

# REPORTABLE COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## 2025 DATA BRIEF



The N.C. Commission for Public Health identifies 84 communicable diseases and conditions that are reportable by local health departments to the NC Division of Public Health. According to the NC Administrative Code (rule 10A NCAC 41A.0101), local health departments are tasked with investigation and follow-up of 66 of these conditions within specified timeframes, depending on the disease.

- **Immediate Reporting** (by telephone): For potential bioterrorism agents or those that pose severe immediate public health threat, such as Anthrax, Hemorrhagic fever, Plague or Tularemia.
- **Within 24 Hours** (by telephone): For infectious diseases of significant concern, such as HIV/AIDS, Cholera, Syphilis, or Tuberculosis.
- **Within 7 Days** (by mail or secure fax): For reportable conditions that do not require immediate intervention, such as Chlamydial infection, Ehrlichiosis, or Mumps.

This Data Brief includes selected reportable diseases organized by means of transmission, including Enteric (food or water-borne), Hepatitis, Respiratory (air-borne); Sexually Transmitted, Bacterial and Healthcare Acquired, Vector-borne (zoonotic), and Vaccine Preventable. Some conditions can be transmitted in more than one manner. For example, Hepatitis is most commonly transmitted through contaminated food or drink but can also be transmitted through person-to-person contact. Hepatitis C is typically transmitted through contaminated blood, but in some circumstances, can be transmitted sexually. Because some of these conditions are rarely reported to occur in Guilford County, this report only includes data for conditions with reported cases in the previous 5 years, except for Vaccine Preventable Diseases.

### Notes on the Data:

Published data may change with further follow-up and investigation.

Rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Please note that rates based on small cases are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. 2020 through 2024 counts and rates include “confirmed” and “probable” case definitions.

### Sources:

North Carolina Communicable Disease Data Dashboard; NC Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NCEDSS); North Carolina HIV/STD Annual Surveillance Reports; NC DHHS Communicable Disease Branch. Population estimates from U.S. Census Bureau Population Estimates Program (PEP) (2020-2024).

### For Additional information:

The North Carolina Communicable Disease Data Dashboard (NCD3 Dashboard) provides statewide and county-level counts and rates for reportable communicable diseases in North Carolina, with state and county-level case counts and rates by gender, age group, race, and ethnicity. Go to the [North Carolina Disease Data Dashboard](#).

For more information about Guilford County health statistics and annually updated Data Briefs on Tuberculosis and Sexually Transmitted Infections, visit: [GuilfordCountyNC.Gov/HealthData](https://GuilfordCountyNC.Gov/HealthData)

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## Water or Foodborne Enteric Disease Conditions

### Highlights

- The most common water or foodborne enteric diseases reported in Guilford County from 2020 to 2024 are Campylobacter and Salmonellosis, followed by Shigellosis, Cyclosporiasis, and E. Coli.

| Reportable Disease                        | 2020  | 2020 | 2021  | 2021 | 2022  | 2022 | 2023  | 2023 | 2024  | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Water or Foodborne Enteric Disease</i> | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| Botulism-foodborne/wound                  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  |
| Campylobacter                             | 51    | 9.4  | 63    | 11.6 | 43    | 7.9  | 119   | 21.5 | 119   | 21.3 |
| Cryptosporidiosis                         | 12    | 2.2  | 12    | 2.2  | 19    | 3.5  | 21    | 3.8  | 10    | 1.8  |
| Cyclosporiasis                            | 2     | 0.4  | 15    | 2.8  | 12    | 2.2  | 7     | 1.3  | 27    | 4.9  |
| Escherichia Coli-E. Coli                  | 12    | 2.2  | 23    | 4.2  | 25    | 4.6  | 34    | 6.1  | 25    | 4.5  |
| Listeriosis                               | 2     | 0.4  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 2     | 0.4  | 4     | 0.7  |
| Salmonellosis                             | 78    | 14.4 | 65    | 12.0 | 51    | 9.3  | 91    | 16.5 | 116   | 21.1 |
| Shigellosis                               | 13    | 2.4  | 18    | 3.3  | 11    | 2.0  | 32    | 5.8  | 37    | 6.6  |
| Typhoid Fever                             | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  |
| Vibrio infection                          | 4     | 0.7  | 2     | 0.4  | 0     | 0.0  | 5     | 0.9  | 3     | 0.5  |

|                   | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    | 2024    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Population</b> | 541,242 | 542,050 | 547,195 | 552,880 | 558,816 |

## Hepatitis

### Highlights

- The chronic Hepatitis B rates increased from 2020 to 2023 but decreased in 2024 while acute rates showed no clear pattern.
- After dropping from 2020 to 2023, the Cases of chronic Hepatitis C cases increased from 260 cases in 2023 to 382 cases in 2024.

| Reportable Disease            | 2020  | 2020 | 2021  | 2021 | 2022  | 2022 | 2023  | 2023 | 2024  | 2024 |
|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <i>Hepatitis</i>              | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| Hepatitis A                   | 21    | 3.9  | 4     | 0.7  | 2     | 0.4  | 2     | 0.4  | 1     | 0.2  |
| Hepatitis B (acute)           | 6     | 1.1  | 5     | 0.9  | 2     | 0.4  | 3     | 0.5  | 4     | 0.7  |
| Hepatitis B (chronic carrier) | 58    | 10.7 | 59    | 10.9 | 85    | 15.5 | 82    | 14.8 | 76    | 13.6 |
| Hepatitis C (acute)           | 3     | 0.6  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 1     | 0.2  | 3     | 0.5  |
| Hepatitis C (chronic carrier) | 490   | 90.5 | 468   | 86.3 | 379   | 69.3 | 260   | 47.0 | 382   | 68.4 |

|                   | 2020    | 2021    | 2022    | 2023    | 2024    |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Population</b> | 541,242 | 542,050 | 547,195 | 552,880 | 558,816 |

# Sexually Transmitted Infections

## Highlights

- In 2024, the most commonly occurring sexually transmitted infection in Guilford County was chlamydia, followed by gonorrhea, with 4,460 and 1,882 new cases, respectively. Both declined from 2023 to 2024.
- Rates of new cases of early syphilis declined from a rate of 63.7 per 100,000 residents in 2022 to a rate of 44.5 per 100,000 residents in 2024.
- Cases of congenital syphilis remained at 4 in 2024.
- In 2024, Guilford County had 98 new HIV cases for a rate of 20.7 per 100,000 residents and 49 newly diagnosed Stage 3 AIDS cases for a rate of 10.5 per 100,000 residents.

| Reportable Disease                                      | 2020 <sup>1</sup> | 2020        | 2021         | 2021        | 2022         | 2022        | 2023         | 2023        | 2024         | 2024        |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| <b>Sexually Transmitted</b>                             | <b>Cases</b>      | <b>Rate</b> | <b>Cases</b> | <b>Rate</b> | <b>Cases</b> | <b>Rate</b> | <b>Cases</b> | <b>Rate</b> | <b>Cases</b> | <b>Rate</b> |
| Chlamydia <sup>2</sup>                                  | 4,611             | 851.9       | 4,349        | 802.3       | 4,424        | 808.5       | 4,670        | 844.7       | 4,460        | 798.1       |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum <sup>2</sup>                   | 1                 | 0.2         | 1            | 0.2         | 0            | 0.0         | 0            | 0.0         | 0            | 0.0         |
| Gonorrhea                                               | 2,227             | 411.5       | 2,347        | 433         | 1,927        | 352.2       | 2,123        | 384         | 1,882        | 336.8       |
| HIV Infection <sup>3</sup>                              | 92                | 20.2        | 136          | 29.7        | 93           | 20.1        | 93           | 19.8        | 98           | 20.7        |
| HIV – New AIDS Cases <sup>3, 4</sup>                    | 32                | 7.0         | 20           | 4.3         | 36           | 7.8         | 33           | 7.1         | 49           | 10.5        |
| Syphilis (Early) <sup>5</sup>                           | 178               | 32.9        | 302          | 55.7        | 349          | 63.7        | 277          | 50.1        | 249          | 44.5        |
| Syphilis (Primary)                                      | 24                | 4.4         | 65           | 12          | 86           | 15.7        | 69           | 12.5        | 61           | 10.9        |
| Syphilis (Secondary)                                    | 78                | 14.4        | 114          | 21          | 126          | 23          | 76           | 13.7        | 85           | 15.2        |
| Syphilis (Early non-primary non-secondary) <sup>6</sup> | 76                | 14.0        | 123          | 22.7        | 137          | 25.0        | 132          | 23.9        | 103          | 18.4        |
| Late Latent <sup>7</sup>                                | 56                | 10.3        | 122          | 22.5        | 184          | 33.6        | 191          | 34.5        | 189          | 33.8        |
| Congenital Syphilis                                     | 1                 | 0.18        | 1            | 0.18        | 6            | 1.1         | 4            | 0.7         | 4            | 0.7         |
| Non-Gonococcal                                          | 73                | 13.5        | 66           | 12.2        | 95           | 17.4        | 114          | 20.7        | 42           | 7.5         |
| Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)                       | 4                 | 0.7         | 1            | 0.2         | 1            | 0.2         | 3            | 0.5         | 0            | 0           |

<sup>1</sup>2020 data for sexually transmitted diseases (STD) should be treated with caution due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on accessing STD testing, STD treatment, and surveillance activities in North Carolina.

<sup>2</sup> Lymphogranuloma venereum cases are included in the Chlamydia Cases count starting in 2021.

<sup>3</sup> Newly diagnosed HIV and AIDS rates among adults and adolescents ages 13 and above. Rates are based on that population.

<sup>4</sup> Classification of Stage 3 (AIDS) is defined by ever having a CD4+ T-lymphocyte cell count of less than 200 or a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14, if cell count test was not available.

<sup>5</sup> Early Syphilis includes Primary and Secondary Syphilis and early non-primary and non-secondary syphilis.

<sup>6</sup> Early non-primary non-secondary (formerly early latent) Syphilis.

<sup>7</sup> Late latent is defined as asymptomatic infection, usually occurring more than one year after initial infection, characterized by reactive serology tests without clinical signs of syphilis.

### Notes on STI data and data sources used in this Data Brief:

- Summary data for HIV Infection and new AIDS cases are drawn from the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) and are published in the [Annual HIV Surveillance Reports](#) published by the Epidemiology Section of the NC Department of Health and Human Services.
- Data in this Data Brief for other STIs are from confirmed and probable cases reported to the NC Electronic Disease Surveillance System and published through the [NC Disease Data Dashboard](#).
- Cases and rates of confirmed and probable cases of HIV Infection, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Early Syphilis by age, sex, race and Hispanic/Latino status are from the [NC Disease Data Dashboard](#).

## Airborne Respiratory Diseases

### Highlights

- Haemophilus Influenzae cases have risen significantly from 2020 to 2024, reaching 24 cases in 2024 (4.3 per 100,000).
- Adult deaths due to Influenza more than doubled from five deaths in 2023 to 12 deaths in 2024.
- Legionellosis cases dropped slightly after increasing in 2021 and remained consistently high through 2023.
- Pneumococcal Meningitis and Pertussis cases doubled from 2023 to 2024.
- Tuberculosis cases increased from 9 cases to 13 cases during the same time period.

| Reportable Disease                  | 2020   | 2020    | 2021   | 2021    | 2022   | 2022     | 2023  | 2023    | 2024  | 2024 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|----------|-------|---------|-------|------|
| <i>Air-borne</i>                    | Cases  | Rate    | Cases  | Rate    | Cases  | Rate     | Cases | Rate    | Cases | Rate |
| Coronavirus (COVID-19) <sup>1</sup> | 47,465 | 8,781.3 | 54,143 | 9,981.9 | 75,963 | 13,910.1 | 6,934 | 1,261.3 | NA    | NA   |
| Haemophilus Influenzae              | 2      | 0.4     | 2      | 0.4     | 12     | 2.2      | 16    | 2.9     | 24    | 4.3  |
| Influenza, adult death (18 years+)  | 10     | 2.4     | 1      | 0.2     | 7      | 1.6      | 5     | 1.2     | 12    | 2.7  |
| Influenza, pediatric death          | 0      | 0       | 0      | 0       | 1      | 0.8      | 0     | 0       | 0     | 0    |
| Legionellosis                       | 8      | 1.5     | 15     | 2.8     | 14     | 2.6      | 16    | 2.9     | 12    | 2.1  |
| Meningococcal invasive disease      | 0      | 0.0     | 0      | 0.0     | 1      | 0.2      | 1     | 0.2     | 1     | 0.2  |
| Meningitis, pneumococcal            | 1      | 0.2     | 0      | 0.0     | 2      | 0.4      | 2     | 0.4     | 5     | 0.9  |
| Mumps                               | 1      | 0.2     | 0      | 0.0     | 0      | 0.0      | 1     | 0.2     | 0     | 0    |
| Pertussis (Whooping Cough)          | 5      | 0.9     | 0      | 0.0     | 0      | 0.0      | 3     | 0.5     | 7     | 1.3  |
| Tuberculosis                        | 10     | 1.8     | 10     | 1.8     | 11     | 2.0      | 9     | 1.6     | 13    | 2.3  |

<sup>1</sup> Please note 2023 data for COVID-19 does not include data for the entire year due to a change in data collection at the national, state, and local level. Data collection on COVID cases ended on 5/6/2023. As of May 2023, laboratories and medical providers are no longer required to report individual positive or negative COVID-19 test results to state or local health departments.

## Zoonotic and Vector Borne Diseases

### Highlights

- The most commonly occurring zoonotic or vector-borne disease between 2020 and 2024 was Lyme Disease, followed by Malaria and Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis

| Reportable Disease                       | 2020  | 2020 | 2021  | 2021 | 2022  | 2022 | 2023  | 2023 | 2024  | 2024 |
|------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Zoonotic Disease <sup>1</sup>            | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| Anaplasmosis                             | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 1     | 0.2  |
| Chikungunya                              | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  |
| Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease                | 2     | 0.4  | 2     | 0.4  | 0     | 0.0  | 2     | 0.4  | 2     | 0.4  |
| Dengue                                   | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 0     | 0    | 2     | 0.4  | 3     | 0.5  |
| Encephalitis, arboviral, West WNV        | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 2     | 0.4  |
| Lyme Disease                             | 2     | 0.4  | 1     | 0.2  | 3     | 0.5  | 5     | 0.9  | 8     | 1.4  |
| Malaria                                  | 5     | 0.9  | 4     | 0.7  | 7     | 1.3  | 8     | 1.4  | 5     | 0.9  |
| Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis <sup>2</sup> | 1     | 0.2  | 2     | 0.4  | 2     | 0.4  | 5     | 0.9  | 5     | 0.9  |

<sup>1</sup> Zoonotic: Animal to human transmission caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi, or parasites, with transmission occurring through direct contact, bites, contaminated food/water, or vectors.

<sup>2</sup> Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis includes a group of illnesses caused by bacteria in the genus Rickettsia, including Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever.

## Bacterial and Healthcare-Associated Infections

## Highlights

- The Cases of invasive Group A Streptococcal infections continued to increase, rising from 12 cases in 2021 to 49 cases in 2024.
- Toxic Shock Syndrome has also increased from 1 case in 2021 and 2022 to 9 cases in 2024.
- Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) dropped slightly in 2024 after an increase from 4 in 2020 to 12 in 2023.

| Reportable Disease                                                   | 2020  | 2020 | 2021  | 2021 | 2022  | 2022 | 2023  | 2023 | 2024  | 2024 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <i><b>Bacterial /Antibiotic Resistant Infection</b></i> <sup>1</sup> | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| Streptococcal invasive infection                                     | 12    | 2.2  | 12    | 2.2  | 17    | 3.1  | 42    | 7.6  | 49    | 8.8  |
| Toxic Shock Syndrome                                                 | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 1     | 0.2  | 4     | 0.7  | 9     | 1.6  |
| <i><b>Healthcare-Associated Infection</b></i> <sup>2</sup>           | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| Candida auris                                                        | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 0     | 0.0  |
| Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteria (CRE)                            | 4     | 0.7  | 8     | 1.5  | 9     | 1.6  | 12    | 2.2  | 9     | 1.6  |

<sup>1</sup> Bacterial /Antibiotic Resistant: Antimicrobial-resistant or susceptible bacterial infections.

<sup>2</sup> Healthcare-Associated: Infections associated with transmission in a healthcare setting.

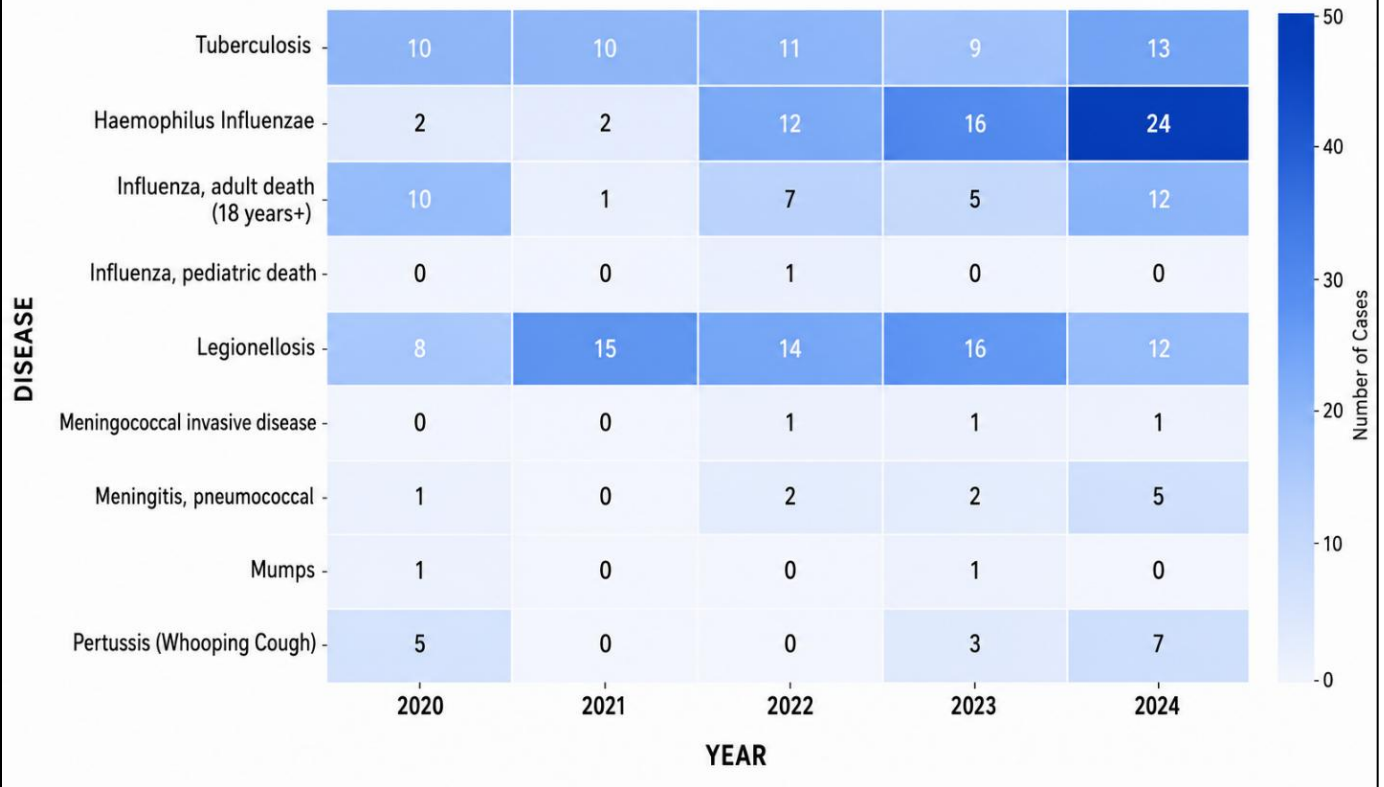
## Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

### Highlights

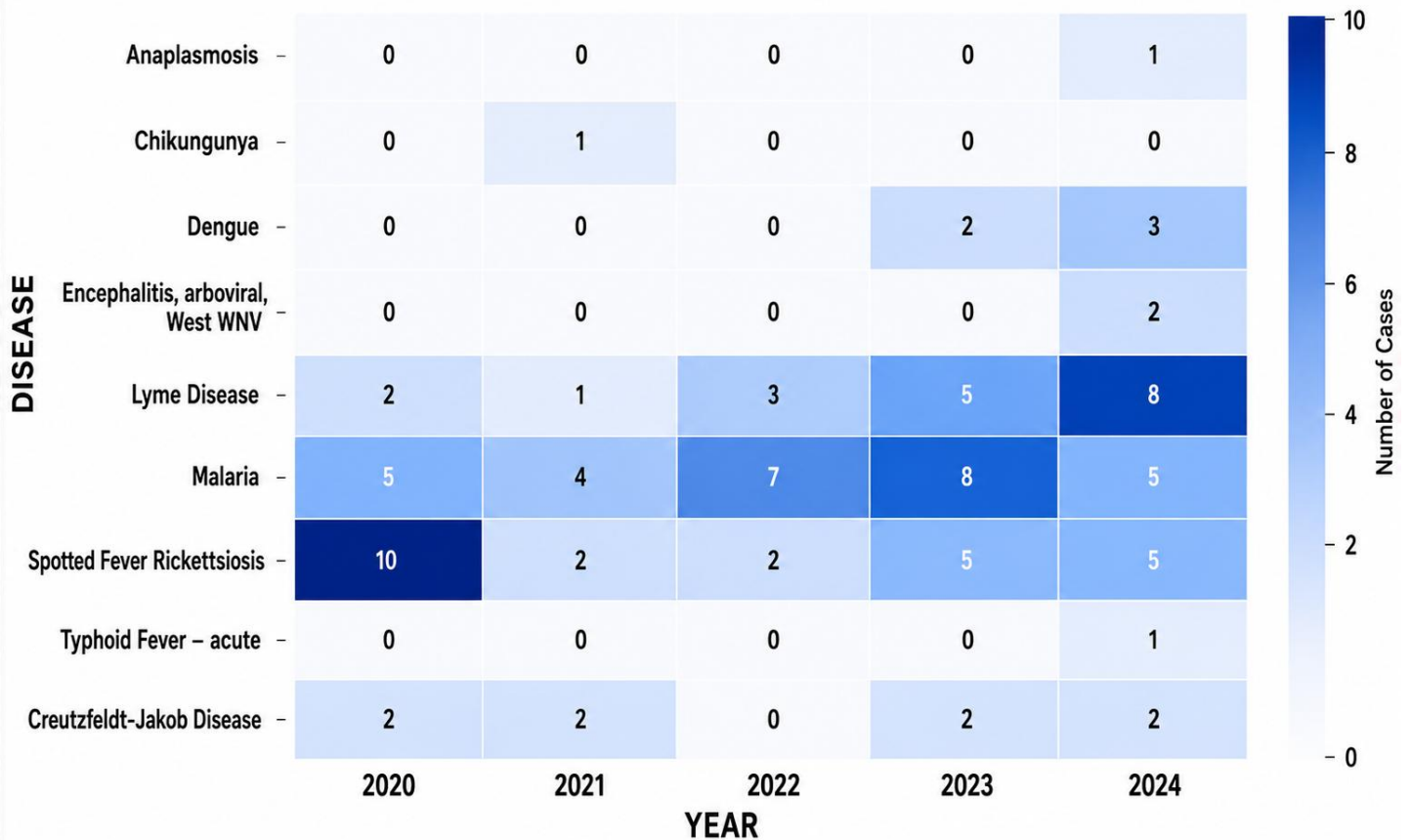
- Haemophilus influenza, caused by bacteria and not a virus like typical influenza, was the most commonly occurring vaccine-preventable infection reported from 2020 to 2024 with 24 cases in 2024, followed by pertussis (whooping cough), with 7 reported cases.
- No cases of measles were reported in Guilford County from 2020 to 2024.

| Reportable Disease               | 2020  | 2020 | 2021  | 2021 | 2022  | 2022 | 2023  | 2023 | 2024  | 2024 |
|----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| <i><b>Need to Categorize</b></i> | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate | Cases | Rate |
| Acute flaccid myelitis           | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  |
| Mpox                             | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 70    | 12.8 | 1     | 0.2  | 1     | 0.2  |
| Varicella                        | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 9     | 1.6  | 4     | 0.7  |
| Measles                          | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  |
| Haemophilus influenzae           | 2     | 0.4  | 2     | 0.4  | 12    | 2.2  | 16    | 2.9  | 24    | 4.3  |
| Meningitis, pneumococcal         | 1     | 0.2  | 0     | 0.0  | 2     | 0.4  | 2     | 0.4  | 5     | 0.9  |
| Meningococcal invasive           | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 1     | 0.2  | 1     | 0.2  |
| Mumps                            | 1     | 0.2  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 1     | 0.2  | 0     | 0.0  |
| Pertussis (Whooping cough)       | 5     | 0.9  | 0     | 0.0  | 0     | 0.0  | 3     | 0.5  | 7     | 1.3  |

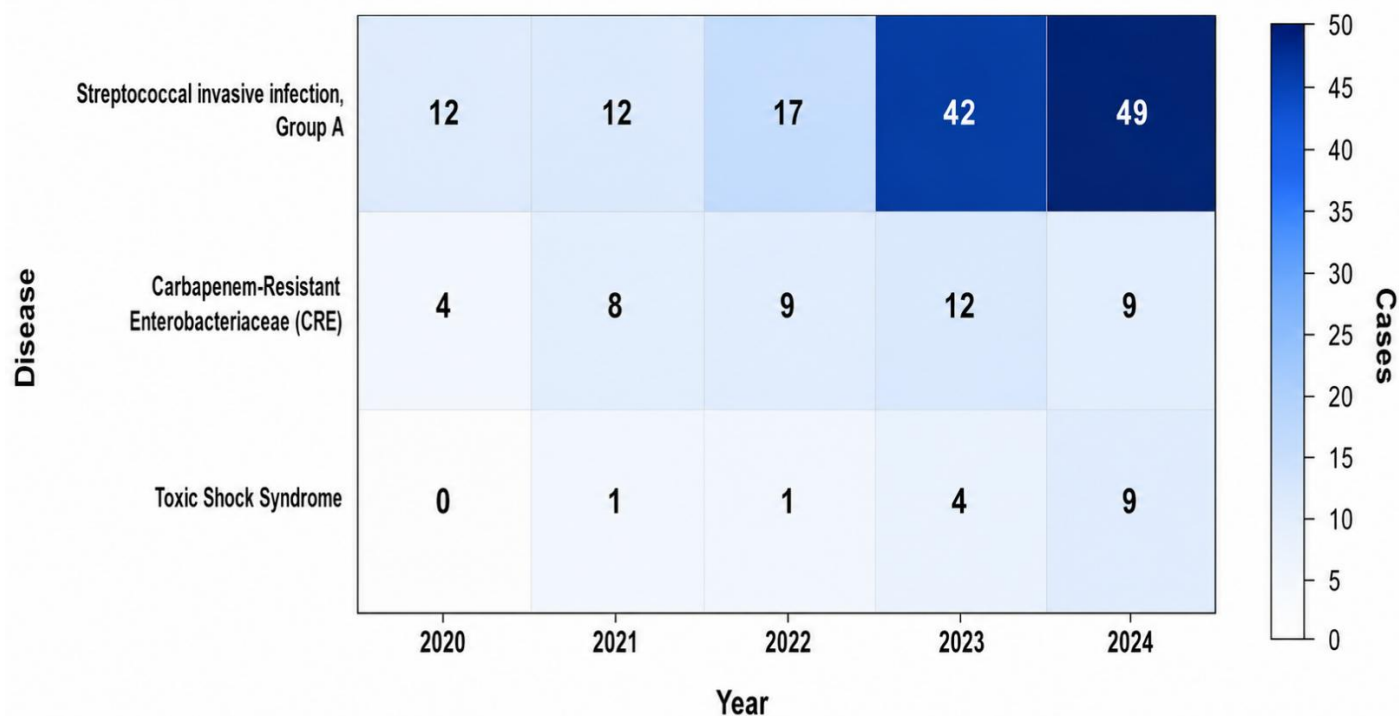
## AIRBORNE REPORTABLE DISEASE CASES HEATMAP (GUILFORD COUNTY, 2020-2024)



## ZOONOTIC AND VECTOR BORN DISEASES CASES HEATMAP (GUILFORD COUNTY, 2020-2024)



## HEAT MAP OF ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT INFECTIONS IN GUILFORD COUNTY (2020-2024)



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For more information about Guilford County health statistics, visit:

[GuilfordCountyNC.Gov/HealthData](https://GuilfordCountyNC.Gov/HealthData)