

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN NOVA SCOTIA 2010 SURVEILLANCE REPORT

Population Health Assessment and Surveillance



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For questions regarding this report, contact:

Population Health Assessment and Surveillance
Nova Scotia Health and Wellness
PO Box 488
Halifax, NS B3J 2R8

Phone: (902) 424-2367
Fax: (902) 424-4716
Email: surveillancehpp@gov.ns.ca

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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 and the health system as a whole. The list of notifiable diseases differs by province/territory. For diseases under national surveillance the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) provides specific case definitions in order to facilitate comparability across jurisdictions.²

Reporting of notifiable diseases in Nova Scotia is governed by the provincial *Health Protection Act*.³ The legislation outlines the responsibilities of public health officials for reporting and managing notifiable diseases within the province.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010. The report was compiled by the Population Health Assessment and Surveillance (PHAS) Responsibility Centre, Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness (DHW). It includes highlights of notifiable disease data for 2010, examines important trends between 2001-2010 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 district. Rates of notifiable diseases broken down by gender and age group are also provided for 2010.

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). Historically, the DHAs were grouped into four shared service areas (SSA). The SSA are defined as follows: Western (DHAs 1, 2 and 3), Northern (DHAs 4, 5 and 6), Eastern (DHAs 7 and 8) and Capital (DHA 9). In 2010 DHA 7 and 8 no longer use the SSA model; however, in this report data is reported using SSA for comparison to previous years' reports and for statistical and privacy reasons. Table 6 of the appendices shows the number and rate of notifiable diseases in 2010, grouped by SSA and DHA within SSA. Notifiable disease data are reported to Nova Scotia Department of Health and Wellness (DHW) by the DHAs. These data are routinely reviewed by DHW, and reports are created, reviewed, and disseminated monthly (Notifiable Diseases Monthly Report), annually or on an *ad hoc* basis to public health stakeholders. This report does NOT contain any data pertaining to influenza, as there will be a separate annual report on this topic.

Rates were calculated based on population estimates from Statistics Canada, which were current as of March 2011. All Canadian data were obtained from PHAC.⁵

2.1 Limitations

It should be noted that the numbers cited in this report reflect only those cases that are reported to Public Health Services and may under-represent the true number of cases in the population. This is particularly relevant for diseases that may remain asymptomatic (e.g. chlamydia) and those that have a wide clinical spectrum. Persons experiencing severe illness are 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 2010 notifications received as of April 1, 2011, and may be subject to minor changes in future reports. National data provided by PHAC that are used in this report are also subject to change.

3.0 2010 HIGHLIGHTS

A total of 4,146 cases of notifiable diseases were reported in Nova Scotia in 2010. This report contains no data regarding influenza, as this information will be published after the 2010-2011 influenza season ends. Chlamydia, MRSA, hepatitis C and campylobacteriosis were the top four most frequently reported diseases (Figures 1 and 2).

Selected highlights from this report are presented below:

- Chlamydia:
 - 2,234 cases (rate of 240/100,000 population) were reported in 2010. This represents 54% of all reported diseases, making chlamydia the most frequently reported notifiable disease in Nova Scotia. The rate for 2010 is statistically significantly higher than 2009
 - The 15-24 year old age group had the highest rate of chlamydia compared to other age groups (1374/100,000 population)
 - The rate was higher in females (342/100,000) than in males (133/100,000)
- Hepatitis C :
 - 298 cases (rate of 32/100,000 population) were reported in 2010
 - The 25-39 year old age group had the highest rate of hepatitis C compared to other age groups (71/100,000 population)
 - The rate was higher in males (45/100,000 population) than in females (19/100,000 population)
- Lyme Disease:
 - The Lyme disease case definition was amended in 2008 to include probable cases in addition to confirmed cases. In 2010, there were 17 reported cases (2/100,000 population) of Lyme disease (12 confirmed and five probable). Place of likely acquisition was reported for 11 (64.7%) of the 2010 cases. Of these 11 cases, nine (81.8%) likely acquired their infection within Nova Scotia. The number of cases in 2010 is similar to 2009 when there was also 17 cases (11 confirmed and six probable). Between 2001 and 2007, 2 to 6 confirmed cases have been reported annually.
- Pertussis:
 - Pertussis cases have declined in the province over the past decade, with six cases reported in 2010 (0.6/100,000 population), compared to a peak of 85 cases in 2002
 - There was no geographic pattern observed in the cases of pertussis reported in 2010. By contrast in 2009, cases were clustered in the Northern SSA which has a religious community that did not encourage vaccination.

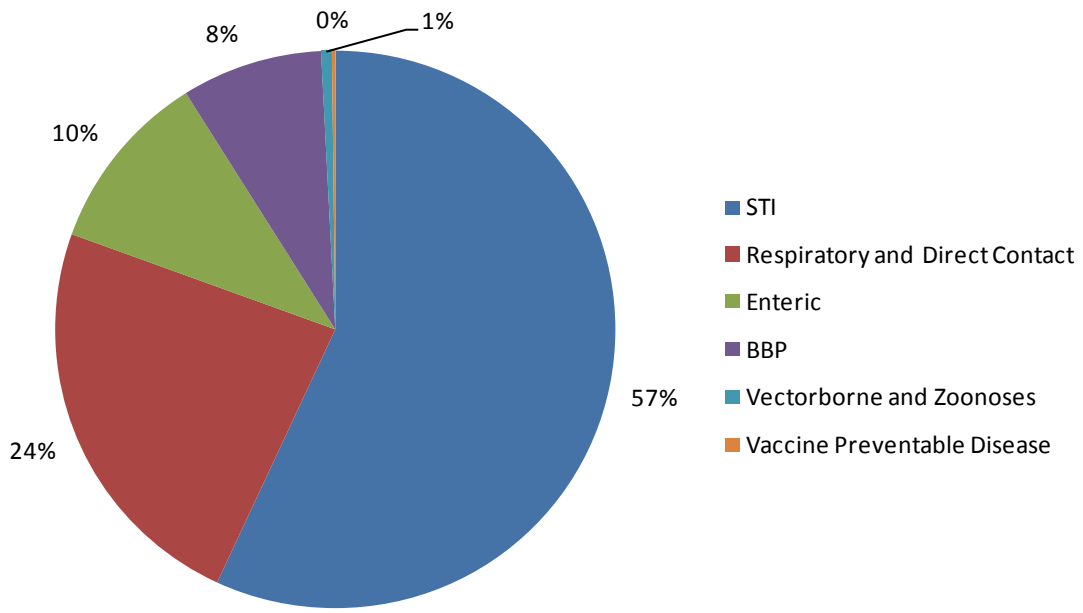


Figure 1: Summary of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by disease category, 2010.

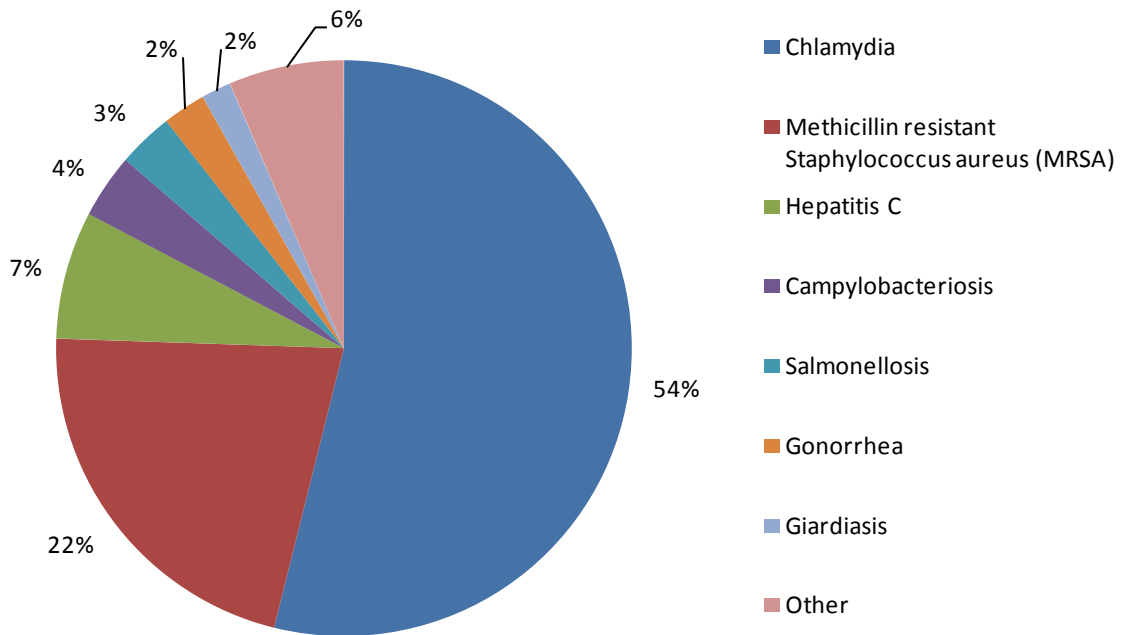


Figure 2: Summary of notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia by disease, 2010.

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 diseases.

4.1 Sexually Transmitted and Blood Borne Pathogens

4.1.1 Chlamydia

Chlamydia was the most frequently reported notifiable disease in Nova Scotia in 2010 (n=2,234). The number of cases (and the rate) of chlamydia increased from 2001 to 2010, with a slight decrease in 2009. An increase in rates was observed between 2007 and 2008 (Figure 3) when a more sensitive lab test began being used to detect chlamydial infection.¹¹ The rate of chlamydia in Nova Scotia in 2010 was lower than the 2008 Canadian rate (239.6/100,000 compared to the national chlamydia rate of 258.5/100,000 population).⁶

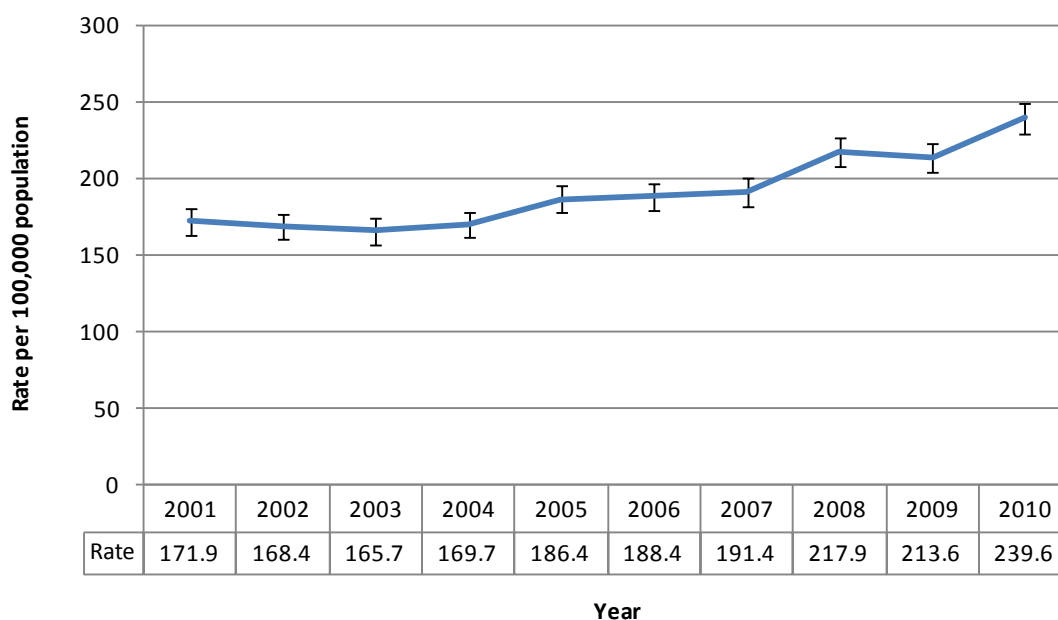


Figure 3: Rate (per 100,000 population) of Chlamydia in Nova Scotia, 2001-2010.

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 2010 compared to other age groups (1,667 cases; rate of 1374.2/100,000 population, Figure 4). This age group accounted for 75% of all reported cases of chlamydia in 2010.

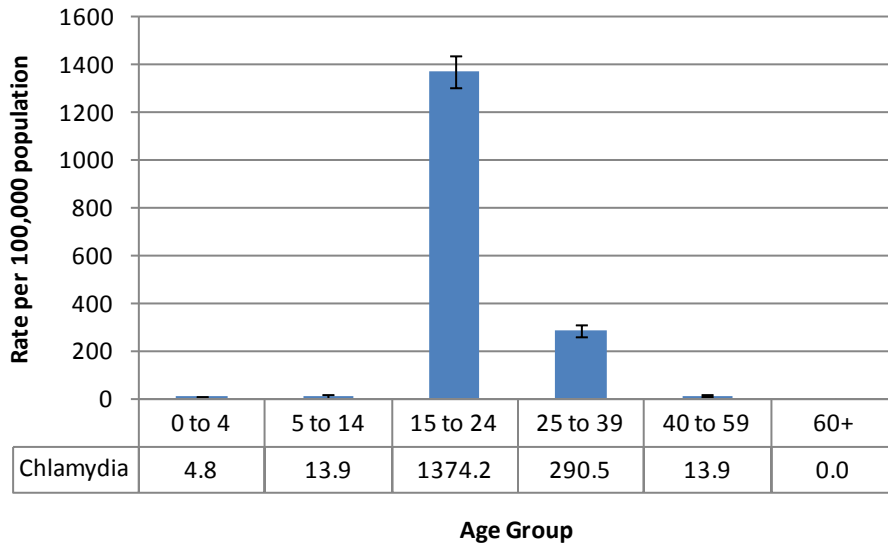


Figure 4: Rate (per 100,000 population) of Chlamydia in Nova Scotia by age group, 2010.

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 rate among females in Nova Scotia is higher compared to that of males (341.8/100,000 population vs. 132.9/100,000 population, Figure 5). This gender pattern is consistent with the Canadian data.⁷

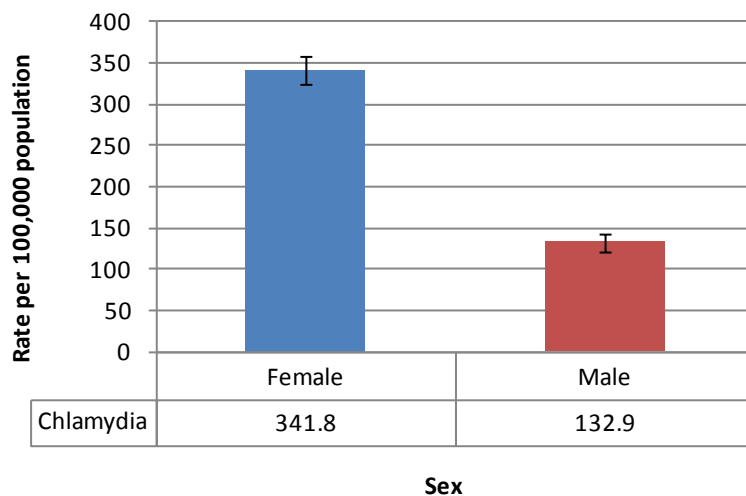


Figure 5: Rate (per 100,000 population) of Chlamydia in Nova Scotia by sex, 2010.

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.

- Rates of chlamydia infection were high compared to all other infectious diseases across all Shared Service Areas, with the highest rate of infection in 2010 reported in Capital (307.9/100,000 population) followed by Northern (225.5/100,000 population), Eastern (189.5/100,000 population), and Western (153.3/100,000 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 and again in 2008.⁸
- 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 2001 and 2010, the rate of gonorrhoea infections fluctuated between a high of 21.3/100,000 population in 2002 to a low of 7.7/100,000 population in 2007 (Figure 6). In 2008 the rate was double that in 2007 (15.3/100,000 population vs. 7.7/100,000 population) with decreasing rates in 2009 and 2010 (2010 rate: 10.7/100,000 population). The gonorrhoea rate in Nova Scotia remains lower than the 2009 Canadian rate of 33.1/100,000 population.⁶ Rates of gonorrhoea infection were highest in Capital (16.1/100,000 population); other SSAs experienced rates below the provincial crude rate.

There were fewer cases of gonorrhoea reported in 2010 than 2009 (100 cases in 2010, 127 cases in 2009). Sixty-eight percent of cases (68 of 100) occurred in the 15-24 year age group. More cases were female (n=62) than male (n=38).

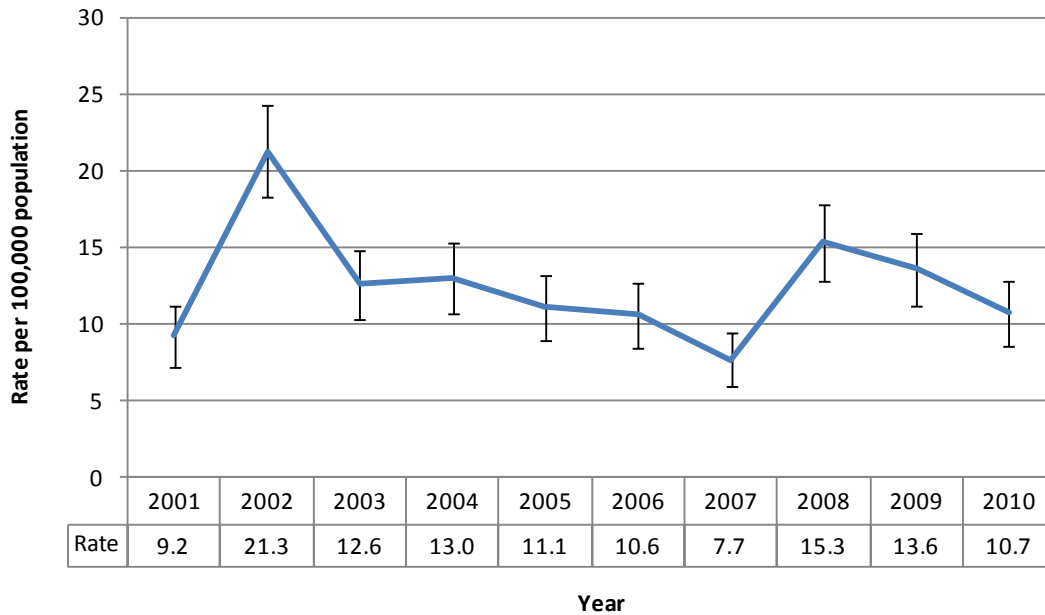


Figure 6: Rate (per 100,000 population) of Gonorrhea in Nova Scotia, 2001-2010.

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

Syphilis is categorized into infectious or non-infectious syphilis. Infectious syphilis is comprised of the following stages: primary, secondary or early-latent. Non-infectious syphilis is comprised of the following stages: congenital, late-latent or neurosyphilis. Syphilis cases that are not yet staged (“stage-pending”) are counted as non-infectious syphilis in this report. However, future testing may result in these cases being reclassified as infectious syphilis.

In 2010 there were 27 cases of syphilis reported in Nova Scotia. Of the 27 cases, 2 cases were stage-pending and 18 cases were infectious syphilis. Thus, the infectious syphilis rate was 1.9/100,000 population. In 2009, the national rate of infectious syphilis was reported as 5.0/100,000 population. Between 2001 and 2010 rates of syphilis in Nova Scotia have ranged from 0/100,000 population to 4.2/100,000 and were consistently lower than the Canadian rates reported during the same time period.

In June 2009, Capital District Health Authority (DHA 9) declared an outbreak of syphilis; this outbreak is on-going as of June 2011. The following describes syphilis in Nova Scotia for 2009 and 2010:

- In DHA 9
 - There were 18 cases of syphilis reported in 2009; all cases were classified as infectious syphilis (rate was 4.4/100,000 population). There were also 18 cases of syphilis reported in 2010, 61% of cases were infectious syphilis. The rate for infectious syphilis in 2010 was 2.7/100,000 population

- For 2009 and 2010, 100% of infectious syphilis was reported in men
- For 2009 and 2010, all infectious syphilis was reported in patients between the ages of 15-59
- Other DHAs
 - There were seven cases of syphilis reported in 2009; 71% of cases were classified as infectious syphilis. The 2009 rate for infectious syphilis was 1.0/100,000 population. There were nine cases of syphilis reported in 2010; 78% of cases were infectious. The 2010 rate for infectious syphilis was 1.3/100,000 population
 - For 2009 and 2010, 83% of infectious syphilis cases were reported in men (17% reported in women)
 - For 2009 and 2010, all cases of infectious syphilis was reported in patients aged 15 and older

Figure 7, shows the number of cases of infectious syphilis reported between 2001 and 2010, plotted against a reference value. The reference value is the mean number of infectious syphilis cases reported between 1998 and 2008 in Nova Scotia. The years 1998-2008 were chosen as reference years as they occur prior to the declared outbreak and therefore represent a “background” in terms of the number of cases of infectious syphilis. In DHA 9, there was a spike in the number of infectious syphilis cases in 2004 and again in 2009. There was a slight decrease in the number of cases of infectious syphilis reported to DHA 9 in 2010. In other DHAs of the province, there was a spike in the number of cases of infectious syphilis reported in 2003 and then a decline. However, after 2006, there has been an increase in the number of reported cases of infectious syphilis in other DHAs. Nationally, the number of cases of infectious syphilis has increased every year between 2001 to 2009.

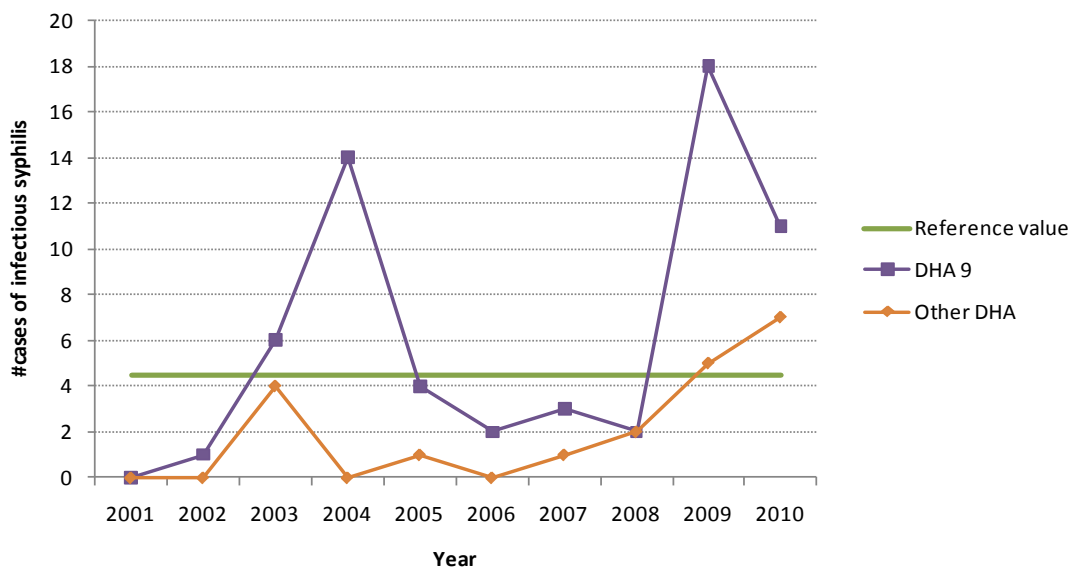


Figure 7. Number of cases of infectious syphilis reported in Nova Scotia between 2001 and 2010

4.1.4 HIV & AIDS

There were 15 newly diagnosed cases of HIV in Nova Scotia in 2010 (rate of 1.6/100,000 population) bringing the cumulative number of new diagnoses since 1983 (when the first case was reported) to 753. Five new cases of AIDS were reported in 2010, bringing the cumulative reports of AIDS in Nova Scotia to 344.

A comprehensive report for HIV/AIDS is planned for completion later in 2011.

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 has declined over the past decade, from 13 cases in 2001 to fewer than 5 cases in 2010. There were 19 cases of chronic hepatitis B reported in 2010 (rate of 2/100,000 population). The most commonly reported risk factor was having lived in an endemic country prior to living in Nova Scotia. Nationally, the 2007 incidence rate for Hepatitis B (including both acute and chronic cases) was 3.3/100,000 population.

4.1.6 Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C was the third most frequently reported notifiable disease in Nova Scotia in 2010 (298 cases; rate of 32/100,000 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 59.6/100,000 population, almost double the rate of the province overall.

The rate of infection in the province was higher among males than females (45.1/100,000 population vs. 19.3/100,000 population, respectively, Figure 8); the 25-39 year age group had the highest rates of Hepatitis C (70.9/100,000 population) when rates were broken out by age group (Figure 9).

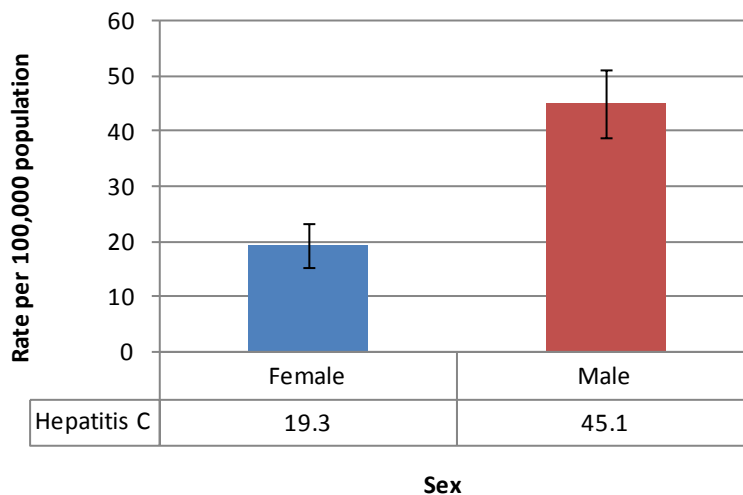


Figure 8: Rate (per 100,000 population) of hepatitis C in Nova Scotia by sex, 2010.

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.

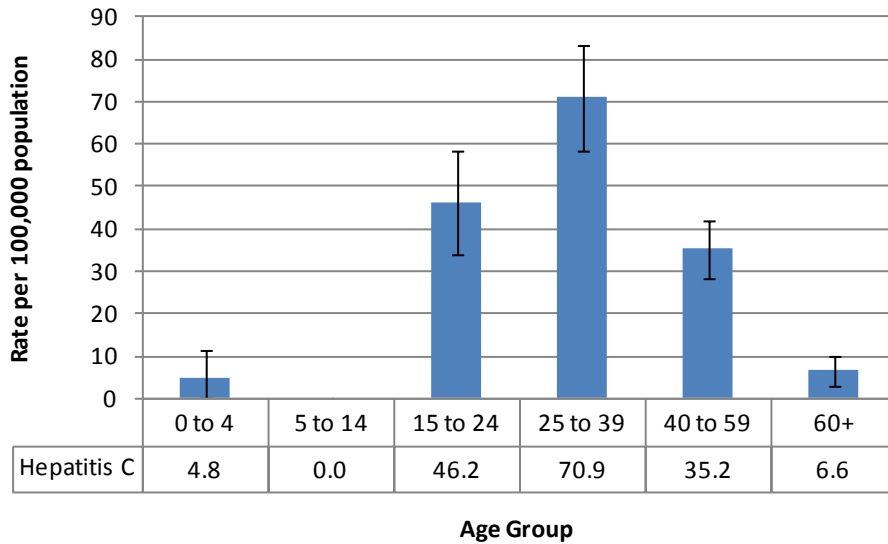


Figure 9: Rate (per 100,000 population) of hepatitis C in Nova Scotia by age group, 2010.

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.

For cases of Hepatitis C reported in 2010, 43.5% had a known risk factor for infection. Injection drug use (IDU) was reported as a risk factor for 77.3% of these cases. In Canadian cities participating in the Enhanced Hepatitis Strain Surveillance System, IDU was associated with 63% of all cases with known risk factor information between 2004 and 2008.¹⁰

4.2 Enterics

There were 436 notifications of enteric pathogens in Nova Scotia in 2010. The most frequently reported enteric infections were campylobacteriosis (n=150), salmonellosis (n=129) and giardiasis (n=69). Travel was associated with 112 of reported enteric infections overall. Figure 10 presents the enteric disease rates by disease for 2010.

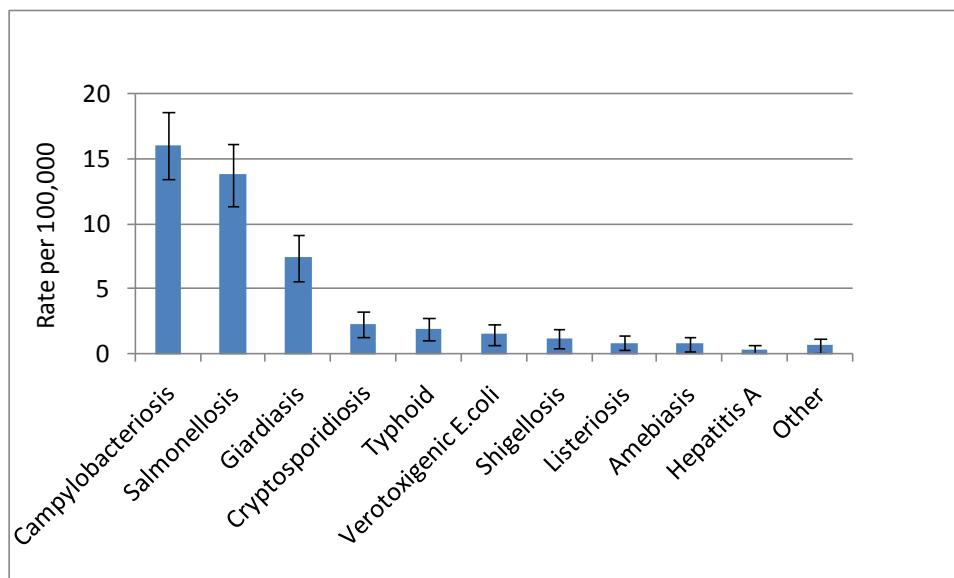


Figure 10: Rate (per 100,000 population) of enteric diseases in Nova Scotia, 2010.

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. Other category includes Yersiniosis, Cyclosporiasis, and Paratyphoid.

4.2.1 *Campylobacteriosis*

Campylobacteriosis infections were the most commonly reported enteric pathogen in Nova Scotia in 2010 (150 cases; rate of 16.1/100,000 population). This rate is less than that for Canada in 2008 (28.4/100,000 population). The highest rate among SSAs occurred in Western SSA with a rate of 25.2/100,000 population. Fifty-nine percent of cases (88 of 150) reported in 2010 were reported in people 40 years of age or older, while 32% were reported for people between the ages of 15 and 39. The rate was similar for males and females (16.6/100,000 for males vs. 15.6/100,000 for females).

4.2.2 *Salmonellosis*

Salmonella infections were the second most frequently reported enteric pathogen in Nova Scotia in 2010 (129 cases; 13.8/100,000 population). The rate of salmonella infections reported in Nova Scotia in 2010 is statistically significantly lower than the 2008 Canadian rate of 18.2/100,000 population. Sixty-three percent of all cases in Nova Scotia in 2010 were reported for adults aged 25 years and older. The rate of infection was higher in females than males (16.2/100,000 for females vs. 11.4/100,000 for males); although this difference was not statistically significant.

4.2.3 *Giardiasis*

A total of 69 cases of giardiasis were reported in Nova Scotia in 2010, representing a rate of 7.4/100,000 population. This rate is similar to the rate experienced in Nova Scotia in 2009 (75 cases, 8/100,000 population), and is lower than the 2008 Canadian rate of 12.7/100,000 population. Seventy-two percent of cases (50 of 69) were reported in people age 25 years and older. The rate of illness among females was 6.9/100,000 population (33 cases) compared to 7.9/100,000 population for males (36 cases).

4.2.4 *Other Reportable Enteric Diseases*

The rate of other reportable enteric diseases in Nova Scotia in 2010 remained low (See Appendix, Table 1 for details). Rates were below or similar to the 2008 national rates. The majority of these infections have remained stable over time with the exception of cryptosporidiosis which had a rate of 2.3/100,000 population in 2010 compared to an average of approximately 1/100,000 from 2001-2009.

4.2.5 *Outbreaks of Enteric Illness*

There were 43 enteric outbreaks reported in Nova Scotia in 2010. There were 35 norovirus outbreaks and one rotavirus outbreak; seven enteric outbreaks had no reported pathogen. Of the 43 outbreaks, 38 occurred in residential institutions, four occurred in non-residential institutions and one outbreak occurred in the community.

4.3 Diseases transmitted by the respiratory route or direct contact

There were a total of 977 cases of respiratory and direct contact infections reported in 2010. There were 898 reported cases of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA, rate=96.3/100,000 population). Rates of other direct contact/respiratory route reports are presented in Figure 11 and Appendix, Table 1.

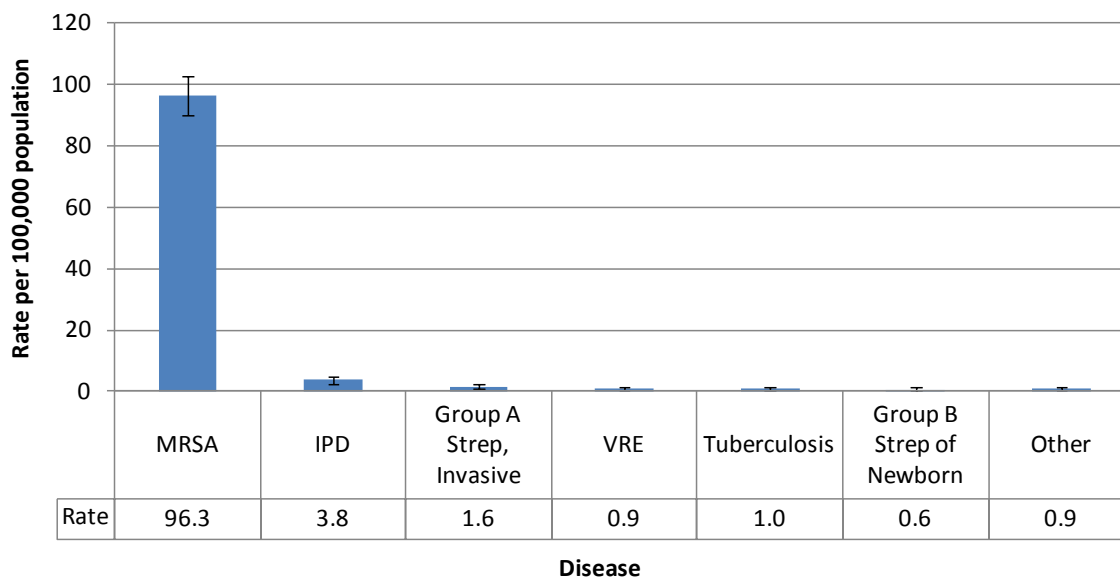


Figure 11: Rate (per 100,000 population) of diseases transmitted by the respiratory route or direct contact in Nova Scotia, 2010.

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. Other category includes Meningococcal Disease Invasive, Meningitis (Viral), Encephalitis (Viral), Legionellosis, and Meningitis (Bacterial).

4.3.1 Invasive Pneumococcal Disease

In 2010, 35 cases of invasive pneumococcal disease were reported which represents a rate of 3.8/100,000 population compared to 20 cases or 2.1/100,000 population in 2009. Eighteen of the 35 (51.4%) cases reported in 2010 were among those 60 years and older, and 25 cases were male (71% male).

The 7-valent pneumococcal vaccine was introduced as part of the childhood immunization schedule in 2005 for children less than one year of age. This supplements the 23-valent vaccine already recommended for adults 65 years of age and over and persons at high risk for invasive pneumococcal disease.

4.3.2 Invasive Meningococcal Disease

From 2001 to 2010 there have been a total of 47 cases of invasive meningococcal disease reported (a 10-year average of 0.5 cases per year). There were 3 cases of invasive meningococcal disease reported in 2010, a rate of 0.3/ 100,000 population: two reports for serogroup B and one report for serogroup Y.

4.3.3 Invasive Group A Streptococcal Disease

Fifteen cases of invasive group A streptococcal disease were reported in 2010 (rate of 1.6/100,000 population). This is similar to the 2009 provincial rate of 2.1/100,000 population. No age-related trends emerged with 2010 cases.

4.3.4 Tuberculosis

Nine lab confirmed cases of tuberculosis were reported in 2010 (5 pulmonary, 3 extra pulmonary, and 1 miliary), representing a rate of 1.0/100,000 population. Seventy eight percent of cases reported in 2010 (7 of 9) were 40 years of age or older. The provincial rate in 2010 was less than the 2009 Canadian rate of 4.7/100,000 population.

4.3.5 Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus infections (MRSA)

The rate of MRSA in Nova Scotia in 2010 was 96.3/100,000 population, which is similar to the rate in 2009 (95/100,000 population). The highest rate for 2010 was reported in Northern SSA (148.3/100,000 population).

Adults 60 years of age and older accounted for 66% of all cases reported in the province in 2010 (596 of 898). The rate among adults 60 and over was 280.3/100,000 population. Rates were lower for females than males (92.4/100,000 population vs. 101.2/100,000 population, respectively), but the difference is not statistically significant.

Notifications of MRSA have dramatically increased since it became notifiable in 2001. One hundred and nineteen cases of MRSA were reported in 2001 compared to 898 cases in 2010. 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.

4.3.6 Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus

In 2010, 8 cases of vancomycin-resistant enterococcus (VRE) were reported in Nova Scotia (rate of 0.9/100,000 population), down from a high of 38 in 2006. There were no cases of VRE reported in the under 25 age groups.

4.3.8 Other Pathogens

There were six cases of group B streptococcal disease of the newborn (rate: 0.6/100000 population). Viral encephalitis, legionellosis, bacterial meningitis and viral meningitis were reported in Nova Scotia in 2010, however there were fewer than five cases of each disease.

No cases of Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease were reported in NS in 2010.

4.4 Vaccine Preventable Diseases

There were 8 cases of vaccine preventable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010.

- There were six cases of pertussis.
- There were no cases of rubella or measles
- There was one case of mumps
- There was one case of *Haemophilus influenzae*, type b

4.5 Vectorborne or Zoonoses

There were 26 cases of vectorborne/zoonotic diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010:

- There were 17 cases of Lyme disease reported
- There were five cases of malaria reported.
- There were three cases of Q-fever
- There was one case of Toxoplasmosis
- No cases of West Nile virus were reported

4.5.2 Lyme Disease

The Lyme disease case definition was amended in 2008 to include probable cases in addition to confirmed cases. In 2010, there were 17 report cases (2/100,000 population) of Lyme disease (12 confirmed and 5 probable). Place of likely acquisition was reported for 11 (64.7%) of the cases in 2010. Of these 11 cases, nine (81.8%) likely acquired their infection within Nova Scotia. Between 2002 and 2010, 67 cases of Lyme disease were reported in Nova Scotia - 52 confirmed and 15 probable.

Tick surveillance in Nova Scotia has identified four endemic 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
- Admiral's Cove area of Halifax County
- Gunning Cove area of Shelburne County
- Melmerby Beach, Egerton, Kings Head and Pine Tree areas of Pictou County

Periodically, DHW consults with entomologists at Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and National Microbiology Lab (NML) to review geographic areas for tick endemicity. Thus, the list of geographic areas identified as "tick endemic" may change over time.

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6.0 APPENDIX

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**TABLE 3: Notifiable diseases reported in Western in 2001-2010:
Number of reports and crude rates per 100,000 population**

TABLE 3: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN WESTERN IN 2001-2010: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population																						
CONDITION	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		All Years	Avg. Rate
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate		
Bloodborne Pathogens																						
AIDS	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
HIV	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.3
Hepatitis B (acute)	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hepatitis B (chronic)	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	2	1.0	7	0.3
Hepatitis C	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	19	9.4	161	7.8
Enteric																						
Amebiasis	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	0	0.0	5	0.2
Campylobacteriosis	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	51	25.2	496	24.2
Cryptosporidiosis	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	1	0.5	8	0.4
Cyclosporiasis	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	0	0.0	5	0.2
Giardiasis	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	12	5.9	158	7.7
Hepatitis A	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	2	1.0	9	0.4
Listeriosis	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	5	2.5	17	0.8
Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning	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	0	0.0	1	0.0
Salmonellosis	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	31	15.3	377	18.4
Shigellosis	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	1	0.5	17	0.8
Typhoid*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.0	-	-
Verotoxigenic E. coli	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	4	2.0	37	1.8
Yersiniosis	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	0	0.0	6	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact																						
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	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	1	0.5	3	0.1
Encephalitis (Viral)	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	1	0.5	7	0.3
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	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	5	2.5	30	1.5
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)**	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	-	-	-	-
Meningitis (Bacterial)	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	0	0.0	4	0.2
Meningitis (Viral)	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	0	0.0	16	0.8
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	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	0	0.0	7	0.3
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	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	214	105.8	1416	69.0
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	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	4	2.0	24	1.2
Tuberculosis	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	1	0.5	3	0.1
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	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	1	0.5	11	0.5
Sexually Transmitted Infections																						
Chlamydia	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	310	153.3	3171	154.4
Gonorrhea	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	13	6.4	90	4.4
Syphilis	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	4	2.0	16	0.8
Vaccine Preventable																						
Mumps	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	0	0.0	54	2.6
Pertussis	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	2	1.0	56	2.7
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	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	9	4.5	32	1.6
Lyme Disease - Probable	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	3	1.5	8	0.4
Malaria	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	1	0.5	4	0.2
Q-Fever	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	1	0.5	11	0.5
Toxoplasmosis	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	0	0.0	4	0.2
West Nile Virus	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	0	0.0	1	0.0
Total	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	699	345.6	6950	338.5

*Typhoid cases were categorized as Salmonella cases prior to 2010.

**The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.

**TABLE 4: Notifiable diseases reported in Northern in 2001-2010:
Number of reports and crude rates per 100,000 population**

CONDITION	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		All Years	Avg. Rate
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate		
Bloodborne Pathogens																						
AIDS	1	0.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.4
HIV	1	0.6	0	0.0	2	1.3	1	0.7	2	1.3	1	0.7	0	0.0	4	2.6	1	0.7	2	1.3	14	0.9
Hepatitis B (acute)	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	0	0.0	23	1.5
Hepatitis B (chronic)	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	4	2.7	9	0.6
Hepatitis C	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	84	55.9	618	40.5
Enteric																						
Amebiasis	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	0	0.0	1	0.1
Campylobacteriosis	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	16	10.6	200	13.1
Cryptosporidiosis	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	2	1.3	13	0.9
Cyclosporiasis	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	0	0.0	1	0.1
Giardiasis	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	13	8.7	103	6.8
Hepatitis A	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	0	0.0	6	0.4
Listeriosis	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	1	0.7	7	0.5
Salmonellosis	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	27	18.0	166	10.9
Shigellosis	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	2	1.3	7	0.5
Typhoid*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	-	-
Verotoxigenic E. coli	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	3	2.0	48	3.1
Yersiniosis	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	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	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
Encephalitis (Viral)	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	0	0.0	1	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	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	0	0.0	22	1.4
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	0	0.0	2	1.3	2	0.1
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)**	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	-	-	-	-
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	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	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	1	0.7	10	0.7
Meningitis (Viral)	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	1	0.7	9	0.6
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	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	2	1.3	10	0.7
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	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	223	148.3	1437	94.3
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	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	1	0.7	6	0.4
Tuberculosis	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	4	2.6	15	1.0
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	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	1	0.7	14	0.9
Sexually Transmitted Infections																						
Chlamydia	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	339	225.5	2376	155.9
Gonorrhoea	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	15	10.0	87	5.7
Syphilis	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	3	2.0	13	0.9
Vaccine Preventable																						
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Invasive Disease	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	0.7	2	0.1
Measles	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mumps	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	0	0.0	20	1.3
Pertussis	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	2	1.3	36	2.4
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	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	1	0.7	3	0.2
Lyme Disease - Probable	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	0	0.0	1	0.1
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	1	0.7	1	0.1
Q-Fever	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	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	1	0.7	0	0.0	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	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	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	753	500.8	5697	373.7

*Typhoid cases were categorized as Salmonella cases prior to 2010.

**The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.

**TABLE 5: Notifiable diseases reported in Eastern in 2001-2010:
Number of reports and crude rates per 100,000 population**

TABLE 5: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN EASTERN IN 2001-2010: Number of Reports and Crude Rates per 100,000 population																						
CONDITION	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		All Years	Avg. Rate
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate		
Bloodborne Pathogens																						
AIDS	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	3	1.7	0	0.0	2	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6	10	0.6
HIV	2	1.1	1	0.6	3	1.7	6	3.4	4	2.3	3	1.7	3	1.7	3	1.7	2	1.2	2	1.2	29	1.7
Hepatitis B (acute)	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	1	0.6	17	1.0
Hepatitis B (chronic)	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	1	0.6	10	0.6
Hepatitis C	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	101	59.6	680	38.8
Enteric																						
Amebiasis	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	0	0.0	4	0.2
Campylobacteriosis	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	10	5.9	177	10.1
Cryptosporidiosis	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	2	1.2	21	1.2
Cyclosporiasis	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	0	0.0	1	0.1
Giardiasis	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	11	6.5	134	7.6
Hepatitis A	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	0	0.0	8	0.5
Listeriosis	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	1	0.6	5	0.3
Salmonellosis	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	16	9.4	199	11.3
Shigellosis	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	0	0.0	10	0.6
Typhoid*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
Verotoxigenic E. coli	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	2	1.2	19	1.1
Yersiniosis	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	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	1	0.6	0	0.0	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	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	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	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	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Influenza (Laboratory Confirmed)**	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	-	-	-	-
Legionellosis	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	0	0.0	3	0.2
Meningitis (Bacterial)	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	0	0.0	13	0.7
Meningitis (Viral)	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	1	0.6	9	0.5
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	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	0	0.0	7	0.4
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	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	166	98.0	910	51.9
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	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	16	9.4	33	1.9
Tuberculosis	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	0	0.0	8	0.5
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	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	0	0.0	53	3.0
Sexually Transmitted Infections																						
Chlamydia	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	321	189.5	2121	121.0
Gonorrhoea	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	6	3.5	37	2.1
Syphilis	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	2	1.2	14	0.8
Vaccine Preventable																						
Haemophilus Influenzae Type B (Hib) Invasive Disease	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	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mumps	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	0	0.0	44	2.5
Pertussis	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	0	0.0	36	2.1
Rubella	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	0	0.0	1	0.1
Vectorborne and Zoonoses																						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	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	0	0.0	3	0.2
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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
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	1	0.6	1	0.1
Q-Fever	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	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	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1
West Nile Virus	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	0	0.0	2	0.1
Total	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	664	391.9	5366	306.0
*Typhoid cases were categorized as Salmonella cases prior to 2010.																						
**The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.																						

TABLE 6a: Notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010 by shared service area and district: Number of reports

TABLE 6a: CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2010 BY SHARED SERVICE AREA AND DISTRICT (n)													
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	
Bloodborne Pathogens													
AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5
HIV	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	2	2	11	15
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Hepatitis B (chronic)	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	4	0	1	1	12	19
Hepatitis C	6	3	10	19	26	41	17	84	8	93	101	94	298
Enteric													
Amebiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
Campylobacteriosis	5	18	28	51	7	3	6	16	1	9	10	73	150
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	16	21
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Giardiasis	3	3	6	12	6	3	4	13	3	8	11	33	69
Hepatitis A	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Listeriosis	0	2	3	5	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	8
Paratyphoid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Salmonellosis	12	10	9	31	12	7	8	27	3	13	16	55	129
Shigellosis	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	8	11
Typhoid	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	13	18
Verotoxigenic E. coli	0	2	2	4	2	0	1	3	1	1	2	5	14
Yersiniosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Respiratory and Direct Contact													
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	1	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	15
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	6
Legionellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Meningitis (Viral)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	3
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	95	65	54	214	80	110	33	223	35	131	166	295	898
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	1	2	1	4	1	0	0	1	3	13	16	14	35
Tuberculosis	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	3	9
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	8
Sexually Transmitted Infections													
Chlamydia	61	75	174	310	200	77	62	339	128	193	321	1264	2234
Gonorrhoea	3	8	2	13	6	0	9	15	1	5	6	66	100
Syphilis	0	1	3	4	2	0	1	3	1	1	2	18	27
Vectorborne and Zoonoses													
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	8	0	1	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	12
Lyme Disease - Probable	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Malaria	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
Q-Fever	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Toxoplasmosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Vaccine Preventable													
Haemophilus influenzae type b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pertussis	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	6
TOTAL	201	197	302	700	357	247	143	753	193	475	664	2031	4148
The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.													

TABLE 6b: Notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010 by shared service area and district: Crude rates per 100,000 population

TABLE 6b: CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2010 BY SHARED SERVICE AREA AND DISTRICT (rate/100,000 population)													
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	
Bloodborne Pathogens													
AIDS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5
HIV	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.6	1.2	2.7	1.6
Hepatitis B (acute)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.1
Hepatitis B (chronic)	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	9.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.9	2.0
Hepatitis C	10.1	4.9	12.3	9.4	35.5	130.9	37.1	55.9	18.3	74.0	59.6	22.9	32.0
Enteric													
Amebiasis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8
Campylobacteriosis	8.4	29.2	34.4	25.2	9.6	9.6	13.1	10.6	2.3	7.2	5.9	17.8	16.1
Cryptosporidiosis	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.2	3.9	2.3
Cyclosporiasis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Giardiasis	5.1	4.9	7.4	5.9	8.2	9.6	8.7	8.6	6.9	6.4	6.5	8.0	7.4
Hepatitis A	0.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Listeriosis	0.0	3.2	3.7	2.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Paratyphoid	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
Salmonellosis	20.2	16.2	11.1	15.3	16.4	22.3	17.5	18.0	6.9	10.3	9.4	13.4	13.8
Shigellosis	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.2
Typhoid	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.6	3.2	1.9
Verotoxigenic E. coli	0.0	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.7	0.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.5
Yersiniosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	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	0.0	0.0	0.0
Encephalitis (Viral)	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	1.7	3.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.6
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6
Legionellosis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Meningitis (Viral)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	160.2	105.5	66.4	105.8	109.3	351.2	72.0	148.3	80.1	104.2	98.0	71.8	96.3
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	1.7	3.2	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.9	10.3	9.4	3.4	3.8
Tuberculosis	0.0	1.6	1.2	1.0	4.1	0.0	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9
Sexually Transmitted Infections													
Chlamydia	102.8	121.7	214.1	153.3	273.1	245.8	135.4	225.5	293.0	153.5	189.5	307.9	239.6
Gonorrhoea	5.1	13.0	2.5	6.4	8.2	0.0	19.6	10.0	2.3	4.0	3.5	16.1	10.7
Syphilis	0.0	1.6	3.7	2.0	2.7	0.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	0.8	1.2	4.4	2.9
Vectorborne and Zoonoses													
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	13.5	0.0	1.2	4.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3
Lyme Disease - Probable	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Malaria	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Q-Fever	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Toxoplasmosis	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
Vaccine Preventable													
Haemophilus influenzae type b	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Mumps	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
Pertussis	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6
TOTAL	338.9	319.6	370.3	345.6	496.2	788.6	325.3	500.2	432.6	377.8	391.9	494.7	444.6
The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.													

**TABLE 7: Notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010 by age group:
Number of reports and age specific rates per 100,000 population**

TABLE 7: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2010 by Age Group: Number of Reports and Age Specific Rates per 100,000 population														
CONDITION	0-4		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		
Bloodborne Pathogens														
AIDS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	4	1.4	0	0.0	5	0.5
HIV	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	6	3.4	7	2.4	0	0.0	15	1.6
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Hepatitis B (chronic)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	9	5.1	6	2.1	3	1.4	19	2.0
Hepatitis C	2	4.8	0	0.0	56	46.2	125	70.9	101	35.2	14	6.6	298	32.0
Enteric														
Amebiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	1	0.6	5	1.7	0	0.0	7	0.8
Campylobacteriosis	6	14.4	7	7.5	25	20.6	24	13.6	57	19.9	31	14.6	150	16.1
Cryptosporidiosis	1	2.4	3	3.2	5	4.1	8	4.5	4	1.4	0	0.0	21	2.3
Cyclosporiasis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	2	0.2
Giardiasis	10	24.0	2	2.1	7	5.8	14	7.9	25	8.7	11	5.2	69	7.4
Hepatitis A	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.3
Listeriosis	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.7	5	2.4	8	0.9
Paratyphoid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Salmonellosis	12	28.8	17	18.2	18	14.8	22	12.5	36	12.5	24	11.3	129	13.8
Shigellosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	6	3.4	4	1.4	0	0.0	11	1.2
Typhoid	1	2.4	2	2.1	1	0.8	4	2.3	7	2.4	3	1.4	18	1.9
Verotoxigenic E. coli	3	7.2	2	2.1	2	1.6	2	1.1	0	0.0	5	2.4	14	1.5
Yersiniosis	2	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.3
Respiratory and Others														
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.1	0	0.0
Encephalitis (Viral)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	0	0.0	3	3.2	0	0.0	4	2.3	5	1.7	3	1.4	15	1.6
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	6	14.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.6
Legionellosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Meningitis (Other Bacterial)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Meningitis (Viral)	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.2
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.5	3	0.3
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	22	52.7	15	16.0	43	35.4	70	39.7	152	52.9	596	280.3	898	96.3
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	7	16.8	1	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.1	7	2.4	18	8.5	35	3.8
Tuberculosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	2	1.1	2	0.7	4	1.9	9	1.0
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	3	1.0	4	1.9	8	0.9
Sexually Transmitted Infections														
Chlamydia	2	4.8	13	13.9	1667	1374.2	512	290.5	40	13.9	0	0.0	2234	239.6
Gonorrhoea	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	56.1	28	15.9	4	1.4	0	0.0	100	10.7
Syphilis	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	7	4.0	15	5.2	3	1.4	27	2.9
Vaccine Preventable														
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Invasive Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Pertussis	1	2.4	2	2.1	1	0.8	1	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.6
Vectorborne and Zoonoses														
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.1	6	2.1	4	1.9	12	1.3
Lyme Disease - Probable	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.7	2	0.9	5	0.5
Malaria	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.6	1	0.6	2	0.7	0	0.0	5	0.5
Q-Fever	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	2	0.9	3	0.3
Toxoplasmosis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	78	186.9	68	72.7	1904	1568.7	857	485.7	507	176.6	734	345.2	4146	444.4
The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.														

**TABLE 8: Notifiable diseases reported in Nova Scotia in 2010:
Number of reports and sex-specific rates per 100,000 population**

TABLE 8: NOTIFIABLE CONDITIONS REPORTED IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 2010						Number
of Reports and Rates per 100,000 population by Gender						
CONDITION	FEMALE		MALE		All Genders	
	n	Rate	n	Rate	n	Rate
Bloodborne Pathogens						
AIDS	0	0.0	5	1.1	5	0.5
HIV	3	0.6	12	2.6	15	1.6
Hepatitis B (acute)	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Hepatitis B (chronic)	11	2.3	8	1.8	19	2.0
Hepatitis C	92	19.3	206	45.1	298	32.0
Enteric						
Amebiasis	3	0.6	4	0.9	7	0.8
Campylobacteriosis	74	15.6	76	16.6	150	16.1
Cryptosporidiosis	12	2.5	9	2.0	21	2.3
Cyclosporiasis	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.2
Giardiasis	33	6.9	36	7.9	69	7.4
Hepatitis A	1	0.2	2	0.4	3	0.3
Listeriosis	3	0.6	5	1.1	8	0.9
Paratyphoid	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Salmonellosis	77	16.2	52	11.4	129	13.8
Shigellosis	3	0.6	8	1.8	11	1.2
Typhoid	10	2.1	8	1.8	18	1.9
Verotoxigenic E. coli	8	1.7	6	1.3	14	1.5
Yersiniosis	0	0.0	3	0.7	3	0.3
Respiratory and Direct Contact						
Creutzfeldt Jakob Disease	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Encephalitis (Viral)	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Group A Streptococcal Disease Invasive	7	1.5	8	1.8	15	1.6
Group B Streptococcal Disease of the Newborn	3	0.6	3	0.7	6	0.6
Legionellosis	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Meningitis (Bacterial)	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
Meningitis (Viral)	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.2
Meningococcal Disease Invasive	2	0.4	1	0.2	3	0.3
Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	440	92.5	458	100.2	898	96.3
Pneumococcal Disease Invasive	10	2.1	25	5.5	35	3.8
Tuberculosis	5	1.1	4	0.9	9	1.0
Vancomycin resistant Enterococcus (VRE)	4	0.8	4	0.9	8	0.9
Sexually Transmitted Infections						
Chlamydia	1626	341.8	607	132.9	2234	239.6
Gonorrhoea	62	13.0	38	8.3	100	10.7
Syphilis	4	0.8	23	5.0	27	2.9
Vaccine Preventable						
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) Invasive Disease	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Mumps	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Pertussis	2	0.4	4	0.9	6	0.6
Vectorborne and Zoonoses						
Lyme Disease - Confirmed	3	0.6	9	2.0	12	1.3
Lyme Disease - Probable	2	0.4	3	0.7	5	0.5
Malaria	0	0.0	5	1.1	5	0.5
Q-Fever	3	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.3
Toxoplasmosis	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total	2510	527.7	1637	357.6	4146	444.4
The 2010/11 flu season will be reported separately.						