





Reportable Infectious Diseases in Maine 2020 Summary

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Thank you

Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Maine CDC) annually publishes a report on infectious diseases in Maine. This report is prepared by the Division of Disease Surveillance and is intended to provide an overview of notifiable infectious diseases of public health importance in Maine.

We could not produce this report without the continued support of our healthcare and public health partners throughout the state. We greatly appreciate all the laboratories, healthcare providers, childcare centers, school nurses, veterinarians, and others who provide disease surveillance information. Partners spend considerable time assisting Maine CDC with infectious disease investigations and disease control measures that affect Maine residents. Public health partners' active and critical role in the infectious disease surveillance cycle informs statewide policies and programs that protect our residents from infectious diseases through health promotion, disease prevention, early detection, containment, and treatment.

The COVID-19 pandemic response during 2020 shone a spotlight on the importance of this work in protecting the people of Maine from infectious diseases. We appreciate and encourage your vigilance in this effort through timely, complete, and accurate notifiable infectious disease reporting. It is through these collaborative efforts that we can respond to emerging infectious disease threats and prevent outbreaks.

We hope you find this report useful as we all work to protect and promote the health of Maine's residents. As always, we welcome your feedback on how we can provide more useful disease information to you, our partners.

Maine CDC updated the Notifiable Diseases and Conditions List to match the new Control of Notifiable Diseases and Conditions Rule, which went into effect on February 17, 2021. For more information on what, when, and how to report infectious diseases, please see the updated version of the Notifiable Diseases and Conditions List on Page 59 of this report, visit our website at www.maine.gov/idepi, or call 1-800-821-5821.

Ann Farmer, MS Associate Director, Division of Disease Surveillance

Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention



2020 Infectious Disease Surveillance Highlights



*Handled either through passive surveillance or laboratory reports. The main diseases include chlamydia, hepatitis C, Lyme disease, rabies post-exposure prophylaxis, and some varicella and invasive MRSA cases.

NUMBER OF MAINE CDC INVESTIGATORS WHO INVESTIGATED AT LEAST ONE CASE

2020 MAINE CDC INFECTIOUS DISEASE PROGRAM CONSULTS: 22,718



DRAMATIC DECREASE

IN THE NUMBER OF NON-COVID-19 ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASE CASES IN 2020

Demonstrates the added benefit of the standard precautions taken against COVID-19, such as social distancing, staying home when sick, and wearing a face covering.



Influenza for 2019-2020 season

| vs. 2020-2021 season | (2019-20) | (2020-21) |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Positive flu reports: | 10,100+ | 176 |
| Influenza-related hospitalizations: | 500+ | 4 |
| Influenza-related outbreaks: | 80+ | 0 |
| Influenza-related deaths: | 42 | 0 |

Dramatic increase in Hepatitis A cases from





Five health alerts issued about cases in food workers in 2020



All tickborne disease cases DECREASED IN 2020

This is likely due to multiple factors, including changes in healthcare-seeking behavior and drought conditions in the summer of 2020.



ONE case of Powassan Encephalitis investigated and confirmed.

Animals tested positive for rabies at Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory (HETL)



Dramatic increase in acute Hepatitis C cases from

59 7 206 100

Counts of Selected* Reportable Diseases by Year

MAINE, 2011-2020**

| CONDITION | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27211 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 26 | 52 | 94 | 191 | 185 | 372 | 663 | 476 | 685 | 443 |
| Babesiosis | 9 | 10 | 36 | 42 | 55 | 82 | 118 | 101 | 138 | 67 |
| Brucellosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 195 | 189 | 229 | 225 | 221 | 255 | 234 | 247 | 191 | 177 |
| Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)*** | NR | NR | NR | NR | 12 | 51 | 58 | 92 | 155 | 151 |
| Chikungunya | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 3101 | 3413 | 3440 | 3491 | 3851 | 4152 | 4555 | 4345 | 3989 | 3466 |
| Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 51 | 58 | 35 | 51 | 34 | 55 | 45 | 60 | 71 | 72 |
| Cyclosporiasis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dengue | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Eastern Equine Encephalitis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 19 | 13 | 2 |
| Giardiasis | 171 | 169 | 218 | 154 | 116 | 137 | 129 | 163 | 142 | 139 |
| Gonorrhea | 273 | 456 | 246 | 236 | 422 | 444 | 577 | 686 | 545 | 520 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 43 | 37 | 37 | 53 | 56 | 60 | 56 | 85 | 114 | 64 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 26 | 23 | 25 | 21 | 39 | 29 | 34 | 24 | 38 | 9 |
| Hantavirus | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 6 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 47 | 145 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 8 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 9 | 53 | 77 | 52 | 58 | 40 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 105 | 105 | 106 | 108 | 107 | 158 | 179 | 201 | 165 | 124 |
| Hepatitis B, perinatal infection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 12 | 12 | 9 | 31 | 29 | 37 | 33 | 39 | 59 | 206 |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 1085 | 1149 | 1237 | 1411 | 1446 | 1647 | 1870 | 1867 | 1911 | 1415 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hepatitis E, acute | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| HIV Infection | 51 | 46 | 33 | 61 | 48 | 53 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 16 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

| CONDITION | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 136 | 102 | 121 | 137 | 135 | 133 | 141 | 132 | 172 | 99 |
| Jamestown Canyon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Legionellosis | 18 | 18 | 23 | 19 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 34 | 30 | 11 |
| Listeriosis | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Lyme disease | 1013 | 1113 | 1384 | 1412 | 1216 | 1498 | 1859 | 1411 | 2175 | 1127 |
| Malaria | 6 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 9 | 15 | 2 |
| Measles (Rubeola) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Mumps | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Novel Influenza A Virus Infections | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pertussis | 205 | 737 | 332 | 557 | 281 | 259 | 411 | 446 | 383 | 30 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Q fever | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Rabies PEP | 145 | 190 | 128 | 107 | 112 | 131 | 108 | 152 | 147 | 129 |
| Rabies, animal | 66 | 91 | 50 | 44 | 28 | 66 | 61 | 76 | 89 | 71 |
| <i>S. aureus</i> , methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 121 | 116 | 130 | 143 | 191 | 178 | 180 | 244 | 241 | 274 |
| <i>S. aureus</i> , vancomycin intermediate resistance (VISA) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Salmonellosis | 134 | 161 | 131 | 127 | 123 | 123 | 102 | 119 | 142 | 111 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 28 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 29 | 37 | 34 | 37 | 27 | 11 |
| Shigellosis | 32 | 7 | 5 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 12 | 4 |
| Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 0 |
| Syphilis | 19 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 49 | 48 | 83 | 104 | 108 | 66 |
| Tetanus | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trichinosis (Trichinellosis) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tuberculosis | 9 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 18 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 18 | 17 |
| Tularemia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 0 | 258 | 140 | 207 | 233 | 228 | 198 | 250 | 93 | 33 |
| Vibriosis | 4 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 12 |
| West Nile | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |

* Maine did not have any cases of the following reportable conditions in the last ten years:

Leptospirosis

Plague

Ricin

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Chancroid
- PolioRabies, human
- DiphtheriaHepatitis D, chronic

- Rubella
 - Smallpox
 - Saint Louis
 - Encephalitis
 - Shellfish Poisoning
- Viral Hemorrhagic
 Fever
- Western Equine
 Encephalitis
- Yellow Fever

** Counts are updated annually. Data as of 8/15/2021.

*** CRE became reportable as of September 8, 2015 so the 2015 numbers do not represent a full year.

Rates of Selected* Reportable Diseases by Year

MAINE, 2011-2020*

(PER 100,000 PERSONS)

| CONDITION | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 2.0 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 27.9 | 49.6 | 35.6 | 51.0 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 10.3 | 5.0 |
| Brucellosis | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 14.7 | 14.2 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 16.6 | 19.2 | 17.5 | 18.5 | 14.2 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)*** | NR | NR | NR | NR | 0.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 6.9 | 11.5 | 11.2 |
| Chikungunya | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | O.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 233.5 | 256.8 | 258.8 | 262.3 | 289.7 | 311.8 | 341.0 | 324.6 | 296.8 | 257.8 |
| Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (CJD) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 3.8 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| Cyclosporiasis | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dengue | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Eastern Equine Encephalitis | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Giardiasis | 12.9 | 12.7 | 16.4 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 10.3 | 9.7 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 20.6 | 34.3 | 18.5 | 17.7 | 31.7 | 33.3 | 43.2 | 51.3 | 40.5 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 0.7 |
| Hantavirus | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 5.8 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 15.0 | 12.3 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis B, perinatal infection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 15.3 |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 81.7 | 86.5 | 93.1 | 106.0 | 108.8 | 123.7 | 140.0 | 139.5 | 142.2 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis E, acute | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| HIV Infection | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |

| CONDITION | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 10.2 | 7.7 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.6 | 9.9 | 12.8 | 7.4 |
| Jamestown Canyon | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | O.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Legionellosis | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 76.3 | 83.8 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 91.5 | 112.5 | 139.2 | 105.4 | 161.8 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 |
| Measles (Rubeola) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Mumps | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Novel Influenza A Virus Infections | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Pertussis | 15.4 | 55.5 | 25.0 | 41.9 | 21.1 | 19.5 | 30.8 | 33.3 | 28.5 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | O.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 10.9 | 14.3 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 8.1 | 11.4 | 10.9 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| <i>S. aureus</i> , methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 9.1 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 14.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 18.2 | 17.9 | 20.4 |
| <i>S. aureus</i> , vancomycin intermediate resistance (VISA) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 10.1 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.9 | 10.6 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Syphilis | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 6.2 | 7.8 | 8.0 | 4.9 |
| Tetanus | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trichinosis (Trichinellosis) | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Tuberculosis | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Tularemia | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 0.0 | 19.4 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 14.8 | 18.7 | 6.9 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

* Maine did not have any cases of the following reportable conditions in the last ten years:

Leptospirosis

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Chancroid
- PolioRabies, humanRicin

Plague

DiphtheriaHepatitis D, chronic

- Rubella
- Smallpox
- Saint Louis
- Encephalitis
- Shellfish Poisoning
- Viral Hemorrhagic
 Fever
- Western Equine
 Encephalitis
- Yellow Fever

** Counts are updated annually. Data as of 8/15/2021.

*** CRE became reportable as of September 8, 2015 so the 2015 numbers do not represent a full year.

Cases of Reported Diseases by Age and Gender

MAINE, 2020

| | GEN | DER | | AGE GROUP | | | | | | | |
|---|-------|-------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| CONDITION | F | м | 0-4 years | 5-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years | |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 14359 | 12849 | 519 | 1509 | 4295 | 4389 | 3574 | 3924 | 4096 | 4905 | |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 168 | 275 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 23 | 41 | 91 | 261 | |
| Babesiosis | 31 | 36 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 45 | |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 88 | 89 | 13 | 4 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 25 | 28 | 44 | |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 90 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 19 | 101 | |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 2279 | 1186 | 1 | 28 | 2150 | 925 | 263 | 65 | 29 | 5 | |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 42 | 30 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 10 | |
| Ehrlichiosis | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| Emerging Infection | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Giardiasis | 68 | 71 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 19 | 15 | 26 | 26 | 33 | |
| Gonorrhea | 213 | 307 | 0 | 2 | 187 | 191 | 92 | 37 | 10 | 1 | |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 31 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 20 | |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 2 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 66 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 55 | 45 | 20 | 12 | 7 | |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 16 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 0 | |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 44 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 43 | 27 | 13 | 14 | |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 66 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 94 | 60 | 22 | 6 | 4 | |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 586 | 829 | 3 | 4 | 69 | 420 | 337 | 176 | 219 | 187 | |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| HIV | 4 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 37 | 62 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 31 | 38 | |
| Legionellosis | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | |

| | GEN | DER | | | | AGE G | ROUP | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| CONDITION | F | м | 0-4 years | 5-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-34 years | 35-44 years | 45-54 years | 55-64 years | 65+ years |
| Listeriosis | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Lyme disease | 503 | 624 | 39 | 148 | 68 | 76 | 110 | 127 | 194 | 365 |
| Malaria | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mumps | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Pertussis | 19 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Powassan | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Q fever | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rabies PEP | 68 | 61 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 27 |
| Rabies, animal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 108 | 166 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 42 | 34 | 36 | 41 | 106 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Salmonellosis | 61 | 50 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 20 | 26 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Shigellosis | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Syphilis | 2 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 4 | 3 |
| Tuberculosis | 8 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 19 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Vibriosis | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| West Nile | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

* Maine did not have any cases of the following reportable conditions in the last ten years:

Leptospirosis

Rabies, human

Plague

Polio

Ricin

- Anthrax
- Botulism
- Chancroid
- Diphtheria
- Hepatitis D, chronic

- Rubella
 - SmallpoxSaint Louis
 - Encephalitis
 - Shellfish Poisoning
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fever
- Western Equine
 Encephalitis
- Yellow Fever

** Counts are updated annually. Data as of 8/15/2021.

*** CRE became reportable as of September 8, 2015 so the 2015 numbers do not represent a full year.

Cases of Reported Diseases by Race and Ethnicity

MAINE, 2020

| | | | | RACE | | | | ETHNICITY | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|--------------|---------|--|
| CONDITION | American Indian or Alaska Native | Asian or Pacific Islander | Black or African American | White | Two or more | Other | Unknown | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Unknown | |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 82 | 340 | 1716 | 21156 | 95 | 602 | 3220 | 512 | 19643 | 7056 | |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 0 | 0 | 1 | 415 | 6 | 4 | 17 | 3 | 361 | 79 | |
| Babesiosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 61 | 5 | |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 3 | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 0 | 2 | 0 | 162 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 158 | 16 | |
| Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) | 0 | 2 | 1 | 112 | 9 | 2 | 25 | 0 | 70 | 81 | |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 18 | 24 | 183 | 1884 | 14 | 123 | 1220 | 49 | 1774 | 1643 | |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 68 | 4 | |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | |
| Giardiasis | 0 | 1 | 4 | 125 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 119 | 18 | |
| Gonorrhea | 1 | 6 | 86 | 374 | 16 | 16 | 21 | 15 | 483 | 22 | |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 1 | 0 | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 55 | 9 | |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 | |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 4 | 2 | 1 | 131 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 139 | 6 | |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 10 | |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 1 | 6 | 32 | 70 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 88 | 36 | |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 3 | 0 | 4 | 183 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 165 | 35 | |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 9 | 3 | 21 | 930 | 34 | 41 | 377 | 18 | 598 | 799 | |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| HIV | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 83 | 16 | |

| | | | | ETHNICITY | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|
| CONDITION | American Indian or Alaska Native | Asian or Pacific Islander | Black or African American | White | Two or more | Other | Unknown | Hispanic | Non-Hispanic | Unknown |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Lyme disease | 0 | 1 | 4 | 798 | 0 | 25 | 299 | 3 | 487 | 637 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
| Mumps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis,</i> invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 10 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Rabies PEP | 0 | 1 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 98 | 31 |
| Rabies, animal | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 3 | 1 | 2 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 191 | 81 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Salmonellosis | 1 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 99 | 12 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 4 | 4 | 48 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 60 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 4 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

 * Data suppressed to protect individual confidentiality.

2020 Maine Outbreaks

Outbreaks are a reportable condition in Maine and are classified into types of outbreak by the potential etiology. All reported outbreaks are assigned out for follow-up with a field epidemiologist. This table only represents those that met an outbreak definition of confirmed, probable, or suspect. Outbreak definitions vary based on the category, setting, and suspected etiology.

OUTBREAK CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS

Absenteeism: Absenteeism reports are submitted by schools when they have \geq 15% absenteeism due to illness. If there is a single etiology, an absenteeism report may also be counted as a disease-specific outbreak.

Airborne and Direct Contact (ADC): Airborne and Direct Contact outbreaks are infections transmitted through airborne bacteria or viruses or through direct contact. Examples of Airborne and Direct Contact outbreaks include pneumonia, conjunctivitis, hand foot and mouth disease, MRSA, and Coronavirus Disease 2019.

Gastrointestinal Illness (GI): GI illness outbreaks are characterized through gastrointestinal symptoms. The most commonly reported GI outbreak is caused by norovirus. Out-of-state GI outbreaks are when a Maine resident matches a national cluster through whole genome sequencing (WGS) testing such as Salmonella or Shiga toxin producing *E. coli* (STEC).

Hepatitis: Hepatitis outbreaks are caused by one of the hepatitis viruses (A,B,C,D,E). An outbreak is defined as three or more confirmed cases in a single setting.

Influenza-like Illness (ILI): Influenza-like illness outbreaks are characterized as a respiratory illness with fever with cough and/or sore throat without another known cause. The majority of ILI outbreaks are confirmed as influenza through laboratory testing.

Other: Outbreaks in this category are not captured in any other group. Examples include *C. difficile*, multidrug resistant organisms, or outbreaks caused by contaminated devices.

Vaccine-Preventable Disease (VPD): Vaccine-preventable disease outbreaks are caused by one of the illnesses for which there is a routine vaccine.

Vector: Vector outbreaks are caused by an organism that spreads infection from one host to another. The most common vectors in Maine are ticks and mosquitoes, but the most common vector outbreak is caused by scabies.

| | Absenteeism | ADC Outbreak | Gl Illness Outbreak | Hepatitis Outbreak | ILI Related Outbreak | Other Outbreak | VPD Outbreak | Vector Outbreak | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| Androscoggin | 1 | 58 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64 |
| Aroostook | 3 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| Cumberland | 5 | 169 | 9 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 201 |
| Franklin | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Hancock | 4 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Kennebec | 3 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Knox | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Lincoln | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Out of State | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Oxford | 3 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| Penobscot | 3 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 46 |
| Piscataquis | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sagadahoc | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Somerset | 3 | 14 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Waldo | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Washington | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| York | 5 | 91 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 |
| Total | 42 | 498 | 33 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 648 |

* ILI outbreaks included here are for the calendar year 2020, so includes outbreaks from the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 influenza seasons. Any outbreak can be healthcare associated.

About the Data

Since 2003, the Infectious Disease Programs of Maine CDC publish an annual summary of infectious disease data. Publishing reports on surveillance activities and data provides the health care community, government agencies, individuals, and groups with important statistical information on Maine's reportable diseases and conditions.

This annual report also includes information on conditions that are investigated that are not explicitly reportable but have public health significance. Examples of these conditions include *Borrelia miyamotoi*, and Zika virus. Maine also follows up on unusual conditions that may not have specific case definitions but potentially have public health significance. These conditions are indicated by "Emerging Infections." In 2020, three of the four emerging infections were reports of leishmaniasis and the fourth was a report of Chagas disease. The goal of this annual report is to provide Maine CDC's partners with a helpful resource.

Maine CDC counts cases by their residence, not where they acquired the condition.

(Population data are from 2020 census estimates.)



ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY



108,277

Population



| County Dist | | trict | State | | |
|-------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| 2906 | 2683.9 | 4611 | 2347.2 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| 40 | 36.9 | 68 | 34.6 | 443 | 33.0 |
| 3 | 2.8 | 4 | 2.0 | 67 | 5.0 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 2 | 1.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 12 | 11.1 | 30 | 15.3 | 177 | 13.2 |
| 15 | 13.9 | 27 | 13.7 | 151 | 11.2 |
| 433 | 399.9 | 600 | 305.4 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 3 | 1.5 | 72 | 5.4 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 7 | 6.5 | 12 | 6.1 | 139 | 10.3 |
| 92 | 85.0 | 111 | 56.5 | 520 | 38.7 |
| 4 | 3.7 | 7 | 3.6 | 64 | 4.8 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 6 | 3.1 | 145 | 10.8 |
| 6 | 5.5 | 10 | 5.1 | 40 | 3.0 |
| 13 | 12.0 | 20 | 10.2 | 124 | 9.2 |
| 16 | 14.8 | 31 | 15.8 | 206 | 15.3 |
| | Count 2906 40 3 1 12 15 433 1 433 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | Count Rate 2906 2683.9 40 36.9 3 2.8 1 0.9 1 0.9 12 11.1 15 13.9 400 0.0 15 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 0.9 1 0.9 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 0.9 1 12.0 | Count Rate Count 2906 2683.9 4611 40 36.9 68 3 2.8 4 1 0.9 2 11 0.9 2 12 11.1 30 15 13.9 27 433 399.9 600 1 0.9 3 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 1 0.9 12 1 0.9 12 1 0.9 12 1 0.9 1 1 0.9 1 1 0.9 6 1 0.9 6 1 0.9 10 1 0.9 1 1 0.9 10 1 10.9 | CountRateCountRate29062683.946112347.24036.96834.632.842.010.921.010.921.01211.13015.31513.927305.415399.9600305.410.931.510.931.500.00.00.000.00.00.000.00.00.016.51261.310.910.510.900.010.910.510.900.010.9613.110.9613.110.9613.110.9613.110.9613.110.9613.110.9623.110.9613.110.9623.110.9623.110.9623.110.9623.110.9623.110.9623.110.9623.111.12.21.111.13.13.1 | CourtRateCourtRateCourtRateCourt29062683.94611234722721114036.966834.64431132.842.067110.921.01211211.13015.317711513.92713.71511433399.9600305.43466110.93157214330.931572100.000.02110.931512300.000.01110.9121.1301310.9121.130110.9121.1301210.9121.11.11.110.91156.51.11.110.910.591.110.910.51.11.110.911.51.410.911.11.410.91.11.11.410.91.11.11.410.91.11.11.410.91.11.11.411.11.11.11.4 <td< td=""></td<> |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 108 | 99.7 | 223 | 113.5 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 2 | 1.8 | 3 | 1.5 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 14 | 12.9 | 22 | 11.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 0.9 | 2 | 1.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 40 | 36.9 | 101 | 51.4 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 4 | 3.7 | 10 | 5.1 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 7 | NA | 16 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 18 | 16.6 | 43 | 21.9 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 4 | 3.7 | 16 | 8.1 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 1 | 0.9 | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 6 | 5.5 | 7 | 3.6 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 0.9 | 3 | 1.5 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

AROOSTOOK COUNTY



67,055 Population



| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 764 | 1139.4 | 764 | 1139.4 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 11 | 16.4 | 11 | 16.4 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 2 | 3.0 | 2 | 3.0 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 156 | 232.6 | 156 | 232.6 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 5 | 7.5 | 5 | 7.5 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | NA | 0 | NA | 2 | NA |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 8 | 11.9 | 8 | 11.9 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 9 | 13.4 | 9 | 13.4 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 2 | 3.0 | 2 | 3.0 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 10 | 14.9 | 10 | 14.9 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 3 | 4.5 | 3 | 4.5 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 14 | 20.9 | 14 | 20.9 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 51 | 76.1 | 51 | 76.1 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 9 | 13.4 | 9 | 13.4 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 4 | 6.0 | 4 | 6.0 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 1 | NA | 1 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 20 | 29.8 | 20 | 29.8 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 7 | 10.4 | 7 | 10.4 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 1.5 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 2 | 3.0 | 2 | 3.0 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

CUMBERLAND COUNTY



295,003

Population



| | County Dis | | trict | State | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 8110 | 2749.1 | 8110 | 2749.1 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 55 | 18.6 | 55 | 18.6 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 5 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 25 | 8.5 | 25 | 8.5 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 40 | 13.6 | 40 | 13.6 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 913 | 309.5 | 913 | 309.5 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 5 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 26 | 8.8 | 26 | 8.8 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 204 | 69.2 | 204 | 69.2 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 17 | 5.8 | 17 | 5.8 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 15 | 5.1 | 15 | 5.1 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 51 | 17.3 | 51 | 17.3 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 46 | 15.6 | 46 | 15.6 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 332 | 112.5 | 332 | 112.5 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.7 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 5 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 12 | 4.1 | 12 | 4.1 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 178 | 60.3 | 178 | 60.3 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 10 | 3.4 | 10 | 3.4 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 30 | 10.2 | 30 | 10.2 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 11 | NA | 11 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 44 | 14.9 | 44 | 14.9 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 20 | 6.8 | 20 | 6.8 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 2 | 0.7 | 2 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 3 | 1.0 | 3 | 1.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 32 | 10.8 | 32 | 10.8 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 10 | 3.4 | 10 | 3.4 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 8 | 2.7 | 8 | 2.7 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 4 | 1.4 | 4 | 1.4 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.1 |

FRANKLIN COUNTY



30,199 Population



District State County Condition Rate Count Rate Count Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) 480 1589.5 4611 2347.2 2024.3 27211 4 33.0 Anaplasma phagocytophilum 13.2 68 34.6 443 Babesiosis 0 0.0 4 2.0 67 5.0 0 0.0 2 1.0 0.9 Borrelia miyamotoi 12 Campylobacteriosis 3 9.9 30 15.3 177 13.2 Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae 9 29.8 27 13.7 151 11.2 (CRE) 76 305.4 257.8 251.7 600 3466 Chlamydia trachomatis infection Cryptosporidiosis 1 3.3 3 1.5 72 5.4 Ehrlichiosis 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0.1 0.0 0 0.0 2 0.1 Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined 0 **Emerging Infection** 0 0.0 0 0.0 4 0.3 Giardiasis 4 13.2 12 139 10.3 6.1 13.2 111 56.5 520 38.7 Gonorrhea 4 0 0.0 7 3.6 64 4.8 Group A Streptococcus, invasive 0.0 0.5 9 Haemophilus influenzae, invasive 0 1 0.7 Hemolytic uremic syndrome 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 0.1 2 6.6 6 3.1 145 10.8 Hepatitis A, acute 0 0.0 10 5.1 40 3.0 Hepatitis B, acute Hepatitis B, chronic 1 3.3 20 10.2 124 9.2 7 Hepatitis C, acute 23.2 31 15.8 206 15.3

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 41 | 135.8 | 223 | 113.5 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 1.5 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 0 | 0.0 | 22 | 11.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 3.3 | 2 | 1.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 18 | 59.6 | 101 | 51.4 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 1 | 3.3 | 10 | 5.1 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 2 | NA | 16 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 8 | 26.5 | 43 | 21.9 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 3 | 9.9 | 16 | 8.1 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 1 | 3.3 | 7 | 3.6 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 3.3 | 3 | 1.5 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

HANCOCK COUNTY



54,987



| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 586 | 1065.7 | 988 | 1144.0 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 35 | 63.7 | 35 | 40.5 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 4 | 7.3 | 4 | 4.6 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 6 | 10.9 | 9 | 10.4 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 109 | 198.2 | 179 | 207.3 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 5 | 9.1 | 6 | 6.9 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 15 | 27.3 | 19 | 22.0 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 8 | 14.5 | 15 | 17.4 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 4 | 7.3 | 4 | 4.6 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 1 | 1.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 5 | 9.1 | 7 | 8.1 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 3 | 5.5 | 5 | 5.8 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 4 | 7.3 | 9 | 10.4 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 52 | 94.6 | 91 | 105.4 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 2 | 3.6 | 6 | 6.9 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 1.8 | 2 | 2.3 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 117 | 212.8 | 150 | 173.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 2 | 3.6 | 2 | 2.3 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 2 | 3.6 | 2 | 2.3 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 2 | NA | 3 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 6 | 10.9 | 12 | 13.9 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 3 | 5.5 | 6 | 6.9 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 1 | 1.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 2 | 3.6 | 2 | 2.3 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 1.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 5 | 9.1 | 5 | 5.8 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 1 | 1.8 | 1 | 1.2 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

KENNEBEC COUNTY



122,302

Population



| | County | | District | | State | |
|--|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 1972 | 1612.4 | 2767 | 1601.4 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 33 | 27.0 | 43 | 24.9 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 7 | 5.7 | 7 | 4.1 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 18 | 14.7 | 36 | 20.8 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 26 | 21.3 | 27 | 15.6 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 342 | 279.6 | 445 | 257.5 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 11 | 9.0 | 16 | 9.3 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.2 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 11 | 9.0 | 20 | 11.6 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 36 | 29.4 | 44 | 25.5 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 3 | 2.5 | 3 | 1.7 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 2 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.2 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 4 | 3.3 | 18 | 10.4 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 2 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.2 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 8 | 6.5 | 9 | 5.2 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 20 | 16.4 | 35 | 20.3 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | Cou | unty | Dist | trict | Sta | ate |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 112 | 91.6 | 172 | 99.5 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 2 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.2 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 1 | 0.8 | 4 | 2.3 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 6 | 4.9 | 9 | 5.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 2 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.2 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 125 | 102.2 | 162 | 93.8 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | ο | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 11 | 9.0 | 17 | 9.8 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 8 | NA | 9 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 34 | 27.8 | 44 | 25.5 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 10 | 8.2 | 18 | 10.4 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 4 | 3.3 | 7 | 4.1 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 0.8 | 2 | 1.2 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 1 | 0.8 | 1 | 0.6 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

KNOX COUNTY



39,772

Population



| | County | | Dis | District | | State | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 388 | 975.6 | 1548 | 1032.2 | 27211 | 2024.3 | |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 57 | 143.3 | 180 | 120.0 | 443 | 33.0 | |
| Babesiosis | 19 | 47.8 | 39 | 26.0 | 67 | 5.0 | |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 2 | 5.0 | 7 | 4.7 | 12 | 0.9 | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 6 | 15.1 | 19 | 12.7 | 177 | 13.2 | |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 3 | 7.5 | 20 | 13.3 | 151 | 11.2 | |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 71 | 178.5 | 284 | 189.4 | 3466 | 257.8 | |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 4.7 | 72 | 5.4 | |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 | |
| Giardiasis | 7 | 17.6 | 25 | 16.7 | 139 | 10.3 | |
| Gonorrhea | 4 | 10.1 | 23 | 15.3 | 520 | 38.7 | |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.0 | 64 | 4.8 | |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 | |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 2 | 5.0 | 11 | 7.3 | 145 | 10.8 | |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 2 | 5.0 | 3 | 2.0 | 40 | 3.0 | |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 4 | 10.1 | 11 | 7.3 | 124 | 9.2 | |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 4 | 10.1 | 14 | 9.3 | 206 | 15.3 | |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 68 | 171.0 | 155 | 103.3 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 6 | 15.1 | 14 | 9.3 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 121 | 304.2 | 304 | 202.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 1 | 2.5 | 5 | 3.3 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 5 | 12.6 | 34 | 22.7 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 3 | NA | 20 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 10 | 25.1 | 30 | 20.0 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 5 | 12.6 | 11 | 7.3 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 1 | 2.5 | 1 | 0.7 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 3 | 7.5 | 9 | 6.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.3 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

LINCOLN COUNTY



34,634

Population



District State County Condition Rate Rate Count Rate Count Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) 949.9 1548 1032.2 2024.3 329 27211 120.0 Anaplasma phagocytophilum 43 124.2 180 443 33.0 Babesiosis 10 28.9 39 26.0 67 5.0 7 0.9 Borrelia miyamotoi 4 11.5 4.7 12 Campylobacteriosis 23.1 19 12.7 13.2 8 177 Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae 9 26.0 20 13.3 151 11.2 (CRE) 66 190.6 284 189.4 3466 257.8 Chlamydia trachomatis infection Cryptosporidiosis 2 5.8 7 4.7 72 5.4 Ehrlichiosis 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0.1 0.0 0 2 Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined 0 0.0 0.1 **Emerging Infection** 0 0.0 0 0.0 4 0.3 Giardiasis 2 5.8 25 16.7 10.3 139 520 2.9 15.3 38.7 Gonorrhea 1 23 0 0.0 3 2.0 64 4.8 Group A Streptococcus, invasive 0 9 Haemophilus influenzae, invasive 0 0.0 0.0 0.7 Hemolytic uremic syndrome 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 0.1 0 0.0 11 7.3 145 10.8 Hepatitis A, acute 0 0.0 3 2.0 40 3.0 Hepatitis B, acute Hepatitis B, chronic 0 0.0 11 7.3 124 9.2 Hepatitis C, acute 3 8.7 14 9.3 206 15.3

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 32 | 92.4 | 155 | 103.3 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 1 | 2.9 | 1 | 0.7 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 5 | 14.4 | 14 | 9.3 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 2.9 | 1 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 65 | 187.7 | 304 | 202.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 3.3 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 9 | 26.0 | 34 | 22.7 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 2 | NA | 20 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 7 | 20.2 | 30 | 20.0 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 1 | 2.9 | 11 | 7.3 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 2.9 | 9 | 6.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 2 | 5.8 | 2 | 1.3 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

OXFORD COUNTY



57,975



District State County Condition Count Rate Count Rate Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) 1225 2113.0 4611 2347.2 2024.3 27211 33.0 Anaplasma phagocytophilum 24 41.4 68 34.6 443 Babesiosis 1 1.7 4 2.0 67 5.0 1.7 2 1.0 0.9 Borrelia miyamotoi 1 12 Campylobacteriosis 15 25.9 30 15.3 177 13.2 Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae 3 5.2 27 13.7 151 11.2 (CRE) 157.0 257.8 91 600 305.4 3466 Chlamydia trachomatis infection Cryptosporidiosis 1 1.7 3 1.5 72 5.4 Ehrlichiosis 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0.1 0.0 0 0.0 2 Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined 0 0.1 **Emerging Infection** 0 0.0 0 0.0 4 0.3 Giardiasis 1 1.7 10.3 12 6.1 139 25.9 111 56.5 520 38.7 Gonorrhea 15 3 5.2 7 3.6 64 4.8 Group A Streptococcus, invasive 0.0 0.5 9 Haemophilus influenzae, invasive 0 1 0.7 Hemolytic uremic syndrome 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 0.1 3 5.2 6 3.1 145 10.8 Hepatitis A, acute 4 6.9 10 5.1 40 3.0 Hepatitis B, acute Hepatitis B, chronic 6 10.3 20 10.2 124 9.2 Hepatitis C, acute 8 13.8 31 15.8 206 15.3

| | Cou | unty | District | | State | |
|---|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 74 | 127.6 | 223 | 113.5 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 1 | 1.7 | 3 | 1.5 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 8 | 13.8 | 22 | 11.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 43 | 74.2 | 101 | 51.4 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 5 | 8.6 | 10 | 5.1 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 7 | NA | 16 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 17 | 29.3 | 43 | 21.9 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 9 | 15.5 | 16 | 8.1 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 3.6 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 1.7 | 3 | 1.5 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 1 | 1.7 | 1 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

PENOBSCOT COUNTY



152,148

Population



| | County | | District | | State | |
|--|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 2319 | 1524.2 | 2452 | 1451.5 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 13 | 8.5 | 13 | 7.7 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 20 | 13.1 | 24 | 14.2 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 4 | 2.6 | 4 | 2.4 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 419 | 275.4 | 448 | 265.2 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 15 | 9.9 | 20 | 11.8 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 15 | 9.9 | 19 | 11.2 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 46 | 30.2 | 47 | 27.8 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 14 | 9.2 | 14 | 8.3 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 52 | 34.2 | 73 | 43.2 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 3 | 2.0 | 6 | 3.6 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 17 | 11.2 | 17 | 10.1 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 36 | 23.7 | 40 | 23.7 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 175 | 115.0 | 193 | 114.2 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 15 | 9.9 | 19 | 11.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 2 | 1.3 | 2 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 85 | 55.9 | 89 | 52.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | ο | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 9 | 5.9 | 9 | 5.3 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 4 | NA | 4 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 45 | 29.6 | 49 | 29.0 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 6 | 3.9 | 7 | 4.1 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 3 | 2.0 | 3 | 1.8 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 3 | 2.0 | 3 | 1.8 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 1 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.6 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 4 | 2.6 | 4 | 2.4 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY



16,785 Population



| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 133 | 792.4 | 2452 | 1451.5 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 0 | 0.0 | 13 | 7.7 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 4 | 23.8 | 24 | 14.2 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.4 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 29 | 172.8 | 448 | 265.2 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 5 | 29.8 | 20 | 11.8 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 4 | 23.8 | 19 | 11.2 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 1 | 6.0 | 47 | 27.8 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 14 | 8.3 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 21 | 125.1 | 73 | 43.2 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 3 | 17.9 | 6 | 3.6 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 10.1 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 4 | 23.8 | 40 | 23.7 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 18 | 107.2 | 193 | 114.2 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 4 | 23.8 | 19 | 11.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 4 | 23.8 | 89 | 52.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 1 | 6.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | ο | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 5.3 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 0 | NA | 4 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 4 | 23.8 | 49 | 29.0 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 1 | 6.0 | 7 | 4.1 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 1.8 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 1.8 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 2.4 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

SAGADAHOC COUNTY



35,856 Population



| | Со | County | | District | | State | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 436 | 1216.0 | 1548 | 1032.2 | 27211 | 2024.3 | |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 25 | 69.7 | 180 | 120.0 | 443 | 33.0 | |
| Babesiosis | 7 | 19.5 | 39 | 26.0 | 67 | 5.0 | |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 1 | 2.8 | 7 | 4.7 | 12 | 0.9 | |
| Campylobacteriosis | 1 | 2.8 | 19 | 12.7 | 177 | 13.2 | |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 6 | 16.7 | 20 | 13.3 | 151 | 11.2 | |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 65 | 181.3 | 284 | 189.4 | 3466 | 257.8 | |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 3 | 8.4 | 7 | 4.7 | 72 | 5.4 | |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 | |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 | |
| Giardiasis | 6 | 16.7 | 25 | 16.7 | 139 | 10.3 | |
| Gonorrhea | 11 | 30.7 | 23 | 15.3 | 520 | 38.7 | |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 2 | 5.6 | 3 | 2.0 | 64 | 4.8 | |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 | |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 | |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 7.3 | 145 | 10.8 | |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.0 | 40 | 3.0 | |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 1 | 2.8 | 11 | 7.3 | 124 | 9.2 | |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 1 | 2.8 | 14 | 9.3 | 206 | 15.3 | |

| | Cou | unty | District | | State | |
|---|-------|------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 19 | 53.0 | 155 | 103.3 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 1 | 2.8 | 14 | 9.3 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 27 | 75.3 | 304 | 202.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 3.3 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 16 | 44.6 | 34 | 22.7 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 11 | NA | 20 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 7 | 19.5 | 30 | 20.0 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 1 | 2.8 | 11 | 7.3 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 2.8 | 9 | 6.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.3 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

SOMERSET COUNTY



50,484 Population



District State County Condition Rate Count Rate Count Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) 795 1574.8 2767 1601.4 27211 2024.3 10 33.0 Anaplasma phagocytophilum 19.8 43 24.9 443 Babesiosis 0 0.0 7 4.1 67 5.0 0 0.0 0.6 0.9 Borrelia miyamotoi 1 12 Campylobacteriosis 18 35.7 36 20.8 177 13.2 Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae 1 2.0 27 15.6 151 11.2 (CRE) 257.5 257.8 103 204.0 445 3466 Chlamydia trachomatis infection Cryptosporidiosis 5 9.9 16 9.3 72 5.4 Ehrlichiosis 0 0.0 1 0.6 2 0.1 2.0 2 1.2 2 0.1 Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined 1 **Emerging Infection** 0 0.0 1 0.6 4 0.3 Giardiasis 9 17.8 20 11.6 10.3 139 8 15.8 25.5 520 38.7 Gonorrhea 44 0 0.0 3 1.7 64 4.8 Group A Streptococcus, invasive 0 2 9 Haemophilus influenzae, invasive 0.0 1.2 0.7 Hemolytic uremic syndrome 0 0.0 0 0.0 1 0.1 14 27.7 18 10.4 145 10.8 Hepatitis A, acute 1.2 0 0.0 2 40 3.0 Hepatitis B, acute Hepatitis B, chronic 1 2.0 9 5.2 124 9.2 20.3 Hepatitis C, acute 15 29.7 35 206 15.3

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 60 | 118.8 | 172 | 99.5 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 3 | 5.9 | 4 | 2.3 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 3 | 5.9 | 9 | 5.2 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 37 | 73.3 | 162 | 93.8 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 1 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 6 | 11.9 | 17 | 9.8 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 1 | NA | 9 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 10 | 19.8 | 44 | 25.5 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 8 | 15.8 | 18 | 10.4 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 1 | 2.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 3 | 5.9 | 7 | 4.1 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 1 | 2.0 | 2 | 1.2 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.6 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

WALDO COUNTY



39,715 Population



| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 395 | 994.6 | 1548 | 1032.2 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 55 | 138.5 | 180 | 120.0 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 3 | 7.6 | 39 | 26.0 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 4.7 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 4 | 10.1 | 19 | 12.7 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 2 | 5.0 | 20 | 13.3 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 82 | 206.5 | 284 | 189.4 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 2 | 5.0 | 7 | 4.7 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 10 | 25.2 | 25 | 16.7 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 7 | 17.6 | 23 | 15.3 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 1 | 2.5 | 3 | 2.0 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 9 | 22.7 | 11 | 7.3 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 1 | 2.5 | 3 | 2.0 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 6 | 15.1 | 11 | 7.3 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 6 | 15.1 | 14 | 9.3 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 36 | 90.6 | 155 | 103.3 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 2 | 5.0 | 14 | 9.3 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 91 | 229.1 | 304 | 202.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 4 | 10.1 | 5 | 3.3 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 4 | 10.1 | 34 | 22.7 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 4 | NA | 20 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 6 | 15.1 | 30 | 20.0 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 4 | 10.1 | 11 | 7.3 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.7 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 4 | 10.1 | 9 | 6.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.3 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

WASHINGTON COUNTY



31,379 Population



| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|--------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) | 402 | 1281.1 | 988 | 1144.0 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| Anaplasma phagocytophilum | 0 | 0.0 | 35 | 40.5 | 443 | 33.0 |
| Babesiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 4.6 | 67 | 5.0 |
| Borrelia miyamotoi | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 |
| Campylobacteriosis | 3 | 9.6 | 9 | 10.4 | 177 | 13.2 |
| Carbapenem-resistant <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i> (CRE) | 1 | 3.2 | 1 | 1.2 | 151 | 11.2 |
| Chlamydia trachomatis infection | 70 | 223.1 | 179 | 207.3 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 1 | 3.2 | 6 | 6.9 | 72 | 5.4 |
| Ehrlichiosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis, undetermined | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Emerging Infection | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Giardiasis | 4 | 12.7 | 19 | 22.0 | 139 | 10.3 |
| Gonorrhea | 7 | 22.3 | 15 | 17.4 | 520 | 38.7 |
| Group A Streptococcus, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 4.6 | 64 | 4.8 |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Hemolytic uremic syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Hepatitis A, acute | 2 | 6.4 | 7 | 8.1 | 145 | 10.8 |
| Hepatitis B, acute | 1 | 3.2 | 1 | 1.2 | 40 | 3.0 |
| Hepatitis B, chronic | 2 | 6.4 | 5 | 5.8 | 124 | 9.2 |
| Hepatitis C, acute | 5 | 15.9 | 9 | 10.4 | 206 | 15.3 |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 39 | 124.3 | 91 | 105.4 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 1 | 3.2 | 1 | 1.2 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 4 | 12.7 | 6 | 6.9 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 3.2 | 2 | 2.3 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 33 | 105.2 | 150 | 173.7 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2.3 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2.3 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 1 | NA | 3 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 6 | 19.1 | 12 | 13.9 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 3 | 9.6 | 6 | 6.9 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 2.3 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 5.8 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 1.2 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

YORK COUNTY



207,641

Population



of Maine's Total Population

| County | | District | | State | |
|--------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| 5971 | 2875.6 | 5971 | 2875.6 | 27211 | 2024.3 |
| 49 | 23.6 | 49 | 23.6 | 443 | 33.0 |
| 7 | 3.4 | 7 | 3.4 | 67 | 5.0 |
| 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 12 | 0.9 |
| 23 | 11.1 | 23 | 11.1 | 177 | 13.2 |
| 30 | 14.4 | 30 | 14.4 | 151 | 11.2 |
| 441 | 212.4 | 441 | 212.4 | 3466 | 257.8 |
| 10 | 4.8 | 10 | 4.8 | 72 | 5.4 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 0.3 |
| 10 | 4.8 | 10 | 4.8 | 139 | 10.3 |
| 67 | 32.3 | 67 | 32.3 | 520 | 38.7 |
| 14 | 6.7 | 14 | 6.7 | 64 | 4.8 |
| 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 9 | 0.7 |
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 17 | 8.2 | 17 | 8.2 | 145 | 10.8 |
| 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 40 | 3.0 |
| 8 | 3.9 | 8 | 3.9 | 124 | 9.2 |
| 17 | 8.2 | 17 | 8.2 | 206 | 15.3 |
| | Count 5971 49 7 1 23 30 441 10 0 441 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 1 | CountRate59712875.64923.673.410.52311.13014.4441212.4104.800.000.000.0104.86732.3146.710.500.0118.221.083.9178.2 | County Bis Count Rate Count 5971 2875.6 5971 49 23.6 49 7 3.4 7 1 0.5 1 23 11.1 23 30 14.4 30 441 212.4 441 10 4.8 10 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 0 0.0 0 10 4.8 10 10 4.8 10 10 4.8 10 10 4.8 10 10 4.8 10 11 0.5 1 0 0.0 0 11 0.5 1 0 0.0 0 17 8.2 17 2 1.0 2 8 3.9 <t< td=""><td>Count Rate Count Rate 5971 2875.6 5971 2875.6 49 23.6 49 23.6 7 3.4 7 3.4 1 0.5 1 0.5 23 11.1 23 11.1 30 14.4 30 14.4 441 212.4 441 212.4 10 4.8 10 4.8 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 10 4.8 10 4.8 67 32.3 67 32.3 14 6.7 14 6.7 1 0.5 1 0.5 0 0.0 0 0.0</td><td>Count Rate Count Rate Count 5971 2875.6 5971 2875.6 27211 49 23.6 49 23.6 443 7 3.4 7 3.4 67 1 0.5 1 0.5 12 23 11.1 23 11.1 177 30 14.4 30 14.4 151 441 212.4 441 212.4 3466 10 4.8 10 4.8 72 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 4 10 4.8 10 4.8 139 67 32.3 67 32.3<</td></t<> | Count Rate Count Rate 5971 2875.6 5971 2875.6 49 23.6 49 23.6 7 3.4 7 3.4 1 0.5 1 0.5 23 11.1 23 11.1 30 14.4 30 14.4 441 212.4 441 212.4 10 4.8 10 4.8 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0 0.0 0.0 0.0 10 4.8 10 4.8 67 32.3 67 32.3 14 6.7 14 6.7 1 0.5 1 0.5 0 0.0 0 0.0 | Count Rate Count Rate Count 5971 2875.6 5971 2875.6 27211 49 23.6 49 23.6 443 7 3.4 7 3.4 67 1 0.5 1 0.5 12 23 11.1 23 11.1 177 30 14.4 30 14.4 151 441 212.4 441 212.4 3466 10 4.8 10 4.8 72 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 2 0 0.0 0 0.0 4 10 4.8 10 4.8 139 67 32.3 67 32.3< |

| | County | | District | | State | |
|---|--------|------|----------|------|-------|-------|
| Condition | Count | Rate | Count | Rate | Count | Rate |
| Hepatitis C, chronic | 198 | 95.4 | 198 | 95.4 | 1415 | 105.3 |
| Hepatitis C, perinatal infection | 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 7 | 0.5 |
| Hepatitis D, acute | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| HIV | 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 16 | 1.2 |
| Influenza Associated Pediatric Mortality | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Invasive Pneumococcal Disease | 8 | 3.9 | 8 | 3.9 | 99 | 7.4 |
| Legionellosis | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Listeriosis | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.4 |
| Lyme disease | 139 | 66.9 | 139 | 66.9 | 1127 | 83.8 |
| Malaria | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome (MIS) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> , invasive (Mening. disease) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Pertussis | 10 | 4.8 | 10 | 4.8 | 30 | 2.2 |
| Powassan | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Psittacosis (Ornithosis) | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Q fever | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Rabies PEP | 26 | 12.5 | 26 | 12.5 | 129 | 9.6 |
| Rabies, animal | 7 | NA | 7 | NA | 71 | NA |
| S. aureus, methicillin resistant (MRSA), invasive | 32 | 15.4 | 32 | 15.4 | 274 | 20.4 |
| S. aureus, vancomycin intermediate susc (VISA) | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Salmonellosis | 26 | 12.5 | 26 | 12.5 | 111 | 8.3 |
| Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC) | 3 | 1.4 | 3 | 1.4 | 11 | 0.8 |
| Shigellosis | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.3 |
| Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome | 4 | 1.9 | 4 | 1.9 | 9 | 0.7 |
| Syphilis | 12 | 5.8 | 12 | 5.8 | 66 | 4.9 |
| Tuberculosis | 5 | 2.4 | 5 | 2.4 | 17 | 1.3 |
| Varicella (Chickenpox) | 2 | 1.0 | 2 | 1.0 | 33 | 2.5 |
| Vibriosis | 3 | 1.4 | 3 | 1.4 | 12 | 0.9 |
| West Nile | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 0.1 |

COVID-19 Timeline

DECEMBER 2019 – DECEMBER 2020



March

March 24: Governor Mills orders all non-essential businesses and operations to close

March 25: Maine CDC reports 100 cases of COVID-19

March 26: Maine records the first COVID-19-related death in the state⁷

In response to the coronavirus pandemic starting in 2020, Maine CDC's Infectious Disease Epidemiology Program (ID Epi) led surveillance efforts in Maine to track and control the spread of the virus. During this time, the program transformed from a small team of epidemiologists, health educators, and informaticists to a dynamic network of teams all dedicated to protecting the health of Maine people during the pandemic. This timeline presents milestones of the response that took place during 2020 as the program adapted to the changing demands of the pandemic. More information about featured milestones, distinguished by superscripts, can be found on the following page.



COVID-19 TIMELINE CONTINUED

Featured COVID-19 Milestones

- With the announcement of a cluster of viral pneumonia cases in China, Maine CDC began meeting internally, with regular daily meetings starting January 24. Daily meetings continued 7 days a week for the remainder of 2020 and were extended to other Maine governmental agencies and stakeholders.
- Maine CDC contracted with 211 Maine to help answer frequently asked questions about COVID-19 including travel, quarantine, and isolation. In 2020, 211 Maine handled 51,901 total COVID-19-related consults.
- Maine CDC held media briefings regularly to provide COVID-19 reminders, guidance, and updates for the public. Maine CDC held 145 COVID-19-related media briefings in 2020.
- The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) document was regularly updated to reflect changes in recommendations, guidance, and understanding of COVID-19. The FAQs were viewed 37,089 times during 2020.
- Initially, all tests performed at public health laboratories were sent to the US CDC for confirmation. HETL conducted 222,284 total SARS-CoV-2 tests in 2020 with the help of 33 HETL staff and 12 IDEXX contractors.
- Maine CDC investigates many of the positive COVID-19 test results reported to the state. These investigations allow Maine CDC to provide direct guidance and answer questions, as well as collect data to further the understanding of the disease. In 2020, Maine CDC reported 25,979 cases of COVID-19 and investigated 20,138 cases.
- 7. In 2020, Maine recorded **427 COVID-19-related deaths** of residents.

- HIP's COVID-19 response involved following up on all COVID-19 complaints, providing licensees with education on the Governor's Executive Orders and the Department of Economic and Community Development (DECD) prevention checklist, and pursuing enforcement for noncompliance. Over 800 complaints were followed up by 16 HIP employees (11 inspectors and 5 office staff) who were involved in the response during 2020. HIP issued 96 imminent health hazard findings and 23 temporary suspensions in 2020.
- Through outbreak investigations, Maine CDC epidemiologists were able to provide guidance, coordinate universal testing, and collect necessary data to help curb COVID-19 transmission. Maine CDC investigated 579 COVID-19 outbreaks in 2020.
- The public, healthcare providers, and other entities use the hotline to call in COVID-19 related questions and report cases and outbreaks. Twenty redeployed Maine CDC staff and 6 hired staff were tasked with phone call intake in 2020.
- The consult team responded to a wide range of COVID-19-related questions, complaints, and reports called in by the public, healthcare providers, and others. In 2020, Maine CDC's consult team was composed of 32 redeployed staff and 11 hired staff. The team responded to 20,221 consults.
- 12. To increase laboratory testing capacity, HETL partnered with IDEXX. The partnership more than tripled the State's COVID-19 testing capacity.

- Staff from Maine CDC, and eventually other DHHS programs put aside their daily jobs to conduct interviews and provide guidance to people with COVID-19 through case investigation and contact tracing. In 2020, Maine CDC brought on 67 redeployed staff to help the ID Epi program.
- Six federal CDC employees spent over 8 weeks in Maine assisting the ID Epi program in areas including data management and building contact monitoring protocols.
- 15. Quarantine and monitoring are recommended for all close contacts to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Contacts are notified of their exposure and enrolled in an automated symptom monitoring system by Maine CDC's contact tracing team. Seventy total staff were hired in 2020 to conduct contact tracing, which includes communication with close contacts and Sara Alert enrollment. Sara Alert enrolled **57,127** close contacts in 2020.

- The COVID-19 website includes pages for COVID-19 related guidance and resources, as well as a data page with COVID-19 data updated daily. During 2020, the coronavirus homepage was viewed 3,103,003 times and the COVID-19 data page was viewed 4,346,630 times.
- Maine CDC trained case investigators on COVID-19 recommendations and guidance, data collection, and data entry. During 2020, Maine CDC hired 43 case investigators to conduct case interviews and provide guidance to those affected by COVID-19. Maine CDC held 11 classes of case investigation training to prepare case investigators in 2020.
- HETL's transition to an electronic portal reporting greatly reduced data entry and result turnaround-times.
- Airmen and Guardsmen deployed to help the ID Epi program with COVID-19 response related activities. Twenty-five total Airmen and Guardsmen deployed to Maine CDC in 2020.
- 20. Mainers received **16,300 COVID-19 vaccine doses** by the end of 2020.



Workgroup Summaries



FOOD SAFETY WORKGROUP

The Maine Interagency Food Safety Workgroup is led by Maine CDC's Foodborne Disease Epidemiologist comprising representatives from state agencies, federal agencies, and other organizations involved in improving food safety in Maine (including, but not limited to, Maine Department of Marine Resources (DMR); Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry (DACF); Maine Department of Education (DOE); United States Department of Agriculture (USDA); the FDA; and the University of Maine Cooperative Extension). These organizations and agencies collaborate to reduce the incidence of foodborne and waterborne infectious diseases in the state, respond to foodborne and waterborne outbreaks, and work together to advance food safety initiatives. The Workgroup usually meets quarterly during the year to discuss the latest developments and cooperate to improve response and prevention. It occasionally holds trainings and exercises for its member agencies.

Members of the Workgroup and Maine CDC infectious disease epidemiologists collaborated on several outbreak investigations over the course of the year. Members of the Workgroup also assisted with the COVID-19 pandemic response.

INFLUENZA WORK GROUP

Maine's Influenza Workgroup coordinates surveillance and response to influenza and maintains the Pandemic Influenza Operations Plan. The Workgroup is chaired by the Influenza Surveillance Coordinator and includes representatives from ID Epi; Public Health Preparedness; the Maine Immunization Program; Public Health Nursing; HETL; DACF; and other relevant partners. Throughout 2020, Maine Influenza Workgroup members were actively involved in the COVID-19 response. The response demands meant the Workgroup only met during the third quarter. As in previous years, the Influenza Workgroup sponsored a start of influenza season conference call for health care providers and laboratories to update them on new guidance and reporting requirements prior to the start of the 2020-2021 influenza season.



RABIES WORKGROUP

The Maine Rabies Workgroup meets quarterly to address current topics in statewide rabies prevention and management. The Workgroup, co-chaired by the State Epidemiologist and the State Veterinarian, is comprised of animal and human health representatives from local, state, and federal agencies whose mission is to control the spread of rabies, a fatal zoonotic disease that is endemic in Maine. Agencies and organizations that participate in the Workgroup include, but are not limited to: Maine CDC, Maine DACF, HETL, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (Maine IF&W), USDA, Maine Veterinary Medical Association, Maine Federation of Humane Societies, and the Maine Animal Control Association.

Members of the Workgroup provide training to town animal control officers and game wardens regarding rabies biology and prevention and control of the disease in Maine. The USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service distributes oral rabies vaccines in northern and eastern areas of the state with the goal to reduce the incidence of raccoon rabies.

This year, the Workgroup faced limitations in and restrictions on project collaborations due to the need for partners and stakeholders to reprioritize their efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Workgroup maintained ongoing meetings to discuss rabies education, surveillance, and control activities in Maine.

VECTORBORNE WORKGROUP

Maine's Vectorborne Workgroup meets every other month to address current topics in vectorborne diseases including illnesses spread by ticks, mosquitoes, and vectors of other medical importance like browntail moths. The Workgroup is chaired by the ID Epi Director at Maine CDC and includes representatives from epidemiology, environmental health, HETL, Maine DACF, Maine DOE, Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Maine Medical Center Research Institute, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Maine IF&W, the Biodiversity Research Institute, pest control companies, and other relevant individuals.

Subcommittees include the Wildlife Subcommittee which works on issues like deer density and the Messaging and Education Committee which works on creating and standardizing information for common questions and outreach. The Workgroup coordinates mosquito and tick surveillance within the state, and supports Lyme Disease Awareness Month in May.

This year, the Workgroup faced limitations in and restrictions on project collaborations due to the need for partners and stakeholders to reprioritize their efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the Workgroup maintained ongoing meetings to discuss vectorborne disease education and surveillance activities as well as emerging vectorborne issues in Maine.

Maine's Ryan White Part B and AIDS Drug Assistance Program

The Ryan White Part B Program helps low-income people living with HIV (PLWH) in Maine fill gaps in care and treatment by providing a variety of services. Financial help is available for food, dental care, and housing. Case management is available for those who do not qualify for other available case management. The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) helps Ryan White Part B members obtain and maintain access to prescription drugs to treat HIV and its related conditions.

| Service | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dental assistance | 183 | 180 | 279 | 293 | 290 | 252 |
| Food assistance | 497 | 522 | 579 | 584 | 561 | 512 |
| Full-cost drugs | 110 | 120 | 106 | 118 | 116 | 90 |
| Housing assistance | 168 | 199 | 257 | 304 | 324 | 274 |
| Insurance premiums | 208 | 190 | 240 | 299 | 307 | 248 |
| Lab tests | 14 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 21 | 15 |
| Case management | 87 | 90 | 97 | 101 | 118 | 119 |
| Prescription wrap-around | 626 | 602 | 544 | 560 | 394 | 369 |
| COVID-19 emergency assistance | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 234 |
| Total utilizing members | 882 | 923 | 939 | 987 | 987 | 973 |

PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV UTILIZING RYAN WHITE PART B SERVICES, 2015-2020

PLWH who are virally suppressed* are less likely to develop HIV-related complications, so they lead longer, healthier lives and require less costly care. PLWH who are virally suppressed are much less likely to transmit the virus to others. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy calls for viral suppression among 80 percent of all PLWH in the U.S. by 2020. In 2020, 87 percent of Part B Program enrollees were virally suppressed as of the last result reported in 2020.



VIRAL SUPPRESSION* AMONG RYAN WHITE PART B ENROLLEES BY PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT, 2020

| District | Number Virally Suppressed | Number Enrolled | % Virally Suppressed |
|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Aroostook | 20 | 25 | 80% |
| Central | 110 | 120 | 92% |
| Cumberland | 349 | 396 | 88% |
| Downeast | 61 | 74 | 82% |
| Mid Coast | 69 | 78 | 88% |
| Penquis | 74 | 84 | 88% |
| Western | 126 | 143 | 88% |
| York | 125 | 151 | 83% |
| Overall | 934 | 1,071 | 87% |

 $^{\circ}$ Defined as a very small amount of the virus in the blood (less than 200 copies/mL).

Hepatitis A in Maine, 2020

Hepatitis A is a vaccine-preventable liver infection caused by the hepatitis A virus. Hepatitis A can be very contagious and can be transmitted through close contact with an infected individual or eating or drinking contaminated food or water. Symptoms include fever, feeling tired, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. Dark urine, clay-colored bowel movements, joint pain, and jaundice are also commonly reported. Symptoms usually go away on their own but in people with poor health, hepatitis A can lead to serious health problems and even death.

Since 2019, Maine has been experiencing an ongoing statewide outbreak and surge in hepatitis A cases. More than half of the other states in the United States are also seeing increases and statewide outbreaks of the disease. In years prior, between 2010 and 2018, Maine had ten or fewer confirmed cases of hepatitis A in a given year. Thus, the increase in cases is quite significant with 47 in 2019 and 145 in 2020 (see graph). Cases of this disease appeared throughout the state in 2020 with the most cases coming from Penobscot County.



CONFIRMED HEPATITIS A CASES BY YEAR, MAINE 2010-2020

RISK FACTORS OF AND POPULATIONS AT INCREASED RISK OF HEPATITIS A INFECTION IDENTIFIED IN 2020

There are several risk factors for hepatitis A infection, including poor sanitation, sex with an infected individual, and drug use. In 2020, when interviewed by Maine CDC, more than half of hepatitis A cases (76) reported intravenous drug use. The vast majority of cases of the disease are acquired within the state.

Hepatitis A can be spread by close physical contact, sexual contact, and sharing of drugs between people. In 2020, Maine CDC identified an increase in hepatitis A infections among individuals associated with drug use and those experiencing homelessness. Transmission can easily occur among those in close contact with others and living in close quarters. At least twenty-six (26) cases of hepatitis A in 2020 were noted to have contact with other known hepatitis A cases.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL STRATEGIES UTILIZED IN 2020

In 2020, Maine CDC shared hepatitis A prevention, control, and awareness messages through a variety of ways. This included outreach with local hospitals, jails, and Federally Qualified Health Centers. Maine CDC released numerous health alerts and press releases with recommendations.

These messages highlight that the best way to protect against hepatitis A is to get the vaccine. The hepatitis A vaccine is extremely safe and effective. Maine CDC made efforts to remind providers to ensure their patients are up to date on hepatitis A and all other recommended vaccines. Many people may have missed vaccinations due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The hepatitis A vaccine has another extremely important benefit of offering prophylactic protection, meaning it can prevent illness if given to someone who is unvaccinated shortly after a potential exposure. If given within two weeks of exposure, hepatitis A prophylaxis is not only extremely effective against infection but also provides lifelong protection if a subsequent booster is received. Hepatitis A, as well as other essential vaccines are available to uninsured and underinsured adults in Maine at a number of Federally Qualified Health Centers across the state.

Maine CDC works with individuals who tested positive to identify others they might have potentially exposed through close contact. This includes those who worked in food service who may have worked while infectious. In 2020, Maine CDC made prophylaxis recommendations for at least 217 known close contacts of cases in order to attempt to prevent additional cases. In addition, Maine CDC notified the public about potential exposures to hepatitis A through infected food workers who were infected and made recommendations about prophylaxis.



THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT AGAINST HEPATITIS A IS TO GET THE VACCINE.

COVID-19 Millinocket-Area Wedding Reception Outbreak

Large indoor gatherings pose a high risk for transmission of SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), and have the potential to be super-spreading events. Such events are associated with explosive growth, followed by sustained transmission. During August 7– September 14, 2020, Maine CDC investigated a COVID-19 outbreak linked to a wedding reception attended by 55 persons in a rural Maine town. This began on August 12, 2020, when Maine CDC received positive COVID-19 results for two individuals who had participated in a wedding reception hosted in the Millinocket area of Maine on August 7, 2020. This event hosted 55 guests which exceeded Maine's limit for indoor gatherings (50 people or less) at the time. By August 20, Maine CDC had identified 27 positive COVID-19 cases who had attended the wedding.

One event participant attended an in-person school meeting the same day, resulting in a two-week delay in opening local schools. Secondary and tertiary transmission led to outbreaks at a long-term care facility (LTC) 100 miles away and at a correctional facility approximately 200 miles away. The LTC ended up identifying 38 additional positives throughout phases of universal testing. The correctional facility identified 64 additional positive cases, 18 staff and 46 residents.

Overall, Maine CDC linked 177 COVID-19 cases to the event, including seven hospitalizations and seven deaths (four in hospitalized persons). Investigations done by Maine CDC revealed noncompliance with Maine CDC's recommended mitigation measures at the wedding reception. To reduce transmission, persons should avoid large gatherings, practice physical distancing, wear masks, stay home when ill, and self-quarantine after exposure to a person with confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection. Persons can work with Maine CDC to increase COVID-19 awareness and determine the best policies for organizing social events to prevent outbreaks in their communities.

February 17, 2021

Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention **NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND CONDITIONS LIST** 24 Hours A Day, 7 Days A Week Disease Reporting: Telephone: 1-800-821-5821 Fax: 1-800-293-7534 Conditions are reportable immediately by telephone on recognition or strong suspicion of disease All others are reportable by telephone, fax, electronic lab report, or mail within 48 hours of recognition or strong suspicion of disease → Directors of laboratories are to submit isolates or clinical specimens, as well as any isolates or clinical specimens as requested by Maine CDC, to the Maine Health and Environmental Testing Laboratory for confirmation, typing, and/or antibiotic sensitivity Legionellosis Acid-Fast Bacillus → 🖂 Leptospirosis Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Listeriosis → ⊠ (Listeria monocytogenes) Acute flaccid myelitis (AFM)¹ Lyme Disease Anaplasmosis Malaria rightarrow Anthrax ightarrow (Bacillus anthracis) Measles $\rightarrow \square$ (Rubeola virus) **Babesiosis** Meningococcal Disease, invasive → ⊠ (Neisseria meningitidis) **\cong** Botulism $\rightarrow \boxtimes$ (*Clostridium botulinum*) Mumps → ⊠ Borrelia mivamotoi Pertussis **The set of the set o** California Serogroup Viruses Campylobacteriosis Powassan Virus 🖀 Candida auris² 🗲 🖂 Psittacosis Carbapenamase-producing carbapenem-resistant Q Fever organisms³ \rightarrow \boxtimes Rabies Post-Exposure Prophylaxis Carbon Monoxide Poisoning⁴ Chancroid Chlamydia Salmonellosis $\rightarrow \boxtimes$ (Salmonella species) Chickenpox (Varicella) Shellfish Poisoning Chikungunya Shigellosis $\rightarrow \boxtimes$ (*Shigella* species) Smallpox $\rightarrow \boxtimes$ (Variola virus) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, <55 years of age Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis Cryptosporidiosis St. Louis Encephalitis Cyclosporiasis Staphylococcus aureus non-susceptible to Vancomycin⁶ → Dengue Streptococcus Group A, invasive Diphtheria $\rightarrow \boxtimes$ (Corynebacterium diphtheriae) 7 Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive E. coli, Shiga toxin-producing (STEC) → ⊠ Syphilis Eastern Equine Encephalitis Ehrlichiosis Trichinosis Giardiasis ■ Tuberculosis (active and presumptive) → □ (Mycobacterium tuberculosis) Gonorrhea Tularemia $\rightarrow \boxtimes$ (*Francisella tularensis*) Vibrio species, including Cholera $\rightarrow \square$ (Vibrio species) Haemophilus influenzae, invasive \rightarrow Vaping-associated pulmonary illness⁷ Hantavirus, pulmonary and non-pulmonary syndromes Viral Hemorrhagic Fever Hemolytic-uremic syndrome (post-diarrheal) West Nile Virus Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E (acute) Western Equine Encephalitis Hepatitis B, C, D (chronic) Yellow Fever Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)⁵ Zika virus disease Influenza-associated pediatric death Any Case of Unusual Illness of Infectious Cause Influenza A, Novel > 2 Any Cluster/Outbreak of Illness with Potential Public Health Significance Influenza-associated hospitalization, laboratory-confirmed

*See condition-specific footnotes on next page.

Who must report: Health Care Providers, Medical Laboratories, Health Care Facilities, Child Care Facilities, Correctional Facilities, Educational Institutions, Administrators, Health Officers, Veterinarians, Veterinary Medical Laboratories What to report: Disease reports must include as much of the following as is known:

- Disease or condition diagnosed or suspected and symptom onset
- Name and phone number of person making the report and date
- Patient's name, date of birth, address, phone number, occupation, sex, race, and ethnicity
- Diagnostic laboratory findings and dates of test relevant to the notifiable condition
- Health care provider name, address, and phone number



Transformer of



Department of Health and Human Services, Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention State House Station #11, Augusta, ME 04333-0011

Janet T. Mills, JD Governor

Jeanne Lambrew, Ph.D. Commissioner Nirav Shah, MD, JD Director Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention Siiri Bennett, MD State Epidemiologist Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention

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