

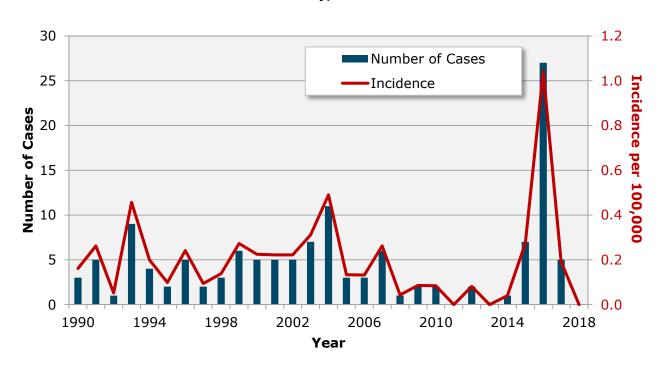
# 2018 Profile of Brucellosis in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

## **Summary of Brucellosis Cases, 2014-2018**

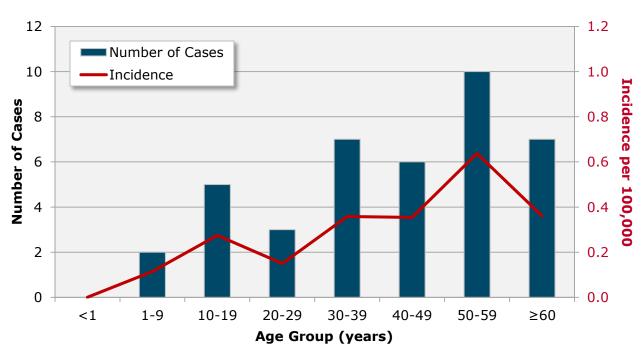
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000	
Total	40 (100.0)	0.31	
Sex			
Male	24 (60.0)	0.38	
Female	16 (40.0)	0.24	
Race/Ethnicity			
Hispanic	40 (100.0)	0.77	
White	0	n/a	
Black	0	n/a	
Age Group (years)			
<1	0	n/a	
1-9	2 (5.0)	0.11	
10-19	5 (12.5)	0.27	
20-29	3 (7.5)	0.15	
30-39	7 (17.5)	0.36	
40-49	6 (15.0)	0.35	
50-59	10 (25.0)	0.64	
≥60	7 (17.5)	0.36	
Hospitalizations	34 (85.0)	0.26	
Brucella Species (2017 Cases)			
B. melitensis	4 (80.0)	n/a	
B. suis	1 (20.0)	n/a	

#### N/A = Not applicable

## Brucellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990–2018



# Brucellosis Cases and Incidence by Age Group, 2014-2018

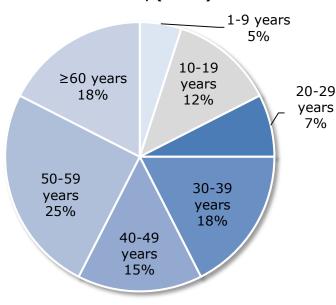


# Reported Risk Factors of Brucellosis Cases, 2017, (n=5)\*

Risk Factor	n	%
Consumption of unpasteurized dairy (milk, cheese) from a brucellosis- endemic country	4	80
Travel to brucellosis-endemic country	3	60
Animal contact	1	20
Unknown	1	20

\*May have more than 1 risk factor.

# Brucellosis Cases by Age Group, 2014-2018, (n=40)



### **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 2018
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 1990-2018.

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