Summary of Campylobacteriosis Cases, 2017

|	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	266 (100.0)	10.3
Sex		
Male	144 (54.1)	11.4
Female	122 (45.9)	9.3
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	129 (48.5)	12.6
White	98 (36.8)	12.5
Black	31 (11.7)	5.3
Asian	7 (2.6)	4.3
American Indian	0 (0.0)	N/A
Unknown	1 (0.4)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	11 (4.1)	27.2
1–4	40 (15.0)	25.7
5–9	21 (7.9)	10.8
10–14	8 (3.0)	4.3
15–19	23 (8.6)	13.2
20–29	30 (11.3)	7.5
30–39	30 (11.3)	7.8
40–49	30 (11.3)	8.9
50–59	25 (9.4)	7.9
≥60	48 (18.0)	12.5
Hospitalizations	41 (15.4)	1.6

N/A = Not applicable

- *Campylobacter* is one of the most common bacterial causes of diarrhea in the U.S.; increasing incidence rates in Dallas reflect national long term trends.

- *Campylobacter* can be found in uncooked food products from animals, such as poultry, and in unpasteurized milk. *Campylobacter* is also found in the stool of infected persons, pets, and animals. Thorough cooking or pasteurizing of food from animal sources and handwashing can prevent illnesses.

- Greater numbers of cases occur during the summer months in Dallas, with highest rates of infection occurring in young children and young adults.
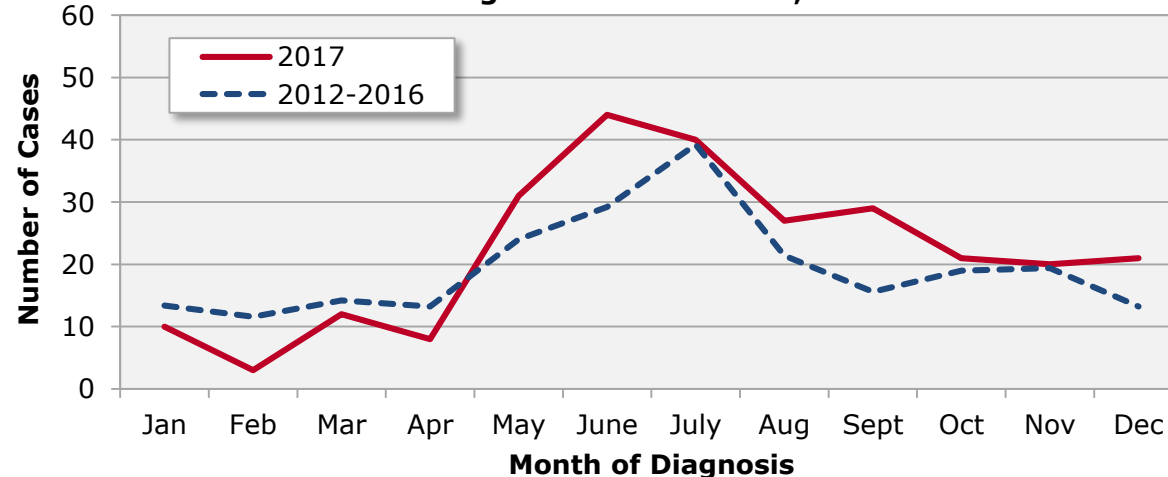
Campylobacteriosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1984–2017
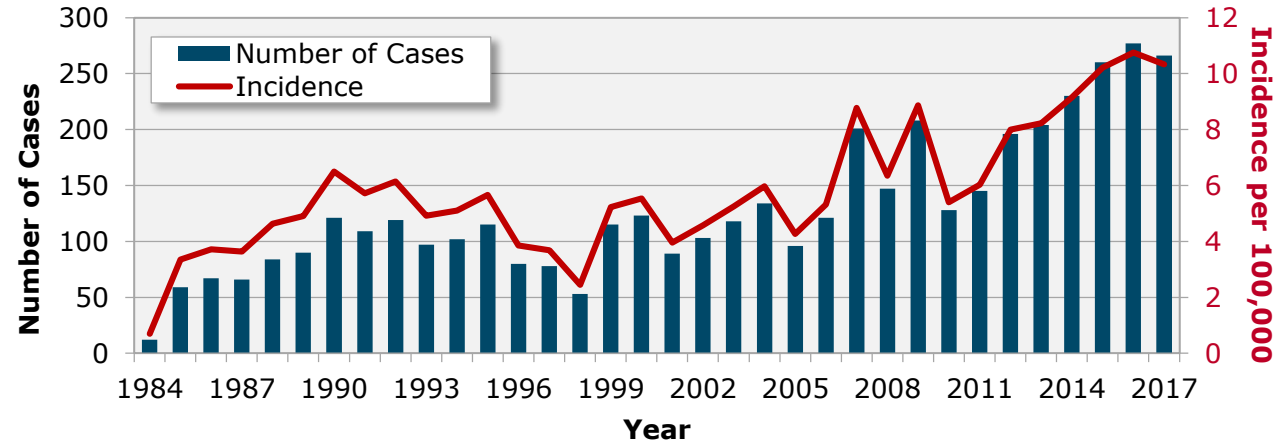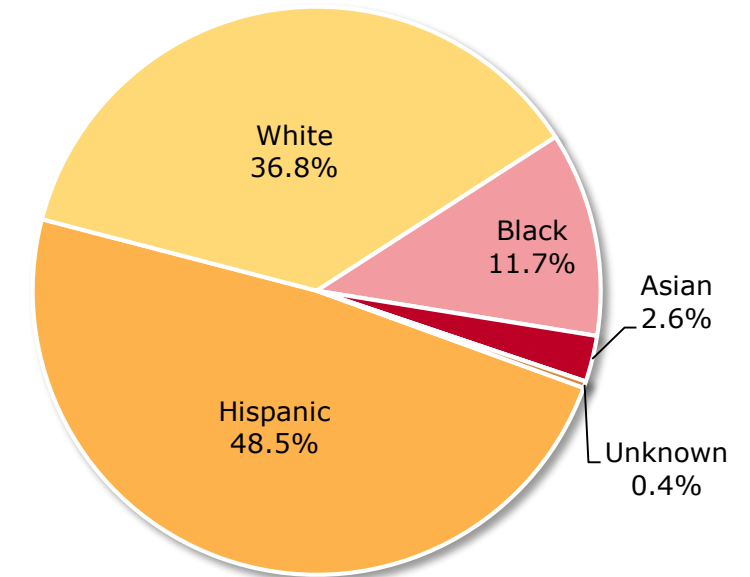

Campylobacteriosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2017
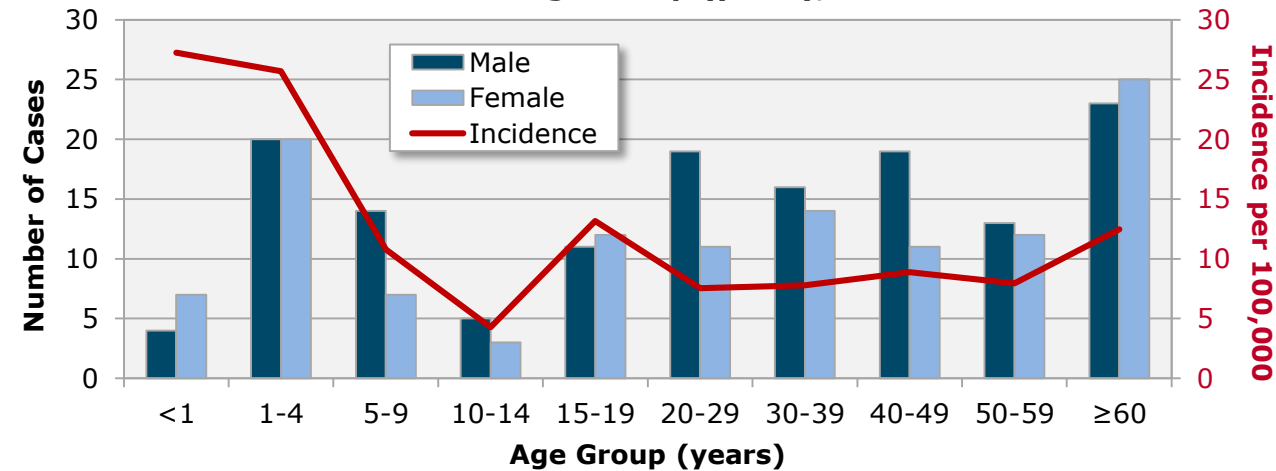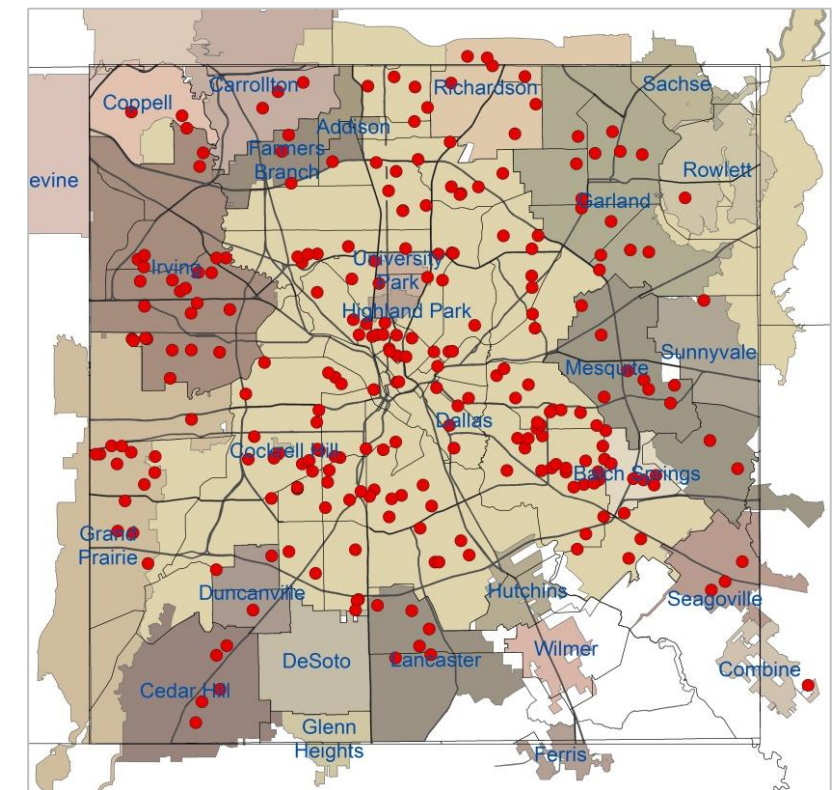

Campylobacteriosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2017, and Average Number of Cases, 2012-2016

Campylobacteriosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2017, (n=266)

White 36.8%
Black 11.7%
Asian 2.6%
Unknown 0.4%
Hispanic 48.5%

Distribution of Campylobacteriosis Cases, 2017

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.