

2010-2018 Profile of Vancomycin Resistance in Staphylococcus aureus in Dallas County **Dallas County Health and Human Services**

Summary of Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus Cases, 2010-2018

Number of Cases

	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
Total	17 (100.0)	0.09
Sex		
Male	10 (58.8)	0.10
Female	7 (41.2)	0.07
Race/Ethnicity		
Hispanic	4 (23.5)	0.05
White	5 (29.4)	0.08
Black	7 (41.2)	0.16
Asian	0	N/A
American Indian	1 (5.9)	1.62
Age Group (years)		
<60	4 (25.0)	0.02
≥60	13 (75.0)	0.46
Hospitalizations	13 (76.5)	0.07

N/A = Not applicable

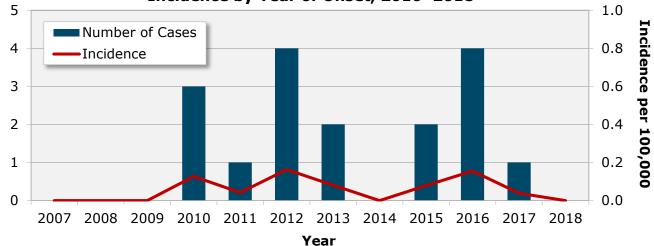
Vancomycin-Intermediate/Vancomycin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VISA/VRSA) Case Definitions*

A laboratory confirmed Staphylococcous aureus isolate obtained from any body site/source that is found to be intermediate or resistant based on the CLSI standards and recommendations and confirmed by the Texas Department of State Health Services' Laboratory:

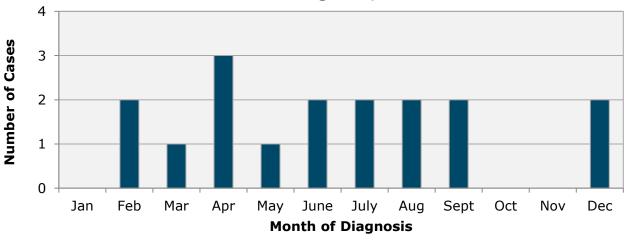
VISA: MIC = $4-8 \mu g/mL$

VRSA: MIC ≥ 16 µg/mL

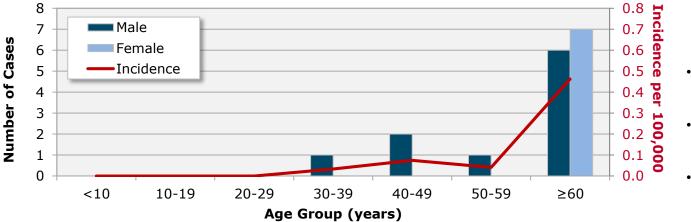
Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, 2010-2018



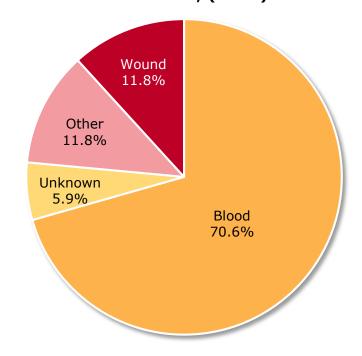
Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus Cases by Month of Diagnosis, 2010-2018



Vancomycin-Intermediate Staphylococcus aureus Cases and Incidence by Sex and Age Group (years), 2010-2018



Vancomycin-Intermediate S. aureus Cases by Specimen Source, 2010-2018, (n=17)



- ¹Other includes: body fluid, swabs, or catheter tips.
- ²Wound includes: tissue, bone, abscess, or drainage.

Summary

- Vancomycin-Intermediate Vancomycin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VISA and VRSA, respectively) were added to the list of Texas Notifiable Conditions in 2007.
- There has been no increasing trend of VISA since reporting began.
- There were no cases of VRSA reported to Dallas County from 2010-2018.
- No VISA cases were reported in 2018.

DCHHS Epidemiology Updated 12/13/2018

^{*}CDC National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2018