

Cases

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Number

Cases

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N

60

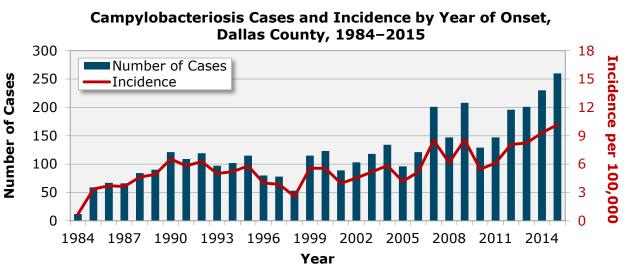
## 2015 Profile of Campylobacteriosis in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

## Summary of Campylobacteriosis Cases, 2015

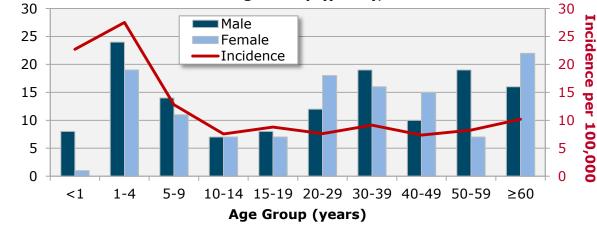
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	260 (100.0)	10.2
Sex		
Male	137 (52.7)	10.9
Female	123 (47.3)	9.5
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	108 (41.5)	10.7
White	100 (38.5)	12.5
Black	41 (15.8)	7.1
Asian	11 (4.2)	6.9
American Indian	0	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	9 (3.5)	22.7
1-4	43 (16.5)	27.5
5-9	25 (9.6)	12.8
10-14	14 (5.4)	7.5
15-19	15 (5.8)	8.8
20-29	30 (11.5)	7.6
30-39	35 (13.5)	9.1
40-49	25 (9.6)	7.4
50-59	26 (10.0)	8.2
≥60	38 (14.6)	10.2
Hospitalizations	45 (17.3)	1.8

N/A = Not applicable

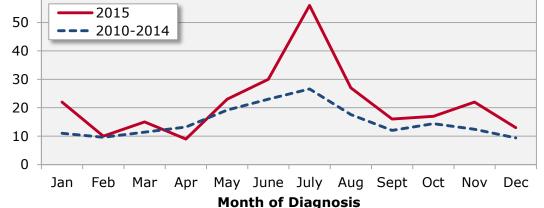
- Campylobacter is one of the most common bacterial causes of diarrhea in the U.S.; increasing incidence rates in Dallas reflect national long term trends.
- · Campylobacter can be found in uncooked food products from animals, such as poultry, and in unpasteurized milk. Campylobacter is also found in the stool of infected persons, pets, and animals. Thorough cooking or pasteurizing of food from animal sources and handwashing can prevent illnesses.
- Greater numbers of cases occur during the summer months in Dallas, with highest rates of infection occurring in young children and young adults.



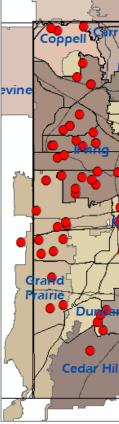
**Campylobacteriosis Cases and Incidence by** Sex and Age Group (years), 2015











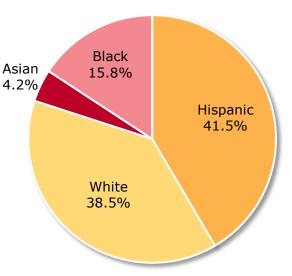
Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2015

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.

DCHHS Epidemiology



## Campylobacteriosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, (n=260)



Distribution of Campylobacteriosis Cases, 2015

