



**METROPOLITAN
HEALTH DISTRICT**

Bexar County 2021 Communicable Disease Report



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Report Specific Information and Definitions

The data contained in this report were extracted from the National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS Base System) and analyzed by the Epidemiology Program of the City of San Antonio Metropolitan Health District. Rates for diseases with case counts <20 are considered unstable and disease counts less than 5 (1-4) are suppressed to protect case confidentiality.

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

Selected Reported Notifiable Conditions

The City of San Antonio Metropolitan Health District Epidemiology Program monitors over 100 notifiable conditions within Bexar County, Texas. Table 1 shows the notifiable conditions that have been reported to the Epidemiology Program during Morbidity and Mortality Year 2021. The five conditions with the highest case counts were Campylobacteriosis (471 cases), Salmonellosis (352 cases), Shigellosis (81 cases), Murine Typhus (68 cases), and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Invasive Pneumococcal Disease (IPD) (54 cases).

Table 1: Selected Notifiable Conditions, Bexar County, 2021

Condition	Case Count	Incidence Rate (cases/100,000 population)
Arboviral infections	<5	-
Ascariasis	<5	-
Campylobacteriosis	471	23.2
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE)	30	1.5
Chagas, chronic indeterminate	5	0.2
Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease	<5	-
Cryptosporidiosis	47	2.3
Cyclosporiasis	23	1.1
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	10	0.5
Hepatitis A, acute	7	0.3
Hepatitis B, acute	8	0.4
Hepatitis C, acute	8	0.4
Hepatitis E, acute	<5	-
Legionellosis	33	1.6
Listeriosis	<5	-
Malaria	<5	-
Mumps	<5	-
Neisseria meningitidis, invasive (Mening. disease)	<5	-
Pertussis	7	0.3
Salmonellosis	352	17.4
Shiga toxin-producing Escherichia coli (STEC)	50	2.5
Shigellosis	81	4
Streptococcus pneumoniae, invasive disease (IPD)	54	2.7
Trichuriasis	<5	-
Typhus fever-fleaborne, murine	68	3.4
Vancomycin-intermediate Staph aureus (VISA)	<5	-
Varicella (Chickenpox)	20	1
Vibriosis (non-cholera Vibrio species infections)	14	0.7
West Nile Virus, Neuroinvasive	<5	-
West Nile Virus, Non-neuroinvasive	<5	-
Yersiniosis	17	0.8

Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis is caused by the *Campylobacter* species of bacteria. Signs and symptoms include diarrhea (usually bloody), abdominal pain, vomiting, nausea, malaise, and fever. Some people do not present with any symptoms. Modes of transmission include ingestion of food from infected animals (typically poultry), or food or water contaminated by feces of an infected animal, as well as contact with an infected animal. The incubation period is usually between 1 and 10 days and person-to-person transmission is uncommon.

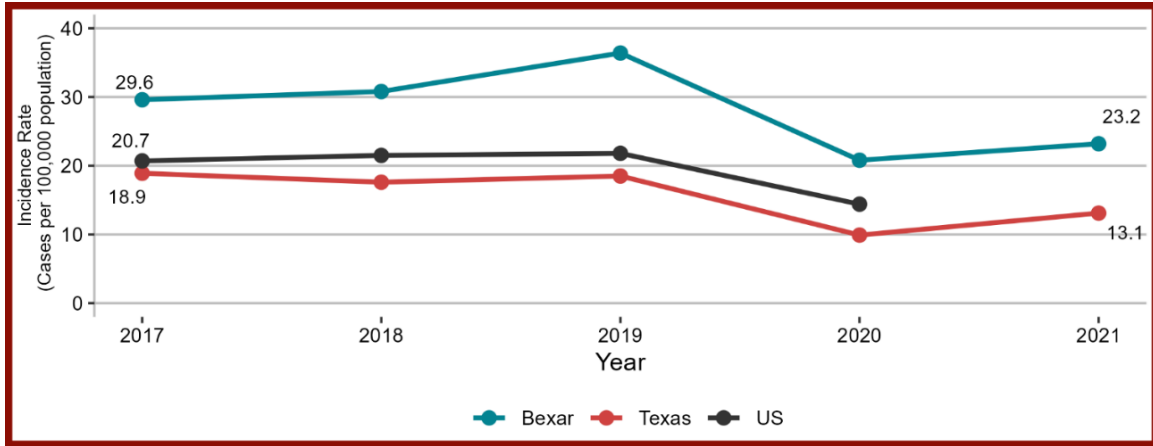
Table 2: Campylobacteriosis Disease Summary, Bexar County, 2021

Number of Cases	471	Incidence Rate	23.2
Gender	Number	Percent	Rate
Female	210	44.6%	20.6
Male	261	55.4%	25.9
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Rate
Hispanic	236	50.1%	19.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	14	3.0%	10.2
White, Non-Hispanic	122	25.9%	23.5
Other, Non-Hispanic	11	2.3%	9.3
Age Group	Number	Percent	Rate
0-14	184	39.1%	43.7
15-24	39	8.3%	13.3
25-44	90	19.1%	16.2
45-64	90	19.1%	19.7
65+	68	14.4%	26.7

Table 2 contains the total case number, incidence rate, and demographic data for the 2021 campylobacteriosis cases. The total number of campylobacteriosis cases for 2021 was 471 with an incidence rate of 23.2 cases per 100,000 population. More cases were reported among males (55.4%) than females (44.6%). The case rate for males was 25.9 compared to 20.6 for females. Data collected on race/ethnicity indicates that Hispanics had the highest percentage of cases (50.1%) compared to White, Non-Hispanics (25.9%), Black, Non-Hispanics (3.0%), and Other, Non-Hispanics (2.3%). White, Non-Hispanics had the highest case rate (23.5) compared to the case rate for Hispanics (19.0), Black, Non-Hispanics (10.2), and Other, Non-Hispanics (9.3). Cases aged 0-14 had the highest percentage of cases (39.1%) compared to cases aged 15-24 (8.3%), 25-44 (19.1%), 45-64 (19.1%), and 65+ (14.4%). Cases aged 0-14 had the highest case rate (43.7) compared to the case rate for cases aged 15-24 (13.3), 25-44 (16.2), 45-64 (19.7), and 65+ (26.7).

Figure 1 below shows incidence rates of campylobacteriosis from 2017 to 2021 for Bexar County (teal), Texas (red), and US (dark grey). Incidence rates in 2017 were 29.6 for Bexar County, 18.9 for Texas, and 20.7 for the United States. In 2021, incidence rates decreased to 23.2 for Bexar County and 13.1 for Texas. This decrease in incidence rate though was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. United States data for 2021 were not available at the time this report has been published.

Figure 1: Campylobacteriosis Incidence Rate by Year



Rates for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

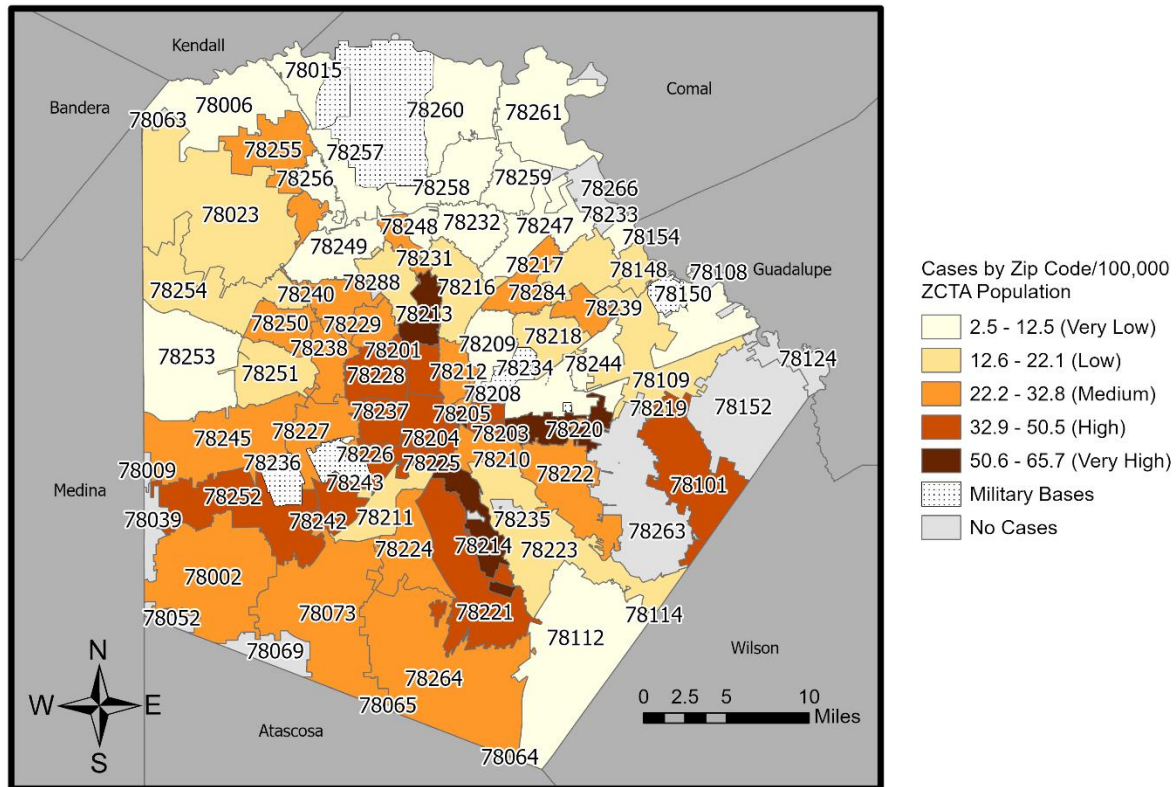
<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idps-home/infectious-disease-data-statistics/texas-annual-reports/texas-annual-reports-2020s/2021-annual-report>

Rates for the United States: CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Summary of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions – United States 2015 and CDC Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions, United States: Annual Tables 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

Campylobacteriosis Incidence Rate by Zip Code

The map below shows incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population) of campylobacteriosis by zip code. Incidence rate categories were generated based on historical data from 2015 to 2019 as 2020 saw abnormal incidence rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The categories for campylobacteriosis are as follows: 'Very Low' (2.5-12.5) is shown in light yellow, 'Low' (12.6-22.1) is shown in dark yellow, 'Medium' (22.2-32.8) is shown in orange, 'High' (32.9-50.5) is shown in dark orange and 'Very High' (50.6-65.7) is shown in dark brown.

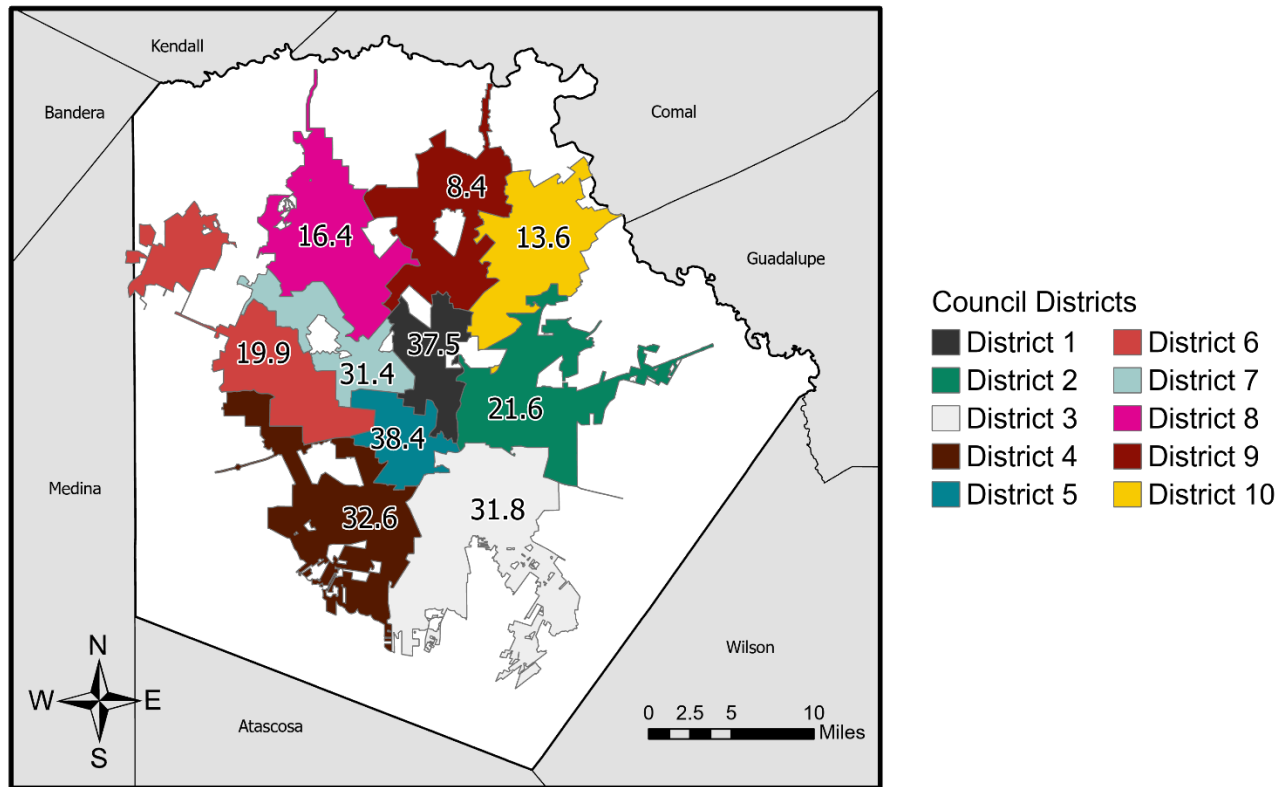
Zip codes in northern Bexar County had incidence rates that were considered 'Very Low' to 'Medium' while those zip codes closer to downtown San Antonio and in southern Bexar County ranged from 'Medium' to 'Very High'. 78213, 78220, and 78214 all demonstrated 'Very High' incidence rates.



Campylobacteriosis Incidence Rate by Council District

The map below shows incidence rates of campylobacteriosis by City Council District. District 1 is shown in dark grey, District 2 is shown in green, District 3 is shown in white, District 4 is shown in brown, District 5 is shown in teal, District 6 is shown in red, District 7 is shown in light blue, District 8 is shown in pink, District 9 is shown in maroon, and District 10 is shown in yellow.

District 1 had an incidence rate of 37.5, District 2 was 21.6, District 3 was 31.8, District 4 was 32.6, District 5 was 38.4, District 6 was 19.9, District 7 was 31.4, District 8 was 16.4, District 9 was 8.4, and District 10 was 13.6. District 5 had the highest incidence rate (38.4) and District 9 had the lowest incidence rate (8.4) within the City of San Antonio. The overall incidence rate for the City of San Antonio was 24.5.



Salmonellosis

Salmonellosis is caused by the *Salmonella* species of bacteria. Signs and symptoms include fever, headache, abdominal pain, diarrhea, and vomiting. Some people do not present with any symptoms. Modes of transmission include ingestion of food from infected animals or contaminated feces of an infected animal or person. The incubation period is usually 1 to 2 days, and if signs/symptoms are present, infected persons may transmit the bacteria for weeks up to a year after becoming infected.

Table 3: Salmonellosis Disease Summary, Bexar County, 2021

Number of Cases	352	Incidence Rate	17.4
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Gender	Number	Percent	Rate
Female	189	53.7%	18.5
Male	163	46.3%	16.2

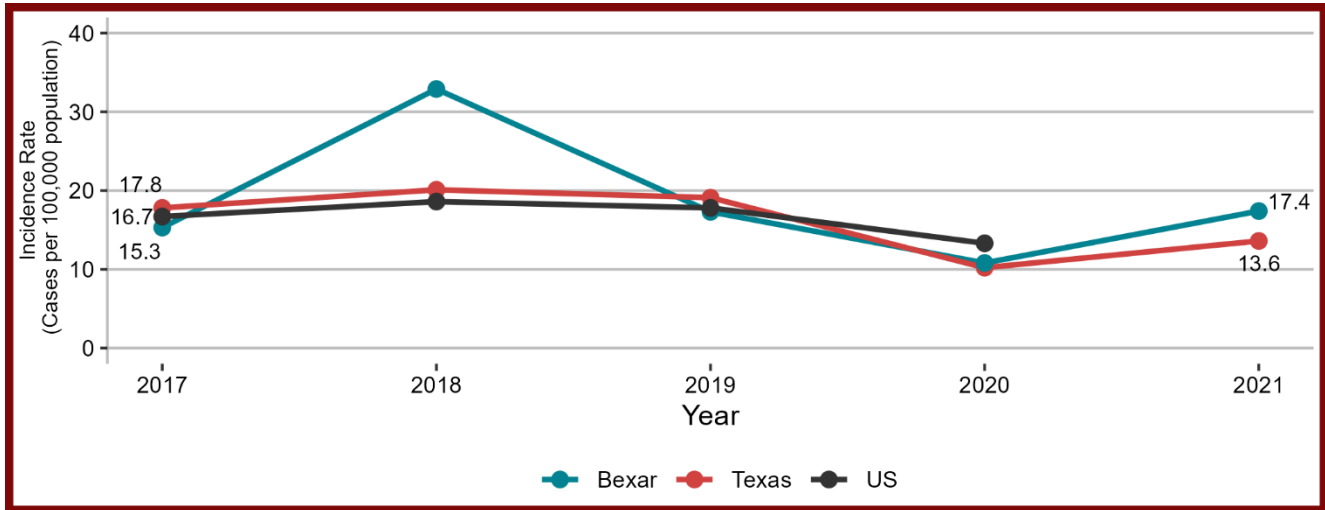
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Rate
Hispanic	120	34.1%	9.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	14	4.0%	10.2
White, Non-Hispanic	110	31.2%	21.2
Other, Non-Hispanic	8	2.3%	6.8

Age Group	Number	Percent	Rate
0-14	163	46.3%	38.8
15-24	39	11.1%	13.3
25-44	41	11.6%	7.4
45-64	55	15.6%	12.1
65+	54	15.3%	21.2

Table 3 contains the total case number, incidence rate, and demographic data for the 2021 salmonellosis cases. The total number of salmonellosis cases for 2021 was 352 with an incidence rate of 17.4 cases per 100,000 population. More cases were reported among females (53.7%) than males (46.3%). The case rate for males was 16.2 compared to 18.5 for females. Data collected on race/ethnicity indicates that Hispanics had the highest percentage of cases (34.1%) compared to White, Non-Hispanics (31.2%), Black, Non-Hispanics (4.0%), and Other, Non-Hispanics (2.3%). White, Non-Hispanics had the highest case rate (21.2) compared to the case rate for Hispanics (9.6), Black, Non-Hispanics (10.2), and Other, Non-Hispanic (6.8). Cases aged 0-14 had the highest percentage of cases (46.3%) compared to cases aged 15-24 (11.1%), 25-44 (11.6%), 45-64 (15.6%), and 65+ (15.3%). Cases aged 0-14 had the highest case rate (38.8) compared to the case rate for cases aged 15-24 (13.3), 25-44 (7.4), 45-64 (12.1), and 65+ (21.2).

Figure 2 below shows incidence rates of salmonellosis from 2017 to 2021 for Bexar County (teal), Texas (red), and US (dark grey). Incidence rates in 2017 were 15.3 for Bexar County, 17.8 for Texas, and 16.7 for the United States. In 2021, incidence rates increased to 17.4 for Bexar County and decreased to 13.6 for Texas. While the Bexar County incidence rate is higher in 2021 than it was in 2017, Texas saw a decrease consistent with other conditions. United States data for 2021 were not available at the time this report has been published.

Figure 2: Salmonellosis Incidence Rate by Year



Rates for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

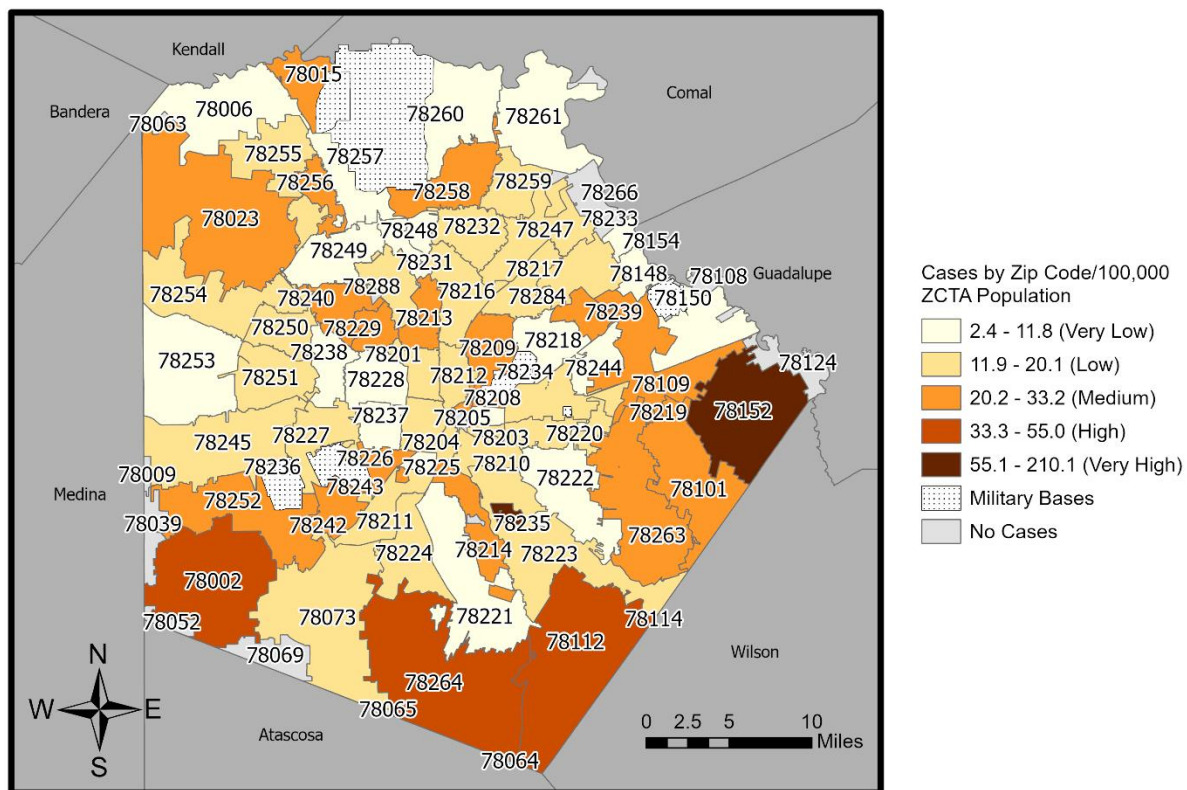
<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idps-home/infectious-disease-data-statistics/texas-annual-reports/texas-annual-reports-2020s/2021-annual-report>

Rates for the United States: CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Summary of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions – United States 2015 and CDC Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions, United States: Annual Tables 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

Salmonellosis Incidence Rate by Zip Code

The map below shows incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population) of salmonellosis by zip code. Incidence rate categories were generated based on historical data from 2015 to 2019 as 2020 saw abnormal incidence rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The categories for salmonellosis are as follows: 'Very Low' (2.4-11.8) is shown in light yellow, 'Low' (11.9-20.1) is shown in dark yellow, 'Medium' (20.2-33.2) is shown in orange, 'High' (33.3-55.0) is shown in dark orange and 'Very High' (55.1-210.1) is shown in dark brown.

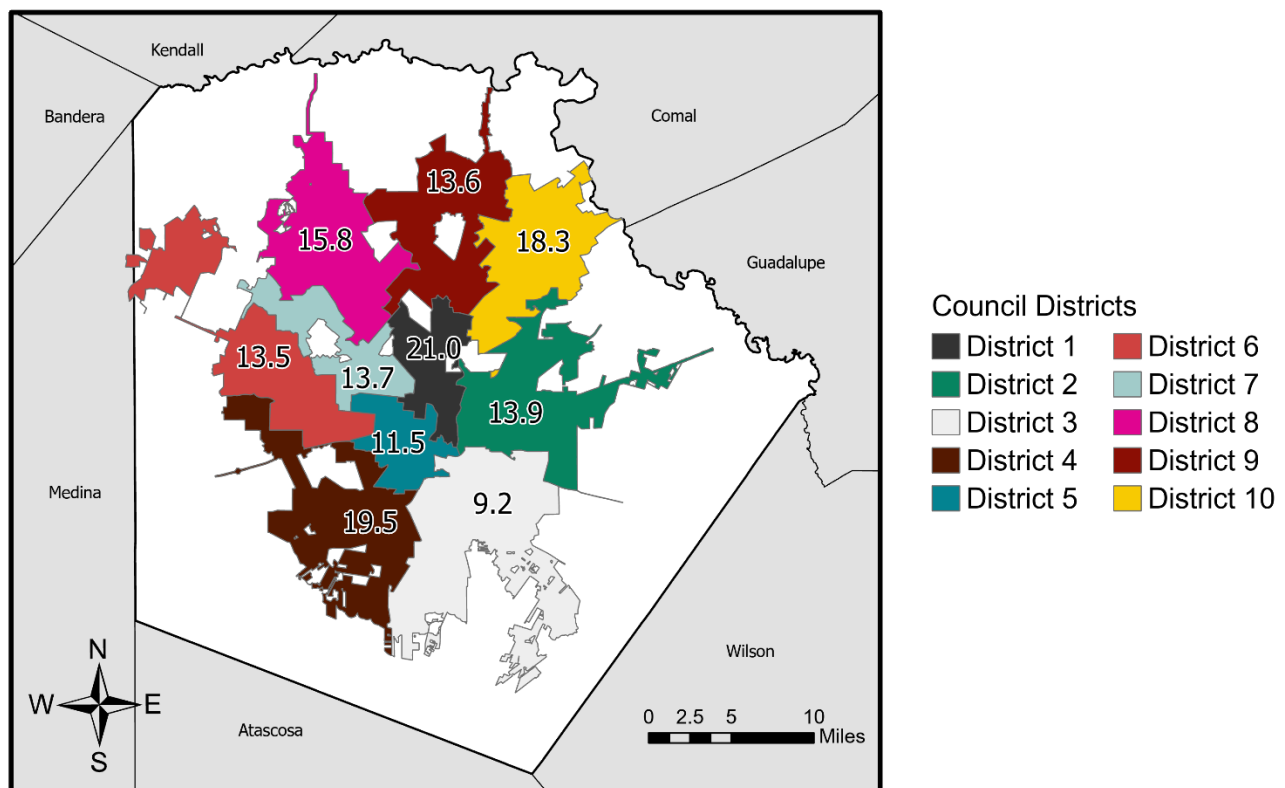
Generally, Bexar County experienced anywhere from 'Low' to 'Medium' incidence rates with parts of southern Bexar County experiencing 'High' incidence rates. Zip codes 78152 and 78235 experienced 'Very High' incidence rates however their populations are relatively low compared to other zip codes.



Salmonellosis Incidence Rate by Council District

The map below shows incidence rates of salmonellosis by City Council District. District 1 is shown in dark grey, District 2 is shown in green, District 3 is shown in white, District 4 is shown in brown, District 5 is shown in teal, District 6 is shown in red, District 7 is shown in light blue, District 8 is shown in pink, District 9 is shown in maroon, and District 10 is shown in yellow.

District 1 had an incidence rate of 21.0, District 2 was 13.9, District 3 was 9.2, District 4 was 19.5, District 5 was 11.5, District 6 was 13.5, District 7 was 13.7, District 8 was 15.8, District 9 was 13.6, and District 10 was 18.3. District 1 had the highest incidence rate (21.0) and District 3 had the lowest incidence rate (9.2) within the City of San Antonio. The overall incidence rate for the City of San Antonio was 15.0.



Shigellosis

Shigellosis is caused by the *Shigella* species of bacteria. Signs and symptoms include diarrhea (typically bloody), abdominal pain and vomiting. Some people do not present with any symptoms. Modes of transmission include direct oral route or ingestion of food or water contaminated with feces of an infected person. If signs/symptoms are present, infected persons may transmit the bacteria for up to four weeks after becoming infected.

Table 4: Shigellosis Disease Summary, Bexar County, 2021

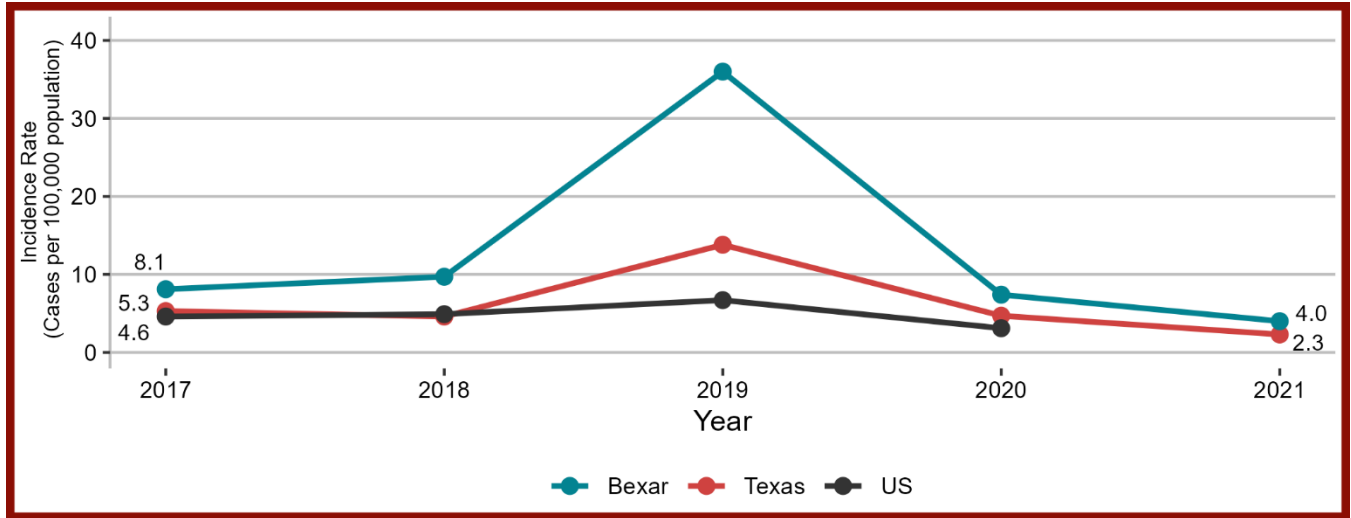
Number of Cases	81	Incidence Rate	4.0
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Gender	Number	Percent	Rate
Female	21	25.9%	2.1
Male	60	74.1%	6.0
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Rate
Hispanic	38	46.9%	3.1
Black, Non-Hispanic	4	4.9%	2.9
White, Non-Hispanic	27	33.3%	5.2
Other, NH	1	1.2%	0.8
Age Group	Number	Percent	Rate
0-14	16	19.8%	3.8
15-24	9	11.1%	3.1
25-44	34	42.0%	6.1
45-64	18	22.2%	3.9
65+	4	4.9%	1.6

Table 4 contains the total case number, incidence rate, and demographic data for the 2021 shigellosis cases. The total number of shigellosis cases for 2021 was 81 with an incidence rate of 4.0 cases per 100,000 population. More cases were reported among males (74.1%) than females (25.9%). The case rate for males was 6.0 compared to 2.1 for females. Data collected on race/ethnicity indicates that Hispanics had the highest percentage of cases (46.9%) compared to White, Non-Hispanics (33.3%), Black, Non-Hispanics (4.9%), and Other, Non-Hispanics (1.2%). White, Non-Hispanics had the highest case rate (5.2) compared to the case rate for Hispanics (3.1), Black, Non-Hispanics (2.9), and Other, Non-Hispanic (0.8). Cases aged 25-44 had the highest percentage of cases (42.0%) compared to cases aged 0-14 (19.8%), 15-24 (11.1%), 45-64 (22.2%), and 65+ (4.9%). Cases aged 25-44 had the highest case rates (6.1) compared to the case rate for 0-14 (3.8), 15-24 (3.1), 45-64 (3.9), and 65+ (1.6).

Figure 3 below shows incidence rates of shigellosis from 2017 to 2021 for Bexar County (teal), Texas (red), and US (dark grey). Incidence rates in 2017 were 8.1 for Bexar County, 5.3 for Texas, and 4.6 for the United States. In 2021, incidence rates decreased to 4.0 for Bexar County and 2.3 for Texas. This decrease in incidence rate though was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. United States data for 2021 were not available at the time this report has been published.

Figure 3: Shigellosis Incidence Rate by Year



Rates for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

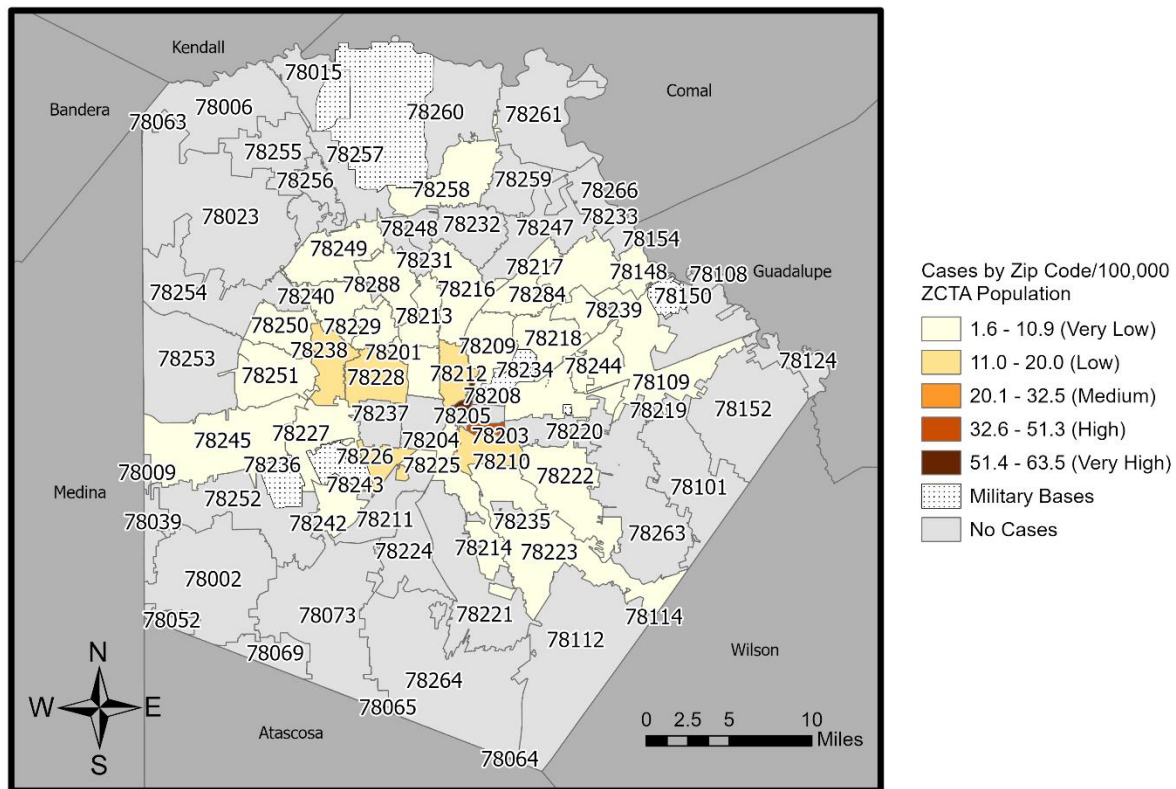
<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idps-home/infectious-disease-data-statistics/texas-annual-reports/texas-annual-reports-2020s/2021-annual-report>

Rates for the United States: CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Summary of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions – United States 2015 and CDC Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions, United States: Annual Tables 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

Shigellosis Incidence Rate by Zip Code

The map below shows incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population) of shigellosis by zip code. Incidence rate categories were generated based on historical data from 2015 to 2019 as 2020 saw abnormal incidence rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The categories for shigellosis are as follows: 'Very Low' (1.6-10.9) is shown in light yellow, 'Low' (11.0-20.0) is shown in dark yellow, 'Medium' (20.1-32.5) is shown in orange, 'High' (32.6-51.3) is shown in dark orange and 'Very High' (51.4-63.5) is shown in dark brown.

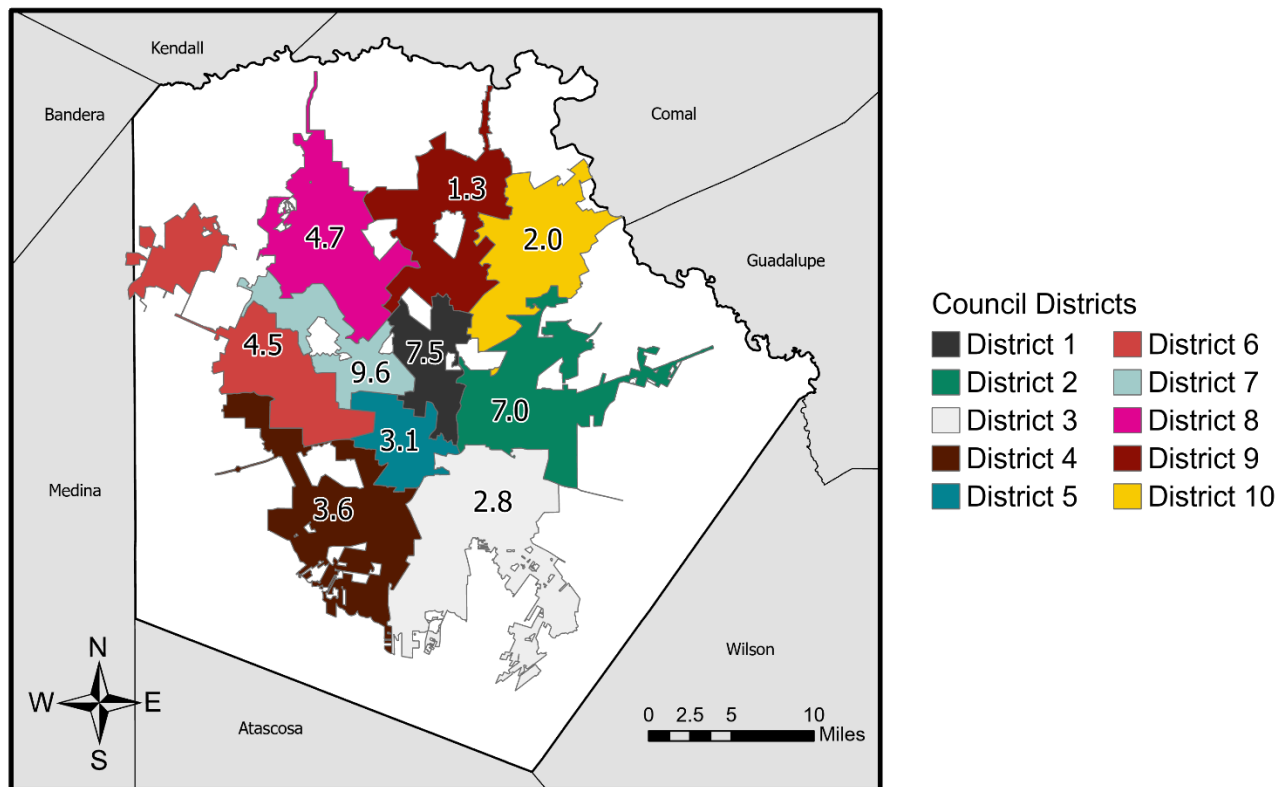
Generally, Bexar County experienced anywhere from 'Very Low' to 'Low' levels of incidence. Zip codes 78215 and 78203 experienced 'High' and 'Very High' incidence rates, respectively, however, these zip codes have relatively low populations.



Shigellosis Incidence Rate by Council District

The map below shows incidence rates of shigellosis by City Council District. District 1 is shown in dark grey, District 2 is shown in green, District 3 is shown in white, District 4 is shown in brown, District 5 is shown in teal, District 6 is shown in red, District 7 is shown in light blue, District 8 is shown in pink, District 9 is shown in maroon, and District 10 is shown in yellow.

District 1 had an incidence rate of 7.5, District 2 was 7.0, District 3 was 2.8, District 4 was 3.6, District 5 was 3.1, District 6 was 4.5, District 7 was 9.6, District 8 was 4.7, District 9 was 1.3, and District 10 was 2.0. District 7 had the highest incidence rate (9.6) and District 9 had the lowest incidence rate (1.3) within the City of San Antonio. The overall incidence rate for the City of San Antonio was 4.6.



Typhus fever-fleaborne, murine

Murine typhus is caused by the *Rickettsia typhi* bacteria. Symptoms begin within 2 weeks after contact with infected fleas or flea dirt and include fever, chills, body aches, muscle pain, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, cough, and rash. Modes of transmission include contact with infected fleas, contact with animals (dog, cats, rats, possums) that were bit by infected fleas, or breathing in or being exposed to flea dirt. The incubation period is within two weeks from bite or exposure and is not spread from person-to-person.

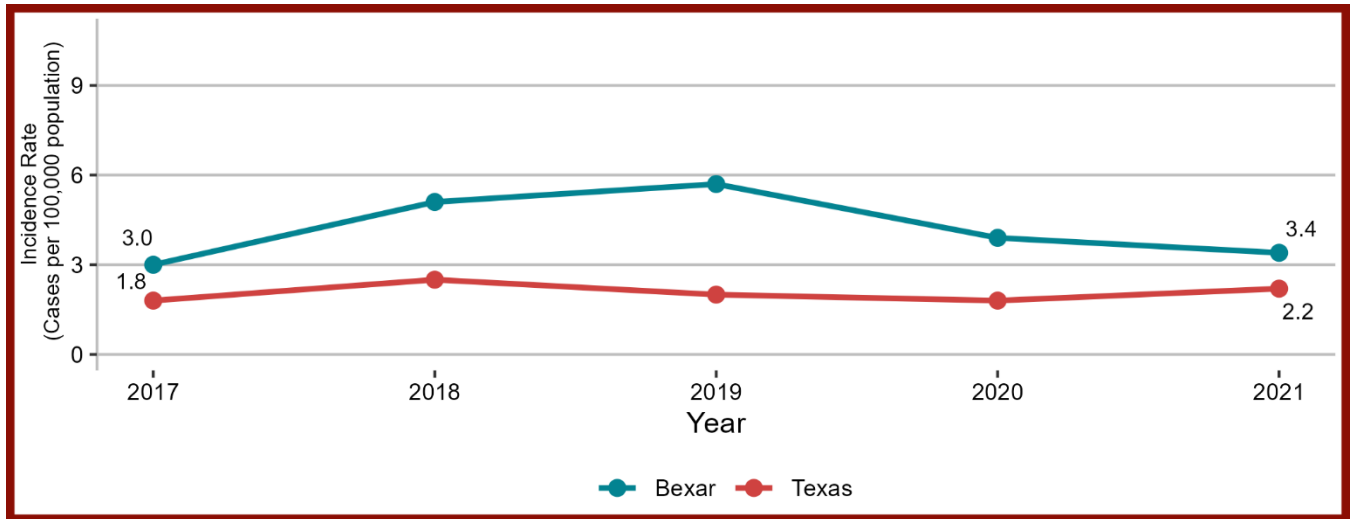
Table 5: Typhus Disease Summary, Bexar County, 2021

Number of Cases	68	Incidence Rate	3.4
Gender	Number	Percent	Rate
Female	36	52.9%	3.5
Male	32	47.1%	3.2
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Rate
Hispanic	35	51.5%	2.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0%	0
White, Non-Hispanic	26	38.2%	5.0
Other, NH	0	0.0%	0
Age Group	Number	Percent	Rate
0-14	16	23.5%	3.8
15-24	11	16.2%	3.8
25-44	20	29.4%	3.6
45-64	16	23.5%	3.5
65+	5	7.4%	2.0

Table 5 contains the total case number, incidence rate, and demographic data for the 2021 typhus disease cases. The total number of typhus disease cases for 2021 was 68 with an incidence rate of 3.4 cases per 100,000 population. More cases were reported among females (52.9%) than males (47.1%). The case rate for males was 3.2 compared to 3.5 for females. Data collected on race/ethnicity indicates that Hispanics had the highest percentage of cases (51.5%) compared to White, Non-Hispanics (38.2%), Black, Non-Hispanics (0.0%), and Other, Non-Hispanics (0.0%). White, Non-Hispanics had the highest case rate (5.0) compared to the case rate for Hispanics (2.8), Black, Non-Hispanics (0.0), and Other, Non-Hispanic (0.0). Cases aged 25-44 had the highest percentage of cases (29.4%) compared to cases age 0-14 (23.5%), 15-24 (16.2%), 45-64 (23.5%), and 65+ (7.4%). Cases aged 0-14 and 15-24 had the highest case rates (3.8) compared to the case rate for 25-44 (3.6), 45-64 (3.5), and 65+ (2.0).

Figure 4 below shows incidence rates of typhus disease from 2017 to 2021 for Bexar County (teal), Texas (red), and US (dark grey). Incidence rates in 2017 were 3.0 for Bexar County and 1.8 for Texas. In 2021, incidence rates increased to 3.4 for Bexar County and 2.2 for Texas. United States data is not available for this condition.

Figure 4: Typhus Disease Incidence Rate by Year



Rates for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

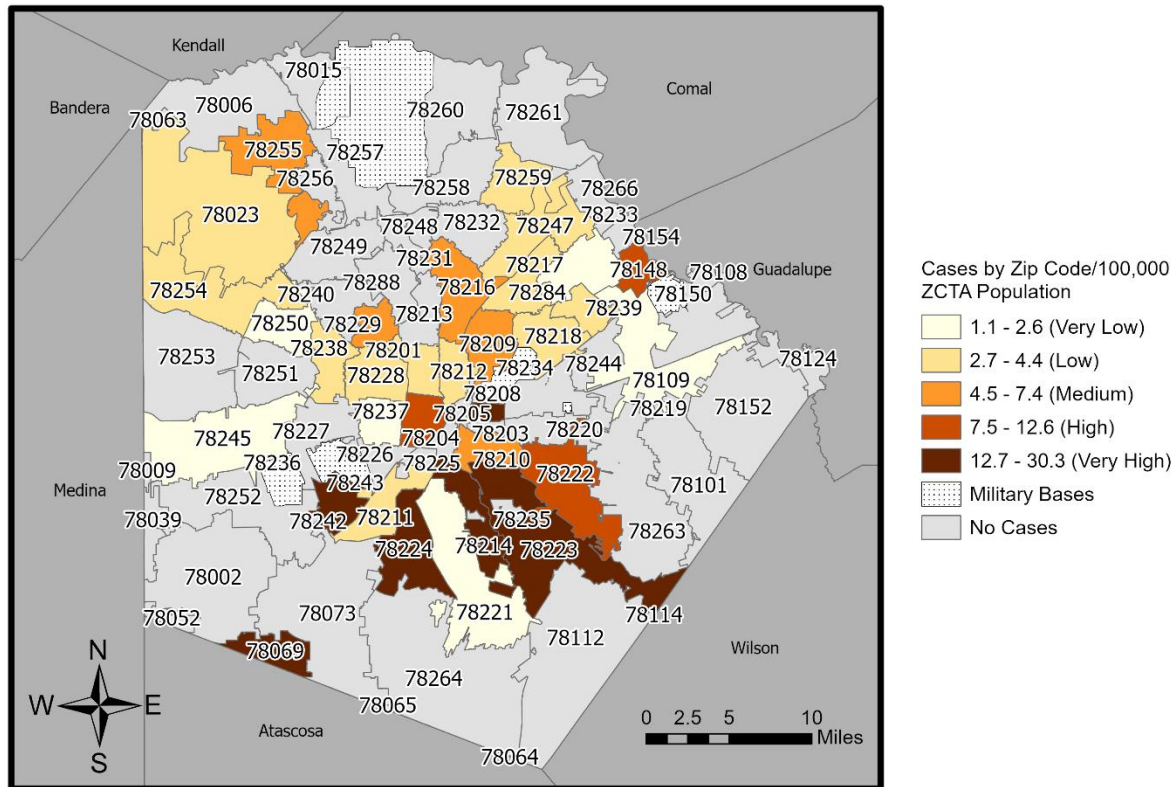
<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idps-home/infectious-disease-data-statistics/texas-annual-reports/texas-annual-reports-2020s/2021-annual-report>

Rates for the United States: CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Summary of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions – United States 2015 and CDC Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions, United States: Annual Tables 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

Typhus Disease Incidence Rate by Zip Code

The map below shows incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population) of typhus disease by zip code. Incidence rate categories were generated based on historical data from 2015 to 2019 as 2020 saw abnormal incidence rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The categories for typhus disease are as follows: 'Very Low' (1.1-2.6) is shown in light yellow, 'Low' (2.7-4.4) is shown in dark yellow, 'Medium' (4.5-7.4) is shown in orange, 'High' (7.5-12.6) is shown in dark orange and 'Very High' (12.7-30.3) is shown in dark brown.

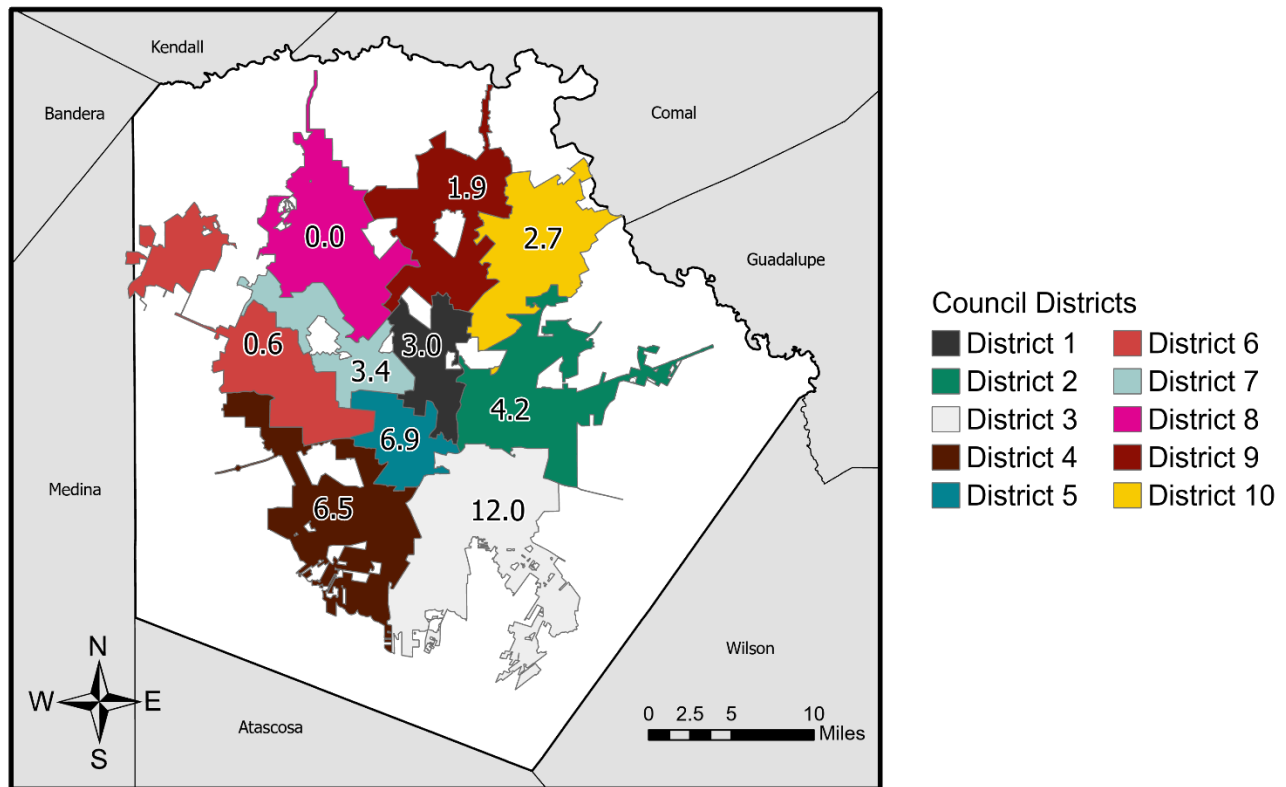
The northern part of Bexar County generally experienced 'Low' to 'Medium' incidence rates. Southern Bexar County, however, experienced anywhere from 'Low' to 'Very High' incidence rates.



Typhus Disease Incidence Rate by Council District

The map below shows incidence rates of typhus disease by City Council District. District 1 is shown in dark grey, District 2 is shown in green, District 3 is shown in white, District 4 is shown in brown, District 5 is shown in teal, District 6 is shown in red, District 7 is shown in light blue, District 8 is shown in pink, District 9 is shown in maroon, and District 10 is shown in yellow.

District 1 had an incidence rate of 3.0, District 2 was 4.2, District 3 was 12.0, District 4 was 6.5, District 5 was 6.9, District 6 was 0.6, District 7 was 3.4, District 8 was 0.0, District 9 was 1.9, and District 10 was 2.7. District 3 had the highest incidence rate (12.0) and District 8 had the lowest incidence rate (0.0) within the City of San Antonio. The overall incidence rate for the City of San Antonio was 4.0.



***Streptococcus pneumoniae*, invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD)**

Invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) is caused by the *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria. Symptoms depend on the part of the body that is infected and includes but is not limited to pneumonia, meningitis, blood infection, sepsis, middle ear infection, and sinus infections. Modes of transmission is through contact with respiratory droplets of infected person or a carrier of the bacteria. The incubation varies by type of infection and can be as short as 1 to 3 days. Period of communicability is unknown.

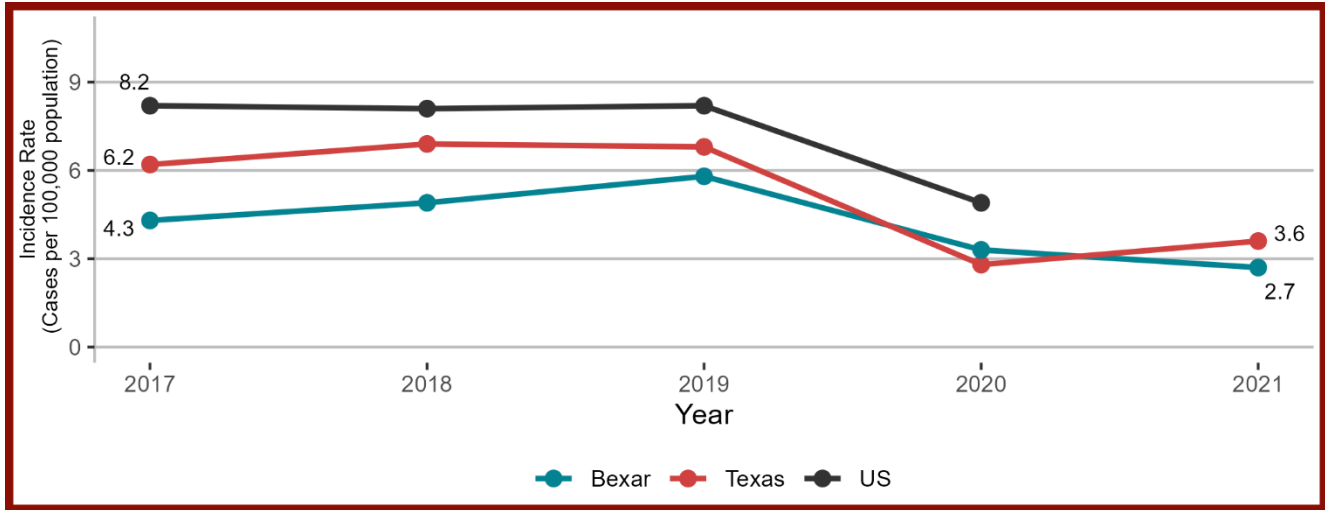
Table 6: IPD Summary, Bexar County, 2021

Number of Cases	54	Incidence Rate	2.7
Gender	Number	Percent	Rate
Female	22	40.7%	2.2
Male	32	59.3%	3.2
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent	Rate
Hispanic	29	53.7%	2.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	4	7.4%	2.9
White, Non-Hispanic	16	29.6%	3.1
Other, NH	0	0.0%	0.0
Age Group	Number	Percent	Rate
0-14	7	13.0%	1.7
15-24	1	1.9%	0.3
25-44	6	11.1%	1.1
45-64	21	38.9%	4.6
65+	19	35.2%	7.5

Table 6 contains the total case number, incidence rate, and demographic data for the 2021 IPD cases. The total number of IPD cases for 2021 was 54 with an incidence rate of 2.7 cases per 100,000 population. More cases were reported among males (59.3%) than females (40.7%). The case rate for males was 3.2 compared to 2.2 for females. Data collected on race/ethnicity indicates that Hispanics had the highest percentage of cases (53.7%), while White, Non-Hispanics comprised 29.6%, Black, Non-Hispanics comprised 7.4% and Other, Non-Hispanics comprised 0.0%. White, Non-Hispanics had the highest case rate (3.1) compared to the case rate for Hispanics (2.3), Black, Non-Hispanics (2.9), and Other, Non-Hispanic (0.0). Cases aged 45-64 had the highest percentage of cases (38.9%) compared to cases aged 0-14 (13.0%), 15-24 (1.9%), 25-44 (11.1%), and 65+ (35.2%). Cases aged 65+ had the highest case rate (7.5) compared to the case rate for 0-14 (1.7), 15-24 (0.3), 25-44 (1.1), and 45-64 (4.6).

Figure 5 below shows incidence rates of IPD from 2017 to 2021 for Bexar County (teal), Texas (red), and US (dark grey). Incidence rates in 2017 were 4.3 for Bexar County, 6.2 for Texas, and 8.2 for the United States. In 2021, incidence rates decreased to 2.7 for Bexar County and 3.6 for Texas. This decrease in incidence rate though was likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. United States data for 2021 were not available at the time this report has been published.

Figure 5: IPD Incidence Rate by Year



Rates for Texas: Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS)

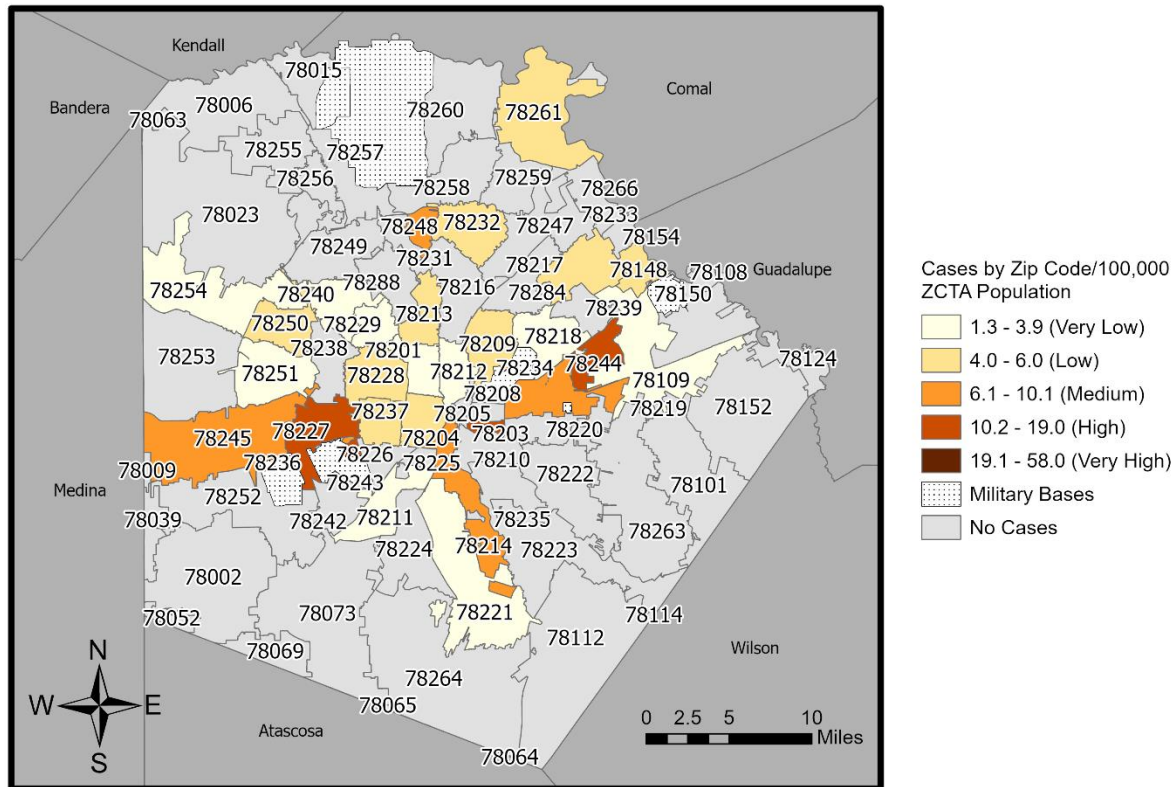
<https://www.dshs.texas.gov/idps-home/infectious-disease-data-statistics/texas-annual-reports/texas-annual-reports-2020s/2021-annual-report>

Rates for the United States: CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Summary of Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions – United States 2015 and CDC Nationally Notifiable Infectious Diseases and Conditions, United States: Annual Tables 2017, 2018, 2019, & 2020

IPD Incidence Rate by Zip Code

The map below shows incidence rates (cases per 100,000 population) of typhus disease by zip code. Incidence rate categories were generated based on historical data from 2015 to 2019 as 2020 saw abnormal incidence rates during the COVID-19 pandemic. The categories for typhus disease are as follows: 'Very Low' (1.3-3.9) is shown in light yellow, 'Low' (4.0-6.0) is shown in dark yellow, 'Medium' (6.1-10.1) is shown in orange, 'High' (10.2-19.0) is shown in dark orange and 'Very High' (19.1-58.0) is shown in dark brown.

Generally, Bexar County experienced anywhere from 'Very Low' to 'Medium' incidence rates.



IPD Incidence Rate by Council District

The map below shows incidence rates of IPD by City Council District. District 1 is shown in dark grey, District 2 is shown in green, District 3 is shown in white, District 4 is shown in brown, District 5 is shown in teal, District 6 is shown in red, District 7 is shown in light blue, District 8 is shown in pink, District 9 is shown in maroon, and District 10 is shown in yellow.

District 1 had an incidence rate of 2.3, District 2 was 3.5, District 3 was 2.1, District 4 was 2.9, District 5 was 4.6, District 6 was 5.8, District 7 was 3.4, District 8 was 1.2, District 9 was 2.6, and District 10 was 1.4. District 6 had the highest incidence rate (5.8) and District 8 had the lowest incidence rate (1.2) within the City of San Antonio. The overall incidence rate for the City of San Antonio was 3.0.

