

## **Case Information:**



### **Clinical Characteristics:**

Symptom	# Cases	% Cases	
Apnea (in kids <1)	0	0%	
Paroxysmal cough	25	83%	
Post-tussive vomiting	11	37%	
Whoop	2	7%	

2 Cases were hospitalized



# **Demographics:**



# Pertussis Maine Surveillance Report | 2020

#### **Demographics:**



63% Female 37% Male

Average age 14 years Age Range 1 month - 75 years

80% White, 20% unknown

#### Geography:





### **Vaccination Status**

77% Of cases were up to

date on vaccinations

93% Of eligible cases had received at least one dose of vaccine

Age	Unvaccinated	Under- vaccinated for age	Up to Date on Vaccines	Unknown vaccination status	Total
<6 months	1	0	2	0	2
6-11 months	0	0	0	0	0
1-3 years	0	0	5	0	5
4-10 years	0	1	10	0	11
11-18 years	0	1	4	1	6
>18 years	2	3	2	1	6
Total	2	5	23	2	30

### **Prevention:**

- The best way to prevent pertussis (whooping cough) is to get vaccinated.
- Being up-to-date with pertussis vaccines is especially important for families with, and caregivers of, new babies because pertussis in babies can be severe and in rare instances fatal.
- Getting the Tdap vaccine during pregnancy is an important step to protect your baby, especially before they are old enough to be vaccinated.
- Keep babies and other people at high risk for pertussis complications away from infected people.
- Practicing good hygiene is the best way to prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses including:
  - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
  - Put your used tissue in the waste basket.
  - Cough or sneeze into your upper sleeve or elbow, not your hands, if you don't have a tissue.
  - Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds.
  - Use an alcohol-based hand rub if soap and water are not available.
- Stay home if you are sick.



For more information visit: www.maine.gov/dhhs/pertussis https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/index.html