

V ENVIRONMENT- RELATED DISEASES

Environment-related diseases are illnesses caused by exposure to disease-causing agents in the environment.

LEGIONELLOSIS

Legionellosis is an acute bacterial disease caused by the bacterium *Legionella pneumophila*. It has two recognised distinct clinical and epidemiological manifestations: Legionnaires disease and Pontiac fever. Both conditions are characterised by fever, chills, anorexia, malaise, myalgia and headache. However, Pontiac fever is not associated with pneumonia. The mode of transmission is airborne and includes aspiration of aerosolised water containing the bacteria. Chest X-ray in a Legionnaires' disease patient may reveal patchy or focal areas of consolidation.

A total of 24 cases of laboratory-confirmed legionellosis were reported, compared with 31 cases in 2012 (Figure 5.1). 19 of these 24 cases were local residents. The other five cases comprised foreigners who came to Singapore to seek medical treatment for infections acquired overseas. Of the 19 local residents, four cases had confirmed Legionnaires' disease, 13 cases had presumptive Legionnaires' disease and two cases had presumptive Pontiac fever (Table 5.1). Four of the 19 cases had acquired their infections overseas. All the diagnoses were based on an indirect fluorescent antibody titre of $\geq 1:1,024$ in a single blood specimen or a positive urinary antigen detection.

Figure 5.1
E-weekly distribution of reported legionellosis, 2012 – 2013

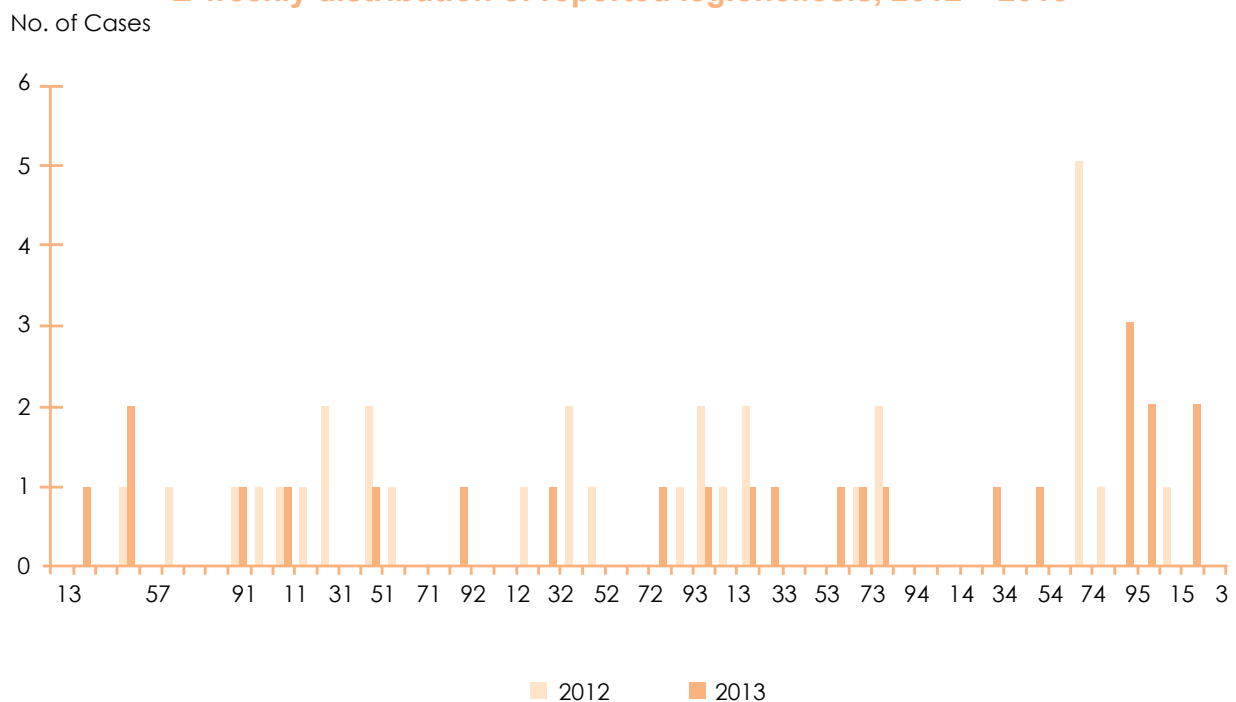


Table 5.1
Classification of reported cases of legionellosis in local residents[^], 2013

	Pontiac fever	Legionnaires' disease	Total
Confirmed cases	0	4	4
Presumptive cases	2	13	15
Total	2	17	19

[^]Excluding five foreigners seeking medical treatment in Singapore

The incidence rate was highest in the 55-64 years age group (42.1%) (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Age-gender distribution and age-specific incidence rate of reported legionellosis cases[^], 2013

Age (Yrs)	Male	Female	Total (%)	Incidence rate per 100,000 population*
0 – 4	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
5 – 14	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
15 – 24	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
25 – 34	1	0	1 (5.3)	0.1
35 – 44	0	1	1 (5.3)	0.1
45 – 54	2	1	3 (15.8)	0.4
55-64	6	2	8 (42.1)	1.4
65+	4	2	6 (31.6)	1.3
Total	13	6	19 (100.0)	0.4

[^]Excluding five foreigners seeking medical treatment in Singapore

*Rates are based on 2013 estimated mid-year population.

(Source: Singapore Department of Statistics)

Among the three major ethnic groups, Chinese had the highest incidence rate of 0.5 per 100,000

population (Table 5.3). Various occupational groups were involved (Table 5.4).

Table 5.3
Ethnic-gender distribution and ethnic-specific incidence rate of legionellosis cases[^], 2013

Singapore Resident	Male	Female	Total (%)	Incidence rate per 100,000 population*
Chinese	11	4	15 (78.9)	0.5
Malay	2	0	2 (10.5)	0.4
Indian	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
Others	0	1	1 (5.3)	0.8
Foreigner	0	1	1 (5.3)	0.1
Total	13	6	19 (100.0)	0.4

[^] Excluding five foreigners seeking medical treatment in Singapore

*Rates are based on 2013 estimated mid-year population.

(Source: Singapore Department of Statistics)

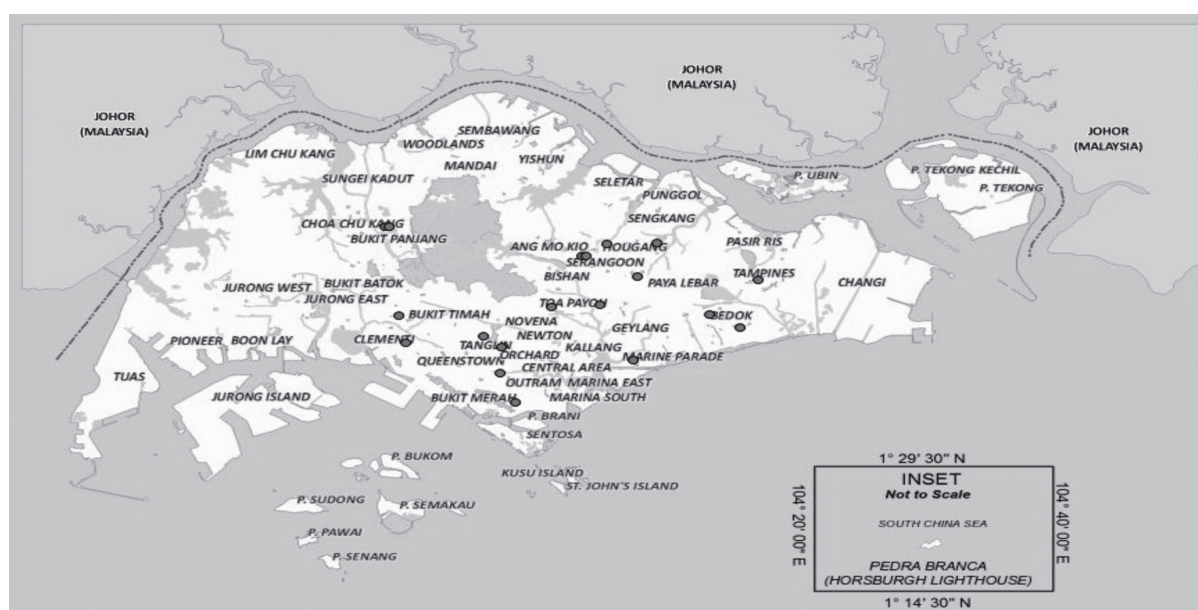
Table 5.4
Occupation of reported legionellosis cases*, 1989 – 2013

Occupation	1989 – 2012 n=749	2013 n=19	Total n=768
Cleaners, labourers & related workers			
Construction labourer	54	1	55
Domestic maid	3	0	3
Other cleaners, labourers & related workers	23	1	24
Armed Forces personnel	27	1	28
Clerical workers	17	0	17
Service & shop/market sales workers	30	0	30
Professionals, Self-employed & Managers	80	4	84
Teachers, Lecturers	3	0	3
Accountants, auditors	1	0	1
Drivers	13	1	14
Production craftsmen & technicians	22	0	22
Others			
Retiree	251	5	256
Housewife	154	5	159
Unemployed	22	0	22
Student	11	0	11
Seaman	6	0	6
Prisoner	2	0	2
No record / Not applicable	30	1	31

*According to Singapore Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (Department of Statistics)

Geographical distribution of the local sporadic cases is presented in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.2
Geographical distribution of local sporadic legionellosis cases, 2013



Key presenting symptoms of the 19 legionellosis cases include fever and cough (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5
Clinical presentation* of reported legionellosis cases, 2013

Clinical presentation	No. of cases n=19
Fever (with/without chills and rigors)	11
Respiratory symptoms	
Cough (productive and non-productive)	10
Shortness of breath	8
Runny nose	1
Chest pain and discomfort	2
Sore throat	1
Other signs and symptoms	
Chills	10
Myalgia	5
Loss of Appetite	1
Nausea	1
Giddiness	2
Epigastric pain	1
Generalised weakness	3
Jaundice	1

*Cases may have one or more clinical presentations

11 (57.9%) of the reported cases had co-morbid medical illnesses such as hypertension, ischaemic heart disease and diabetes (Table 5.6). Two

legionellosis-related deaths were reported (Table 5.7).

Table 5.6
Concurrent medical conditions* of reported legionellosis cases, 1989 – 2013

Concurrent medical condition	1989 – 2012 n=749	2013 n=19	Total n=768
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Cardiomegaly	1	0	1
Hypertensive disease	173	5	178
Ischaemic heart disease	104	1	105
Heart failure	27	0	27
Cerebrovascular disease	36	0	36
Peripheral vascular disease	1	0	1
Moyamoya disease	1	0	1
Atrial fibrillation	4	0	4
Hyperlipidemia	0	3	3
Metabolic diseases			
Diabetes mellitus	131	4	135
Gout	5	2	7

Concurrent medical condition	1989 – 2012 n=749	2013 n=19	Total n=768
Thyrotoxicosis	2	0	2
Diseases of the respiratory system			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	50	2	52
Asthma	65	2	67
Bronchiectasis	25	1	26
Bronchitis	7	0	7
Dyspnoea	3	0	3
Fibrosing alveolitis	1	0	1
Pneumonia	1	1	2
Interstitial lung disease	1	0	1
Pulmonary fibrosis	0	1	1
Infectious diseases			
Pulmonary tuberculosis	44	1	45
Septicaemia	4	0	4
Melioidosis	2	0	2
Hepatitis	1	0	1
Dengue fever	2	0	2
Leprosy	1	0	1
Neoplasms	23	2	25
Disease of the digestive system			
Cholecystitis, cholangitis, cholelithiasis	7	0	7
Peptic ulcer	9	0	9
Alcoholic liver disease	3	0	3
Liver cirrhosis	6	0	6
Duodenitis	1	0	1
Diseases of blood			
Anaemia	21	0	21
Thalassaemia minor	2	0	2
Mental disorders			
Schizophrenia	6	0	6
Dementia	2	0	2
Diseases of musculoskeletal system and connective tissue			
Arthritis	6	0	6
Systemic lupus erythematosus	2	0	2
Diseases of genitourinary system			
Renal failure	46	1	47
Pyelonephritis	1	0	1
Urinary tract infection	7	0	7
Benign prostatic hypertrophy	0	1	1
Diseases of nervous system			
Parkinson's disease	3	1	4

*Patients may have one or more concurrent medical conditions

Table 5.7
Case-fatality rate of reported legionellosis by history of medical conditions,
1989 – 2013

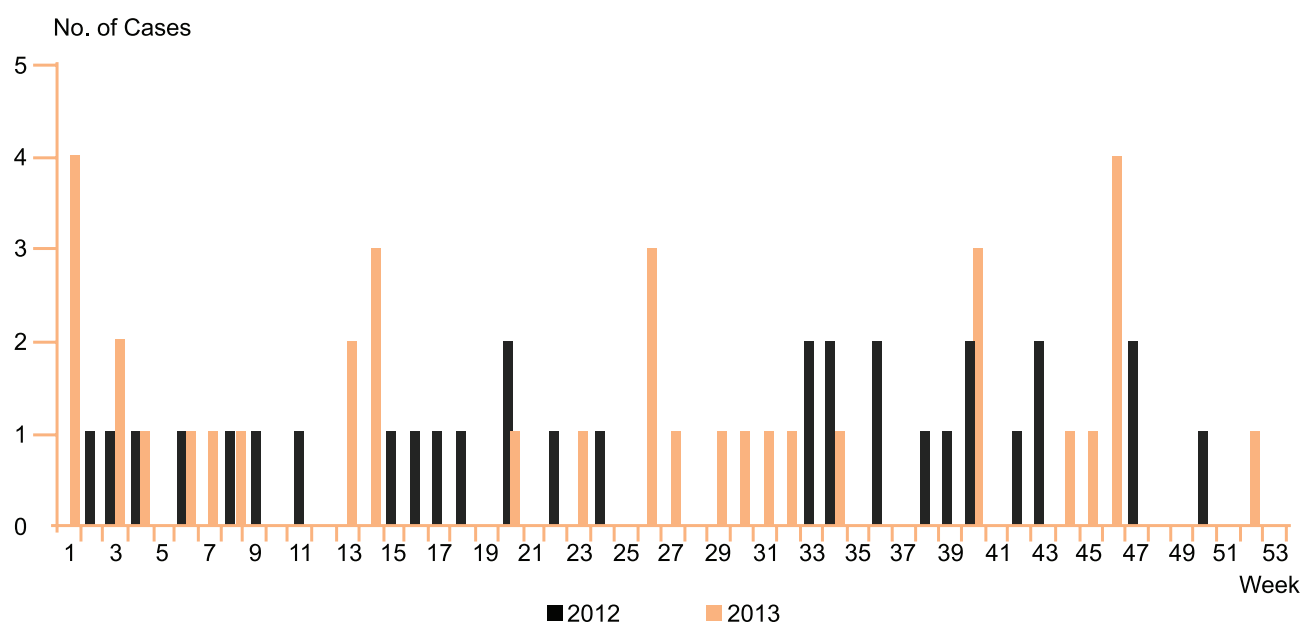
Year	Concurrent medical conditions					
	Present		Absent		Total	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
1989	16	4	17	0	33	4(12.1)
1990	18	3	14	0	32	3(9.4)
1991	11	2	3	0	14	2(14.3)
1992	37	5	21	1	58	6(10.4)
1993	15	4	2	0	17	4(23.5)
1994	19	8	14	1	33	9(27.3)
1995	11	2	11	0	22	2(9.1)
1996	23	4	9	0	32	4(12.5)
1997	40	4	3	0	43	4(9.3)
1998	28	5	9	0	37	5(13.5)
1999	60	5	19	0	79	5(13.5)
2000	45	3	20	0	65	3(4.6)
2001	32	1	20	0	52	1(1.9)
2002	26	1	14	0	40	1(2.5)
2003	26	0	20	0	46	0(0.0)
2004	10	0	7	0	17	0(0.0)
2005	6	0	12	0	18	0(0.0)
2006	3	0	10	0	13	0(0.0)
2007	3	0	9	0	12	0(0.0)
2008	3	0	12	0	15	0(0.0)
2009	4	1	15	0	19	1(5.3)
2010	6	0	8	0	14	0(0.0)
2011	7	0	9	0	16	0(0.0)
2012	13	0	9	0	22	0(0.0)
2013	11	2	8	0	19	2(10.5)
Total	473	54	295	2	768	56 (7.3)

MELIOIDOSIS

Melioidosis is a bacterial infection with a wide spectrum of clinical manifestations, ranging from pulmonary consolidation to localised cutaneous or visceral abscesses, necrotising pneumonia with or without fulminant septicaemia. The infectious agent is *Burkholderia pseudomallei*. The mode of transmission is usually by contact with contaminated soil or water through overt or inapparent skin lesions. It could also be transmitted by aspiration or ingestion of contaminated water or inhalation of dust from contaminated soil.

In 2013, there were 36 cases of laboratory confirmed melioidosis, compared with 31 cases in 2012 (Figure 5.3). 34 of these 36 cases were local residents, of which two were imported cases who contracted their infections overseas. The remaining two cases comprised foreigners who came to Singapore to seek medical treatment for infections acquired overseas.

Figure 5.3
E-weekly distribution of reported melioidosis cases, 2012 - 2013



The mean age of the reported cases was 53.7 years (range 9 – 88 years). The overall incidence rate for local residents was 0.6 per 100,000 population, with

the highest incidence rate in the 55-64 years age group (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8
Age-gender distribution and age-specific incidence rate of melioidosis cases[^], 2013

Age (Yrs)	Male	Female	Total (%)	Incidence rate per 100,000 population*
0 – 4	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
5 – 14	0	1	1 (2.9)	0.2
15 – 24	3	0	3 (8.8)	0.4
25 – 34	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
35 – 44	3	1	4 (11.8)	0.4
45 – 54	5	1	6 (17.6)	0.8
55 – 64	10	4	14 (41.2)	2.5
65+	3	3	6 (17.6)	1.3
Total	24	10	34 (100.0)	0.6

[^]Excluding two foreigners seeking medical treatment in Singapore

*Rates are based on 2013 estimated mid-year population.

(Source: Singapore Department of Statistics)

Among the three major ethnic groups, the incidence rate was highest in Malays (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9
Ethnic distribution and ethnic-specific incidence rate of melioidosis cases[^], 2013

	Male	Female	Total (%)	Incidence rate per 100,000 population*
Singapore Resident				
Chinese	7	7	14 (41.2)	0.5
Malay	10	2	12 (35.3)	2.3
Indian	3	1	4 (11.8)	1.1
Others	0	0	0 (0.0)	0.0
Foreigner	4	0	4 (11.8)	0.3
Total	24	10	34 (100.0)	0.6

[^]Excluding two foreigners seeking medical treatment in Singapore

* Rates are based on 2013 estimated mid-year population

(Source: Singapore Department of Statistics)

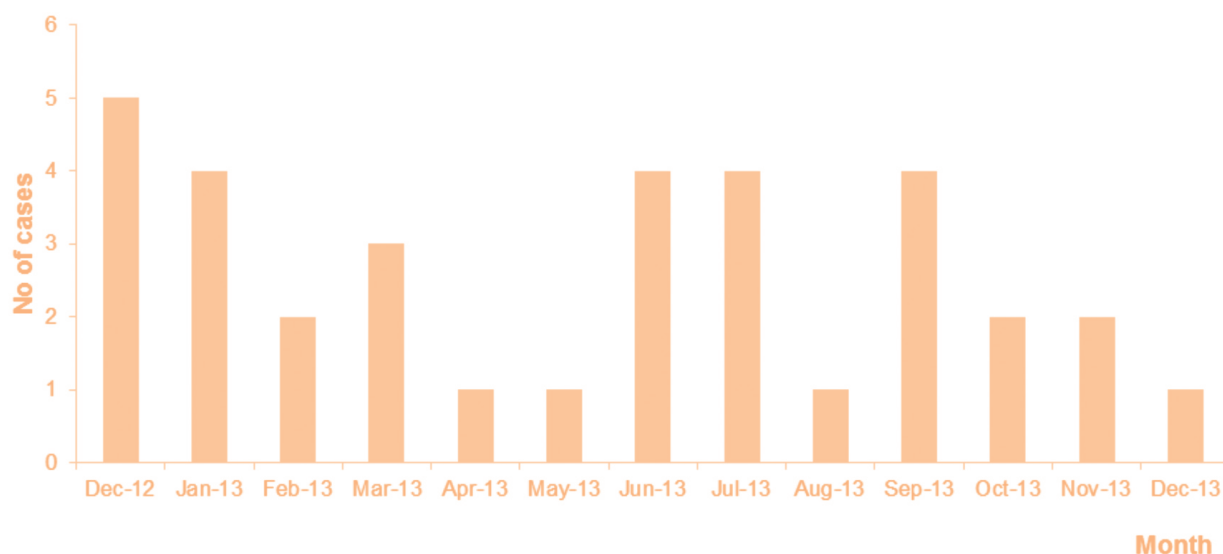
The geographical distribution and monthly distribution of the local cases are presented in Figures 5.4 and 5.5 respectively.

Figure 5.4
Distribution of local sporadic melioidosis cases[#], 2013



[#] Postal codes of 1 case unavailable

Figure 5.5
Monthly distribution of reported melioidosis cases by onset date, 2013



Among the 34 cases, *Burkholderia pseudomallei* were isolated from blood culture in 67.6% of the

cases. See Table 5.10 for other laboratory diagnostic sources.

Table 5.10
Laboratory diagnosis of melioidosis cases[^], 2013

Method of diagnosis	No. of cases (%)
Culture	
Blood	23 (67.6)
Pus	4 (11.8)
Tissue	1 (2.9)
Abscess fluid	3 (8.8)
Lower respiratory culture	2 (5.9)
Swabs	3 (9.7)
Total	34 (100.0)

[^]Excluding two foreigners seeking medical treatment in Singapore

The predominant signs and symptoms were abscesses and fever (Table 5.11). 41.9% of the cases presented with localised or multiple abscesses.

Those who presented with bacteraemia comprised 41.2% of the cases in 2013 (Table 5.12).

Table 5.11
Main presenting signs and symptoms* of reported melioidosis cases, 1994 – 2013

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS	1994 – 2012 (n=1163)		2013 (n=34)	
	No.	%	No.	%
Fever (with/without chills and rigors)	886	76.2	24	70.6
Myalgia	10	0.9	0	0.0
Ulcers	3	0.3	0	0.0
Respiratory symptoms				
Cough (productive and non-productive)	507	43.6	12	35.3
Dyspnoea	273	23.5	7	20.6
Chest pain	127	10.9	2	5.9
Runny Nose	5	0.4	0	0.0
Gastrointestinal symptoms				
Abdominal pain/discomfort/epigastric pain	108	9.3	0	0.0
Vomiting	86	7.4	2	5.9
Diarrhoea	77	6.6	2	5.9
Constipation	3	0.3	0	0.0
Jaundice	8	0.7	0	0.0
Urinary symptoms (dysuria, haematuria)	41	3.5	2	5.9
Abscesses (localised, multiple)	357	30.7	15	44.1

*Cases may have one or more presenting signs and symptoms

Table 5.12
Cases of melioidosis presenting with bacteraemia and abscesses, 1990 – 2013

Year	Cases	Bacteraemia		Abscesses			
		No.	(%)	All Abscesses		Cutaneous	
				No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1990	22	20	90.9	5	22.7	3	13.6
1991	43	29	67.4	12	27.9	7	16.3
1992	46	25	54.3	13	28.3	6	13.0
1993	56	40	71.4	15	26.8	10	17.9
1994	40	25	62.5	14	35	9	22.5
1995	90	50	55.6	17	18.9	13	14.4
1996	70	30	42.9	24	34.3	17	24.3
1997	58	24	41.4	14	24.1	4	6.9
1998	114	42	36.8	18	15.8	5	4.4
1999	81	21	25.9	16	19.8	6	7.4
2000	77	28	36.4	18	23.4	11	14.3
2001	59	29	49.2	17	28.8	12	20.3
2002	36	23	63.9	19	52.8	13	36.1
2003	44	26	59.1	14	31.8	12	27.3

Year	Cases	Bacteraemia		Abscesses			
		No.	(%)	All Abscesses		Cutaneous	
				No.	(%)	No.	(%)
2004	96	55	57.3	40	41.7	18	18.8
2005	74	47	63.5	33	44.6	21	28.4
2006	59	40	67.8	29	49.2	13	22.0
2007	57	38	66.7	21	36.8	7	12.3
2008	53	35	66.0	18	34.0	6	11.3
2009	35	21	60.0	11	31.4	2	5.7
2010	55	35	63.6	24	43.6	9	16.4
2011	34	20	58.8	16	47.1	3	8.8
2012	31	19	61.3	13	41.9	6	19.4
2013	34	14	41.2	20	58.8	6	17.6
Total	1,364	736	54.0	441	32.3	219	16.1

Overall, 73.5% of cases had co-morbid medical conditions. The most common was diabetes mellitus (72.0%), followed by hypertension (52.0 %) (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13
Concurrent medical conditions* of 1,337 melioidosis cases, 1989 – 2013

Concurrent medical condition	1989 – 2012 n=1,312 (288)		2013 n=25 (5)		Total n=1,337 (293)	
Metabolic/nutritional diseases						
Diabetes mellitus	682	(171)	18	(4)	700	(175)
Disorders of the thyroid gland	7	(4)	1		8	(4)
Gout	15	(5)			15	(5)
Dyslipidemia	5		1		6	
Hyperlipidemia	44	(14)	7	(2)	51	(16)
Panhypopituitarism	1	(1)			1	(1)
Others	7	(3)			7	(3)
Diseases of the circulatory system						
Acute Myocardial Infarction	5	(3)	1	(1)	6	(4)
Cerebrovascular disease	23	(5)	1	(1)	24	(6)
Coronary Artery Bypass Graft	3				3	
Heart failure	26	(14)			26	(14)
Heart disease	32	(7)	3	(1)	35	(8)
Hypertensive disease	324	(84)	13	(3)	337	(87)
Ischaemic heart disease	139	(55)	3	(3)	142	(58)
Pulmonary/arterial embolism and thrombosis	7	(2)	1	(1)	8	(3)
Rheumatic heart disease	1				1	
Others	7	(3)	1		8	(13)
Diseases of the respiratory system						
Asthma	62	(18)			62	(18)
Bronchiectasis	13	(5)			13	(5)
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	29	(13)			29	(13)
Pneumonia	198	(58)	1		199	(58)

Concurrent medical condition	1989 – 2012 n=1,312 (288)		2013 n=25 (5)		Total n=1,337 (293)	
Pulmonary edema	1				1	
Respiratory failure	5	(4)			5	(4)
Others	28	(6)			28	(6)
Diseases of the genitourinary system						
Benign prostatic hypertrophy	5	(2)			5	(2)
Renal failure/impairment	139	(66)	3		142	(66)
Nephrosis	14	(2)			14	(2)
Urinary Tract Infection	9	(2)			9	(2)
Others	9	(1)	1		10	(1)
Diseases of the digestive system						
Cholecystitis	4	(2)			4	(2)
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	26	(12)			26	(12)
Colon cancer	3				3	
Colonic polyp	1				1	
Hepatocellular disease	5	(2)			5	(2)
Hepatomegaly	2	(2)			2	(2)
Pancreas cancer	2				2	
Pancreatitis	2				2	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	18	(2)			18	(2)
Infectious diseases						
Dengue Fever	10	(3)			10	(3)
Hepatitis B	1				1	
Hepatitis C	1				1	
HIV infection	3	(2)			3	(2)
MRSA	2	(1)			2	(1)
Salmonellosis	1				1	
Tuberculosis	77	(20)	1	(1)	78	(21)
Neoplasms	40	(17)			40	(17)
Mental disorders						
Alcohol dependence syndrome	4	(2)			4	(2)
Drug dependence	4	(4)			4	(4)
Psychosis	8	(4)			8	(4)
Depression	1				1	
Disease of the eye						
Cataract	5				5	
Retinopathy	2				2	
Diseases of the blood						
Anaemia	24	(6)	1		25	(6)
α-thalassaemia	1				1	
β-thalassaemia	5				5	
Disseminated intravascular coagulation	1	(1)			1	(1)
Pancytopenia	1				1	
Sepsis	27	(8)	1		28	(8)
Thrombocytopenia	2	(1)			2	(1)
Diseases of the nervous system						
Alzheimer's disease	2				2	

Concurrent medical condition	1989 – 2012 n=1,312 (288)		2013 n=25 (5)		Total n=1,337 (293)	
	Dementia	3	(1)	1	(1)	4
Neuropathy	3	(1)			3	(1)
Parkinson's disease	3				3	
Stroke	6	(1)			6	(1)
Immune-mediated Diseases	6	(1)			6	(1)
Diseases of Ear, Nose, and Throat						
Otitis media	2				2	
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system/ connective tissue						
Cellulitis	4				4	
Chondromalacia patellae	1				1	
Myopathy	1				1	
Mixed connective tissue disease	1				1	
Osteoarthritis	6	(3)			6	(3)
Osteomyelitis	1				1	
Osteoporosis	1	(1)			1	(1)
Rheumatoid arthritis	3	(1)			3	(1)

() Deaths

* Patients may have one or more concurrent medical condition

In 2013, there were three melioidosis deaths and five melioidosis-related deaths, giving a case-fatality rate of 23.5% (Table 5.14). Higher case-fatality rates were

observed among those without co-morbid medical conditions (33.3%) and with bacteraemia (5.7%). Please refer to Table 5.14 and 5.15.

Table 5.14
Case-fatality rate of reported melioidosis cases by history of concurrent medical condition, 1990 – 2013

Year	Concurrent medical conditions					
	Present		Absent		Total	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
1990	17	9 (52.9)	5	4 (80.0)	22	13 (59.1)
1991	39	18 (46.2)	4	1 (25.0)	43	19 (44.2)
1992	39	22 (56.4)	7	2 (28.6)	46	24 (52.2)
1993	40	22 (55.0)	16	7 (43.8)	56	29 (51.8)
1994	32	11 (34.4)	8	1 (12.5)	40	12 (30.0)
1995	73	20 (27.4)	17	8 (47.1)	90	28 (31.1)
1996	53	14 (26.4)	17	5 (29.4)	70	19 (27.1)
1997	41	9 (21.9)	17	0 (0.0)	58	9 (15.5)
1998	92	18 (19.6)	22	1 (4.5)	114	19 (16.7)
1999	61	8 (13.1)	20	1 (5.0)	81	9 (11.1)
2000	51	9 (17.6)	26	0 (0.0)	77	9 (11.7)
2001	33	5 (15.2)	26	2 (7.7)	59	7 (11.9)
2002	19	2 (10.5)	16	0 (0.0)	36*	2 (5.6)
2003	26	3 (11.5)	16	1 (6.3)	44*	6* (13.6)
2004	81	25 (30.8)	15	0 (0.0)	96	26 (27.1)
2005	61	12 (19.7)	13	0 (0.0)	74	12 (16.2)
2006	51	9 (17.6)	8	0 (0.0)	59	9 (15.3)

Year	Concurrent medical conditions					
	Present		Absent		Total	
	Cases	Death	Cases	Death	Cases	Death
2007	48	12 (25.0)	9	0 (0.0)	57	12 (21.1)
2008	52	12 (23.1)	8	0 (0.0)	60	12 (20.0)
2009	30	5 (16.7)	7	0 (0.0)	37	5 (13.5)
2010	46	13 (28.3)	12	1 (8.3)	58	14 (24.1)
2011	23	4 (17.4)	11	2 (18.2)	34	6 (17.6)
2012	19	0 (0.0)	12	2(16.7)	31	2 (6.5)
2013	25	5 (20.0)	9	3 (33.3)	34	8 (23.5)
Total	1,052	266 (25.3)	321	41 (12.8)	1,376*	311 (22.6)

*One case in 2002 and two cases in 2003 – information were not available

Table 5.15
Case-fatality rate of bacteraemic and non-bacteraemic melioidosis in Singapore, 1990 – 2013

Year	Bacteraemia					
	Present		Absent		Total	
	Cases	Deaths (%)	Cases	Deaths (%)	Cases	Deaths (%)
1990	20	10 (50.0)	6	2 (100)	22	12 (54.5)
1991	29	17 (58.6)	14	3 (21.4)	43	20 (46.5)
1992	25	18 (72.0)	21	6 (28.6)	46	24 (52.2)
1993	40	26 (65.0)	16	3 (18.8)	56	29 (51.8)
1994	25	11 (44.0)	15	1 (6.7)	40	12 (30.0)
1995	50	23 (46.0)	40	5 (12.5)	90	28 (31.1)
1996	30	15 (50.0)	40	4 (10.0)	70	19 (27.1)
1997	24	7 (29.2)	34	2 (5.9)	58	9 (15.5)
1998	42	17 (40.5)	72	2 (2.8)	114	19 (16.7)
1999	21	7 (33.3)	60	2 (3.3)	81	9 (11.1)
2000	28	5 (17.8)	49	4 (8.2)	77	9 (11.7)
2001	29	5 (17.2)	30	2 (6.7)	59	7 (11.9)
2002	23	2 (8.7)	12	0 (0.0)	36*	2 (5.6)
2003	26	4 (15.4)	16	0 (0.0)	44*	6* (13.6)
2004	55	24 (43.6)	41	2 (4.9)	96	26 (27.1)
2005	47	11 (23.4)	27	1 (3.7)	74	12 (16.2)
2006	40	7 (17.5)	19	2 (10.5)	59	9 (15.3)
2007	38	8 (21.1)	19	4 (21.1)	57	12 (21.1)
2008	40	11 (27.5)	20	1 (5.0)	60	12 (20.0)
2009	22	2 (9.1)	15	3 (20.0)	37	5 (13.5)
2010	34	14 (41.2)	24	0 (0.0)	58	14 (24.1)
2011	20	6 (30.0)	14	0 (0.0)	34	6 (17.6)
2012	19	2 (10.5)	12	0 (0.0)	31	2 (6.5)
2013	14	8 (5.7)	20	0 (0.0)	34	8 (23.5)
Total	741	260 (35.1)	632	49 (7.8)	1,376*	311 (22.6)

*One case in 2002 and two cases in 2003 – information were not available