



# 2016 Profile of Salmonellosis in Dallas County

## Dallas County Health and Human Services

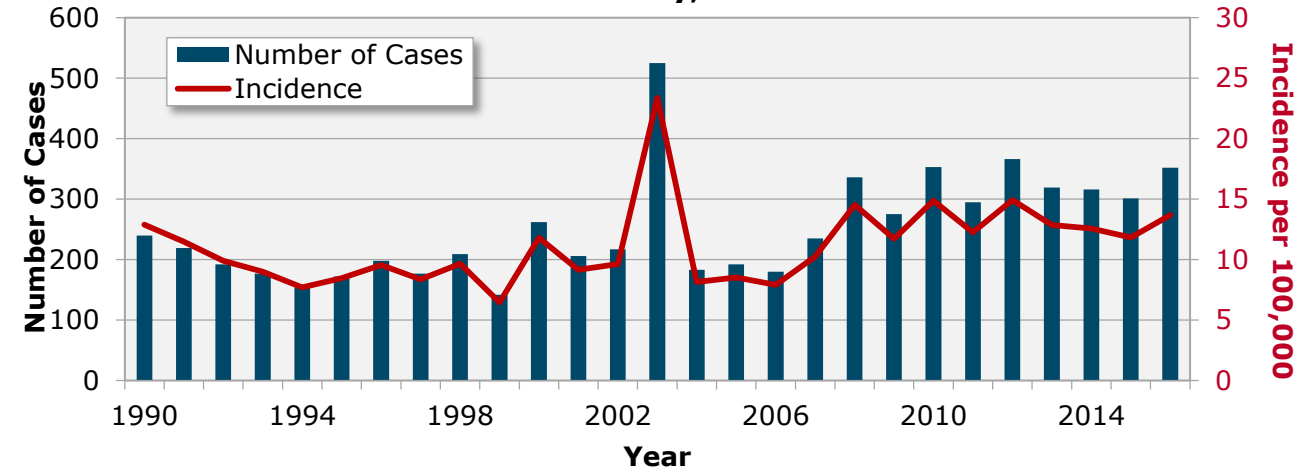
### Summary of Salmonellosis Cases, 2016

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
<b>Total</b>	352 (100.0)	13.7
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	153 (43.5)	12.1
Female	199 (56.5)	15.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	157 (44.6)	15.3
White	121 (34.4)	15.4
Black	45 (12.8)	7.6
Asian	17 (4.8)	10.4
Unknown	12 (3.4)	N/A
<b>Age Group (years)</b>		
<1	39 (11.1)	96.6
1-4	65 (18.5)	41.7
5-9	41 (11.6)	21.1
10-14	20 (5.7)	10.7
15-19	14 (4.0)	8.0
20-29	31 (8.8)	7.8
30-39	30 (8.5)	7.8
40-49	21 (6.0)	6.2
50-59	32 (9.1)	10.2
≥60	59 (16.8)	15.3
<b>Hospitalizations</b>	57 (16.2)	2.2

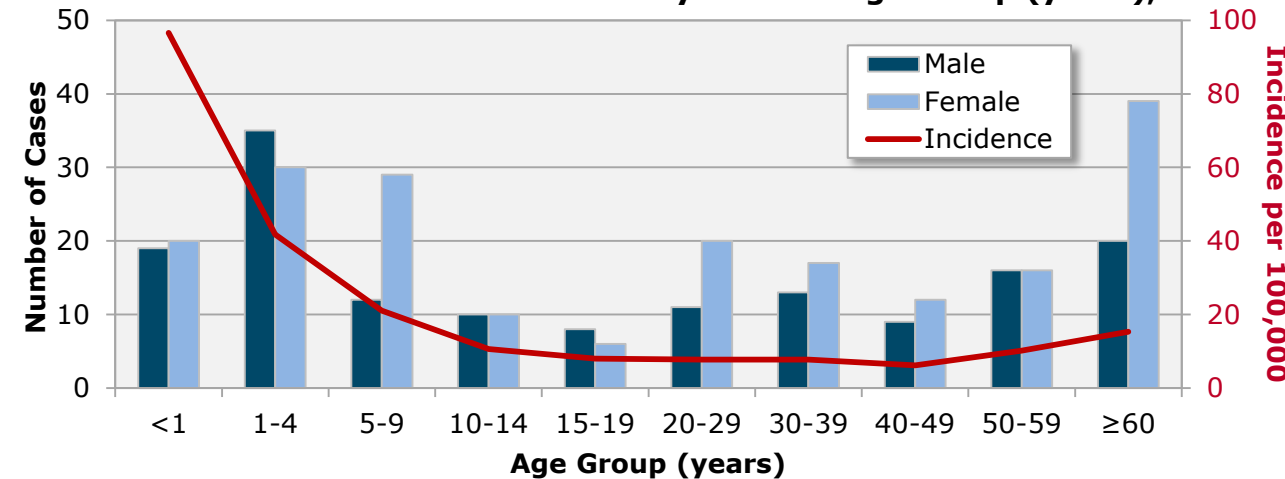
N/A = Not applicable

- *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.

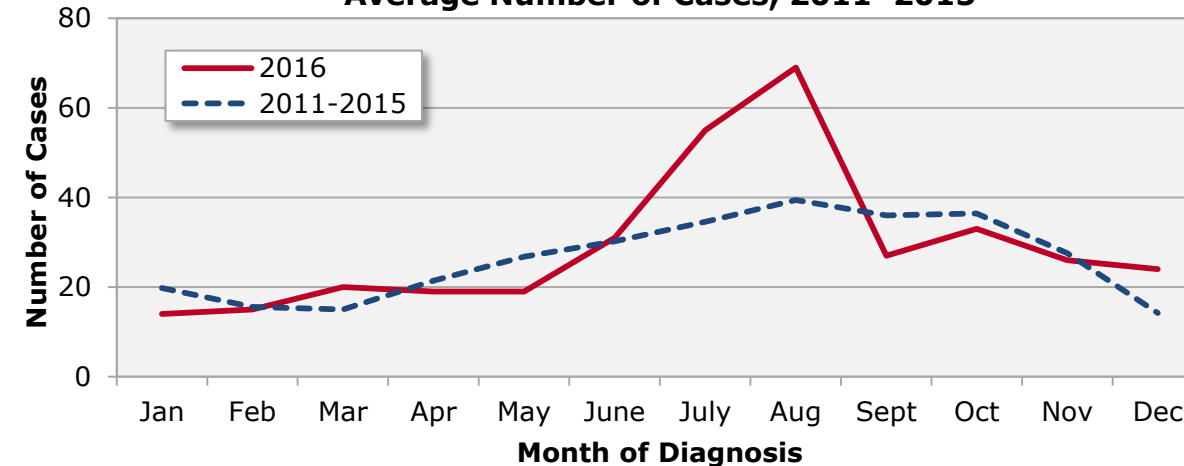
### Salmonellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990-2016



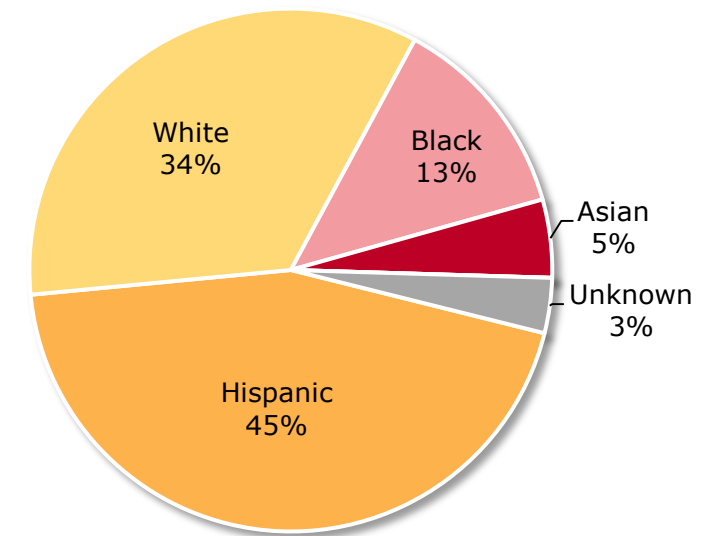
### Salmonellosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2016



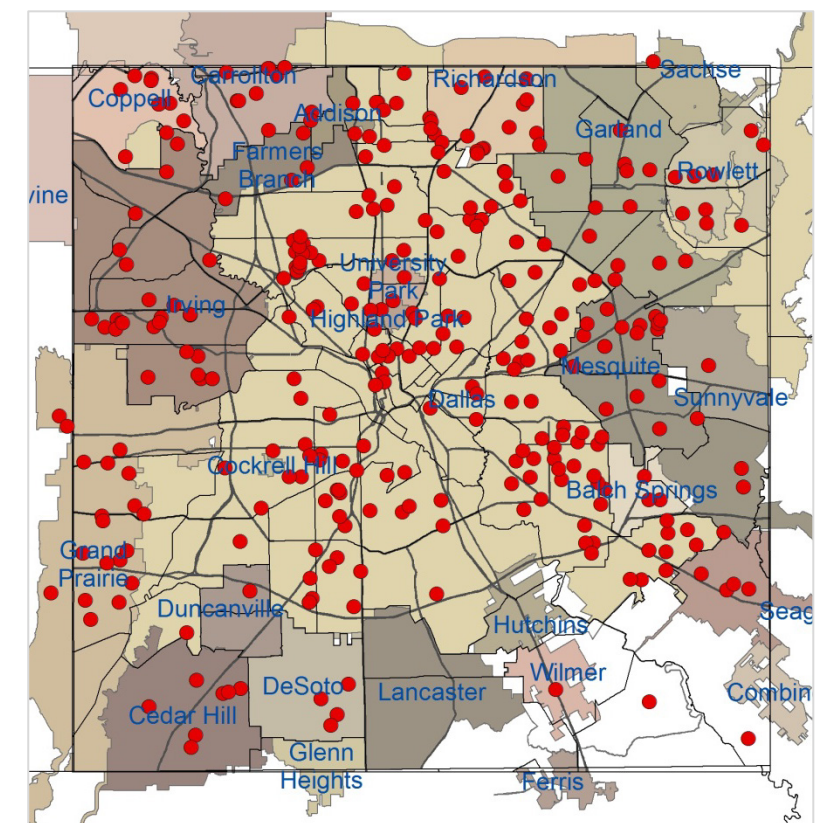
### Salmonellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2016, and Average Number of Cases, 2011-2015



### Salmonellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2016, (n=352)



### Distribution of Salmonellosis 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.