

Foodborne and waterborne illnesses (FBI/WBI) are generally caused by contaminated food and water. Persons with FBI/WBI can experience such symptoms as nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. Food and water can be contaminated by a variety of different bacteria, viruses, parasites, and even chemicals. This report provides statistics on FBI/WBI reported in Sacramento County for the years 2019 through 2023.

In Sacramento County, the total number of cases reported to have bacterial-related foodborne/waterborne illnesses (FBI/WBI) increased by 22.0% between 2019 and 2023 [Table 1]. This was partly due to a continued increase in some of the commonly reported FBI that declined during the pandemic in 2020-2021, with campylobacteriosis cases increasing by 22.7%, salmonellosis cases increasing by 27.7%, and shigellosis cases increasing by 30.2% in 2023 compared to 2019. Shigellosis cases among persons experiencing homelessness have increased, representing about a quarter of all cases in the last two years where homelessness status was known [data not shown]. Between 2019 and 2023, cases of legionellosis increased 60.0% and *Vibrio* infections increased 40.0%.

Parasitic-related FBI/WBI cases increased by 6.6% during this five-year period [Table 2]. Cases of cryptosporidiosis increased by 84.2% and cyclosporiasis increased 200.0% between 2019 and 2023.

Viral-related FBI/WBI cases remained the same during this five-year period [Table 3].

Data Source: California Reportable Disease Information Exchange (CalREDIE)

Notes: Data are provisional. Counts may be influenced by surveillance artifacts and outbreaks. Cases are classified according to the most recent case definitions as published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or State/local if not available. Case definitions were added/updated for the following diseases in the year indicated: hepatitis A (2019), hepatitis E (2019), listeriosis (2019), neonatal listeriosis (added 2019), legionellosis (2020), yersiniosis (2019).

**Table 1. Number of Cases with Bacterial Foodborne/Waterborne Illnesses Reported to Public Health, Sacramento County, 2019-2023**

Disease	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Campylobacteriosis</b> <sup>2</sup>	383	257	276	351	470
<b>E. coli: shiga toxin producing (STEC)</b> <sup>2</sup>	123	65	81	107	128
<b>Legionellosis</b> <sup>4, 1(2020)</sup>	15	13	13	21	24
<b>Listeriosis, includes neonatal</b> <sup>1, 2(2019)</sup>	8	3	6	3	5
<b>Salmonellosis</b> <sup>2</sup>	202	168	152	205	258
<b>Shigellosis</b> <sup>2</sup>	106	53	63	138	138
<b>Typhoid Fever/ Carrier</b> <sup>2</sup>	5	5	7	2	5
<b>Vibrio Infections</b> <sup>2</sup>	10	4	6	6	14
<b>Yersiniosis</b> <sup>1, 2(2019)</sup>	15	7	15	14	16
<b>Total</b>	867	575	619	847	1,058

**Table 2. Number of Cases with Parasitic Foodborne/Waterborne Illnesses Reported to Public Health, Sacramento County, 2019-2023**

Disease	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Cryptosporidiosis</b> <sup>2</sup>	19	18	22	20	35
<b>Cyclosporiasis</b> <sup>2</sup>	2	0	3	3	6
<b>Cysticercosis or Taeniasis</b> <sup>2</sup>	1	0	1	2	0
<b>Giardiasis</b> <sup>3</sup>	326	355	252	293	330
<b>Total</b>	348	373	278	318	371

**Table 3. Number of Cases with Viral Foodborne/Waterborne Illnesses Reported to Public Health, Sacramento County, 2019-2023**

Disease	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Hepatitis A</b> <sup>1</sup>	5	4	4	4	4
<b>Hepatitis E, Acute</b> <sup>2</sup>	2	0	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	7	4	6	5	7

<sup>1</sup>Includes confirmed cases

<sup>2</sup>Includes confirmed and probable cases

<sup>3</sup>Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases

<sup>4</sup>Includes confirmed and suspect cases

Year indicates when inclusion criteria for case counts changed and applies to the year indicated and subsequent years unless otherwise indicated.