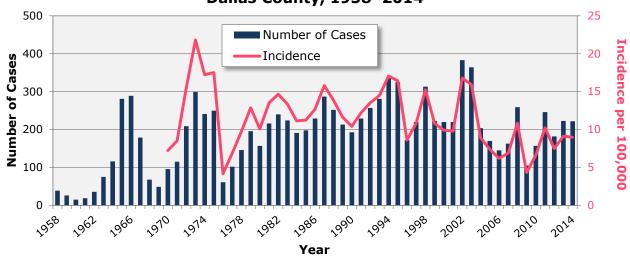
2014 Profile of Shigellosis in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

Summary of Shigellosis Cases, 2014

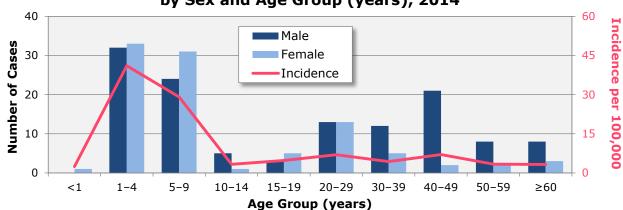
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	222 (100.0)	9.0
Sex		
Male	126 (56.8)	7.8
Female	96 (43.2)	7.7
Race/Ethnicity		
White	71 (32.0)	9.0
Hispanic	94 (42.3)	9.7
Black	51 (23.0)	9.3
Asian	5 (2.3)	3.6
Other	1 (0.5)	13.5
Age Group (years)		
<1	1 (0.5)	2.4
1-4	65 (29.3)	41.0
5-9	55 (24.8)	29.1
10-14	6 (2.7)	3.3
15-19	8 (3.6)	4.8
20-29	26 (11.7)	7.0
30-39	17 (7.7)	4.4
40-49	23 (10.4)	7.0
50-59	10 (4.5)	3.4
≥60	11 (5.0)	3.2
Hospitalizations	42 (18.9)	1.7

- Shigella causes the bacterial diarrheal illness shigellosis; the infection can be spread from person to person, or can be acquired from eating contaminated food.
- Greater numbers of cases occur during the summer months in Dallas, with highest rates of infection occurring in young children.
- The incidence of shigellosis has been decreasing overall through the past 2 decades locally and nationally.

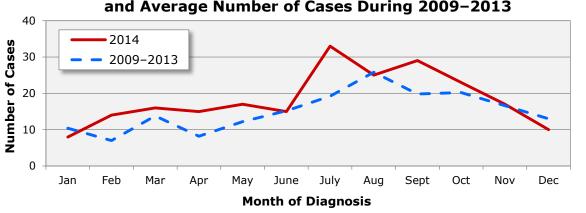
Shigellosis Cases and Incidence* by Year of Onset Dallas County, 1958-2014



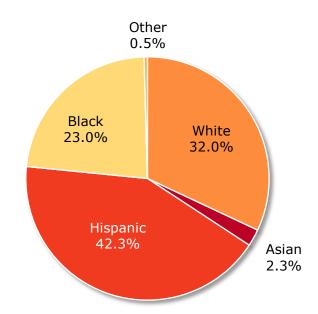
Shigellosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2014



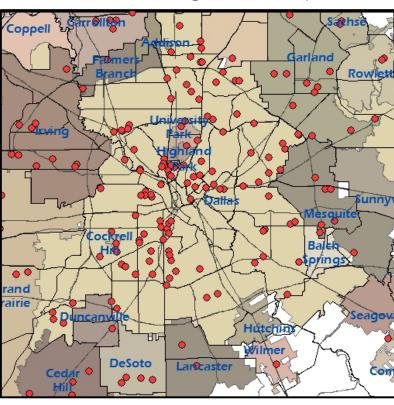
Shigellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2014 and Average Number of Cases During 2009–2013



Shigellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2014 (n=222)



Distribution of Shigellosis Cases, 2014



DCHHS Epidemiology Rev. 9/2/2015

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2014; 5-year average incidence from 2009 – 2013. *Incidence not calculated prior to 1970 as annual population data is unavailable through the USA Counties Database.

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/.