



2014 Profile of Cryptosporidiosis in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

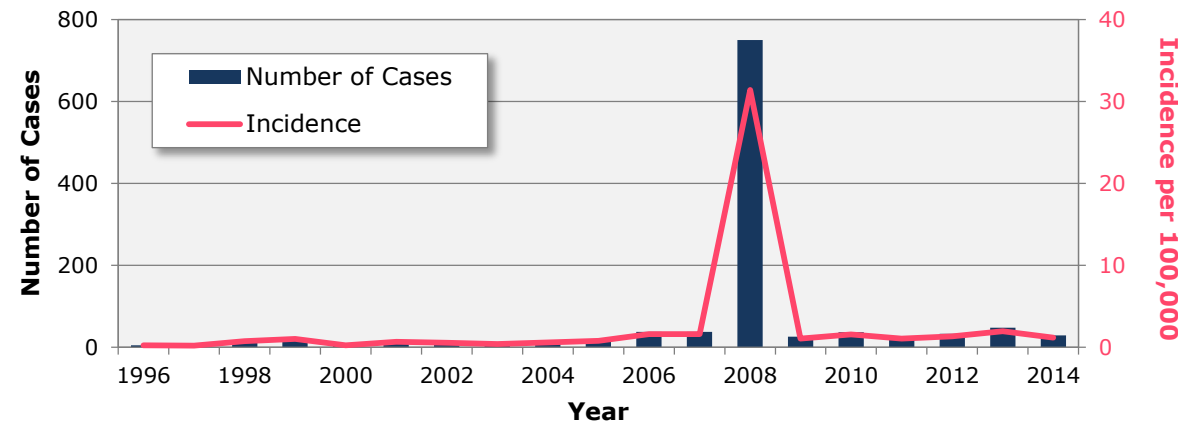
Summary of Cryptosporidiosis Cases, 2014

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	29 (100.0)	1.2
Sex		
Male	19 (65.5)	1.5
Female	10 (34.5)	0.8
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	4 (13.8)	0.4
White	15 (51.7)	1.9
Black	9 (31.0)	1.6
Asian	1 (3.4)	0.7
Age Group (years)		
<1	0	N/A
1-4	1 (3.4)	0.6
5-9	2 (6.9)	1.1
10-14	1 (3.4)	0.5
15-19	0	N/A
20-29	10 (34.5)	2.7
30-39	6 (20.7)	1.5
40-49	5 (17.2)	1.5
50-59	0	N/A
≥60	4 (13.8)	1.2
Hospitalizations	9 (31.0)	0.4

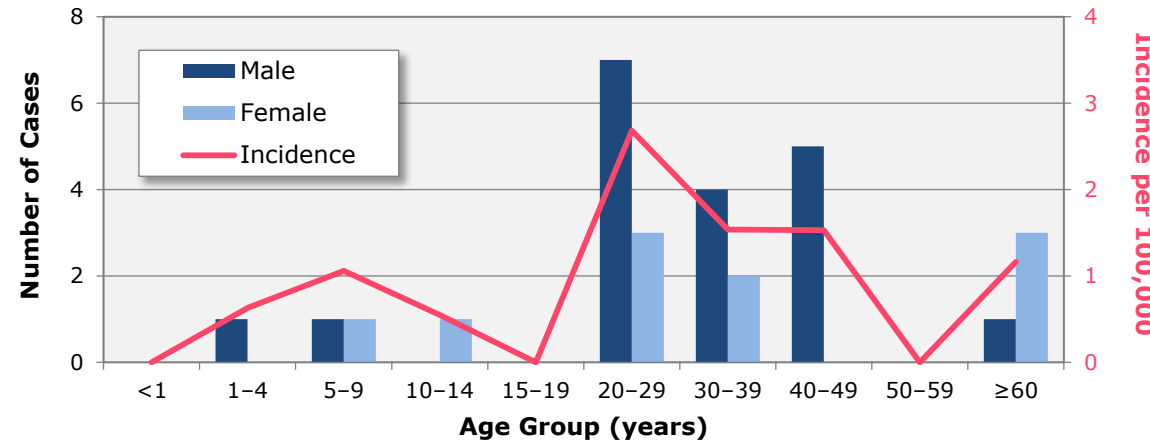
N/A = Not applicable

- *Cryptosporidium* is a microscopic parasite which causes the diarrheal disease cryptosporidiosis, and is one of the most common causes of waterborne disease in the U.S. Immunocompromised persons have higher risk for more severe illnesses.
- Persons at greater risk of exposure and infection include international travelers and persons who drink unfiltered, untreated water, or swimmers who drink contaminated recreational water.
- A large outbreak of cryptosporidiosis occurred in North Texas in 2008, associated with recreational water sources. Other than this 2008 outbreak, the majority of case reports have been non-outbreak associated.
- Greater numbers of cases tend to be reported during the summer months in Dallas.

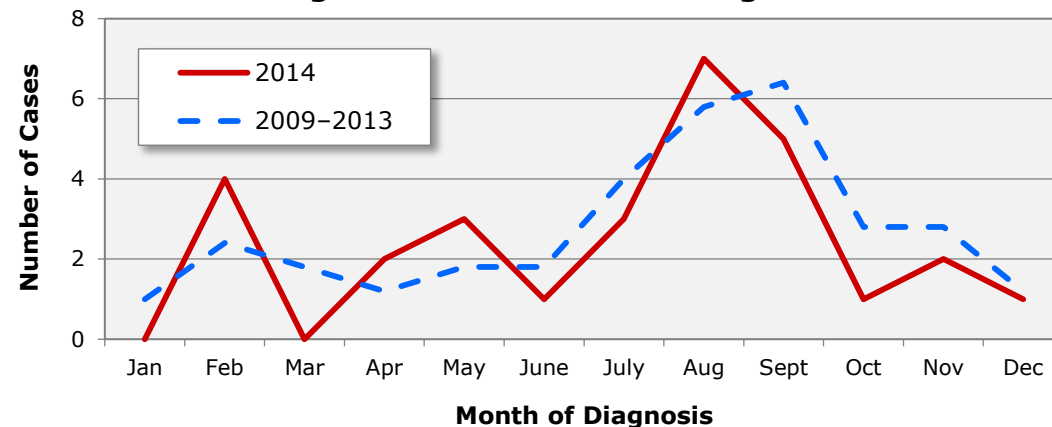
Cryptosporidiosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1996-2014



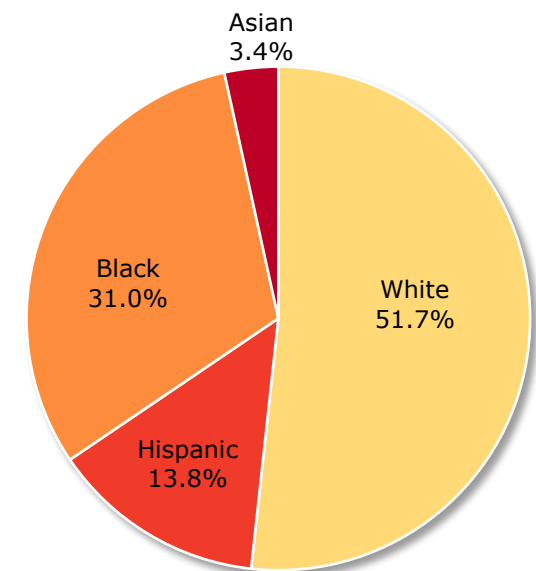
Cryptosporidiosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2014



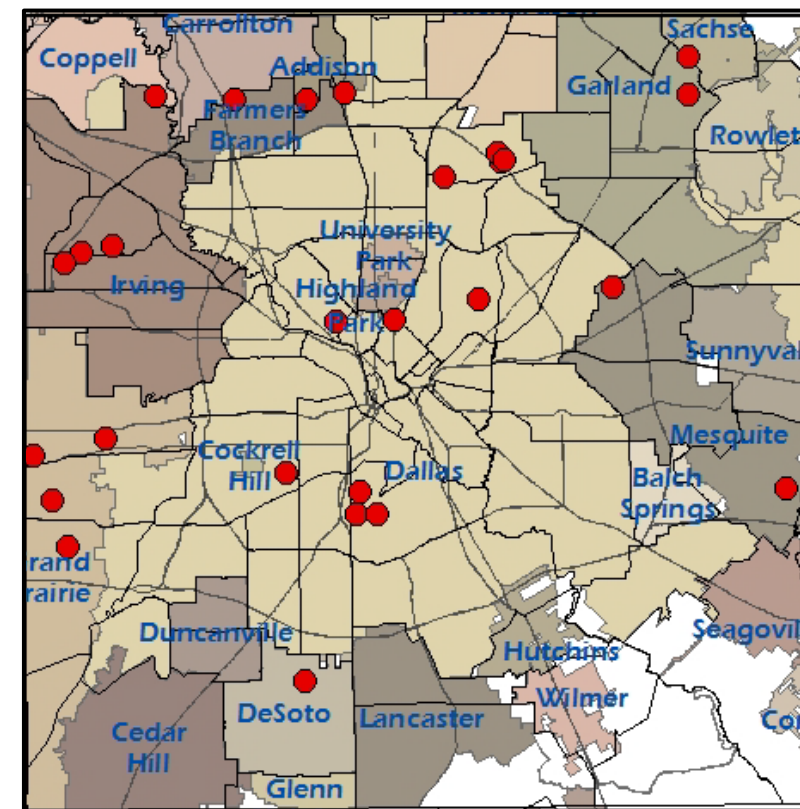
Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2014 and Average Number of Cases During 2009-2013



Cryptosporidiosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2014 (n=29)



Distribution of Cryptosporidiosis Cases, 2014



Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2014; 5 year average incidence from 2009-2013.

Data Sources: Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services, Epidemiology Division; National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS); Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics, available at <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/popdat/detailX.shtm>.