



2018 Profile of Brucellosis in Dallas County

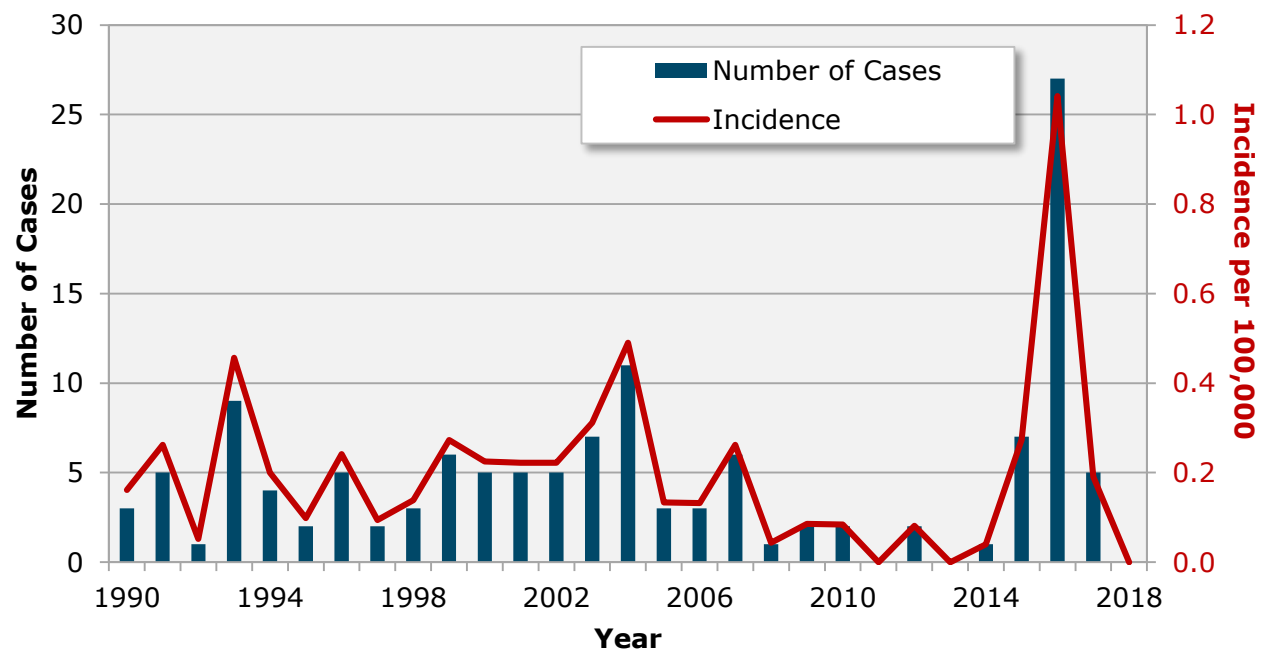
Dallas County Health and Human Services

Summary of Brucellosis Cases, 2014-2018

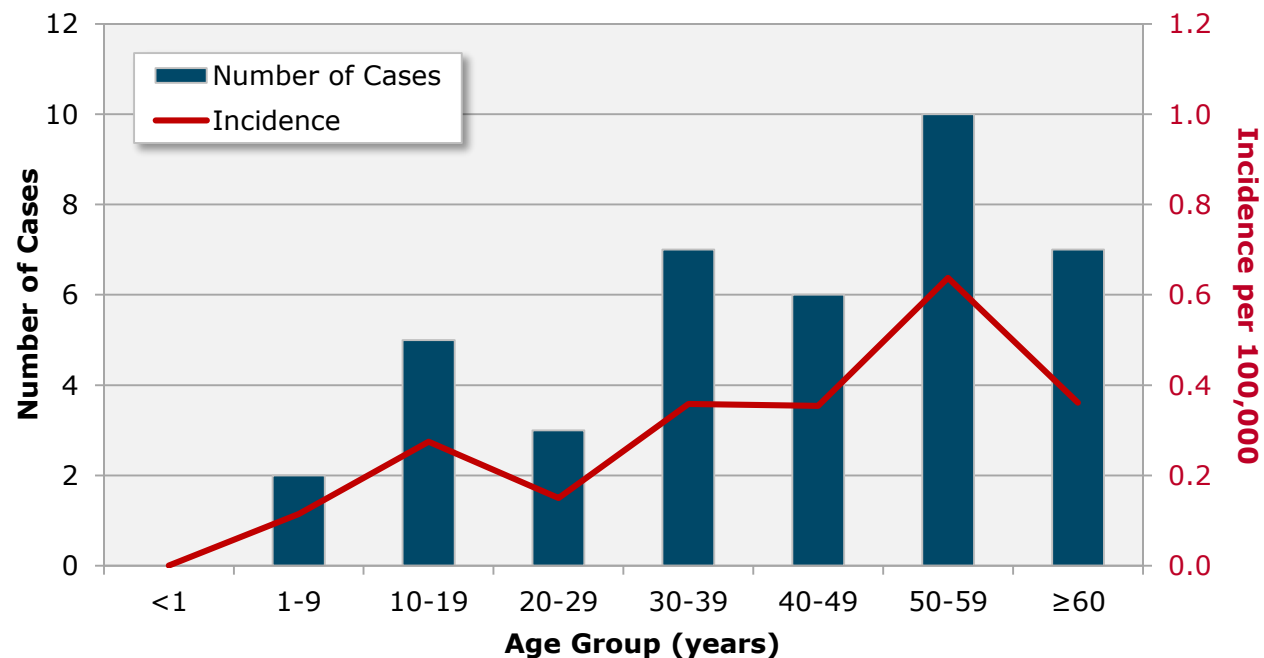
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	40 (100.0)	0.31
Sex		
Male	24 (60.0)	0.38
Female	16 (40.0)	0.24
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	40 (100.0)	0.77
White	0	n/a
Black	0	n/a
Age Group (years)		
<1	0	n/a
1-9	2 (5.0)	0.11
10-19	5 (12.5)	0.27
20-29	3 (7.5)	0.15
30-39	7 (17.5)	0.36
40-49	6 (15.0)	0.35
50-59	10 (25.0)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

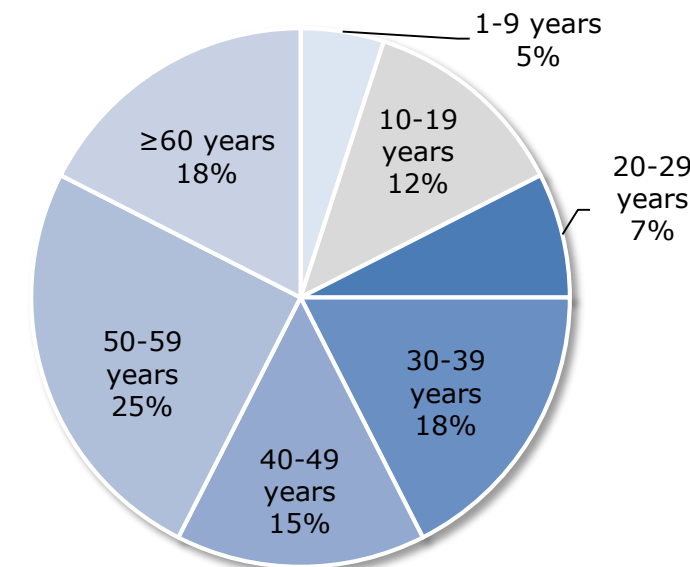


Reported Risk Factors of Brucellosis Cases, 2017, (n=5)*

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.