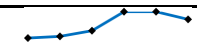









## Gallatin County Weekly Communicable Disease Report

This report provides a weekly snapshot of communicable disease activity in Gallatin County. Data are provisional and are expected to change as more information is received. If you are seeking data that is not included in the report below, please submit a data request through [HS@gallatin.mt.gov](mailto:HS@gallatin.mt.gov). The turnaround time depends on the complexity of the request and availability of our staff.

**Table 1.** Communicable diseases reported in Gallatin County\* compared to statewide data during MMWR Week 31 (week ending 8/5/2023).

	Gallatin			State of Montana	
	Total (2023 Year-to-Date)	MMWR Week 31	Six-Week Trend Line	Total (2023 Year-to-Date)	MMWR Week 31
<b>General Communicable Diseases</b>					
COVID-19	1,536	28		12,368	197
<b>Enteric Diseases</b>					
Campylobacteriosis	27	1		266	12
Giardiasis	12	2		41	3
Salmonellosis	9	2		99	5
Shigellosis	5	1		14	1
<b>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b>					
Chlamydia	314	12		2,171	85
<b>Zoonotic Diseases</b>					
Rabies, PEP	12	3		140	5
<b>Other Conditions</b>					
Animal Bites	162	6		Not Reported	

Data source: MTDPHHS Weekly Communicable Disease Epidemiology Report

\*Not all cases were contracted in Gallatin County

### Communicable Disease News:

- Additional summary of diseases reported in the state of Montana for MMWR Week 31:
  - **Enteric Diseases:** Cryptosporidiosis (1), Cyclosporiasis (1), Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) (3)
  - **General Communicable Diseases:** Latent TB Infection (LTBI) (5)
  - **Heavy Metal Exposures:** Lead (3)
  - **Hepatitis:** Hepatitis C, acute (1), Hepatitis C, chronic (20)
  - **STD/HIV:** Gonorrhea (8), HIV/AIDS (2), Syphilis, primary or secondary (1), Syphilis, latent (13)
  - **Vaccine Preventable Diseases:** Varicella (Chickenpox) (1)
  - **Vector-Borne Diseases:** Lyme disease (1), Colorado tick fever (1)
  - **Zoonoses:** Rabies, animal (1)

### Questions? Please Contact:

Gallatin City-County Communicable Disease Program

Hours: M-F 8:00AM-5:00PM: (406) 582-3100

After hours 24/7 line: (406) 582-2100 ext. 2, ask to page the Health Dept

[www.healthygallatin.org](http://www.healthygallatin.org)

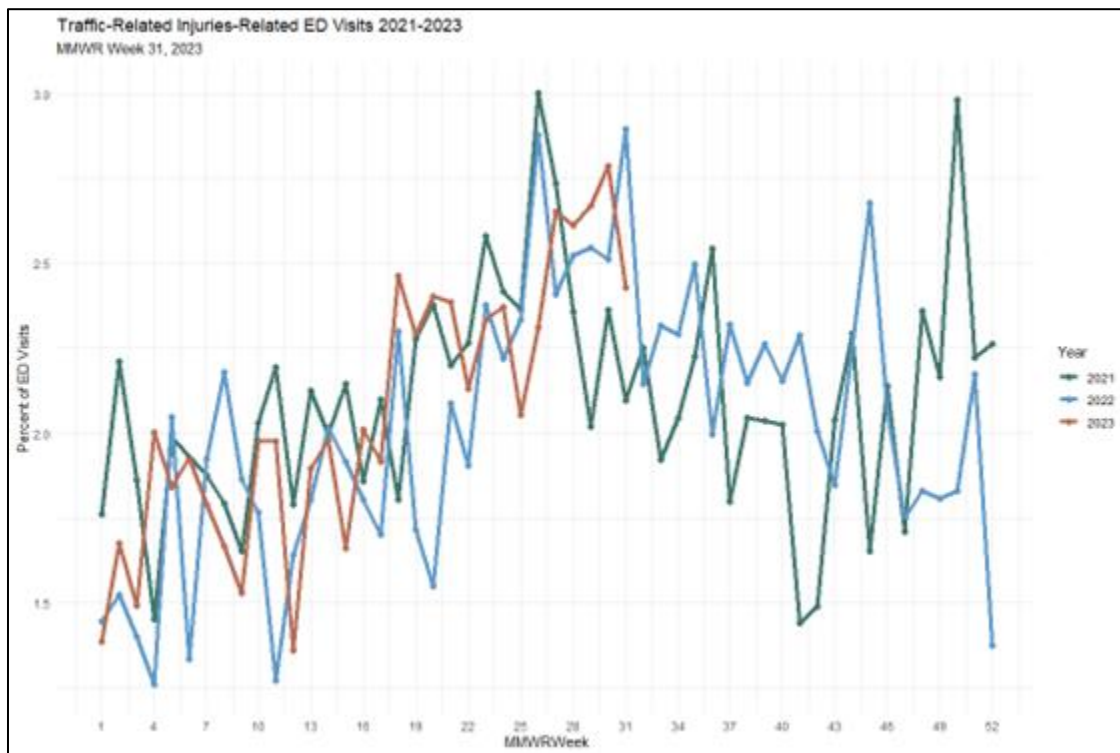
[Reportable Communicable Disease List](#)

## Gallatin County Weekly Communicable Disease Report

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- **Syndromic Surveillance: ED Visits for Traffic-Related Injuries**

- Traffic-Related Injuries ED visits accounted for 2.4% (174 out of 7162) of total ED visits during MMWR Week 31 in 2023 (July 30 - August 05) which is 0.4% decreased from the previous week. In 2022, traffic-related injuries-related ED visits made up 2.9% (204 out of 7043) of the total ED visits during MMWR Week 31. Over the past five weeks, the mean percentage of traffic-related injuries visits in 2023 is not statistically significantly different from the percentage for the same period in 2022. The preliminary rate for MMWR Week 32, 2023 (August 06 - August 12) is 2.2% (107 out of 4787). The map shows the crude rates of traffic-related injuries-related ED visits in each of the counties for MMWR Week 31, 2023. While most hospital facilities participate in syndromic surveillance, not all do. The chart represents only reported data; true numbers may vary.



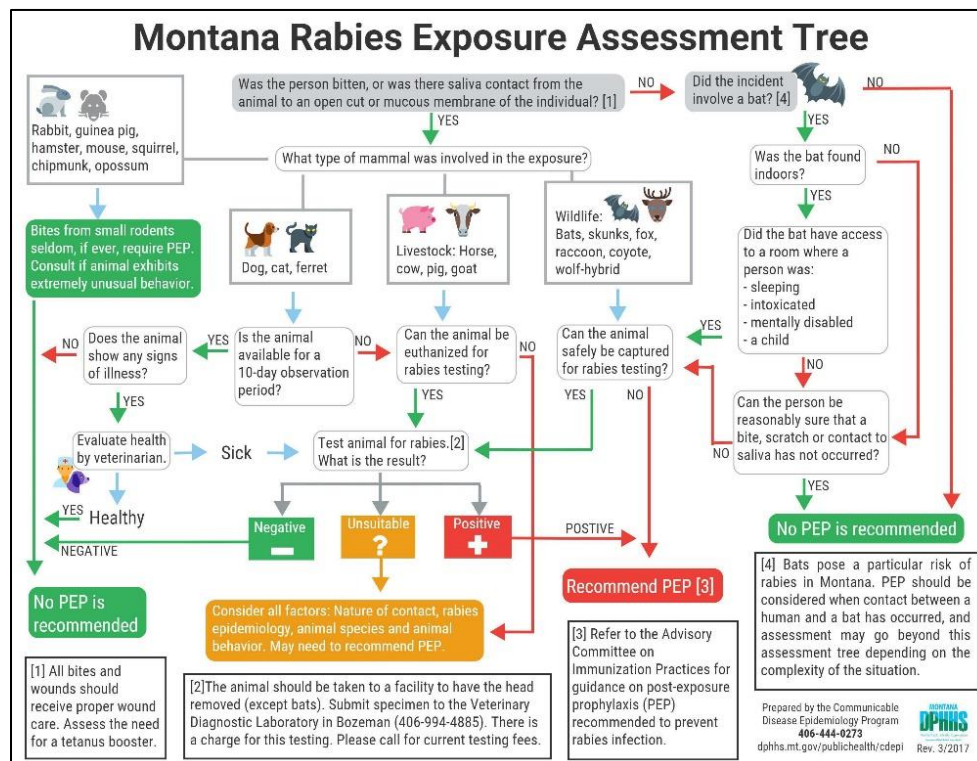
- **Rabies Activity on the Rise in Montana**

- Over the several weeks, the MTDPHHS has received an increase both in the number of calls about human-bat interactions and the number of bats that have tested positive for rabies. **Nine bats have tested positive for rabies since July 1, 2023.** Bats have special considerations when evaluating a potential rabies exposure, where the nature of the encounter is not always as obvious as a bite from a cat, dog, or other wild animal (see the Exposure Assessment Tree below). Whenever a bat is found inside a home or other

## Gallatin County Weekly Communicable Disease Report

structure (tent, camper, cabin, RV, etc.), in order to guide rabies post-exposure prophylaxis recommendations, it's vital that the bat is captured and kept secure while determining the need for rabies testing.

- Capturing a bat is best done with a small box and piece of paper or cardboard as described in the article by MT DPHHS and DOL found [here](#). Once the bat has been contained, contact your local public health department to review if the bat might have potentially exposed a human or domestic animal to rabies, and therefore should be submitted for testing. If testing is indicated, we recommend that a local veterinarian perform the euthanasia humanely and prepare the specimen for shipping to the Montana Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (MVDL) in Bozeman. Specimens can also be dropped off M-F at the MVDL at the address listed on their [rabies testing guidance document](#). More information from the DOL about rabies is available [here](#). Testing a bat for rabies may eliminate the need for rabies post-exposure prophylaxis following an exposure.
- If you have a questions about bats, a human-animal interaction, or rabies, please contact GCCHD at 406-582-3100, DPHHS at 406-444-0273, or DOL at 406-444-7323.



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