## TABLE I REPORTED DISEASES<sup>1</sup> 2002-2011

DISEASE	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
AMEBIASIS	112	200	244	336	434	204	135	314	201	104
AMEBIC CNS <sup>2</sup>	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	1
ANTHRAX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BOTULISM, FOODBORNE	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
BOTULISM, INFANT <sup>3</sup>	4	8	4	8	4	5	1	3	1	1
BOTULISM, OTHER	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1
BOTULISM, WOUND	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
BRUCELLOSIS	11	21	12	9	25	18	17	37	32	37
CALIFORNIA ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS <sup>4 5</sup>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS CHICKENPOX (VARICELLA)	1,741 2,558	2,001 2,760	1,617 4,445	1,441 7,839	1,690 10,061	1,075 11.768	816 8,336	1,264 8,544	1,218 5,465	822 6,047
CHOLERA	2,558	2,700	4,445	1,059	10,001	11,708	8,330 0	8,544 0	5,405 0	0,047
CONTAMINATED SHARPS INJURY	NA <sup>6</sup>	1,309	1,241	1,652	1,454	1,461	1,858	1,686	1,779	1,622
CREUTZFELDT-JAKOB DISEASE	18	28	21	1,032	1,131	1,101	1,030	13	1,775	7
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS <sup>7</sup>	504	359	419	3,342	233	273	115	93	79	35
CYCLOSPORIASIS	14	9	10	6	2	1	1	4	1	1
CYSTICERCOSIS	9	6	9	5	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
DENGUE	7	19	14	22	32	8	31	3	5	12
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DIPHTHERIA <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EHRLICHIOSIS/ANAPLASMOSIS9	6	7	7	29	32	7	8	4	9	8
ENCEPHALITIS, NONARBOVIRAL	17	17	4	15	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	33
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN-PRODUCING (STEC) <sup>10</sup>	486	351	247	332	210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ESCHERICHIA COLI (E. COLI) 0157:H7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	78	37	47	56	74
E. COLI, SHIGA POSITIVE NON-0157	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	5	5	4	2
E. COLI, SHIGA POSITIVE NOT SEROGROUPED	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	111	54	6	4	9
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B, INVASIVE	2	12	7	11	14	11	8	2	5	7
HANTAVIRUS INFECTION	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	0
	0	1	0	0	0	2	4	1	5	3
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME HEPATITIS A, ACUTE	22 138	19 139	6 184	12 259	11 264	16 330	12 461	14 624	4 613	3 960
HEPATITIS A, ACOTE	204	394	420	562	741	833	742	687	965	1,110
HEPATITIS B, PERINATAL <sup>11</sup>	4	2	420	8	3	1	8	007	1	3
HEPATITIS C, ACUTE	37	35	36	59	67	56	95	95	32	235
HEPATITIS C, CHRONIC	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NA	36,266	28,053	33,882	32,037
HEPATITIS D, ACUTE	0	1	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	0
HEPATITIS E, ACUTE	14	0	1	0	012	2	0	0	0	0
HEPATITIS NON-A/NON-B, ACUTE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HEPATITIS UNSPECIFIED, ACUTE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
INFLUENZA-ASSOCIATED PEDIATRIC MORTALITY <sup>13</sup>	11	7	54	9	13	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
INFLUENZA, NOVEL A	0	0	1+14	1	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LEGIONELLOSIS	111	136	115	81	121	69	55	137	71	29
	4	0	2	0	9	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
	51 74	53 142	27 276	37 153	64 87	41 29	39 69	42 99	41 85	24 133
LYME DISEASE MALARIA	102	98	276 87	87	130	106	130	99 111	125	70
MEASLES	6	90	- 87	0	130	100	3	0	125	1
MENINGITIS, ASEPTIC	1,294	1,663	1,858	1,747	2,126	1,740	1,878	2,521	3,109	1,355
MENINGITIS, BACTERIAL/OTHER <sup>15</sup>	422	457	428	509	486	337	332	412	345	351
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION <sup>16</sup>	30	59	53	70	55	45	61	72	105	130
MUMPS	68	121	40	20	21	58	25	23	18	15
PERTUSSIS	961	2,848	3,358	2,046	1,051	954	2,224	1,184	670	1,240
PLAGUE	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
POLIOMYELITIS <sup>17</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Q FEVER <sup>18</sup>	19	12	13	24	11	13	6	5	4	6
RABIES, HUMAN	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
RELAPSING FEVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER	52	34	36	62	49	40	30	20	14	13
RUBELLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
RUBELLA, CONGENITAL SYNDROME <sup>19</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SALMONELLOSIS	5,218	4,929	3,964	5,583	3,534	3,060	3,145	2,665	3,868	2,332

DISEASE	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
SEVERE ACUTE RESPIRATORY SYNDROME <sup>20</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR
SHIGELLOSIS	2,539	2,626	2,295	4,665	2,358	2,065	3,100	3,336	4,409	2,075
SMALLPOX <sup>21</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ST LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS <sup>4</sup>	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	4	18	19
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP A	427	355	326	426	281	302	241	273	207	254
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B	903	825	658	583	433	464	340	321	175	37
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE	1,603	1,912	1,952	1,886	1,417	901	735	481	271	NR
TAENIASIS	1	1	2	0	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
TETANUS	2	0	1	3	0	1	0	2	1	2
TRICHINOSIS <sup>22</sup>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TULAREMIA	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
TYPHOID FEVER	26	32	23	31	22	17	30	28	30	28
TYPHUS, MURINE	286	135	191	157	169	146	100	66	30	53
VENEZUELAN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIBRIO PARAHAEMOLYTICUS	29	17	13	12	15	11	11	18	9	8
VIBRIO VULNIFICUS	17	32	19	17	26	22	17	32	14	15
VIBRIO, OTHER/UNSPECIFIED	33	30	36	28	19	21	25	29	20	18
VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC FEVER <sup>23</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VISA <sup>24</sup>	6	10	4	2	3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
VRSA <sup>25</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WESTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST NILE FEVER	7	12	22	24	90	121	67	57	297	19
WEST NILE NEUROINVASIVE DISEASE	20	77	93	40	170	233	128	119	439	202
YELLOW FEVER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
YERSINIOSIS	18	19	17	14	10	13	12	22	11	17

<sup>1</sup>Diseases listed reflect those that were notifiable in Texas each year based on Texas Administrative Code. Counts are by calendar year. Case counts are presumed to be underestimates of true disease incidence due to incomplete reporting. Data in this table may not match tables in articles in this publication that were written prior to completion of data review for this report, or other previously published materials.

<sup>2</sup> Amebic central nervous system (CNS) infections include primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) caused by *Naegleria fowleri* and CNS infections caused by other amebae. Counts by organism and year: *Naegleria fowleri* - 1-2005, 2-2007, 1-2008, 1-2010; *Balamuthia mandrillaris* - 1-2007, 1-2010.

 $^{\scriptscriptstyle 3}$  Infant botulism cases are under 1 year of age by definition.

<sup>4</sup> Since 2007, includes both neuro-invasive and non-neuroinvasive cases.

<sup>5</sup> California serogroup includes California encephalitis, Keystone, La Crosse, snowshoe hare, and trivittatus viruses.

<sup>6</sup> Rates are not available. The referent population, health care workers at Texas governmental entities, is unknown.

<sup>7</sup> Prior to 2008, only laboratory confirmed cases of cryptosporidiosis were counted. During 2008, there were numerous large outbreaks associated with recreational water exposure and the Texas case definition was expanded to include probable cases with symptoms and exposure to lab-confirmed cases or known outbreak locations. This change was included in the national case definition beginning in 2009.

<sup>8</sup> The last case of diphtheria reported in Texas occurred in 1977 and the last case reported in the United States occurred in 1979.

<sup>9</sup> In 2008, the classification of Ehrlichiosis changed from Ehrlichiosis, Human granulocytic, monocytic, or other/unspecified to classification by etiologic agent - *Anaplasma phagocytophilum* (formerly Human Granulocytic Ehrlichiosis), *Ehrlichia chaffeensis* (formerly Human Monocytic Ehrlichiosis), *Ehrlichia ewingii* (formerly Ehrlichiosis other/unspecified) and Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis-undetermined. These are grouped together in the ten-year tables, but are listed separately in the other tables.

<sup>10</sup> The categories for classifying enterohemorhagic Escherichia coli were modified beginning in 2007 and do not completely overlap those of previous years.

<sup>11</sup> Perinatal hepatitis B cases are defined as infants >1 month through 24 months of age born in the US to HBsAg positive mothers.

<sup>12</sup> Beginning in 2007, Hepatitis E antibody positive cases without confirmatory testing at CDC were not counted as confirmed.

<sup>13</sup> Influenza-associated pediatric mortality cases are under 18 years of age by definition.

<sup>14</sup> The first Texas case of the 2009 novel H1N1 influenza A strain was identified in April. This strain resulted in a pandemic.

<sup>15</sup> "Meningitis, bacterial/other" includes all cases of meningitis due to infectious agents (bacterial, fungal, parasitic) other than aseptic (viral) meningitis. It includes cases that are also counted under specific etiologic agents such as *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype b, *Neisseria meningitidis*, Group A *Streptococcus*, Group B *Streptococcus*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Listeria monocytogenes*. For 2007, two cases had both bacterial and other etiologies.

<sup>16</sup> Includes all cases of invasive Neisseria meningitidis including cases of meningitis, septicemia, and joint infections.

<sup>17</sup> The last case of wild-strain paralytic poliomyelitis reported in Texas occurred in 1977. The last vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP) case in Texas occurred in 1997. In the United States, the last wild case occurred in 1979 and the last VAPP case occurred in 1999.

<sup>18</sup> Beginning in 2008, Q fever was classified as acute or chronic. These are grouped together in the ten-year tables, but are listed separately in the other tables.

<sup>19</sup> Congenital rubella cases are under 1 year of age by definition.

<sup>20</sup> No cases of severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus (SARS) disease have occurred in Texas. SARS was first recognized in February 2003. It is thought to have originated in the Guangdong Province of China about November 2002. During 2003, outbreaks occurred at 6 sites (Guangdong Province, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Vietnam, and Canada), with sporadic cases at 20 other sites along major airline routes. The United States reported 8 cases that year.

<sup>21</sup> The last case of smallpox in the United States occurred in Texas in 1949. The last naturally occurring case in the world occurred in 1977.

<sup>22</sup> The last case of trichinosis reported in Texas occurred in 1991.

<sup>23</sup> This category does not include hemorrhagic cases of dengue and Hantavirus. Dengue hemorrhagic fever is listed in this table as a separate condition. Hemorrhagic cases of hantavirus would be included with "hantavirus infection", although no Texas cases have been reported. More exotic conditions such as Lassa fever, Marburg, and Ebola would be listed in this category with footnotes naming the agents; however, no such cases have been reported in Texas.
<sup>24</sup> Vancomycin-intermediate resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VISA)--*Staphylococcus aureus* with a vancomycin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 4

μg/mL through 8 μg/mL

<sup>25</sup> Vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VRSA)--*Staphylococcus aureus* with a vancomycin MIC of 16 μg/mL or greater. (Until 2007, VRSA was defined as *Staphylococcus aureus* with a vancomycin MIC of 8 μg/mL or greater.)