



Promote positive health outcomes through the delivery of foundational public health services.

## Communicable Disease Surveillance Summary Report Jefferson County, Missouri

December 2025

### NOTES ON THE DATA:

- All data and information are conditional and may change as more reports are received.
- Case definitions are established by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services' (DHSS) Communicable Disease Investigation Reference Manual and the CDC's National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS). The totals reflect the number of confirmed and probable cases reported; suspect cases are not included.
- Data is reported in epidemiologic weeks established by the CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR). The MMWR week starts on a Sunday and ends on Saturday. Values for MMWR week range from 1 to 53, although most years consist of 52 weeks. The 2025 MMWR calendar began on December 29, 2024.
- Case date may be based on the onset date, diagnosis date, specimen date, or test date.
- Excluded from this report are Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Influenza, and COVID-19.
- Jefferson County Health Department monitors all reportable disease cases year-round. Figures 1. and 2. include detailed views of diseases or conditions that may be of importance during the time of year this report is published. Variables such as outbreaks or the seasonality of communicable diseases may affect the number of cases per month and call for a more in-depth look. Seasonal change in the incidence of infectious diseases is common.

**Table 1. Number of Enteric Cases by Month,  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Disease or Condition						Year-to-Date Comparison		
	August	September	October	November	December	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Campylobacteriosis	5	8	6	3	4	46	23.6	*
Cryptosporidiosis	0	0	0	0	1	5	1.6	*
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	0	0	0	2	3.4	
Giardiasis	0	2	0	0	1	9	2.2	*
Hepatitis A Acute	0	0	0	0	1	1	2.8	
Listeriosis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	
Salmonellosis	0	4	6	1	0	41	26.2	*
Shigellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	
STEC (Shiga Toxin Producing E. Coli)	2	1	3	0	0	14	6	*
Vibriosis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	
Yersiniosis	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	*
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70.2</b>	

**Table 2. Number of Respiratory and Systemic Disease Cases by Month,  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Disease or Condition						Year-to-Date Comparison		
	August	September	October	November	December	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Coccidioidomycosis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.2	
Hansens Disease (Leprosy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	
Haemophilus Influenzae, Invasive	1	0	1	1	2	7	3.2	*
Legionellosis and Pontiac Fever	0	0	0	0	0	5	3.2	*
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Pertussis	4	4	7	3	2	43	9.8	*
Staph Aureus, VISA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Strep Pneumoniae, Invasive	2	1	1	2	2	21	12.6	*
Streptococccal Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	
Varicella	0	0	0	0	1	3	1.6	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>34.2</b>	

**Table 3. Number of Vector-Borne Cases by Month,  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Disease or Condition	Year-to-Date Comparison					Year-to-Date Comparison		
	August	September	October	November	December	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Anaplasma Phagocytophilum	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	*
Babesiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	
Dengue Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	
Ehrlichiosis	1	1	1	0	0	28	22.6	*
Ehrlichiosis Anaplasmosis Undetermined	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	*
Lyme	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.2	*
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	0	1	0	0	0	1	3.2	
Tularemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	
West Nile	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	*
Zika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>	

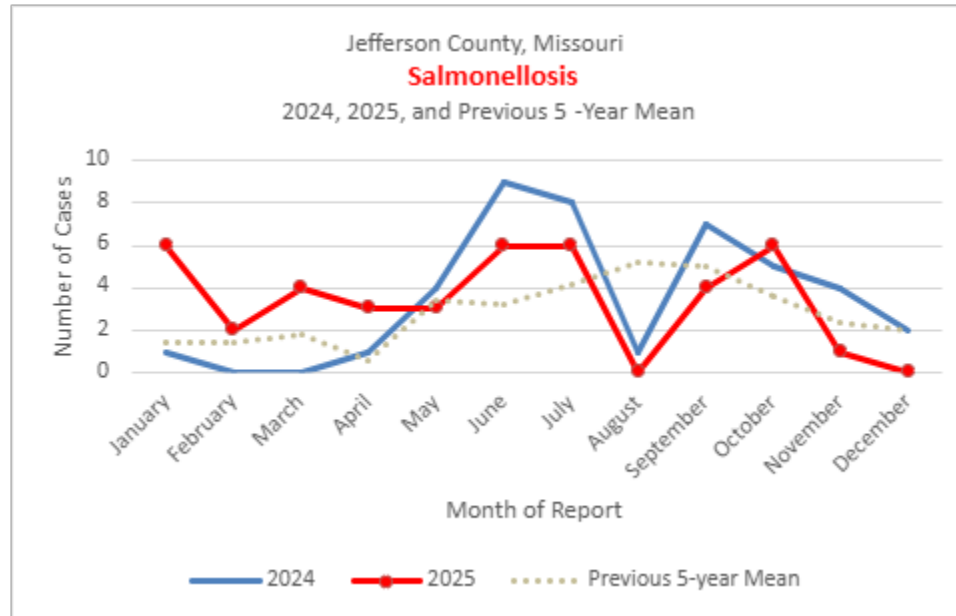
**Table 4. Number of Other/Miscellaneous Cases by Month,  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Disease or Condition						Year-to-Date Comparison		
	August	September	October	November	December	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Animal Bites - Aggregate	29	23	22	25	15	290	128.6	*
Creutzfeldt- Jakob Disease (CJD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NTM (Non-Tuberculosis Mycobacterium)	3	3	3	0	0	30	17	*
Rabies Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	
TB Disease	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	
TB Infection	4	6	2	1	1	37	37.6	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>184.8</b>	

**Figure 1. Salmonellosis (Salmonella)  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Salmonella are a gram-negative, rod-shaped bacteria which can cause illness in both animals and humans. Nontyphoidal salmonellosis (NTS) refers to illnesses caused by all serotypes of Salmonella (S.) except for S. Typhi, S. Paratyphi A, S. Paratyphi B, and S. Paratyphi C. Multistate outbreaks of Salmonella are commonly reported, however a large percentage of cases occur sporadically. Salmonella live in the intestines of people and animals. People can get Salmonella infection from a variety of sources, including eating contaminated food or drinking contaminated water, and/or touching infected animals, their feces, or their environment. Most people recover without specific treatment. Antibiotics are typically used only to treat people with severe illness. Patients should drink extra fluids as long as the diarrhea lasts.

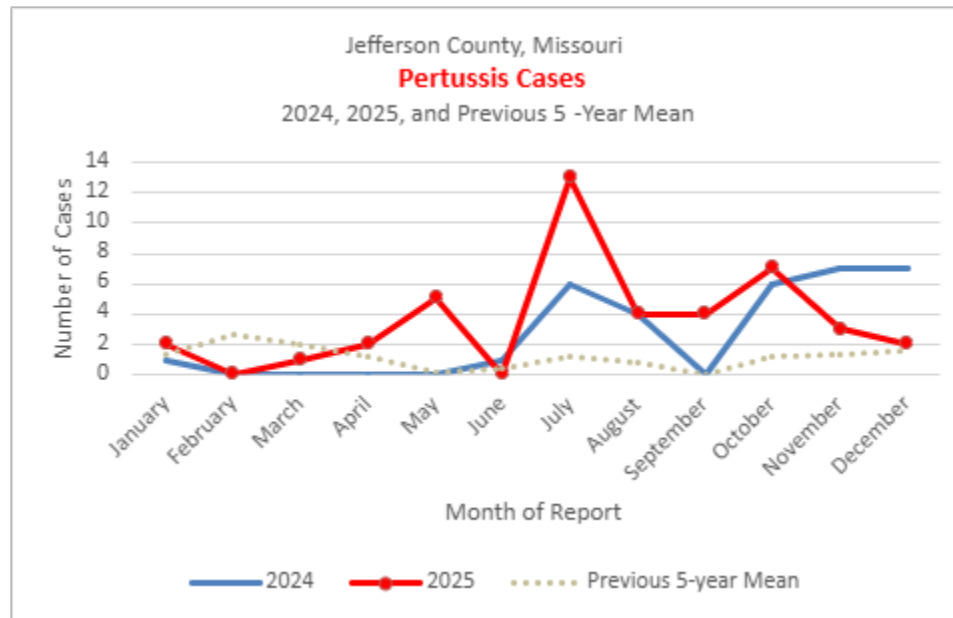
There were no new cases of Salmonellosis reported during December 2025 in Jefferson County. During the previous 5 years, the number of cases has ranged from 17 to 48 per month. A year-to-date alert has been noted for Salmonellosis. Year-to-date alerts are present when the total cases in the current year exceed one standard deviation above the mean for the same time period in the previous five years.



**Figure 1. Pertussis  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough, is a highly contagious respiratory illness caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. Pertussis may begin like a common cold, but unlike a cold, coughing can last for weeks or months. Babies younger than 1 year old are at the most significant risk for getting whooping cough and having severe complications from it. People can spread the bacteria from the start of symptoms and may continue to spread the bacteria for at least 2 weeks after coughing begins. Taking antibiotics early in the illness may shorten the amount of time someone is contagious. Preventive antibiotics are also known as postexposure antimicrobial prophylaxis (PEP). These are medicines given to someone who has been exposed to harmful bacteria to help prevent them from getting sick. Some people should receive antibiotics to prevent them from getting sick if they have been around someone with whooping cough. The best way to prevent whooping cough is to get vaccinated. CDC recommends whooping cough vaccination for everyone.

There were two pertussis cases reported in December 2025 in Jefferson County. During the previous 5 years, the number of reported cases has ranged from 0 to 12 per month. A year-to-date alert has been noted for Pertussis. Year-to-date alerts are present when the total cases in the current year exceed one standard deviation above the mean for the same period in the previous five years.



## **ADDITIONAL DATA SOURCES AND INFORMATION**

Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Communicable Disease Investigation Reference Manual:

<https://health.mo.gov/living/healthcondiseases/communicable/communicabledisease/cdmanual/index.php>

CDC National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS):

<https://www.cdc.gov/nndss/>