



# Descriptive Analysis of Selected *Salmonella* Cases in Connecticut 2006-2007

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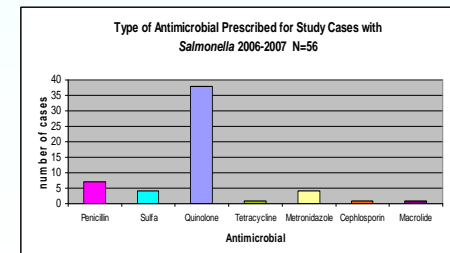
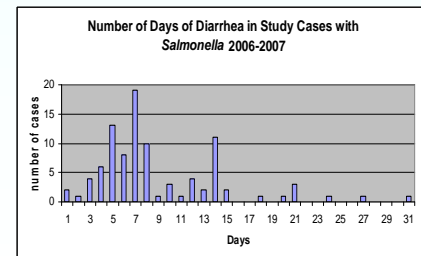
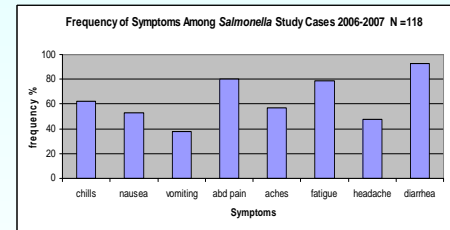
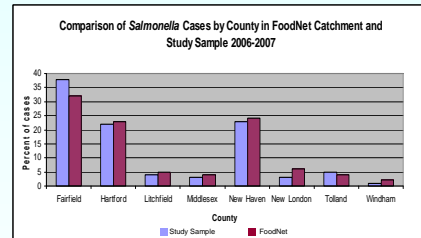
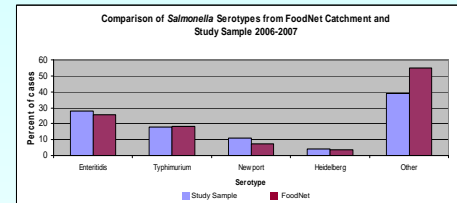
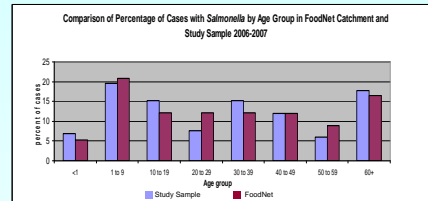
## Background

*Salmonella* species cause an estimated 1.4 million infections each year resulting in 15,000 hospitalizations and 400 deaths annually in the United States. *Salmonella* is physician and laboratory reportable in Connecticut (CT). In 2006 and 2007 there were 937 cases of *Salmonella* reported in CT. Although *Salmonella* is generally self-limiting in healthy individuals, there have been reports of increasing resistance in non-Typhi *Salmonella* to important antimicrobials.

## Methods

- In 2006 – 2007 CT Food Net conducted a systematic sample of non-Typhi *Salmonella* isolates as a part of a multi-site study examining illness severity and antimicrobial use and resistance.
- Cases were interviewed using a standardized questionnaire.
- Demographic characteristics, illness severity and antimicrobial use were described.

## Results



## Summary

- Of the 118 *Salmonella* study cases, 51% were male.
- The race and ethnic distribution was as follows:
  - 84% White, 9% Black, 19% Hispanic
- 25% were hospitalized.
- 10% traveled internationally.
- Antimicrobials were prescribed for 56 cases (47%) of which 36 (68%) received quinolones
- The number of days of diarrhea ranged from 1-31 days with a mean of 6 days.

## Conclusions

- Selected *Salmonella* cases in Connecticut showed no statistical difference between the study sample and the CT FoodNet surveillance for 2006-2007.
- The results indicated that 47% of the cases were prescribed antimicrobials, providing insight into antimicrobial therapy for *Salmonella* positive cases.