported outbreaks.

The first case in Canada of Influenza A pHIN1 was identified in an education-residential facility in Capital SSA in April of 2009. Influenza cases occurred in multiple clusters throughout the province during the H1N1 endemic.

4.4 Vaccine Preventable conditions

There were 18 cases of vaccine preventable conditions reported in Nova Scotia in 2009. They are presented in more detail below.

4.4.1 Pertussis

There were 17 cases of cases of pertussis reported in 2009 (rate of 1.8/100,000 population). This is a low rate compared to previous years during the past decade. Thirteen of the reported cases were from Northern SSA, where a pertussis outbreak was reported in a religious community where vaccination is not encouraged.

All but one reported case of pertussis occurred in children 14 years of age or younger. Five cases were reported in infants under 1 year of age (rate of 60.5/100,000 population).

4.4.2 Mumps

One case of mumps was reported in Nova Scotia in 2009 (rate of 0.1/100,000 population).

4.4.3 Other Conditions

There were no reported cases of invasive *Haemophilus Influenzae* type b, tetanus, measles, or rubella in 2009.

4.5 Zoonoses

There were 24 cases of zoonoses reported in Nova Scotia in 2009. More detailed information about specific conditions is reported below.

4.5.1 Q Fever

A total of 2 cases of Q Fever were reported in 2009.

4.5.2 Lyme disease

Eleven confirmed and 6 probable cases of lyme disease were reported in Nova Scotia in 2009, for a total of 17 cases. Between 2002 and 2009, 50 cases of lyme disease were reported in Nova Scotia - 40 confirmed and 10 probable. It is important to note that the Lyme disease case definition was amended in 2008. We now report probable cases in addition to confirmed cases. Eighty percent of these cases acquired their infection within Nova Scotia.

Tick surveillance in Nova Scotia has identified some established areas for the Lyme disease vector (black-legged tick or *Ixodes scapularis*): Blue Rocks, Garden Lots, Heckmans Island, First Peninsula and the area immediately surrounding them in Lunenburg County, the Admiral's Cove area of Halifax County and the Gunning Cove area of Shelburne County.

4.5.3 Other Conditions

Three cases of toxoplasmosis were reported in 2009 (rate of 0.3/100,000 population) bringing the total number of cases reported in Nova Scotia to nine in the past decade. All three cases had recent exposure to animals.

Two cases of malaria were reported in 2009 (rate of 0.2/100,000 population). Both were acquired in a country endemic for malaria.

No cases of infection with West Nile virus were reported in 2009.

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6.0 APPENDICES

(PLEASE SEE LIST OF TABLES)

TABLE 1: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2000-2009: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population

CONDITION	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		All Years	Avg. Rate
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
Enteric																						
Amoebiasis	6	0.6	15	1.6	8	0.9	4	0.4	14	1.5	10	1.1	13	1.4	11	1.2	9	1.0	1	0.1	91	1.0
Campylobacteriosis	173	18.5	171	18.3	201	21.5	140	14.9	150	16.0	125	13.4	132	14.1	133	14.2	159	17.0	123	13.2	1507	16.1
Cryptosporidiosis	6	0.6	10	1.1	8	0.9	6	0.6	9	1.0	18	1.9	9	1.0	13	1.4	11	1.2	10	1.1	100	1.1
Cyclosporiasis	3	0.3	11	1.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	27	0.3
Giardiasis	89	9.5	85	9.1	122	13.1	87	9.3	87	9.3	108	11.5	106	11.3	74	7.9	107	11.5	75	8.0	940	10.1
Hepatitis A	8	0.9	7	0.8	6	0.6	4	0.4	8	0.9	5	0.5	18	1.9	5	0.5	4	0.4	2	0.2	67	0.7
Hepatitis E	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0
Listeriosis	0	0.0	4	0.4	0	0.0	7	0.7	1	0.1	5	0.5	4	0.4	6	0.6	2	0.2	3	0.3	32	0.3
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Paratyphoid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	3	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	6	0.1
Salmonella	172	18.4	188	20.2	143	15.3	133	14.2	110	11.7	121	12.9	105	11.2	121	13.0	139	14.9	92	9.9	1324	14.2
Shigella	10	1.1	8	0.9	15	1.6	7	0.7	8	0.9	19	2.0	6	0.6	6	0.6	4	0.4	11	1.2	94	1.0
Verotoxigenic E. coli	47	5.0	29	3.1	23	2.5	17	1.8	14	1.5	14	1.5	21	2.2	15	1.6	10	1.1	5	0.5	195	2.1
Yersiniosis	1	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.5	4	0.4	2	0.2	27	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact																						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	15	0.2
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	9	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	5	0.5	8	0.9	17	1.8	20	2.1	20	2.1	26	2.8	16	1.7	25	2.7	16	1.7	15	1.6	168	1.8
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	5	0.1
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	138	14.8	191	20.5	104	11.1	227	24.2	200	21.3	489	52.2	116	12.4	180	19.3	262	28.1	1520	162.9	3427	36.7
Legionellosis	1	0.1	3	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	10	0.1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	4	0.4	6	0.6	4	0.4	3	0.3	3	0.3	4	0.4	2	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.5	2	0.2	37	0.4
Meningitis (Viral)	4	0.4	11	1.2	9	1.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	6	0.6	6	0.6	14	1.5	3	0.3	6	0.6	62	0.7
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	5	0.5	7	0.8	5	0.5	3	0.3	7	0.7	2	0.2	4	0.4	4	0.4	8	0.9	4	0.4	49	0.5
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	86	9.2	119	12.8	193	20.7	374	39.9	417	44.5	759	81.1	849	90.8	951	101.8	1013	108.6	886	95.0	5647	60.4
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	1	0.1	4	0.4	3	0.3	9	1.0	17	1.8	27	2.9	22	2.4	26	2.8	14	1.5	20	2.1	143	1.5
Tuberculosis	3	0.3	8	0.9	9	1.0	6	0.6	8	0.9	6	0.6	10	1.1	8	0.9	4	0.4	9	1.0	71	0.8
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	8	0.9	2	0.2	22	2.4	7	0.7	16	1.7	35	3.7	38	4.1	7	0.7	31	3.3	10	1.1	176	1.9
STBBI																						
Chancroid	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Chlamydia	1405	150.4	1603	171.9	1574	168.4	1552	165.7	1592	169.7	1745	186.4	1762	188.4	1788	191.4	2033	217.9	1993	213.6	17047	182.4
Gonorrhoea	58	6.2	86	9.2	199	21.3	118	12.6	122	13.0	104	11.1	99	10.6	72	7.7	143	15.3	127	13.6	1128	12.1
Hepatitis B (acute)	13	1.4	16	1.7	9	1.0	12	1.3	11	1.2	10	1.1	8	0.9	9	1.0	7	0.8	2	0.2	97	1.0
Hepatitis B (chronic)	28	3.0	13	1.4	21	2.2	26	2.8	25	2.7	22	2.4	36	3.9	10	1.1	14	1.5	20	2.1	215	2.3
Hepatitis C	296	31.7	185	19.8	219	23.4	204	21.8	234	24.9	250	26.7	252	27.0	224	24.0	281	30.1	275	29.5	2420	25.9
HIV*	16	1.7	14	1.5	16	1.7	18	1.9	33	3.5	22	2.4	23	2.5	20	2.1	21	2.3	14	1.5	197	2.1
Lymphogranuloma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Syphilis	3	0.3	0	0.0	7	0.7	15	1.6	20	2.1	15	1.6	8	0.9	9	1.0	12	1.3	25	2.7	114	1.2
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.6	2	0.2	4	0.4	6	0.6	9	1.0	11	1.2	40	0.4
Lyme Disease - Probable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.4	6	0.6	10	0.1
Malaria	4	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.6	3	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.2	28	0.3
Q-Fever	0	0.0	3	0.3	3	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2	5	0.5	3	0.3	4	0.4	17	1.8	2	0.2	39	0.4
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	3	0.3	9	0.1
West Nile Virus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.1
Vaccine Preventable																						
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Invasive Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.0
Measles	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0.0	30	3.2	6	0.6	595	63.7	5	0.5	1	0.1	640	6.8
Pertussis	25	2.7	60	6.4	85	9.1	20	2.1	21	2.2	25	2.7	48	5.1	33	3.5	14	1.5	17	1.8	348	3.7
Rubella	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Total	2622	280.8	2878	308.7	3041	325.4	3029	323.4	3169	337.9	4023	429.8	3745	400.5	4392	470.1	4379	469.3	5302	568.3	36580	391.4

*17 cases of HIV with incomplete region data

TABLE 2: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN CAPITAL IN 2000-2009: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population

CONDITION	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		All Years	Avg. Rate
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate				
Enteric																						
Amoebiasis	5	1.3	15	3.9	6	1.5	4	1.0	13	3.3	8	2.0	12	3.0	9	2.2	7	1.7	0	0.0	79	2.0
Campylobacteriosis	65	16.8	61	15.7	66	16.8	52	13.1	60	15.0	57	14.2	56	13.9	60	14.8	72	17.7	54	13.2	603	15.1
Cryptosporidiosis	3	0.8	5	1.3	5	1.3	2	0.5	7	1.8	8	2.0	7	1.7	9	2.2	6	1.5	8	2.0	60	1.5
Cyclosporiasis	2	0.5	8	2.1	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.2	19	0.5
Giardiasis	58	15.0	42	10.8	69	17.5	49	12.3	62	15.5	65	16.2	67	16.6	37	9.1	62	15.3	39	9.5	550	13.8
Hepatitis A	5	1.3	5	1.3	5	1.3	2	0.5	3	0.8	1	0.2	15	3.7	4	1.0	2	0.5	1	0.2	43	1.1
Hepatitis E	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Listeriosis	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.7	1	0.2	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	10	0.3
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Paratyphoid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.2
Salmonella	69	17.9	62	15.9	63	16.0	45	11.3	49	12.3	45	11.2	59	14.6	52	12.9	67	16.5	42	10.3	553	13.9
Shigella	8	2.1	7	1.8	9	2.3	4	1.0	4	1.0	14	3.5	5	1.2	2	0.5	3	0.7	5	1.2	61	1.5
Verotoxigenic E. coli	31	8.0	10	2.6	11	2.8	7	1.8	0	0.0	5	1.2	7	1.7	5	1.2	6	1.5	2	0.5	84	2.1
Yersiniosis	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.5	2	0.5	10	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact																						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.2
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.0
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	1.0	8	2.0	8	2.0	15	3.7	7	1.7	6	1.5	7	1.7	10	2.4	66	1.7
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.5	4	0.1
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	44	11.4	52	13.4	18	4.6	62	15.6	91	22.8	139	34.7	51	12.6	61	15.1	138	34.0	923	225.9	1579	39.6
Legionellosis	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	2	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	9	0.2
Meningitis (Viral)	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.5	2	0.5	1	0.3	4	1.0	4	1.0	10	2.5	2	0.5	0	0.0	27	0.7
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	3	0.8	4	1.0	2	0.5	1	0.3	4	1.0	1	0.2	2	0.5	1	0.2	5	1.2	2	0.5	25	0.6
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	40	10.4	64	16.5	110	27.9	270	68.0	303	75.8	361	90.1	377	93.4	374	92.5	304	74.8	238	58.3	2441	61.2
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	3	0.8	3	0.8	7	1.8	12	3.0	24	6.0	16	4.0	20	4.9	6	1.5	9	2.2	100	2.5
Tuberculosis	1	0.3	5	1.3	6	1.5	5	1.3	7	1.8	6	1.5	8	2.0	5	1.2	2	0.5	3	0.7	48	1.2
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	6	1.6	1	0.3	5	1.3	5	1.3	7	1.8	20	5.0	36	8.9	4	1.0	13	3.2	1	0.2	98	2.5
STBBI																						
Chancroid	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Chlamydia	889	230.2	986	253.5	967	245.5	844	212.5	814	203.7	1028	256.4	1040	257.7	1011	249.9	1125	276.8	1129	276.3	9833	246.5
Gonorrhoea	43	11.1	74	19.0	178	45.2	104	26.2	103	25.8	89	22.2	77	19.1	62	15.3	105	25.8	98	24.0	933	23.4
Hepatitis B (acute)	7	1.8	7	1.8	4	1.0	7	1.8	5	1.3	5	1.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.5	39	1.0
Hepatitis B (chronic)	28	7.3	12	3.1	20	5.1	25	6.3	24	6.0	19	4.7	36	8.9	8	2.0	11	2.7	13	3.2	196	4.9
Hepatitis C	183	47.4	97	24.9	131	33.3	104	26.2	116	29.0	95	23.7	74	18.3	72	17.8	105	25.8	74	18.1	1051	26.3
HIV	13	3.4	10	2.6	11	2.8	12	3.0	25	6.3	16	4.0	16	4.0	16	4.0	12	3.0	10	2.4	141	3.5
Lymphogranuloma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Syphilis	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.8	9	2.3	19	4.8	10	2.5	3	0.7	8	2.0	7	1.7	18	4.4	79	2.0
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	1.0	5	1.2	12	0.3
Lyme Disease - Probable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	4	1.0	5	0.1
Malaria	3	0.8	2	0.5	2	0.5	0	0.0	5	1.3	3	0.7	1	0.2	4	1.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	22	0.6
Q-Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.7	1	0.2	1	0.2	17	4.2	2	0.5	24	0.6
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.1
West Nile Virus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Vaccine Preventable																						
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Invasive	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	29	7.2	5	1.2	483	119.4	4	1.0	1	0.2	522	13.1
Pertussis	19	4.9	39	10.0	50	12.7	13	3.3	15	3.8	18	4.5	35	8.7	17	4.2	10	2.5	2	0.5	218	5.5
Rubella	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	1532	396.8	1579	405.9	1756	445.9	1648	414.9	1764	441.3	2097	523.1	2030	502.9	2354	581.9	2115	520.4	2701	661.1	19576	490.6

TABLE 3: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN WESTERN IN 2000-2009: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population																						
CONDITION	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		All Years	Avg. Rate
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
Enteric																						
Amoebiasis	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	6	0.3
Campylobacteriosis	51	24.4	65	31.3	68	32.8	48	23.2	50	24.2	34	16.5	42	20.5	44	21.5	50	24.6	44	21.7	496	24.1
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	7	0.3
Cyclosporiasis	1	0.5	3	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Giardiasis	16	7.7	14	6.7	19	9.2	16	7.7	8	3.9	17	8.2	13	6.3	14	6.8	22	10.8	23	11.3	162	7.9
Hepatitis A	3	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	10	0.5
Listeriosis	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	4	1.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	12	0.6
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Salmonella	31	14.8	75	36.1	36	17.4	61	29.4	39	18.9	40	19.4	14	6.8	27	13.2	40	19.7	14	6.9	377	18.3
Shigella	1	0.5	1	0.5	3	1.4	2	1.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	2.0	17	0.8
Verotoxigenic E. coli	4	1.9	3	1.4	5	2.4	2	1.0	6	2.9	2	1.0	4	2.0	6	2.9	3	1.5	2	1.0	37	1.8
Yersiniosis	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	7	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact																						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	4	0.2
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	6	0.3
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	3.9	5	2.4	1	0.5	7	3.4	3	1.5	1	0.5	27	1.3
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	33	15.8	65	31.3	25	12.1	93	44.9	21	10.2	144	69.9	28	13.7	49	24.0	43	21.1	190	93.7	691	33.5
Meningitis (Bacterial)	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	5	0.2
Meningitis (Viral)	1	0.5	4	1.9	3	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	4	2.0	17	0.8
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.0	1	0.5	8	0.4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	5	2.4	7	3.4	19	9.2	48	23.2	58	28.0	148	71.8	146	71.3	239	116.9	304	149.4	233	114.9	1207	58.6
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.4	3	1.5	3	1.5	1	0.5	2	1.0	5	2.5	21	1.0
Tuberculosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.1
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5	2	1.0	11	0.5
STBI																						
Chlamydia	216	103.3	291	139.9	244	117.7	368	177.6	336	162.5	297	144.1	290	141.5	324	158.5	375	184.3	336	165.6	3077	149.4
Gonorrhea	12	5.7	4	1.9	9	4.3	4	1.9	11	5.3	7	3.4	16	7.8	4	2.0	14	6.9	8	3.9	89	4.3
Hepatitis B (acute)	1	0.5	3	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	1.0	1	0.5	5	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	14	0.7
Hepatitis B (chronic)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	1.5	5	0.2
Hepatitis C	23	11.0	12	5.8	15	7.2	18	8.7	13	6.3	10	4.9	27	13.2	17	8.3	12	5.9	18	8.9	165	8.0
HIV	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	5	0.2
Syphilis	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.4	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.0	3	1.5	13	0.6
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	4	2.0	4	2.0	4	2.0	6	3.0	23	1.1
Lyme Disease - Probable	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5	2	1.0	5	0.2
Malaria	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Q-Fever	0	0.0	1	0.5	3	1.4	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.5
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	4	0.2
West Nile Virus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Vaccine Preventable																						
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	25.9	1	0.5	0	0.0	54	2.6
Pertussis	1	0.5	11	5.3	25	12.1	2	1.0	4	1.9	2	1.0	0	0.0	8	3.9	1	0.5	1	0.5	55	2.7
Total	410	196.1	567	272.7	483	232.9	676	326.2	574	277.6	726	352.2	612	298.7	813	397.7	891	437.9	909	448.1	6661.0	323.3

TABLE 4: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NORTHERN IN 2000-2009: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population

CONDITION	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		All Years	Avg. Rate
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate				
Enteric																						
Amoebiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Campylobacteriosis	33	21.3	21	13.6	34	22.1	19	12.4	25	16.3	17	11.1	22	14.4	14	9.2	20	13.2	12	8.0	217	14.2
Cryptosporidiosis	2	1.3	1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	3	2.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	13	0.9
Cyclosporiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Giardiasis	9	5.8	17	11.0	14	9.1	10	6.5	5	3.3	9	5.9	6	3.9	9	5.9	11	7.3	9	6.0	99	6.5
Hepatitis A	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.4
Listeriosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	0.7	6	0.4
Salmonella	19	12.3	26	16.9	22	14.3	10	6.5	2	1.3	14	9.1	15	9.8	19	12.5	14	9.3	17	11.3	158	10.3
Shigella	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	6	0.4
Verotoxigenic E. coli	4	2.6	10	6.5	3	2.0	4	2.6	5	3.3	7	4.6	10	6.6	4	2.6	1	0.7	1	0.7	49	3.2
Yersiniosis	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	4	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact																						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	3	0.2
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	2	1.3	1	0.7	4	2.6	2	1.3	5	3.3	3	2.0	2	1.3	22	1.4
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	13	8.4	12	7.8	16	10.4	32	20.8	26	16.9	46	30.1	7	4.6	23	15.2	46	30.4	201	133.3	422	27.6
Legionellosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	1	0.6	2	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.7	3	2.0	0	0.0	10	0.7
Meningitis (Viral)	1	0.6	1	0.6	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.6
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	1	0.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.6
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	16	10.3	14	9.1	19	12.4	20	13.0	31	20.2	175	114.3	211	138.4	221	145.6	282	186.5	241	159.9	1230	80.5
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	5	0.3
Tuberculosis	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	1.3	1	0.7	3	2.0	12	0.8
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	5	3.3	2	1.3	14	0.9
STBBI																						
Chlamydia	176	113.7	171	111.1	179	116.5	208	135.4	268	174.5	198	129.4	206	135.1	240	158.1	296	195.8	271	179.8	2213	144.8
Gonorrhoea	3	1.9	5	3.2	10	6.5	9	5.9	4	2.6	5	3.3	2	1.3	4	2.6	19	12.6	14	9.3	75	4.9
Hepatitis B (acute)	3	1.9	6	3.9	5	3.3	3	2.0	3	2.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	3	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	1.7
Hepatitis B (chronic)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	3	2.0	5	0.3
Hepatitis C	42	27.1	41	26.6	43	28.0	35	22.8	51	33.2	63	41.2	71	46.6	65	42.8	78	51.6	87	57.7	576	37.7
HIV	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.0	1	0.7	8	0.5
Syphilis	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	1.3	10	0.7
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.1
Q-Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.1
West Nile Virus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.1
Vaccine Preventable																						
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Invasive Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Measles	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	19	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	1.3
Pertussis	1	0.6	4	2.6	4	2.6	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.3	5	3.3	1	0.7	13	8.6	35	2.3
Total	329	212.6	338	219.5	362	235.6	360	234.3	436	284.0	556	363.2	566	371.3	646	425.6	796	526.5	884	586.4	5273	344.9

TABLE 5: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN EASTERN IN 2000-2009: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population

CONDITION	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		All Years	Avg. Rate
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate				
Enteric																						
Amoebiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.2
Campylobacteriosis	24	13.0	24	13.2	33	18.4	21	11.8	15	8.4	17	9.7	12	6.9	15	8.6	17	9.9	13	7.6	191	10.8
Cryptosporidiosis	1	0.5	3	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	7	4.0	1	0.6	3	1.7	3	1.7	1	0.6	20	1.1
Cyclosporiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Giardiasis	6	3.3	12	6.6	20	11.1	12	6.7	12	6.7	17	9.7	20	11.5	14	8.1	12	7.0	4	2.3	129	7.3
Hepatitis A	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.5
Listeriosis	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Salmonella	53	28.8	25	13.8	22	12.2	17	9.5	20	11.2	22	12.5	17	9.8	23	13.2	18	10.5	19	11.1	236	13.3
Shigella	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	3	1.7	0	0.0	1	0.6	10	0.6
Verotoxigenic E. coli	8	4.3	6	3.3	4	2.2	4	2.2	3	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	1.4
Yersiniosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact																						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	2	1.1	6	3.3	12	6.7	10	5.6	3	1.7	2	1.1	6	3.4	7	4.0	3	1.7	2	1.2	53	3.0
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	48	26.1	62	34.2	45	25.0	40	22.4	62	34.8	160	90.9	30	17.2	47	27.1	35	20.3	206	120.7	735	41.6
Legionellosis	1	0.5	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	4	0.2
Meningitis (Bacterial)	0	0.0	3	1.7	1	0.6	2	1.1	1	0.6	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	13	0.7
Meningitis (Viral)	1	0.5	5	2.8	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	9	0.5
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	7	0.4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	25	13.6	34	18.7	45	25.0	36	20.2	25	14.1	75	42.6	115	66.1	117	67.4	123	71.5	174	101.9	769	43.5
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	3	1.7	5	2.9	6	3.5	17	1.0
Tuberculosis	1	0.5	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.2	9	0.5
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	9.5	2	1.1	9	5.1	8	4.5	0	0.0	2	1.2	10	5.8	5	2.9	53	3.0
STBBI																						
Chlamydia	124	67.4	155	85.4	184	102.4	132	74.0	174	97.8	222	126.2	226	129.8	213	122.7	237	137.7	257	150.5	1924	108.8
Gonorrhea	0	0.0	3	1.7	2	1.1	1	0.6	4	2.2	3	1.7	4	2.3	2	1.2	5	2.9	7	4.1	31	1.8
Hepatitis B (acute)	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	2	1.1	1	0.6	5	2.9	6	3.5	0	0.0	18	1.0
Hepatitis B (chronic)	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	3	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	9	0.5
Hepatitis C	48	26.1	35	19.3	30	16.7	47	26.3	54	30.3	82	46.6	80	46.0	70	40.3	85	49.4	96	56.2	627	35.5
HIV	0	0.0	2	1.1	1	0.6	2	1.1	6	3.4	4	2.3	3	1.7	3	1.7	3	1.7	2	1.2	26	1.5
Syphilis	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	2	1.1	0	0.0	3	1.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	1.2	12	0.7
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	0.1
Q-Fever	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.1
West Nile Virus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Vaccine Preventable																						
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	40	23.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	44	2.5
Pertussis	4	2.2	6	3.3	6	3.3	3	1.7	2	1.1	5	2.8	8	4.6	3	1.7	2	1.2	1	0.6	40	2.3
Rubella	1	0.5	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
Total	349	189.7	392	216.0	437	243.2	344	192.7	394	221.4	642	364.9	534	306.7	579	333.5	572	332.4	808	473.3	5051	285.7

TABLE 6: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2009 BY SHARED SERVICE AREA AND DISTRICT

CONDITION	Western				Northern				Eastern			Capital	Total
	DHA 01	DHA 02	DHA 03	Total	DHA 04	DHA 05	DHA 06	Total	DHA 07	DHA 08	Total	DHA 09	
Enteric													
Amoebiasis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Campylobacteriosis	6	16	22	44	10	0	2	12	6	7	13	54	123
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	8	10
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Giardiasis	7	13	3	23	4	3	2	9	1	3	4	39	75
Hepatitis A	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Listeriosis	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Salmonella	2	4	8	14	5	3	9	17	6	13	19	42	92
Shigella	0	0	4	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	11
Verotoxigenic E. coli	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
Yersiniosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Respiratory and Direct Contact													
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	10	15
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	42	81	67	190	122	30	49	201	94	112	206	923	1520
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2
Meningitis (Bacterial)	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Meningitis (Viral)	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	6
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	95	97	41	233	102	99	40	241	41	133	174	238	886
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	9	20
Tuberculosis	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	2	2	3	9
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	5	5	1	10
Bloodborne and Sexually Transmitted													
Chlamydia	54	101	181	336	162	62	47	271	100	157	257	1129	1993
Gonorrhoea	3	4	1	8	11	2	1	14	3	4	7	98	127
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Hepatitis B (chronic)	1	1	1	3	0	2	1	3	0	1	1	13	20
Hepatitis C	4	5	9	18	27	46	14	87	1	95	96	74	275
HIV	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	10	14
Syphilis	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	18	25
Vectorborne and Zoonoses													
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
Lyme Disease - Probable	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	2
Q-Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Toxoplasmosis	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Vaccine Preventable													
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pertussis	0	1	0	1	13	0	0	13	0	1	1	2	17
TOTAL	229	335	345	909	468	249	167	884	259	549	808	2701	5302

TABLE 7: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2009 BY MONTH

CONDITION	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
Enteric													
Amoebiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Campylobacteriosis	8	7	6	10	13	9	20	15	10	11	9	5	123
Cryptosporidiosis	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	10
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Giardiasis	3	4	5	5	6	6	13	10	8	5	6	4	75
Hepatitis A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Listeriosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
Salmonella	7	4	7	12	9	7	8	17	8	5	3	5	92
Shigella	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	11
Verotoxigenic E. coli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
Yersiniosis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Respiratory and Direct Contact													
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	2	3	0	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	15
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	14	41	54	82	47	109	372	36	11	415	329	10	1520
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Meningitis (other Bacterial)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Meningitis (Viral)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	6
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	77	59	79	77	54	81	82	101	92	63	64	57	886
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	0	1	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	3	5	3	20
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	9
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	0	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	1	0	10
Bloodborne and Sexually Transmitted													
Chlamydia	144	183	178	187	167	169	157	147	186	175	147	153	1993
Gonorrhea	8	8	11	7	9	8	14	14	19	16	4	9	127
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hepatitis B (chronic)	0	1	5	3	0	2	0	2	2	3	2	0	20
Hepatitis C	32	14	24	25	27	24	29	22	14	22	24	18	275
HIV	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	2	1	14
Syphilis	1	2	0	1	3	4	4	2	3	1	2	2	25
Vectorborne and Zoonoses													
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	3	1	0	11
Lyme Disease - Probable	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	6
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Q-Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Toxoplasmosis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Vaccine Preventable													
Mumps	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pertussis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	13	17
Total	303	333	374	423	347	434	717	379	365	728	607	292	5302

*One case chlamydia and three cases Hepatitis C with month unspecified.

TABLE 8: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2009 by Age Group: Number of Reports and Age Specific Rates per 100,000 population

CONDITION	Under 1		1-4		5-14		15-24		25-39		40-59		+60		All Ages	Avg. Rate
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate		
Enteric																
Amoebiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Campylobacteriosis	1	12.1	6	17.8	3	3.1	21	17.1	22	12.5	38	13.2	32	15.5	123	13.2
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0.0	1	3.0	0	0.0	6	4.9	3	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.1
Cyclosporiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Giardiasis	0	0.0	4	11.9	7	7.3	2	1.6	16	9.1	33	11.4	13	6.3	75	8.0
Hepatitis A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Listeriosis	1	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	3	0.3
Salmonella	5	60.5	4	11.9	8	8.4	14	11.4	24	13.6	16	5.5	21	10.1	92	9.9
Shigella	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	3	1.7	3	1.0	2	1.0	11	1.2
Verotoxigenic E. coli	1	12.1	0	0.0	2	2.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.5	5	0.5
Yersiniosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Respiratory and Others																
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.1
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.2
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	2	1.1	6	2.1	5	2.4	15	1.6
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	2	24.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)	40	484.0	115	341.3	374	390.7	373	303.0	230	130.2	290	100.5	98	47.3	1520	162.9
Legionellosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.5	2	0.2
Meningitis (Other Bacterial)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.5	2	0.2
Meningitis (Viral)	1	12.1	1	3.0	0	0.0	3	2.4	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.6
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	4	0.4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus	8	96.8	9	26.7	14	14.6	44	35.7	69	39.1	155	53.7	587	283.5	886	95.0
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	1	12.1	3	8.9	5	5.2	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	0.7	8	3.9	20	2.1
Tuberculosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.7	5	2.4	9	1.0
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	9	4.3	10	1.1
Bloodborne and Sexually Transmitted																
Chlamydia	1	12.1	0	0.0	9	9.4	1517	1232.4	431	244.0	33	11.4	2	1.0	1993	213.6
Gonorrhoea	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	83	67.4	38	21.5	6	2.1	0	0.0	127	13.6
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Hepatitis B (chronic)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	3	2.4	7	4.0	6	2.1	3	1.4	20	2.1
Hepatitis C	3	36.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	52	42.2	98	55.5	107	37.1	15	7.2	275	29.5
HIV	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.7	11	3.8	0	0.0	14	1.5
Syphilis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	5.7	6	3.4	11	3.8	1	0.5	25	2.7
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	6	2.1	3	1.4	11	1.2
Lyme Disease - Probable	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	3	1.4	6	0.6
Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Q-Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.0	2	0.2
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.3
Vaccine Preventable																
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Pertussis	5	60.5	1	3.0	10	10.4	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	1.8
Total	69	834.8	144	427.4	440	459.7	2135	1734.5	962	544.7	734	254.4	818	395.1	5302	568.3

TABLE 9: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2009
Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population by Gender

CONDITION	FEMALE		MALE		All Genders	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Enteric						
Amoebiasis	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Campylobacteriosis	55	11.6	68	14.9	123	13.2
Cryptosporidiosis	8	1.7	2	0.4	10	1.1
Cyclosporiasis	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Giardiasis	21	4.4	54	11.8	75	8.0
Hepatitis A	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.2
Listeriosis	1	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.3
Salmonella	48	10.1	44	9.6	92	9.9
Shigella	8	1.7	3	0.7	11	1.2
Verotoxigenic E. coli	3	0.6	2	0.4	5	0.5
Yersiniosis	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.2
Respiratory and Direct Contact						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Encephalitis (Viral)	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	6	1.3	9	2.0	15	1.6
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)*	831	174.6	687	150.3	1520	162.9
Legionellosis	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
Meningitis (Bacterial)	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
Meningitis (Viral)	2	0.4	4	0.9	6	0.6
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	2	0.4	2	0.4	4	0.4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	435	91.4	451	98.7	886	95.0
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive**	4	0.8	15	3.3	20	2.1
Tuberculosis	4	0.8	5	1.1	9	1.0
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	8	1.7	2	0.4	10	1.1
STBBI						
Chlamydia	1457	306.2	536	117.3	1993	213.6
Gonorrhoea	71	14.9	56	12.3	127	13.6
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
Hepatitis B (chronic)	12	2.5	8	1.8	20	2.1
Hepatitis C	83	17.4	192	42.0	275	29.5
HIV	3	0.6	11	2.4	14	1.5
Syphilis	1	0.2	24	5.3	25	2.7
Vectorborne and Zoonoses						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	6	1.3	5	1.1	11	1.2
Lyme Disease - Probable	4	0.8	2	0.4	6	0.6
Malaria	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2
Q-Fever	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.2
Toxoplasmosis	1	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.3
Vaccine Preventable						
Mumps	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Pertussis	10	2.1	7	1.5	17	1.8
Total	3093	650.0	2206	482.7	5302	568.3

* 2 cases of Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed) did not specify gender

** 1 case of Pneumococcal Disease Invasive did not specify gender