



2017 Profile of Brucellosis in Dallas County

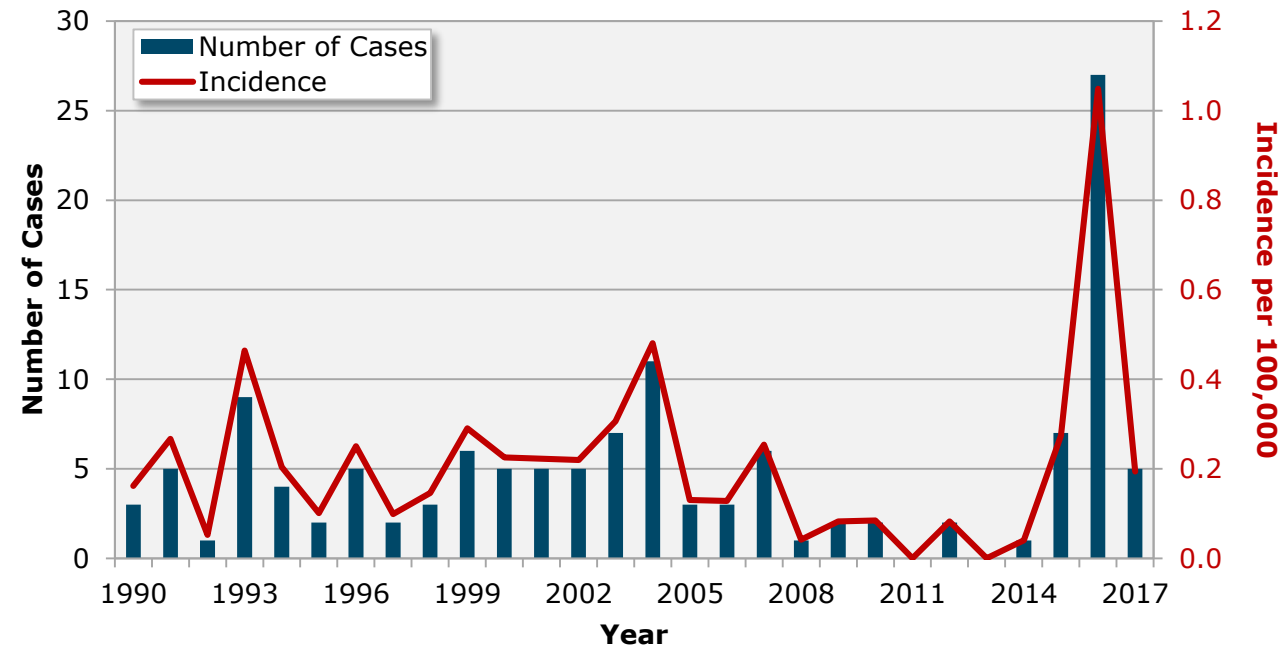
Dallas County Health and Human Services

Summary of Brucellosis Cases, 2017

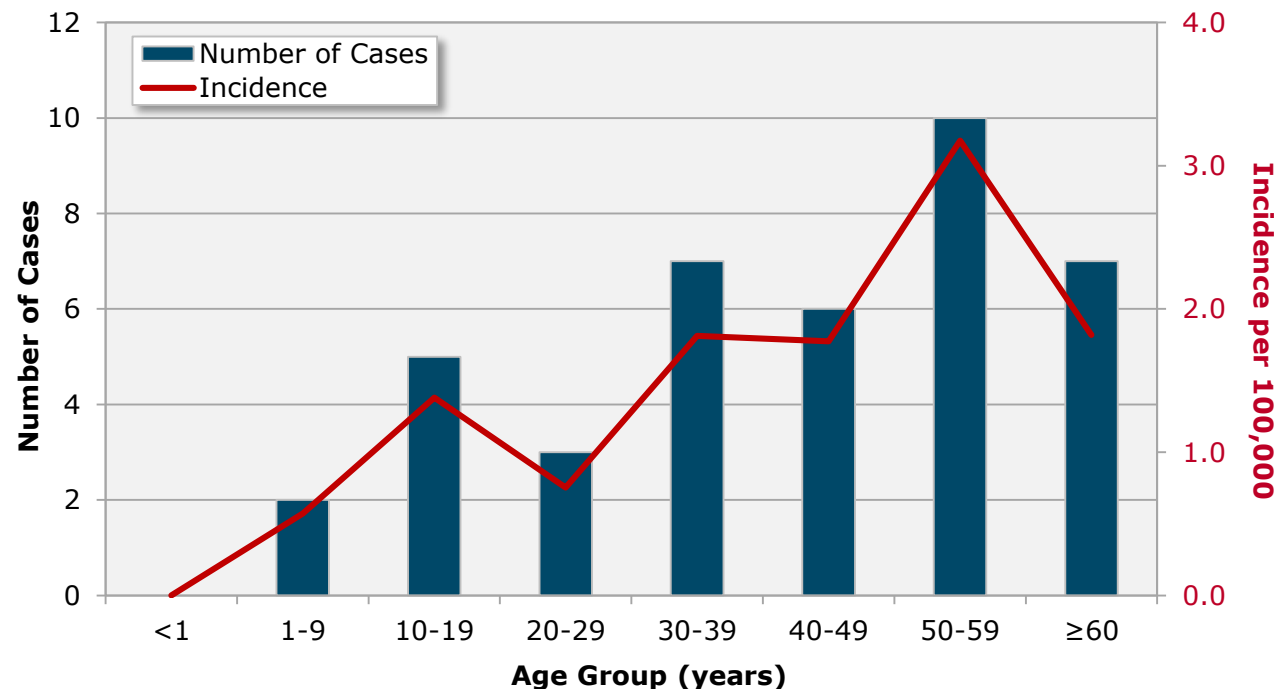
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	5 (100)	0.19
Sex		
Male	3 (60)	0.24
Female	2 (40)	0.15
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	5 (100)	0.49
White	0	N/A
Black	0	N/A
Age Group 2 (years)		
<1	0	N/A
1-9	0	N/A
10-19	1 (20)	0.28
20-29	2 (40)	0.50
30-39	1 (20)	0.26
40-49	0	N/A
50-59	0	N/A
≥60	1 (20)	0.26
Hospitalizations	5 (100)	0.19
Brucella Species		
<i>B. melitensis</i>	4 (80)	N/A
<i>B. suis</i>	1 (20)	N/A

N/A = Not applicable

Brucellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990-2017



Brucellosis Cases and Incidence by Age Group, 2013-2017

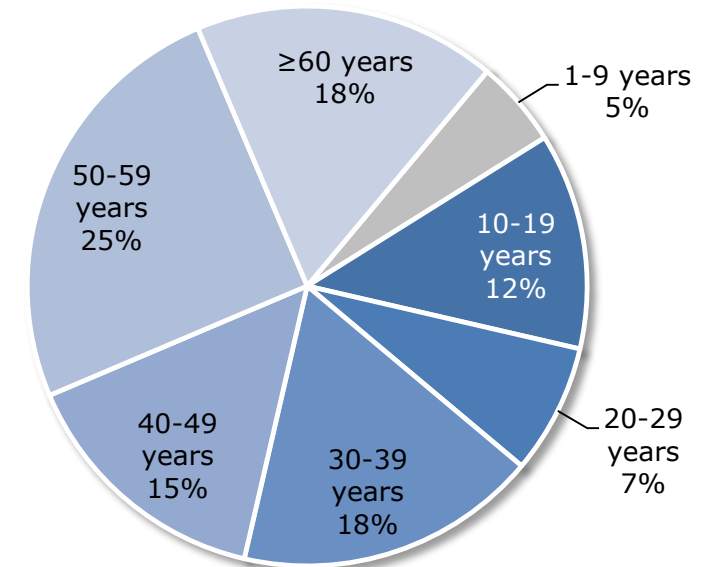


Reported Risk Factors of Brucellosis Cases, 2017, (n=5)*

Risk Factor	n	%
Consumption of unpasteurized dairy (milk, cheese) from a brucellosis-endemic country	4	80.0
Travel to brucellosis-endemic country	3	60.0
Animal contact	1	20.0
Unknown	1	20.0

*May have more than 1 risk factor.

Brucellosis Cases by Age Group, 2013-2017, (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.