



Vibrio Infections

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Emerging and Acute Infectious Disease
Infectious Disease Control

Are we able to add data link to the landing page?

Vibrio infection (Vibriosis)]- can we make slightly bigger text & Bold

Several *Vibrio* species are known to cause vibriosis in humans and can be found naturally in the coastal sea waters of the United States and Canada. The bacteria are halophilic, meaning they require salt to survive and can be found in higher concentrations in the warmer months of the year. *Vibrio* species can cause gastrointestinal illness in humans and people can become infected by eating raw or undercooked shellfish, particularly oysters. *Vibrio* species can also cause an infection of the skin when an open wound is exposed to warm seawater.

In Texas, all species of *Vibrio* except toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae* O1 or O139 (Cholera) are classified for reporting purposes as general Vibriosis illnesses and subclassified into the following: *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, *Vibrio vulnificus*, and Vibriosis, other or unspecified. Click on the links below for more information.



Vibrio parahaemolyticus

Just leave pics & links

The bacteria *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* is from the same family as the species responsible for causing cholera. It causes gastrointestinal illness in humans and can be found naturally in the coastal sea waters of the United States and Canada. The bacteria is halophilic, meaning it requires salt to survive and can be found in higher concentrations in the warmer months of the year.

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Vibrio vulnificus

The bacteria *Vibrio vulnificus* is from the same family as *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and the species responsible for causing cholera. Due to its affinity for salt (halophilic), it naturally resides in warm marine and estuarine waters.

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Other *Vibrio* infections

Several other members of the *Vibrio* family are known for causing a range of infections. These bacteria also have an affinity for salt (halophilic) and can be found in warm marine, estuarine and brackish waters.

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