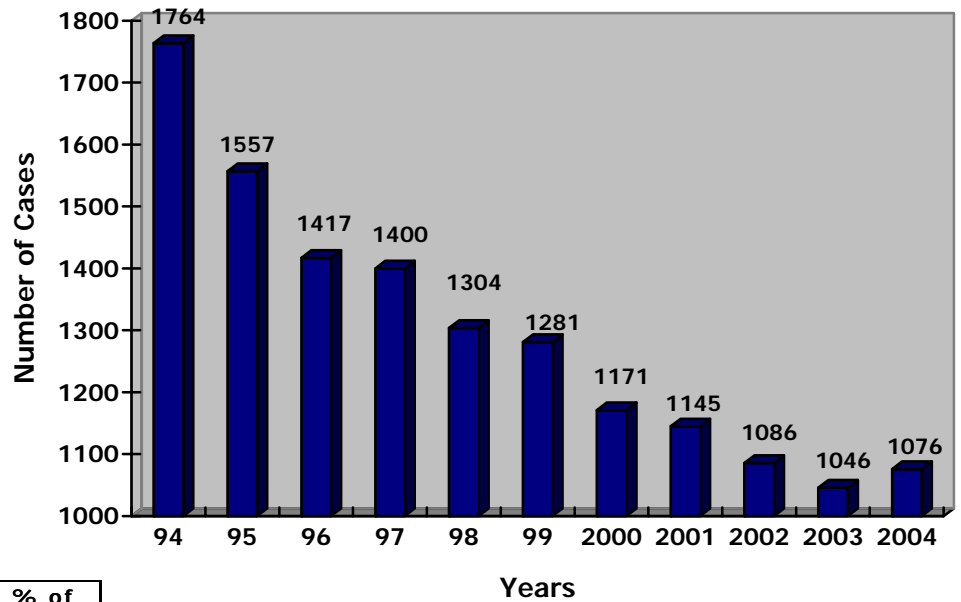


Florida 2004 Tuberculosis Morbidity Fact Sheet

From 1995-2003, a period of nine years, there was a thirty-three percent decrease in the number of new TB cases being reported. In 2004, Florida reported 1,076 tuberculosis cases. This represents a three percent increase from the 1,046 cases reported in 2003. However, the case rate of 6.1 per 100,000 population reported in 2003 remained unchanged for 2004 due to Florida's growing population.

Tuberculosis Cases, Florida, 1994-2004



	2003 Cases	% of TB (1,046)	2004 Cases	% of TB (1,076)
0 to 4	22	2.1	38	3.5
5 to 14	27	2.6	38	3.5
15 to 24	76	7.3	104	9.7
25 to 44	371	35.5	360	33.5
45 to 64	367	35.1	359	33.4
65 and older	183	17.5	177	16.4

Tuberculosis Morbidity and Florida 2004

Gender

- Men 66% (713/1076)
- Women 34% (363/1076)

Nationality

- U.S. born 51% (547/1076)
- Foreign-born 49% (526/1076)

Age

- 14 and younger (Pediatric) 7% (76/1076)
- 25-44 years in age 33% (360/1076)
- 45-64 years in age 33% (359/1076)

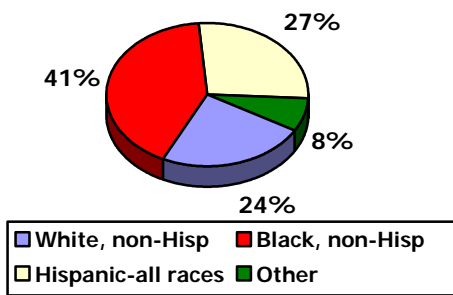
Race/Ethnicity

- Black, non-Hispanic 42% (444/1076)
- Hispanic (all races) 27% (294/1076)
- White, non-Hispanic 24% (257/1076)

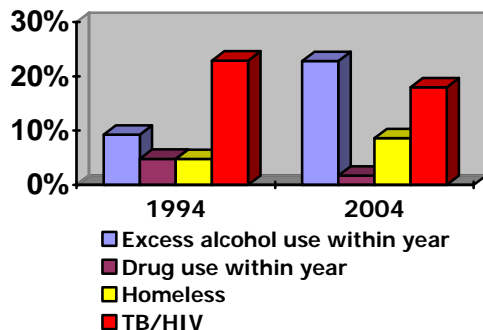
Risk Factors

- Alcohol use within past year 23% (248/1076)
- Drug use within past year 17% (186/1076)
- HIV Co-infection 18% (197/1076)
- Homelessness 9% (93/1076)

TB and Race/Ethnicity, FL 2004



TB and Risk Factors Florida, 1994 & 2004



Florida's tuberculosis morbidity continues to increase among its foreign-born population. In 1994, fifteen percent (65/430) of cases were from TB endemic countries. Over the next ten years TB morbidity among the foreign-born increased by forty-eight percent. By 2004, eighteen percent (96/526) of Florida's foreign-born TB cases were from countries where tuberculosis is endemic.

Twenty countries have the highest TB burden in the world. Florida's 2004 TB morbidity includes cases from nineteen of the twenty countries. Of these nineteen, only four represent more than two percent of Florida's foreign-born TB cases - India, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Peru. Together they comprise about 10% of Florida's TB morbidity among the foreign-born. Haiti and Mexico are not endemic countries yet they comprise forty-two percent of cases among Florida's foreign-born (28% and 14% respectively).

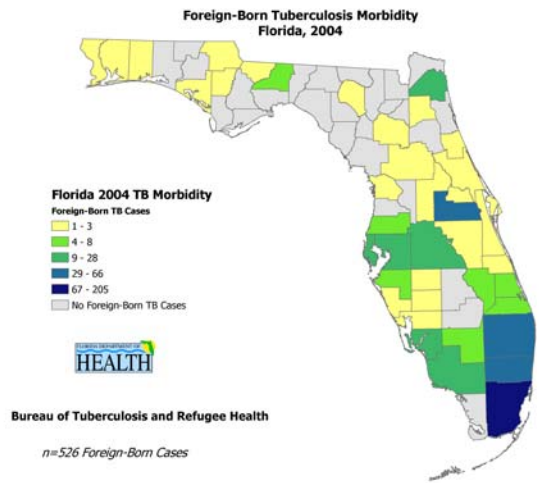
An increase in the proportion of cases among the foreign-born is the major contributing factor to the increase of Florida's 2004 tuberculosis morbidity. Florida's six metropolitan counties, Miami-Dade, Palm Beach, Orange, Broward, Duval and Hillsborough made up fifty-eight percent (1,017/1,742) of tuberculosis cases in 1994 which rose to sixty-six percent (706/1,076) in 2004. These six counties accounted for seventy-six percent (399/526) of Florida's foreign-born TB cases for 2004.

Web Resources

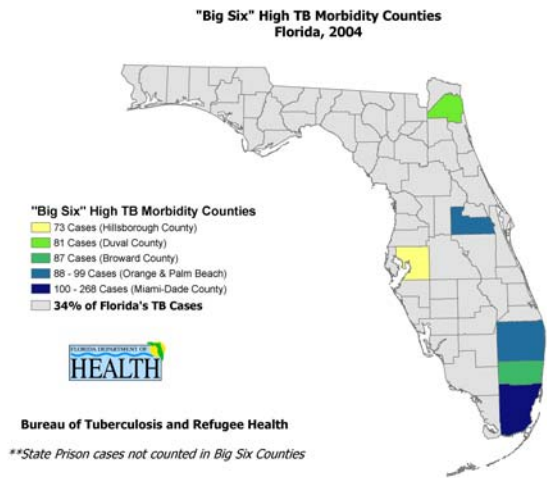
Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health:
www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/tb/

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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State TB Epidemiologist
(850) 245-4317
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Overall, seventy-nine percent of Florida's foreign-born cases have come from only eleven countries. Each country represented greater than two or more percent of Florida's foreign-born TB morbidity.



In Miami-Dade County, seventy-six percent (205/268) of the TB cases reported in 2004 were foreign-born. Palm Beach County reported sixty-seven percent (66/99) of cases among their foreign-born while Broward County reported fifty-nine percent (51/87) of its TB morbidity among the foreign-born for 2004.

Statewide, forty-nine percent (526/1,076) of TB cases were among the foreign-born in 2004. This is a ten percent increase from the 480 foreign-born cases reported in 2003.