

# Bronx Community Health Dashboard: *Communicable Disease*

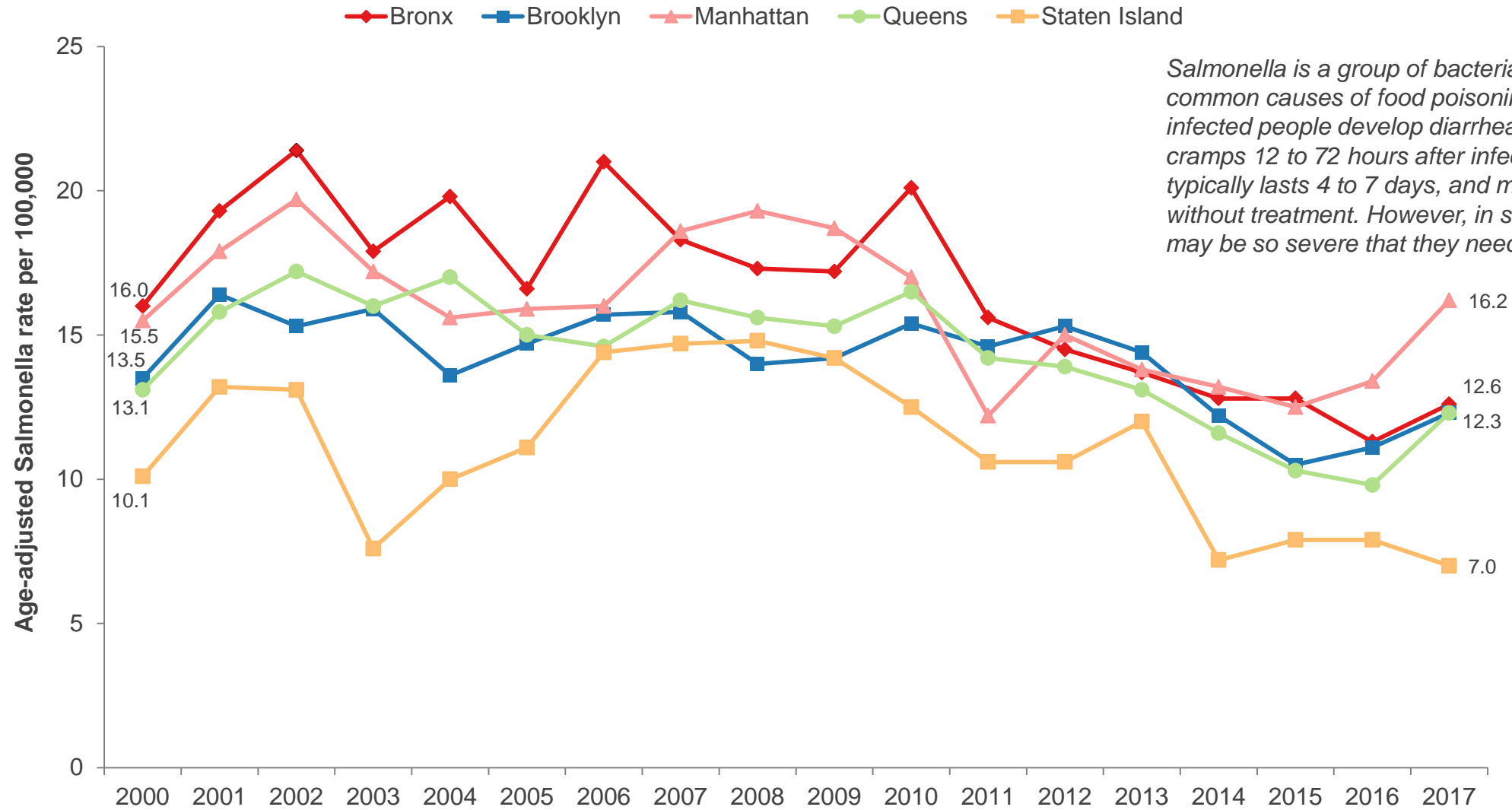
Last Updated: 9/24/2019

See last [slide](#) for more information about this project.

# Food- & Water-Borne Diseases

Data note: All data are reported by labs and are not a measure of true incidence in the population as not all people seek care or are tested.

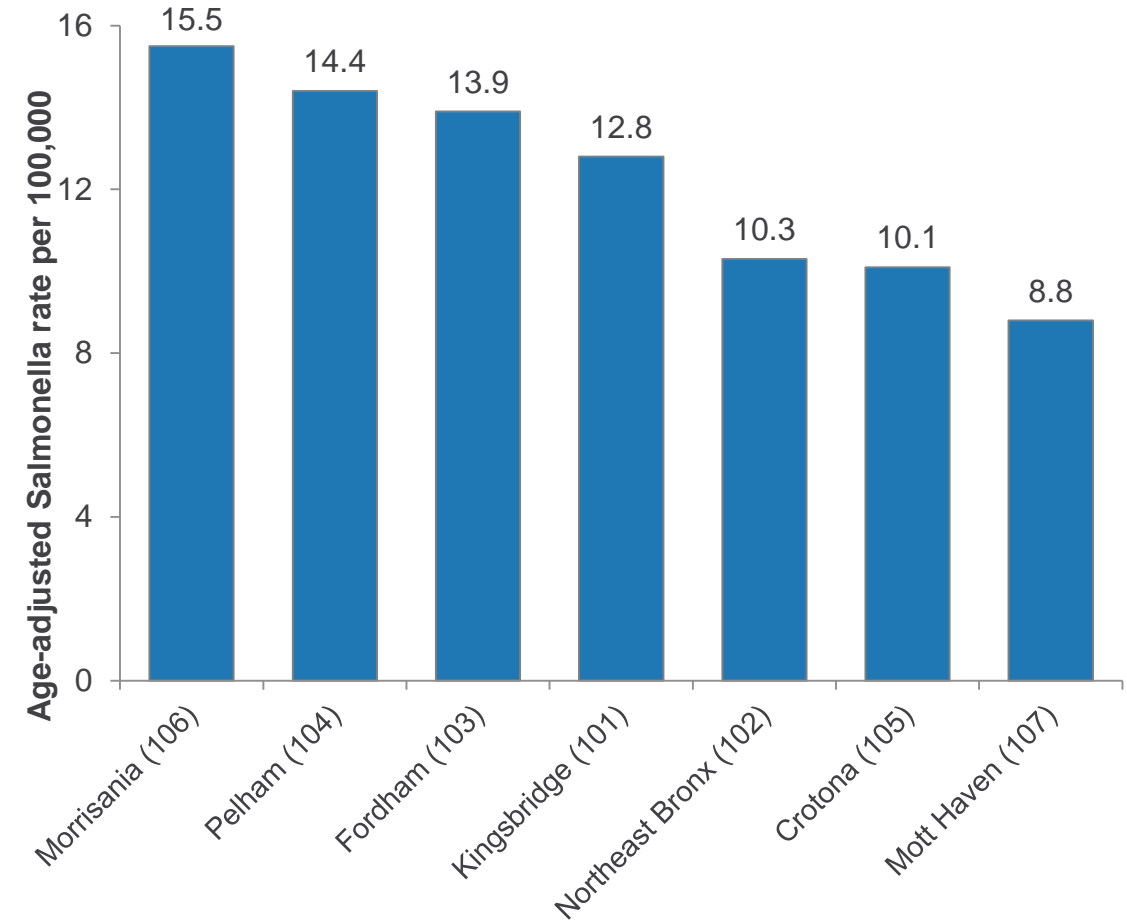
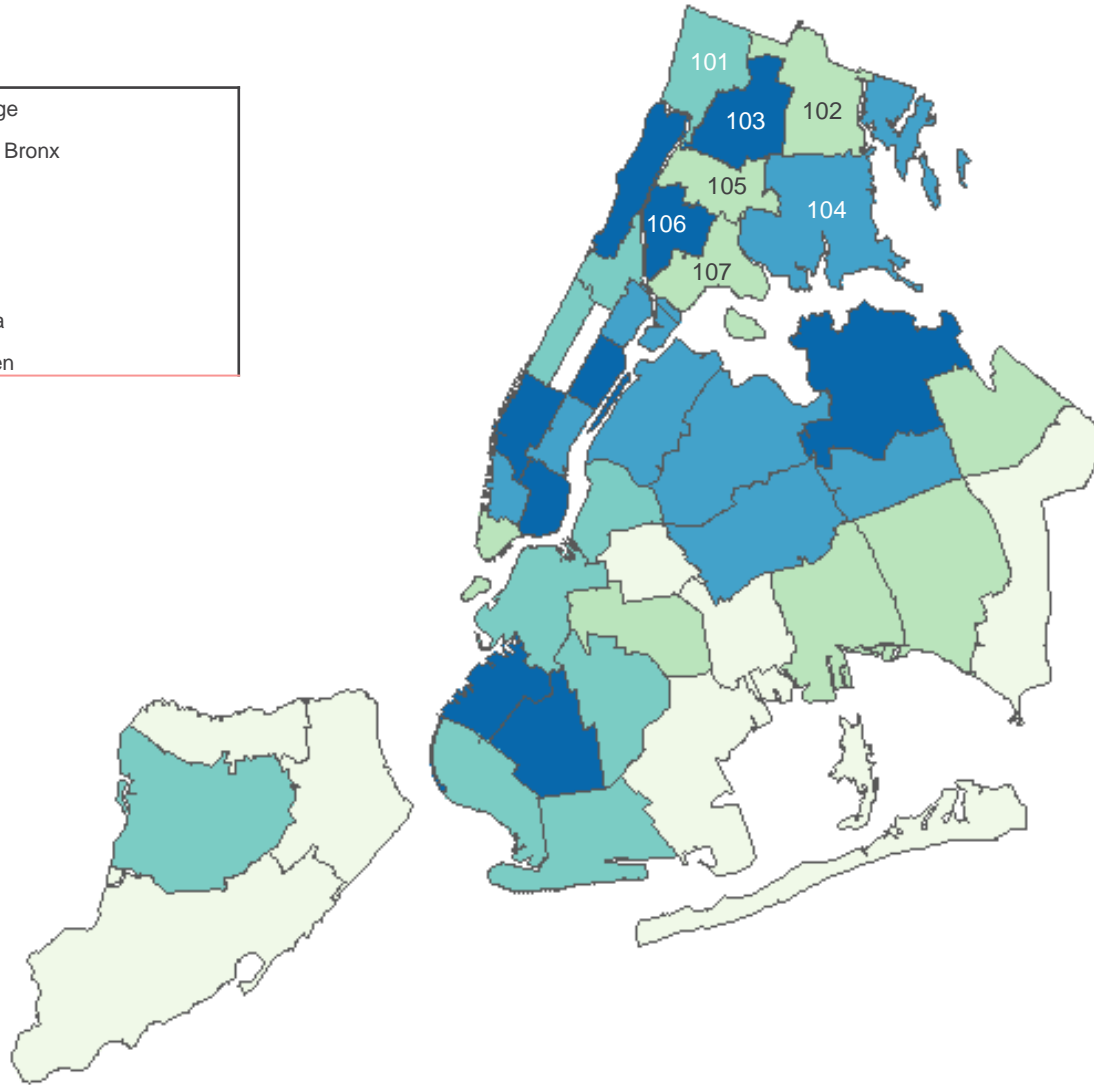
# Overall, salmonella rates have declined in all five boroughs



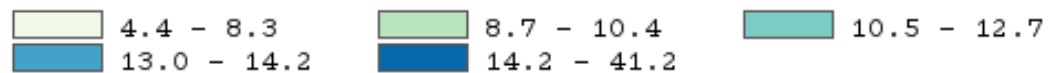
*Salmonella is a group of bacteria that is one of the most common causes of food poisoning in the U.S. Most infected people develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. The illness typically lasts 4 to 7 days, and most people recover without treatment. However, in some people, the diarrhea may be so severe that they need to be hospitalized.*

# Salmonella rates are above average in the Morrisania, Pelham, and Fordham areas of the Bronx compared to New York City overall

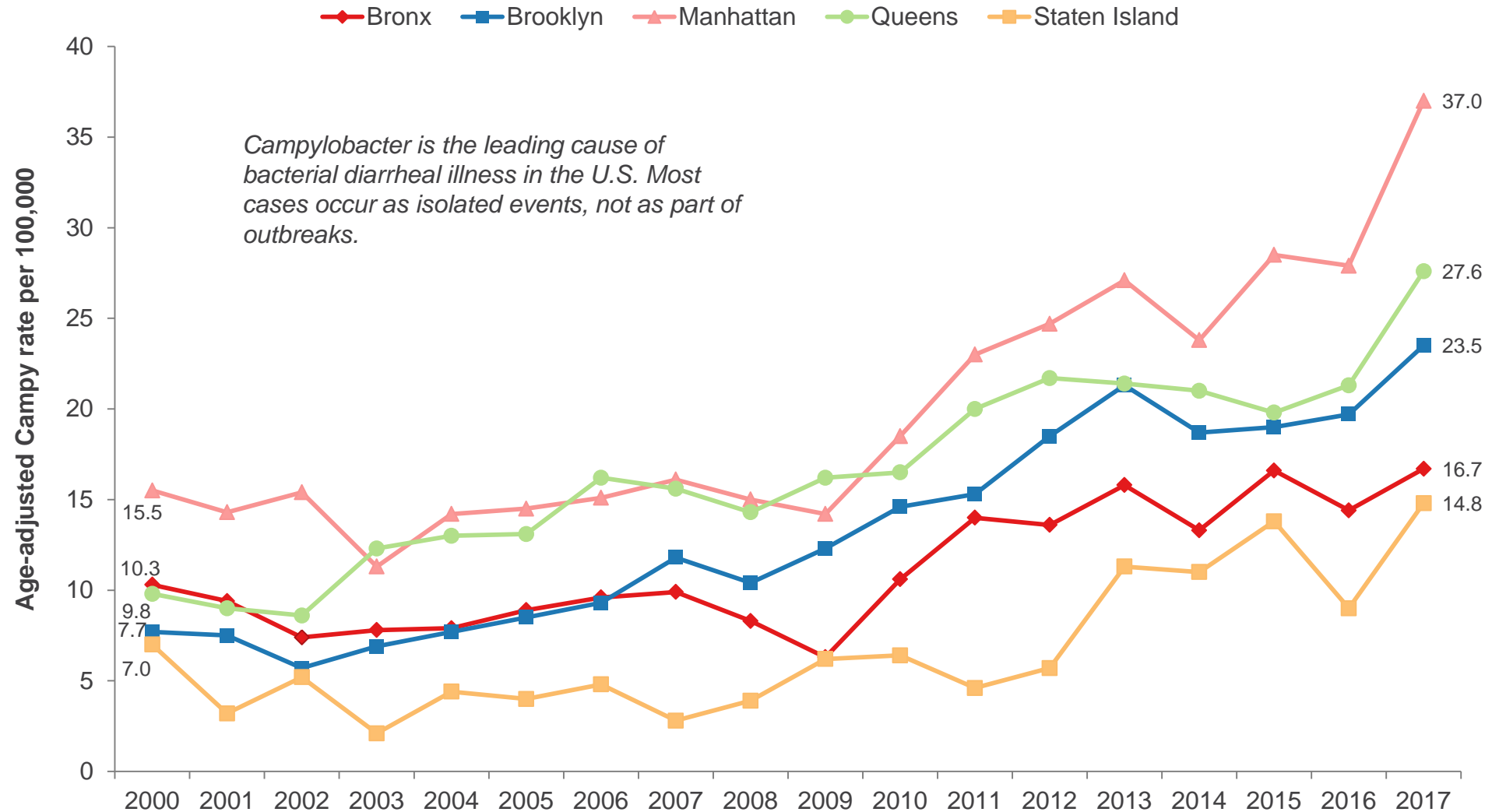
- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



Rate per 100,000 population

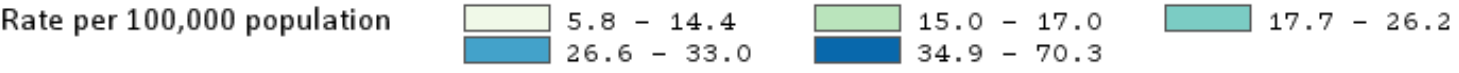
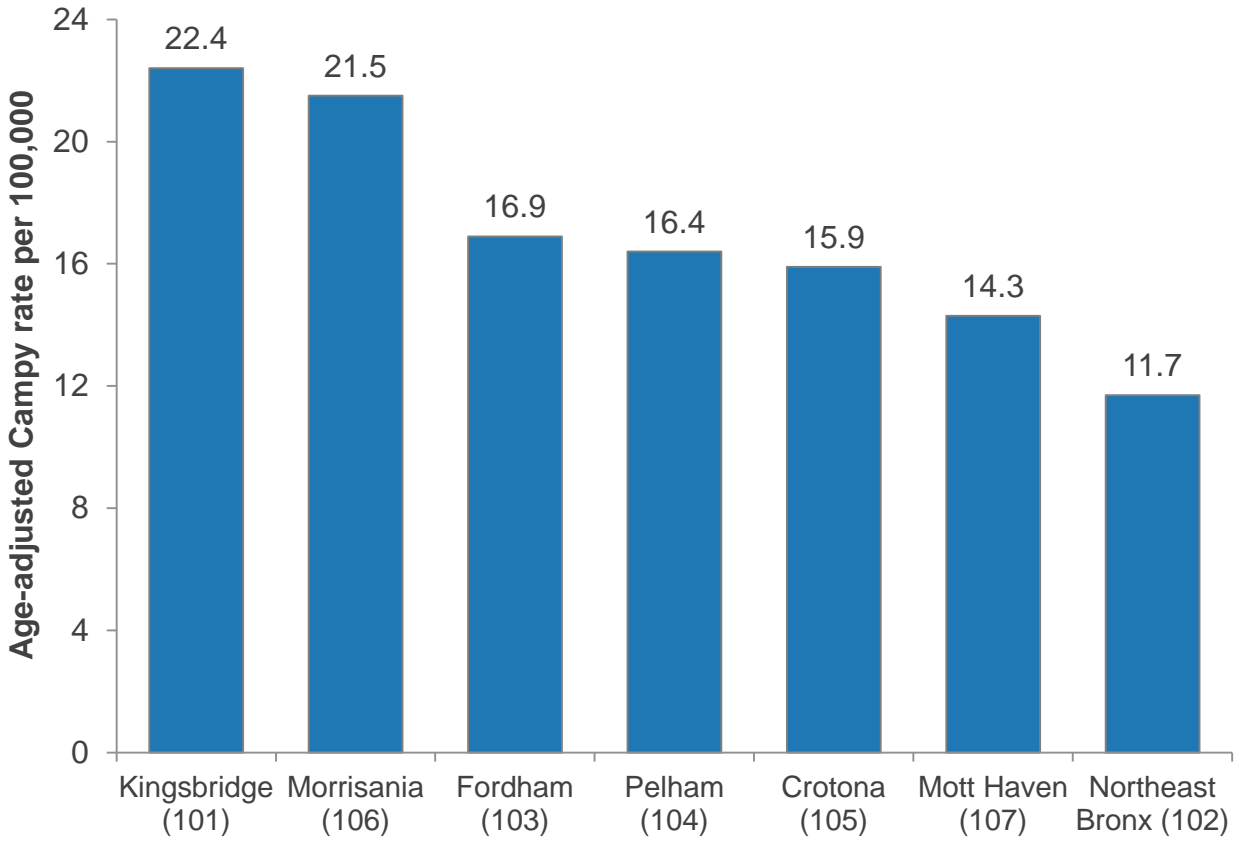
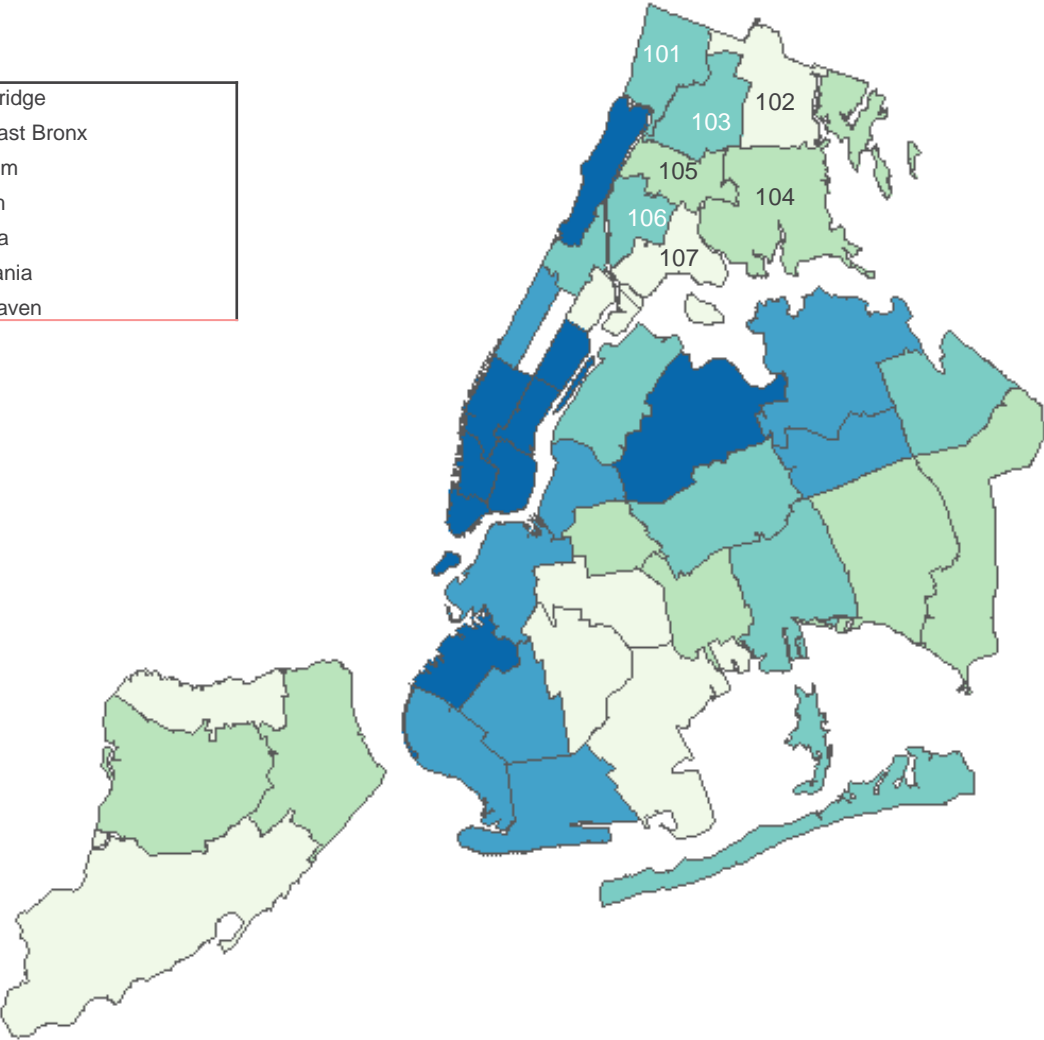


# Campylobacter rates have increased in all five boroughs and are highest in Manhattan.

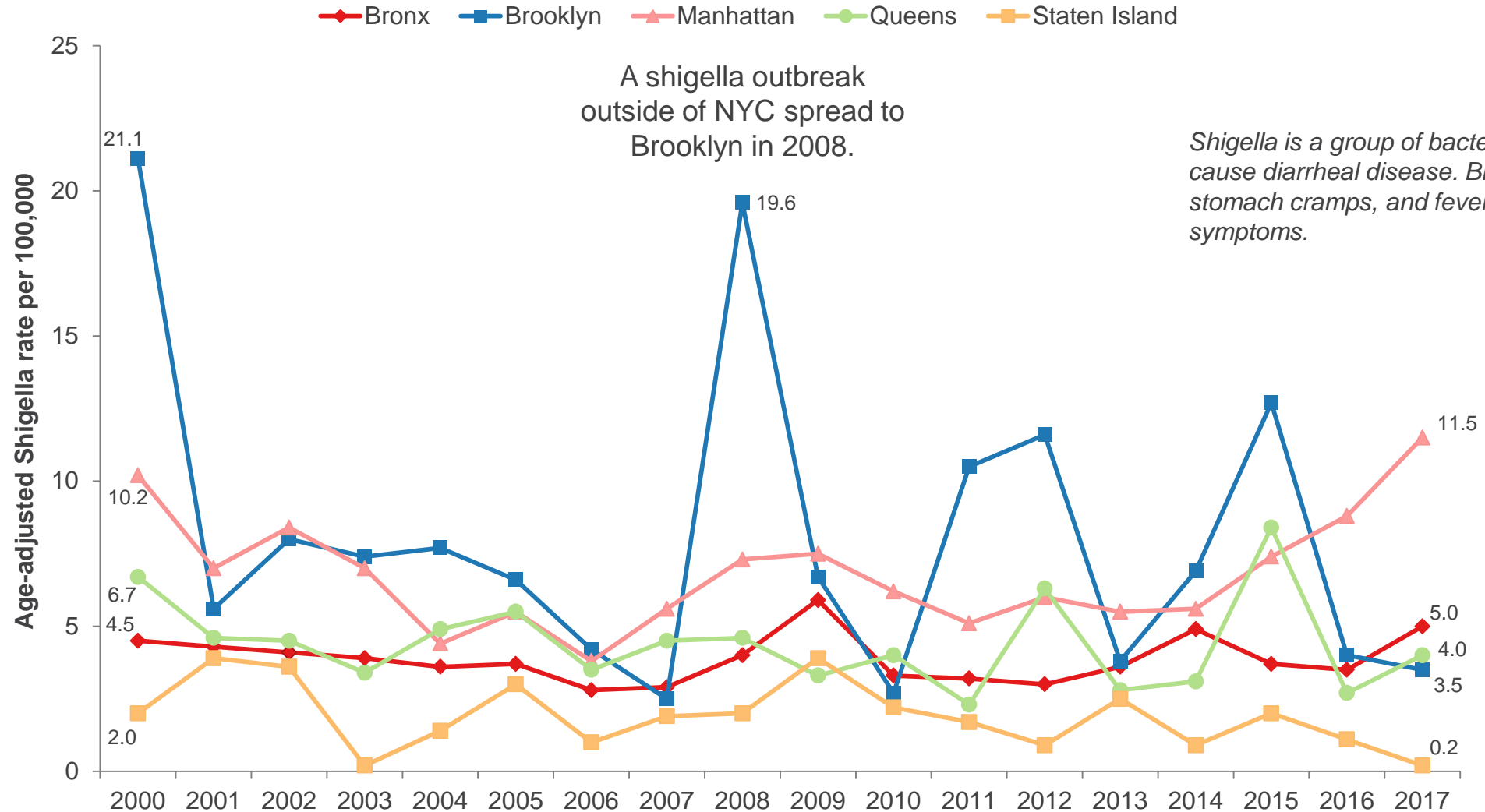


# Campylobacter rates are below average in the Bronx and highest in Southwest Brooklyn, Upper Manhattan, Chelsea, and Lower Manhattan

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



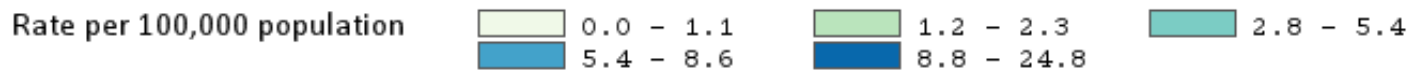
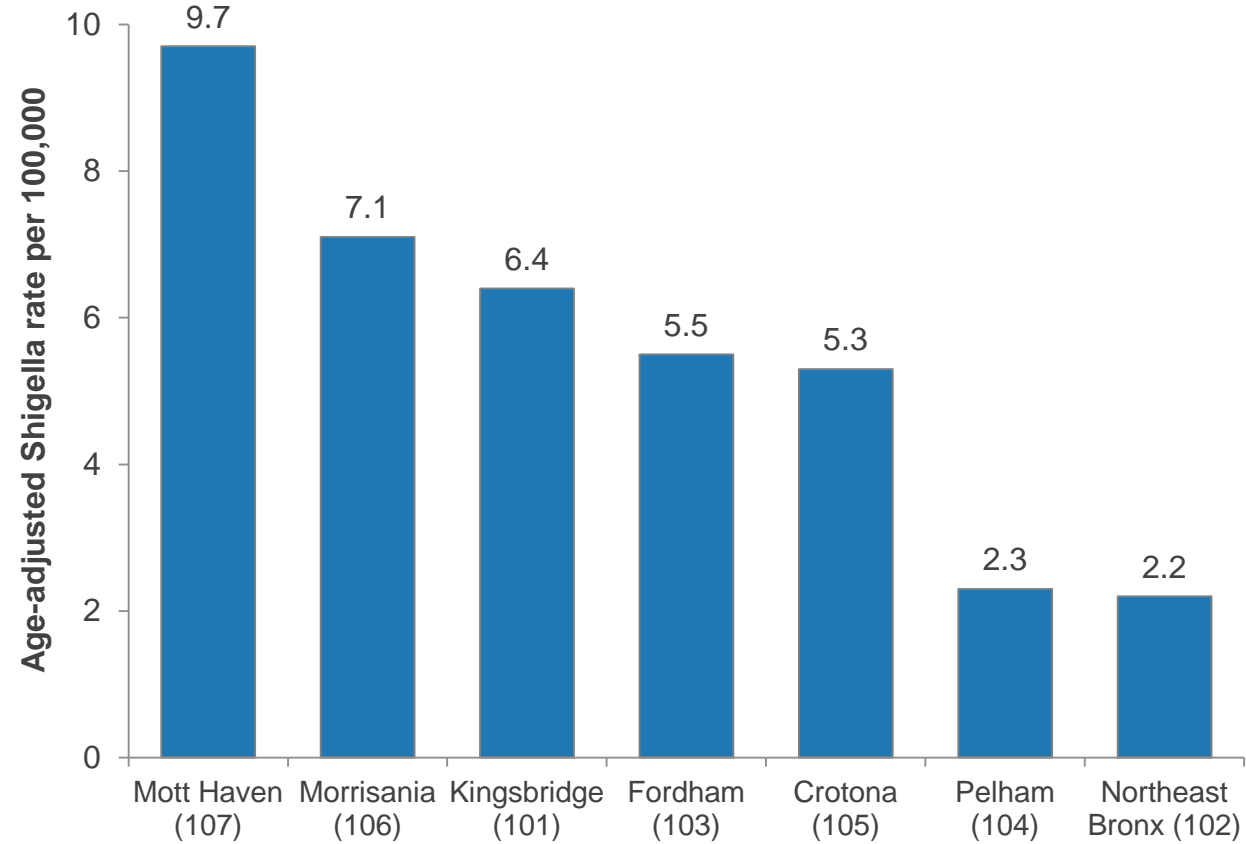
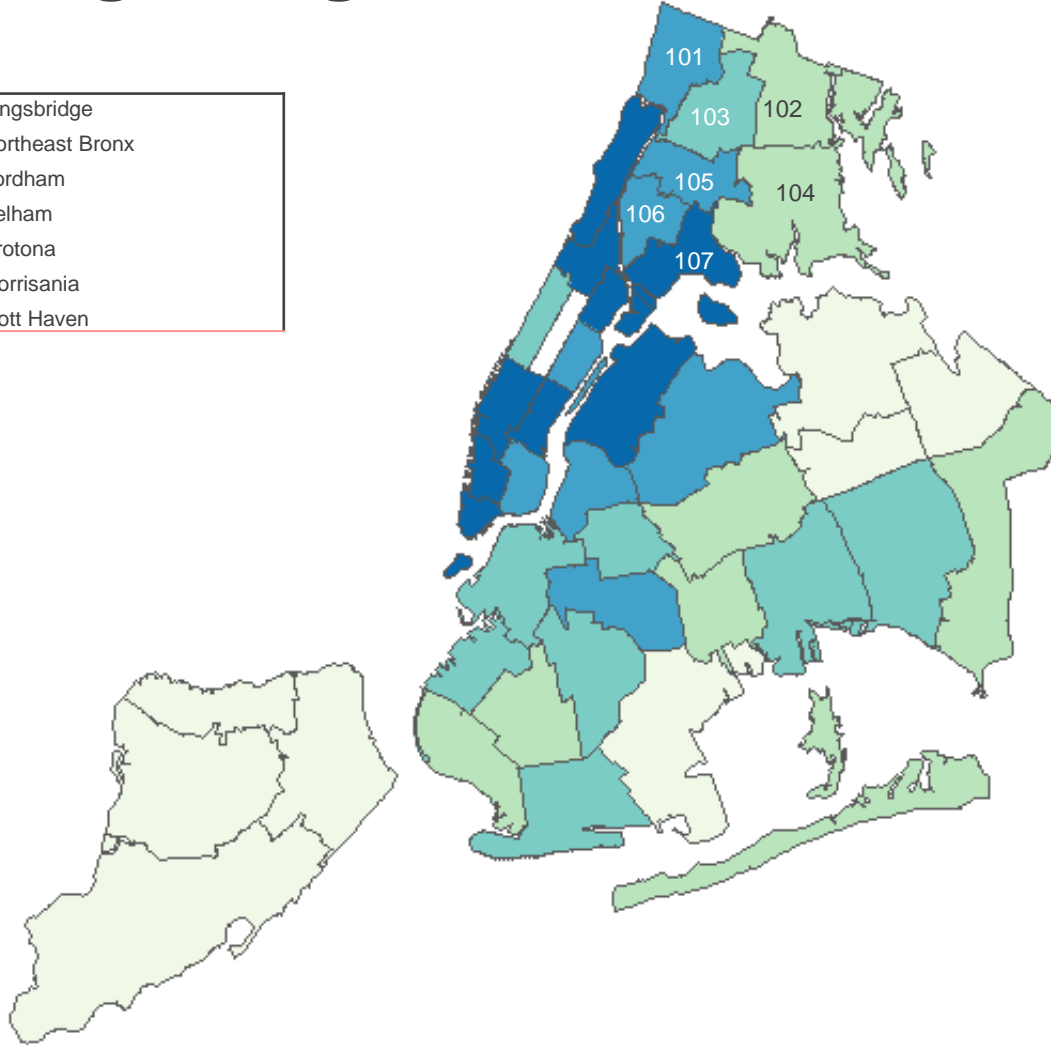
# Shigella rates have decreased in all five boroughs, but the most in Brooklyn.



7 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2000-2017.

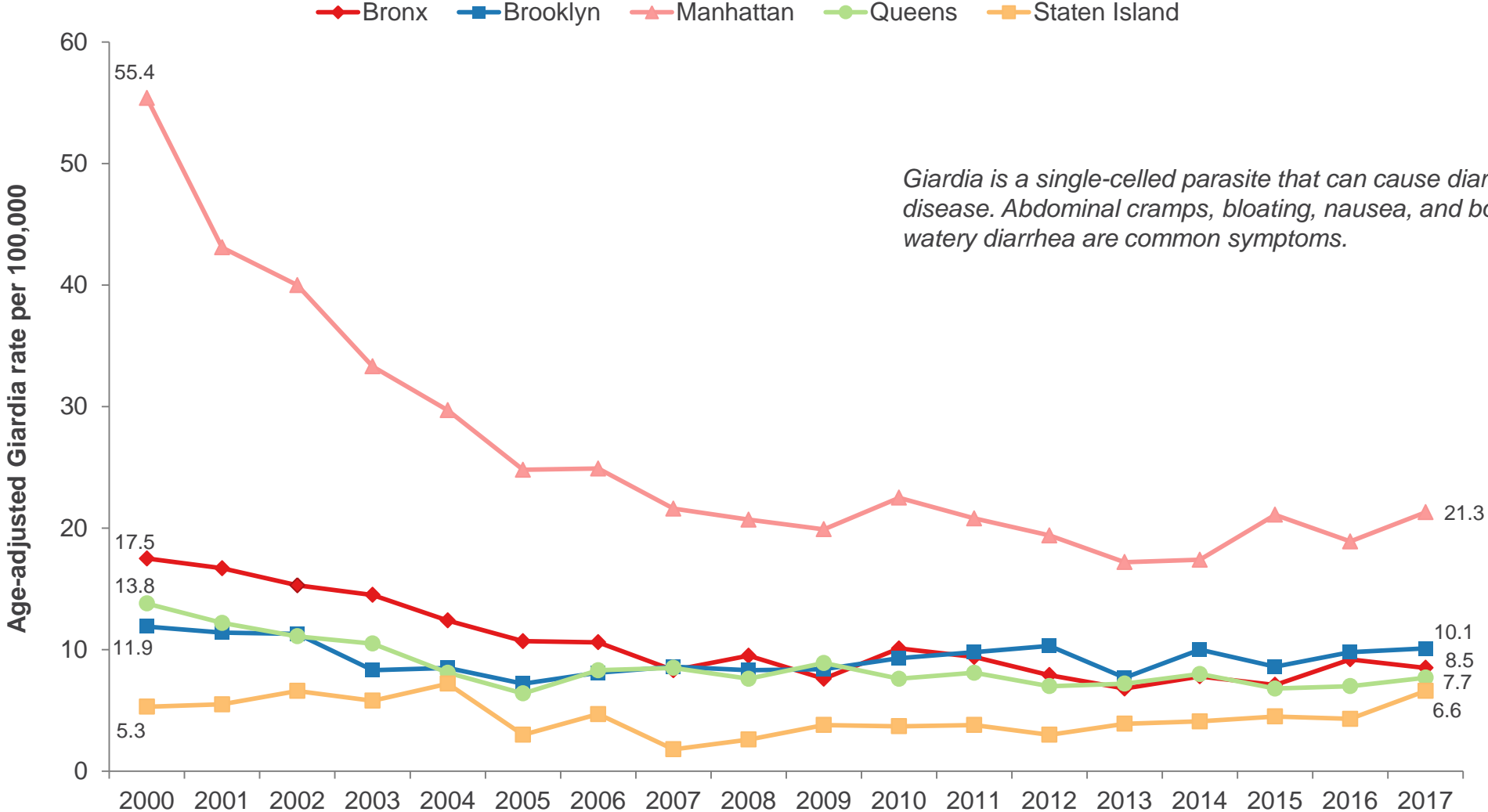
# Shigella rates are higher in Mott Haven, Morrisania and Kingsbridge areas of the Bronx as compared to NYC overall

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven





# Giardia rates have decreased in all five boroughs, but the most in Manhattan

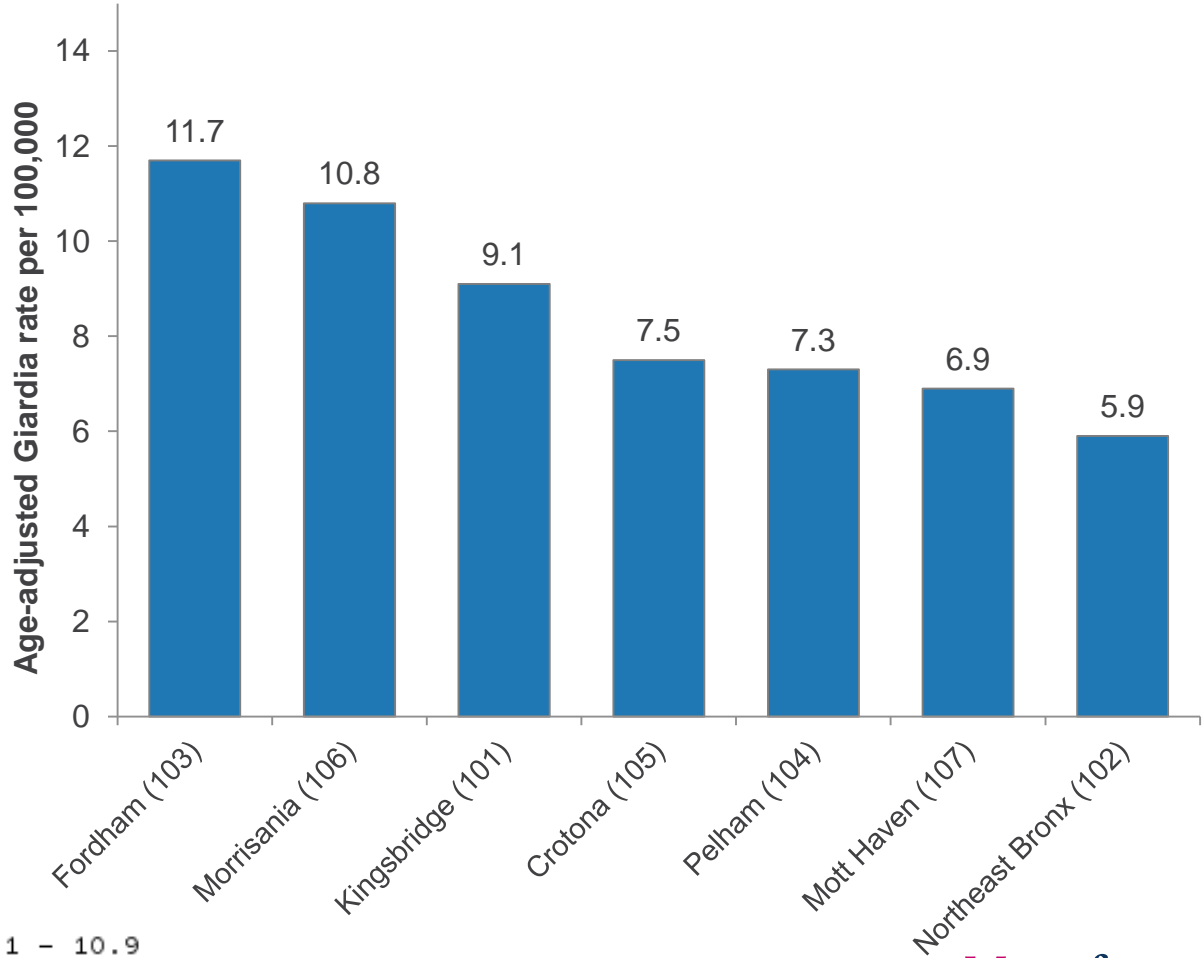
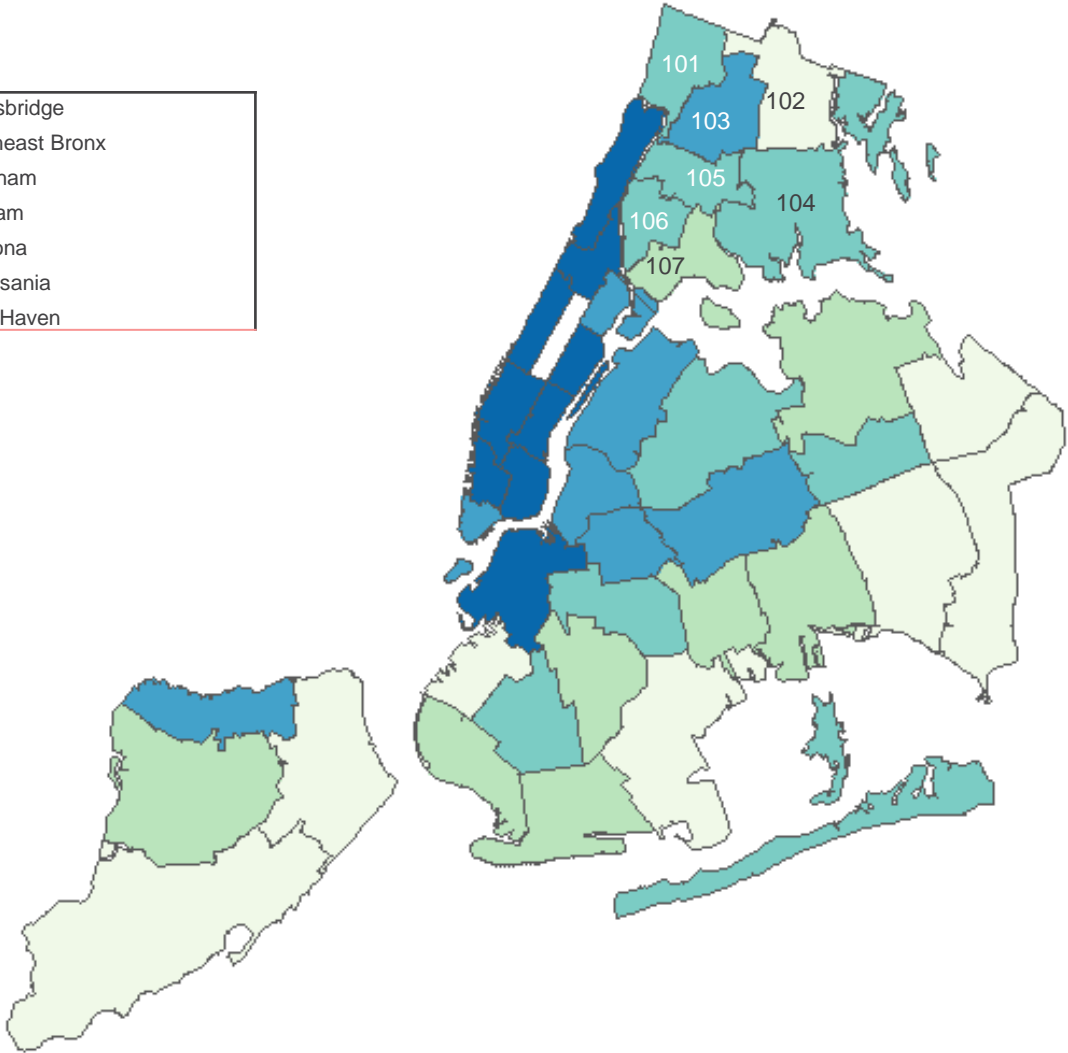


9 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2000-2017.



# Except for Fordham, Giardia rates are below average in the Bronx and highest in all of Manhattan and downtown Brooklyn

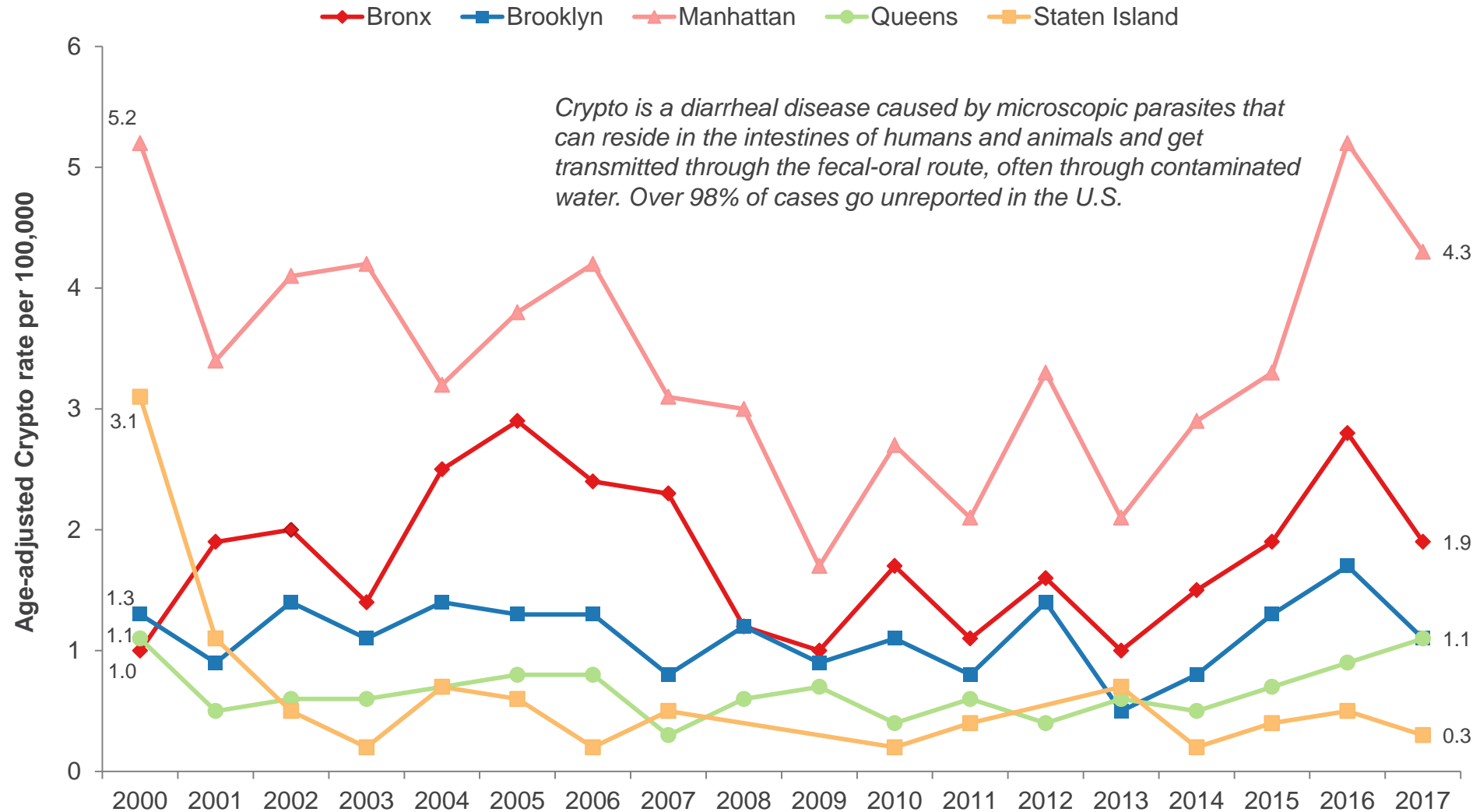
- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



Rate per 100,000 population

1.1 - 5.6	5.7 - 6.8	7.1 - 10.9
11.8 - 17.7	18.2 - 47.7	

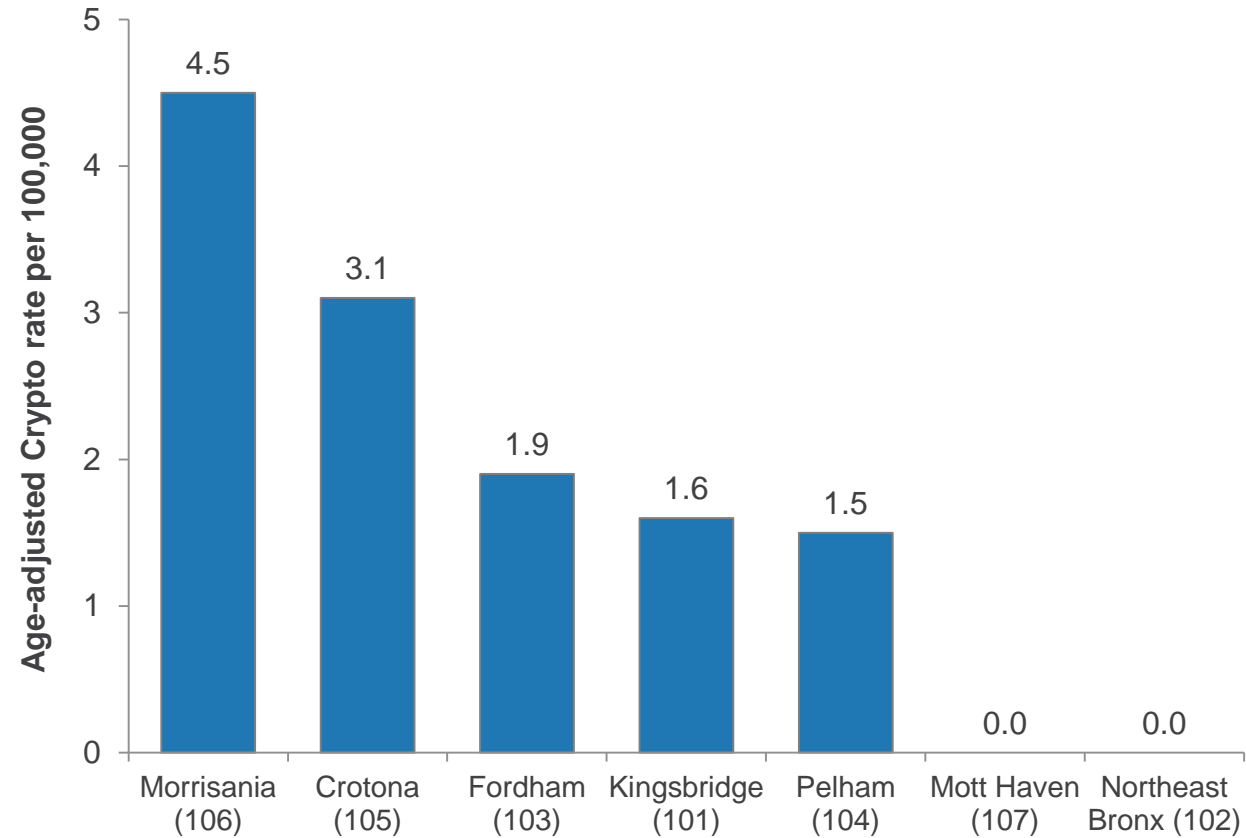
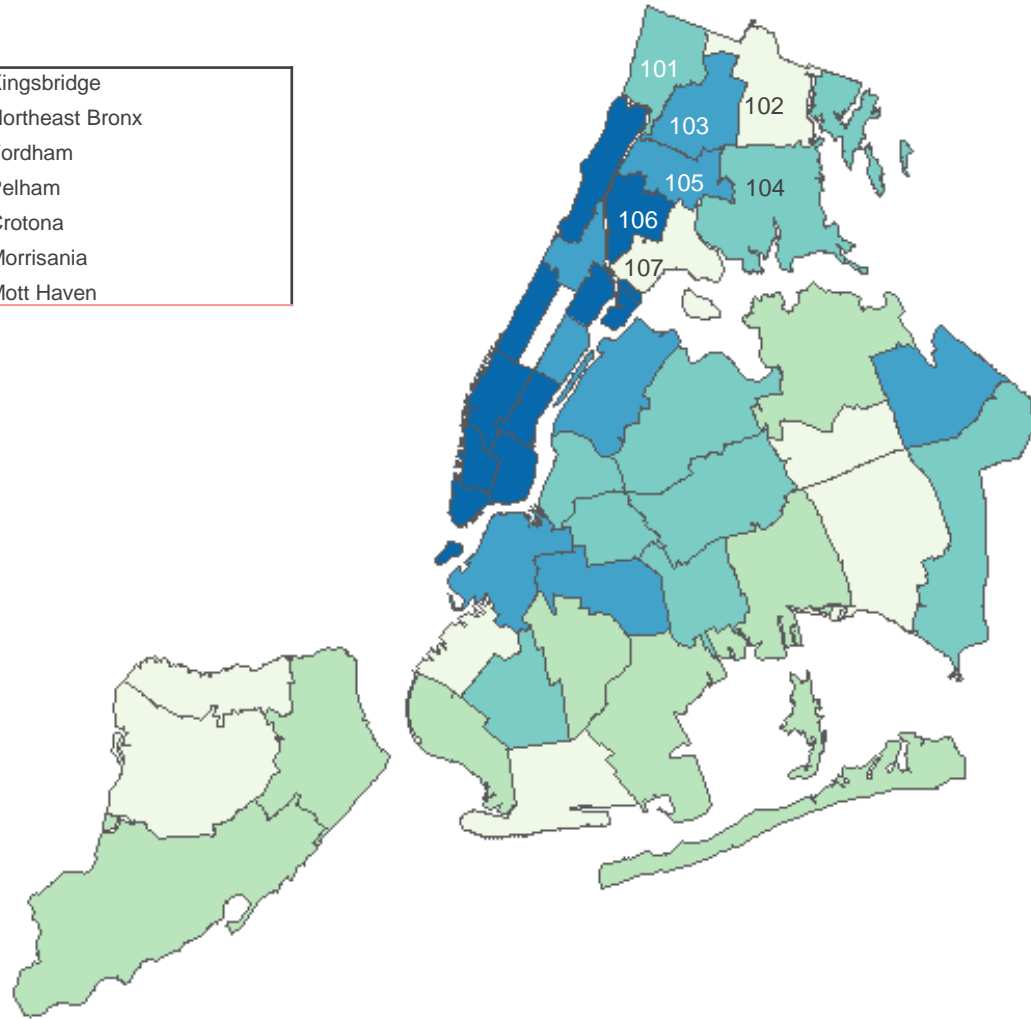
# Cryptosporidiosis (crypto) rates have nearly doubled in the Bronx



11 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2000-2017. Data missing for Staten Island for 2008, 2009, and 2012.

# Crypto rates are above average in Morrisania and Crotona areas of the Bronx as compared to NYC overall

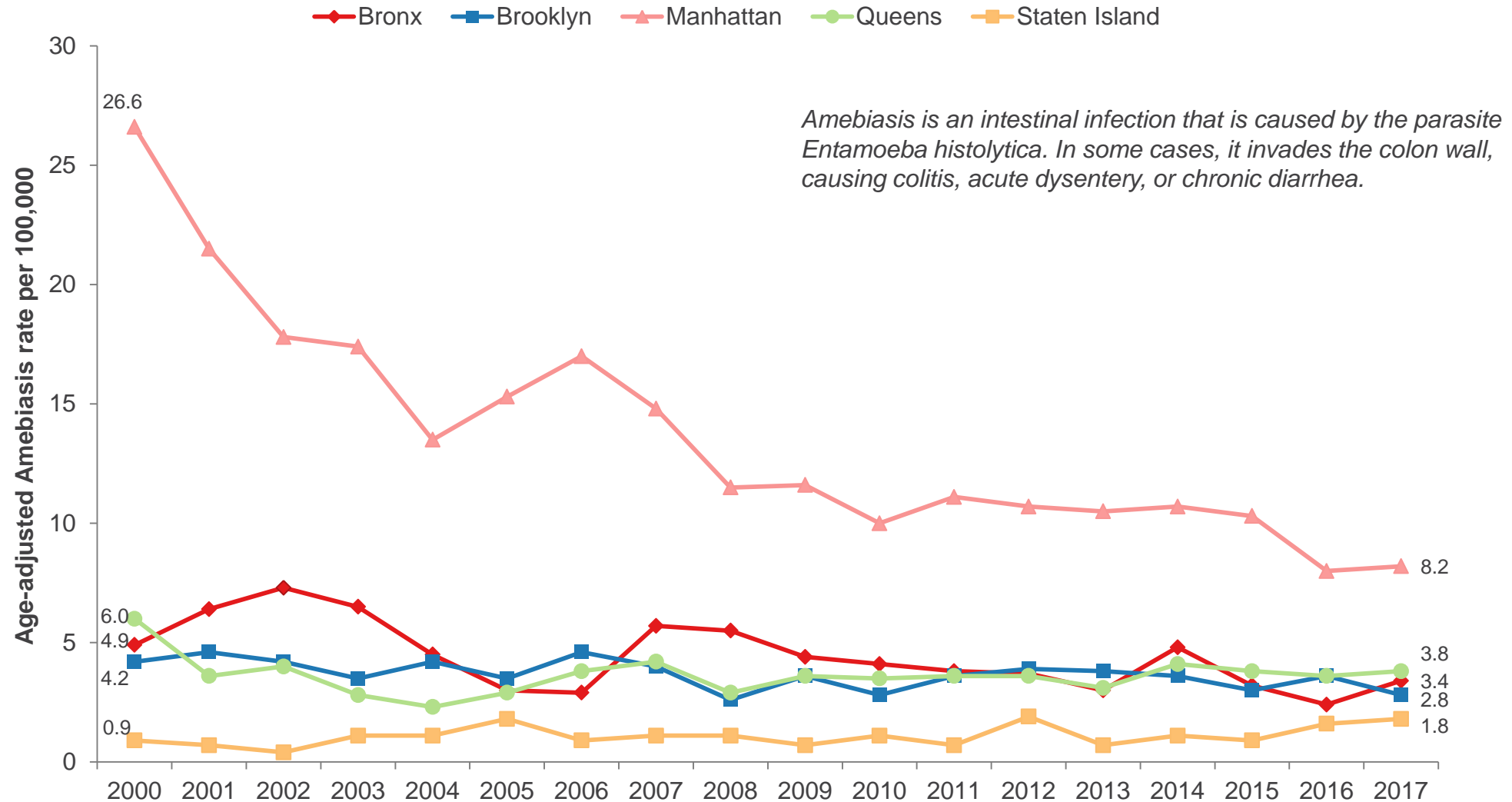
- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



Rate per 100,000 population

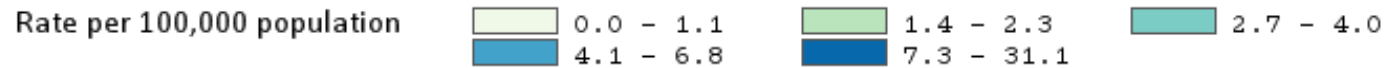
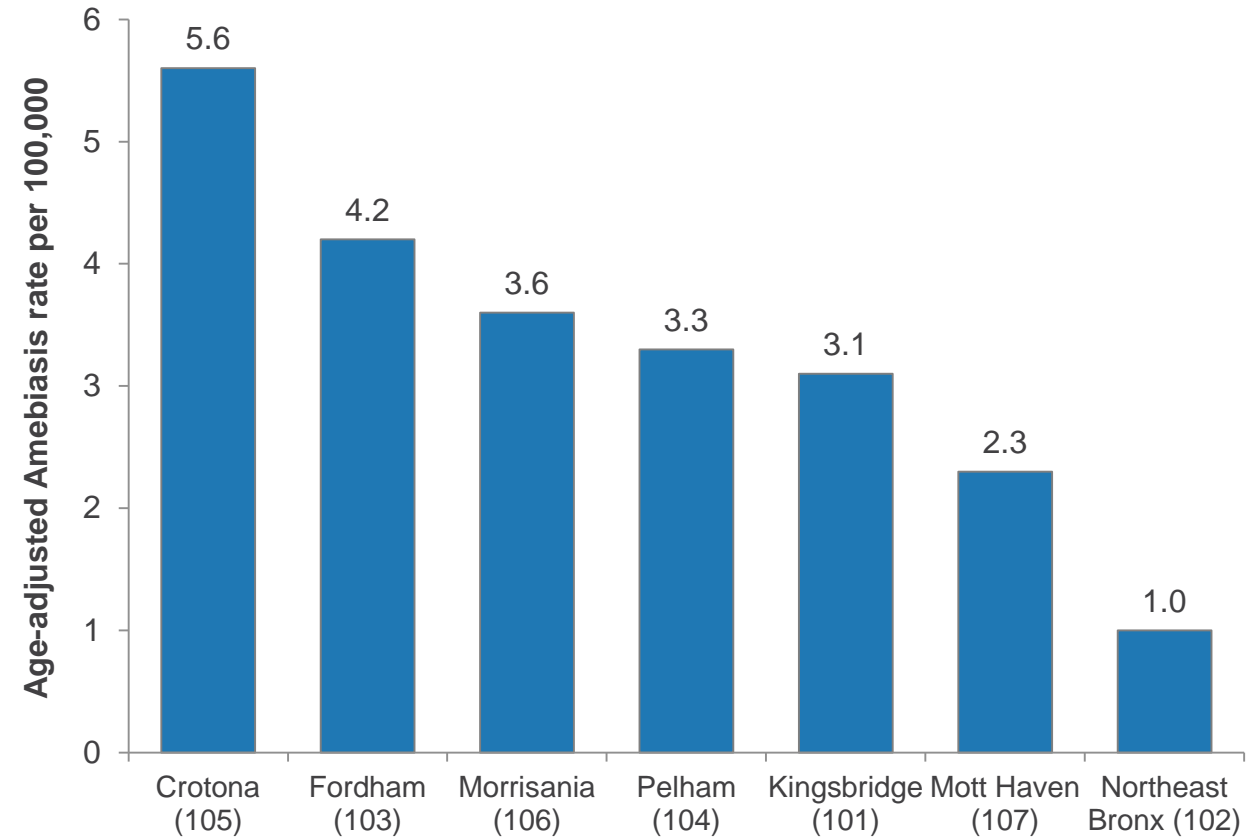
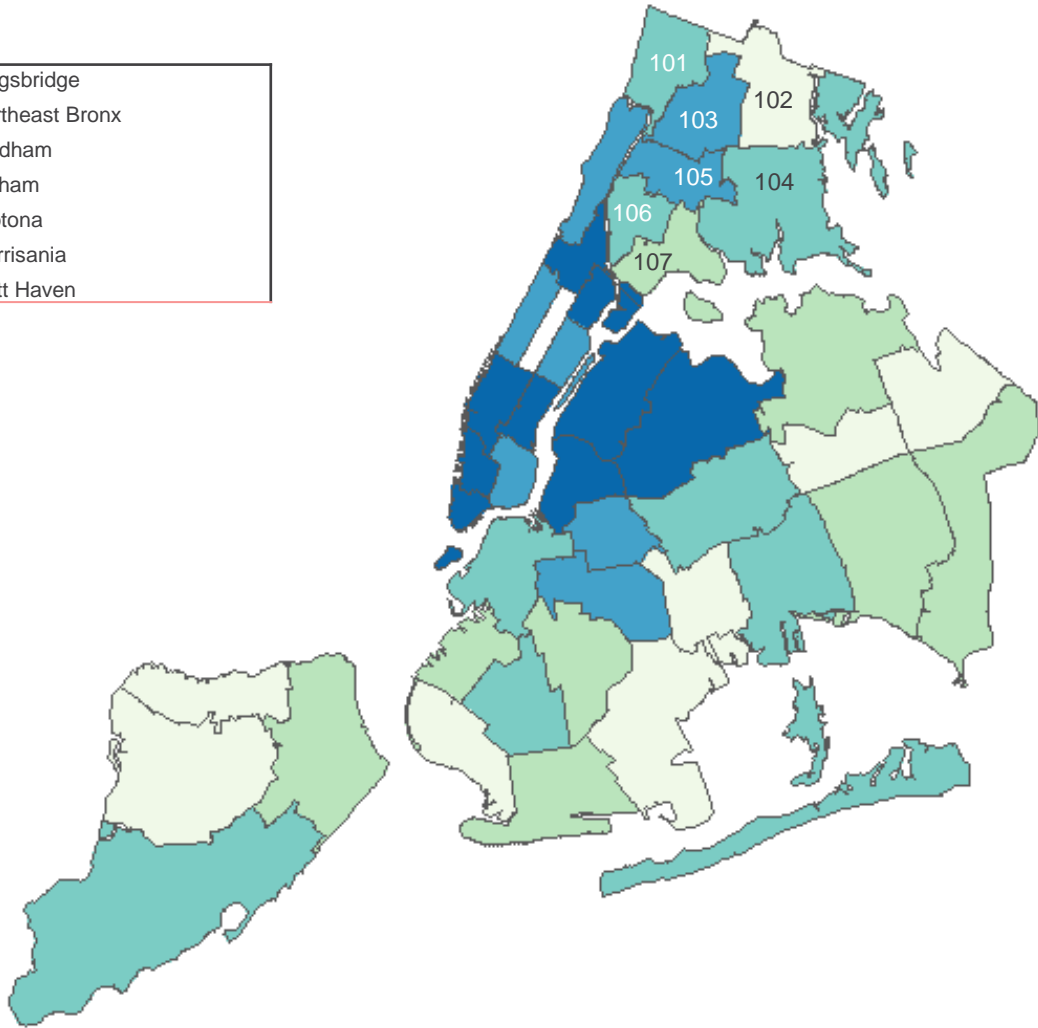
0.0 - 0.3	0.5 - 1.0	1.1 - 1.6
1.9 - 3.4	3.5 - 8.9	

# Amebiasis rates have decreased in all boroughs except Staten Island, but the most in Manhattan.



# Amebiasis rates are above average in the Crotona area of the Bronx as compared to NYC overall

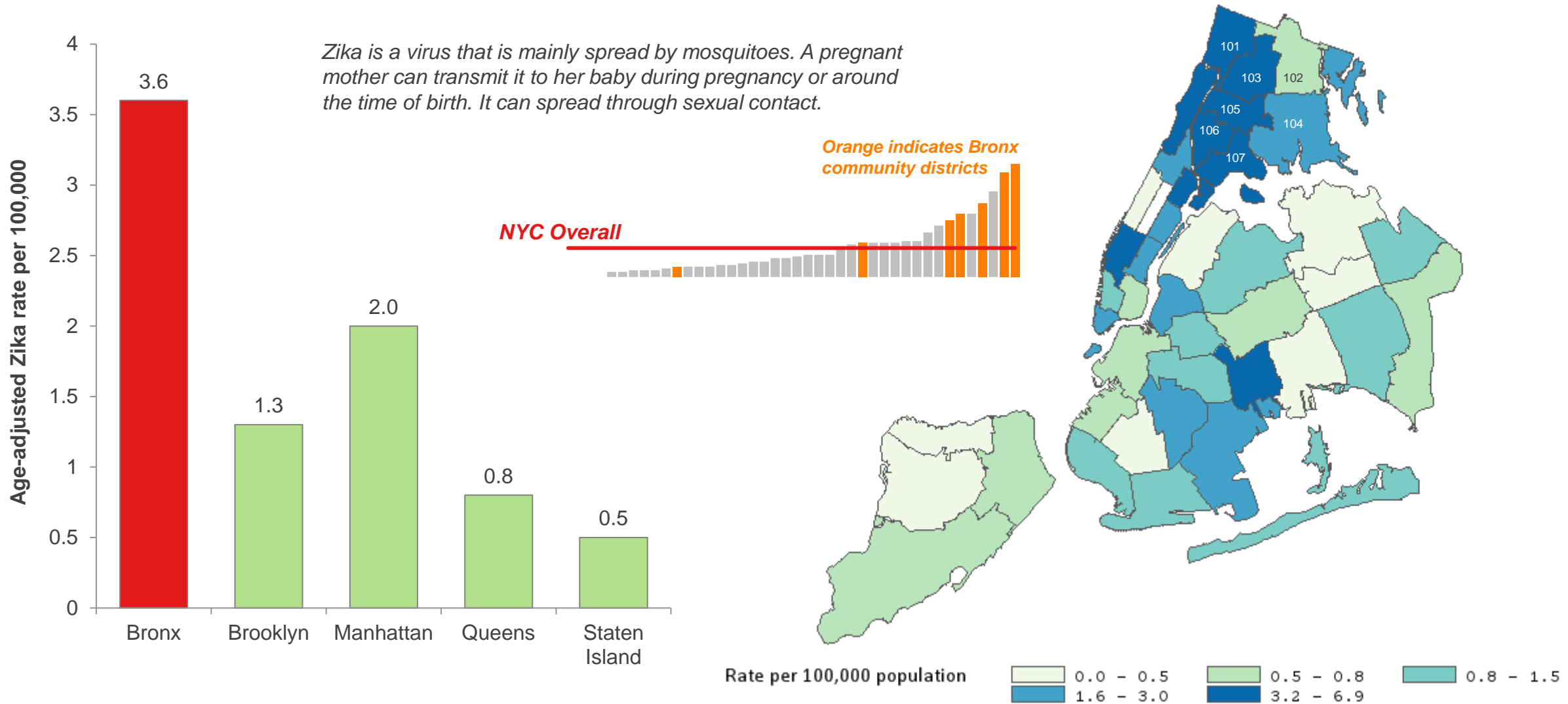
- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



# Vector-Borne Diseases

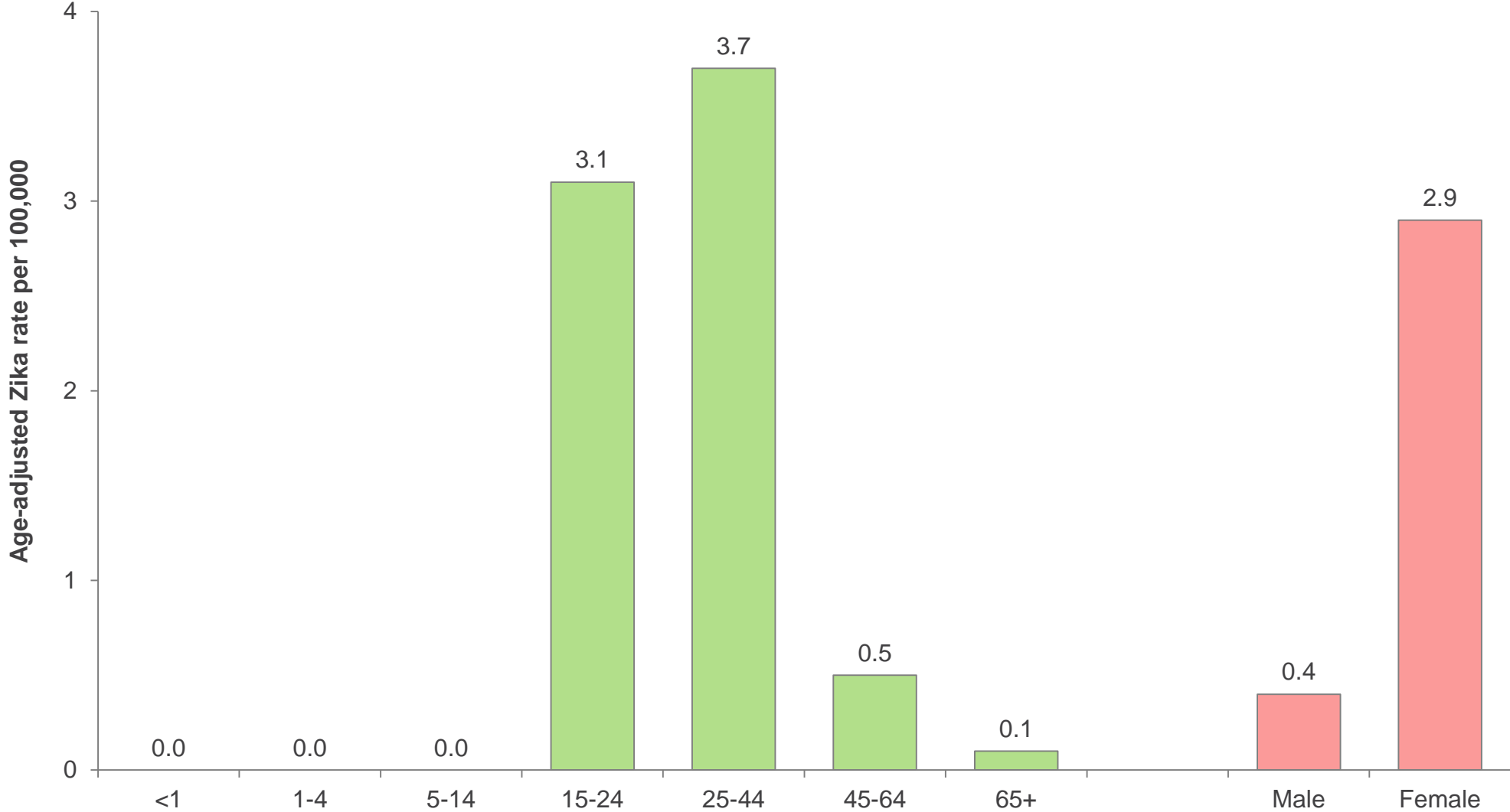
Data note: All data are reported by labs and are not a measure of true incidence in the population as not all people seek care or are tested.

# The Bronx had the highest burden of Zika in 2017





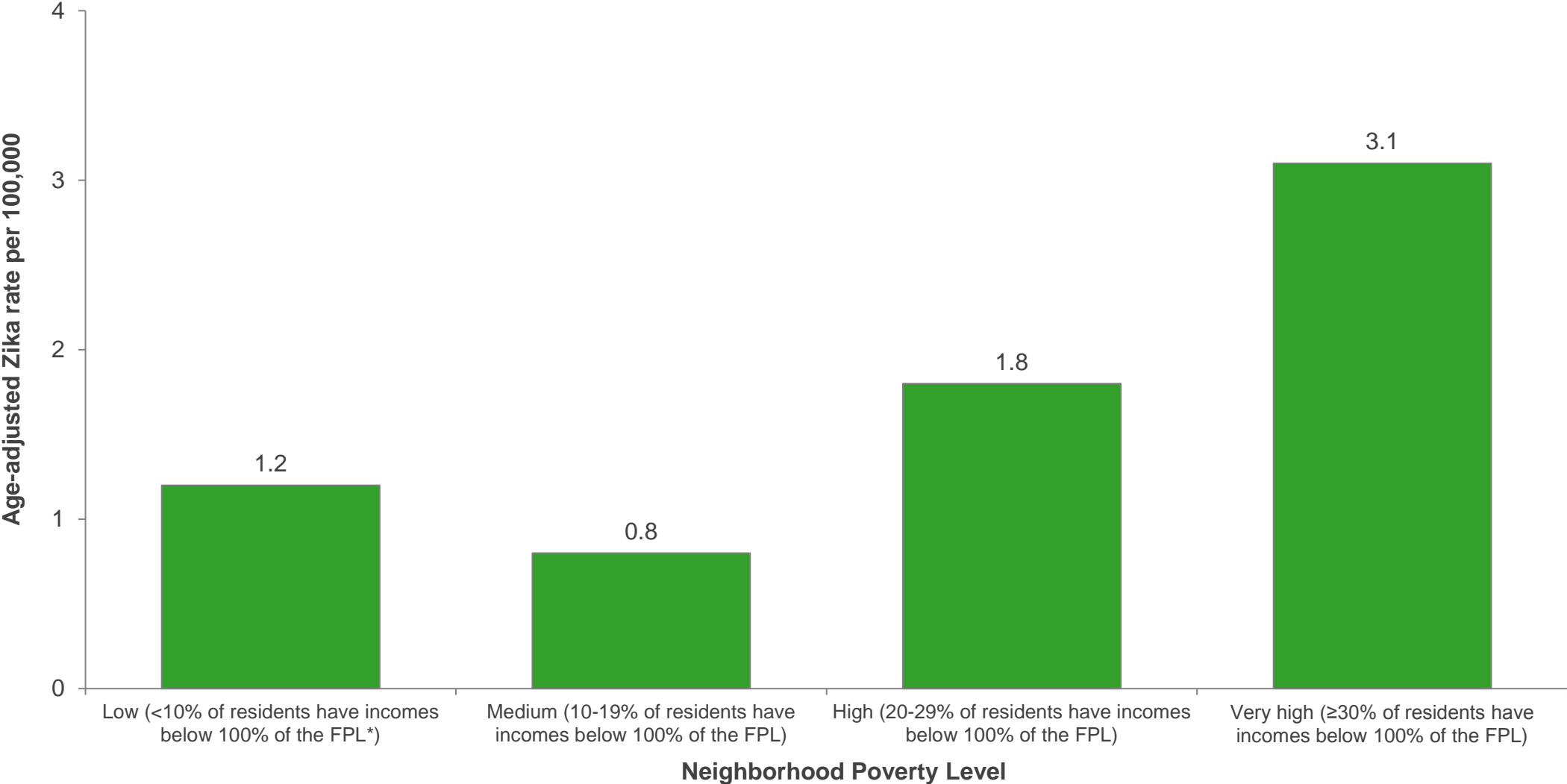
# In NYC overall, Zika rates are highest for 25-44 year olds and women



17 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017. Rates for age not age-adjusted.

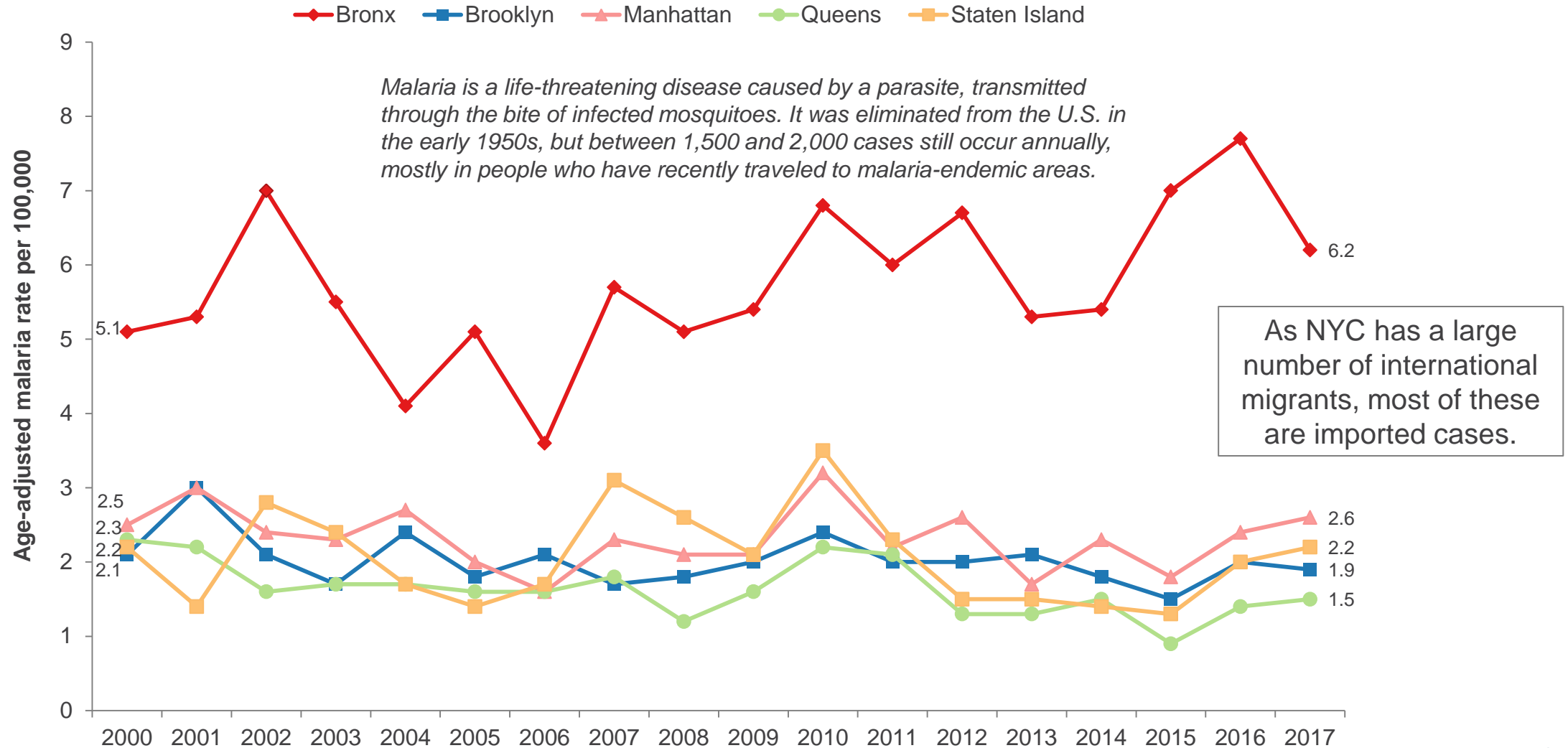


# In NYC overall, Zika rates are highest in high poverty neighborhoods



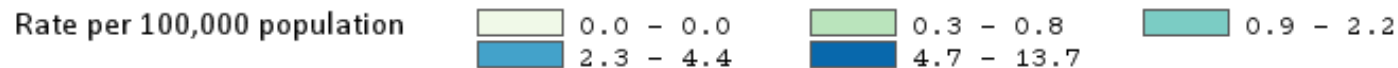
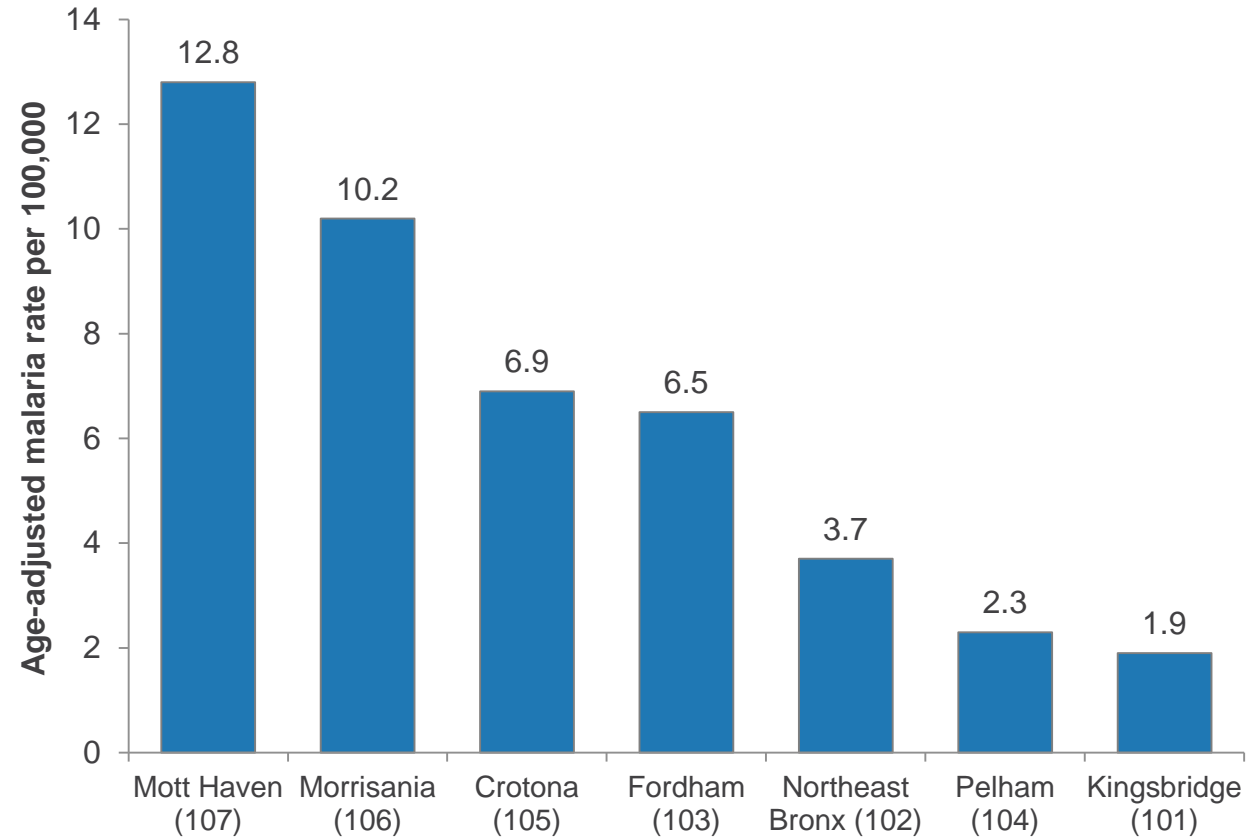
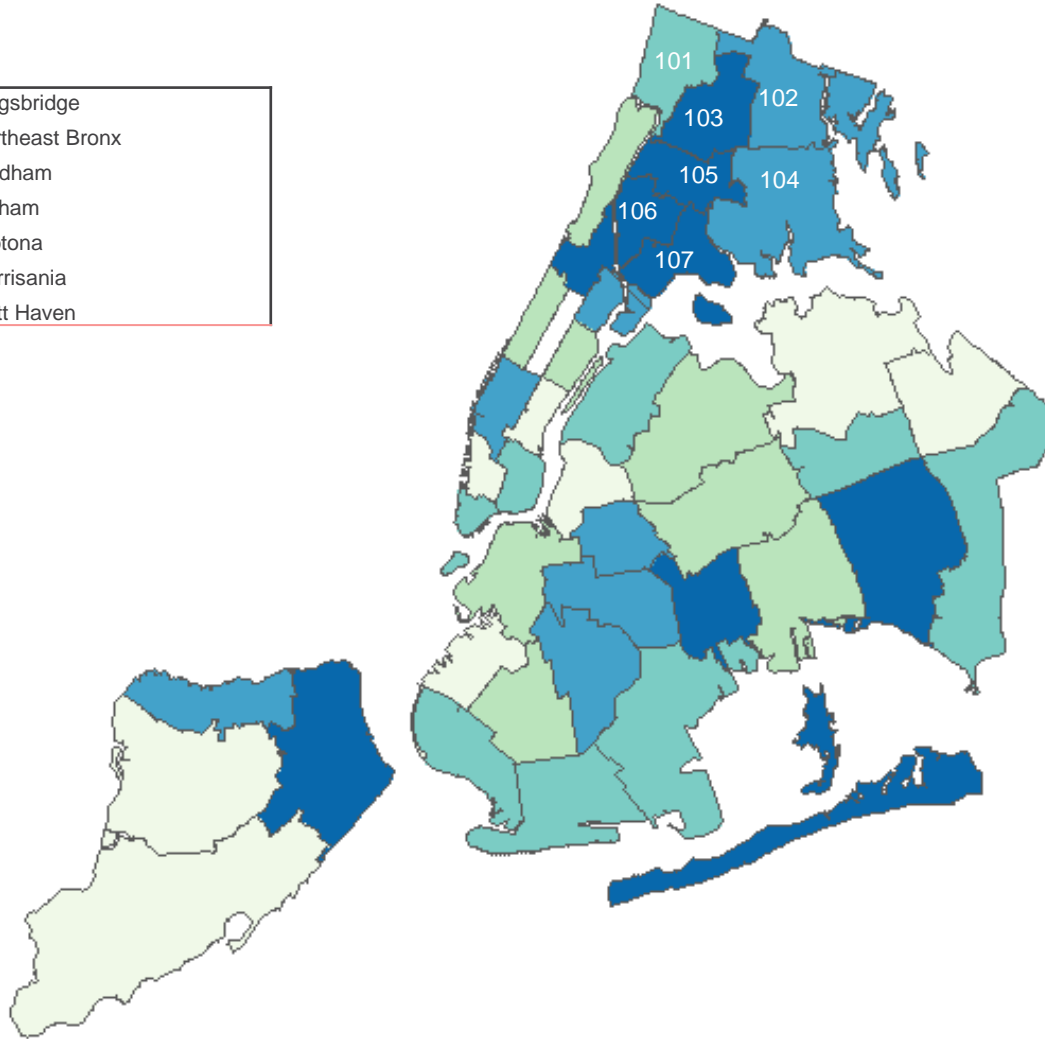
<sup>18</sup> Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017.

# Malaria rates have decreased in all boroughs except the Bronx, where the malaria rate is highest and has modestly increased

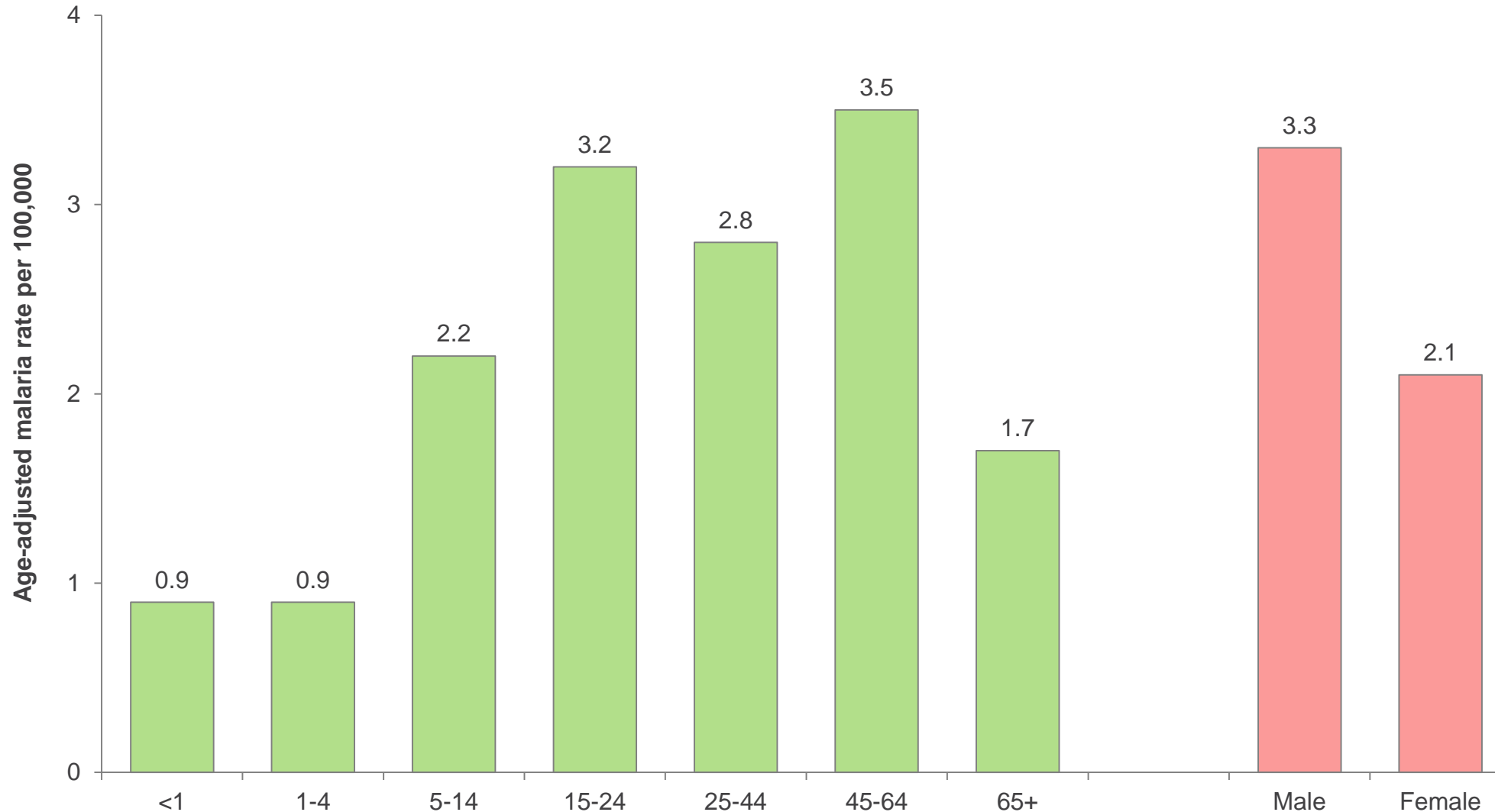


# Malaria rates are highest in the Bronx, Central Harlem, and North Staten Island

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven

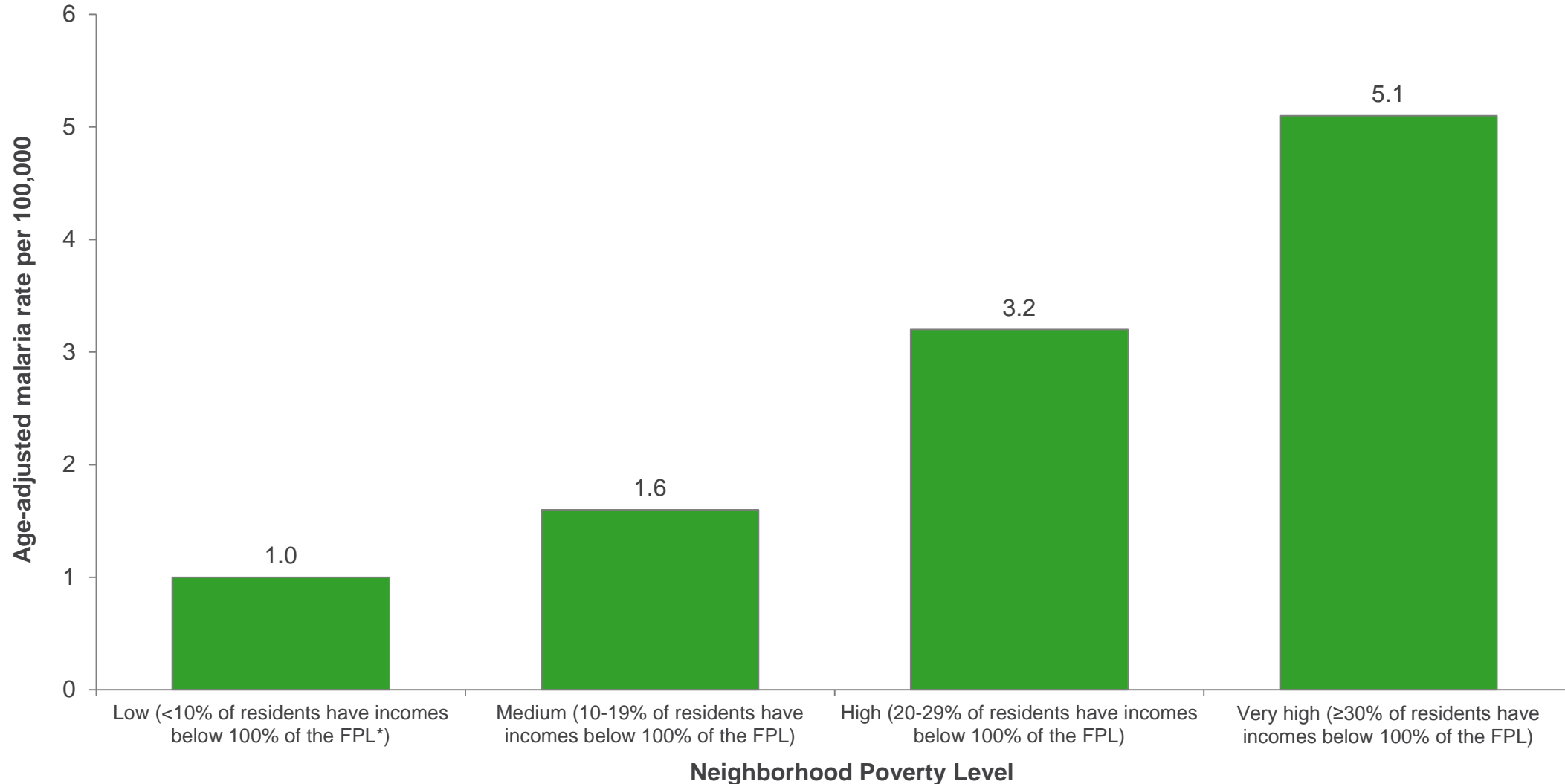


# In NYC overall, malaria rates are highest for 45-64 year olds and men

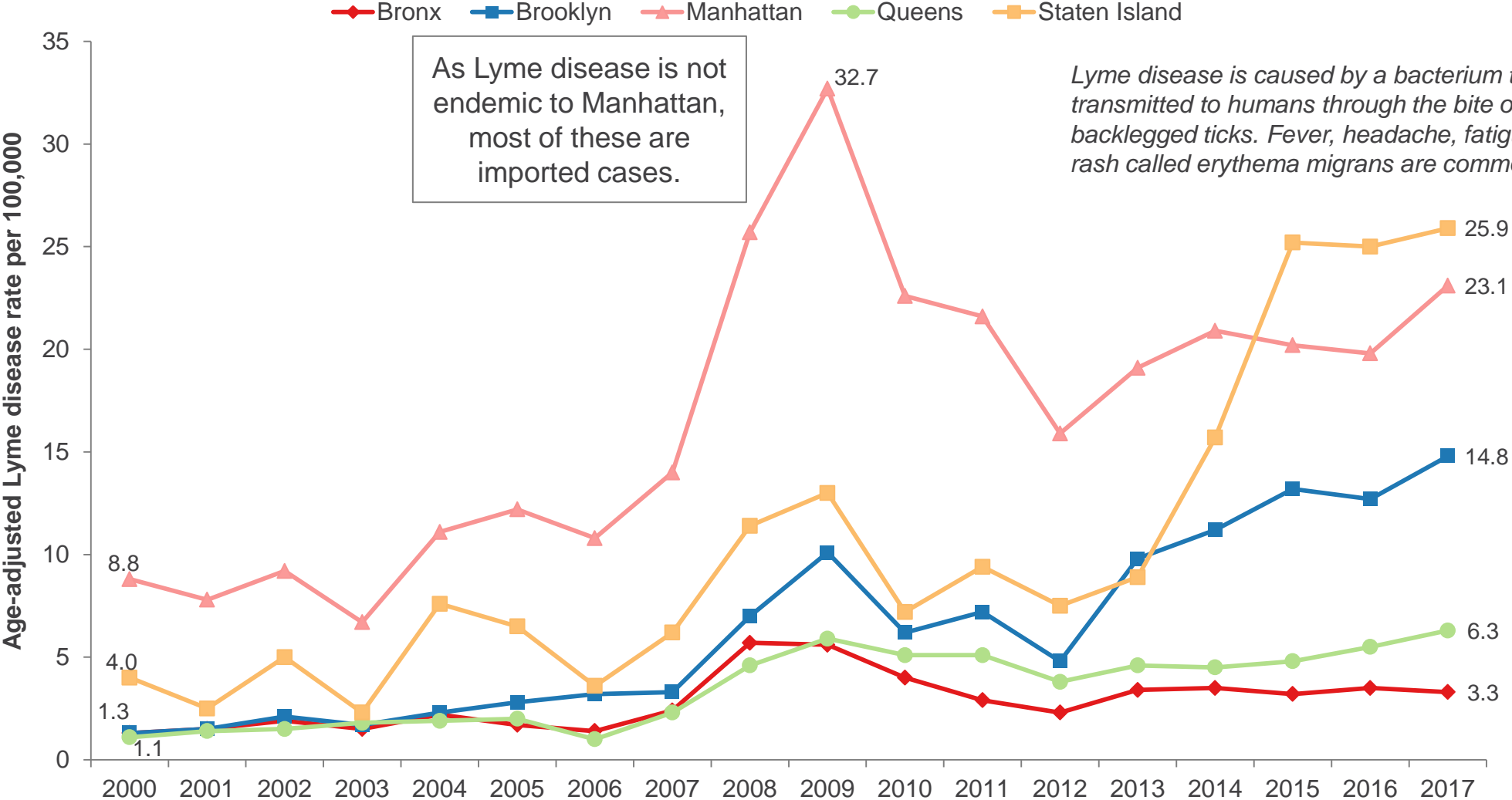


21 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017.  
Rates for age not age-adjusted.

# In NYC overall, malaria rates increase as neighborhood poverty level increases



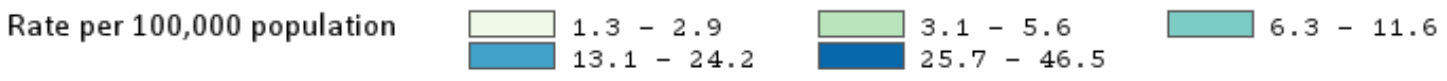
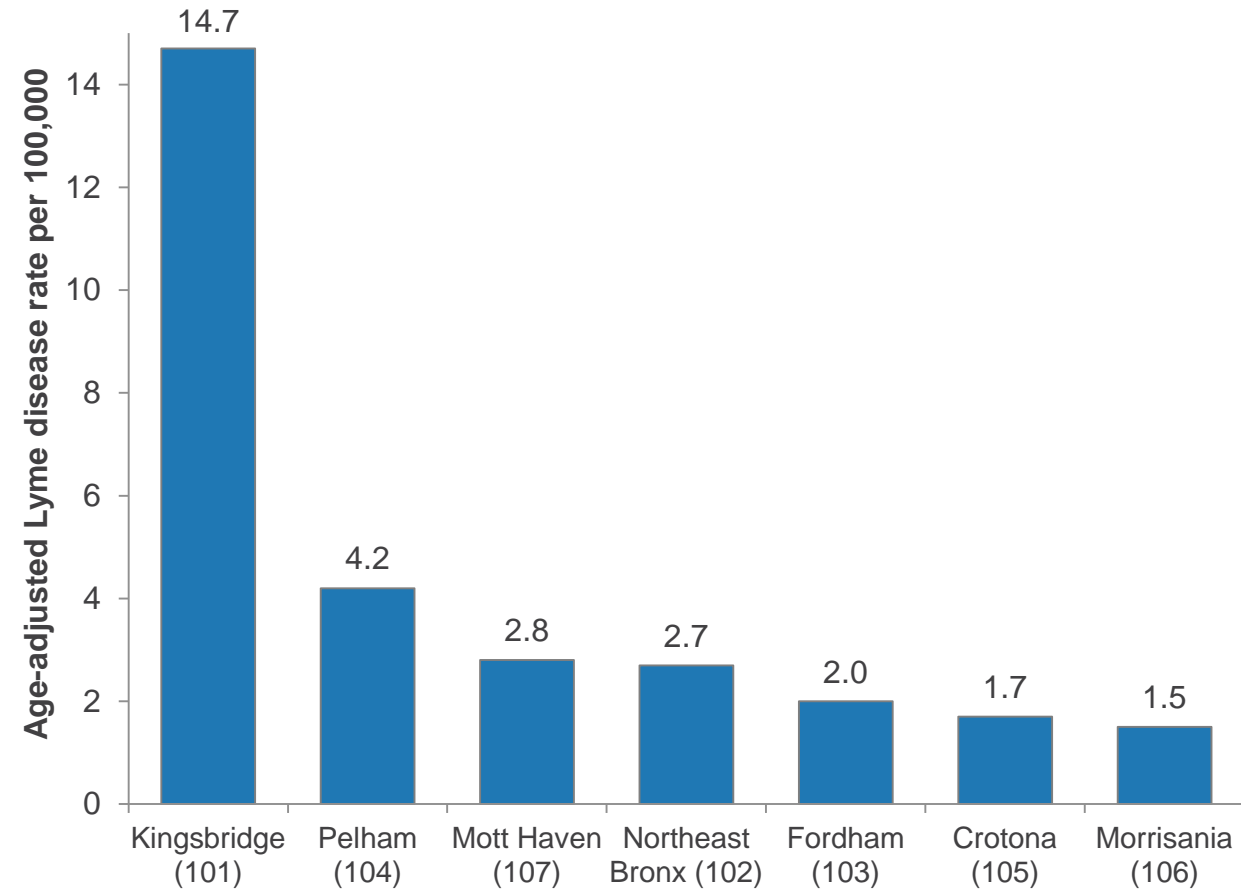
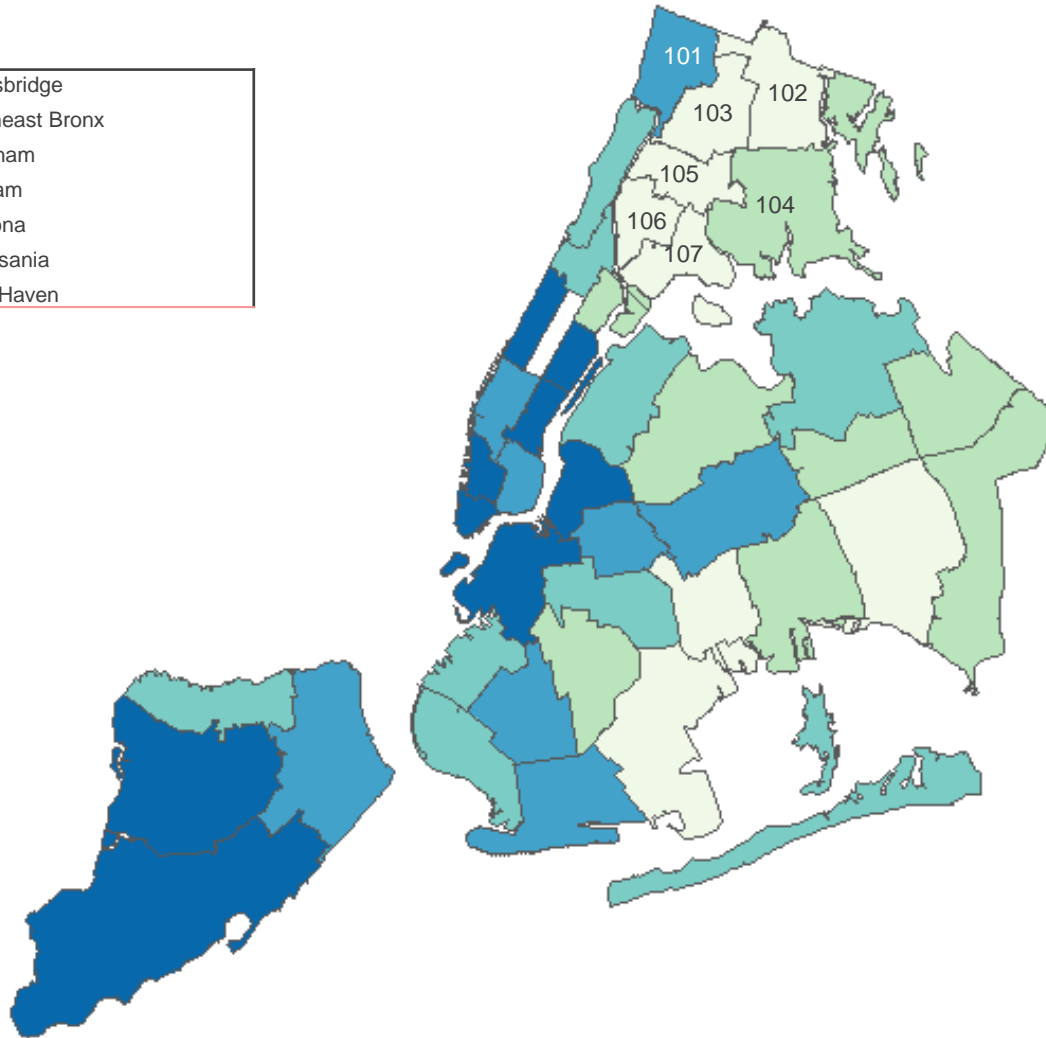
# Lyme disease rates have increased in all five boroughs, but most dramatically in Staten Island. Rates are lowest in the Bronx.



23 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2000-2017.

# Lyme disease rates are below average in the Bronx except for Kingsbridge and are highest in Northwest Brooklyn, Manhattan and Staten Island

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven

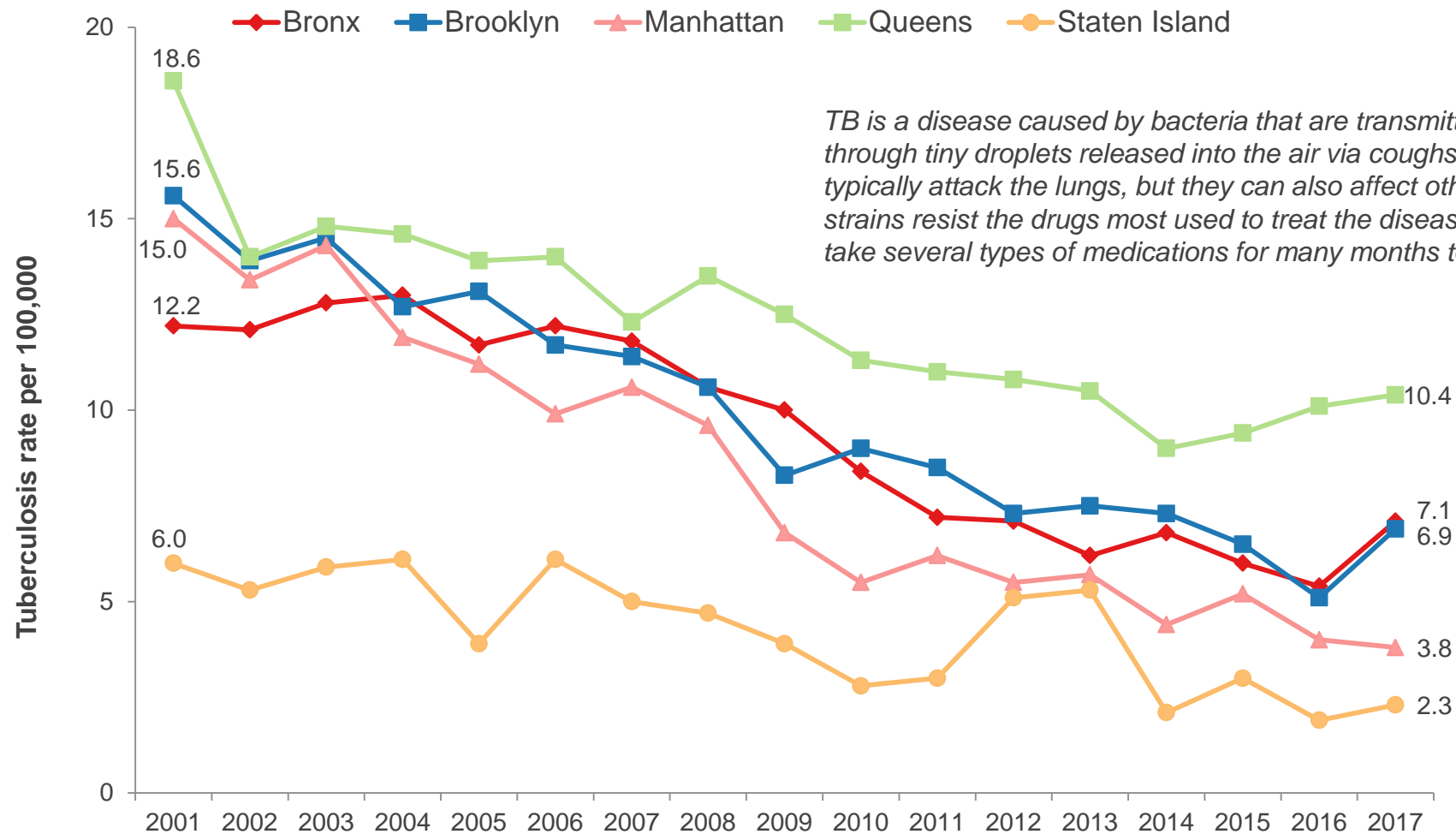




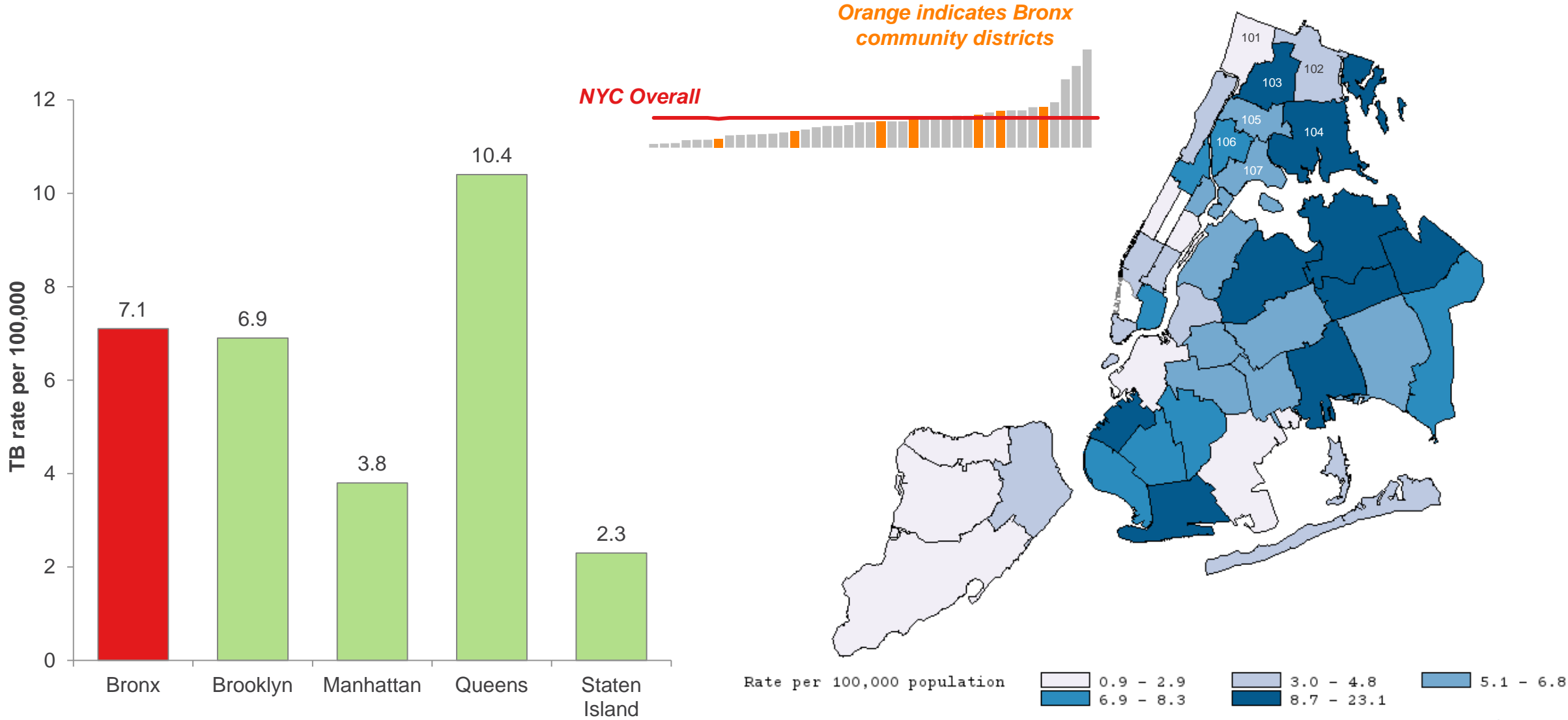
# Other Communicable Diseases

Data note: All data are reported by labs and are not a measure of true incidence in the population as not all people seek care or are tested.

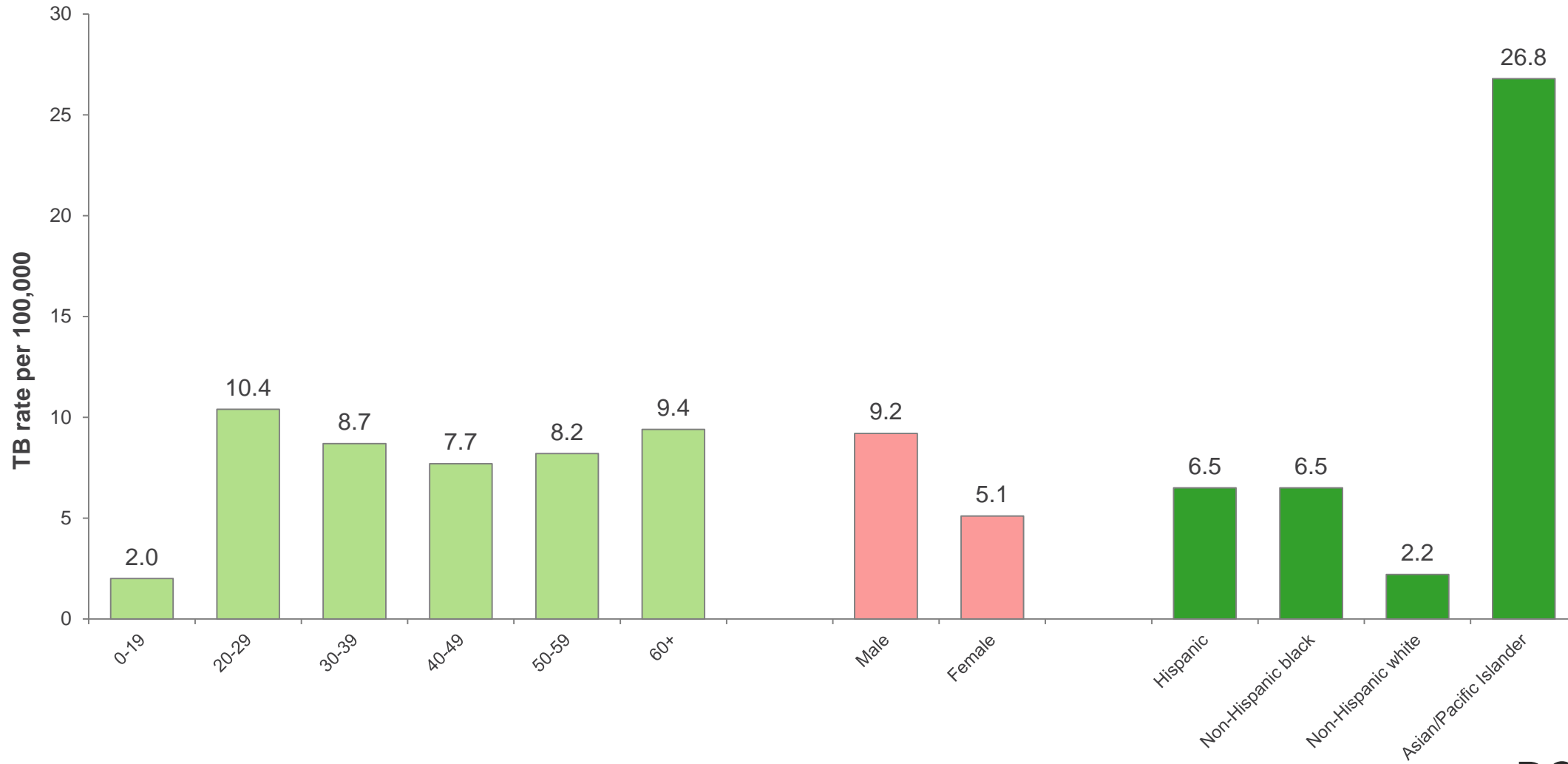
# For all boroughs, rates of new TB infections have declined. In the Bronx, the rate has decreased by 55%



# TB rates are about average in the Bronx and highest in Queens

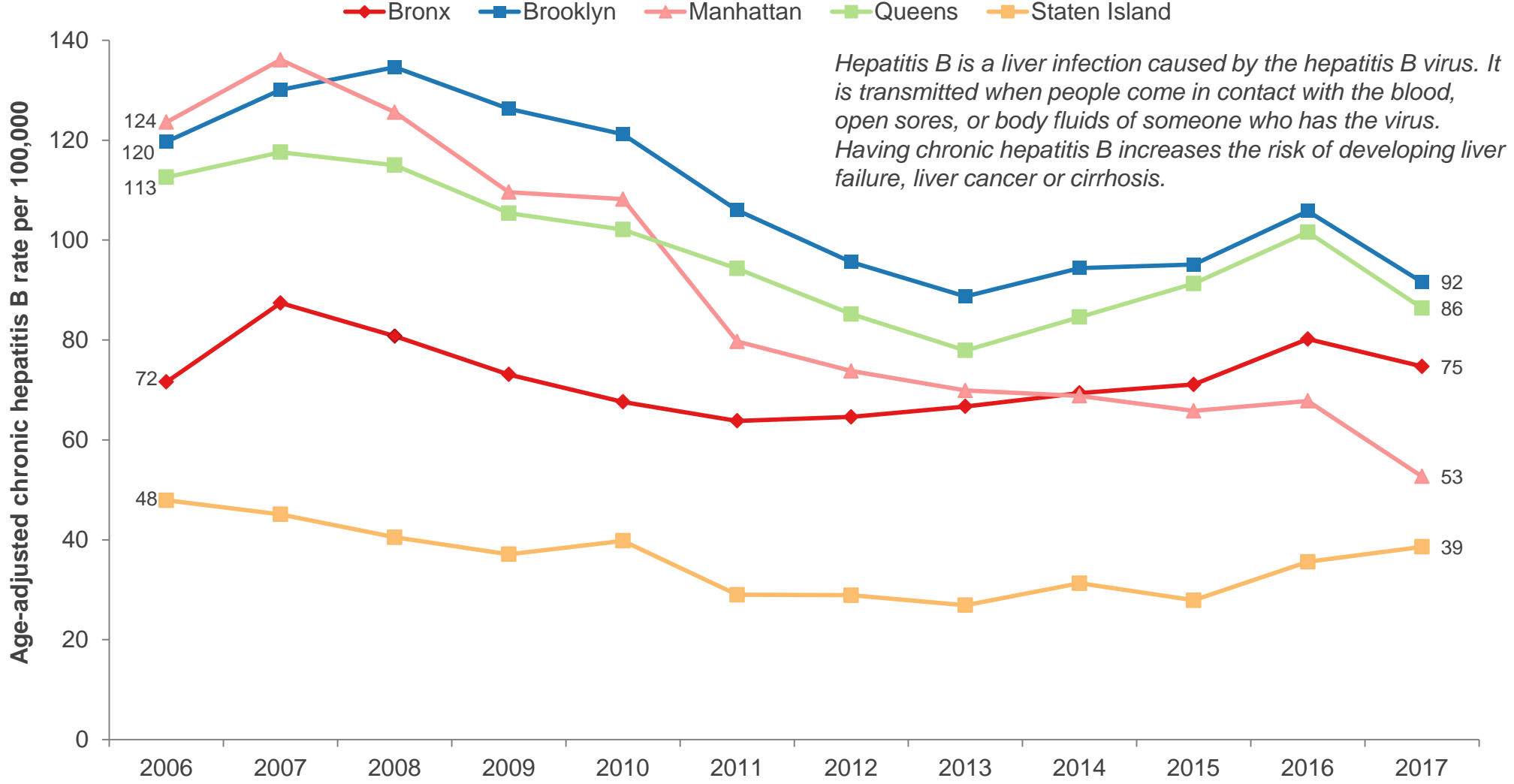


# In the Bronx, TB rates are highest for those who are 20-29 year old, male, and Asian/Pacific Islander



28 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Tuberculosis Surveillance Data, 2017.

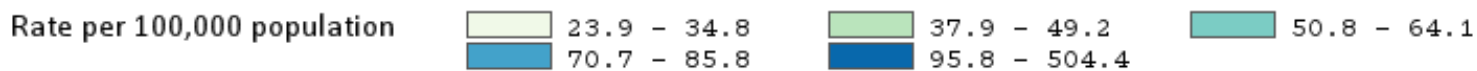
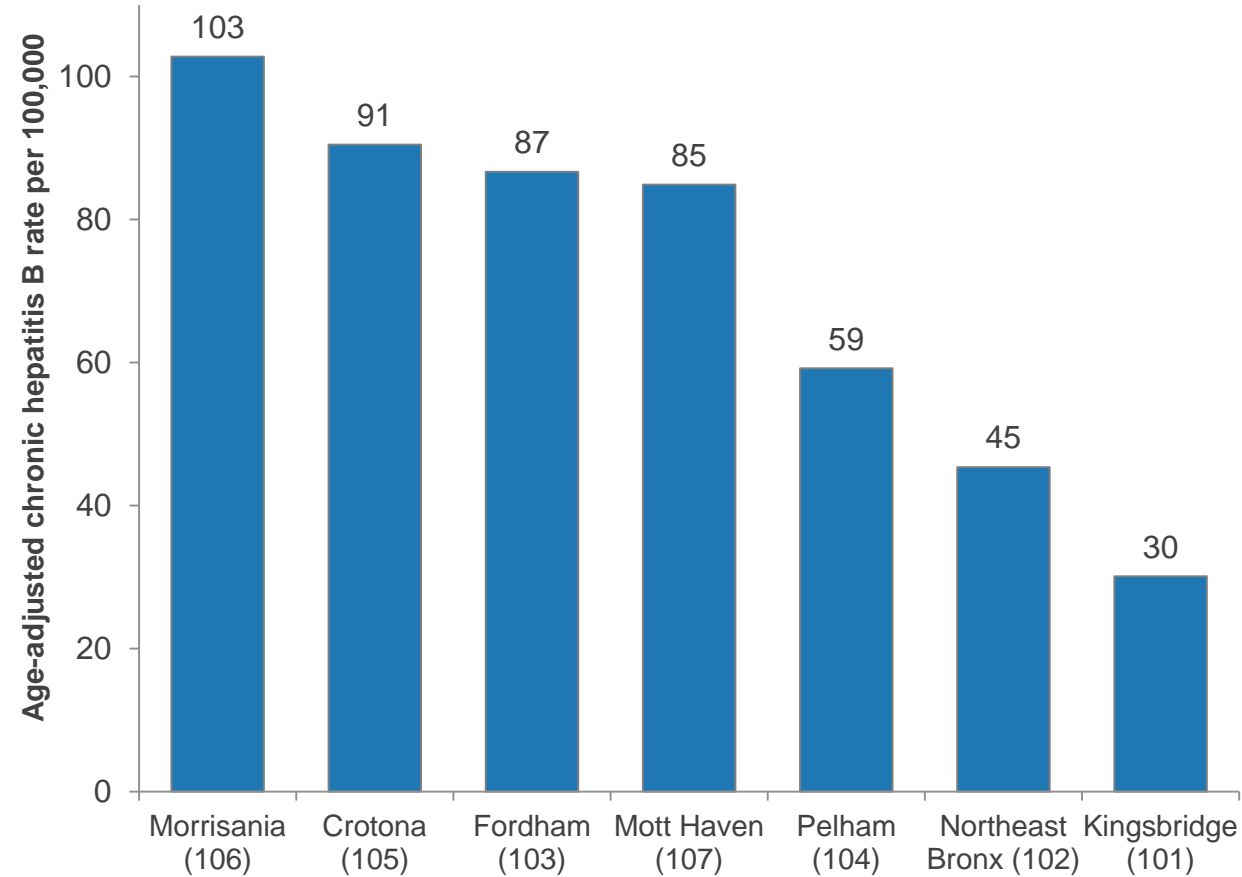
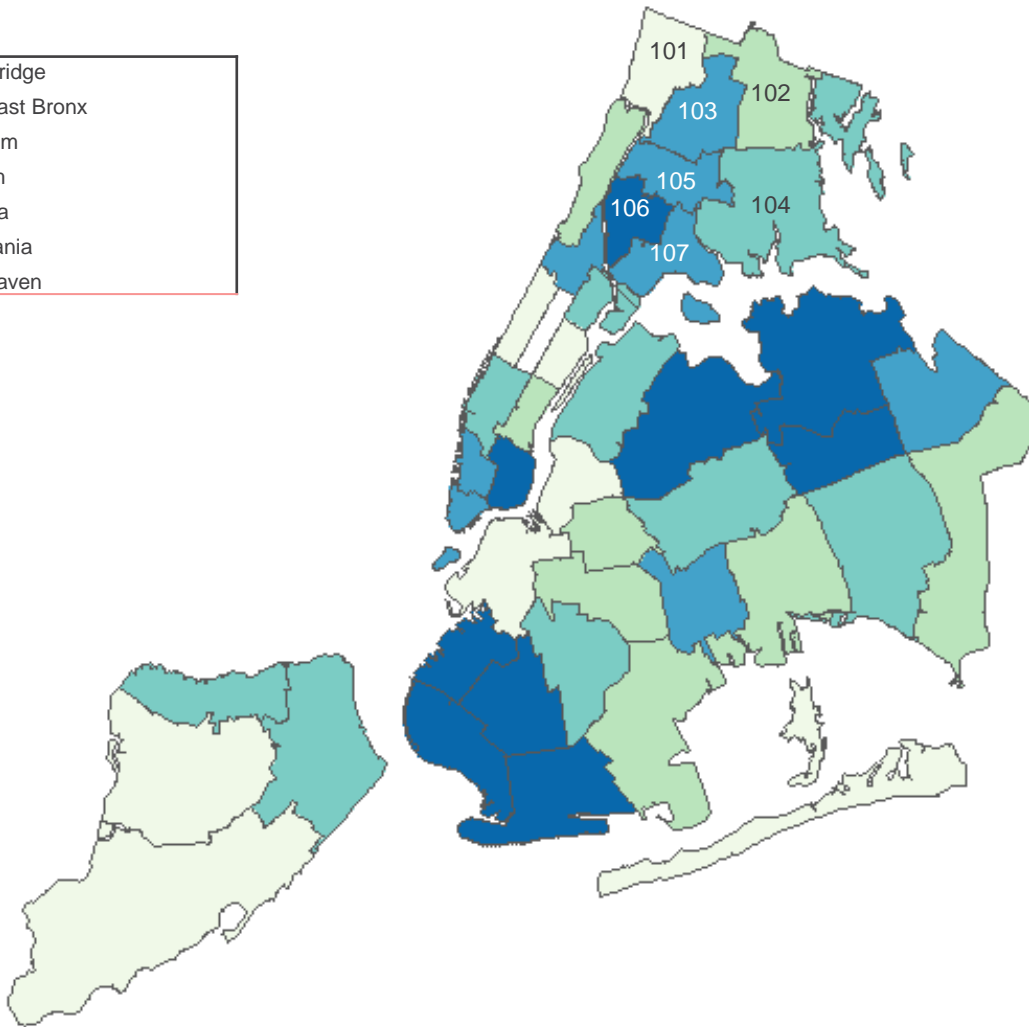
# The chronic hepatitis B rate has remained stable in the Bronx, but declined in Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens



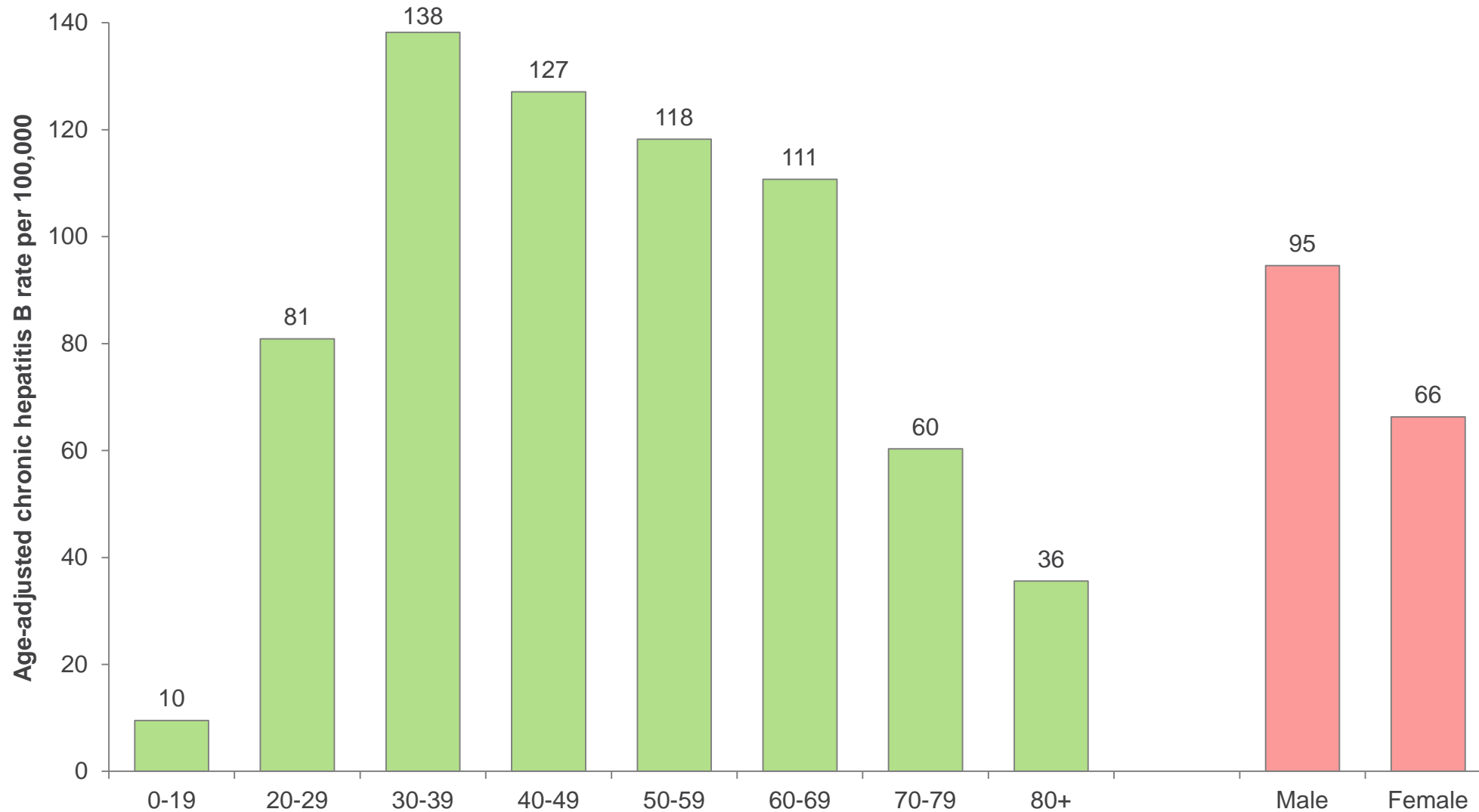
29 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2006-2017.

# Chronic hepatitis B rates are about average in the Bronx, and highest in Queens, Southwest Brooklyn, and Lower Manhattan

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven

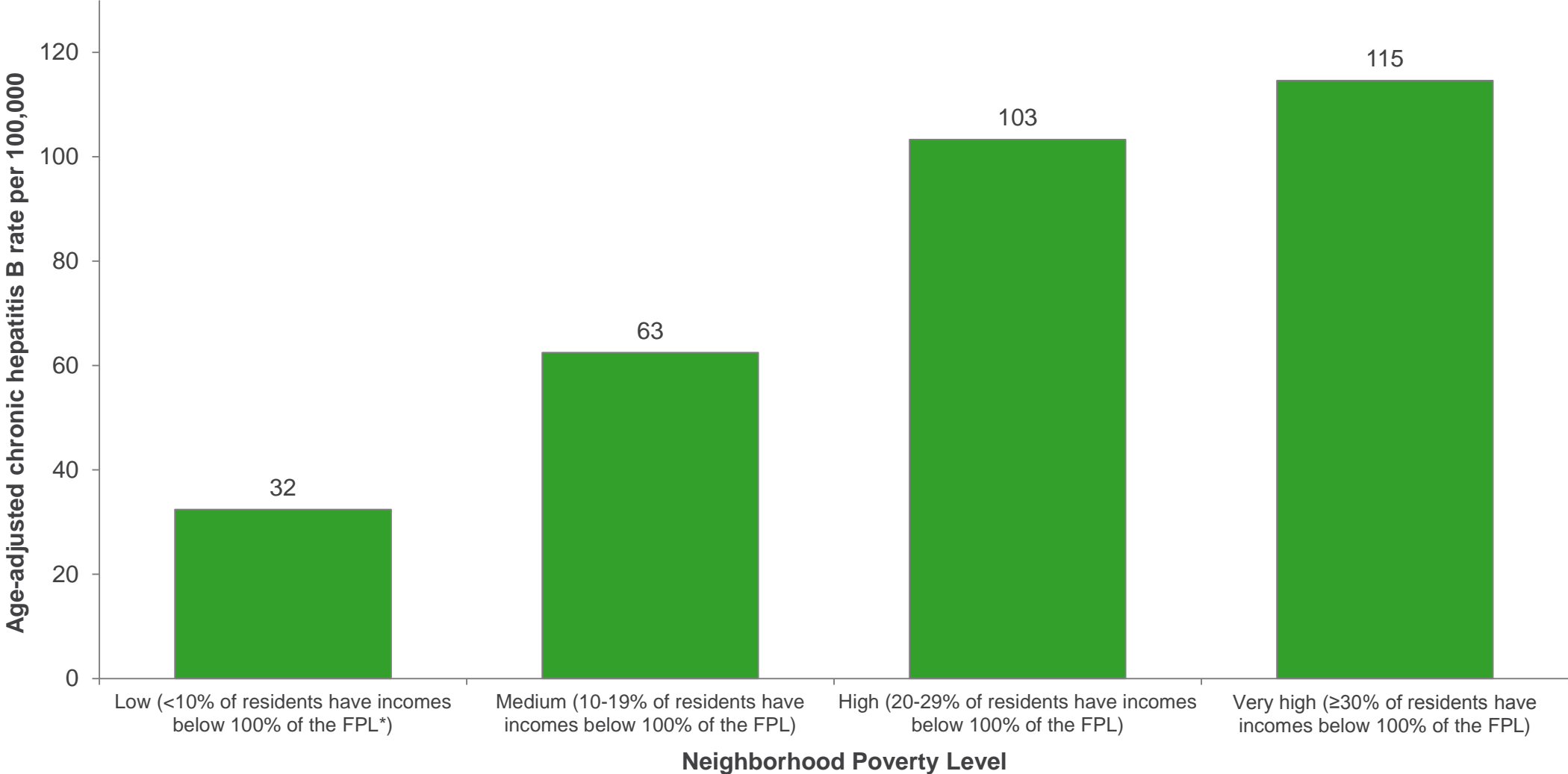


# In NYC overall, chronic hepatitis B rates are highest for 30-39 year olds and men



31 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017. Rates for age not age-adjusted.

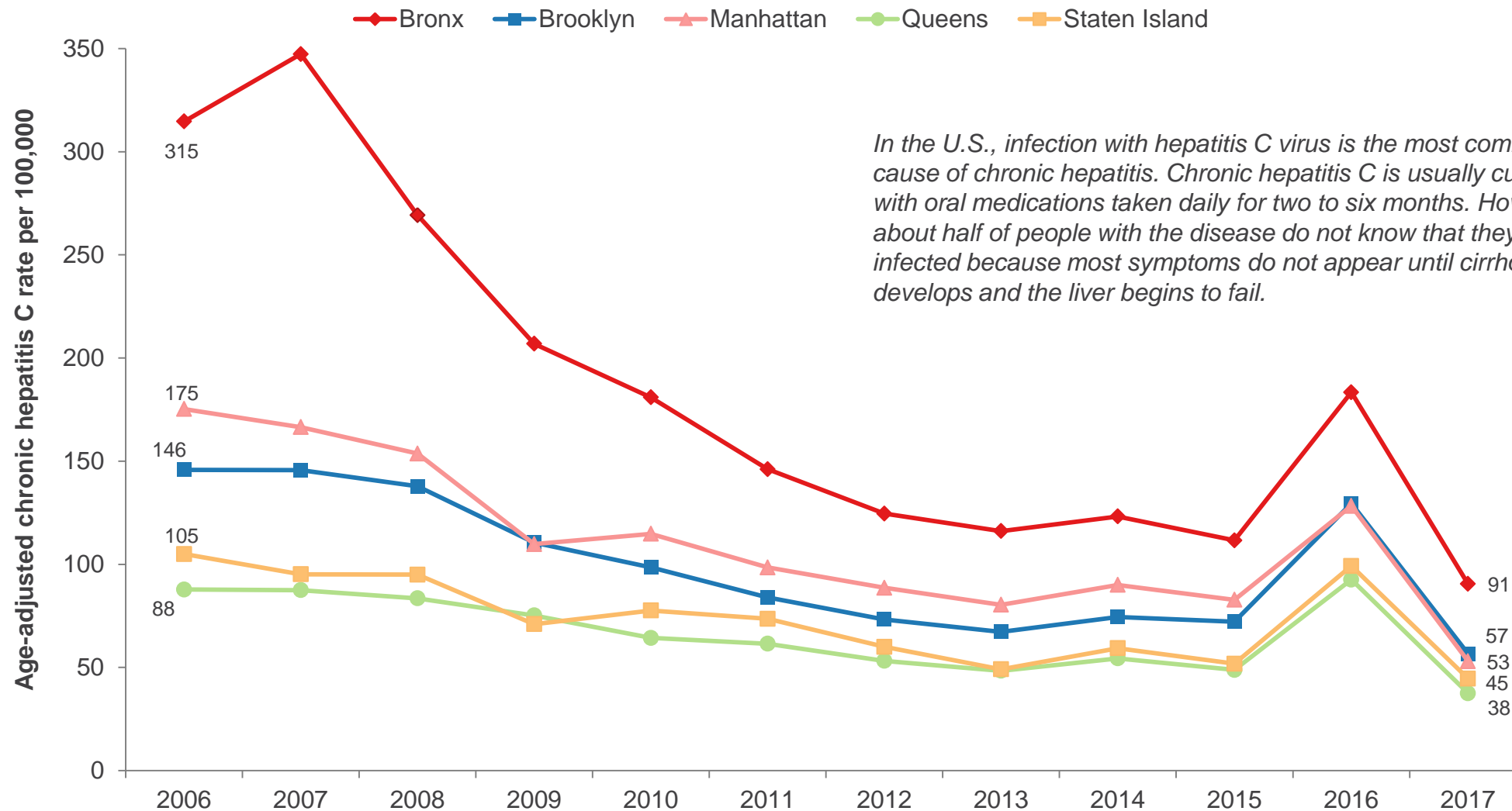
# In NYC overall, chronic hepatitis B rates increase as neighborhood poverty level increases



<sup>32</sup> Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017.

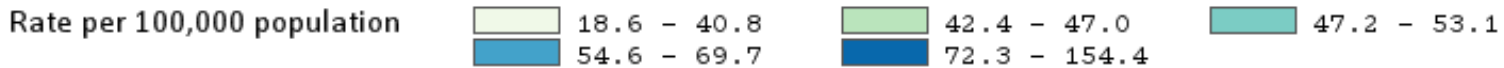
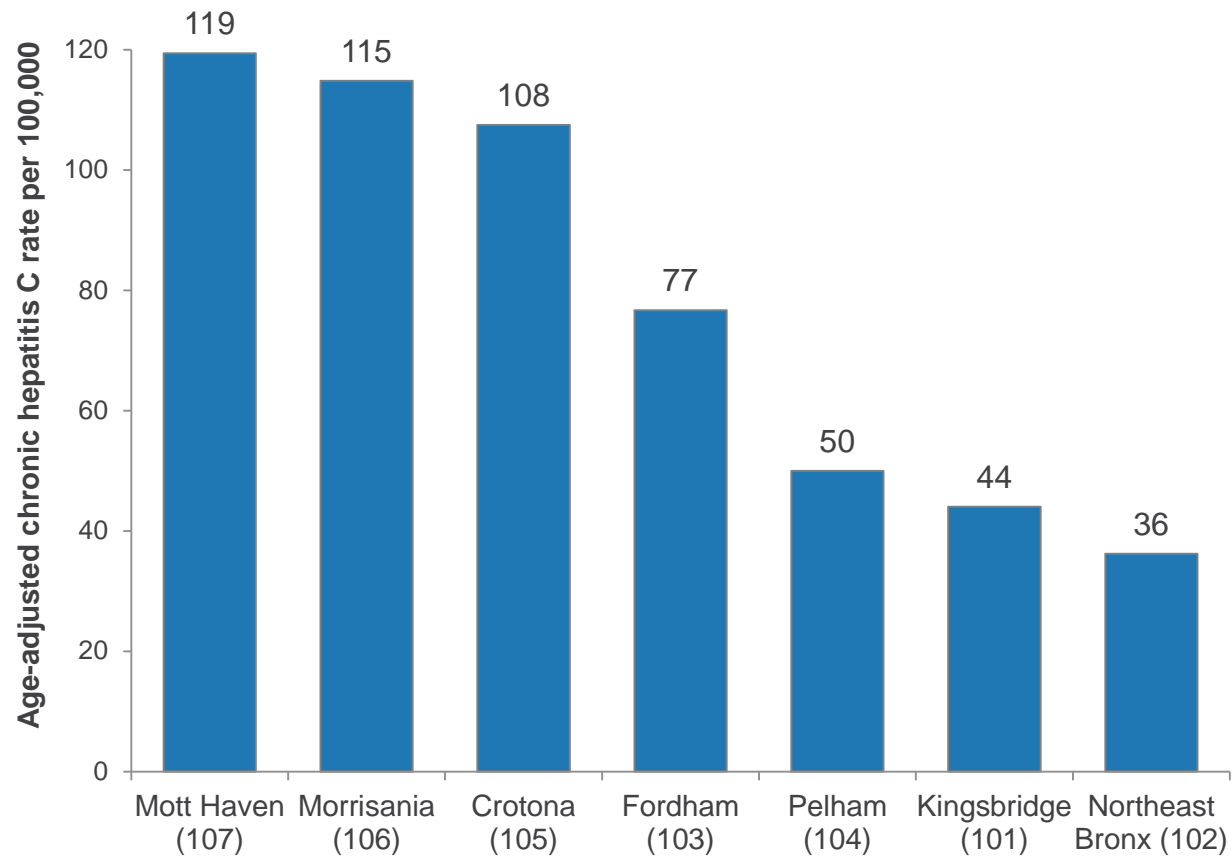
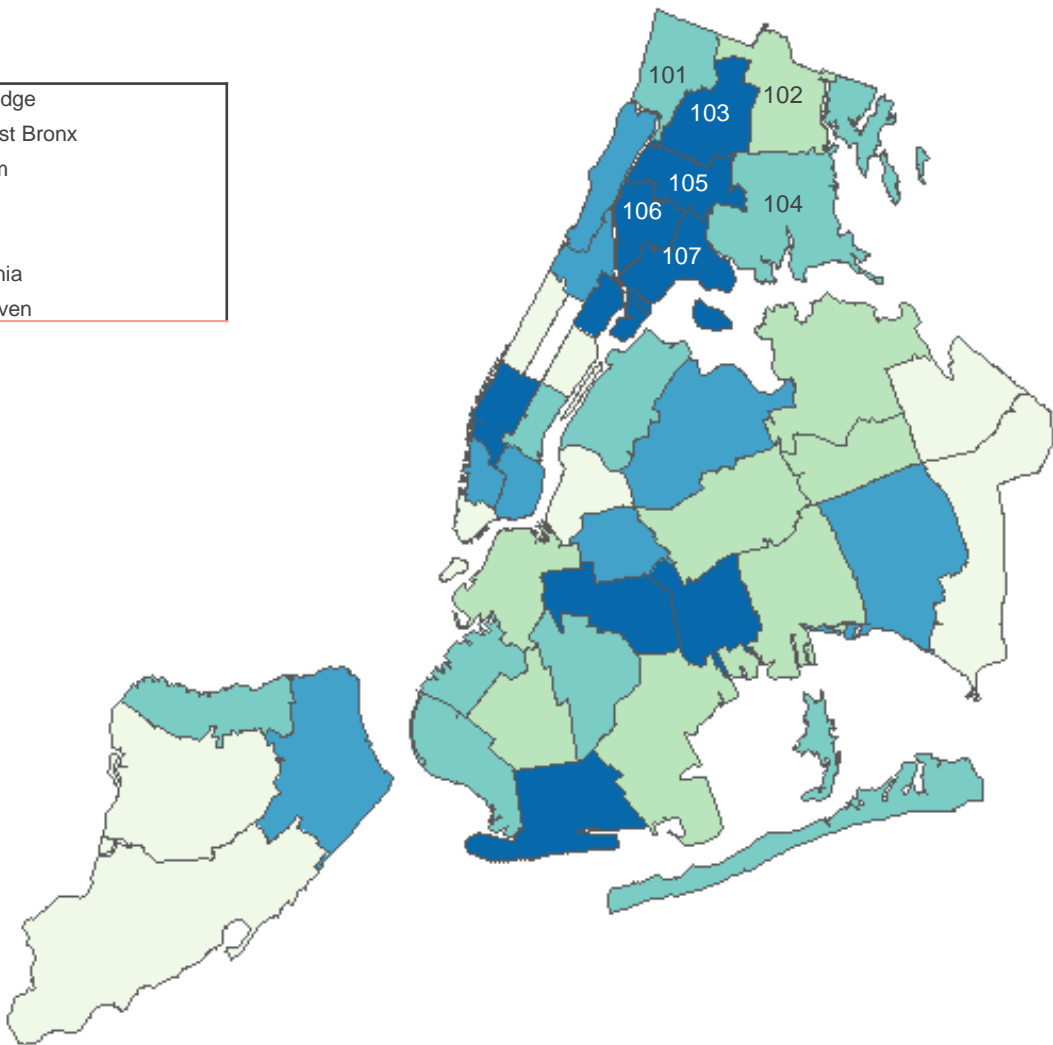


# The chronic hepatitis C rate has decreased by 71% in the Bronx

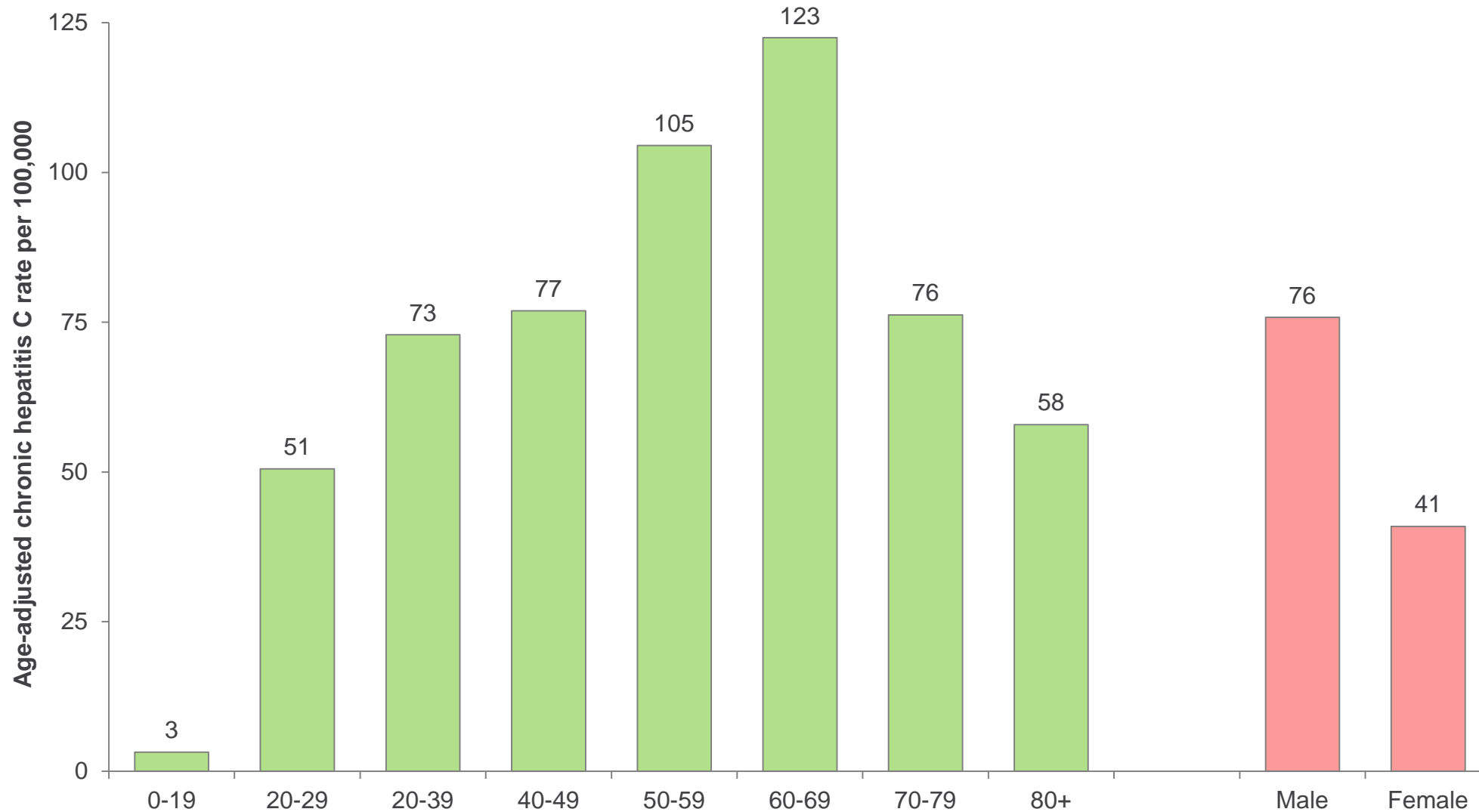


# Four of the 10 neighborhoods with the highest chronic hepatitis C rates are in the Bronx

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven

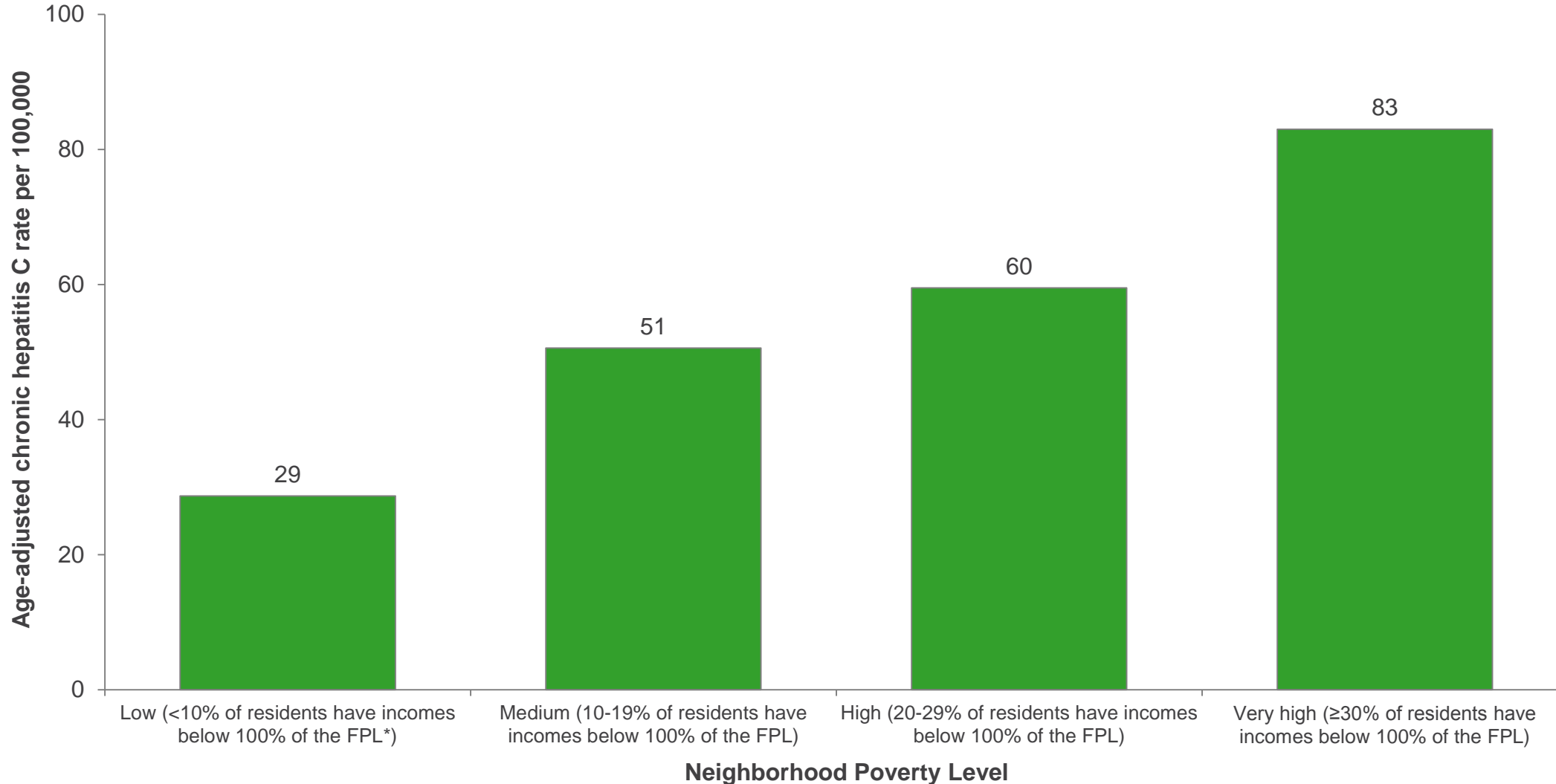


# In NYC overall, chronic hepatitis C rates are highest for 60-69 year olds and men

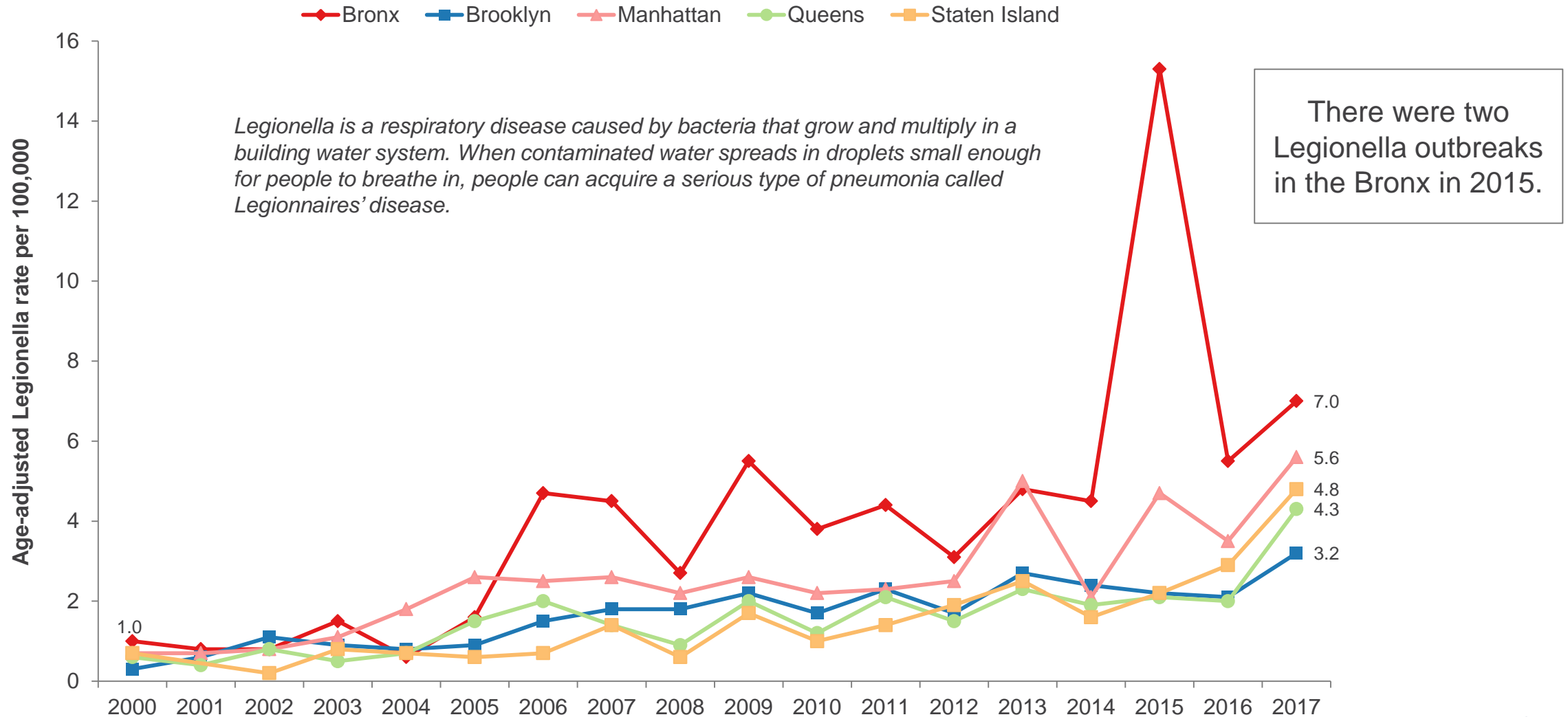


35 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017.  
Rates for age not age-adjusted.

# In NYC overall, chronic hepatitis C rates increase as neighborhood poverty level increases



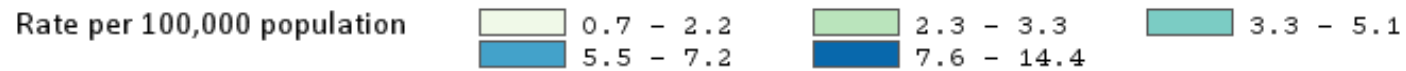
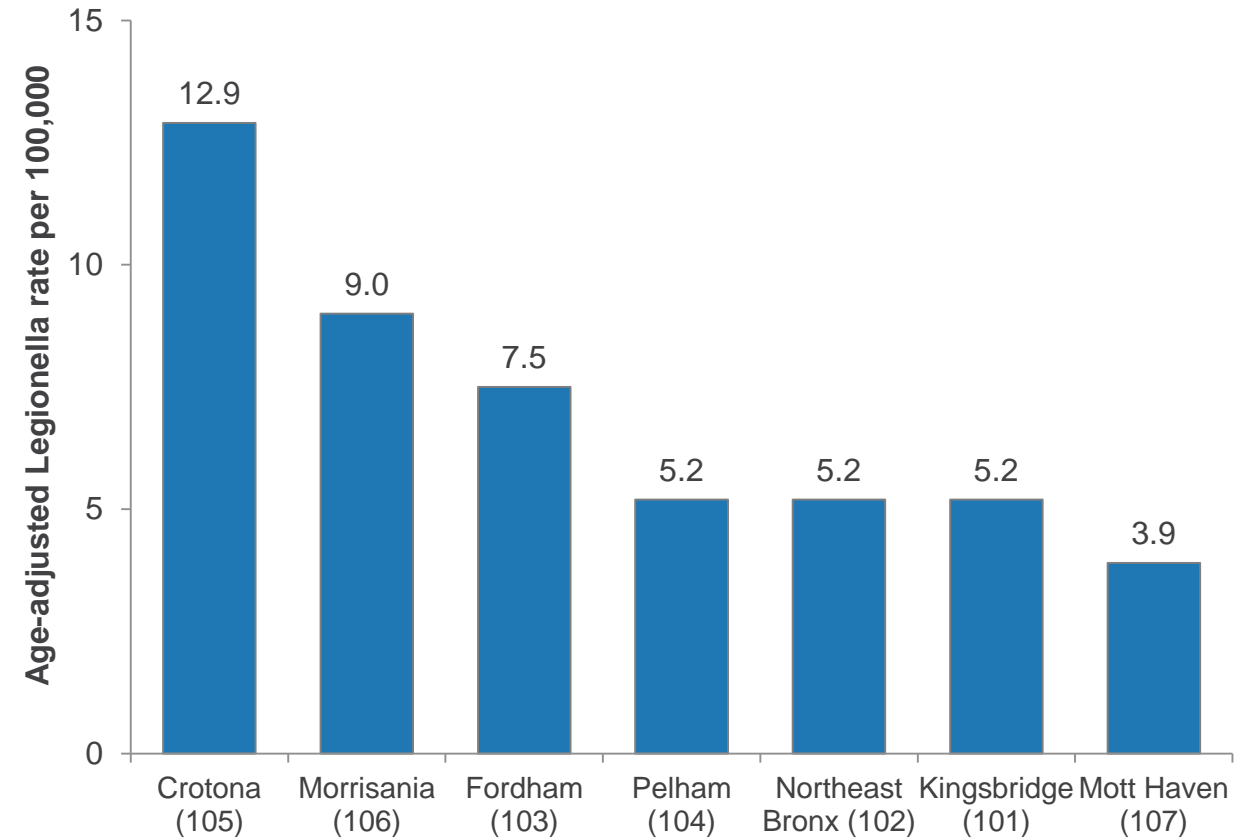
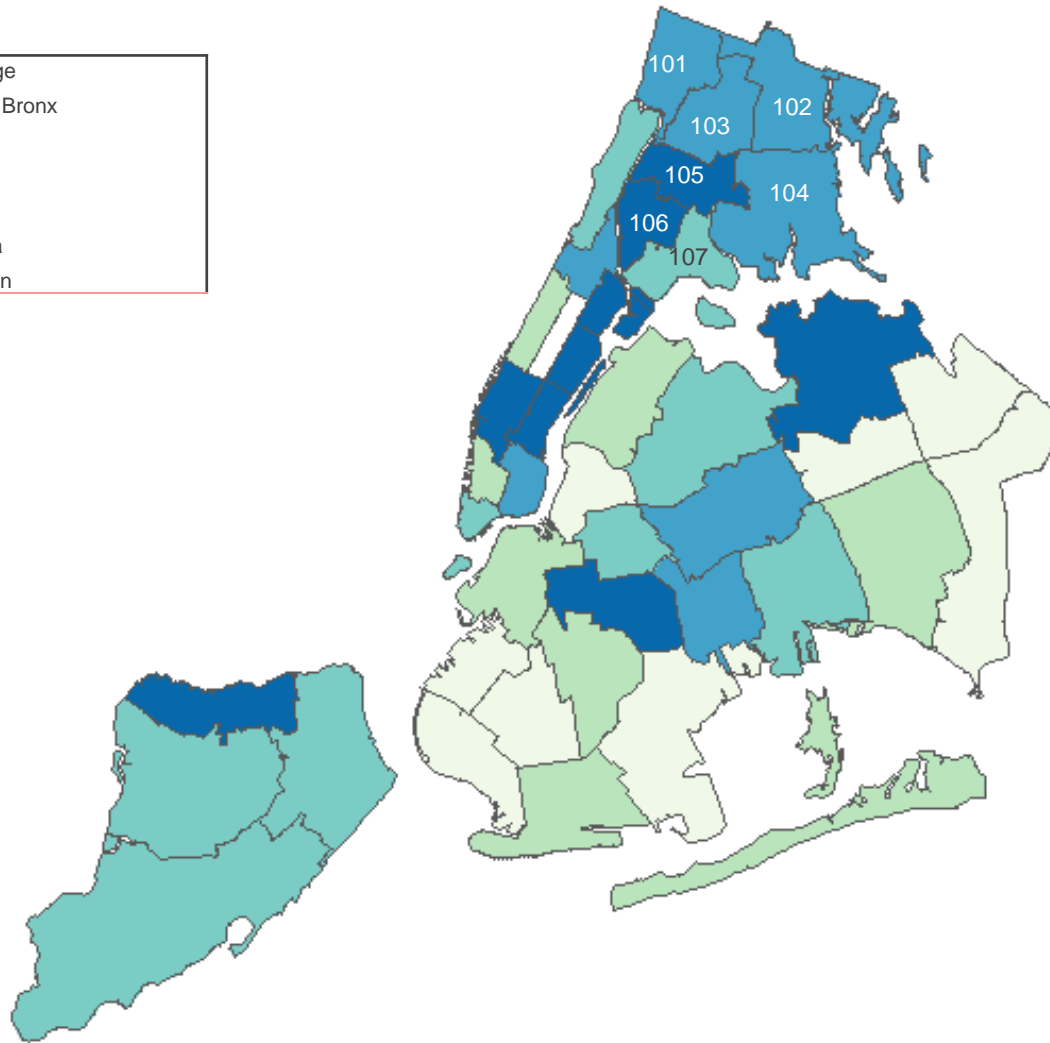
# The legionella rate in the Bronx has increased 7-fold from 2000 to 2017



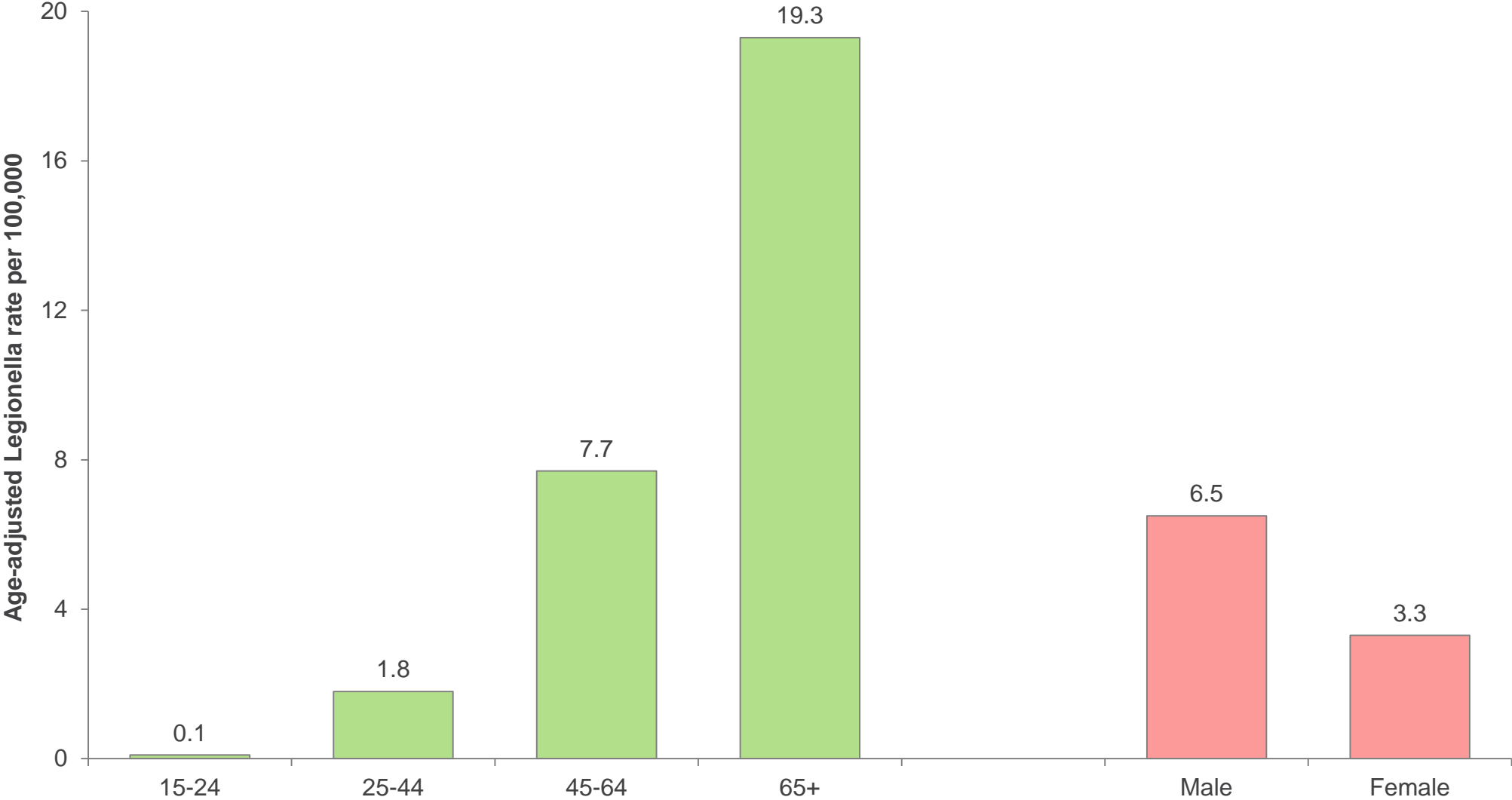
37 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2000-2017. Data missing for Staten Island for 2001.

# Two of the 10 neighborhoods with the highest Legionella rates are in the Bronx

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven



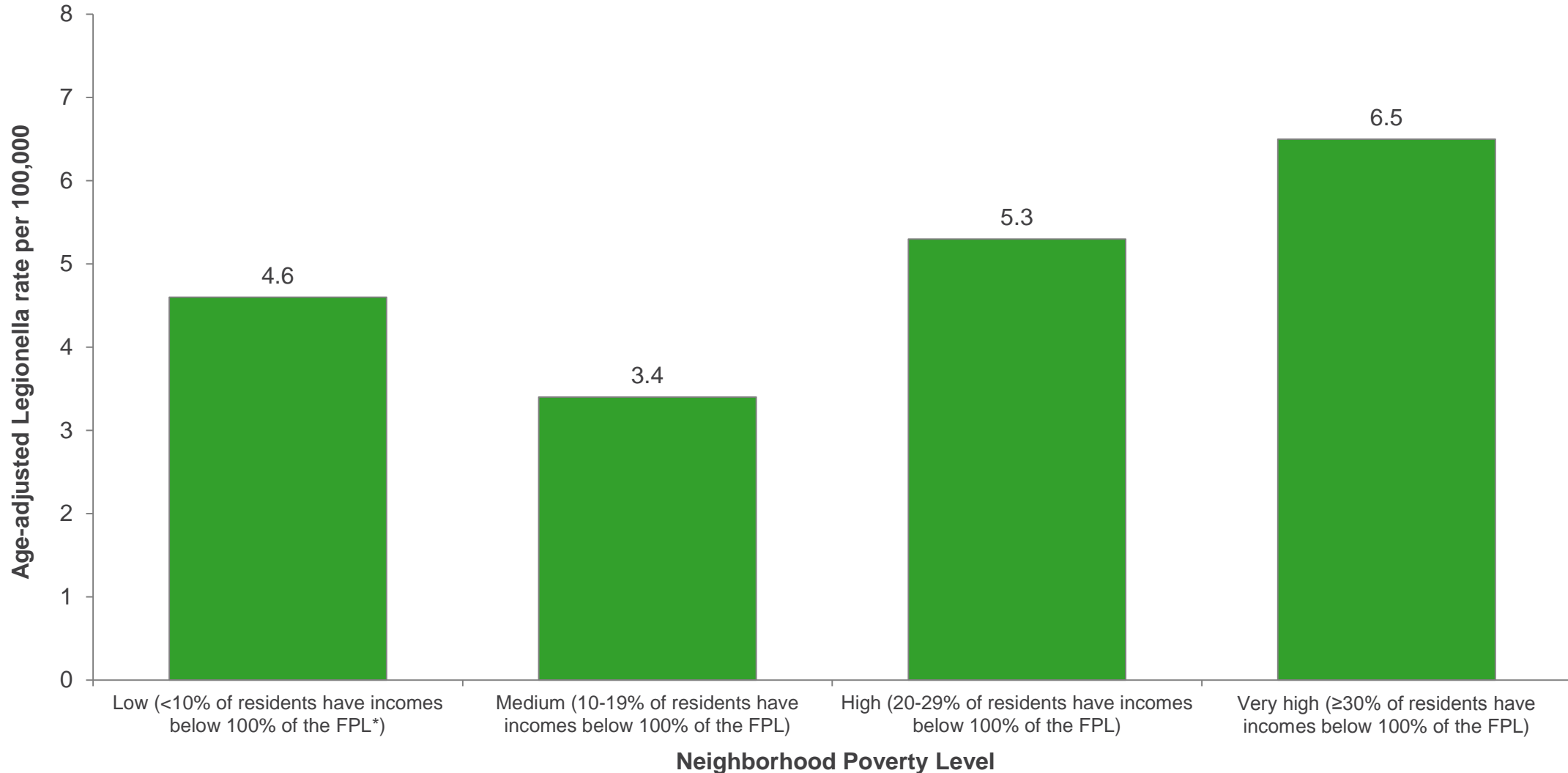
# In NYC overall, Legionella rates are highest for 65+ year olds and men



39 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017. Rates for age not age-adjusted.

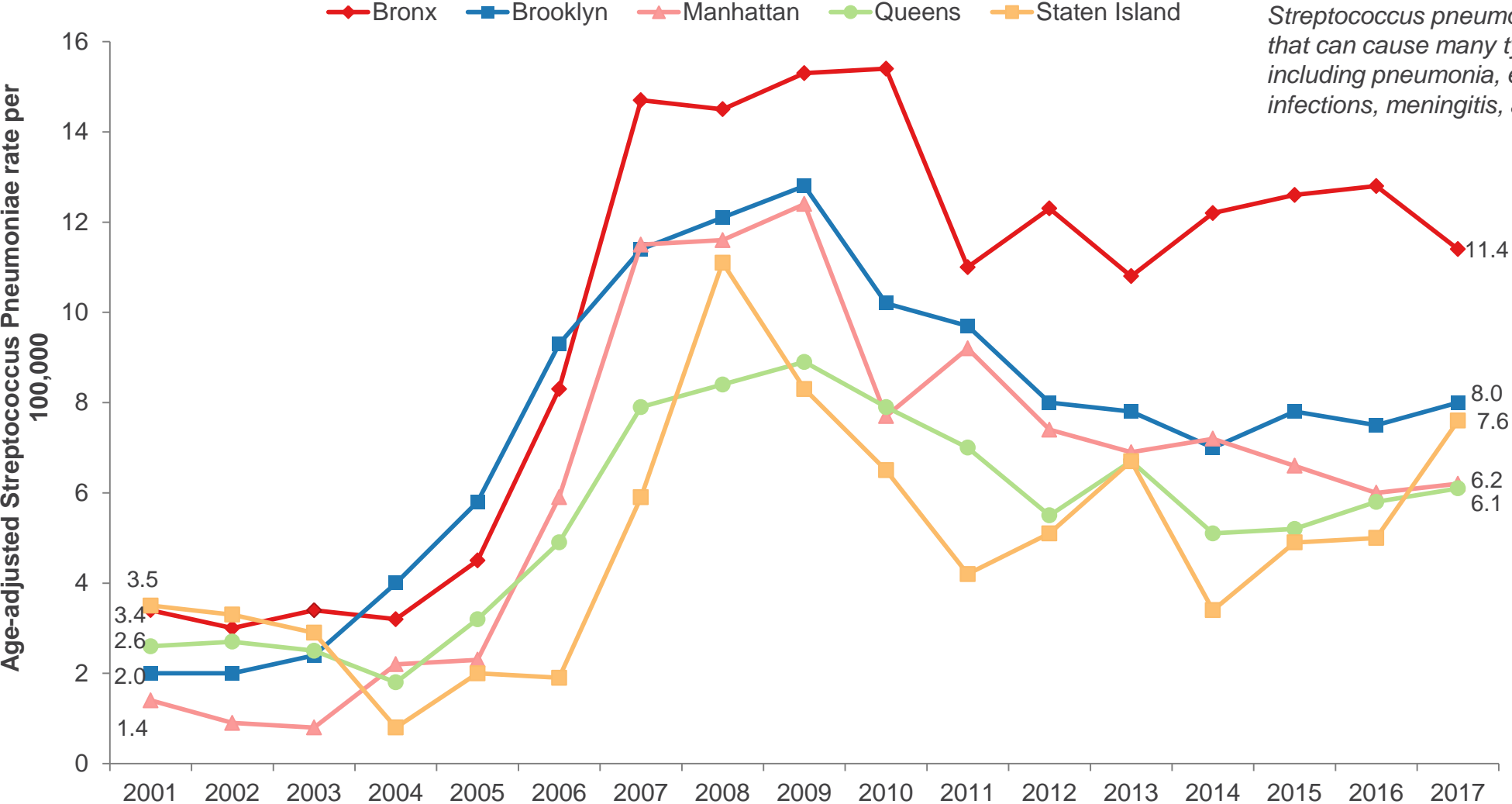


# In NYC overall, Legionella rates are higher in neighborhoods with higher poverty





# The streptococcus pneumoniae rate has increased over 3-fold in the Bronx



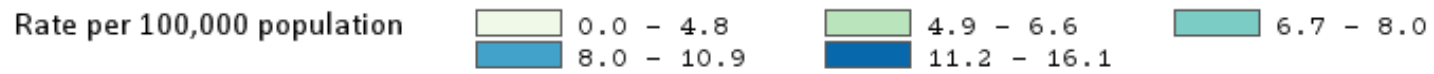
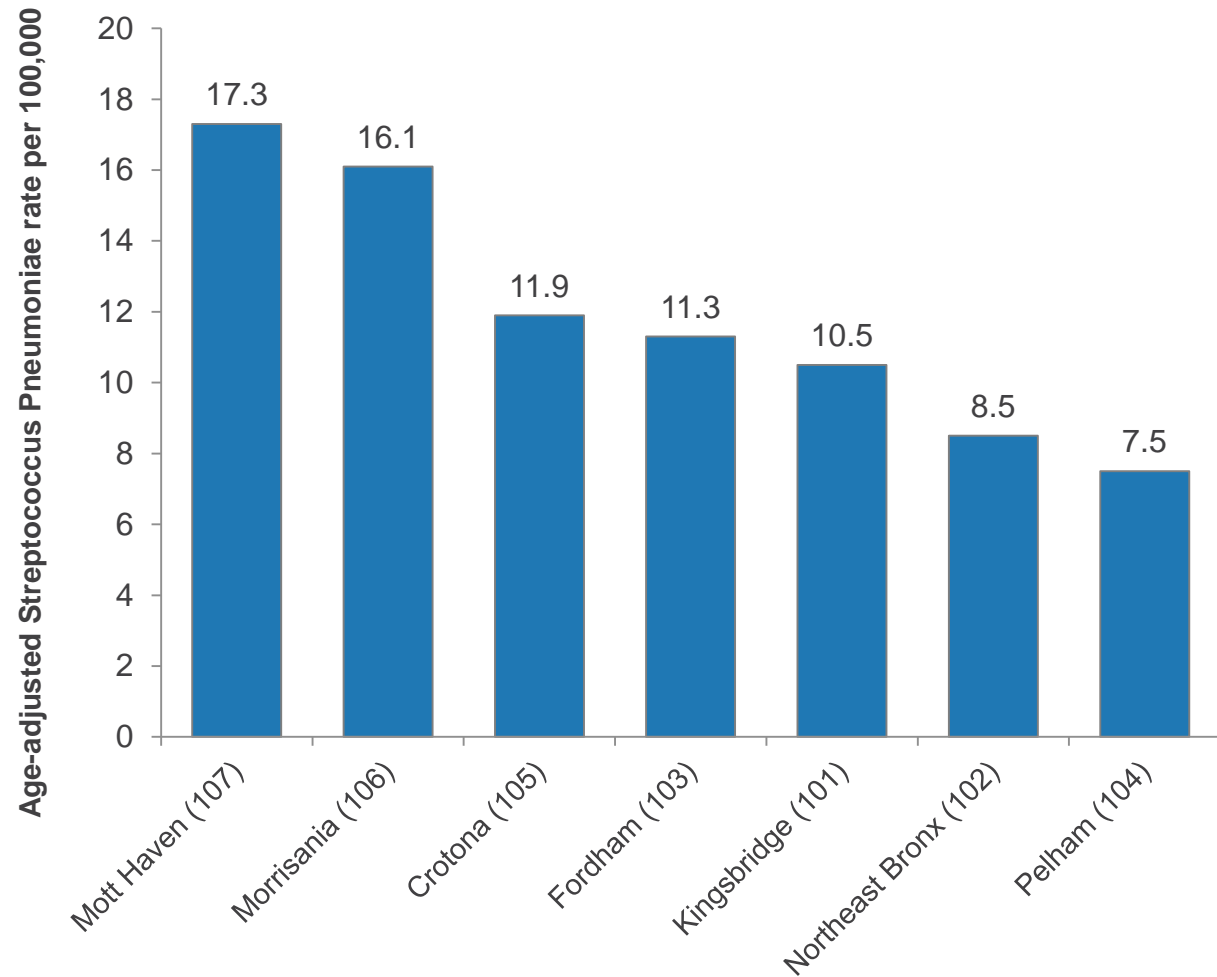
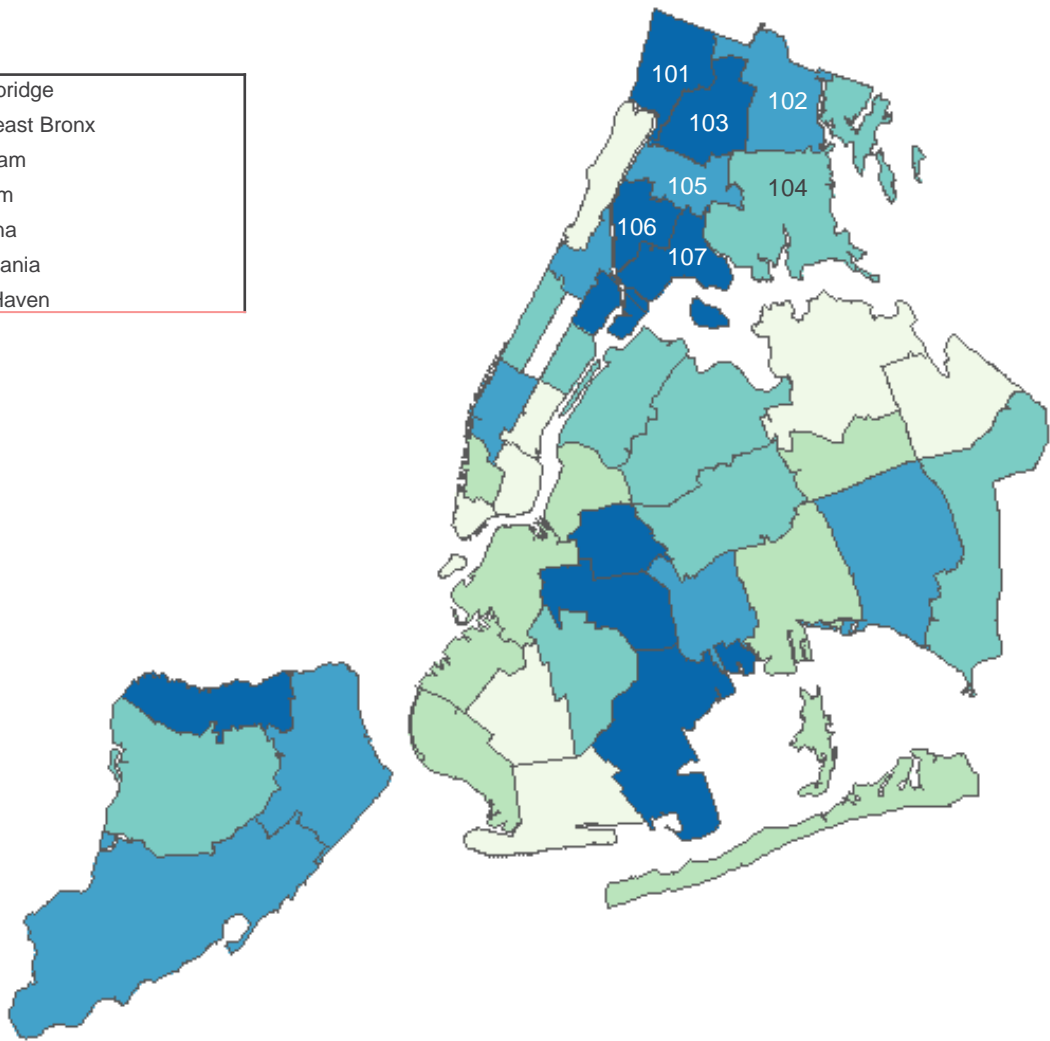
*Streptococcus pneumoniae* are bacteria that can cause many types of illnesses, including pneumonia, ear infections, sinus infections, meningitis, and bacteremia.

41 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2001-2017.

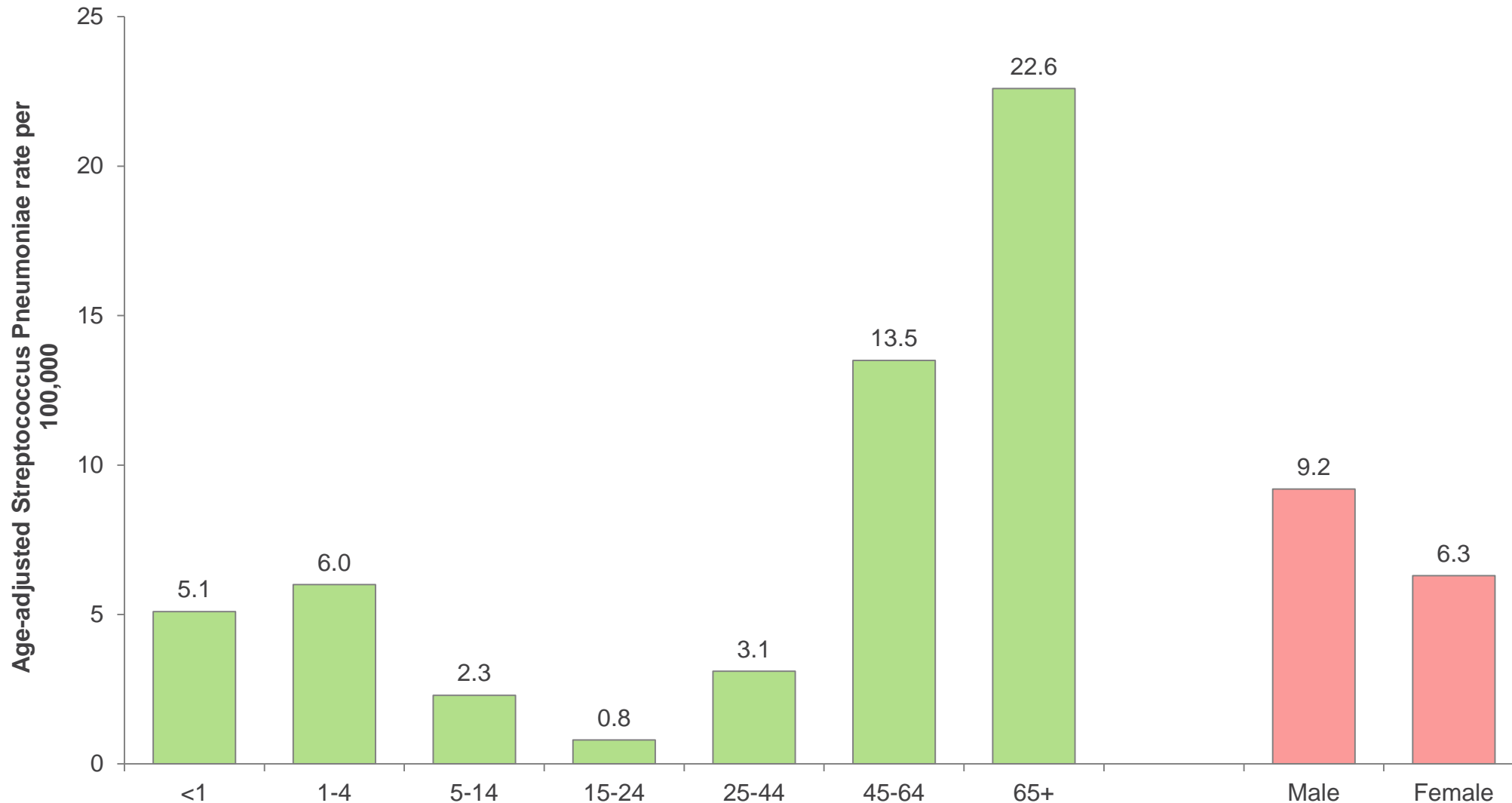


# Four of the 10 neighborhoods with the highest streptococcus pneumoniae rates are in the Bronx

- 101 Kingsbridge
- 102 Northeast Bronx
- 103 Fordham
- 104 Pelham
- 105 Crotona
- 106 Morrisania
- 107 Mott Haven

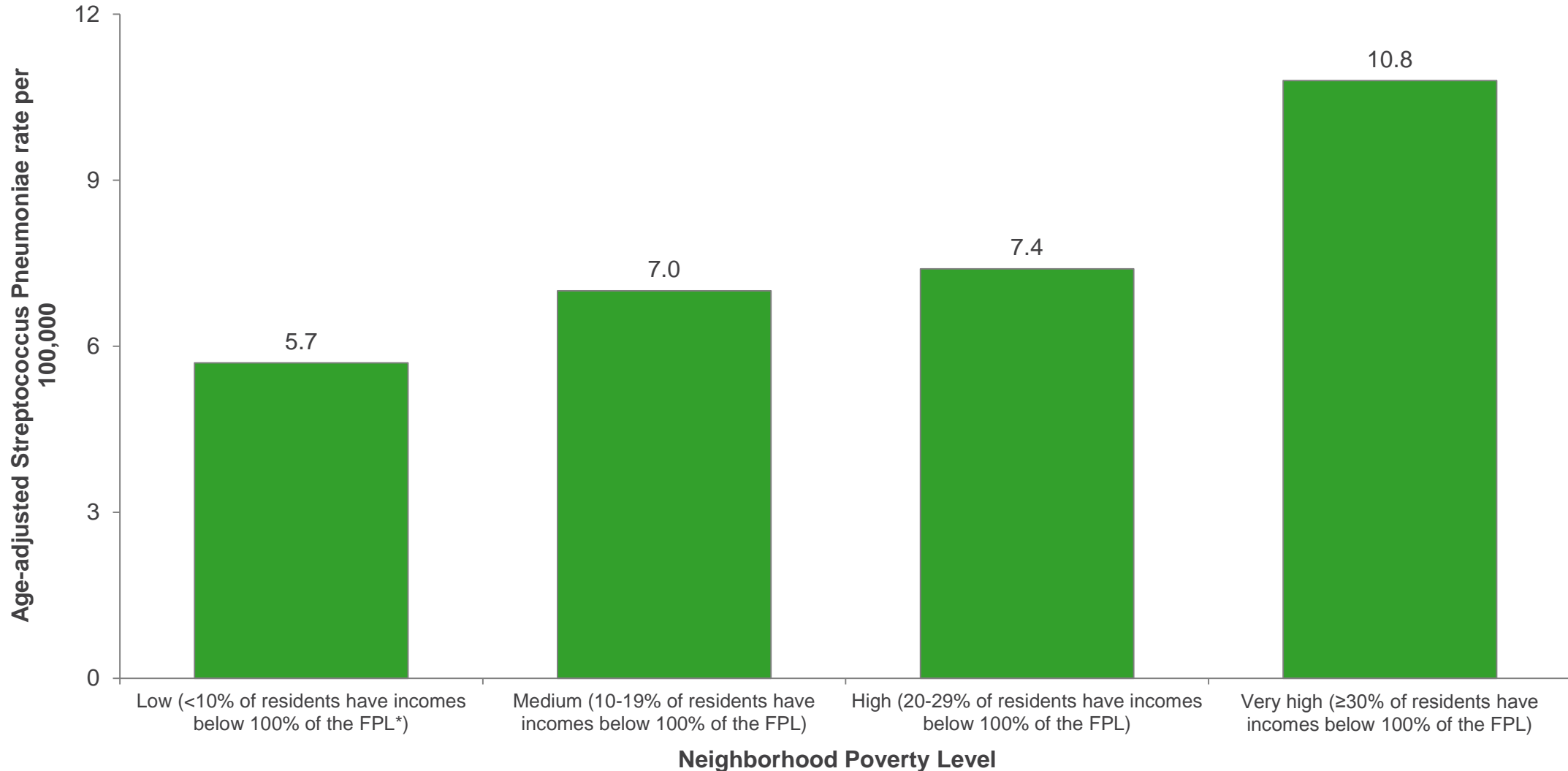


# In NYC overall, streptococcus pneumoniae rates are highest for 65+ year olds and men



43 Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017. Rates for age not age-adjusted.

# In NYC overall, streptococcus pneumoniae rates are higher in neighborhoods with higher poverty



<sup>44</sup> Data source: New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene Communicable Disease Surveillance Data, 2017.

# About the Community Health Dashboard Project

- The goal of the project is to provide Bronx-specific data on risk factors and health outcomes with an emphasis on presenting data on trends, socio-demographic differences (e.g., by age, sex, race/ethnicity, etc.) and sub-county/neighborhood level data
- Data will be periodically updated as new data becomes available.
- Produced by Montefiore's Office of Community & Population Health using publicly-available data sources
- For more information, please contact us at [OCPHDept@montefiore.org](mailto:OCPHDept@montefiore.org)