Figures from Annual Report on Zoonoses in Denmark 2006
Figure 2. Aetiology of foodborne disease outbreaks reported with a causative agent in the Foodborne Outbreak Database (FUD), 2006.

- **Norovirus**: 36%
- **Salmonella**: 30%
- **Campylobacter**: 4%
- **Bacillus cereus**: 2%
- **Streptococcus**: 4%
- **Clostridium perfringens**: 10%
- **E. coli**: 6%
- **Unknown**: 4%
- **Other agents**: 4%

Source: DZC
Figure 3. Incidence per 100,000 of human salmonellosis in Denmark, 1980-2006.

Source: SSI, DZC
Incidence of S. Enteritidis (cases per 100,000)

Source: SSI, DZC

Figure 4. Geographical distribution of human cases per county and incidence of human infections with S. Enteritidis, 2006. For nine cases no information about county was provided.
Figure 5. Geographical distribution of human cases per county and incidence of human infections with S. Typhimurium, 2006. For one case no information about county was provided.

Source: SSI, DZC
Figure 6. Estimated sources of 1,658 cases of human salmonellosis in Denmark, 2006 (See also Table 3). The estimate of travel-associated cases should be interpreted carefully, since data concerning travel history were incomplete in 2006.
Figure 7. Trends and sources of human salmonellosis in Denmark, 1988-2006.

Figure 7. Trends and sources of human salmonellosis in Denmark, 1988-2006.
Figure 8. Sources of antimicrobial resistant Salmonella Typhimurium infections in humans, 2003-2006.
Figure 9. Percentage Salmonella positive breeding, rearing and laying flocks in the table-egg production, 1997-2006.
Figure 10. Percent Salmonella positive table-egg layer flocks according to type of production, 2000-2006.

Source: DVFA, DZC
Figure 11. Percentage Salmonella positive adult breeders and broilers in the broiler production, 1997-2006.
Figure 12. Percent Salmonella positive broiler flocks detected at the mandatory ante-mortem (AM) and end product examination, 2002-2006.

Source: DVFA, DMA and DZC
Figure 13. Serological surveillance of Salmonella in slaughter pigs. Percentage of seropositive meat juice samples (first sample per herd per month), 2002-2006. The abrupt increase in 2003 was attributed, in part, to analytical-technical adjustments.

Source: DVFA, DZC
Figure 14. Serological surveillance of Salmonella in breeding and multiplying pig herds. Percentage of herds with a seropositive index >5, 2002-2006.
Figure 15. Salmonella in pork, monitored at slaughterhouses, 2002-2006. Swab samples from 3 designated areas of chilled half carcasses.
Figure 16. Salmonella in beef, monitored at slaughterhouses, 2002-2006. Swab samples taken from 3 designated areas of chilled half-carcasses.

Source: DVFA, DZC
Figure 17. Percent Salmonella positive batches from the import control, 2002-2006.
Figure 18. Incidence per 100,000 of human campylobacteriosis in Denmark, 1980-2006.

Source: SSI, DZC
Figure 19. Geographical distribution of human cases per county and incidence of human campylobacteriosis, 2006.

Source: SSI, DZC
Figure 20. Prevalence of broiler flocks infected with Campylobacter, 1998-2006.

Source: National Food Institute, DTU
Figure 21. Percent Campylobacter positive samples from chilled and frozen, Danish and imported chicken meat at retail, 2000-2006.

Source: National Food Institute, DTU
Figure 22. Percent Campylobacter positive samples from pig herds and cattle herds. Samples are collected as part of the DANMAP programme, 1998-2006.

Source: National Food Institute, DTU
Figure 23. Incidence per 100,000 of human yersiniosis in Denmark, 1980-2006.

Source: SSI, DZC
Figure 24. Geographical distribution of human cases per county and incidence of human yersiniosis, 2006.

Source: SSI, DZC
Figure 25. Incidence per 100,000 of human listeriosis in Denmark, 1981-2006.

Source: SSI, DZC
Figure 26. Incidence of human infections with VTEC, 1992-2006.
Figure 27. Geographical distribution of human cases per county and incidence of human VTEC infections, 2006. The circled counties offer testing by molecular detection.
Figure 28. Geographical distribution of BSE positive herds in Denmark, 2000-2006. 3 cases were exported to other EU countries, two cases were detected in 2002 and one case was detected in 2003. There were no cases in 2006.

Source: DVFA, DZC
Figure 29. Predictions of the expected number of BSE cases (+confidence interval), 2007-2010.