

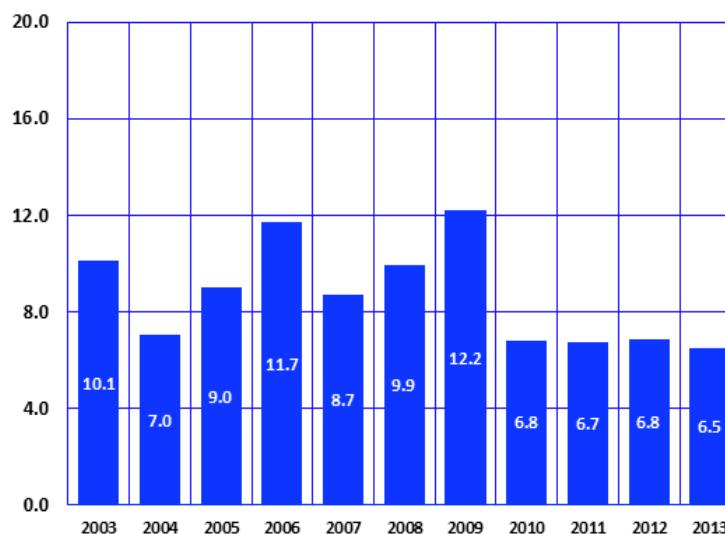
### 3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

**Figure 3A-3**  
**Trends in the Incidence Rates<sup>a</sup> of Shigellosis by Year,**  
**Arizona, 2003-2013**

*Shigellosis* is an infectious disease caused by a group of bacteria called *Shigella* that can cause diarrhea in humans. To spread from one person to another, *Shigellae* can be transmitted through contaminated foods, sexual contact, and water used for drinking or recreational purposes.

From 2003 – 2013, *shigellosis* was the third most common enteric disease to afflict Arizonans after *campylobacteriosis* and *salmonellosis* (**Table 3A-1**).

The number of reported cases of *shigellosis* in 2013 was 428, similar to the number of cases observed in 2012 (n = 444). The incidence rate of *shigellosis* in 2013, 6.5 cases per 100,000, was fairly consistent with rates observed over the past three years (**Figure 3A-3**).



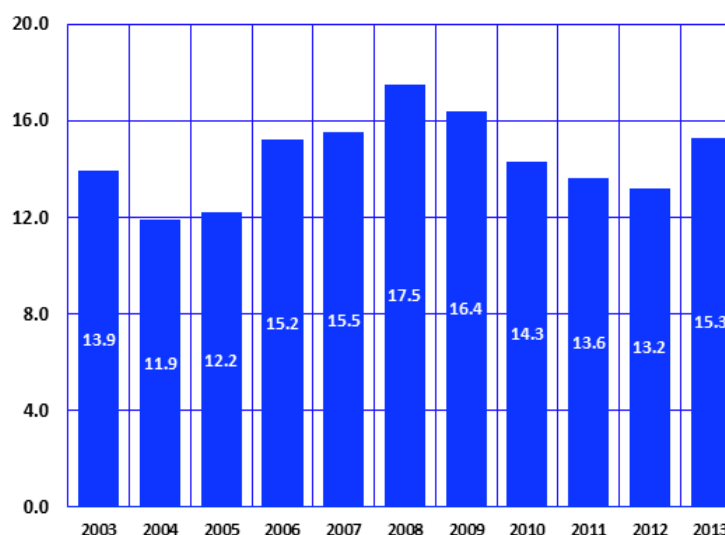
Note: <sup>a</sup> Number of reported cases per 100,000 population.

**Figure 3A-4**  
**Trends in the Incidence Rates<sup>a</sup> of Salmonellosis<sup>b</sup> by Year,**  
**Arizona, 2003-2013**

*Salmonellosis* is a bacterial infection. Most of those who are infected with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps.

The incidence rate of *salmonellosis* increased 15.9 percent from 13.2/100,000 in 2012 to 15.3/100,000 in 2013 (**Figure 3A-4**). The risk of *salmonellosis* was substantially higher in Graham (42.2/100,000), Greenlee (36.7/100,000), and Apache (34.6/100,000) counties (**Table 5F-2**).

There were no Arizona residents who died from *salmonellosis* in 2013 (**Table 3A-2**).



Notes: <sup>a</sup> Number of reported cases per 100,000 population; <sup>b</sup> Excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*.