

# Campylobacteriosis

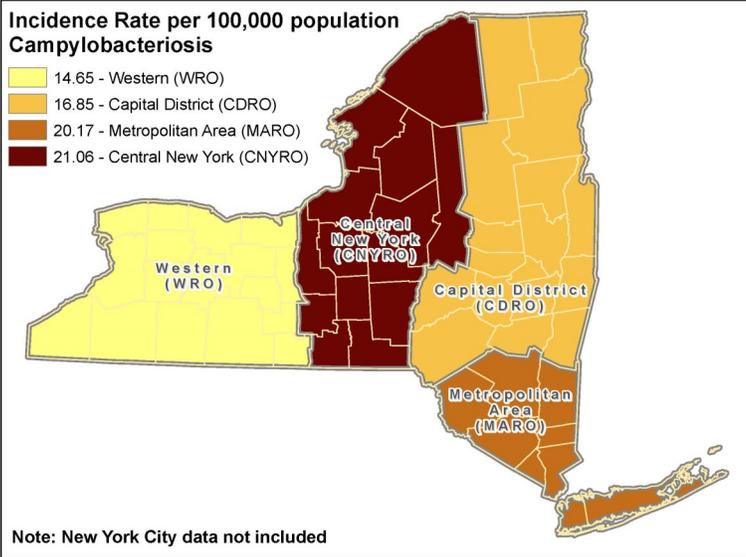
## Campylobacteriosis Annual Incidence Rate By Year and Region, NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015

Campylobacteriosis is an infection that causes diarrhea (loose stool) and is the most common cause of bacterial diarrhea in New York State. To learn more about campylobacteriosis please visit our [website](#).

Across New York State, exclusive of New York City, incidence remained stable from 2011 to 2015. Central NY region (CNYRO) had two outbreaks in 2011 associated with raw milk consumption. Three people were infected in the first outbreak, followed by an additional 13 people becoming ill a couple months later.

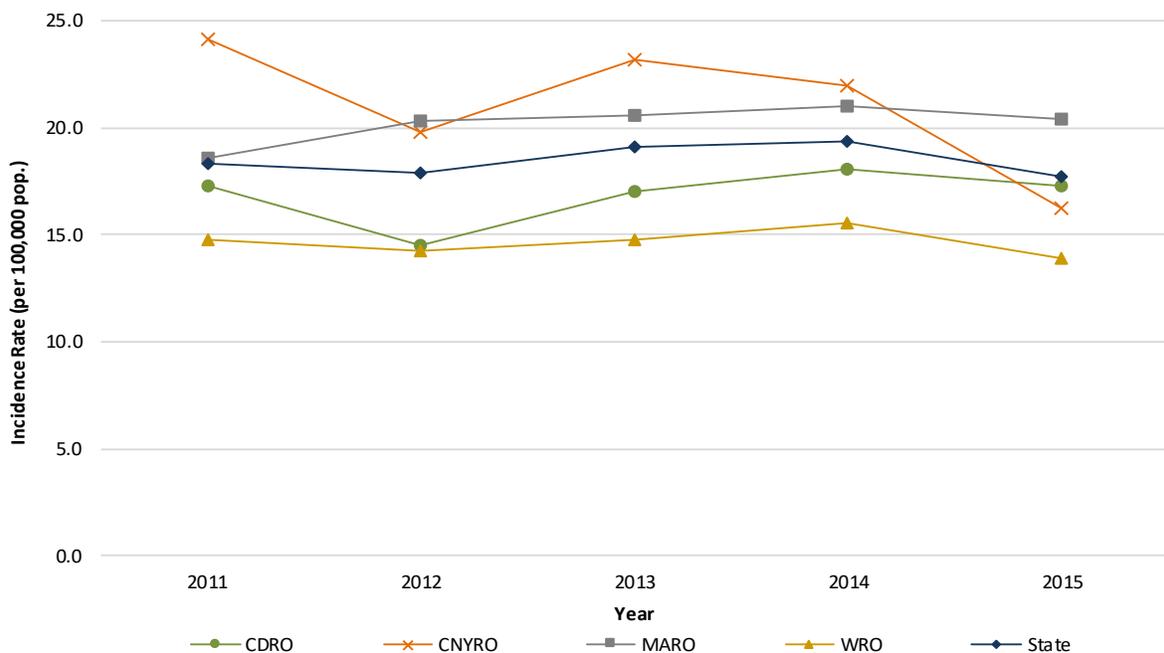
Of the 10,348 campylobacteriosis cases from 2011-2015:

- 17.3% were hospitalized;
- 0.14% resulted in death.



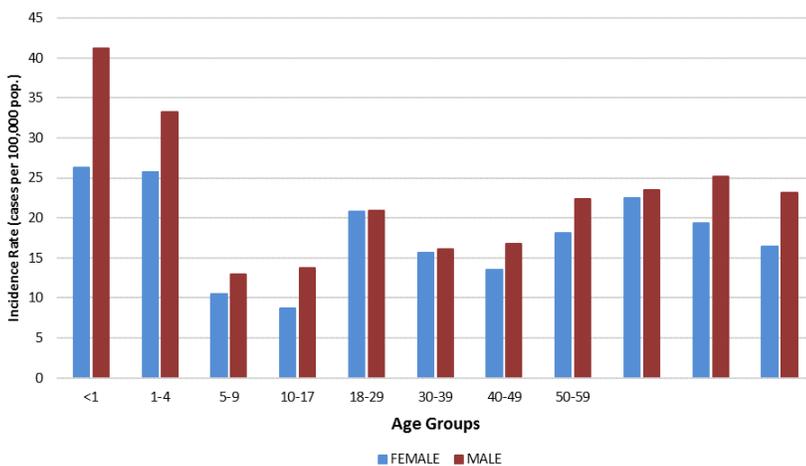
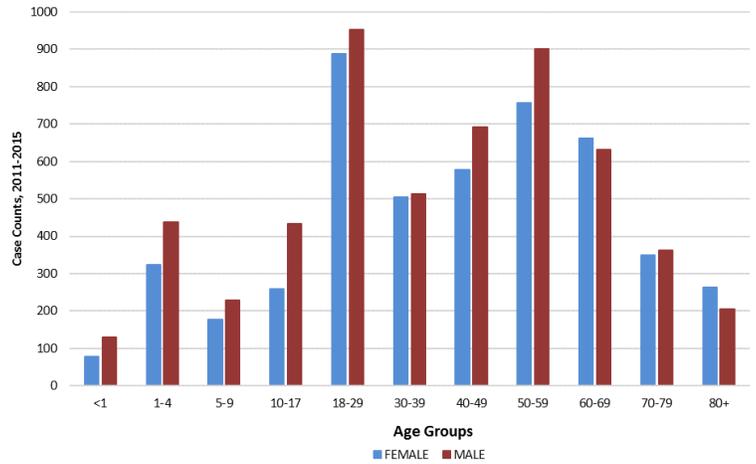
### Cases and Incidence rate (per 100,000 pop.), NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015

Region	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		Total	
	N	Rate	N	Rate								
	CDRO	261	17.3	218	14.5	257	17.1	272	18.1	261	17.3	1,269
CNYRO	422	24.1	346	19.8	406	23.2	385	22.0	284	16.2	1,843	21.1
MARO	952	18.6	1,040	20.3	1,056	20.6	1,075	21.0	1,045	20.4	5,168	20.2
WRO	417	14.8	402	14.2	418	14.8	439	15.6	392	13.9	2,068	14.7
State	2,052	18.3	2,006	17.9	2,137	19.1	2,171	19.4	1,982	17.7	10,348	18.5



**Campylobacteriosis 5-year Cumulative Frequency  
by Age Group and Gender,  
NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015**

The highest number of cases, is seen among those 18 to 29 years of age, followed by those 50 to 59 years of age.



**Campylobacteriosis 5-Year Average Incidence  
Rate by Age Group and Gender,  
NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015**

The highest incidence rate is seen among children less than 5 year of age, with the highest incidence rate in males less than 1 year of age.

**Campylobacteriosis Annual Incidence Rate NYS  
(excluding NYC),  
Healthy People 2020, and the United States  
Baseline Average by Year, 2011-2015**

In 2010, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services developed Healthy People 2020, the nation's new 10-year goals and objectives for health promotion and disease prevention. One of the goals was to reduce the incidence of campylobacteriosis to 8.5 cases per 100,000. New York has not yet reached this goal.

