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## **Communicable Disease Surveillance Summary Report** Jefferson County, Missouri

**October 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	Five Previous Months					Year to Date Comparison		
	June 2025	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert <sup>1</sup>
Campylobacteriosis	5	6	5	6	6	39	24.4	*
Cryptosporidiosis	0	2	0	0	0	4	2.2	*
Cyclosporiasis	2	0	0	0	0	2	3.4	
Giardiasis	3	1	0	1	0	8	2.6	*
Hepatitis A Acute	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	*
Listeriosis	0	0	1	0	0	1	.6	
Salmonellosis	6	6	0	3	6	40	29.8	*
Shigellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	
STEC (Shiga Toxin Producing E. Coli)	3	0	2	1	3	14	6.4	*
Vibriosis	0	0	0	0	0	1	.6	
Yersiniosis	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	
<b>Enteric Totals</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>76.4</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Year- to- Date alerts represent an increase of at least one standard deviation for total cases in the current year compared to the same time period in the five previous years.

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

Disease or Condition	Five Previous Months					Year to Date Comparison		
	June 2025	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Coccidioidomycosis	0	0	0	1	0	1	.2	
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0	0	0	0	0	0	.2	
Haemophilus Influenzae, Invasive	0	0	1	0	1	4	3.8	
Legionellosis and Pontiac Fever	0	3	0	0	0	5	4.4	
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Pertussis	3	10	3	0	7	38	11	*
Staph Aureus, VISA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.2	*
Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive	0	0	2	0	1	16	13.2	*
Streptococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0	0	0	0	1	.4	
Varicella	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.6	
<b>Respiratory and Systemic Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>38.2</b>	

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

Disease or Condition	Five Previous Months					Year to Date Comparison		
	June 2025	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Anaplasma Phagocytophilum	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	*
Babesiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	.2	
Dengue Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	.4	
Ehrlichiosis	8	7	1	1	1	28	22.6	*
Ehrlichiosis Anaplasmosis Undetermined	1	2	0	0	1	6	3	*
Lyme	1	0	0	1	0	2	.4	*
Q Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	.2	
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	*
Tularemia	0	0	0	0	0	0	.2	
West Nile	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Zika	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Vector-Borne Totals</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	

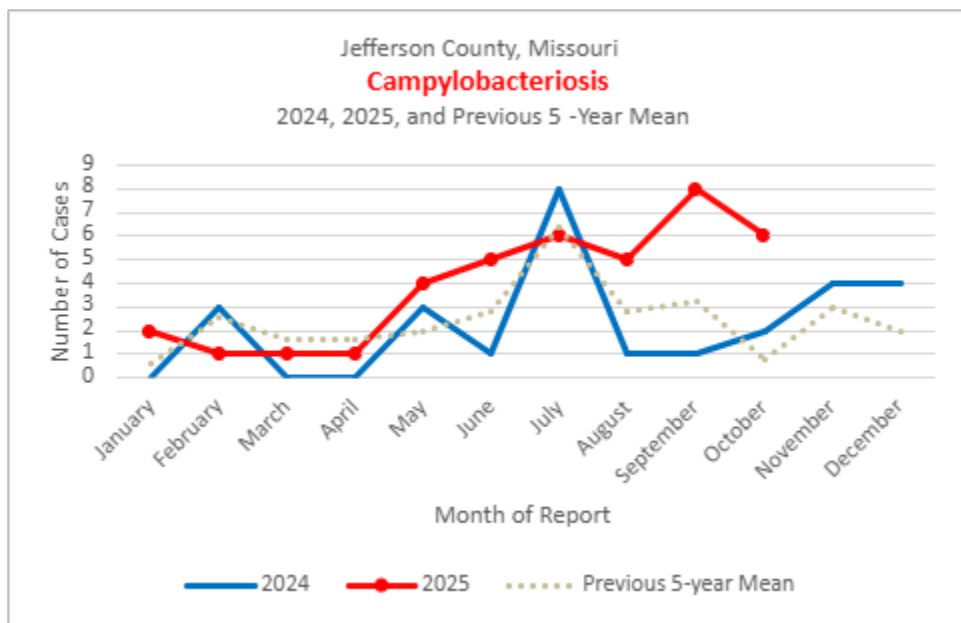
**Table 4. Number of Other/Miscellaneous Cases by Month,  
Jefferson County, Missouri**

Disease or Condition	Five Previous Months					Year to Date Comparison		
	June 2025	July 2025	August 2025	September 2025	October 2025	YTD 2025	YTD 5 Previous Year Mean	YTD Alert
Animal Bites	33	33	29	33	22	232	145	*
Creutzfeldt- Jakob Disease (CJD)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NTM (Non-Tuberculosis Mycobacterium)	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.2	*
Rabies Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0	.6	
TB Disease	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
TB Infection	2	3	4	5	2	34	40.2	*
<b>Other/Miscellaneous Totals</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>206</b>	

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

Campylobacter infection, or campylobacteriosis, is caused by Campylobacter bacteria. Campylobacteriosis is one of the most common causes of diarrheal illness in the United States. There are 21 Campylobacter species; however, Campylobacter jejuni and Campylobacter coli are the two species that most often infect humans. Almost all persons infected with Campylobacter recover without any specific treatment. Antimicrobial therapy is warranted only for patients with severe disease or those at high risk for severe disease, such as those with immune systems severely weakened from medications or other illnesses.

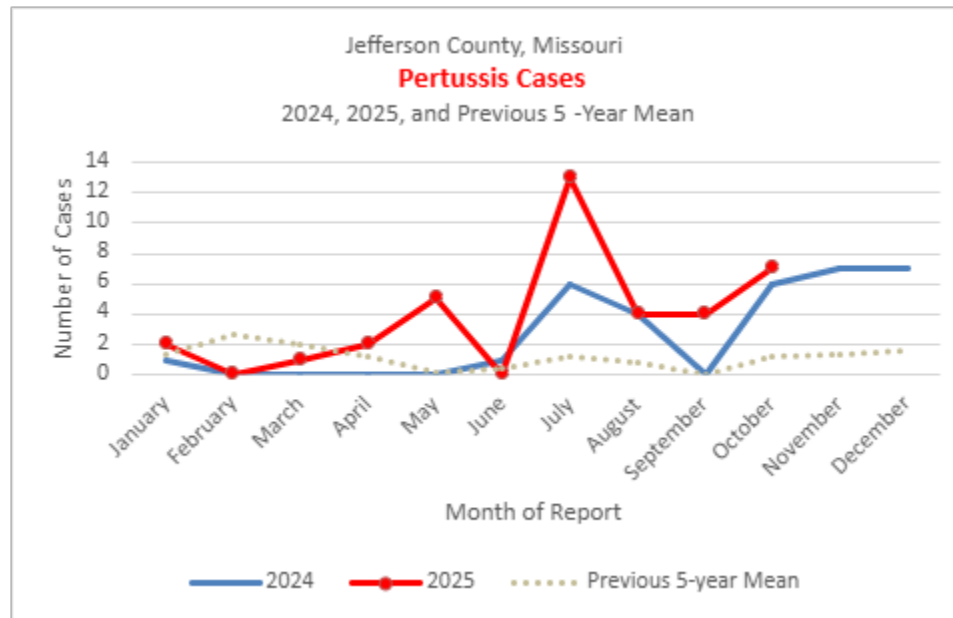
There were 6 cases of Campylobacteriosis reported during October 2025 in Jefferson County. During the previous 5 years, the number of cases has ranged from 0 to 8 per month. A year-to-date alert has been noted for Campylobacteriosis. Year-to-date alerts are present when the total cases in the current year are more than 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 very contagious respiratory illness caused by a type of bacteria called *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 greatest 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's contagious period. 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 7 Pertussis cases reported during October 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 are more than one standard deviation above the mean for the same time 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/>