



2015 Profile of *Entamoeba histolytica* (Amebiasis) in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

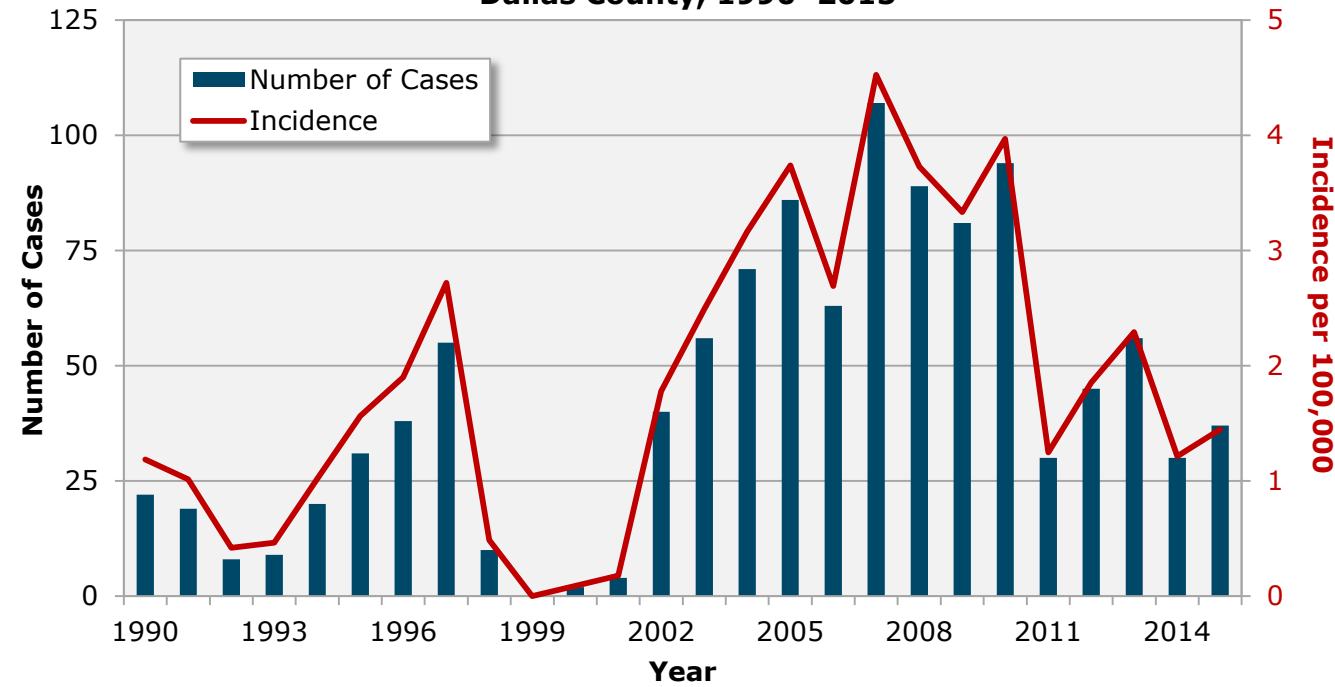
Summary of Amebiasis Cases, 2015

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	37 (100.0)	1.4
Sex		
Male	30 (81.1)	2.4
Female	7 (18.9)	0.5
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	17 (45.9)	1.7
White	8 (21.6)	1.0
Black	4 (10.8)	0.7
Asian	8 (21.6)	5.0
American Indian	0	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	0	N/A
1-4	3 (8.1)	1.9
5-9	0	N/A
10-14	1 (2.7)	0.5
15-19	1 (2.7)	0.6
20-29	5 (13.5)	1.3
30-39	4 (10.8)	1.0
40-49	14 (37.8)	4.1
50-59	7 (18.9)	2.2
≥60	2 (5.4)	0.5

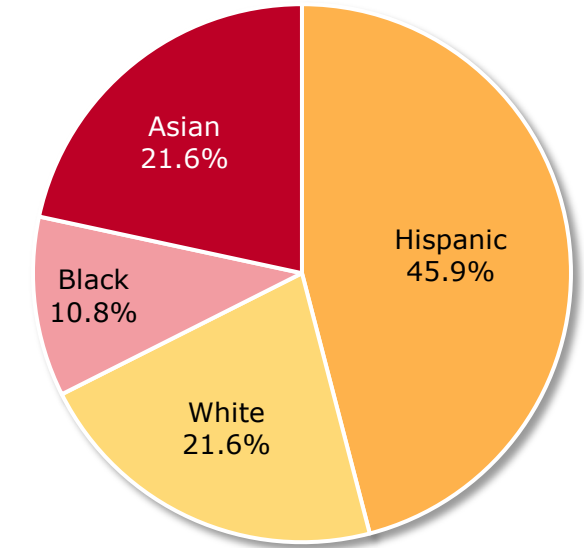
N/A = Not applicable

- Amebiasis is a disease caused by a parasite, *Entamoeba histolytica*. Infection is acquired by swallowing *E. histolytica* cysts from contaminated surfaces, fingers, water, or food.
- Symptoms of amebiasis range from mild diarrhea to severe amebic dysentery with fever and bloody stools; *E. histolytica* can rarely cause liver abscesses.
- Persons at risk for amebiasis include those who have traveled to tropical places with poor sanitary conditions, and immigrants from tropical countries with poor sanitation.

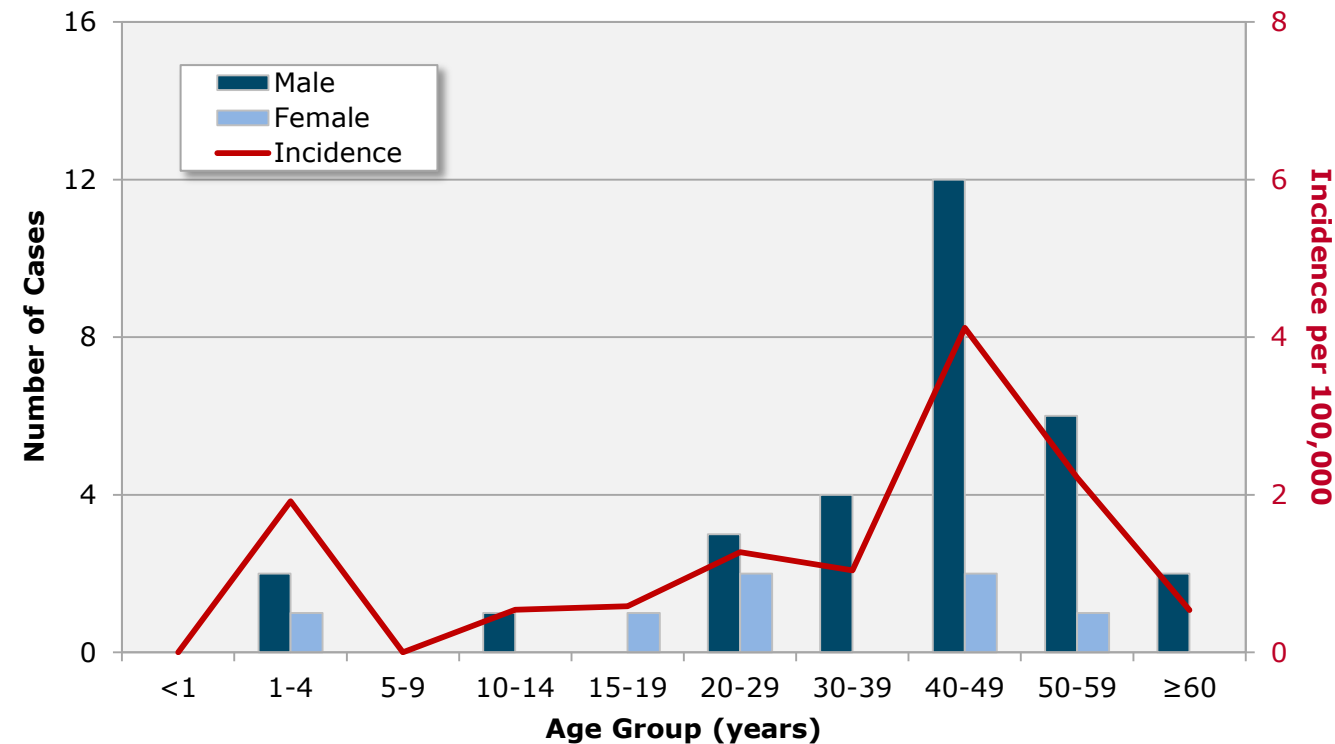
Amebiasis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990-2015



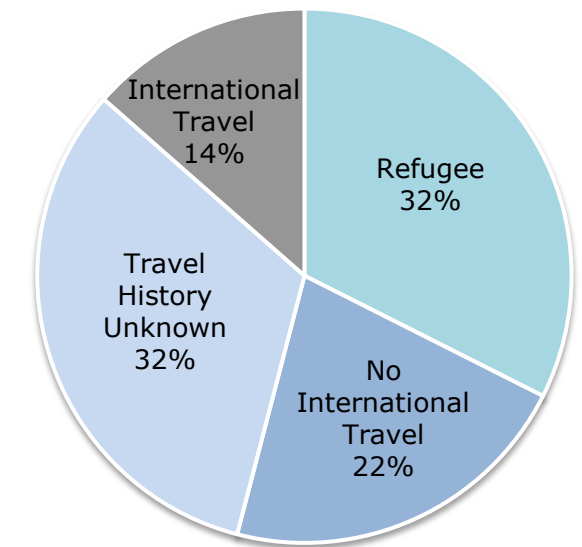
Amebiasis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, (n=37)



Amebiasis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2015



Amebiasis Cases by Type of Travel Exposure, 2015, (n=37)



Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2015

Data Sources: Dallas County Department of Health and Human Services, Epidemiology Division; National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS); Population data obtained through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: WONDER Bridged-Race Population Estimates 1990-2015.