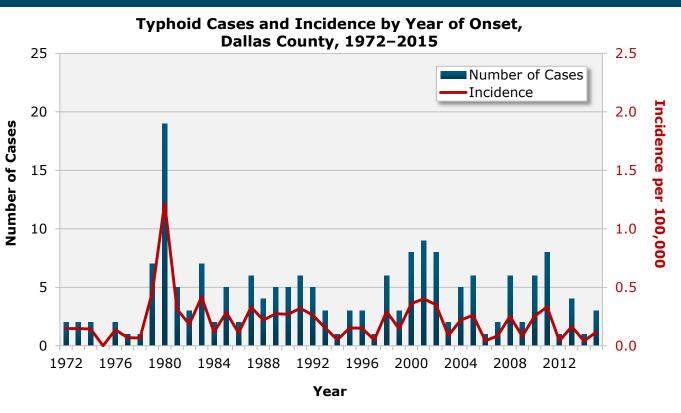


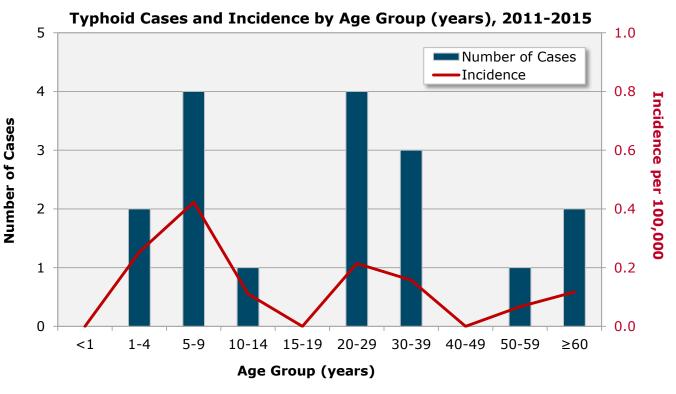
2011-2015 Profile of Typhoid in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

Summary of Typhoid Cases, 2011-2015

	-	
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	17 (100.0)	0.14
Sex		
Male	9 (52.9)	0.15
Female	8 (47.1)	0.13
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	1 (5.9)	0.02
White	1 (5.9)	0.03
Black	3 (17.6)	0.11
Asian	12 (70.6)	1.71
American Indian	0	N/A
Age Group 2 (years)		
<1	0	N/A
1-4	2 (11.8)	0.25
5–9	4 (23.5)	0.42
10-14	1 (5.9)	0.11
15-19	0	N/A
20-29	4 (23.5)	0.21
30-39	3 (17.6)	0.16
40-49	0	N/A
50-59	1 (5.9)	0.07
≥60	2 (11.8)	0.12
Hospitalizations	11 (64.7)	0.09
Travel History		
Yes	16 (94.1)	N/A
Νο	1 (5.9)	N/A
Country of Exposure		
Bangladesh	3 (18.8)	N/A
India	8 (50.0)	N/A
Mexico	1 (6.3)	N/A
Nigeria	1 (6.3)	N/A
Pakistan	2 (12.5)	N/A
Vietnam	1 (6.3)	N/A



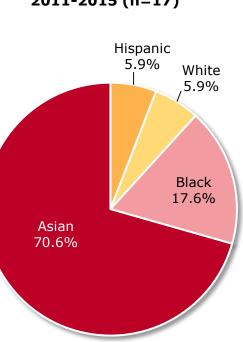


- regions of the world.

N/A = Not applicable

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2015; 5 year average incidence from 2011-2015

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.



Typhoid Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2011-2015 (n=17)

Summary

• Typhoid fever is caused by the bacterium Salmonella Typhi, and can cause serious life-threatening illness.

• In the U.S. and in Dallas County, the majority of typhoid fever cases diagnosed were acquired during international travel; typhoid fever is common in non-industrialized

• Typhoid fever can be prevented with typhoid vaccination prior to international travel, and avoidance of potentially contaminated uncooked foods or contaminated water.

Although typhoid fever is treatable with antibiotics, persons with the infection will need to be tested following completion of treatment to ensure that no Salmonella Typhi bacteria are still being shed.