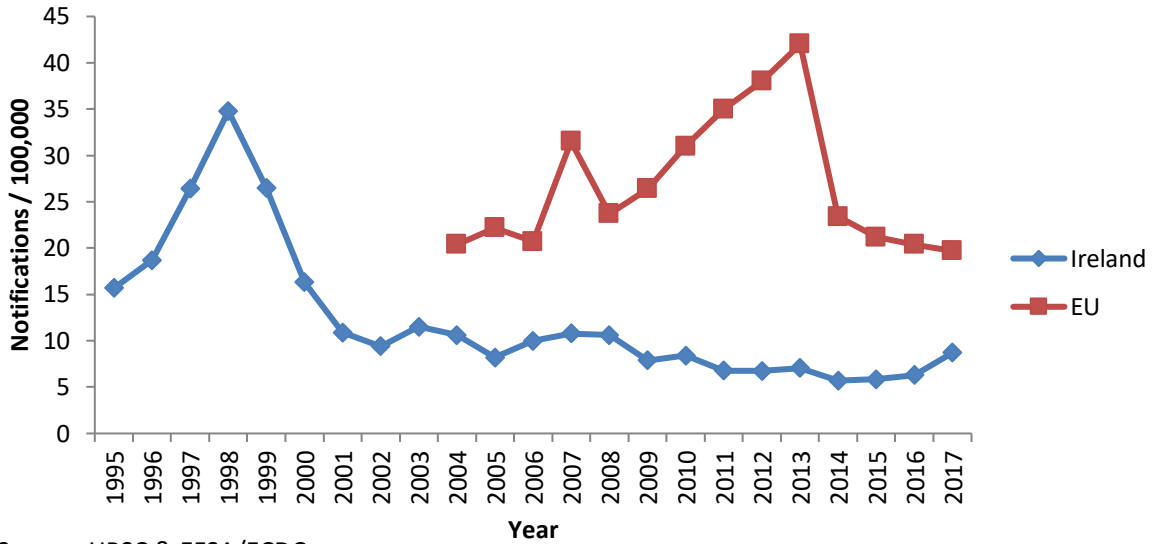


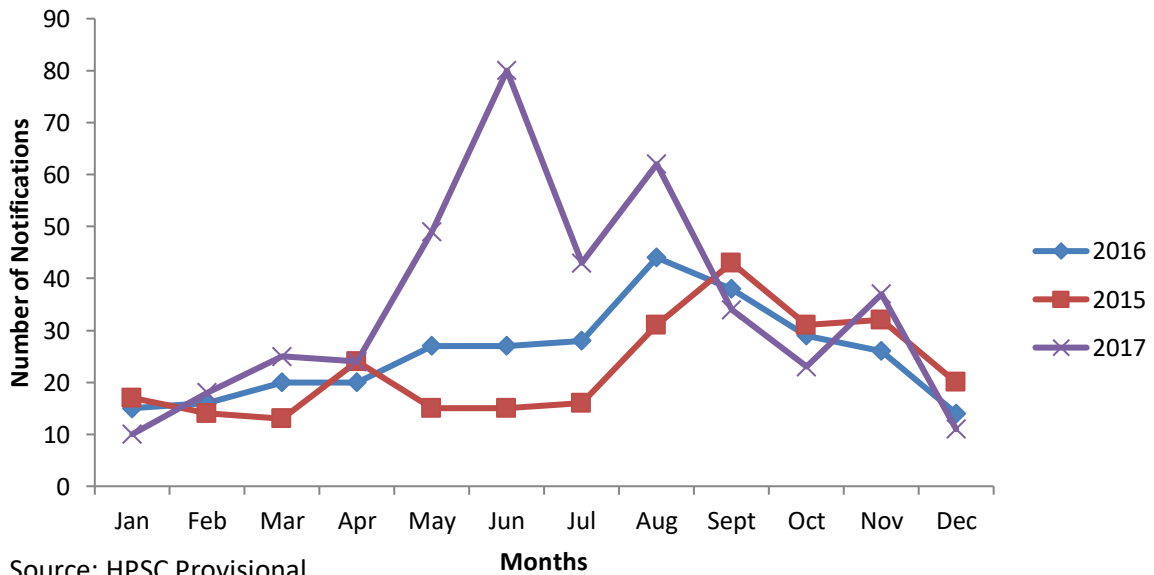
Salmonellosis in Humans 2017

Figure 1. Crude Incidence Rate of Salmonellosis Notifications per 100,000 Population in Ireland from 1995 to 2017 and in the EU from 2004 to 2017



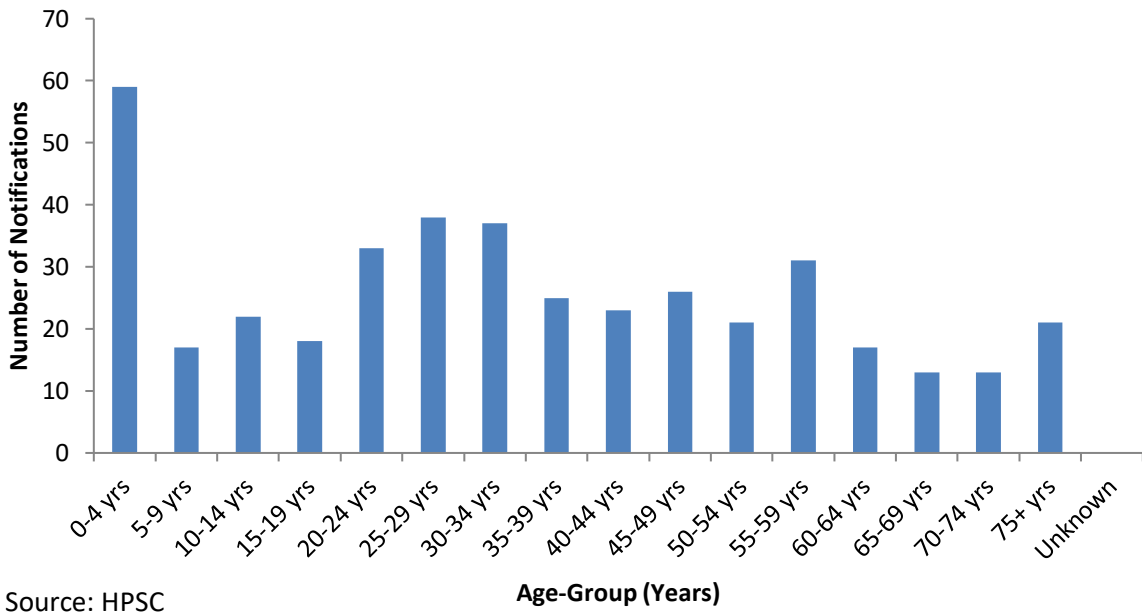
Source: HPSC & EFSA/ECDC

Figure 2. Seasonal Distribution of Salmonellosis Notifications in Ireland in 2015, 2016 and 2017



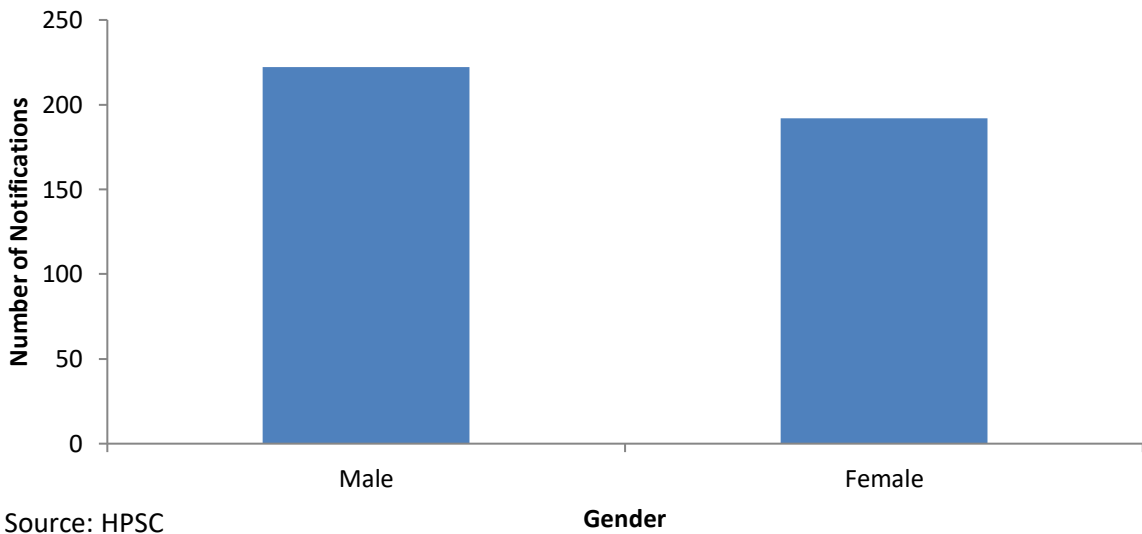
Source: HPSC Provisional

Figure 3. Number of notifiable cases of Salmonellosis by age group in Ireland, 2017



Source: HPSC

Figure 4. Number of notifiable cases of Salmonellosis by gender in Ireland, 2017



Source: HPSC

Table 1. *Salmonella* outbreaks in humans in 2017

Summary		Outbreak settings		Mode of transmission	
Total no. of outbreaks	13	General*	4	Animal	1
No. of cases of illness due to outbreaks	85	Family**	9	Person to Person (P2P)	3
				Foodborne/P2P	1
				Unknown	8
		Travel associated outbreak of typhoid	0		

*includes community, educational and healthcare settings

**includes private house and extended family settings

Source: HPSC

Table 2: Serotype distribution of Irish¹ *Salmonella* isolates from humans referred to the NSSLRL in 2017

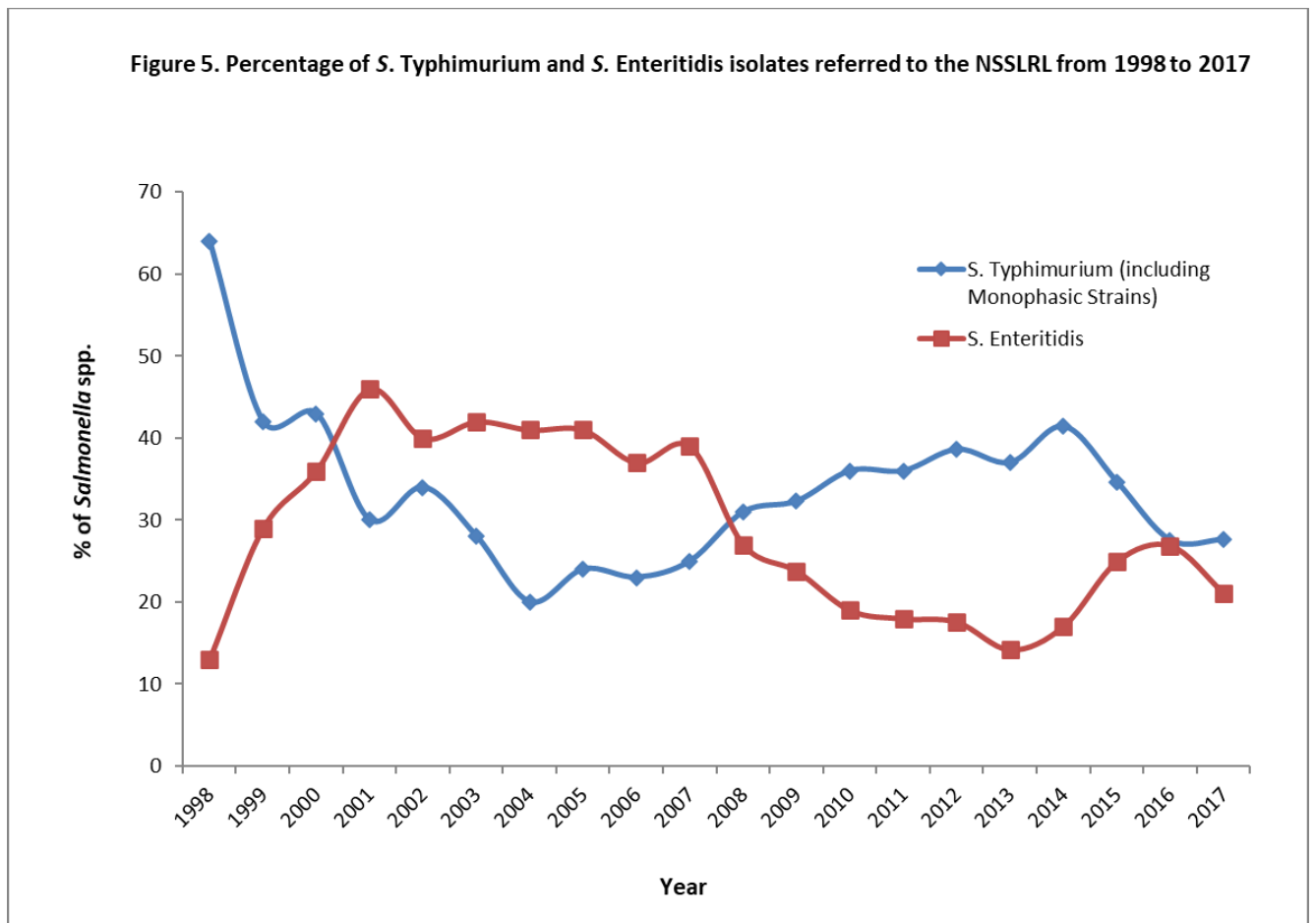
Serotype	Number of isolates (%)
Typhimurium *	53 (34.6)
Enteritidis	11 (7.2)
Adjame	2 (1.3)
Agame	2 (1.3)
Agbeni	2 (1.3)
Agona	1 (0.7)
Altona	1 (0.7)
Bareilly	1 (0.7)
Bonn	1 (0.7)
Brandenburg	32 (20.9)
Bredeney	1 (0.7)
Chester	1 (0.7)
Corvallis	1 (0.7)
Dublin	1 (0.7)
Durham	1 (0.7)
Essen	1 (0.7)
Hadar	1 (0.7)
Infantis	6 (3.9)
Java	2 (1.3)
London	1 (0.7)
Luke	1 (0.7)
Manhattan	1 (0.7)
Mbandaka	1 (0.7)
Napoli	1 (0.7)
Newport	6 (3.9)
Panama	1 (0.7)
Paratyphi A	1 (0.7)

Stanley	3 (2)
Szentes	1 (0.7)
Tudu	1 (0.7)
Typhi	2 (1.3)
Umbilo	2 (1.3)
Unnamed	3 (2)
Virchow	4 (2.6)
Weltevreden	3 (2)
Total	153

¹ Excluding isolates (n=235) associated with foreign travel or unknown isolates from 2017

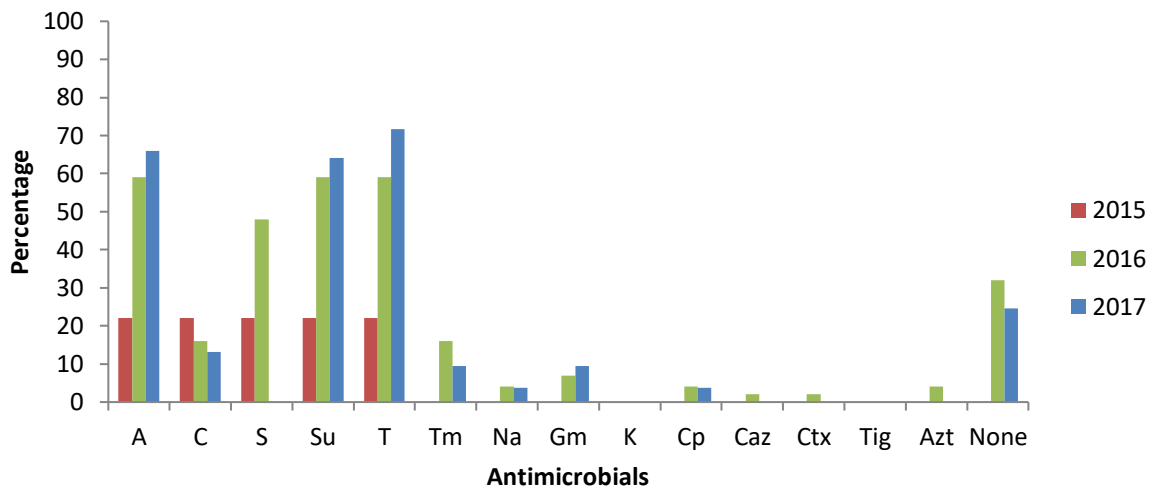
*Includes monophasic *S. Typhimurium* isolates (n= 53)

Source: NSSLRL



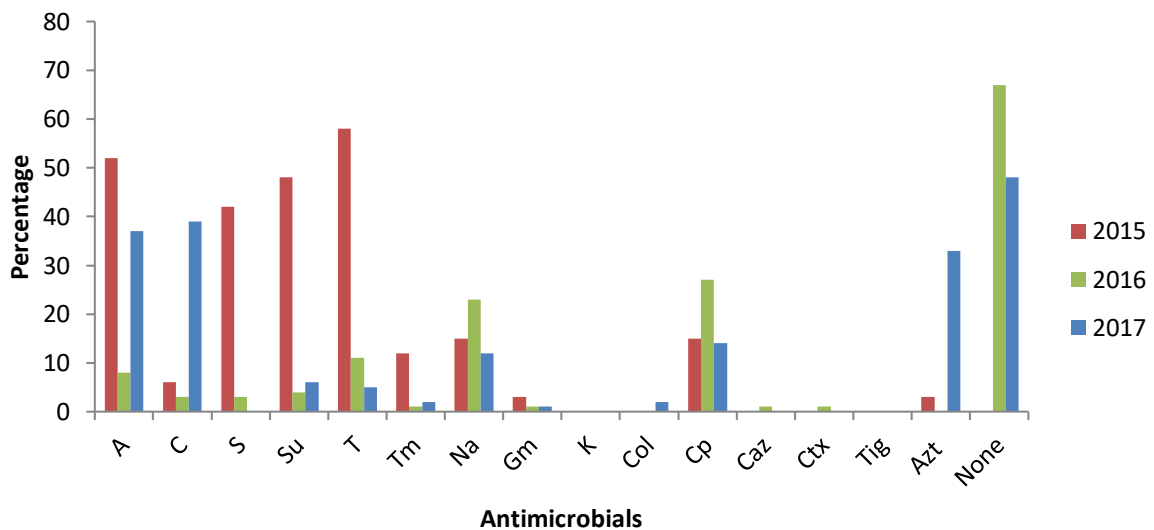
Source: NSSLRL & HPSC

Figure 6. Antimicrobial resistance in Irish* clinical isolates referred to the NSSLRL of *S. Typhimurium* in 2015 (n=18), 2016 (n=56) and 2017 (n=53)**



Source: NSSLRL

Figure 7. Antimicrobial resistance in Irish* clinical isolates referred to the NSSLRL of Non-Typhimurium *Salmonella* spp*** 2015 (n=33), 2016 (n=73) and 2017 (n=100)**



Source: NSSLRL

*Excluding isolates (n=235) associated with foreign travel or unknown isolates from 2017

**Isolated from faeces, blood and urine, abscesses, gallbladders, pus, pus R distal tibia

***Includes the monophasic variant of *Salmonella* Typhimurium

Ampicillin (A); Chloramphenicol (C); Streptomycin (S); Sulphonamides (Su); Tetracycline (T); Trimethoprim (Tm); Nalidixic acid (Na); Gentamycin (Gm); Kanamycin (K); Colistin (Col); Ciprofloxacin (Cp); Ceftazidime (Caz) and Cefotaxime (Ctx); Tigecycline (Tig); Azithromycin (Azt)

Sources of data:

HPSC: Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Annual Epidemiological Report 2017.
<https://www.hpsc.ie/abouthpsc/annualreports/>

EFSA/ECDC: European Food Safety Authority and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. The European Union summary report on trends and sources of zoonoses, zoonotic agents and food-borne outbreaks in 2017.
<https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/5500>

HPSC: Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Surveillance of Infectious Intestinal (IID), Zoonotic and Vectorborne Disease, and Outbreaks of Infectious Disease Quarterly Reports, 2017.
<https://www.hpsc.ie/a-z/gastroenteric/gastroenteritisiid/iidandzoonoticdiseasequarterlyreports/2017/>