



# 2017 Profile of Invasive *Streptococcus pneumoniae* in Dallas County

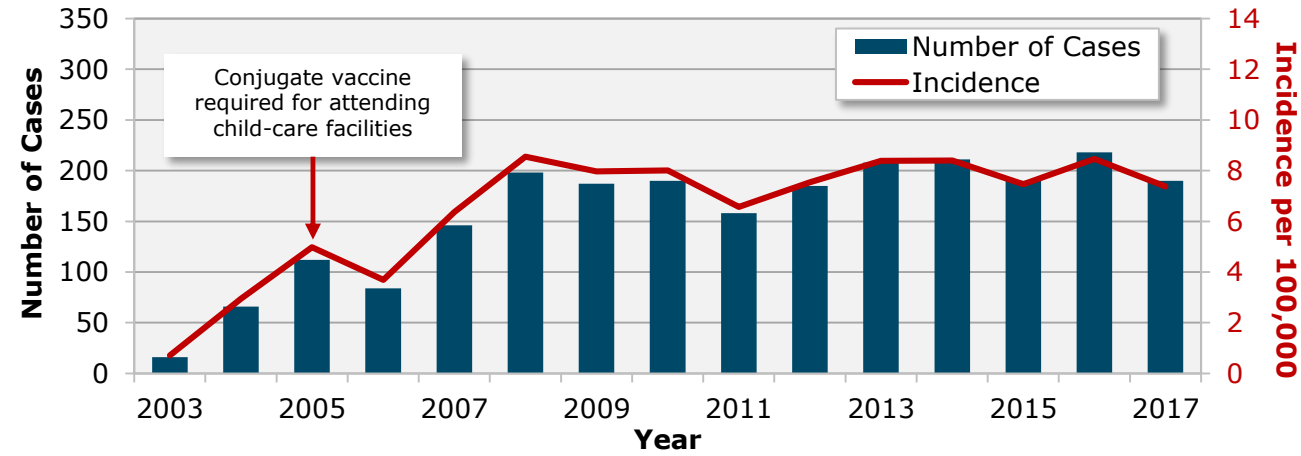
## Dallas County Health and Human Services

### Summary of Invasive *S. pneumoniae*, 2017

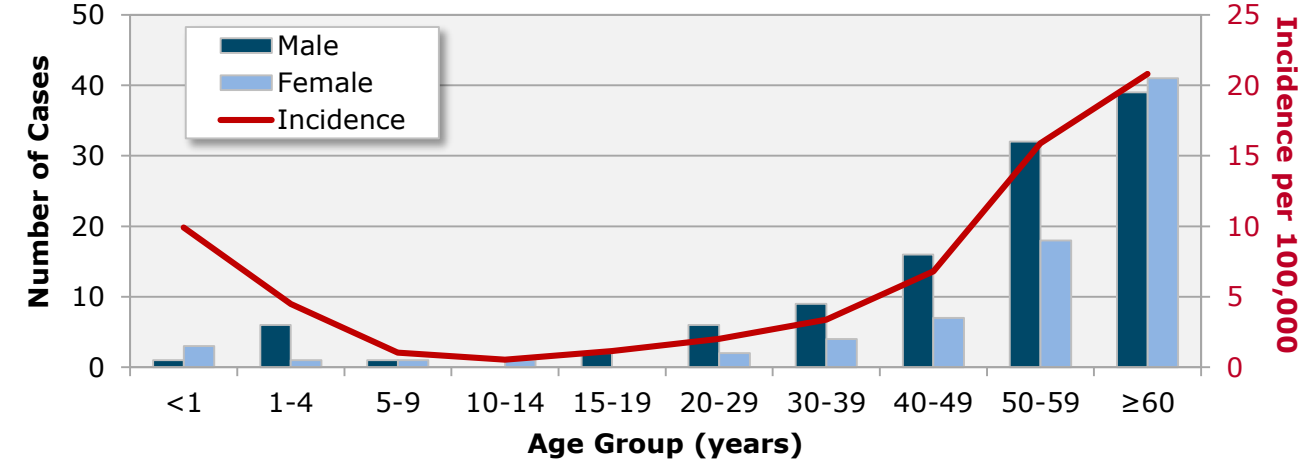
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
<b>Total</b>	190(100.0)	7.4
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	112 (58.9)	8.8
Female	78 (41.1)	6.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic	38 (20.0)	3.7
White	79 (41.6)	10.1
Black	70 (36.8)	11.9
Asian	2 (1.1)	1.2
Unknown	1 (0.5)	N/A
<b>Age Group (years)</b>		
<1	4 (2.1)	9.9
1-4	7 (3.7)	4.5
5-9	2 (1.0)	1.0
10-14	1 (0.5)	0.5
15-19	2 (1.1)	1.1
20-29	8 (2.0)	2.0
30-39	13 (3.4)	3.4
40-49	23 (6.8)	6.8
50-59	50 (12.1)	15.9
≥60	80 (26.3)	20.8
<b>Hospitalizations</b>	136 (71.6)	4.5
<b>Deaths</b>	12 (6.3)	0.5
<b>Isolation Site of Culture</b>		
Blood	184 (96.8)	N/A
Cerebral Spinal Fluid	6 (3.2)	N/A

N/A = Not applicable

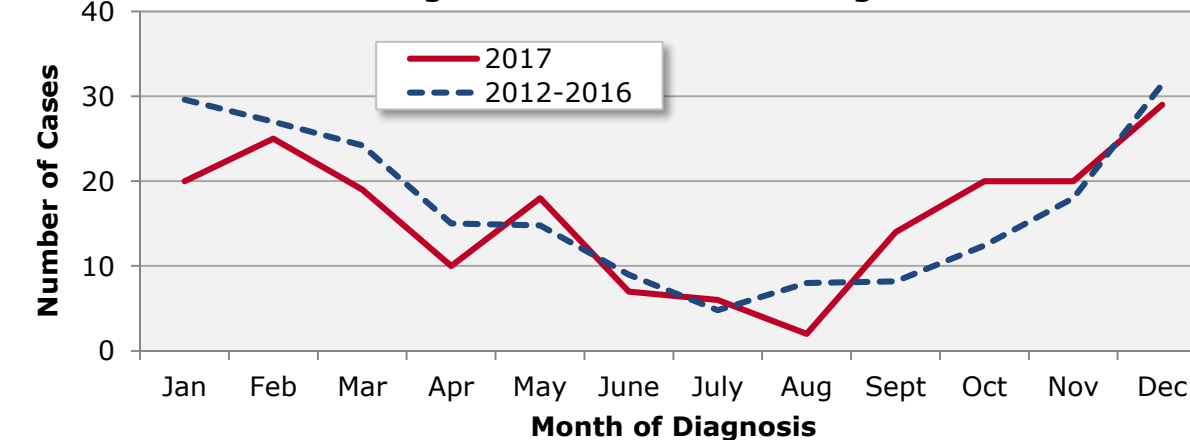
### Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 2003-2017



### Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2017



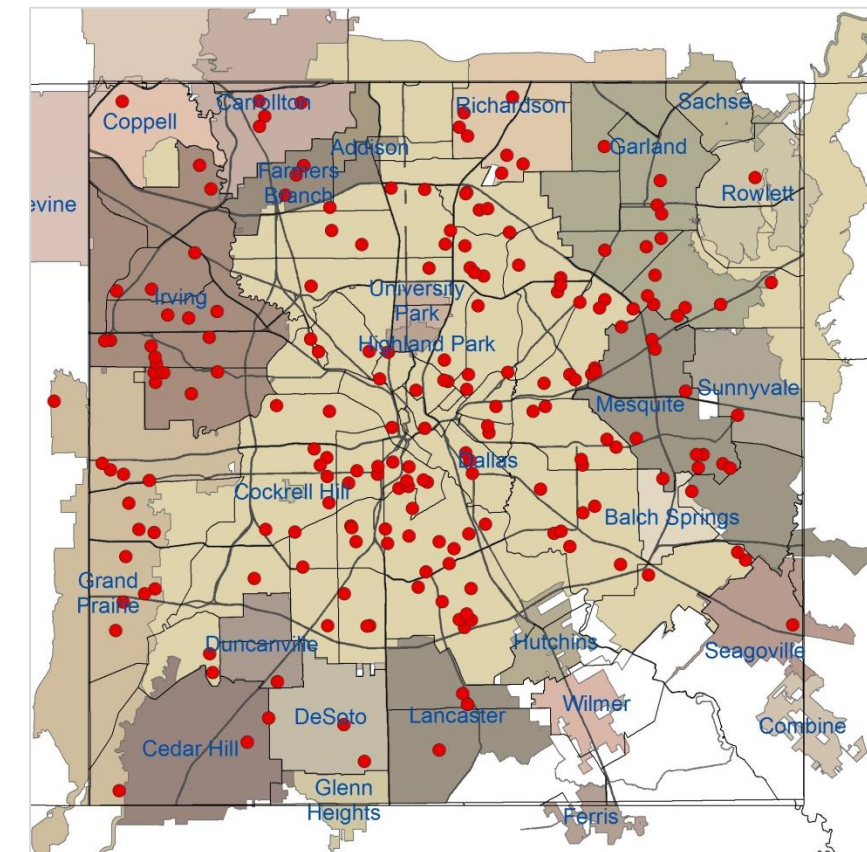
### Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2017 and Average Number of Cases During 2012-2016



### Summary

- Invasive pneumococcal disease is identified by isolation of *S. pneumoniae* bacteria from a normally sterile body site (e.g., blood, cerebrospinal fluid, or pleural fluid). The major clinical syndromes caused by *S. pneumoniae* are pneumonia, bacteremia, and meningitis.
- Persons with increased risk of invasive pneumococcal disease include children less than 5 years old who attend daycare, and persons with cochlear implants, functional asplenia, or chronic heart, kidney or lung disease, or immunosuppression.
- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV13) is recommended for children younger than 2 years of age. For all adults ≥65 years, CDC recommends a dose of PCV13, followed by one dose of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23), at least 1 year later.

### Distribution of Invasive *S. pneumoniae* Cases, 2017



Note: Incidence calculated using 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.