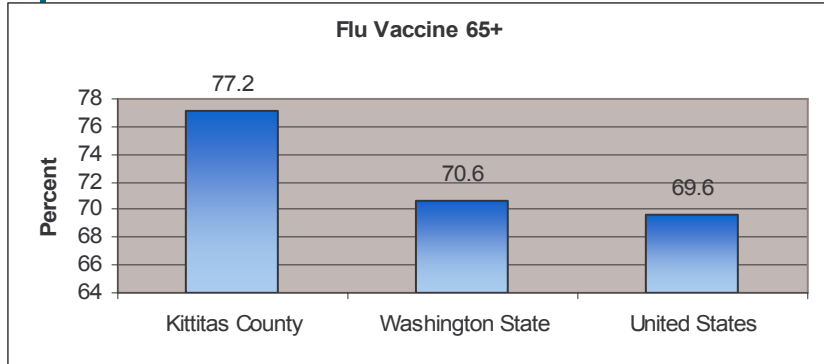


COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

65+ Flu Vaccine

This is a measure of adults ages 65 and older who received a seasonal flu vaccine last year.

More seniors in Kittitas County received their seasonal flu shot (77.2%)⁵¹ than seniors in Washington State (70.6%)⁵¹ or the United States (69.6%).⁵¹ There is no Healthy People 2010 target for this measure.



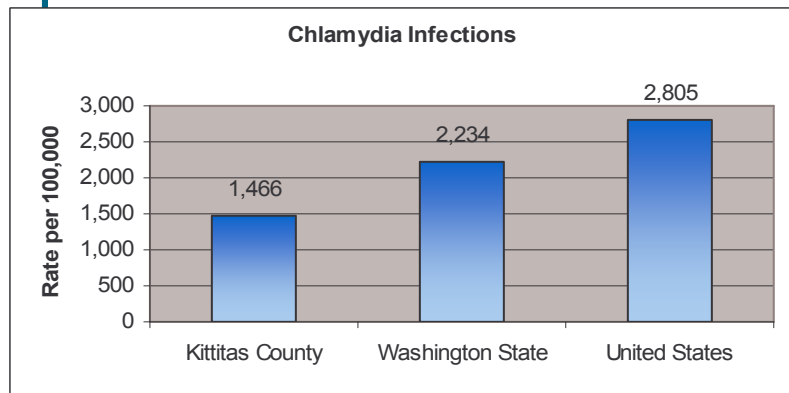
Children Immunization Status

There is no data available for this indicator; data collection will start in 2007. The Healthy People 2010 Target is that 95% of children will have up-to-date immunization status.⁵⁹

Rate of Chlamydia Infection (15-24)

This is a measure of diagnosed Chlamydia among women ages 15 to 24 years. Women ages 15-24 have the highest Chlamydia rates.

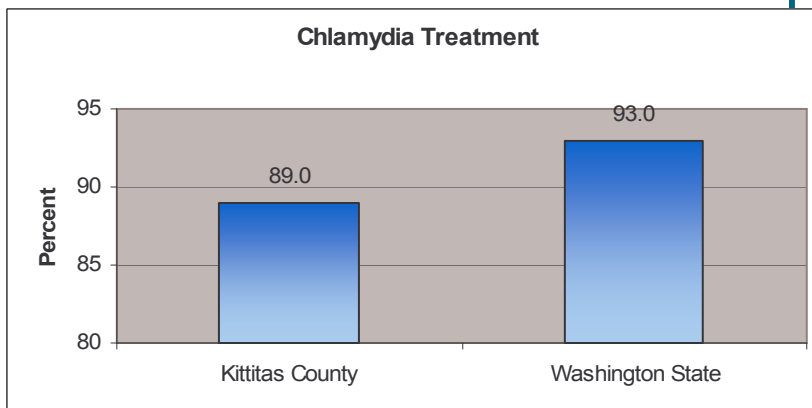
Kittitas County has a lower rate of Chlamydia infections (1,466 per 100,000)⁵³ than Washington State (2,234 per 100,000)⁵³ and the United States (2,805 per 100,000).⁵³ There is no Healthy People 2010 target for this indicator.



Chlamydia Treatment (15-24)

This is a measure of treated Chlamydia cases among women ages 15-24. State and national screening recommendations target women 15-24. Women in this age group have the highest Chlamydia rates.

Fewer Chlamydia cases are treated in Kittitas County (89.0%)⁵⁴ than in Washington State (93.0%).⁵⁴ National data is not available for this indicator. There is no Healthy People 2010 target for this indicator.



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Communicable disease is any disease, bacteria or virus, that can be spread from one person to another. Chronic conditions like asthma are not communicable diseases. While great strides have been made in the last two centuries to eradicate communicable diseases, there is still work to be done.

Vaccines are one of the easiest ways to prevent the spread of communicable diseases. The influenza vaccine, available every fall, is a very effective way to avoid becoming infected with the seasonal influenza virus. This is especially important for those over 65 years, whose immune systems tend to be weaker, making them more susceptible to the influenza virus. Ensuring that all children receive their recommended childhood vaccines can prevent many serious and life-threatening diseases later in life, and can help reduce the spread of disease. If all children are vaccinated, eventually the disease will not be able to spread, and will be eradicated.

Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD), most common among young people 15 to 24 years. For this indicators report, only female infections are reported because women are more likely to be screened for Chlamydia during annual pap smears, while men have to visit an STD clinic specifically for testing. As Chlamydia often shows no signs, many cases go untreated and unreported. If untreated, Chlamydia can lead to Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, or PID, which can cause sterility in some.

Indicator	65+ Flu Vaccine	Children Immunization Status	Chlamydia (15-24)	Chlamydia Treatment (15-24)
Source	BRFSS		DOH, CDC	DOH, CDC
	2006		2004-2006	2004-2006
Total				
Kittitas County	77.2%		1,466 per 100,000	89%
Washington State	70.6%		2,234 per 100,000	93%
United States	69.6%		2,805 per 100,000	n/a
HP 2010 Target	n/a		n/a	n/a

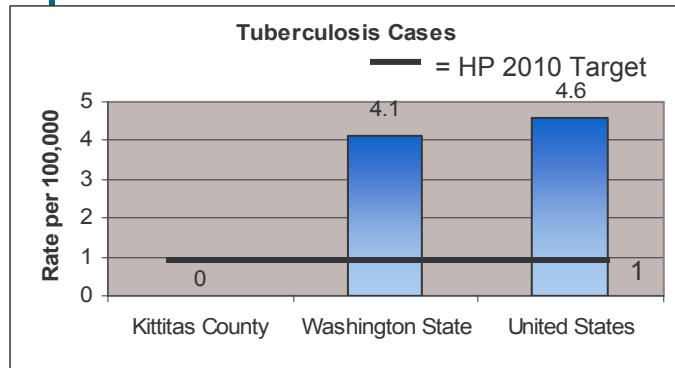


COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Tuberculosis: MET ☺

This is a measure of diagnosed cases of Tuberculosis.

The rate of Tuberculosis cases is lower in Kittitas County (0.0 per 100,000)⁵⁶ than in Washington State (4.1 per 100,000)⁵⁶ and the United States (4.6 per 100,000).⁵⁶ Kittitas County has met the Healthy People 2010 target for Tuberculosis of 1 case per 100,000 people.⁵⁹



Vaccine Preventable Diseases

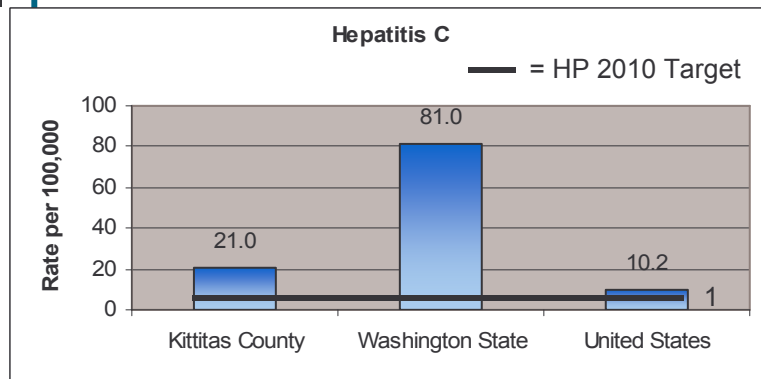
This is a measure of cases of vaccine preventable diseases. Reportable vaccine preventable diseases, for purposes of this report, include Haemophilous Influenza, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Measles, Mumps, Pertussis, Rubella, and Tetanus.

The Healthy People 2010 target for all vaccine preventable diseases is 0 cases per year in the United States:⁵⁹ there were 37,945 cases in 2005.⁵⁵

Hepatitis C

This is a measure of Hepatitis C cases per 100,000 population.

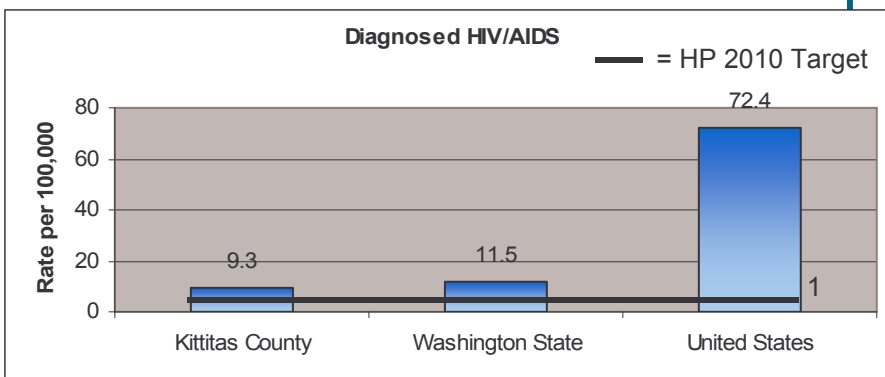
The rate of Hepatitis C infection is lower in Kittitas County (21.0 per 100,000)⁵⁷ than in Washington State (81.0 per 100,000)⁵⁷ but higher than the national rate (10.2 per 100,000).⁵⁷ Kittitas County has not met the Healthy People 2010 target of one case per 100,000 population.⁵⁹



HIV / AIDS: Not Met ☹

This is a measure of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS infections in the last year.

There were fewer HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in Kittitas County (9.3 per 100,000)⁵⁸ than in Washington State (11.5 per 100,000)⁵⁸ and the United States (72.4 per 100,000).⁵⁸ Kittitas County has not met the Healthy People 2010 target of one newly diagnosed case of HIV per 100,000 population.⁵⁹



COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Communicable disease is any disease, bacteria or virus, that can be spread from one person to another. Chronic conditions like asthma are not communicable diseases. While great strides have been made in the last two centuries to eradicate communicable diseases, there is still work to be done. A cooperative effort between scientists, researchers, medical practitioners, public health professionals, governmental agencies, and the public eradicated Small Pox during the last century—this cooperation needs to continue to eradicate diseases such as Tuberculosis, Hepatitis C, HIV/ AIDS, and others.

One of the greatest threats of communicable diseases today are the emergence of drug resistant strains of various diseases. Drug resistant Tuberculosis, for example, is exactly as it sounds—a strain of Tuberculosis that is resistant to drugs that have been used previously to treat Tuberculosis. These strains are spread as easily as the non-drug resistant strains, but are untreatable.

Hepatitis C is often spread through sharing needles to use intravenous drugs or using dirty needles to administer tattoos. Therefore, to stop the spread of the disease, education is provided to people at risk for either of these behaviors.

In 2006 there were 734 new cases of HIV diagnosed in Washington State, and 212,579 cases in the United States. While new drug concoctions have helped many HIV positive patients live long, relatively healthy lives, there is significant education needed to prevent HIV negative people from becoming infected.

Indicator		Tuberculosis	Hepatitis C (chronic)	HIV/AIDS
Source		DOH	PHIMS, DOH	DOH, CDC
		2006	2004-2006	2006
Total				
	Kittitas County	0 cases per 100,000	21.0 per 100,000	9.29 per 100,000
	Washington State	4.1 per 100,000	81.0 per 100,000	11.5 per 100,000
	United States	4.6 cases per 100,000	10.2 per 100,000	72.4 per 100,000
	HP 2010 Target	1 case per 100,000	1 case per 100,000	1 case per 100,000

Vaccine Preventable Disease	Haemo Flu	Hep A	Hep B	Measles	Mumps	Pertussis	Rubella	Tetanus	TOTAL
Kittitas County	0	0	0	0	n/a	5 (13.7)	n/a	n/a	5
Washington State	5 (1.2)	63 (1)	80 (1.3)	1 (0)	3 (0)	1,026 (16.4)	1 (0)	1 (0)	1180
United States	2,304 (1)	4,488 (1.55)	5,119 (1.77)	66 (0)	314 (0)	2,5616 (8.88)	11 (0)	27 (0)	37,945
HP 2010 Target	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Number in parenthesis (#) is the rate per 100,000 population