

Vibrio Infection*

The incidence of *Vibrio* infections has been increasing since 2008 with the highest rate reported in 2015 (1.9/100,000). The increase is attributable to *Vibrio* parahaemolyticus (Vp) which accounts for the majority of cases; other *Vibrio* sp. rates have remained low. In 2015, BC experienced its largest Vp outbreak ever reported (see Vp in the “Noteworthy Disease and Conditions in 2015” section).

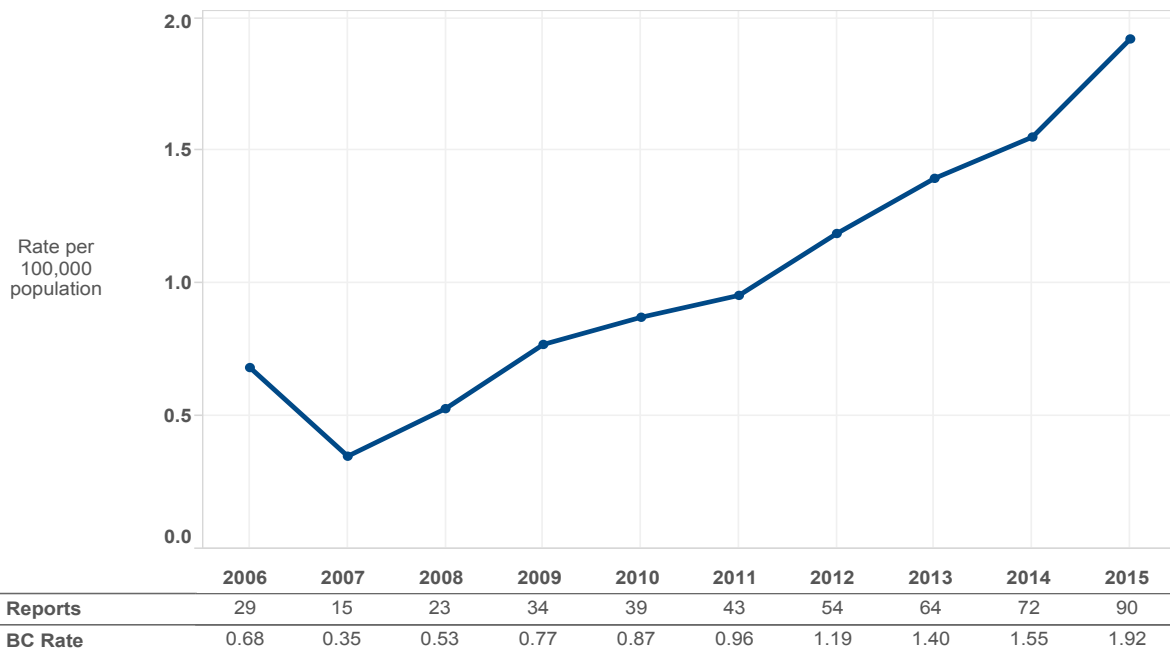
The reasons for this ongoing increase in incidence are unclear; it may be due to environmental changes (e.g. warming ocean temperatures) or to behavioural changes (i.e. increasing consumption of raw oysters). As in previous years, the highest rates were reported

from coastal regions with greater access to fresh raw oysters. In 2015 the highest number of cases was reported from Vancouver (26) and the highest incidence rates, from North Shore/Coast Garibaldi, North Vancouver Island and the Northwest. The vast majority of cases occurred in adults, with the highest incidence in males aged >24 years.

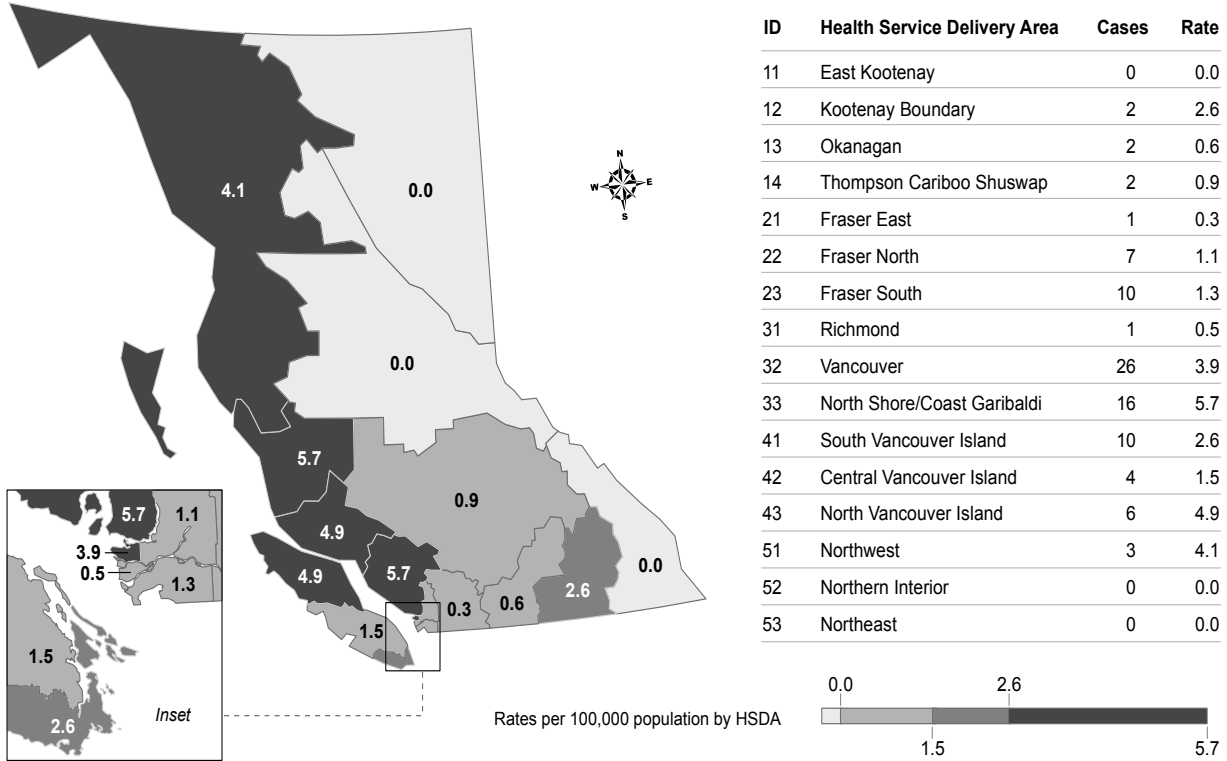


* Includes all *Vibrio* infections except *Vibrio cholera*.

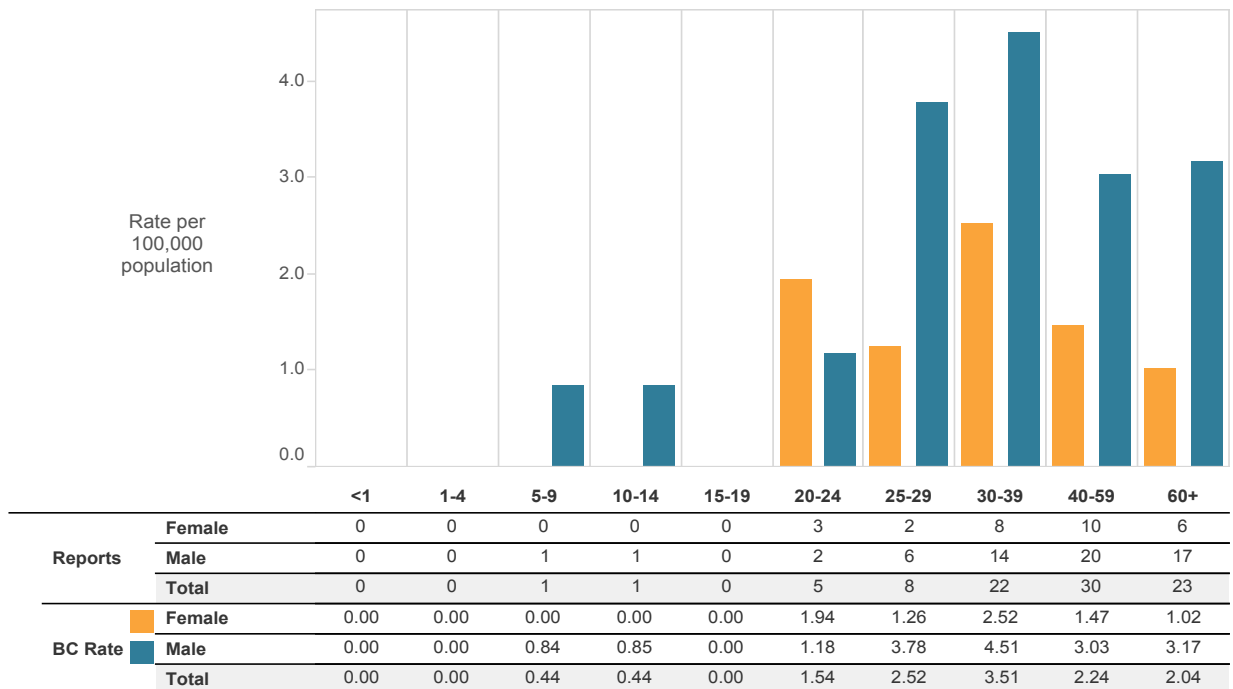
12.1 *Vibrio* Infection Rates by Year, 2006-2015



12.2 Vibrio Infection Rates by HSDA, 2015



12.3 Vibrio Infection Rates by Age Group and Sex, 2015



12.4 *Vibrio* Species Distribution, 2015*

Rank	Species	Number of Cases	Proportion
1	<i>Parahaemolyticus</i>	76	84.4%
2	<i>Fluvalis</i>	2	2.2%
3	<i>Other</i>	2	2.2%
	<i>Unknown</i>	10	11.1%
	<i>Total</i>	90	100.0%

*Species distribution is based on Panorama data.