

米国における食中毒発生状況について

1. 食中毒患者数及び死者数(2003年)

Table 1. Incidence and death rate by organism, FoodNet 2003

Organism	Cases		Deaths	
	No.	(Rate*)	No.	(Rate [†])
<i>Campylobacter</i>	5273	(12.60)	9	(0.22)
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	481	(1.09)	3	(0.68)
<i>Cyclospora</i>	15	(0.03)	0	(0)
<i>E. coli</i> O157	444	(1.06)	4	(0.94)
<i>Listeria</i>	139	(0.33)	22	(16.54)
<i>Salmonella</i>	6043	(14.43)	34	(0.68)
<i>Shigella</i>	3041	(7.27)	2	(0.08)
<i>Vibrio</i>	110	(0.26)	7	(7.69)
<i>Yersinia</i>	162	(0.39)	2	(1.53)

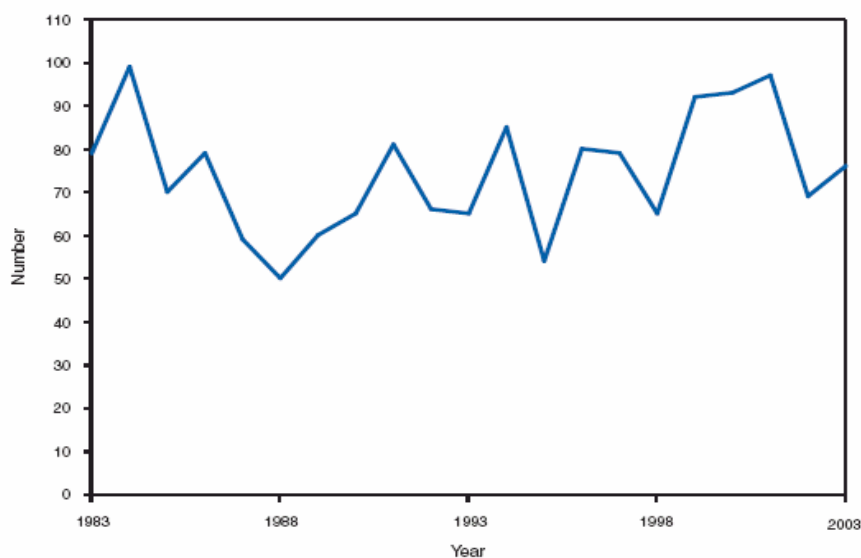
* Cases per 100,000 population for FoodNet areas
[†] Deaths per 100 cases with known outcome

(Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) Emerging Infections Program Report on Foodborne Pathogens, 2003 より)

2. 患者数の年次推移

①乳児ボツリヌス食中毒(1983-2003年)

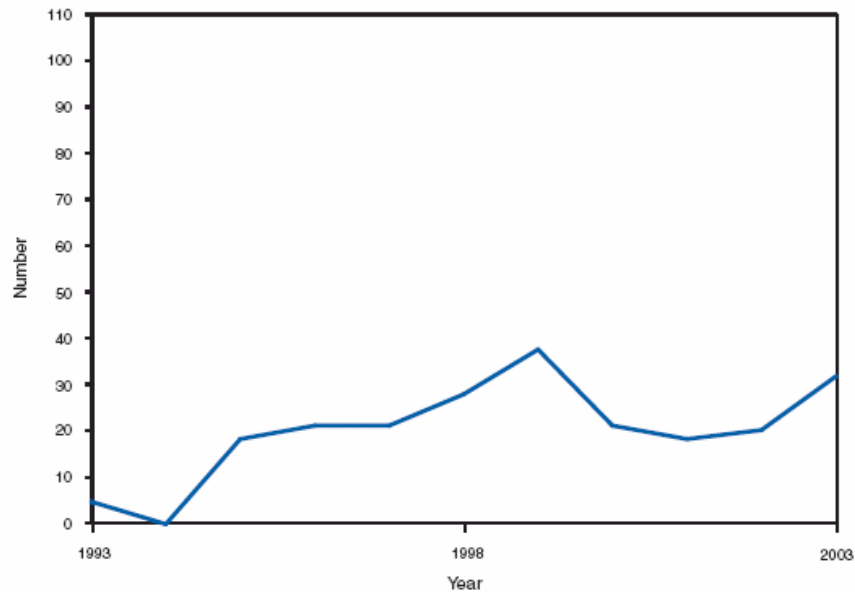
BOTULISM, INFANT. Number of reported cases, by year — United States, 1983-2003



Infant botulism is the most common type of botulism in the United States. Cases are sporadic, and risk factors remain substantially unknown.

②ボツリヌス食中毒(1993-2003年)

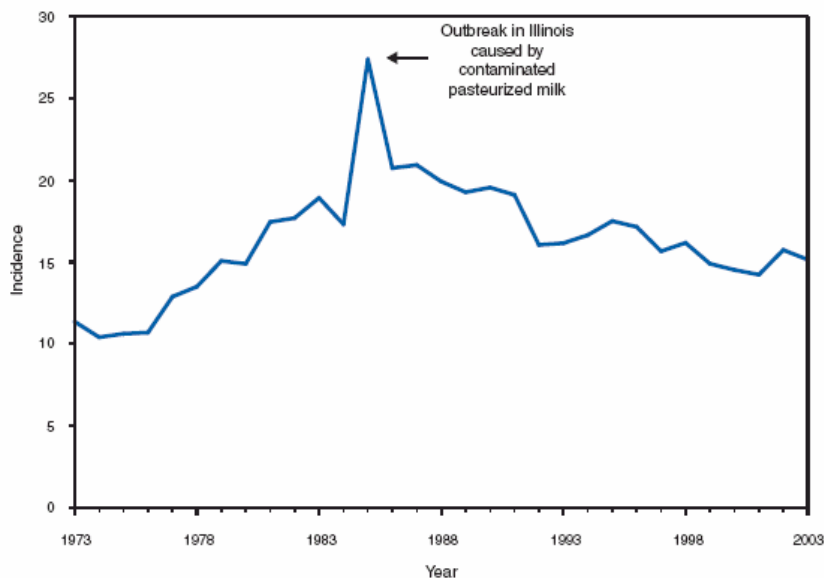
BOTULISM, OTHER (includes wound and unspecified). Number of reported cases, by year — United States, 1993-2003



Wound botulism, which continues to constitute a substantial proportion of adult botulism cases, occurs almost exclusively among injection-drug users in the western United States and appears to be associated with injection of a particular type of heroin known as Black Tar Heroin.

③サルモネラ食中毒(1973-2003年)

SALMONELLOSIS. Incidence,* by year — United States, 1973-2003



* Per 100,000 population.

Foodborne transmission accounts for approximately 95% of salmonellosis in the United States. CDC estimates that approximately 38 cases occur for every one case reported through national surveillance. The three *Salmonella* serotypes that cause the majority of cases are *S. enterica* serotype Typhimurium, *S. enterica* serotype Enteritidis, and *S. enterica* serotype Newport.

④届出疾病全体(1996-2003年)

TABLE 8. Reported cases of notifiable diseases — United States, 1996-2003

Disease	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
AIDS*	66,885	58,492	46,521	45,104	40,758	41,868	42,745	44,232†
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	23	2	—
Botulism, total (includes wound and unspecified)	119	132	116	154	138	155	118	129
Foodborne	25	31	22	23	23	39	28	20
Infant	80	79	65	92	93	97	69	76
Brucellosis	112	98	79	82	87	136	125	104
Chancroid	386	243	189	143	78	38	67	54§
Chlamydia¶	498,884	526,671	604,420	656,721	702,093	783,242	834,555	877,478§
Cholera	4	6	17	6	5	3	2	2
Coccidioidomycosis	1,697	1,749	2,274	2,826	2,867	3,922	4,968	4,870
Cryptosporidiosis	2,827	2,566	3,793	2,361	3,128	3,785	3,016	3,506
Cyclosporiasis	**	**	**	56	60	147	156	75
Diphtheria	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
Ehrlichiosis								
Human granulocytic	**	**	**	203	351	261	511	362
Human monocytic	**	**	**	99	200	142	216	321
Encephalitis/meningitis, arboviral								
California serogroup	123	129	97	70	114	128	164	108††
Eastern equine	5	14	4	5	3	9	10	14††
Powassan	**	**	**	**	**	**	1	—††
St. Louis	2	13	24	4	2	79	28	41††
West Nile	**	**	**	**	**	**	2,840	2,866††
Western equine	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—††
Enterohemorrhagic <i>Escherichia coli</i> (EHEC)								
EHEC O157:H7	2,741	2,555	3,161	4,513	4,528	3,287	3,840	2,671
EHEC non-O157	**	**	**	**	**	171	194	252
EHEC not serogrouped	**	**	**	**	**	20	60	156
Giardiasis	**	**	**	**	**	**	21,206	19,709
Gonorrhea	325,883	324,907	355,642	360,076	358,995	361,705	351,852	335,104§
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive, all ages/serotypes	1,170	1,162	1,194	1,309	1,398	1,597	1,743	2,013
Age <5 yrs, serotype b	**	**	**	**	**	**	34	32
Age <5 yrs, nonserotype b	**	**	**	**	**	**	144	117
Age <5 yrs, unknown serotype	**	**	**	**	**	**	153	227
Hansen disease (leprosy)	112	122	108	108	91	79	96	95
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	NA	NA	NA	33	41	8	19	26
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal	97	91	119	181	249	202	216	178
Hepatitis A, acute	31,032	30,021	23,229	17,047	13,397	10,609	8,795	7,653
Hepatitis B, acute	10,637	10,416	10,258	7,694	8,036	7,843	7,996	7,526
Hepatitis C, acute§§	3,716	3,816	3,518	3,111	3,197	3,976	1,835	1,102
Legionellosis	1,198	1,163	1,355	1,108	1,127	1,168	1,321	2,232
Listeriosis	**	**	**	823	755	613	665	696
Lyme disease	16,455	12,801	16,801	16,273	17,730	17,029	23,763	21,273
Malaria	1,800	2,001	1,611	1,666	1,560	1,544	1,430	1,402
Measles	508	138	100	100	86	116	44	56
Meningococcal disease	3,437	3,308	2,725	2,501	2,256	2,333	1,814	1,756
Mumps	751	683	666	387	338	266	270	231
Pertussis	7,796	6,564	7,405	7,288	7,867	7,580	9,771	11,647

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TABLE 8. (Continued) Reported cases of notifiable diseases — United States, 1996–2003

Disease	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Plague	5	4	9	9	6	2	2	1
Poliomyelitis, paralytic ^{¶¶}	7	6	3	2	—	—	—	—
Psittacosis	42	33	47	16	17	25	18	12
Q Fever	**	**	**	**	21	26	61	71
Rabies								
Animal	6,982	8,105	7,259	6,730	6,934	7,150	7,609	6,846
Human	3	2	1	—	4	1	3	2
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	831	409	365	579	495	695	1,104	1,091
Rubella	238	181	364	267	176	23	18	7
Rubella, congenital syndrome	4	5	7	9	9	3	1	1
Salmonellosis	45,471	41,901	43,694	40,596	39,574	40,495	44,264	43,657
SARS-CoV ^{***}	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	8†††
Shigellosis	25,978	23,117	23,626	17,521	22,922	20,221	23,541	23,581
Streptococcal disease, invasive, Group A	1,445	1,973	2,260	2,667	3,144	3,750	4,720	5,872
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome	19	33	58	65	83	77	118	161
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , invasive								
Drug-resistant	1,514	1,799	2,823	4,625	4,533	2,896	2,546	2,356
Age <5 yrs	**	**	**	**	**	498	513	845
Syphilis, total, all stages	52,976	46,540	37,977	35,628	31,575	32,221	32,871	34,270 [§]
Primary and secondary	11,387	8,550	6,993	6,657	5,979	6,103	6,862	7,177 [§]
Tetanus	36	50	41	40	35	37	25	20
Toxic-shock syndrome	145	157	138	113	135	127	109	133
Trichinellosis	11	13	19	12	16	22	14	6
Tuberculosis	21,337	19,851	18,361	17,531	16,377	15,989	15,075	14,874 ^{§§§}
Tularemia	¶¶¶	¶¶¶	¶¶¶	¶¶¶	142	129	90	129
Typhoid fever	396	365	375	346	377	368	321	356
Varicella ^{****}	83,511	98,727	82,455	46,016	27,382	22,536	22,841	20,948
Varicella deaths	**	**	**	**	**	**	9	2
Yellow fever ^{††††}	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—

Note: Data in the *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases — United States* might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

* Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

† The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention–Surveillance, and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), through December 31, 2003.

§ Cases were updated through the Division of STD Prevention, NCHSTP, as of May 1, 2004.

¶ Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.

** Not previously nationally notifiable.

†† Data provided by the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID) (ArboNET Surveillance).

§§ Before 2003, hepatitis C, acute, was termed hepatitis C/non-A, non-B; anti-HCV antibody test became available May 1990.

¶¶ Numbers might not reflect changes based on retrospective case evaluations or late reports (see CDC. Current trends poliomyelitis—United States, 1975–1984. *MMWR* 1986;35:180–2).

*** Severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus disease.

††† Includes all confirmed and probable cases (according to the revised 2003 SARS surveillance case definition) reported to the Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases, NCID. SARS-CoV became nationally notifiable as of July 2003.

§§§ Cases were updated through the Division of TB Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 1, 2004.

¶¶¶ At that time not a nationally notifiable disease.

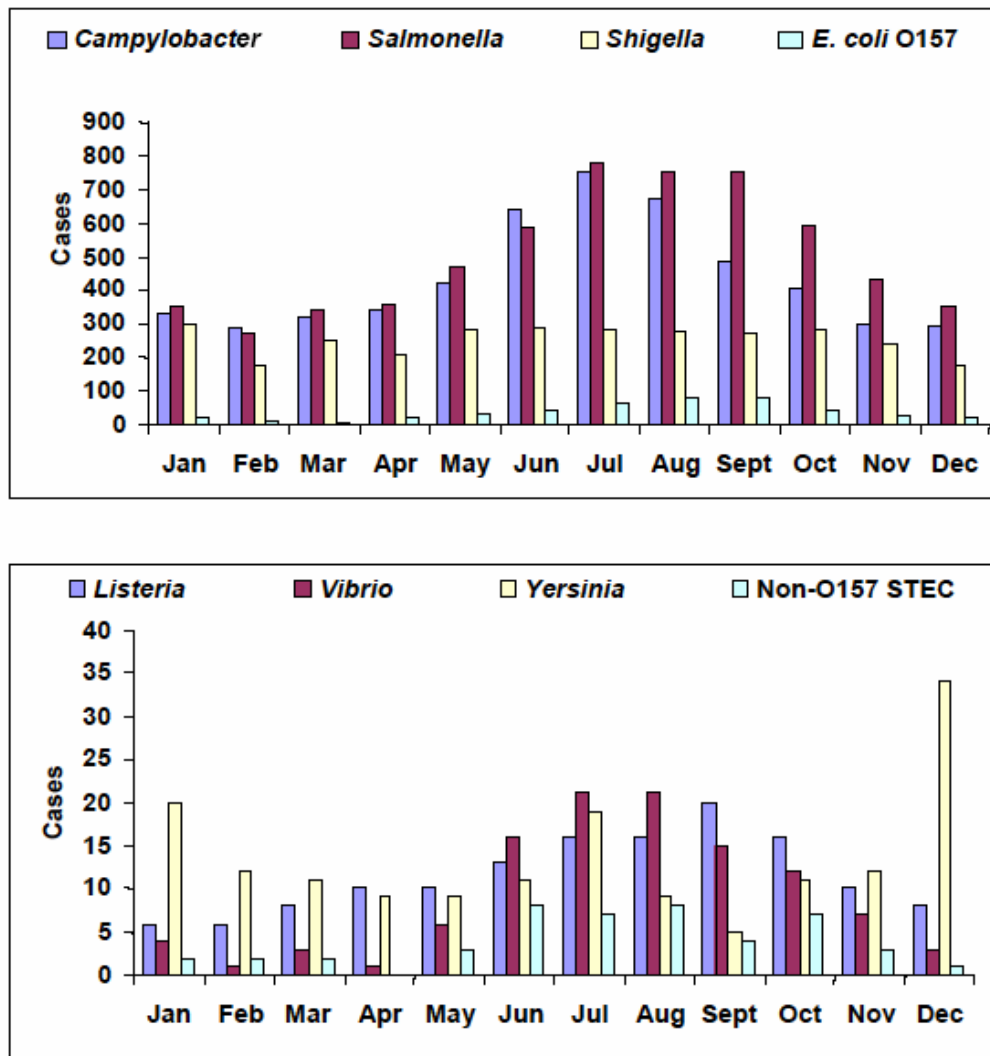
**** Varicella was taken off the nationally notifiable disease list in 1991. Varicella became nationally notifiable again in 2003.

†††† The last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911, and the last imported case was reported in 1999.

(Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, MMWR, Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 2003 より)

3. 食中毒患者数の月別推移

Figure 1. Cases of foodborne disease caused by specific pathogens, by month, FoodNet sites, 2003



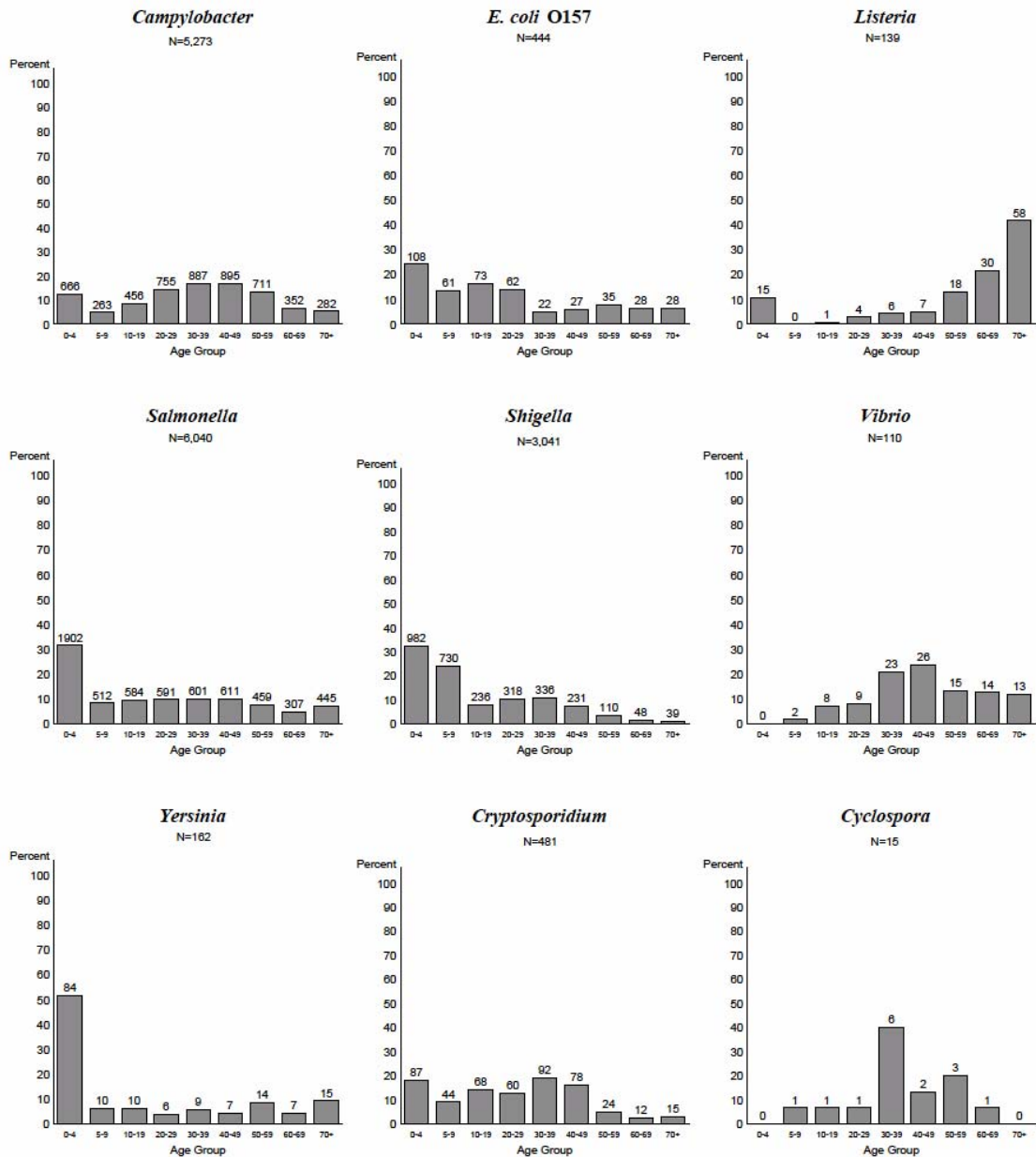
Seasonality in 2003

Laboratory-confirmed infections showed seasonal variation: 53% of *Vibrio*, 49% of non-O157 STEC, 44% of *E. coli* O157, 35% of *Salmonella*, 39% of *Campylobacter*, and 28% of *Shigella* were isolated between June and August (Figure 1). *Yersinia* infections were most common in winter months, with 41% of cases being reported during January, February, or December (Figure 1).

(Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) Emerging Infections Program Report on Foodborne Pathogens, 2003 より)

4. 食中毒患者数の年齢別割合

Figure 23 - Age Distribution by Pathogen (All Sites)



(Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) Emerging Infections Program Report on Foodborne Pathogens, 2003 より)

5. 食中毒患者数の男女別割合

Table 6 - Sex Distribution by Pathogen (All Sites)

Pathogen	Sex						M/F [^]	Total	
	Male		Female		Unknown			Cases	Percent
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent			
<i>Campylobacter</i>	2895	54.9	2370	44.9	8	0.1	1.2	5273	100
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	295	61.3	186	38.6	0	0.0	1.5	481	100
<i>Cyclospora</i>	6	40.0	9	60.0	0	0.0	0.6	15	100
<i>E. coli O157</i>	204	45.9	240	54.0	0	0.0	0.8	444	100
<i>Listeria</i>	62	44.6	77	55.3	0	0.0	0.8	139	100
<i>Salmonella</i>	2832	46.8	3182	52.6	26	0.4	0.8	6040	100
<i>Shigella</i>	1529	50.2	1502	49.3	10	0.3	1.0	3041	100
<i>Vibrio</i>	66	60.0	44	40.0	0	0.0	1.5	110	100
<i>Yersinia</i>	80	49.3	82	50.6	0	0.0	0.9	162	100
Total	7969	50.7	7692	48.9	44	0.2	1.0	15705	100

[^] Ratio of males to females

(Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) Emerging Infections Program Report on Foodborne Pathogens, 2003 より)