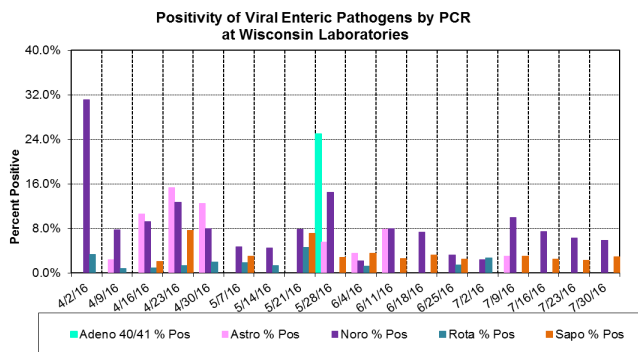
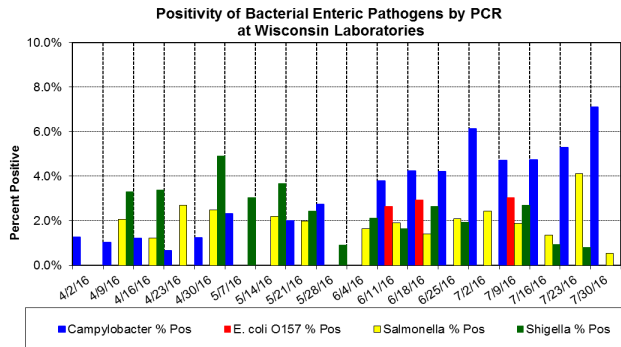


Laboratory Surveillance Report

Gastropathogens (Week ending July 30, 2016)

Surveillance Data Synopsis

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory viruses reported.
- EPEC and Campylobacter were the most frequently reported gastropathogens.



Wisconsin Surveillance

- Enteropathogenic *E. coli* (EPEC) and Campylobacter were the two most frequently reported enteric bacterial pathogen from WI clinical laboratories performing culture independent detection tests (CIDT's).
- Norovirus and the other viral gastropathogen activity are at low seasonal levels.

To enhance surveillance activities for novel influenza viruses, the WSLH asks labs to please send:

- **ALL influenza positive specimens** throughout the summer months.

Other Surveillance Data-Wisconsin

Week Ending July 30, 2016

Resp. Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
Rhinovirus/enterovirus	166	14.5
Parainfluenza	179	5.6↓
Adenovirus	84	3.6
Influenza	183	<1
Human metapneumovirus	185	0
RSV	183	0
Coronavirus	84	0
<i>B. pertussis</i>	96	9.4

Respiratory

- Rhinovirus/enterovirus were the predominant respiratory pathogens detected.
- Sporadic enterovirus D68 cases have been reported in the US this summer. No cases have been reported in WI.

Zika virus

- As of August 3, 2016, there have been 18 travel related Zika virus cases confirmed in Wisconsin according to the WI Division of Public Health.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/arboviral/zika.htm>

Week Ending July 30, 2016

GI Pathogen PCR	# Tested	% Positive
EPEC	34	20.6
Campylobacter	183	7.1↑
Sapovirus	34	5.9
Giardia	34	5.9
Cryptosporidium	34	5.9
Norovirus	108	5.8
STEC	94	1.1
Salmonella	183	<1
<i>E. coli</i> O157	34	0
Shigella	150	0

Others reported include ETEC (3%), *Y. enterocolitica* (1%) and EAEC (6%)