${\it SUMMARY~OF~SELECTED~REPORTABLE~DISEASES~January-December,~2016}^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$

Case counts refer to confirmed and probable cases.

	Jan-Dec	Jan-Dec	5 Year Median ²
	2016	2015	Jan-Dec
VACCINE PREVENTABLE DISEASES:		T	1
Haemophilus influenzae, serotype b invasive disease (<5 years of age)	5 (4)	5 (3)	3 (2)
Measles	31	7	2
Meningococcal Infection, invasive	3	5	9
Mumps	7	2	2
Pertussis (confirmed)	287 (154)	580 (341)	867 (341)
ENTERIC DISEASES:			
Amebiasis	6	1	21
Campylobacteriosis	1,241	1,379	939
Cryptosporidiosis	549	62	46
E.coli, Shiga-toxin producing	148	128	128
Giardiasis	125	143	119
Listeriosis	6	5	8
Salmonellosis	900	1,160	1,010
Shigellosis	1,231	549	434
Vibrio infection	19	33	29
VIRAL HEPATITIDES:			
Hepatitis A	46	72	73
Hepatitis B, acute	16	43	50
Hepatitis B, non-acute	1,128	918	892
INVASIVE DISEASES:			
Legionellosis	76	93	59
Streptococcus pneumoniae	716	678	724
Streptococcus Group A	555	351	231
Streptococcus Group B in infants <90 days of age	60	61	41
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus	1,265	1,155	1,155
VECTOR-BORNE & ZOONOTIC DISEASES:			
Chikungunya	4	25	0
Dengue	14	24	10
Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome	4	1	3
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	23	17	50
West Nile Virus Infection	78	103	103
Zika	56	0	0
Animals with Rabies ³	90	79	47
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES:	24.022	22.517	21.740
Chlamydia	34,923	32,517	31,749
Gonorrhea Primary and Secondary Symbilis	10,330 721	8,270 588	7,585 572
Primary and Secondary Syphilis Forly Letont Syphilic	488	357	308
Early Latent Syphilis Late and Late Latent Syphilis	679	530	533
Congenital Syphilis	14	14	13
ALSO OF INTEREST IN ARIZONA:	17	14	1.0
Coccidioidomycosis ⁴	6,101	7,622	7,622
CocoldiolityCobio	0,101	7,022	7,022

These counts reflect the year reported or tested and not the date infected.

² During 2016, the 5-year median includes cases reported 2011 through 2015.

³ Based on animals submitted for rabies testing.
⁴Reported coccidioidomycosis cases were elevated from June 2009 through December 2012 when a major commercial laboratory changed its reporting practices for coccidioidomycosis. In 2013, a change in testing methods occurred at this laboratory, accounting for a decline in reports.