2016 Profile of Brucellosis in Dallas County
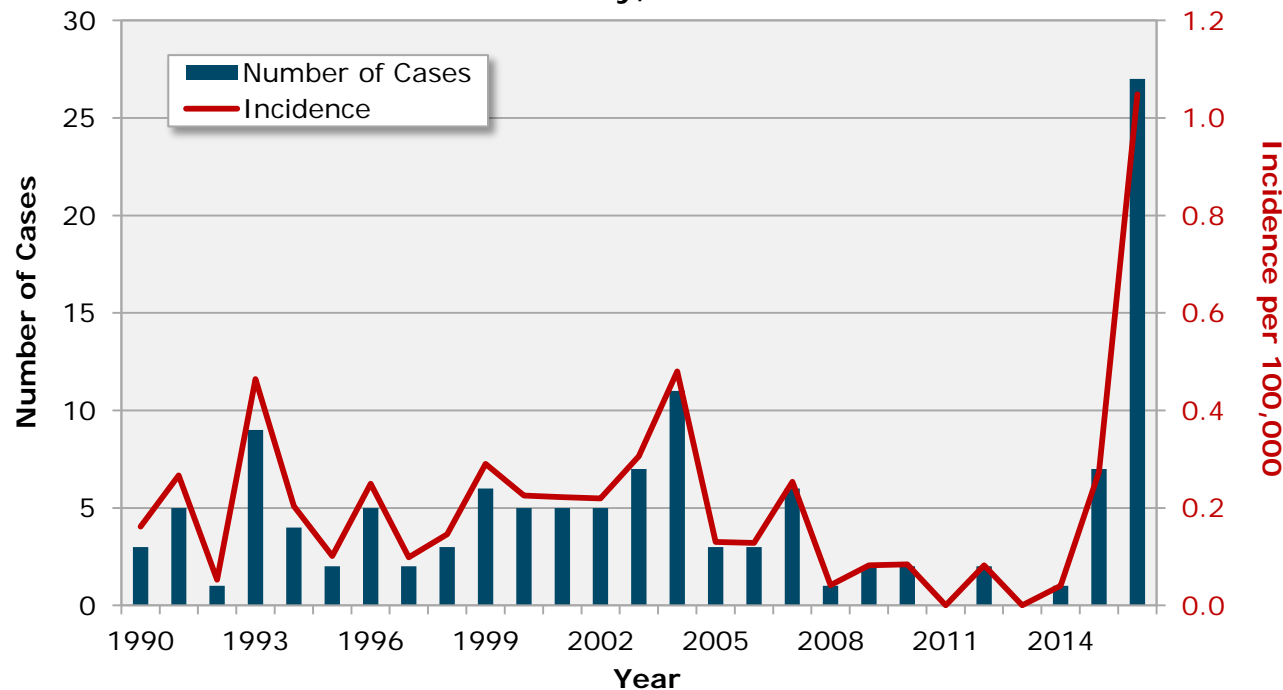## Dallas County Health and Human Services

Summary of Brucellosis Cases, 2016
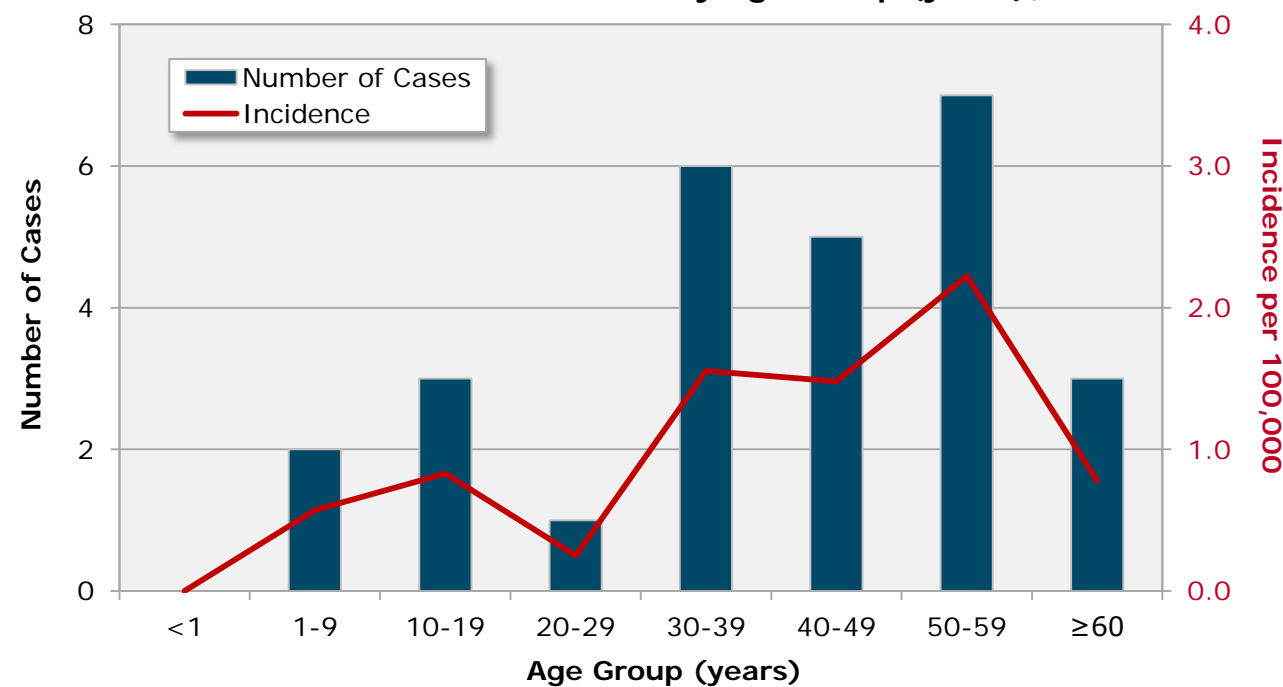
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	27 (100.0)	1.05
Sex		
Male	17 (63.0)	1.34
Female	10 (37.0)	0.76
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	27 (100.0)	2.63
White	0	N/A
Black	0	N/A
Age Group 2 (years)		
<1	0	N/A
1−9	2 (7.4)	0.57
10-19	3 (11.1)	0.83
20−29	1 (3.7)	0.25
30−39	6 (22.2)	1.55
40−49	5 (18.5)	1.48
50−59	7 (25.9)	2.22
≥60	3 (11.1)	0.78
Hospitalizations	22 (81.5)	0.85
***Brucella* Species**		
B. melitensis	22 (81.5)	N/A
Unknown	5 (18.5)	N/A

N/A = Not applicable

Brucellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990−2016

Brucellosis Cases and Incidence by Age Group (years), 2016

Reported Risk Factors of Brucellosis Cases, 2016, (n=27)*

Risk Factor	n	%
Consumption of unpasteurized dairy (milk, cheese)	26	57.8
Animal contact	1	2.2
Travel to brucellosis-endemic country (all international travel was to Mexico)	17	37.8
No known risk factor	1	2.2

*Based on completed interviews. May have more than 1 risk factor.

Reported Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices associated with Brucellosis Cases, 2016, (n=19)*

Risk Factor	n	%
Bought cheese themselves	3	15.8
Received cheese from friends/family	16	84.2
Shared cheese with others in U.S.	8	42.1
Aware that cheese was unpasteurized at time of consumption	5	26.3
Aware that unpasteurized cheese could be dangerous prior to consumption	1	5.3

*Based on completed interviews. May have more than 1 risk factor.

Summary

- Brucellosis is a zoonotic bacterial disease that is spread primarily through contact with domestic cattle, goats, and sheep, or through the consumption of unpasteurized dairy products.

- Symptoms of brucellosis include fever, night sweats, weight loss, weakness, and headache. Serious complications may occur. Brucellosis is treatable with antibiotics.

- Brucellosis can be prevented by only consuming dairy products that have been pasteurized and are labeled accordingly.

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2016
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 1990-2016.