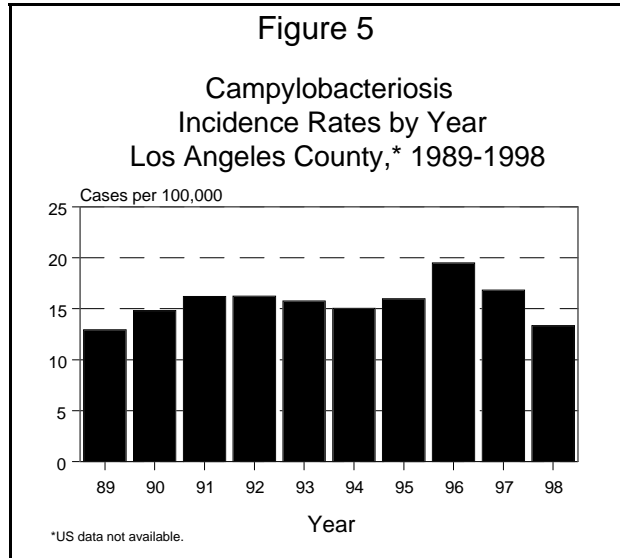


# CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS

CRUDE DATA	
Number of Cases	1,215
Annual Incidence <sup>a</sup>	
LA County	13.4
United States	N/A
Age at Onset	
Mean	27
Median	27
Range	<1-99 yrs
Case Fatality	
LA County	0
United States	N/A



<sup>a</sup>Cases per 100,000 population.

## ETIOLOGY

*Campylobacter*, a gram-negative bacillus. *C. jejuni* was the species most frequently identified.

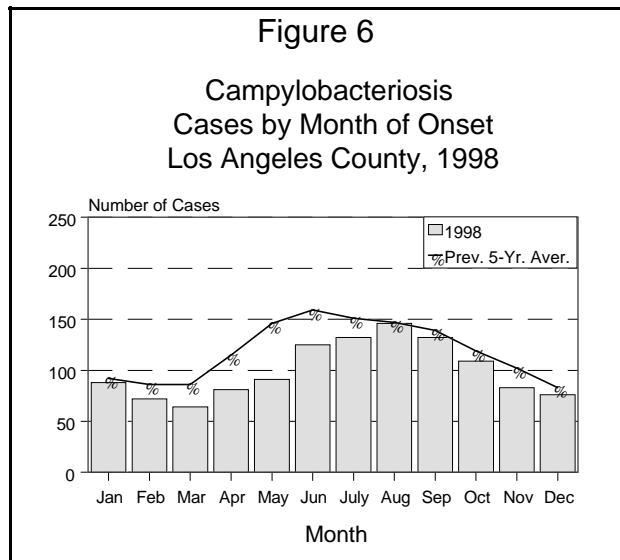
## DISEASE ABSTRACT

Campylobacteriosis rates in 1998 decreased for the second year. Rates are the lowest they have been since 1989. The reason for the decrease is not known but has been seen in other enteric diseases. Rates remained highest in infants less than one year of age. Rates were slightly higher in Hispanics than in Whites, followed by Asians, then Blacks.

## STRATIFIED DATA

**Trends:** The campylobacteriosis rate of 13.4 cases per 100,000 population decreased 20% from the previous year (Figure 5).

**Seasonality:** As in previous years, the number of cases increased in the spring, with incidence peaking June through September. The incidence was lower than the previous five-year average in all months in 1998. The reason for this decline is not known (Figure 6).



**Age:** Rates decreased in all age groups, between 1997 and 1998. Rates among infants (43.1 per 100,000) continued to be highest of any age group (Figure 7).

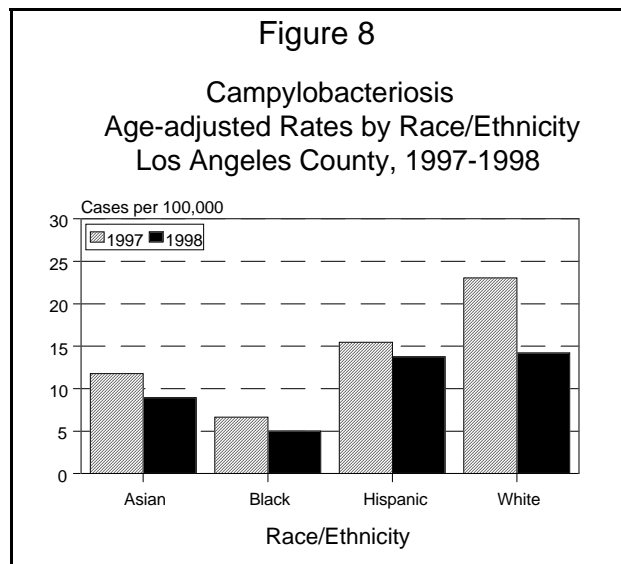
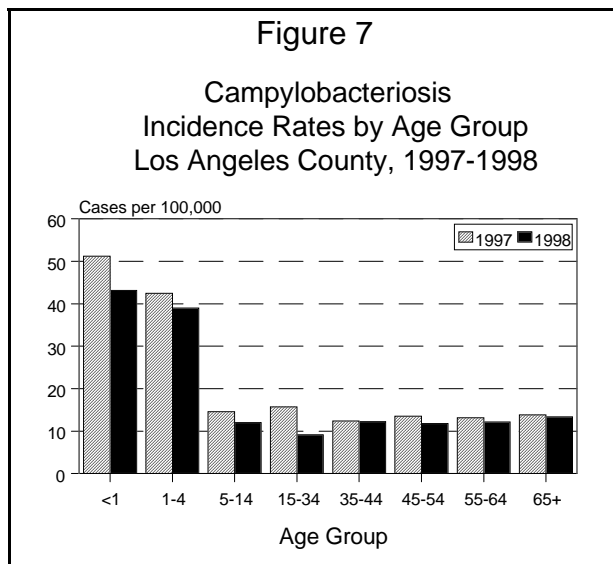
**Sex:** The male-to-female ratio was 1.3:1.

**Race/Ethnicity:** Campylobacteriosis age-adjusted rates were highest among Whites (14.2 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics (13.8 per 100,000). Rates decreased in all ethnic groups; the largest decrease occurred among Whites (38%) followed by Asians (24%) (Figure 8).

**Location:** Health districts with the highest incidence in 1998 were Torrance (21.9 per 100,000), San Fernando (19.7 per 100,000), Southeast (19.7 per 100,000), and Harbor (19.5 per 100,000) (Map 2).

**COMMENTS**

Data analysis revealed no definitive reasons for the 22% increase in the campylobacteriosis incidence rate in 1996 and the decrease in 1997-1998 comparable to rates from 1989-1995. There were no deaths in 1998 associated with campylobacteriosis.



## MAP 2. Campylobacteriosis Rates by Health District, Los Angeles County, 1998\*

