



**Public Health**  
Prevent. Promote. Protect.  
Winnebago County, WI

# Communicable Disease Second Quarter Report

	WCPH* Q2 Cases		WI Q2 Cases	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>STIs</b>				
Chlamydia	139	130	5,459	6,233
Gonorrhea	26	10	1,514	1,694
Syphilis	3	12	288	517
<b>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</b>				
Hep A	1	0	14	8
Hep B	3	1	94	94
Mumps	0	0	2	0
Pertussis	2	0	194	9
Varicella	3	1	52	48
<b>Respiratory</b>				
COVID-19	129	311	6,144	15,928
Influenza hosp.	31	11	1,955	170
Invasive Strep A	1	0	122	176
Invasive Strep B	4	6	159	144
TB Disease	0	0	15	19
TB Infection (LTBI)	12	17	268	399
<b>GI Diseases</b>				
Campylobacteriosis	13	9	357	385
Shiga Toxigenic E Coli	4	2	111	118
Giardia	4	2	66	111
Hepatitis C	9	6	274	388
Salmonellosis	6	3	240	267
Shigellosis	0	0	22	15
Yersiniosis	3	2	58	58

\*WCPH case counts refer to Winnebago County Public Health jurisdiction, which excludes the portions of the [City of Menasha](#) and [City of Appleton](#) that fall within Winnebago County.

## Spotlight: Pertussis

- This spring, there were several cases of pertussis; mainly in high-school aged individuals in the Northeastern region and in the Milwaukee area and surrounding counties.
- **To date Wisconsin has 126 confirmed and probable cases reported statewide in 2024**, compared to 51 cases reported in 2023. This is a significant increase over the past few years. Other states are also experiencing larger numbers of pertussis cases.
- Health care providers are reminded to consider testing for pertussis in patients with a persistent or worsening cough of unknown etiology that lasts for more than seven days, or any cough duration if the patient has had close contact with a known case of pertussis.
- PCR is the preferred test and is most reliable within the first 21 days from cough onset. For more information, visit DHS' [Whooping Cough \(Pertussis\)](#) webpage and [Case Reporting and Investigation Protocol](#) (pdf).

## Spotlight: Varicella

- The Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) has updated the standardized surveillance [case definition for varicella](#), effective Jan. 1, 2024. The epidemiology and clinical presentation of varicella have changed since the introduction of routine childhood vaccination against varicella. Clinical diagnosis is especially challenging in cases with mild rashes, few lesions, or no vesicles. Laboratory confirmation is necessary to understand the true burden of disease and is now routinely recommended. Varicella is reportable in Wisconsin, and suspected cases should be reported to your [local health department](#).
- For more information, visit DHS' [Chickenpox \(Varicella\)](#) webpage.

## Spotlight: SARS-CoV-2

- Emergency department (ED), laboratory testing, hospitalization, and wastewater data all show that COVID-19 activity is increasing in Wisconsin.
- ED visit data show that COVID-19 activity is increasing among all age groups, especially people 65 years and older.
- Additional data on respiratory illness can be found in the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) [weekly Respiratory Report](#) and on the [DHS respiratory dashboard](#).

## Reportable Diseases

A selection of common reportable disease are showcased to the left; more extensive lists can be found in the [full-length report](#).

## Helpful links:

- [Reportable Diseases in Wisconsin: DHS link](#)
- [Winnebago County Public Health](#)
- [CDC: www.cdc.gov](#)

**If you have any questions please contact:**

**Winnebago County Public Health at**

**920-232-3000 or [WCHD.CD@winnebagoountywi.gov](mailto:WCHD.CD@winnebagoountywi.gov)**

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