

OUTBREAK SUMMARIES

Per Ohio Administrative Code [Chapter 3701-03](#), outbreaks are reported as “Class C: Report an outbreak, unusual incidence or epidemic by the end of the next business day.” The categories for outbreak reporting are: community outbreak, foodborne outbreak, healthcare-associated outbreak, institutional outbreak, waterborne outbreak and zoonotic outbreak.

In 2015, the Bureau of Infectious Diseases (BID) assisted local health jurisdictions in Ohio in the investigation of 409 outbreaks. These outbreaks were detected in 64 of 88 counties throughout the state. The number of Ohioans known to be ill from these outbreaks was 7,558 (median 8, range 1-352). The outbreaks were classified as: community (49), foodborne (81), healthcare-associated (97), institutional (163), waterborne (8) and zoonotic (11). Causative agents identified during the outbreak investigations included: *Acinetobacter baumannii*, adenovirus B3, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Campylobacter* spp., chloramine, *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium difficile*, *Clostridium perfringens*, coxsackievirus, *Cryptosporidium* spp., carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae, *Giardia* spp., hepatitis A virus, influenza virus, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Mycobacterium chelonae*, *Mycoplasma hominis*, norovirus genotypes GI and GII, parainfluenza virus, parvovirus, *Pediculus capitis* (head louse), rotavirus, rhinovirus, *Salmonella* (various serotypes), *Sarcoptes scabiei* (scabies mite), Shiga-toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC, various serotypes), *Shigella sonnei*, methicillin-resistant and methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA, MSSA), staphylococcal enterotoxin, *Streptococcus* spp., *Tinea* spp. and varicella-zoster virus.

This is the sixth year that norovirus sequencing data has been available in the annual summary. Viral sequencing, as well as most serotyping, was performed at the Ohio Department of Health Laboratory.

Details on the types of 2015 outbreaks are discussed below.

COMMUNITY OUTBREAKS

In 2015, 49 community outbreaks were reported from a variety of settings. Twenty-four of these outbreaks were confirmed, with the causative agent as follows: *B. pertussis* (4), *Campylobacter* spp. (1), hepatitis A virus (1), norovirus (5), *Salmonella* (2), scabies (1), Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (1), *S. sonnei* (5), *Streptococcus pyogenes* (1) and varicella-zoster virus (3).

In 2015, Hamilton County experienced a community outbreak of shigellosis. From late September 2015 to June 23, 2016, Hamilton County Public Health and the Cincinnati Health Department investigated a community-wide shigellosis outbreak. The outbreak began as several independent day care-related *Shigella* outbreaks that spread to the community through interaction of day care children with each other and with family members. A total of 352 cases were linked to this outbreak, 157 of them being confirmed cases. The local health departments stressed the importance of hand hygiene and provided guidance on isolation, testing and cleaning to help prevent the further spread of the bacteria. The antimicrobial resistance patterns were received on 20 patients. Of these 20 patients, seven were resistant to ampicillin, two were resistant to ampicillin and streptomycin, one was resistant to ampicillin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole and an additional 10 were resistant to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

The confirmed community outbreaks of 2015 are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Confirmed Community Outbreaks, Ohio, 2015

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill
December 2014	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	4
December 2014	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Knox	6
January 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Franklin	3
January 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Kintambo	Franklin	4
January 2015	Varicella-zoster virus	Cuyahoga	5
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Vinton	17
February 2015	Norovirus GII.6B	Portage	18
February 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	5
February 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	12
February 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Jefferson	19
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Summit	4
April 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Licking	10
May 2015	Varicella-zoster virus	Knox	17
June 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Multistate	4
June 2015	<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Henry	2
June 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Stanley and Infantis	Summit	11
June 2015	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Franklin	13
August 2015	Hepatitis A virus	Geauga	3
September 2015	Varicella-zoster virus	Clark	5
October 2015	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	Butler	11
October 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	5
October 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	352
December 2015	Norovirus GII.2	Crawford	26
December 2015	Norovirus GII.3	Portage	2

Source of outbreak data: Ohio Disease Reporting System.

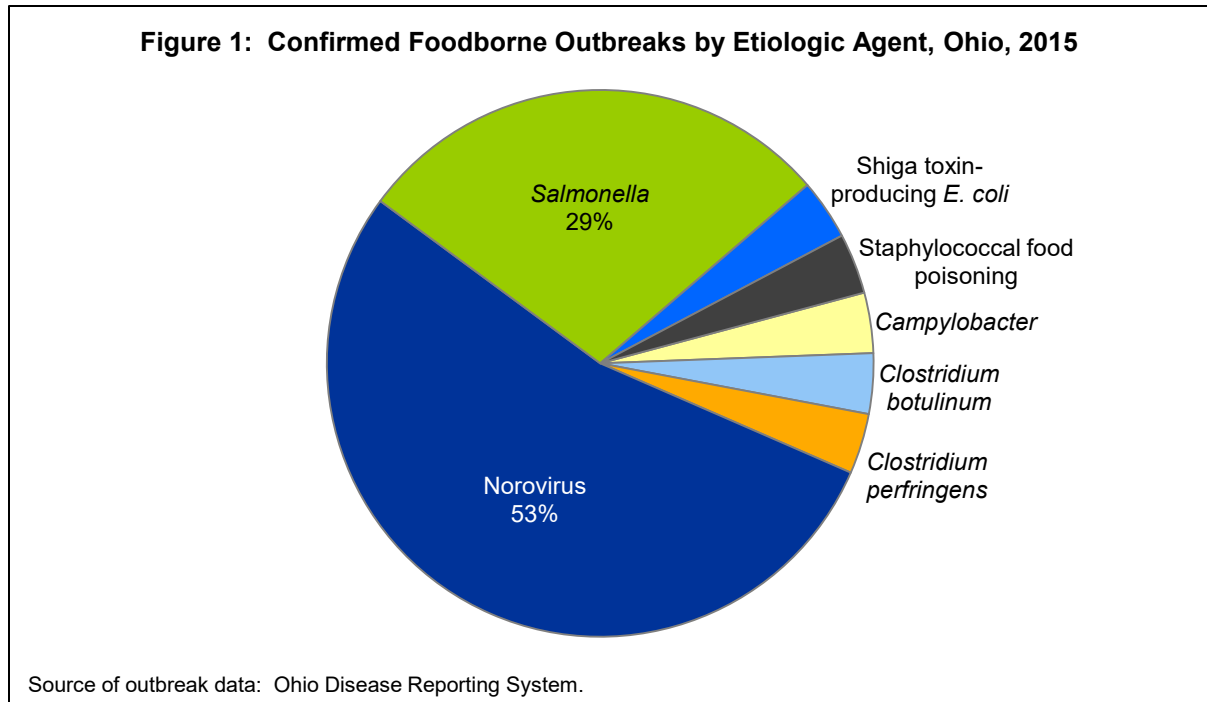
FOODBORNE OUTBREAKS

In 2015, 28 of the 81 foodborne outbreaks reported were confirmed. These 81 outbreaks in Ohio met the general [definition of a foodborne outbreak](#): “An incident in which two or more persons experience a similar illness after ingestion of a common food, and epidemiologic analysis implicates the food as the source of the illness.” (Some outbreaks with one person ill are multistate outbreaks.) The 28 confirmed outbreaks also met the agent-specific [criteria for confirmation](#) of outbreaks. As shown in Figure 1, for these 28 foodborne outbreaks, the causative agent was distributed as follows: *Campylobacter* spp. (1), *Clostridium botulinum* (1), *Clostridium perfringens* (1), *E. coli* O26 (1), norovirus GI (2), norovirus GII (13), *Salmonella* (8) and staphylococcal food poisoning (1).

In April 2015, the largest foodborne botulism outbreak in the U.S. in nearly 40 years was reported from Fairfield County, Ohio. All affected persons had attended a church potluck on April 19, 2015. CDC’s Strategic National Stockpile sent 50 doses of botulinum antitoxin to Ohio. Of 77 people who consumed potluck food, 25 met the confirmed case definition and four met the probable case definition. The median age was 64 years (range 9-87 years). The median incubation period was two days (range 1-6 days). Two cases were fatal. Serum and stool specimens and discarded potato salad made with home-canned potatoes were positive for *Clostridium botulinum* type A through

testing at ODH Laboratory. The potatoes were canned with a boiling water canner, which does not kill the spores. Through interviews, it was found that consumption of potato salad was significantly associated with illness. The combined evidence implicated potato salad prepared with improperly home-canned potatoes, a known vehicle for botulism. For further details, see [“Notes from the Field: Large Outbreak of Botulism Associated with a Church Potluck Meal – Ohio, 2015,”](#) MMWR: July 31, 2015 / 64(29); 802-803.

There were no other cases of foodborne botulism in Ohio in 2015.



The 28 confirmed foodborne outbreaks are detailed in Table 2.

Table 2: Confirmed Foodborne Outbreaks, Ohio, 2015

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Suspected Food Vehicle	Event / Setting
December 2014	Norovirus GII.6B	Franklin	17	Unknown	Restaurant
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Stark	21	Unknown	Restaurant
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Summit	28	Unknown	Restaurant
January 2015	Norovirus GII.6B	Mahoning	4	Unknown	Restaurant
January 2015	Staphylococcal enterotoxin	Hamilton	5	Alfredo sauce	Restaurant
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Butler	28	Unknown	Caterer
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Putnam	35	Pineapple, cantaloupe	Restaurant
March 2015	Norovirus GI.2	Coshocton	2	Unknown	Restaurant
March 2015	Norovirus GI.2	Wood	7	Unknown	Restaurant
April 2015	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> type A	Fairfield	29	Home-canned potatoes	Private home

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Suspected Food Vehicle	Event / Setting
April 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Franklin	4	Unknown	Restaurant
April 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Ross	19	Pizza	Restaurant
May 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Allen	5	Unknown	Restaurant
May 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Hancock	51	Lettuce/salad	Banquet facility
May 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Lucas	4	Salad greens	Restaurant
June 2015	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Clark	57	Ground beef taco meat	Private home
June 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Newport	Multistate	1	Oysters	Restaurant
July 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	Crawford	9	Home-made ice cream	Private home
August 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	Cuyahoga	9	Unknown	Restaurant
August 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Poona	Multistate	3	Cucumbers	Multiple
September 2015	<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Clinton	10	Banh Mi Vietnamese sandwich, pate sauce	Workplace cafeteria
September 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Bareilly	Multistate	1	Frozen raw tuna	Multiple
October 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O26	Multistate	3	Unknown	Restaurant
October 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> (I) 4,5,12:i:-	Hamilton	2	Unknown	Private home
November 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Weltevreden	Butler	14	Unknown	College, university
December 2015	Norovirus GII	Guernsey	170	Unknown	Hospital
December 2015	Norovirus GII.2	Mahoning	8	Roast beef	Caterer
December 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	Stark	3	Eggs	Restaurant

Source of outbreak data: Ohio Disease Reporting System.

Here are links to the outbreak reports for some of the foodborne multistate outbreaks:

[Multistate Outbreak of *Salmonella* Poona Infections Linked to Imported Cucumbers](#)

[Multistate Outbreaks of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* O26 Infections Linked to Chipotle Mexican Grill Restaurants](#)

HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED OUTBREAKS

There were 97 healthcare-associated outbreaks reported in 2015, 58 of which were confirmed as shown in Table 3.

[CDC investigated](#) a cluster of surgical site infections in Ohio in October 2015. All patients had received an amniotic tissue product from the same donor; investigators found that 27 vials of product from this donor were distributed to seven states. Of the nine Ohio patients who received it, two developed confirmed infections with *Mycoplasma hominis* and two developed probable infections. Amniotic tissue, obtained from the innermost layer of the placenta, is used in wound management, but this CDC investigation demonstrated that the product may not be free of contamination by microorganisms that can result in disease transmission. See the abstract of the investigation from the [65th Epidemic Intelligence Service \(EIS\) Conference program](#) (page 126) for further details.

Table 3: Confirmed Healthcare-Associated Outbreaks, Ohio, 2015

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	# Ill	Setting
December 2014	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	2	Hospital
December 2014	Influenza virus	4	Long-term care facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	4	Long-term care facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	7	Long-term care facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	12	Long-term care facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	15	Long-term care facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	28	Long-term care facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	29	Rehabilitation facility
December 2014	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	9	Long-term care facility
January 2015	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	3	Hospital
January 2015	Influenza virus	6	Long-term care facility
January 2015	Norovirus GI.1	91	Long-term care facility
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	12	Long-term care facility
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	23	Hospital
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	36	Long-term care facility
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	38	Long-term care facility
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	45	Long-term care facility
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	71	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Influenza virus	15	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Influenza virus	39	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII	98	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII	41	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	16	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	21	Long-term care facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII.6B	105	Long-term care facility
March 2015	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	6	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Influenza virus	8	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus	21	Hospital and long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GI and GII.4 Sydney	34	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.1	39	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	9	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	16	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	32	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	36	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	37	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	42	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	50	Long-term care facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	57	Hospital
March 2015	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	4	Long-term care facility
April 2015	Norovirus GII.1	70	Hospital
April 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	17	Long-term care facility
April 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	26	Rehabilitation facility

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	# Ill	Setting
May 2015	<i>Clostridium difficile</i>	8	Long-term care facility
May 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	25	Long-term care facility
May 2015	Rhinovirus	9	Hospital
May 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	21	Long-term care facility
June 2015	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , methicillin sensitive	2	Long-term care facility
July 2015	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	44	Long-term care facility
August 2015	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	3	Hospital
August 2015	Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae	2	Hospital
August 2015	Norovirus GI.3B	12	Long-term care facility
August 2015	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	30	Long-term care facility
August 2015	Viral conjunctivitis	4	Long-term care facility
September 2015	<i>Mycoplasma hominis</i>	4	Hospital
September 2015	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	14	Long-term care facility
December 2015	Norovirus GII.1	16	Hospital
December 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	6	Long-term care facility
December 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	14	Long-term care facility

Source of outbreak data: Ohio Disease Reporting System.

INSTITUTIONAL OUTBREAKS

In 2015, 163 institutional outbreaks were reported. Of these, 91 were confirmed. See Table 4 below for the confirmed institutional outbreaks.

Table 4: Confirmed Institutional Outbreaks, Ohio, 2015

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Setting
November 2014	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	2	School
November 2014	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	5	School
November 2014	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Licking	5	School
November 2014	Influenza virus	Franklin	6	Assisted living facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	Franklin	3	Assisted living facility
December 2014	Influenza virus	Hamilton	12	Retirement community
December 2014	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Cuyahoga	6	Day care center
January 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	5	School
January 2015	Influenza virus	Defiance	8	Assisted living facility
January 2015	Influenza virus	Franklin	38	Assisted living facility
January 2015	Influenza virus	Hancock	2	Assisted living facility

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Setting
January 2015	Influenza virus	Union	6	Assisted living facility
January 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Hamilton	35	Assisted living facility
January 2015	<i>Pediculus capitis</i>	Union	7	School
January 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Cuyahoga	22	Day care center
January 2015	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , methicillin resistant	Belmont	5	Group home
February 2015	Influenza virus	Franklin	8	Assisted living facility
February 2015	Norovirus GI.3B	Clark	27	Assisted living facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII (confirmed), Rotavirus (probable)	Madison	43	Day care center
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Cuyahoga	47	Day care center
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Hamilton	71	Assisted living facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Huron	22	Assisted living facility
February 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Stark	163	MRDD facility
February 2015	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Franklin	47	School
February 2015	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Franklin	52	School
March 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Fairfield	3	School
March 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Lorain	3	School
March 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Summit	6	School
March 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O111	Franklin	4	Day care center in private home
March 2015	Influenza virus	Franklin	3	MRDD facility
March 2015	Norovirus GI.3B	Montgomery	6	Assisted living facility
March 2015	Norovirus GI.3C	Huron	38	Assisted living facility
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Ashland	31	Camp
March 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Franklin	30	School
March 2015	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Franklin	15	School
April 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	5	School
April 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Stark	34	Assisted living facility
April 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	30	Day care center
April 2015	<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	Franklin	6	School
April 2015	Varicella-zoster virus	Franklin	6	School
May 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Stark	5	School
May 2015	Norovirus GI.2	Lucas	73	Day care center
May 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Montgomery	19	Assisted living facility
May 2015	<i>Sarcoptes scabiei</i>	Cuyahoga	9	Correctional facility
June 2015	Impetigo	Montgomery	7	Day care center
June 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	52	Day care center
July 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	7	Day care center

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Setting
July 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O26	Franklin	11	Day care center in private home
July 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	25	Day care center
August 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	5	School
August 2015	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	Holmes	39	Camp
August 2015	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Mercer	6	Day care center in private home
August 2015	Norovirus GII	Hamilton	16	Day care center
August 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	3	Day care center
August 2015	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , methicillin resistant	Seneca	32	College sports team
September 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	4	School
September 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	13	School
September 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	13	School
September 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	45	School
September 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7	Allen	10	Sitter in a private home
September 2015	Parainfluenza virus	Hamilton	7	Day care center
September 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	12	Day care center
September 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	4	Day care center
September 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	27	School
September 2015	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , methicillin resistant	Noble	6	Group home
October 2015	Adenovirus B3	Franklin	13	School
October 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Fairfield	9	School
October 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	2	School
October 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	3	School
October 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	4	School
October 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Mercer	13	School
October 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Mercer	14	School
October 2015	Coxsackievirus	Allen	5	Day care center
October 2015	Coxsackievirus	Union	15	Day care center
October 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O103	Franklin	5	Day care center
October 2015	Norovirus GII.2	Franklin	14	School
October 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	5	School
October 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	3	Day care center
October 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Hamilton	4	Day care center
October 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Lucas	6	Day care center
November 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Fairfield	3	School
November 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	2	School
November 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	2	Day care center
November 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	3	School
November 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Franklin	9	School
November 2015	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	Hamilton	2	School
November 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Agbeni	Franklin	3	Day care center
November 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium	Summit	3	Day care center
December 2015	Norovirus GII.4 Sydney	Franklin	37	College, university

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Setting
December 2015	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Franklin	8	Day care center
December 2015	Varicella-zoster virus	Cuyahoga	7	School

Source of outbreak data: Ohio Disease Reporting System.

WATERBORNE OUTBREAKS

In 2015, eight confirmed and probable waterborne outbreaks were reported. These are detailed in Table 5.

Table 5: Confirmed and Probable Waterborne Outbreaks, Ohio, 2015

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Setting
January 2015	<i>Mycobacterium chelonae</i>	Lucas	4	Ambulatory surgery center
May 2015	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Lucas	20	Office building
June 2015	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Franklin	5	Long-term care facility
June 2015	Chloramine reaction	Franklin	32	Indoor waterpark
July 2015	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O71:H11	Stark	9	Lake
August 2015	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Montgomery	3	Splash pad
August 2015	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Delaware	27	Waterpark
August 2015	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Wood	2	Church

Source of outbreak data: Ohio Disease Reporting System.

Here is the link to the *M. chelonae* outbreak report for further details:

[Notes from the Field: *Mycobacterium chelonae* Eye Infections Associated with Humidifier Use in an Outpatient LASIK Clinic – Ohio, 2015](#), MMWR: October 23, 2015 / 64(41); 1177.

ZOOBOTIC OUTBREAKS

In 2015, 11 confirmed and probable zoonotic outbreaks were reported, as seen in Table 6.

Table 6: Confirmed and Probable Zoonotic Outbreaks, Ohio, 2015

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Type of Animal	Setting
January 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Muenchen	Franklin	2	Crested gecko	Home day care
March 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> (I) 4,5,12:i-	Licking	3	Dairy cattle	Farm
March 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Hadar	Multistate	3	Live poultry	Private home
March 2015	<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>	Franklin	4	Calves	Veterinary clinic

Month of Onset	Causative Agent	County	# Ill	Type of Animal	Setting
April 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis	Multistate	20	Live poultry	Private home
May 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Muenchen and Muenster	Multistate	3	Live poultry	Private home
June 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Poona	Multistate	1	Turtles	Private home
July 2015	<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Clermont	2	Cats	Humane society
August 2015	<i>Campylobacter</i> spp.	Columbiana	2	Puppy	Private home
August 2015	<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi B var Java, Pomona and Poona	Multistate	5	Turtles	Private home
September 2015	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> spp.	Hancock	23	Calves	Veterinary clinic

Source of outbreak data: Ohio Disease Reporting System.

Here are links to the outbreak reports for the multistate zoonotic outbreaks:

[Four Multistate Outbreaks of Human *Salmonella* Infections Linked to Live Poultry in Backyard Flocks](#)

[Four Multistate Outbreaks of Human *Salmonella* Infections Linked to Small Turtles](#)

Please refer to the Technical Notes (pp. 89-91) for additional information on the outbreak data.

Acknowledgements: These outbreak investigations were performed by local public health personnel (nurses, sanitarians, epidemiologists) and healthcare professionals in the medical community. Laboratory analysis was done in local clinical labs, the Ohio Department of Health Laboratory and the Ohio Department of Agriculture Laboratory. Our thanks to all these partners for their work in the investigation of outbreaks and the prevention of disease.