



2014–2018 Profile of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis and Vibriosis in Dallas County

Dallas County Health and Human Services

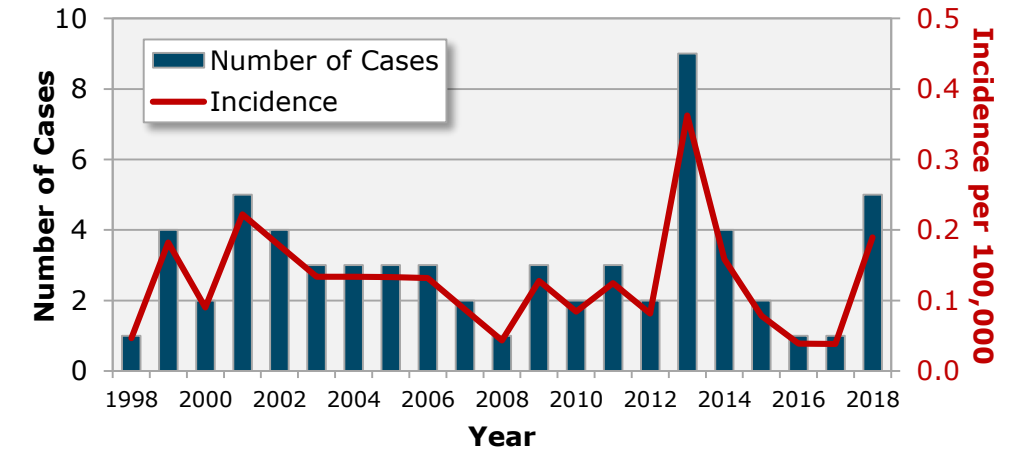
Summary of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis and Vibriosis Cases, 2014–2018

| | Yersiniosis | | Listeriosis | | Vibriosis | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | n (%) | Incidence per 100,000 | n (%) | Incidence per 100,000 | n (%) | Incidence per 100,000 |
| Total | 13 (100.0) | 0.10 | 10 (100.0) | 0.08 | 23 (100.0) | 0.18 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 9 (69.2) | 0.14 | 4 (40.0) | 0.06 | 11 (47.8) | 0.17 |
| Female | 4 (30.8) | 0.06 | 6 (60.0) | 0.09 | 12 (52.2) | 0.18 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| Hispanic | 2 (15.4) | 0.04 | 1 (10.0) | 0.02 | 8 (34.8) | 0.15 |
| White | 5 (38.5) | 0.13 | 5 (50.0) | 0.13 | 15 (65.2) | 0.38 |
| Black | 5 (38.5) | 0.17 | 2 (20.0) | 0.07 | 0 | 0 |
| Asian | 1 (7.7) | 0.12 | 2 (20.0) | 0.24 | 0 | 0 |
| Age Group (years) | | | | | | |
| <1 | 2 (15.4) | 1.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1–4 | 1 (7.7) | 0.13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5–9 | 1 (7.7) | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 1 (4.3) | 0.10 |
| 10–14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15–19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 (8.7) | 0.23 |
| 20–29 | 2 (15.4) | 0.10 | 0 | 0 | 3 (13.0) | 0.15 |
| 30–39 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 (26.1) | 0.31 |
| 40–49 | 1 (7.7) | 0.06 | 1 (10.0) | 0.06 | 3 (13.0) | 0.18 |
| 50–59 | 1 (7.7) | 0.06 | 0 | 0 | 4 (17.4) | 0.25 |
| ≥60 | 5 (38.5) | 0.26 | 9 (90.0) | 0.46 | 4 (17.4) | 0.21 |
| Hospitalizations | 3 (25.0) | 0.02 | 10 (100.0) | 0.08 | 6 (26.1) | 0.05 |
| Deaths | 0 | 0 | 4 (40.0) | 0.03 | 1 (4.3) | 0.01 |

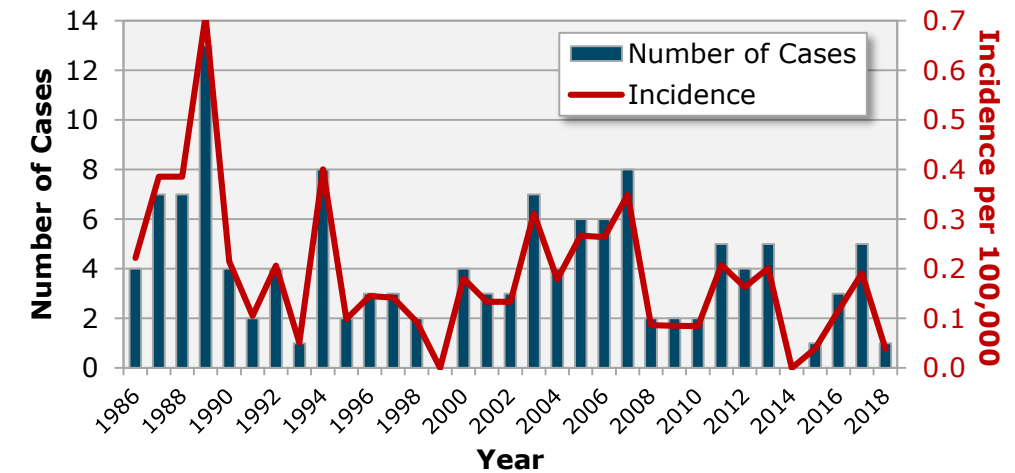
Summary of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis, and Vibriosis Infections

- *Yersinia* bacteria cause the diarrheal illness yersiniosis, and is a relatively infrequent infection in the U.S. Infection is typically acquired by consuming raw or undercooked pork products, unpasteurized (raw) milk, untreated water, or after contact with infected animals.
- *Listeria monocytogenes* causes listeriosis, an illness which can be more severe in older adults, pregnant women, newborns, and immunosuppressed adults. Almost all cases (except in infants) are acquired from eating food contaminated with *Listeria*. The risk of infections in high-risk persons can be reduced by practicing safe food handling and storage, avoiding unpasteurized milk and raw milk products, and avoiding deli meats unless thoroughly heated.
- *Vibrio* bacterial infections are usually linked to eating raw shellfish, or exposure to seawater.

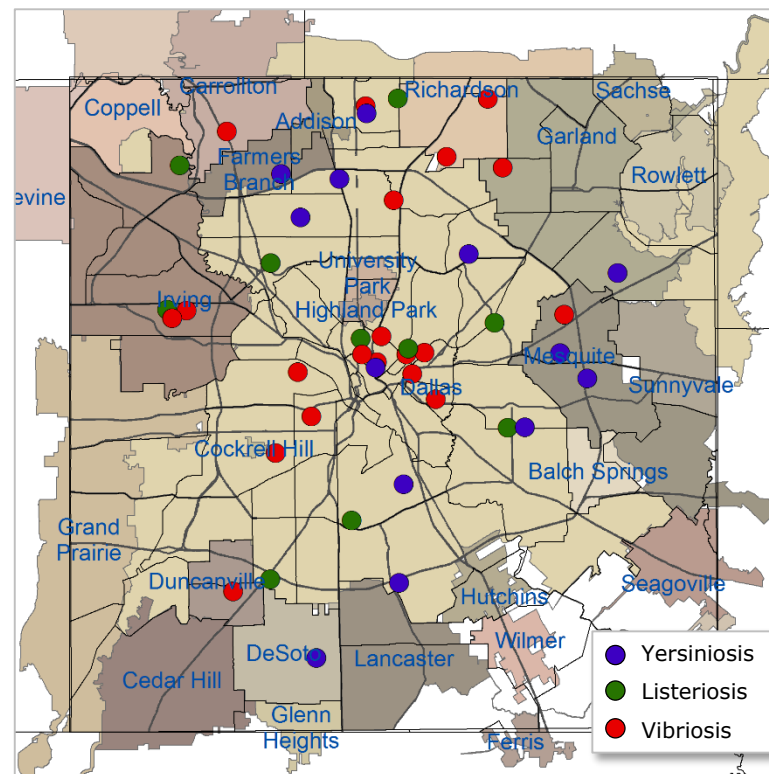
Yersiniosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1998–2018



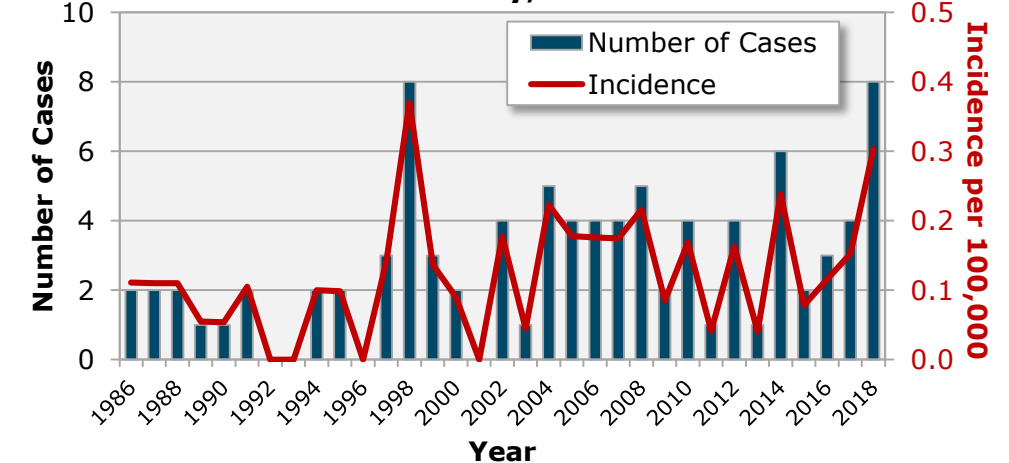
Listeriosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1986–2018



Distribution of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis and Vibriosis Cases, 2014–2018



Vibriosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1986–2018



N/A = Not applicable

Note: Incidence calculated using projected population data for 2018; 5 year average incidence from 2014–2018.

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 1990-2018.