

2014 Profile of Shiga Toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

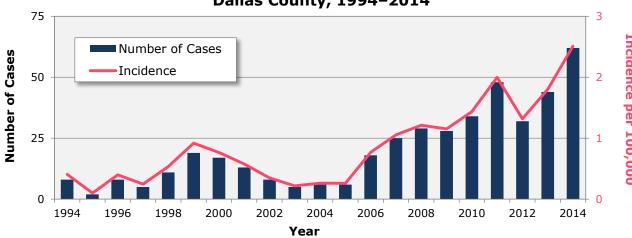
Summary of STEC Cases, 2014

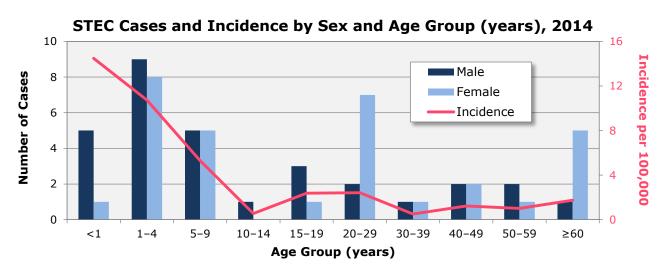
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	62 (100.0)	2.5
Sex		
Male	31 (50.0)	2.5
Female	31 (50.0)	2.5
Race/Ethnicity		
White	24 (38.7)	3.1
Hispanic	25 (40.3)	2.6
Asian	2 (3.2)	1.5
Black	9 (14.5)	1.6
Unknown	2 (3.2)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	6 (9.7)	14.5
1-4	17 (27.4)	10.7
5–9	10 (16.1)	5.3
10-14	1 (1.6)	0.5
15-19	4 (6.5)	2.4
20-29	9 (14.5)	2.4
30-39	2 (3.2)	0.5
40-49	4 (6.5)	1.2
50-59	3 (4.8)	1.0
≥60	6 (9.7)	1.7
Hospitalizations	7 (11.3)	0.3

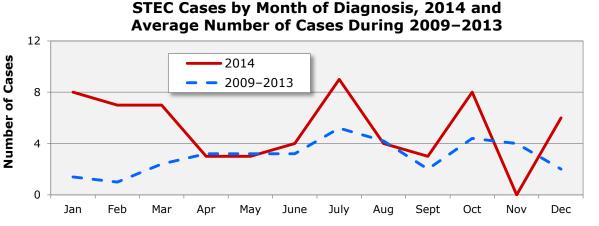
N/A = Not applicable

- Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) are a group of pathogenic bacteria which cause diarrheal illness. STEC can be transmitted through contact with infected animals or persons, or through contaminated food.
- Symptoms of STEC infections often include bloody diarrhea, fever, stomach cramps, and vomiting. Young children and the elderly are more likely to develop severe illness and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).
- The national Healthy People 2020 objective is to reduce the incidence of STEC to 0.6 per 100,000 population.

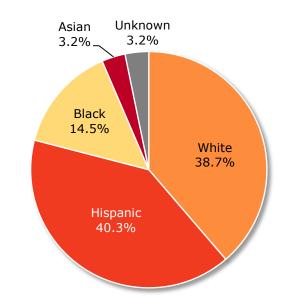




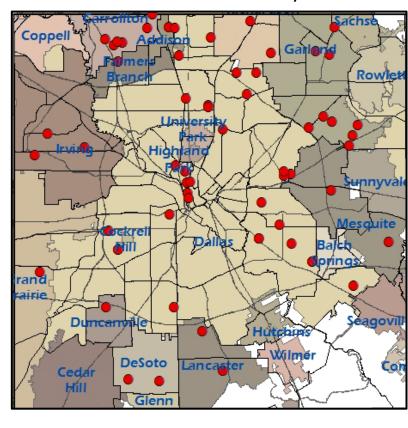




STEC Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2014 (n=62)



Distribution of STEC Cases, 2014



DCHHS Epidemiology

^{*}E. coli reportable as O157:H7 from 1994–1999, enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC) from 2000–2006, and STEC from 2007 forward. Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2014; 5 year average incidence from 2009–2013.

Month of Diagnosis

Data Sources: Dallas County Department of 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/.