

Annual Tuberculosis Report Florida 2003

“As much as it is our mission to eliminate tuberculosis as a public health threat in Florida, it is also our vision to be the model TB program for the nation.”

—Jim Cobb, Bureau Chief



Message from the Bureau Chief of TB and Refugee Health



Dear Colleagues,

Our efforts to prevent and control tuberculosis (TB) in Florida have brought about a decline in cases and case rates for the ninth consecutive year. This continued downward trend represents the dedication of all of you involved in the quest to eliminate TB. However, we continue to face challenges along the way. When disease trends decline, the public and lawmakers' perceptions of the threat from the disease diminish also. Furthermore, as disease cases and case rates decline, funding tends to be reduced or redirected to other programs. Our foreign-born cases continue to increase both in number and in proportion to cases born in the United States. We continue to see cases in new migrations of people with languages and cultures unfamiliar to us from countries with high TB rates.

In 1995, Florida's incidence rate for TB was 11.0 cases per 100,000 population, which declined to 6.1 in 2003. In addition, the number of reported TB cases decreased by 33 percent for the same time frame. There were 1,046 cases reported in 2003 that represented a 3.7 percent reduction from the 1,086 cases reported in 2002. Florida continues to rank fourth in the country in the number of TB cases reported, behind California, Texas, and New York. However, all three of these states experienced increases in TB morbidity for 2003.

As much as it is our mission to eliminate tuberculosis as a public health threat in Florida, it is also our vision to be the model TB program for the nation. This distinction is truly within reach, because of the infrastructure in place throughout the state. Our TB Physicians Network provides excellent medical consultation to our county health departments and private medical providers. A.G. Holley Hospital provides us with a venue to treat the most difficult cases of TB that, under most circumstances, would potentially become treatment failures. Our county health departments' TB Control staff are on the frontlines ensuring that TB control and prevention measures are in place and practiced.

The Bureau of TB and Refugee Health is committed to providing timely and accurate technical assistance, professional consultation, and administrative support to all 67 county TB control programs. In addition, the Refugee Health section of the Bureau has in place a very successful refugee health screening program, as well as their Interpretation and Translation Services.

I am very proud of our statewide TB program and the true commitment of all of you who have helped make this past year a success.

Sincerely,

Jim Cobb, Chief, Bureau of TB and Refugee Health

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Tuberculosis Morbidity: Florida, 2003



Tuberculosis Morbidity 2003

Florida's tuberculosis (TB) incidence continued to decline in 2003 for the ninth consecutive year. The number of TB cases decreased from 1,086 cases reported in 2002 to 1,046 cases reported for 2003. This represents a 3.7 percent decrease in TB cases for Florida. Although Florida has reduced its TB morbidity, it remains fourth in the nation for TB cases and seventh for TB incidence. In 2003, Florida's TB incidence rate was 6.1 in comparison to the national rate of 5.1 TB cases per 100,000 population.

Race and Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic minorities disproportionately represent the majority of tuberculosis cases in the state of Florida. Non-Hispanic Blacks and Hispanics accounted for 67 percent (701/1,046) of Florida's total TB morbidity for 2003. Non-Hispanic Blacks comprised 43 percent (448/1,046) of Florida's TB morbidity alone. However, this is a 6 percent decrease since 2002 and a 43 percent decrease since 1993.

Since 1993, the proportion of TB morbidity attributed to Hispanics has increased from 15 percent (252/1,646) of the TB cases to 24 percent (253/1,046) in 2003.

Tuberculosis for non-Hispanic Whites declined from 32 percent (527/1,646) in 1993 to 25 percent (258/1,046) in 2003, which represents an overall 51 percent decrease since 1993.

Asian/Pacific Islanders represented 3 percent (53/1,646) of the TB cases in 1993. In 2001, the percentage increased to 7 percent (82/1,139). "Asians Only" became a new category in 2003 and alone represented 7 percent (74/1,046) of Florida's TB morbidity.

Chart 1. Tuberculosis Rates in Florida, 1993–2003

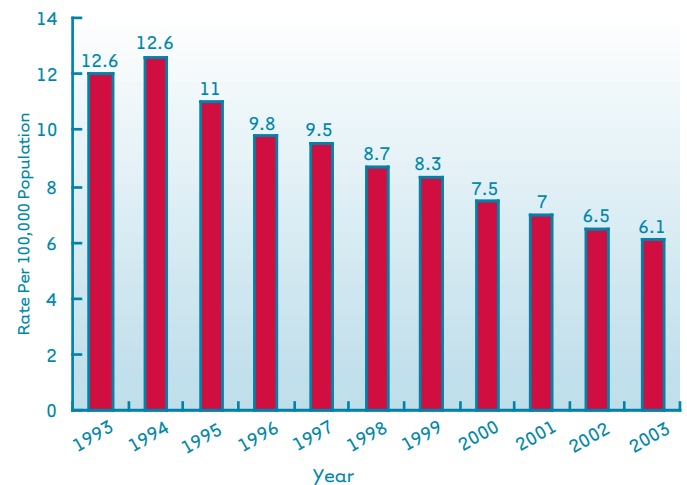


Table 1. Tuberculosis by Race/Ethnicity—Florida, 2003

RACE/ETHNICITY	CASES	PERCENT
White, Non-Hispanic	258	24.7%
Black, Non-Hispanic	448	42.8%
Hispanic (all races)	253	24.2%
Asian Only	74	7.1%
Amer. Indian/AK Native	0	0.0%
Nat. Hawaiian/P. Islander	6	0.6%
Multiple Race	6	0.6%
Unknown	1	0.1%
Total	1,046	

*Florida Bureau of TB and Refugee Health, 2004

Table 2. TB and Homelessness by Race/Ethnicity: Florida, 2003

40 percent (30) of homeless cases were non-Hispanic Whites.

38 percent (29) of homeless cases were non-Hispanic Blacks.

22 percent (17) of homeless cases were Hispanics.

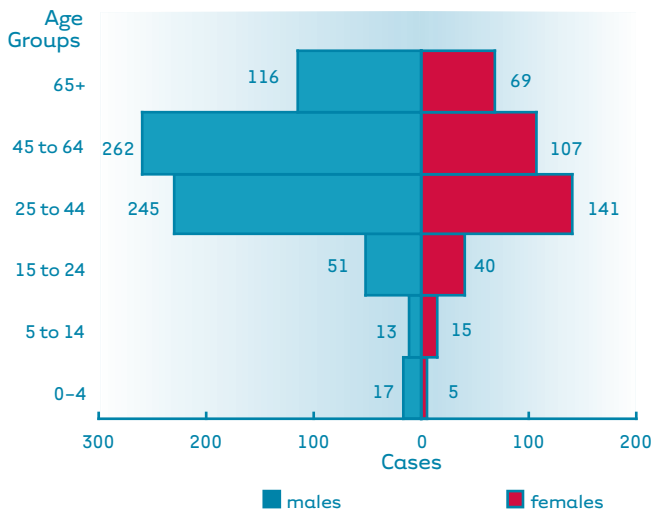
Homeless=76

Table 3. Tuberculosis by Age Group Florida, 2003

AGE GROUPS	CASES	PERCENT
0-4	22	2.1%
5-14	27	2.6%
15-24	76	7.3%
25-44	371	35.5%
45-64	367	35.1%
65+	183	17.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Total	1,046	

*Florida Bureau of TB and Refugee Health, 2004

Chart 2. Tuberculosis by Age and Gender, Florida, 2003



Age Groups

Persons aged 25 to 44 represented 36 percent (371/1,046) of Florida's TB cases in 2003. The 25- to 44-years-old age group has historically represented the majority of TB cases. This is important to know because 25 to 44 are considered to be the years of productivity.

The proportion of TB cases among the 45 to 64 age group has gradually increased. In 1993, the 45 to 64 age group comprised 462 of 1,646 (28 percent) cases, but 367 of 1,046 (35 percent) were identified among those 45- to 64-years-old in 2003.

In 2003, 2 percent (22/1,046) of cases were in the age group birth to 4, 3 percent (27/1,046) of cases were 5- to 14-years-old and 18 percent (183/1,046) of cases were 65-years-old and older.

Gender and Tuberculosis

Over the last 10 years, males have represented at least 60 percent of all TB cases. In 2003, males were 64 percent of TB morbidity.

In 1993, women were 29 percent (473/1,646) of the TB cases reported for Florida in that year. Now, 10 years later, women have become 36 percent (377/1,046) of total TB morbidity for Florida.

Since 1994, women have represented at least 30 percent of all Florida TB cases. (Chart A-12)

Table 4. Tuberculosis by Gender, Florida, 2003

GENDER	CASES	PERCENT
Male	669	64.0%
Female	377	36.0%
Unknown	0	0.0%
Total	1,046	

*Florida Bureau of TB and Refugee Health, 2004

Risk Factors and Tuberculosis Disease

In 1993, approximately 9 percent (173/1,646) of persons who developed TB disease in Florida self-reported substance abuse problems. The percentage of cases citing substance abuse rose to 35 percent (369/1,046) in 2003. The use of alcohol or drugs has a negative impact on effective TB treatment. Mixing injectable and/or non-injectable drugs and/or alcohol with TB medications can cause serious side effects and possible non-adherence with the person's TB medication regimen.



Chart 3. Tuberculosis and TB Disease Risk Fact Florida, 1993 and 2003

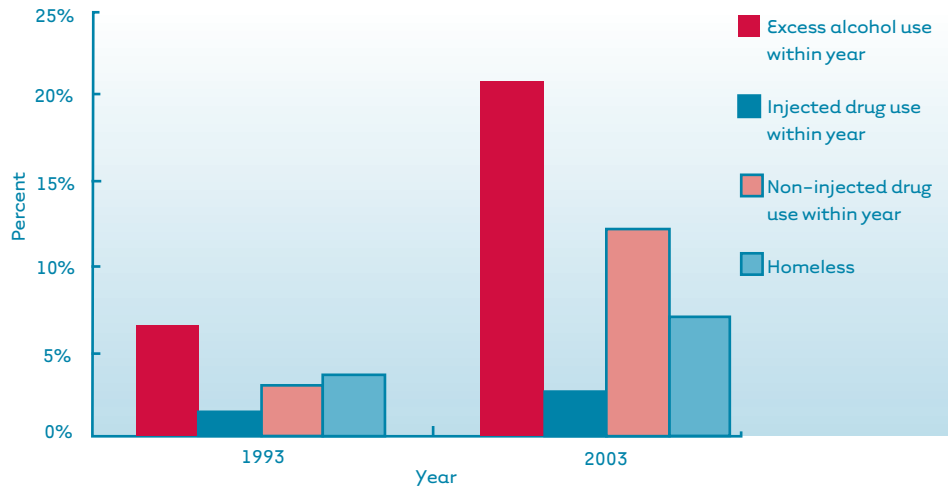
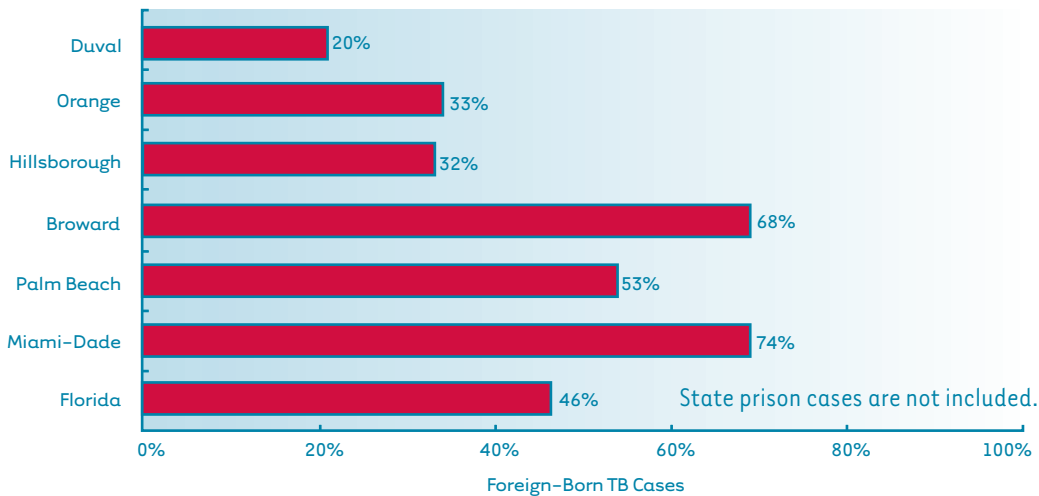


Chart 4. Proportion of Foreign-Born TB in the Big Six and Florida, 2003



Florida's Metropolitan Counties and TB

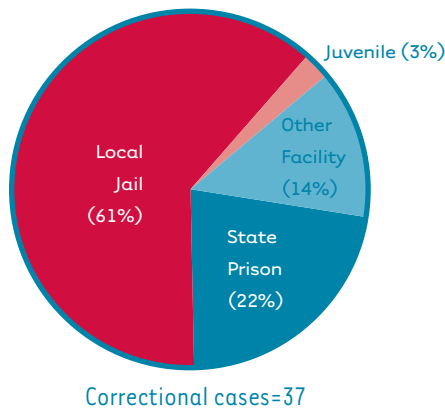
Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Orange, Hillsborough, and Duval counties (the Big Six) represent 64 percent (673/1,046) of all TB cases counted in Florida for 2003. The majority of Big Six counties routinely report high tuberculosis morbidities because of increasing foreign-born populations. In 2003, 76 percent (367/484) of foreign-born cases were in Florida's Big Six.

Tuberculosis and Florida's Incarcerated

Penal institutions are more likely to have higher TB infection and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) rates than the general population. In 2003, 66 percent (4/6) of all TB cases in jails, 17 percent (1/6) of state prison cases, and 17 percent (1/6) of cases reported from other facilities were co-infected with HIV.

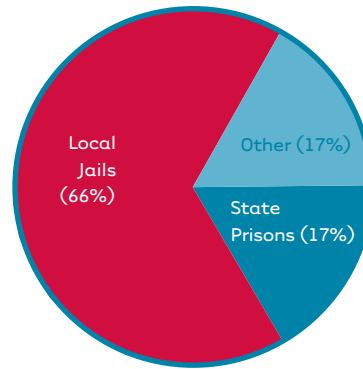
In 2003, state prisons represented 22 percent (8/37) of TB cases reported among persons incarcerated at the time of TB diagnosis. Local jails the TB cases reported 61 percent (23/37) from correctional facilities.

Chart 6. TB Among Residents of Correctional Facilities at Time of Diagnosis: Florida, 2003



- 69 percent (143/208) of TB/HIV cases were among non-Hispanic Blacks, 21 percent (43/208) in Hispanics, and 9 percent (19/208) among non-Hispanic Whites.

Chart 5. TB/HIV Among Persons Incarcerated at Time of TB Diagnosis Florida, 2003



TB/HIV Correctional Cases=6

Tuberculosis and HIV

- 208 of 1,046 TB cases reported in Florida for 2003 were co-infected with HIV.
- Foreign-born males represented 35 percent (72/208) of 2003 TB/HIV cases.
- Males born in the United States comprised 31 percent (65/208) of 2003 TB/HIV cases.
- Women born in the United States comprised 23 percent (49/208) of TB/HIV cases in 2003, whereas foreign-born women made up only 11 percent (22/208) of TB/HIV cases.
- Persons ages 25 to 44 made up 54 percent (112/208) of TB/HIV cases.

Chart 7. Trend of TB/HIV in Florida, 1993–2003

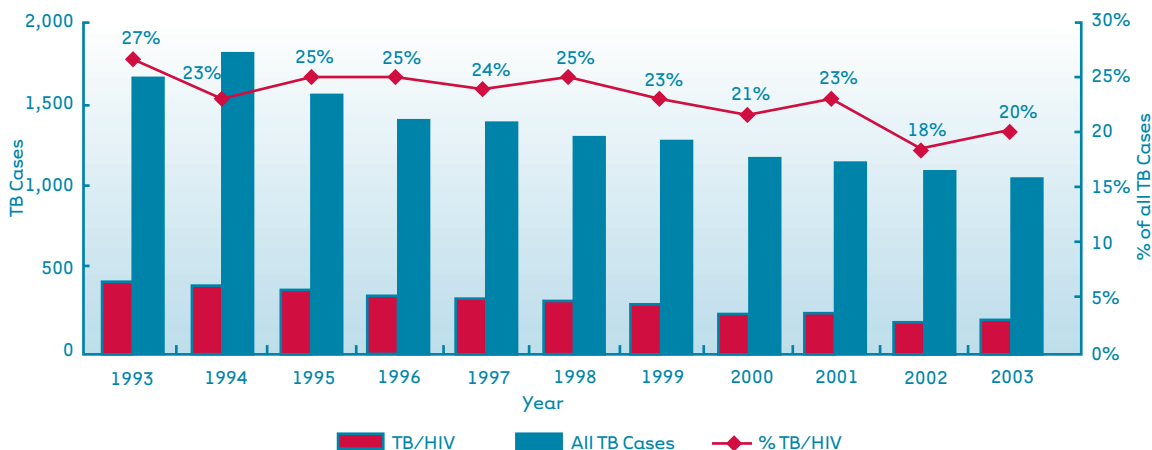
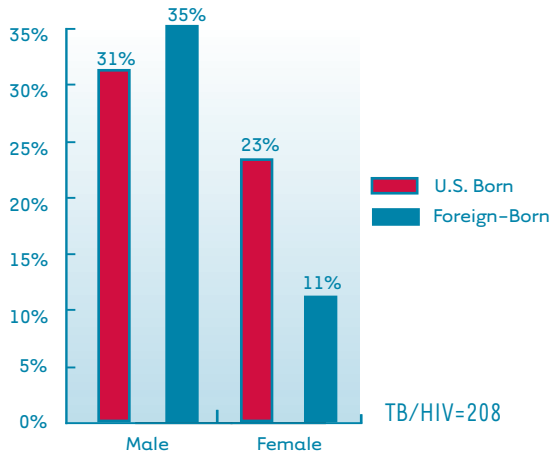




Chart 8. TB/HIV by Gender and Origin of Birth, Florida, 2003



Risk factors for TB disease include, but are not limited to, substance abuse, homelessness, and HIV infection. Tuberculosis is the leading cause of death for people with HIV infection. In Florida, HIV co-infection rose from 18 percent (199/1,086) in 2002 to 20 percent (204/1,046) in 2003.

Country of Origin

Through the strategic use of resources Florida strives to reduce TB morbidity for all Floridians. However, there has been a gradual increase in TB cases among the foreign-born, which parallels the national trend for TB growth in the proportion of TB cases among the foreign-born. The foreign-born represented 44 percent (482/1,086) of the TB cases in Florida in 2002, but the percentage rose to 46 percent (484/1,046) in 2003.

- Males comprised 61 percent (294/484) of foreign-born cases.
- Women made up 39 percent (190/484) of foreign-born cases.
- Persons aged 25 to 44 represented 42 percent (200/484) of foreign-born cases.
- Haitians comprised 27 percent (129/484) of the foreign-born cases and 12 percent (129/1046) of all TB cases for Florida in 2003.
- Mexicans represented 12 percent (57/484) of TB morbidity in the foreign-born and 5 percent (57/1046) of total TB morbidity for 2003.
- TB/HIV co-infection made up 19 percent (94/484) of foreign-born cases.

Chart 9. Trend of Tuberculosis Florida, 1993-2003

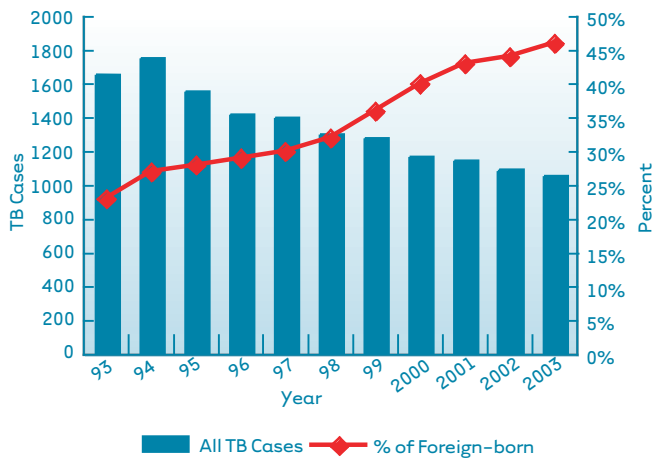


Chart 10. Tuberculosis in the Foreign-born: Florida, 2003

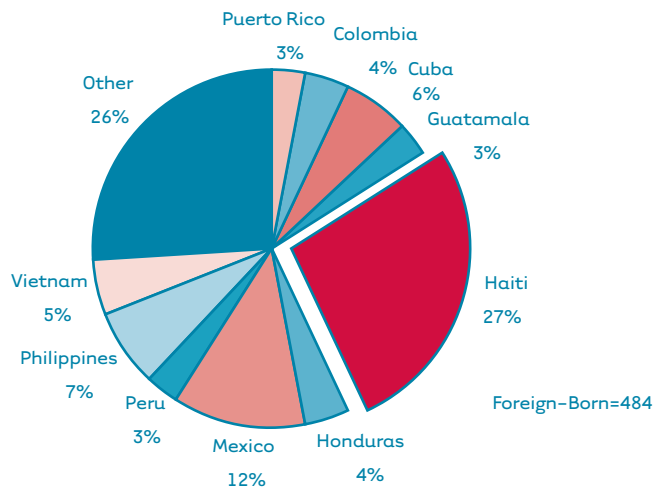
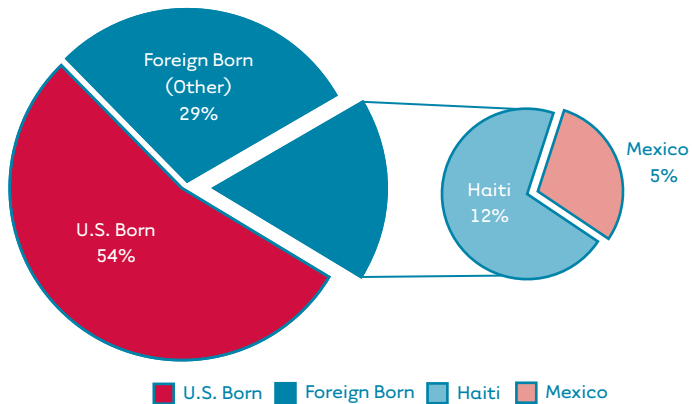


Chart 11. Tuberculosis in U.S.-Born and the Foreign-Born Florida, 2003



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Chart A-12. Tuberculosis and Gender Florida, 1993-2003

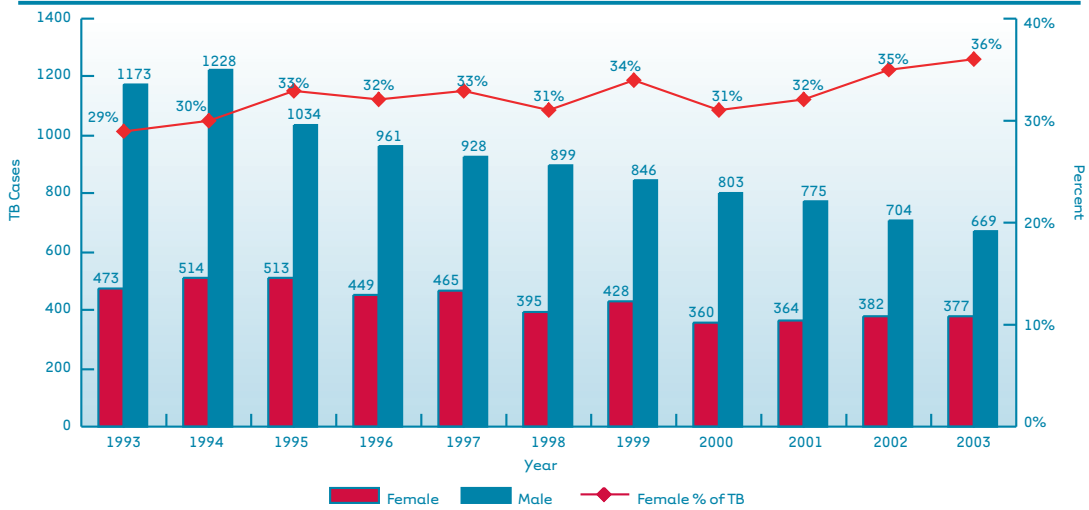


Chart A-13. Tuberculosis by Occupation Florida, 1993-1998 and 1999-2003

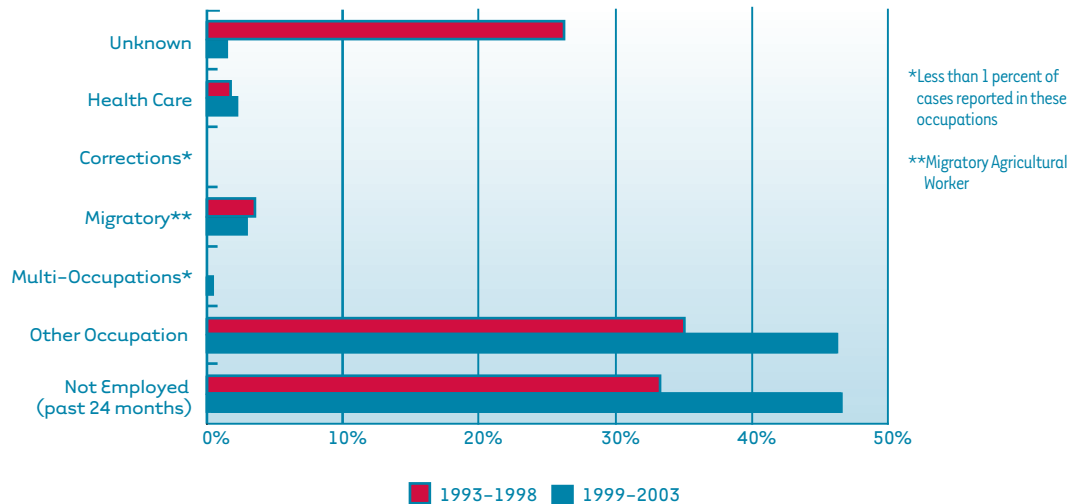
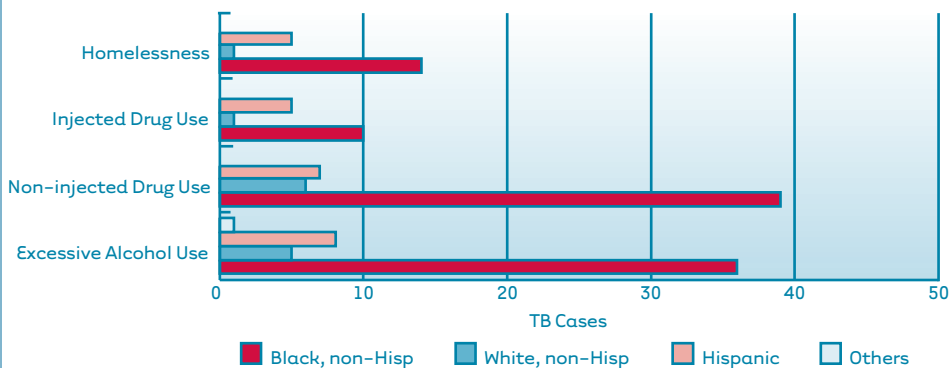


Chart A-14. TB/HIV and Risk Factors for TB Disease by Race/Ethnicity Florida, 2003



Risk factors= 138 of 208 TB/HIV cases

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Chart A-15. Proportion of TB Cases Started on Therapy for Active TB Disease by Initial Regimen: Florida, 1993-2003

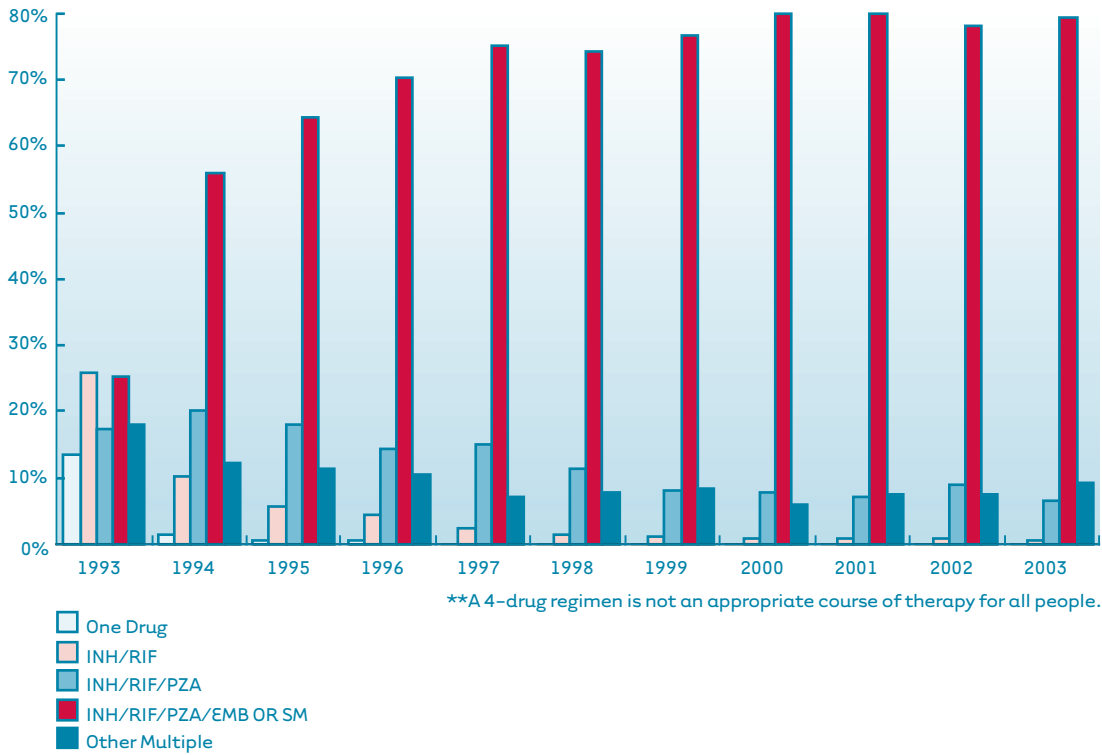


Table A-5. Multiple Drug Resistant (MDR) Cases by County and Country of Origin: Florida, 2003

County	Country	Number of Cases
Broward	Haiti	1
Miami-Dade	Peru	1
	Haiti	1
	United States	2
Monroe	United States	1
Palm Beach	India	1
Suwannee	United States	1
Total MDR cases: 8		2003 MDR incidence rate: 0.76

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Table A-6. Delivery Mechanism for TB Treatment: Florida, 1993-2003

Mode of Delivery for TB Medication

	Self Administered	Directly Observed (DOT)	Self and DOT	Unknown	Total
1993	805	242	278	254	1,579
1994	654	496	315	219	1,684
1995	409	632	346	124	1,511
1996	298	614	406	44	1,362
1997	290	546	494	13	1,343
1998	223	520	504	6	1,253
1999	180	515	520	2	1,217
2000	111	506	493	0	1,110
2001	88	584	419	8	1,099
2002	76	556	367	5	1,004
*2003	27	202	196	0	425
Total	3,161	5,413	4,338	675	13,587

*Bureau has not received all case completion reports. Data as of March 13, 2004

Table A-7. Sites for Directly Observed Therapy (DOT): Florida, 1993-2003

Site of Delivery for Directly Observed Therapy

	Clinic or Other	The Field	Clinic & Field	Unknown	Total
1993	155	83	117	56	411
1994	216	173	214	60	663
1995	197	319	366	48	930
1996	163	359	490	1	1,013
1997	125	300	602	3	1,030
1998	102	288	617	0	1,007
1999	104	302	593	1	1,000
2000	108	235	638	1	982
2001	96	170	712	5	983
2002	86	173	626	2	887
*2003	44	85	250	2	381
Total	1,396	2,497	5,225	179	9,287

* Bureau has not received all case completion reports. Data as of March 13, 2004

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Table A-8. TB Treatment by Provider Type: Florida, 1993-2003

Site of Delivery for Directly Observed Therapy

	Health Department	Private Clinic/Other	Both	Total
1993	815	369	351	1,535
1994	789	422	460	1,671
1995	645	364	512	1,521
1996	581	302	492	1,375
1997	624	263	464	1,351
1998	637	217	406	1,260
1999	728	204	306	1,238
2000	674	156	296	1,126
2001	758	129	229	1,116
2002	761	120	136	1,017
*2003	301	66	67	434
Total	7,313	2,612	3,719	13,644

* Bureau has not received all case completion reports. Data as of March 13, 2004



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**Table A-9. Counties with 100 Percent TB Treatment Completion Rates
January-December 2001, Florida**

County	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	Percent Completing Treatment
ALACHUA	7	0	1	6	100.0%
BAKER	1	0	0	1	100.0%
BRADFORD	1	0	0	1	100.0%
BREVARD	15	1	0	14	100.0%
CALHOUN	2	0	0	2	100.0%
CLAY	3	0	1	2	100.0%
COLUMBIA	2	0	0	2	100.0%
ESCAMBIA	11	1	0	10	100.0%
FLAGLER	3	0	0	3	100.0%
GADSDEN	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HAMILTON	1	0	0	1	100.0%
HENDRY	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HERNANDO	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HOLMES	1	0	0	1	100.0%
LEON	13	0	0	13	100.0%
MARION	11	1	0	10	100.0%
MARTIN	10	0	0	10	100.0%
MONROE	5	0	2	3	100.0%
OKALOOSA	5	0	0	5	100.0%
OKEECHOBEE	2	0	0	2	100.0%
OSCEOLA	5	0	0	5	100.0%
POLK	31	0	0	31	100.0%
PUTNAM	2	0	0	2	100.0%
SAINT JOHNS	3	2	0	1	100.0%
SANTA ROSA	6	0	0	6	100.0%
SARASOTA	10	0	0	10	100.0%
SEMINOLE	15	1	1	13	100.0%
SUMTER	4	0	1	3	100.0%
SUWANNEE	2	0	0	2	100.0%
VOLUSIA	22	2	1	19	100.0%
WAKULLA	2	0	0	2	100.0%
WALTON	5	0	0	5	100.0%
WASHINGTON	1	0	0	1	100.0%

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health as of March 13, 2004

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**Table A-10. Counties with < 100 Percent TB Treatment Completion Rates
January-December 2001, Florida**

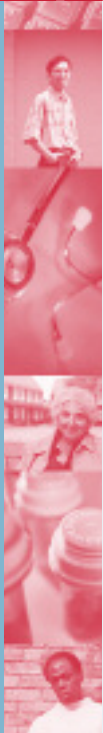
County	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	Percent Completing Treatment
BAY	14	1	1	11	91.7%
BROWARD	101	2	6	84	90.3%
CHARLOTTE	3	0	0	2	66.7%
CITRUS	4	1	0	2	66.7%
COLLIER	30	0	0	26	86.7%
DE SOTO	3	0	0	2	66.7%
DUVAL	93	5	7	79	97.5%
DADE	287	13	23	236	94.0%
HARDEE	2	0	0	1	50.0%
HIGHLANDS	6	0	0	4	66.7%
HILLSBOROUGH	78	1	4	70	95.9%
INDIAN RIVER	9	0	1	6	75.0%
LAKE	7	0	0	6	85.7%
LEE	11	0	1	9	95.9
MANATEE	17	0	0	13	76.5%
ORANGE	109	1	6	98	96.1%
PALM BEACH	80	1	4	67	89.3%
PASCO	7	1	0	5	83.3%
PINELLAS	31	1	3	26	96.3%
SAINT LUCIE	25	0	1	23	95.8%
STATE PRISONS	11	0	0	10	90.9%
FLORIDA	1,139	35	65	975	93.8%

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health as of March 13, 2004

* Bureau has not received all case completion reports. Data as of March 13, 2004



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**Table A-11. Counties with No Cases or Completion Rates Not Available
January-December 2001, Florida**

County	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	Percent Completing Treatment
DIXIE	0	0	0	0	NA
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	NA
GILCHRIST	0	0	0	0	NA
GLADES	0	0	0	0	NA
GULF	0	0	0	0	NA
JACKSON	1	0	1	0	NA
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	NA
LAFAYETTE	0	0	0	0	NA
LEVY	0	0	0	0	NA
LIBERTY	0	0	0	0	NA
MADISON	0	0	0	0	NA
NASSAU	0	0	0	0	NA
TAYLOR	0	0	0	0	NA
UNION	0	0	0	0	NA

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health as of March 13, 2004

* Bureau has not received all case completion reports. Data as of March 13, 2004

Florida's case completion rates are indicators used to show program efficacy. The variables used are those that allow opportunity for intervention by staff in order to improve outcomes. Therefore, TB treatment completion rates are calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Patients Completing Treatment}}{\text{Total TB Cases} - (\text{Dead at Diagnosis} + \text{Died During Treatment})} \times 100$$

Since there is not an opportunity to intervene in cases where the person has died, those cases are removed from the calculation. This leaves in the denominator everyone who has not died and did not complete treatment (lost to follow-up, moved, transferred, etc.).

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health as of March 13, 2004

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**Table A-12. Counties with 100 Percent TB Treatment Completion Rates
January-December 2002, Florida**

County	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	Percent Completing Treatment
BREVARD	10	0	1	9	100.0%
CALHOUN	2	0	0	2	100.0%
CHARLOTTE	3	0	0	3	100.0%
CITRUS	3	0	0	3	100.0%
CLAY	7	0	0	7	100.0%
COLUMBIA	4	0	1	3	100.0%
ESCAMBIA	24	0	0	24	100.0%
FLAGLER	3	0	0	3	100.0%
GULF	2	0	0	2	100.0%
HARDEE	1	0	0	1	100.0%
HENDRY	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HERNANDO	2	0	0	2	100.0%
JACKSON	1	0	0	1	100.0%
LAKE	5	0	1	4	100.0%
LEE	22	0	4	18	100.0%
MANATEE	14	0	1	13	100.0%
MARTIN	5	0	0	5	100.0%
MONROE	8	0	0	8	100.0%
OKALOOSA	10	0	1	9	100.0%
PUTNAM	3	0	1	2	100.0%
SARASOTA	12	0	2	10	100.0%
SUMTER	1	0	0	1	100.0%
SUWANNEE	2	0	1	1	100.0%

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health as of March 13, 2004

* Bureau has not received all case completion reports. Data as of March 13, 2004



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**Table A-13. Counties < 100 Percent TB Treatment Completion Rates
January-December 2002, Florida**

County	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	Percent Completing Treatment
ALACHUA	10	0	2	7	87.5%
BAY	18	0	2	15	98.3%
BROWARD	104	2	7	85	89.5%
COLLIER	25	0	2	21	91.3%
DADE	257	7	23	208	91.6%
DE SOTO	4	0	0	3	75.0%
DUVAL	73	3	6	62	96.9%
GADSDEN	8	0	0	1	12.5%
HIGHLANDS	4	0	0	3	75.0%
HILLSBOROUGH	49	2	1	41	89.1%
INDIAN RIVER	12	0	1	9	81.8%
LEON	20	1	1	17	94.4%
MARION	7	1	0	5	83.3%
ORANGE	96	3	8	78	91.8%
OSCEOLA	7	0	1	5	83.3%
PALM BEACH	98	2	7	79	88.8%
PASCO PINELLAS	40	0	5	32	91.4%
POLK	28	3	2	22	95.7%
SAINT JOHNS	5	0	0	4	80.0%
SAINT LUCIE	17	1	1	14	93.3%
SEMINOLE	10	0	2	6	75.0%
VOLUSIA	21	2	2	15	88.2%
STATE PRISONS	13	0	0	12	92.3%
FLORIDA	1,085	29	88	884	91.2%

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health March 13, 2004

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**Table A-14. Counties with No Cases or Completion Rates Not Available
January-December 2002, Florida**

County	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	Percent Completing
Treatment					
BAKER	0	0	0	0	N/A
BRADFORD	0	0	0	0	N/A
DIXIE	1	0	1	0	N/A
FRANKLIN	0	0	0	0	N/A
GILCHRIST	0	0	0	0	N/A
GLADES	0	0	0	0	N/A
HAMILTON	0	0	0	0	N/A
HOLMES	1	0	1	0	N/A
JEFFERSON	0	0	0	0	N/A
LAFAYETTE	0	0	0	0	N/A
LEVY	0	0	0	0	N/A
LIBERTY	0	0	0	0	N/A
MADISON	0	0	0	0	N/A
NASSAU	1	0	0	0	0.0%
OKEECHOBEE	0	0	0	0	N/A
SANTA ROSA	0	0	0	0	N/A
TAYLOR	0	0	0	0	N/A
UNION	0	0	0	0	N/A
WAKULLA	2	1	0	0	0.0%
WALTON	0	0	0	0	N/A
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	N/A

Source: Bureau of TB and Refugee Health as of March 13, 2004



APPENDIX A



**Table A-15. TB Cases and Incidence Rates with County Case Ranks
Florida, 2003**

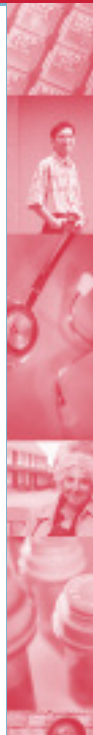
County	Cases	Population	Incidence	Case Rank Rate/ 100,000
ALACHUA	62	31,923	2.6	23
BAKER	0	23,45	70.0	56
BAY	14	155,348	9.0	15
BRADFORD	2	27,060	7.4	38
BREVARD	12	510,162	2.4	16
BROWARD	111	1,697,283	6.5	2
CALHOUN	0	13,483	0.0	57
CHARLOTTE	1	152,699	0.7	44
CITRUS	2	126,308	1.6	39
CLAY	4	156,951	2.5	30
COLLIER	20	294,664	6.8	11
COLUMBIA	0	59,170	0.0	58
DE SOTO	3	33,935	8.8	32
DIXIE	0	14,764	0.0	59
DUVAL	70	829,230	8.4	6
ESCAMBIA	18	304,043	5.9	12
FLAGLER	0	62,308	0.0	60
FRANKLIN	1	10,513	9.5	45
GADSDEN	1	46,580	2.1	46
GILCHRIST	0	15,632	0.0	61
GLADES	1	10,767	9.3	47
GULF	0	15,678	0.0	62
HAMILTON	1	14,041	7.1	48
HARDEE	3	27,430	10.9	33
HENDRY	2	36,730	5.4	40
HERNANDO	3	141,412	2.1	34
HIGHLANDS	5	90,749	5.5	26
HILLSBOROUGH	78	1,083,211	7.2	5
HOLMES	3	18,998	15.8	35
INDIAN RIVER	6	121,736	4.9	24
JACKSON	3	49,229	6.1	36
JEFFERSON	1	13,608	7.3	49
LAFAYETTE	1	7,391	13.5	50

Population Source: July 1 Population Estimates from the Office of the Governor

APPENDIX A

**Table A-15. TB Cases and Incidence Rates with County Case Ranks
Florida, 2003, continued**

County	Cases	Population	Incidence Rate/ 100,000	Case Rank
LAKE	8	241,883	3.3	20
LEE	18	500,500	3.6	13
LEON	10	256,856	3.9	17
LEVY	0	36,829	0.0	63
LIBERTY	1	7,250	13.8	51
MADISON	1	19,180	5.2	52
MANATEE	10	286,817	3.5	18
MARION	8	283,080	2.8	21
MARTIN	5	135,197	3.7	27
MIAMI-DADE	242	2,353,532	10.3	1
MONROE	4	80,496	5.0	31
NASSAU	0	63,425	0.0	64
OKALOOSA	5	181,851	2.7	28
OKEECHOBEE	2	37,366	5.4	41
ORANGE	83	988,079	8.4	4
OSCEOLA	5	212,556	2.4	29
PALM BEACH	87	1,217,287	7.1	3
PASCO	9	377,478	2.4	19
PINELLAS	52	941,219	5.5	7
POLK	29	513,575	5.6	8
PUTNAM	3	72,032	4.2	37
SAINT JOHNS	8	140,984	5.7	22
SAINT LUCIE	22	213,330	10.3	10
SANTA ROSA	2	129,712	1.5	42
SARASOTA	17	350,235	4.9	14
SEMINOLE	6	396,670	1.5	25
SUMTER	1	63,380	1.6	53
SUWANNEE	2	36,519	5.5	43
TAYLOR	0	20,252	0.0	65
UNION	0	13,776	0.0	66
VOLUSIA	24	472,728	5.1	9
WAKULLA	1	25,033	4.0	54
WALTON	1	47,357	2.1	55
WASHINGTON	0	21,988	0.0	67
STATE PRISONS	8		N/A	
FLORIDA	1,046	17,134,945	6.1	



All data came from Florida's Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS) database. This database was designed to allow states to report tuberculosis surveillance data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Live data reflect systematic updates to TIMS (twice monthly); thus, some numbers may differ from numbers recorded by the CDC for the corresponding years.

Frozen data reflect historically published data.

Tables A-6, A-7, and A-8 are not mutually exclusive.

All charts, tables, and the 2003 TB morbidity map are from the Florida Department of Health's Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health.

Some percentages may not to sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Hispanics in this report can be of any race.

For more information about tuberculosis or TB in Florida, please visit the Department of Health's Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health website located at:

www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_tb/tb/

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