



2017 Profile of Salmonellosis in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

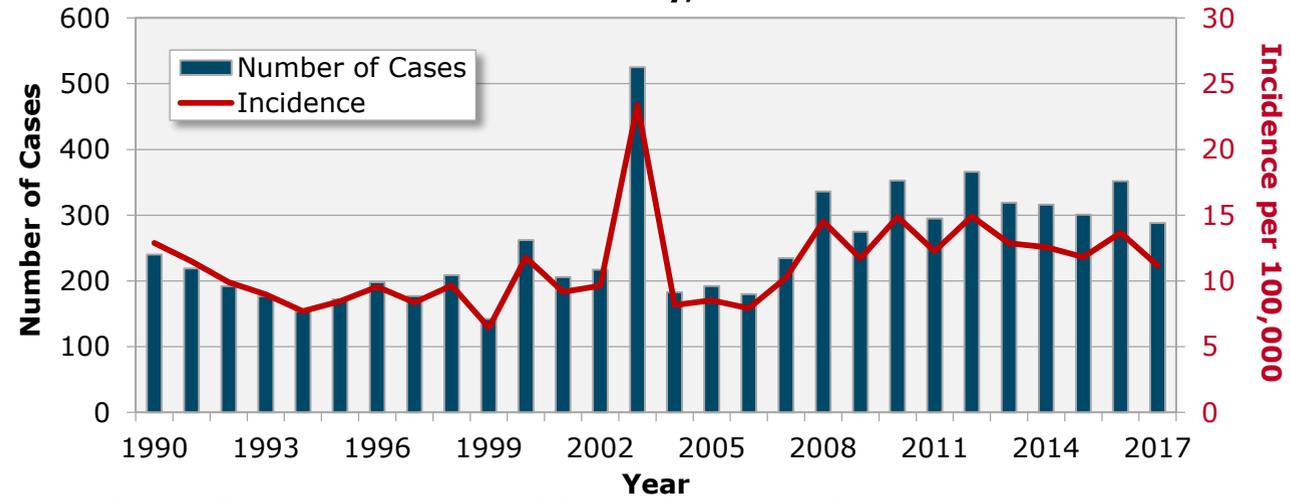
Summary of Salmonellosis Cases, 2017

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	288 (100.0)	11.2
Sex		
Male	132 (45.8)	10.4
Female	156 (54.2)	11.9
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	106 (36.8)	10.3
White	117 (40.6)	14.9
Black	34 (11.8)	5.8
Asian	11 (3.8)	6.7
Unknown	20 (6.9)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	24 (8.3)	59.4
1-4	43 (14.9)	27.6
5-9	21 (7.3)	10.8
10-14	13 (4.5)	6.9
15-19	7 (2.4)	4.0
20-29	37 (12.8)	9.3
30-39	22 (7.6)	5.7
40-49	29 (10.1)	8.6
50-59	32 (11.1)	10.2
≥60	60 (20.8)	15.6
Hospitalizations	53 (18.4)	2.1

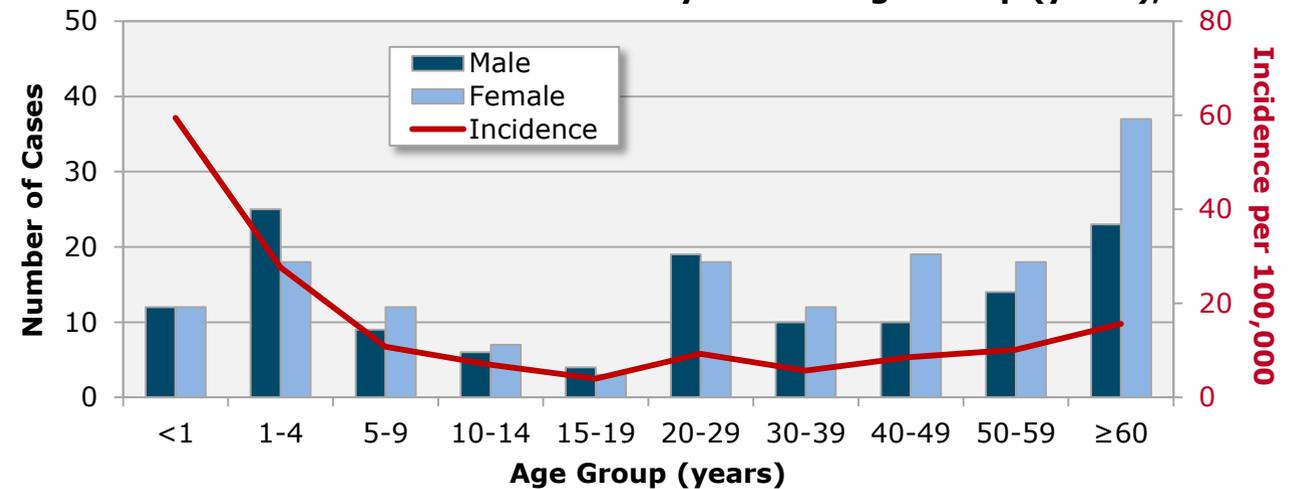
N/A = Not applicable

- *Salmonella* causes the bacterial diarrheal illness salmonellosis and is one of the most frequent causes of foodborne infections in the U.S.
- Greater numbers of cases occur during the summer months in Dallas; infection rates are highest in infants and young children. Immunocompromised persons and elderly are also at higher risk for severe infections.
- The national Healthy People 2020 objective is to reduce the incidence of *salmonella* cases to 11.4 per 100,000 population.

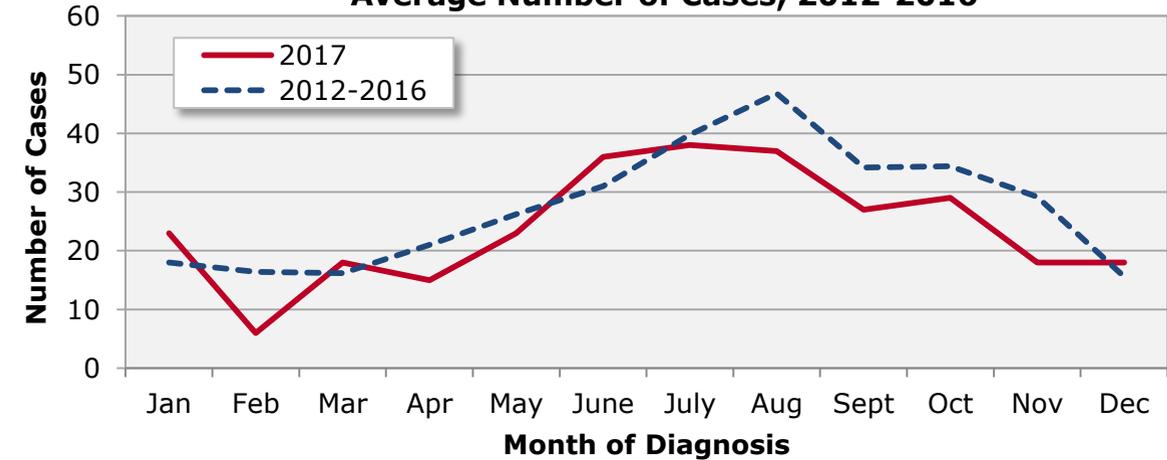
Salmonellosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1990-2017



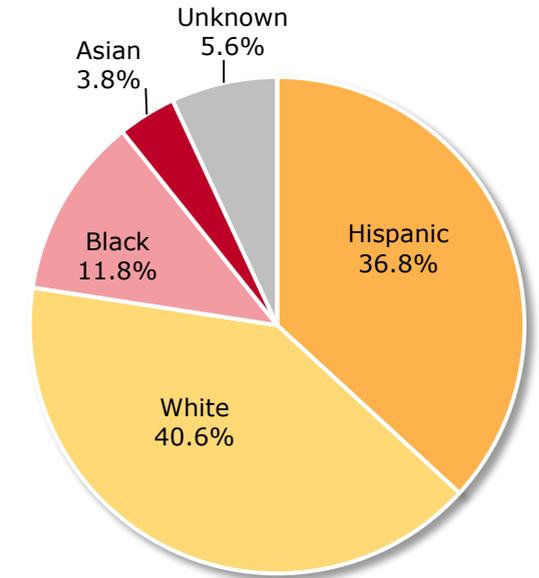
Salmonellosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2017



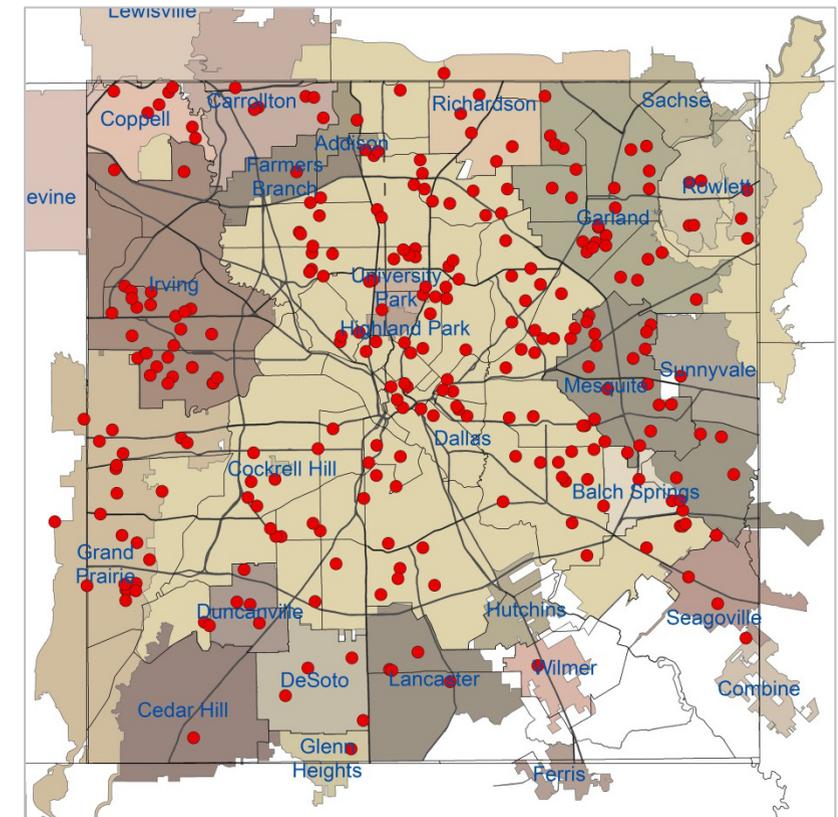
Salmonellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2017, and Average Number of Cases, 2012-2016



Salmonellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2017, (n=288)



Distribution of Salmonellosis 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 1990-2017.