

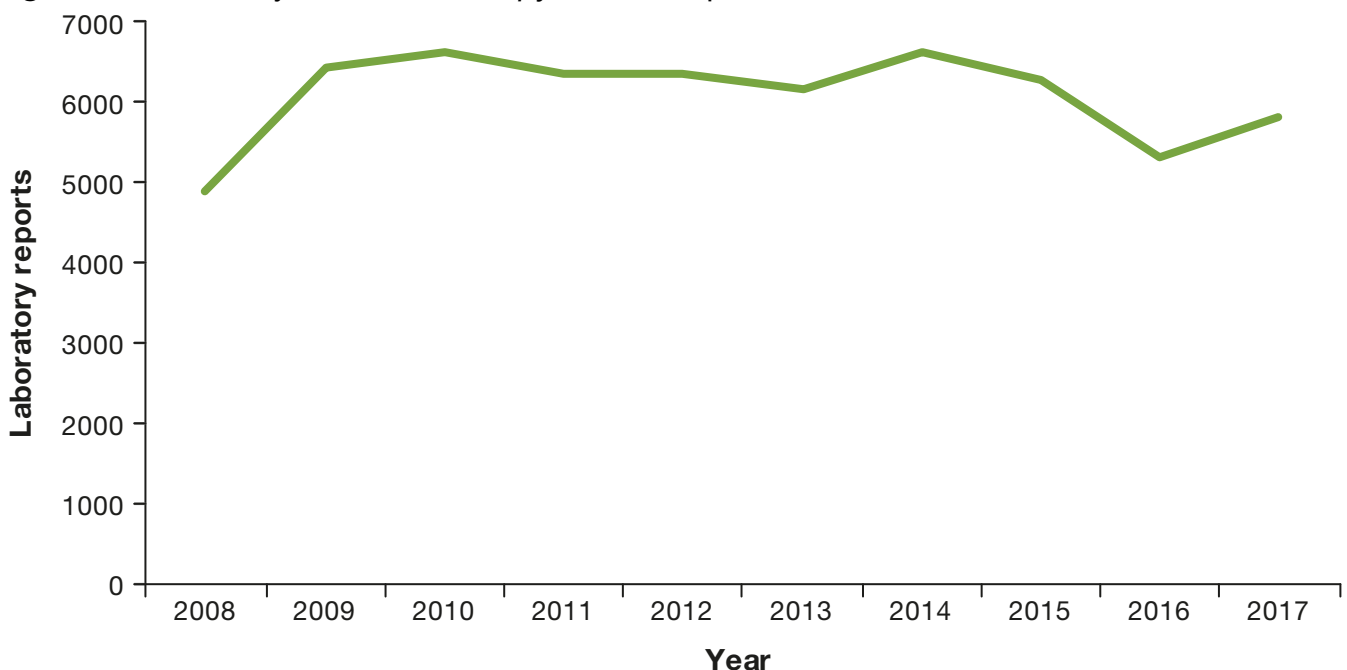
Surveillance report.

Annual summary of *Campylobacter* in Scotland, 2017

Prepared by: Gastrointestinal and Zoonotic Team

During 2017, 5796 laboratory reports of *Campylobacter* were received by HPS. This was an increase of 485 (9.1%) compared to 2016 when 5311 isolates were reported (Figure 1). This increase follows a decline in reports of *Campylobacter* in each of the previous two years. Despite the increase in reports in 2017, the number remains below the peak of 6636 reports in 2014.

Figure 1: Laboratory isolates of *Campylobacter* reported to HPS, 2008-2017.



In Scotland the overall rate of *Campylobacter* in 2017 was 107.2 per 100,000, compared to 99.0 in 2016 (Table 1). Among the mainland NHS boards rates in 2017 ranged from 60.8 per 100,000 to 174.6 per 100,000. The increase in *Campylobacter* was observed in nine of the mainland NHS boards compared to 2016 rates, and in two of the three Island NHS boards. Rates and changes in rates in the island boards should be viewed with caution due to the effect of their small population size.

NHS board rates per 100,000

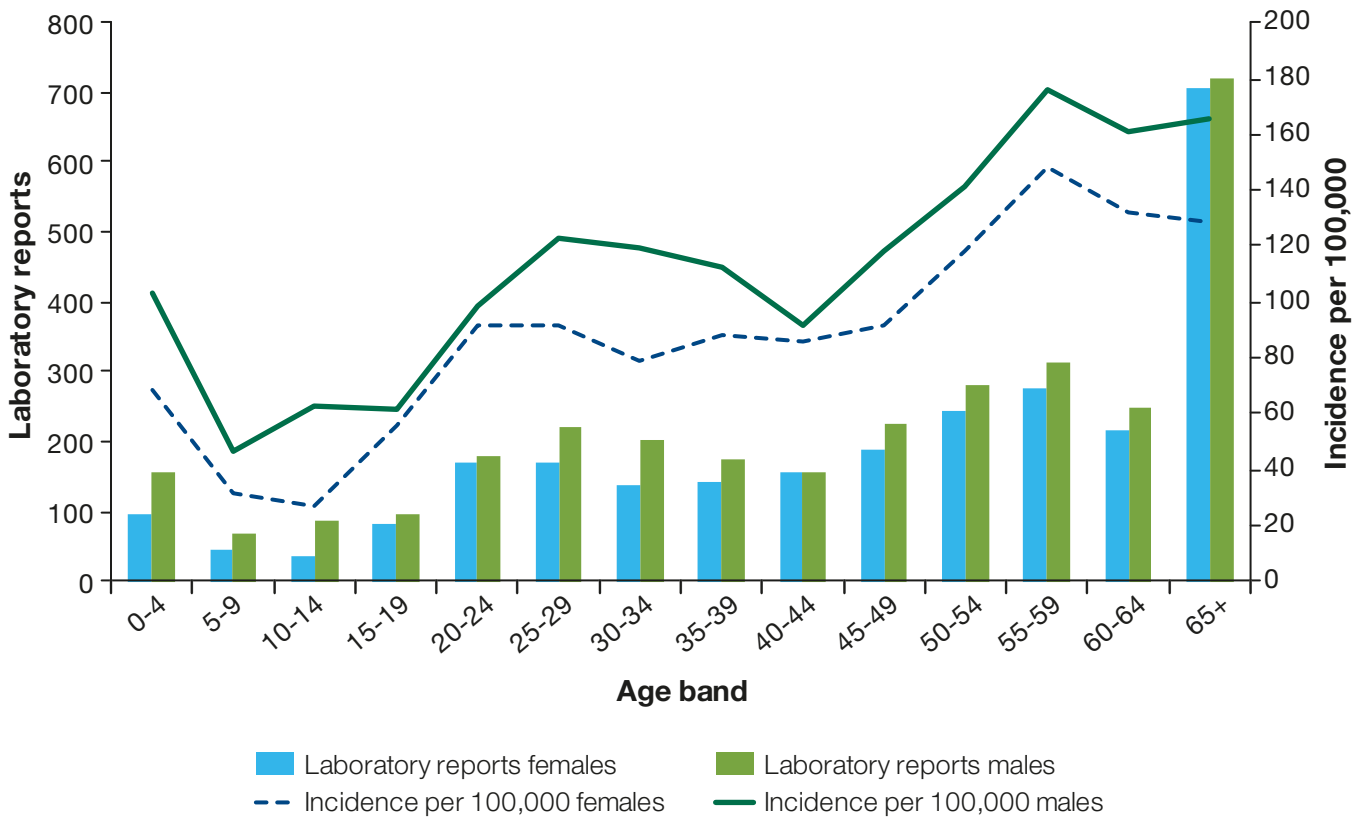
Table 1: Rates per 100,000 population of reports of *Campylobacter* to HPS, in 2017 and 2016.

NHS board	Rate in 2017	Rate in 2016
Ayrshire & Arran	87.4	83.0
Borders	174.6	135.6
Dumfries & Galloway	97.0	95.5
Fife	60.8	69.8
Forth Valley	133.0	88.6
Grampian	78.7	76.6
Greater Glasgow & Clyde	111.2	98.4
Highland	104.1	87.5
Lanarkshire	132.8	124.1
Lothian	99.4	99.9
Orkney	205.9	87.7
Shetland	116.4	86.2
Tayside	136.7	134.7
Western Isles	74.3	99.7
Scotland	107.2	99.0

Demographics

The incidence of reported *Campylobacter* infection is not uniform across the population, rates are higher in children under 5 years of age compared with older children and young adults and then increases with the highest rates among those 50 years and older (Figure 2). Overall rates are higher in males, with 120.0 per 100,000 compared to 96.4 per 100,000 for females. The reasons for the higher rates among males are unknown.

Figure 2: Laboratory reports and incidence per 100,000 of *Campylobacter* by sex and age band in 2017.



Outbreaks

Most cases of *Campylobacter* infection are apparently sporadic with few identified general outbreaks. In 2017, no general outbreaks of *Campylobacter* were reported to ObSurv (the surveillance system for all general outbreaks of infectious intestinal disease in Scotland). The last general outbreak of *Campylobacter* reported to ObSurv was in 2014. Since ObSurv was established in 1996 there have been a total of 35 general outbreaks of *Campylobacter* reported.

HPS Surveillance Report

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