



2017 Profile of Shigellosis in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

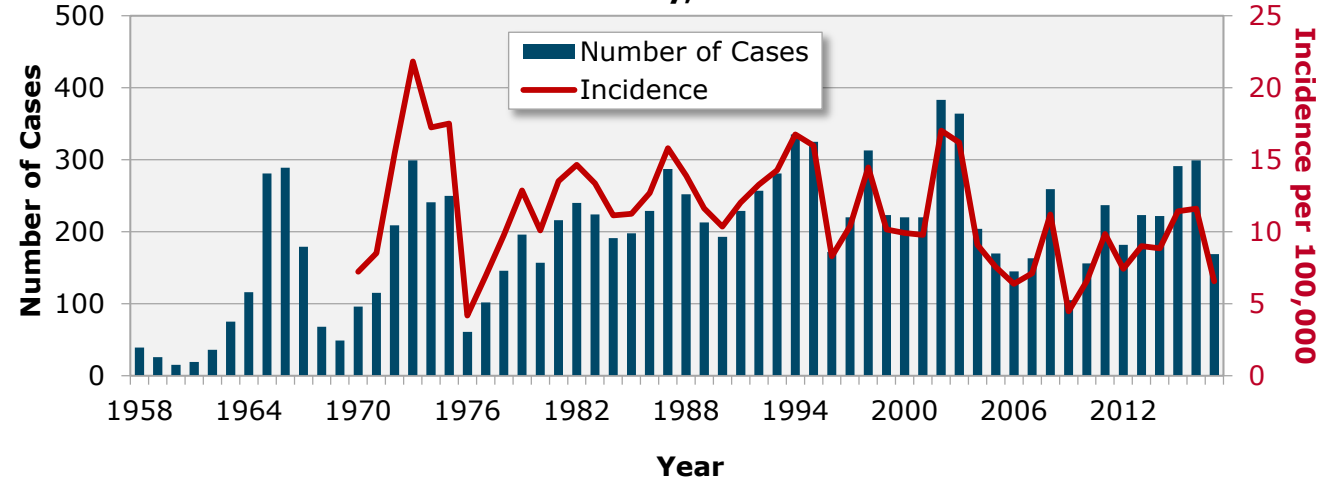
Summary of Shigellosis Cases, 2017

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	171 (100.0)	6.6
Sex		
Male	111 (64.9)	8.8
Female	60 (35.1)	4.6
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	53 (31.0)	5.2
White	62 (36.3)	7.9
Black	52 (30.4)	8.8
Asian	2 (1.2)	1.2
American Indian	0	N/A
Unknown	2 (1.2)	N/A
Age Group (years)		
<1	1 (0.6)	2.5
1-4	33 (19.3)	21.2
5-9	26 (15.2)	13.4
10-14	6 (3.5)	3.2
15-19	7 (4.1)	4.0
20-29	16 (9.4)	4.0
30-39	37 (21.6)	9.6
40-49	22 (12.9)	6.5
50-59	12 (7.0)	3.8
≥60	11 (6.4)	2.9
Hospitalizations	41 (24.0)	1.6

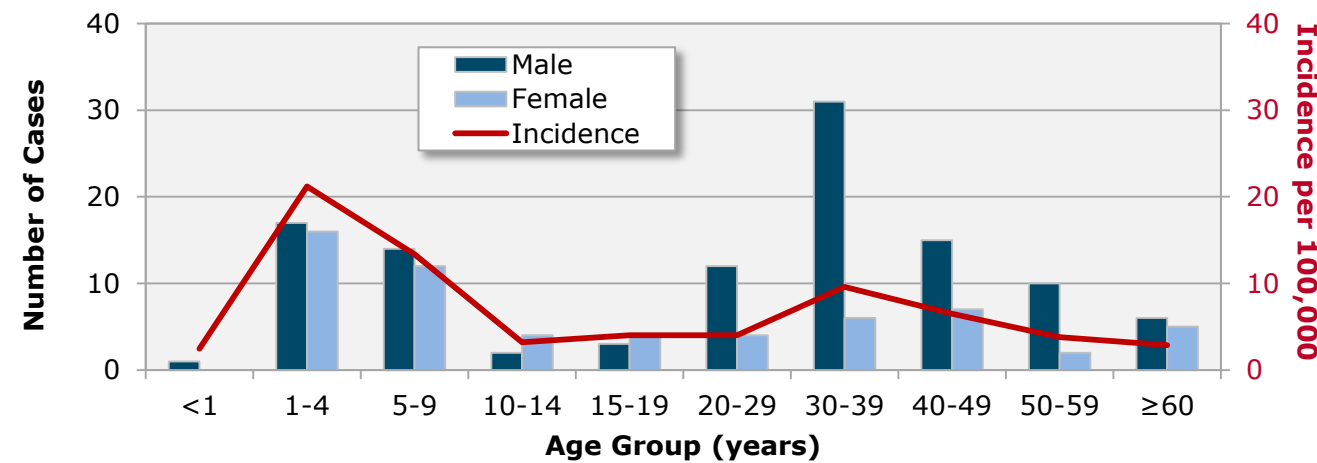
N/A = Not applicable

- *Shigella* causes the bacterial diarrheal illness shigellosis; the infection can be spread from person to person, or can be acquired from eating contaminated food.
- Greater numbers of cases occur during the summer months in Dallas, with highest rates of infection occurring in young children.

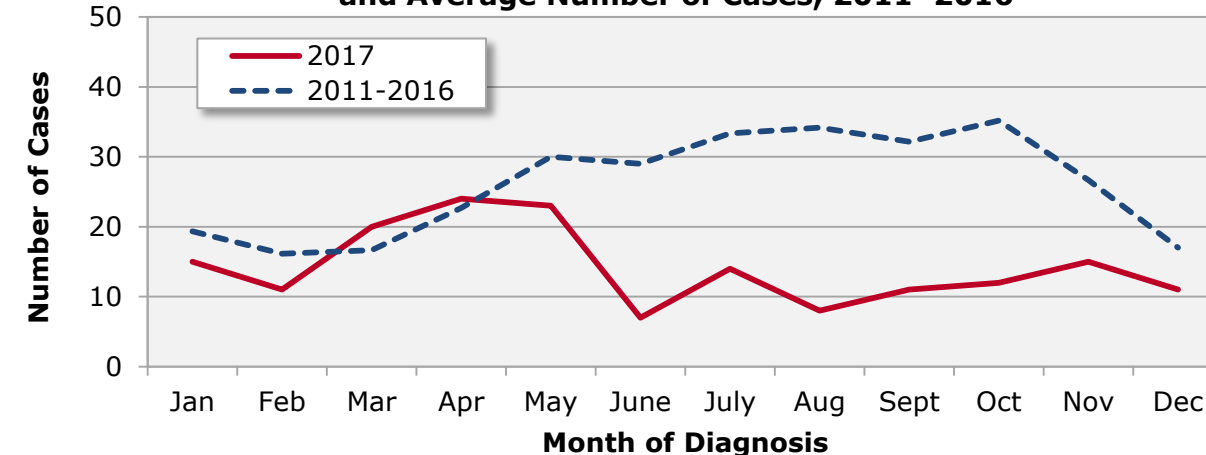
Shigellosis Cases and Incidence* by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1958-2017



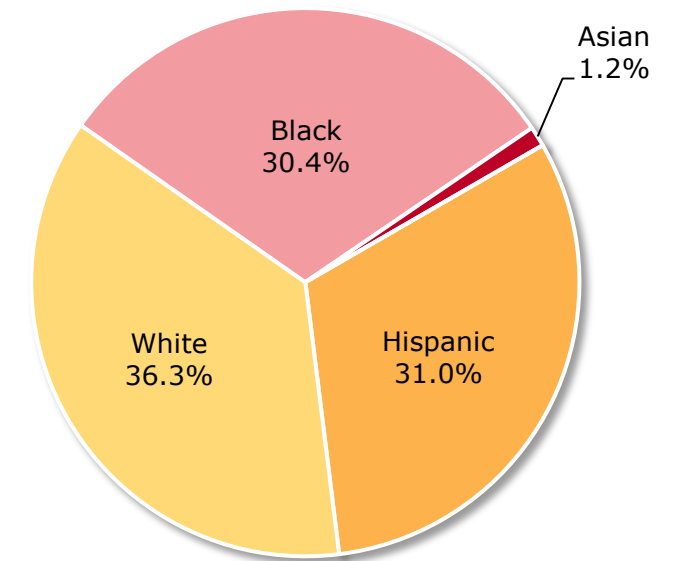
Shigellosis Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2017



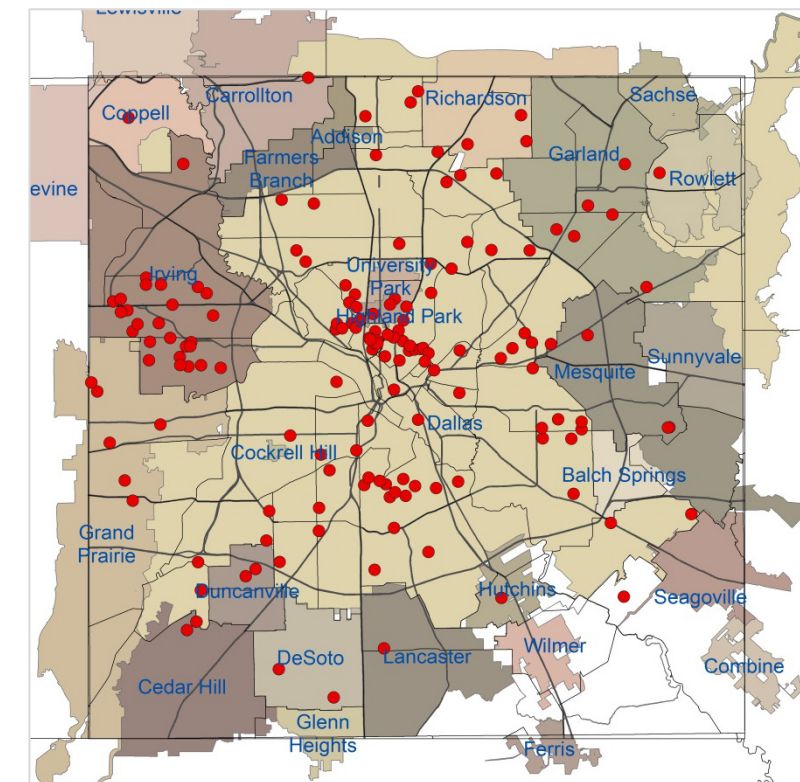
Shigellosis Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2017, and Average Number of Cases, 2011-2016



Shigellosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2017, (n=171)



Distribution of Shigellosis Cases, 2017



*Incidence not calculated prior to 1970 as annual population data is unavailable through the USA Counties Database. 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.