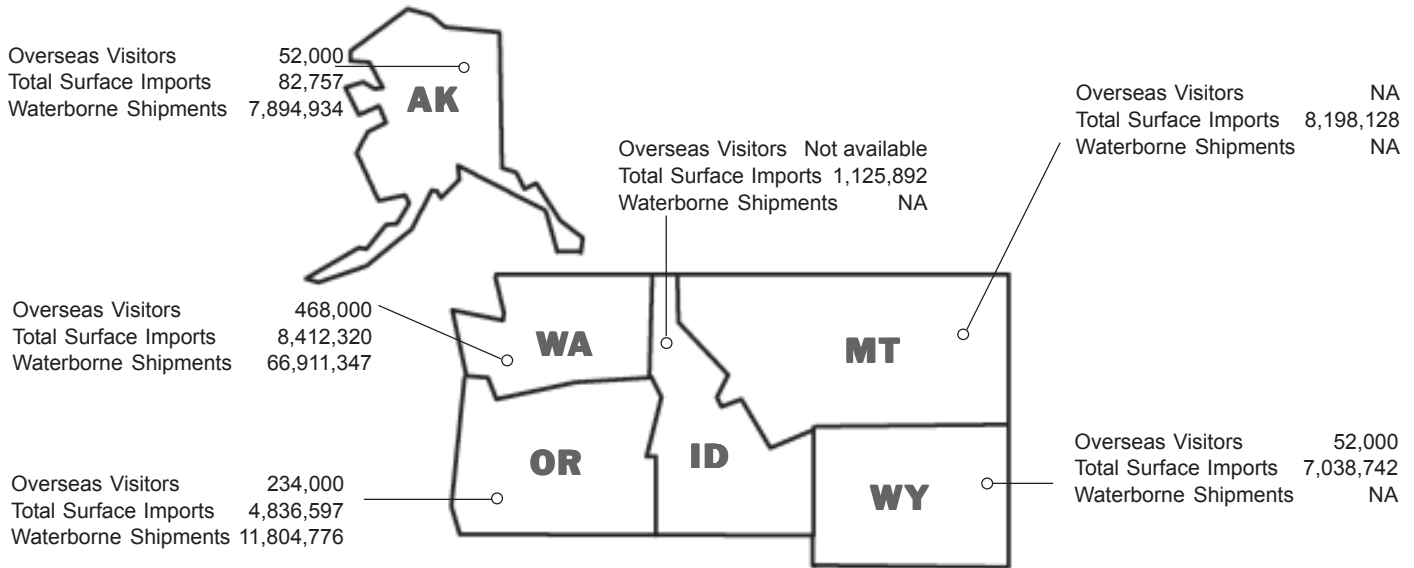


Northwest Region at a Glance

Transportation Patterns

What does transportation have to do with public health? For one thing it's an indicator of the vulnerability of local populations to emerging or re-emerging illnesses. No place is completely isolated from the world anymore. Trucks, trains, airplanes, and ships carry with them interstate and international hitchhikers—old and new diseases—ready to adapt to new hosts.



Notes: All data are from 2000; surface imports are in metric tons, and are from Canada and Mexico; waterborne imports are in short tons; overseas visitors are international arrivals not in transit, excluding those from Canada and Mexico.

Sources: **Overseas visitors:** U.S. Department of Commerce, International Trade Administration, Office of Tourism Industries, *Overseas Visitors to Select U.S. States and Territories 1999-2000 (Ranked by 2000 Market Share)*, Washington, DC: 2001. <http://tinet.ita.doc.gov/>; **Surface imports:** Bureau of Transportation Statistics, www.bts.gov/ntda/tbscd/reports/annual02/state/w2002_wa.html; **Waterborne shipments:** Port of Portland, www.portofportlandor.com/Marinest_new.asp; Bureau of Transportation, Alaska profile, www.bts.gov/publications/transportation_profiles/alaska/excel/table_03_10.xls; 2002 WA State Data Book, www.ofm.wa.gov/databook/economy/ct17.htm.

Some Microbes and Infectious Diseases Recognized Since 1977

Year	Microbe	Type	Disease
1977	Ebola virus	Virus	Ebola hemorrhagic fever
1977	Legionella pneumophila	Bacteria	Legionnaires' disease
1977	Hantaa virus	Virus	Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HRFS)
1977	Campylobacter jejuni	Bacteria	Enteric pathogens distributed globally
1980	Human T-lymphotropic	Virus	T-cell lymphoma-leukemia virus I (HTLV-I)
1981	Toxic-producing strains of Staphylococcus aureus	Bacteria	Toxic shock syndrome (tampon use)
1982	Escherichia coli O157:H7	Bacteria	Hemorrhagic colitis; hemolytic uremic syndrome
1982	HTLV-II	Virus	Hairy cell leukemia
1982	Borrelia burgdorferi	Bacteria	Lyme disease
1983	Human immunodeficiency virus	Virus	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
1983	Helicobacter pylori	Bacteria	Peptic ulcer disease
1986	Cyclospora cayatanensis	Parasite	Persistent diarrhea
1988	Human herpesvirus-6	Virus	Roseola subitum
1989	Hepatitis C	Virus	Parenterally transmitted Non-A, Non-B, liver infection
1991	Encephalitozoon hellem	Parasite	Conjunctivitis, disseminated disease
1992	Bartonella henselae	Bacteria	Cat-scratch disease; bacillary angiomatosis
1993	Sin nombre virus	Virus	Adult respiratory distress syndrome
2003	SARS-associated corona virus	Virus	Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)

Source: 1995 Report of the Committee on International Science, Engineering and Technology Policy. From the Federation of American Scientists, www.fas.org/promed/about/table2.html (February 03, 2004).