

Westchester County Department of Health

2024.07

Community Health Data Report

2024.07

Reported Food Borne Diseases 2023

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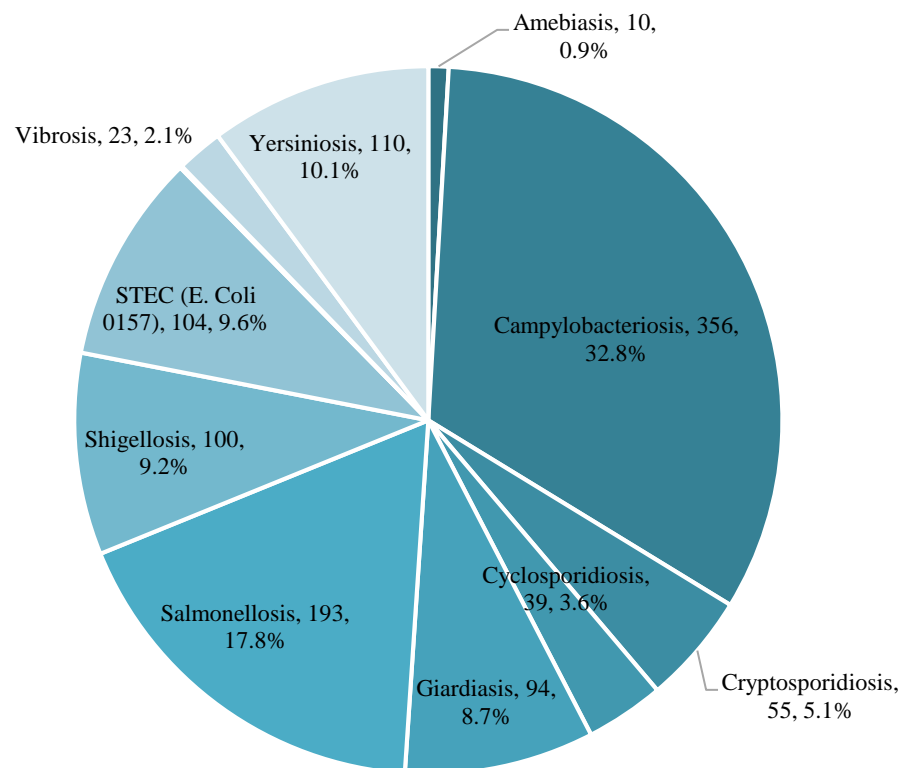
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Evaluation

Food Borne diseases are caused by micro-organisms such as viruses, bacteria or parasites. These diseases are frequently a result of consuming contaminated food or drinks and some can be spread from person to person. It is estimated that only a small proportion of food borne illnesses are actually reported to public health agencies.

Distribution of Reported Food Borne Diseases, Westchester County, 2023.

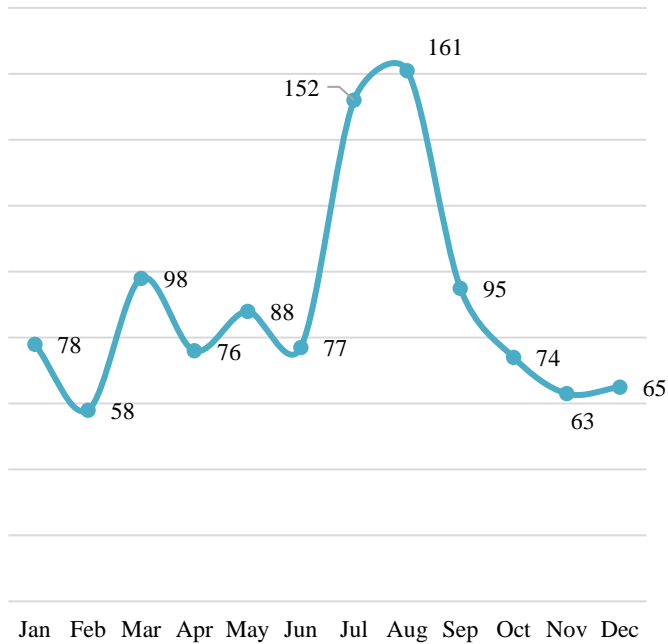


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

George Latimer, Westchester County Executive
Sherlita Amler, MD, Commissioner of Health

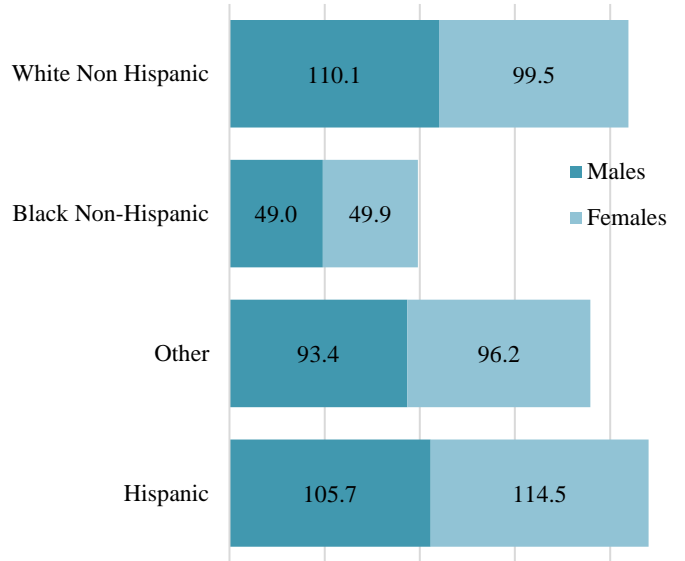
Overview

Number of Cases of All Reported Food Borne Infections, by Month, Westchester County, 2023.



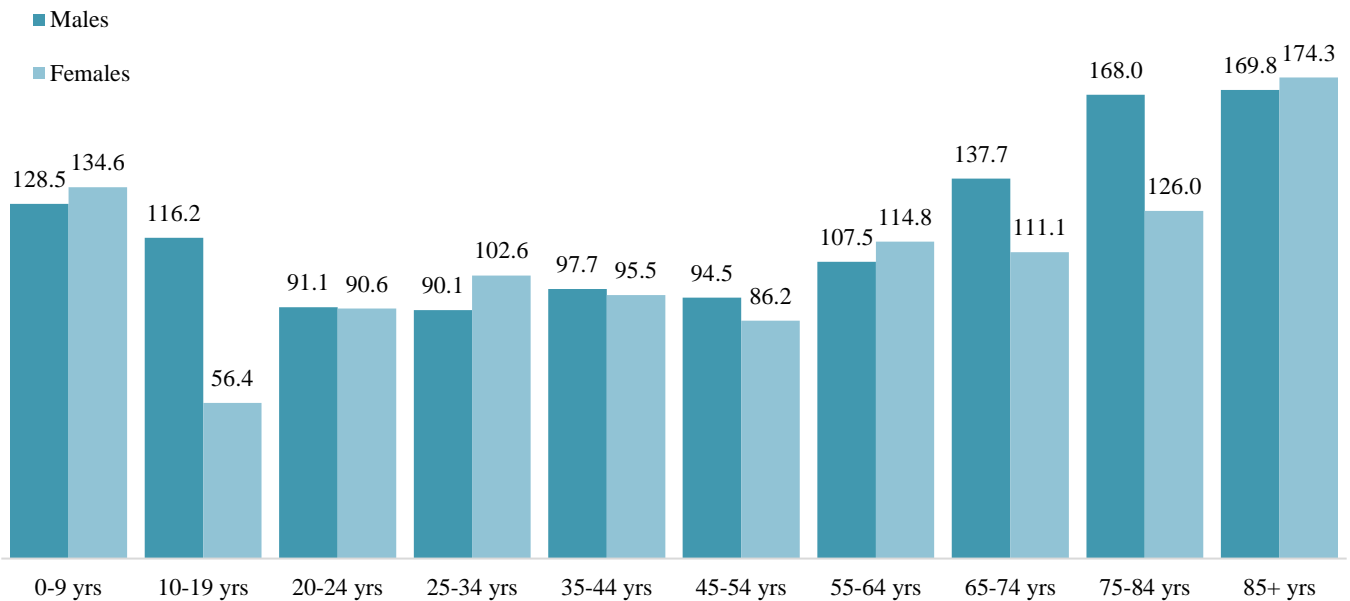
Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Incidence (per 100,000 pop) of All Reported Food Borne Infections, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

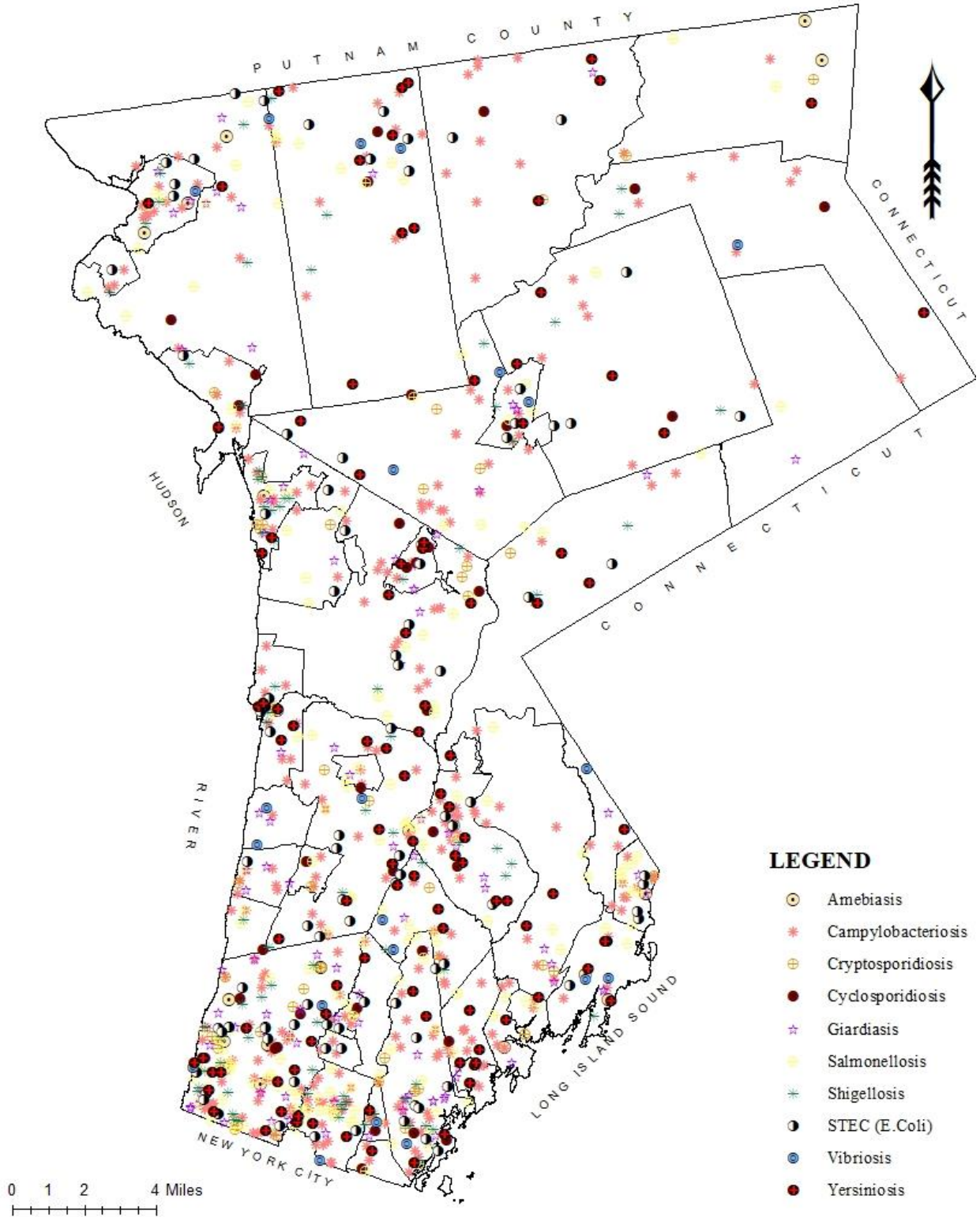
Incidences (per 100,000 pop) of All Reported Food Borne Infections by Sex and Age Group, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Overview

Geographical Distribution of All Major Reportable Food Borne Infections, Westchester County, 2023.

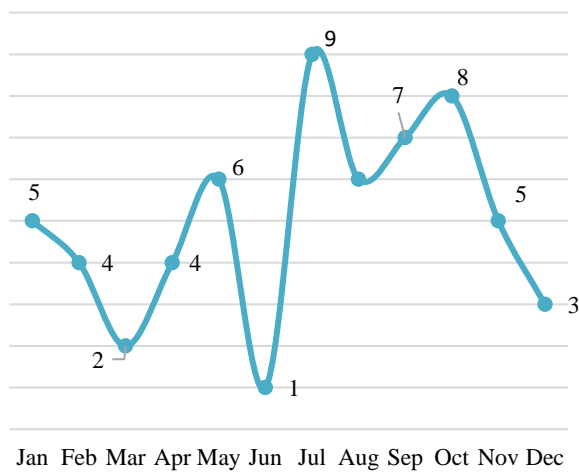


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Amebiasis

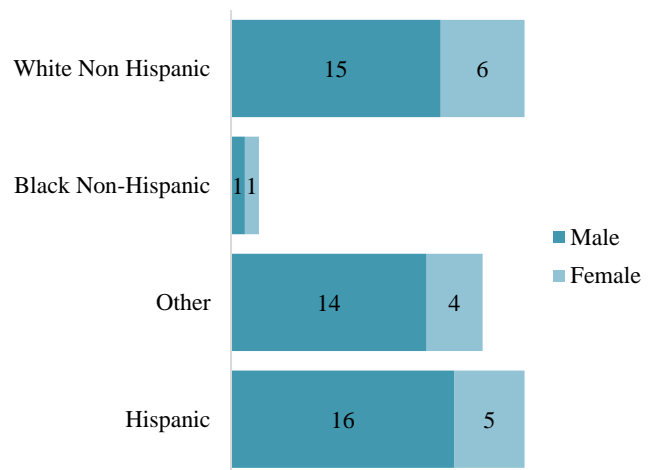
Amebiasis is a parasitic infection of the colon with the amoeba *Entamoeba histolytica*. This infection is most common in tropical areas with untreated water. It spreads through drinking or eating uncooked food, such as fruit, that may have been washed in contaminated local water. If symptoms occur, they may be mild and include cramping and diarrhea. Bloody stools, fever, and, rarely, liver abscess may occur in severe cases. Treatment includes antibiotics.

Reported Cases of Amebiasis Infections, by Month, Westchester County, 2019-2023.



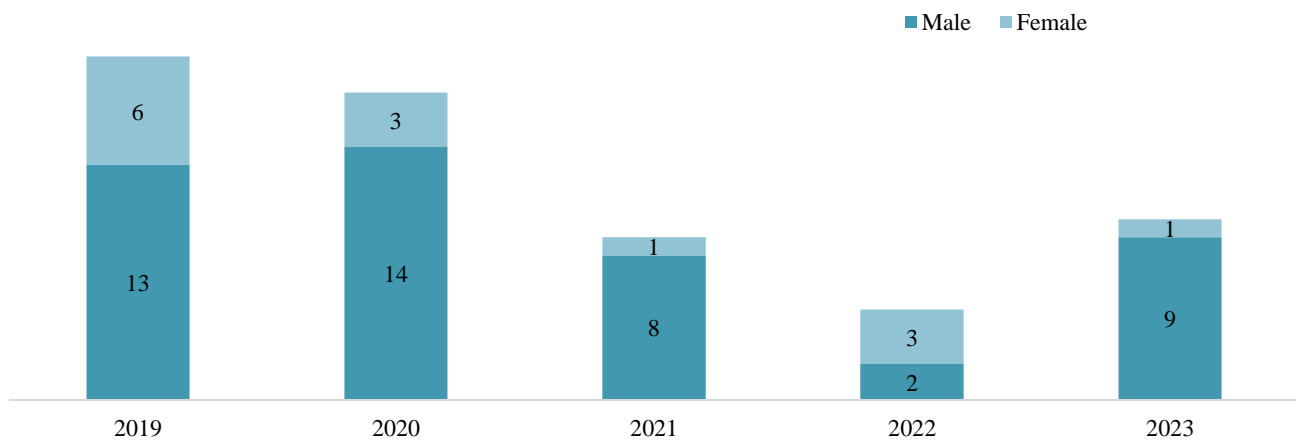
Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Cases of Amebiasis Infections, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2019-2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Cases of Amebiasis Infections by Sex, Westchester County, 2019-2023.

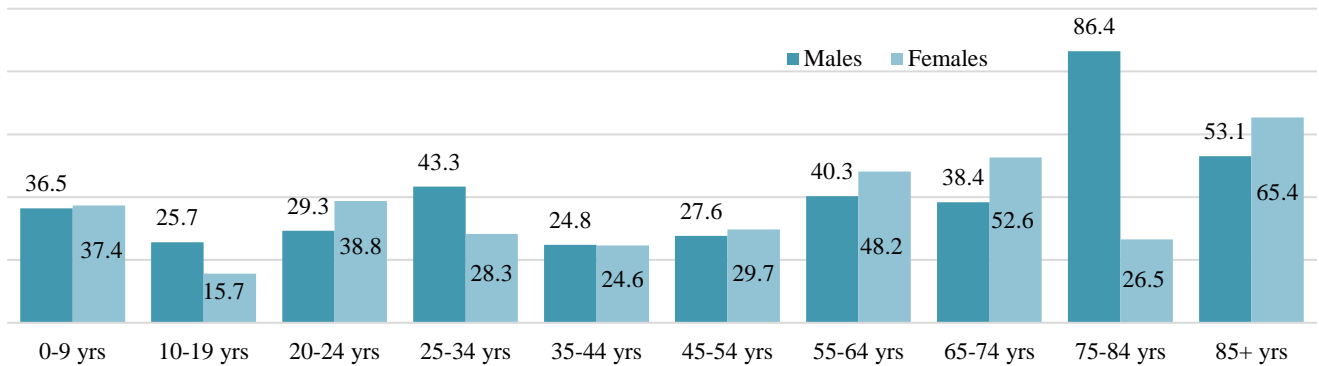


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Campylobacteriosis

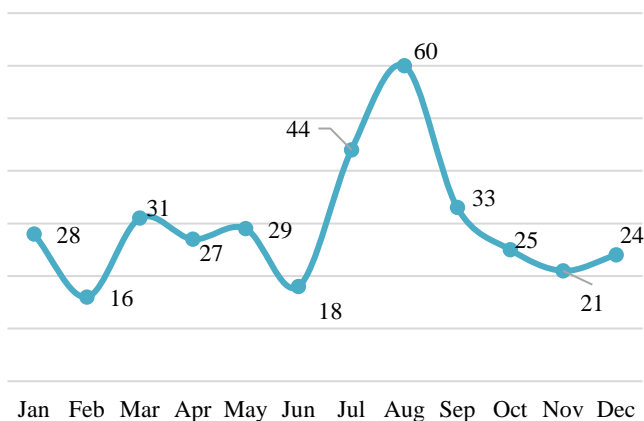
Campylobacter infection, or campylobacteriosis, is caused by *Campylobacter* bacteria. It is the most common bacterial cause of diarrheal illness in the United States. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) in 2024 ranked it as the 4th germ causing illness, 3rd in hospitalizations and 4th in deaths. About 20 cases are diagnosed each year for every 100,000 people. Many more cases go undiagnosed or unreported. Most cases are not part of recognized outbreaks, and more cases occur in summer than in winter. People with *Campylobacter* infection usually have diarrhea (often bloody), fever, and stomach cramps. Nausea and vomiting may accompany the diarrhea. Symptoms usually start two to five days after infection and last about one week. Some people experience complications, such as irritable bowel syndrome, temporary paralysis, and arthritis. In people with weakened immune systems, such as those with a blood disorder, with AIDS, or receiving chemotherapy, *Campylobacter* occasionally spreads to the bloodstream and causes a life-threatening infection

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Campylobacteriosis Infections by Age Group and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



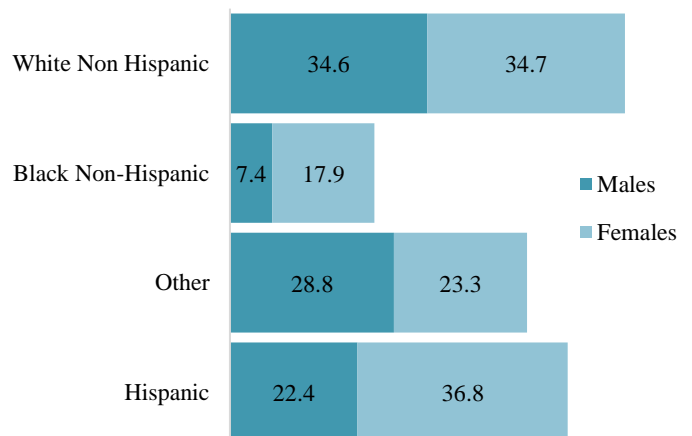
Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Cases of Campylobacteriosis Infections, by Month, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Campylobacteriosis Infections, by Sex, and Race/Ethnicity, Westchester County, 2023.

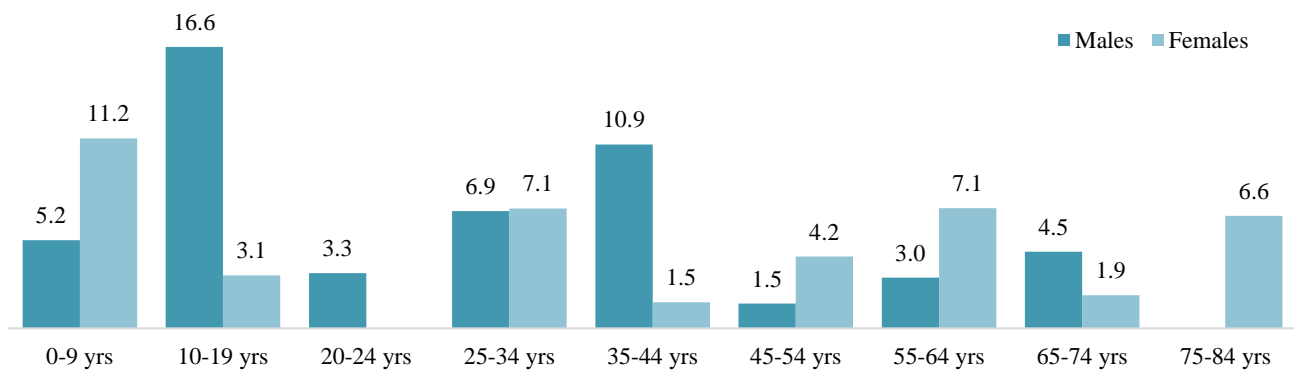


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Cryptosporidiosis

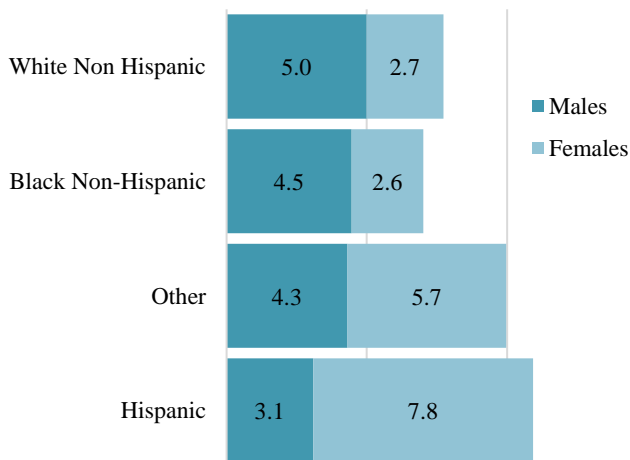
Cryptosporidium infection (cryptosporidiosis) is an illness caused by tiny, one-celled cryptosporidium parasites. When cryptosporidia enter your body, they travel to your small intestine and then burrow into the walls. Later, they are shed in your feces. In most healthy people, a cryptosporidium infection produces a bout of watery diarrhea. The infection usually goes away within a week or two. For people with compromised immune systems, a cryptosporidium infection can become life-threatening without treatment. Cryptosporidium infection can be prevented by practicing good hygiene and avoiding swallowing water from pools, recreational water parks, lakes and streams. Those who are at increased risk of developing cryptosporidiosis include: children and parents of infected children, child care workers, those engaging in oral to anal sex activity, international travelers and swimmers and those who drink water from shallow untreated wells.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Cryptosporidiosis Infections by Age Group and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



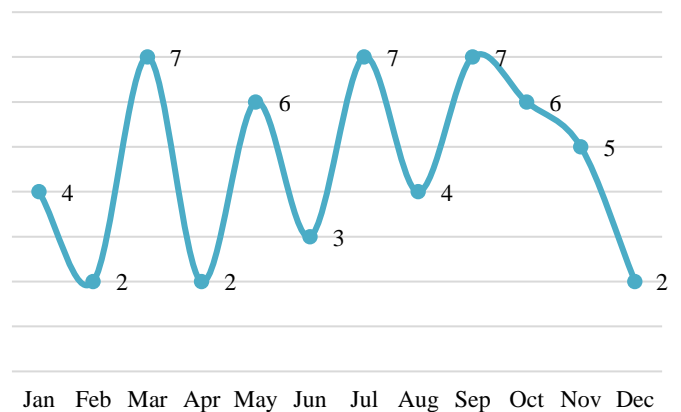
Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop) of Cryptosporidiosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Cases of Cryptosporidiosis Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.

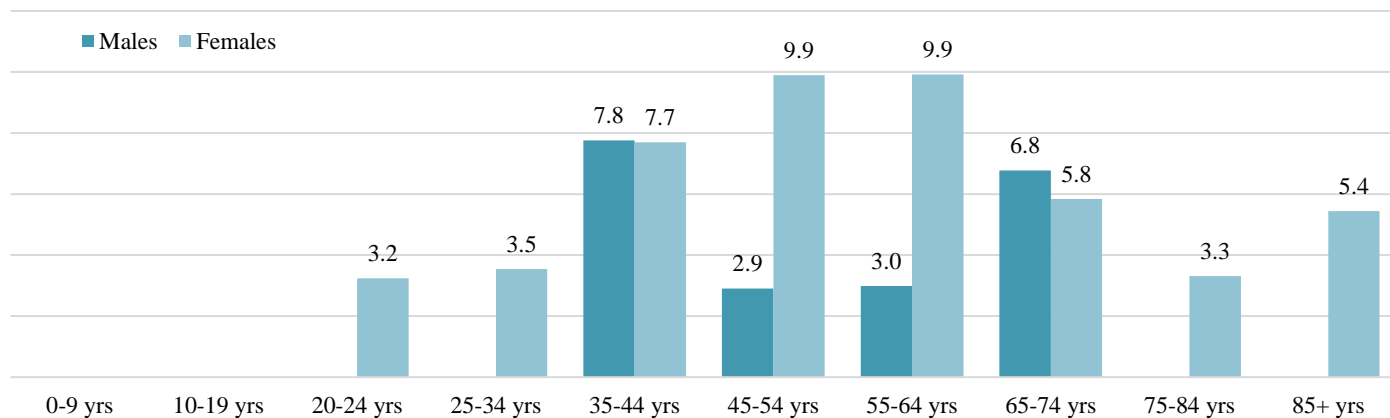


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Cyclosporidiosis

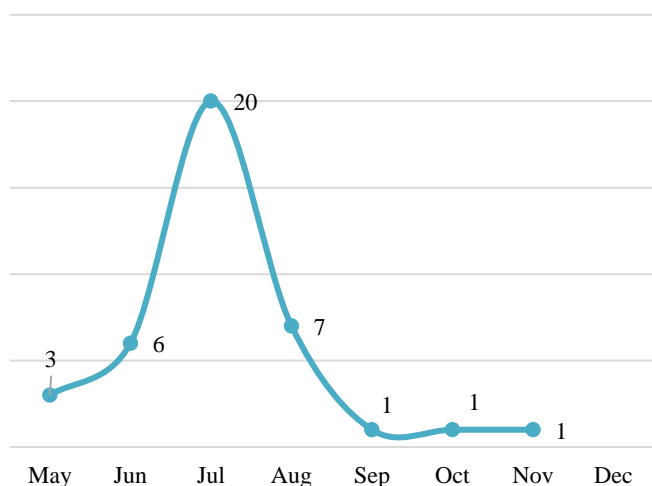
Cyclospora cayetanensis, a coccidian parasite, has increasingly been recognized as a cause of gastrointestinal tract illness. People become infected with *Cyclospora* by ingesting sporulated oocysts, which are the infective form of the parasite. In the United States, foodborne outbreaks of cyclosporidiosis have been linked to various types of imported fresh produce, such as raspberries, basil, snow peas, mesclun lettuce, and cilantro; no commercially frozen or canned produce has been implicated to date. Cyclosporidiosis occurs in many countries, but it seems to be most common in tropical and subtropical regions. In areas where cyclosporidiosis has been studied, the risk for infection is seasonal. However, no consistent pattern has been identified regarding the time of year or the environmental conditions, such as temperature or rainfall. U.S. cases of infection also have occurred in persons who traveled to *Cyclospora*-endemic areas.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Cyclosporidiosis Infections by Age Group and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



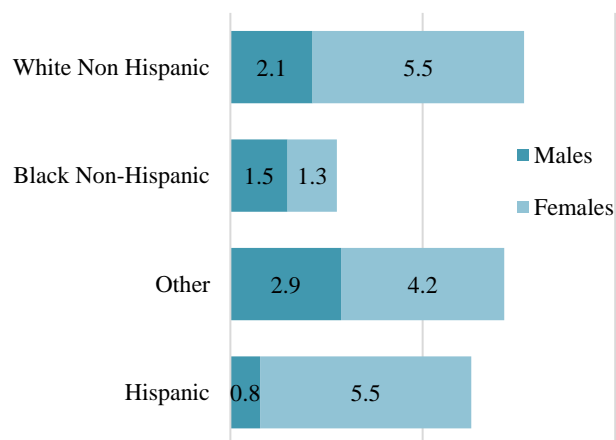
Sources: New York State Department of Health 2024.

Reported Cases of Cyclosporidiosis Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.



Sources: New York State Department of Health 2024.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Cyclosporidiosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.

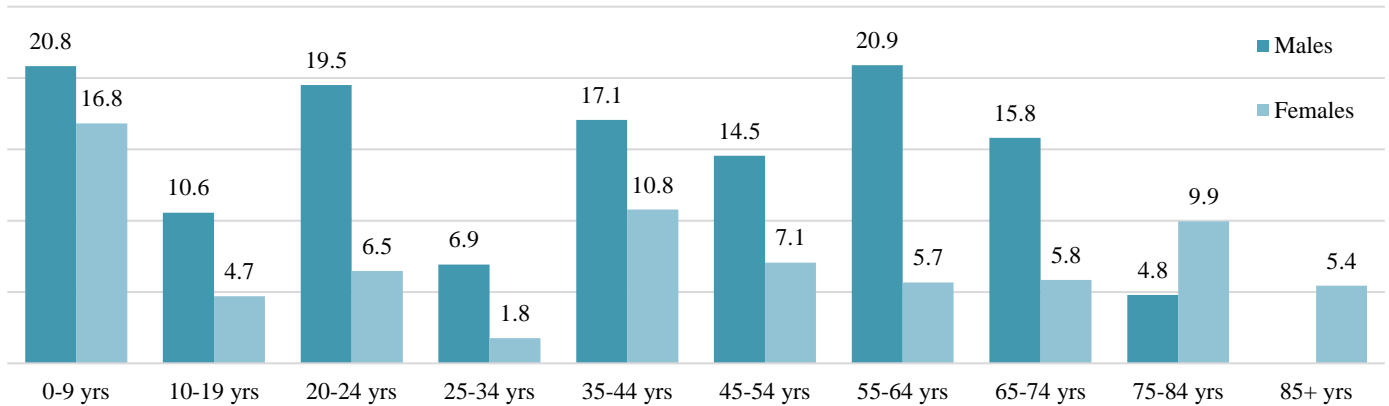


Sources: New York State Department of Health 2024.

Giardiasis

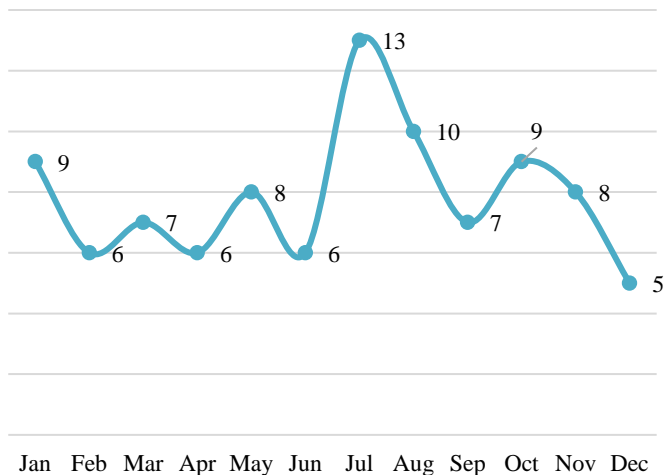
Giardiasis is a diarrheal disease caused by the microscopic parasite *Giardia*. Once a person or animal (for example, cats, dogs, cattle, deer, and beavers) has been infected with *Giardia*, the parasite lives in the intestines and is passed in feces. Once outside the body, *Giardia* can sometimes survive for weeks or months. *Giardia* can be found within every region of the U.S. and around the world. Many prescription drugs are available to treat giardiasis. Although the *Giardia* parasite can infect all people, infants and pregnant women may be more likely to experience dehydration from the diarrhea caused by giardiasis. To prevent dehydration, infants and pregnant women should drink a lot of fluids while ill. Dehydration can be life threatening for infants, so it is especially important that parents talk to their healthcare providers about treatment options for their infants.

Reported Rate (per 100,000 pop.) of Giardiasis Infections by Sex and Age, Westchester County, 2023.



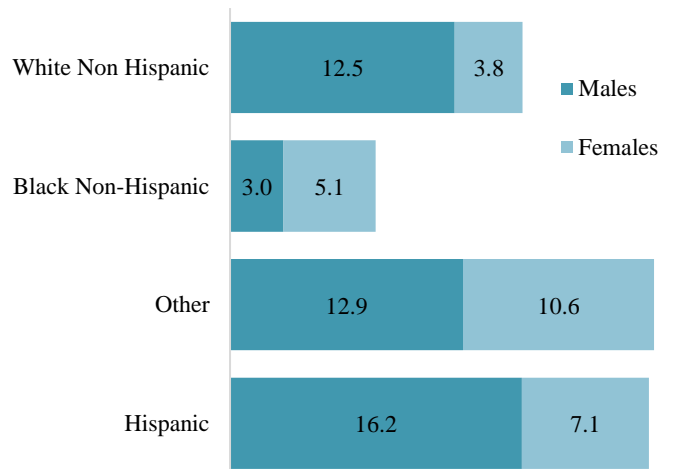
Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Cases of Giardiasis Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Giardiasis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.

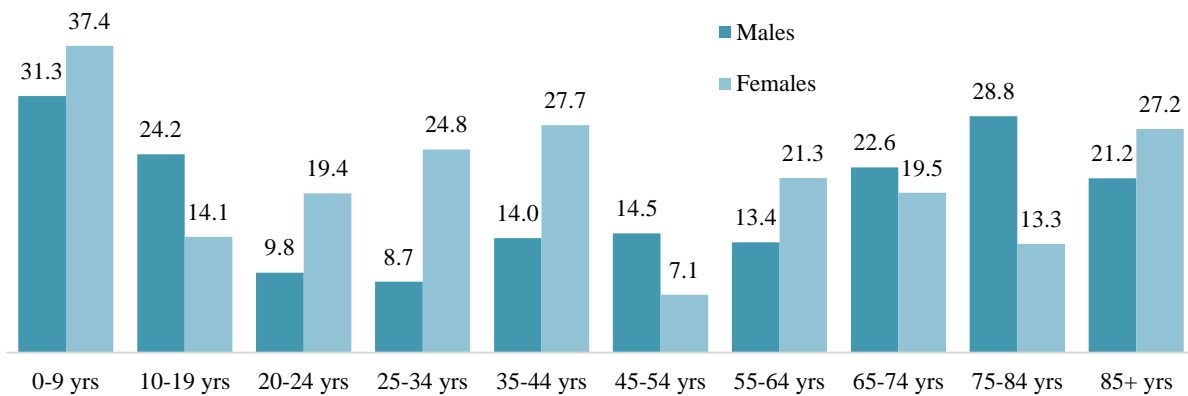


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Salmonellosis

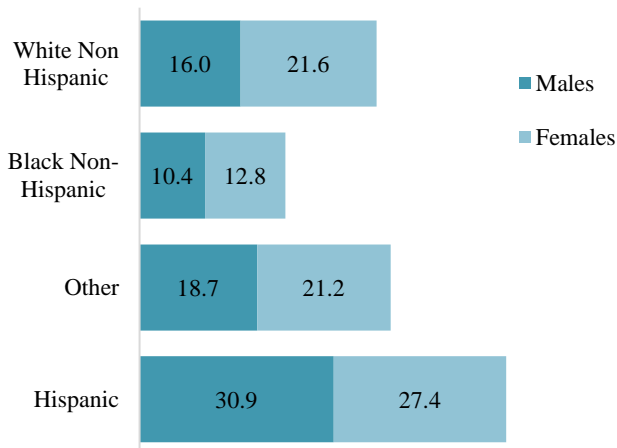
Salmonellosis, caused by the bacteria *Salmonella*, is the most frequently reported food-borne illness in the United States. Salmonellosis can cause upset stomach, diarrhea, fever, pain and cramps. Most people get better on their own at home within 4-7 days. Although in severe cases one needs to go to the hospital, it rarely is life-threatening. Infections are more common in the summer than the winter. This is because salmonella grows quickly in higher temperatures, when food isn't refrigerated. Children, especially those under 5, are more likely than adults to get sick from salmonella. Older adults and people with weak immune systems are also more likely to be infected. Other risk factors include: international travel, taking certain drugs (such as antibiotics and antacids) and inflammatory bowel disease.

Reported Rate (per 100,000 pop.) of Salmonellosis Infections by Sex and Age, Westchester County, 2023.



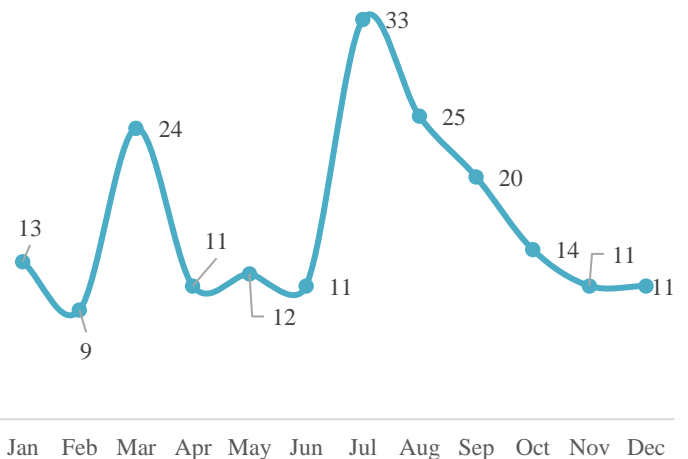
Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Salmonellosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023



Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

Reported Cases of Salmonellosis Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.

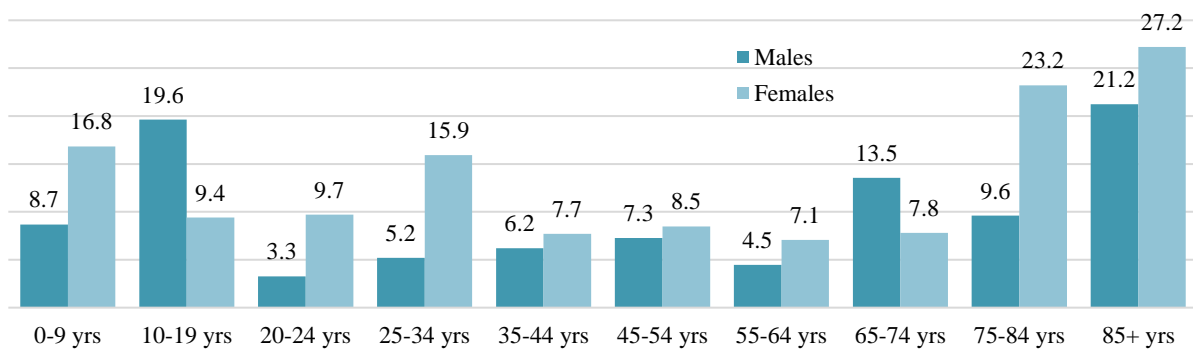


Source: New York State Department of Health. 2024.

STEC (*E. Coli* 0157)

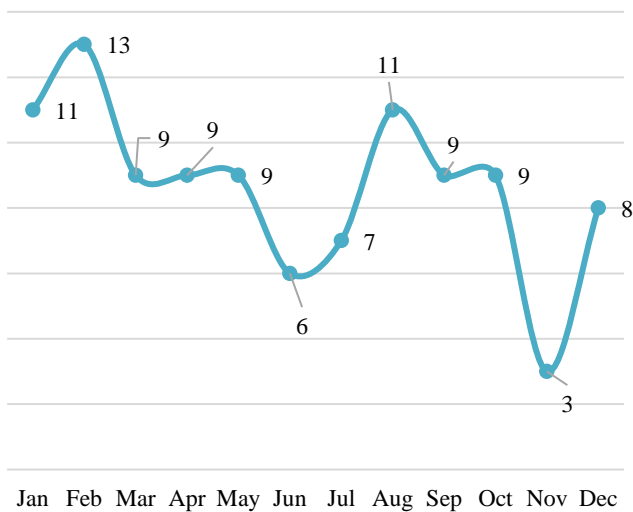
Escherichia coli (*E. coli*) consists of a diverse group of bacteria that normally live in the intestines of people and animals. Most *E. coli* are harmless and actually are an important part of a healthy human intestinal tract. However, some *E. coli* are pathogenic, meaning they can cause illness, either diarrhea or illness outside of the intestinal tract. The types of *E. coli* that can cause diarrhea can be transmitted through contaminated water or food, or through contact with animals or persons. Studies show that one of the risk factors for this disease is age with children (especially those under 10) being more susceptible than other age groups.

Reported Rate (per 100,000 pop.) of STEC (*E. Coli*) Infections by Sex and Age, Westchester County, 2023.



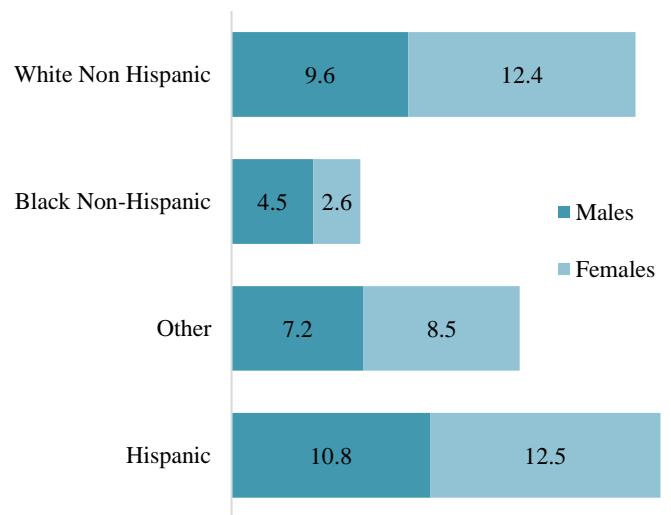
Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Cases of STEC (*E. Coli*) Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of STEC (*E. Coli*) Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.

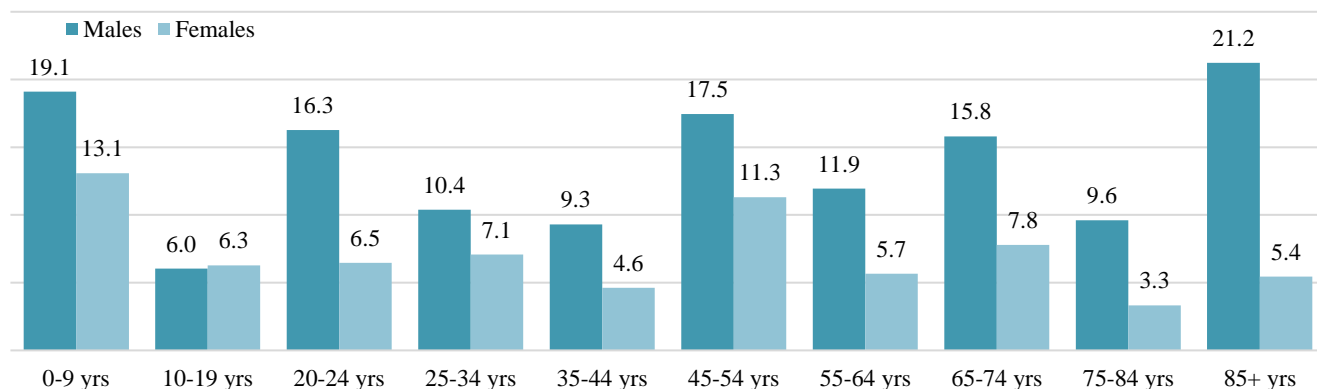


Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Shigellosis

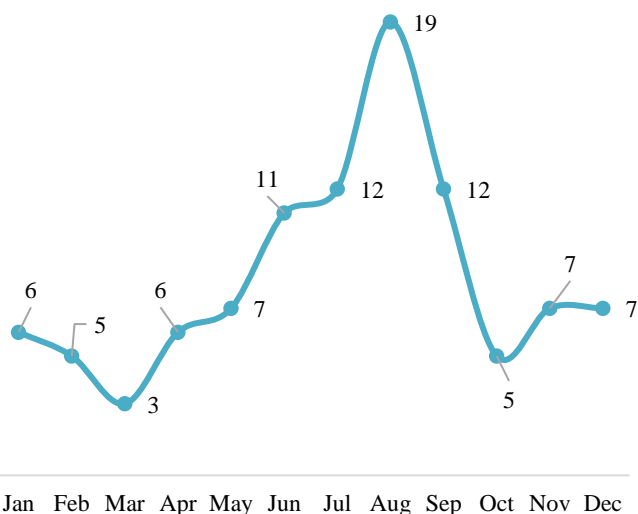
Shigellosis is an infectious disease caused by a group of bacteria called *Shigella*. Most of those who are infected with *Shigella* develop diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps starting a day or two after they are exposed to the bacteria. Shigellosis usually resolves in 5 to 7 days. Some people may have no symptoms at all, but may still pass the *Shigella* bacteria to others. The spread of *Shigella* can be stopped by frequent and careful handwashing with soap and taking other hygiene measures. Young children, travelers to developing countries, gay and bisexual men, people with weakened immune systems are at high risk at catching the disease.

Reported Rate (per 100,000 pop.) of Shigellosis Infections by Sex and Age, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Cases of Shigellosis Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Shigellosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

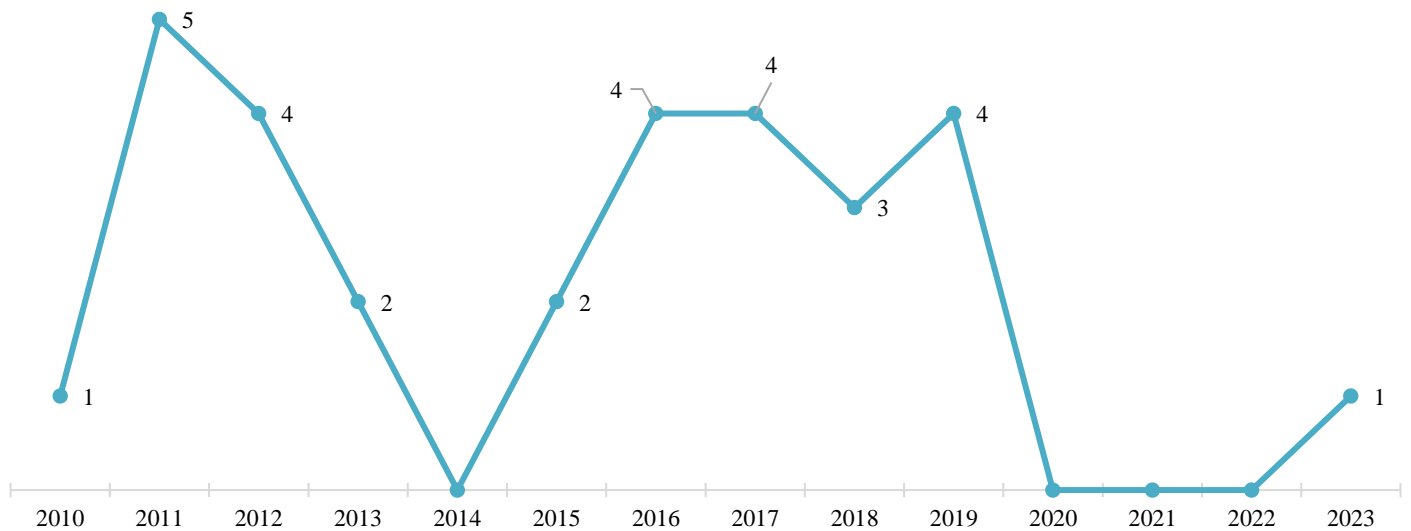
Typhoid

Typhoid fever is caused by *Salmonella serotype, Typhi*. People with these diseases usually have a fever that can be as high as 103-104F (39-40C). They may also have stomach pain, weakness, headache, diarrhea, or constipation, cough and loss of appetite. Internal bleeding and death can occur but are rare.

These illnesses are most common in parts of the world where water and food can be unsafe and sanitation can be poor. These areas include, Asia (especially Pakistan, India and Bangladesh), Africa and Latin America. Most people in the United States with typhoid fever were infected while travelling to these places.

People infected with these bacteria can spread them to others. This typically happens when an infected person uses the bathroom and does not wash their hands. The bacteria can stay on their hands and contaminate everything that the person touches including food and drink.

Reported Cases of Typhoid Infections Westchester County, 2010-2023.



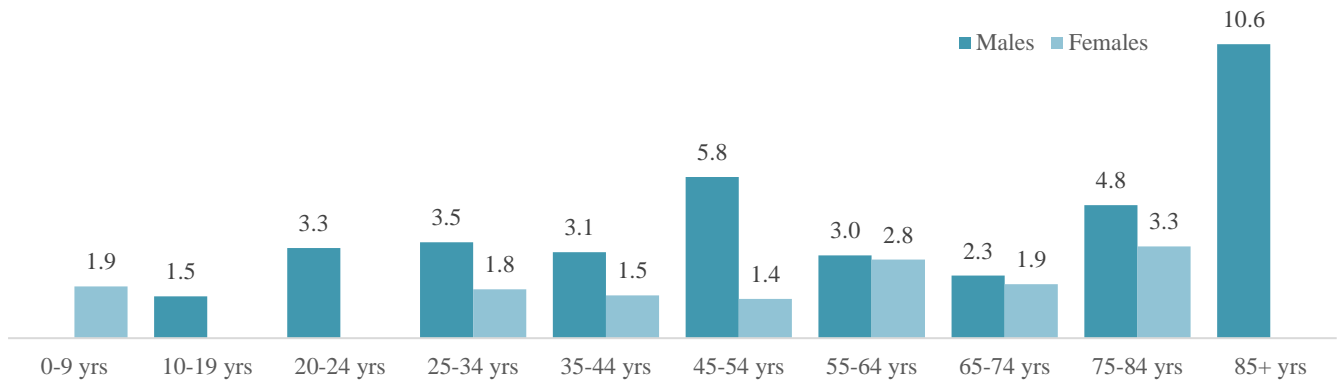
Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Vibriosis

Vibriosis is a potentially serious illness caused by a group of bacteria called *Vibrio*. Infection with *Vibrio* bacteria can cause two types of illness: vibriosis and cholera. Although many species of *Vibrio* exist, most vibriosis (non-cholera) cases are caused by *Vibrio vulnificus* or *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*. Anyone can get sick from vibriosis, but people may be more likely to get an infection or severe complications if they:

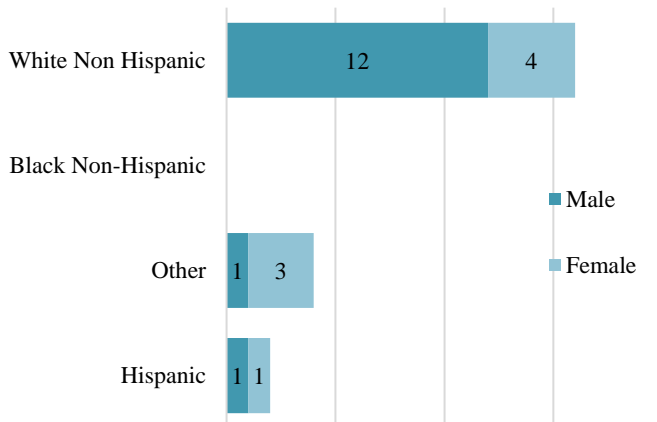
- Have liver disease, cancer, diabetes, HIV, or thalassemia
- Receive immune-suppressing therapy for the treatment of disease
- Take medicine to decrease stomach acid levels
- Have had recent stomach surgery

Reported Incidences (per 100,00 pop) of Vibriosis Infections by Sex and Age, Westchester County, 2023.



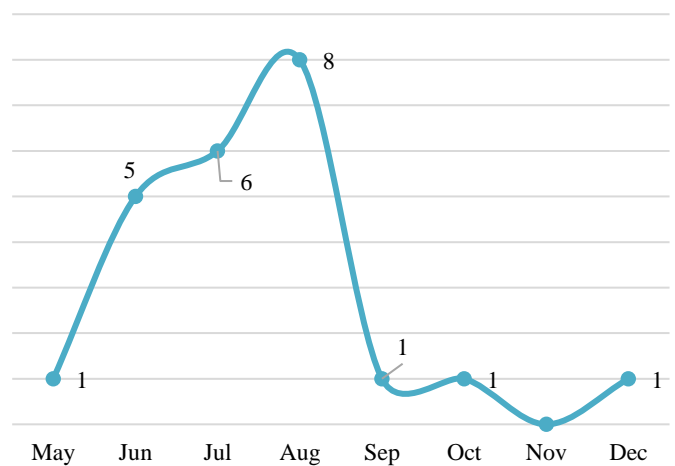
Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Cases of Vibriosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Cases of Vibriosis Infections by Month, Westchester County, 2023.

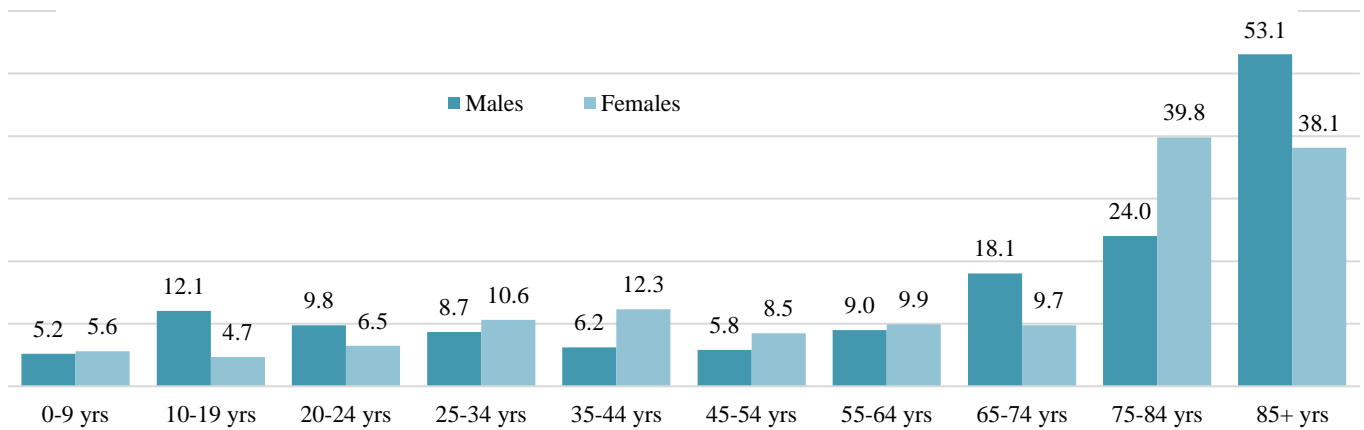


Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Yersiniosis

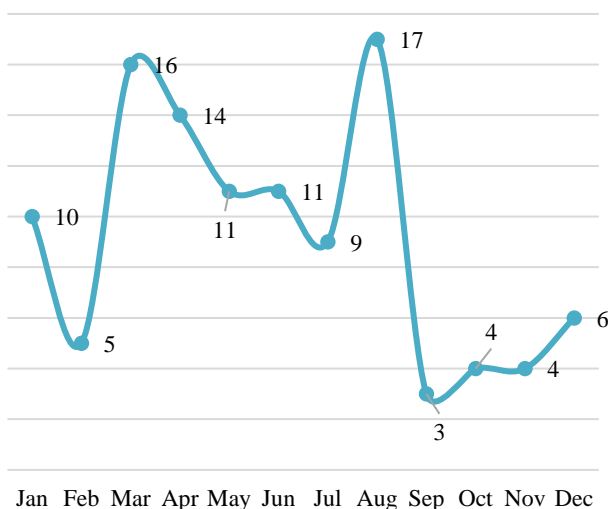
Yersiniosis is an infection caused most often by eating raw or undercooked pork contaminated with *Yersinia enterocolitica* bacteria. Symptoms of yersiniosis vary depending on the age of the person infected and typically develop 4 to 7 days after exposure and may last 1 to 3 weeks or longer. Complications are rare and can include skin rash, joint pains, or spread of bacteria to the bloodstream. Yersiniosis is usually diagnosed by detecting the organism in the stool of an infected person. Many laboratories do not routinely test for *Yersinia*, so it is important to notify laboratory personnel when yersiniosis is suspected so that special tests can be done. The organism can also be recovered from other sites, including the throat, lymph nodes, joint fluid, urine, bile, and blood.

Reported Rate (per 100,000 pop.) of Yersiniosis Infections by Sex and Age, Westchester County, 2023.



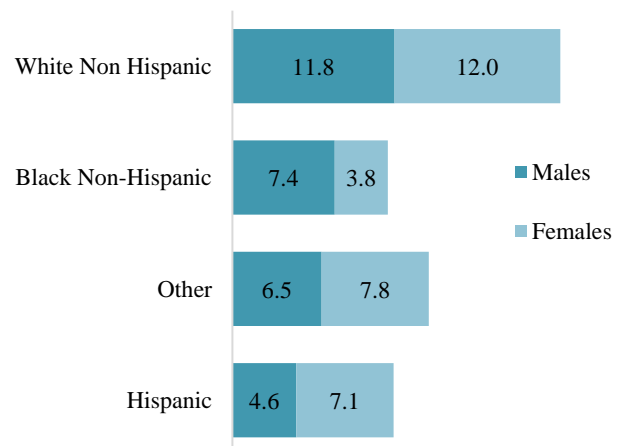
Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Cases of Yersiniosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024

Reported Incidence (per 100,000 pop.) of Yersiniosis Infections by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Westchester County, 2023.



Source: New York State Department of Health, 2024