

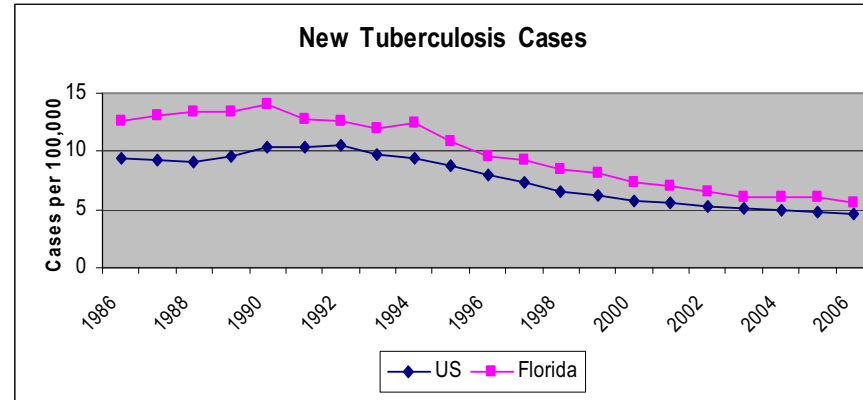


Tuberculosis

About 8 million new cases of Tuberculosis (TB) occur each year in the world and over 13,000 cases are reported in the United States. There are also an estimated 11 million people in the U.S. who are infected with TB.

Why is this Important?

- TB spreads from person to person through the air. Not everyone infected with TB gets sick. Thus, two TB conditions are possible: latent TB infection or latent TB disease.
- TB usually affects the lungs, but can also affect the brain, the kidneys the spine and other areas of the body. Permanent body damage and death can result from the disease.
- People with TB infection (without disease) cannot spread the germ to others. Medicine prescribed for this condition can often prevent progression to active TB.
- TB can affect anyone but it places a heavier burden on groups such as the poor, foreign-born from countries with high TB rates, people with depressed immune systems and people in institutional settings.



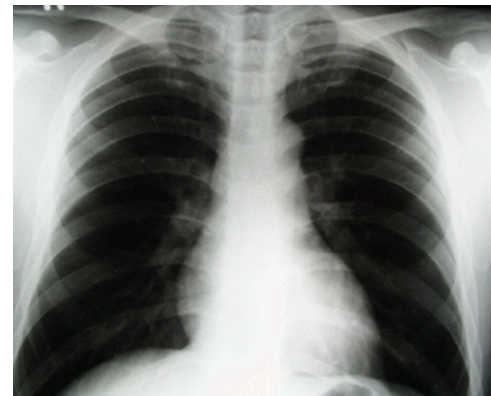
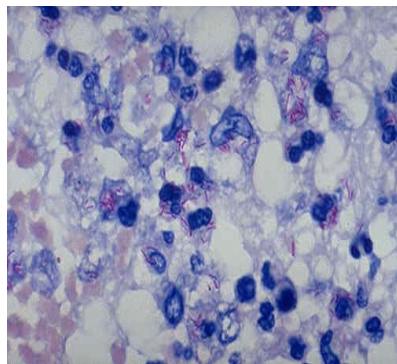
YEAR	US	Florida
1986	9.4	12.6
1987	9.3	13.1
1988	9.1	13.4
1989	9.5	13.4
1990	10.3	14.1
1991	10.4	12.8
1992	10.5	12.6
1993	9.8	12.0
1994	9.4	12.5
1995	8.7	10.8
1996	8.0	9.6
1997	7.4	9.3
1998	6.6	8.5
1999	6.3	8.2
2000	5.8	7.3
2001	5.6	7.0
2002	5.2	6.5
2003	5.1	6.1
2004	4.9	6.1
2005	4.8	6.1
2006	4.6	5.6

Tuberculosis, cont'd

How is Florida Doing?

- Florida rates of TB continue to be higher than the overall US rate.
- The number of new TB cases in Florida has decreased by more than 50% from 12.6 per 100,000 population in 1986 to 5.6 per 100,000 in 2006. This parallels the declining TB rate in the US as a whole.
- Florida's TB incidence continued to decline in 2006. The number of TB cases decreased from 1,086 cases reported in 2002 to 1,038 cases reported for 2006. This represents a recent trend of 4.4% decrease in TB cases for Florida. Although Florida has reduced TB morbidity, it remains fourth in the nation for TB cases and eighth for TB incidence. In 2006, Florida's TB incidence rate was 5.6 per 100,000 population in comparison to the national rate of 5.1 TB cases per 100,000.

Mycobacterium tuberculosis





Tuberculosis, cont'd

What Influences Tuberculosis?

- People sharing the same breathing space (such as family members, friends, co-workers) with someone who has TB disease
- Patient access to healthcare and perceptions about personal health
- Patient psychological condition
- Increased migration of people from countries with endemic TB prevalence
- Substance abuse
- Medical conditions such as HIV, diabetes, certain types of cancers, and malnourished underweight conditions

What is the State's Role?

States can

- Provide health departments and community health care providers with accessible, expert and cost effective TB clinical consultation and services.
- Assure that expert TB consultation is available to all citizens regardless of where they reside.
- Promote screening and follow-up among at-risk populations.
- Maintain A.G. Holley State Hospital as a center of excellence for managing complex TB cases such as multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant (XDR) cases.



Florida Initiatives

TB awareness activities during March revolving around World TB Day, March 24th

Statewide TB & Refugee Health Meeting providing education and updates in current public health practice

TB teleradiology ensuring patient access to public health TB medical experts

Purchase of client services and TB medication using general revenue funds

Patient incentives and enablers promoting patient adherence to medical follow-up

Directly observed therapy to monitor patient tolerance and response to therapy

A.G. Holley State Hospital provides state-of-the art medical care for TB patients with complex case management issues such as MDR and XDR cases

Southeastern National TB Center under contractual arrangement with FL DOH provides medical consultation and education to the southeastern region of the US

<http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease%5Fctrl/tb>