



2015 Profile of Shiga Toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

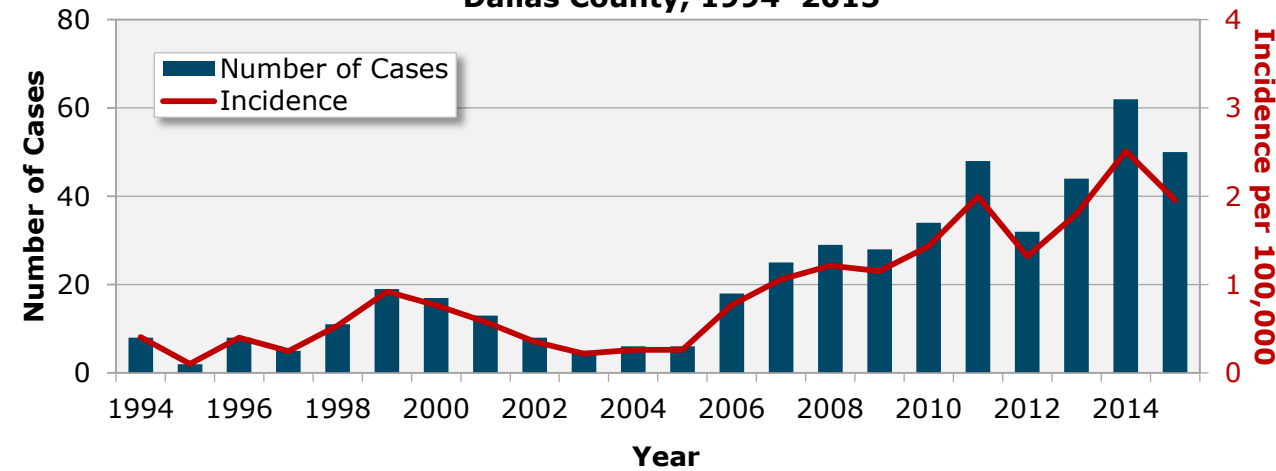
Summary of STEC Cases, Dallas County, 2015

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	50 (100.0)	2.0
Sex		
Male	22 (44.0)	1.7
Female	28 (56.0)	2.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	15 (30.0)	1.5
White	27 (54.0)	3.4
Black	3 (6.0)	0.5
Asian	5 (10.0)	3.1
American Indian	0	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	3 (6.0)	7.6
1-4	17 (34.0)	10.9
5-9	4 (8.0)	2.0
10-14	4 (8.0)	2.2
15-19	3 (6.0)	1.8
20-29	5 (10.0)	1.3
30-39	8 (16.0)	2.1
40-49	2 (4.0)	0.6
50-59	1 (2.0)	0.3
≥60	3 (6.0)	0.8
Hospitalizations	4 (8.0)	0.2

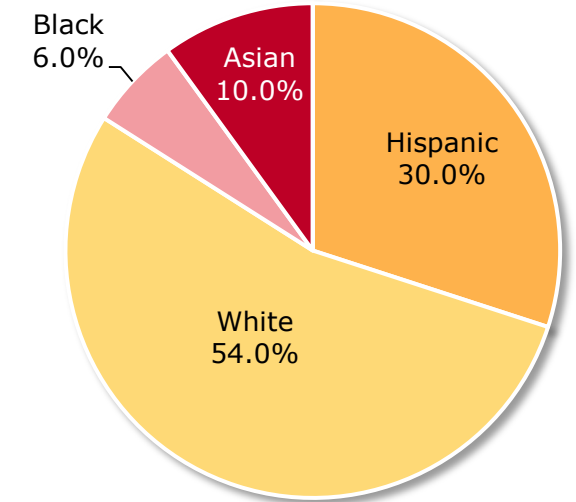
N/A = Not applicable

- 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.

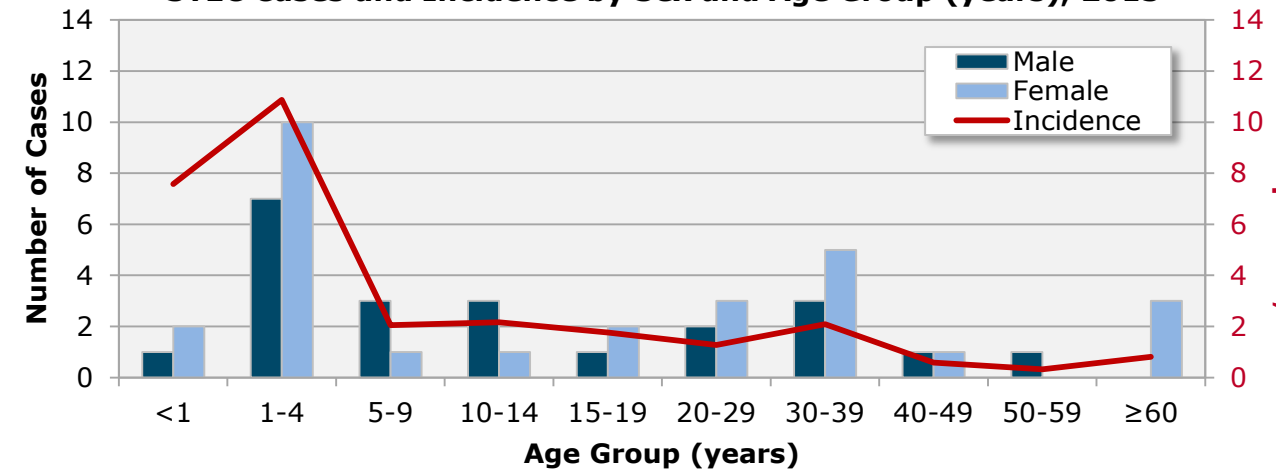
STEC* Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1994-2015



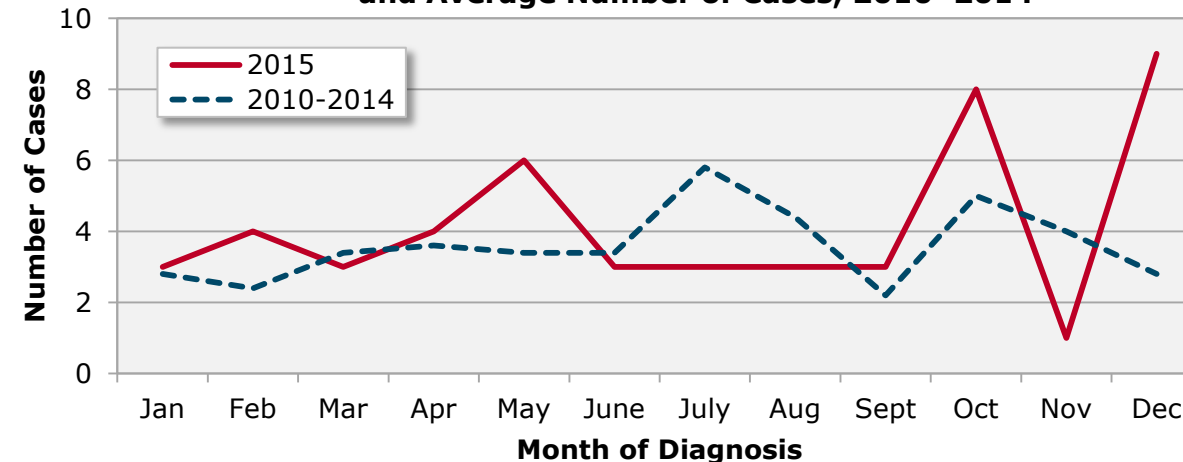
STEC Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, (n=50)



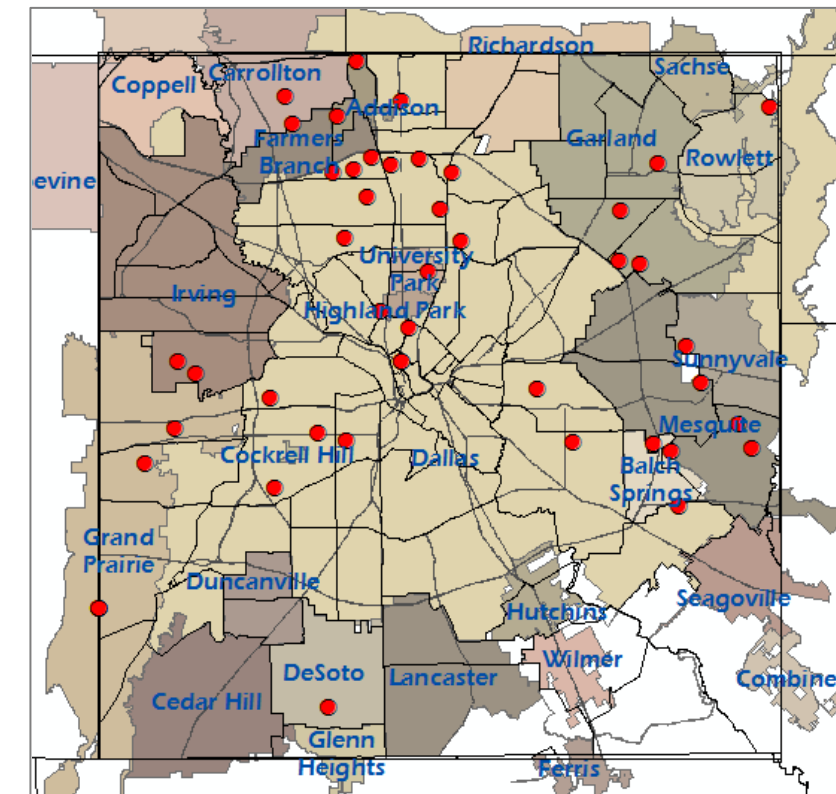
STEC Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2015



STEC Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2015, and Average Number of Cases, 2010-2014



Distribution of STEC Cases, 2015



**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 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.