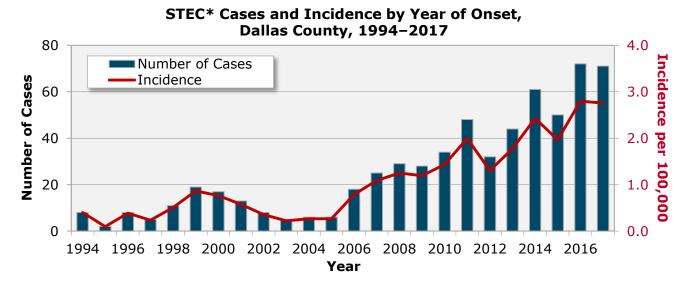
## 2017 Profile of Shiga Toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC) in Dallas County Dallas County Health and Human Services

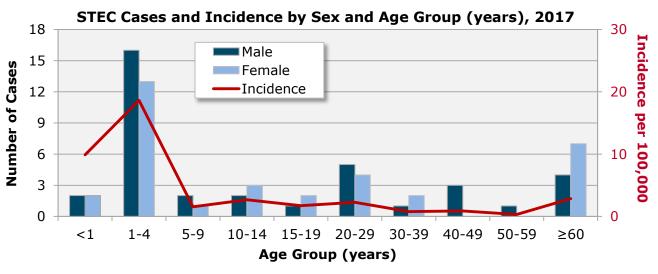
## Summary of STEC Cases, Dallas County, 2017

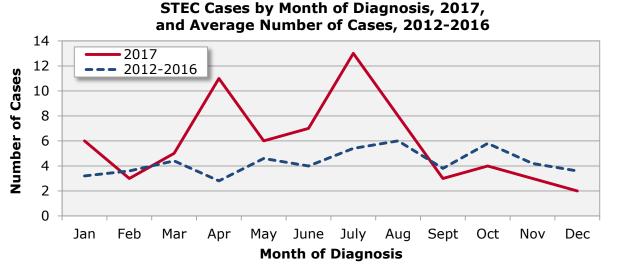
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	71 (100.0)	2.8
Sex		
Male	37 (52.1)	2.9
Female	34 (47.9)	2.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	28 (41.8)	2.7
White	22 (32.8)	2.8
Black	13 (19.4)	2.2
Asian	4 (6.0)	2.4
American Indian	0 (0.0)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	4 (5.6)	9.9
1-4	29 (40.8)	18.6
5-9	3 (4.2)	1.5
10-14	5 (7.0)	2.7
15-19	3 (4.2)	1.7
20-29	9 (12.7)	2.3
30-39	3 (4.2)	0.8
40-49	3 (4.2)	0.9
50-59	1 (1.4)	0.3
≥60	11 (15.5)	2.9
Hospitalizations	4 (5.6)	0.2
N/A = Not applicable		

N/A = Not applicable

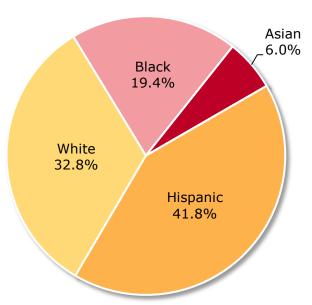
- · Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC) are a group of pathogenic bacteria which cause diarrheal illness. STEC can be transmitted through contact with infected animals or persons, or through contaminated food.
- Symptoms of STEC infections often include bloody diarrhea, fever, stomach cramps, and vomiting. Young children and the elderly are more likely to develop severe illness and hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS).
- The national Healthy People 2020 objective is to reduce the incidence of STEC to 0.6 per 100,000 population.



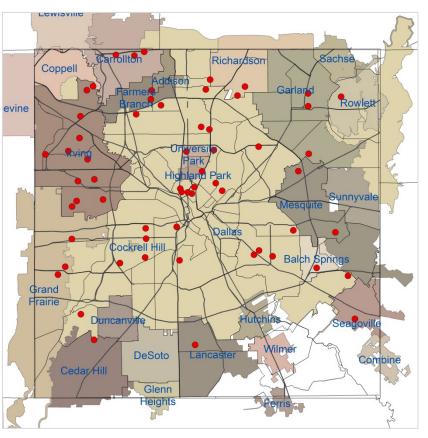




STEC Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2017, (n=71)



**Distribution of STEC Cases, 2017** 



<sup>\*</sup>E. coli reportable as O157:H7 from 1994–1999, enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* (EHEC) from 2000–2006, and STEC from 2007 forward. 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.

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