



2016 Profile of Invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in Dallas County

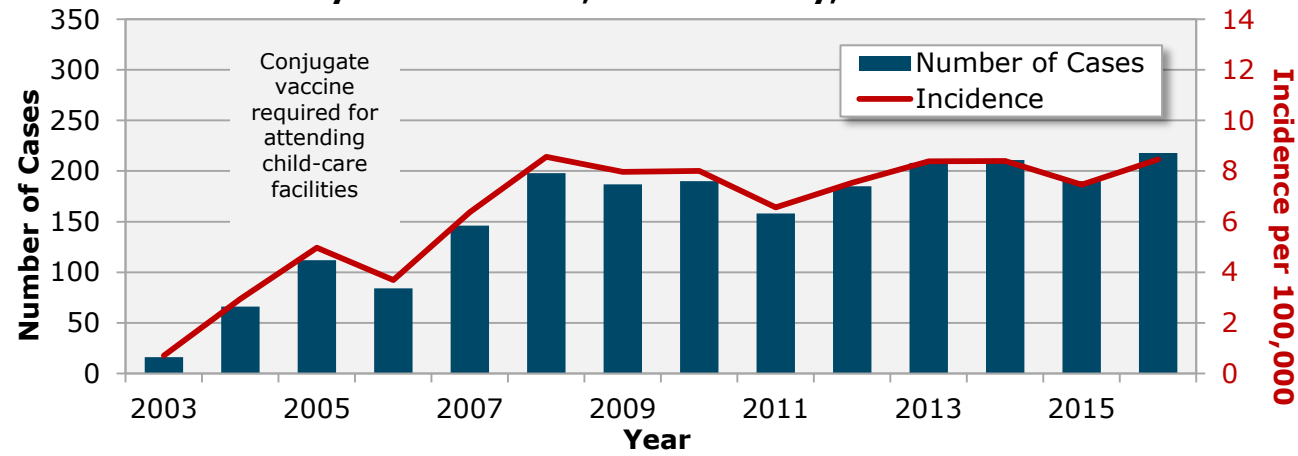
Dallas County Health and Human Services

Summary of Invasive *S. pneumoniae*, 2016

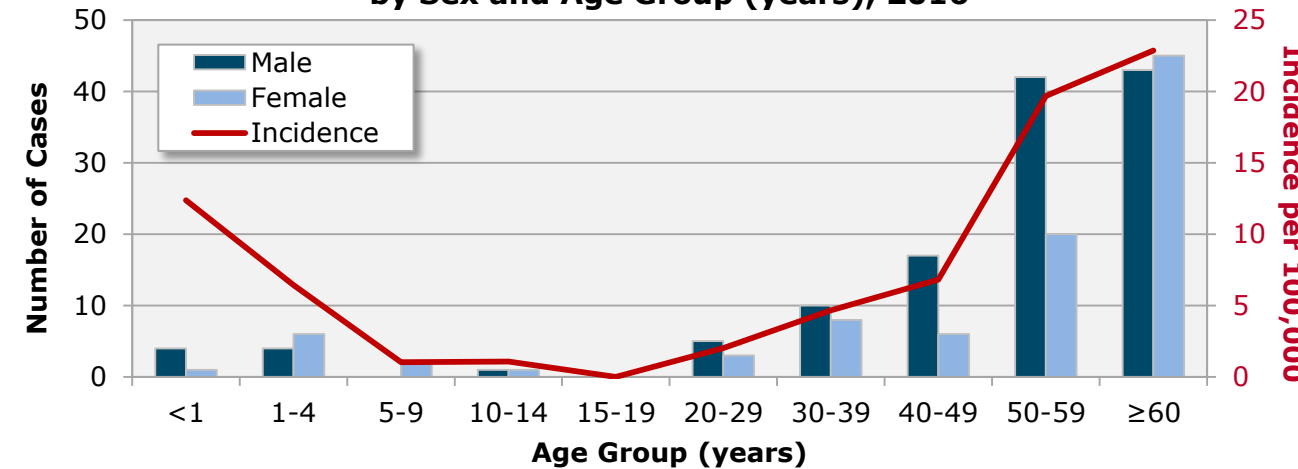
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	218 (100.0)	8.5
Sex		
Male	126 (57.8)	9.9
Female	92 (42.2)	7.0
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	34 (15.6)	3.3
White	96 (44.0)	12.2
Black	80 (36.7)	13.6
Asian	2 (0.9)	1.2
Unknown	6 (2.8)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	5 (2.3)	12.4
1-4	10 (4.6)	6.4
5-9	2 (0.9)	1.0
10-14	2 (0.9)	1.1
15-19	0	N/A
20-29	8 (3.7)	2.0
30-39	18 (8.3)	4.7
40-49	23 (10.6)	6.8
50-59	62 (28.4)	19.7
≥60	88 (40.4)	22.9
Hospitalizations	115 (52.8)	4.5
Deaths	16 (7.4)	0.6
Clinical Syndrome		
	n	(%)
Primary bacteremia	194	89.0
Empyema	4	1.8
Meningitis	1	0.5
Ascites	1	0.5
Primary bacteremia and Pneumonia	13	6.0
Primary bacteremia and Meningitis	5	2.2

N/A = Not applicable

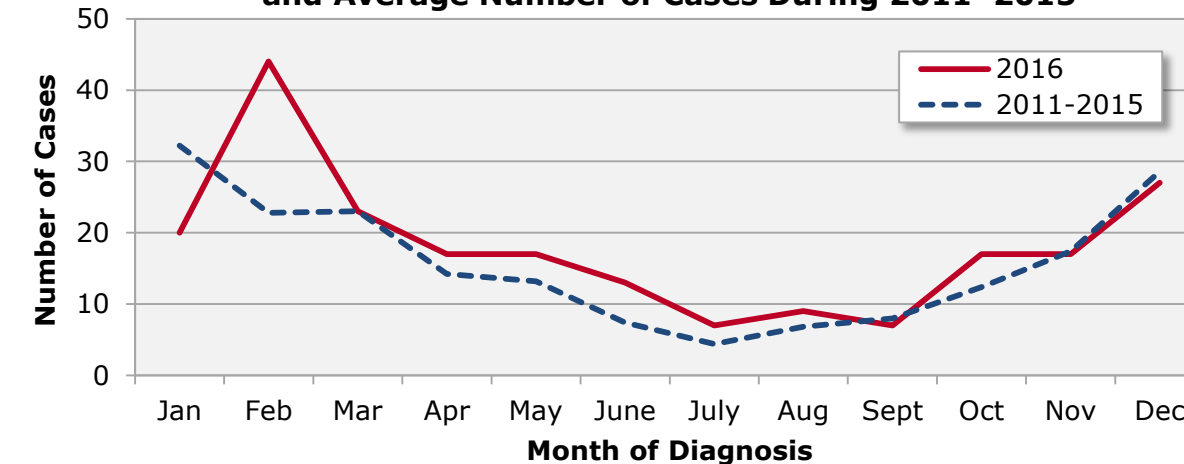
Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 2003-2016



Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2016



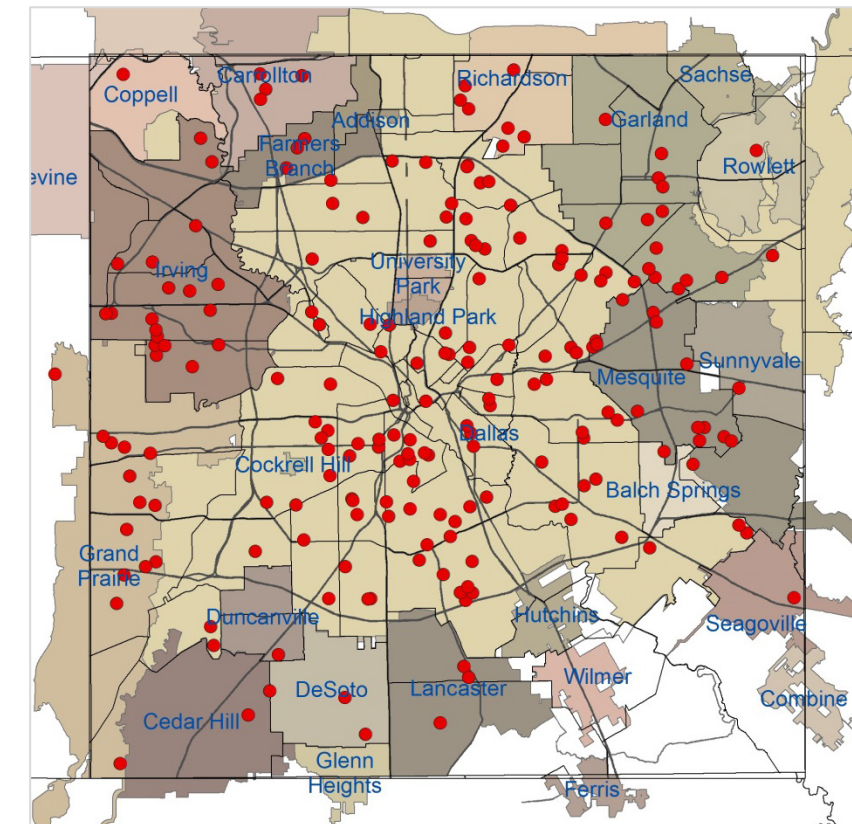
Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2016 and Average Number of Cases During 2011-2015



Summary

- Invasive pneumococcal disease is identified by isolation of *S. pneumoniae* bacteria from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or pleural fluid). The major clinical syndromes caused by *S. pneumoniae* are pneumonia, bacteremia, and meningitis.
- Persons with increased risk of invasive pneumococcal disease include children less than 5 years old who attend daycare, and persons with cochlear implants, functional asplenia, or chronic heart, kidney or lung disease, or immunosuppression.
- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) is recommended for children younger than 5 years of age. For all adults ≥65 years, CDC recommends a dose of PCV13, followed by one dose of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23), at least 1 year later.

Distribution of Invasive *S. pneumoniae* 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.