

# Outbreak Report for September 2019 West Virginia

During the month of September 2019, there were nine outbreaks reported in West Virginia. Of the nine reported, seven (78%) were confirmed as outbreaks and two were investigated and determined not to be outbreaks. Five were reported from healthcare facilities and two from daycares.

All healthcare-associated outbreaks were reported from long-term care facilities (LTCF).

The rest of this report describes the types and settings of the outbreaks. All data provided is provisional.

## Respiratory Outbreaks During the Month of September 2019 (n=3)

Type of Outbreak or Cluster	Number of Outbreaks	Outbreak Setting	Laboratory Testing	Number of Cases
Rhino/enterovirus Respiratory Illness	2	LTCF	Confirmed	31, 18
Streptococcus Pharyngitis	1	Daycare	Confirmed	7

## Enteric Outbreaks During the Month of September 2019 (n=1)

Type of Outbreak or Cluster	Number of Outbreaks	Outbreak Setting	Laboratory Testing	Number of Cases
Acute Gastroenteritis	1	LTCF	No Testing Done	4

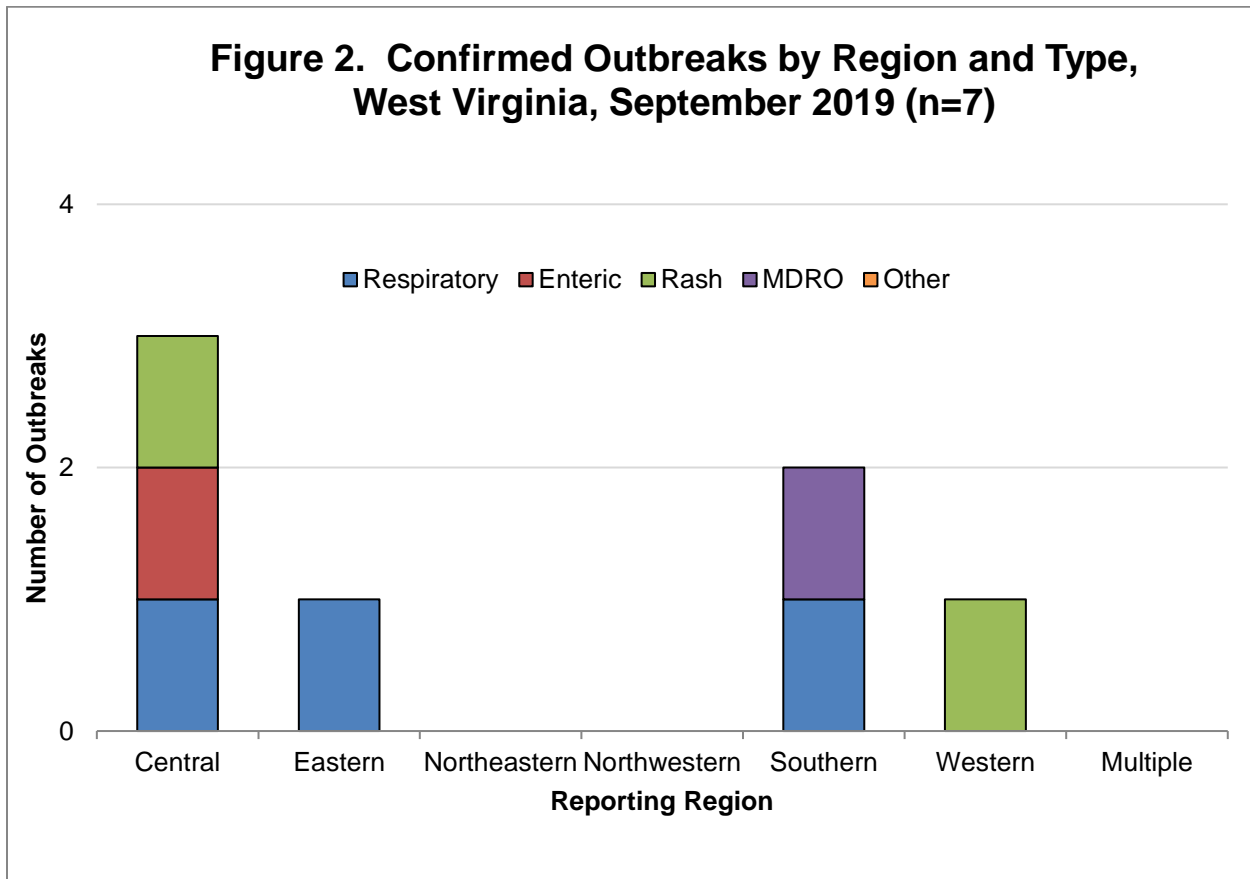
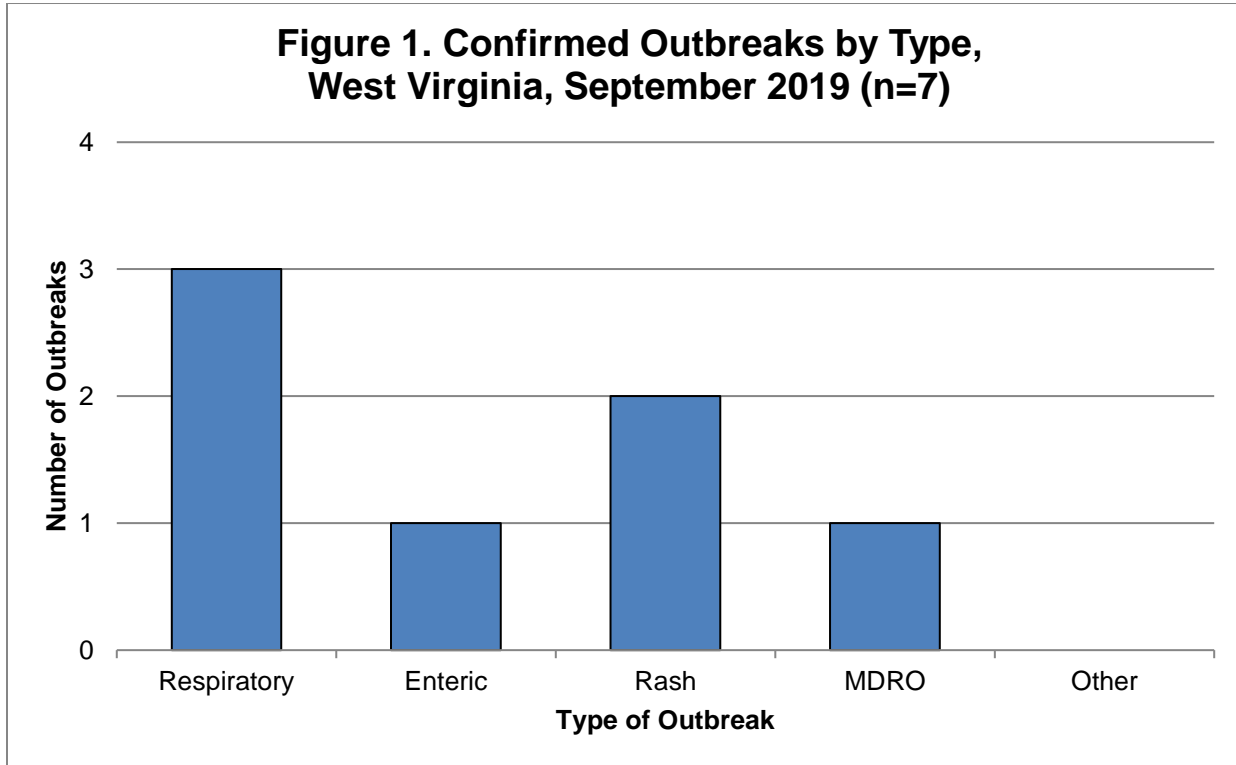
## Rash Outbreaks During the Month of September 2019 (n=2)

Type of Outbreak or Cluster	Number of Outbreaks	Outbreak Setting	Laboratory Testing	Number of Cases
Scabies	1	LTCF	Confirmed	18
Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease	1	Daycare	No testing Done	6

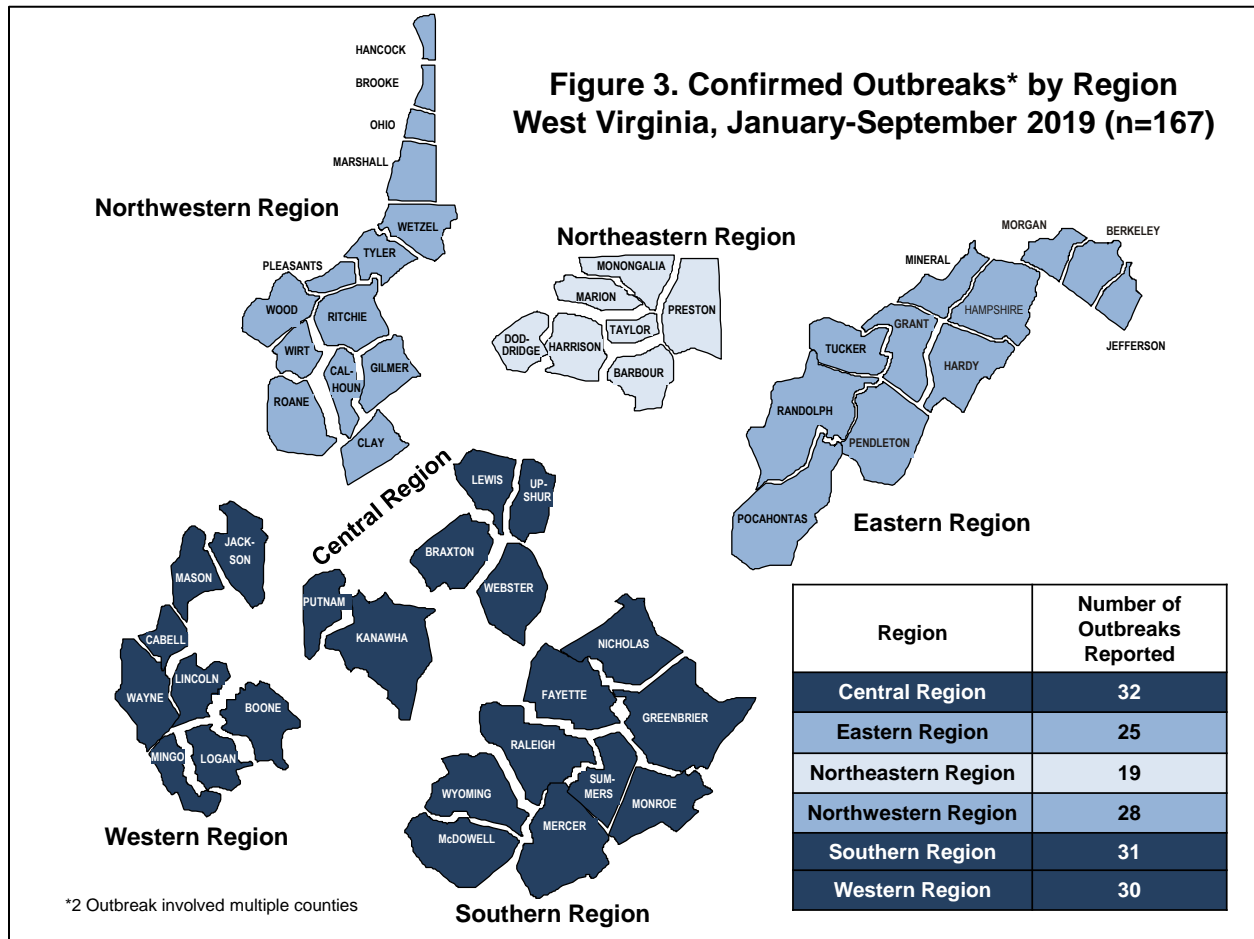
## Multidrug-resistant Organism (MDRO) Outbreaks During the Month of September 2019 (n=1)

Type of Outbreak or Cluster	Number of Outbreaks	Outbreak Setting	Laboratory Testing	Number of Cases
Extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-positive <i>Escherichia coli</i>	1	LTCF	Confirmed	7

Figure 1 illustrates confirmed outbreaks by type, and Figure 2 depicts outbreak types by surveillance region. A map of West Virginia showing all outbreaks or clusters of disease by region for 2019 is shown in Figure 3.



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The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Public Health (BPH) continues to investigate cases of hepatitis A in the state as part of the multi-state outbreak that is occurring nationally. Persons who use injection and non-injection drugs, persons with unstable housing or who are homeless, persons with recent history of incarceration, and men who have sex with men are considered at considerable risk for infection. Vaccination of high-risk groups continues to be an important strategy in preventing new cases. Additional information on this outbreak, including the current number of cases, can be found at [www.hepawarewv.org](http://www.hepawarewv.org).

For information on outbreak guidelines or any disease or condition, please visit the Division of Infectious Diseases Epidemiology's website at [www.dide.wv.gov](http://www.dide.wv.gov) or call (304) 558-5358 ext. 1, or toll-free in West Virginia 1 (800) 423-1271 (24/7/365).

Remember that outbreaks should be reported immediately to the local health department.

This report is sent monthly. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions or concerns regarding this report.