# Communicable Diseases Tarrant County 2015

Shigellosis Campylobacteriosis

Chlamydia

Shigellosis Campylobacteriosis

Gonorrhea

Whooping Cough

Salmonellosis



1101 S. Main Street Fort Worth, TX 76105 (817) 321-4700



# Communicable Diseases Tarrant County, 2015



## **Tarrant County Public Health**

Public Health Director Veerinder (Vinny) Taneja, MBBS, MPH LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY & MEDICAL DIRECTOR CATHERINE A. COLQUITT, M.D.

Report produced by the
Division of Epidemiology and Health Information
Communicable Disease Reporting: (817) 321-5350
24/7 Disease Reporting: (817) 994-3708

1101 S. MAIN STREET • FORT WORTH, TEXAS 76104 • (817) 321-4700 HTTP://HEALTH.TARRANTCOUNTY.COM

#### **Tarrant County Public Health**

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#### **Communicable Diseases 2015 Report Team**

Micky M. Moerbe, MPH, CPH Biostatistician Tarrant County Public Health

Michelle S. Markham, MS GIS Analyst Tarrant County Public Health

Russ Jones, MPH Division Manager & Chief Epidemiologist Tarrant County Public Health

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#### **Reportable Diseases in Tarrant County**

Several Texas laws (Health & Safety Code, chapter 81, 84, and 87) require specific information regarding notifiable conditions to be provided to the local health department. Tarrant County Public Health is the designated health department for reporting notifiable conditions in the county. Health care providers, hospitals, laboratories, schools, and others are required to report patients who are suspected of having a notifiable condition (chapter 97, Title 25, Texas Administrative Code).

All notifiable conditions in Tarrant County, as well as Texas, for 2015 are listed in Table 1. In addition to these, any outbreak, exotic diseases, and unusual group expressions of disease must be reported. All diseases must be reported by *name*, *age*, *gender*, *race/ethnicity*, *date of birth*, *address*, *telephone number*, *disease*, *date of onset*, *method of diagnosis*, *and name*, *address*, *and telephone number of physician*.

#### **Background Information for Statistical Summaries**

The frequency and incidence rate of communicable diseases are presented overall, by gender, by race/ethnicity, by age group, and by ZIP code. Incidence rates are calculated as follows:

- Numerator 2015 incidence of disease in Tarrant County
- Denominator 2015 Tarrant County population at risk (2011-2015 five-year population estimates used for rates by ZIP code)
- Rate per 100,000 population

Incidence rate is an essential and valuable public health measure. However, rates based on numbers less than 20 cases are not recommended for reliable comparison because such rates fluctuate dramatically and differ considerably, even when differences are not meaningful. Therefore rates for less than 20 cases are not provided in this report. Also, conditions with less than five cases are not presented to protect confidentiality. Even when a specific demographic category has more than five cases, the number may be suppressed in order to prevent inadvertent disclosure through subtraction.

#### **Notifiable Conditions**

Table 1. Notifiable conditions, Tarrant County, 2015

Anthrax Botulism Carbapenem Resistant Enterobacteriaceace (CRE) Diphtheria Influenza, Novel Measles (rubeola) Multi-drug-resistant Acinetobacter (MDR-A) Plague (Yersinia pestis) Poliomyelitis, acute paralytic Rabies, human O Rabies, human O Rabet (Yersinia pestis) Poliomyelitis, acute paralytic Rabies, human O Smalipox Staphylococcus aureus, Vancomycin-resistant (VISA & VRSA) Vancomycin-resistant (VISA & VRSA) Vancomycin-resistant (VISA & VRSA) Valudia hemorrhagic fever, including Ebola Viral hemorrhagic feve	Case
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Measles (rubeola)  Meningococcal infections, invasive  Plague (*Persinia pestis*)  O Other arbovirus*  Asbestosis  Babesiosis  Campylobacteriosis  Chagas* disease  Chancroid  Chickenpox (varicella)  Chamydia trachomatis infection  Creutzfeld-Lakob disease  Cyptosporidiosis  Cyclosporiasis  Cyclosporiasis  Cysticercosis  Ehrilchiosis  Hepatitis B, perinatal  Mumps  Relapsing fever  Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever)  Shigellosis	
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Hepatitis A (acute)  Hepatitis B, perinatal  Dertussis  Poliovirus infection, non-paralytic  Derever  Rubella (including congenital)  Syphilis (primary & secondary stages)  Fulbrio infection, including cholera  Dertus infection, including cholera  The Hansan's disease (leprosy)  Hansan's disease (leprosy)  Hantavirus infection  Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS)  Hepatitis B (acute)  Hepatitis B (acute)  Hepatitis C (acute)  Hepatitis E (acute)  Hepatitis E (acute)  Human Immunodeficiency Virus  (HIV) infection  Legionellosis  Listeriosis  Lyme disease  Malaria  Mumps  Relapsing fever  Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever)  Shigellosis	17
Hepatitis B, perinatal  Influenza-associated pediatric mortality Pertussis  Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	0
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality Pertussis  308  Haemophilus influenzae  Poliovirus infection, non-paralytic  2 fever  2 fever  Rubella (including congenital)  Syphilis (primary & secondary stages)  Fuberculosis disease  67  Hepatitis B (acute)  Hepatitis C (acute)  Hepatitis E (acute)  Human Immunodeficiency Virus  (HIV) infection  Legionellosis  Listeriosis  Lyme disease  Malaria  Mumps  Relapsing fever  Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever)  Shigellosis	< 5
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Poliovirus infection, non-paralytic  Q fever  Rubella (including congenital)  Syphilis (primary & secondary stages)  Fuberculosis disease  Fuberculosis di	2,76
Q fever Rubella (including congenital) Syphilis (primary & secondary stages) Ruberculosis disease 67 Hepatitis B (acute) Wibrio infection, including cholera  5 Hepatitis C (acute) Hepatitis E (acute) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection Legionellosis Leishmaniasis Listeriosis Lyme disease Malaria Mumps Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	0
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Syphilis (primary & secondary stages)  Tuberculosis disease  67 Hepatitis B (acute)  Hepatitis C (acute)  Hepatitis E (acute)  Hepatitis E (acute)  Human Immunodeficiency Virus  (HIV) infection  Legionellosis  Leishmaniasis  Listeriosis  Lyme disease  Malaria  Mumps  Relapsing fever  Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever)  Shigellosis	0
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Legionellosis Leishmaniasis Listeriosis Lyme disease Malaria Mumps Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	235
Leishmaniasis Listeriosis Lyme disease Malaria Mumps Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	46
Listeriosis Lyme disease Malaria Mumps Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	0
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Malaria Mumps Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	< 5
Mumps Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	
Relapsing fever Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	16
Salmonellosis (excluding typhoid fever) Shigellosis	< 5
Shigellosis	0
·	404
Silicosis	296
	0
Spotted fever group rickettsioses	5
Streptococcal disease	302
(group A, B, S. pneumoniae), invasive	302
Syphilis (other than primary & secondary)	297
Taenia solium and	_
undifferentiated <i>Taenia</i> infection	0
Tetanus	0
Trichinosis	0
Typhoid fever (salmonella typhi)	0
Typhus	< 5
Versininsis	< 5

Note: This table represents communicable conditions that were reportable in 2015; Less than five cases not shown to protect confidentiality

<sup>\*</sup>Other arboviral infections include neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive California serogroup including Cache Valley, Eastern Equine (EEE), Dengue, Powassan, St. Louis Encephalitis, and Western Equine (WEE)

#### **Communicable Diseases in Tarrant County**

Table 2. Leading communicable diseases overall and by gender, Tarrant County, 2015

Rank	Overall	Female	Male
	n (rate)	n (rate)	n (rate)
1	Chlamydia	Chlamydia	Chlamydia
	8,482 (432.0)	5,997 (600.3)	2,485 (257.7)
2	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea
	2,768 (141.0)	1,276 (127.7)	1,492 (154.7)
3	Syphilis (All Stages)	Salmonellosis	Syphilis (All Stages)
	460 (23.4)	223 (22.3)	358 (37.1)
4	Salmonellosis	Pertussis	HIV
	404 (20.6)	182 (18.2)	189 (19.6)
5	Pertussis	Shigellosis	Salmonellosis
	308 (15.7)	144 (14.4)	181 (18.8)
6	Shigellosis	Syphilis (All Stages)	Shigellosis
	296 (15.1)	102 (10.2)	152 (15.8)
7	HIV	Campylobacteriosis	Pertussis
	235 (12.0)	99 (9.9)	126 (13.1)
8	Campylobacteriosis	<i>S. pneumoniae</i> , inv	Campylobacteriosis
	213 (10.8)	70 (7.0)	114 (11.8)
9	Group B Strep	Group B Strep	Varicella (Chickenpox)
	123 (6.3)	62 (6.2)	62 (6.4)
10	S. pneumoniae, inv	Varicella (Chickenpox)	Group B Strep
	122 (6.2)	56 (5.6)	61 (6.3)

n = number of cases; rate per 100,000 population

Table 3. Leading communicable diseases by race/ethnicity, Tarrant County, 2015<sup>†</sup>

Rank	Hispanic n (rate)	Non-Hispanic Black n (rate)	Non-Hispanic White n (rate)	Other/Multiracial n (rate)
1	Chlamydia	Chlamydia	Chlamydia	Chlamydia
	1,125 (191.7)	2,201 (734.8)	1,535 (166.4)	461 (298.1)
2	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea
	256 (43.6)	1,143 (381.6)	539 (58.4)	133 (86.0)
3	Salmonellosis	Syphilis (All Stages)	Salmonellosis	Tuberculosis
	114 (19.4)	221 (73.8)	190 (20.6)	33 (21.3)
4	Shigellosis	HIV Pertussis		Salmonellosis
	105 (17.9)	106 (35.4) 163 (17.7)		24 (15.5)
5	Syphilis (All Stages)	Shigellosis	Syphilis (All Stages)	Campy / HIV / Pertussis
	103 (17.5)	74 (24.7)	127 (13.8)	9 (@)
6	Pertussis	Salmonellosis	Campylobacteriosis	Syphilis (All Stages)
	101 (17.2)	53 (17.7)	113 (12.3)	7 (@)
7	Campylobacteriosis	Pertussis	Shigellosis	Hep A / Varicella
	69 (11.8)	31 (10.3)	(10.7)	5 (@)
8	HIV 48 (8.2)	S. pneumoniae, inv 25 (8.3)		
9	Varicella (Chickenpox) 23 (3.9)	AIDS 24 (8.0)	HIV 69 (7.5)	
10	Group B Strep (3.6)	Group B Strep 23 (7.7)	Group B Strep 68 (7.4)	

n = number of cases; rate per 100,000 population; @ = rate unstable for less than 20 cases

Selected case counts not reported to protect confidentiality and prevent inadvertent disclosure

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>†</sup> Rankings for race/ethnicity should be interpreted with caution due to missing data: Race/ethnicity data are missing for 37% of chlamydia cases, 25% of gonorrhea cases, 18% of varicella cases, and 11% of S. pneumoniae, invasive cases

Table 4. Leading communicable diseases by age group, Tarrant County, 2015

Rank	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65+
	n (rate)	n (rate)	n (rate)	n (rate)	n (rate)
1	Pertussis	Chlamydia	Chlamydia	Chlamydia	S. pneumoniae, inv
	233 (52.5)	5,552 (1,947.9)	2,692 (479.8)	179 (37.6)	47 (23.9)
2	Shigellosis	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea	Gonorrhea	Salmonellosis
	211 (47.5)	1,585 (556.1)	1,008 (179.7)	160 (33.6)	45 (22.8)
3	Salmonellosis	Syphilis (All Stages)	Syphilis (All Stages)	Syphilis (All Stages)	Group B Strep
	198 (44.6)	141 (49.5)	230 (41.0)	77 (16.2)	41 (20.8)
4	Varicella (Chickenpox)	HIV	HIV	Campylobacteriosis	MDR-Acinetobacter
	87 (19.6)	72 (25.3)	122 (21.7)	52 (10.9)	22 (11.2)
5	Campylobacteriosis	Salmonellosis	Salmonellosis	<i>S. pneumoniae</i> , inv	Campylobacteriosis
	66 (14.9)	39 (13.7)	80 (14.3)	48 (10.1)	21 (10.7)
6	Chlamydia	Campylobacteriosis	Campylobacteriosis	Group B Strep	Group A Strep
	53 (11.9)	25 (8.8)	49 (8.7)	45 (9.5)	20 (10.2)
7	Cryptosporidiosis	Pertussis	AIDS	Salmonellosis	Legionellosis
	30 (6.8)	21 (7.4)	41 (7.3)	42 (8.8)	12 (@)
8	Group B Strep	Shigellosis	Shigellosis	HIV	Tuberculosis
	22 (5.0)	15 (@)	39 (7.0)	(8.0)	10 (@)
9	<i>E. coli,</i> STEC	Varicella (Chickenpox)	Pertussis	Legionellosis	Crypto/West Nile Enceph
	20 (4.5)	13 (@)	30 (5.3)	26 (5.5)	9 (@)
10	S. pneumoniae, inv	Tuberculosis	Cryptosporidiosis / TB	AIDS/Grp A Strep/Shigell/TB	CR-Enterobacteriaceae
	15 (@)	11 (@)	18 (@)	24 (5.0)	8 (@)

n= number of cases; rate per 100,000 population; @ = rate unstable for less than 20 cases

Selected case counts not reported to protect confidentiality and prevent inadvertent disclosure

E. coli STEC - Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli; MDR = Multidrug-Resistant; CR = Carbapenum-Resistant

#### **Disease Specific Information and Definitions**

Following are disease specific information, statistical summary tables, and ZIP code maps for the 10 leading communicable diseases overall for Tarrant County in 2015. Information pertaining to causative agent, signs and symptoms, modes of transmission, incubation period and period of communicability was obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov). Definitions are as follows:

- Causative Agent: bacteria, virus, parasite, fungus or prion which can cause disease state
- **Signs/Symptoms**: physical manifestations which may result from infection with a causative agent
- **Mode(s) of Transmission**: mechanisms by which the causative agent spreads among human populations
- Incubation Period: time interval from infection with a causative agent until the demonstration of signs or symptoms
- **Period of Communicability:** time period during which a causative agent may be transmitted directly or indirectly from a person to another person

#### 1. Chlamydia

- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Chlamydia trachomatis
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Men discharge, urethral itching, burning urination; 1-25% of infected men do not exhibit symptoms. Women discharge with swelling; up to 70% of infected women do not exhibit symptoms. Infants born to infected women may develop eye or pneumonic infections. Complications for both men and women include infertility and for women, increased risk of HIV infection.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Perinatally or sexually transmitted infection
- Incubation Period: 7-14 days or longer
- Period of Communicability: Infected individuals are assumed to be infectious

SUMMARY: CHLAMYDIA				5-Year Trend	1 (2011-201	15)	
Number of cases			8,482	σ 700 7 415	.4 453.7	438.4 434.0	432.0
Incidence rate (per 10	00,000 pop	ulation)	432.0	350 - 415		-	•
Change from 5-year a	verage inci	dence	- 0.6%	0 <del> </del> 201	1 2012	2013 2014	2015
Gender	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age (in year	s)		
Female	5,997	(70.7)	600.3	Mean	24		
Male	2,485	(29.3)	257.7	Median	22		
Unknown	0			Min-Max	0-92		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age Group	Number	(Percent)	Rate
Hispanic	1,125	(21.1)	191.7	0-14	53	(0.6)	11.9
Non-Hispanic Black	2,201	(41.4)	734.8	15-24	5,552	(65.5)	1,947.9
Non-Hispanic White	1,535	(28.8)	166.4	25-44	2,692	(31.7)	479.8
Other/Multiracial	461	(8.7)	298.1	45-64	179	(2.1)	37.6
Unknown	3,160			65+	6	(0.1)	@

<sup>@ =</sup> rate unstable for less than 20 cases

**Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

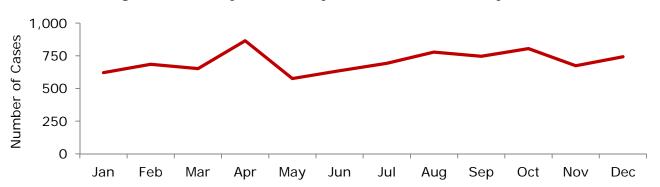
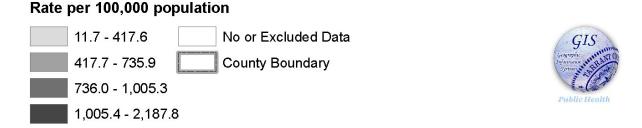


Figure 1. Chlamydia cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015

76127 76114 **76010** 76122 76115 76018 <sub>75052</sub> 

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of chlamydia by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015



#### 2. Gonorrhea

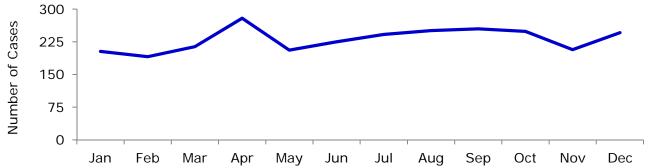
- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Men discharge, urethral itching, burning urination; very few of infected men do not exhibit symptoms. Women discharge and vaginal bleeding after intercourse; most women do not exhibit symptoms. Infants born to infected women may develop eye infections.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Perinatally or sexually transmitted infection
- Incubation Period: 1-14 days or longer
- Period of Communicability: Infected individuals are assumed to be infectious

SUMMARY: GONORRHEA				5-Year Trend	d (2011-201	15)	
Number of cases			2,768	ω 200 ] 112	.2 116.0	111.1 133.!	5 141.0
Incidence rate (per 10	00,000 pop	ulation)	141.0	数 100 -			
Change from 5-year a	verage inci	dence	+ 14.9	0 <del> </del> 201	1 2012	2013 2014	2015
Gender	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age (in year	s)		
Female	1,276	(46.1)	127.7	Mean	26		
Male	1,492	(53.9)	154.7	Median	23		
Unknown	0			Min-Max	0-82		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age Group	Number	(Percent)	Rate
Hispanic	256	(12.4)	43.6	0-14	9	(0.3)	@
Non-Hispanic Black	1,143	(55.2)	381.6	15-24	1,585	(57.3)	556.1
Non-Hispanic White	539	(26.0)	58.4	25-44	1,008	(36.4)	179.7
Other/Multiracial	133	(6.4)	86.0	45-64	160	(5.8)	33.6
Unknown	697			65+	6	(0.2)	@

<sup>@ =</sup> rate unstable for less than 20 cases

**Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

Figure 3. Gonorrhea cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015



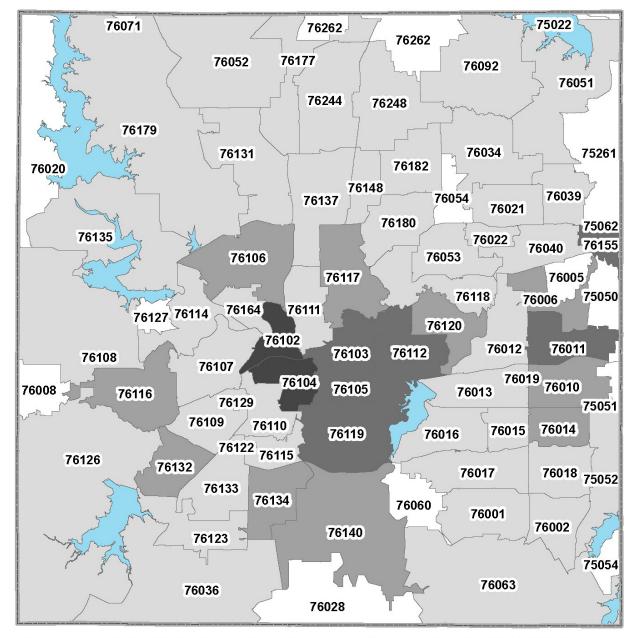
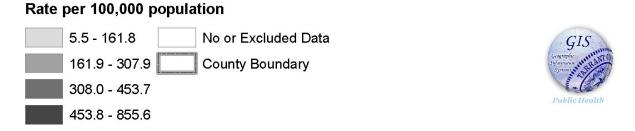
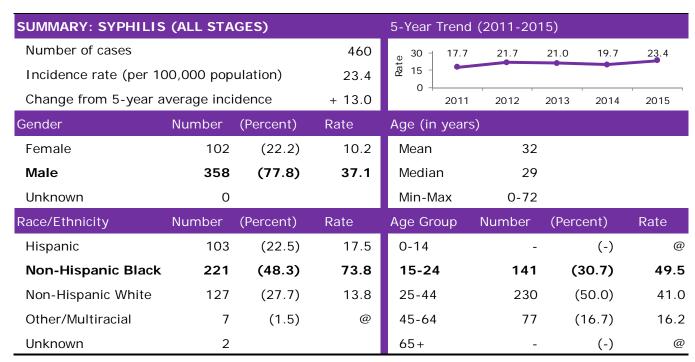


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of gonorrhea by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015



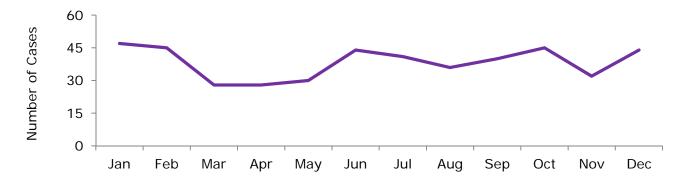
#### 3. Syphilis

- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Treponema pallidum
- Signs/Symptoms: Primary lesion which may or may not be visible appearing approximately 3 weeks after infection (primary syphilis) followed by a secondary disease phase lasting 2 weeks to 12 months characterized by a rash on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet (secondary syphilis). Untreated individuals will proceed to a tertiary phase (late syphilis) which may involve reoccurring lesions, central nervous system disease, and meningitis. Infants born to infected women (congenital syphilis) may die due to preterm birth and/ or low birthweight.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Perinatally, sexually, or blood transmitted infection
- Incubation Period: 10 days to 3 months, usually 3 weeks
- Period of Communicability: Period involving lesions, typically within the first year of infection



Select cases not reported to protect confidentiality and prevent inadvertent disclosure; @ = rate unstable for less than 20 cases **Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

Figure 5. Syphilis cases (all stages) by month, Tarrant County, 2015



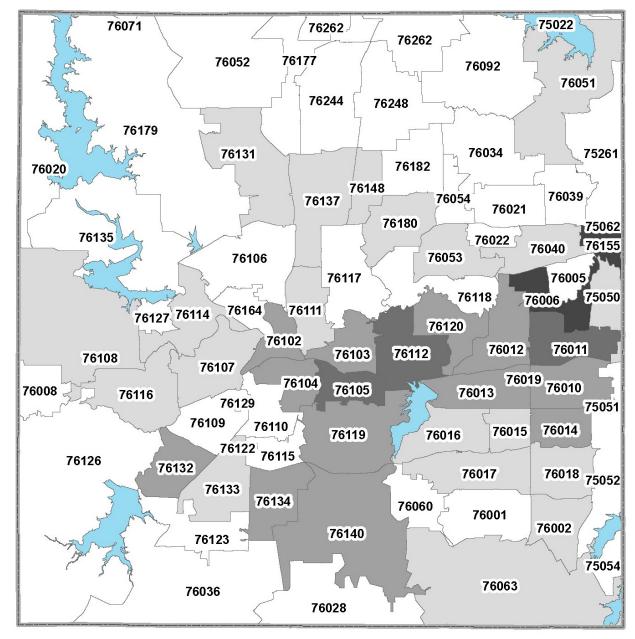
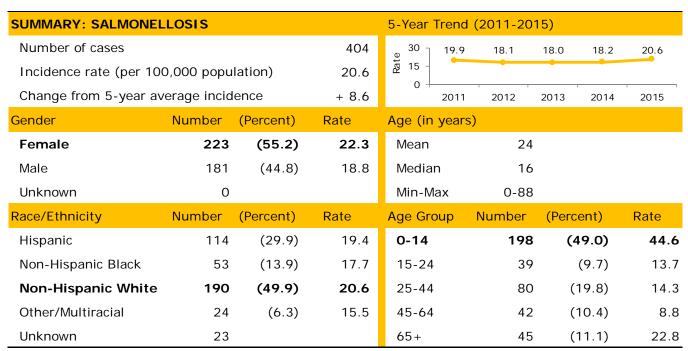


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of syphilis (all stages) by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015



#### 4. Salmonellosis

- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Salmonella species
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Fever, headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, possibly vomiting. Some people do not present with any symptoms.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Ingestion of the bacteria in food derived from infected animals or contaminated by feces of an infected animal or person.
- Incubation Period: 6 hours to 5 days, usually 1-2 days
- **Period of Communicability:** While signs/symptoms are present; those infected may carry and transmit the bacteria for weeks up to a year after becoming infected.



**Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

64 Number of Cases 48 32 16 0 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Figure 7. Salmonellosis cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015

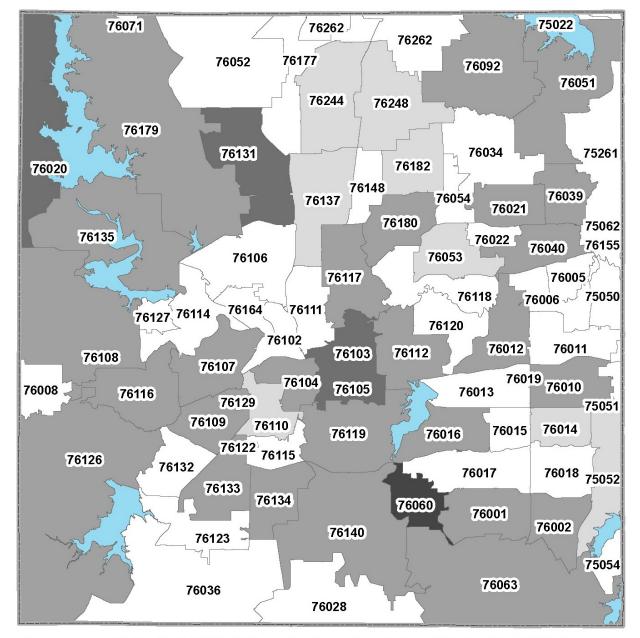
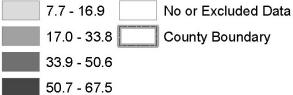


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of salmonellosis by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015

### Rate per 100,000 population





#### 5. Pertussis (Whooping Cough)

- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Bordetella pertussis
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Early symptoms are cold-like and include runny nose, low-grade fever, with an occasional mild cough. After 1 to 2 weeks, severe coughing can begin and continue for weeks. Coughing can be violent and rapid until the air is gone from the lungs and the person is forced to inhale with a loud "whooping" sound.
- **Mode(s) of Transmission:** Direct contact with discharges from respiratory mucous membranes of infected persons by the airborne route, usually via droplets.
- Incubation Period: 6-20 days, average 9-10 days
- **Period of Communicability:** Highly communicable during the early phase of illness (first 2 weeks); Communicability decreases in about 3 weeks, despite persisting cough.

SUMMARY: PERTUSSI	S (WHOOP	ING COUG	H)	5-Year Trend	d (2011-201	15)	
Number of cases			308	<sub>0</sub> 50 ]		36.9 24.2	
Incidence rate (per 10	0,000 popu	lation)	15.7	g 25 - 5.1	8.6		15.7
Change from 5-year av	verage incid	lence	- 13.3%	2011	2012	2013 2014	2015
Gender	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age (in year	s)		
Female	182	(59.1)	18.2	Mean	13		
Male	126	(40.9)	13.1	Median	9		
Unknown	0			Min-Max	0-87		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age Group	Number	(Percent)	Rate
Hispanic	101	(33.2)	17.2	0-14	233	(75.6)	52.5
Non-Hispanic Black	31	(10.2)	10.3	15-24	21	(6.8)	7.4
Non-Hispanic White	163	(53.6)	17.7	25-44	30	(9.7)	5.3
Other/Multiracial	9	(3.0)	@	45-64	19	(6.2)	@
Unknown	4			65+	5	(1.6)	@

<sup>@ =</sup> rate unstable for less than 20 cases

**Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

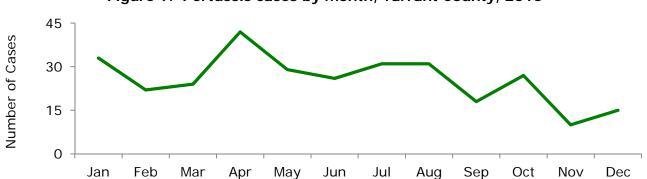


Figure 9. Pertussis cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015

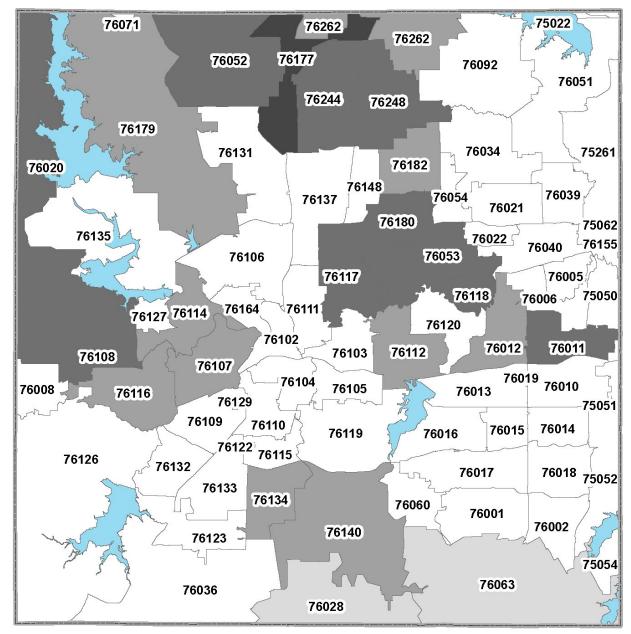
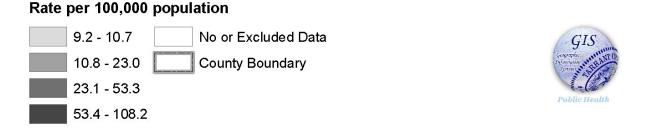


Figure 10. Geographic distribution of pertussis by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015



#### 6. Shigellosis

- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Shigella species
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Diarrhea (typically bloody), fever, abdominal pain, vomiting. Some people do not present with any symptoms.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Direct fecal-oral contact or ingestion of food or water contamination with feces of an infected individual.
- Incubation Period: 12-96 hours, usually 1-3 days
- **Period of Communicability:** While signs/symptoms are present; those infected may carry and transmit the bacteria for up to four weeks after becoming infected.

SUMMARY: SHIGELLOSIS				5-Year Trend	d (2011-20	15)	
Number of cases			296	<u>a</u> 20   8.2	<b>5</b> /	12.7 7.5	15.1
Incidence rate (per 10	00,000 pop	ulation)	15.1	평 10 -	5.6	7.5	
Change from 5-year a	verage inc	idence	+ 53.8%	0 + 2011	2012	2013 2014	2015
Gender	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age (in year	rs)		
Female	144	(48.6)	14.4	Mean	15		
Male	152	(51.4)	15.8	Median	7		
Unknown				Min-Max	0-81		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age Group	Number	(Percent)	Rate
Hispanic	105	(37.2)	17.9	0-14	211	(71.3)	47.5
Non-Hispanic Black	74	(26.2)	24.7	15-24	15	(5.1)	@
Non-Hispanic White	-	(-)	10.7	25-44	39	(13.2)	7.0
Other/Multiracial	-	(-)	@	45-64	24	(8.1)	5.0
Unknown	14			65+	7	(2.4)	@

Select cases not reported to protect confidentiality and prevent inadvertent disclosure; @ = rate unstable for less than 20 cases **Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

45 Number of Cases 30 15 0 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Figure 11. Shigellosis cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015

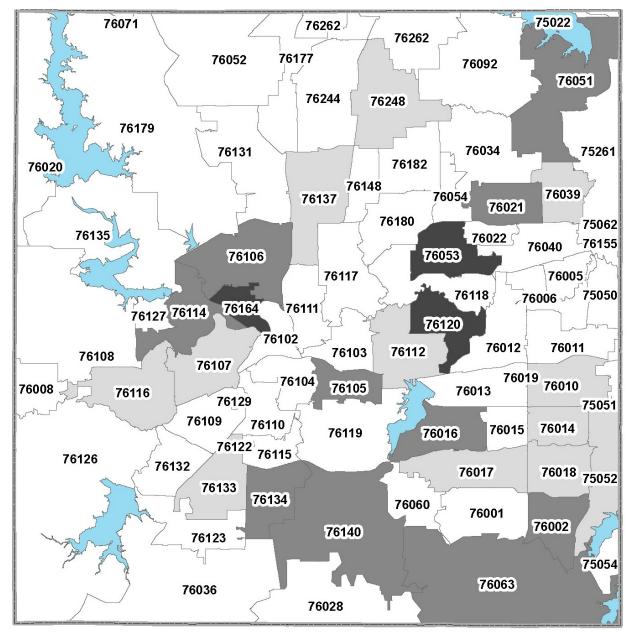
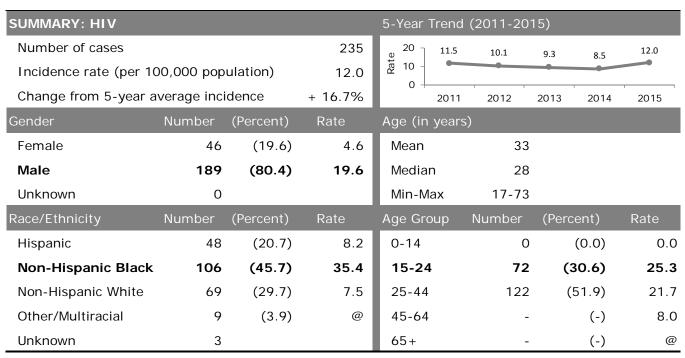


Figure 12. Geographic distribution of shigellosis by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015



#### 7. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

- Causative Agent: (viral) Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Several weeks after infection flu-like symptoms of chills, body aches, fatigue and possibly fever lasting 1-2 weeks. Symptoms may not appear again for possibly years and may involve infections and cancers resulting from HIV induced immune deficiencies. HIV infection will result in AIDS in over 90% of individuals.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Perinatally, sexually or blood transmitted infection; breastfeeding may also transmit the infection
- Incubation Period: Variable
- **Period of Communicability:** Begins early after infection; risk of transmission most likely highest within the first few months after infection



Select cases not reported to protect confidentiality and prevent inadvertent disclosure; @ = rate unstable for less than 20 cases Bold = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

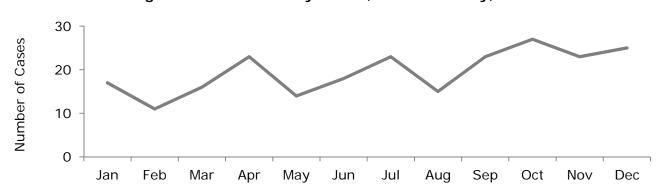


Figure 13. HIV cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015

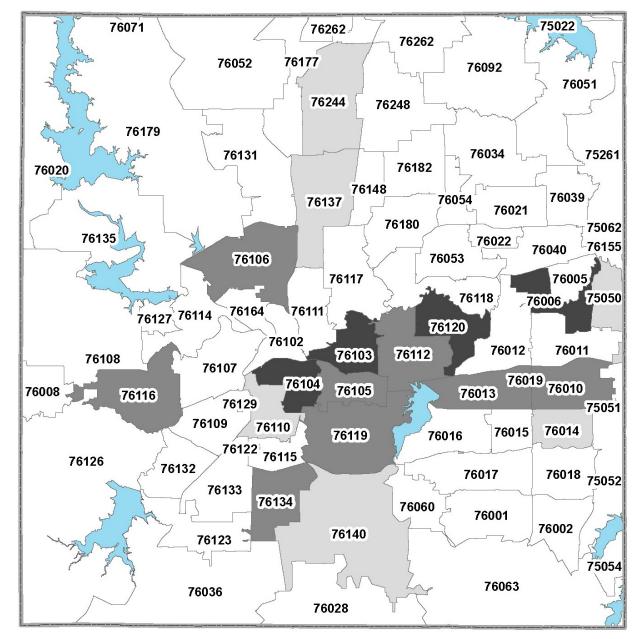
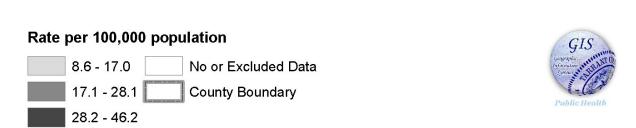


Figure 14. Geographic distribution of HIV by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015



#### 8. Campylobacteriosis

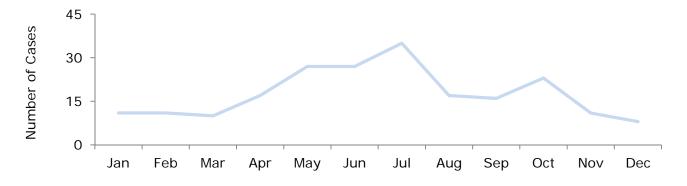
- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Campylobacter species
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Diarrhea (frequently bloody), fever, abdominal pain, vomiting. Many people do not present with any symptoms.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Ingestion of the bacteria in food derived from infected animals (typically poultry) or food or water contaminated by feces of an infected animal. Contact with infected animals, especially puppies and kittens.
- Incubation Period: 1-10 days, usually 2-5 days
- **Period of Communicability:** While signs/symptoms are present; those infected may carry and transmit the bacteria for 2-7 weeks after becoming infected.

SUMMARY: CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS				5-Year Trend	d (2011-201	15)	
Number of cases			213	ω 16 7 8.8	10.9	11.5 11.1	10.8
Incidence rate (per 10	0,000 popu	lation)	10.8	Rate 8.8			
Change from 5-year av	erage incid	ence	+ 1.7%	0 + 2011	2012	2013 2014	2015
Gender	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age (in year	s)		
Female	99	(46.5)	9.9	Mean	33		
Male	114	(53.5)	11.8	Median	28		
Unknown	0			Min-Max	0-94		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age Group	Number	(Percent)	Rate
Hispanic	69	(33.3)	11.8	0-14	66	(31.0)	14.9
Non-Hispanic Black	16	(7.7)	@	15-24	25	(11.7)	8.8
Non-Hispanic White	113	(54.6)	12.3	25-44	49	(23.0)	8.7
Other/Multiracial	9	(4.3)	@	45-64	52	(24.4)	10.9
Unknown	6			65+	21	(9.9)	10.7

<sup>@ =</sup> rate unstable for less than 20 cases

**Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

Figure 15. Campylobacteriosis cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015



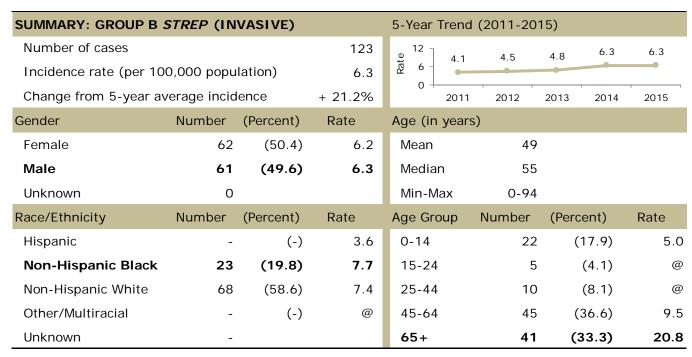
<sup>L</sup>76155 76006 📈 75050 76127 76114 76019 76010 76018 <sub>75052</sub> 

Figure 16. Geographic distribution of campylobacteriosis by ZIP code, Tarrant County, 2015

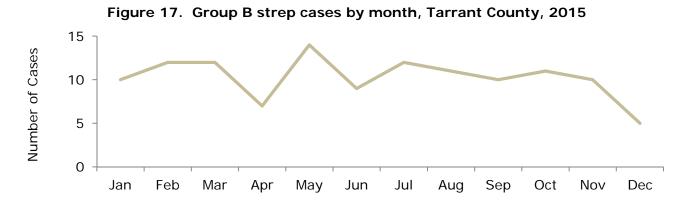


#### 9. Group B Streptococcus

- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Streptococcus agalactiae or group B Streptococcus
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Among newborns symptoms include fever, difficulty feeding, irritability, lethargy, difficulty breathing, blueish color to skin; Among adults, symptoms vary depending on the part of the body infected (blood, lung, skin/soft tissue, bone/joint).
- Mode(s) of Transmission: From mother to baby during labor and birth; Mode of transmission between adults is unknown (group B strep bacteria are common in the gastrointestinal tract)
- Incubation Period: Less than 7 days for neonates; Unknown for infants, children, and adults
- Period of Communicability: Unknown; An estimated 10-30% of women are carriers
- Number of cases too small for ZIP code mapping



Select cases not reported to protect confidentiality and prevent inadvertent disclosure; @ = rate unstable for less than 20 cases Bold = highest incidence rate in each demographic category



23

#### 10. Streptococcus pneumoniae (invasive)

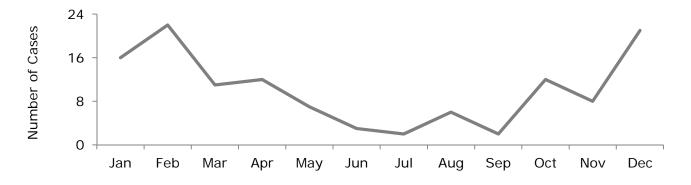
- Causative Agent: (bacterial) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- **Signs/Symptoms:** Bacterial infection of the blood, cerebral spinal fluid, or other normally sterile body fluid which may have originated from an infection ranging from a mild ear infection to severe pneumonia. Many people carry these bacteria in their nose and throat, not presenting with signs or symptoms.
- Mode(s) of Transmission: Contact with respiratory droplets of infected individuals
- Incubation Period: 1-3 days
- Period of Communicability: 10-21 days
- Number of cases too small for ZIP code mapping

SUMMARY: STREP PNEUMO (INVASIVE)				5-Year Trend	d (2011-201	15)	
Number of cases			122	υ 12 7.8	8.2	8.6 8.4	6.2
Incidence rate (per 10	0,000 popu	lation)	6.2	Rate 6 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 - 8 -			
Change from 5-year av	verage incid	lence	- 20.9%	0 + 2011	2012	2013 2014	2015
Gender	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age (in year	rs)		
Female	70	(57.4)	7.0	Mean	56		
Male	52	(42.6)	5.4	Median	60		
Unknown	0			Min-Max	0-100		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	(Percent)	Rate	Age Group	Number	(Percent)	Rate
Hispanic	9	(8.3)	@	0-14	15	(12.3)	@
Non-Hispanic Black	25	(23.1)	8.3	15-24	0	(0.0)	0.0
Non-Hispanic White	74	(68.5)	8.0	25-44	12	(9.8)	@
Other/Multiracial	0	(0.0)	0.0	45-64	48	(39.3)	10.1
Unknown	14			65+	47	(38.5)	23.9

<sup>@ =</sup> rate unstable for less than 20 cases

**Bold** = highest incidence rate in each demographic category

Figure 18. Streptococcus pneumonia (invasive) cases by month, Tarrant County, 2015



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#### **Tarrant County Public Health**

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