

Legionellosis

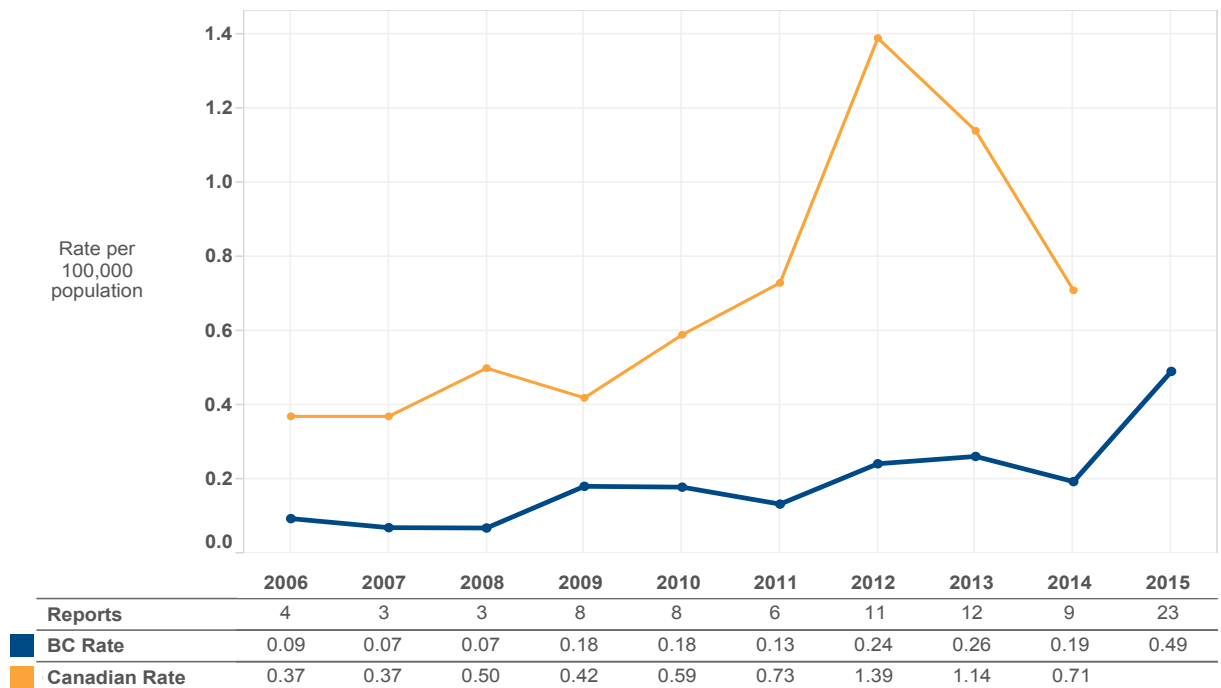
In 2015, the incidence of legionellosis increased considerably to 0.5/100,000 or 23 cases. The reasons for this are unclear but may be related to increasing use of urine antigen testing in the last few years (Morshed 2015).¹ No outbreaks were identified. For unclear reasons, the majority of cases were once again reported from Fraser Health Authority (n=13). The highest rates were observed in adults >60 years; older age and comorbidities are risk factors for infection. Cases were reported throughout the year, although, as in previous

years, a higher proportion of cases occurred in the fall and early winter. This may be due to a true seasonal pattern or increased detection due to respiratory illness testing.

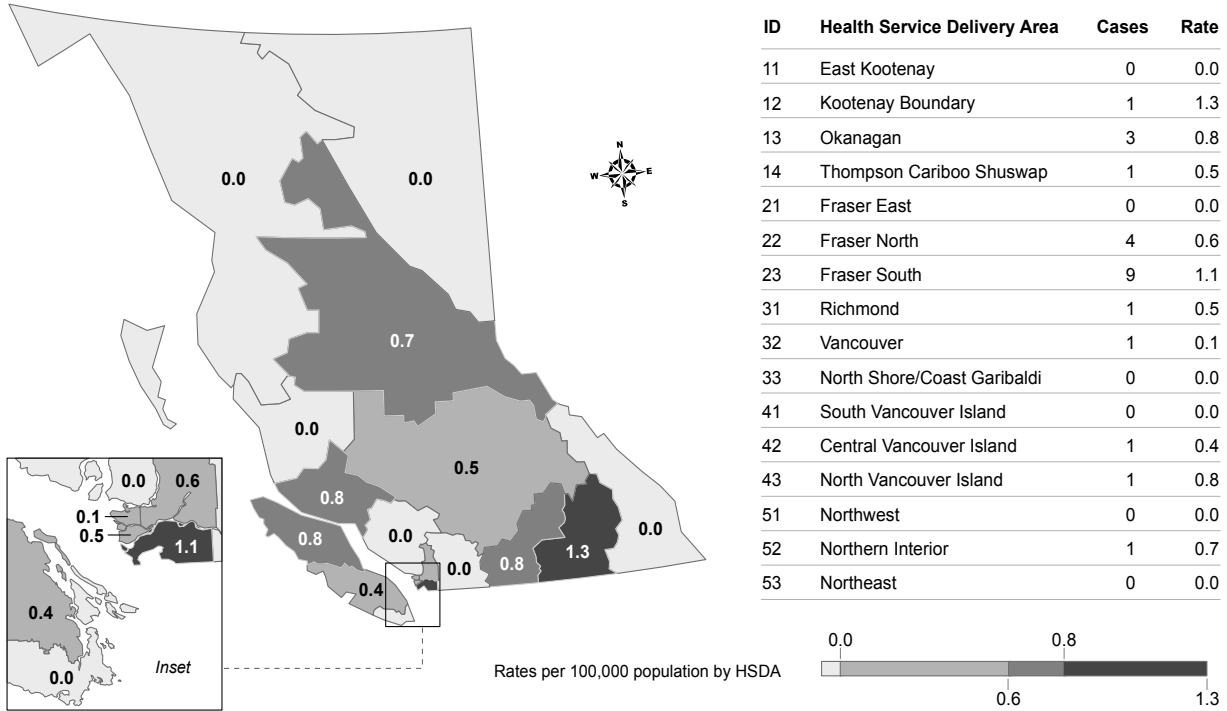


1. Morshed M, Chang Y, Hoang L. Diagnostic testing for Legionnaires' Disease: Trends in BC. BCMJ. 2015;57(10):452-3.

14.1 Legionellosis Rates by Year, 2006-2015



14.2 Legionellosis Rates by HSDA, 2015



14.3 Legionellosis Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2015

