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Gallatin City-County Health Department

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Weekly Communicable Disease Report August 2, 2021

Gallatin County Communicable Disease Report Week 29 (7/18/2021 to 7/24/2021)

This section contains diseases diagnosed in Gallatin County, not all diseases were contracted in Gallatin County.

Reportable		Non-Reportable	
60	COVID 19	5	Strep
1	Campylobacteriosis	1	Mono
9	Chlamydia	1	RSV
1	Gonorrhea		
1	Giardiasis		
1	Latent Tuberculosis Infection (LTBI)		
1	Rabies Post Exposure Prophylaxis		
1	Salmonellosis		

PLEASE CALL 406-582-3100 during business hours or after hours 24/7 call Sheriff's Dispatch at 406-582-2100 ext 2 and ask to page the Health Department

Summary of MMWR Week 29 for the state of Montana: Ending 07/24/2021

- General Communicable Diseases: Latent TB Infection (LTBI) (3), Coccidiomycosis (3)
- Hepatitis: Hepatitis C, chronic (17)
- Zoonotic Diseases: Rabies, animal (1), Rabies, post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) (31)
- Enteric Diseases: Campylobacteriosis (7), Cryptosporidiosis (3), Cyclosporiasis (1), Giardiasis (3), Salmonellosis (2), Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) (3)
- STD/HIV: Chlamydia (80), Gonorrhea (21), Syphilis, primary or secondary (2)
- Vaccine Preventable Diseases: Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive (1), Haemophilus influenzae, invasive (1)
- Vectorborne Diseases: Colorado Tick Fever (1)

COVID-19 Vaccines: Montana is reporting 116,366 cases of COVID-19 as of 10:00 am 7/30/2021. Of these, 5,717 individuals have been hospitalized and 1,704 have died. As of 7/30/2021, Montana is reporting 893,913 total vaccine doses administered and processed into imMTrax. The total number of fully vaccinated persons is now 442,773. The percent of the eligible population that is fully vaccinated is 48%.

Rabies Update: As of July 30th, 9 animal rabies cases have been identified in the state. Beginning in MMWR week 27, a sharp increase in rabies post-exposure prophylaxis recommendations and/or administrations have occurred. This has been due to an increase in bat activity. Additionally, MT DPHHS has been working through a large amount of contacts that were potentially exposed in a camp setting. Individuals who had physical contact, bites or scratches, or were sleeping with bats in the room were assessed for the need for rPEP. Broad based initiation of rPEP is generally not recommended as there are ways to determine if exposure truly occurred. Physical barriers between sleeping individuals and locations where bats are found can rule out exposure. This can include closed doors and mosquito netting in camp situations. According to the 2008 Human Rabies Prevention MMWR from CDC, sleeping with bats in the room are a potential rabies exposure for deeply sleeping individuals. Per CDC consult on this mass exposure, if the individual is reasonably certain that they would have awakened if they came into contact with a bat while sleeping, rPEP is not indicated. These are low-risk scenarios, but not no-risk.