This study report the foodborne disease outbreaks registered by the Health Surveillance Secretary in the Amazon state, Brazil, from 2001 to 2010. During this period, 131 outbreaks, which exposed 14,197 people and resulted in 3,572 patients, 935 hospitalized and 3 deaths were recorded. In the group of ill individuals, 44% were female, 36% male and in 6% of the cases were no record. The largest number of disease was recorded in people between 20 and 49 years old. The foods consumed at home and outside were responsible for 49% and 51% of the notifications, respectively. Considering the outbreaks outside the home, 46% occurred in places where collective meals were prepared and 21% in local food marketing. Among bacterial pathogens, Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus cereus and Salmonella sp. were the leading causes of outbreaks. The rennet cheese was the food that caused the greatest number of outbreaks (34.3%), followed by chicken (8.4%), meat (7.6%), mayonnaise (6.9%), rice (6.1%), pasta (5.3%) and water (4.9%). Although the surveillance system seems far from to be realistic and efforts should be done to better understand and define the epidemiology of foodborne diseases at the regional level, this report pointed out the rennet cheese as the principal food vehicle of outbreaks notified, an indication to direct public health actions to risk reduction and control interventions throughout the rennet cheese production chain and to implement education programs for food handlers and consumers to improve food safety.