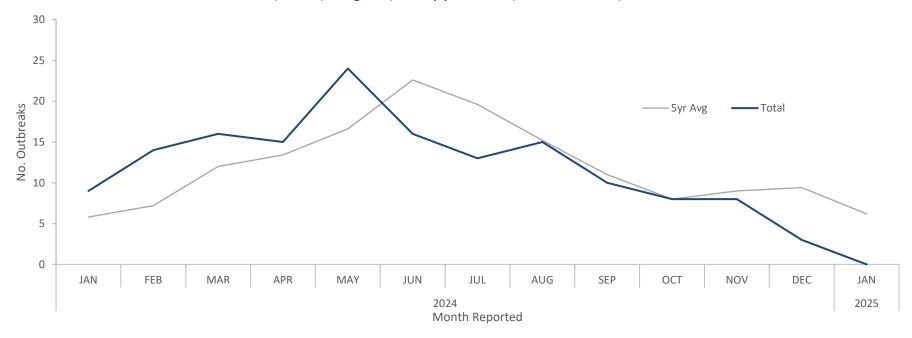
Enteric Disease | Multistate Outbreaks

KEY POINTS

- Figure 1¹ illustrates the number of multistate outbreaks associated with Salmonella, STEC, Shigella, Campylobacter, and Vibrio, detected by the Centers for Disease Control and Preventions (CDC's) Bacteria, Enterics, Ameba, and Mycotics (BEAM) Dashboard.
- No new multistate outbreaks have been detected or reported for the month of January 2025.
- Multistate outbreaks second half of 2024 and 2025 have consistently remained below the 5-yr rolling average.

Figure 1. Multistate outbreaks of Salmonella, STEC, Shigella, Campylobacter, and Vibriosis, 2024-2025.





Enteric Disease | Multistate Outbreaks

KEY POINTS

- Figure 2¹ represents the proportion of outbreaks associated with Salmonella, STEC, Shigella, Campylobacter, and Vibrio.
- The majority of outbreaks for 2024 have been associated with Salmonella spp; of the Salmonella spp., Salmonella Enteritidis accounted for 42% of Salmonella outbreaks, followed by Newport (22%) and Tyhpimurium (6%).
- However, September and October detected higher STEC reports, with O157:H7 being the dominant serotype.
- Figure 3² represents the proportion of cases associated with enteric illness-causing pathogens reported in Guam. Concordant to Figure 2, the dominant pathogen associated with enteric illness in Guam is Salmonella (unknown serotype), followed by Campylobacter and Vibriosis.
- Note: Figure 2 represents outbreaks reported in the US; Figure 3 represents cases detected in Guam.

Figure 2. Proportion of multistate outbreaks, US, by bacteria, 2024-25

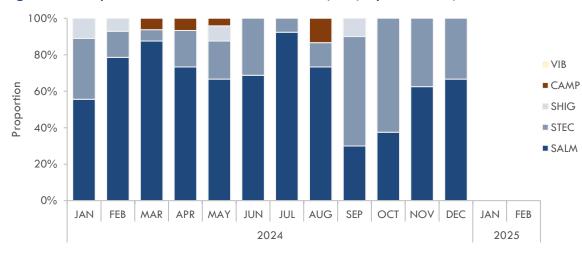
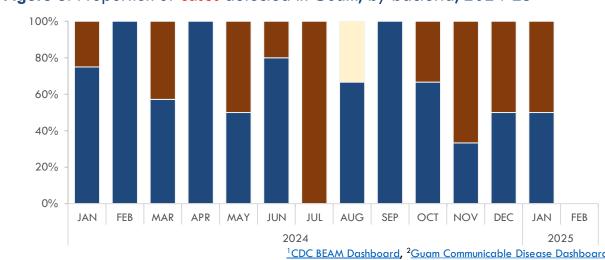


Figure 3. Proportion of cases detected in Guam, by bacteria, 2024-25







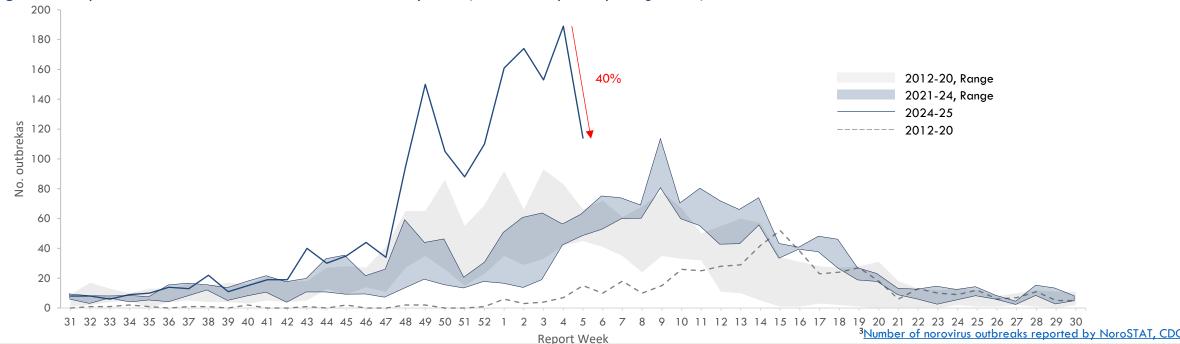
Enteric Disease | Nationwide Norovirus Update

KEY POINTS

- The number of outbreaks associated with norovirus in the US continue to exceed historical trends, although a decrease is observed in the last week of January (**Figure 4**).³
- In late 2024 to 2025 norovirus reports were detected 3 to 4 times more outbreaks than the max number of outbreaks in the preceding 3-yr range.

Despite a 40% reduction in reports from late January to early February 2025, the number of outbreaks for 2024-25 is approximately twice the number recorded in 2021-24 for the same week.

Figure 4. Suspected and confirmed norovirus outbreaks by week, NoroSTAT participating states, 2012-2025.







Enteric Disease | Nationwide Norovirus Update

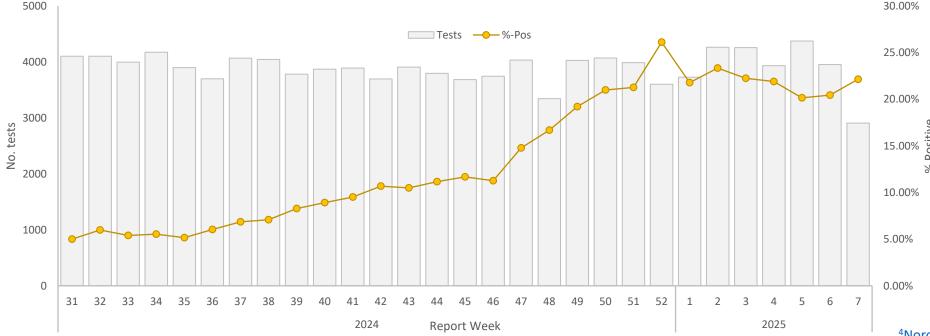
KEY POINTS

Figure 5 illustrates the combined weekly testing volume and percent positive for norovirus tests reported through the US National Respiratory and Enteric Virus Surveillance System (NREVSS).

Although testing has slightly decreased entering into February 2025, the percent positive increased.

Based on Guam's data (next slide), consideration should be given to the increased incidence of norovirus based on testing characteristics.









Enteric Disease | Local Update

KEY POINTS

- Guam continues to see reports of acute gastroenteritis in excess of what has been detected in previous years (**Figure 6**).²
- January 2025 has consistently reported an increase of 40% in reported cases.
- February 2025 data is preliminary, and indication of decrease may not be accurate.
- Table 1 represents the total number of cases by pathogen for 2024-2025, in Guam. ²

Figure 6. Acute gastroenteritis weekly reports, Guam, 2025.



Table 1. Reports by pathogen, Guam, 2024-25.

Pathogen	2024	2025
Campylobacteriosis	4	2
Cryptosporidiosis	1	0
Hepatitis A	1	0
Salmonellosis	36	2
STEC (O157:H7)	0	0
Shigellosis	0	0
Vibriosis	1	0
Clostridium difficile	14	1
Norovirus	21	3
Rotavirus	3	0





Additional Information



Scan the QR Code to visit the <u>Guam Communicable Disease Dashboard</u>.

For additional information or for general inquiries, please contact dphss.guam.gov.



