


***Shigella sonnei* Outbreak Among Men Who Have Sex with Men and Homeless Persons Oregon, 2015–2016**

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Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Laboratory Services
Division of Scientific Education and Professional Development

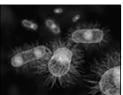
Overview

- Multistate *Shigella sonnei* outbreak
 - 175 infections
 - 58% in Oregon
 - Men who have sex with men (MSM)
 - Homeless people



Shigella

- 500,000 infections per year
 - *S. sonnei* most common
- Person-to-person, contaminated food or water
- Incubation period 1–3 days
- Bloody diarrhea
- Outbreaks
 - Children, returning travelers, MSM, people infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - Refugees and internally displaced persons



Objectives

- Identify risk factors
- Implement control measures
- Prevent further cases




Methods

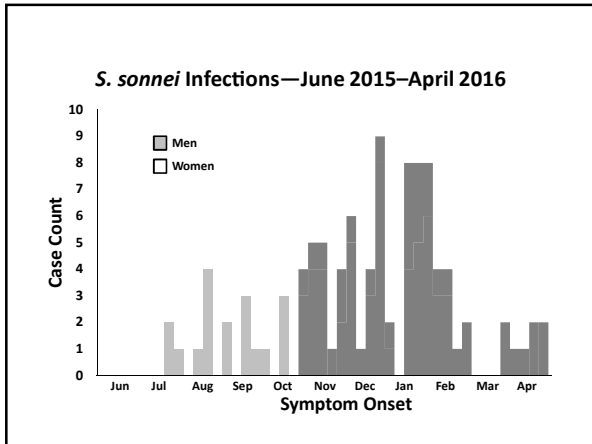
- Identification through routine lab reporting
- Case definition
 - Culture-confirmed *S. sonnei* matching outbreak strain
 - Oregon
 - June 2015–April 2016
- Interview and medical chart review

***Shigella* Outbreak**

- 102 confirmed cases as of 5/16/16
- 7 Oregon counties
- Median age: 43 years old (range 18–90)
- 38* (40%) with bloody diarrhea
- 46 (45%) hospitalized
- 0 deaths

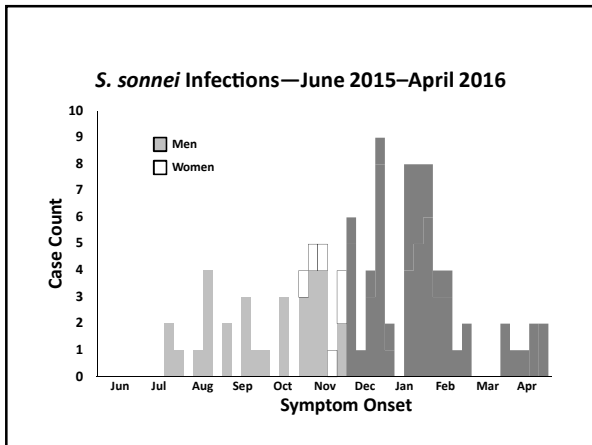


*Among persons whose symptoms are known



Public Health Response: Early Outbreak

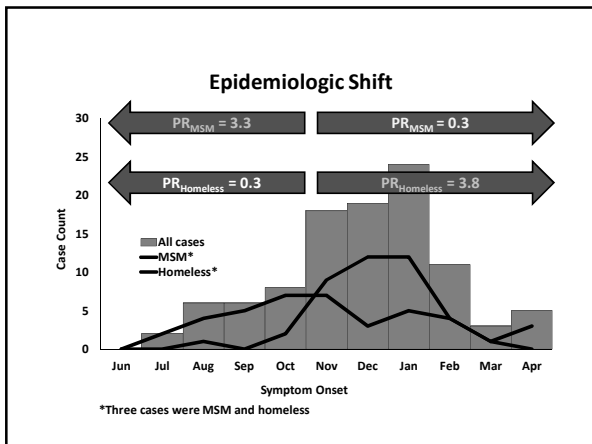
- Outbreak questionnaire developed with input from STI
- Notifications to health officers
- Alerts to clinicians caring for MSM and HIV-positive patients
- Posters posted in STD clinics, adult bookstores, and bathhouses



Oregon Patient Characteristics (June 2015–April 2016)

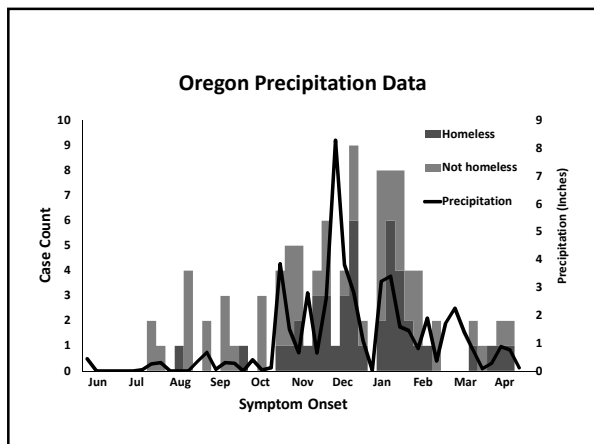
	N	%*
Men	77	75
MSM	38**	68
Homeless	44	44
Contact with homeless	12	40
HIV-positive	24	37
Drug or alcohol use	42	62

*Among persons with known values
**Women excluded



Public Health Response: Late Outbreak

- Alerts to public health and clinicians
- Environmental health inspections
- Hand sanitizer distribution
- Public restroom redesign



Summary

- Largest *Shigella* outbreak in Oregon
- Began among MSM, shifted into homeless people
- Heavy precipitation may have contributed to the shift

Discussion and Recommendations

- Unexpected event led to appreciation of epidemiologic shift
 - Frequently review epidemiologic data
- Homeless people are another groups at high risk for *Shigella*
 - Add question about homelessness to standard *Shigella* questionnaires

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