



# 2010–2014 Profile of *Neisseria meningitidis* (Meningococcal Disease) in Dallas County

## Dallas County Health and Human Services

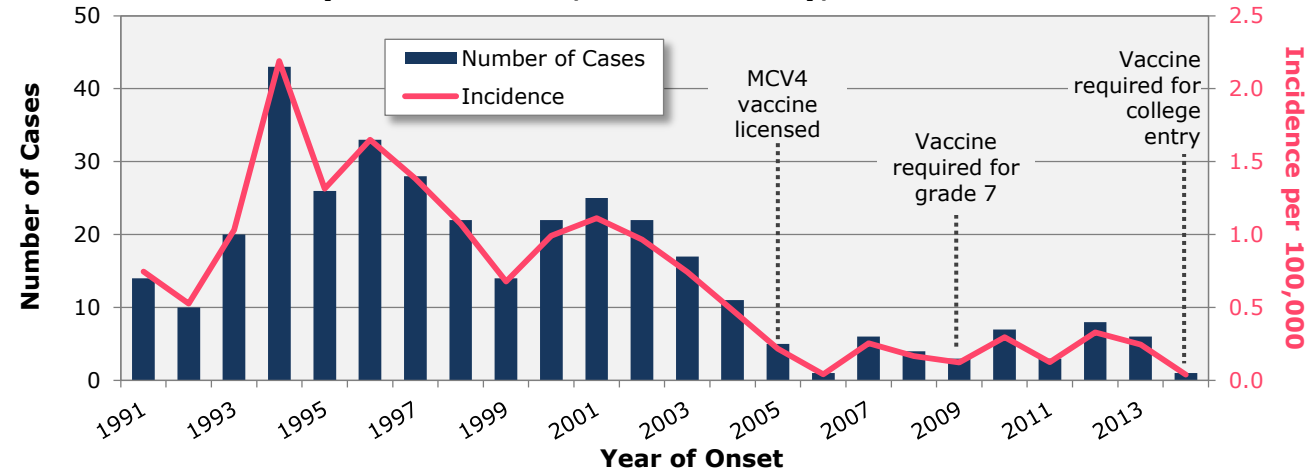
### Summary of *N. meningitidis* (Meningococcal) Cases, 2010–2014

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
<b>Total</b>	25 (100.0)	0.2
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	7 (28.0)	0.1
Female	18 (72.0)	0.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Black	10 (40.0)	0.3
Hispanic	10 (40.0)	0.2
White	5 (20.0)	0.1
<b>Age Group (years)</b>		
<1	3 (12.0)	1.5
1	1 (4.0)	0.5
2–4	0	N/A
5–17	3 (12.0)	0.1
18–34	10 (40.0)	0.3
35–49	5 (20.0)	0.2
50–64	2 (8.0)	0.1
≥65	1 (4.0)	0.1
<b>Deaths</b>	2 (8.0)	0.02

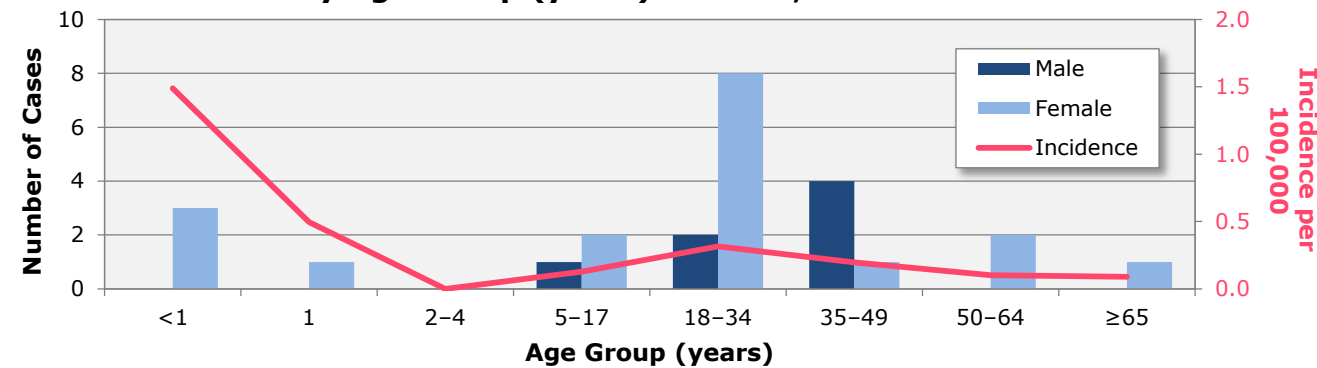
N/A = Not applicable

- Meningococcal disease refers to illnesses caused by the bacteria *Neisseria meningitidis*. These infections are often severe and can cause meningitis and/or bacteremia.
- Persons at increased risk of meningococcal disease include: military recruits, college freshmen living in dormitories, persons traveling to parts of the world where meningococcal disease is common, and persons with functional asplenia, or immune system deficiencies.
- Rates of meningococcal disease have been declining in the U.S. since the late 1990s; highest rates are in children <1 year, followed by a second peak in adolescence.
- Two doses of conjugate meningococcal vaccine (MCV4) are recommended for adolescents 11 through 18 years of age, and protect against serogroups A, C, W, and Y. Vaccines for B serogroup have been recently approved.

### Meningococcal Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1991–2014



### Meningococcal Cases and Incidence by Age Group (years) and Sex, 2010–2014



### Meningococcal Cases and Incidence by Age Group, 2010–2014

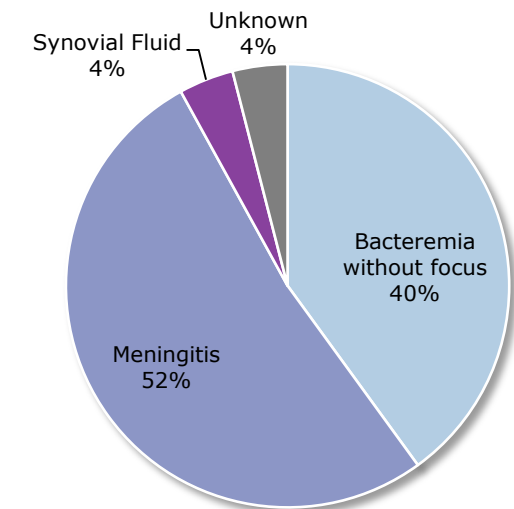
Age Group (years)	Serogroup B n (Incidence*)	Serogroup C n (Incidence*)	Serogroup Y n (Incidence*)	Not Serotyped n
<1	3 (1.49)	0	0	0
1	0	0	1 (0.50)	0
2–4	0	0	0	0
5–17	1 (0.04)	0	2 (0.09)	0
18–34	2 (0.06)	5 (0.16)	2 (0.06)	1
35–49	1 (0.04)	2 (0.08)	1 (0.04)	1
50–64	0	1 (0.05)	0	1
≥65	0	1 (0.09)	0	0
<b>Total</b>	7 (0.06)	9 (0.07)	6 (0.05)	3

\*Cases per 100,000; all isolates serotyped by Texas Department of State Health Services laboratory

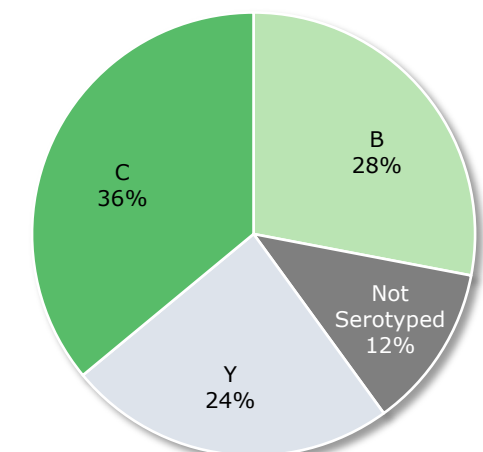
### Meningococcal Cases and Incidence in Adolescents and Young Adults, 2010–2014

Age Group (years)	n	Incidence per 100,000
11–17	3	0.25
18–24	4	0.29

### Meningococcal Cases by Clinical Syndrome, 2010–2014 (n=25)



### Meningococcal Cases by Serogroup, 2010–2014 (n=25)



Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2014; 5 year average incidence from 2010–2014; Race incidence was calculated from the population sum over 5 years and 2013 was counted twice, once for 2014.

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>.