

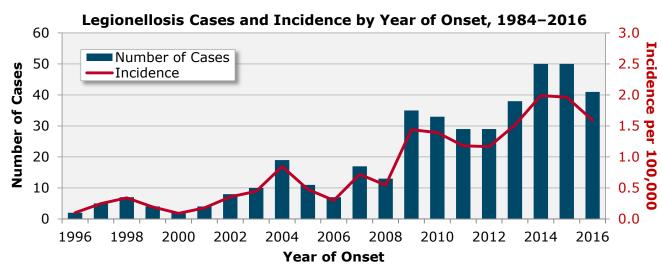
2016 Profile of Legionellosis in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

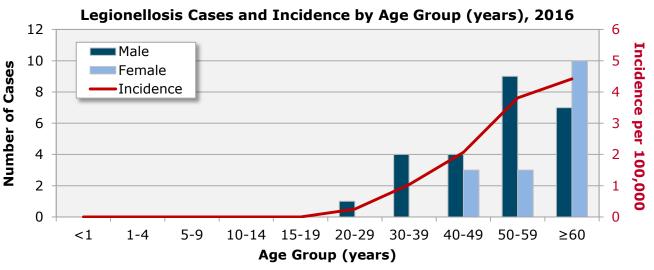
Summary of Legionellosis Cases, 2016

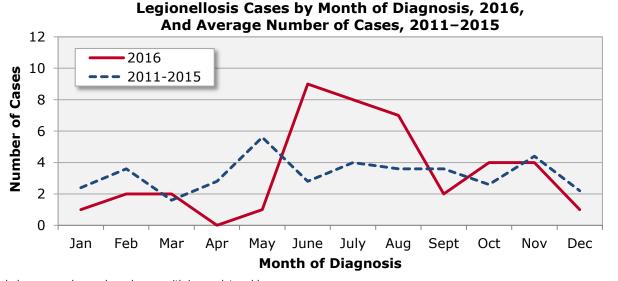
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	41 (100.0)	1.6
Sex		
Male	25 (61.0)	2.0
Female	16 (39.0)	1.2
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	3 (7.3)	0.3
White	17 (41.5)	2.2
Black	20 (48.8)	3.4
Asian	0	N/A
Unknown	1 (2.4)	0.6
Age Group (years)		
≤29	1 (2.4)	0.1
30-39	4 (9.8)	1.0
40-49	7 (17.1)	2.1
50-59	12 (29.3)	3.8
≥60	17 (41.5)	4.4
Hospitalizations	41 (10.0)	1.6
Deaths	4 (9.8)	0.2

N/A = Not applicable

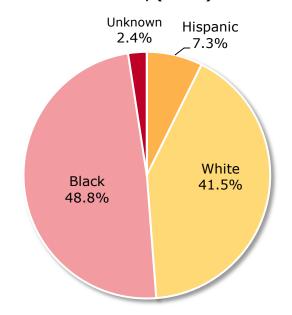
- Legionella bacteria are commonly found naturally in the environment, and grow best in warm water.
- Symptoms of legionellosis range from mild febrile illness (Pontiac fever) to severe pneumonia (Legionnaires' disease) requiring hospitalization.
- · Persons at higher risk of illness include those with 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)



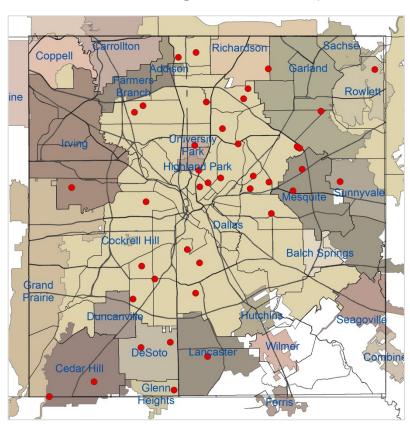




Legionellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2016, (n=41)



Distribution of Legionellosis Cases, 2016



Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2016, and maps do not include cases who are homeless or with incomplete addresses 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.

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