OHHABS ONE HEALTH Harmful Algal Bloom System

2021 Data Summary

CDC collects data about harmful algal bloom (HAB) events[1] and associated human or animal illnesses in the United States through the One Health Harmful Algal Bloom System (OHHABS)

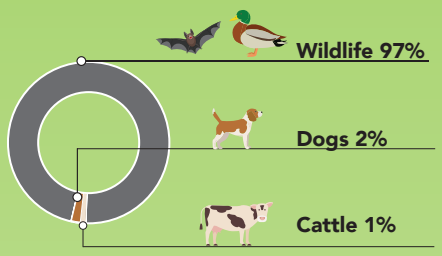
HAB-Associated Human Illnesses

About half of ill people were **under the age of 18 years**

74% sought medical care

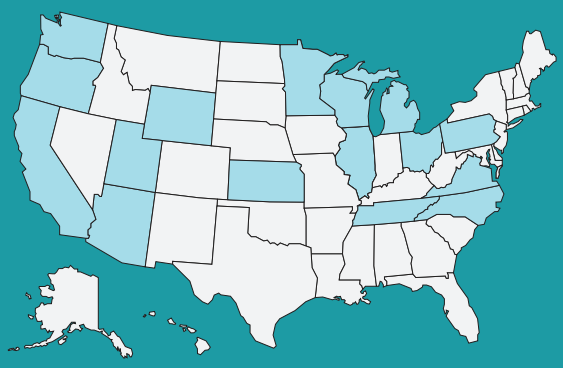
Most (89%) of the HAB-associated human illnesses were classified as probable cases[2]

HAB-Associated Animal Illnesses



92% of ill animals died

Most (94%) of the HAB-associated animal illnesses were classified as confirmed cases, including deaths of 2,000+ bats



16 states reported data for 2021

368 Harmful Algal Bloom Events

117 Human Illnesses

2,715 Animal Illnesses

Harmful Algal Bloom Events

Fresh water / Marine

9 out of **10** HAB events were in **fresh water,** like lakes

HAB events peaked in **August**

Most (85%) were classified as confirmed events[2]

Environmental Testing

Water quality monitoring (65%) was the most common reason for conducting environmental testing during HAB events

Toxins were detected **in over 50%** of HAB events

[1]A HAB event is either an identification of a bloom or a detection of HAB toxins in water or food without a visible bloom
[2]Cases are classified as confirmed, probable, or suspected. HAB events are classified as suspected or confirmed.

Read the full summary: **www.cdc.gov/habs/data/2021-ohhabs-data-summary.html**

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