TABLE I
REPORTED DISEASES[1] - TEXAS, 2014-2023

DISEASE	2023	2022	2021	2020[2]	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
AMEBIASIS	NR	NR	NR[5]	44	126	123	147	190	206	189
AMEBIC CNS[3]	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	3	1
ANAPLASMOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	3
ANCYLOSTOMIASIS (HOOKWORM)[4]	-	-	0	-	-	8	10	16	NR[5]	NR
ANTHRAX	0	0	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	0
ASCARIASIS[4]	-	5	8	7	14	19	75	56	NR	NR
BABESIOSIS	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	1	1
BOTULISM, FOODBORNE	0	0	-	0	5	1	0	1	0	0
BOTULISM, INFANT[6]	12	10	10	10	11	11	8	7	7	7
BOTULISM, OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
BOTULISM, WOUND	-	-	-	9	-	0	0	1	1	1
BRUCELLOSIS	19	19	13	17	44	18	26	43	23	15
CALIFORNIA SEROGROUP VIRUSES[7] [8]	0	0	0	-	0	1	0	0	0	0
CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS	4,814	3,554	3,940	2,949	5,391	5,048	5,449	4,667	3,944[9]	2,589
CANDIDA AURIS, CLINICAL	496	172	54	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
CANDIDA AURIS, COLONIZATION/SCREENING	733	398	221	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT *ENTEROBACTERIACEAE* (CRE)	1,377	1,124	871	751	1,137	1,245	1,139	1,240	873	NA[10]
CHAGAS DISEASE	22	22	26	19	28	32	33	27	25	20
CHICKENPOX (VARICELLA)	675	448	354	348	1,291	972	1,146	1,341	1,491	1,647
CHIKUNGUNYA	-	0	0	-	19	7	15	20	55	114
CHOLERA	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONTAMINATED SHARPS INJURY	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA[11]	1,137	1,292
CRYPTOSPORIDIOSIS	829	666	444	365	1,244	987	829	735	740	416
CYCLOSPORIASIS	788	636	312	581	1,039	353	788	148	316	200
CYSTICERCOSIS	21	10	-	6	14	12	21	16	14	16
DENGUE	79	57	18	62	74	20	79	45	32	34
ECHINOCOCCOSIS[4]	6	0	0	-	-	2	6	2	NR	NR
EHRLICHIOSIS	14	10	6	8	9	9	14	15	8	12
EHRLICHIOSIS/ANAPLASMOSIS – UNDETERMINED	NR	0	0	0	0	0	NR	1	NR	NR
ESCHERICHIA COLI, SHIGA TOXIN-PRODUCING (STEC)	1,237	1,054	827	513	1,324	1,363	1,237	1,015	610	612
FASCIOLIASIS[4]	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	NR	NR
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE, INVASIVE	550	393	229	206	452	464	550	317[12]	11	12
HANTAVIRUS INFECTION	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
HANTAVIRUS PULMONARY SYNDROME	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
HEMOLYTIC UREMIC SYNDROME	14	19	9	5	22	18	14	14	14	6
HEPATITIS A, ACUTE	178	132	432	223	160	88	178	139	147	123
HEPATITIS B, ACUTE	103	55	58	50	69	102	103	156	159	122
HEPATITIS E, ACUTE[13]	35	15	14	9	12	31	35	22	15	17
INFLUENZA, NOVEL A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INFLUENZA-ASSOCIATED PEDIATRIC MORTALITY[14]	-	11	0	10	24	13	12	7	12	23
LEGIONELLOSIS	436	348	358	317	421	415	436	270	292	256
LEISHMANIASIS	10	11	9	-	10	15	10	13	6	12
LISTERIOSIS	57	47	56	33	65	54	57	34	41	19
LYME DISEASE	27	23	32	11	42	47	27	71	54	40
MALARIA	250	166	112	47	159	144	250	159	99	106
MEASLES	-	0	0	0	23	9	1	1	1	10
MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION[15]	30	15	13	17	26	21	30	23	30	22
MULTIDRUG-RESISTANT *ACINETOBACTER* (MDR-A)	NR	NR	NR	1,056	1,270	1,354	NR	1,006	978	NA[10]
MUMPS	51	48	19	22	783	264	51	191	20	15
PERTUSSIS	340	193	201	343	1,320	1,168	340	1,286	1,504	2,576
POLIOMYELITIS[16]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PRION DISEASE[17]	36	50	45	41	46	36	37	33	20	27
Q FEVER	11	5	12	5	19	22	11	19	13	12
RABIES, HUMAN	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RELAPSING FEVER, TICK-BORNE	0	0	-	NR	NR	NR	0	NR	1	0
RICKETTSIOSIS, UNSPECIFIED[18]	10	-	6	5	19	12	10	13	4	NR
RUBELLA	0	0	0	-	0	2	0	0	2	0
RUBELLA, CONGENITAL SYNDROME[19]	-	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
SALMONELLOSIS	5,766	5,492	4,090	3,036	5,575	5,888	5,766	5,901	5,727	5,145
SHIGELLOSIS	1,436	1,064	685	1,385	4,042	1,357	1,436	4,386	5,623	2,743
SPOTTED FEVER RICKETTSIOSIS	15	19	10	12	23	76	15	87	61	94
ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS VIRUS[7]	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	4
STREPTOCOCCUS PNEUMONIAE, INVASIVE	1,876	1,631	1,071	840	1,983	2,029	1,876	1,737	1,693	1,562
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP A, INVASIVE	NR	NR	NR	545	971	1,023	NR	706	729	601
STREPTOCOCCUS, GROUP B, INVASIVE	NR	NR	NR	1,402	2,124	2,016	NR	1,761	1,703	1,356
TAENIASIS	-	-	0	-	-	1	3	2	6	1
TETANUS	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4
TRICHINOSIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2

DISEASE	2023	2022	2021	2020[2]	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
TRICHURIASIS[4]	-	0	-	0	-	6	12	21	NR	NR
TULAREMIA	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	3	1	0
TYPHOID FEVER	43	36	11	10	36	29	43	37	24	20
TYPHUS, FLEA-BORNE (ENDEMIC, MURINE)	835	580	663	526	591	738	835	364	324	308
VIBRIO (NON-CHOLERA VIBRIO SPECIES)	268	214	208	100	289	271	268	101	102	77
VIRAL HEMORRHAGIC FEVER[20]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
VISA[21]	5	5	-	-	7	3	5	13	9	5
WEST NILE FEVER	41	7	13	21	8	38	41	118	79	126
WEST NILE NEUROINVASIVE DISEASE	122	39	130	101	24	108	122	252	196	253
YERSINIOSIS	354	262	158	117	230	35	354	58	44	26
ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE	0	0	-	0	-	4	0	315	NR	NR

Note: Per Emerging and Acute Infectious Disease Unit Data Suppression policy, beginning with data published after September 2021, conditions with statewide case counts of 1-4 and any fatalities counts of 1-9 are not provided (-).

[1] Diseases listed reflect those that were notifiable in Texas based on Texas Administrative Code and where cases were reported in the previous ten-year period. Counts are by calendar year. Case counts are presumed to be underestimates of true disease incidence due to incomplete reporting. Data in this table may not match tables in articles in this publication that were written prior to completion of data review for this report, or other previously published materials.

[2] Due to the extenuating circumstances arising from the COVID-19 Pandemic, a considerable decline in the reported number of cases was noted across many notifiable conditions by the Texas Department of State Health Services in 2020. Thus, the reported case counts and associated rates may not accurately reflect the incidence of disease in the population.

[3] Amebic Central Nervous System (CNS) infections include primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) caused by *Naegleria fowleri* and CNS infections caused by other amebae. Counts by organism and year: *Acanthamoeba healyi*: 1-2012, *Acanthamoeba* unspecified: 1-2016, 2-2018, 1-2022; *Balamuthia mandrillaris*: 1-2010, 1-2014, 1-2015, 1-2016, 1-2018, 1-2022, 1-2023; *Naegleria fowleri*: 1-2010, 1-2013, 2-2015, 1-2016, 1-2019, 3-2020, 1-2021, 1-2023.

[4] Neglected tropical diseases reportable effective 2016 are ancylostomiasis (hookworm), ascariasis, echinococcosis, fascioliasis, paragonimiasis, and trichuriasis. Numbers previously published for 2016 for ancylostomiasis (hookworm), ascariasis, and trichuriasis have been corrected and include additional cases that were retrospectively identified.

[5] Condition was not reportable (NR) in Texas.

[6] Infant botulism cases are under 1 year of age by definition.

[7] These arbovirus counts include both neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive cases.

[8] California serogroup viruses include California encephalitis, La Crosse, Jamestown Canyon, Keystone, snowshoe hare, and trivittatus viruses.

[9] The count of Campylobacteriosis cases from 2015 was revised from previous data tables.

[10] Data is not available (NA) for the whole year. MDR-A and CRE were not officially reportable until April 21st, 2014.

[11] Data is not available (NA) due to changes in case classification or surveillance practices.

[12] Effective in 2016, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b infection, invasive was expanded to all invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* regardless of type.

[13] Through 2010 only confirmed cases of acute hepatitis E are included. Beginning in 2011 a probable case definition was added and subsequent counts include both confirmed and probable cases.

[14] Influenza-associated pediatric mortality cases are under 18 years of age by definition.

[15] Includes all cases of invasive *Neisseria meningitidis* including cases of meningitis, septicemia, and joint infections.

[16] The last reported case of wild-strain paralytic poliomyelitis occurred in Texas in 1977 and in the US in 1979. The last Texas case of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis (VAPP) acquired in the US occurred in 1999. The use of oral polio vaccine (OPV) was discontinued in the US in 2000. The 2013 case is travel-associated VAPP.

[17] Effective in 2016, Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease was expanded to include all human prion disease.

[18] The "Rickettsiosis, unspecified" condition was added to the Epi Case Criteria Guide in 2016 to capture rickettsial cases that could not be definitively classified as either flea-borne typhus or spotted fever rickettsiosis.

[19] Congenital rubella cases are under 1 year of age by definition.

[20] This category includes exotic conditions such as Lassa fever, Marburg, and Ebola. Dengue and Hantavirus would be reported only under their respective conditions. In 2014 there were 3 cases of Ebola virus with onset in Texas, one case imported from Liberia and 2 nurses with secondary transmission from the imported case.

[21] Vancomycin-intermediate resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (VISA)--*Staphylococcus aureus* with a vancomycin minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of 4 µg/mL through 8 µg/mL.