Summary of Salmonellosis Cases, 2015

|	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	301 (100.0)	11.8
Sex		
Male	137 (45.5)	10.9
Female	164 (54.5)	12.7
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	120 (39.9)	11.9
White	104 (34.6)	13.0
Black	63 (20.9)	10.9
Asian	14 (4.7)	8.8
American Indian	0	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	26 (8.6)	65.6
1–4	43 (14.3)	27.5
5–9	25 (8.3)	12.8
10–14	9 (3.0)	4.9
15–19	9 (3.0)	5.3
20–29	35 (11.6)	8.9
30–39	33 (11.0)	8.6
40–49	28 (9.3)	8.2
50–59	33 (11.0)	10.5
≥60	60 (19.9)	16.1
Hospitalizations	78 (25.9)	3.1

N/A = Not applicable

- *Salmonella* causes the bacterial diarrheal illness salmonellosis and is one of the most frequent causes of foodborne infections in the U.S.

- Greater numbers of cases occur during the summer months in Dallas; infection rates are highest in infants and young children. Immunocompromised persons and elderly are also at higher risk for severe infections.

- The national Healthy People 2020 objective is to reduce the incidence of *salmonella* cases to 11.4 per 100,000 population.
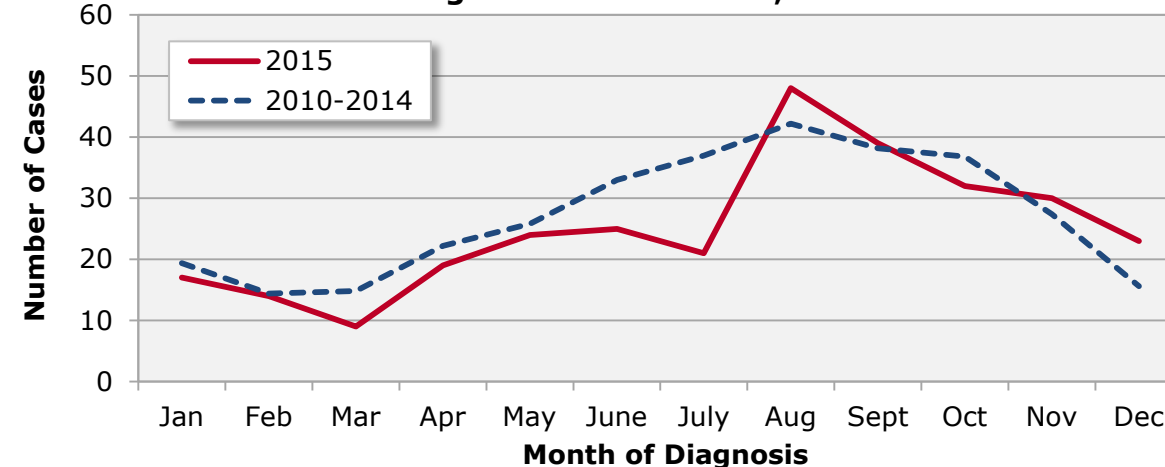
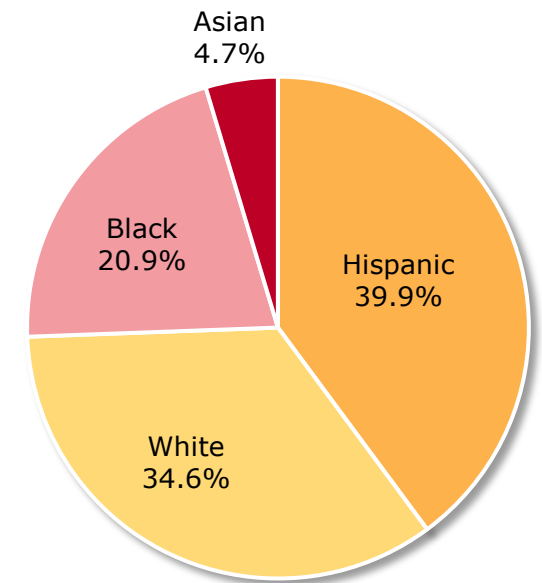### Salmonellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990–2015
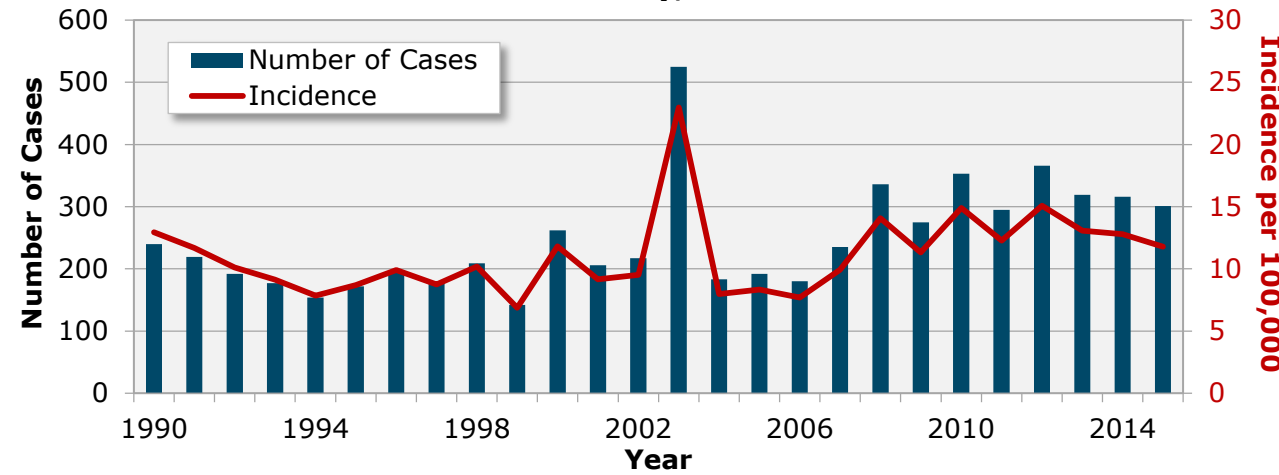
Salmonellosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2015
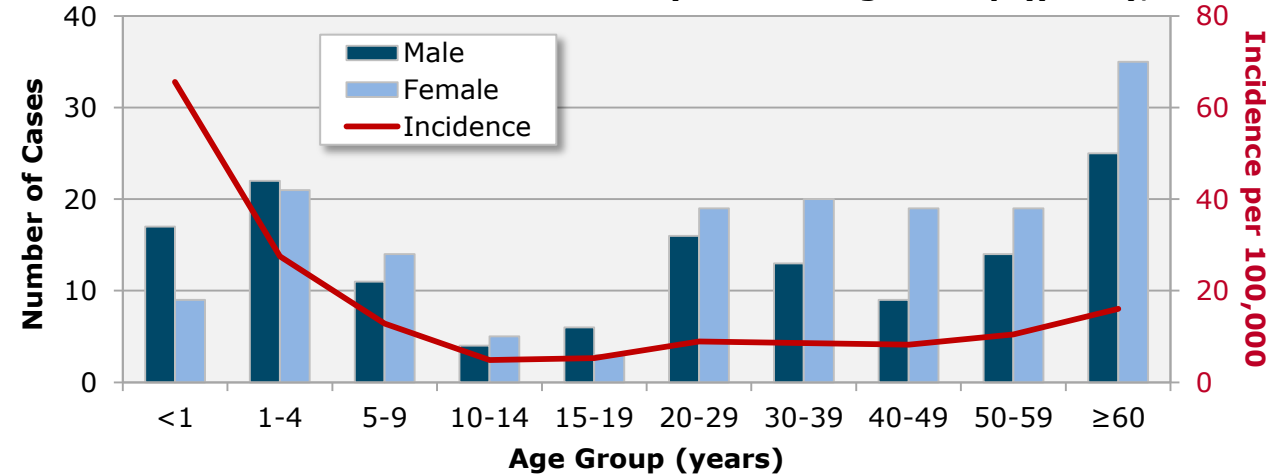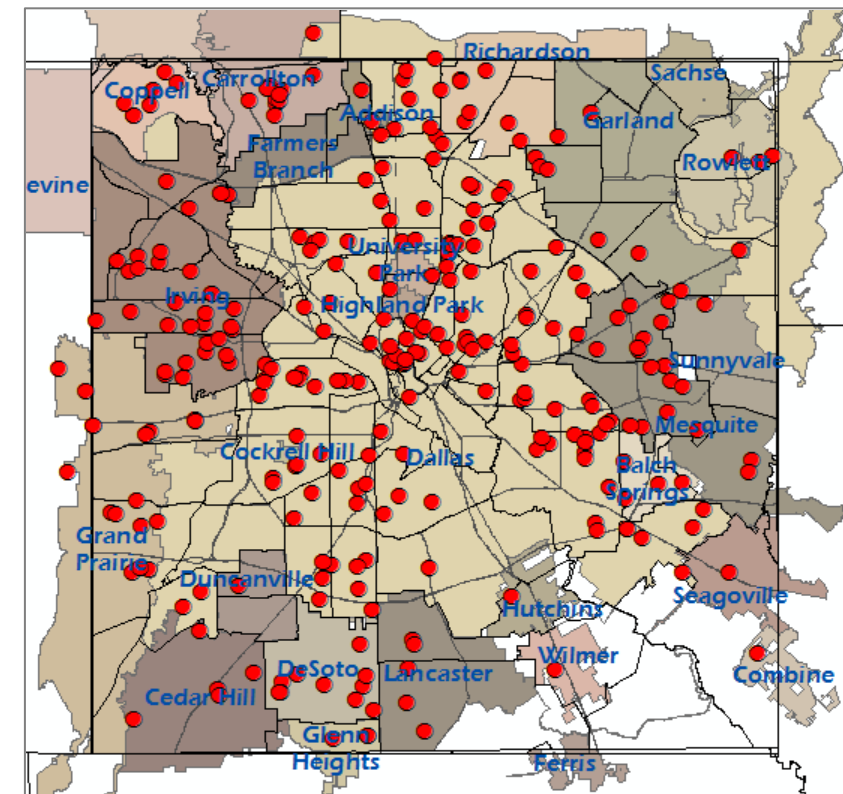

Salmonellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2015, and Average Number of Cases, 2010–2014

Salmonellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, (n=301)

Asian 4.7%
Black 20.9%
Hispanic 39.9%
White 34.6%

Distribution of Salmonellosis 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.