



# 2013–2017 Profile of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis and Vibriosis in Dallas County

## Dallas County Health and Human Services

### Summary of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis and Vibriosis Cases, 2013–2017

	Yersiniosis		Listeriosis		Vibriosis	
	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000	n (%)	Incidence per 100,000
<b>Total</b>	17 (100.0)	0.14	14 (100.0)	0.11	16 (100.0)	0.13
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	11 (64.7)	0.18	6 (42.9)	0.10	7 (43.8)	0.11
Female	6 (35.3)	0.09	8 (57.1)	0.13	9 (56.3)	0.14
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
Hispanic	3 (17.6)	0.06	2 (14.3)	0.04	6 (37.5)	0.12
White	4 (23.5)	0.10	7 (50.0)	0.18	10 (62.5)	0.25
Black	9 (52.9)	0.32	3 (21.4)	0.11	0	N/A
Asian	1 (5.9)	0.13	2 (14.3)	0.26	0	N/A
American Indian	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<b>Age Group (years)</b>						
<1	3 (17.6)	1.51	0	N/A	0	N/A
1–4	3 (17.6)	0.39	0	N/A	0	N/A
5–9	0	N/A	0	N/A	1 (6.3)	0.10
10–14	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
15–19	1 (5.9)	0.12	0	N/A	2 (12.5)	0.23
20–29	1 (5.9)	0.05	0	N/A	1 (6.3)	0.05
30–39	2 (11.8)	0.11	0	N/A	4 (25.0)	0.21
40–49	1 (5.9)	0.06	2 (14.3)	0.12	1 (6.3)	0.06
50–59	1 (5.9)	0.06	1 (7.1)	0.06	3 (18.8)	0.19
≥60	5 (29.4)	0.28	11 (78.6)	0.61	4 (25.0)	0.22
<b>Hospitalizations</b>	6 (35.3)	0.05	14 (100.0)	0.11	4 (25.0)	0.03
<b>Deaths</b>	1 (5.9)	0.01	4 (28.6)	0.03	1 (6.3)	0.01

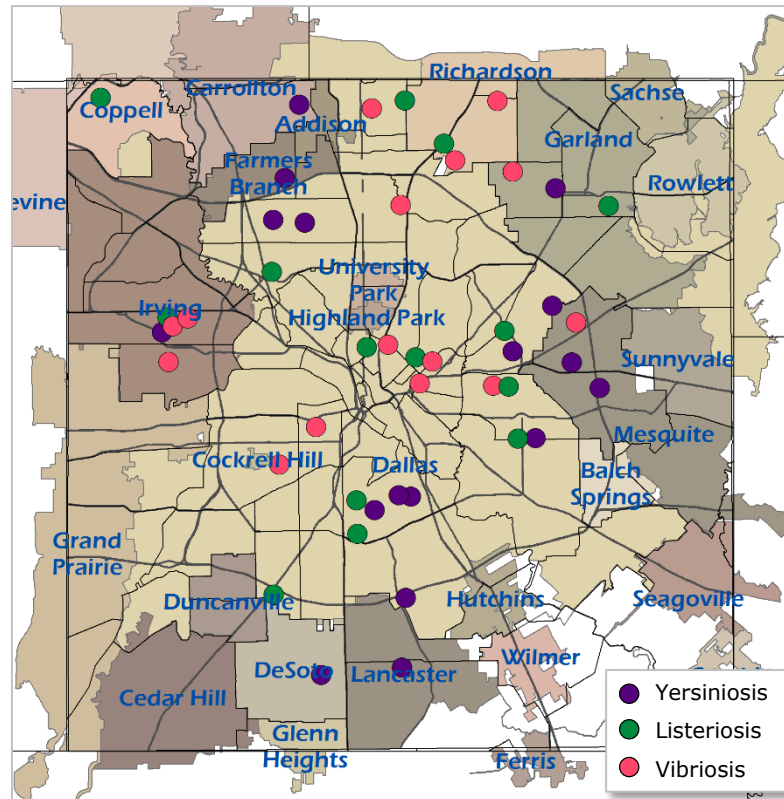
N/A = Not applicable

Note: Incidence calculated using population data for 2016; 5 year average incidence from 2013–2017  
 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.

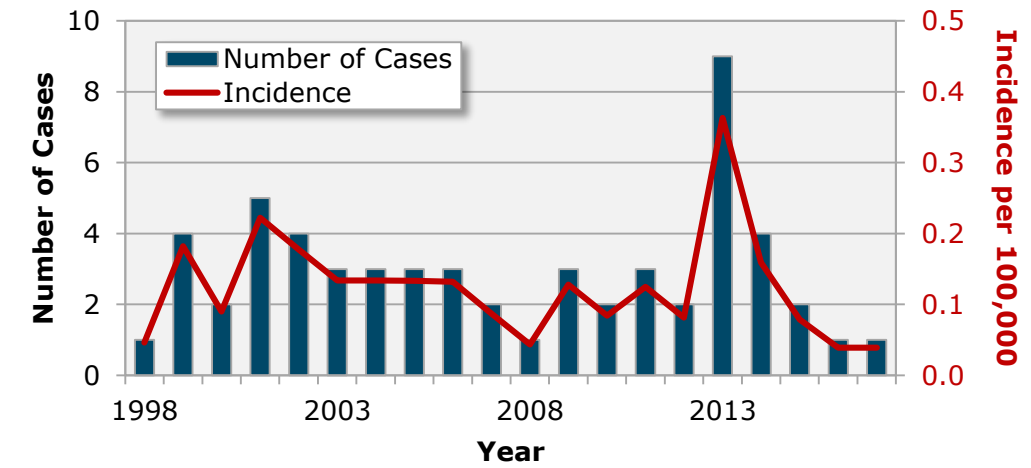
### Summary of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis, and Vibriosis Infections

- *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.

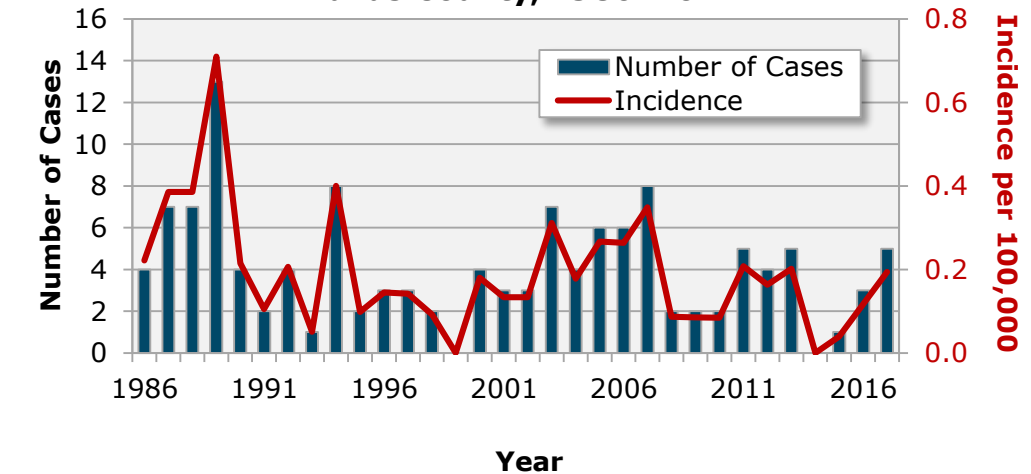
### Distribution of Yersiniosis, Listeriosis and Vibriosis Cases, 2013–2017



### Yersiniosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1998–2017



### Listeriosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1986–2017



### Vibriosis Cases and Incidence by Year of Onset, Dallas County, 1986–2017

