

Foodborne and waterborne illnesses (FBI/WBI) are caused by contaminated food and water and commonly cause symptoms such 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 2017 through 2021.

In Sacramento County, the total number of cases reported to have bacterial-related foodborne/waterborne illnesses (FBI/WBI) decreased by 29.1% between 2017 and 2021 [Table 1]. The overall decline was due to decreases among the most commonly reported bacterial-related FBI, including salmonellosis (-48.5%), campylobacteriosis (-32.0%), and shigellosis (-31.9%). Campylobacteriosis and salmonellosis continued to follow the usual pattern with higher cases during the warmer months in 2021 (data not shown). Shiga-toxin producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC) cases increased by 37.9%. Other less commonly reported FBI/WBI also increased.

Parasitic-related FBI/WBI cases decreased by 51.7% during this five-year period [Table 2]. Giardiasis, the most commonly reported parasite-related FBI, decreased by 54.1%.

Viral-related FBI/WBI cases decreased by 45.5% during this five-year period [Table 3]. Hepatitis A decreased by 60.0%.

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/Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists 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, Sacramento County, 2017-2021

| Disease | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Botulism, Foodborne² | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Campylobacteriosis² | 409 | 391 | 401 | 258 | 278 |
| <i>E. coli</i>: shiga toxin producing (STEC)² | 58 | 93 | 123 | 64 | 80 |
| Legionellosis^{4, 1(2020)} | 11 | 18 | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| Listeriosis, including neonatal^{1, 2(2019)} | 3 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| Salmonellosis² | 291 | 225 | 203 | 173 | 150 |
| Shigellosis² | 91 | 78 | 106 | 53 | 62 |
| Typhoid Fever/Carrier² | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 7 |
| <i>Vibrio</i> Infections² | 4 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| Yersiniosis^{1, 2(2019)} | 1 | 2 | 15 | 7 | 16 |
| Total | 872 | 818 | 886 | 580 | 618 |

Table 2. Number of Cases with Parasitic Foodborne/Waterborne Illnesses, Sacramento County, 2017-2021

| Disease | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Cryptosporidiosis² | 19 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 22 |
| Cyclosporiasis² | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Cysticercosis or Taeniasis² | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Giardiasis³ | 562 | 352 | 343 | 389 | 258 |
| Trichinosis² | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 588 | 371 | 365 | 407 | 284 |

Table 3. Number of Cases with Viral Foodborne/Waterborne Illnesses, Sacramento County, 2017-2021

| Disease | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Hepatitis A¹ | 10 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Hepatitis E, Acute² | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 6 |

¹Includes confirmed cases

²Includes confirmed and probable cases

³Includes confirmed, probable, and suspect cases

⁴Includes 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.