

Ottawa County Gastrointestinal (GI) Illness Report

Submitted for Publication June 20, 2024



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Executive Summary

Gastrointestinal (GI) Illness

GI illness activity in Ottawa County is within expected limits for springtime.

The number of Ottawa County foodborne illness complaints reported in June (as of June 20, 2024), is higher than last year as of June 20. However, June 2024 is incomplete, and the number of complaints may become consistent with past years as June progresses.

Norovirus

Cases of norovirus occur most frequently during late fall, winter, and early spring.

Laboratory test positivity* in the US may be slightly elevated compared to prior years.

Laboratory test positivity* in Census Region 2, which is the US Midwest, may be elevated compared to prior years.

Note: Because reporting delays may be expected for some laboratories, data shown for the more recent weeks may be less complete than others.

*Norovirus positivity is the percent of Norovirus PCR tests that result positive among all Norovirus PCR tests conducted by reporting laboratories.

Syndromic Surveillance for Gastrointestinal (GI) Illnesses in Ottawa County

Figure 1: Percentage of Emergency Department and Urgent Care Visits with GI Illnesses



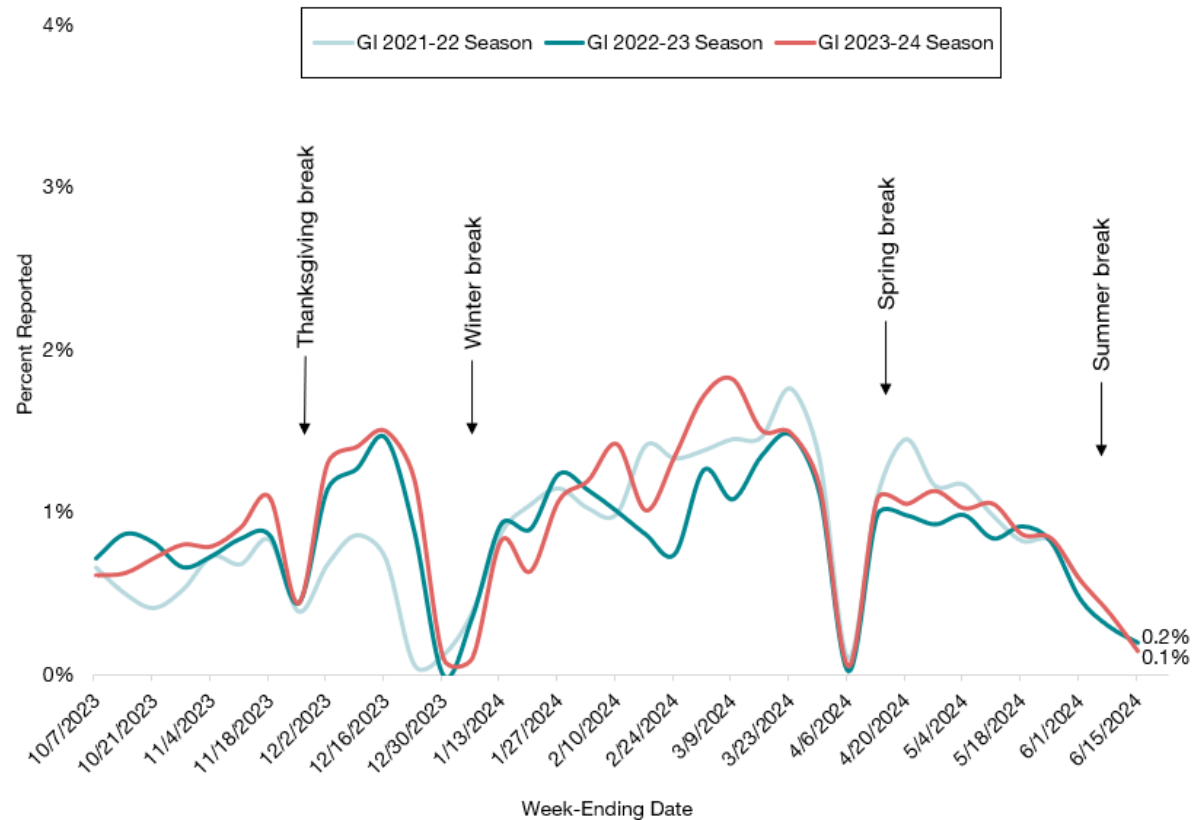
Table 1: Emergency Department (ED) and Urgent Care (UC) Visits with GI Illnesses – Last 8 Weeks

MMWR Week	Week-Ending Date	GI Visits	Total ED/UC Visits	Percent of ED/UC Visits
17	4/27/2024	282	2298	12.3%
18	5/4/2024	242	2397	10.1%
19	5/11/2024	280	2476	11.3%
20	5/18/2024	253	2413	10.5%
21	5/25/2024	250	2384	10.5%
22	6/1/2024	258	2405	10.7%
23	6/8/2024	254	2383	10.7%
24	6/15/2024	240	2215	10.8%

- The percentage of Ottawa County Emergency Department and Urgent Care visits with GI illness was 10.8% during the week ending June 15, 2024.
- This proportion is similar to that reported the previous week (10.7%), and lower than that reported in previous seasons at the same time.

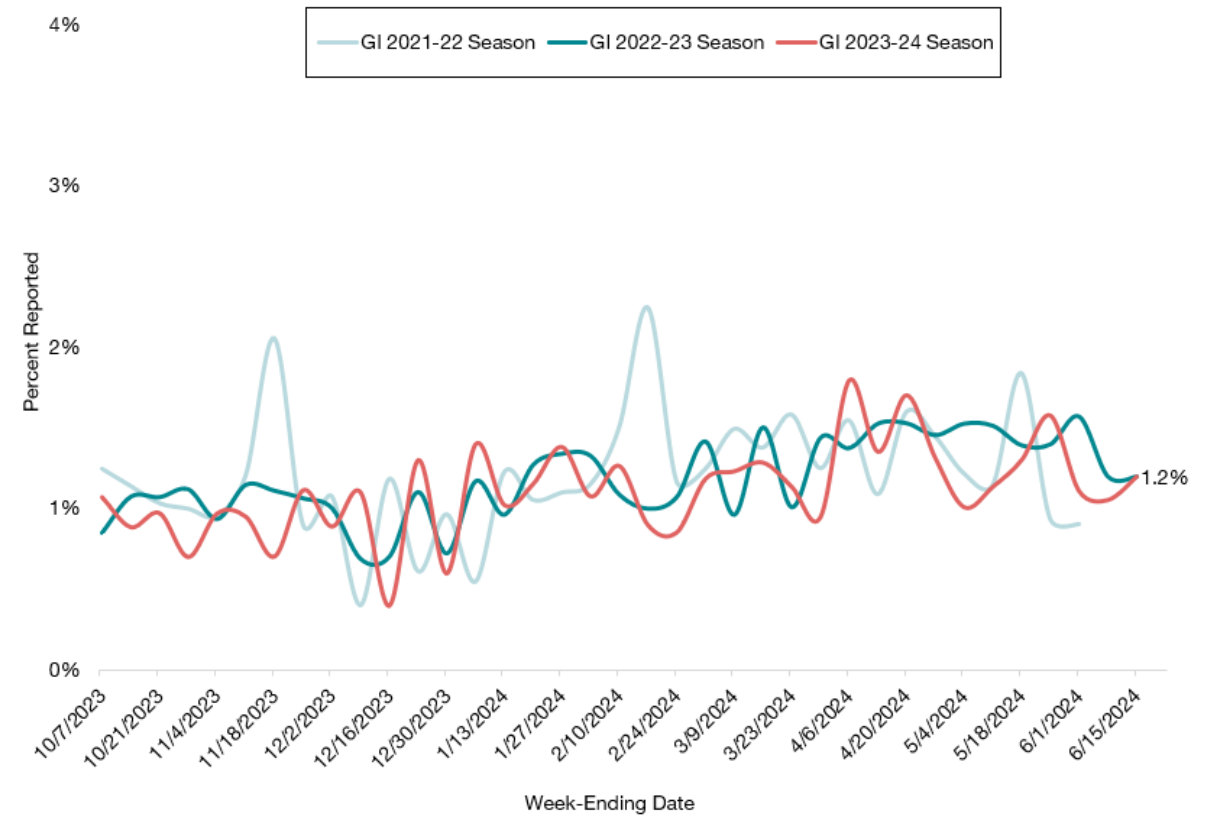
Gastrointestinal (GI) Illness Surveillance from Reporting Schools, Child Care, and Healthcare

Figure 2: Percent GI Illnesses in Schools and Child Care by Week



- During the week ending June 15, the proportion of GI illnesses reported in school/child care settings was 0.1%, slightly lower than that reported the previous week (0.4%).
- The proportion of GI illness reported for week ending June 15 is similar to that seen at the same time over the last year (0.2%).

Figure 3: Percent GI Illness in Healthcare Visits by Week



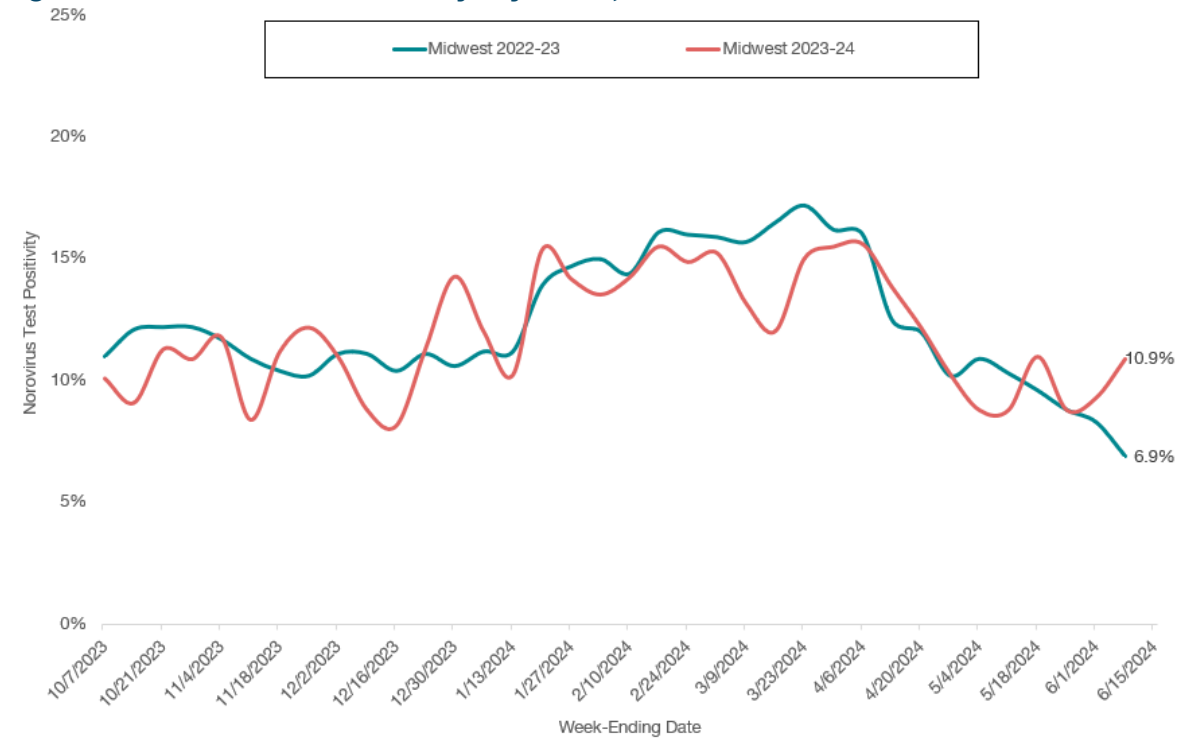
- GI illness visits at reporting healthcare offices was 1.2% during the week ending June 15.
- This proportion is similar to that reported the previous week (1.1%) and the same as that seen at the same time last season (1.2%).
- No long-term care facilities (LTCF) GI illness outbreaks were reported during the week ending June 15.

Norovirus Test Positivity in the United States and Midwest

Figure 4: Norovirus Test Positivity* by Week, United States



Figure 5: Norovirus Test Positivity* by Week, Midwest^



*Norovirus positivity is the percent of Norovirus PCR tests that result positive among all Norovirus PCR tests conducted by reporting laboratories. All data reported here are 3-week moving averages. Similar data are unavailable at the State level.

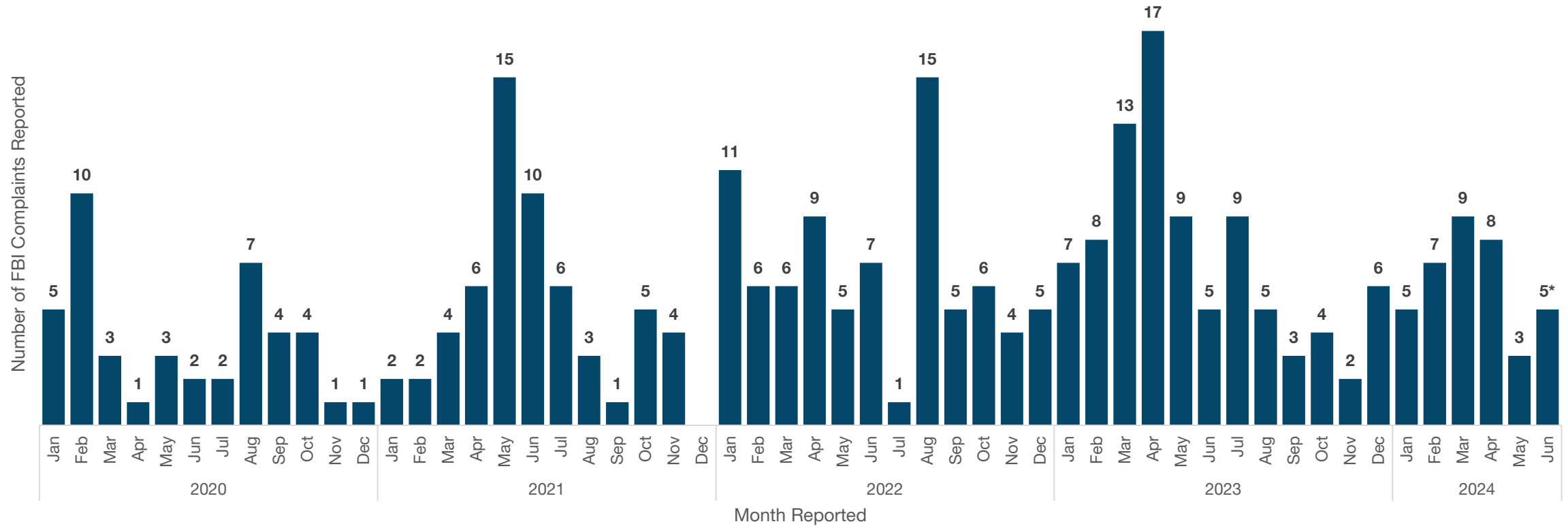
During the **week ending June 8, 2024****, norovirus positivity in the US was 9.1%, slightly higher than the previous week (8.7%). This proportion is higher than that seen at a similar time last year (7.7%).

During the **week ending June 8, 2024****, norovirus positivity in the Midwest (US census region 2) was 10.9%, higher than the previous week (9.3%). This proportion is higher than that seen at a similar time last year (6.9%).

**Week ending June 15, 2024 data was not available at the time of publication.

^Midwest refers to census region 2. For more information about census regions refer to <https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/index.html>.

Foodborne Illness (FBI) Complaints Reported in Ottawa County



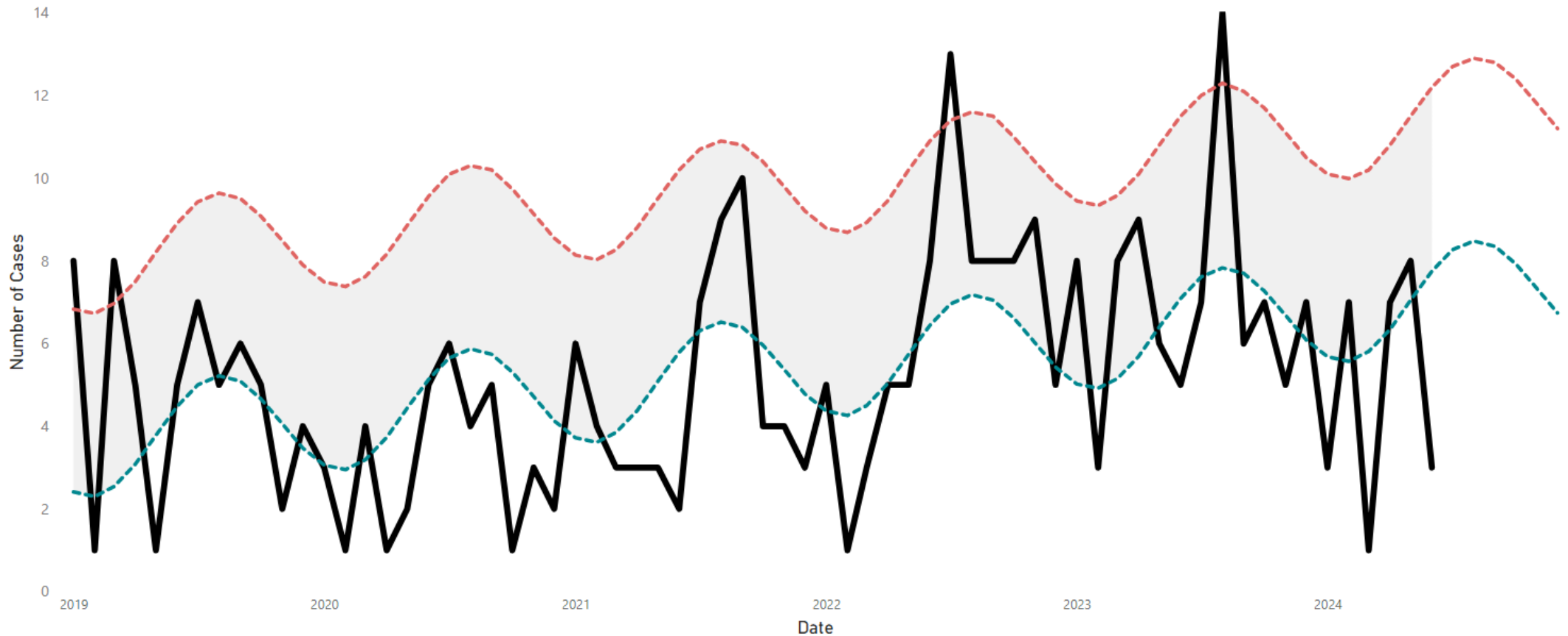
Note: Complaints reported as “Food poisoning (foodborne illness)” starting in January 2020 are included in the graph above.

*Complaints from 6/1/24-6/20/24.

From June 1 to June 20, 2024, five (5) restaurant-associated foodborne illness complaints were reported. More complaints were received from June 1-20, 2024, than the same time period in 2023 (2) (data not displayed) and less complaints were received from June 1-20, 2024, than the same time period in 2022 (6) (data not displayed). Although more complaints were reported so far in June 2024 than in 2023, the cadence of reported complaints varies within each month. As June 2024 progresses, the number of complaints may become more consistent with the number of complaints received in June 2023.

Surveillance for Select Reportable Enteric Diseases

Campylobacter Surveillance



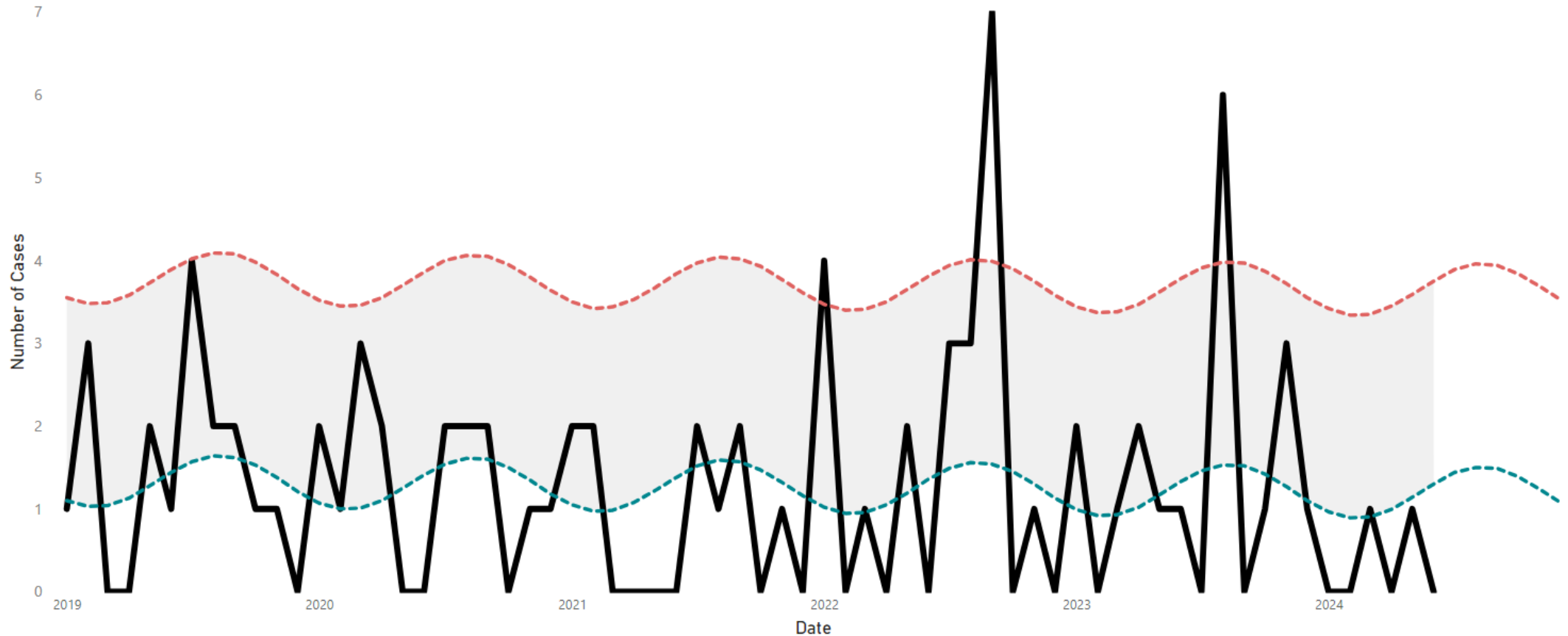
Data Interpretation: The **turquoise (bottom) line** on the graph shows the lower limit (baseline) threshold for the expected number of cases. The **coral (top) line** on the graph shows the upper limit threshold for the expected number of cases. The **black line** on the graph represents the observed monthly number of Ottawa County cases for the disease of interest by referral date.

Methods: Case data obtained from the Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS) using the following criteria: Case is classified as a Confirmed or Probable case, Investigation status is Active, Completed, Completed Follow-up, New, or Review, Case counts by month are based on case referral date, Case resides in Ottawa County. Periodic regression was performed utilizing the following options: **Analysis method:** five years of case data; **Prune dataset:** no pruning (0% percentile); **Select model:** linear 1-year periodicities (M1.1) with 95% prediction interval.

Notes: Case counts are considered preliminary and may change in future reports.

Sources: MDSS, <https://periodic.sentiweb.fr/>

Cryptosporidiosis Surveillance



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Additional Resources

Gastrointestinal (GI) Illness Data Sources:

- GI illness ED and UC visit data is obtained from Michigan Syndromic Surveillance System (MSSS)
- GI illness data in schools/child care facilities is obtained from weekly reporting provided by such facilities in the community
- GI illness healthcare visit data is obtained from weekly reporting by healthcare providers and laboratories in the community

Norovirus Data Sources:

- USA Norovirus Positivity Rate is obtained from The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) – National Trends Summary: <https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/index.html>
- Midwest (Census Region 2) Norovirus Positivity is obtained from The National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS) – Regional Trends Summary: <https://www.cdc.gov/surveillance/nrevss/index.html>

Select Enteric Disease Sources:

- Monthly case counts obtained from MDSS
- Periodic Regression Source: Pelat C, Boëlle PY, Cowling BJ, Carrat F, Flahault A, Ansart S, Valleron AJ. Online detection and quantification of epidemics. BMC Med Inform Decis Mak. 2007 Oct 15 ; 729 – application available at <https://periodic.sentiweb.fr/>