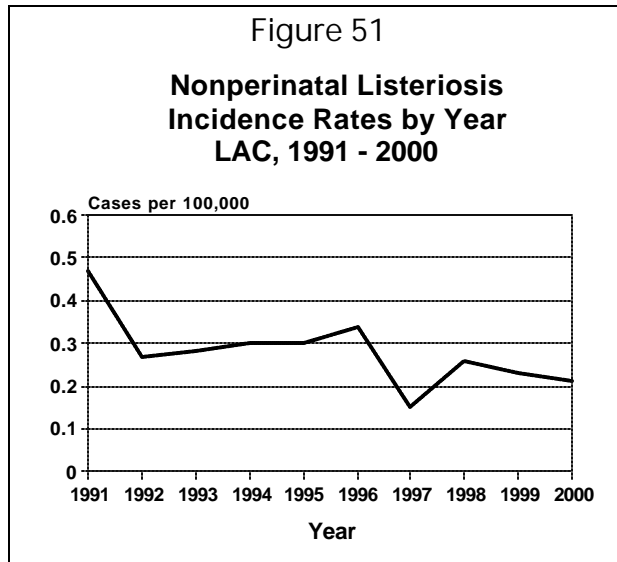


LISTERIOSIS, NONPERINATAL

| CRUDE DATA | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Number of Cases | 19 |
| Annual Incidence ^a | |
| LA County | 0.21 |
| United States | N/A |
| Age at Onset | |
| Mean | 63 years |
| Median | 65 years |
| Range | 31 - 83 years |
| Case Fatality | |
| LA County | 16% |
| United States | N/A |

^a Cases per 100,000 population.



ETIOLOGY

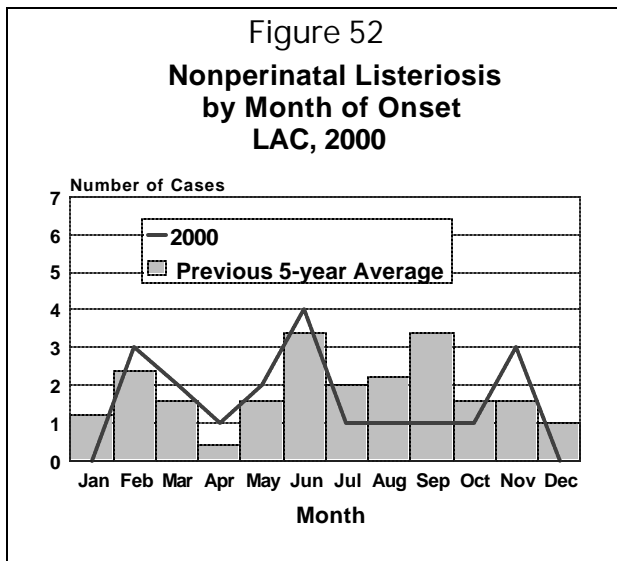
Listeria monocytogenes is a gram-positive bacterium. Consumption of contaminated food can cause listeriosis. Common symptoms may include fever, headache, nausea and neck stiffness. Nonperinatal listeriosis usually presents as meningoenzephalitis and/or septicemia. It affects elderly and immunocompromised persons, such as those afflicted with cancer or HIV, and those on immunosuppressive therapy.

DISEASE ABSTRACT

- In 2000, nonperinatal listeriosis rate continued a decade-long downward trend.
- Reports were received for every month except January and December.
- Nearly half of all cases occurred in persons aged 65 years or older.
- Proportionately, Hispanics accounted for fewer cases than expected.

STRATIFIED DATA

Trends: With 0.21 cases per 100,000 population, nonperinatal listeriosis has been declining since 1991 (Figure 51).



Seasonality: The highest number of reported cases (4) occurred in June, followed by 3 cases each in February and November (Figure 52). The number of cases during the summer months in 2000 is lower than the 5-year average.

Age: Forty-seven percent of cases (11 of 19) were in persons aged 65 years and older (Figure 53).

Sex: The male-to-female rate ratio was 1.5:1.

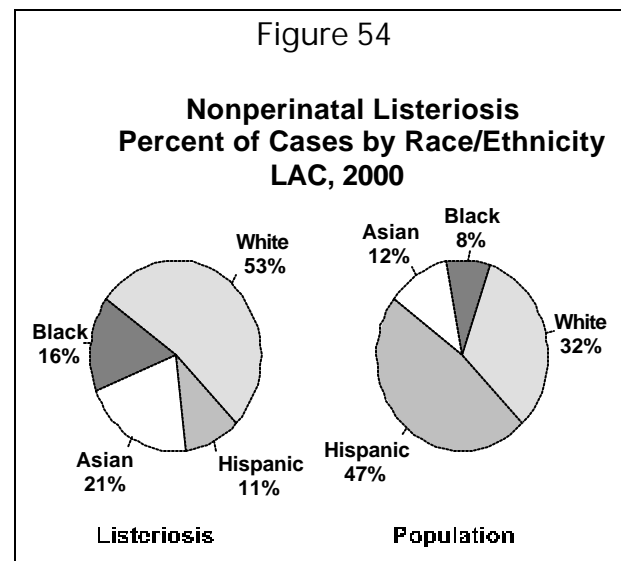
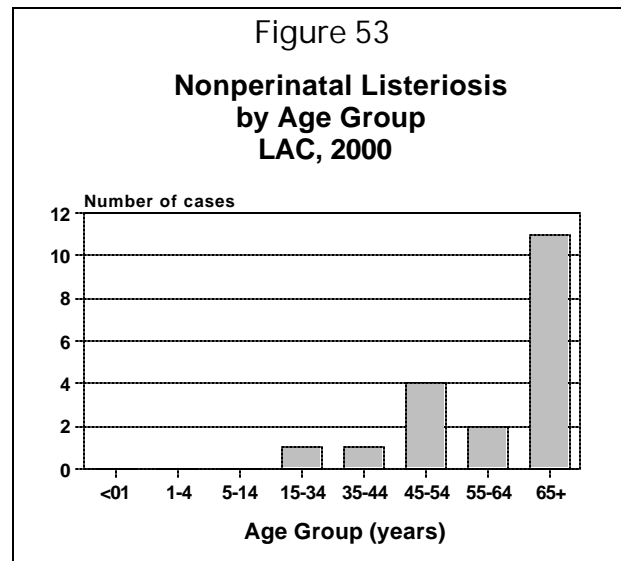
Race/Ethnicity: In 2000, Hispanics were under-represented, as they comprise only 11% of cases, but 47% of the population (Figure 54).

Location: SPAs 4 and 2 had the most cases, with 6 and 5, respectively. West Valley had most of any health district, with 3 cases.

Predisposing Conditions and Medical Risk Factors: Nine of 19 cases (47%) were aged 65 years or older; 7 (37%) were diagnosed with cancer; 6 (32%) were taking antibiotics prior to the onset of listeriosis or had diabetes; and 4 (21%) had GI disease or were taking antacids (Table 2).

Outcome: Three of 19 cases (16%) died.

Culture Sites: *Listeria monocytogenes* was isolated from blood (12), cerebrospinal fluid (4), and left arm fistula (1), peritoneal fluid (1), and spleen (1).



COMMENTS

All strains of *Listeria monocytogenes* are now typed by fingerprinted field gel electrophoresis (PFGE). LAC had one case associated with a multistate listeriosis outbreak involving 10 states from May - July 2000. A case-control study implicated eating a specific brand of deli turkey meat as the most likely cause of the outbreak, resulting in a voluntary recall of the product by the facility.

Table 2. Predisposing Factors in Cases of Nonperinatal Listeriosis–LAC, 2000

| Medical Condition * | Number (N =19) | Percent |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| Age 65 years and older | 9 | 47 |
| Steroid use | 3 | 16 |
| Kidney disease | 3 | 16 |
| Prior antibiotic use | 6 | 32 |
| Diabetes | 6 | 32 |
| Cancer | 7 | 37 |
| No identified risk factors | 2 | 11 |

* Each case may have more than one underlying medical risk factor.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

You can find more information on listeriosis at the following websites:

http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/listeriosis_g.htm

<http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~mow/chap6.html>

<http://lapublichealth.org/acd/procs/b73/b73index.htm>