

Florida 2003 Tuberculosis Status Sheet

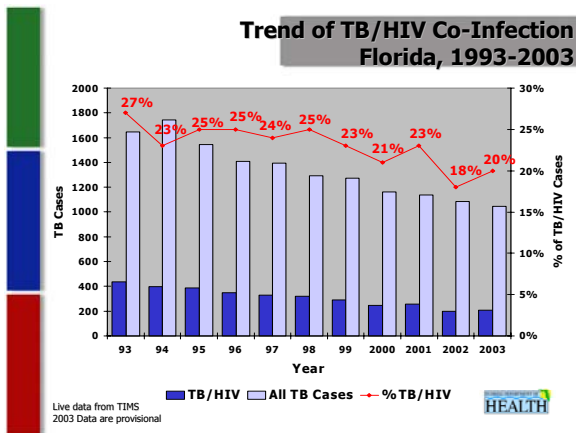
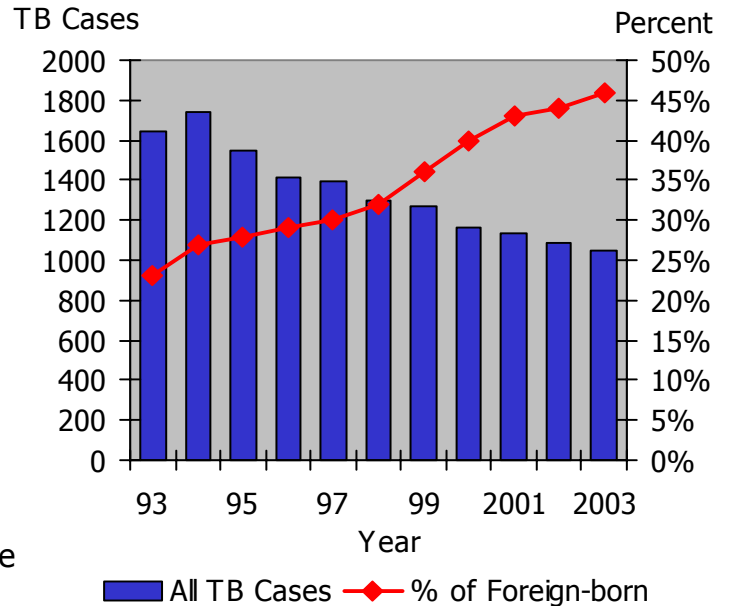
Florida's tuberculosis incidence rate has decreased for the ninth consecutive year. In 1995, Florida's incidence rate was 11.0 per 100,000 population and has declined to 6.1 in 2003. Furthermore, the number of reported TB cases decreased by 33% for the same period. There were 1,046 cases reported in 2003 which represented a 3.7% decline from the 1,086 cases reported in 2002. Although TB morbidity has decreased for Florida there is still increasing need for continued surveillance and intervention among the growing foreign-born population as well as other high-risk groups that are gradually increasing in their proportion of TB burden.

Tuberculosis and the Foreign-born

Tuberculosis among Florida's foreign-born is increasing. In 1993, the foreign-born were 23% (376/1646) of TB cases. However, over the last decade the proportion of TB for foreign-born persons rose to 46% (484/1046) in 2003.

Facts about Florida's foreign-born TB cases

- 61% (294/484) were male
- 39% (190/484) were in women
- 42% (200/484) were 25-44 years old
- 19% (94/484) were HIV co-infected
- 27% (129/484) were Haitian
- 12% (57/484) were Mexican
- 76% (367/484) of foreign-born cases were reported in six metropolitan counties: Miami-Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Orange, Hillsborough and Duval



Tuberculosis and HIV

TB/HIV co-infection increased by 4% from 200 cases in 2002 to 208 cases reported in 2003, but the crude case rate for HIV co-infection remained 1.2 per 100,000 population. In 2003, 20% (208/1046) of Florida's TB cases were HIV co-infected. Fifty-four percent (112/208) of TB/HIV cases were between the ages of 25 and 44 and 68% (76/112) of those were male.

Control



Prevention



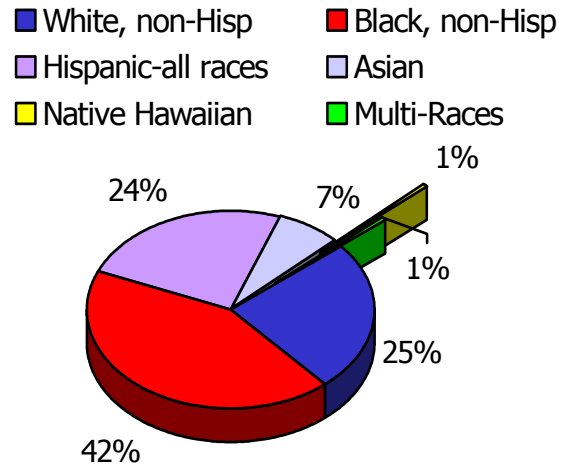
Elimination

Tuberculosis and Race/Ethnicity

In Florida, Blacks accounted for 50% of TB cases from 1993-2002. In 2003, Florida reported 448 (42%) cases as Black, non-Hispanic. However, TB cases for Florida Blacks have decreased by six percent since 2002.

Hispanics (all races) and White, non Hispanics were 24% and 25% of 2003 TB morbidity. Hispanics experienced a four percent increase in TB cases while there was a 10% decrease for White, non-Hispanics. Native Hawaiian and Multi-Races are new demographic classifications for 2003.

Tuberculosis and Race/Ethnicity – FL 2003



Source: FL Bureau of TB & Refugee Health - TIMS

Facts about race/ethnicity and 2003 TB cases

- 53% (448/562) of U.S. born TB cases were identified as Black, non-Hispanic
- 31% (150/484) of foreign-born TB cases were identified as Black, non-Hispanic
- 69% (143/208) of TB/HIV cases were Black, non-Hispanic
- 21% (43/208) of TB/HIV were Hispanic
- 9% (19/208) of TB/HIV were White, non-Hispanic
- 40% (30/76) of homeless TB cases were White, non-Hispanic
- 38% (29/76) of homeless TB cases were Black, non-Hispanic
- 22% (17/76) of homeless TB cases were Hispanic

2003 TB morbidity and Florida

- 64% (669/1046) were men
- 36% (377/1046) were women
- 54% (561/1046) were U.S. born
- 20% (137/669) of TB cases among men were HIV co-infected
- 19% (71/377) of TB cases among women were HIV co-infected
- 66% (137/208) of TB/HIV cases were male
- 36% (375/1046) of all cases were 25-44 years in age
- 35% (367/1046) were 45-64 years in age
- 21% (216/1046) reported excess alcohol use within a year of TB diagnosis

Web Resources

Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health:
www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/tb/

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Tuberculosis Elimination:
www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/

For more information, questions or comments, please contact:
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Control



Prevention



Elimination