

Disease vectors for cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever are present in the United States.

Here's a brief overview:

1. **Cholera**: Cholera cases in the U.S. are quite rare and are typically associated with travel to countries where cholera is more prevalent or through consumption of contaminated food imported from those areas. The U.S. has effective water treatment and sanitary practices that prevent the spread of cholera.

2. **Dysentery**: Both bacillary (caused by *Shigella* bacteria) and amoebic dysentery (caused by *Entamoeba histolytica*) can occur in the U.S. Outbreaks of *Shigella* are more common but are usually well-controlled and localized. These outbreaks often happen in settings with close person-to-person contact and inadequate hygiene, like daycare centers. Amoebic dysentery is much less common in the U.S.

3. **Typhoid Fever**: Typhoid fever is rare in the U.S., with most cases related to international travel. Like cholera, typhoid fever in the U.S. is usually associated with visiting or returning from countries where the disease is more prevalent. The U.S. has good sanitation and water treatment systems, which significantly reduce the risk of typhoid fever.

In all cases, the key to preventing these diseases in the U.S. involves maintaining high standards of hygiene, safe food preparation practices, and clean water supply. Travelers to areas where these diseases are endemic are advised to take precautions such as receiving appropriate vaccinations, avoiding risky foods and drinks, and practicing good hygiene.