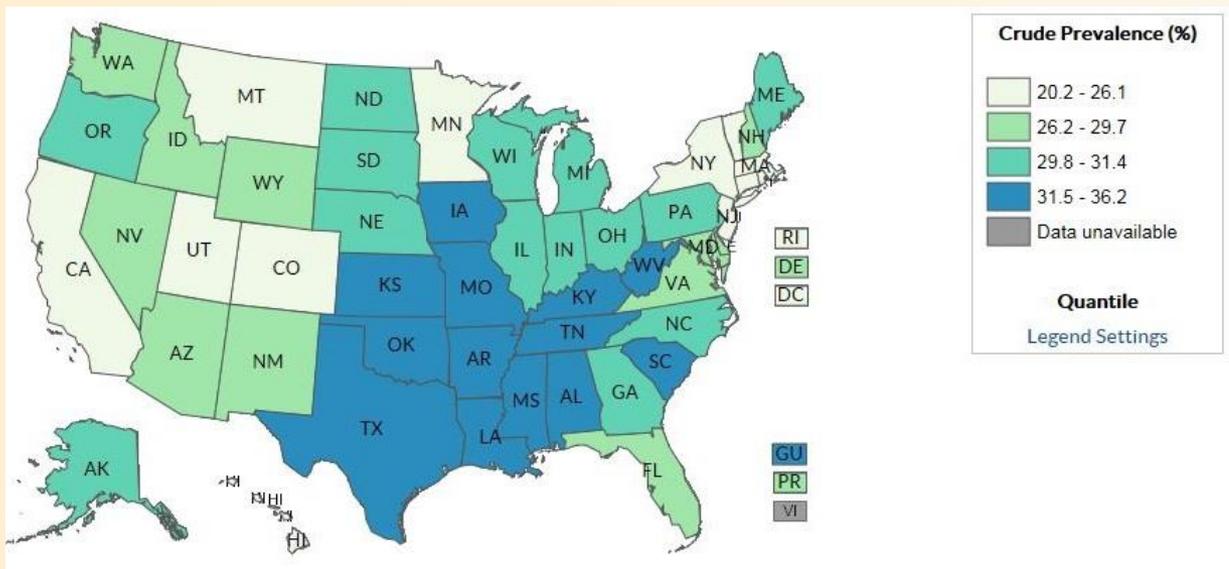


**South
Dakota
Health and
Disease
Summary,
March 2017
South Dakota
Department of
Health**



Photo: Black Hills controlled burn (by Andrew Kightlinger)

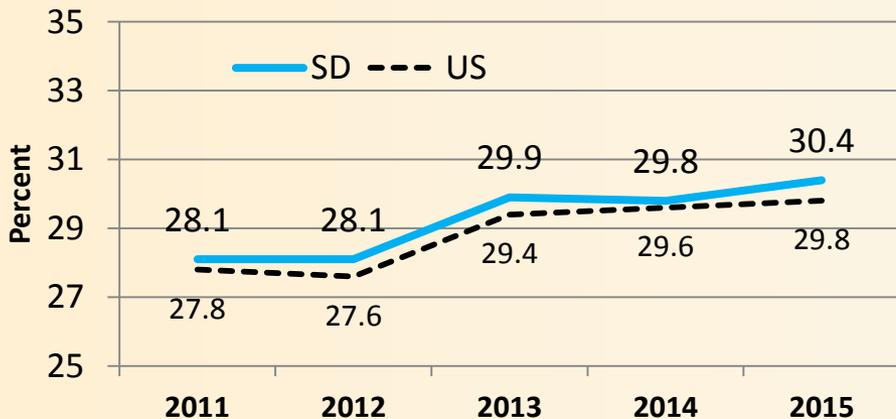
Obesity Prevalence Among Adults



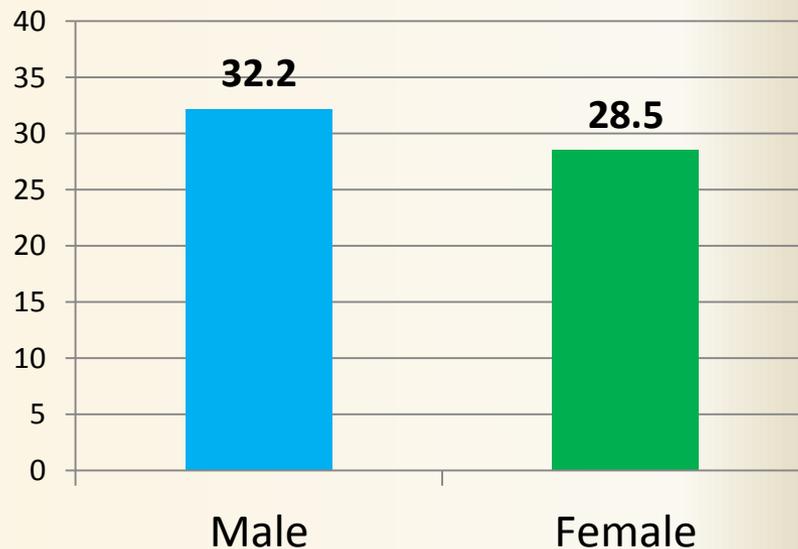
- Obesity prevalence in South Dakota in 2015 was 30.4% and the US prevalence was 29.8% in 2015.
- Obesity ranged from 36.2% in Louisiana and 20.2% in Colorado.

Source: CDC BRFSS. <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/brfssprevalence/>

Prevalence of Adult Obesity in South Dakota and the United States



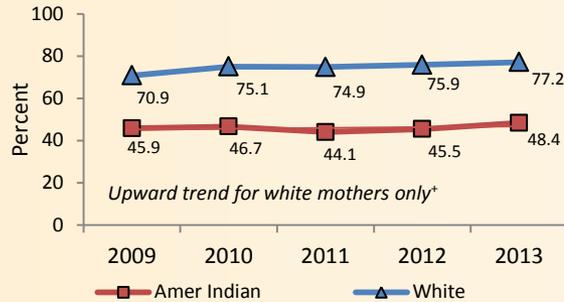
Adult Obesity by Gender in SD, 2015



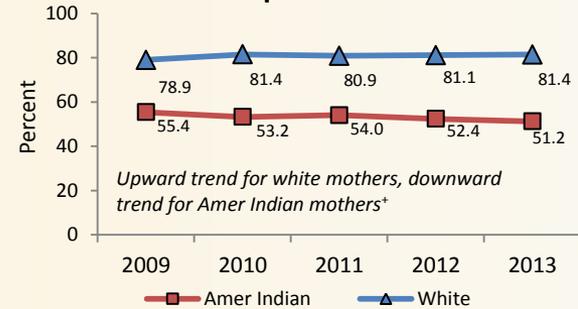
South Dakota: Get Mothers in for Prenatal Care Early and Often

Early and adequate prenatal care (PNC) is important to improve pregnancy and birth outcomes.*

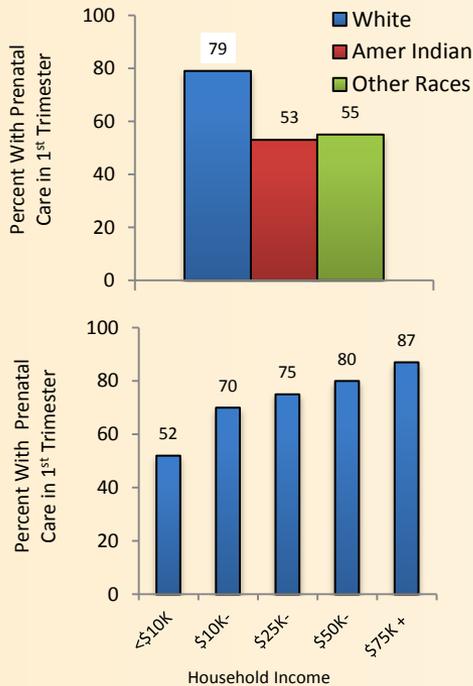
Began PNC in First Trimester



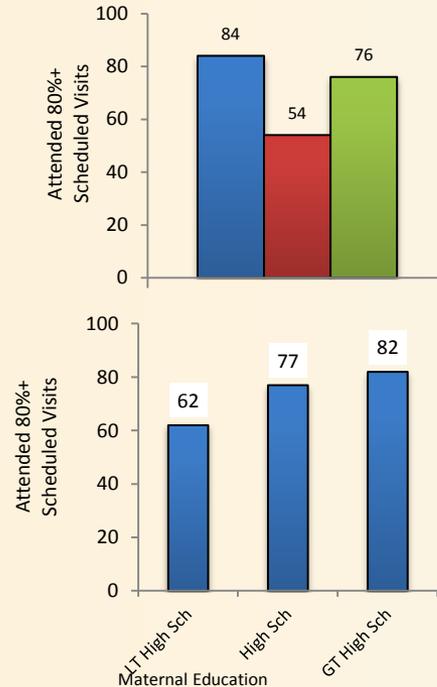
Adequate PNC



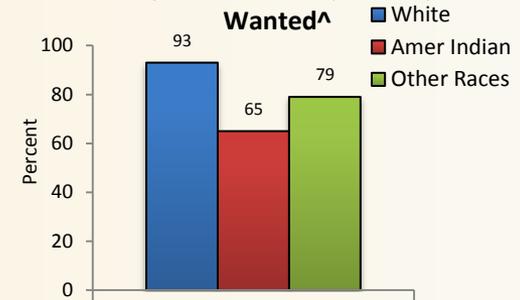
Early PNC is influenced By Race & Income: ^



Adequate PNC is influenced By Race & Education: ^



Began PNC as Early as They Wanted ^



Top 3 Barriers to Early PNC in SD by Mother's Race

White:

- Could not get an appointment when she wanted one (34%)
- Did not know she was pregnant (33%)
- Doctor or health plan would not start care early as wanted (26%)

Amer Indian:

- Did not know she was pregnant (47%)
- Had too many other things going on (42%)
- Had no transportation to get there (34%)

Other Races:

- Could not get an appointment when she wanted one (33%)
- Did not have enough money or insurance to pay for visits (32%)
- Did not have a Medicaid card (30%)

* Early PNC defined as care beginning in 1st trimester; adequate care defined as attending 80% or more of scheduled PNC visits based on when prenatal care began.

^ Data from SD PRAMS-like report (see <http://doh.sd.gov/documents/statistics/2014-SD-PRAMS.pdf>). + Trend data from SD Vital Records, significance based on statistical analyses.

Pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index (BMI) & Gestational Weight Gain, South Dakota, 2014

A high pre-pregnancy BMI and excessive weight gain during pregnancy are associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes including increased risk of maternal hypertension and increased rates of cesarean section.

Gestational Weight Gain Guidelines[^]

Pre-pregnancy BMI (kg/m ²)	Gestational Weight Gain (pounds)		
	Inadequate	Recommended	Excessive
Underweight (<18.5)	<28	28-40	>40
Normal weight(18.5-24.9)	<25	25-35	>35
Overweight (25-29.9)	<15	15-25	>25
Obese (30+)	<11	11-20	>20

[^] Institute of Medicine Recommendations, 1990

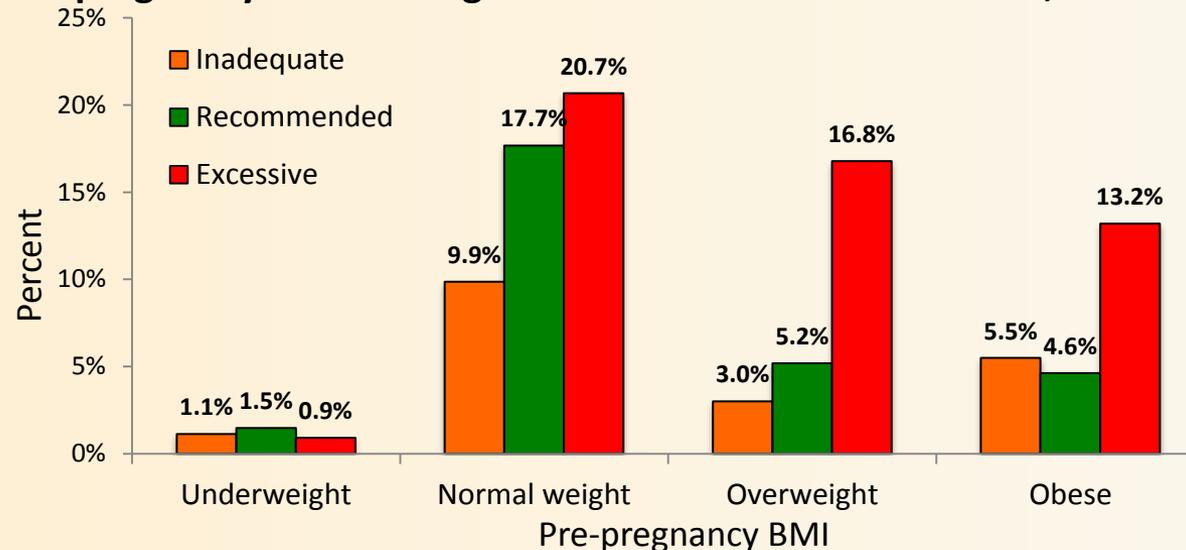
South Dakota Women in 2014¹:

- 69% had a preventive medical visit in previous year¹

South Dakota Mothers Who Gave Birth in 2014²:

- 48% were overweight or obese prior to pregnancy
- 52% gained excessive weight during pregnancy
- 28% were talked to about being a healthy weight before pregnancy
- 48% were talked to after delivery about getting to and staying at a healthy weight

Pre-pregnancy BMI & Weight Gain: South Dakota Mothers, 2014



¹ Data from South Dakota BRFSS, 2014 (<https://www.hrsa.gov/about/organization/bureaus/mchb/fad-resource-document.pdf>)

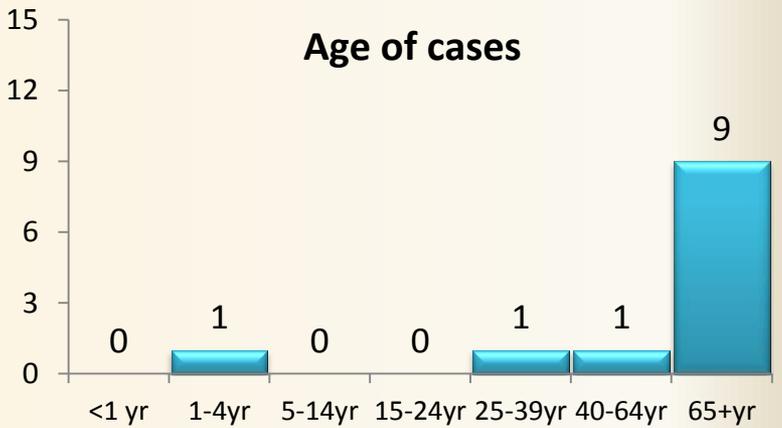
² Data from SD PRAMS-like report (see <http://doh.sd.gov/documents/statistics/2014-SD-PRAMS.pdf>)

South Dakota infectious disease summary 2017

Disease/Agent	Cases year-to-date	Rate (cases per 100,000 population)	5-yr median year-to-date cases (2012-2016)	Percent change
Campylobacter	55	6.4	30	+83%
Chlamydia	1,112	129.5	1,068	+4%
Cryptosporidiosis	24	2.8	24	0%
<i>E. coli</i>, shiga toxin-producing	11	1.3	6	+83%
Giardiasis	25	2.9	24	+4%
Gonorrhea	282	32.8	195	+45%
Hepatitis C	152	17.7	125	+22%
HIV, including Stage III (AIDS)	11	1.3	8	+38%
MRSA, invasive	28	3.3	29	-3%
Pertussis	1	0.1	6	-83%
Rabies, animal	6	0.7	3	+100%
Salmonella	42	4.9	34	+24%
Shigella	4	0.5	5	-20%
Syphilis, early	12	1.4	9	+33%
Tuberculosis	6	0.7	4	+50%

CRE: Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae, family of bacteria that are difficult to treat because of very high levels of resistance to antibiotics.

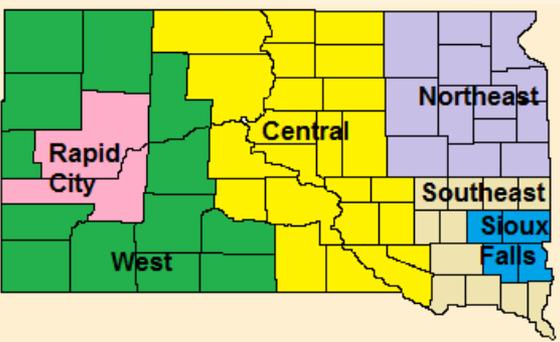
Regions	Cases	Rate**
Sioux Falls MSA	6	2.3
Rapid City MSA	2	1.5
Northeast	3	1.7
Southeast	1	0.9
Central	0	0.0
West	0	0.0
South Dakota	12	1.4



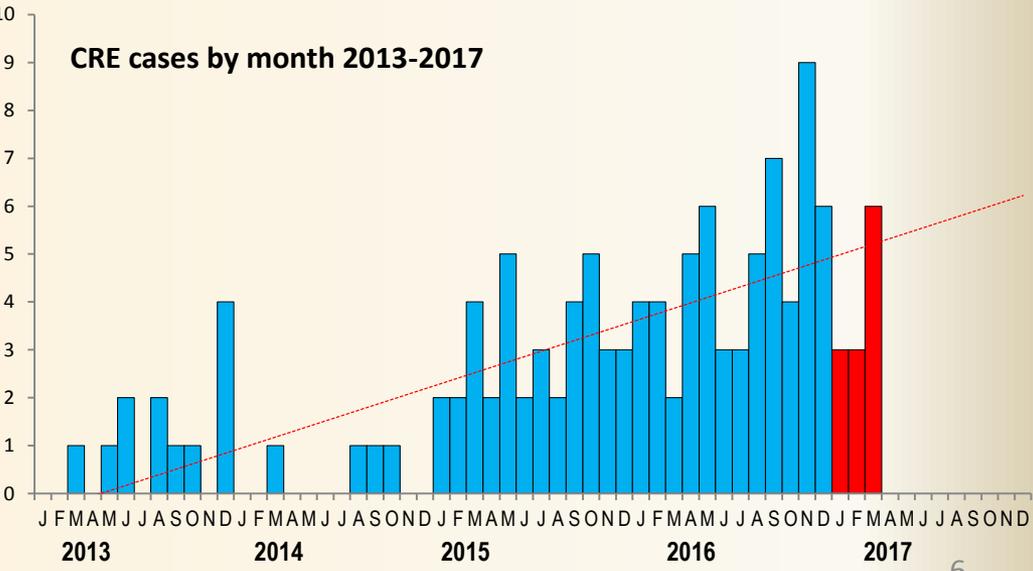
**Rate: cases per 100,000 population.

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area

Counties with cases: Brown*, Davison*, Edmunds* Lincoln*, Minnehaha 5, Pennington*, (*counties with <5 cases).



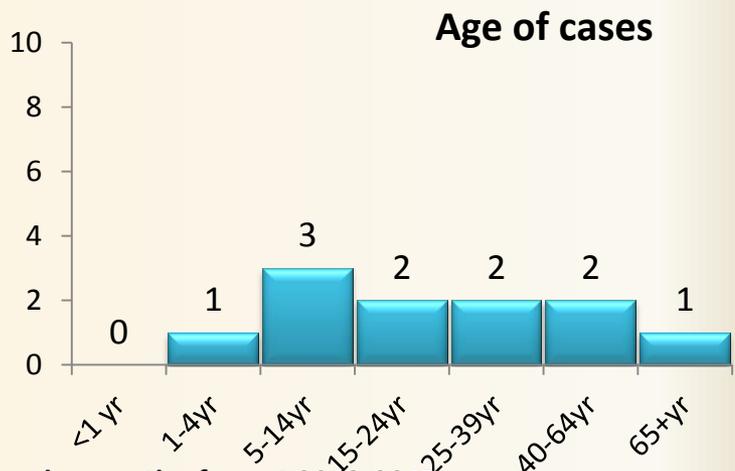
CRE cases by month 2013-2017



Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)

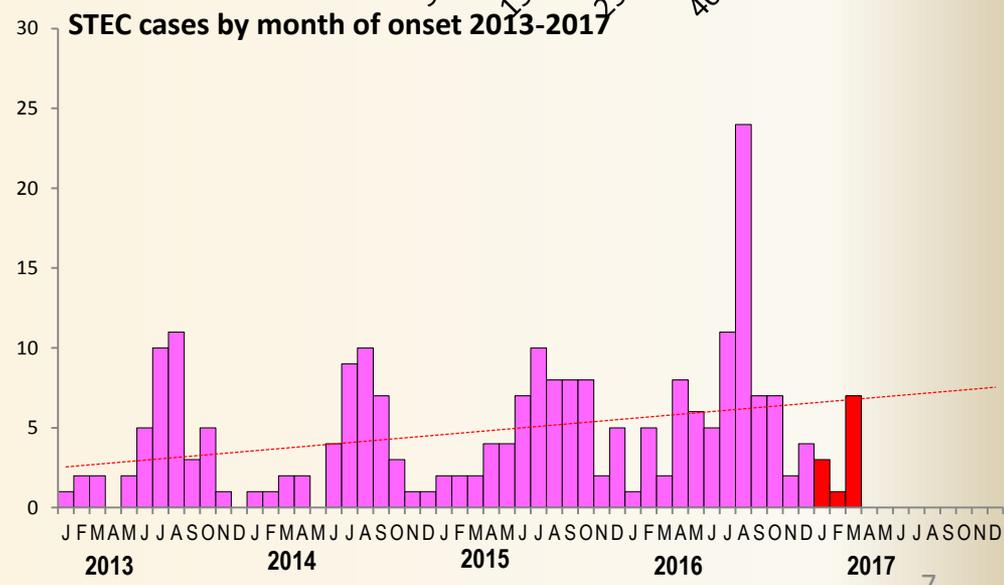
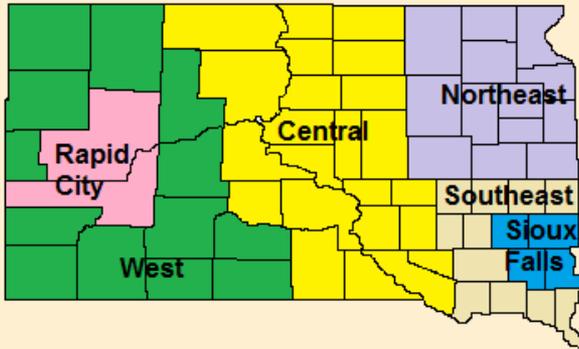
Infections often include severe stomach cramps, diarrhea (often bloody), and vomiting, some may develop severe illness and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	1	0.4
Rapid City MSA	2	1.5
Northeast	6	3.5
Southeast	0	0.0
Central	0	0.0
West	2	2.1
South Dakota	11	1.3



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Day 6, Jackson*, Lawrence*, Minnehaha*, Pennington* (*counties with <5 cases).

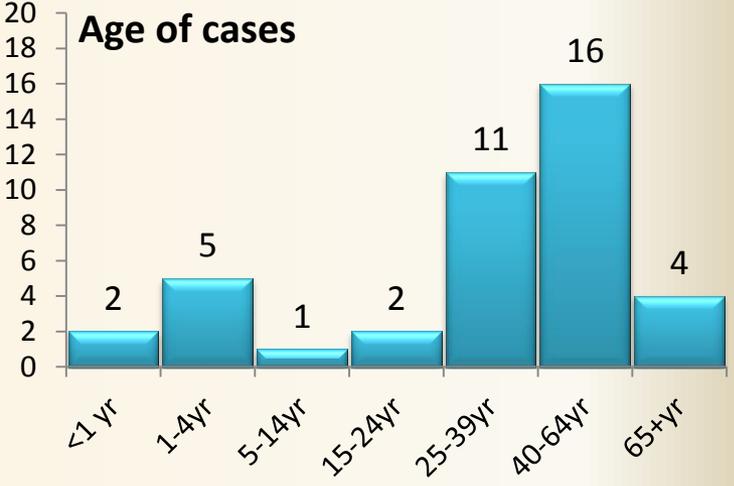
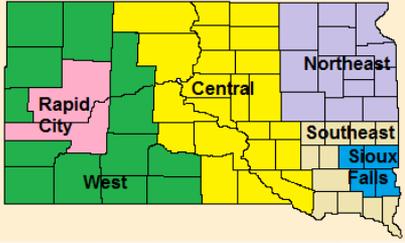


SOUTH DAKOTA: 1 January – 31 March 2017: Provisional Data

Salmonella

Most persons develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days, and most persons recover without treatment.

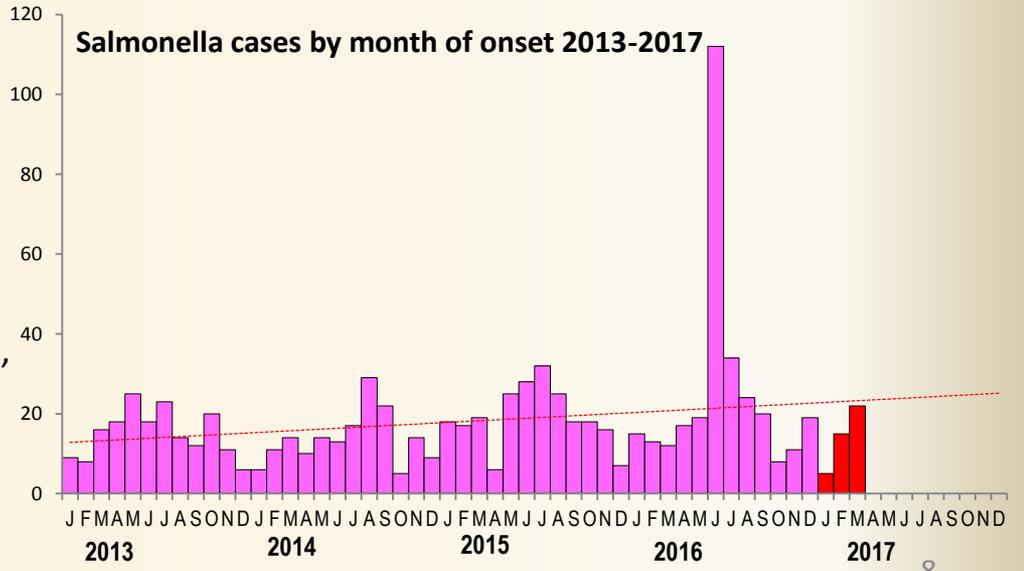
Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	11	4.3
Rapid City MSA	4	2.9
Northeast	18	10.4
Southeast	6	5.3
Central	1	1.1
West	2	2.1
South Dakota	42	4.9



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Aurora*, Beadle*, Brookings*, Brown*, Clark*, Clay*, Codington*, Davison*, Grant*, Hamlin*, Lincoln*, Marshall 5, Minnehaha 6, Moody*, Minnehaha 10, Moody*, Pennington*, Perkins*, Todd*, Yankton* (*counties with <5 cases).

Salmonella serotypes: Enteritidis 11, Mbandaka 2, Newport 2, Paratyphi B 1, Typhimurium 2, Other or unknown serotypes 24



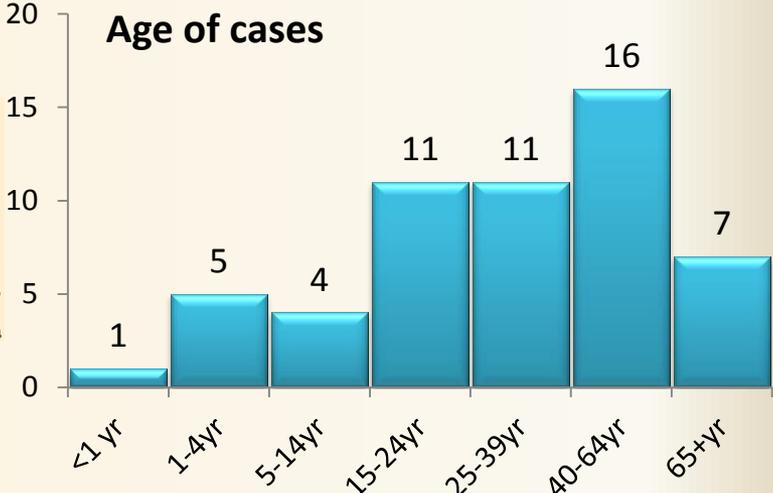
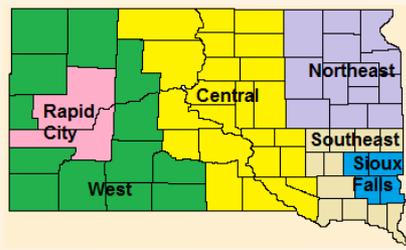
Disease fact sheets: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/diseasefacts>

SOUTH DAKOTA: 1 January – 31 March 2017: Provisional Data

Campylobacteriosis

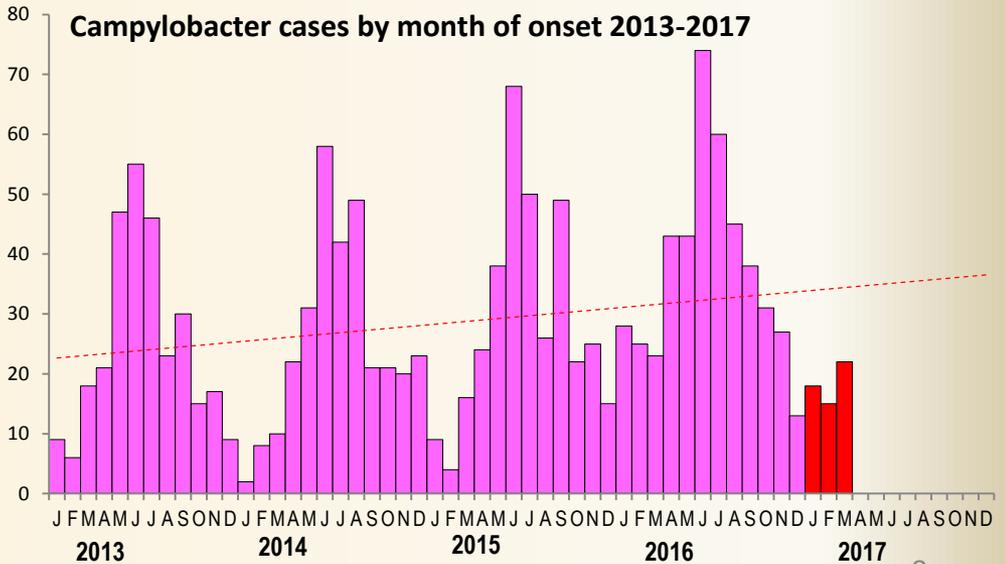
Most people have diarrhea, cramping, abdominal pain, and fever within 2 to 5 days after exposure to *Campylobacter*.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	5	2.0
Rapid City MSA	10	7.3
Northeast	8	4.6
Southeast	12	10.6
Central	17	18.2
West	3	3.2
South Dakota	55	6.4



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Beadle *, Brookings*, Brown *, Brule*, Charles Mix 5, Clay *, Davison 5, Douglas *, Edmunds*, Faulk*, Gregory*, Hamlin *, Hanson*, Jerauld *, Jones *, Kingsbury*, Lake *, Lawrence*, Lincoln*, Lyman*, Mead *, Minnehaha*, Pennington 9, Perkins *, Sanborn*, Spink*, Tripp*, Union* (*counties with <5 cases).

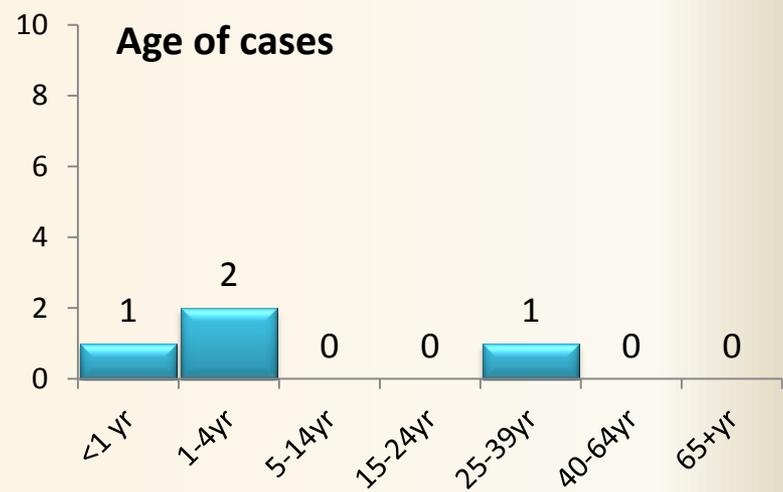


Disease fact sheets: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/diseasefacts>

Shigellosis

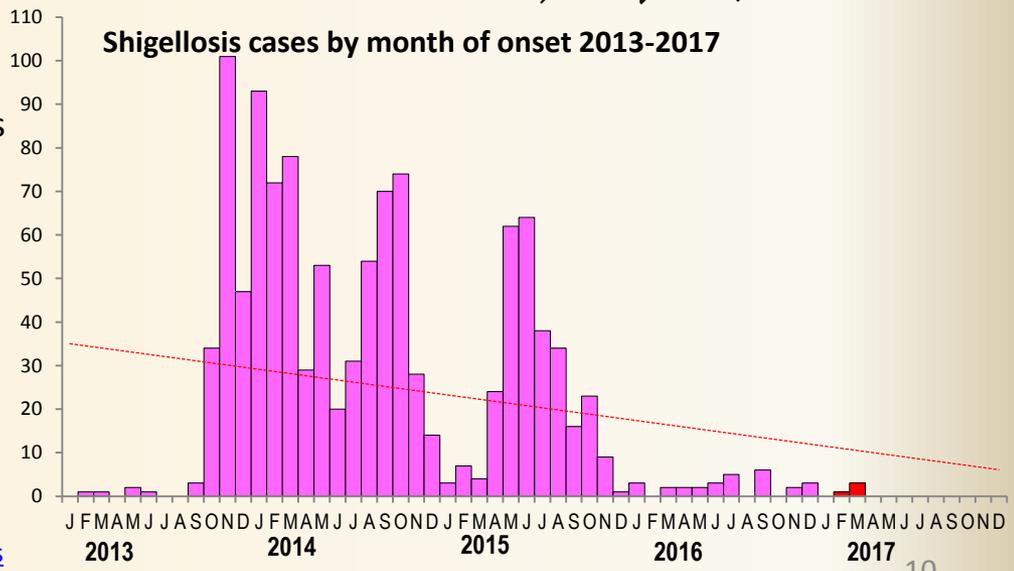
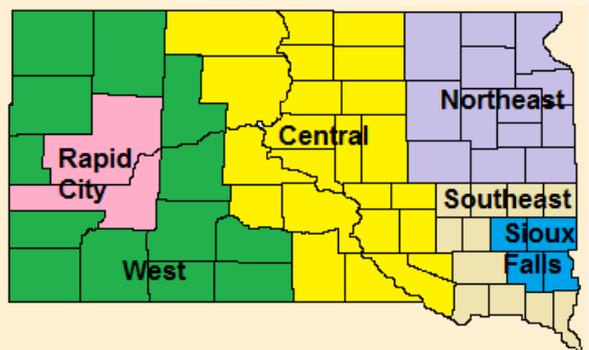
Symptoms: diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps starting a day or two after they are exposed to the bacteria. The diarrhea is often bloody.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	2	0.8
Rapid City MSA	0	0.0
Northeast	0	0.0
Southeast	0	0.0
Central	0	0.0
West	2	2.1
South Dakota	4	0.5



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population. MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: (Counties not shown if <10 cases statewide)

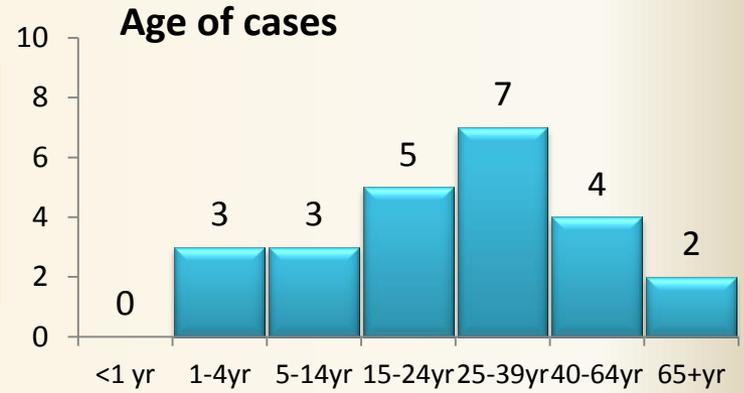
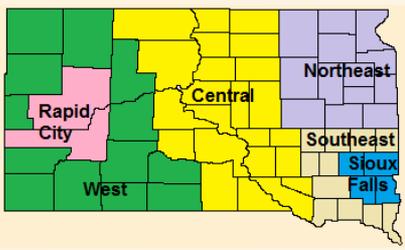


Disease fact sheets: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/diseasefacts>

Cryptosporidiosis

Cryptosporidiosis is a diarrheal disease caused by microscopic parasites that can live in the intestine of humans and animals and is passed in the stool of an infected person or animal.

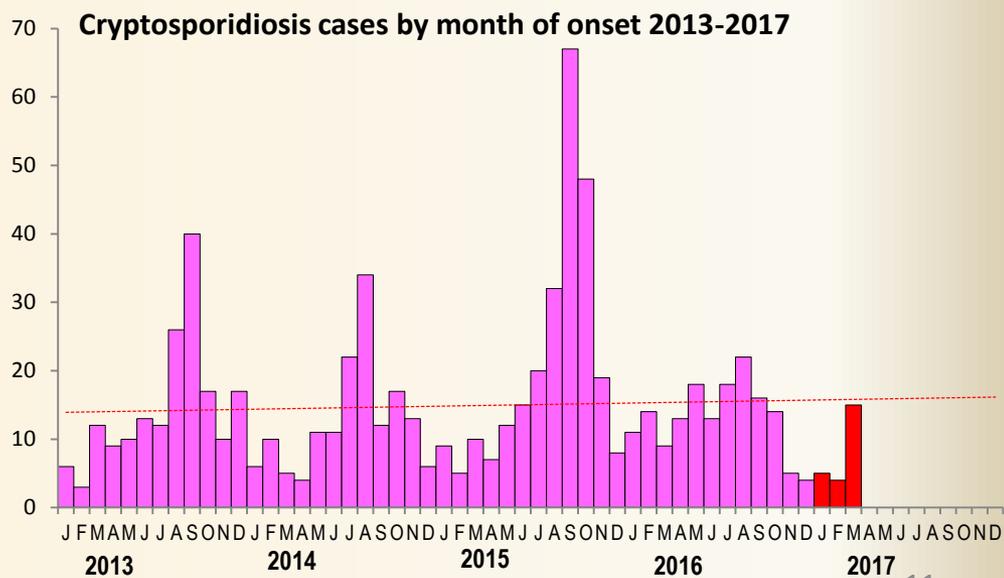
Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	6	2.3
Rapid City MSA	2	1.5
Northeast	5	2.9
Southeast	8	7.1
Central	3	3.2
West	0	0.0
South Dakota	24	2.8



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

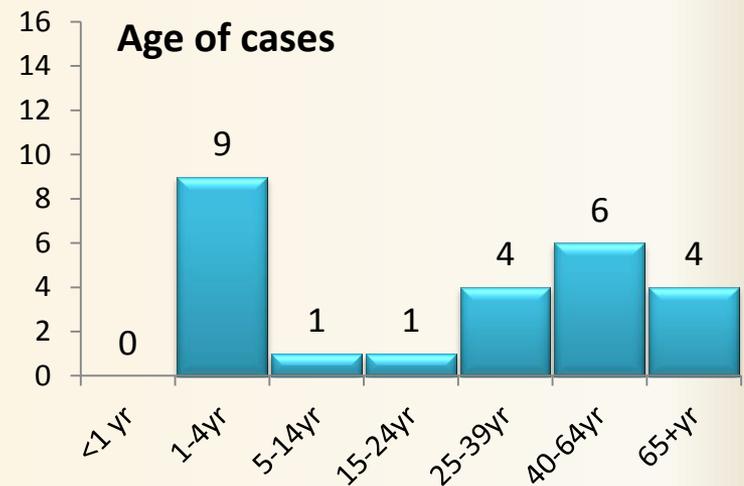
Counties with cases: Aurora*, Beadle*, Brookings*, Charles Mix*, Clay*, Codington*, Davison*, Deuel*, Deuel*, Hanson*, Hutchinson*, Lincoln*, Meade*, Minnehaha*, Moody*, Pennington*, Turner*, Union*, Yankton* (*counties with <5 cases)



Giardiasis

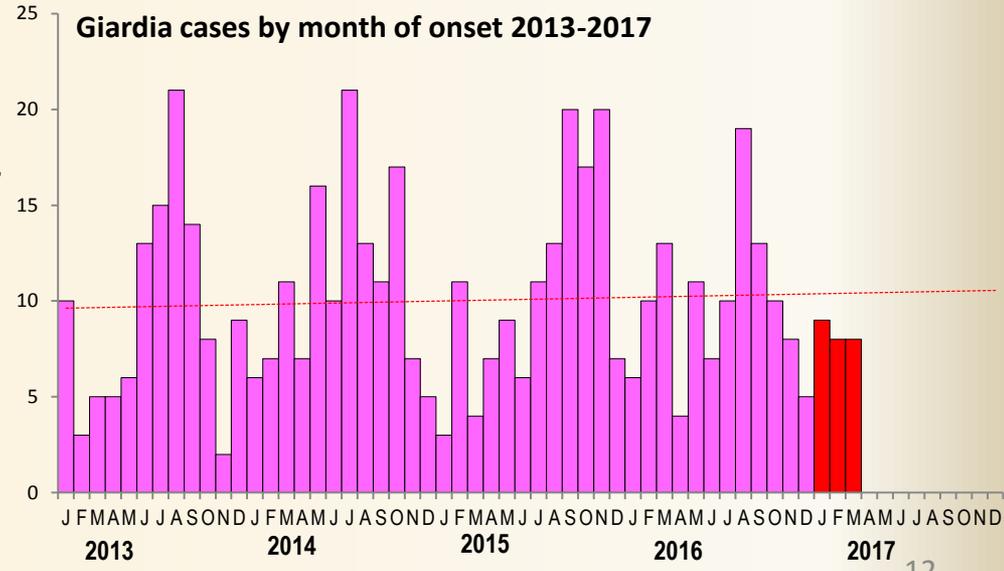
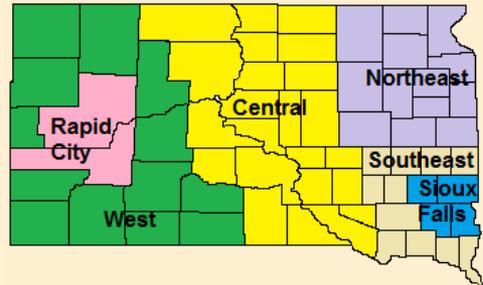
Symptoms include: diarrhea, gas or flatulence, greasy stool that can float, stomach or abdominal cramps, upset stomach or nausea, dehydration.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	9	3.5
Rapid City MSA	3	2.2
Northeast	5	2.9
Southeast	5	4.4
Central	3	3.2
West	0	0.0
South Dakota	25	2.9



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Brookings*, Brule*, Codington*, Davison*, Douglas*, Gregory*, Lincoln*, Minnehaha 7, Pennington*, Yankton* (*counties with <5 cases)

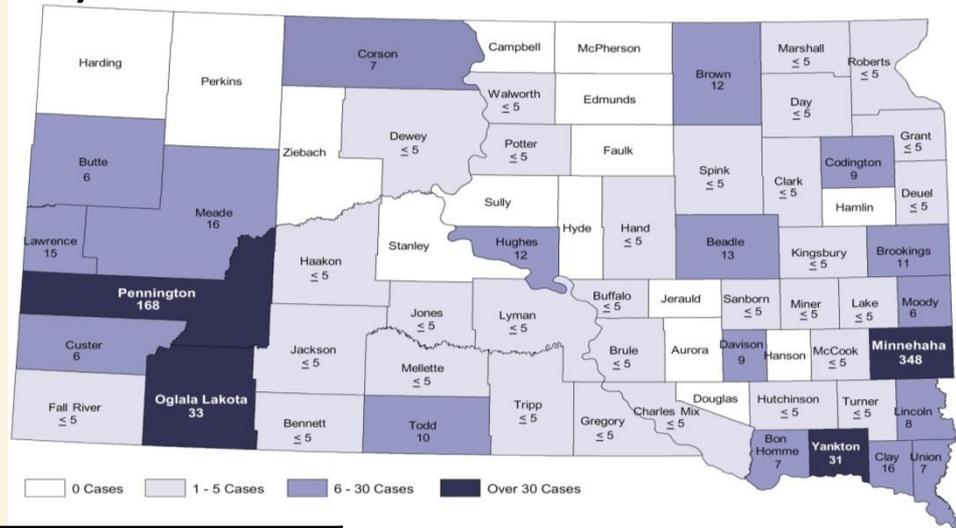


Disease fact sheets: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/diseasefacts>

SOUTH DAKOTA: 1 January – 31 March 2017: Provisional Data

HIV (including Stage III AIDS)

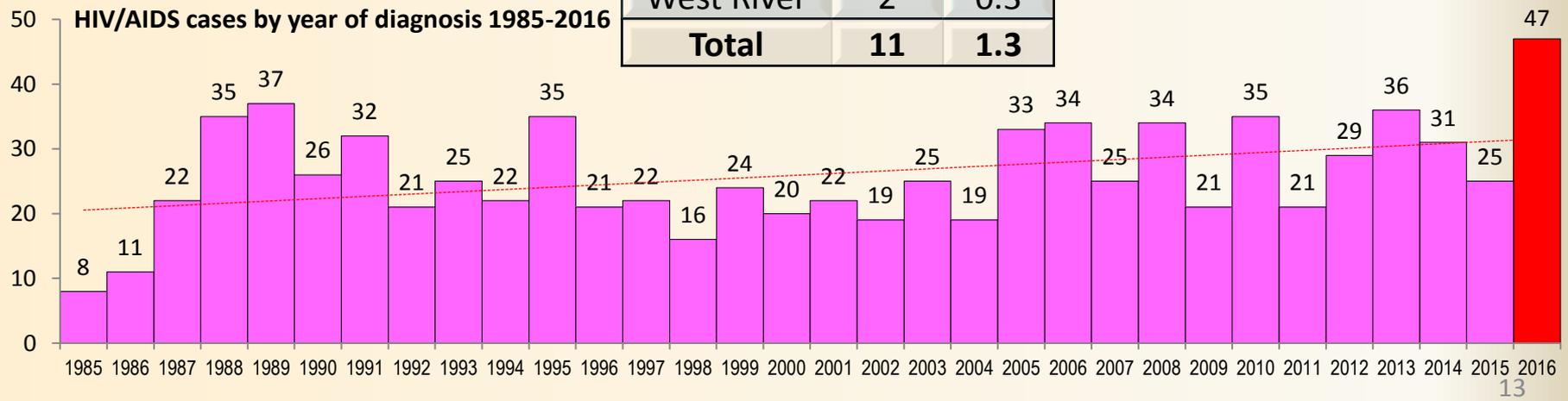
South Dakota Residents Reported Infected with HIV/AIDS: Cumulative Cases by County, 1985 - 2016



New cases in 2017		
Regions	Cases	Rate*
Sioux Falls MSA	5	2.0
Rapid City MSA	1	0.7
Northeast	3	1.7
Southeast	1	0.9
Central	0	0.0
West	1	1.1
Total	11	1.3

*Rate: cases per 100,000 population

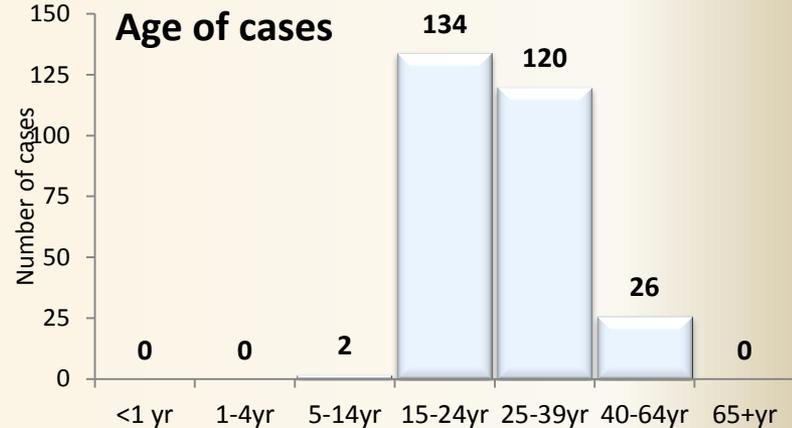
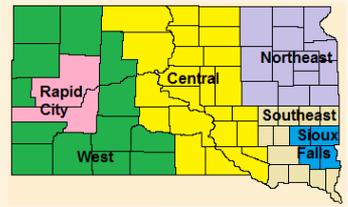
New HIV-AIDS cases 2017		
Regions	Cases	Rate*
East River	9	3.5
West River	2	0.3
Total	11	1.3



Gonorrhea

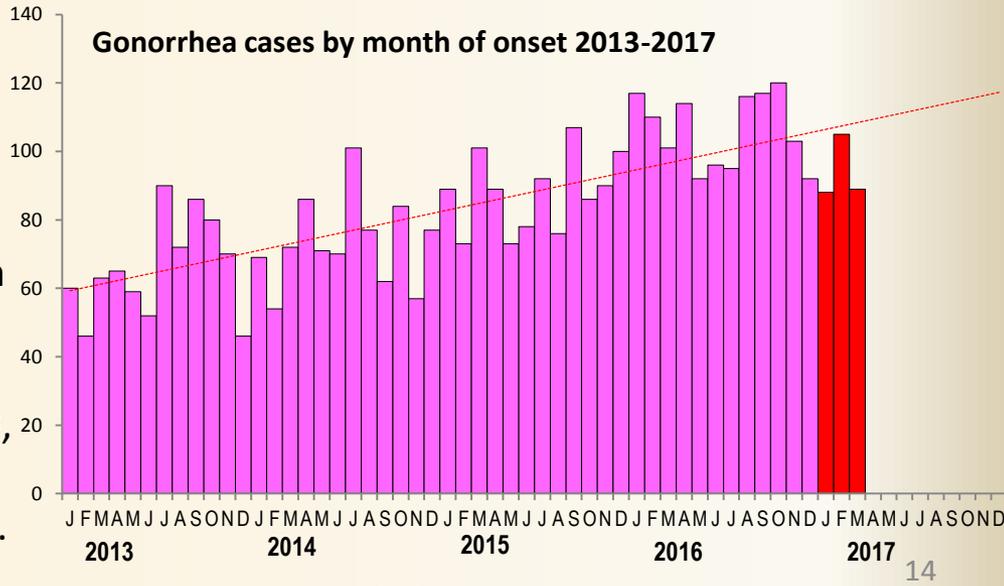
Symptoms vary depending on what part of the body is infected (anus, eyes, mouth, genitals, or throat). Gonorrhea can impact a one's ability to have children if left untreated.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	90	35.2
Rapid City MSA	70	51.1
Northeast	17	9.9
Southeast	17	15.0
Central	33	35.3
West	54	57.9
South Dakota	282	32.6



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

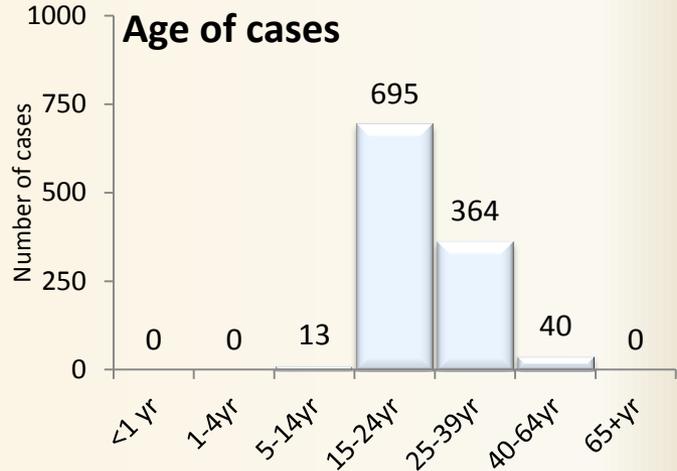
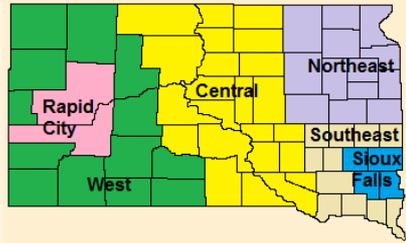
Counties with cases: Beadle*, Bennett*, Brookings 6, Brule*, Buffalo*, Campbell*, Charles Mix 6, Clay*, Corson 5, Custer*, Davison 11, Deuel*, Dewey 8, Edmunds*, Hughes 6, Lake*, Lincoln*, McCook*, Meade*, Mellette*, Minnehaha 84, Oglala Lakota 25, Pennington 69, Roberts 5, Todd 21, Union*, Walworth*, Yankton*, Ziebach*. (*counties with <5 cases).



Chlamydia

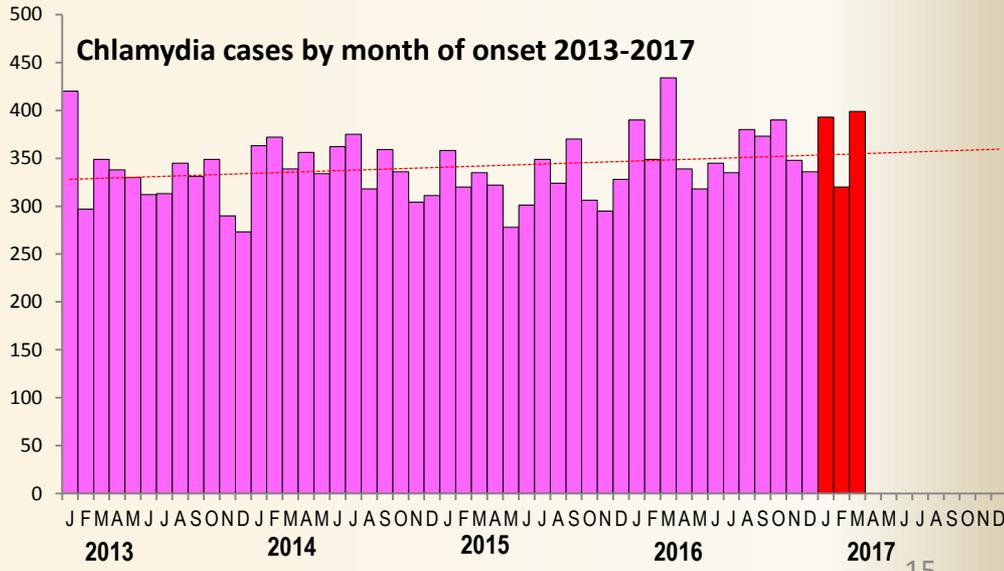
Most people who have chlamydia don't know it since the disease often has no symptoms. Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STD in the United States and South Dakota.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	296	116
Rapid City MSA	193	141
Northeast	165	96
Southeast	81	71
Central	139	149
West	219	235
South Dakota	1,112	128



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Beadle 20, Bennett 8, Bon Homme*, Brookings 34, Brown 28, Brule 7, Buffalo 7, Butte 6, Campbell*, Charles Mix 32, Clay 17, Codington 31, Corson 12, Custer*, Davison 24, Day 6, Deuel*, Dewey 32, Edmunds*, Fall River*, Grant 5, Gregory*, Hamlin*, Hand*, Hughes 15, Hyde*, Jackson 10, Kingsbury*, Lake 7, Lawrence 41, Lincoln 22, Lyman 10, Marshall*, McCook*, Meade 23, Mellette*, Minnehaha 266, Moody*, Oglala Lakota 79, Pennington 170, Perkins*, Roberts 28, Sanborn*, Spink 5, Stanley*, Todd 58, Tripp*, Turner*, Union*, Walworth 11, Yankton 21, Ziebach 6 (*counties with <5 cases).



Syphilis (primary, secondary, early latent and congenital)

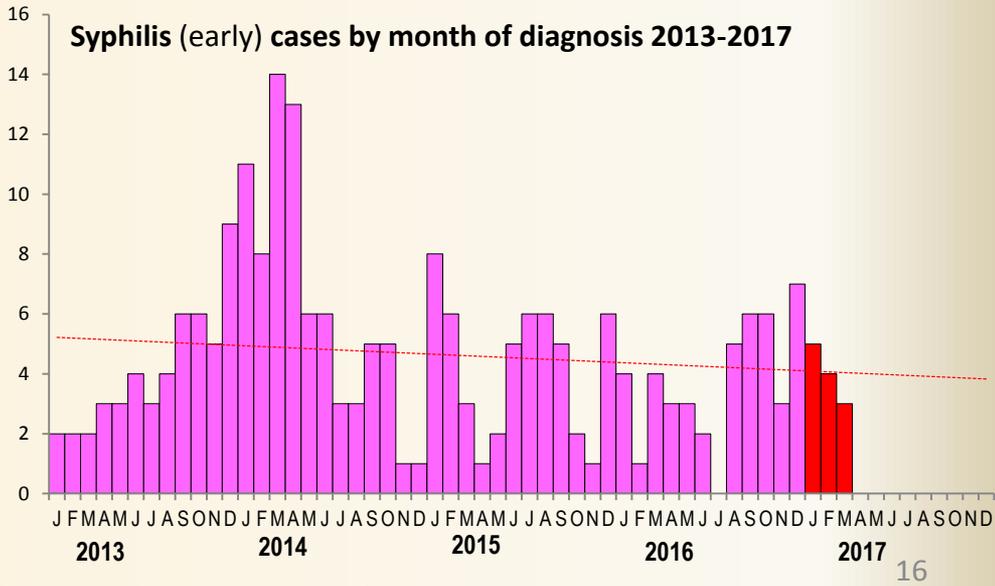
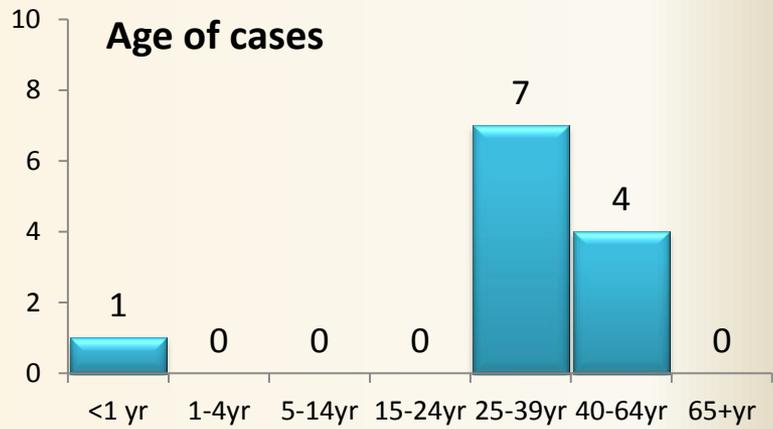
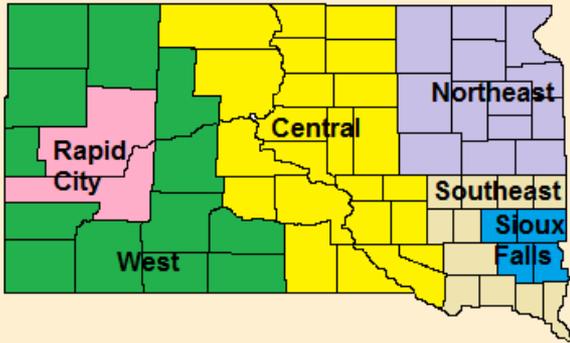
Syphilis is curable in early stages. Signs and symptoms of syphilis include a firm, round, and painless sore on genitals, anus, or mouth; or a rash on the body, including on palms of hands or soles of feet. Later stages include brain damage, heart disease, blindness and death.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	8	3.2
Rapid City MSA	0	0.0
Northeast	1	0.6
Southeast	0	0.0
Central	3	3.2
West	0	0.0
South Dakota	12	1.4

†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

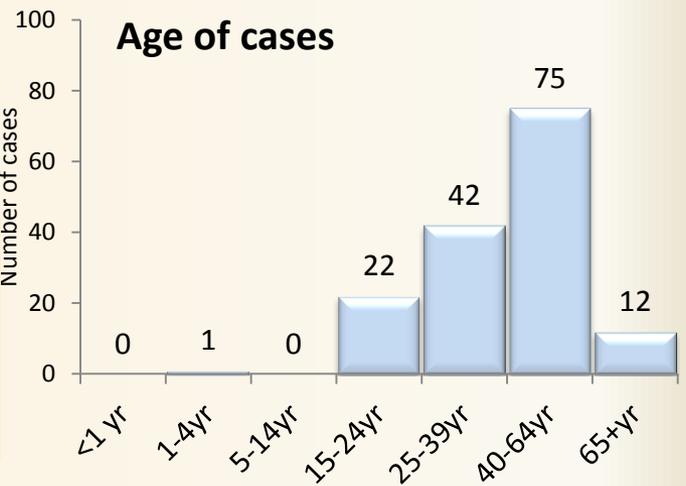
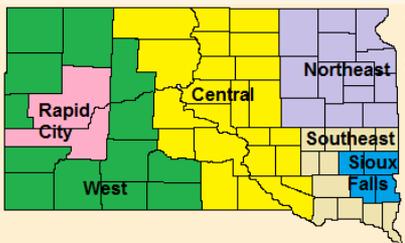
Counties with cases: Beadle*, Charles Mix*, Douglas*, Minnehaha 8 (*counties with <5 cases).



Hepatitis C

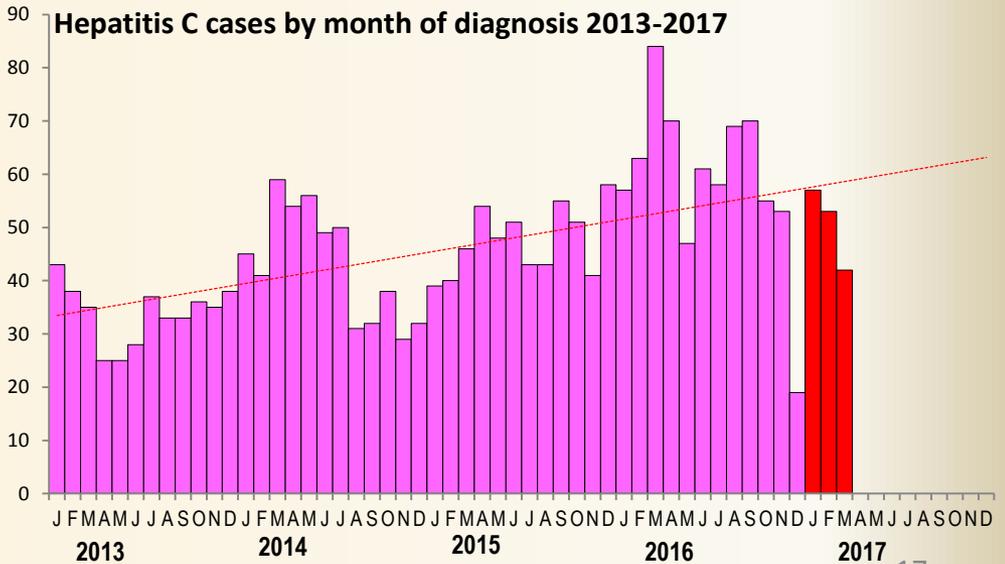
Hepatitis C virus infection is the most common bloodborne infection in the United States and South Dakota.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	49	19.2
Rapid City MSA	19	13.9
Northeast	17	9.9
Southeast	22	19.4
Central	29	31.0
West	16	17.1
South Dakota	152	17.6



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

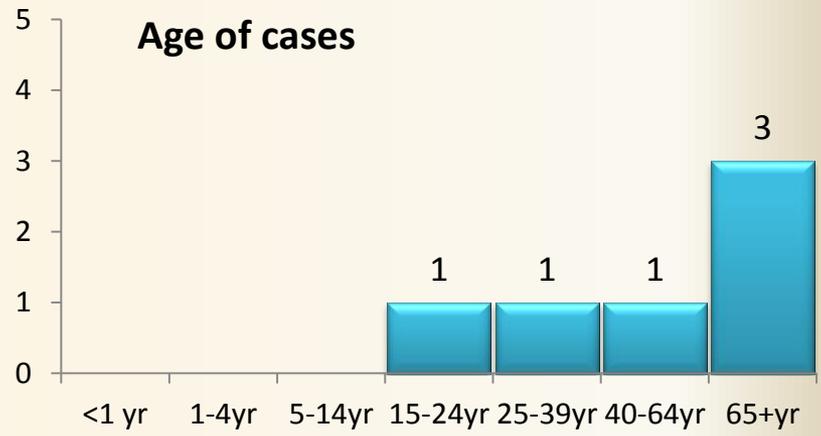
Counties with cases: Beadle*, Bon Homme*, Brookings*, Brown*, Buffalo*, Butte*, Charles Mix 5, Clay*, Codington*, Corson 6, Custer*, Davison*, Day*, Deuel*, Dewey*, Douglas*, Fall River*, Grant*, Gregory*, Hughes 9, Jackson*, Lake*, Lawrence*, Lincoln 6, Lyman*, Mellette*, Miner*, Minnehaha 42, Moody*, Oglala Lakota*, Pennington 19, Roberts*, Sanborn*, Todd 6, Tripp*, Turner*, Union*, Walworth*, Yankton 6, (*counties with <5 cases).



Tuberculosis

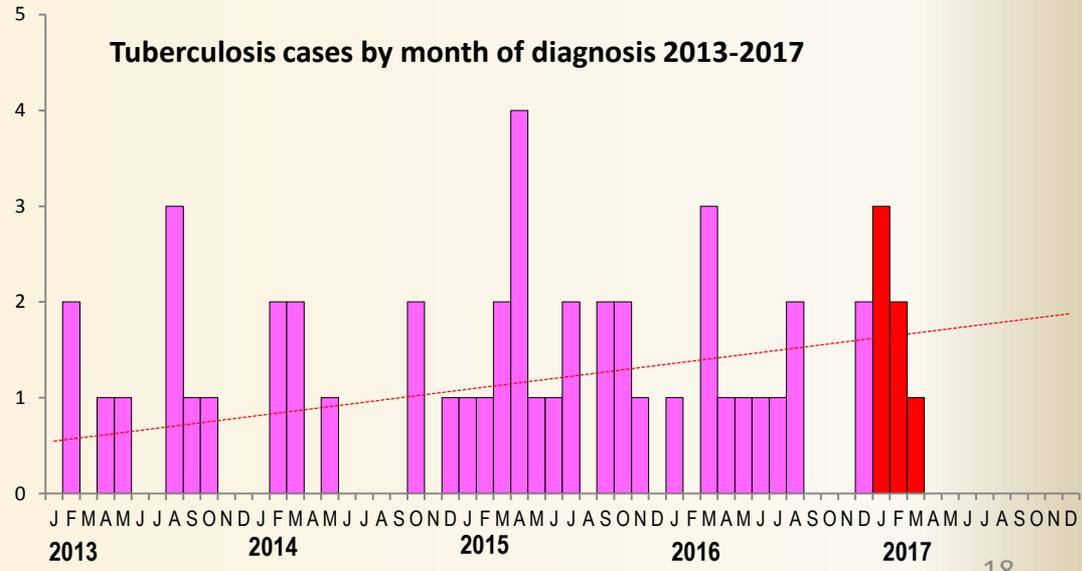
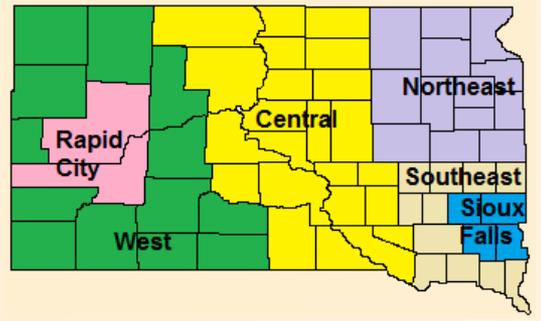
Symptoms of TB disease include: bad cough 3 weeks or longer, pain in the chest, coughing up blood or sputum, weakness or fatigue, weight loss, chills, fever, sweating at night.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	1	0.4
Rapid City MSA	0	0.0
Northeast	2	1.2
Southeast	1	0.9
Central	0	0.0
West	2	2.2
South Dakota	6	0.7



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population. MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: (Counties not shown if <10 cases statewide)

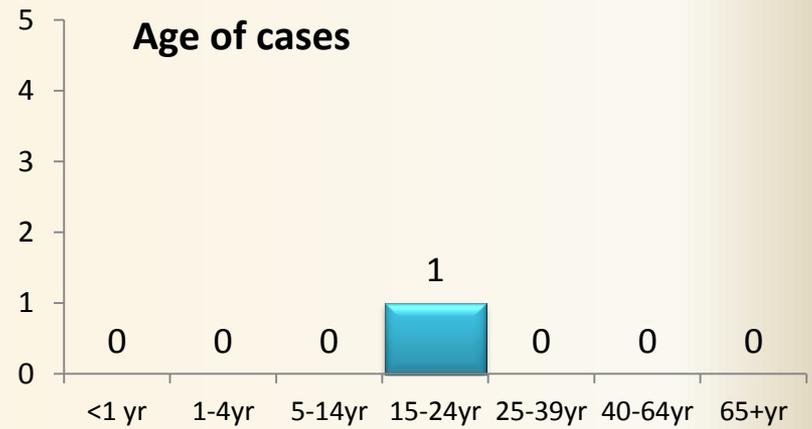


SD tuberculosis: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/TB/>

Pertussis (whooping cough)

Pertussis is known for uncontrollable, violent coughing which often makes it hard to breathe.

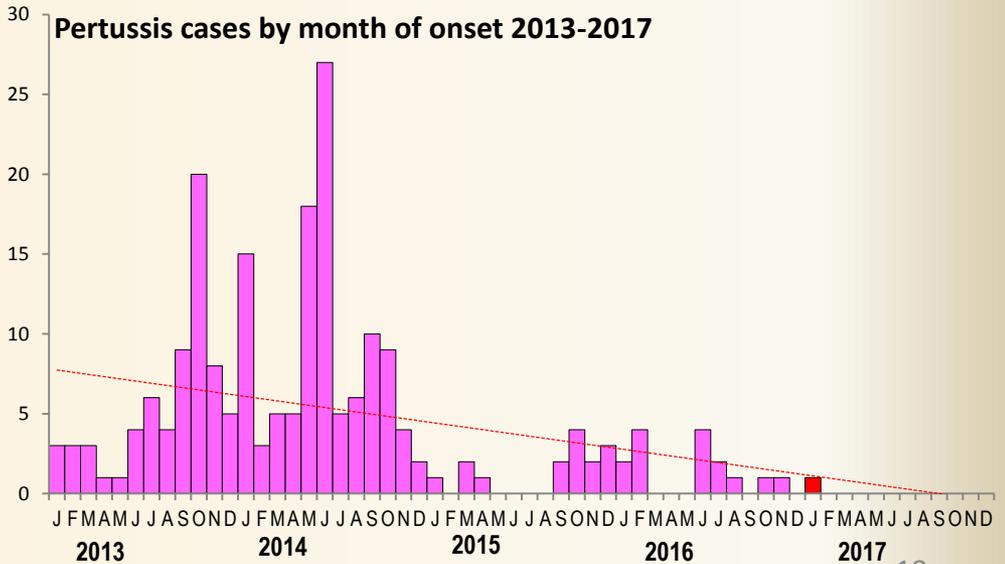
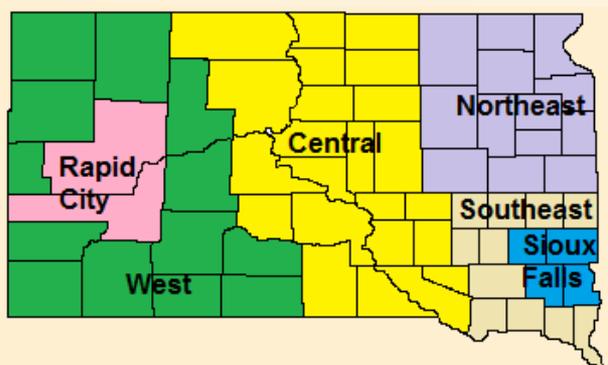
Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	0	0.0
Rapid City MSA	1	0.7
Northeast	0	0.0
Southeast	0	0.0
Central	0	0.0
West	0	0.0
South Dakota	1	0.1



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: (Counties not shown if <10 cases statewide)

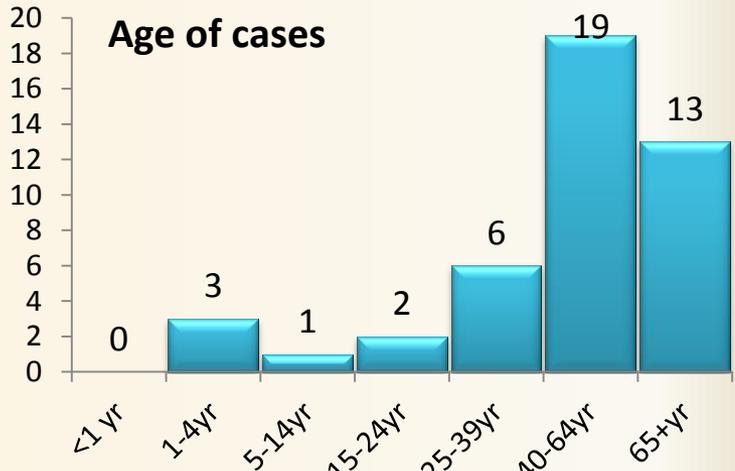
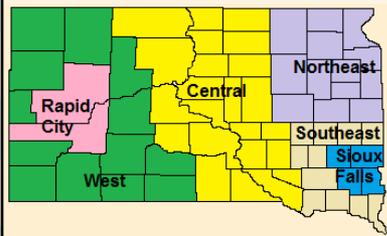


Disease fact sheets: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/diseasefacts>

Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive

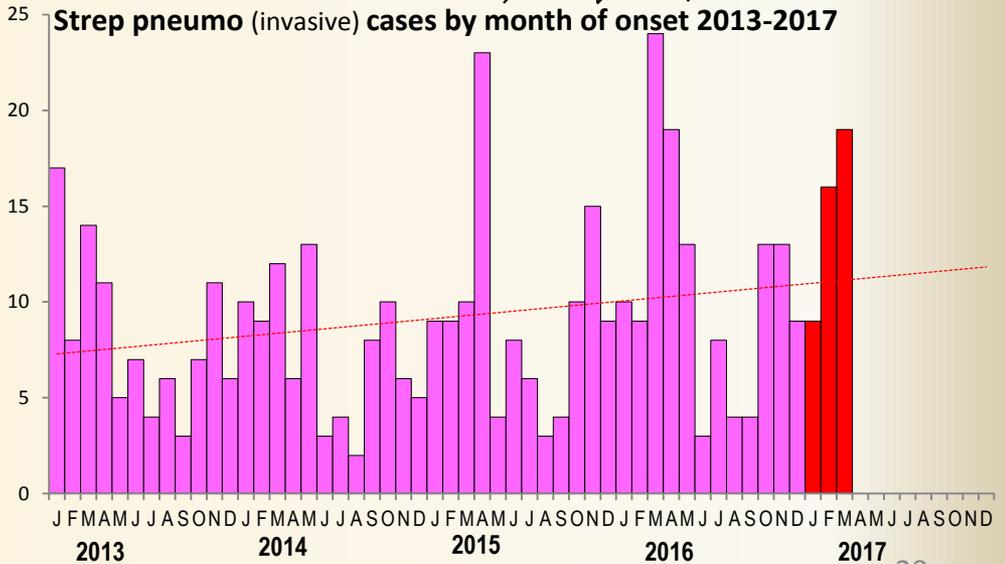
Death occurs in 14% of hospitalized adults with invasive disease. Neurologic sequelae and learning disabilities can occur in meningitis patients.

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	6	2.3
Rapid City MSA	7	5.1
Northeast	5	2.9
Southeast	5	4.4
Central	11	11.8
West	10	10.7
South Dakota	44	5.1



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Bennett*, Brown*, Buffalo*, Codington*, Corson*, Custer*, Davison*, Day*, Edmunds*, Hughes*, Jackson*, Lawrence*, Lincoln*, McCook*, Meade*, Minnehaha*, Moody*, Oglala Lakota*, Pennington 6, Roberts*, Tripp*, Turner*, Walworth*, Yankton* (*counties with <5 cases).

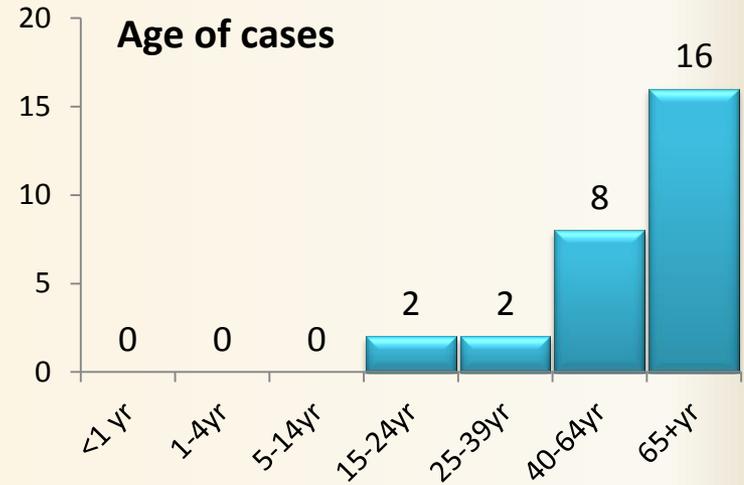


SOUTH DAKOTA: 1 January – 31 March 2017: Provisional Data

MRSA

Invasive methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	5	2.0
Rapid City MSA	5	3.6
Northeast	0	0.0
Southeast	1	0.9
Central	7	7.5
West	10	10.7
South Dakota	28	3.2

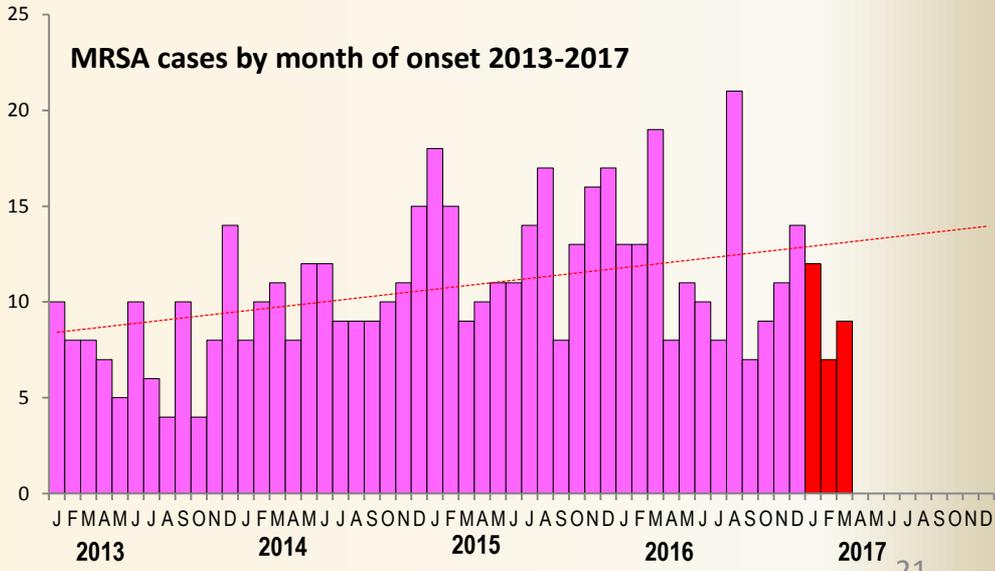
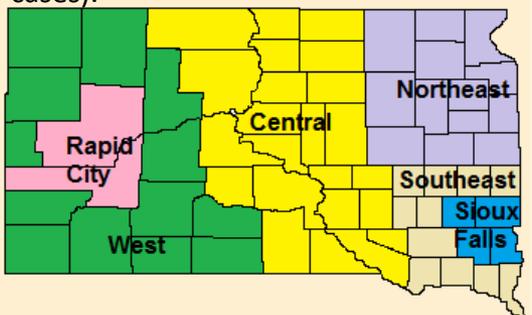


†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.

MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Counties with cases: Bennett*, Butte*, Charles Mix*, Corson*, Dewey*, Fall River*, Gregory*, Haakon*, Lincoln*, McPherson*, Meade*, Minnehaha*, OglalaLakota*, Pennington*, Stanley*, Todd*, Yankton*

(*counties with <5 cases).

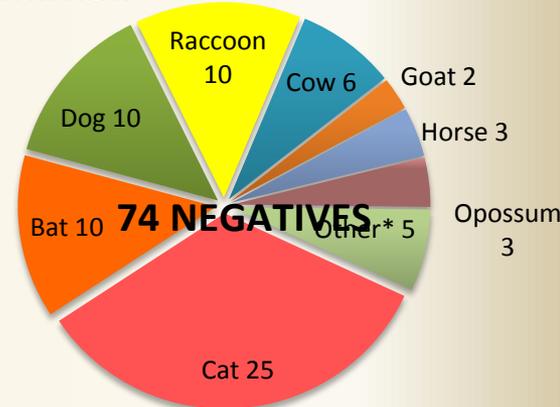
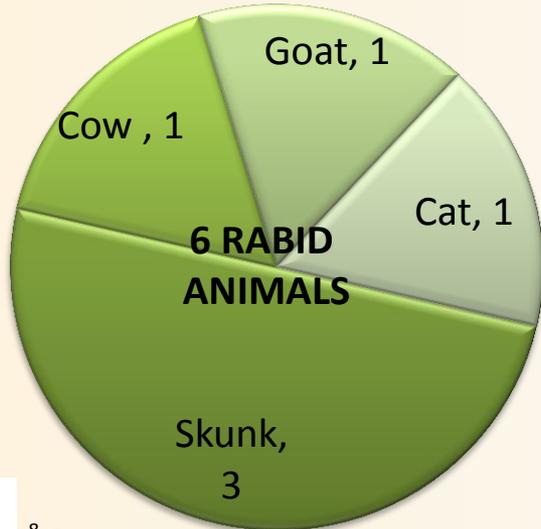


Rabies

Rabies is a fatal, but preventable, disease of mammals most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal.

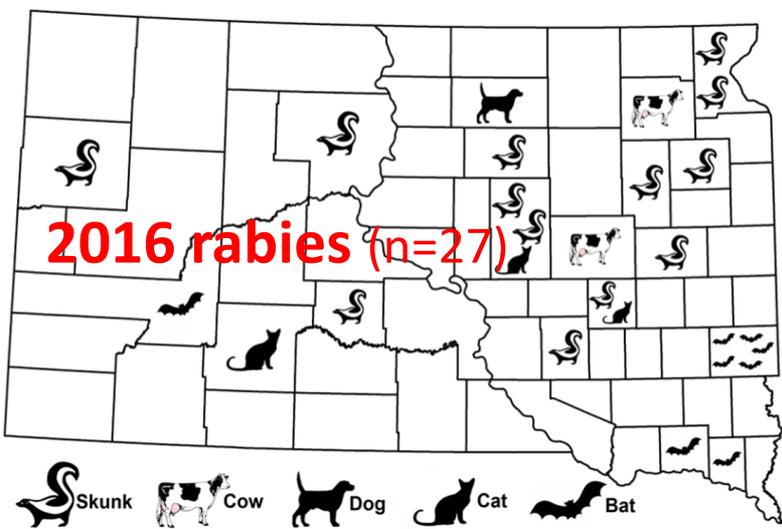
County: rabid animals 6

- Hand: goat 1
- Hughes: cat 1
- Hyde: cow 1
- Roberts: Skunk 3

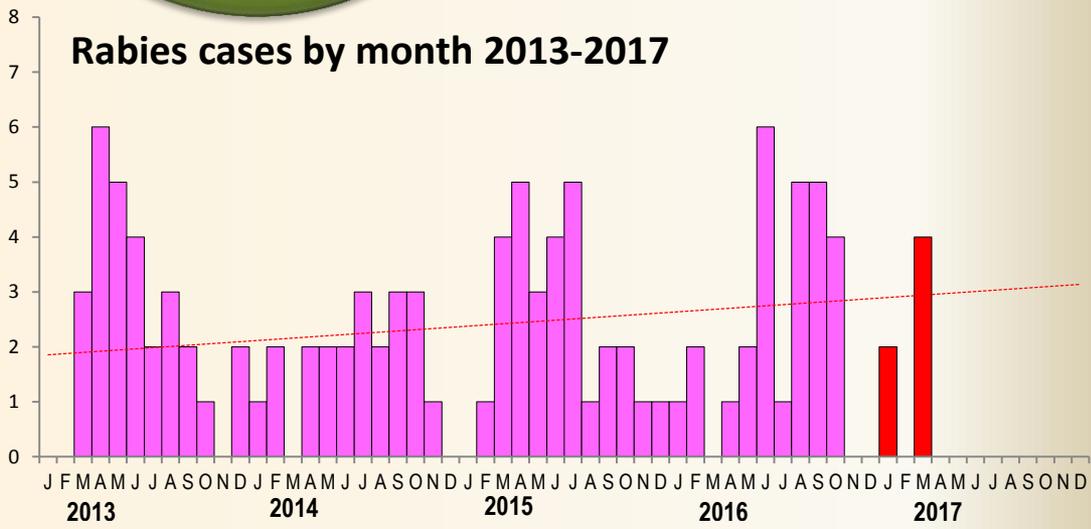


*Others: Coyote 1, Deer 1, Rat 1, Sheep 1, Skunk 1.

Animal Rabies in South Dakota, 2016



Rabies cases by month 2013-2017



Healthcare Associated Infections, South Dakota

- 14 South Dakota hospitals and 19 long-term care facilities participate in the National Healthcare Safety Network (NHSN) report to the SD Dept of Health.
- 4 target areas:
 - *Clostridium difficile* infections;
 - Bloodstream MRSA (methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*);
 - Central line associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI);
 - Surgical site infection.
- Reports 1 January – 31 March 2017:
 - *C. difficile*: 147 cases reported (37 hospital onset).
 - MRSA (bloodstream): 21 (1 hospital onset).
 - CLABSI: 9 cases reported (1 hospital onset).
 - Surgical site infection: 8 cases (7 colon, 1 hysterectomy).

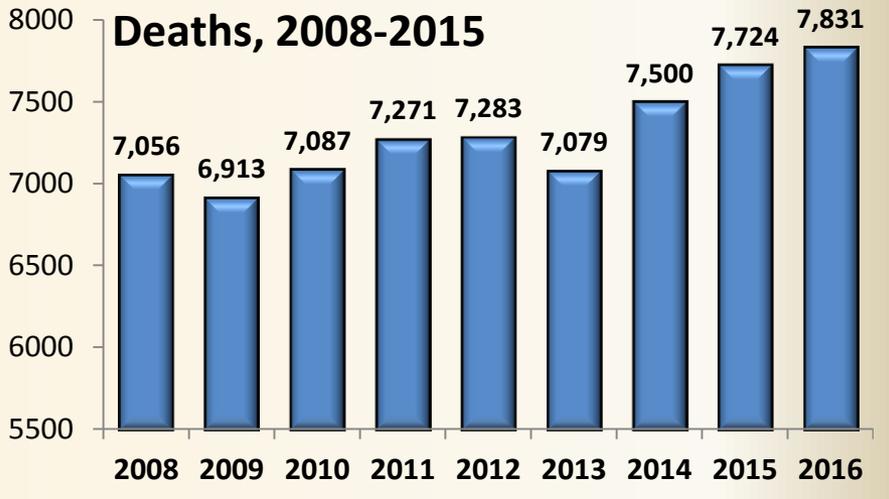
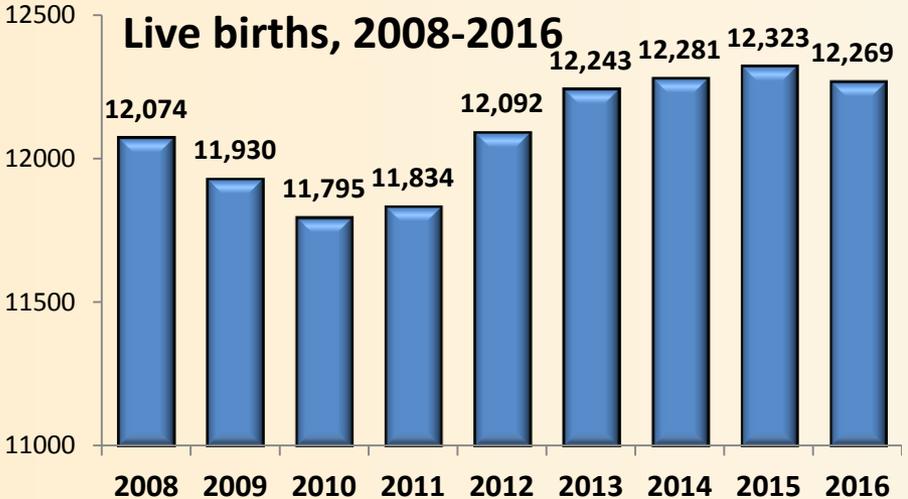
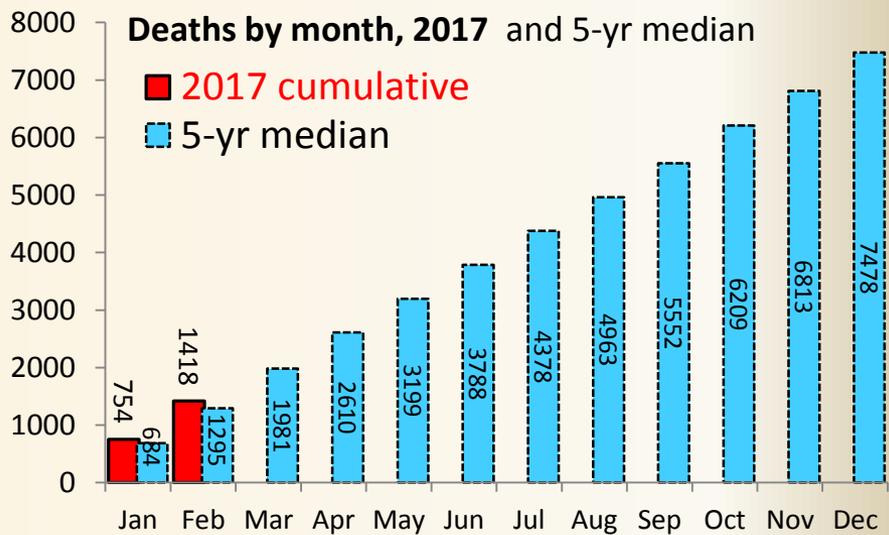
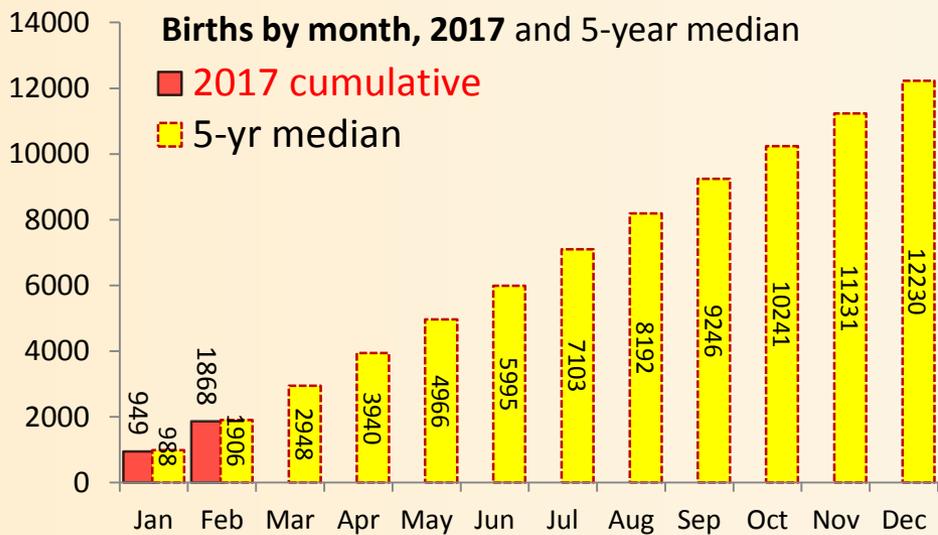
Please see CDC: www.cdc.gov/nhsn

South Dakota healthcare associated infections: <http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/hai/>

Other diseases, South Dakota, year-to-date 2017

Disease	Total cases YTD	5-yr median (2012-2016)	Regions					
			Sioux Falls MSA	Rapid City MSA	Northeast	Southeast	Central	West
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae	12	5	6	2	3	1	0	0
Chicken pox	4	10	1	0	1	1	0	1
Coccidioidomycosis	2		0	1	0	0	0	1
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive (all types)	6		2	1	1	0	2	0
Hepatitis B, chronic	15	10	10	1	1	1	1	1
Legionnaires' disease	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Malaria	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Q Fever	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Shigella	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	2
Strep pneumo, invasive	44	31	6	7	5	5	11	10
Vibriosis	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Births and deaths, South Dakota, 2017



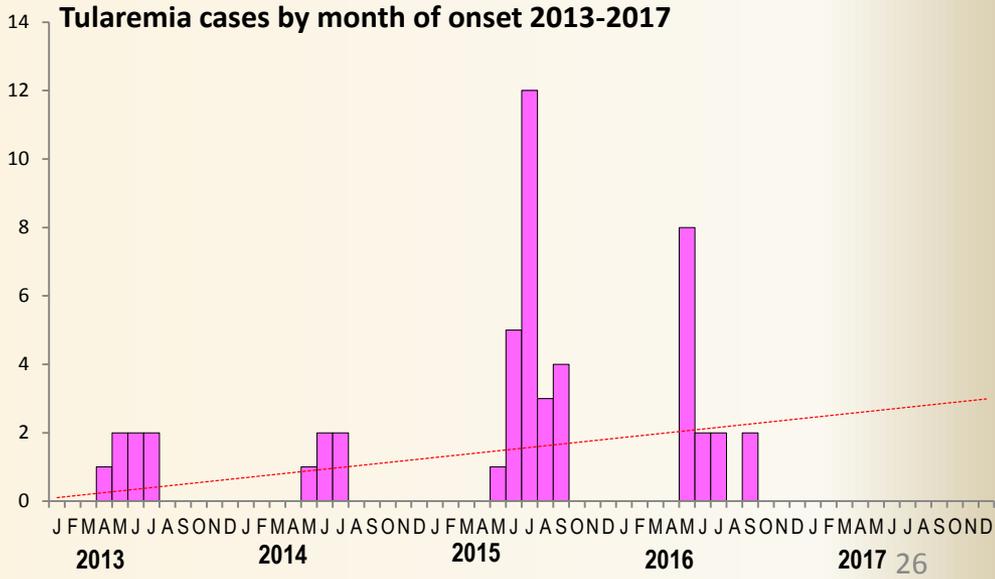
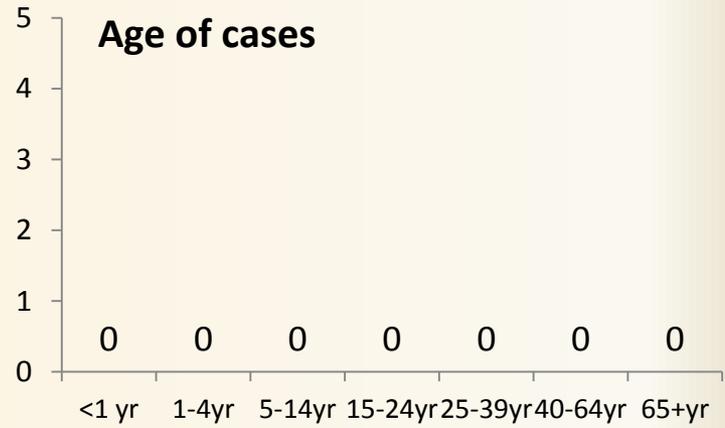
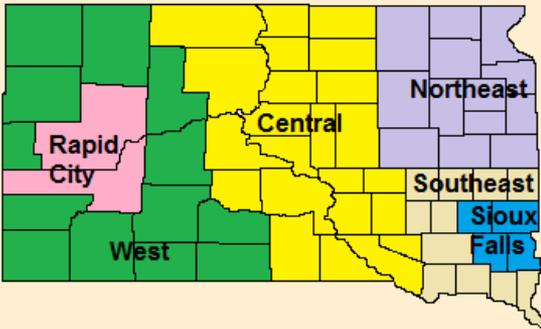
SOUTH DAKOTA: 1 January – 31 March 2017: Provisional Data

Tularemia (rabbit fever)

Tularemia is an often serious disease caused by tick and deer fly bites or contact with infected animals (rabbits, muskrats, prairie dogs and other rodents, or cat).

Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	0	0.0
Rapid City MSA	0	0.0
Northeast	0	0.0
Southeast	0	0.0
Central	0	0.0
West	0	0.0
South Dakota	0	0.0

†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
 MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.
Counties with cases: (*counties with <5 cases).

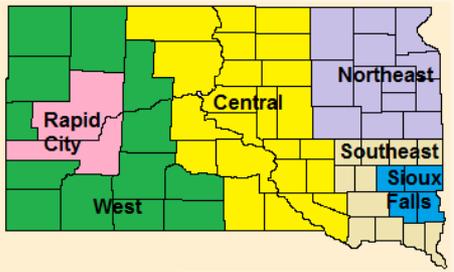


SOUTH DAKOTA: 1 January – 31 March 2017: Provisional Data

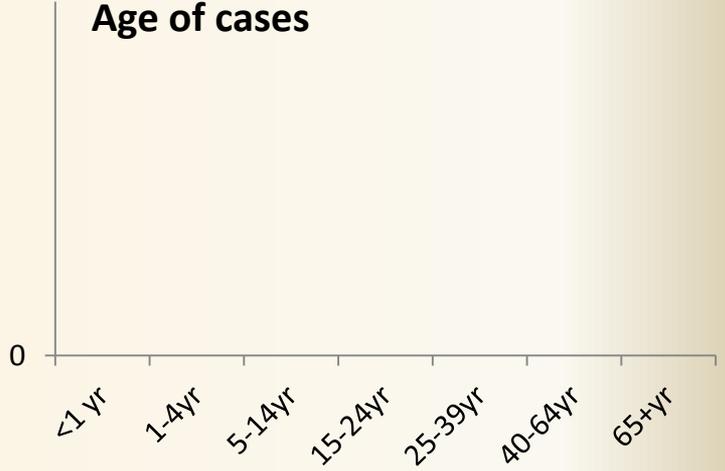
West Nile

About 20% of infected people develop fever with other symptoms such as headache, body aches, joint pains, vomiting, diarrhea, or rash, but <1% develop encephalitis or meningitis, symptoms can include headache, high fever, neck stiffness, disorientation, coma, tremors, seizures, or paralysis.

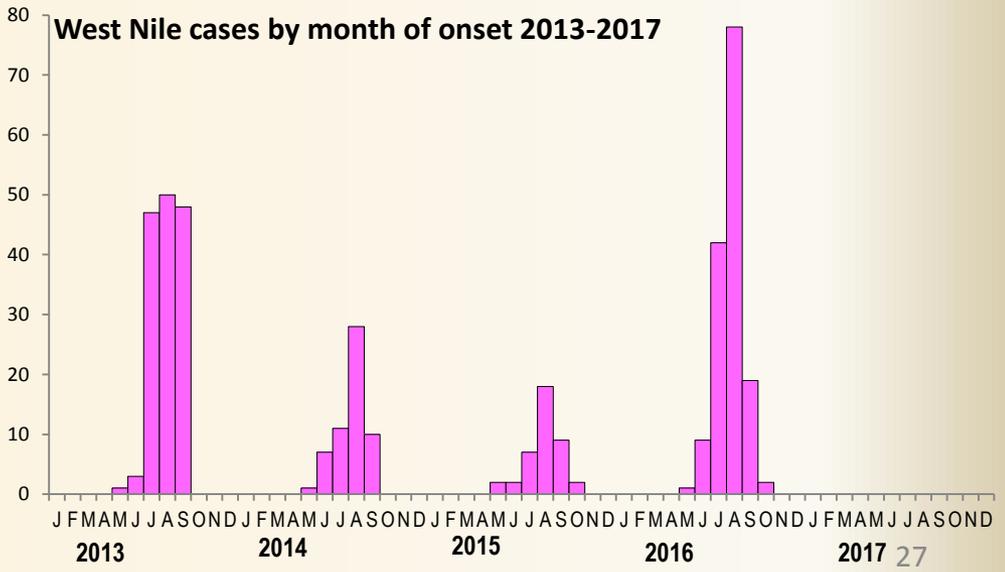
Regions	Cases	Rate†
Sioux Falls MSA	0	0
Rapid City MSA	0	0
Northeast	0	0
Southeast	0	0
Central	0	0
West	0	0
South Dakota	0	0



Age of cases



†Rate: cases per 100,000 population.
MSA: Metropolitan Statistical Area.
Counties with cases:



POLIO: Final Push

- **1952:** 1,017 polio cases in South Dakota.
- **1955:** Polio vaccine licensed.
- **1963:** last South Dakota polio case (Minnehaha County resident).
- **1988:** 350,000 polio cases worldwide.
- **1979:** Last endemic United States case.
- **1993:** Last United States imported case in an international traveler.
- **1995:** Western Hemisphere declared “Polio Free”.
- **2014:** 359 polio cases worldwide in 9 countries: Pakistan 306, Afghanistan 28, Nigeria 6, Somalia 5, Equatorial Guinea 5, Cameroon 5, Iraq 2, Syria 1, Ethiopia 1.
- **2015:** 74 polio cases worldwide in two countries: Pakistan 54, Afghanistan 20.
- **2016:** 37 cases: Pakistan 20, Afghanistan 13, Nigeria 4.
- **2017:** 5 cases (as of 4 April 2017) Afghanistan 3, Pakistan 2.
- **20??:** Global Polio Eradication.

- As polio continues to decrease, surveillance and continued vaccination becomes even more critical.
- As long as polioviruses continue to circulate in any country, all countries remain at risk.

Infectious Diseases, South Dakota 2006-2016* (calendar year)

Reportable diseases	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016*	Median	TOTAL
Babesiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Campylobacteriosis	217	231	262	300	297	301	276	296	307	346	450	297	3,283
Chicken Pox (Varicella)	116	82	55	53	62	67	32	43	23	27	32	53	592
Chlamydia	2,624	2,612	2,919	3,015	3,187	3,412	3,925	3,947	4,129	3,877	4,337	3412	37,984
Carbapenem-resist Enter(CRE)	NR	12	3	37	58	24.5	110						
Cryptosporidiosis	86	169	88	137	108	143	113	175	151	248	157	143	1,575
Cyclosporiasis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	5
Ehrlichiosis, Anaplasmosis	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
Dengue	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	1	12
Giardiasis	98	103	137	113	102	110	144	111	131	129	116	113	1,294
Gonorrhea	363	254	382	345	467	602	707	789	880	1,055	1,273	602	7,117
Hantavirus pulmonary synd	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Hepatitis A	9	7	3	3	1	2	0	4	3	2	1	3	35
Hepatitis B, chronic	17	36	48	33	51	51	51	80	58	52	58	51	535
Hepatitis B, acute	6	6	0	4	2	2	2	5	3	2	2	2	34
Hepatitis C, chronic	352	309	364	384	350	356	392	406	516	570	734	384	4,733
Hepatitis C, acute	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	6
Haemophilus influenzae b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1		0	5
Hemolytic uremic syndrome	1	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	13
Legionellosis	5	4	3	2	9	2	9	8	9	10	9	8	70
HIV and AIDS	34	25	34	21	35	21	29	36	31	24	47	31	337
Leprosy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Listeriosis	2	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Lyme disease	1	0	3	1	1	4	4	4	2	5	11	3	36
Malaria	0	1	0	1	3	2	5	7	5	4	4	3	32
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	10
Mumps	295	6	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	308
Meningococcal disease	4	3	3	5	0	3	0	4	2	1	1	3	26
Pertussis	28	59	67	56	32	37	71	67	109	16	15	56	557
Q fever	2	1	1	9	4	1	2	4	5	5	4	4	38
Rabies, animal	38	27	24	53	32	40	60	28	21	29	27	29	379
Rocky Mountain spot fever	0	5	3	0	0	1	1	7	3	2	6	2	28
Salmonellosis	133	173	154	197	186	162	170	183	164	230	304	173	2,056
MRSA, invasive	51	88	77	94	98	91	89	94	124	159	144	94	1,109
Shigellosis	388	118	76	4	7	6	11	190	616	285	28	76	1,729
Strep. pneumoniae, invasive	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	42	97	99	88	110	129	98	565
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli	50	47	53	71	35	41	48	42	41	62	82	48	572
Syphilis, Prim, Sec, E Lat	19	11	4	2	4	0	21	49	76	48	42	19	276
Syphilis, congenital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
Toxic shock syndrome	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5
Tularemia	4	7	10	5	11	8	5	7	5	25	14	7	101
Tuberculosis	14	13	16	18	15	15	19	9	8	17	12	15	156
Typhoid fever	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	2	1	12
West Nile fever	75	160	28	15	16	2	141	92	45	29	116	45	719
West Nile neuroinvasive	38	48	11	6	4	0	62	57	12	11	35	12	284
TOTAL	5,073	4,612	4,836	4,956	5,128	5,531	6,494	6,869	7,583	7,427	8,261	5,531	66,770

*2016 data provisional

South Dakota Department of Health

doh.sd.gov/strategicplan

Vision

Healthy People
Healthy Communities
Healthy South Dakota

Mission

To promote, protect and improve the health of every South Dakotan

Guiding Principles

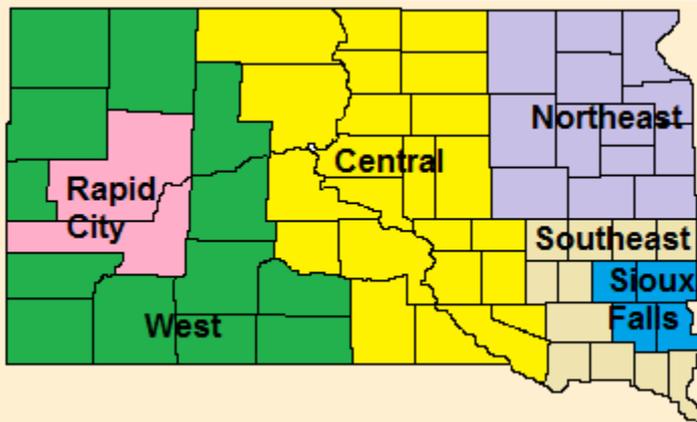
Serve with integrity
Eliminate health disparities
Demonstrate leadership and accountability
Focus on prevention and outcomes
Leverage partnerships
Promote innovation



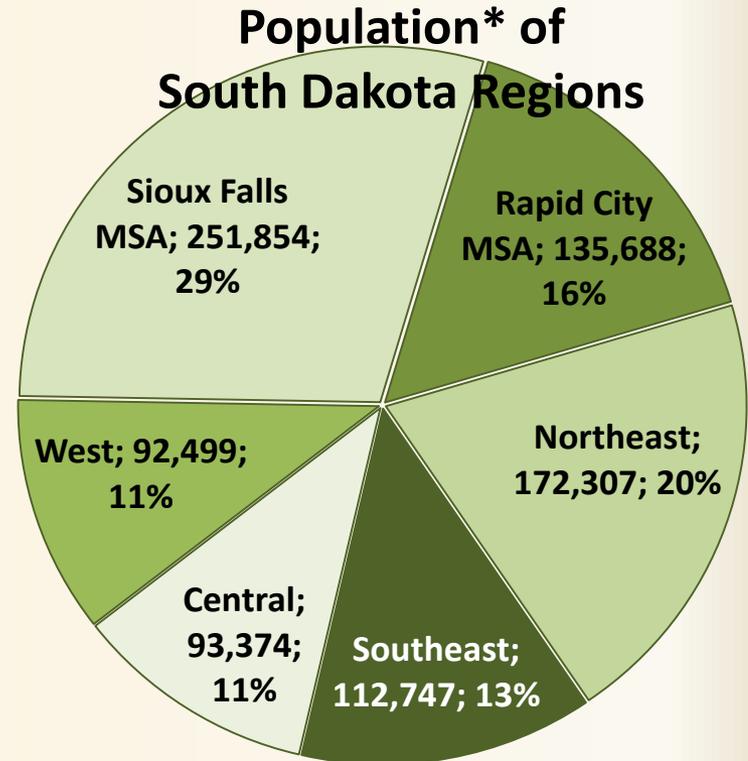
South Dakota Regions

Region	Population	%	Area (sq miles)	Density (people per sq mile)
Sioux Falls MSA*	255,729	29.5%	3,141	81.4
Rapid City MSA*	137,065	15.8%	6,247	21.9
Northeast	172,538	19.9%	12,277	14.1
Southeast	113,356	13.1%	5,863	19.3
Central	93,423	10.8%	24,860	3.8
West	93,343	10.8%	23,508	4.0
South Dakota	865,454	100%	75,896	11.4

*Metropolitan Statistical Area



Age group	2015 Population
<1 year	12,419
1-4 years	48,825
5-14 years	116,791
15-24 years	117,963
25-39 years	162,905
40-64 years	265,146
>65 years	134,420
TOTAL	858,469



*US Census Bureau, 2016 population estimate

Reportable Diseases List

<http://doh.sd.gov/diseases/infectious/reporting-communicable-diseases.aspx>

Monthly surveillance reports

<http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/surveillance>

How to report infectious diseases

1. Secure disease reporting website: <https://sd.gov/diseasereport>
2. Telephone: **1-800-592-1804** confidential recorder; or **1-800-592-1861** or **605-773-3737** for a disease surveillance person during normal business hours; after hours to report Category I diseases or other emergencies, call **605-280-4810**.
3. Fax: **605-773-5509**
4. Mail or courier, address to: Infectious Disease Surveillance, Office of Disease Prevention, Department of Health, 615 East 4th Street, Pierre, SD 57501; marked "*Confidential Disease Report*"

Department of Health publications

- Public Health Bulletin: <http://doh.sd.gov/resources/bulletin.aspx>
- Adult Risk Behaviors: <http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/2010BRFSS/>
- Youth Risk Behaviors (Dept of Education): <http://doh.sd.gov/statistics/YRBS.aspx>