2023 Communicable Disease Report

December 2024

Prepared by Disease Control and Health Statistics
Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology

Washington State Department of HEALTH

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORT 2023

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This report represents Washington State communicable disease surveillance, the ongoing collection, analysis and dissemination of morbidity and mortality data to prevent and control communicable disease.

Department of Health staff from the following offices and programs contributed to this report:

- Center for Analytics, Informatics, and Modernization
- Center for Public Health Medical and Veterinary Sciences
- Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology
- Office of Infectious Disease
- Washington State Public Health Laboratories

We would also like to acknowledge and extend our thanks and appreciation to Washington's local health jurisdictions and tribal partners who contribute to surveillance, investigation, and prevention of communicable diseases in our state, and to the thousands of clinics, hospitals, clinical laboratories, and clinicians throughout Washington whose disease reports are the basis for this document.

Contents

*The category of conditions titled "Other Rare Diseases of Public Health Significance" has been repealed, effective January 1, 2023. Conditions formerly in that category have been integrated within the notifiable conditions chapter WAC 246-101 and are presented in this document as specific conditions, with the exception of conditions for which separate guideline documents have not been developed. The latter are grouped into the Additional Reportable Diseases sections of this document.

Executive Summary

This report summarizes notifiable communicable diseases reported to the Washington State Department of Health (DOH) in 2023. The most common reports are of COVID-19, sexually transmitted conditions, chronic hepatitis, diarrheal infections, and tuberculosis. Data completeness and case reporting were likely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Technical Notes

Washington Administrative Code (WAC) Chapter 246-101 outlines disease reporting requirements: healthcare providers and facilities, laboratories, food service establishments, childcare facilities, and schools must report certain communicable diseases to the local health jurisdiction or DOH. Cases of communicable conditions designated as notifiable are included in this annual report if they have met the following criteria*:

1. Resident of Washington.
2. Qualifying event dates were in MMWR Year 2023 (January 1, 2023 – December 30, 2023).
3. Reported to DOH and entered prior to October 31, 2024 OR the initial reports for a very rare condition (zero to two cases per year) received by DOH after the deadline
4. Given a valid DOH case classification by DOH (see: guidelines for each condition).

Typically, a fraction of the actual number of cases are reported to a surveillance system. Infected persons may: not have symptoms, be symptomatic but not have contacted a healthcare provider, not have appropriate testing by a healthcare provider, or not be reported after a positive diagnostic test. Case counts reflect reported cases only and may be artificially low for 2020 and 2021 due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on access to medical care, diagnostic practices, availability of routine screening and testing, and investigative resources.

Summary tables with incidence and mortality rates reflect years when data are reliable. Rates are calculated using preliminary updated population estimates from the Washington State Office of Financial Management (OFM) that were released in 2024. In the 2022 annual report, due to US Census Bureau delays in releasing critical data inputs from the 2020 Census and in accordance with statewide workgroup recommendations, rate calculations for 2000-2022 used population denominators from Washington State Population Interim Estimates (PIE, December 2022), developed by Public Health – Seattle & King County, except where otherwise noted. In this report, historical rates for 2000-2022 have been recalculated using the OFM preliminary estimates. County rates are not provided for conditions with one to four reported cases.

This report is available online on the DOH website. Additional information on communicable disease surveillance and case investigation in Washington is available on Department of Health website under List of Notifiable Conditions.

**The inclusion criteria for HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted diseases cases in this report can be found in the footnotes underneath each individual data table.*

Reporting a Notifiable Condition

In accordance with Washington State rule, chapter 246-101 WAC, public health and healthcare professionals should report most notifiable conditions to public health authorities, typically the sovereign tribal nation or local health jurisdiction in the county where the patient resides. Disease reporting telephone numbers for each local health jurisdiction are provided on the DOH website. If no one is available at the local health jurisdiction and a condition is immediately notifiable or is notifiable to DOH, please call the 24-hour reporting line: 877-539-4344 or 206-418-5500. For a complete list of notifiable conditions for local health jurisdictions, laboratories, healthcare providers and facilities, please refer to the corresponding reporting posters available on the DOH website, How to Report – Posters.

Changes in chapter 246-101 WAC took effect January 1, 2023.

Washington State Department of HEALTH

Notifiable Conditions

LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTIONS

Notifiable to the Washington State Department of Health

Investigation and Reporting Guidelines are available on the List of Notifiable Conditions

IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIABLE (suspected or confirmed cases)

Notifiable to the Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology: 1-877-539-4344 or 206-418-5500 (unless noted otherwise)

Amebic meningitis

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis* and confirmed *Bacillus cereus* biovar *anthracis* only)

Botulism, foodborne, infant, and wound

Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139)

Coronavirus infection ([severe], SARS, MERS, COVID-19)

Diphtheria

Domoic acid poisoning

Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)

Haemophilus influenzae (invasive disease, children under 5 years of age)

Influenza, novel or unsubtypable strain

Measles (rubeola) - Acute disease only

Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)

Mpox (Monkeypox)

Outbreaks and suspected outbreaks

Paralytic shellfish poisioning

Pesticide poisoning (hospitalized, fatal, or cluster)
(notify Washington Poison Center – 1-800-222-1222)

Plague

Poliomyelitis

Rabies (suspect or confirmed human and confirmed animal)

Rabies, suspected human exposure

Rubella, acute (including congenital)

Smallpox

Tularemia

Viral hemorrhagic fever (Ebola virus, Crimean-Congo virus, Guanarito virus, Junin virus, Lassa virus, Luio virus, Machupo virus, Marburg virus, Sabia virus)

Yellow fever

NOTIFIABLE *(initially)* WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS of case or laboratory report

see WAC 246-101-510 for investigation report submission requirements

NOTIFIABLE TO: Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology (1-877-539-4344 or 206-418-5500)

Anaplasmosis

Arboviral disease (acute disease only) including, but not limited to:
- California serogroup viruses
- Chikungunya
- Dengue
- Eastern and western equine encephalitis
- Japanese encephalitis
- La Crosse encephalitis
- Powassan virus infection
- St. Louis encephalitis
- West Nile virus infection
- Zika virus infection
  - See also "Yellow fever"

Babesiosis

Baylisascariasis

Brucellosis

Campylobacteriosis

Candida auris infection or colonization

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae infections limited to:
- *Klebsiella species*
- *E. coli*
- *Enterobacter* species

Chagas disease

Coccidioidomycosis

Cryptococcus gattii or undifferentiated *Cryptococcus* species (i.e., *Cryptococcus* not identified as *C. neoformans*)

Cryptosporidiosis

Cyclosporiasis

Cysticercosis

Echinococcosis

Ehrlichiosis

Giardiasis

Hantavirus including, but not limited to:
- Andes virus
- Bayou virus
- Black Creek Canal virus
- Dobrava-Belgrade virus
- Hantaan virus
- Seoul virus
- Sin nombre virus

Hepatitis A (acute infection)

Hepatitis B (acute and chronic infection, perinatal)

Hepatitis B, surface antigen-positive pregnant persons

Hepatitis D (acute and chronic infection)

Hepatitis E (acute infection)

Histoplasmosis

Human prion disease

Influenza-associated death (laboratory confirmed)

Legionellosis

Leptospirosis

Notifiable Conditions: LOCAL HEALTH JURISDICTIONS

NOTIFIABLE *(initially)* WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS of case or laboratory report
see WAC 246-101-510 for investigation report submission requirements

NOTIFIABLE TO: Office of Communicable Disease Epidemiology (1-877-539-4344 or 206-418-5500)

Listeriosis

Lyme disease

Malaria

Meningococcal disease, invasive

Mumps, acute disease only

Pertussis

Psittacosis

Q fever

Relapsing fever (borreliosis)

Rickettsia infection

Salmonella species (Salmonellosis, typhoid fever)

Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC)/enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*

Shigellosis

Taeniasis

Tetanus

Tick paralysis

Trichinosis

Typhus

Unexplained critical illness or death

Vaccinia transmission

Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (not including vancomycin-intermediate)

Varicella-associated death

Vibriosis (*Vibrio* species not including *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139)

Yersiniosis

NOTIFIABLE TO: Office of Infectious Disease (360-706-3400)

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

Chancroid

Chlamydia trachomatis infection

Gonorrhea

Granuloma inguinale

Hepatitis C (acute and chronic infection, perinatal)*

Herpes simplex, neonatal and genital (initial infection only)

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

Lymphogranuloma venereum

Syphilis

NOTIFIABLE TO: Washington Poison Center

Pesticide poisoning (all other) **1-800-222-1222**

NOTIFIABLE TO: Tuberculosis Program

Tuberculosis disease (confirmed or highly suspicious, i.e., initiation of empiric treatment) TB Reporting Fax Line: **206-364-1060**

NOTIFIABLE TO: Immunization Program CHILD Profile (Fax: 360-236-3590)

Serious adverse reactions to immunizations

The conditions listed above are notifiable to Washington State Department of Health in accordance with WAC 246-101. The local health officer will provide the following information for each notification, investigation report, and outbreak report submitted under WAC 246-101-510:

Notifications must include: Patient's first and last name, notifiable condition, date local health jurisdiction was notified, condition symptom onset data (preferred) or diagnosis date (alternatively), patient's date of birth and sex.

Investigation reports must include: Patient's first and last name, date of birth, ethnicity, race, preferred language, pregnancy status for hepatitis B acute or chronic infection investigation reports of patients twelve to fifty years of age, investigation start date, investigation completion date, initial notification source, hospitalization status of patient, whether the patient died during this illness, probable geographic region of exposure, travel out of the country (as applicable), whether the case is associated with an ongoing outbreak investigation, and the data used to verify the case meet clinical criteria or laboratory criteria, or both.

*If available include: pregnancy status for hepatitis C infection investigation reports.

Outbreak reports must include: Organism or suspected organism, source or suspected source, and number of persons infected and potentially exposed.

Note: This poster does not include information about provisional reporting notifications, for more information please visit:
https://doh.wa.gov/public-health-healthcare-providers/notifiable-conditions

Washington State Department of HEALTH

DOH 420-007 October 2023

Washington State Department of HEALTH

Notifiable Conditions

HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS/FACILITIES

Notifiable to the local health jurisdiction (LHJ) of the patient's residence unless otherwise designated

If unable to reach the LHJ of the patient's residence, please call: 1-877-539-4344
(If patient residence is unknown, notify the LHJ of the health care provider that ordered the diagnostic test)

IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIABLE

Requires a phone call to reach a live person at the local health jurisdiction, 24/7. ***Must be reported as soon as clinically suspected.***

- Amebic meningitis
- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis* and confirmed *Bacillus cereus* biovar *anthracis* only - Do not report all *Bacillus cereus*)
- Botulism, foodborne, infant, and wound
- Cholera (*Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139)
- Coronavirus infection (severe communicable)
  - SARS-associated coronavirus
  - MERS-associated coronavirus
  - Novel coronavirus (COVID-19)
- Diphtheria
- Domoic acid poisoning
- *E. coli* (See "*Shiga toxin-producing E. coli*")
- Glanders (*Burkholderia mallei*)
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease, children under 5 years of age)
- Influenza, novel or unsubtypable strain
- Measles (rubeola) - Acute disease only
- Melioidosis (*Burkholderia pseudomallei*)
- Meningococcal disease, invasive
- Monkeypox (Mpox)
- Outbreaks and suspected outbreaks
- Paralytic shellfish poisoning
- Pesticide poisoning (hospitalized, fatal, or cluster): **1-800-222-1222**
- Plague
- Poliomyelitis
- Rabies (suspect or laboratory confirmed human cases and laboratory confirmed animal cases)
- Rabies, suspected human exposure (suspected human rabies exposures due to a bite from or other exposure to an animal that is suspected of being infected with rabies)
- Rubella, acute disease only (including congenital rubella syndrome)
- Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) infections/ enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* infections
- Smallpox
- Tularemia
- Vaccinia transmission
- Viral hemorrhagic fever
- Yellow fever

NOTIFIABLE WITHIN 24 HOURS

Requires a phone call if reporting after normal public health business hours.

- Baylisascariasis
- Brucellosis
- *Candida auris* infection or colonization
- Hantaviral infection
- Hepatitis A (acute infection)
- Hepatitis B (acute infection)*
- Hepatitis C (acute infection)
- Hepatitis C (perinatal) - Initial diagnosis, and previously unreported cases
- Hepatitis D (acute and chronic infection)
- Hepatitis E (acute infection)
- Legionellosis
- Leptospirosis
- Listeriosis
- Mumps, acute disease only
- Pertussis
- Psittacosis
- Q fever
- Salmonellosis
- Shigellosis
- Tuberculosis disease (confirmed or highly suspicious, i.e., initiation of empiric treatment)
- Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (not to include vancomycin-intermediate)
- Vibriosis (*Vibrio* species not including *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139)
- Yersiniosis
- Unexplained critical illness or death

LEGEND

- Laboratory Confirmation Required Before Submitting Case Report
- DOH Notifiable to Department of Health

Notifiable Conditions: HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS/FACILITIES

NOTIFIABLE WITHIN 3 BUSINESS DAYS

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
Notifiable to: DOH (for facilities) and LHJ (for providers)

Anaplasmosis

Arboviral disease (acute disease only) including, but not limited to:
- Chikungunya
- Dengue
- Eastern and western equine encephalitis
- Japanese encephalitis
- La Crosse encephalitis
- Powassan virus infection
- St. Louis encephalitis
- West Nile virus infection
- Zika virus infection
- See also "Yellow fever"

Babesiosis

Campylobacteriosis

Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae infections limited to:
- *Klebsiella* species
- *E. coli*
- *Enterobacter* species

Chagas disease

Chancroid

Chlamydia trachomatis infection

Coccidioidomycosis

Cryptococcus gattii or undifferentiated *Cryptococcus* species (i.e., *Cryptococcus* not identified as *C. neoformans*)

Cryptosporidiosis

Cyclosporiasis

Cysticercosis

Echinococcosis

Ehrlichiosis

Giardiasis

Gonorrhea

Granuloma inguinale

Hepatitis B, report pregnancy in hepatitis B virus infected patients (including carriers)*

Hepatitis B (chronic infection) - Initial diagnosis, and previously unreported prevalent cases*

Hepatitis B (perinatal) - Initial diagnosis, and previously unreported cases*

Hepatitis C (chronic infection)

Herpes simplex, neonatal and genital (initial infection only) **(Providers)**

Histoplasmosis

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection

Human prion disease

Influenza-associated death (laboratory confirmed)

Lyme disease

Lymphogranuloma venereum

Malaria

DOH Pesticide poisoning (all other)

Relapsing fever (borreliosis)

Rickettsia infection

Serious adverse reactions to immunizations

Syphilis

Taeniasis

Tetanus

Tick paralysis

Trichinosis

Typhus

Varicella-associated death

NOTIFIABLE WITHIN 30 DAYS

DOH Birth defects (Alcohol related, Autism spectrum disorders and Cerebral palsy)

Cancer (See chapter 246-102 WAC) wscr@doh.wa.gov

Facilities only

DOH Birth defects - Abdominal wall defects (inclusive of gastroschisis and omphalocele)

DOH Birth defects (Down syndrome, Hypospadias and Limb reductions)

DOH Birth defects - Neural tube defects (inclusive of anencephaly and spina bifida)

DOH Birth defects - Oral clefts (inclusive of cleft lip with/without cleft palate)

DOH Gunshot wounds (nonfatal)

For birth defects listed above, call 360-236-3533

Notifiable to L&I – 360-902-5669

Asthma, occupational

Hypersensitivity pneumonitis, occupational

Silicosis

L&I: Washington state Department of Labor and Industries

RAPID SCREENING TESTS

Providers and facilities performing blood lead level RST shall report as a laboratory and comply with the requirements of WAC 246-101-201 through 246-101-230.

Blood lead level**
RST results (See WAC 246-101-200)

Coronavirus infection (severe communicable)
Novel coronavirus (COVID-19)
RST results (See WAC 246-101-200)

Hepatitis C (acute infection)
RST results (See WAC 246-101-200)

Hepatitis C (chronic infection)
RST results (See WAC 246-101-200)

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
RST results (See WAC 246-101-200)

The conditions listed above are notifiable to public health authorities in Washington in accordance with WAC 246-101. The following information is required when reporting a condition that occurs in or is treated by health care providers and facilities:

Patient's: first and last name, physical address including zip code, date of birth, sex, ethnicity, race, preferred language, best contact telephone number, requesting healthcare provider's name, requesting health care provider's phone number; address where patient received care, name of submitting laboratory, telephone number of submitting laboratory, specimen type, specimen collection date, date laboratory received specimen, test method used, and test result.

*For hepatitis B virus, pregnancy status (pregnant, not pregnant, or unknown) of patient twelve to fifty years of age

**For blood lead level, Medicaid status of patient less than seventy-two months of age

Note: This poster does not include information about provisional reporting notifications, for more information please visit:
https://doh.wa.gov/public-health-healthcare-providers/notifiable-conditions

Washington State Department of HEALTH

DOH 210-001 May 2023

Washington State Department of HEALTH

Notifiable Conditions
LABORATORIES

Notifiable to the local health jurisdiction (LHJ) of the patient's residence

If unable to reach the LHJ of the patient's residence, please call: 1-877-539-4344
(If patient residence is unknown, notify the LHJ of the health care provider that ordered the diagnostic test)

BACTERIA

- *Anaplasma species* (Anaplasmosis)
- *Bacillus anthracis* (Anthrax)
- *Bacillus cereus*, biovar anthracis only
- *Bordetella pertussis* (Pertussis)
- *Borrelia burgdorferi* or *Borrelia mayonii* (Lyme disease)
- *Borrelia hermsii, B. parkeri, B. turicatae, B. miyamotoi,* or *B. recurrentis* (Relapsing fever, tick- or louse-borne)
- *Brucella* species (Brucellosis)
- *Burkholderia mallei* (Glanders)
- *Burkholderia pseudomallei* (Melioidosis)
- Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)
- *Campylobacter* species (Campylobacteriosis)
- *Chlamydia psittaci* (Psittacosis)
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* **(4)**
- *Clostridium botulinum* (Botulism)
- *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* (Diphtheria)
- *Coxiella burnetii* (Q fever)
- *E. coli* - Refer to "Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*"
- *Ehrlichia* species
- *Francisella tularensis* (Tularemia)
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (children < 5 years of age)
- *Legionella* species (Legionellosis)
- *Leptospira* species (Leptospirosis)
- *Listeria monocytogenes*
- *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (Gonorrhea) **(4)**
- *Neisseria meningitidis* (Meningococcal disease)
- *Rickettsia* species including, but not limited to:
  - *Rickettsia rickettsii*
  - *Rickettsia africae*
  - *Rickettsia conorii*
  - *Rickettsia typhi*
  - *Rickettsia parkeri*
  - *Rickettsia philipii*
- *Salmonella* species (Salmonellosis, typhoid fever)
- Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*/enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (STEC)
- *Shigella* species (Shigellosis)
- *Treponema pallidum* (Syphilis) **(4)**
- Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139 (Cholera)
- *Vibrio* species (Vibriosis) not including Vibrio cholerae O1 or O139 (Cholera)
- *Yersinia enterocolitica, Y. pseudotuberculosis, Y. intermedia, Y. fredericksenii,* or *Y. kristensenii* (Yersiniosis)
- *Yersinia pestis* (Plague)

VIRUSES

- Arboviruses, acute, (California serogroup viruses, Chikungunya virus, Dengue virus, Eastern and western equine encephalitis virus, Japanese encephalitis virus, La Crosse encephalitis virus, Powassan virus, St. Louis encephalitis virus, West Nile virus, Zika virus)
- Coronavirus (SARS-associated Coronavirus, MERS-associated Coronavirus, Novel Coronavirus [SARS-Cov-2]) **(3)**
- Hantavirus including, but not limited to: Andes virus, Bayou virus, Black Creek Canal virus, Dobrava-Belgrade virus, Hantaan virus, Seoul virus, Sin nombre virus
- Hepatitis A virus
- Hepatitis B virus **(1)**
- Hepatitis C virus **(1) (3) (5)**
- Hepatitis D virus
- Hepatitis E virus
- Influenza virus, novel or unsubtypable strain
- Measles virus - See "Rubeola (Measles virus)"
- Mumps virus
- Poliovirus (Poliomyelitis)
- Rabies virus
- Rubella
- Rubeola (Measles virus)
- Vaccinia [Submit specimen collected from a suspect case immediately]
- Variola virus (Smallpox) [Submit specimen collected from a suspect case immediately]
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (Crimean-Congo virus, Ebola virus, Guanarito virus, Junin virus, Lassa virus, Lujo virus, Machupo virus, Marburg virus, Sabia virus)
- Yellow Fever Virus

LEGEND

- Notify Immediately
  Requires a phone call to reach a live person at the LHJ, 24/7
- Notify within 24 hours
  Requires phone call if reporting after normal business hours
- Notify within 2 business days
- Notify within 30 days
- Report deidentified negative screening result at least annually
- Specimen/culture submission to the Public Health Laboratories required
  (upon request for all others)
- Call Public Health Lab
  to ensure Federal Select Agent regulations are met (206-418-5562)

Washington State Department of HEALTH

Notifiable Conditions
LABORATORIES

Notifiable to the local health jurisdiction (LHJ) of the patient's residence

If unable to reach the LHJ of the patient's residence, please call: 1-877-539-4344
(If patient residence is unknown, notify the LHJ of the health care provider that ordered the diagnostic test)

PARASITES

- ! Amebic meningitis
- 2 Babesia species (Babesiosis)
- Baylisascaris (Baylisascariasis)
- 2 Cryptosporidium (Cryptosporidiosis)
- 2 Cyclospora cayetanensis (Cyclosporiasis)
- 2 *Echinococcus granulosus* or *E. multilocularis* (Echinococcosis)
- 2 Giardia duodenalis, G. lamblia, G. intestinalis (Giardiasis)
- 2 Plasmodium species (Malaria)
- 2 *Taenia solium* (Taeniasis or Cysticercosis)
- 2 *Trichinella* species (Trichinellosis)
- 2 *Trypanosoma cruzi* (Chagas disease)

FUNGI

- Candida auris
- 2 Coccidioides (Coccidioidomycosis)
- 2 Cryptococcus gattii or undifferentiated Cryptococcus species (i.e., Cryptococcus not identified as C. neoformans)
- 2 *Histoplasma capsulatum* (histoplasmosis)

OTHER

- 2 Human prion disease

NOTIFIABLE TO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)

	Condition:	Notifiable to:
2	Blood lead level (elevated: ≥5µg/dL) **(2) (3)**	DOH Lead Program: **360-236-4280**
30	Blood lead level (non-elevated: <5µg/dL) **(2) (3)**	DOH Lead Program: **360-236-4280**
30	CD4 + count 1, or CD4 + percent 2, or both (patients aged thirteen or older)*	DOH Office of Infectious Disease: **360-236-3464**
2	Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)* (for example, positive antibody and antigen tests, and all NAAT tests) **(3) (5)**	DOH Office of Infectious Disease: **360-236-3464**
2	Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (Tuberculosis)	DOH Tuberculosis Program – **Fax: 206-364-1060**

* Notify DOH (except King County where this is notifiable to LHJ)

The conditions listed above are notifiable to public health authorities in Washington in accordance with 246-101.The following information is required when reporting a condition that occurs in or is treated by health care providers/facilities:

Patient's: first and last name, physical address including zip code, date of birth, sex, ethnicity, race, preferred language, best contact telephone number; requesting healthcare provider's name, requesting health care provider's phone number, address where patient received care, name of submitting laboratory, telephone number of submitting laboratory, specimen type, specimen collection date, date laboratory received specimen, test method used, and test result.

(1) For positive hepatitis B or hepatitis C result, if available: Pregnancy status, Hepatocellular enzyme levels (e.g., ALT, total bilirubin), and/or Negative result for IgM anti-HBc. (For positive HCV: Negative result for IgM anti-HAV, as well).

(2) For blood lead level, Medicaid status of patient less than seventy-two months of age.

(3) Includes rapid screening test (RST) results for HIV, hepatitis c virus, blood lead level and COVID.

(4) For Chlamydia trachomatis, HIV, Neisseria gonorrhoeae (gonorrhea), and Treponema pallidum (syphilis) as follows: Both positive and indeterminate results by any method.

(5) Includes non-positive/undetectable NAT/NAAT and genotype tests for HIV and hepatitis C virus.

Per WAC 246-101-225(2), The local health officer or the state health officer may request additional information of epidemiological or public health value when conducting a case investigation or otherwise for prevention and control of a specific notifiable condition.

Note: This poster does not include information about provisional reporting notifications, for more information please visit: https://doh.wa.gov/public-health-healthcare-providers/notifiable-conditions

Washington State Department of HEALTH

DOH 210-002 May 2023

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Communicable Disease Summary

Acute flaccid myelitis (AFM)

Recent Washington trends: Surveillance for AFM in Washington State was implemented in 2015. Increases of reported AFM cases occurred in 2016 and 2018, with 10 and 11 cases reported in Washington, respectively. Spikes in national AFM cases in 2014, 2016, and 2018 are thought to have been caused by enterovirus D68 (EV-D68); high circulation levels of EV-D68 were observed in these years, and EV-D68 was the most commonly detected pathogen in specimens from patients with AFM. Sporadic cases of AFM have been reported in non-peak years. No cases were reported in Washington between 2019 and 2022.

2023: Three cases were reported.

Additional Reportable Diseases*

**The category of conditions titled "Other Rare Diseases of Public Health Significance" has been repealed effective January 1, 2023. Conditions formerly in that category have been integrated within the notifiable conditions chapter WAC 246-101 and are presented in this document as specific conditions*, with the exception of conditions for which separate guideline documents have not been developed. The latter are grouped into the Additional Reportable Diseases sections of this document.

Baylisascariasis

Recent Washington trends: The first identified case of baylisascariasis in Washington state was reported in 2017. This case was tied to environmental exposure to raccoon feces within Washington state.

2023: One baylisascariasis case was reported with exposure in Washington state.

Chagas Disease

Recent Washington trends: Prior to 2023, Chagas disease was named as a rare disease of public health significance and zero to five cases were reported each year, all with significant travel to or previous residence in a country with endemic Chagas disease transmission.

2023: Ten cases were reported. Countries of exposure included Argentina, Columbia, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico.

Echinococcosis

Recent Washington trends: Echinococcosis was added as a notifiable condition in Washington for the first time in 2023; surveillance data from prior years is not available.

2023: Three cases were reported; two of these were associated with exposures outside of the US and one person's exposure could not be determined.

Histoplasmosis

Recent Washington trends: Prior to 2023, histoplasmosis was named as a rare disease of public health significance and zero to three cases were reported each year. Most cases report travel to

an endemic area. For some cases, exposure location cannot be determined. No cases determined to have exposure in Washington state have been identified to-date.

2023: 13 cases were reported. Ten were associated with travel; 3 cases exposure could not be determined.

Typhus

Recent Washington trends: Each year, zero to two cases are reported, generally associated with travel to areas with endemic typhus. A substantial increase in infections due to *Rickettsia typhi* has been observed in southern California in recent years, with 171 cases reported from Los Angeles alone in 2022 and a 2019-2023 average there of 124 cases.

2023: Two typhus cases were reported. Both were associated with travel, one to Texas and one outside of the US.

Anaplasmosis

Recent Washington trends: From 2004-2022, 15 cases of anaplasmosis were reported; 13 reported exposure in the upper Midwest or the northeastern United States, one had exposure in Washington and one had unknown exposure location. Low levels of *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* have been found in *Ixodes* ticks collected from the state.

2023: Three cases of anaplasmosis were reported, including the second documented case with exposure in Washington state. The other two cases reported travel to the Northeast and upper Midwest United States.

Arboviral Disease

Recent Washington trends: Prior to 2013, fewer than 20 cases of travel-associated arboviral disease were reported annually. An outbreak of chikungunya began in late 2013 in the Caribbean and quickly spread throughout Central and South America; in 2015, a peak of 40 travel-associated chikungunya cases were reported in Washington. In early 2015, an outbreak of Zika virus disease was detected in Brazil and soon spread to South and Central America, the Caribbean, and the South Pacific. In 2016, 68 cases of Zika virus disease, five cases of Zika virus infection, and three cases of unspecified flavivirus disease were reported following travel. Rare reports of other travel-associated arboviral diseases include Colorado tick fever in 2008 and 2021, Japanese encephalitis in 2004 and 2008, and St. Louis encephalitis and Toscana virus in 2009. Historically, western equine encephalitis and St. Louis encephalitis circulated in Washington, primarily east of the Cascade Mountains. The last locally-acquired western equine encephalitis case was documented in 1988. Prior to 2023, the most recent locally-acquired St. Louis encephalitis case was documented in 1972.

2023: 31 cases of dengue fever and nine cases of chikungunya were reported, all with international travel-related exposure. In addition, the first locally-acquired case of St. Louis encephalitis in more than 50 years was reported from Franklin County.

West Nile virus (WNV) Disease

Recent Washington trends: The first evidence of West Nile virus transmission in Washington occurred in 2002, when infected birds and horses were detected. In 2009, Washington had the highest number of cases to-date with 38 cases and two presumptive viremic donors. Of these cases, 36 were endemically acquired within Washington. On average, seven cases are reported each year, with a median of four cases per year.

2023: Four cases were reported, two with out-of-state exposure, one with in-state exposure, and one with unknown exposure location.

Yellow Fever

Recent Washington trends: No cases, with the exception of a vaccine-associated infection in 2002, have been reported in over 50 years of surveillance.

2023: No cases were reported.

Babesiosis

Recent Washington trends: From 1990-2022, 16 babesiosis cases were reported. Four of these cases were exposed to *Babesia* in Washington: three cases caused by *B. duncani* (one in 1991 and two in 1994, in a blood transfusion recipient and associated donor); and one caused by the *B. divergens*-like organism (2002). The other babesiosis cases were associated with travel to the upper Midwest or northeastern United States or blood donation from an out-of-state donor and were likely or confirmed *B. microti* (2004, 2008, 2013, 2014, 2015). To date, tick surveillance has not identified *Babesia duncani, B. microti,* or *B. divergens*-like organism-positive ticks in Washington.

2023: Two babesiosis cases were reported, one with exposure in the upper Midwest United States and one who received a blood donation from an out-of-state donor.

Botulism

Recent Washington trends: Each year, there are zero to four reports of foodborne botulism, zero to nine reports of infant botulism, and zero to seven reports of wound botulism. Almost all cases with Washington exposures are type A.

2023: Two cases of food botulism, five cases of infant botulism, and one case of wound botulism were reported. The food botulism cases did not involve commercial products.

Brucellosis

Recent Washington trends: Although brucellosis has been eradicated from cattle in the state since 1988, there are zero to four reports of human brucellosis infections each year, primarily due to consumption of raw dairy products in foreign countries. Each year, laboratory exposure events related to culturing *Brucella* without proper biosafety precautions lead to post-exposure prophylaxis

recommendations and serologic monitoring follow-up for laboratorians. Additionally, each year up to 12 dogs with *B. canis* infections are reported to DOH, resulting in exposure assessment and follow-up to prevent human cases.

2023: Three cases were reported; all three cases reported travel. Two reported consumption of raw (unpasteurized) dairy products in while in Mexico, one reported contact with feral swine in the Bahamas.

Burkholderia Infection (Melioidosis or Glanders)

Recent Washington trends: Cases are reported rarely and are associated with international travel, mainly to southeastern Asia. One case of melioidosis reported in 2007 was associated with travel to Vietnam, one case in 2011 was associated with travel to Mexico, one case 2013 was associated with travel to Thailand, and two cases in 2017 were associated with travel to Malaysia.

2023: No cases were reported.

Campylobacteriosis

Recent Washington trends: Campylobacteriosis is the most common reportable enteric disease condition in Washington with 1,500 to 2,200 reports each year. Outbreaks involving person-to-person transmission are uncommon. An increase in culture-independent laboratory testing has contributed to increased reports since 2015.

2023: 2,194 cases were reported (27.6 cases/100,000 population).

Candida auris

Recent Washington Trends: Surveillance for Candida auris in Washington began in 2017 and the first cases were reported in 2023. Case counts include reports of confirmed infection or colonization from Washington residents and out of state cases identified in a Washington healthcare facility.

2023: A total of six cases were reported in 2023.

Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms

Recent Washington Trends: Surveillance for carbapenem-resistant organisms (CRO) began in Washington in 2012, with the most emphasis on submission of *E. coli*, *Klebsiella spp.* and *Enterobacter spp.* isolates during the first five years. In 2023, the national case definition expanded to capture additional carbapenem-resistant (CR) bacteria including Pseudomonas and Acinetobacter. The Highly Antibiotic Resistant Organism Surveillance Table 2012-2023 has been updated to include all reported cases of carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPO) since

surveillance began that meet the updated case classification. Case counts include Washington residents and out of state cases diagnosed while hospitalized in a Washington healthcare facility.

2023: Cases of CPOs detected in Washington have increased since first identified in 2012; with 100 cases identified in 2023. This increase is due to both increased local transmission as well as enhanced detection due to recent efforts expanding admission screening, breadth of response screening, and laboratory detection for additional carbapenemases. We continue to see importations from abroad (notably in NDM *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*) and other states. In 2023, healthcare facility outbreaks accounted for increases of NDM CR-Pseudomonas, OXA-235 CR-Acinetobacter and OXA-23 CR- Acinetobacter.

Chlamydia Infection

Recent Washington trends: Reported cases of chlamydia infection decreased by nearly 25% in Washington state from 2019 to 2023. Despite this, chlamydia remains the most commonly reported STI in Washington. It is still unclear whether this decrease in reporting represents a true change in morbidity or if the numbers are artificially low due to other factors, such as changes in screening and the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2023: 28,301 cases were reported (359.9 cases/100,000 population).

Cholera

Recent Washington trends: Cases have been reported in 1992 (travel to Cambodia), 2002 (travel to the Philippines), 2005 (travel to Cambodia) and 2013 (travel to Haiti).

2023: No cases were reported.

Coccidioidomycosis (Valley Fever)

Recent Washington trends: Coccidioidomycosis was made voluntarily reportable as a rare disease of public health significance in 2014. Prior to 2014, up to six travel-associated cases were reported each year. Since 2014, 60 to 133 cases are reported each year, most with exposure during travel to the southwestern United States. During 2010-2022, 19 cases with exposure in south-central Washington were reported.

2023: 133 cases were reported; 101 were travel-related, two were exposed in south-central Washington, and 30 had unknown exposure location.

COVID-19

Recent Washington trends: COVID-19 testing patterns have changed over time, impacting COVID-19 case reporting trends. People with asymptomatic or mild infection may not get tested, and people

may use at-home tests, which are not reportable in Washington. It is likely that many cases of COVID-19 are not reported to public health. Reported cases in Washington decreased by 85%, from 991,522 in 2022 to 148,632 in 2023. In 2023, case counts were highest in January (22,442) and lowest in June (5,169), with a four-fold difference. Reported case rates were 12.3% higher in Eastern Washington than in Western Washington in 2023.

2023: 148,632 cases were reported (1,869.3 cases/100,000 population), with 1,641 deaths.

Cryptococcosis (by *Cryptococcus gattii*)

Recent Washington trends: Since 2006, one to nine human cases are reported each year, some with presumed in-state exposure. The majority of the cases occur in residents of northwestern counties, although cases can occur anywhere in the state following travel to an endemic area.

2023: No cases were reported.

Cryptosporidiosis

Recent Washington trends: 75 to 250 cases are reported each year. An increase in culture-independent laboratory testing has contributed to increased reports since 2015.

2023: 239 cases were reported, over 30 of these cases reported international travel.

Cyclosporiasis

Recent Washington trends: Most years there are fewer than 40 cases reported, case counts increased in 2022 and 2023. Cases occur mainly after international travel. An increase in culture-independent laboratory testing has contributed to increased reports since 2015.

2023: 33 cases were reported, the majority of these cases reported travel to Mexico.

Diphtheria

Recent Washington trends: The last confirmed case was in 1981.

2023: No cases of diphtheria were reported. All C. diphtheriae infections reported to the Department of Health were found to be non-toxigenic.

Ehrlichiosis

Recent Washington trends: Six cases of ehrlichiosis were reported during 2011-2022. Five were associated with travel to the eastern United States and one person's exposure could not be determined.

2023: No cases were reported.

Foodborne Outbreaks

Recent Washington Trends: Since 2013, 21 to 66 foodborne disease outbreaks have been reported per year.

2023: 38 foodborne disease outbreaks were reported in 2023. Eight of these were multistate outbreaks in which Washington residents became ill.

Table 1. Foodborne Outbreaks 1990-2023

Year	Outbreak-Associated Cases	Outbreaks
1990	665	34
1991	1,154	47
1992	740	53
1993	1,301	130
1994	1,462	151
1995	909	138
1996	695	124
1997	810	108
1998	706	60
1999	1,164	93
2000	938	66
2001	574	69
2002	704	56
2003	620	55
2004	679	58
2005	390	42
2006	677	51
2007	722	43
2008	564	46
2009	307	27
2010	344	37
2011	371	30
2012	552	27
2013	437	37
2014	432	45
2015	505	36
2016	543	49
2017	1,016	66
2018	549	62
2019	564	41
2020	357	21
2021	339	29
2022	343	45
2023	370	38

Giardiasis

Recent Washington trends: Reported cases have been declining over the last five years. Incidence is highest in the summer and fall months. Most frequently reported exposures include recreational water and international travel. Outbreaks are uncommon. An increase in culture-independent laboratory testing has contributed to increased reporting since 2015.

2023: 250 cases were reported (3.1 cases/100,000 population).

Gonorrhea

Recent Washington trends: From 2019 to 2023, the number and rate of reported gonorrhea cases decreased slightly in Washington. However, gonorrhea remains the second most-commonly reported STI in Washington state, with an average of 11,000 cases reported each year since 2018.

2023: 10,181 cases were reported (129.5 cases/100,000 population).

Haemophilus influenzae (Invasive Disease, Under Age 5 Years)

Recent Washington trends: During the past decade, five to 17 cases (all serotypes) were reported annually in children less than five years of age. Among the 98 cases reporting in this age group during 2014 to 2023, isolates were available to serotype for cases. Among those, only 13 were due to serotype b (Hib). Non-typable isolates continue to be a large proportion of invasive disease cases in both Washington and nationwide. In the past ten years of invasive H. influenzae cases with available isolates, just 49 percent serotyped as one of the six known capsular serotypes.

2023: Ten cases were reported. There were two deaths.

Hantavirus

Recent Washington trends: Since the recognition of hantavirus in 1993, 59 cases were reported in Washington through 2023 with 19 (32 percent) associated deaths (including a retrospectively identified case from 1985). Zero to five cases are reported each year (median of two cases/year), with most exposures occurring in eastern Washington.

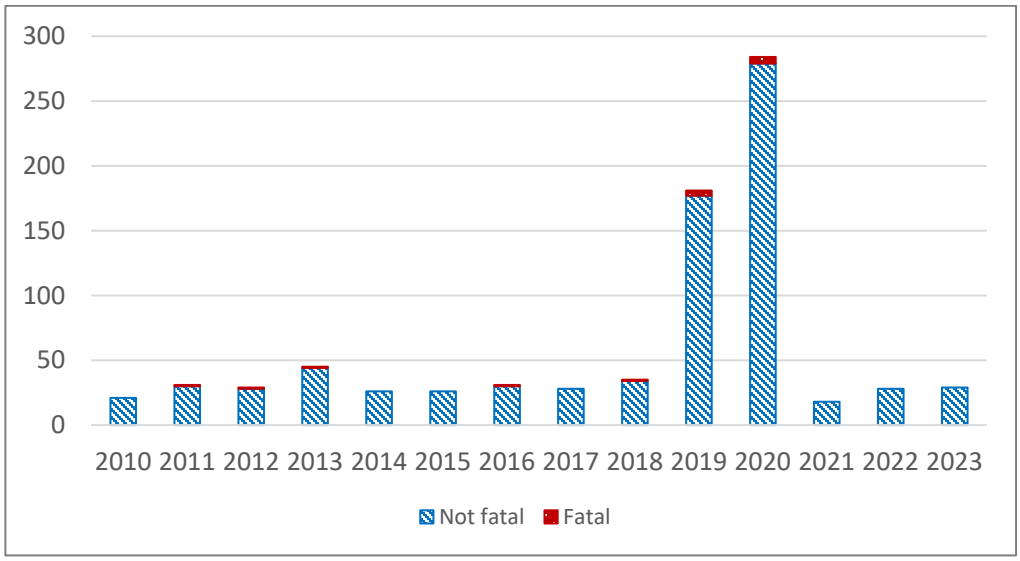
2023: Two cases were reported, both with exposure in Washington.

Hepatitis A

Recent Washington trends: Since 1989 when there were 3,273 cases, as vaccination increased hepatitis A incidence decreased to fewer than 100 cases a year in Washington until recently. Hepatitis A outbreaks occurred in numerous states between 2019 and 2020, with the primary risk factors being unstable housing or taking illicit drugs, both of which involve poor access to hygiene. Nine fatalities and a total of 465 illnesses were reported in Washington during the state's outbreak.

2023: 29 cases were reported (0.4 cases/100,000 population) with zero deaths. One case had traveled to another state and 23 cases had international travel. One case consumed frozen strawberries that had been involved in a product recall.

Figure 1. Hepatitis A in Washington State, 2010-2023



Hepatitis B

Recent Washington trends: Increased vaccination has greatly decreased rates of acute hepatitis B infection over the last several decades, from approximately one thousand cases per year in the late 1980s to an average of 34 cases per year today. Over the last five years, there was an average of 1,594 cases of chronic hepatitis B reported each year. Since 2019, there has only been one documented case of perinatal HBV transmission in Washington State.

2023: 27 cases of acute hepatitis B were reported (0.3 cases/100,000 population). Four reported using injection drugs and four had sexual exposures. A total of 1,639 chronic hepatitis B cases were reported (20.6 cases/100,000 population). Among 207 infants born in Washington to HBsAg-positive persons in 2022, no perinatal infections have been reported among those that had follow-up testing (52%) through the end of December 2023.

Hepatitis C

Recent Washington trends: Among people living in WA, an average of 108 new acute hepatitis C infections were reported annually from 2019 through 2023. The number of reported acute cases increased in 2020 and 2021, then decreased in 2022 and 2023.

An average of 4,279 new chronic hepatitis C infections were reported annually to DOH from 2019 through 2023, with chronic case reports declining each year during this period. This decrease may be partly due to reduced hepatitis C screening and reporting since the COVID-19 pandemic began in 2020, along with a transition to a new disease surveillance system in 2018, which improved the identification of new infections and reduced duplicate person information. Hepatitis C remains a public health concern in WA.

Perinatal hepatitis C has been a nationally notifiable condition since 2018. An average of about four new perinatal hepatitis C infections were reported to DOH annually from 2018 through 2023.

2023: In 2023, there were 97 acute hepatitis C cases (1.2 cases per 100,000 population), 2,911 chronic hepatitis C cases (36.6 cases per 100,000 population), and 7 perinatal hepatitis C cases reported to DOH.

In 2023, about one-quarter of reported acute hepatitis C cases were linked to individuals who received hepatitis C-positive organ transplants. This reflects the increasing practice of using organs from hepatitis C-viremic donors for recipients without current hepatitis C infection, made possible by highly effective and safe direct-acting antiviral (DAA) treatments that can cure the infection after transplantation.

Hepatitis D

Recent Washington trends: Among cases with chronic hepatitis B infection, each year fewer than ten are found to be co-infected with hepatitis D virus.

2023: Three cases of hepatitis D co-infection were reported in hepatitis B-infected individuals.

Hepatitis E

Recent Washington trends: Rare cases of hepatitis E are typically associated with international travel or with domestic wild game, pork, and shellfish.

2023: Six cases of hepatitis E were reported, three with international exposures, one who consumed wild game and home raised pork, and the others without identified risk factors.

Herpes Simplex, Genital and Neonatal

Recent Washington trends: Reported cases of initial genital herpes infection declined over the last five years, with a 30 percent decrease from 2019 to 2023. However, these case counts reflect only reported cases and are likely to be artificially low due to the impacts of COVID-19, under-reporting, and other factors.

2023: 1,205 cases of initial genital herpes simplex virus infection (15.3 cases/100,000 population) and one case of neonatal infection were reported.

HIV/AIDS

Recent Washington trends: Statewide, the number of people living with HIV continues to increase, in part due to the success of treatments in prolonging the life expectancy of those living with the virus. The number of newly diagnosed cases in Washington State remains stable at roughly 400 cases per year. About one in four cases is diagnosed late in the course of his or her HIV illness, or develops AIDS within 12 months of HIV diagnosis. HIV rates are highest among gay and bisexual men as well as racial or ethnic minorities.

2023: 411 cases were reported (5.2/100,000 population).

Legionellosis

Recent Washington trends: The number of reported legionellosis cases has generally increased in recent years. In 2023, 131 legionellosis cases were reported in Washington, which is a 54% increase from the previous high of 85 cases reported in 2021. Reported legionellosis has increased nationally and in Washington, though the reasons for this increase are unclear; improved awareness, changes in testing practices, and disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic may be factors.

2023: 131 cases were reported (1.6 cases/100,000 population) with ten deaths.

Leptospirosis

Recent Washington trends: Generally, zero to five cases are reported each year. Most infections relate to recreational water exposure in Washington or during travel.

2023: Two cases were reported, both reporting exposure to soil and water in Washington state.

Listeriosis

Recent Washington trends: Each year there are 11 to 38 reports with zero to nine deaths.

2023: 30 cases were reported (0.4 cases/100,000 population) with eight deaths.

Lyme Disease

Recent Washington trends: Each year, seven to 45 Lyme disease cases are reported in Washington, with an average of 17 case reports. Most cases in Washington residents result from a tick bite that occurred out-of-state, with one to seven cases reporting likely exposure in Washington each year. The few endemically acquired cases have tick exposures predominantly on the west side of the Cascade Mountains, reflecting the known distribution of the *Ixodes* vector ticks. Low levels of *Borrelia burgdorferi* have been found in ticks collected from Washington.

2023: 25 cases were reported; 17 were exposed in other states, three were exposed in other countries, and five had an unknown exposure location. No cases with known Washington exposure were reported.

Malaria

Recent Washington trends: Each year there are 15 to 49 reports among tourists, military personnel, business travelers, mission workers, immigrants, and refugees.

2023: 70 cases were reported (0.9 cases/100,000 population), more than double the previous 10-year average and the highest number of reports recorded in a year in WA since 1920 when surveillance records begin. All involved exposures outside of the United States, mainly in Africa.

Measles

Recent Washington trends: Measles was declared eliminated in the United States in 2000, meaning that the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) verified the absence of endemic transmission of measles in the country. But, because measles is so contagious, outbreaks can still occur in our state when the measles virus is introduced, particularly to communities with low Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine coverage. Outbreaks ranging in size from seven to 33 cases occurred in Washington in 2001, 2004, 2008, and 2014. In 2015, one outbreak occurred with six cases, one of which was fatal. In 2019, there were two large outbreaks of measles in addition to four non-outbreak cases, totaling 90 cases. Since then, Washington has experienced sporadic cases and small outbreaks due to unvaccinated persons being exposed to measles during travel to areas where measles is circulating.

2023: 12 cases were reported, with nine being associated with an outbreak in Southwest Washington.

Meningococcal Disease (Invasive)

Recent Washington trends: During the past decade, an average of four cases (ranging from two to 17) have been reported annually, with as many as three deaths in a year.

2023: Four cases were reported.

Mpox

Recent Washington trends: Since the global outbreak of mpox in 2022, Washington has continued to receive reports of mpox cases, but at a much lower rate. Sexual and intimate contact continues to be the main source of transmission of mpox between cases. Mpox continues to disproportionately, but not exclusively, impact gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men.

2023: 80 cases of mpox were reported.

Mumps

Recent Washington trends: The number of cases reported each year varies, ranging from zero to 779 (during the 2016-2017 multistate outbreak) cases a year over the past two decades. There is also variation among health jurisdictions in the rate of reported disease, reflecting local outbreaks. In years where no outbreaks occur, the rate of reported mumps infections remains low (fewer than 0.5 per 100,00 persons), and cases are mostly associated with out of state and international travel.

2023: Seven cases were reported.

Pertussis

Recent Washington trends: The number of cases reported each year varies considerably, ranging from 15 to 4,916 (during the 2012 outbreak) cases a year over the past two decades. There is also variation among health jurisdictions in the rate of reported disease, reflecting local outbreaks.

2023: 87 cases were reported.

Plague

Recent Washington trends: Testing of 8,787 wildlife (mostly coyote) serum specimens collected July 1975 to June 2014 in Washington found 226 (2.6 percent) seropositive, a measure of previous exposure, not necessarily current disease. Human infections are rare. The last reported case was an

animal trapper in Yakima exposed while skinning a bobcat in 1984. In neighboring Oregon, seven people were diagnosed with plague between 2010 and 2024, along with a positive cat in 2012.

2023: No cases were reported.

Polio

Recent Washington trends: The state's last naturally acquired infection with wild-type polio virus was in 1977. In 1993, a case of vaccine-associated paralytic polio occurred in a state resident after a family member received live oral polio vaccine (which is no longer used in the United States).

2023: No cases were reported.

Prion Disease (Human)

Recent Washington trends: During 2014 to 2023, the average number of cases per year was 12 cases (range: five to 19 cases). The incidence of human prion disease in Washington is consistent with reported rates worldwide, with an average incidence of 1.73 cases/million population in the last decade.

2023: Fifteen cases of human prion disease were reported; thirteen were sporadic and two were familial.

Psittacosis

Recent Washington trends: Each year there is zero to one report, commonly associated with indoor exposure to pet birds and less commonly farm or wild birds or occupational exposure.

2023: No cases were reported.

Q Fever

Recent Washington trends: In most years there are zero to three cases. A notable exception occurred in 2011, when eight cases were linked to a goat-associated outbreak. In 2016, seven sporadic cases were reported, with no common link identified.

2023: Two cases were reported. For both cases, exposure occurred in Washington.

Rabies (Human)

Recent Washington trends: Two human cases due to infection with the bat rabies variant of rabies virus were reported in the past 50 years, one in 1995 and one in 1997.

2023: No cases were reported.

Rabies (Suspected Human Exposure)

Recent Washington trends: Suspected rabies exposure includes post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) administration in situations where the local health jurisdiction agrees with a provider's assessment of rabies risk, PEP administration in situations where there is not enough information to determine possible rabies risk, as well as instances where PEP was advised but declined by patient. In most years, 240 to 340 suspected rabies exposure events are reported. Of bats tested in Washington, three to ten percent are identified as rabid each year. Since 1987, only five rabid domestic animals have been identified; three with bat variant virus (Table 2).

2023: 487 reports of suspected rabies exposure were reported. The most common exposures were bats (69 percent) and dogs (14 percent). Twelve (5.6 percent) of 214 tested bats were rabid (Table 3).

Table 2. Rabid Non-Bat Animals and Rabies Strains, Washington, 1987-2023

Year	Animal type (County)	Rabies strain
2015	Cat (Jefferson)	Bat-variant
2002	Cat (Walla Walla)	Bat-variant
1994	Llama (King)	Bat-variant
1992	Horse (Franklin)	Unknown
1987	Dog (Pierce)*	Unknown, but history of bat exposure

*Infection was not confirmed at CDC

Table 3. Washington State Bats Tested for Rabies 2018-2023

	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	
County	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Tested
Adams	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Benton	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	9
Chelan	0	3	0	7	1	4	0	11	1	6	2	31
Clallam	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	14
Clark	0	11	0	5	0	7	0	7	0	6	0	36
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Cowlitz	2	10	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	6	2	40
Douglas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	7
Grays Harbor	0	4	0	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	12
Island	0	7	1	13	0	7	0	6	0	7	1	40
Jefferson	0	2	0	7	0	2	0	3	1	5	1	19
King	1	73	4	59	6	46	1	46	1	41	13	265
Kitsap	0	18	0	21	1	21	1	26	0	19	2	105
Kittitas	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	4
Klickitat	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	3	1	3	1	12
Lewis	1	11	1	12	1	9	0	7	0	6	3	45
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Mason	0	5	0	5	0	2	1	3	0	3	1	18
Okanogan	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Pacific	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	1	16
Pend Oreille	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Pierce	0	12	0	12	0	9	0	8	0	15	0	56
San Juan	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	6	1	15
Skagit	0	4	0	7	0	10	0	5	1	7	1	33
Skamania	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
Snohomish	2	16	0	9	0	12	1	19	1	18	4	74
Spokane	0	16	1	13	0	6	0	9	0	9	1	53
Stevens	0	9	0	1	1	5	0	2	0	0	1	17
Thurston	1	15	0	15	1	13	1	27	1	13	4	83
Wahkiakum	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Walla Walla	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	5
Whatcom	1	10	0	10	0	18	1	9	1	17	3	64
Whitman	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	5	1	12
Yakima	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	6
Total	9	255	8	230	12	203	8	218	12	214	49	1120

Table 4. Washington State Animals Tested for Rabies Virus, 1988-2023

Year	Bat		Cat		Dog		Ferret		Raccoon		Skunk		Rodent		Lagomorph		Other Wild		Other Domestic		Total	
	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive	Total	Positive
1988	69	4	165		110		15		16		3		12		2		5		3		400	4
1989	102	9	124		91		20		9		4		8		1		9		4		372	9
1990	63	4	104		82		5		7		5		5		1		14		4		290	4
1991	90	9	105		96		13		8		3		13		0		19		2		349	9
1992	73	6	132		90		16		14		2		12		0		14		6	1*	359	7
1993	68	1	122		95		8		4		8		16		2		10		13		346	1
1994	58	14	105		90		7		4		3		15		0		16		14	1^	312	15
1995	263	15	140		114		12		8		1		23		3		15		18		597	15
1996	257	13	104		101		8		9		2		14		3		20		12		530	13
1997	780	51	155		118		7		17		4		15		2		18		11		1,127	51
1998	447	27	126		109		8		11		1		6		0		19		16		743	27
1999	334	25	103		71		3		11		3		8		1		14		13		561	25
2000	330	23	105		60		1		2		4		6		1		9		4		522	23
2001	263	22	111		93		2		3		1		8		0		4		5		490	22
2002	186	12	99	1	53		7		2		2		9		1		8		9		376	13
2003	229	23	137		72		0		11		1		4		1		9		10		474	23
2004	311	20	141		70		3		13		6		11		0		6		10		571	20
2005	245	15	132		66		3		12		2		5		1		10		4		480	15
2006	273	15	105		70		4		13		1		2		1		8		5		482	15
2007	315	22	132		97		1		16		3		5		0		9		3		581	22
2008	337	17	143		76		1		10		2		5		1		9		11		595	17
2009	311	14	133		90		1		12		5		4		1		7		9		573	14
2010	200	14	103		63		0		14		1		6		1		9		10		407	14
2011	204	11	87		51		1		9		1		2		0		8		5		368	11
2012	221	9	98		54		2		7		0		4		0		7		9		402	9
2013	284	12	80		65		0		13		0		3		0		5		9		459	12
2014	276	15	75		53		0		12		0		1		1		6		11		435	15
2015	305	9	95	1	49		0		8		2		8		0		11		7		485	10
2016	298	20	108		44		0		5		0		4		1		3		3		466	20
2017	376	22	81		48		0		8		1		4		0		2		5		525	22
2018	531	40	84		44		0		4		0		2		0		2		8		675	40
2019	255	9	65		23		0		2		0		2		0		3		7		357	9
2020	230	8	56		16		0		4		1		1		0		4		6		318	8
2021	203	12	48		16		0		12		1		1		0		1		4		286	12
2022	218	8	70		28		0		12		2		4		0		6		6		346	8
2023	214	12	64		33		0		3		0		5		1		4		8		332	12
Total	9,219	562	3,837	2	2,501	0	148	0	325	0	75	0	253	0	26	0	323	0	284	2	16,991	566

Notes:

Lagomorphs include: rabbit, hare, and pika.

Rodents include: beaver, chinchilla, chipmunk, degu, gerbil, gopher, hamster, marmot, mouse, muskrat, nutria, porcupine, prairie dog, rat, squirrel, vole, and woodchuck.

Skunks include: all species of the Mephitidae family and are not identified to species level.

Other domestic include: alpaca, burro, cattle, goat, horse, llama, mule, pig, sheep, and (captive) zebra.

Other wild include: badger, bear, bison, bobcat, cougar, coyote, deer, fox, kinkajou, lynx, marten, mink, mole, nonhuman primate, ocelot, opossum, otter, seal, shrew, sugar glider, weasel, wolf, wolf-hybrid, zorilla (striped polecat).

Species identification: bats are identified to species level using morphological identification keys; all other species are not formally identified unless rabies virus positive.

Numbers reported through 2007 were inclusive of positive and negative test results; beginning in 2008 all specimens submitted (i.e., including unsatisfactory results) are included in counts.

*Horse

^ Llama

Rare Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Recent Washington trends: In the past decade, there were 10 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum reported, three cases of chancroid reported, and no granuloma inguinale cases.

2023: Three cases of lymphogranuloma venereum were reported. There were no cases of chancroid or granuloma inguinale reported.

Relapsing Fever

Recent Washington trends: Each year, about one to ten cases of soft tick relapsing fever (STRF) are reported. Most are associated with overnight stays in rustic summer cabins, but some are exposed in their primary homes. Louse-borne disease is rare, even in travelers; no cases have been reported in recent years.

2023: Three cases of STRF were reported, all with exposure in Washington.

Rubella

Recent Washington trends: Due to the success of universal vaccination programs for rubella, only seven cases of rubella were reported in Washington State between 2001 and 2022, with the last reported case in 2013. In 2000, an infant with congenital rubella syndrome born to a mother born outside the United States was the most recent case reported in Washington State.

2023: No cases were reported.

Salmonellosis (Non-Typhoid)

Recent Washington trends: Salmonellosis is the second most common notifiable enteric infection with 640 to 1,034 cases reported per year. Infections occur year-round with some increase during the spring and summer months. Many serotypes are reported (Table 5).

2023: 1018 cases were reported (12.8 cases/100,000 population) with three deaths.

Table 5. Salmonella Serotypes, 2023

Known serotypes (N=836)	Count
Enteritidis	283
Typhimurium	80
Newport	41
Infantis	36
Thompson	36
I 4,[5],12:i:-	27
Braenderup	20
Oranienburg	19
Saintpaul	18
Paratyphi B var. L(+) Tartrate+	15
Agona	15
Paratyphi A	13
Muenchen	12
Montevideo	11
Brandenburg	10
Poona	10
Berta	10
Javiana	9
Kentucky	9
Multiple others (below):	

Five to Seven Cases Each: Panama, I 4,5,12:b:- L(+) Tartrate+, Hadar, Schwarzengrund, Dublin, Senftenberg, Virchow, Mbandaka, Weltvreden, Stanley, Paratyphi B, Sandiego

Two to Four Cases Each: Uganda, Anatum, Chester, Sundsvall, Bareilly, Alachua, Cerro, Kiambu, Heidelberg, Mississippi, Daytona, Corvallis, Hvittingfoss, Amager, Isangi, Poano, Johannesburg, Cotham, Litchfield, Derby, London, Muenster

One Case Each: Liverpool, Albany, Richmond, Agbeni, Telelkebir, Manhattan, IIIb 61:k:1,5,7, I -:b:e,n,x, IIIb 61:l,v:1,5,7, Minnesota, Havana, I -:z:1,6, Gaminara, IIIb 50:l,v:z35, Hull, I 4,5,12:NONMOTILE, Reading, Abony, Rissen, Vitkin, I 7:NONMOTILE, Hartford, Lagos, Bovismorbificans, IIIb 61:z52:z53, IIIa 40:z4,z24:-, IV 44:z4,z24:-, Brancaster, Goverdhan, IIIa 48:g,z51:-, Carrau, Haifa, I ROUGH:m,t:-, Ohio

Shellfish Poisoning, Paralytic, Domoic Acid, or Diarrhetic

Recent Washington trends: Three clusters of paralytic shellfish poisoning were reported in the last 20 years (seven reports in 2012, seven reports in 2000, and five reports in 1998). A diarrhetic shellfish poisoning cluster in 2011 was from mussels gathered in Puget Sound.

2023: No cases reported in 2023.

Shiga Toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)

Recent Washington trends: For the past several years there have been 308 to 573 cases reports each year. STEC has a seasonal pattern with most cases occurring during summer and fall months.

2023: 573 cases were reported (7.2 cases/100,000 population), with one death.

Table 6. STEC Serotypes, 2023

Known serotypes (n=301)	Count
O157:H7	64
O26	45
O103	43
O111	26
O121	17
O71:H11	13
O118:H2	11
O76:H19	5
O145	5
O157:H UNDETERMINED	5
Multiple others (below)	

Four Cases Each: O157:NONMOTILE, O91:H14

Three Cases Each: O77:H45, O118:H16, O5:H9, O146:H21, O186:H2

Two Cases Each: O174:H21, O UNDETERMINED:H19, O84:H2, O165:H25, O156:H25, O112:H2, OUNDETERMINED:H7

One Case Each: O8:NONMOTILE, O UNDETERMINED:H14, OROUGH:H49, O157:H16, O178:H19, O UNDETERMINED:H45, O128:H16, O108:H25, O UNDETERMINED:H1, O4:H7, O UNDETERMINED:H2, O45, O123:H2, O46:H31, O17/O44/O73/O77/O106:H45, O5:H19, OROUGH:H45, O104:H7, O UNDERTERMINED:H8, O6:H34, O UNDETERMINED:H11, O141:H49, O177:H25, O71:H2, O UNDETERMINED:H21, O71:H8, O113:H4, *Escherichia coli* NOS, O107/O117:H7, O38:H21

Shigellosis

Recent Washington trends: Each year there are 100 to 450 reports but in 2023 reports jumped to 1,038 cases. An increase in culture-independent laboratory testing has contributed to increased reports since 2015. Additionally, multiple person-to-person outbreaks among people experiencing homelessness also contributed to the increase in reports since 2017. Particularly in 2023, where there were protracted person-to-person outbreaks. This trend is also seen nationally.

2023: 1,038 cases were reported (13.1 cases/100,000 population), with one death.

Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis

Recent Washington trends: Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) was reported at greater numbers in the first half of the twentieth century than in recent years, e.g., 90 cases during 1920-1949 (median annual cases, two; range, zero to nine), in contrast to 26 cases during 2004-2022 (median cases per year, zero; range, zero to three). Locally acquired cases of RMSF in Washington were reported in 2011, 2019, and 2020. **African tick bite fever** was reported in 12 Washington residents from 2005 to 2022; all reported travel exposure and most were exposed in South Africa. **Mediterranean spotted fever** was reported in two cases with travel to South Africa (one in 2011 and one in 2015), and in one case with unknown travel history in 2015. In 2013, one **spotted fever rickettsiosis case of undetermined etiology** was reported in a case with exposure in Southeast Asia; in 2018 another case of undetermined etiology was reported in a case with travel to South Africa.

2023: Two spotted fever rickettsioses cases were reported. One case was Rocky Mountain spotted fever (*Rickettsia rickettsii*) reported in a person with travel to Wyoming. The second case was African tick bite fever (*Rickettsia africae*) reported in a person with travel to multiple countries in southern Africa.

Syphilis

Recent Washington trends: Reported cases of primary and secondary syphilis doubled from 2019 to 2023. This increase has been particularly pronounced among pregnancy-capable persons, coupled with an increase of cases reported among patients who report having opposite sex partners. Health disparities for gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (gbMSM), people living with HIV (PLWH), and people of color continue to persist.

2023: 1,661 cases of primary and secondary syphilis were reported (21.1 cases/100,000 population).

Tetanus

Recent Washington trends: Typically, zero to two cases per year are reported in Washington State.

2023: No cases were reported.

Tick Paralysis

Recent Washington trends: Each year, zero to two cases are reported, generally associated with tick exposure in eastern Washington.

2023: No cases were reported.

Trichinosis (Trichinellosis)

Recent Washington trends: In the past decade only six cases have been reported. Cases reported consuming bear and venison meat.

2023: No cases were reported.

Tuberculosis

Recent Washington trends: Over the last decade, incidence rates of TB in Washington have progressed downward overall, with a significant decrease in 2020 followed by significant increases in 2021 and 2022. This is similar to the trend seen in the United States (U.S.) as a whole. Recent fluctuations in case rate can partially be explained by the impacts of COVID-19 (e.g. potential misdiagnoses, social distancing, delayed care seeking) and an outbreak in Washington correctional facilities. From 2019 to 2023, there were between six and 16 TB-related deaths per year in Washington, representing between 3.2% and 7.3% of Washington TB cases in a given calendar year.

2023: In 2023, 219 cases of TB disease were reported in Washington, an average of more than four cases per week. This represents a 12.7 percent decrease from the 251 cases in 2022. In 2023, four Washington counties reported 10 or more TB cases. Together, these four counties accounted for 79.0 percent of the 219 cases counted in Washington.

Tularemia

Recent Washington trends: There are generally one to ten reports annually. Exposures include animal or tick bites, contaminated water, exposure to wild rabbits or rodents, and inhalation while farming or landscaping with power tools. In 2004 to 2005 a statewide serosurvey of 370

outdoor pet cats and dogs found 0.6 percent positive overall but 4.5 percent positive in southwest counties.

2023: Four cases were reported; three with exposure in Washington State, and one with unknown exposure.

Typhoid Fever

Recent Washington trends: Most years there are fewer than 20 cases reported. Cases occur mainly after international travel, most commonly to South Asia.

2023: 21 cases were reported, the majority of these cases reported travel to South Asia.

Vibriosis (Non-Cholera)

Recent Washington trends: In the last ten years (2014-2023) annual case counts have ranged from 90 to 217. Cases among out-of-state residents associated with consumption of Washington shellfish are not included in these counts.

2023: 114 cases were reported (1.4 cases/100,000 population).

Waterborne Outbreaks

Recent Washington trends: Waterborne outbreaks are often difficult to detect or investigate. From 2008 to 2023, zero to three outbreaks were reported each year (median, one outbreak per year). Distinct outbreaks have ranged in size from very small (two cases) to very large (hundreds of cases) (Table 7).

2023: Two outbreaks of legionellosis were reported.

Table 7. Waterborne Disease Outbreaks 1995-2023

Excluding spa-associated folliculitis outbreaks and illness outbreaks associated with harmful algal blooms.

Year	Agent	Water Type	County	Cases
1995	*Giardia*	Drinking	Yakima	87
1996	*Cryptosporidium*	Drinking	Yakima	18
1997	STEC	Drinking	Yakima	2
1998	Suspect viral	Recreational – Untreated	Kitsap	248
	Suspect viral	Recreational – Untreated	Snohomish	58
	Unknown	Drinking	Klickitat	6
1999	Unknown	Drinking	Lincoln	46
	E. coli O157:H7	Recreational – Untreated	Clark	36
	Suspect viral	Drinking	Spokane	68
2003	*Campylobacter*	Drinking	Walla Walla	110
2007	Suspect viral	Drinking	Okanogan	32
	Cryptosporidium	Recreational – Untreated	Clark	12
	Cryptosporidium	Recreational – Treated	Whatcom	14
2011	*Legionella*	Drinking	Spokane	3
2012	*Shigella sonnei*	Recreational – Untreated	Clark	3
2013	Norovirus	Recreational – Treated	King	11
2014	Norovirus	Recreational – Untreated	Kitsap	260+
	Norovirus	Recreational – Untreated	Clark	20
2015	*Legionella*	Drinking	Thurston	3
	Legionella	Other (cooling tower)	Chelan	10
2016	Norovirus	Recreational – Treated	King	17
	Legionella	Drinking	King	4
2017	*Legionella*	Unknown	King	2
	Legionella	Recreational – Treated	Benton-	3
	Legionella	Recreational – Treated	Yakima	2
2018	Swimmer's Itch (cercarial dermatitis)	Recreational – Untreated	Adams	3
	Norovirus	Recreational – Untreated	Kitsap	156
	Shigella sonnei	Recreational – Untreated	Clark	19
2019	No outbreaks reported			
2020	No outbreaks reported			
2021	No outbreaks reported			
2022	Suspect norovirus	Recreational – Untreated	Lincoln	39
2023	*Legionella*	Unknown	Walla Walla	3
	Legionella	Unknown	King	2

Yersiniosis

Recent Washington trends: 40 to 176 cases have been reported each year. An increase in culture-independent laboratory testing has contributed to increased reports since 2015. Outbreaks are uncommon, with most cases occurring sporadically.

2023: 176 cases were reported (2.2 cases/100,000 population).

Disease Incidence and Mortality Rates

Acute Flaccid Myelitis (AFM)

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2014	2	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	10	0.1	0
2017	3	0	0
2018	11	0.1	0
2019	1	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	3	0	0

* All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Anaplasmosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	1	0	0
2017	1	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	1	0	0
2020	1	0	0
2021	4	0.1	0
2022	2 (1E)	0	0
2023	3 (1E)	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Arboviral Disease Types

Year	Total Cases	Chikungunya	Colorado Tick Fever	Dengue	Japanese Encephalitis	St. Louis Encephalitis	West Nile Virus	Yellow Fever	Zika Virus	Other/Unknown flavivirus
2003	8	0	0	0	0	0	8[T]	0	0	0
2004	3	0	0	1[T]	1[T]	0	1[T]	0	0	0
2005	6	0	0	3[T]	0	0	3[T]	0	0	0
2006	13	1[T]	0	4[T]	0	0	8 (5[T], 3[E])	0	0	0
2007	16	0	0	10[T]	0	0	5[T]	0	0	1[T]
2008	19	0	1[T]	14[T]	1[T]	0	3[E]	0	0	0
2009	52	0	0	11[T]	0	1[T]	38 (36[E], 2[U])	0	0	2 (1[T], 1[E])
2010	24	3[T]	0	19[T]	0	0	2 (1[E], 1[T])	0	0	0
2011	9	0	0	9[T]	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012	20	0	0	16[T]	0	0	4 (2[E], 2[T])	0	0	0
2013	15	0	0	14[T]	0	0	1[T]	0	0	0
2014*	36	15[T]	0	9[T]	0	0	12 (10[E], 2[T])	0	0	0
2015	84	40[T]	0	19[T]	0	0	24 (22[E], 2[T])	0	0	1[T]
2016	113	10[T]	0	23[T]	0	0	9[E]	0	68[T]	3[T]
2017	55	3[T]	0	19[T]	0	0	13 (8[E], 5[T])	0	16[T]	4[T]
2018	14	2[T]	0	9[T]	0	0	3(1[E], 2[T])	0	0	0
2019	28	4[T]	0	19[T]	0	0	5 (4[E], 1[U])	0	0	0
2020	11	2[T]	0	7[T]	0	0	2[E]	0	0	0
2021	9	2[T]	1[T]	2[T]	0	0	3[E], 1[T]	0	0	0
2022	23	1[T]	0	18[T]	0	0	3[T], 1[U]	0	0	0
2023	45	9[T]	0	31[T]	0	1[E]	1[E], 2[T], 1[U]	0	0	0

[V] Vaccine-associated
[T] Travel-associated
[E] Endemically acquired
[U] Unknown exposure location
*2014 data updated since the 2014 annual report

Babesiosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	0	0	0
2017	1	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	1	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	1	0	0
2023	2	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Botulism

Year	Food	Infant	Wound	Combined Rate*	Deaths
1986	2	4	0	0.1	0
1987	1	1	1	0.1	0
1988	3	4	0	0.2	0
1989	10	0	0	0.2	0
1990	1	0	0	0	0
1991	0	3	0	0.1	0
1992	0	2	0	0	0
1993	4	5	0	0.2	0
1994	3	2	0	0.1	0
1995	4	2	0	0.1	0
1996	2	0	2	0.1	0
1997	0	1	2	0.1	0
1998	2	4	0	0.1	0
1999	2	4	1	0.1	0
2000	1	4	0	0.1	0
2001	1	6	0	0.1	0
2002	1	1	4	0.1	0
2003	1	3	7	0.2	0
2004	1	3	5	0.1	0
2005	0	2	4	0.1	0
2006	0	9	1	0.2	0
2007	1	1	2	0.1	1
2008	0	1	2	0	0
2009	4	2	4	0.1	1
2010	0	3	1	0.1	0
2011	0	3	4	0.1	0
2012	1	4	2	0.1	1
2013	2	4	4	0.1	0
2014	0	3	0	0	0
2015	0	6	2	0.1	0
2016	2	1	1	0.1	2
2017	0	6	4	0.1	0
2018	1	7	0	0.1	0
2019	0	4	1	0.1	0
2020	0	5	0	0.1	0
2021	0	3	1	0.1	0
2022	2	9	0	0.1	1
2023	2	5	1	0.1	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Brucellosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1987	1	0	0
1988	1	0	0
1989	1	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	3	0.1	0
1992	1	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	2	0	0
1997	3	0.1	0
1998	3	0.1	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	2	0	0
2003	1	0	0
2004	2	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	1	0	0
2008	1	0	0
2009	1	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	1	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	1	0	0
2014	4	0.1	0
2015	4	0.1	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	1	0	0
2018	1	0	0
2019	3	0	0
2020	2	0	0
2021	1	0	1
2022	4	0.1	0
2023	3	0	0

* All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Burkholderia Infection (Melioidosis or Glanders)

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	0	0	0
2017	2	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

* All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Campylobacteriosis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	9	44.7	6	29.1	5	23.9	6	28.4	4	+
Asotin	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	3	+
Benton	39	19.3	18	8.7	26	12.4	29	13.7	41	19.3
Chelan	27	34.4	30	37.9	20	25	12	14.9	33	40.9
Clallam	17	22.4	17	22	26	33.4	16	20.6	16	20.6
Clark	112	22.9	93	18.5	126	24.6	108	20.7	108	20.7
Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0
Cowlitz	21	19.3	21	19	33	29.6	18	16	36	32
Douglas	10	23.4	7	16.3	13	29.9	15	34.1	18	40.9
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Franklin	13	13.7	11	11.4	10	10.2	10	10	13	13
Garfield	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	26	26.3	14	14.1	14	13.9	28	27.5	31	30.5
Grays Harbor	21	28.3	30	39.7	19	25	14	18.3	20	26.2
Island	26	30.7	25	28.8	24	27.6	17	19.4	22	25.1
Jefferson	14	43.9	12	36.4	23	69.5	24	72	17	51
King	617	27.7	485	21.4	594	26	604	26.1	750	32.4
Kitsap	78	28.9	74	26.8	104	37.5	128	45.6	82	29.2
Kittitas	11	23.6	13	28	18	39.8	22	46.6	20	42.4
Klickitat	9	40.1	11	48.4	14	60.9	5	21.6	8	34.6
Lewis	24	30.2	32	39	26	31.4	14	16.8	29	34.8
Lincoln	1	+	2	+	1	+	1	+	3	+
Mason	34	52.3	9	13.7	12	18.3	7	10.6	16	24.2
Okanogan	11	25.7	5	11.9	9	21.3	2	+	18	42.2
Pacific	6	27.7	5	21.4	4	+	4	+	7	29.7
Pend Oreille	3	+	5	37.3	1	+	4	+	2	+
Pierce	206	23.2	256	27.8	209	22.5	198	21.1	205	21.9
San Juan	4	+	6	33.7	5	28	9	49.6	5	27.5
Skagit	49	37.9	47	36.3	25	19.2	25	19	53	40.4
Skamania	2	+	2	+	4	+	4	+	8	67.2
Snohomish	214	26.1	140	16.9	184	22	171	20.2	259	30.6
Spokane	96	18.6	63	11.7	86	15.9	94	17.1	118	21.4
Stevens	21	46.1	14	30.1	11	23.5	18	38.3	15	31.9
Thurston	47	16.4	54	18.3	70	23.5	91	30.3	56	18.6
Wahkiakum	2	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+
Walla Walla	34	54.7	13	20.8	22	35.4	18	28.7	20	31.9
Whatcom	60	26.6	37	16.3	62	27.4	68	29.4	37	16
Whitman	0	0	1	+	9	20.2	16	33.5	26	54.4
Yakima	113	44.1	50	19.5	71	27.5	80	30.8	93	35.8
State Totals	1,979	26.2	1,609	20.9	1,883	24.2	1,883	23.9	2,194	27.6

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	146	3.4	1
1985	250	5.7	0
1986	347	7.8	0
1987	420	9.3	1
1988	709	15.4	1
1989	899	19.0	0
1990	899	18.5	0
1991	930	18.5	4
1992	1,060	20.6	1
1993	1,051	20.0	0
1994	1,050	19.6	0
1995	1,050	19.2	4
1996	1,139	20.5	1
1997	1,150	20.3	0
1998	901	15.7	1
1999	950	16.3	2
2000	1,006	17.1	2
2001	991	16.6	0
2002	1,032	17.0	1
2003	943	15.4	0
2004	861	13.9	0
2005	1,045	16.6	0
2006	993	15.5	0
2007	1,020	15.6	0
2008	1,069	16.2	0
2009	1,030	15.4	1
2010	1,315	19.6	2
2011	1,538	22.7	0
2012	1,551	22.7	3
2013	1,631	23.7	6
2014	1,591	22.8	0
2015	1,847	26.2	2
2016	1,911	26.6	1
2017	2,214	30.3	1
2018	2,077	28.0	4
2019	1,979	26.2	1
2020	1,609	20.9	1
2021	1,883	24.2	1
2022	1,883	23.9	2
2023	2,194	27.6	5

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.
+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Candida auris Infection

Year	Cases
2017	0
2018	0
2019	0
2020	0
2021	0
2022	0
2023	6

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Note: Case counts include reports of confirmed Candida auris infection and colonization from Washington residents and out-of-state cases identified in a Washington healthcare facility.

Chlamydia‡

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	116	572.8	80	388.1	127	607.7	121	573.5	194	919.4
Asotin	65	292.6	69	309.6	61	271.1	46	203.5	45	199.9
Benton	1,019	502.0	976	471.8	981	468.5	971	457.4	1,041	490.3
Chelan	279	357.4	265	334.8	282	352.5	287	355.9	301	373.2
Clallam	185	242.1	134	173.7	154	198.1	136	175.2	112	144.3
Clark	2,086	423.6	1,859	369.4	1,925	375.2	1,871	359.2	1,802	345.9
Columbia	8	+	3	+	8	+	9	+	9	+
Cowlitz	558	510.8	466	420.8	411	368.6	395	351.6	379	337.3
Douglas	157	372.5	156	363.3	178	408.7	164	372.7	166	377.3
Ferry	13	+	10	+	11	+	29	397.3	14	+
Franklin	694	733.0	626	647.0	651	661.9	637	638.6	653	654.6
Garfield	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	+	3	+	2	+
Grant	466	476.0	394	397.5	511	506.9	542	532.4	524	514.7
Grays Harbor	296	394.6	248	327.9	213	280.1	182	238.2	192	251.3
Island	232	269.8	199	229.1	184	211.3	190	216.6	164	187.0
Jefferson	63	193.2	47	142.5	42	126.9	42	125.9	38	113.9
King	11,547	516.7	8,290	365.3	7,499	327.9	7,187	310.1	7,364	317.7
Kitsap	1,240	453.9	1,086	394.0	1,062	382.4	1,011	359.9	787	280.2
Kittitas	278	616.4	205	441.2	184	406.9	170	360.2	187	396.2
Klickitat	69	307.7	57	250.7	63	273.9	46	198.7	52	224.6
Lewis	305	375.5	331	402.9	273	330.1	288	345.3	293	351.3
Lincoln	26	240.6	24	220.7	15	+	19	171.9	20	181.0
Mason	247	379.6	214	325.6	196	298.1	220	332.3	225	339.9
Okanogan	142	339.3	122	289.8	107	252.7	155	363.0	164	384.1
Pacific	42	182.5	44	188.3	32	136.6	23	97.5	26	110.2
Pend Oreille	26	195.0	23	171.6	22	163.3	29	212.8	20	146.8
Pierce	6,300	695.2	5,567	604.9	5,383	579.9	4,498	479.8	4,505	480.6
San Juan	18	102.5	12	+	11	+	15	+	20	110.2
Skagit	495	385.5	433	334.3	384	295.4	401	305.5	365	278.1
Skamania	29	251.9	12	+	17	144.7	13	+	15	+
Snohomish	2,932	359.0	2,604	314.5	2,382	284.3	2,191	258.6	2,136	252.1
Spokane	2,655	500.6	2,469	457.8	2,562	472.6	2,388	433.6	2,213	401.9
Stevens	97	210.7	83	178.7	91	194.8	84	178.5	59	125.4
Thurston	1,202	415.5	1,227	416.2	920	308.9	826	274.9	947	315.1
Wahkiakum	8	+	6	+	3	+	8	+	9	+
Walla Walla	314	504.8	219	349.9	275	442.8	270	431.1	262	418.4
Whatcom	882	393.1	725	319.6	752	332.3	833	359.6	648	279.7
Whitman	436	911.8	319	665.0	401	899.1	401	838.9	314	656.9
Yakima	2,114	829.1	1,819	708.5	1,976	765.6	2,007	772.1	2,029	780.5
State Totals‡	37,641	495.7	31,423	407.8	30,352	390.8	28,708	365.0	28,301	359.9

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1990	12,709	261.1	0
1991	12,917	257.2	0
1992	11,762	228.8	0
1993	10,331	196.2	0
1994	10,575	197.1	0
1995	9,463	173.0	0
1996	9,237	165.9	0
1997	9,523	168.1	0
1998	10,998	191.3	0
1999	11,964	205.2	0
2000	13,066	221.7	0
2001	13,631	228.3	0
2002	14,936	246.5	0
2003	16,796	274.1	0
2004	17,635	284.0	0
2005	18,617	295.6	0
2006	17,819	277.5	0
2007	19,123	293.1	0
2008	21,327	322.7	0
2009	21,178	317.4	0
2010	21,401	318.3	0
2011	23,237	343.1	0
2012	24,600	360.2	0
2013	25,013	362.5	0
2014	26,246	375.3	0
2015	28,721	405.0	0
2016	31,193	432.1	0
2017	32,454	441.6	0
2018	34,754	465.1	0
2019	37,641	495.7	0
2020	31,423	407.8	0
2021	30,352	390.8	0
2022	28,708	365.0	0
2023	28,301	359.9	0

Note: Data prior to 2009 are based on year reported rather than year diagnosed.

‡State Totals for 2019-2023 also include supplementary ELR records for which county was unspecificed.
*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.
+County incidence rates based on counts <17 are suppressed due to statistical instability.
Note: Cases are included in this table if they are residing in Washington based on reported address at the time of diagnosis, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX - December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the current CDC case definition.
Data sources: PHIMS-STD as of April 2024, WELRS as of May 2024 (for 2019-2023 data only).

Cholera

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	2	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	1	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	1	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Coccidioidomycosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	40 (2E)	0.6	2
2017	69 (2E , 9U)	0.9	1
2018	63 (3E , 14U)	0.8	0
2019	62 (7U)	0.8	1
2020	64 (8U)	0.8	3
2021	120 (2E , 27U)	1.5	3
2022	96 (1E, 24U)	1.2	3
2023	133 (2E, 30U)	1.7	2

* All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

COVID-19

County	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	1,735	8,417.0	1,714	8,201.0	2,123	10,061.6	208	981.1
Asotin	1,131	5,075.2	2,091	9,293.3	2,309	10,216.8	431	1,902.9
Benton	11,756	5,682.7	22,397	10,695.8	26,996	12,716.0	3,790	1,758.7
Chelan	5,065	6,400.0	7,922	9,902.5	10,880	13,490.4	961	1,179.1
Clallam	741	960.4	5,824	7,490.7	8,964	11,547.8	1,580	2,023.7
Clark	14,187	2,818.7	38,223	7,449.4	57,789	11,094.1	8,243	1,563.0
Columbia	96	2,429.1	336	8,506.3	309	7,822.8	52	1,316.5
Cowlitz	2,774	2,505.2	13,028	11,684.3	11,203	9,971.5	1,369	1,211.5
Douglas	2,706	6,302.1	4,276	9,818.6	6,173	14,029.5	571	1,283.1
Ferry	181	2,521.6	763	10,524.1	836	11,452.1	185	2,534.2
Franklin	9,265	9,576.3	12,360	12,567.4	14,877	14,914.3	1,351	1,336.3
Garfield	96	4,199.5	182	7,913.0	217	9,434.8	23	1,000.0
Grant	7,031	7,093.2	11,979	11,883.9	12,904	12,675.8	2,764	2,675.7
Grays Harbor	2,605	3,444.1	8,039	10,570.7	9,524	12,466.0	1,603	2,081.8
Island	966	1,112.2	4,220	4,845.0	8,289	9,451.5	1,380	1,565.5
Jefferson	233	706.6	1,320	3,987.9	3,137	9,406.3	897	2,683.6
King	66,393	2,925.2	150,501	6,580.6	321,611	13,876.3	39,548	1,684.5
Kitsap	4,177	1,515.5	17,303	6,230.8	29,934	10,656.5	5,500	1,942.1
Kittitas	1,862	4,007.1	4,217	9,324.5	4,205	8,908.9	631	1,334.0
Klickitat	536	2,357.6	1,891	8,221.7	1,860	8,034.6	256	1,101.1
Lewis	2,548	3,101.7	9,598	11,605.8	8,425	10,101.9	1,365	1,623.6
Lincoln	270	2,482.5	1,290	11,834.9	1,090	9,864.3	237	2,130.3
Mason	1,835	2,791.9	5,480	8,334.6	8,178	12,353.5	1,385	2,067.2
Okanogan	1,883	4,472.3	3,972	9,379.0	4,577	10,719.0	1,068	2,483.7
Pacific	574	2,456.7	1,724	7,359.7	2,431	10,300.8	272	1,144.1
Pend Oreille	498	3,716.1	1,263	9,372.9	1,190	8,733.9	161	1,173.0
Pierce	27,897	3,031.0	92,733	9,990.6	119,160	12,711.8	20,375	2,153.1
San Juan	75	421.6	453	2,537.8	1,417	7,807.2	220	1,198.9
Skagit	3,368	2,600.3	11,102	8,540.0	13,555	10,327.6	2,565	1,943.2
Skamania	201	1,732.2	742	6,314.9	836	7,025.2	135	1,125.0
Snohomish	23,333	2,818.1	62,254	7,430.7	114,637	13,529.7	18,033	2,097.3
Spokane	28,145	5,218.4	54,737	10,097.2	68,197	12,383.7	15,348	2,767.4
Stevens	1,229	2,646.1	4,520	9,673.6	4,117	8,750.3	1,044	2,204.9
Thurston	5,064	1,717.8	23,210	7,793.8	33,474	11,139.4	6,361	2,096.6
Wahkiakum	52	1,175.9	265	5,921.8	319	7,049.7	33	725.3
Walla Walla	3,791	6,057.5	6,031	9,711.8	8,867	14,158.9	1,627	2,578.4
Whatcom	3,629	1,599.8	17,801	7,866.1	27,020	11,664.1	2,396	1,016.1
Whitman	2,841	5,922.1	3,441	7,715.2	3,686	7,711.3	723	1,503.1
Yakima	21,045	8,197.4	26,646	10,323.9	34,809	13,390.7	3,816	1,460.9
Unknown	898	NA	659	NA	1,397	NA	125	NA
State Totals	262,712	3,409.1	636,507	8,195.0	991,522	12,607.7	148,632	1,869.3

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2020	262,712	3,409.1	3,737
2021	636,507	8,195.0	6,414
2022	991,522	12,607.7	5,069
2023	148,632	1,869.3	1,641

Note: Deaths for 2023 are included in this table if there was any mention of COVID-19 or similar term on a death certificate housed in the Washington Health and Life Event System (WHALES). Since January 1, 2023, DOH implemented a new classification of COVID-19 death, aligning with emerging standards. Probable cases of COVID-19 death are no longer counted, which may result in undercounts of COVID-19 deaths. Before January 1, 2023, a COVID-19 death was defined as any mention of COVID-19 or other equal term associated with a positive COVID-19 test, or natural death associated with a positive COVID-19 test shortly before death on the death certificate in the relevant calendar year. Death counts reflect deaths only reported to Washington state through death certificates and positive reported labs into the Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS). Please interpret the data with caution, as it may be underrepresented due to the lack of available testing early in the pandemic, coding limitations related to nonstandard naming practices of "COVID-19", and inconsistent use of diagnosis for the cause of death on the death certificate. Deaths who only tested with a home test may not be included in the data, and the new classification implemented on January 1, 2023, may impact comparisons with previous years.

Note: 2020, 2021 and 2022 data have been updated since last annual report, due to delays in case and death counts prior to publication.

Data sources: WDRS for case data; WHALES for death data
*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Note: Cases are included in this table if they received a positive molecular (PCR) or antigen test from CLIA-certified or CLIA-waived laboratories, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, 2XXX - December 31, 2XXX) and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the current CDC case definition. Cases identified through at-home testing are not represented in the data. Without the inclusion of at-home tested cases, the case counts and rates reported here may be an underestimate of the true value. The underestimation of COVID-19 events through traditional surveillance methods has been a known issue since 2022 following the widespread introduction and use of at-home-tests. Washington residents tested in other states are generally not included in the data set. Therefore, case data represented on this table underestimates the true number of people infected with COVID-19 in Washington and may be biased towards certain populations more likely to receive tests in a health care setting.

Cryptococcosis
(by *Cryptococcus gattii*)

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	5 (2E, 3U)	0.1	0
2017	1E	0	0
2018	4 (1E , 3U)	0.1	1
2019	2 (1E , 1U)	0	1
2020	3 (1E , 2U)	0	0
2021	3U	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

* All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Cryptosporidiosis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	8	4	4	+	2	+	5	2.4	1	+
Chelan	1	+	3	+	2	+	11	13.6	5	6.2
Clallam	3	+	0	0	6	7.7	4	+	5	6.4
Clark	15	3.1	2	+	5	1	10	1.9	11	2.1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	5	4.6	0	0	3	+	0	0	2	+
Douglas	4	+	1	+	0	0	5	11.4	0	0
Ferry	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	+	1	+	2	+	4	+	3	+
Grays Harbor	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+
Island	0	0	2	+	2	+	1	+	3	+
Jefferson	0	0	3	+	2	+	4	+	4	+
King	114	5.1	82	3.6	86	3.8	103	4.4	105	4.5
Kitsap	1	+	8	2.9	1	+	4	+	3	+
Kittitas	3	+	3	+	3	+	5	10.6	3	+
Klickitat	2	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	1	+	2	+	0	0	5	6	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	+	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0
Okanogan	1	+	2	+	1	+	1	+	1	+
Pacific	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	27	3	13	1.4	9	1	19	2	24	2.6
San Juan	1	+	1	+	2	+	1	+	1	+
Skagit	3	+	11	8.5	3	+	5	3.8	4	+
Skamania	1	+	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0
Snohomish	9	1.1	14	1.7	19	2.3	22	2.6	22	2.6
Spokane	7	1.4	5	0.9	4	+	19	3.5	24	4.4
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	6	2.1	4	+	6	2	5	1.7	4	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Walla Walla	3	+	2	+	2	+	1	+	1	+
Whatcom	5	2.2	0	0	1	+	2	+	2	+
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+
Yakima	7	2.7	4	+	5	1.9	8	3.1	8	3.1
State Totals	232	3.1	172	2.2	168	2.2	250	3.2	239	3.0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.
+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2001	73	1.2	0
2002	62	1.0	0
2003	65	1.1	0
2004	63	1.0	0
2005	94	1.5	0
2006	95	1.5	0
2007	139	2.1	0
2008	99	1.5	0
2009	102	1.5	0
2010	102	1.5	0
2011	88	1.3	0
2012	101	1.5	0
2013	84	1.2	0
2014	75	1.1	0
2015	113	1.6	0
2016	131	1.8	0
2017	150	2.1	0
2018	198	2.7	0
2019	232	3.1	0
2020	172	2.2	1
2021	168	2.2	1
2022	250	3.2	0
2023	239	3.0	0

Cyclosporiasis‡

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2002	5	0.1	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	11	0.2	0
2005	5	0.1	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	1	0	0
2008	1	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	2	0	0
2011	4	0.1	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	2	0	0
2015	5	0.1	0
2016	3	0	0
2017	9	0.1	0
2018	23	0.3	0
2019	17	0.2	0
2020	11	0.1	0
2021	19	0.2	0
2022	43	0.5	0
2023	33	0.4	0

‡Cyclosporiasis first became a notifiable condition in Washington in December 2000

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Diphtheria

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Ehrlichiosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	3 (1U)	0	0
2020	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0

* All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Giardiasis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Asotin	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	5	2.5	2	+	6	2.9	4	+	2	+
Chelan	3	+	0	0	0	0	3	+	8	9.9
Clallam	6	7.9	4	+	4	+	6	7.7	7	9
Clark	11	2.3	9	1.8	22	4.3	27	5.2	18	3.5
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Cowlitz	1	+	0	0	1	+	8	7.1	4	+
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	+	3	+	3	+
Ferry	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	4	+	1	+	2	+	4	+	2	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	+	2	+	0	0	1	+	0	0
Grays Harbor	4	+	0	0	4	+	1	+	4	+
Island	4	+	5	5.8	4	+	8	9.1	4	+
Jefferson	7	21.9	8	24.3	0	0	5	15	4	+
King	59	2.7	9	0.4	40	1.7	18	0.8	23	1
Kitsap	13	4.8	4	+	12	4.3	18	6.4	10	3.6
Kittitas	1	+	1	+	4	+	10	21.2	6	12.7
Klickitat	2	+	0	0	1	+	2	+	4	+
Lewis	3	+	0	0	1	+	2	+	4	+
Lincoln	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Mason	3	+	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	2	+	3	+	2	+	1	+	3	+
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Pierce	43	4.8	28	3	24	2.6	38	4.1	24	2.6
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	0	0
Skagit	10	7.7	12	9.3	7	5.4	13	9.9	8	6.1
Skamania	2	+	0	0	1	+	1	+	0	0
Snohomish	46	5.6	50	6	46	5.5	47	5.5	47	5.5
Spokane	29	5.6	8	1.5	13	2.4	15	2.7	20	3.6
Stevens	1	+	1	+	0	0	3	+	2	+
Thurston	12	4.2	22	7.5	22	7.4	16	5.3	14	4.7
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Whatcom	9	4	11	4.8	14	6.2	14	6	23	9.9
Whitman	2	+	0	0	2	+	0	0	0	0
Yakima	1	+	0	0	3	+	3	+	3	+
State Totals	288	3.8	184	2.4	237	3.1	276	3.5	250	3.1

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	710	16.3	0
1985	779	17.6	0
1986	811	18.2	0
1987	827	18.3	0
1988	851	18.4	0
1989	980	20.7	0
1990	792	16.3	0
1991	876	17.4	1
1992	860	16.7	1
1993	747	14.2	0
1994	722	13.5	0
1995	855	15.6	0
1996	668	12.0	0
1997	738	13.0	0
1998	740	12.9	1
1999	560	9.6	1
2000	622	10.6	1
2001	512	8.6	0
2002	510	8.4	0
2003	435	7.1	0
2004	444	7.2	0
2005	437	6.9	0
2006	451	7.0	0
2007	590	9.0	0
2008	486	7.4	0
2009	467	7.0	0
2010	521	7.7	0
2011	529	7.8	0
2012	512	7.5	0
2013	548	8.0	0
2014	515	7.4	0
2015	604	8.6	0
2016	672	9.4	0
2017	668	9.1	0
2018	438	5.9	0
2019	288	3.8	0
2020	184	2.4	0
2021	237	3.1	0
2022	276	3.5	0
2023	250	3.1	0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Gonorrhea

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	11	+	10	+	22	105.3	11	+	13	+
Asotin	24	108.0	26	116.7	17	75.6	8	+	3	+
Benton	235	115.8	379	183.2	337	160.9	284	133.8	244	114.9
Chelan	36	46.1	40	50.5	37	46.3	60	74.4	52	64.5
Clallam	29	38.0	9	+	29	37.3	49	63.1	24	30.9
Clark	548	111.3	677	134.5	638	124.3	568	109.0	514	98.7
Columbia	3	+	1	+	1	+	7	+	3	+
Cowlitz	101	92.5	72	65.0	84	75.3	80	71.2	89	79.2
Douglas	26	61.7	25	58.2	20	45.9	29	65.9	21	47.7
Ferry	7	+	2	+	3	+	8	+	1	+
Franklin	133	140.5	170	175.7	184	187.1	182	182.5	129	129.3
Garfield	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Grant	97	99.1	127	128.1	112	111.1	103	101.2	107	105.1
Grays Harbor	72	96.0	83	109.7	77	101.2	54	70.7	54	70.7
Island	41	47.7	29	33.4	29	33.3	32	36.5	32	36.5
Jefferson	5	+	10	+	4	+	14	+	10	+
King	4,706	210.6	4,277	188.4	4,310	188.5	4,450	192.0	4,515	194.8
Kitsap	241	88.2	255	92.5	260	93.6	275	97.9	189	67.3
Kittitas	29	64.3	19	40.9	18	39.8	42	89.0	21	44.5
Klickitat	17	75.8	8	+	14	+	13	+	13	+
Lewis	50	61.6	50	60.9	67	81.0	53	63.5	53	63.5
Lincoln	7	+	6	+	1	+	10	+	9	+
Mason	45	69.2	23	35.0	56	85.2	51	77.0	39	58.9
Okanogan	46	109.9	41	97.4	25	59.0	52	121.8	26	60.9
Pacific	4	+	4	+	7	+	8	+	11	+
Pend Oreille	1	+	11	+	4	+	20	146.8	10	+
Pierce	2,132	235.2	2,208	239.9	1,786	192.4	1,735	185.1	1,559	166.3
San Juan	2	+	0	0	1	+	7	+	5	+
Skagit	117	91.1	136	105.0	99	76.2	86	65.5	70	53.3
Skamania	4	+	1	+	1	+	6	+	5	+
Snohomish	760	93.0	796	96.1	799	95.4	893	105.4	633	74.7
Spokane	1,073	202.3	900	166.9	879	162.1	1,047	190.1	877	159.3
Stevens	32	69.5	25	53.8	20	42.8	31	65.9	28	59.5
Thurston	279	96.4	305	103.5	262	88.0	258	85.9	251	83.5
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+	3	+
Walla Walla	78	125.4	60	95.9	48	77.3	41	65.5	45	71.9
Whatcom	157	70.0	188	82.9	216	95.4	222	95.8	144	62.2
Whitman	34	71.1	23	47.9	34	76.2	45	94.1	13	+
Yakima	665	260.8	584	227.5	596	230.9	556	213.9	363	139.6
State Totals	11,848	156.0	11,580	150.3	11,098	142.9	11,392	144.9	10,181	129.5

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1990	5,009	103.0	0
1991	4,441	88.4	0
1992	4,169	81.1	0
1993	3,740	71.0	0
1994	2,893	53.9	0
1995	2,765	50.5	0
1996	2,020	36.3	0
1997	1,955	34.5	0
1998	1,948	33.9	0
1999	2,132	36.6	0
2000	2,419	41.0	0
2001	2,991	50.1	0
2002	2,925	48.3	0
2003	2,754	44.9	0
2004	2,810	45.3	0
2005	3,738	59.3	0
2006	4,231	65.9	0
2007	3,646	55.9	0
2008	3,116	47.2	0
2009	2,268	34.0	0
2010	2,865	42.6	0
2011	2,730	40.3	0
2012	3,282	48.1	0
2013	4,390	63.6	0
2014	6,136	87.8	0
2015	7,203	101.6	0
2016	8,165	113.1	0
2017	10,022	136.4	0
2018	11,215	150.1	0
2019	11,848	156.0	0
2020	11,580	150.3	0
2021	11,098	142.9	0
2022	11,392	144.9	0
2023	10,181	129.5	0

Note: Data prior to 2009 are based on year reported rather than year diagnosed.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates based on counts <17 are suppressed due to statistical instability.

Note: Cases are included in this table if they are residing in Washington based on reported address at the time of diagnosis, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX - December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the current CDC case definition.

Data source: PHIMS-STD as of April 2024, WELRS as of May 2024 (for 2022-2023 data only)

Haemophilus Influenzae
Invasive Disease

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1982	149	3.5	6
1983	123	2.9	5
1984	110	2.5	5
1985	153	3.5	6
1986	319	7.1	11
1987	271	6.0	6
1988	200	4.3	0
1989	163	3.4	2
1990	123	2.5	6
1991	51	1.0	0
1992	22	0.4	1
1993	17	0.3	0
1994	10	0.2	0
1995	11	0.2	3
1996	10	0.2	0
1997	6	0.1	0
1998	11	0.2	1
1999	5	0.1	1
2000	8	0.1	0
2001*	7	1.8	0
2002*	5	1.2	0
2003*	13	3.2	1
2004*	4	1	0
2005*	5	1.2	0
2006*	5	1.2	0
2007*	6	1.4	0
2008*	2	0.5	0
2009*	9	2.1	0
2010*	10	2.3	1
2011*	8	1.8	1
2012*	4	0.9	0
2013*	11	2.5	0
2014*	9	2.1	0
2015*	5	1.1	0
2016*	9	2	0
2017*	7	1.5	0
2018*	13	2.9	0
2019*	16	3.5	0
2020*	6	1.4	0
2021*	7	1.6	0
2022*	17	3.9	0
2023*	10	2.3	2

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
Rates for 2001-2023 are for population aged 0-4 years;
rates before 2001 are for the entire population.

Hantavirus‡

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985**	1	0	1
1994	2	0	1
1995	4	0.1	2
1996	4	0.1	2
1997	3	0.1	1
1998	2	0	0
1999	5	0.1	1
2000	1	0	0
2001	1	0	0
2002	1	0	0
2003	2	0	1
2004	2	0	0
2005	1	0	0
2006	3	0	2
2007	2	0	0
2008	2	0	1
2009	3	0	1
2010	2	0	0
2011	2	0	1
2012	2	0	2
2013	0	0	0
2014	1	0	0
2015	1	0	0
2016	1	0	0
2017	5	0.1	3
2018	2	0	0
2019	1	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	2	0	0

‡Hantavirus first became a notifiable condition in Washington in December 2000.

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

** One retrospective case from 1985 was reported.

Hepatitis A, Acute

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0
Chelan	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	4	+	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	1	+	0	0	2	+	0	0	1	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	0	0	2	+	0	0	2	+	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	45	2	148	6.5	6	0.3	8	0.3	17	0.7
Kitsap	4	+	4	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	6	12.9	2	+	1	+	0	0
Klickitat	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	2	+	1	+	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	4	+	4	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	3	+	20	2.2	0	0	2	+	1	+
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	15	1.8	39	4.7	3	+	7	0.8	4	+
Spokane	74	14.4	25	4.6	0	0	2	+	1	+
Stevens	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	1	+	5	1.7	0	0	1	+	0	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	23	9	24	9.3	3	+	0	0	2	+
State Totals	181	2.4	284	3.7	18	0.2	28	0.4	29	0.4

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	373	8.6	0
1985	702	15.9	2
1986	1,385	31.0	1
1987	2,589	57.2	1
1988	2,669	57.8	7
1989	3,273	69.2	5
1990	1,380	28.4	1
1991	608	12.1	3
1992	865	16.8	1
1993	926	17.6	1
1994	1,119	20.9	2
1995	937	17.1	9
1996	1,001	18.0	3
1997	1,019	18.0	1
1998	1,037	18.0	2
1999	505	8.7	1
2000	298	5.1	1
2001	184	3.1	0
2002	162	2.7	0
2003	50	0.8	0
2004	69	1.1	0
2005	63	1.0	1
2006	52	0.8	2
2007	60	0.9	0
2008	51	0.8	0
2009	42	0.6	1
2010	21	0.3	0
2011	31	0.5	1
2012	29	0.4	1
2013	45	0.7	1
2014	26	0.4	0
2015	26	0.4	0
2016	31	0.4	1
2017	28	0.4	0
2018	35	0.5	1
2019	181	2.4	4
2020	284	3.7	5
2021	18	0.2	0
2022	28	0.4	0
2023	29	0.4	0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.
+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Hepatitis B, Acute‡

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0	0	0
Chelan	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	2	+	0	0	2	+	1	+	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	3	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	17	0.8	11	0.5	11	0.5	9	0.4	3	+
Kitsap	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Lewis	1	+	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	4	+	6	0.7	1	+	4	+	6	0.6
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	7	0.9	2	+	2	+	1	+	3	+
Spokane	7	1.4	7	1.3	7	1.3	5	0.9	7	1.3
Stevens	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	5	1.7	3	*	0	0	0	0	4	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	3	+	4	+	1	+	1	+	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Unspecified‡	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0
State Totals	53	0.7	37	0.5	29	0.4	24	0.3	27	0.3

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1983	307	7.1	3
1984	317	7.3	2
1985	484	11	6
1986	989	22.2	8
1987	1,126	24.9	4
1988	979	21.2	6
1989	1,055	22.3	9
1990	616	12.7	7
1991	470	9.4	5
1992	399	7.8	1
1993	247	4.7	0
1994	255	4.8	2
1995	226	4.1	2
1996	158	2.8	1
1997	114	2	2
1998	136	2.4	0
1999	111	1.9	1
2000	132	2.2	5
2001	171	2.9	0
2002	83	1.4	0
2003	90	1.5	1
2004	64	1	1
2005	80	1.3	0
2006	80	1.2	2
2007	71	1.1	1
2008	56	0.8	0
2009	48	0.7	0
2010	50	0.7	1
2011	35	0.5	0
2012	34	0.5	1
2013	34	0.5	1
2014	44	0.6	0
2015	34	0.5	0
2016	45	0.6	0
2017	43	0.6	0
2018	51	0.7	0
2019	53	0.7	0
2020	37	0.5	1
2021	29	0.4	1
2022	24	0.3	1
2023	27	0.3	0

‡Includes cases diagnosed in correctional facilities and cases entered at the state level into Washington State surveillance databases.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.
+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.
Note: Cases of acute hepatitis B are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Confirmed as determined by the CDC case definition.
Data sources: Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS), 09/01/2023; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 1990–2023

Hepatitis B, Chronic‡

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	3	+	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0
Asotin	0	0	1	+	1	+	0	0	1	+
Benton	64	31.7	36	17.4	28	13.4	18	8.5	23	10.7
Chelan	9	11.5	3	+	4	+	4	+	0	0
Clallam	6	7.9	2	+	4	+	4	+	4	+
Clark	108	22.1	89	17.7	90	17.5	124	23.8	106	20.1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+
Cowlitz	12	11	9	8.1	6	5.4	15	13.4	12	10.6
Douglas	3	+	3	+	1	+	2	+	1	+
Ferry	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Franklin	19	20.1	10	10.3	4	+	6	6	13	12.9
Garfield	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Grant	5	5.1	3	+	4	+	6	5.9	13	12.6
Grays Harbor	12	16.2	10	13.2	7	9.2	7	9.2	7	9.1
Island	7	8.3	5	5.8	7	8	4	+	5	5.7
Jefferson	0	0	2	+	4	+	0	0	3	+
King	939	42.2	668	29.4	769	33.6	840	36.2	852	36.3
Kitsap	41	15.2	25	9.1	27	9.7	25	8.9	26	9.2
Kittitas	0	0	2	+	1	+	2	+	5	10.6
Klickitat	3	+	2	+	3	+	0	0	2	+
Lewis	4	+	3	+	13	15.7	7	8.4	7	8.3
Lincoln	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	3	+
Mason	10	15.4	2	+	11	16.7	8	12.1	12	17.9
Okanogan	3	+	1	+	6	14.2	4	+	4	+
Pacific	6	27.7	1	+	1	+	2	+	1	+
Pend Oreille	1	+	1	+	2	+	0	0	2	+
Pierce	191	21.5	135	14.6	171	18.4	147	15.7	159	16.8
San Juan	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Skagit	13	10.1	4	+	12	9.2	7	5.3	9	6.8
Skamania	1	+	1	+	2	+	1	+	1	+
Snohomish	243	29.7	172	20.8	151	18	198	23.4	201	23.4
Spokane	93	18	73	13.5	62	11.4	83	15.1	74	13.3
Stevens	2	+	4	+	2	+	4	+	1	+
Thurston	42	14.7	47	15.9	44	14.8	34	11.3	39	12.9
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	5	8	12	19.2	5	8	4	+	3	+
Whatcom	19	8.4	21	9.3	17	7.5	12	5.2	18	7.6
Whitman	6	12	8	16.7	3	+	5	10.5	9	18.7
Yakima	20	7.8	12	4.7	13	5	6	2.3	18	6.9
Unspecified‡	2	-	2	-	4	-	0	-	3	-
State Totals	1,895	25.1	1,370	17.8	1,483	19.1	1583	20.1	1,639	20.6

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2001	1,078	18.1	55
2002	979	16.2	52
2003	950	15.5	48
2004	939	15.3	55
2005	1,034	16.4	49
2006	1,119	17.4	39
2007	1,138	17.4	47
2008	1,464	22.2	52
2009	1,194	17.9	64
2010	1,238	18.4	47
2011	1,030	15.2	54
2012	1,139	16.7	47
2013	901	13.1	60
2014	1,119	16.1	56
2015	1,310	18.6	48
2016	1,521	21.2	47
2017	1,816	24.9	47
2018	1,878	25.3	53
2019	1,895	25.1	49
2020	1,370	17.8	49
2021	1,483	19.1	58
2022	1,583	20.1	60
2023	1,639	20.6	61

‡Includes cases diagnosed in correctional facilities and cases entered at the state level into Washington State surveillance databases.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Note: Cases of chronic hepatitis B are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Confirmed as determined by the CDC case definition.

Data sources: Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS), 09/01/2023; Washington State DOH, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data, 1990–2023

Hepatitis B, Perinatal

Year	Cases
2017	0
2018	1
2019	0
2020	0
2021	1
2022	0
2023	0

Note: Cases of perinatal hepatitis B are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Confirmed as determined by the CDC case definition.

Data source: Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS), 09/01/2023

Hepatitis C, Acute[‡†]

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Benton	0	0	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Chelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	0	0
Clallam	1	+	2	+	1	+	0	0	3	+
Clark	6	1.2	5	1.0	14	2.7	9	1.7	5	0.9
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	1	+	2	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Douglas	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	2	+	4	+	1	+	0	0
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
King	34	1.5	32	1.4	29	1.3	38	1.6	20	0.9
Kitsap	0	0	3	+	4	+	3	+	6	2.1
Kittitas	0	0	3	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	2	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Mason	0	0	1	+	1	+	3	+	3	+
Okanogan	0	0	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Pacific	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Pierce	20	2.3	20	2.2	18	1.9	7	0.7	23	2.4
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1	+	2	+	1	+	4	+	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	10	1.2	10	1.2	4	+	7	0.8	2	+
Spokane	15	2.9	19	3.5	22	4.1	10	1.8	11	2.0
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	0	0
Thurston	0	0	3	+	4	+	3	+	2	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Whatcom	8	3.6	8	3.5	16	7.1	4	+	3	+
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	0	0	1	+	1	+	3	+	3	+
Unspecified[‡]	0	-	0	-	0	-	4	-	6	-
State Totals	97	1.3	120	1.6	122	1.6	106	1.3	97	1.2

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1983	151	3.5	1
1984	131	3.0	2
1985	145	3.3	1
1986	167	3.7	7
1987	207	4.6	1
1988	232	5.0	2
1989	208	4.4	4
1990	141	2.9	6
1991	164	3.3	4
1992	186	3.6	1
1993	219	4.2	1
1994	294	5.5	0
1995	234	4.3	1
1996	66	1.2	1
1997	42	0.7	0
1998	29	0.5	0
1999	24	0.4	0
2000	44	0.7	0
2001	31	0.5	0
2002	27	0.4	0
2003	21	0.3	0
2004	23	0.4	1
2005	21	0.3	0
2006	23	0.4	0
2007	18	0.3	0
2008	25	0.4	0
2009	22	0.3	0
2010	25	0.4	0
2011	41	0.6	0
2012	54	0.8	0
2013	63	0.9	0
2014	83	1.2	0
2015	63	0.9	0
2016	95	1.3	0
2017	75	1.0	0
2018	119	1.6	0
2019	97	1.3	0
2020	120	1.6	0
2021	122	1.6	0
2022	106	1.3	0
2023	97	1.2	0

[‡]Includes cases diagnosed in correctional and other state facilities.

[†]Includes individuals who acquired hepatitis C through hepatitis C-positive organ transplants, a growing practice, among other sources of transmission.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Note: Cases of acute hepatitis C are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the CDC case definition. The most recent case definition update occurred in 2020.

Data sources: Legacy DOH Hepatitis Surveillance Records (1983-2016 data); Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS): 2017-2021 data extracted 09/2022, 2022 data extracted 08/2023, 2023 data extracted 10/2024; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data.

Hepatitis C, Chronic‡

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	6	29.8	2	+	6	28.7	7	33.2	3	+
Asotin	41	182.1	23	103.2	23	102.2	21	92.9	11	48.6
Benton	192	95.1	238	115.0	150	71.6	105	49.5	71	32.9
Chelan	38	48.5	29	36.6	33	41.3	27	33.5	16	19.6
Clallam	123	161.8	70	90.7	81	104.2	47	60.5	53	67.9
Clark	487	99.7	378	75.1	211	41.1	191	36.7	208	39.4
Columbia	5	120.2	5	126.5	2	+	0	0	1	+
Cowlitz	130	119.3	102	92.1	120	107.6	72	64.1	83	73.5
Douglas	17	39.7	13	30.3	17	39.0	12	27.3	13	29.2
Ferry	9	114.9	10	139.3	6	82.8	5	68.5	10	137.0
Franklin	88	92.9	50	51.7	47	47.8	45	45.1	22	21.8
Garfield	3	+	1	+	1	+	0	0	1	+
Grant	63	63.8	38	38.3	35	34.7	25	24.6	32	31.0
Grays Harbor	176	237.3	82	108.4	68	89.4	69	90.3	64	83.1
Island	42	49.5	34	39.1	32	36.7	31	35.3	23	26.1
Jefferson	36	112.9	26	78.8	21	63.4	14	42.0	10	29.9
King	1,268	57.0	848	37.4	840	36.7	733	31.6	645	27.5
Kitsap	144	53.3	116	42.1	110	39.6	80	28.5	95	33.5
Kittitas	21	45.1	31	66.7	17	37.6	20	42.4	13	27.5
Klickitat	20	89.2	15	66.0	13	56.5	12	51.8	16	68.8
Lewis	102	128.3	59	71.8	71	85.9	61	73.1	41	48.8
Lincoln	7	63.9	4	+	2	+	4	+	6	53.9
Mason	96	147.7	60	91.3	54	82.1	36	54.4	33	49.3
Okanogan	36	84.2	32	76.0	38	89.7	24	56.2	20	46.5
Pacific	42	194.1	38	162.6	37	158.0	23	97.5	13	54.7
Pend Oreille	12	87.3	10	74.6	5	37.1	15	110.1	9	65.6
Pierce	690	77.7	423	46.0	491	52.9	360	38.4	308	32.5
San Juan	15	87.5	2	+	5	28.0	6	33.1	3	+
Skagit	118	91.3	77	59.4	64	49.2	61	46.5	35	26.5
Skamania	11	91.2	11	94.8	8	68.1	9	75.6	5	41.7
Snohomish	741	90.5	390	47.1	363	43.3	286	33.8	256	29.8
Spokane	759	147.3	449	83.3	388	71.6	339	61.6	290	52.3
Stevens	65	142.6	38	81.8	30	64.2	28	59.5	19	40.1
Thurston	240	84.0	140	47.5	153	51.4	135	44.9	121	39.9
Wahkiakum	5	119.3	5	113.1	2	+	1	+	5	109.9
Walla Walla	61	98.1	29	46.3	29	46.7	18	28.7	23	36.5
Whatcom	168	74.6	124	54.7	80	35.4	62	26.8	65	27.6
Whitman	17	33.9	16	33.4	8	17.9	7	14.6	10	20.8
Yakima	207	80.9	109	42.5	116	44.9	100	38.5	91	34.8
Unspecified‡	429	-	331	-	221	-	204	-	168	-
State Totals	6,730	89.2	4,458	57.8	3,998	51.5	3,295	41.9	2,911	36.6

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2001	6,052	101.4	296
2002	5,218	86.1	335
2003	4,142	67.6	299
2004	4,681	76.4	362
2005	4,708	74.7	322
2006	5,296	82.5	355
2007	5,481	84.0	444
2008	6,450	97.6	473
2009	5,511	82.6	550
2010	5,619	83.6	560
2011	5,066	74.9	580
2012	4,865	71.4	604
2013	4,438	64.5	584
2014	5,995	86.0	645
2015	7,085	100.3	651
2016	8,118	113.0	511
2017	8,865	121.3	531
2018	7,652	103.0	468
2019	6,730	89.2	440
2020	4,458	57.8	444
2021	3,998	51.5	481
2022	3,295	41.9	427
2023	2,911	36.6	403

‡Includes cases diagnosed in correctional and other state facilities.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Note: Cases of chronic hepatitis C are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the CDC case definition. The most recent case definition update occurred in 2020.

Data sources: Legacy DOH Hepatitis Surveillance Records (2001-2016 data); Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS), 2017-2021 data extracted 09/2022, 2022 data extracted 08/2023, 2023 data extracted 10/2024; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data.

Hepatitis C, Perinatal

Year	Cases
2018	4
2019	3
2020	5
2021	2
2022	4
2023	7

Note: Cases of perinatal hepatitis C are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Confirmed as determined by the CDC case definition. The case definition was established in 2018.

Data source: Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS), 08/2024.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)‡

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	1	+	1	+	0	0	2	+	1	+
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	13	+	6	+	10	+	4	+	13	+
Chelan	2	+	1	+	0	6.3	4	+	4	+
Clallam	2	+	1	+	5	+	0	0	3	+
Clark	28	5.7	22	4.4	26	5.1	22	4.2	21	4
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	3	+	2	+	5	+	4	+	10	+
Douglas	2	+	2	+	0	0	1	+	2	+
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Franklin	6	+	4	+	7.0	+	5	+	3	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	+	3	+	1	+	5	+	4	+
Grays Harbor	2	+	1	+	4	+	4	+	2	+
Island	5	+	4	+	0	0	3	+	2	+
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
King	188	8.4	169	7.4	181	7.9	185	8.0	169	7.2
Kitsap	9	+	4	+	6	+	10	3.6	8	+
Kittitas	2	+	1	+	0	0	1	+	2	+
Klickitat	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	2	+	1	+	4	+	2	+	1	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Mason	5	+	4	+	2	+	3	+	3	+
Okanogan	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	52	5.9	51	5.5	60	6.5	58	6.2	62	6.6
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Skagit	3	+	5	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	29	3.5	24	2.9	32	3.8	29	3.4	29	3.4
Spokane	26	5	32	5.9	23	4.2	29	5.3	35	6.3
Stevens	0	0	2	+	1	+	1	+	0	0
Thurston	5	+	8	+	16	+	9	+	12	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	0
Whatcom	5	+	3	+	4	+	10	+	4	+
Whitman	0	0	1	+	4	+	0	0	1	+
Yakima	9	+	6	+	10	+	9	+	14	+
State Totals	403	5.3	360	4.7	410	5.3	406	5.2	411	5.2

Statewide by Year‡‡

Year	PLWH[α]	Rate*	Deaths**
2010	9261	137.7	NA
2011	9446	139.6	142
2012	9673	141.9	131
2013	10608	154.1	152
2014	11091	159.2	172
2015	11836	167.6	152
2016	12170	169.4	165
2017	12784	174.9	176
2018	13300	179.1	208
2019	13651	180.9	189
2020	13928	181.9	200
2021	14284	183.9	241
2022	14731	187.3	220
2023	15125	190.2	251

‡‡**People Living with HIV Disease and related deaths.**

[α]People Living With HIV. Includes resident cases of HIV disease reported to the health department and presumed living in Washington at a specific point in time, regardless of where each case was diagnosed.

**Death Data has a reporting delay of 1 year and includes death by any cause.

‡Data reflects cases reported through 7/30/2024. Cases are presented by year of initial HIV diagnosis, regardless of diagnostic status (HIV or AIDS), and by county of residence at time of diagnosis.
*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
+County incidence rates based on counts ≤16 are suppressed due to statistical instability.
Note: Cases of HIV are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of HIV and/or AIDS as determined by the CDC case definitions.

Herpes Simplex

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	1	+	2	+	1	+	1	+	1	+
Asotin	2	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Benton	58	28.6	77	37.2	64	30.6	35	16.5	47	22.1
Chelan	8	+	2	+	0	0	0	0	8	+
Clallam	10	+	8	+	11	+	8	+	10	+
Clark	278	56.5	136	27.0	47	9.2	18	3.5	5	+
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	13	+	15	+	16	+	17	15.1	11	+
Douglas	3	+	1	+	2	+	0	0	2	+
Ferry	3	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0.0
Franklin	27	28.5	34	35.1	20	20.3	16	+	17	17.0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	27	27.6	13	+	11	+	12	+	18	17.7
Grays Harbor	18	24.0	14	+	15	+	20	26.2	19	24.9
Island	19	22.1	18	20.7	15	+	10	+	11	+
Jefferson	2	+	0	0	2	+	1	+	3	+
King	17	0.8	9	+	12	+	10	+	31	1.3
Kitsap	86	31.5	84	30.5	117	42.1	81	28.8	82	29.2
Kittitas	16	+	8	+	6	+	10	+	10	+
Klickitat	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	0.0
Lewis	1	+	7	+	0	0	14	+	24	28.8
Lincoln	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	0.0
Mason	8	+	8	+	12	+	12	+	12	+
Okanogan	13	+	14	+	1	+	5	+	6	+
Pacific	0	0	3	+	1	+	0	0	3	+
Pend Oreille	3	+	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	561	61.9	445	48.3	403	43.4	278	29.7	423	45.1
San Juan	2	+	0	0	2	+	0	0	2	+
Skagit	50	38.9	34	26.3	27	20.8	22	16.8	26	19.8
Skamania	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	137	16.8	174	21.0	155	18.5	161	19.0	128	15.1
Spokane	138	26.0	64	11.9	78	14.4	65	11.8	83	15.1
Stevens	4	+	11	+	6	+	4	+	7	+
Thurston	90	31.1	84	28.5	69	23.2	67	22.3	101	33.6
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Walla Walla	19	30.5	7	+	6	+	2	+	3	+
Whatcom	58	25.9	63	27.8	23	10.2	45	19.4	48	20.7
Whitman	8	+	7	+	12	+	11	+	17	35.6
Yakima	57	22.4	29	11.3	51	19.8	49	18.8	46	17.7
State Totals[+]	1,740	22.9	1,375	17.8	1,189	15.3	977	12.4	1,205	15.3

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2003	2,073	33.8	0
2004	2,153	34.7	0
2005	2,331	37.0	0
2006	2,446	38.1	0
2007	1,952	29.9	0
2008	2,009	30.4	0
2009	1,875	28.1	0
2010	2,028	30.2	0
2011	2,149	31.7	0
2012	2,197	32.2	0
2013	2,207	32.0	0
2014	2,082	29.8	0
2015	2,524	35.6	0
2016	2,548	35.3	0
2017	2,058	28.0	0
2018	1,612	21.6	0
2019	1,740	22.9	0
2020	1,375	17.8	0
2021	1,189	15.3	0
2022	977	12.4	0
2023	1,205	15.3	0

Note: Data prior to 2009 are based on year reported rather than year diagnosed.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population

+County incidence rates based on counts <17 are suppressed due to statistical instability.

Note: Cases are included in this table if they are residing in Washington based on reported address at the time of diagnosis, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX - December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the current CDC case definition.

Data source: PHIMS-STD as of April 2024

Legionellosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	7	0.2	2
1986	15	0.3	8
1987	24	0.5	3
1988	29	0.6	4
1989	30	0.6	5
1990	18	0.4	4
1991	15	0.3	5
1992	15	0.3	5
1993	12	0.2	2
1994	13	0.2	2
1995	22	0.4	6
1996	7	0.1	2
1997	11	0.2	0
1998	15	0.3	2
1999	21	0.4	4
2000	19	0.3	1
2001	10	0.2	1
2002	8	0.1	3
2003	14	0.2	1
2004	15	0.2	4
2005	18	0.3	1
2006	20	0.3	1
2007	24	0.4	2
2008	19	0.3	1
2009	29	0.4	2
2010	35	0.5	4
2011	43	0.6	4
2012	30	0.4	5
2013	52	0.8	5
2014	63	0.9	8
2015	58	0.8	2
2016	72	1	10
2017	56	0.8	6
2018	54	0.7	7
2019	76	1	6
2020	68	0.9	4
2021	85	1.1	8
2022	63	0.8	5
2023	131	1.6	10

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Leptospirosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	2	0	0
1997	2	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	4	0.1	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	1	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	4	0.1	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	5	0.1	0
2008	1	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	1	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	2	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	2	0	0
2016	2	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	3	0	0
2019	4	0.1	0
2020	2	0	0
2021	2	0	0
2022	2	0	0
2023	2	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Listeriosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	21	0.5	1
1986	37	0.8	5
1987	36	0.8	6
1988	38	0.8	4
1989	21	0.4	2
1990	22	0.5	3
1991	18	0.4	6
1992	13	0.3	0
1993	21	0.4	2
1994	13	0.2	3
1995	24	0.4	1
1996	11	0.2	3
1997	17	0.3	1
1998	12	0.2	3
1999	19	0.3	5
2000	12	0.2	2
2001	15	0.3	1
2002	11	0.2	0
2003	13	0.2	3
2004	13	0.2	3
2005	14	0.2	3
2006	18	0.3	3
2007	25	0.4	2
2008	29	0.4	3
2009	24	0.4	4
2010	24	0.4	1
2011	19	0.3	2
2012	26	0.4	5
2013	21	0.3	1
2014	24	0.3	5
2015	21	0.3	3
2016	14	0.2	2
2017	17	0.2	3
2018	15	0.2	2
2019	18	0.2	5
2020	14	0.2	2
2021	20	0.3	9
2022	23	0.3	4
2023	30	0.4	8

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Lyme Disease

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1987	10	0.2	0
1988	12	0.3	0
1989	37	0.8	0
1990	33	0.7	0
1991	7	0.1	0
1992	14	0.3	0
1993	9	0.2	0
1994	4	0.1	0
1995	10	0.2	0
1996	18	0.3	0
1997	10	0.2	0
1998	7	0.1	0
1999	14	0.2	0
2000	9	0.2	0
2001	9	0.2	0
2002	12	0.2	0
2003	7	0.1	0
2004	14	0.2	0
2005	13	0.2	0
2006	8	0.1	0
2007	12	0.2	0
2008	23	0.3	0
2009	16	0.2	0
2010	16	0.2	0
2011	19(2^{E})	0.3	0
2012	15(2^{E})	0.2	0
2013	21(3^{E})	0.3	0
2014	15(1^{E})	0.2	0
2015	24(2^{E})	0.3	0
2016	31(6^{E})	0.4	0
2017	39(7^{E})	0.5	0
2018	24(3^{E})	0.3	0
2019	45(4^{E})	0.6	0
2020	20(3^{E})	0.3	0
2021	43(4^{E})	0.6	0
2022	23(1^{E})	0.3	0
2023	25	0.3	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

^{T} Travel-associated

^{E} Endemically acquired

^{U} Unknown

Location of exposure tracking for Lyme disease was implemented in 2011.

Malaria

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1983	15	0.3	0
1984	20	0.5	0
1985	34	0.8	0
1986	35	0.8	0
1987	28	0.6	0
1988	24	0.5	0
1989	44	0.9	0
1990	33	0.7	0
1991	29	0.6	0
1992	21	0.4	0
1993	41	0.8	0
1994	45	0.8	0
1995	23	0.4	0
1996	41	0.7	0
1997	49	0.9	0
1998	30	0.5	0
1999	43	0.7	0
2000	43	0.7	0
2001	19	0.3	0
2002	26	0.4	0
2003	34	0.6	0
2004	24	0.4	0
2005	24	0.4	0
2006	43	0.7	1
2007	30	0.5	0
2008	32	0.5	0
2009	26	0.4	1
2010	39	0.6	0
2011	24	0.4	0
2012	26	0.4	0
2013	30	0.4	0
2014	41	0.6	0
2015	23	0.3	0
2016	46	0.6	0
2017	34	0.5	0
2018	40	0.5	0
2019	31	0.4	0
2020	15	0.2	0
2021	20	0.3	0
2022	44	0.6	0
2023	70	0.9	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Measles

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	71	14.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	16	0.7	1	+	0	0	0	0	3	+
Kitsap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Spokane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	176.8
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Totals	90	1.2	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	0.2

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	178	4.1	0
1985	178	4	0
1986	176	3.9	0
1987	47	1	0
1988	7	0.2	0
1989	56	1.2	0
1990	357	7.3	2
1991	67	1.3	0
1992	11	0.2	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	5	0.1	0
1995	17	0.3	0
1996	38	0.7	0
1997	2	0	0
1998	1	0	0
1999	5	0.1	0
2000	3	0.1	0
2001	15	0.3	0
2002	1	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	7	0.1	0
2005	1	0	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	3	0	0
2008	19	0.3	0
2009	1	0	0
2010	1	0	0
2011	4	0.1	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	4	0.1	0
2014	33	0.5	0
2015	10	0.1	1
2016	0	0	0
2017	3	0	0
2018	8	0.1	0
2019	90	1.2	0
2020	1	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	1	0	0
2023	12	0.2	0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Meningococcal Disease

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clallam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	0	0	0	0	2	+	1	+	0	0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	4	+	4	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Kitsap	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	4	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Spokane	2	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yakima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Totals	14	0.2	7	0.1	4	0.1	2	0	4	0.1

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	56	1.3	3
1985	67	1.5	6
1986	62	1.4	5
1987	87	1.9	4
1988	76	1.6	3
1989	96	2	12
1990	80	1.6	5
1991	73	1.5	8
1992	92	1.8	5
1993	97	1.8	6
1994	111	2.1	7
1995	126	2.3	7
1996	116	2.1	10
1997	115	2	11
1998	77	1.3	7
1999	93	1.6	4
2000	71	1.2	6
2001	71	1.2	6
2002	76	1.3	8
2003	61	1	7
2004	42	0.7	4
2005	53	0.8	4
2006	45	0.7	1
2007	32	0.5	8
2008	40	0.6	4
2009	26	0.4	3
2010	33	0.5	3
2011	22	0.3	0
2012	24	0.4	1
2013	20	0.3	3
2014	17	0.2	2
2015	10	0.1	1
2016	13	0.2	1
2017	11	0.2	1
2018	20	0.3	0
2019	14	0.2	0
2020	7	0.1	1
2021	4	0.1	1
2022	2	0	0
2023	4	0.1	0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Mpox‡

County	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0
Benton	2	+	0	0
Chelan	1	+	0	0
Clallam	1	+	0	0
Clark	13	2.5	2	+
Columbia	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	2	+	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0
Ferry	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0
Grant	1	+	0	0
Grays Harbor	1	+	0	0
Island	2	+	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0
King	499	21.5	63	2.8
Kitsap	5	1.8	0	0
Kittitas	3	+	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	1	+
Lewis	2	+	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0
Mason	1	+	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0
Pierce	59	6.3	4	+
San Juan	0	0	0	0
Skagit	1	+	1	+
Skamania	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	39	4.6	6	0.7
Spokane	8	1.5	2	+
Stevens	0	0	0	0
Thurston	3	+	1	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	1	+	0	0
Whatcom	5	2.2	0	0
Whitman	0	0	0	0
Yakima	5	1.9	0	0
State Totals	654	8.3	80	1.0

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2022	654	8.3	0
2023	80	1.0	0

‡Case counts and case rates were calculated by using the date reported to DOH, January 1-December 31, 2023

Death counts were calculated based on the date of death from January 1-December 31, 2023

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population

Mumps

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1981	165	3.9	0
1982	102	2.4	0
1983	55	1.3	0
1984	56	1.3	0
1985	42	1	0
1986	30	0.7	0
1987	70	1.5	0
1988	44	1	0
1989	59	1.2	0
1990	66	1.4	0
1991	178	3.5	0
1992	18	0.4	0
1993	14	0.3	0
1994	23	0.4	0
1995	16	0.3	0
1996	26	0.5	0
1997	21	0.4	0
1998	11	0.2	0
1999	2	0	0
2000	10	0.2	0
2001	2	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	11	0.2	0
2004	2	0	0
2005	3	0	0
2006	42	0.7	0
2007	53	0.8	0
2008	14	0.2	0
2009	6	0.1	0
2010	7	0.1	0
2011	2	0	0
2012	2	0	0
2013	2	0	0
2014	9	0.1	0
2015	7	0.1	0
2016	152	2.1	0
2017	779	10.7	0
2018	58	0.8	0
2019	55	0.7	0
2020	4	0.1	0
2021	1	0	0
2022	11	0.1	0
2023	7	0.1	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Pertussis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	3	+
Chelan	3	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+
Clallam	5	6.7	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark	123	25.7	16	3.3	1	+	4	+	15	2.9
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	36	33.5	3	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Douglas	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Ferry	7	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grays Harbor	1	+	3	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Island	5	6	6	7.1	0	0	0	0	1	+
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
King	54	2.5	29	1.3	3	+	10	0.4	29	1.3
Kitsap	6	2.2	5	1.9	0	0	1	+	3	+
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	16	20.4	13	16.4	0	0	1	+	0	0
Lincoln	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	2	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Okanogan	4	+	2	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Pacific	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	2	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	66	7.6	18	2	1	+	5	0.5	14	1.5
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	2	+	2	+	0	0	0	0	2	+
Skamania	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	19	2.4	10	1.2	1	+	0	0	3	+
Spokane	178	35	90	17.5	1	+	16	3	0	0
Stevens	9	20	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	11	3.9	11	3.8	2	+	3	+	0	0
Wahkiakum	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	4	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whatcom	33	15	25	11.1	4	+	32	14.1	9	3.9
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+
Yakima	4	+	3	+	1	+	0	0	0	0
State Totals	598	7.9	243	3.2	15	0.2	76	1.0	87	1.1

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	326	7.5	1
1985	92	2.1	0
1986	163	3.7	2
1987	110	2.4	0
1988	130	2.8	1
1989	201	4.3	0
1990	227	4.7	0
1991	149	3.0	0
1992	241	4.7	0
1993	96	1.8	0
1994	140	2.6	0
1995	491	9.0	0
1996	830	14.9	1
1997	481	8.5	0
1998	406	7.1	1
1999	739	12.7	0
2000	458	7.8	1
2001	184	3.1	0
2002	575	9.5	0
2003	844	13.8	0
2004	842	13.6	0
2005	1,026	16.3	0
2006	377	5.9	1
2007	482	7.4	0
2008	460	7.0	1
2009	291	4.4	0
2010	607	9.0	2
2011	962	14.2	2
2012	4,916	72.1	0
2013	748	10.9	0
2014	600	8.6	0
2015	1,383	19.6	0
2016	618	8.6	0
2017	740	10.1	0
2018	631^	8.5	0
2019	598	7.9	0
2020	243	3.2	0
2021	15	0.2	0
2022	76	1.0	0
2023	87	1.1	0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

^Previously reported as 847 cases. Has now been amended to include four cases that are not included in the CDC's 2018 count for WA state. Additionally, the previous case count erroneously included 220 suspected cases, which have now been removed. The final corrected 2018 pertussis case count for WA is 631.

Plague

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Poliomyelitis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0
1987	1‡	0	0
1988	1‡	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	1‡	0	0
1992	1‡	0	0
1993	1‡	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

‡Vaccine-associated cases.

Prion Disease, Human

Year	sCJD	Familial CJD	Iatrogenic CJD	VPSPr	GSS Syndrome	Total (Definate or Probable)
2008	17	0	0	0	0	17
2009	7	2	0	0	0	9
2010	7	1	0	0	0	8
2011	9	0	0	0	0	9
2012	14	1	0	1	0	16
2013	13	0	1	0	1	15
2014	11	1	0	0	0	12
2015	11	1	0	0	0	12
2016	17	1	0	0	0	18
2017	10	0	0	0	0	10
2018	15	0	0	0	0	15
2019	10	0	0	0	0	10
2020	19	0	0	0	0	19
2021	16	0	0	0	0	16
2022	5	0	0	0	0	5
2023	13	2	0	0	0	15

sCJD: Spontaneous CJD
GSS: Gerstmann-Straussler-Scheinker disease
VPSPr: Variably protease-sensitive prionopath

Note: RT-QuIC testing became standard in 2015 and integrated in the case definition in 2018.

Psittacosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	3	0.1	1
1986	7	0.2	0
1987	12	0.3	0
1988	8	0.2	0
1989	4	0.1	1
1990	5	0.1	0
1991	6	0.1	0
1992	13	0.3	0
1993	4	0.1	0
1994	4	0.1	0
1995	7	0.1	0
1996	4	0.1	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	3	0.1	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	1	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Q Fever

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	2	0	0
1987	1	0	1
1988	1	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	2	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	1	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	1	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	1	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	2	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	1	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	1	0	0
2010	3	0	1
2011	8	0.1	0
2012	3	0	2
2013	3	0	0
2014	1	0	0
2015	3	0	0
2016	7	0.1	0
2017	2	0	0
2018	3	0	0
2019	3	0	0
2020	1	0	0
2021	3	0	1
2022	4	0.1	0
2023	2	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Rabies (Human)

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	1	0	1
1996	0	0	0
1997	1	0	1
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Rabies (Suspected Exposure‡)

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2011	231	3.4	0
2012	236	3.5	0
2013	287	4.2	0
2014	238	3.4	0
2015	242	3.4	0
2016	328	4.6	0
2017	335	4.6	0
2018	397	5.3	0
2019	318	4.2	0
2020	258	3.3	0
2021	240	3.1	0
2022	394	5.0	0
2023	487	6.1	0

'‡"Rabies, suspected exposure" cases are included in this table if they are a resident of Washington at the time of initial diagnosis/report, are a reportable case in the relevant MMWR year, and are given a valid DOH case classification of 'Confirmed or Suspected as determined by the Washington Dept. of Health case definition.

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Rare Sexually Transmitted Infections

Year	Total	Chancroid	Granuloma inguinale	Lymphogranuloma venereum
1987	7	1	1	5
1988	1	0	0	1
1989	13	6	0	7
1990	3	1	1	1
1991	7	3	2	2
1992	4	2	0	2
1993	4	0	0	4
1994	4	1	0	3
1995	6	5	0	1
1996	2	1	0	1
1997	2	2	0	0
1998	1	1	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0
2000	1	0	0	1
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	1	1	0	0
2003	1	0	0	1
2004	0	0	0	0
2005	3	0	0	3
2006	0	0	0	0
2007	1	0	0	1
2008	5	1	0	4
2009	2	0	0	2
2010	3	1	0	2
2011	1	0	0	1
2012	0	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0	0
2015	1	0	0	1
2016	1	0	0	1
2017	1	0	0	1
2018	2	1	0	1
2019	2	0	0	2
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0	0
2022	3	2	0	1
2023	3	0	0	3

Data source: PHIMS-STD as of April 2024

Note: Cases are included in this table if they are residing in Washington based on reported address at the time of diagnosis, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX - December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the current CDC case definition.

Relapsing Fever

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	2	0	0
1987	7	0.2	1
1988	5	0.1	0
1989	5	0.1	0
1990	4	0.1	0
1991	6	0.1	0
1992	6	0.1	0
1993	2	0	0
1994	9	0.2	0
1995	12	0.2	0
1996	8	0.1	0
1997	4	0.1	0
1998	5	0.1	0
1999	3	0.1	0
2000	5	0.1	1
2001	1	0	0
2002	7	0.1	0
2003	6	0.1	0
2004	6	0.1	0
2005	6	0.1	0
2006	2	0	0
2007	9	0.1	0
2008	4	0.1	0
2009	5	0.1	0
2010	7	0.1	0
2011	11	0.2	0
2012	6	0.1	0
2013	4	0.1	0
2014	7	0.1	0
2015	3	0	0
2016	1	0	0
2017	3	0	0
2018	9	0.1	0
2019	4	0.1	0
2020	2	0	0
2021	2	0	0
2022	4	0.1	0
2023	3	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Rubella

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1982	58	1.4	0
1983	10	0.2	0
1984	2	0	0
1985	16	0.4	0
1986	15	0.3	0
1987	2	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	2	0	0
1990	6	0.1	0
1991	8	0.2	0
1992	8	0.2	0
1993	3	0.1	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	2	0	0
1996	15	0.3	0
1997	5	0.1	0
1998	5	0.1	0
1999	5	0.1	0
2000	8	0.1	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	2	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	1	0	0
2011	2	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	1	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Salmonellosis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	1	+	0	0	2	+	1	+	6	28.4
Asotin	1	+	1	+	2	+	2	+	4	+
Benton	15	7.6	18	8.9	5	2.4	13	6.2	15	7.1
Chelan	6	7.7	14	17.9	7	8.8	9	11.3	13	16.1
Clallam	8	10.6	8	10.5	10	13	3	+	22	28.3
Clark	52	10.8	44	9	41	8.1	36	7	76	14.6
Columbia	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	12	11.2	7	6.4	7	6.3	14	12.6	12	10.7
Douglas	1	+	4	+	5	11.6	3	+	7	15.9
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Franklin	7	7.6	7	7.4	2	+	6	6.1	9	9
Garfield	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Grant	12	12.3	8	8.1	10	10.1	12	11.9	18	17.7
Grays Harbor	6	8.2	2	+	9	11.9	5	6.6	8	10.5
Island	9	10.7	11	13	11	12.7	5	5.7	5	5.7
Jefferson	3	+	9	28.2	2	+	2	+	2	+
King	248	11.3	172	7.7	176	7.8	264	11.5	313	13.5
Kitsap	18	6.7	33	12.2	20	7.3	22	7.9	27	9.6
Kittitas	1	+	8	17.2	3	+	3	+	13	27.5
Klickitat	2	+	1	+	3	+	4	+	5	21.6
Lewis	7	8.9	10	12.6	14	17	8	9.7	10	12
Lincoln	1	+	5	45.6	3	+	2	+	3	+
Mason	8	12.5	14	21.5	2	+	5	7.6	8	12.1
Okanogan	7	16.5	6	14	4	+	2	+	7	16.4
Pacific	3	+	2	+	1	+	1	+	2	+
Pend Oreille	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Pierce	73	8.4	68	7.7	75	8.1	93	10	89	9.5
San Juan	1	+	4	+	1	+	0	0	4	+
Skagit	11	8.7	19	14.7	11	8.5	13	10	19	14.5
Skamania	1	+	0	0	0	0	2	+	3	+
Snohomish	80	9.9	79	9.6	75	9.1	88	10.5	127	15
Spokane	34	6.7	37	7.2	35	6.5	44	8.1	62	11.3
Stevens	5	11.1	4	+	4	+	5	10.7	7	14.9
Thurston	30	10.6	39	13.6	31	10.5	22	7.4	29	9.7
Wahkiakum	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	13	21	15	24.1	14	22.4	12	19.3	13	20.8
Whatcom	22	10	27	12	21	9.3	24	10.6	25	10.8
Whitman	2	+	0	0	2	+	4	+	0	0
Yakima	34	13.4	23	9	32	12.5	20	7.7	52	20
State Totals	734	9.7	703	9.1	640	8.2	750	9.5	1,018	12.8

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	515	11.8	0
1985	565	12.8	0
1986	783	17.5	2
1987	660	14.6	1
1988	612	13.3	0
1989	630	13.3	2
1990	634	13.0	6
1991	791	15.8	1
1992	609	11.8	1
1993	830	15.8	0
1994	863	16.1	0
1995	691	12.6	0
1996	734	13.2	0
1997	675	11.9	0
1998	703	12.2	2
1999	792	13.6	2
2000	659	11.2	1
2001	681	11.4	2
2002	655	10.8	0
2003	699	11.4	1
2004	660	10.6	2
2005	626	9.9	0
2006	627	9.8	3
2007	758	11.6	2
2008	846	12.8	3
2009	820	12.3	2
2010	780	11.6	3
2011	589	8.7	2
2012	842	12.4	0
2013	671	9.7	1
2014	741	10.6	2
2015	1,034	14.6	1
2016	754	10.5	2
2017	810	11.1	4
2018	828	11.1	3
2019	725	9.6	0
2020	703	9.1	5
2021	640	8.2	2
2022	750	9.5	1
2023	1,018	12.8	3

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Shellfish Poisoning: Paralytic, Domoic Acid, Diarrhetic

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	7	0.2	0
1989	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	5	0.1	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	7	0.1	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	3	0	0
2012	9	0.1	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	0	0	0
2015	1	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Shiga Toxin-Producing *Escherichia Coli* (STEC)

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	1	+	1	+	0	0	1	+
Asotin	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	2	+
Benton	15	7.6	5	2.5	9	4.4	6	2.9	12	5.7
Chelan	0	0	2	+	5	6.3	7	8.8	10	12.4
Clallam	2	+	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Clark	25	5.2	25	5.1	30	6	23	4.5	31	6
Columbia	2	+	0	0	0	0	3	+	1	+
Cowlitz	3	+	2	+	1	+	2	+	5	4.5
Douglas	1	+	0	0	1	+	4	+	6	13.6
Ferry	0	0	0	0	2	+	0	0	0	0
Franklin	4	+	4	+	5	5.2	3	+	3	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	6	6.2	3	+	7	7.1	1	+	13	12.8
Grays Harbor	1	+	3	+	4	+	0	0	2	+
Island	6	7.2	2	+	5	5.8	7	8	5	5.7
Jefferson	1	+	4	+	1	+	7	21.1	6	18
King	197	9	101	4.5	176	7.8	193	8.4	218	9.4
Kitsap	5	1.9	7	2.6	6	2.2	10	3.6	7	2.5
Kittitas	5	11	6	12.9	13	28	17	37.6	14	29.7
Klickitat	2	+	0	0	4	+	1	+	2	+
Lewis	4	+	7	8.8	2	+	3	+	2	+
Lincoln	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+	1	+
Mason	2	+	0	0	3	+	1	+	1	+
Okanogan	4	+	2	+	0	0	3	+	7	16.4
Pacific	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Pierce	37	4.2	18	2	30	3.3	45	4.8	43	4.6
San Juan	3	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	2	+
Skagit	12	9.5	8	6.2	10	7.7	16	12.3	16	12.2
Skamania	0	0	0	0	1	+	17	144.7	0	0
Snohomish	53	6.6	39	4.8	51	6.2	61	7.3	72	8.5
Spokane	21	4.1	26	5	18	3.3	28	5.2	38	6.9
Stevens	3	+	2	+	3	+	2	+	2	+
Thurston	21	7.5	12	4.2	15	5.1	8	2.7	14	4.7
Wahkiakum	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Walla Walla	2	+	3	+	7	11.2	4	+	4	+
Whatcom	10	4.5	3	+	16	7.1	6	2.7	13	5.6
Whitman	0	0	1	+	1	+	3	+	0	0
Yakima	15	5.9	19	7.4	29	11.3	24	9.3	17	6.5
State Totals	465	6.2	308	4	460	5.9	507	6.4	573	7.2

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1988	167	3.6	0
1989	157	3.3	1
1990	220	4.5	0
1991	164	3.3	0
1992	300	5.8	2
1993	741	14.1	3
1994	174	3.2	2
1995	140	2.6	1
1996	187	3.4	1
1997	149	2.6	0
1998	144	2.5	0
1999	186	3.2	0
2000	237	4.0	0
2001	150	2.5	0
2002	166	2.7	0
2003	128	2.1	0
2004	153	2.5	3
2005	149	2.4	0
2006	162	2.5	0
2007	141	2.2	0
2008	189	2.9	1
2009	206	3.1	0
2010	226	3.4	1
2011	203	3.0	1
2012	239	3.5	0
2013	330	4.8	3
2014	229	3.3	2
2015	419	5.9	1
2016	340	4.7	0
2017	404	5.5	1
2018	540	7.3	2
2019	465	6.2	2
2020	308	4.0	2
2021	460	5.9	3
2022	507	6.4	1
2023	573	7.2	1

Shigellosis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	+
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Benton	10	5.1	4	+	6	2.9	6	2.9	4	+
Chelan	1	+	2	+	1	+	6	7.5	1	+
Clallam	6	8	3	+	3	+	2	+	4	+
Clark	12	2.5	11	2.3	19	3.8	18	3.5	21	4
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	0	0
Cowlitz	0	0	4	+	2	+	1	+	5	4.5
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	+	1	+
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	2	+	0	0	4	+	0	0	2	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	+	0	0	1	+	1	+	3	+
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Island	1	+	0	0	4	+	2	+	4	+
Jefferson	1	+	0	0	2	+	1	+	2	+
King	178	8.1	131	5.9	293	12.9	218	9.5	441	19
Kitsap	6	2.2	1	+	7	2.5	7	2.5	15	5.3
Kittitas	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	5	10.6
Klickitat	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+
Lewis	2	+	2	+	1	+	1	+	2	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	2	+	2	+	1	+	0	0	2	+
Okanogan	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Pacific	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Pierce	27	3.1	16	1.8	34	3.7	46	5	151	16.1
San Juan	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Skagit	3	+	3	+	9	6.9	6	4.6	8	6.1
Skamania	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	21	2.6	20	2.4	38	4.6	42	5	83	9.8
Spokane	7	1.4	3	+	3	+	9	1.7	158	28.7
Stevens	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	8	2.8	15	5.2	10	3.4	5	1.7	9	3
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	6	9.7	0	0	2	+	1	+	4	+
Whatcom	3	+	2	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
Whitman	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	+
Yakima	7	2.8	3	+	7	2.7	11	4.3	98	37.7
State Totals	314	4.2	225	2.9	450	5.8	393	5	1,038	13.1

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1984	224	5.1	0
1985	144	3.3	0
1986	321	7.2	0
1987	318	7.0	0
1988	306	6.6	0
1989	232	4.9	0
1990	278	5.7	0
1991	405	8.1	0
1992	439	8.5	0
1993	797	15.1	0
1994	478	8.9	0
1995	426	7.8	0
1996	333	6.0	1
1997	318	5.6	0
1998	277	4.8	0
1999	172	2.9	0
2000	501	8.5	0
2001	236	4.0	0
2002	230	3.8	0
2003	188	3.1	0
2004	133	2.1	0
2005	185	2.9	0
2006	170	2.6	0
2007	159	2.4	0
2008	116	1.8	0
2009	153	2.3	0
2010	112	1.7	0
2011	104	1.5	0
2012	133	2.0	0
2013	122	1.8	0
2014	157	2.3	0
2015	152	2.2	0
2016	191	2.7	0
2017	285	3.9	0
2018	419	5.6	0
2019	314	4.2	1
2020	225	2.9	0
2021	450	5.8	0
2022	393	5.0	0
2023	1038	13.1	1

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	0	0	0
2017	5	0.1	0
2018	3 (1U)	0	0
2019	4 (1E)	0.1	0
2020	2E	0	0
2021	1	0	0
2022	2	0	0
2023	2	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Syphilis (Primary and Secondary)

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	2	+	1	+	2	+	3	+	3	+
Asotin	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0.0
Benton	24	11.8	31	15.0	35	16.7	51	24.0	43	20.3
Chelan	3	+	0	0	6	+	18	22.3	24	29.8
Clallam	2	+	1	+	6	+	1	+	1	+
Clark	37	7.5	62	12.3	76	14.8	92	17.7	94	18.0
Columbia	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	20	18.3	5	+	15	+	8	+	13	+
Douglas	1	+	1	+	3	+	3	+	9	+
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0.0
Franklin	11	+	14	+	16	+	17	17.0	18	18.0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0.0
Grant	7	+	8	+	10	+	22	21.6	23	22.6
Grays Harbor	8	+	13	+	21	27.6	9	+	7	+
Island	1	+	1	+	5	+	8	+	8	+
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+	3	+
King	346	15.5	335	14.8	602	26.3	677	29.2	575	24.8
Kitsap	22	8.1	10	+	27	9.7	39	13.9	28	10.0
Kittitas	2	+	1	+	2	+	4	+	1	+
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	2	+	2	+	2	+
Lewis	10	+	6	+	12	+	16	+	13	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Mason	8	+	8	+	11	+	15	+	14	+
Okanogan	0	0	1	+	5	+	12	+	16	+
Pacific	0	0	1	+	2	+	3	+	4	+
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	2	+	3	+	0	0.0
Pierce	92	10.2	111	12.1	241	26.0	360	38.4	286	30.5
San Juan	1	+	1	+	2	+	0	0	1	+
Skagit	6	+	10	+	16	+	10	+	8	+
Skamania	1	+	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Snohomish	47	5.8	62	7.5	91	10.9	97	11.4	68	8.0
Spokane	129	24.3	80	14.8	112	20.7	125	22.7	197	35.8
Stevens	2	+	4	+	1	+	1	+	0	0.0
Thurston	26	9.0	30	10.2	45	15.1	51	17.0	38	12.6
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	0	0	1	+	15	+	10	+	7	+
Whatcom	11	+	13	+	17	7.5	18	7.8	22	9.5
Whitman	3	+	3	+	2	+	1	+	2	+
Yakima	8	+	22	8.6	83	32.2	235	90.4	131	50.4
State Totals	830	10.9	837	10.9	1488	19.2	1915	24.4	1661	21.1

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1990	354	7.3	0
1991	178	3.5	0
1992	85	1.7	0
1993	67	1.3	0
1994	36	0.7	0
1995	17	0.3	0
1996	9	0.2	0
1997	17	0.3	0
1998	44	0.8	0
1999	77	1.3	0
2000	66	1.1	0
2001	57	1.0	0
2002	70	1.2	0
2003	82	1.3	0
2004	150	2.4	0
2005	152	2.4	0
2006	182	2.8	0
2007	168	2.6	0
2008	181	2.7	0
2009	135	2.0	0
2010	261	3.9	0
2011	329	4.9	0
2012	300	4.4	0
2013	285	4.1	0
2014	337	4.8	0
2015	452	6.4	0
2016	566	7.8	0
2017	674	9.2	0
2018	809	10.8	0
2019	830	10.9	0
2020	837	10.9	0
2021	1,488	19.2	0
2022	1,915	24.4	0
2023	1,661	21.1	0

Note: Data prior to 2009 are based on year reported rather than year diagnosed.

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates based on counts <17 are suppressed due to statistical instability.

Data source: PHIMS-STD as of April 2024.

Note: Cases are included in this table if they are residing in Washington based on reported address at the time of diagnosis, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX - December 31, XXXX), and are given a valid DOH case classification of Probable or Confirmed as determined by the current CDC case definition.

Tetanus

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0
1987	1	0	0
1988	1	0	0
1989	1	0	0
1990	1	0	0
1991	1	0	0
1992	3	0.1	0
1993	1	0	0
1994	1	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	1	0	0
1997	1	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	1	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	1	0	0
2006	0	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	1	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	3	0	1
2015	0	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	1	0	0
2019	2	0	0
2020	1	0	0
2021	2	0	0
2022	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Tick Paralysis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
2016	1E	0	0
2017	0	0	0
2018	2E	0	0
2019	2E	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.
All cases acquired through travel,
unless otherwise noted.
Case counts are subject to change
since cases are often reported late.
E = Endemically acquired
U = Unknown exposure location

Trichinosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0
1989	2	0	0
1990	1	0	0
1991	0	0	0
1992	1	0	0
1993	1	0	0
1994	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0
1998	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0
2000	1	0	0
2001	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0
2003	0	0	0
2004	0	0	0
2005	0	0	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0
2009	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2013	0	0	0
2014	2	0	0
2015	1	0	0
2016	0	0	0
2017	1	0	0
2018	0	0	0
2019	0	0	0
2020	0	0	0
2021	0	0	0
2022	2	0	0
2023	0	0	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Tuberculosis (TB)‡

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	1	+	0	0	4	+	1	+
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	2	+	2	+	1	+	4	+	3	+
Chelan	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0	2	+
Clallam	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+
Clark	8	1.6	9	1.8	8	1.6	13	2.5	8	1.5
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	2	+	1	+	1	+	3	+	5	4.4
Douglas	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+
Ferry	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	+
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+
Grays Harbor	2	+	0	0	1	+	1	+	0	0
Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+	0	0
King	132	5.9	90	4	103	4.5	111	4.8	108	4.6
Kitsap	3	+	2	+	2	+	6	2.1	3	+
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	2	+
Lewis	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	0
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mason	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7.6	0	0
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	23	2.6	15	1.6	19	2	27	2.9	30	3.2
San Juan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0	1	+
Skamania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snohomish	24	2.9	21	2.5	27	3.2	30	3.5	24	2.8
Spokane	9	1.7	5	0.9	8	1.5	7	1.3	11	2
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thurston	1	+	5	1.7	7	2.4	3	+	4	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	1	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+
Whatcom	4	+	6	2.6	2	+	2	+	4	+
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Yakima	5	2	2	+	9	3.5	5	1.9	2	+
Unassigned**	3	NA	0	NA	2	NA	23	NA	1	NA
State Totals‡	221	2.9	163	2.1	199	2.6	251	3.2	219	2.8

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1983	239	5.5	10
1984	207	4.8	6
1985	220	5	5
1986	218	4.9	3
1987	255	5.6	10
1988	236	5.1	9
1989	248	5.2	4
1990	284	5.8	12
1991	309	6.2	7
1992	306	6	7
1993	283	5.5	7
1994	260	4.9	6
1995	277	5.1	2
1996	283	5.2	3
1997	305	5.5	6
1998	265	4.7	5
1999	258	4.5	5
2000	258	4.4	2
2001	261	4.4	6
2002	252	4.2	4
2003	250	4.1	11
2004	245	3.9	9
2005	255	4	14
2006	262	4.1	18
2007	291	4.5	12
2008	228	3.5	2
2009	255	3.8	5
2010	233	3.5	8
2011	197	2.9	6
2012	185	2.7	6
2013	210	3.1	6
2014	194	2.8	4
2015	207	2.9	5
2016	204	2.8	9
2017	207	2.8	4
2018	190	2.6	10
2019	221	2.9	7
2020	163	2.1	6
2021	199	2.6	11
2022	251	3.2	9
2023	219	2.8	16

Note: TB-related deaths prior to 2009 are reported here as per year of death in the TB surveillance record. TB-related deaths 2009 and later are reported here as per year case was counted.

‡Includes cases entered at the state level into the Washington Disease Reporting System (WDRS).

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population using the Office of Financial Management (OFM) population estimates. Based on county where diagnostic evaluation was initiated.

+Due to rate instability, rates are not reported for case counts <5.

**Cases counted by state or federal corrections and/or the Department of Health. Rates not calculated (NA).

Note: Cases of tuberculosis are included in this table if they are a resident of WA at the time of initial diagnostic evaluation, are a reportable case in the relevant calendar year (January 1, XXXX – December 31, XXXX) per CDC reporting guidelines for tuberculosis, and are entered and counted prior to the end of the relevant calendar year.

Tularemia

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1986	1	0	0
1987	4	0.1	0
1988	1	0	0
1989	2	0	0
1990	4	0.1	0
1991	2	0	0
1992	2	0	0
1993	2	0	0
1994	1	0	0
1995	4	0.1	0
1996	2	0	0
1997	2	0	0
1998	8	0.1	0
1999	2	0	0
2000	2	0	0
2001	5	0.1	0
2002	3	0	0
2003	2	0	0
2004	4	0.1	0
2005	10	0.2	0
2006	1	0	0
2007	1	0	0
2008	4	0.1	0
2009	5	0.1	1
2010	3	0	0
2011	5	0.1	0
2012	5	0.1	0
2013	5	0.1	0
2014	4	0.1	0
2015	4	0.1	0
2016	1	0	0
2017	6	0.1	0
2018	4	0.1	0
2019	4	0.1	0
2020	5	0.1	1
2021	3	0	0
2022	6	0.1	0
2023	4	0.1	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Typhoid Fever

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	3	0.1	0
1986	3	0.1	0
1987	9	0.2	0
1988	13	0.3	0
1989	11	0.2	0
1990	22	0.5	0
1991	10	0.2	0
1992	11	0.2	0
1993	8	0.2	0
1994	12	0.2	0
1995	4	0.1	0
1996	4	0.1	0
1997	7	0.1	0
1998	8	0.1	0
1999	8	0.1	0
2000	6	0.1	0
2001	7	0.1	0
2002	7	0.1	0
2003	4	0.1	0
2004	6	0.1	0
2005	11	0.2	0
2006	7	0.1	0
2007	7	0.1	0
2008	15	0.2	0
2009	4	0.1	0
2010	22	0.3	0
2011	9	0.1	0
2012	11	0.2	0
2013	11	0.2	0
2014	15	0.2	0
2015	10	0.1	0
2016	13	0.2	0
2017	14	0.2	0
2018	12	0.2	0
2019	26	0.3	0
2020	10	0.1	0
2021	15	0.2	0
2022	18	0.2	0
2023	21	0.3	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Vibriosis

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1985	4	0.1	0
1986	7	0.2	0
1987	18	0.4	0
1988	11	0.2	0
1989	4	0.1	0
1990	30	0.6	0
1991	4	0.1	0
1992	7	0.1	0
1993	33	0.6	0
1994	9	0.2	0
1995	6	0.1	0
1996	3	0.1	0
1997	58	1	0
1998	41	0.7	0
1999	21	0.4	0
2000	20	0.3	0
2001	9	0.2	0
2002	25	0.4	0
2003	18	0.3	0
2004	28	0.5	0
2005	20	0.3	0
2006	80	1.2	0
2007	25	0.4	0
2008	29	0.4	0
2009	48	0.7	0
2010	59	0.9	0
2011	45	0.7	0
2012	67	1	0
2013	90	1.3	0
2014	92	1.3	0
2015	68	1	0
2016	63	0.9	1
2017	95	1.3	0
2018	217	2.9	1
2019	159	2.1	0
2020	90	1.2	0
2021	160	2.1	1
2022	104	1.3	0
2023	114	1.4	0

*All rates are cases per 100,000 population.

Yersiniosis

County	2019 Cases	2019 Rate*	2020 Cases	2020 Rate*	2021 Cases	2021 Rate*	2022 Cases	2022 Rate*	2023 Cases	2023 Rate*
Adams	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asotin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Benton	1	+	1	+	3	+	0	0	1	+
Chelan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+
Clallam	0	0	1	+	1	+	0	0	0	0
Clark	7	1.5	2	+	1	+	3	+	5	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cowlitz	0	0	2	+	0	0	1	+	1	+
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+
Ferry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franklin	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0
Garfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grant	2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+
Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	+
Island	1	+	1	+	0	0	1	+	2	+
Jefferson	1	+	4	+	1	+	2	+	1	+
King	59	2.7	35	1.6	47	2.1	62	2.7	92	4
Kitsap	2	+	1	+	2	+	2	+	7	2.5
Kittitas	0	0	0	0	1	+	2	+	0	0
Klickitat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Lewis	1	+	1	+	1	+	0	0	3	+
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Mason	0	0	1	+	0	0	2	+	3	+
Okanogan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+
Pacific	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	+	1	+
Pend Oreille	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	4	+	6	0.7	5	0.5	6	0.6	12	1.3
San Juan	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skagit	3	+	1	+	6	4.6	5	3.8	3	+
Skamania	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	1	+
Snohomish	16	2	8	1	15	1.8	18	2.1	24	2.8
Spokane	1	+	2	+	1	+	2	+	2	+
Stevens	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Thurston	2	+	2	+	4	+	2	+	4	+
Wahkiakum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walla Walla	2	+	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Whatcom	2	+	2	+	1	+	2	+	1	+
Whitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0
Yakima	0	0	0	0	1	+	1	+	1	+
State Totals	106	1.4	72	0.9	92	1.2	123	1.6	176	2.2

Statewide by Year

Year	Cases	Rate*	Deaths
1988	15	0.3	0
1989	40	0.8	0
1990	37	0.8	0
1991	28	0.6	0
1992	34	0.7	0
1993	50	0.9	0
1994	40	0.7	0
1995	50	0.9	0
1996	37	0.7	0
1997	30	0.5	0
1998	39	0.7	0
1999	32	0.5	0
2000	33	0.6	0
2001	23	0.4	0
2002	26	0.4	0
2003	28	0.5	0
2004	34	0.5	0
2005	19	0.3	0
2006	22	0.3	0
2007	28	0.4	0
2008	19	0.3	1
2009	15	0.2	0
2010	25	0.4	0
2011	21	0.3	0
2012	36	0.5	0
2013	34	0.5	0
2014	36	0.5	0
2015	40	0.6	0
2016	56	0.8	0
2017	81	1.1	0
2018	79	1.1	0
2019	106	1.4	0
2020	72	0.9	0
2021	92	1.2	0
2022	123	1.6	0
2023	176	2.2	0

*All incidence rates are cases per 100,000 population.

+County incidence rates not calculated for <5 cases.

Appendix I: Other Tables

Foodborne Disease Outbreaks 2023

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
1	King	Jan.	*Shigella sonnei*	32	32	Unknown/ undetermined	C9 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through bare-hand contact with food, C13 - Other source of contamination	Restaurant
2	Snohomish	Jan.	Suspected norovirus	2	2	Unknown/ undetermined	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant
3	Benton-Franklin	Feb.	Suspected norovirus	9	9	Unknown/ undetermined	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant
4	Benton-Franklin	Feb.	Suspected norovirus	2	2	Unknown/ undetermined	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers, C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food, C13 - Other source of contamination	Restaurant

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
5	Clark, King, Lincoln, Pierce, Spokane, Whatcom (multistate)	Feb.	*Salmonella* Enteritidis	6	26	Raw cookie dough	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate
6	Pierce, Thurston	Feb.	*Listeria monocy-togenes*	6	6	Milkshakes	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers, P11 Other situations that promoted or allowed microbial growth of toxic production	Restaurant
7	King	Feb.	Suspected norovirus	7	7	Bahn mi sandwiches	C10 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through gloved-hand contact with food	Restaurant
8	Snohomish	April	Suspected norovirus	11	11	Unknown/ undetermined	C10 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through gloved-hand contact with food, C13 - Other source of contamination	Restaurant

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
9‡	King, Whatcom, Snohomish, Yakima (multistate)	April	*Salmonella* Enteritidis	6	134	Chicken, eggs	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate
10	King, Clark, Kitsap (multistate)	April	*E. coli* O157:H7	8	16	Unknown/ undetermined	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate
11	King	April	Suspected norovirus	70	70	Unknown/ undetermined	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Workplace cafeteria
12	Benton-Franklin	May	Suspected norovirus	7	7	Unknown/ undetermined	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant
13	Pierce	May	Suspected bacterial toxin	6	6	Blackened chicken mac & cheese	P4 - Inadequate cold holding temperature due to an improper practice, P7 - Improper cooling of food	Restaurant
14	Clallam	May	Suspected *Salmonella* Enteritidis	9	9	Whole roaster pig	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers	Campground

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
15	Clark	June	Unknown gastro-intestinal illness	2	2	Unknown/ undetermined	Unknown/undetermined	Restaurant
16	Whatcom	June	*Salmonella* Enteritidis	3	3	Unknown/ undetermined	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers, P3 - Inadequate cold holding temperature due to malfunctioning refrigeration equipment	Food truck/street vendor
17	King	June	*Salmonella* Enteritidis	25	25	Unknown/ undetermined	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers, C13 - Other source of contamination	Long-term care/nursing home/assisted-living facility
18	King, Kitsap (multistate)	July	*E. coli* O118/O151	2	7	Avocado	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate
19	King (multistate)	July	*E. coli* O157:H7	2	4	Unknown/ undetermined	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
20	King, Snohomish, Spokane (multistate)	July	*E. coli* O157:H7	5	14	Unknown/ undetermined	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate
21	Cowlitz	August	Suspected norovirus	7	7	Unknown/ undetermined	C9 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through bare-hand contact with food, C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant
22	King	August	*Salmonella* I 4,[5],12:i:-	3	3	Bahn mi sandwiches	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers, C13 - Other source of contamination	Restaurant
23	Whatcom	Sept.	*Salmonella* I 4,[5],12:i:-	2	2	Whole roaster pig	C8 - Cross-contamination of foods, excluding infectious food workers/handlers, P4 - Inadequate cold holding temperature due to an improper practice, S1 - Inadequate time and temperature control during	Fee-based facility/ membership club

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
							initial cooking / thermal processing of food	
24	Snohomish	Sept.	Suspected norovirus	6	6	Deviled eggs and french fries	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant
25	King	Sept.	Suspected bacterial toxin	34	34	Carne asada tacos, chicken tacos, carnita tacos, rice, and beans	P3 - Inadequate cold holding temperature due to malfunctioning refrigeration equipment, P6 - Inadequate hot holding temperature due to an improper practice, P7 - Improper cooling of food, S2 - Inadequate time and temperature control during reheating of food	Restaurant
26	Snohomish	Oct.	Suspected norovirus	2	2	Multi-ingredient ready-to-eat papaya salad	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food, C13 - Other source of contamination	Restaurant

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
27	Clark, Pierce (multistate)	Oct.	*Salmonella* Sundsvall, *Salmonella* Oranien-burg	4	407	Cantaloupe	Unknown/undetermined	Multistate
28	King	Oct.	Suspected *Shigella spp.*	5	5	Sushi	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant
29	King, Franklin (multistate)	Oct.	*Salmonella* Thompson	4	80	Onions	C7 - Food contaminated by animal or environmental source before arriving at point of final preparation	Multistate
30	Franklin, Grant, Island, King, Lewis, Pierce	Oct.	*Salmonella* Thompson	31	31	Unknown/ undetermined	Unknown/undetermined	Restaurant
31	Yakima	Nov.	Suspected bacterial toxin	2	2	Rice and pinto beans	P6 - Inadequate hot holding temperature due to an improper practice, P7 - Improper cooling of food, S2 - Inadequate time and temperature control during reheating of food	Restaurant

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
32	Pierce	Nov.	Suspected *Bacillus cereus*	8	8	Black goat casserole soup, cooked vegetables, fish cake, bone broth	P1 - Allowing foods to remain out of temperature control for a prolonged period of time during preparation, P2 - Allowing foods to remain out of temperature control for a prolonged period of time during food service or display, P7 - Improper cooling of food	Restaurant
33	King	Nov.	*Salmonella* Enteritidis	7	7	Unknown/ undetermined	Unknown/undetermined	Religious facility
34	Snohomish	Nov.	Suspected norovirus	2	2	Celtic green salad	C13 - Other source of contamination	Restaurant
35	Snohomish	Nov.	Suspected norovirus	2	2	Unknown/ undetermined multiple ready-to-eat foods	C9 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through bare-hand contact with food	Restaurant
36	Yakima	Dec.	Suspected norovirus	14	14	Unknown/ undetermined	C11 - Contamination from infectious food worker/handler through unknown type of hand contact with food or indirect contact with food	Restaurant

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

#	Local Health Jurisdictions Affected	Month of 1st WA Illness Onset	Agent	Total # WA Cases*	Total # Outbreak Associated Cases^	Implicated Food	Contributing Factors	Transmission Setting
37	Benton-Franklin	Dec.	*Salmonella* Newport	15	15	Salmon with lemon caper butter sauce	Unknown/undetermined	Restaurant
38	Snohomish	Dec.	Suspected bacterial toxin	2	2	Al pastor (pork) tacos	P1 - Allowing foods to remain out of temperature control for a prolonged period of time during preparation, P2 - Allowing foods to remain out of temperature control for a prolonged period of time during food service or display, P6 - Inadequate hot holding temperature due to an improper practice	Restaurant

*Prior to 2019, this column was labeled "Total # Cases."
^Includes cases from other states that are part of the outbreak.
‡This outbreak began in 2022, but this WA case developed illness in 2023.

Haemophilus influenzae Invasive Disease (Age < 5 Years) 2014-2023

H. influenzae Cases Among Children < 5 Years by Serotype, Washington State

Year	Number of cases	No specimen available (n)	Case was serotyped (n)	Serotyping results			
				Serotype b (n)	Other serotypes (n)	Not typeable (n)	Vaccine-preventable (Serotype b) (%)
2014	9	0	9	4	2	3	44
2015	5	0	5	1	2	2	20
2016	9	1	8	1	2	5	13
2017	7	0	7	1	3	3	14
2018	13	0	13	4	7	2	31
2019	16	0	16	0	4	12	0
2020	6	0	6	0	3	3	0
2021	7	0	7	1	5	1	14
2022	17	0	17	0	5	12	0
2023	10	0	10	1	2	7	10
Total	**99**	**1**	**98**	**13**	**35**	**50**	**13**

Highly Antibiotic Resistant Organism Surveillance 2012-2023

Carbapenemase-producing Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales (CRE) Cases by Genus, Washington State

Organism (Genus/species)	Carbapenemase	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Acinetobacter spp.[1]	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NDM[3]	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OXA-23[4]	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	5	1	0	5	15
	OXA-235[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	9
	OXA-24/40[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0
	OXA-58[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Aeromonas spp.[1]	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Citrobacter spp.[1]	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	NDM[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Enterobacter spp.[1]	KPC[2]	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	3	2	3
	NDM[3]	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	8	2	0	3
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Escherichia coli	KPC[2]	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	0	3	2
	NDM[3]	0	2	2	3	4	5	6	5	10	4	16	20
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	1	2	4	0	3	2	0	1	4	3
	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Klebsiella spp.[1]	IMP[6]	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	KPC[2]	1	3	12	3	3	9	9	9	6	9	10	8
	NDM[3]	0	1	2	0	2	2	4	2	6	5	9	8
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	2	4	1	1	5	1	1	2	5	5
	VIM[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Morganella spp.[1]	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	VIM[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Organism (Genus/species)	Carbapenemase	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Proteus spp.[1]	IMP[6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	NDM[3]	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	VIM[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Providencia spp.[1]	IMP[6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Pseudomonas spp.[1]	IMP[6]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	NDM[3]	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	VIM[5]	0	1	0	1	2	0	7	5	4	4	1	2
Raoultella spp.[1]	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Serratia spp.[1]	NDM[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
No organism recovered (PCR[7] screen only)	KPC[2]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2
	NDM[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
	OXA-235[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OXA-48[4]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	VIM[5]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total cases		**1**	**12**	**21**	**15**	**21**	**29**	**54**	**43**	**46**	**38**	**75**	**100**

[1]spp.: species

[2]KPC: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase

[3]NDM: New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase

[4]OXA (variants): Oxacillin-hydrolyzing β-lactamase

[5]VIM: Verona integron-encoded metallo-β-lactamase

[6]IMP: Imipenem-hydrolyzing β-lactamase

[7]PCR: polymerase chain reaction, a laboratory test method used to detect DNA

Note: All years of the table now incorporate a change in taxonomy in 2018 from *Enterobacter aerogenes* to *Klebsiella aerogenes*. A case is counted once for each genus/species/carbapenemase profile per patient. Samples producing more than one carbapenemase are counted once for each type. CPO counts include any person diagnosed in Washington and Washington residents diagnosed out-of-state.

Meningococcal Disease (Invasive) 2014-2023

Meningococcal Disease Cases by Serogroup, Washington State

Year	Number of cases	No specimen available (n)	Case was serogrouped (n)	Serogrouping results						
				Group B (n)	Group C (n)	Group Y (n)	Group W (n)	Other/Non-Groupable (n)	Vaccine-preventable	
									Men ACWY (%)	MenB (%)
2014	17	0	17	6	5	4	1	1	59	35
2015	10	0	10	3	4	1	2	0	70	30
2016	13	1	12	3	6	1	1	1	67	25
2017	11	0	11	3	6	0	0	2	55	27
2018	20*	0	20*	4*	13	1	0	2	70*	20*
2019	14	0	14	1	6	3	2	2	79	7
2020	7	0	7	3	1	1	2	0	57	43
2021	4	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	100	0
2022	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	50	50
2023	4	0	4	1	2	1	0	0	75	25
Total	**102**	**2**	**100**	**25**	**47**	**12**	**8**	**8**	**67**	**25**

Footnote:
*Previously it was reported that there were 21 cases of meningococcal disease in 2018. Now amended to be 20 cases, of which four (not five) were serogroup B. The percentage of vaccine-preventable serogroup results have also been updated for that year.

Additional Reportable Diseases 2017-2023*

All cases acquired through travel, unless otherwise noted. Case counts are subject to change since cases are often reported late.

Rare Disease	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Amebic meningitis	1[E]	0	0	0	0	1[E]	0
Baylisascariasis	1[E]	0	0	0	0	1[E]	1[E]
Chagas disease	0	0	3	2	2 (1[U])	5	10
Echinococcosis							3 (1[U])
Histoplasmosis	1	0	1[U]	2 (1[U])	1[U]	3(2[U])	13 (3[U])
Typhus	1	0	0	0	1	2	2

[E] Endemically acquired

[U] Unknown exposure location

*The category of conditions titled "Other Rare Diseases of Public Health Significance" has been repealed effective January 1, 2023 and conditions listed above have been integrated within the notifiable conditions chapter (WAC 246-101).

[+]Surveillance data for Echinococcosis was not available until 2023, when it was added as a notifiable condition in Washington for the first time.

Appendix II: Influenza Summary

The Department of Health (DOH), in collaboration with healthcare providers, laboratories, local health jurisdictions, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), performs surveillance for influenza using several different systems. Laboratory-confirmed influenza-associated deaths and suspected and confirmed influenza outbreaks are reportable to the local health jurisdiction and in turn reportable to DOH. Novel or unsubtypable influenza is immediately notifiable to DOH.

The purpose of influenza surveillance and reporting is to assist healthcare providers with treatment decisions by tracking the geographic spread of influenza activity, estimating influenza-related mortality, monitoring the epidemiology of severe influenza infection, and detecting emerging threats such as avian and other novel influenza strains.

Current and historic summaries of influenza activity in Washington State can be found on the DOH Influenza Surveillance Data page.

Appendix III: Special Topic

Congenital Syphilis in Washington State

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Cases of congenital syphilis, or syphilis in babies, were once rare. But over the last decade, something dire has been happening, with cases surging at an unprecedented rate. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recently reported a tenfold increase nationally in congenital syphilis from 2012-2022. Behind those numbers are heartbreaking accounts of babies born extremely sick, stillbirth, and loss.

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) that can cause serious and long-term health complications. From 2019-2023, reported cases of all stages of syphilis increased by 98% in WA, coupled with a particularly sharp rise in cases among patients reporting opposite sex partners. This is especially concerning for pregnancy-capable people, as untreated syphilis can be transmitted through the bloodstream from a pregnant person to their unborn baby. Congenital syphilis is a devastating disease that can result in miscarriage, stillbirth, preterm delivery, birth defects, and death of the neonate.

Prior to 2015, Washington reported an average of less than 1 congenital syphilis case annually. However, the recent increase in syphilis among heterosexual populations has resulted in significant increases in cases among pregnancy-capable people. In 2014, 8% of all reported syphilis cases in WA were among pregnancy-capable people; by 2023, this percentage increased to 28%. Subsequently, pregnant syphilis cases increased by 157% from 2019-2023. With this rise in pregnant syphilis cases has come an increase in congenital cases, and in 2023, a new record was set for WA with 57 cases of congenital syphilis reported. From 2019-2023, nearly 10% of reported congenital syphilis cases resulted in stillbirth.

Congenital syphilis is preventable with timely testing and treatment. In 2022, the syphilis screening guidelines were updated in WA, including routine screening for some cisgender women and men who have sex with women. For pregnant persons, it is recommended to be tested for syphilis at the time of their first prenatal care visit, at the 3rd trimester laboratory testing, and again at the time of delivery if certain risk criteria are met. Despite these screening safeguards, there are many factors that may delay or prevent treatment. Common signs and symptoms of syphilis infection can be easily missed or misdiagnosed, and other factors, such as housing instability, substance use, and navigating a complex and often stigmatizing health care system can all impact a person's ability to find and access care.

To combat this terrifying rise in syphilis, local health jurisdictions and the Washington State Department of Health have been working to prioritize pregnant syphilis cases for case

investigations, follow-up, and linkage to care and treatment. Remarkably, disease investigation specialists (DIS) have maintained an extraordinarily high rate of case initiation despite facing ever-increasing caseloads. From 2019 to 2023, an average of 96% of all pregnant syphilis cases were initiated for investigation, and it is estimated that 67% of potential congenital syphilis cases during that time frame were averted thanks to these efforts. While there is still much work to be done, there is hope that continued case prioritization, education and outreach, and collaboration will help to reduce the rise of congenital syphilis in Washington state.

Appendix IV: State Demographics

Washington State Population Estimates 1985-2023

Year	Estimate	Year	Estimate
1985	4,415,785	1986	4,462,212
1987	4,527,098	1988	4,616,886
1989	4,728,077	1990	4,866,692
1991	5,021,335	1992	5,141,177
1993	5,265,688	1994	5,364,338
1995	5,470,104	1996	5,567,764
1997	5,663,763	1998	5,750,033
1999	5,830,835	2000	5,894,141
2001	5,970,452	2002	6,059,698
2003	6,126,917	2004	6,208,532
2005	6,298,797	2006	6,420,219
2007	6,525,121	2008	6,608,234
2009	6,672,263	2010	6,724,540
2011	6,767,900	2012	6,817,770
2013	6,882,400	2014	6,968,170
2015	7,061,410	2016	7,183,700
2017	7,310,300	2018	7,427,570
2019	7,546,410	2020	7,706,310
2021	7,766,975	2022	7,864,400
2023	7,951,150		

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Washington State Population Estimates by County 2023

County	Estimate	County	Estimate	County	Estimate
Adams	21,200	Asotin	22,650	Benton	215,500
Chelan	81,500	Clallam	78,075	Clark	527,400
Columbia	3,950	Cowlitz	113,000	Douglas	44,500
Ferry	7,300	Franklin	101,100	Garfield	2,300
Grant	103,300	Grays Harbor	77,000	Island	88,150
Jefferson	33,425	King	2,347,800	Kitsap	283,200
Kittitas	47,300	Klickitat	23,250	Lewis	84,075
Lincoln	11,125	Mason	67,000	Okanogan	43,000
Pacific	23,775	Pend Oreille	13,725	Pierce	946,300
San Juan	18,350	Skagit	132,000	Skamania	12,000
Snohomish	859,800	Spokane	554,600	Stevens	47,350
Thurston	303,400	Wahkiakum	4,550	Walla Walla	63,100
Whatcom	235,800	Whitman	48,100	Yakima	261,200

State Total: 7,951,150

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Accessed 11/18/2024

Washington State Population by Age and Sex 2023

Age (years)	Male	Female	Total
0-4	220,393	210,743	431,136
5-9	238,917	228,077	466,994
10-14	255,175	242,675	497,850
15-19	253,110	241,251	494,361
20-24	260,914	247,384	508,298
25-29	279,099	257,679	536,778
30-34	305,912	290,514	596,426
35-39	300,509	290,302	590,811
40-44	273,968	267,935	541,903
45-49	240,696	238,200	478,896
50-54	238,197	237,270	475,467
55-59	227,420	233,401	460,821
60-64	233,772	246,310	480,082
65-69	214,402	236,121	450,523
70-74	177,025	201,554	378,579
75-79	123,965	145,594	269,559
80-84	70,005	87,498	157,503
85+	52,315	82,848	135,163
Total	3,965,794	3,985,356	7,951,150

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