

## 米国における食中毒等発生状況

## 1 Food Net 参加 10 州の食中毒患者数及び死者数(2007 年)

Table 8. Frequency of patient outcome, by pathogen, FoodNet, 2007

Pathogen	Alive No.	Dead No.	Total cases with outcome information No. (%)	Unknown No. (%)	Total cases reported No.	Case fatality rate (CFR)*
<i>Campylobacter</i>	4,920	7	4,927 (84)	944 (16)	5,871	0.12
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	1,154	5	1,159 (95)	66 (5)	1,225	0.41
<i>Cyclospora</i>	12	0	12 (92)	1 (8)	13	-
<i>Listeria</i>	102	19	121 (99)	1 (1)	122	15.57
<i>Salmonella</i>	6,319	26	6,345 (93)	483 (7)	6,828	0.38
<i>Shigella</i>	2,460	2	2,462 (86)	407 (14)	2,869	0.07
STEC O157	541	1	542 (99)	4 (1)	546	0.18
STEC non-O157	265	0	265 (97)	7 (3)	272	-
STEC O Ag† Rough	6	0	6 (100)	0 -	6	-
STEC O Ag Undetermined	10	0	10 (91)	1 (9)	11	-
STEC O Ag not tested	2	0	2 (100)	0 (0)	2	-
<i>Vibrio</i>	100	4	104 (95)	6 (5)	110	3.64
<i>Yersinia</i>	146	0	146 (89)	18 (11)	164	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,037</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>16,101 (89)</b>	<b>1,938 (11)</b>	<b>18,039</b>	<b>0.35</b>

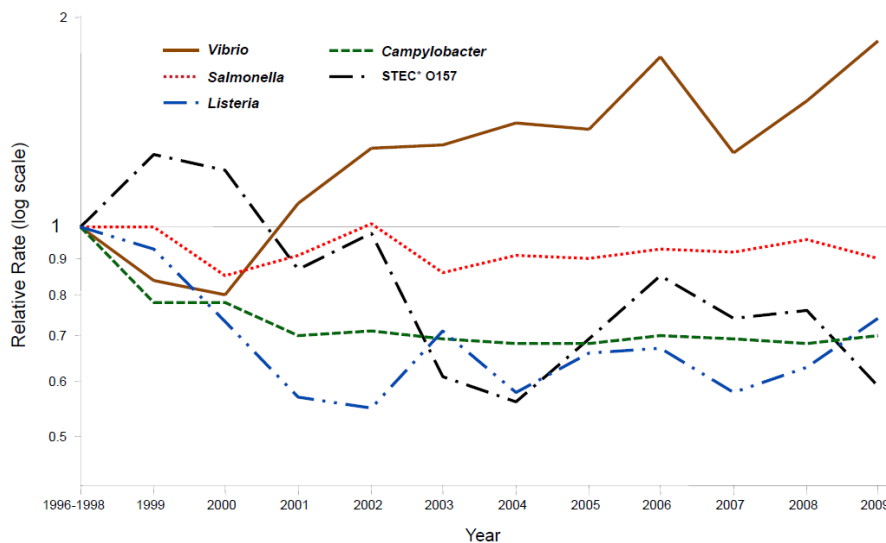
\*CFR = (number of patients reported to have died/total number cases) x 100.

†Antigen.

Foodborne Active Disease Surveillance Network(FoodNet) Surveillance report 2007 より

## 2 Food Net 参加 10 州の食中毒患者発生率の年次推移(1996-2009 年)

FIGURE 2. Relative rates of laboratory-confirmed infections with *Campylobacter*, STEC\* O157, *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, and *Vibrio* compared with 1996-1998 rates, by year – Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), United States, 1996-2009†



\* Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*.

† The position of each line indicates the relative change in the incidence of that pathogen compared with 1996-1998. The actual incidences of these infections cannot be determined from this graph. Data for 2009 are preliminary.

FoodNet, 2010 MMWR Facts and Figures より

### 3 Food Net 参加 10 州のサルモネラ属菌による食中毒患者発生率の血清型(トップ 10)別年次推移(1996-2009 年)

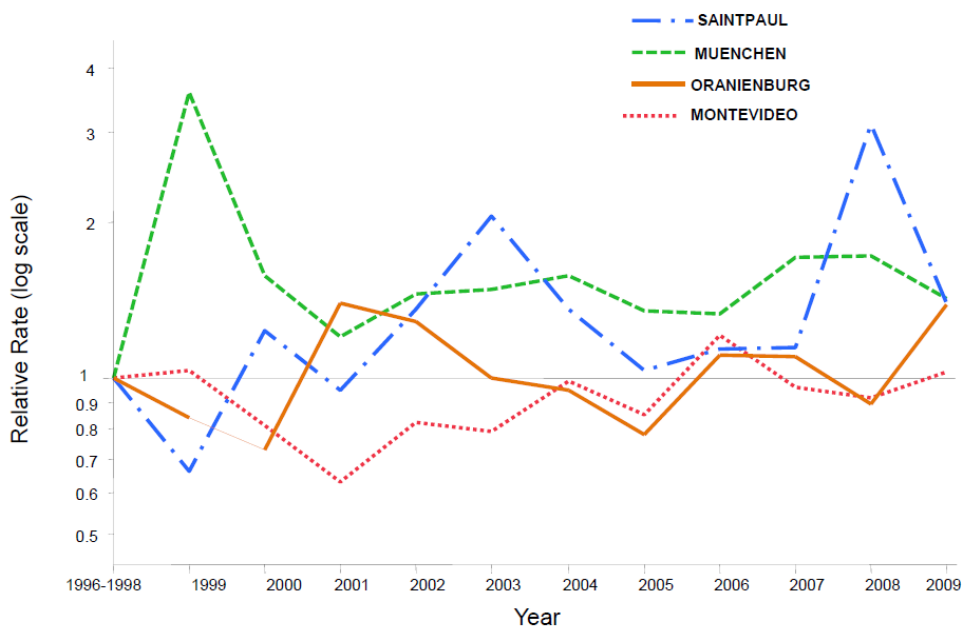
FIGURE 6. Relative rates of laboratory-confirmed *Salmonella* infections with the top 10 *Salmonella* serotypes in 2009\* compared with 1996-1998 rates, by year – Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), United States, 1996-2009†



\* Data are preliminary. *Salmonella* serotypes included are Enteritidis, Typhimurium, Newport, Javiana, and Heidelberg.

† The position of each line indicates the relative change in the incidence of that pathogen compared with 1996-1998. The actual incidences of these infections cannot be determined from this graph.

FIGURE 7. Relative rates of laboratory-confirmed *Salmonella* infections with the top 10 *Salmonella* serotypes in 2009\* compared with 1996-1998 rates, by year – Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), United States, 1996-2009†



\* Data are preliminary. *Salmonella* serotypes included are: Monteideo, Muenchen, Saintpaul, and Oranienburg.

† The position of each line indicates the relative change in the incidence of that pathogen compared with 1996-1998. The actual incidences of these infections cannot be determined from this graph.

## 4 届出疾病の発生状況

### (1) 届出疾病の患者数の推移(2000-2007年)

TABLE 8. Reported cases of notifiable diseases — United States, 2000–2007

Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
AIDS*	40,758	41,868	42,745	44,232	44,108	41,120	38,162	37,503†
Anthrax	1	23	2	—	—	—	1	1
Botulism, total (including wound & unspecified)	138	155	118	129	133	135	165	144
foodborne	23	39	28	20	16	19	20	32
infant	93	97	69	76	87	85	97	85
Brucellosis	87	136	125	104	114	120	121	131
Chancroid§	78	38	67	54	30	17	33	23
Chlamydia§¶	702,093	783,242	834,555	877,478	929,462	976,445	1,030,911	1,108,374
Cholera	5	3	2	2	5	8	9	7
Coccidioidomycosis	2,867	3,922	4,968	4,870	6,449	6,542	8,917	8,121
Cryptosporidiosis	3,128	3,785	3,016	3,506	3,577	5,659	6,071	11,170
Cyclosporiasis	60	147	156	75	171	543	137	93
Diphtheria	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Domestic arboviral diseases**								
California serogroup virus disease								
neuroinvasive	—	—	—	—	—	73	64	50
nonneuroinvasive	††	††	††	††	††	7	5	5
Eastern equine encephalitis virus disease								
neuroinvasive	—	—	—	—	—	21	8	3
nonneuroinvasive	††	††	††	††	††	—	—	1
Powassan virus disease								
neuroinvasive	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7
nonneuroinvasive	††	††	††	††	††	—	—	—
St. Louis encephalitis virus disease								
neuroinvasive	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	8
nonneuroinvasive	††	††	††	††	††	6	3	1
Western equine encephalitis virus disease								
neuroinvasive	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
nonneuroinvasive	††	††	††	††	††	—	—	—
West Nile virus disease								
neuroinvasive	—	—	—	—	—	1,309	1,495	1,227
nonneuroinvasive	††	††	††	††	††	1,691	2,744	2,403
Ehrlichiosis								
human granulocytic	351	261	511	362	537	786	646	834
human monocytic	200	142	216	321	338	506	578	828
human (other & unspecified)	§§	§§	§§	§§	§§	112	231	337
Encephalitis/Meningitis, arboviral								
California serogroup	114	128	164	108	112	¶¶	¶¶	¶¶
Eastern equine	3	9	10	14	6	¶¶	¶¶	¶¶
Powassan	††	††	1	—	1	¶¶	¶¶	¶¶
St. Louis	2	79	28	41	12	¶¶	¶¶	¶¶
West Nile	††	††	2,840	2,866	1,142	¶¶	¶¶	¶¶
Western equine	—	—	—	—	—	¶¶	¶¶	¶¶
Enterohemorrhagic <i>Escherichia coli</i> infection Shiga toxin-positive								
O157:H7	4,528	3,287	3,840	2,671	2,544	2,621	††	††
non-O157	††	171	194	252	316	501	††	††
not serogrouped	††	20	60	156	308	407	††	††
Giardiasis	††	††	21,206	19,709	20,636	19,733	18,953	19,417
Gonorrhea §	358,995	361,705	351,852	335,104	330,132	339,593§	358,366	355,991
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive disease								
all ages, serotypes	1,398	1,597	1,743	2,013	2,085	2,304	2,496	2,541
age <5 yrs								
serotype b	††	††	34	32	19	9	29	22
nonserotype b	††	††	144	117	135	135	175	199
unknown serotype	††	††	153	227	177	217	179	180
Hansen disease (Leprosy)	91	79	96	95	105	87	66	101
Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome	41	8	19	26	24	26	40	32
Hemolytic uremic syndrome, postdiarrheal	249	202	216	178	200	221	288	292
Hepatitis, viral, acute***								
A	13,397	10,609	8,795	7,653	5,683	4,488	3,579	2,979
B	8,036	7,843	7,996	7,526	6,212	5,119	4,713	4,519
C	3,197	3,976	1,835	1,102	720	652	766	845
Influenza-associated pediatric mortality	††	††	††	††	††	45	43	77
Legionellosis	1,127	1,168	1,321	2,232	2,093	2,301	2,834	2,716
Listeriosis	755	613	665	696	753	896	884	808
Lyme disease	17,730	17,029	23,763	21,273	19,804	23,305	19,931	27,444
Malaria	1,560	1,544	1,430	1,402	1,458	1,494	1,474	1,408
Measles	86	116	44	56	37	66	55	43

See footnotes on next page.

AIDS should read: 38,423

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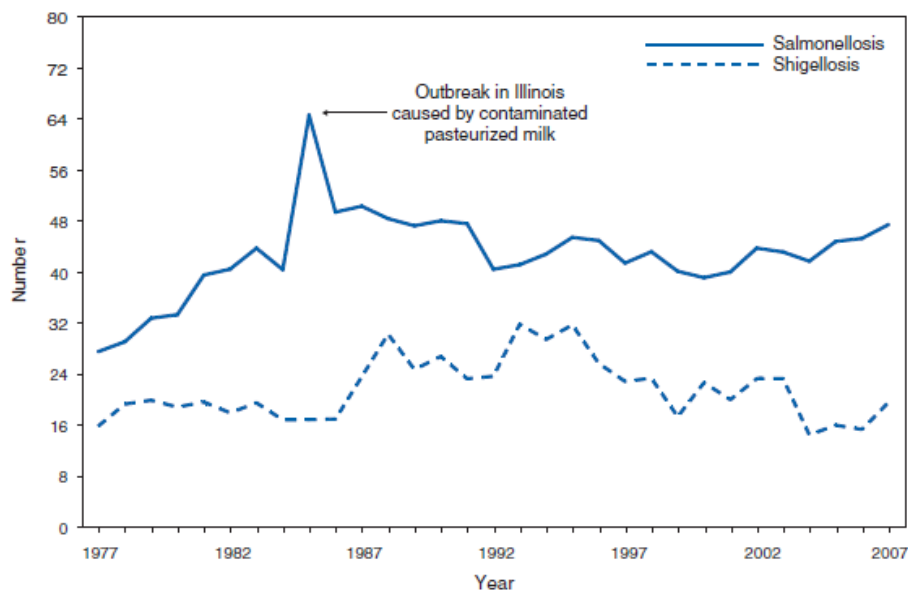
**TABLE 8. (Continued) Reported cases of notifiable diseases — United States, 2000–2007**

Disease	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Meningococcal disease, invasive <sup>†††</sup>								
all serogroups	2,256	2,333	1,814	1,756	1,361	1,245	1,194	1,077
serogroup A, C, Y, & W-135	—	—	—	—	—	297	318	325
serogroup B	—	—	—	—	—	156	193	167
other serogroup	—	—	—	—	—	27	32	35
serogroup unknown	—	—	—	—	—	765	651	550
Mumps	338	266	270	231	258	314	6,584	800
Novel influenza A virus infection	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	4
Pertussis	7,867	7,580	9,771	11,647	25,827	25,616	15,632	10,454
Plague	6	2	2	1	3	8	17	7
Poliomyelitis, paralytic <sup>§§§</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliovirus infection, nonparalytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Psittacosis	17	25	18	12	12	16	21	12
Q Fever	21	26	61	71	70	136	169	171
Rabies								
animal	6,934	7,150	7,609	6,846	6,345	5,915	5,534	5,862
human	4	1	3	2	7	2	3	1
Rocky Mountain spotted fever	495	695	1,104	1,091	1,713	1,936	2,288	2,221
Rubella	176	23	18	7	10	11	11	12
Rubella, congenital syndrome	9	3	1	1	—	1	1	—
Salmonellosis	39,574	40,495	44,264	43,657	42,197	45,322	45,808	47,995
SARS-CoV <sup>¶¶¶</sup>	††	††	††	8	—	—	—	—
Shiga toxin-producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> (STEC)	††	††	††	††	††	††	4,432	4,847
Shigellosis	22,922	20,221	23,541	23,581	14,627	16,168	15,503	19,758
Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A	3,144	3,750	4,720	5,872	4,395	4,715	5,407	5,294
Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome	83	77	118	161	132	129	125	132
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> invasive disease, drug resistant, all ages	4,533	2,896	2,546	2,356	2,590	2,996	3,308	3,329
age < 5 yrs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	563
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> invasive disease, nondrug resistant age <5 yrs	††	498	513	845	1,162	1,495	1,861	2,032
Syphilis, all stages <sup>§</sup>	31,575	32,221	32,871	34,270	33,401	33,278	36,935	40,920
congenital (age <1 yr)	580	504	460	432	375	339	382	430
primary & secondary	5,979	6,103	6,862	7,177	7,980	8,724 <sup>§</sup>	9,756	11,466
Tetanus	35	37	25	20	34	27	41	28
Toxic-shock syndrome	135	127	109	133	95	90	101	92
Trichinellosis	16	22	14	6	5	16	15	5
Tuberculosis <sup>****</sup>	16,377	15,989	15,075	14,874	14,517	14,097	13,779	13,299
Tularemia	142	129	90	129	134	154	95	137
Typhoid fever	377	368	321	356	322	324	353	434
Vancomycin-intermediate <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	††	††	††	††	—	3	6	37
Vancomycin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	††	††	††	††	1	2	1	2
Varicella (chickenpox) <sup>††††</sup>	27,382	22,536	22,841	20,948	32,931	32,242	48,445	40,146
Varicella (deaths) <sup>§§§§</sup>	††	††	9	2	9	3	—	6
Vibriosis (noncholera <i>Vibrio</i> species infections)	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	549
Yellow fever <sup>¶¶¶¶</sup>	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

\* Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)  
† The total number of AIDS cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP), through December 31, 2007.  
§ Cases were updated through the Division of STD Prevention, NCHHSTP, as of May 9, 2008.  
¶ Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *Chlamydia trachomatis*.  
\*\* Totals reported to the Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases (NCZVED) (ArboNET Surveillance), as of June 1, 2008.  
†† Not nationally notifiable  
§§ Data for ehrlichiosis attributable to other or unspecified agents were being withheld from publication pending the outcome of discussions about the reclassification of certain *Ehrlichia* species, which would probably affect how data in this category were reported.  
¶¶ See also "Domestic arboviral" disease incidence rates in this table for years 2005, 2006, and 2007. In 2005 and 2006, the domestic arboviral disease surveillance case definitions and categories were revised. The nationally notifiable arboviral encephalitis and meningitis conditions continued to be nationally notifiable in 2005 and 2006, but under the category of arboviral neuroinvasive disease. In addition, in 2005, nonneuroinvasive domestic arboviral diseases for the six domestic arboviruses listed above were added to the list of nationally notifiable diseases.  
\*\*\* The anti-hepatitis C virus antibody test became available May 1990. Data on chronic hepatitis B, perinatal hepatitis B virus infection, and hepatitis C virus infection (past or present) are not included because they are undergoing data quality review.  
††† To help public health specialists monitor the impact of the new meningococcal conjugate vaccine (Menactra®, licensed in the United States in January 2005), the data display for meningococcal disease was modified to differentiate the fraction of the disease that is potentially vaccine preventable (serogroups A, C, Y, W-135) from the nonvaccine-preventable fraction of disease (serogroup B and others).  
§§§ Cases of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP) caused by polio vaccine virus. Numbers might not reflect changes based on retrospective case evaluations or late reports (CDC. Poliomyelitis-United States, 1975-1984. MMWR 1986;35:180-2).  
¶¶¶ Severe acute respiratory syndrome-associated coronavirus disease (SARS-CoV). The total number of SARS-CoV cases includes all cases reported to the Division of Viral Diseases, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases (CCID).  
\*\*\*\* Cases were updated through the Division of TB Elimination, NCHHSTP, as of May 16, 2008.  
†††† Varicella was taken off the nationally notifiable disease list in 1981. Varicella again became nationally notifiable in 2003.  
§§§§ Death counts provided by the Division of Viral Diseases, National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases, as of December 30, 2007.  
¶¶¶¶ The last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; all other cases since 1911 have been imported.

## (2) サルモネラ症及び赤痢患者数の推移(1977-2007年)

**SALMONELLOSIS and SHIGELLOSIS. Number\* of reported cases, by year — United States, 1977-2007**

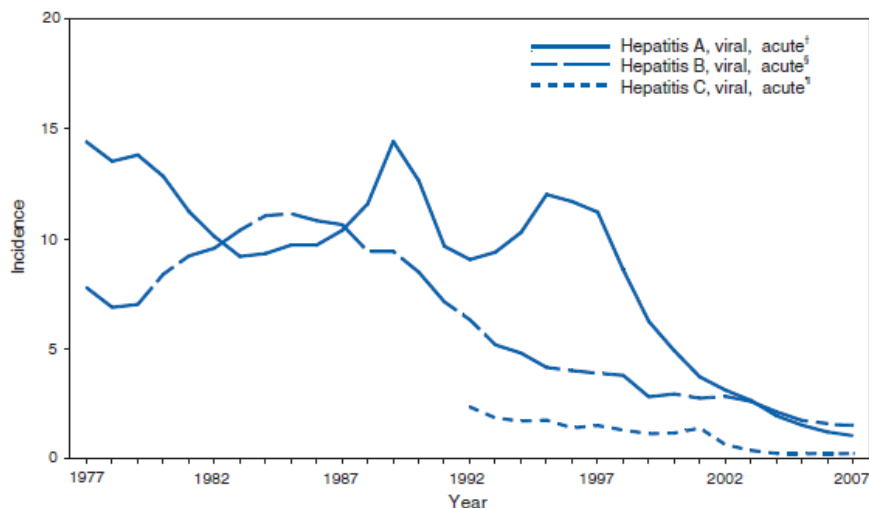


\* In thousands.

Rates of salmonellosis have remained relatively stable of the past decade. Serotypes Typhimurium, Enteritidis, and Newport are the most commonly reported *Salmonella* serotypes

## (3) ウイルス性肝炎発生率の推移(1977-2007年)

**HEPATITIS, VIRAL. Incidence,\* by year — United States, 1977-2007**



\* Per 100,000 population.

<sup>†</sup> Hepatitis A vaccine was first licensed in 1995.

<sup>§</sup> Hepatitis B vaccine was first licensed in June 1982.

<sup>¶</sup> An anti-hepatitis C virus (HCV) antibody test first became available in May 1990.

Hepatitis A incidence continues to decline and in 2007 was the lowest ever recorded. This reduction in incidence is attributable at least in part to routine vaccination of children. Hepatitis A incidence has declined 90% since the last nationwide outbreak in 1995. Routine hepatitis B vaccination of infants has reduced rates >95% in children. Rates have also declined among adults, but a substantial proportion of cases continue to occur among adults with high-risk behaviors. Incidence of acute hepatitis C has declined approximately 90% since 1992; however, a substantial burden of disease as a result of chronic HCV infection remains.