Vibriosis
(excluding V. cholerae 01 and V. cholerae 0139)

Saltwater coastal environments are the natural habitat of Vibrio species. In the U.S., vibriosis infection is often associated with the consumption of contaminated raw or undercooked seafood, such as shellfish (i.e. oysters and clams) or exposing an open wound to seawater. Vibrio species do not alter the taste, appearance, or smell of seafood, so it is difficult to determine if the seafood has been contaminated. To learn more about vibriosis please visit our website.

In New York State, excluding New York City, higher incidence rates of vibriosis are seen in the Metropolitan Area compared to the other regions. Some of the incidence in the MARO region may be attributed to the likely increased availability of raw shellfish that is harvested in nearby bays and other coastal areas.

Of the 268 vibriosis cases,
- 21% were hospitalized;
- 2.6% resulted in death.
Most cases occurred in adults over the age of 40 years, with males contributing over 66% of all cases.

Among adult males, incidence rates increased with age, the highest rate occurring among men ages 70 to 79 years of age. Studies have shown that males are more likely to engage in behaviors that increase the risk of contracting vibriosis such as participating in more recreational water activities and consuming raw or undercooked seafood compared to females.

Vibriosis rates were highest during the summer months when water temperatures are higher, increasing the growth of bacteria and when people are more likely to participate in activities that increase the risk of exposure to vibrio.

In New York State, excluding NYC, most cases of vibriosis are caused by the species *V. parahaemolyticus*, which accounts for 65% of cases. Other species which also cause disease include *V. alginolyticus*, *V. fluvialis*, *V. vulnificus* and *V. cholerae non-O1/non-O139*. 

### Five Most Common Vibriosis Serogroups
**NYS (excluding NYC), 2011-2015**

- *V. parahaemolyticus*: 65%
- *V. alginolyticus*: 15%
- *V. cholerae non-O1/non-O139*: 5%
- *V. fluvialis*: 5%
- *V. vulnificus*: 5%
- Other species/unknown: 5%