



**Union County Annual  
Communicable  
Disease Report, 2025**

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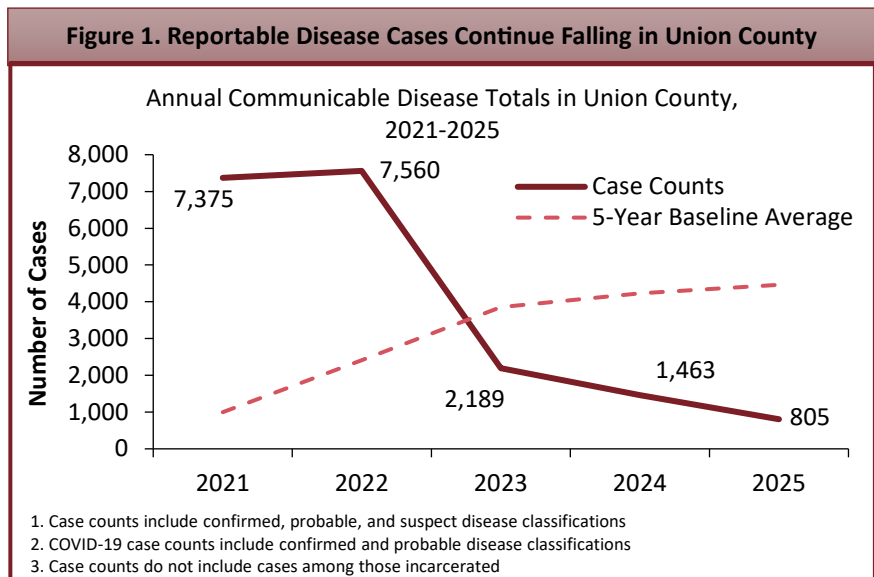
# Communicable Disease Summary

This report provides an overview of the reportable infections occurring within Union County, Ohio. Nearly 90 diseases are reportable to the local and state health departments per Ohio Administrative Code 3701-3 (see Page 3 for a complete list of these illnesses). Using the Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) and REDCap, health departments monitor the health of the community, investigate how individuals became ill, provide education to those ill, and assist medical providers in the treatment and management of these contagious diseases.

In 2025, Union County saw a 45% decrease in communicable disease cases from 2024 (805 and 1,463 cases, respectively). Cases ranged in age from 1 day to 98 years old with an average age of 45.2

years and a median age of 44 years. Overall, 56.3% of cases were female and 43.7% were male. The most frequently reported illnesses were COVID-19 (463 cases), chlamydia (99 cases), influenza-associated hospitalizations (93 cases), gonorrhea (21 cases), campylobacteriosis (18 cases), Hepatitis C (18 cases), and salmonella (18 cases).

Figure 1. shows the number of disease cases occurring annually over the past five years. Table 1. on Page 4 lists the diseases reported in the community in 2025 and the number of cases for each of these illnesses. Additionally, the figure on Page 5 categorizes those illnesses by type. The remainder of this document provides epidemiological information, brief demographic information, and disease trends for each of the top illnesses reported over the past five years.



# Ohio's Reportable Diseases



Department of Health

## Know Your ABCs: A Quick Guide to Reportable Infectious Diseases in Ohio

From the Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 3701-3; Effective October 1, 2025

### Class A:

Diseases of major public health concern because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread – report immediately via telephone upon recognition that a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result exists.

- Anthrax.
- Botulism.
- Diphtheria.
- Free-living amoeba infection.
- Influenza A - novel virus infection.
- Measles.
- Meningococcal disease.
- Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).
- Plague.
- Rabies, human.
- Rubella (not congenital).
- Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).
- Smallpox.
- Tularemia, inhalation.
- Viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF), including Ebola virus disease, Lassa fever, Marburg hemorrhagic fever, and Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever.

Any unexpected pattern of cases, suspected cases, deaths, or increased incidence of any other disease of major public health concern, because of the severity of disease or potential for epidemic spread, which may indicate a newly recognized infectious agent, outbreak, epidemic, related public health hazard, or act of bioterrorism.

### Class B:

Diseases of public health concern needing timely response because of potential for epidemic spread – report by the end of the next business day after the existence of a case, a suspected case, or a positive laboratory result is known.

- Acute flaccid myelitis (AFM).
- Anaplasmosis.
- Arboviral neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive disease:
  - o Chikungunya virus infection.
  - o Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease.
  - o La Crosse virus disease (other California serogroup virus disease).
  - o Powassan virus disease.
  - o St. Louis encephalitis virus disease.
  - o West Nile virus infection.
  - o Western equine encephalitis virus disease.
  - o Yellow fever.
  - o Zika virus disease.
  - o Other arthropod-borne diseases.
- Babesiosis.
- Brucellosis.
- Campylobacteriosis.
- *Candida auris*.
- Carbapenemase-producing organisms (CPO).
- Chancroid.
- *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections.
- Cholera.
- Coccidioidomycosis.
- COVID-19-associated hospitalization.
- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD).
- *Cronobacter*, invasive infection in infants less than 12 months of age.
- Cryptosporidiosis.
- Cyclosporiasis.
- Dengue.
- *E. coli* O157:H7 and Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC).
- Ehrlichiosis.
- Giardiasis.
- Gonorrhea (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*).
- *Haemophilus influenzae* (invasive disease).
- Hantavirus.
- Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).
- Hepatitis A.
- Hepatitis B (non-perinatal).
- Hepatitis B (perinatal).
- Hepatitis C (non-perinatal).
- Hepatitis C (perinatal).
- Hepatitis D (delta hepatitis).
- Hepatitis E.
- Influenza-associated hospitalization.
- Influenza-associated pediatric mortality.
- Legionnaires' disease.
- Leprosy (Hansen disease).
- Leptospirosis.
- Listeriosis.
- Lyme disease.
- Malaria.
- Melioidosis.
- Meningitis, bacterial.
- Mpox.
- Mumps.
- Pertussis.
- Poliomyelitis (including vaccine-associated cases).
- Psittacosis.
- Q fever.
- Respiratory syncytial virus (RSV)-associated hospitalization.
- Rubella (congenital).
- *Salmonella* Paratyphi infection.
- *Salmonella* Typhi infection (typhoid fever).
- Salmonellosis.
- Shigellosis.
- Spotted fever rickettsiosis, including Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF).
- *Staphylococcus aureus*, with resistance or intermediate resistance to vancomycin (VRSA, VISA).
- Streptococcal disease, group A, invasive (IGAS).
- Streptococcal disease, group B, in newborn.
- Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome (STSS).
- *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive disease (ISP).
- Syphilis.
- Tetanus.
- Toxic shock syndrome (TSS).
- Trichinellosis.
- Tuberculosis (TB):
  - o Active disease.
  - o Latent infection in a child 2 years of age or younger.
- Tularemia, non-inhalation.
- Varicella.
- Vibriosis.
- Yersiniosis.

### Class C:

Report an outbreak, unusual incident, or epidemic of other diseases (e.g. histoplasmosis, pediculosis, scabies, staphylococcal infections) by the end of the next business day.

#### Outbreaks

- Community.
- Foodborne.
- Healthcare-associated.
- Institutional.
- Waterborne.
- Zoonotic.

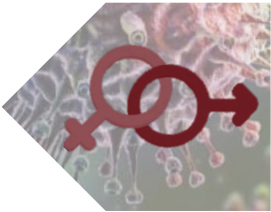
**NOTE:** Cases of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), AIDS-related conditions, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, perinatal exposure to HIV, all CD4 T-lymphocyte counts, and all tests used to diagnose HIV must be reported on forms and in a manner prescribed by the Director.

# Diseases Reported in 2025

**Table 1. Communicable Disease Cases<sup>1</sup> Reported in Union County,<sup>2</sup> 2025**

	Number of Cases	Case Rate <sup>3</sup>
<b>Class B Reportable Diseases</b>		
Babesiosis	1	1
<i>C. auris</i>	2	3
Campylobacteriosis	18	26
Carbapenemase-Producing Organisms (CPO)	1	1
Chlamydia	99	142
Coccidioidomycosis	1	1
COVID-19 <sup>4, 5</sup>	463	665
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	1	1
Cryptosporidiosis	5	7
Cyclosporiasis	1	1
<i>E. coli</i> , Shiga Toxin-Producing	2	3
Giardiasis	4	6
Gonorrhea	21	30
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	1	1
Hepatitis A	2	3
Hepatitis B (including delta)	12	17
Hepatitis C	18	26
Influenza-Associated Hospitalization	93	134
Lyme Disease	5	7
Meningitis - aseptic/viral	3	4
Meningitis - bacterial (Not <i>N. meningitidis</i> )	1	1
Mpox	1	1
Pertussis	14	20
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) Hospitalization <sup>6</sup>	5	7
Salmonellosis	18	26
Streptococcal Disease - Group A -invasive	1	1
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> - invasive	2	3
Syphilis	5	7
Typhus Fever	1	1
Varicella	3	4
West Nile Virus Disease	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>1,156</b>
<sup>1</sup> Case counts include confirmed, probable and suspected disease classifications		
<sup>2</sup> Cases do not include those incarcerated within Union County		
<sup>3</sup> Case rates per 100,000 people		
<sup>4</sup> COVID-19 cases only include confirmed and probable disease classifications		
<sup>5</sup> As of 9/30/2025, individual COVID-19 cases are not reportable. As of 10/1/2025, only COVID-19 hospitalizations are reportable. Since 10/1/2025, 12 COVID hospitalizations were reported.		
<sup>6</sup> RSV hospitalizations became reportable as of 10/1/2025		

# Types of Diseases Reported



125

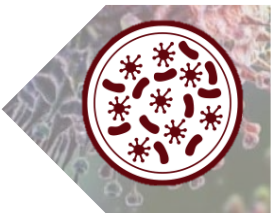
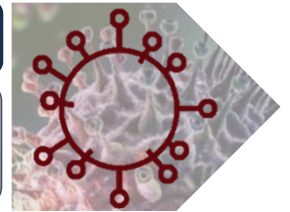
## Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually transmitted infections include chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis

463

## COVID-19

COVID-19 includes all reported cases and hospitalizations. As of 9/30/2025, individual COVID-19 cases are not reportable. As of 10/1/2025, only COVID-19 hospitalizations are reportable.



49

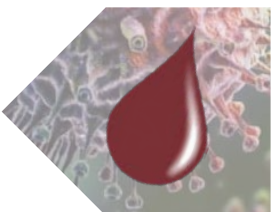
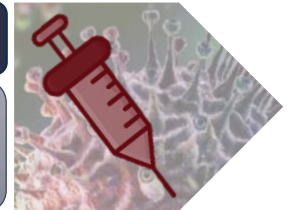
## Enteric Diseases

Enteric illnesses include campylobacteriosis, CPO, cryptosporidiosis, cyclosporiasis, *E. coli*, giardia, and salmonella

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## Vaccine Preventable Diseases

Vaccine preventable illnesses include *Haemophilus influenzae*, Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, influenza-associated hospitalizations, pertussis, RSV hospitalizations, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, and varicella.



18

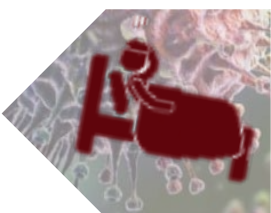
## Bloodborne Infections

Bloodborne pathogens include Hepatitis C

8

## Vectorborne Disease

Vectorborne diseases include babesiosis, Lyme disease, typhus fever, and West Nile virus disease



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## Other Diseases

Other illnesses include *C. auris*, coccidioidomycosis, Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, viral meningitis, bacterial meningitis, mpox, and Streptococcal disease

# COVID-19

**463**

Cases

**59.0%**   **41.0%**



Cause: SARS-CoV-2 virus



Spread: Person-to-person

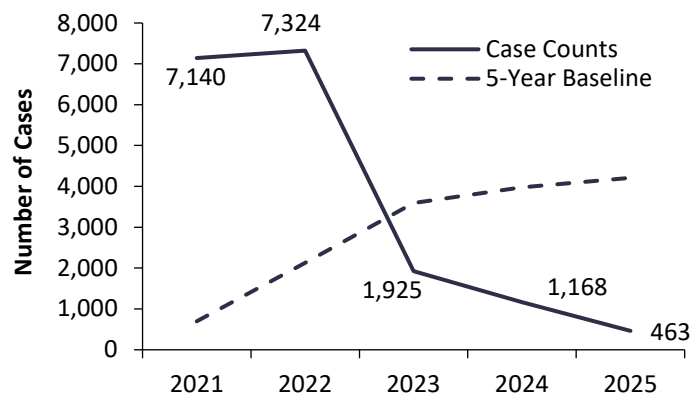


Incubation Period: 1-14 days

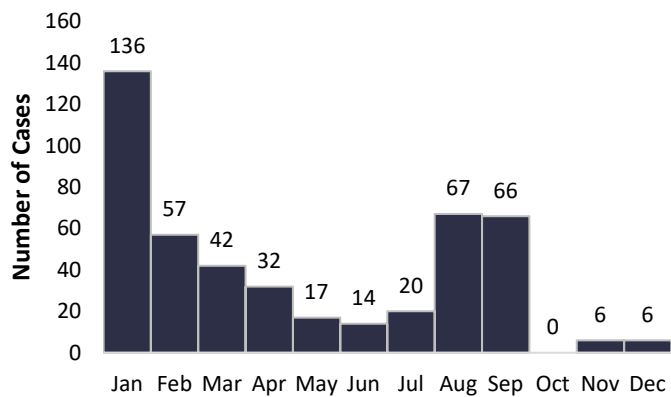


Prevention: Avoid those ill with COVID-19, social distance, wear a cloth facemask that covers the mouth and nose, wash hands, disinfect frequently touched surfaces, and vaccination

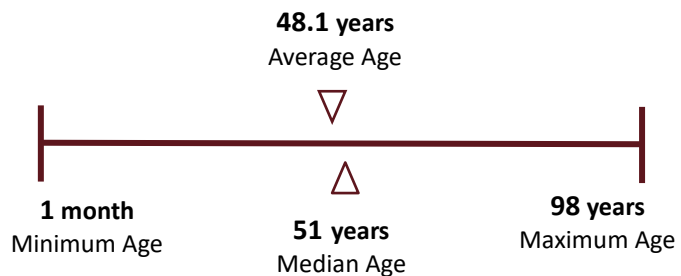
## COVID-19 Cases Continue Falling in Union County



## COVID-19 Case Reporting Changed in October



## COVID-19 Affects Residents of all Ages



# Chlamydia

99

Cases

58.6% 41.4%



Cause: *Chlamydia trachomatis*



Spread: Sexually

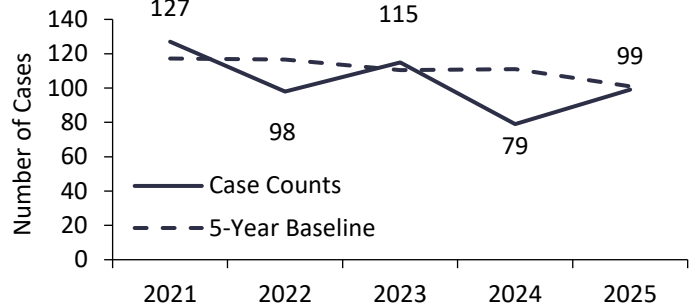


Incubation Period: 7-21 days

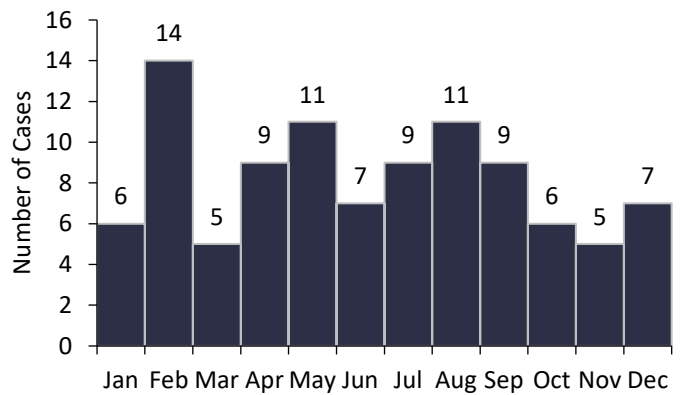


Prevention: Abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those with chlamydia

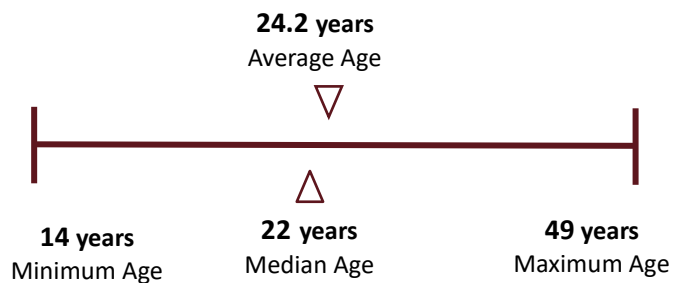
## Chlamydia Cases Have Fluctuated Over the Past 5 Years



## Cases Peaked in February, May, and August



## Chlamydia Cases Occurred Mainly in Early to Mid-20 Year Olds



# Influenza-Associated Hospitalizations

**93**

Cases

**57.0%**   **43.0%**



Cause: Influenza A or B virus



Spread: Person-to-person

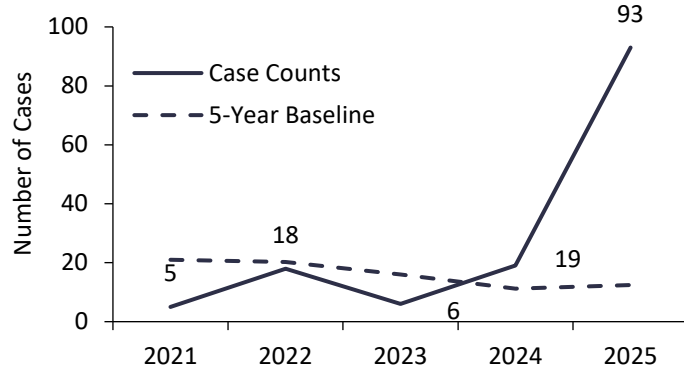


Incubation Period: 1-4 days

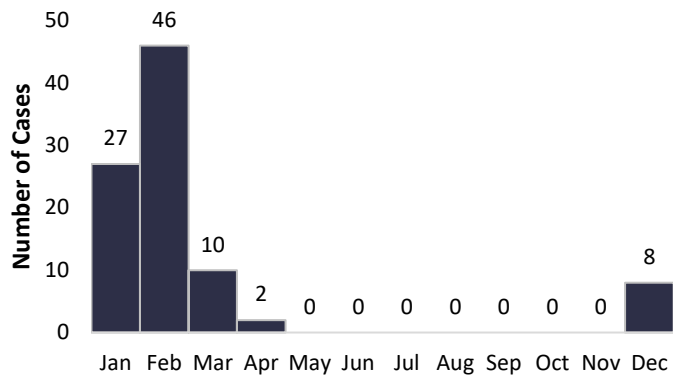


Prevention: Annual vaccination, social distancing, and proper cough and sneeze etiquette

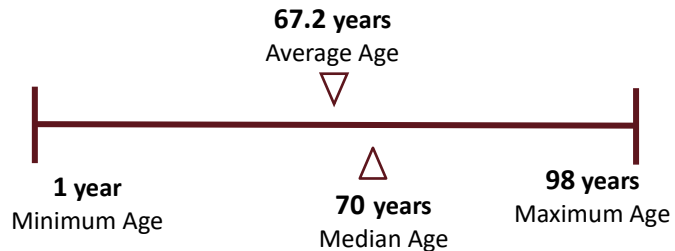
## Flu Hospitalizations Rose Significantly in 2025



## Most Flu Cases Occur in the Winter Months



## Cases Mainly Occurred in Those Older than 65 Years Old



# Gonorrhea

**21**

Cases

47.6% 52.4%



Cause: *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*



Spread: Sexually

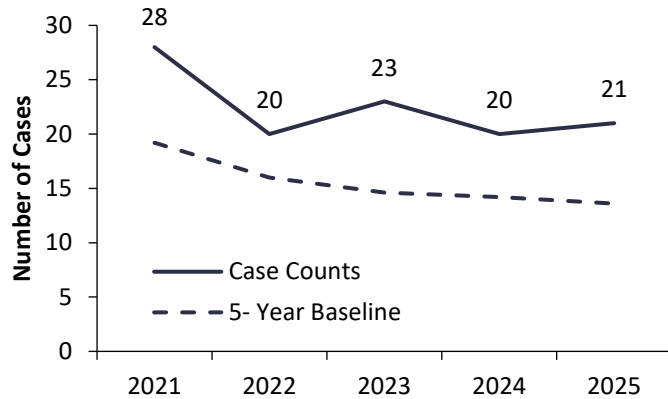


Incubation Period: 3-8 days

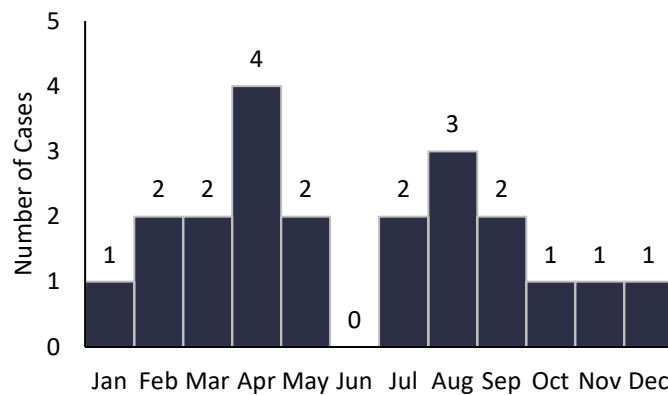


Prevention: Abstinence, appropriate condom use, and identification and treatment of sexual contacts of those with gonorrhea

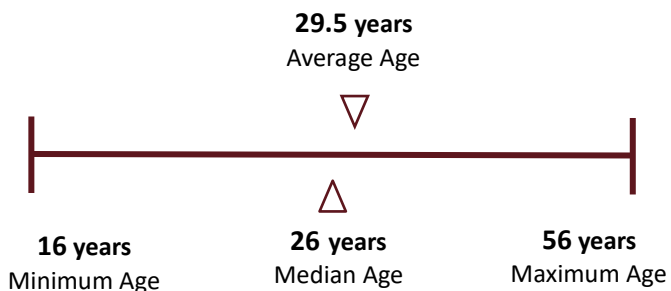
## Gonorrhea Cases Have Remained Stable Since 2022



## Cases Peaked in April and August



## Cases Occurred Mainly in Mid to Late-20 Year Olds



# Campylobacteriosis

**18**

Cases

50.0% 50.0%



Cause: Campylobacter organisms



Spread: Fecal-oral route through contaminated food or water. Also, direct contact with infected animals

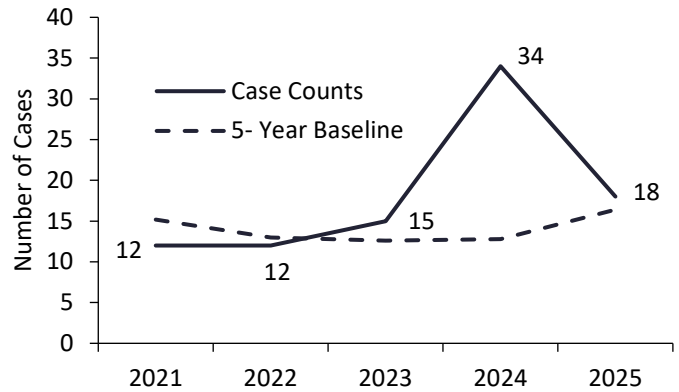


Incubation Period: 1-10 days

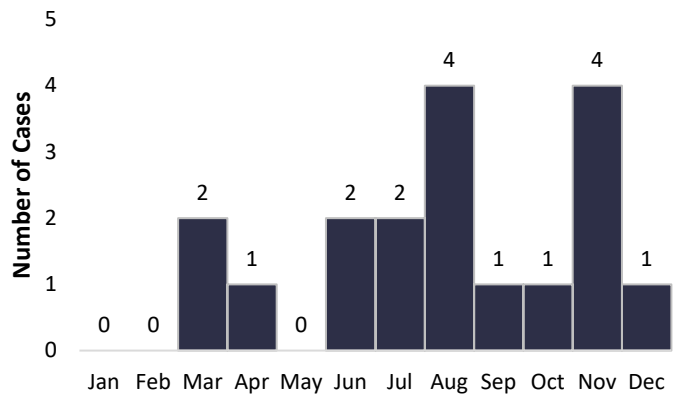


Prevention: Thoroughly cook food, avoid unpasteurized milk, and thoroughly wash hands.

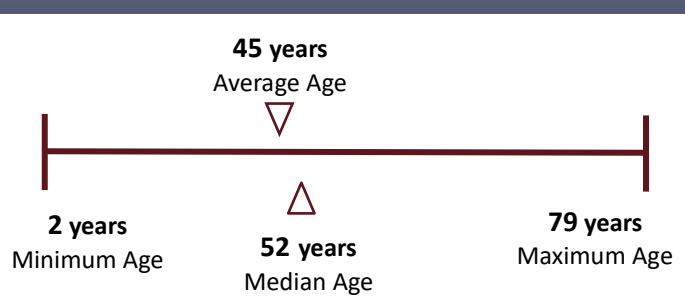
## Campy Cases Have Normalized from 2024



## Most Cases were in Spring to Summer Months



## Most Cases Occurred in Those Older than 40 Years Old



# Hepatitis C

**18**

Cases

27.8% 72.2%



Cause: Hepatitis C virus



Spread: Bloodborne

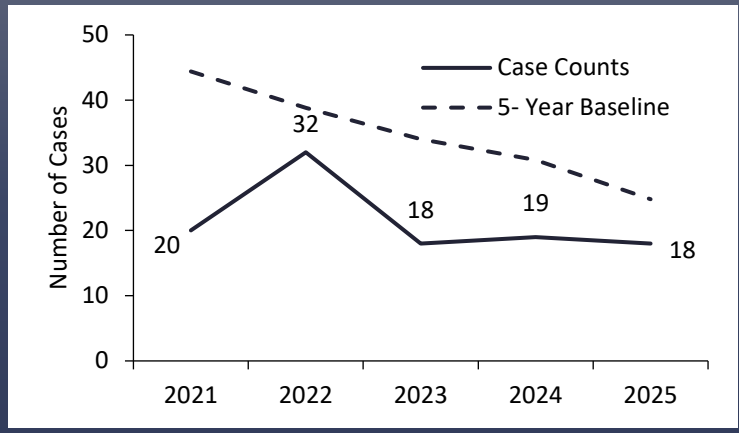


Incubation Period: 2 weeks – 6 months

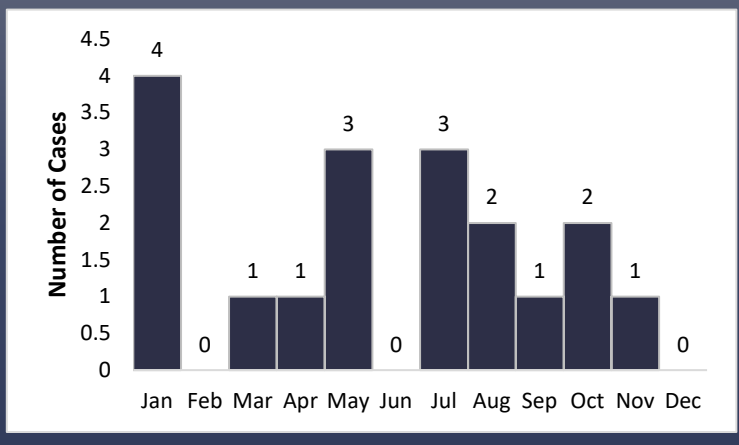


Prevention: Avoid HCV infected blood, unregulated tattoos and piercings, having sex with a person with HCV, and sharing needles and other drug equipment

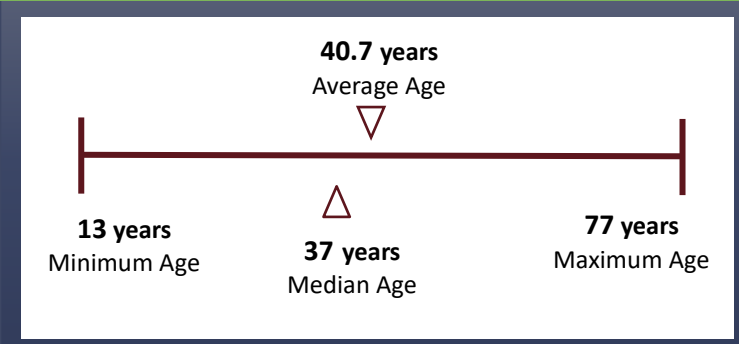
## Hepatitis C Cases Have Remained Stable Since 2023



## January Saw the Most Hepatitis C Cases



## Most Cases were Seen in Those Older than 30 Years Old



# Salmonella

**18**

Cases

50.0% 50.0%



Cause: *Salmonella enterica*



Spread: Fecal-oral route

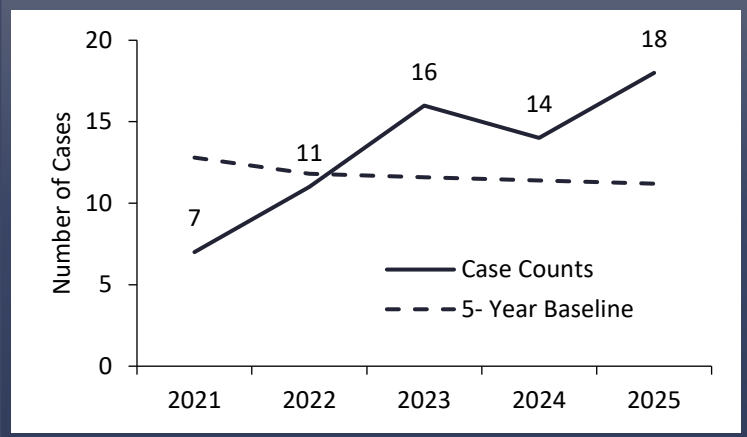


Incubation Period: 6-72 hours

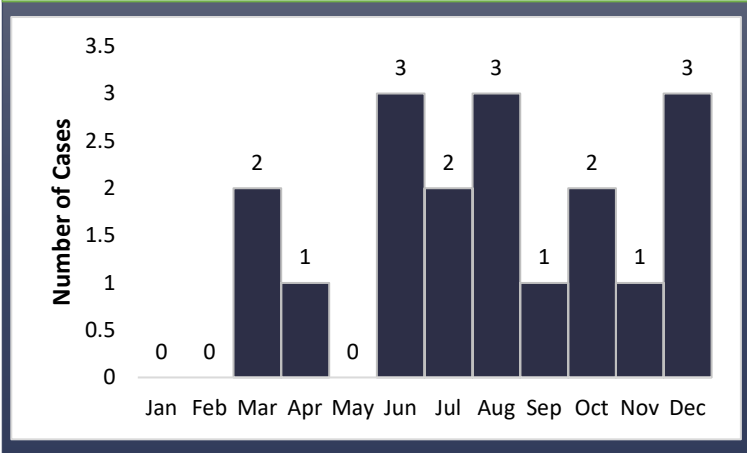


Prevention: Thoroughly cook meats and eggs, avoid cross-contaminating food with raw meat juices, and wash hands after contact with animals and before preparing foods

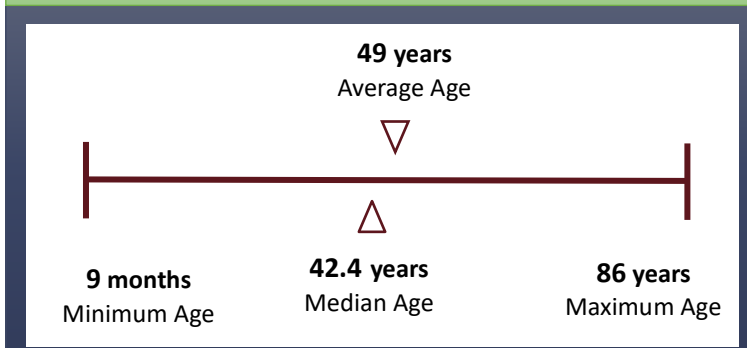
## Cases Have Been Increasing Since 2021



## Cases Occurred in Spring to Summer Months



## About 30% of Cases were in Children



# Contact Information

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UNION COUNTY  
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Prepared by the Union County Health Department's epidemiologist.

All data was queried from the Ohio Disease Reporting System's

Data Extract and REDCap on February 6, 2026.