Case Information:

446 patients diagnosed with pertussis
33.3 Cases per 100,000 people
9% increase since 2017

Demographics:
52% of patients were male, 48% were female
Average Age: 11 years
Median Age: 8 years
Range (24 days – 84 years)
92% White, 1% Asian, 1% Black, 6% Unknown

Clinical Characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th># Cases</th>
<th>% Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apnea (in kids &lt;1)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paroxysmal cough</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-tussive Vomiting</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whoop</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average cough duration was 21 days

9 patients were hospitalized
18% Of cases <1 year were hospitalized

Age Distribution of Cases:

- 6% < 6 months
- 3% 6 - 11 months
- 13% 1 - 6 years
- 34% 7 - 10 years
- 35% 11 - 19 years
- 9% 20+ years

Geography:

Four counties had rates of pertussis above the 2018 state rate of 33.3:
- York (84.7)
- Waldo (160.6)
- Sagadahoc (38.1)
- Hancock (56.8)

County Level Information:

- Four counties had rates of pertussis above the 2018 state rate of 33.3
  - York (84.7)
  - Waldo (160.6)
  - Sagadahoc (38.1)
  - Hancock (56.8)
### Vaccination Status by Age Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Unvaccinated</th>
<th>Under-vaccinated</th>
<th>Up to Date on Vaccines</th>
<th>Unknown Vaccination Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 6 months</td>
<td>8 (32%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>17 (68%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 – 11 months</td>
<td>1 (7%)</td>
<td>5 (33%)</td>
<td>9 (60%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – 6 years</td>
<td>17 (11%)</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
<td>131 (86%)</td>
<td>2 (1%)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 – 10 years</td>
<td>4 (7%)</td>
<td>4 (7%)</td>
<td>50 (86%)</td>
<td>0 (0%)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11- 19 years</td>
<td>7 (4%)</td>
<td>12 (8%)</td>
<td>131 (86%)</td>
<td>5 (3%)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 20 years</td>
<td>15 (37%)</td>
<td>5 (12%)</td>
<td>9 (22%)</td>
<td>12 (29%)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>52 (12%)</td>
<td>28 (6%)</td>
<td>347 (78%)</td>
<td>19 (4%)</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**78%** Of cases were fully up to date on vaccinations

**12%** Of cases were unvaccinated

### 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
- Keep babies and other people at high risk for pertussis complications away from infected people
- Like many respiratory illnesses, pertussis spreads by coughing and sneezing while in close contact with others, who then breathe in the bacteria. 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.

For more information visit:
[www.maine.gov/idepi](http://www.maine.gov/idepi)
[https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/index.html](https://www.cdc.gov/pertussis/index.html)

All cases of pertussis must be immediately reported to Maine CDC by calling 1-800-821-5821.