



2015 Profile of Legionellosis in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

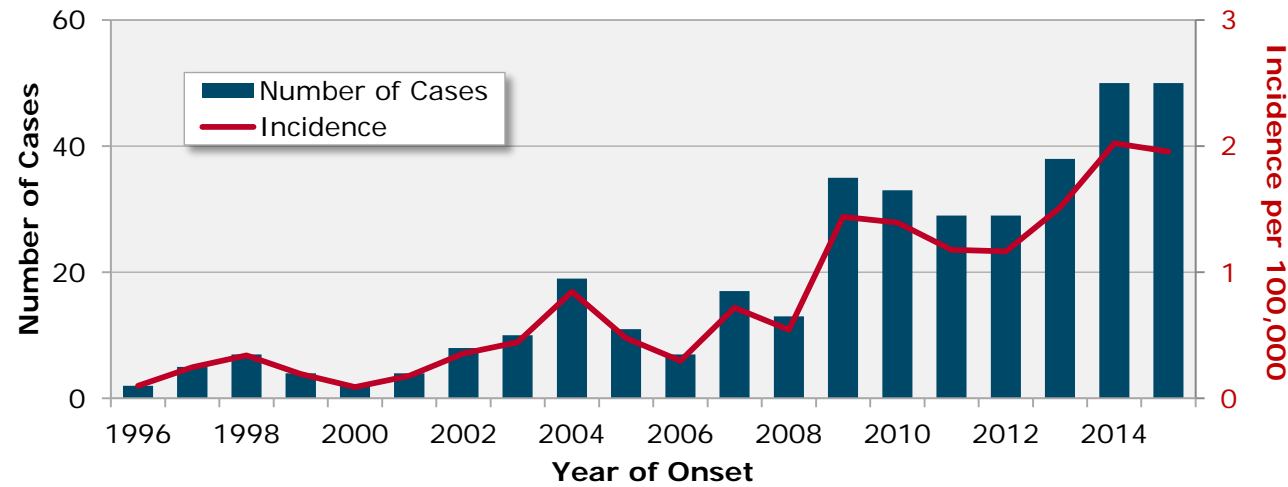
Summary of Legionellosis Cases, 2015

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	50 (100.0)	2.0
Sex		
Male	34 (68.0)	2.7
Female	16 (32.0)	1.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	6 (12.0)	0.6
White	15 (30.0)	1.9
Black	29 (58.0)	5.0
Asian	0	N/A
American Indian	0	N/A
Age Group (years)		
≤29	0	N/A
30-39	3 (6.0)	0.8
40-49	8 (16.0)	2.4
50-59	14 (28.0)	4.4
≥60	25 (50.0)	6.7
Hospitalizations	49 (98.0)	1.9
Deaths	8 (16.0)	0.3

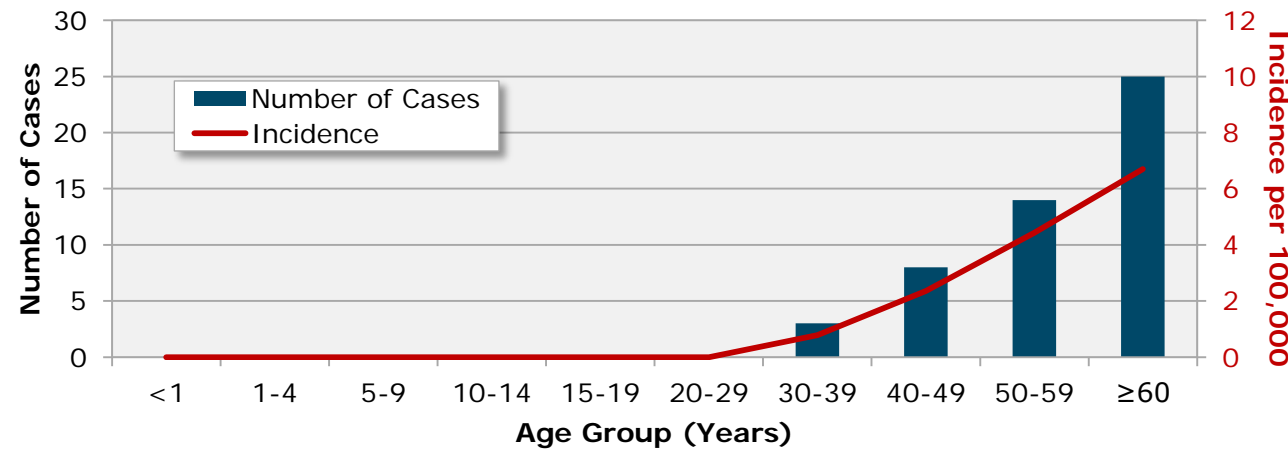
N/A = Not applicable

- Legionella bacteria are commonly found naturally in the environment, and grow best in warm water.
- Symptoms of legionellosis range from mild febrile illness (Pontiac fever) to severe pneumonia (Legionnaires' disease) requiring hospitalization.
- Persons at higher risk of illness include those with weakened immune systems (e.g., from cancer, kidney failure, diabetes, transplant), chronic lung disease, history of smoking, and persons aged >50 years.
- Legionellosis cases have been increasing in the United States in recent years for unknown reasons; the highest proportion of legionellosis cases tend to be reported in the summer and fall. (MMWR 2011 60(32):1083–1086)

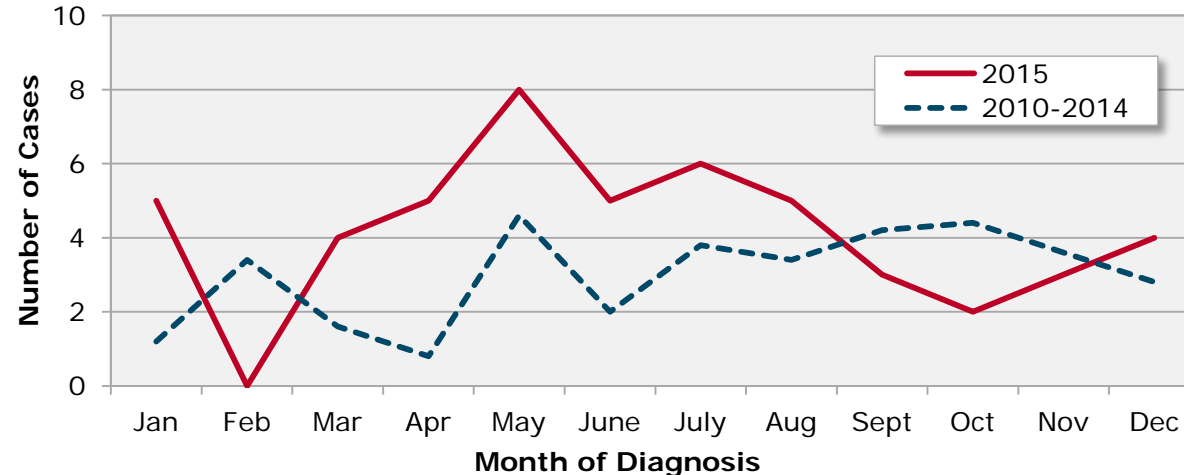
Legionellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, 1984–2015



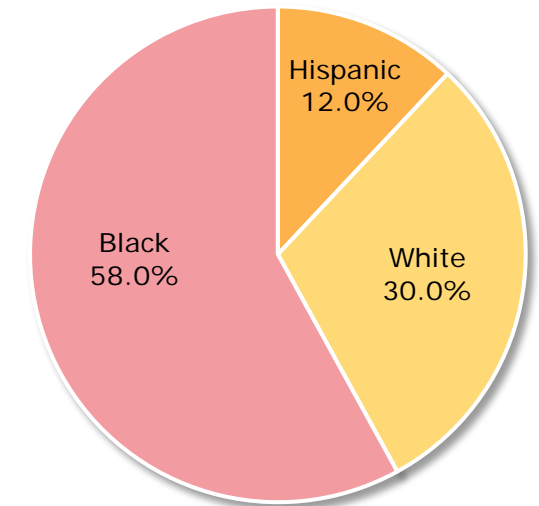
Legionellosis Cases and Incidence by Age Group (years), 2015



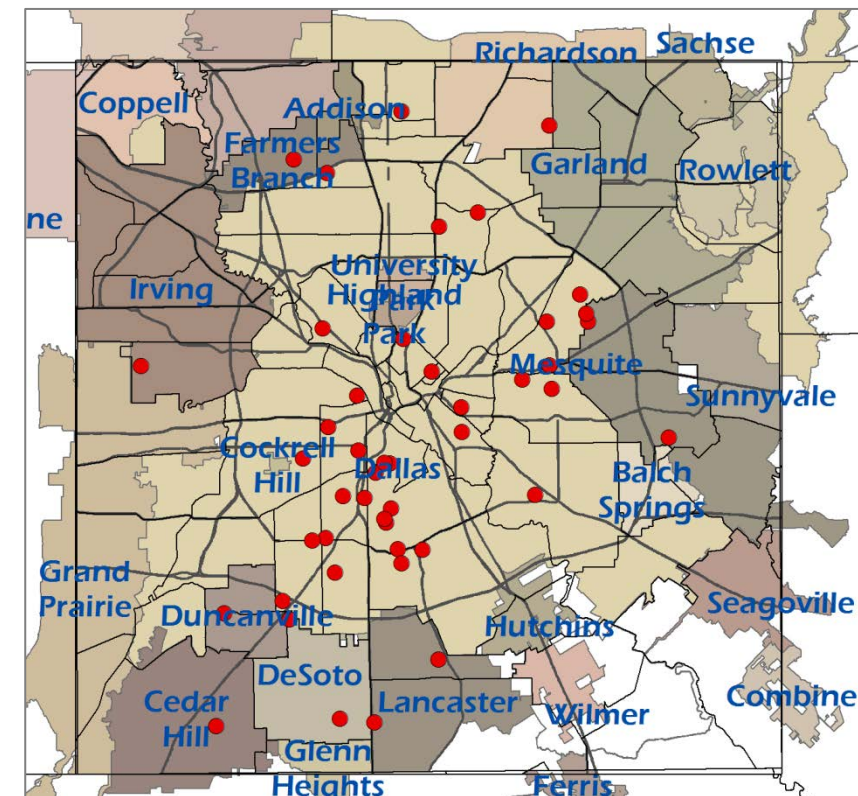
Legionellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2015, and Average Number of Cases, 2010–2014



Legionellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, (n=50)



Distribution of Legionellosis Cases, 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.