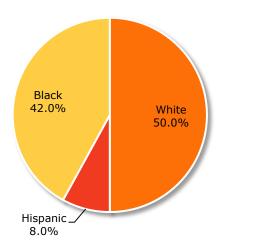


Summary of Legionellosis Cases, 2014

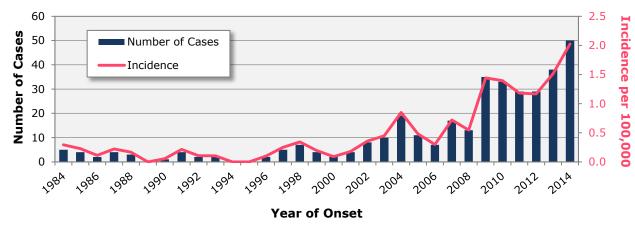
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	50 (100.0)	2.0
Sex		
Male	28 (56.0)	2.3
Female	22 (44.07)	1.8
Race/Ethnicity		
White	25 (50.0)	3.2
Black	21 (42.0)	3.8
Hispanic	4 (8.0)	0.4
Age Group (years)		
≤19	0	N/A
20-29	1 (2.0)	0.3
30-39	5 (10.0)	1.3
40-49	5 (10.0)	1.5
50-59	12 (24.0)	4.0
≥60	27 (54.0)	7.9
Hospitalizations	49 (98.0)	2.0
Deaths	3 (6.0)	0.1

N/A = Not applicable

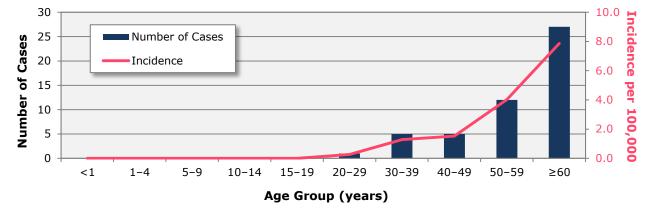




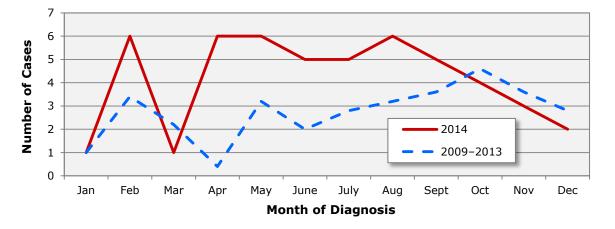
Legionellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, 1984–2014



Legionellosis Cases and Incidence by Age Group (years), 2014



Legionellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2014 and Average Number of Cases During 2009–2013



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; United States Census Bureau, Population and Housing Unit Estimates, available at http://www.census.gov/popest/.



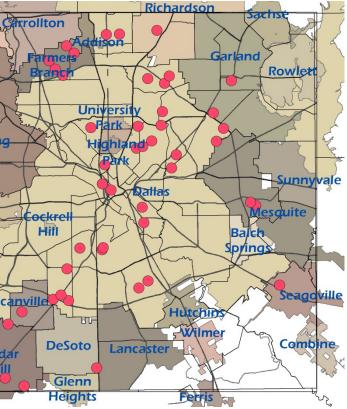


• Legionella bacteria are commonly found naturally in the environment, and grow best in warm water.

· Symptoms of legionellosis range from mild febrile illness (Pontiac fever) to severe pneumonia (Legionnaires' disease) requiring hospitalization.

· Persons at higher risk of illness include those with weakened immune systems (e.g., from cancer, kidney failure, diabetes, transplant), chronic lung disease, history of smoking, and persons aged >50 years.

· Legionellosis cases have been increasing in the United States in recent years for unknown reasons; the highest proportion of legionellosis cases tend to be reported in the summer and fall. (MMWR 2011 60(32):1083-1086)



Distribution of Legionellosis Cases, 2014