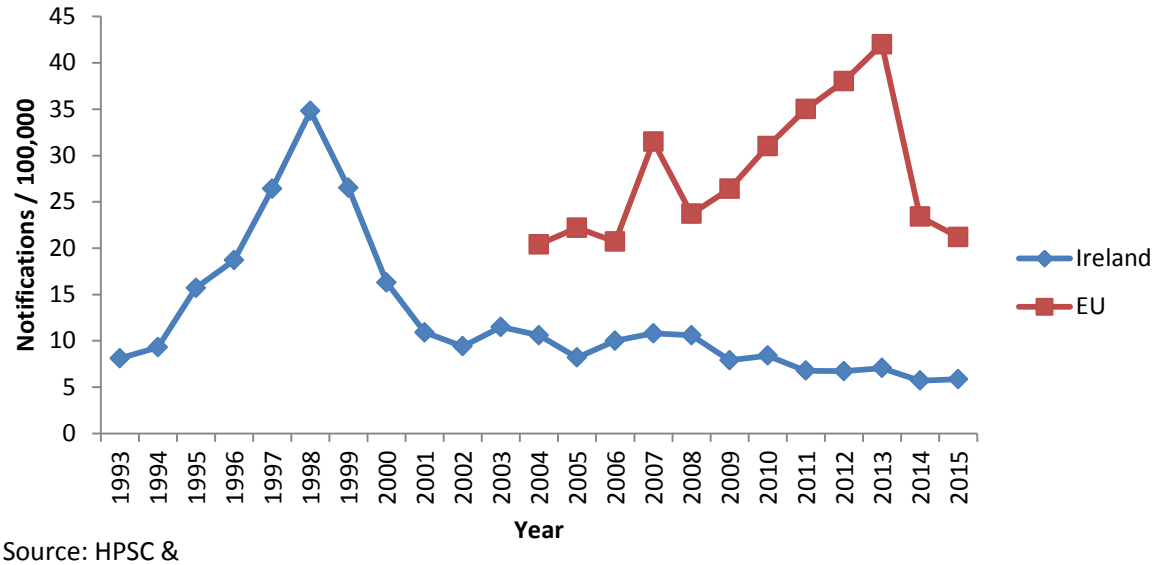
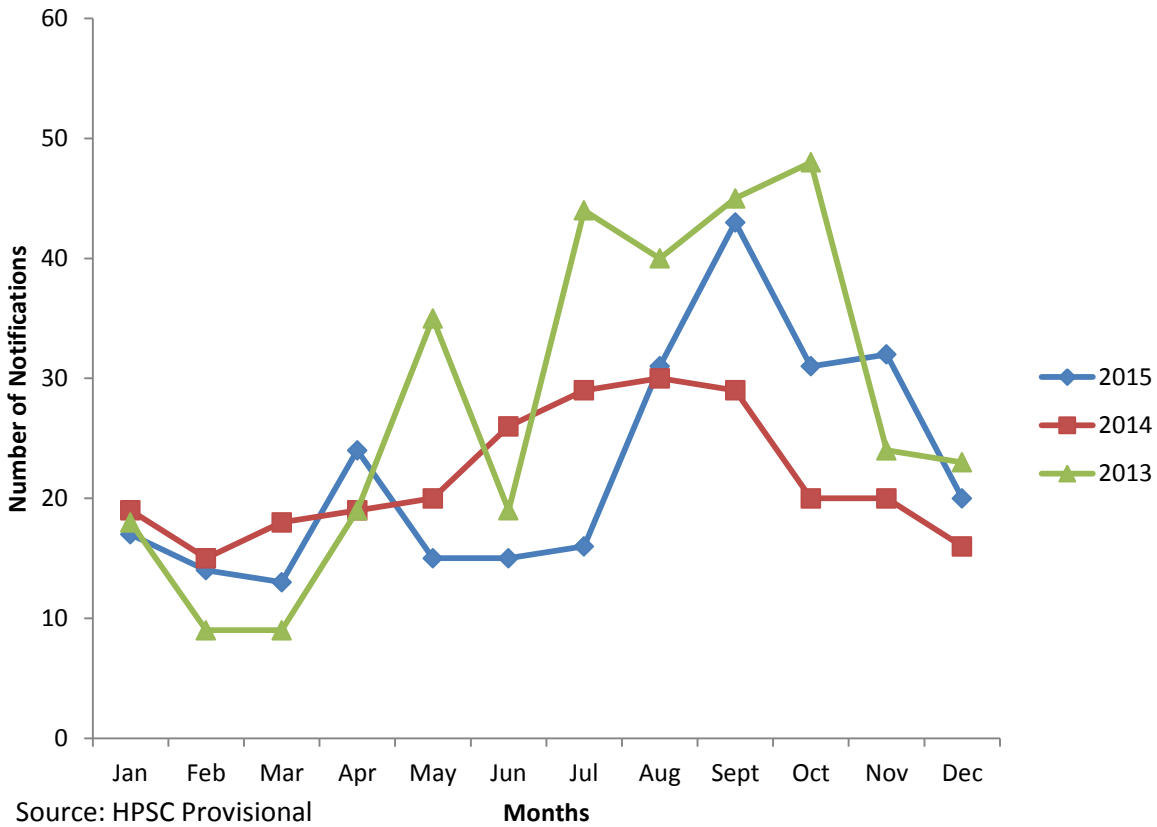
Salmonellosis in Humans 2015

Figure 1. Crude incidence rate of salmonellosis notifications per 100,000 population in Ireland from 1993 to 2015 and in the EU from 2004 to 2015



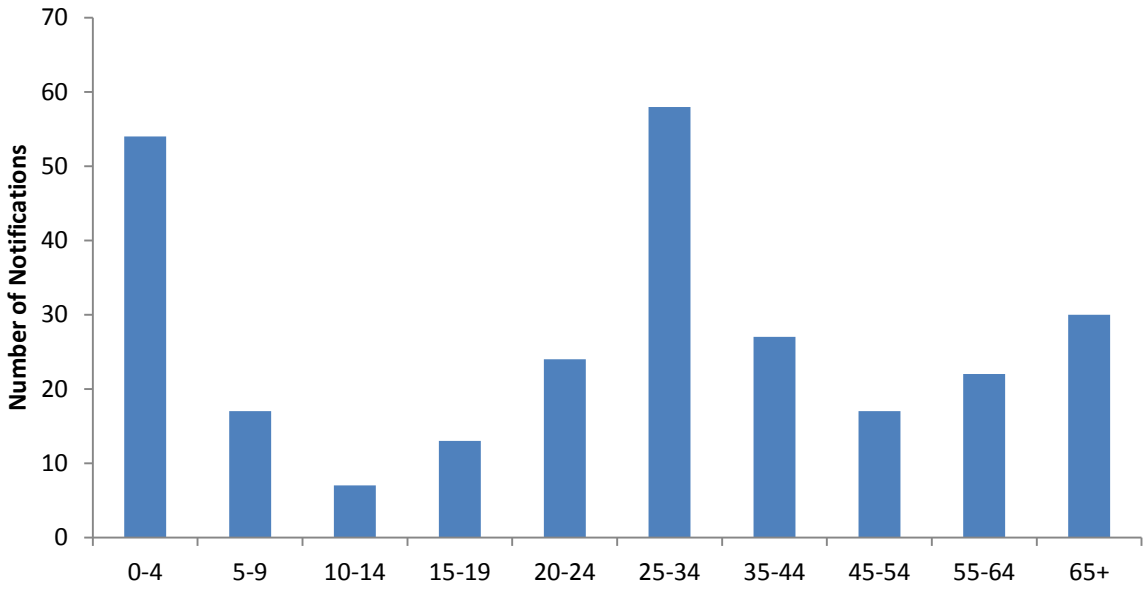
Source: HPSC &

Figure 2. Seasonal distribution of salmonellosis notifications in Ireland in 2013, 2014 and 2015



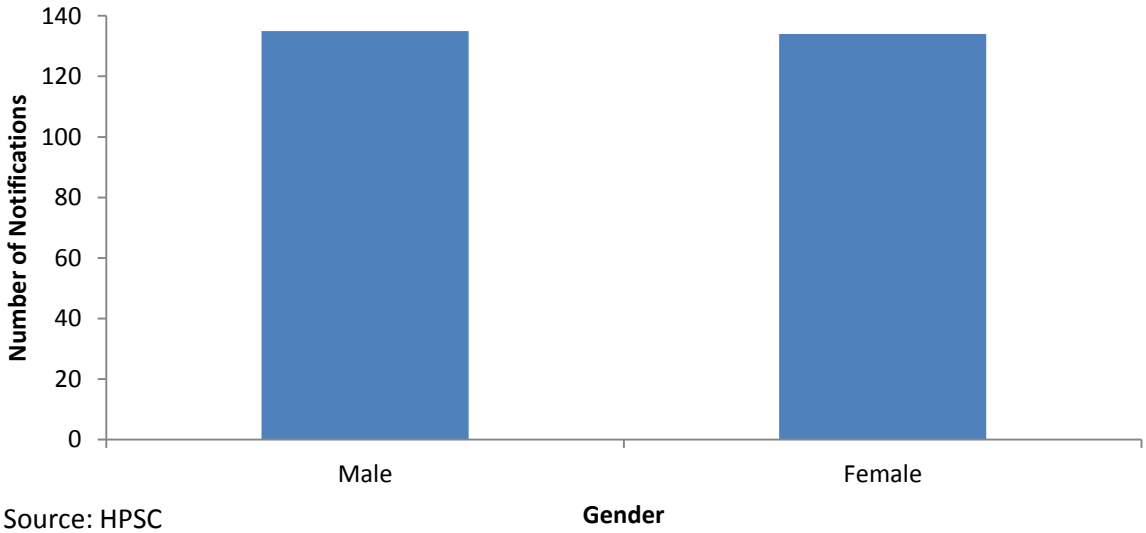
Source: HPSC Provisional

Figure 3. Number of notifiable cases of salmonellosis by age group in Ireland, 2015



Source: HPSC

Figure 4. Number of notifiable cases of salmonellosis by age group in Ireland, 2015



Source: HPSC

Table 1. *Salmonella* outbreaks in humans in 2015

Summary		Outbreak settings		Mode of transmission	
Total no. of outbreaks	9	General*	3	Animal contact	1
No. of cases of illness due to outbreaks	22	Family**	6	Person to Person	4
		Travel associated outbreak of typhoid	1 (3 associated cases of illness)	Unknown	4

*****includes community, educational and healthcare settings

**includes private house and extended family settings

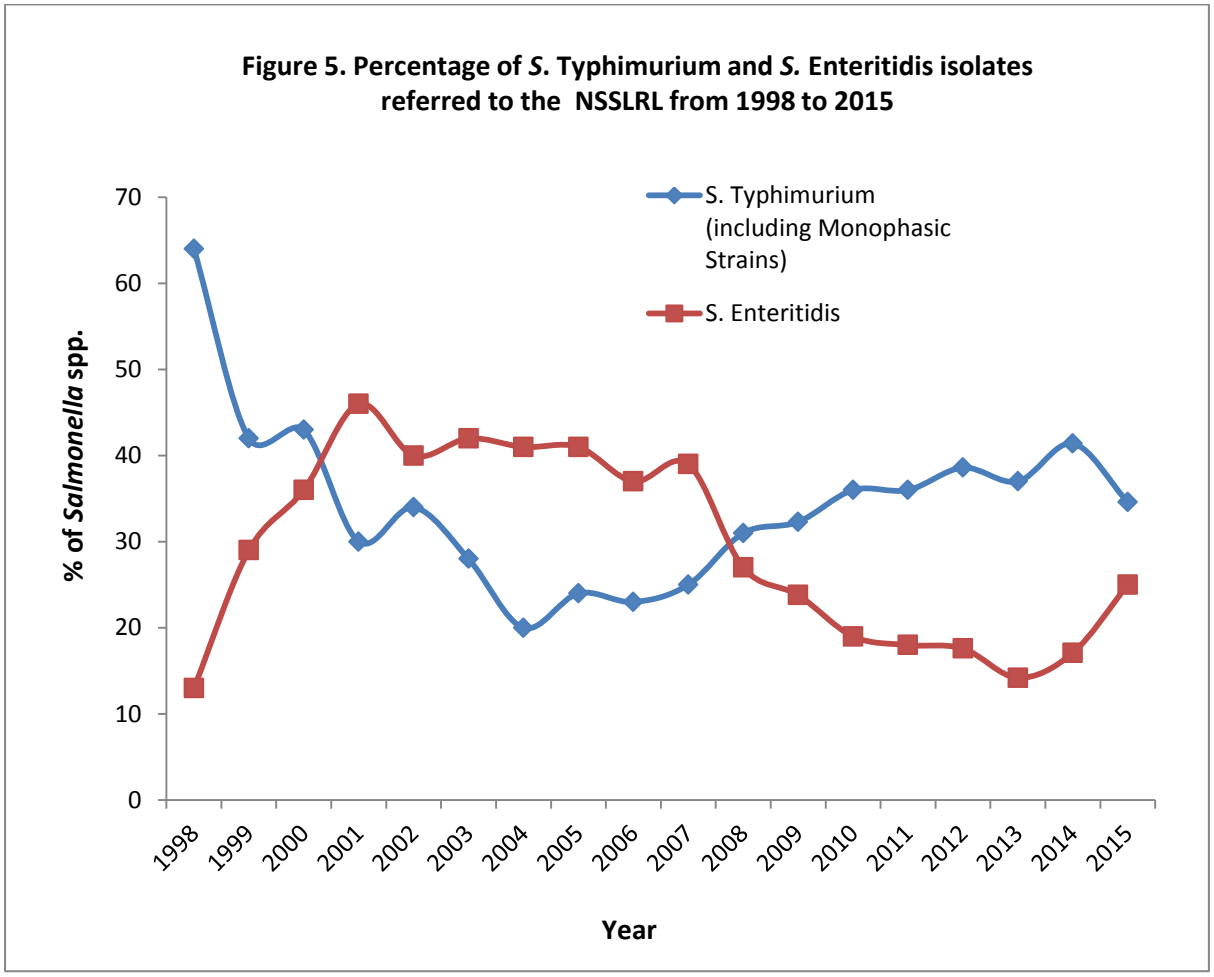
Source: HPSC

Table 2: Serotype distribution of *Salmonella* isolates referred to the NSSLRL in 2015

Serotype	Number of isolates (%)
Typhimurium*	99 (34.6)
Enteritidis	72 (25.2)
Typhi	7 (2.5)
Newport	8 (2.8)
Infantis	8 (2.8)
Stanley	4 (1.4)
Bredeney	1 (0.3)
Dublin	2 (0.7)
Java	7 (2.4)
Kentucky	5 (1.7)
Bovismorbificans	3 (1)
Heidelberg	0 (0)
Paratyphi A	0 (0)
Saintpaul	6 (2.1)
Others	110 (38.5)
Total	**286**

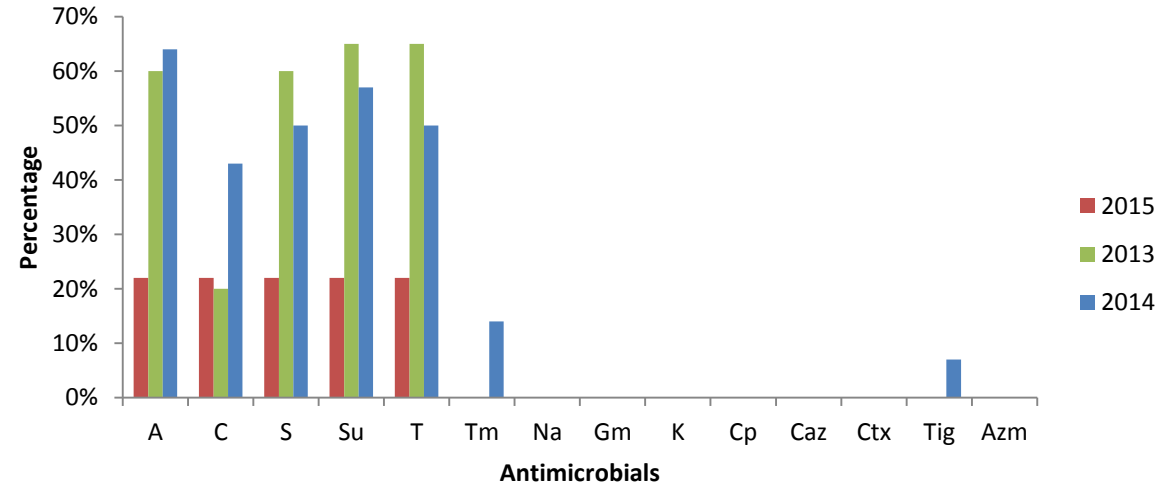
*Includes monophasic *S.* Typhimurium isolates (n=44)

Source: NSSLRL



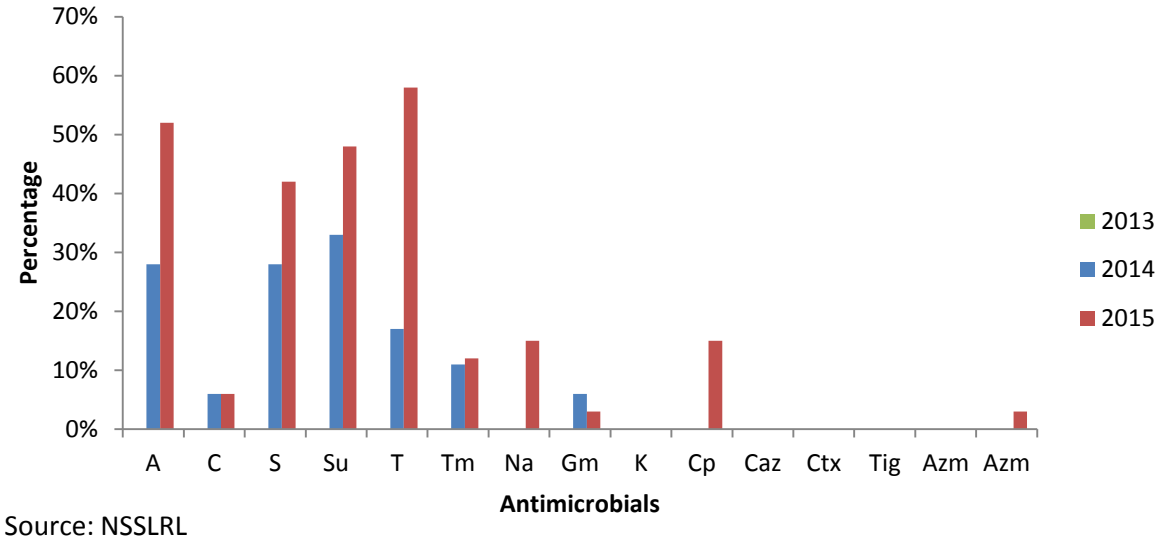
Source: NSSLRL & HPSC

Figure 6. Antimicrobial resistance in Irish* clinical isolates referred to the NSRL of *S.* Typhimurium in 2013 (n=20), 2014 (n=14) and 2015 (n=18)**



Source: NSSLRL

Figure 7. Antimicrobial resistance in Irish* clinical isolates referred to the NSRL of Non-Typhimurium *Salmonella* spp*** in 2013 (n=23), 2014 (n=18) and 2015 (n=33)**



Source: NSSLRL

*Excluding isolates (n= 235) associated with foreign travel or unknown isolates from 2015

**Isolated from faeces, blood and urine

***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); Ciprofloxacin (Cp); Ceftazidime (Caz) and Cefotaxime (Ctx); Tigecycline (Tig); Azithromycin (Azm); azidothymidine (Azt)

Sources of data:

HPSC: Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Annual Epidemiological Report 2015.
http://www.hpsc.ie/AboutHPSC/AnnualReports/File,15956,en.pdf

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 2015.
https://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/pub/4634

HPSC (Provisional): Health Protection Surveillance Centre. Surveillance of Infectious Intestinal (IID), Zoonotic and Vectorborne Disease, and Outbreaks of Infectious Disease Quarterly Reports, 2015 (Provisional Data).
http://www.hpsc.ie/A-Z/Gastroenteric/GastroenteritisorIID/Publications/IIDandZoonoticDiseaseQuarterlyReports/2015/