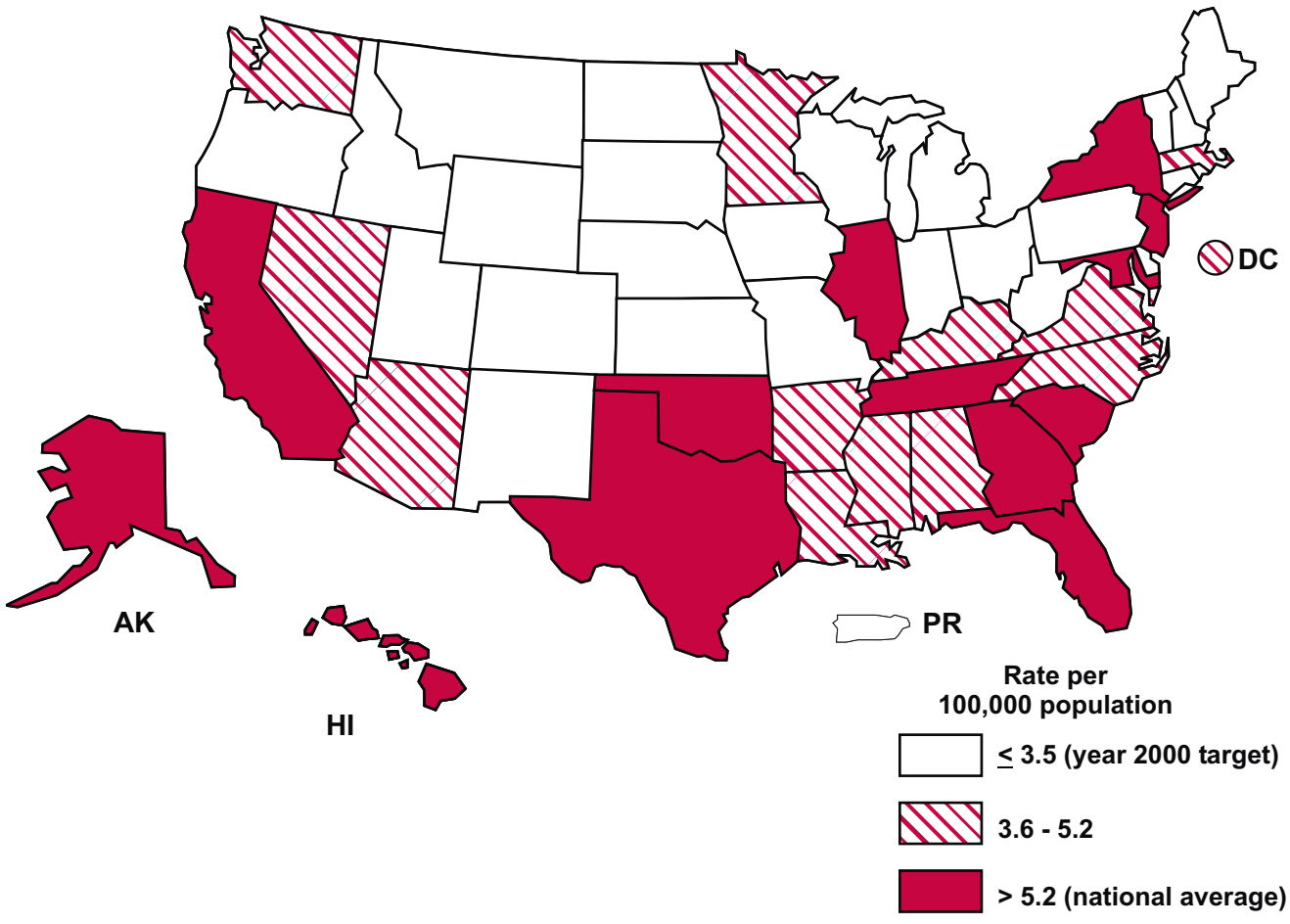
REPORTED TUBERCULOSIS IN THE UNITED STATES, 2002

Tuberculosis Case Rates: United States, 2002



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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CDC TB Elimination

Introduction

Reports of tuberculosis (TB) cases are submitted to the Division of TB Elimination (DTBE), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), by 60 reporting areas (the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and other jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean). In January 1993, DTBE, in conjunction with state and local health departments, implemented an expanded TB surveillance system. The expanded system collects additional information for each reported TB case in order to better monitor trends in TB, including drug-resistant TB, in the United States. A software package (SURVS-TB) for data entry, analysis, and transmission of case reports to CDC was designed and implemented as part of the expanded TB surveillance system. In 1998, the Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS) replaced SURVS-TB.

This publication, *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2002,* presents summary data for TB cases reported to DTBE during 2002. It is similar to previous publications (page 5, #19) and contains six major sections. The first section presents trends in the overall TB case counts and case rates by selected demographic and clinical characteristics. The second section presents overall case counts and case rates for the United States by selected demographic characteristics for 2002. In the third section, TB case counts and case rates are presented by state with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. In the fourth section, data collected as part of the expanded system (e.g., initial drug resistance, HIV status) are presented by reporting area. The fifth section provides TB case counts and case rates by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs: see Technical Notes, Appendix A, for further details) with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. Finally, the sixth section presents figures from the annual surveillance slide set, which emphasize key recent trends in TB epidemiology in the United States. The slides with accompanying text can also be viewed and downloaded from the Division Home Page which is accessible via the Internet: www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb.

To help interpret the data, an Executive Commentary (page 2) and Technical Notes (Appendix A) have been included. In addition, the current case definition (*MMWR* 1997;46 [No. RR-10]:40-1) and "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases" are provided in Appendices B and C, respectively. The recommendations for counting TB cases, which update the January 1977 recommendations, were first published in *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 1996*.

We will continue to adapt and improve this publication to better monitor trends in TB in the United States. Your comments and suggestions that may assist us in this process will be greatly appreciated.

Executive Commentary

Since 1953, when CDC began conducting public health surveillance for TB in the United States (U.S.), the TB case rate has declined more than tenfold from 53 cases per 100,000 to 5.2 per 100,000 in 2002 (Table 1). During 2002, a total of 15,075 cases (5.2 cases per 100,000 population) of TB were reported to CDC from the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC), representing a 5.7% decrease from 2001 and a 43.5% decrease from 1992 when the number of cases and case rate most recently peaked in the United States. In 2002 for the first time since birth country was added to the case report form in 1986, the proportion of total cases occurring in foreign-born persons exceeded 50%. In addition, the case rate among foreign-born persons is now at least eight times higher than among U.S.-born persons (Table 4). To address the high rate among the foreign-born, CDC is collaborating with public health partners to implement TB control initiatives among recent international arrivals and residents along the border between the United States and Mexico and to strengthen TB programs in countries with a high incidence of TB disease (1).

The declining numbers of TB cases and TB case rates during the last decade varied by factors such as age, race/ethnicity, and country of origin. The largest declines occurred in children under 15 years of age (from 3.1 per 100,000 in 1992 to 1.5 in 2002) and in adults aged 25 to 44 years (from 12.7 to 6.2), 45 to 64 years (from 13.4 to 6.3), and 65 years and older (from 18.7 to 8.8), each group having decreased approximately 50%. The case rate declined by 33% in those 15 to 24 years of age (from 5.5 to 3.7) (Table 2). Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest TB rates, which declined from 46 per 100,000 in 1992 to 28 in 2002, but the least percentage decline over the decade (38%). Rates declined more than 50% over the decade in the other racial/ethnic groups: among non-Hispanic blacks from 32 in 1992 to 13 in 2002, among Hispanics from 22 to 10, among American Indians and Alaska Natives from 16 to 7, and among non-Hispanic whites from 4 to 2 (Table 3).

In 1992, 73% of reported cases were among U.S.-born persons (8.2 cases per 100,000) while 27% were in foreign-born persons (34.2 per 100,000). In comparison in 2002, 51% of reported cases occurred among the foreign-born, and the respective case rates were 2.9 per 100,000 for U.S.-born persons and 23.1 for foreign-born persons (Table 4). However, rates varied by racial/ethnic group. U.S.-born blacks had the highest rate of any U.S.-born racial/ethnic population (2), and comprised the largest number of TB cases among both U.S.-born and foreign-born populations, representing 46% of TB cases in U.S.-born persons and nearly one fourth of all cases (Tables 14 and 15).

The number of states with $\geq$50% of their annual total of reported TB cases among foreign-born persons increased from four in 1992 to 22 in 2002. Of these 22 states, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New Hampshire had $\geq$70% of their annual total of cases among foreign-born persons (Table 20).

During 1997 through 2002, the top five countries of origin of TB cases among foreign-born persons were Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and China (Table 5). However, expected cycles in immigration patterns have led to changes in the distribution of TB cases by global region of origin (as designated by the World Health Organization [WHO]) (3). In 2002, of the 7,659 cases of TB in foreign-born persons, 43% occurred among persons from the Americas (Central and South America or the Caribbean), and 30% were in persons from the Western Pacific. These regions also had the largest number of cases in 1992 (44% and 40%, respectively). During 1992 through 2002, the number of cases approximately doubled among persons from the Eastern Mediterranean (2% in 1992 and 4% in 2002) and among persons from Southeast Asia (6% in 1992 and 10% in 2002), while the number of cases among persons from Africa more than tripled (2% in 1992 and 7% in 2002) (Table 16).

Since 1993, when the case report was expanded to include drug susceptibility results, the proportion of patients with primary MDR TB decreased from 2.5% to 1.0% each year during 1998-2001, with an increase to 1.2% in 2002. Both the U.S.-born and foreign-born have seen decreases in the percentage of cases with primary MDR TB, although the decline in the U.S.-born has been greater. In 2002, however, for the first time since data on drug resistance has been collected by the national system, the percentage of U.S.-born persons with MDR TB increased, from 0.6% in 2001 to 0.8% in 2002. However, of the total number of reported MDR TB cases, the proportion occurring in foreign-born persons increased from 31% (150 of 485) in 1993 to 72% (105 of 146) in 2002 (Tables 8 and 9). The proportion of TB patients placed on a recommended initial treatment regimen (i.e., isoniazid, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and streptomycin or ethambutol [4]), increased during 1993 through 2002 (Table 10). The proportions of patients who completed treatment within 1 year, and of persons who were treated with directly observed therapy (at least for a portion of treatment), also increased from 1993 through 2000, the latest year with available outcome data (Table 10).

During 1992 through 2002, TB case rates in the United States decreased for U.S.-born and foreign-born persons; however, the decrease among foreign-born persons was less substantial. Both groups have seen decreases in the number and proportion of cases with primary MDR TB, although the decline in the U.S.-born has been greater. The overall improvement is consistent with the finding of an increasing proportion of patients receiving initial four drug regimens, completing treatment within 1 year, and being treated with directly observed therapy.

Despite the decreased case rate among foreign-born persons, more than half of the TB cases in the United States in 2002 occurred in this population, and the case rate was eight times greater in this population than among U.S.-born persons. To address the high rate, CDC is collaborating with other national and international public health organizations to 1) improve overseas screening of immigrants and refugees by developing systematic tools for monitoring and evaluating the screening process; 2) improve the current notification system that alerts local health departments about the arrival of immigrants or refugees with suspected TB to assist patients in obtaining a medical evaluation and, if necessary, in completing a course of recommended drugs; 3) improve coordination of and communication about TB control activities between the United States and Mexico to ensure completion of treatment among TB patients who cross the border; and 4) test recent arrivals from high-incidence countries for latent TB infection and ensure completion of treatment. In addition, CDC continues to strengthen collaborations with international partners, including the World Health Organization, to improve TB control in high-incidence countries.

Accelerating progress in national TB elimination activities, however, will require broader prevention efforts to evaluate and address unmet needs in other population risk groups such as African Americans, persons living with HIV, and persons living in poverty with limited access to medical care and adequate housing and nutrition. In addition, low-incidence areas in the United States need continued support to ensure they maintain the capacity and expertise to respond to cases when they occur (5). CDC has recently updated its comprehensive national action plan to reflect the alignment of its priorities with the Institute of Medicine report (6) and to ensure that priority prevention activities are undertaken with optimal collaboration and coordination among national and international public health partners (7). Commitment and participation by CDC in efforts towards curtailing the global TB epidemic remains a critical component of the national plan.

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3. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, June 1966.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1967.
4. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, December, 1966.* Atlanta: NCDC; 1967.
5. Summary Report. Atlanta: NCDC; 1967.
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Table 1. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Deaths and Death Rates per 100,000 Population: United States, 1953-2002

	Tuberculosis Cases				Tuberculosis Deaths			
			Percent Change				Percent Change	
Year	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate[1]	Number	Rate
1953	84,304	53.0	- -	- -	19,707	12.4	- -	- -
1954	79,775	49.3	-5.4	- 7.0	16,527	10.2	-16.1	-17.7
1955	77,368	46.9	-3.0	- 4.9	15,016	9.1	- 9.1	-10.8
1956	69,895	41.6	-9.7	-11.0	14,137	8.4	- 5.9	- 7.7
1957	67,149	39.2	-3.9	- 5.8	13,390	7.8	- 5.3	- 7.1
1958	63,534	36.5	-5.4	- 6.9	12,417	7.1	- 7.3	- 9.0
1959	57,535	32.5	-9.4	-11.0	11,474	6.5	- 7.6	- 8.5
1960	55,494	30.8	-3.5	- 5.2	10,866	6.0	- 5.3	- 7.7
1961	53,726	29.4	-3.2	- 4.5	9,938	5.4	- 8.5	-10.0
1962	53,315	28.7	-0.8	- 2.4	9,506	5.1	- 4.3	- 5.6
1963	54,042	28.7	+1.4	0.0	9,311	4.9	- 2.1	- 3.9
1964	50,874	26.6	-5.9	- 7.3	8,303	4.3	-10.8	-12.2
1965	49,016	25.3	-3.7	- 4.9	7,934	4.1	- 4.4	- 4.7
1966	47,767	24.4	-2.5	- 3.6	7,625	3.9	- 3.9	- 4.9
1967	45,647	23.1	-4.4	- 5.3	6,901	3.5	- 9.5	-10.3
1968	42,623	21.3	-6.6	- 7.8	6,292	3.1	- 8.8	-11.4
1969	39,120	19.4	-8.2	- 8.9	5,567	2.8	-11.5	- 9.7
1970	37,137	18.3	-5.1	- 5.7	5,217	2.6	- 6.3	- 7.1
1971	35,217	17.1	-5.2	- 6.6	4,501	2.2	-13.7	-15.4
1972	32,882	15.8	-6.6	- 7.6	4,376	2.1	- 2.8	- 4.5
1973	30,998	14.8	-5.7	- 6.3	3,875	1.8	-11.4	-14.5
1974	30,122	14.2	-2.8	- 4.1	3,513	1.7	- 9.3	- 5.6
1975	33,989	15.9	--	--	3,333	1.6	- 5.1	- 5.9
1976	32,105	15.0	-5.5	- 5.7	3,130	1.5	- 6.1	- 6.3
1977	30,145	13.9	-6.1	- 7.3	2,968	1.4	- 5.2	- 6.7
1978	28,521	13.1	-5.4	- 5.8	2,914	1.3	- 1.8	- 7.1
1979	27,669	12.6	-3.0	- 3.8	2,007[2]	0.9[2]	-31.1[2]	-30.8[2]
1980	27,749	12.3	+0.3	- 2.4	1,978	0.9	- 1.4	0.0
1981	27,373	11.9	-1.4	- 3.3	1,937	0.8	- 2.1	-11.1
1982	25,520	11.0	-6.8	-7.6	1,807	0.8	- 6.7	0.0
1983	23,846	10.2	-6.6	- 7.3	1,779	0.8	- 1.5	0.0
1984	22,255	9.4	-6.7	- 7.8	1,729	0.7	- 2.8	-12.5
1985	22,201	9.3	-0.2	- 1.1	1,752	0.7	+ 1.3	0.0
1986	22,768	9.4	+2.6	+ 1.1	1,782	0.7	+ 1.7	0.0
1987	22,517	9.3	-1.1	- 1.1	1,755	0.7	- 1.5	0.0
1988	22,436	9.1	-0.4	- 2.2	1,921	0.8	+ 9.5	+14.3
1989	23,495	9.5	+4.7	+ 4.4	1,970	0.8	+ 2.6	0.0
1990	25,701	10.3	+9.4	+ 8.4	1,810	0.7	- 8.1	-12.5
1991	26,283	10.4	+2.3	+ 1.0	1,713	0.7	- 5.4	0.0
1992	26,673	10.5	+1.5	+ 1.0	1,705	0.7	- 0.5	0.0
1993	25,287	9.8	-5.2	- 6.7	1,631	0.6	- 4.3	-14.3
1994	24,361	9.4	-3.7	-4.1	1,478	0.6	- 9.4	0.0
1995	22,860	8.7	-6.2	-7.4	1,336	0.5	- 9.6	-16.7
1996	21,337	8.0	-6.7	+ 8.0	1,202	0.5	-10.0	0.0
1997	19,851	7.4	-7.0	-7.5	1,166	0.4	-3.0	-20.0
1998	18,361	6.8	-7.5	-8.1	1,112	0.4	-4.6	0.0
1999	17,531	6.4	-4.5	-5.9	930	0.3	-16.4	-25.0
2000	16,377	5.8	-6.6	-9.4	776	0.3	-16.6	0.0
2001	15,989	5.6	-2.4	-3.4	749 [3]	0.3 [3]	-3.5 [3]	0.0 [3]
2002	15,075	5.2	-5.7	-7.1	…	…	…	…

[1]Per 100,000 population.

[2]The large decrease in 1979 occurred because late effects of tuberculosis (e.g., bronchiectasis or fibrosis) and pleurisy with effusion (without mention of cause) are no longer included in tuberculosis deaths.

[3] Preliminary data obtained from National Center for Health Statistics *National Vital Statistics Report,* Vol. 51, No. 5, March 14, 2003.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Official tuberculosis mortality statistics are compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. Case data after 1974 are not comparable to prior years due to changes in the surveillance case definition that became effective in 1975.

See Surveillance Slides #2 and #3.

Table 2. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group: United States, 1992-2002

Year	Total Cases	0 -14			15 - 24			25 - 44			45 - 64			65+			Not Stated	
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
1992	26,673	1,707	6	3.1	1,974	7	5.5	10,444	39	12.7	6,487	24	13.4	6,025	23	18.7	36	0
1993	25,287	1,718	7	3.0	1,841	7	5.1	9,615	38	11.6	6,225	25	12.5	5,847	23	17.8	41	0
1994	24,361	1,695	7	3.0	1,825	7	5.1	9,106	37	11.0	6,141	25	12.1	5,546	23	16.7	48	0
1995	22,860	1,558	7	2.7	1,703	7	4.7	8,241	36	9.9	5,998	26	11.5	5,351	23	16.0	9	0
1996	21,337	1,372	6	2.4	1,656	8	4.6	7,604	36	9.1	5,588	26	10.4	5,103	24	15.1	14	0
1997	19,851	1,265	6	2.2	1,681	8	4.6	6,912	35	8.3	5,297	27	9.6	4,691	24	13.8	5	0
1998	18,361	1,082	6	1.9	1,548	8	4.2	6,365	35	7.6	4,973	27	8.7	4,393	24	12.8	0	0
1999	17,531	1,044	6	1.8	1,516	9	4.0	6,078	35	7.3	4,862	28	8.2	4,028	23	11.7	3	0
2000	16,377	969	6	1.6	1,623	10	4.1	5,588	34	6.6	4,661	28	7.5	3,534	22	10.1	2	0
2001	15,989	931	6	1.5	1,595	10	3.9	5,630	35	6.6	4,534	28	6.9	3,295	21	9.2	4	0
2002	15,075	946	6	1.5	1,499	10	3.7	5,286	35	6.2	4,191	28	6.3	3,147	21	8.8	6	0

Note: Denominators for computing case rates were obtained as follows: 2000, April 2000 U.S. Census population figures; 2001 and 2002, midyear U.S. Census population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin (eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/asro.php). Previously published rates for 2001 have been updated.
See Technical Notes (Appendix A).
See Surveillance Slides #5 and #6.

Table 3. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity: United States, 1992-2002

Year	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic			Black, non-Hispanic			Hispanic[1]			American Indian/ Alaska Native			Asian/ Pacific Islander			Unknown or Missing	
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
1992	26,673	7,618	29	4.0	9,623	36	31.7	5,437	20	22.4	299	1	16.2	3,649	14	46.3	47	0
1993	25,287	6,922	27	3.6	8,951	35	29.1	5,194	21	20.6	274	1	14.6	3,680	15	44.5	266	1
1994	24,361	6,494	27	3.4	8,345	34	26.8	5,074	21	19.5	332	1	17.4	3,821	16	45.3	295	1
1995	22,860	5,989	26	3.1	7,555	33	23.9	4,847	21	18.0	319	1	16.5	3,997	17	45.9	153	1
1996	21,337	5,506	26	2.8	7,106	33	22.3	4,533	21	16.0	284	1	14.5	3,814	18	41.6	94	0
1997	19,851	4,872	25	2.5	6,610	33	20.5	4,228	21	14.4	264	1	13.4	3,833	19	40.6	44	0
1998	18,361	4,495	24	2.3	5,831	32	17.8	4,099	22	13.6	253	1	12.6	3,623	20	36.6	60	0
1999	17,531	4,224	24	2.2	5,552	32	16.8	3,875	22	12.4	240	1	11.8	3,591	20	35.3	49	0
2000	16,377	3,674	22	1.9	5,161	32	15.2	3,805	23	10.8	236	1	11.4	3,451	21	32.9	50	0
2001	15,989	3,357	21	1.7	4,796	30	13.8	4,001	25	10.8	233	1	8.5	3,552	22	30.9	50	0
2002	15,075	3,041	20	1.5	4,439	29	12.6	3,976	26	10.4	187	1	6.8	3,345	22	27.8	87	1

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Denominators for computing case rates were obtained as follows: 2000, April 2000 U.S. Census population figures; 2001 and 2002, midyear U.S. Census population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin (eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/asro.php). Previously published rates for 2001 have been updated.
See Technical Notes (Appendix A).
See Surveillance Slides #8 and #9.

Table 4. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Origin: United States, 1992-2002

Year	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons			Foreign-born Persons[1]			Unknown	
		No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%
1992	26,673	19,225	72	8.2	7,270	27	34.2	178	1
1993	25,287	17,464	69	7.4	7,354	29	33.6	469	2
1994	24,361	16,278	67	6.8	7,627	31	33.9	456	2
1995	22,860	14,772	65	6.1	7,930	35	34.2	158	1
1996	21,337	13,333	62	5.5	7,704	36	32.3	300	1
1997	19,851	11,898	60	4.9	7,702	39	31.2	251	1
1998	18,361	10,675	58	4.3	7,591	41	30.0	95	1
1999	17,531	9,809	56	4.0	7,553	43	29.2	169	1
2000	16,377	8,714	53	3.5	7,554	46	24.1	109	1
2001	15,989	7,845	49	3.1	7,865	49	24.4	279	2
2002	15,075	7,296	48	2.9	7,659	51	23.1	120	1

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Note: Denominators for computing rates for years 1992-1999 were obtained from Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999 (www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt). Denominators for computing the 2000 rates based on April 2000 U.S. Census; denominators for 2001 and 2002 based on extrapolation from the Current Population Survey March 2002 (http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/tables/NA-EST2002-01.php) to the July 1 total population estimates.

See Surveillance Slides #11, #14, and #15.

Table 5. Tuberculosis Cases Among Foreign-born Persons[1] by the Top 30 Countries of Origin: United States, 1998-2002

Country of Origin	Year									
	2002		2001		2000		1999		1998	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total Cases	**7,659**	**100**	**7,865**	**100**	**7,554**	**100**	**7,553**	**100**	**7,591**	**100**
Mexico	1,889	25	1,845	23	1,773	23	1,753	23	1,757	23
Philippines	864	11	907	12	859	11	913	12	968	13
Vietnam	651	8	626	8	669	9	721	10	748	10
India	574	7	604	8	562	7	557	7	503	7
China	357	5	421	5	412	5	366	5	373	5
Haiti	264	3	252	3	297	4	284	4	299	4
Korea, Rep.	208	3	206	3	208	3	220	3	219	3
Guatemala	149	2	137	2	128	2	150	2	132	2
Ecuador	148	2	157	2	138	2	117	2	123	2
Peru	151	2	142	2	128	2	121	2	133	2
Ethiopia	131	2	161	2	136	2	130	2	109	1
Somalia	142	2	164	2	158	2	117	2	80	1
El Salvador	152	2	154	2	118	2	103	1	129	2
Honduras	134	2	133	2	129	2	126	2	125	2
Dominican Republic	93	1	84	1	96	1	105	1	145	2
Lao, PDR	87	1	101	1	83	1	97	1	112	1
Cambodia	76	1	83	1	101	1	104	1	98	1
Pakistan	81	1	87	1	94	1	92	1	79	1
Cuba	57	1	58	1	69	1	59	1	76	1
Kenya	80	1	84	1	52	1	36	0	53	1
Colombia	51	1	69	1	62	1	54	1	49	1
Indonesia	55	1	53	1	44	1	64	1	29	0
Nigeria	50	1	53	1	35	0	43	1	32	0
Thailand	33	0	42	1	37	0	49	1	51	1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	0	49	1	35	0	49	1	43	1
Bangladesh	34	0	43	1	27	0	44	1	41	1
Taiwan	23	0	32	0	41	1	32	0	47	1
Brazil	35	0	41	1	32	0	25	0	27	0
Jamaica	21	0	26	0	29	0	36	0	45	1
China, Hong Kong SAR	23	0	28	0	37	0	33	0	36	0
All Others	1,012	13	1,032	13	938	12	924	12	915	12

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Note: The top 30 countries were selected based on the 5-year average number of cases.

Zero (0) denotes <1%.

Table 6. Tuberculosis Cases by Case Verification Criterion and by Site of Disease: United States, 1992-2002

Year	Total Cases	Verification Criterion[1]								Site of Disease			
		Positive Culture		Positive Smear		Clinical Case Definition		Provider Diagnosis		Pulmonary[2]		Extrapulmonary	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992	26,673	21,398	80	407	2	3,141	12	1,727	6	22,371	84	4,288	16
1993	25,287	20,081	79	309	1	2,994	12	1,903	8	21,255	84	3,995	16
1994	24,361	19,537	80	236	1	2,794	11	1,794	7	20,385	84	3,964	16
1995	22,860	18,292	80	220	1	2,664	12	1,684	7	18,991	83	3,860	17
1996	21,337	17,234	81	150	1	2,556	12	1,397	7	17,445	82	3,870	18
1997	19,851	16,015	81	177	1	2,355	12	1,304	7	16,285	82	3,554	18
1998	18,361	14,830	81	166	1	2,207	12	1,158	6	14,813	81	3,541	19
1999	17,531	13,997	80	176	1	2,058	12	1,300	7	14,083	80	3,438	20
2000	16,377	13,035	80	169	1	1,901	12	1,272	8	13,142	80	3,220	20
2001	15,989	12,780	80	131	1	1,843	12	1,235	8	12,768	80	3,212	20
2002	15,075	11,993	80	108	1	1,774	12	1,200	8	11,912	79	3,143	21

[1]Based on the public health surveillance case definition for tuberculosis: CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. *MMWR* 1997:46(No. RR-10):40-41. See Appendix B.

[2]Includes cases of both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.

Note: See Technical Notes (Appendix A) for a description of national TB surveillance.

Table 7. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases by Sputum Smear and Sputum Culture Results: United States, 1992-2002

Year	Total Pulmonary Cases[1]	Sputum Smear Results						Sputum Culture Results					
		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1992	22,371	8,975	40	7,413	33	5,983	27	15,124	68	2,476	11	4,771	21
1993	21,255	9,324	44	7,747	36	4,184	20	14,708	69	2,675	13	3,872	18
1994	20,385	8,845	43	7,770	38	3,770	18	14,080	69	2,618	13	3,687	18
1995	18,991	8,068	42	7,717	41	3,206	17	13,236	70	2,597	14	3,158	17
1996	17,445	7,449	43	7,337	42	2,659	15	12,232	70	2,507	14	2,706	16
1997	16,285	6,882	42	6,878	42	2,525	16	11,481	71	2,226	14	2,578	16
1998	14,813	6,630	45	6,016	41	2,167	15	10,472	71	2,101	14	2,240	15
1999	14,083	6,252	44	5,626	40	2,205	16	9,777	69	2,049	15	2,257	16
2000	13,142	5,865	45	5,332	41	1,945	15	9,214	70	1,912	15	2,016	15
2001	12,768	5,600	44	5,311	42	1,857	15	8,855	69	1,937	15	1,976	15
2002	11,912	5,380	45	4,774	40	1,758	15	8,274	69	1,748	15	1,890	16

[1]Includes cases of both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.

Table 8. Resistance to Isoniazid with or without Rifampin Resistance in Reported TB Cases with No Previous TB by Origin: United States, 1993-2002

	Resistant to Isoniazid[1]						Resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampin[1]					
	Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]		Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993	1,401	8.4	805	6.8	579	12.4	410	2.5	302	2.6	105	2.3
1994	1,355	8.3	709	6.4	632	12.1	352	2.2	238	2.2	109	2.1
1995	1,172	7.3	554	5.4	617	11.0	252	1.6	168	1.6	84	1.5
1996	1,136	7.4	494	5.2	639	11.3	206	1.3	104	1.1	101	1.8
1997	1,080	7.5	437	5.0	639	11.2	155	1.1	76	0.9	79	1.4
1998	1,012	7.5	366	4.7	644	11.3	131	1.0	55	0.7	75	1.3
1999	904	7.1	284	4.0	618	11.0	128	1.0	39	0.6	89	1.6
2000	893	7.5	270	4.3	620	11.0	121	1.0	38	0.6	83	1.5
2001	806	7.1	245	4.4	560	9.6	116	1.0	34	0.6	82	1.4
2002	778	7.5	197	4.0	574	10.6	121	1.2	37	0.8	83	1.5

[1]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.

[2]Includes persons of unknown country of birth.

[3]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Note: Data for all years updated through March 28, 2003.

More than 85% of all cases in each group had drug susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.

See Surveillance Slides #18, #19, #20, and #21.

Table 9. Resistance to Isoniazid with or without Rifampin Resistance in Reported TB Cases with Previous TB by Origin: United States, 1993-2002

	Resistant to Isoniazid[1]						Resistant to Isoniazid and Rifampin[1]					
	Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]		Total Cases[2]		U. S.-born		Foreign-born[3]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993	164	16.6	85	12.7	76	25.0	75	7.7	30	4.5	45	15.0
1994	177	17.1	81	11.7	95	28.1	75	7.3	35	5.1	39	11.6
1995	168	17.6	77	13.0	91	25.1	70	7.3	28	4.7	42	11.6
1996	142	16.5	67	12.0	74	24.4	43	5.0	20	3.6	22	7.3
1997	109	14.7	35	7.7	74	25.9	44	5.9	12	2.6	32	11.2
1998	98	13.0	38	7.8	60	22.8	23	3.1	6	1.2	17	6.5
1999	82	12.2	25	6.5	55	19.4	28	4.2	6	1.6	22	7.8
2000	82	13.0	22	6.1	60	22.2	24	3.8	2	0.6	22	8.2
2001	83	13.4	26	8.0	57	19.2	30	4.8	6	1.9	24	8.1
2002	73	13.4	22	7.5	51	20.8	25	4.6	3	1.0	22	8.9

[1]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.

[2]Includes persons of unknown country of birth.

[3]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Note: Data for all years updated through March 28, 2003.

More than 85% of all cases in each group had drug susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.

Table 10. Percentage of Reported TB Cases by Initial Drug Regimen, Use of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT), and Completion of Therapy (COT): United States, 1993-2002

	Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]			Directly Observed Therapy[3]		Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[4]	
Year	IR	IRZ	IRZ,E/S	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered	COT ≤1 Year	COT
1993	13.0	31.2	40.9	21.7	14.4	63.6	87.5
1994	7.0	23.3	56.3	28.1	20.5	68.6	87.9
1995	5.2	20.3	63.3	37.2	21.5	72.9	89.6
1996	4.2	17.5	67.9	42.5	22.4	75.7	90.4
1997	3.2	15.1	72.4	46.9	23.8	77.8	91.3
1998	2.6	12.9	74.7	47.6	26.6	80.2	92.5
1999	2.2	11.3	77.2	49.3	27.7	80.1	92.5
2000	2.0	10.4	78.7	52.5	25.9	80.2	91.5
2001	1.7	9.6	80.1	…	…	…	…
2002	1.7	8.8	80.2	…	…	…	…

[1]Includes cases in persons alive at diagnosis.

[2]I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol; S=streptomycin. Excluding cases with no information on initial drug regimen 1% were not started on any drugs, less than 1% were started on one drug, and approximately 10% had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZ,E/S.

[3]Includes cases in persons alive at diagnosis with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.

[4]Includes cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy Excludes persons with initial isolate resistant to rifampin and pediatric (aged <15) cases with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease. See Technical Notes (Appendix A) for description of COT calculation.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Data for all years updated through March 28, 2003.

See Surveillance Slides #24 and #25.

Table 11. Number and Percentage of Reported TB Cases with HIV Test Results and with HIV Coinfection by Age Group: United States, 1993-2001

	25-44 Years Old				All Ages			
	HIV Test Results[1]		HIV Positive[2]		HIV Test Results[1]		HIV Positive[2]	
Year	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1993	4,377	46	2,788	29	7,457	30	3,681	15
1994	4,439	49	2,664	29	7,878	33	3,595	15
1995	4,271	52	2,170	26	8,174	36	3,036	13
1996	4,367	58	1,856	25	8,832	42	2,615	12
1997	4,144	60	1,473	21	8,773	44	2,092	11
1998	3,859	61	1,240	20	8,286	45	1,832	10
1999	3,810	63	1,176	19	8,415	48	1,726	10
2000	3,512	63	952	17	8,071	49	1,459	9
2001	3,452	62	814	15	7,830	49	1,252	8

[1]Includes cases with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and cases from California also reported with AIDS. Rhode Island reported HIV test results in 1998-2001. HIV test results were not reported from California. However, California provided HIV status for TB cases reported during 1993-2000 in persons with AIDS (i.e., HIV-positive). Percentages based on all reported TB cases. All 2001 California cases had an unknown HIV status because CA HIV data for 2001 not available at time of publication.

[2]Includes cases with HIV-positive test results and California cases also reported with AIDS. Percentages based on a reported TB cases.

Note: Data for all years updated through March 28, 2003.

See Surveillance Slides #22 and #23.

Table 12. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2002

		Age Group						
Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Not Stated
Total Cases	**15,075**	**557**	**389**	**1,499**	**5,286**	**4,191**	**3,147**	**6**
White, non-Hispanic	3,041	64	44	93	708	954	1,177	1
Male	1,945	32	22	45	441	704	700	1
Female	1,096	32	22	48	267	250	477	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black, non-Hispanic	4,439	177	151	395	1,662	1,396	658	0
Male	2,665	93	64	191	987	970	360	0
Female	1,771	84	86	203	675	425	298	0
Unknown	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Hispanic[1]	3,976	252	146	633	1,573	863	507	2
Male	2,557	129	71	413	1,052	595	296	1
Female	1,418	123	75	220	521	267	211	1
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	187	6	5	12	51	59	54	0
Male	105	4	2	6	32	34	27	0
Female	82	2	3	6	19	25	27	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,345	56	42	357	1,256	899	732	3
Male	1,861	30	21	177	626	561	445	1
Female	1,483	26	21	180	629	338	287	2
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Not Stated	87	2	1	9	36	20	19	0
Male	53	2	0	6	21	15	9	0
Female	34	0	1	3	15	5	10	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

See Surveillance Slides #6 and #9.

Table 13. Tuberculosis Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2002

		Age Group					
Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+
Total Cases	**5.2**	**2.8**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**6.2**	**6.3**	**8.8**
White, non-Hispanic	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	1.9	4.0
Male	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.6	2.8	5.7
Female	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.8
Black, non-Hispanic	12.6	6.2	2.4	6.9	15.7	20.0	22.8
Male	15.9	6.4	2.0	6.6	19.8	30.4	32.6
Female	9.6	6.0	2.8	7.1	12.1	11.2	16.7
Hispanic[1]	10.4	6.5	2.0	9.4	12.1	15.5	26.1
Male	13.0	6.5	1.9	11.5	15.2	21.8	36.1
Female	7.7	6.5	2.2	7.1	8.6	9.4	18.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	6.8	2.8	1.0	2.4	6.1	11.3	33.1
Male	7.6	3.7	0.8	2.3	7.5	13.4	38.2
Female	6.0	1.9	1.2	2.5	4.6	9.3	29.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	27.8	7.0	2.6	20.5	28.9	34.6	76.3
Male	32.1	7.4	2.6	20.2	29.8	46.6	108.8
Female	23.8	6.5	2.7	20.8	28.0	24.2	52.1

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Note: Denominators for computing case rates for 2002 were obtained from the July 2002 monthly U.S. Census population estimates by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin (www.eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/asro_detail.php).

See Surveillance Slides #5, #7, #8, and #10.

Table 14. Tuberculosis Cases in U.S.-born Persons by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Age Group						Not Stated
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
Total Cases	**7,296**	**472**	**220**	**389**	**1,992**	**2,398**	**1,823**	**2**
White, non-Hispanic	2,538	53	34	51	532	849	1,018	1
Male	1,666	27	17	26	352	630	613	1
Female	872	26	17	25	180	219	405	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black, non-Hispanic	3,387	167	98	196	1,092	1,236	598	0
Male	2,101	89	40	98	659	880	335	0
Female	1,285	78	58	98	433	355	263	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hispanic[1]	988	204	70	94	272	228	119	1
Male	601	103	29	55	185	168	61	0
Female	387	101	41	39	87	60	58	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	180	6	5	11	47	57	54	0
Male	101	4	2	6	30	32	27	0
Female	79	2	3	5	17	25	27	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	160	40	13	34	35	14	24	0
Male	89	23	6	19	20	11	10	0
Female	71	17	7	15	15	3	14	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Stated	43	2	0	3	14	14	10	0
Male	30	2	0	1	10	10	7	0
Female	13	0	0	2	4	4	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 15. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Age: United States, 2002

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	All Ages	Age Group						Not Stated
		Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
Total Cases	**7,659**	**83**	**167**	**1,101**	**3,247**	**1,759**	**1,298**	**4**
White, non-Hispanic	492	11	10	42	173	101	155	0
Male	273	5	5	19	89	70	85	0
Female	219	6	5	23	84	31	70	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black, non-Hispanic	1,028	8	53	198	560	152	57	0
Male	550	3	24	93	322	84	24	0
Female	476	5	28	104	238	68	33	0
Unknown	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hispanic[2]	2,954	48	76	535	1,285	624	385	1
Male	1,930	26	42	355	853	420	233	1
Female	1,023	22	34	180	432	203	152	0
Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	7	0	0	1	4	2	0	0
Male	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Female	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,156	16	28	322	1,212	878	697	3
Male	1,757	7	14	158	604	546	427	1
Female	1,398	9	14	164	607	332	270	2
Unknown	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Not Stated	22	0	0	3	13	2	4	0
Male	14	0	0	3	8	2	1	0
Female	8	0	0	0	5	0	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

[2] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 16. Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin: United States, 2002

African Region
Total Cases=543

Algeria	1	Gabon	0	Nigeria	50
Angola	3	Gambia	15	Rwanda	1
Benin	1	Ghana	14	St. Helena	0
Botswana	1	Guinea	19	Sao Tome and Principe	0
Burkina Faso	0	Guinea-Bissau	1	Senegal	12
Burundi	1	Kenya	80	Seychelles	0
Cameroon	29	Lesotho	0	Sierra Leone	17
Cape Verde	6	Liberia	25	South Africa	15
Central African Republic	0	Madagascar	1	Swaziland	0
Chad	0	Malawi	7	Tanzania, UR	13
Comoros	1	Mali	8	Togo	2
Congo, Republic of	12	Mauritania	6	Uganda	14
Côte d'Ivoire	13	Mauritius	0	Zambia	22
DR Congo	5	Mozambique	2	Zimbabwe	8
Equatorial Guinea	1	Namibia	0		
Ethiopia	131	Niger	6		

Americas Region
Total Cases=10,588

Anguilla	0	Cuba	57	Panama	6
Antigua and Barbuda	0	Dominica	1	Paraguay	0
Argentina	23	Dominican Republic	93	Peru	151
Bahamas	4	Ecuador	148	Puerto Rico	101
Barbados	4	El Salvador	152	St. Kitts and Nevis	0
Belize	3	Grenada	1	St. Lucia	3
Bermuda	1	Guatemala	149	St. Vincent & Grenadines	1
Bolivia	28	Guyana	22	Suriname	0
Brazil	35	Haiti	264	Trinidad and Tobago	14
British Virgin Islands	0	Honduras	134	Turks and Caicos Islands	0
Canada	11	Jamaica	21	Uruguay	8
Cayman Islands	1	Mexico	1,889	U.S. Virgin Islands	5
Chile	4	Montserrat	0	United States of America	7,164
Colombia	51	Netherland Antilles	0	Venezuela	8
Costa Rica	3	Nicaragua	28		

Eastern Mediterranean Region
Total Cases=341

Afghanistan	25	Kuwait	1	Somalia	142
Bahrain	0	Lebanon	7	Sudan	23
Cyprus	0	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	Syrian Arab Republic	1
Djibouti	0	Morocco	15	Tunisia	1
Egypt	5	Oman	0	United Arab Emirates	0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	17	Pakistan	81	West Bank and Gaza	3
Iraq	6	Qatar	0	Yemen	9
Jordan	2	Saudi Arabia	3		

Note: Regional composition of countries based on WHO Report 2003 *Global Tuberculosis Control, Surveillance, Planning, Financing* (http://www.who.int/gtb/publications/globrep/index.html).

Table 16. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin: United States, 2002

European Region
Total Cases=312

Albania	7	Greece	7	Poland	21
Andorra	0	Hungary	3	Portugal	13
Armenia	12	Iceland	0	Romania	23
Austria	1	Ireland	6	Russian Federation	37
Azerbaijan	1	Israel	2	San Marino	1
Belarus	2	Italy	14	Slovakia	1
Belguim	0	Kazakhstan	0	Slovenia	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34	Kyrgyzstan	0	Spain	7
Bulgaria	3	Latvia	2	Sweden	0
Croatia	5	Lithuania	4	Switzerland	0
Czech Republic	1	Luxembourg	1	Tajikistan	0
Denmark	1	Macedonia, TFYR	2	Turkey	17
Estonia	0	Malta	0	Turkmenistan	1
Finland	0	Moldova, Republic of	2	Ukraine	33
France	5	Monaco	0	United Kingdom	12
Georgia	3	Netherlands	1	Uzbekistan	1
Germany	13	Norway	3	Yugoslavia	10

Southeast Asia Region
Total Cases=790

Bangladesh	34	Korea, DPR	22	Sri Lanka	4
Bhutan	2	Maldives	0	Thailand	33
India	574	Myanmar	37		
Indonesia	55	Nepal	29		

Western Pacific Region
Total Cases=2,345

American Samoa	5	Korea, Rep.	208	Philippines	864
Australia	2	Lao, PDR	87	Pitcairn Island	0
Brunei Darussalam	0	Malaysia	9	Samoa	3
Cambodia	76	Marshall Islands, Republic of	10	Singapore	1
China	357	Micronesia, Federated States of	8	Solomon Islands	1
China, Hong Kong SAR	23	Mongolia	7	Tokelau	0
China, Macao SAR	3	Nauru	0	Tonga	2
Cook Islands	0	New Caledonia	0	Tuvalu	0
Fiji	3	New Zealand	0	Vanuatu	0
French Polynesia	0	Niue	0	Vietnam	651
Guam	3	N. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of	0	Wallis and Futuna	0
Japan	22	Palau, Republic of	0		
Kiribati	0	Papua New Guinea	0		

Other[1]
Total Cases=36

Unknown
Total Cases=120

[1]Includes country codes currently available for use in reporting via the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System that are not represented by WHO member states.

Note: Regional composition of countries based on WHO Report 2003 *Global Tuberculosis Control: Surveillance, Planning, Financing* (http://www.who.int/gtb/publications/globrep/index.html).

Table 17. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: States, 2002 and 2001

State	Cases		Case Rates		Rank According to Rate		Population Estimates
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	July 1, 2002
United States	**15,075**	**15,989**	**5.2**	**5.6**	**--**	**--**	**288,370,000**
Alabama	233	265	5.2	5.9	15	12	4,487,000
Alaska	49	54	7.6	8.5	3	4	644,000
Arizona	263	289	4.8	5.4	18	17	5,456,000
Arkansas	136	162	5.0	6.0	17	11	2,710,000
California	3,169	3,332	9.0	9.7	2	2	35,116,000
Colorado	104	138	2.3	3.1	35	31	4,507,000
Connecticut	104	121	3.0	3.5	32	29	3,461,000
Delaware	25	33	3.1	4.1	30	26	807,000
District of Columbia[1]	82	74	14.4	12.9	--	--	571,000
Florida	1,086	1,145	6.5	7.0	6	6	16,713,000
Georgia	524	575	6.1	6.9	9	7	8,560,000
Hawaii	148	151	11.9	12.3	1	1	1,245,000
Idaho	14	9	1.0	0.7	48	49	1,341,000
Illinois	680	707	5.4	5.7	12	14	12,601,000
Indiana	128	115	2.1	1.9	37	39	6,159,000
Iowa	34	43	1.2	1.5	47	46	2,937,000
Kansas[3]	89	63	3.3	2.3	27	36	2,716,000
Kentucky	146	152	3.6	3.7	26	27	4,093,000
Louisiana	230	294	5.1	6.6	16	8	4,483,000
Maine	23	20	1.8	1.6	38	44	1,294,000
Maryland	306	262	5.6	4.9	10	19	5,458,000
Massachusetts	271	270	4.2	4.2	23	25	6,428,000
Michigan	315	330	3.1	3.3	29	30	10,050,000
Minnesota	237	239	4.7	4.8	19	21	5,020,000
Mississippi	134	154	4.7	5.4	20	18	2,872,000
Missouri	136	157	2.4	2.8	34	34	5,673,000
Montana	12	20	1.3	2.2	45	38	909,000
Nebraska	28	40	1.6	2.3	41	37	1,729,000
Nevada	85	96	3.9	4.6	25	22	2,173,000
New Hampshire	19	20	1.5	1.6	42	43	1,275,000
New Jersey	530	530	6.2	6.2	8	10	8,590,000
New Mexico	57	54	3.1	3.0	31	32	1,855,000
New York	1,434	1,676	7.5	8.8	4	3	19,158,000
North Carolina	434	398	5.2	4.9	14	20	8,320,000
North Dakota	6	6	0.9	0.9	49	48	634,000
Ohio	257	306	2.3	2.7	36	35	11,421,000
Oklahoma	190	194	5.4	5.6	11	15	3,494,000
Oregon	111	123	3.2	3.5	28	28	3,522,000
Pennsylvania	353	350	2.9	2.8	33	33	12,335,000
Rhode Island	49	60	4.6	5.7	21	13	1,070,000
South Carolina	256	263	6.2	6.5	7	9	4,107,000
South Dakota	13	13	1.7	1.7	39	41	761,000
Tennessee	308	313	5.3	5.5	13	16	5,797,000
Texas	1,550	1,643	7.1	7.7	5	5	21,780,000
Utah	31	35	1.3	1.5	44	45	2,316,000
Vermont	8	7	1.3	1.1	46	47	617,000
Virginia	315	306	4.3	4.3	22	24	7,294,000
Washington	252	261	4.2	4.4	24	23	6,069,000
West Virginia	30	32	1.7	1.8	40	40	1,802,000
Wisconsin	78	86	1.4	1.6	43	42	5,441,000
Wyoming	3	3	0.6	0.6	50	50	499,000
American Samoa[1,2]	...	...	...	...	--	--	68,688
Fed. States of Micronesia[1,2]	...	...	...	...	--	--	135,869
Guam[1,2]	65	63	40.4	40.0	--	--	160,796
N. Mariana Islands[1,2]	53	58	68.5	77.7	--	--	77,311
Puerto Rico[1,2]	129	121	3.3	3.2	--	--	3,859,000
Republic of Palau[1,2]	…	…	…	…	--	--	19,409
U.S. Virgin Islands[1,2]	...	...	...	...	--	--	123,498

[1]Not ranked with the states.

[2]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Denominators for computing 2002 rates were obtained as follows: for states and the District of Columbia, Table ST-EST2002-01-Time Series of State Population Estimates: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2002, U.S. Census Bureau (http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/ST-EST2002-01.php.); for Puerto Rico, (http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/puerto/PR-EST2002-01.php); for all other areas, (http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbnew.html).

[3]Kansas revised their final 2001 case count to 80 after CDC finalized 2001 data in April 2002.

See Surveillance Slide #4.

Table 18. Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: States, 2002

State	Total Cases	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Unknown or Missing
United States	**15,075**	**557**	**389**	**1,499**	**5,286**	**4,191**	**3,147**	**6**
Alabama	233	9	9	17	65	62	71	0
Alaska	49	5	0	7	9	17	11	0
Arizona	263	8	13	27	84	71	59	1
Arkansas	136	7	3	9	35	34	48	0
California	3,169	127	96	310	1,056	870	709	1
Colorado	104	5	3	13	32	28	23	0
Connecticut	104	2	1	15	44	16	26	0
Delaware	25	0	0	3	10	3	9	0
District of Columbia	82	2	0	9	31	31	9	0
Florida	1,086	31	33	89	409	349	175	0
Georgia	524	20	8	48	227	147	70	4
Hawaii	148	3	3	13	40	44	45	0
Idaho	14	0	1	3	4	3	3	0
Illinois	680	25	19	76	226	199	135	0
Indiana	128	5	0	16	36	31	40	0
Iowa	34	0	1	4	9	9	11	0
Kansas	89	6	2	10	40	18	13	0
Kentucky	146	4	3	14	46	34	45	0
Louisiana	230	10	4	12	74	79	51	0
Maine	23	0	0	0	11	2	10	0
Maryland	306	11	11	32	108	75	69	0
Massachusetts	271	11	4	29	117	69	41	0
Michigan	315	13	13	32	110	81	66	0
Minnesota	237	15	14	55	87	39	27	0
Mississippi	134	7	5	5	26	37	54	0
Missouri	136	3	3	12	40	37	41	0
Montana	12	0	0	0	1	5	6	0
Nebraska	28	3	0	7	6	7	5	0
Nevada	85	1	2	5	33	30	14	0
New Hampshire	19	0	1	2	10	3	3	0
New Jersey	530	22	10	57	213	136	92	0
New Mexico	57	0	5	3	12	16	21	0
New York	1,434	38	20	172	585	387	232	0
North Carolina	434	16	16	35	151	110	106	0
North Dakota	6	0	0	3	1	0	2	0
Ohio	257	8	2	21	94	57	75	0
Oklahoma	190	25	8	15	56	52	34	0
Oregon	111	4	4	18	35	32	18	0
Pennsylvania	353	4	11	29	117	85	107	0
Rhode Island	49	1	0	8	18	13	9	0
South Carolina	256	6	8	15	73	88	66	0
South Dakota	13	0	0	0	4	4	5	0
Tennessee	308	13	6	20	93	88	88	0
Texas	1,550	67	33	138	557	508	247	0
Utah	31	1	1	4	12	9	4	0
Vermont	8	0	0	1	3	2	2	0
Virginia	315	12	6	35	115	82	65	0
Washington	252	7	6	38	89	59	53	0
West Virginia	30	0	0	1	10	9	10	0
Wisconsin	78	0	1	12	21	24	20	0
Wyoming	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
American Samoa[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[1]	65	3	5	4	20	22	11	0
N. Mariana Islands[1]	53	0	1	12	22	16	2	0
Puerto Rico[1]	129	1	2	8	49	44	25	0
Republic of Palau[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 19. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity: States, 2002

State	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown or Missing
United States	**15,075**	**3,041**	**4,439**	**3,976**	**187**	**3,345**	**87**
Alabama	233	86	114	18	1	11	3
Alaska	49	5	1	2	21	17	3
Arizona	263	50	15	145	35	18	0
Arkansas	136	61	54	18	0	3	0
California	3,169	323	276	1,274	6	1,285	5
Colorado	104	21	10	41	1	31	0
Connecticut	104	29	27	28	0	15	5
Delaware	25	8	9	4	0	4	0
District of Columbia	82	4	59	15	0	2	2
Florida	1,086	286	477	244	3	69	7
Georgia	524	85	312	71	0	42	14
Hawaii	148	6	1	2	0	137	2
Idaho	14	5	1	4	0	2	2
Illinois	680	124	241	151	8	147	9
Indiana	128	52	36	23	0	17	0
Iowa	34	18	3	4	1	8	0
Kansas	89	21	19	28	0	21	0
Kentucky	146	100	16	16	0	14	0
Louisiana	230	66	137	8	1	17	1
Maine	23	14	2	1	0	6	0
Maryland	306	40	158	35	0	73	0
Massachusetts	271	58	77	52	0	84	0
Michigan	315	99	136	23	0	55	2
Minnesota	237	31	117	24	3	62	0
Mississippi	134	46	72	7	1	7	1
Missouri	136	48	62	10	1	15	0
Montana	12	4	0	0	8	0	0
Nebraska	28	7	8	8	2	3	0
Nevada	85	24	9	21	3	28	0
New Hampshire	19	6	2	0	0	11	0
New Jersey	530	90	161	152	0	123	4
New Mexico	57	3	3	27	20	4	0
New York	1,434	187	435	423	2	386	1
North Carolina	434	88	226	76	4	40	0
North Dakota	6	2	0	0	2	2	0
Ohio	257	91	109	13	1	43	0
Oklahoma	190	80	50	17	28	15	0
Oregon	111	27	15	31	3	35	0
Pennsylvania	353	95	134	35	2	83	4
Rhode Island	49	14	14	8	0	13	0
South Carolina	256	52	171	21	0	12	0
South Dakota	13	2	0	0	11	0	0
Tennessee	308	137	135	23	0	13	0
Texas	1,550	270	370	749	0	149	12
Utah	31	13	1	7	3	7	0
Vermont	8	4	1	1	0	2	0
Virginia	315	63	89	73	0	86	4
Washington	252	49	47	33	14	103	6
West Virginia	30	25	4	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	78	19	23	9	2	25	0
Wyoming	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[2]	65	0	0	0	0	65	0
N. Mariana Islands[2]	53	0	0	0	0	53	0
Puerto Rico[2]	129	1	1	127	0	0	0
Republic of Palau[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[2]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

[2]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 20. Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: States, 2002

State	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	**15,075**	**7,296**	**48.4**	**7,659**	**50.8**	**120**	**0.8**
Alabama	233	202	86.7	31	13.3	0	0.0
Alaska	49	30	61.2	19	38.8	0	0.0
Arizona	263	126	47.9	136	51.7	1	0.4
Arkansas	136	116	85.3	20	14.7	0	0.0
California	3,169	762	24.0	2,384	75.2	23	0.7
Colorado	104	31	29.8	73	70.2	0	0.0
Connecticut	104	39	37.5	61	58.7	4	3.8
Delaware	25	13	52.0	12	48.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	82	54	65.9	28	34.1	0	0.0
Florida	1,086	615	56.6	469	43.2	2	0.2
Georgia	524	351	67.0	158	30.2	15	2.9
Hawaii	148	37	25.0	107	72.3	4	2.7
Idaho	14	3	21.4	10	71.4	1	7.1
Illinois	680	416	61.2	259	38.1	5	0.7
Indiana	128	82	64.1	46	35.9	0	0.0
Iowa	34	14	41.2	20	58.8	0	0.0
Kansas	89	39	43.8	49	55.1	1	1.1
Kentucky	146	104	71.2	42	28.8	0	0.0
Louisiana	230	202	87.8	24	10.4	4	1.7
Maine	23	12	52.2	11	47.8	0	0.0
Maryland	306	142	46.4	164	53.6	0	0.0
Massachusetts	271	66	24.4	205	75.6	0	0.0
Michigan	315	195	61.9	119	37.8	1	0.3
Minnesota	237	56	23.6	181	76.4	0	0.0
Mississippi	134	120	89.6	10	7.5	4	3.0
Missouri	136	97	71.3	39	28.7	0	0.0
Montana	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	28	12	42.9	16	57.1	0	0.0
Nevada	85	30	35.3	55	64.7	0	0.0
New Hampshire	19	4	21.1	15	78.9	0	0.0
New Jersey	530	202	38.1	319	60.2	9	1.7
New Mexico	57	36	63.2	20	35.1	1	1.8
New York	1,434	488	34.0	922	64.3	24	1.7
North Carolina	434	301	69.4	133	30.6	0	0.0
North Dakota	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0
Ohio	257	155	60.3	102	39.7	0	0.0
Oklahoma	190	160	84.2	26	13.7	4	2.1
Oregon	111	45	40.5	66	59.5	0	0.0
Pennsylvania	353	226	64.0	122	34.6	5	1.4
Rhode Island	49	16	32.7	33	67.3	0	0.0
South Carolina	256	225	87.9	31	12.1	0	0.0
South Dakota	13	12	92.3	1	7.7	0	0.0
Tennessee	308	259	84.1	49	15.9	0	0.0
Texas	1,550	893	57.6	654	42.2	3	0.2
Utah	31	12	38.7	19	61.3	0	0.0
Vermont	8	3	37.5	5	62.5	0	0.0
Virginia	315	126	40.0	182	57.8	7	2.2
Washington	252	79	31.3	172	68.3	1	0.4
West Virginia	30	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0
Wisconsin	78	40	51.3	37	47.4	1	1.3
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

See Surveillance Slide #13.

Table 21. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2002

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin: Mexico	Philippines	Vietnam	India	China	Haiti	South Korea	All Others[2]	Unknown or Missing
United States	**7,659**	**1,889**	**864**	**651**	**574**	**357**	**264**	**208**	**2,845**	**7**
Alabama	31	11	0	5	2	2	0	0	11	0
Alaska	19	1	14	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Arizona	136	103	3	7	5	3	0	1	14	0
Arkansas	20	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0
California	2,384	812	474	276	115	134	1	79	491	2
Colorado	73	29	5	6	2	2	1	2	26	0
Connecticut	61	5	2	3	9	2	6	0	34	0
Delaware	12	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	5	0
District of Columbia	28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26	1
Florida	469	56	22	20	11	7	147	4	202	0
Georgia	158	37	2	14	15	2	2	3	82	1
Hawaii	107	0	77	9	1	5	0	6	9	0
Idaho	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Illinois	259	76	33	6	60	4	1	9	69	1
Indiana	46	15	4	3	3	1	0	0	20	0
Iowa	20	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	12	0
Kansas	49	17	0	8	6	2	0	3	13	0
Kentucky	42	9	1	5	6	1	1	1	18	0
Louisiana	24	1	3	10	1	2	0	0	7	0
Maine	11	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	5	0
Maryland	164	11	15	11	12	6	1	10	98	0
Massachusetts	205	3	1	18	23	19	16	2	123	0
Michigan	119	12	5	6	27	5	1	4	59	0
Minnesota	181	12	1	13	14	2	0	2	137	0
Mississippi	10	4	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Missouri	39	6	3	5	5	0	0	0	20	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	16	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	8	0
Nevada	55	15	17	2	1	1	0	1	18	0
New Hampshire	15	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	9	0
New Jersey	319	18	37	4	55	6	20	7	172	0
New Mexico	20	13	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0
New York	922	45	37	17	72	108	61	27	555	0
North Carolina	133	56	5	12	10	0	0	2	48	0
North Dakota	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Ohio	102	7	4	13	17	4	1	3	52	1
Oklahoma	26	3	2	4	3	0	0	1	13	0
Oregon	66	22	5	8	2	3	0	6	20	0
Pennsylvania	122	9	7	26	18	5	1	8	48	0
Rhode Island	33	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	22	1
South Carolina	31	15	0	1	5	1	0	0	9	0
South Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tennessee	49	14	1	3	3	1	0	4	23	0
Texas	654	381	14	63	27	9	0	3	157	0
Utah	19	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Vermont	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0
Virginia	182	12	18	33	15	8	0	5	91	0
Washington	172	21	30	25	12	6	0	8	70	0
West Virginia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	37	6	10	0	5	1	0	1	14	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

[2]Includes 145 countries.

See Surveillance Slide #16.

Table 22. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Number of Years in the United States: States, 2002

State	Total Cases	<1 Year		1 - 4		5 - 9		10 - 19		20+		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	**7,659**	**1,469**	**19.2**	**1,851**	**24.2**	**962**	**12.6**	**1,162**	**15.2**	**1,067**	**13.9**	**1,148**	**15.0**
Alabama	31	6	19.4	15	48.4	5	16.1	1	3.2	4	12.9	0	0.0
Alaska	19	2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	2	10.5	0	0.0	11	57.9
Arizona	136	33	24.3	30	22.1	16	11.8	18	13.2	16	11.8	23	16.9
Arkansas	20	7	35.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	1	5.0	2	10.0
California	2,384	493	20.7	411	17.2	264	11.1	453	19.0	495	20.8	268	11.2
Colorado	73	19	26.0	14	19.2	8	11.0	6	8.2	5	6.8	21	28.8
Connecticut	61	10	16.4	10	16.4	9	14.8	3	4.9	4	6.6	25	41.0
Delaware	12	2	16.7	6	50.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	2	16.7	1	8.3
District of Columbia	28	5	17.9	7	25.0	4	14.3	3	10.7	2	7.1	7	25.0
Florida	469	94	20.0	118	25.2	68	14.5	67	14.3	74	15.8	48	10.2
Georgia	158	23	14.6	49	31.0	27	17.1	9	5.7	5	3.2	45	28.5
Hawaii	107	39	36.4	8	7.5	20	18.7	16	15.0	18	16.8	6	5.6
Idaho	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
Illinois	259	33	12.7	84	32.4	35	13.5	41	15.8	40	15.4	26	10.0
Indiana	46	13	28.3	21	45.7	1	2.2	7	15.2	4	8.7	0	0.0
Iowa	20	2	10.0	7	35.0	2	10.0	3	15.0	2	10.0	4	20.0
Kansas	49	15	30.6	11	22.4	7	14.3	3	6.1	4	8.2	9	18.4
Kentucky	42	9	21.4	20	47.6	4	9.5	4	9.5	4	9.5	1	2.4
Louisiana	24	5	20.8	6	25.0	2	8.3	3	12.5	2	8.3	6	25.0
Maine	11	4	36.4	1	9.1	3	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	27.3
Maryland	164	35	21.3	35	21.3	21	12.8	16	9.8	7	4.3	50	30.5
Massachusetts	205	47	22.9	67	32.7	30	14.6	41	20.0	18	8.8	2	1.0
Michigan	119	23	19.3	47	39.5	16	13.4	16	13.4	16	13.4	1	0.8
Minnesota	181	31	17.1	81	44.8	27	14.9	17	9.4	10	5.5	15	8.3
Mississippi	10	2	20.0	2	20.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	4	40.0
Missouri	39	9	23.1	17	43.6	5	12.8	4	10.3	3	7.7	1	2.6
Montana	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	16	4	25.0	8	50.0	4	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nevada	55	12	21.8	10	18.2	6	10.9	13	23.6	9	16.4	5	9.1
New Hampshire	15	1	6.7	5	33.3	4	26.7	1	6.7	1	6.7	3	20.0
New Jersey	319	46	14.4	78	24.5	28	8.8	27	8.5	23	7.2	117	36.7
New Mexico	20	2	10.0	0	0.0	1	5.0	3	15.0	10	50.0	4	20.0
New York	922	154	16.7	244	26.5	127	13.8	168	18.2	84	9.1	145	15.7
North Carolina	133	21	15.8	54	40.6	21	15.8	19	14.3	5	3.8	13	9.8
North Dakota	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	102	18	17.6	37	36.3	14	13.7	11	10.8	12	11.8	10	9.8
Oklahoma	26	2	7.7	5	19.2	5	19.2	2	7.7	6	23.1	6	23.1
Oregon	66	10	15.2	11	16.7	10	15.2	5	7.6	2	3.0	28	42.4
Pennsylvania	122	15	12.3	26	21.3	14	11.5	15	12.3	7	5.7	45	36.9
Rhode Island	33	3	9.1	4	12.1	1	3.0	2	6.1	1	3.0	22	66.7
South Carolina	31	9	29.0	10	32.3	6	19.4	1	3.2	5	16.1	0	0.0
South Dakota	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	49	13	26.5	17	34.7	6	12.2	3	6.1	2	4.1	8	16.3
Texas	654	103	15.7	149	22.8	82	12.5	102	15.6	129	19.7	89	13.6
Utah	19	3	15.8	7	36.8	0	0.0	3	15.8	2	10.5	4	21.1
Vermont	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	182	51	28.0	51	28.0	24	13.2	18	9.9	11	6.0	27	14.8
Washington	172	33	19.2	44	25.6	27	15.7	22	12.8	14	8.1	32	18.6
West Virginia	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	37	7	18.9	14	37.8	2	5.4	7	18.9	6	16.2	1	2.7
Wyoming	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

See Surveillance Slide #17.

Table 23. Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: States, 2002

State	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
United States	**15,075**	**10,774**	**71.5**	**3,143**	**20.8**	**1,138**	**7.5**	**269**
Alabama	233	192	82.4	34	14.6	7	3.0	2
Alaska	49	28	57.1	7	14.3	6	12.2	1
Arizona	263	194	73.8	44	16.7	25	9.5	7
Arkansas	136	108	79.4	22	16.2	6	4.4	2
California	3,169	2,318	73.1	643	20.3	207	6.5	39
Colorado	104	61	58.7	28	26.9	15	14.4	2
Connecticut	104	66	63.5	25	24.0	13	12.5	6
Delaware	25	16	64.0	5	20.0	4	16.0	1
District of Columbia	82	57	69.5	19	23.2	6	7.3	2
Florida	1,086	850	78.3	189	17.4	47	4.3	8
Georgia	524	395	75.4	94	17.9	32	6.1	18
Hawaii	148	119	80.4	20	13.5	9	6.1	4
Idaho	14	9	64.3	4	28.6	1	7.1	0
Illinois	680	474	69.7	176	25.9	29	4.3	9
Indiana	128	88	68.8	34	26.6	6	4.7	2
Iowa	34	25	73.5	7	20.6	2	5.9	2
Kansas	89	65	73.0	18	20.2	6	6.7	1
Kentucky	146	109	74.7	29	19.9	8	5.5	1
Louisiana	230	180	78.3	38	16.5	12	5.2	0
Maine	23	19	82.6	3	13.0	1	4.3	1
Maryland	306	206	67.3	57	18.6	42	13.7	11
Massachusetts	271	157	57.9	86	31.7	28	10.3	15
Michigan	315	211	67.0	83	26.3	21	6.7	5
Minnesota	237	143	60.3	76	32.1	18	7.6	0
Mississippi	134	114	85.1	17	12.7	2	1.5	0
Missouri	136	93	68.4	28	20.6	15	11.0	4
Montana	12	6	50.0	2	16.7	4	33.3	0
Nebraska	28	16	57.1	11	39.3	1	3.6	0
Nevada	85	60	70.6	17	20.0	6	7.1	0
New Hampshire	19	11	57.9	7	36.8	1	5.3	0
New Jersey	530	355	67.0	111	20.9	64	12.1	10
New Mexico	57	34	59.6	18	31.6	5	8.8	0
New York	1,434	988	68.9	300	20.9	145	10.1	24
North Carolina	434	314	72.4	82	18.9	38	8.8	11
North Dakota	6	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	0
Ohio	257	163	63.4	75	29.2	19	7.4	10
Oklahoma	190	133	70.0	36	18.9	20	10.5	1
Oregon	111	73	65.8	25	22.5	13	11.7	6
Pennsylvania	353	243	68.8	77	21.8	32	9.1	5
Rhode Island	49	24	49.0	21	42.9	4	8.2	2
South Carolina	256	147	57.4	67	26.2	42	16.4	10
South Dakota	13	5	38.5	7	53.8	1	7.7	0
Tennessee	308	233	75.6	62	20.1	13	4.2	6
Texas	1,550	1,162	75.0	267	17.2	121	7.8	28
Utah	31	17	54.8	10	32.3	4	12.9	1
Vermont	8	5	62.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	0
Virginia	315	241	76.5	65	20.6	9	2.9	2
Washington	252	155	61.5	76	30.2	21	8.3	4
West Virginia	30	29	96.7	1	3.3	0	0.0	0
Wisconsin	78	56	71.8	16	20.5	6	7.7	6
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	65	57	87.7	5	7.7	3	4.6	1
N. Mariana Islands[4]	53	43	81.1	4	7.5	6	11.3	1
Puerto Rico[4]	129	107	82.9	21	16.3	1	0.8	0
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes cases with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.

[2]Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as major site of disease.

[3]Includes miliary cases.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: 20 (0.1%) cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.

Table 24. Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases by Site of Disease: States, 2002

State	Total Extrapulmonary Cases	Site of Disease						
		Pleural	Lymphatic	Bone and/ or Joint	Genito-urinary	Meningeal	Peritoneal	Other
United States	**3,143**	**577**	**1,316**	**366**	**189**	**186**	**151**	**358**
Alabama	34	9	9	6	2	2	2	4
Alaska	7	0	3	1	2	0	1	0
Arizona	44	8	16	7	5	3	2	3
Arkansas	22	8	6	5	1	0	0	2
California	643	105	277	85	48	42	32	54
Colorado	28	1	15	6	3	1	1	1
Connecticut	25	7	14	1	0	1	2	0
Delaware	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
District of Columbia	19	3	10	1	3	1	1	0
Florida	189	39	83	8	4	16	9	30
Georgia	94	25	33	9	1	9	4	13
Hawaii	20	8	7	0	1	1	1	2
Idaho	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Illinois	176	23	67	13	12	8	13	40
Indiana	34	9	10	4	2	2	2	5
Iowa	7	2	3	1	1	0	0	0
Kansas	18	4	4	1	2	2	0	5
Kentucky	29	2	18	2	2	1	0	4
Louisiana	38	6	16	4	3	0	0	9
Maine	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Maryland	57	12	25	4	4	7	2	3
Massachusetts	86	9	48	10	5	3	7	4
Michigan	83	13	38	6	7	6	6	7
Minnesota	76	7	47	5	3	2	5	7
Mississippi	17	4	7	0	0	1	1	4
Missouri	28	5	9	6	2	1	0	5
Montana	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	11	1	4	1	0	1	1	3
Nevada	17	2	10	0	2	1	1	1
New Hampshire	7	1	3	1	0	0	1	1
New Jersey	111	17	52	15	9	2	3	13
New Mexico	18	2	6	2	2	2	0	4
New York	300	41	132	50	18	21	9	29
North Carolina	82	16	26	11	8	5	6	10
North Dakota	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	75	16	27	15	1	2	4	10
Oklahoma	36	14	16	0	2	1	0	3
Oregon	25	3	13	4	0	2	0	3
Pennsylvania	77	12	30	15	2	8	5	5
Rhode Island	21	4	5	4	1	1	1	5
South Carolina	67	27	20	3	3	1	3	10
South Dakota	7	0	1	2	0	2	1	1
Tennessee	62	17	18	15	0	2	1	9
Texas	267	58	95	26	19	23	12	34
Utah	10	2	3	3	1	0	0	1
Vermont	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	65	11	34	3	2	2	7	6
Washington	76	16	44	6	3	0	3	4
West Virginia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wisconsin	16	5	5	4	1	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[1]	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
N. Mariana Islands[1]	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Puerto Rico[1]	21	7	4	2	2	1	3	2
Republic of Palau[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Not included in U.S. totals.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 25. Tuberculosis Cases in Residents of Correctional Facilities: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Correctional Facilities		Percent of Cases in Residents of Correctional Facilities[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**15,075**	**14,993**	**99.5**	**3.1**
Alabama	233	233	100.0	3.0
Alaska	49	41	83.7	2.4
Arizona	263	261	99.2	7.3
Arkansas	136	135	99.3	3.7
California	3,169	3,151	99.4	2.3
Colorado	104	104	100.0	1.9
Connecticut	104	103	99.0	4.9
Delaware	25	25	100.0	0.0
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	6.1
Florida	1,086	1,084	99.8	5.0
Georgia	524	520	99.2	5.2
Hawaii	148	148	100.0	2.7
Idaho	14	12	85.7	0.0
Illinois	680	674	99.1	3.0
Indiana	128	128	100.0	0.0
Iowa	34	34	100.0	0.0
Kansas	89	88	98.9	2.3
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	2.1
Louisiana	230	230	100.0	3.0
Maine	23	23	100.0	0.0
Maryland	306	306	100.0	2.9
Massachusetts	271	271	100.0	0.7
Michigan	315	315	100.0	1.3
Minnesota	237	236	99.6	0.8
Mississippi	134	124	92.5	2.4
Missouri	136	136	100.0	1.5
Montana	12	12	100.0	0.0
Nebraska	28	28	100.0	0.0
Nevada	85	85	100.0	1.2
New Hampshire	19	19	100.0	0.0
New Jersey	530	528	99.6	0.6
New Mexico	57	55	96.5	0.0
New York State[2]	350	349	99.7	3.2
New York City	1,084	1,084	100.0	2.6
North Carolina	434	434	100.0	1.6
North Dakota	6	6	100.0	0.0
Ohio	257	257	100.0	1.9
Oklahoma	190	189	99.5	4.8
Oregon	111	111	100.0	1.8
Pennsylvania	353	348	98.6	2.3
Rhode Island	49	48	98.0	0.0
South Carolina	256	256	100.0	2.3
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	308	308	100.0	4.2
Texas	1,550	1,543	99.5	7.0
Utah	31	31	100.0	0.0
Vermont	8	8	100.0	0.0
Virginia	315	309	98.1	1.0
Washington	252	251	99.6	0.4
West Virginia	30	30	100.0	3.3
Wisconsin	78	78	100.0	1.3
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	64	98.5	3.1
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	129	129	100.0	4.7
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

[1]Resident of correctional facility at time of diagnosis. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 26. Tuberculosis Cases by Homeless Status: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Homeless Status		Percent of Cases in Homeless Persons[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**15,075**	**14,715**	**97.6**	**6.0**
Alabama	233	232	99.6	3.9
Alaska	49	39	79.6	0.0
Arizona	263	247	93.9	11.3
Arkansas	136	133	97.8	0.8
California	3,169	3,131	98.8	6.5
Colorado	104	103	99.0	7.8
Connecticut	104	95	91.3	5.3
Delaware	25	25	100.0	0.0
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	13.4
Florida	1,086	1,084	99.8	10.1
Georgia	524	502	95.8	8.0
Hawaii	148	148	100.0	2.0
Idaho	14	8	57.1	--
Illinois	680	659	96.9	3.8
Indiana	128	128	100.0	5.5
Iowa	34	33	97.1	3.0
Kansas	89	86	96.6	10.5
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	8.2
Louisiana	230	227	98.7	4.8
Maine	23	23	100.0	4.3
Maryland	306	303	99.0	3.0
Massachusetts	271	271	100.0	4.1
Michigan	315	310	98.4	2.6
Minnesota	237	236	99.6	5.9
Mississippi	134	125	93.3	2.4
Missouri	136	129	94.9	8.5
Montana	12	12	100.0	8.3
Nebraska	28	28	100.0	3.6
Nevada	85	85	100.0	12.9
New Hampshire	19	19	100.0	0.0
New Jersey	530	507	95.7	3.6
New Mexico	57	53	93.0	3.8
New York State[2]	350	337	96.3	2.4
New York City	1,084	966	89.1	5.1
North Carolina	434	432	99.5	6.9
North Dakota	6	6	100.0	0.0
Ohio	257	257	100.0	6.2
Oklahoma	190	190	100.0	6.8
Oregon	111	110	99.1	13.6
Pennsylvania	353	328	92.9	2.4
Rhode Island	49	47	95.9	0.0
South Carolina	256	256	100.0	3.9
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	7.7
Tennessee	308	307	99.7	9.1
Texas	1,550	1,550	100.0	4.9
Utah	31	31	100.0	9.7
Vermont	8	8	100.0	12.5
Virginia	315	313	99.4	2.9
Washington	252	250	99.2	14.4
West Virginia	30	26	86.7	0.0
Wisconsin	78	76	97.4	5.3
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	33.3
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	64	98.5	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	129	129	100.0	6.2
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

[1]Homeless within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 27. Tuberculosis Cases in Residents of Long-term Care Facilities: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Long-term Care Facilities		Percent of Cases in Residents of Long-term Care Facilities[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**15,075**	**14,994**	**99.5**	**2.6**
Alabama	233	233	100.0	3.4
Alaska	49	41	83.7	4.9
Arizona	263	261	99.2	3.1
Arkansas	136	135	99.3	1.5
California	3,169	3,153	99.5	2.4
Colorado	104	104	100.0	3.8
Connecticut	104	101	97.1	5.0
Delaware	25	25	100.0	0.0
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	1.2
Florida	1,086	1,084	99.8	2.1
Georgia	524	521	99.4	1.2
Hawaii	148	148	100.0	0.7
Idaho	14	12	85.7	8.3
Illinois	680	675	99.3	2.5
Indiana	128	128	100.0	3.1
Iowa	34	34	100.0	2.9
Kansas	89	88	98.9	4.5
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	10.3
Louisiana	230	230	100.0	2.2
Maine	23	23	100.0	4.3
Maryland	306	305	99.7	3.0
Massachusetts	271	271	100.0	1.5
Michigan	315	315	100.0	1.9
Minnesota	237	236	99.6	1.3
Mississippi	134	124	92.5	7.3
Missouri	136	136	100.0	3.7
Montana	12	12	100.0	0.0
Nebraska	28	28	100.0	0.0
Nevada	85	85	100.0	3.5
New Hampshire	19	19	100.0	5.3
New Jersey	530	527	99.4	1.7
New Mexico	57	55	96.5	0.0
New York State[2]	350	349	99.7	2.3
New York City	1,084	1,084	100.0	2.0
North Carolina	434	434	100.0	2.5
North Dakota	6	6	100.0	0.0
Ohio	257	257	100.0	4.3
Oklahoma	190	190	100.0	3.7
Oregon	111	111	100.0	1.8
Pennsylvania	353	349	98.9	4.6
Rhode Island	49	48	98.0	4.2
South Carolina	256	256	100.0	1.2
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	308	308	100.0	3.6
Texas	1,550	1,541	99.4	3.2
Utah	31	31	100.0	3.2
Vermont	8	8	100.0	0.0
Virginia	315	310	98.4	1.0
Washington	252	251	99.6	2.8
West Virginia	30	30	100.0	3.3
Wisconsin	78	78	100.0	2.6
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	64	98.5	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	129	129	100.0	3.9
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

[1]Resident of long-term care facility at time of diagnosis. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 28. Tuberculosis Cases by Injecting Drug Use: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Injecting Drug Use		Percent of Cases in Injecting Drug Users[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**15,075**	**14,305**	**94.9**	**2.2**
Alabama	233	233	100.0	2.1
Alaska	49	37	75.5	2.7
Arizona	263	236	89.7	4.7
Arkansas	136	135	99.3	1.5
California	3,169	3,062	96.6	2.3
Colorado	104	102	98.1	2.0
Connecticut	104	85	81.7	3.5
Delaware	25	25	100.0	0.0
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	3.7
Florida	1,086	1,066	98.2	2.4
Georgia	524	471	89.9	1.5
Hawaii	148	96	64.9	--
Idaho	14	7	50.0	--
Illinois	680	573	84.3	2.6
Indiana	128	128	100.0	3.9
Iowa	34	33	97.1	0.0
Kansas	89	82	92.1	0.0
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	2.1
Louisiana	230	224	97.4	4.9
Maine	23	22	95.7	0.0
Maryland	306	294	96.1	3.4
Massachusetts	271	264	97.4	2.7
Michigan	315	304	96.5	2.0
Minnesota	237	236	99.6	0.8
Mississippi	134	122	91.0	0.0
Missouri	136	126	92.6	1.6
Montana	12	12	100.0	0.0
Nebraska	28	27	96.4	0.0
Nevada	85	82	96.5	0.0
New Hampshire	19	18	94.7	0.0
New Jersey	530	502	94.7	3.8
New Mexico	57	51	89.5	0.0
New York State[2]	350	333	95.1	1.5
New York City	1,084	1,032	95.2	3.4
North Carolina	434	423	97.5	1.7
North Dakota	6	2	33.3	--
Ohio	257	256	99.6	1.2
Oklahoma	190	174	91.6	1.1
Oregon	111	108	97.3	1.9
Pennsylvania	353	301	85.3	1.7
Rhode Island	49	43	87.8	2.3
South Carolina	256	253	98.8	0.4
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	308	303	98.4	1.7
Texas	1,550	1,492	96.3	2.1
Utah	31	31	100.0	0.0
Vermont	8	8	100.0	0.0
Virginia	315	301	95.6	0.3
Washington	252	248	98.4	4.0
West Virginia	30	24	80.0	0.0
Wisconsin	78	74	94.9	0.0
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	62	95.4	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	129	129	100.0	19.4
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

[1]Injecting drug use within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 29. Tuberculosis Cases by Noninjecting Drug Use: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Noninjecting Drug Use		Percent of Cases in Noninjecting Drug Users[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**15,075**	**14,274**	**94.7**	**7.0**
Alabama	233	231	99.1	6.1
Alaska	49	36	73.5	--
Arizona	263	236	89.7	10.6
Arkansas	136	135	99.3	0.0
California	3,169	3,055	96.4	5.5
Colorado	104	102	98.1	5.9
Connecticut	104	84	80.8	8.3
Delaware	25	25	100.0	4.0
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	12.2
Florida	1,086	1,066	98.2	13.3
Georgia	524	471	89.9	9.1
Hawaii	148	95	64.2	--
Idaho	14	7	50.0	--
Illinois	680	562	82.6	10.1
Indiana	128	128	100.0	7.0
Iowa	34	33	97.1	0.0
Kansas	89	85	95.5	10.6
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	4.8
Louisiana	230	222	96.5	15.3
Maine	23	22	95.7	0.0
Maryland	306	294	96.1	5.8
Massachusetts	271	265	97.8	3.8
Michigan	315	306	97.1	5.6
Minnesota	237	236	99.6	1.7
Mississippi	134	120	89.6	4.2
Missouri	136	126	92.6	6.3
Montana	12	12	100.0	0.0
Nebraska	28	27	96.4	0.0
Nevada	85	82	96.5	6.1
New Hampshire	19	18	94.7	0.0
New Jersey	530	500	94.3	6.8
New Mexico	57	51	89.5	0.0
New York State[2]	350	329	94.0	4.3
New York City	1,084	1,033	95.3	7.6
North Carolina	434	425	97.9	13.2
North Dakota	6	2	33.3	--
Ohio	257	256	99.6	7.0
Oklahoma	190	174	91.6	2.3
Oregon	111	107	96.4	10.3
Pennsylvania	353	297	84.1	5.7
Rhode Island	49	43	87.8	0.0
South Carolina	256	252	98.4	7.9
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	308	304	98.7	10.2
Texas	1,550	1,492	96.3	6.0
Utah	31	31	100.0	3.2
Vermont	8	8	100.0	0.0
Virginia	315	302	95.9	1.0
Washington	252	245	97.2	4.5
West Virginia	30	24	80.0	0.0
Wisconsin	78	74	94.9	8.1
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	61	93.8	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	1.9
Puerto Rico[3]	129	129	100.0	19.4
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

[1]Noninjecting drug use within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 30. Tuberculosis Cases by Excess Alcohol Use: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Excess Alcohol Use		Percent of Cases in Persons with Excess Alcohol Use[1]
		No.	%	
United States	**15,075**	**14,312**	**94.9**	**14.5**
Alabama	233	232	99.6	15.9
Alaska	49	36	73.5	--
Arizona	263	237	90.1	16.5
Arkansas	136	135	99.3	9.6
California	3,169	3,055	96.4	10.5
Colorado	104	103	99.0	12.6
Connecticut	104	86	82.7	10.5
Delaware	25	25	100.0	8.0
District of Columbia	82	81	98.8	25.9
Florida	1,086	1,070	98.5	26.9
Georgia	524	470	89.7	18.1
Hawaii	148	100	67.6	--
Idaho	14	5	35.7	--
Illinois	680	571	84.0	11.6
Indiana	128	128	100.0	18.8
Iowa	34	33	97.1	6.1
Kansas	89	86	96.6	12.8
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	17.8
Louisiana	230	219	95.2	22.4
Maine	23	23	100.0	8.7
Maryland	306	291	95.1	8.9
Massachusetts	271	265	97.8	6.8
Michigan	315	305	96.8	10.5
Minnesota	237	235	99.2	6.0
Mississippi	134	122	91.0	13.1
Missouri	136	128	94.1	16.4
Montana	12	12	100.0	16.7
Nebraska	28	27	96.4	7.4
Nevada	85	84	98.8	14.3
New Hampshire	19	18	94.7	0.0
New Jersey	530	499	94.2	9.6
New Mexico	57	51	89.5	11.8
New York State[2]	350	326	93.1	9.8
New York City	1,084	1,033	95.3	14.7
North Carolina	434	423	97.5	20.6
North Dakota	6	3	50.0	--
Ohio	257	256	99.6	11.7
Oklahoma	190	173	91.1	13.9
Oregon	111	109	98.2	19.3
Pennsylvania	353	300	85.0	12.3
Rhode Island	49	46	93.9	0.0
South Carolina	256	254	99.2	26.8
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	53.8
Tennessee	308	305	99.0	20.0
Texas	1,550	1,499	96.7	16.9
Utah	31	31	100.0	6.5
Vermont	8	8	100.0	12.5
Virginia	315	304	96.5	6.3
Washington	252	248	98.4	13.3
West Virginia	30	26	86.7	11.5
Wisconsin	78	74	94.9	14.9
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	62	95.4	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	5.7
Puerto Rico[3]	129	128	99.2	21.1
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...

[1]Excess alcohol use within past 12 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 31. Tuberculosis Cases by Initial Drug Regimen: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Initial Drug Regimen		Percent of Cases with Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]		
			No.	%	IR	IRZ	IRZ,E/S
United States	**15,075**	**14,742**	**14,637**	**99.3**	**1.7**	**8.8**	**80.2**
Alabama	233	224	224	100.0	2.2	60.7	32.1
Alaska	49	49	41	83.7	0.0	2.4	87.8
Arizona	263	253	252	99.6	1.6	6.3	85.3
Arkansas	136	129	127	98.4	20.5	51.2	25.2
California	3,169	3,107	3,104	99.9	1.6	4.2	87.2
Colorado	104	102	102	100.0	0.0	1.0	86.3
Connecticut	104	102	101	99.0	2.0	7.9	82.2
Delaware	25	25	25	100.0	0.0	4.0	88.0
District of Columbia	82	80	79	98.8	0.0	1.3	74.7
Florida	1,086	1,058	1,058	100.0	0.9	9.3	80.0
Georgia	524	512	509	99.4	1.4	5.5	82.1
Hawaii	148	148	138	93.2	6.5	8.7	71.0
Idaho	14	13	12	92.3	0.0	33.3	66.7
Illinois	680	673	673	100.0	1.0	7.4	75.6
Indiana	128	128	128	100.0	0.8	10.2	81.3
Iowa	34	33	33	100.0	3.0	18.2	72.7
Kansas	89	86	86	100.0	3.5	8.1	74.4
Kentucky	146	142	142	100.0	2.1	7.0	83.8
Louisiana	230	227	225	99.1	0.9	12.4	79.6
Maine	23	22	21	95.5	0.0	14.3	76.2
Maryland	306	291	291	100.0	0.0	6.2	89.3
Massachusetts	271	269	267	99.3	0.0	4.9	84.6
Michigan	315	301	301	100.0	4.3	28.2	59.8
Minnesota	237	234	234	100.0	0.0	9.0	81.6
Mississippi	134	129	128	99.2	0.0	17.2	78.1
Missouri	136	130	130	100.0	3.8	6.9	76.2
Montana	12	12	12	100.0	0.0	50.0	50.0
Nebraska	28	27	25	92.6	0.0	28.0	56.0
Nevada	85	79	78	98.7	0.0	1.3	92.3
New Hampshire	19	18	18	100.0	0.0	5.6	94.4
New Jersey	530	524	515	98.3	1.6	7.2	77.7
New Mexico	57	56	52	92.9	1.9	25.0	63.5
New York State[3]	350	345	345	100.0	1.4	5.5	86.1
New York City	1,084	1,069	1,069	100.0	0.8	4.3	84.0
North Carolina	434	420	420	100.0	0.0	4.0	86.0
North Dakota	6	6	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ohio	257	252	252	100.0	2.0	21.0	67.9
Oklahoma	190	187	187	100.0	13.9	21.4	47.1
Oregon	111	108	108	100.0	0.0	0.9	93.5
Pennsylvania	353	342	329	96.2	1.2	5.8	81.5
Rhode Island	49	48	47	97.9	0.0	2.1	91.5
South Carolina	256	250	250	100.0	1.2	12.4	77.2
South Dakota	13	12	12	100.0	0.0	58.3	41.7
Tennessee	308	296	296	100.0	1.4	10.1	83.4
Texas	1,550	1,519	1,485	97.8	1.8	7.7	78.4
Utah	31	31	31	100.0	0.0	12.9	83.9
Vermont	8	8	8	100.0	0.0	37.5	62.5
Virginia	315	310	308	99.4	1.3	7.5	86.4
Washington	252	249	248	99.6	0.8	4.4	91.1
West Virginia	30	29	28	96.6	10.7	25.0	57.1
Wisconsin	78	75	74	98.7	1.4	10.8	79.7
Wyoming	3	3	3	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	65	63	62	98.4	0.0	0.0	85.5
N. Mariana Islands[4]	53	52	52	100.0	0.0	0.0	96.2
Puerto Rico[4]	129	117	117	100.0	0.0	0.9	94.0
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol; S=streptomycin.

[3]Excludes New York City.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: Excluding cases with no information on initial drug regimen, 493 (3.3%) were not started on any drugs, 12 (0.08%) were started on one drug, and 1,127 (7.5%) had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZ,E/S.

Table 32. Isoniazid-Resistant Tuberculosis Cases with or without Rifampin Resistance: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Culture Positive Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Susceptibility Testing Performed		Resistance[1]			
				Isoniazid		Isoniazid and Rifampin	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
United States	**11,993**	**11,154**	**93.0**	**862**	**7.7**	**147**	**1.3**
Alabama	194	173	89.2	4	2.3	3	1.7
Alaska	36	29	80.6	3	10.3	0	0.0
Arizona	212	206	97.2	11	5.3	1	0.5
Arkansas	92	76	82.6	4	5.3	1	1.3
California	2,422	2,277	94.0	241	10.6	40	1.8
Colorado	81	81	100.0	6	7.4	0	0.0
Connecticut	94	86	91.5	3	3.5	1	1.2
Delaware	23	22	95.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
District of Columbia	75	69	92.0	3	4.3	0	0.0
Florida	909	790	86.9	65	8.2	9	1.1
Georgia	423	412	97.4	33	8.0	2	0.5
Hawaii	111	100	90.1	17	17.0	1	1.0
Idaho	13	11	84.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Illinois	532	506	95.1	19	3.8	5	1.0
Indiana	116	116	100.0	7	6.0	0	0.0
Iowa	26	25	96.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kansas	61	43	70.5	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	126	123	97.6	8	6.5	0	0.0
Louisiana	191	173	90.6	7	4.0	1	0.6
Maine	18	15	83.3	3	20.0	1	6.7
Maryland	226	214	94.7	17	7.9	4	1.9
Massachusetts	211	206	97.6	16	7.8	2	1.0
Michigan	256	248	96.9	8	3.2	1	0.4
Minnesota	189	173	91.5	22	12.7	5	2.9
Mississippi	103	94	91.3	4	4.3	0	0.0
Missouri	108	100	92.6	6	6.0	0	0.0
Montana	9	8	88.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nebraska	28	23	82.1	3	13.0	0	0.0
Nevada	74	60	81.1	5	8.3	1	1.7
New Hampshire	13	12	92.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
New Jersey	419	405	96.7	38	9.4	9	2.2
New Mexico	50	36	72.0	--	--	--	--
New York State[2]	268	261	97.4	17	6.5	3	1.1
New York City	829	816	98.4	82	10.0	25	3.1
North Carolina	367	355	96.7	21	5.9	3	0.8
North Dakota	4	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ohio	194	192	99.0	12	6.3	5	2.6
Oklahoma	113	102	90.3	7	6.9	2	2.0
Oregon	99	99	100.0	10	10.1	2	2.0
Pennsylvania	314	269	85.7	22	8.2	2	0.7
Rhode Island	32	32	100.0	3	9.4	0	0.0
South Carolina	180	168	93.3	5	3.0	0	0.0
South Dakota	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tennessee	244	214	87.7	7	3.3	0	0.0
Texas	1,271	1,129	88.8	63	5.6	11	1.0
Utah	24	23	95.8	1	4.3	0	0.0
Vermont	8	5	62.5	--	--	--	--
Virginia	271	257	94.8	14	5.4	4	1.6
Washington	224	211	94.2	27	12.8	1	0.5
West Virginia	28	25	89.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	68	66	97.1	7	10.6	1	1.5
Wyoming	2	2	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	46	41	89.1	4	9.8	1	2.4
N. Mariana Islands[3]	34	34	100.0	7	20.6	1	2.9
Puerto Rico[3]	114	108	94.7	10	9.3	1	0.9
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for $\geq$75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 33. Tuberculosis Cases, Aged 25 - 44, by HIV Status: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on HIV Status[1]		Percent of Cases in HIV-Positive Persons[2]
		No.	%	
United States	**5,286**	**3,219**	**60.9**	**--**
Alabama	65	62	95.4	14.5
Alaska	9	3	33.3	--
Arizona	84	70	83.3	17.1
Arkansas	35	33	94.3	21.2
California	1,056	0	0.0	--
Colorado	32	29	90.6	13.8
Connecticut	44	28	63.6	--
Delaware	10	6	60.0	--
District of Columbia	31	28	90.3	46.4
Florida	409	369	90.2	29.5
Georgia	227	196	86.3	29.1
Hawaii	40	1	2.5	--
Idaho	4	2	50.0	--
Illinois	226	145	64.2	--
Indiana	36	27	75.0	22.2
Iowa	9	8	88.9	0.0
Kansas	40	30	75.0	6.7
Kentucky	46	41	89.1	9.8
Louisiana	74	60	81.1	25.0
Maine	11	8	72.7	--
Maryland	108	97	89.8	17.5
Massachusetts	117	72	61.5	--
Michigan	110	60	54.5	--
Minnesota	87	76	87.4	7.9
Mississippi	26	20	76.9	5.0
Missouri	40	30	75.0	13.3
Montana	1	0	0.0	--
Nebraska	6	3	50.0	--
Nevada	33	31	93.9	16.1
New Hampshire	10	9	90.0	0.0
New Jersey	213	114	53.5	--
New Mexico	12	8	66.7	--
New York State[3]	125	94	75.2	12.8
New York City	460	356	77.4	29.2
North Carolina	151	139	92.1	18.7
North Dakota	1	1	0.0	--
Ohio	94	73	77.7	9.6
Oklahoma	56	48	85.7	6.3
Oregon	35	29	82.9	10.3
Pennsylvania	117	67	57.3	--
Rhode Island	18	14	77.8	21.4
South Carolina	73	70	95.9	14.3
South Dakota	4	4	100.0	0.0
Tennessee	93	84	90.3	25.0
Texas	557	394	70.7	--
Utah	12	11	91.7	0.0
Vermont	3	3	100.0	0.0
Virginia	115	73	63.5	--
Washington	89	71	79.8	12.7
West Virginia	10	3	30.0	--
Wisconsin	21	18	85.7	5.6
Wyoming	1	1	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	20	2	10.0	…
N. Mariana Islands[4]	22	21	95.5	0.0
Puerto Rico[4]	49	40	81.6	52.5
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes only those cases with negative, positive, or indeterminate HIV test results.

[2]Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases. All 2002 California cases had an unknown HIV status because CA HIV data for 2002 not available at time of publication.

[3]Excludes New York City.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 34. Tuberculosis Cases by Occupation: 59 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Occupation		Percent of Cases by Occupation[1]					
		No.	%	Unemployed Past 24 Mos.	Health Care Worker	Correctional Employee	Migrant Worker	Other Occupation	Multiple Occupations
United States	**15,075**	**14,195**	**94.2**	**56.1**	**3.0**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**39.4**	**0.2**
Alabama	233	231	99.1	63.6	3.0	0.0	0.4	32.9	0.0
Alaska	49	20	40.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	263	236	89.7	61.9	1.3	0.0	3.4	33.5	0.0
Arkansas	136	130	95.6	88.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0
California	3,169	3,031	95.6	61.4	2.3	0.0	2.0	34.2	0.0
Colorado	104	103	99.0	47.6	3.9	0.0	1.0	46.6	1.0
Connecticut	104	95	91.3	55.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	38.9	1.1
Delaware	25	25	100.0	48.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0
District of Columbia	82	82	100.0	70.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.3	0.0
Florida	1,086	1,080	99.4	47.8	1.6	0.2	2.8	46.9	0.7
Georgia	524	444	84.7	48.4	2.7	0.5	2.0	46.2	0.2
Hawaii	148	93	62.8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	14	11	78.6	45.5	0.0	0.0	18.2	36.4	0.0
Illinois	680	555	81.6	59.1	2.9	0.0	0.2	37.8	0.0
Indiana	128	128	100.0	57.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	39.8	0.0
Iowa	34	32	94.1	34.4	6.3	0.0	0.0	59.4	0.0
Kansas	89	76	85.4	32.9	5.3	0.0	1.3	60.5	0.0
Kentucky	146	146	100.0	63.7	2.1	0.0	1.4	32.9	0.0
Louisiana	230	203	88.3	59.1	4.9	0.5	2.0	33.5	0.0
Maine	23	23	100.0	56.5	13.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.0
Maryland	306	296	96.7	52.0	5.1	0.0	1.0	41.9	0.0
Massachusetts	271	256	94.5	49.6	4.3	0.4	0.8	44.9	0.0
Michigan	315	291	92.4	62.9	4.8	0.0	1.4	30.9	0.0
Minnesota	237	236	99.6	51.3	2.5	0.0	0.4	45.3	0.4
Mississippi	134	120	89.6	57.5	2.5	0.0	0.8	39.2	0.0
Missouri	136	130	95.6	55.4	5.4	0.8	0.0	38.5	0.0
Montana	12	12	100.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Nebraska	28	22	78.6	45.5	9.1	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0
Nevada	85	76	89.4	60.5	2.6	0.0	1.3	35.5	0.0
New Hampshire	19	18	94.7	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.0
New Jersey	530	501	94.5	58.5	4.6	0.0	0.4	36.3	0.2
New Mexico	57	48	84.2	64.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
New York State[2]	350	341	97.4	49.0	4.7	0.0	0.9	45.5	0.0
New York City	1,084	1,024	94.5	56.9	4.6	0.2	0.1	38.2	0.0
North Carolina	434	426	98.2	53.3	1.9	0.2	1.2	43.2	0.2
North Dakota	6	4	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	257	257	100.0	53.3	4.7	0.0	0.8	40.5	0.8
Oklahoma	190	182	95.8	30.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	66.5	1.6
Oregon	111	110	99.1	50.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	45.5	0.9
Pennsylvania	353	277	78.5	56.3	2.5	0.0	1.4	39.7	0.0
Rhode Island	49	48	98.0	52.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	41.7	0.0
South Carolina	256	254	99.2	52.8	2.4	0.4	2.0	42.5	0.0
South Dakota	13	13	100.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0
Tennessee	308	302	98.1	63.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	34.8	0.0
Texas	1,550	1,533	98.9	57.5	3.1	0.3	0.6	38.6	0.0
Utah	31	29	93.5	51.7	6.9	0.0	0.0	41.4	0.0
Vermont	8	8	100.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	12.5
Virginia	315	291	92.4	45.0	3.4	0.3	1.0	50.2	0.0
Washington	252	237	94.0	41.8	3.8	0.0	0.8	53.6	0.0
West Virginia	30	29	96.7	58.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0
Wisconsin	78	77	98.7	59.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	32.5	0.0
Wyoming	3	3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	51	78.5	56.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.1	0.0
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	53	100.0	15.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	83.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	129	129	100.0	86.0	2.3	0.8	0.0	10.9	0.0
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Occupation within past 24 months. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 35. Tuberculosis Cases by Type of Health Care Provider: 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Type of Health Care Provider		Percent of Cases by Type of Health Care Provider[1]		
			No.	%	Health Department	Private/Other	Both Health Department and Private/Other
United States	**16,313**	**15,887**	**15,569**	**98.0**	**48.6**	**26.0**	**25.4**
Alabama	310	296	295	99.7	61.4	5.8	32.9
Alaska	108	108	98	90.7	44.9	1.0	54.1
Arizona	261	253	246	97.2	61.8	22.0	16.3
Arkansas	199	188	183	97.3	51.9	6.6	41.5
California	3,292	3,237	3,184	98.4	50.3	33.0	16.7
Colorado	97	93	92	98.9	58.7	10.9	30.4
Connecticut	105	102	101	99.0	42.6	55.4	2.0
Delaware	28	28	28	100.0	82.1	10.7	7.1
District of Columbia	85	79	79	100.0	67.1	25.3	7.6
Florida	1,163	1,115	1,106	99.2	60.2	13.1	26.7
Georgia	696	673	642	95.4	62.0	11.8	26.2
Hawaii	136	134	131	97.8	43.5	22.9	33.6
Idaho	16	16	8	50.0	--	--	--
Illinois	738	723	714	98.8	48.6	30.3	21.1
Indiana	145	138	138	100.0	8.0	13.0	79.0
Iowa	40	40	39	97.5	38.5	7.7	53.8
Kansas	77	75	75	100.0	73.3	26.7	0.0
Kentucky	147	143	142	99.3	52.8	19.7	27.5
Louisiana	331	317	273	86.1	49.5	13.6	37.0
Maine	24	24	22	91.7	31.8	18.2	50.0
Maryland	283	278	263	94.6	77.6	12.5	9.9
Massachusetts	285	281	281	100.0	56.2	14.9	28.8
Michigan	287	277	275	99.3	48.4	26.5	25.1
Minnesota	178	178	178	100.0	57.9	37.1	5.1
Mississippi	173	171	166	97.1	83.7	0.6	15.7
Missouri	210	204	203	99.5	26.6	25.6	47.8
Montana	21	21	21	100.0	85.7	0.0	14.3
Nebraska	24	23	20	87.0	0.0	85.0	15.0
Nevada	97	92	83	90.2	92.8	3.6	3.6
New Hampshire	22	22	21	95.5	4.8	0.0	95.2
New Jersey	565	544	517	95.0	49.5	45.5	5.0
New Mexico	46	45	44	97.8	54.5	22.7	22.7
New York State[2]	409	401	396	98.8	45.5	29.5	25.0
New York City	1,309	1,286	1,274	99.1	33.9	23.5	42.5
North Carolina	447	430	430	100.0	44.4	6.5	49.1
North Dakota	5	5	5	100.0	0.0	20.0	80.0
Ohio	338	328	325	99.1	52.9	32.3	14.8
Oklahoma	153	148	148	100.0	75.0	18.2	6.8
Oregon	119	117	117	100.0	41.0	16.2	42.7
Pennsylvania	382	374	358	95.7	60.3	24.3	15.4
Rhode Island	49	49	48	98.0	95.8	4.2	0.0
South Carolina	286	269	269	100.0	78.1	11.2	10.8
South Dakota	16	14	14	100.0	50.0	14.3	35.7
Tennessee	383	369	367	99.5	29.7	9.3	61.0
Texas	1,496	1,463	1,439	98.4	24.0	55.8	20.2
Utah	49	48	48	100.0	41.7	8.3	50.0
Vermont	4	4	4	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Virginia	292	285	281	98.6	57.3	31.3	11.4
Washington	258	254	254	100.0	50.8	16.1	33.1
West Virginia	33	32	32	100.0	9.4	31.3	59.4
Wisconsin	92	89	89	100.0	3.4	4.5	92.1
Wyoming	4	4	3	75.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
American Samoa[3]	...	...	…	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	…	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	54	53	52	98.1	92.3	0.0	7.7
N. Mariana Islands[3]	75	75	75	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico[3]	174	151	149	98.7	83.9	11.4	4.7
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	…	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	…	...	...	...	...

[1]Health Department: All outpatient care provided by the state or local health department; Private/Other: All care (except contact investigation and dispensing of medication) provided by non-health department providers; Both Health Department and Private/Other: Both sectors involved in the care of the patient. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[2]Excludes New York City.

[3]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 36. Tuberculosis Cases by Directly Observed Therapy (DOT): 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[1]	Cases with Information on Directly Observed Therapy		Percent of Cases by Administration of Therapy[2]	
			No.	%	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered
United States	**16,313**	**15,781**	**15,454**	**97.9**	**52.5**	**25.9**
Alabama	310	296	296	100.0	60.1	36.8
Alaska	108	108	102	94.4	85.3	11.8
Arizona	261	247	245	99.2	64.1	16.3
Arkansas	199	187	181	96.8	47.5	20.4
California	3,292	3,210	3,149	98.1	57.9	13.9
Colorado	97	92	92	100.0	84.8	7.6
Connecticut	105	101	100	99.0	62.0	4.0
Delaware	28	28	28	100.0	78.6	17.9
District of Columbia	85	79	79	100.0	57.0	11.4
Florida	1,163	1,107	1,105	99.8	45.6	44.5
Georgia	696	666	624	93.7	68.6	22.6
Hawaii	136	134	131	97.8	13.0	58.0
Idaho	16	16	10	62.5	--	--
Illinois	738	718	703	97.9	52.9	10.8
Indiana	145	138	138	100.0	64.5	15.2
Iowa	40	40	39	97.5	30.8	38.5
Kansas	77	74	74	100.0	87.8	0.0
Kentucky	147	143	142	99.3	58.5	27.5
Louisiana	331	310	265	85.5	75.5	13.2
Maine	24	24	22	91.7	50.0	13.6
Maryland	283	277	267	96.4	89.5	1.5
Massachusetts	285	281	279	99.3	32.6	27.6
Michigan	287	277	275	99.3	27.3	28.7
Minnesota	178	178	178	100.0	60.1	25.8
Mississippi	173	171	167	97.7	99.4	0.6
Missouri	210	203	203	100.0	54.2	24.1
Montana	21	20	20	100.0	80.0	10.0
Nebraska	24	22	19	86.4	31.6	10.5
Nevada	97	91	82	90.1	50.0	17.1
New Hampshire	22	22	20	90.9	80.0	20.0
New Jersey	565	537	523	97.4	7.5	50.5
New Mexico	46	45	44	97.8	59.1	22.7
New York State[3]	409	401	400	99.8	43.3	46.5
New York City	1,309	1,269	1,258	99.1	0.6	56.4
North Carolina	447	430	429	99.8	70.2	26.8
North Dakota	5	5	5	100.0	40.0	60.0
Ohio	338	327	326	99.7	51.2	11.0
Oklahoma	153	148	148	100.0	96.6	2.0
Oregon	119	117	117	100.0	56.4	24.8
Pennsylvania	382	372	346	93.0	56.9	26.0
Rhode Island	49	48	48	100.0	70.8	27.1
South Carolina	286	268	268	100.0	81.3	7.1
South Dakota	16	14	14	100.0	71.4	7.1
Tennessee	383	368	363	98.6	40.5	50.7
Texas	1,496	1,462	1,432	97.9	65.2	28.1
Utah	49	47	47	100.0	74.5	21.3
Vermont	4	4	4	100.0	100.0	0.0
Virginia	292	283	272	96.1	66.2	9.6
Washington	258	252	252	100.0	68.3	14.7
West Virginia	33	32	31	96.9	41.9	3.2
Wisconsin	92	89	89	100.0	55.1	22.5
Wyoming	4	3	3	100.0	66.7	0.0
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	54	53	49	92.5	2.0	95.9
N. Mariana Islands[4]	75	75	75	100.0	94.7	5.3
Puerto Rico[4]	174	149	148	99.3	75.0	0.0
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes patients alive at diagnosis with an initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.

[2]Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[3]Excludes New York City.

[4]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 37. Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT): 59 Reporting Areas, 2000

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[1]			Therapy >1 Year Indicated[2]		Overall	
		No.[3]	COT ≤1 Year(%)	COT(%)	No.[3]	COT(%)	No.[3]	COT(%)
United States	**16,313**	**14,263**	**80.2**	**91.5**	**230**	**78.7**	**14,493**	**91.3**
Alabama	310	263	87.8	97.3	3	100.0	266	97.4
Alaska	108	104	89.4	97.1	3	100.0	107	97.2
Arizona	261	228	77.6	88.6	2	50.0	230	88.3
Arkansas	199	176	84.1	91.5	0	...	176	91.5
California	3,292	2,936	77.9	90.1	54	75.9	2,990	89.9
Colorado	97	83	94.0	95.2	4	100.0	87	95.4
Connecticut	105	89	69.7	84.3	3	100.0	92	84.8
Delaware	28	23	82.6	87.0	2	100.0	25	88.0
District of Columbia	85	71	80.3	88.7	1	0.0	72	87.5
Florida	1,163	1,002	82.9	94.7	9	100.0	1,011	94.8
Georgia	696	600	80.5	89.8	10	90.0	610	89.8
Hawaii	136	120	72.5	90.8	3	100.0	123	91.1
Idaho	16	13	--	--	1	--	14	--
Illinois	738	636	83.5	91.4	10	70.0	646	91.0
Indiana	145	119	89.9	95.8	1	100.0	120	95.8
Iowa	40	38	89.5	94.7	0	...	38	94.7
Kansas	77	70	82.9	88.6	0	...	70	88.6
Kentucky	147	117	88.0	96.6	0	...	117	96.6
Louisiana	331	285	--	--	2	--	287	--
Maine	24	22	72.7	90.9	0	...	22	90.9
Maryland	283	255	77.6	87.8	1	100.0	256	87.9
Massachusetts	285	261	84.3	92.7	3	66.7	264	92.4
Michigan	287	248	83.5	91.9	5	80.0	253	91.7
Minnesota	178	172	83.7	91.9	1	100.0	173	91.9
Mississippi	173	153	83.0	92.8	2	0.0	155	91.6
Missouri	210	184	81.0	94.0	3	100.0	187	94.1
Montana	21	19	89.5	94.7	0	...	19	94.7
Nebraska	24	22	--	--	0	...	22	--
Nevada	97	89	--	--	0	...	89	--
New Hampshire	22	20	75.0	90.0	2	50.0	22	86.4
New Jersey	565	480	74.2	90.8	9	88.9	489	90.8
New Mexico	46	38	71.1	78.9	0	...	38	78.9
New York State[4]	409	358	77.7	91.1	4	75.0	362	90.9
New York City	1,309	1,122	84.0	93.7	27	66.7	1,149	93.0
North Carolina	447	391	90.8	95.4	3	66.7	394	95.2
North Dakota	5	5	100.0	100.0	0	...	5	100.0
Ohio	338	298	74.2	86.9	1	100.0	299	87.0
Oklahoma	153	128	82.8	92.2	1	100.0	129	92.2
Oregon	119	110	80.9	92.7	3	66.7	113	92.0
Pennsylvania	382	336	74.1	87.5	3	66.7	339	87.3
Rhode Island	49	43	74.4	88.4	0	...	43	88.4
South Carolina	286	245	76.7	90.6	2	100.0	247	90.7
South Dakota	16	12	75.0	91.7	0	...	12	91.7
Tennessee	383	323	80.5	95.7	2	100.0	325	95.7
Texas	1,496	1,324	78.8	92.4	32	81.3	1,356	92.2
Utah	49	41	70.7	87.8	1	100.0	42	88.1
Vermont	4	2	100.0	100.0	0	...	2	100.0
Virginia	292	254	85.8	92.5	11	90.9	265	92.5
Washington	258	233	82.0	95.3	4	75.0	237	94.9
West Virginia	33	24	50.0	83.3	0	...	24	83.3
Wisconsin	92	75	78.7	100.0	2	50.0	77	98.7
Wyoming	4	3	100.0	100.0	0	...	3	100.0
American Samoa[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[5]	54	48	--	--	1	--	49	--
N. Mariana Islands[5]	75	72	83.3	84.7	3	33.3	75	82.7
Puerto Rico[5]	174	128	87.5	95.3	1	0.0	129	94.6
Republic of Palau[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Initial isolate susceptible to rifampin (n=10,785) or susceptibility unknown (n=327); culture-negative (n=2,394); culture status unknown (n=756); age unknown (n=1).

[2]Initial isolate rifampin resistant, or pediatric (aged <15) case with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease.

[3]Number of cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information on reason therapy stopped reported for ≥90% of cases.

[4]Excludes New York City.

[5]Not included in U.S. totals.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Note: See Technical Notes (Appendix A) for description of COT calculation.

Table 38. Tuberculosis Cases in Selected Cities: 2002 and 2001

City	Cases[1] 2002	2001
Albuquerque, NM	11	9
Anaheim, Calif	26	45
Arlington, Tex	22	24
Atlanta, Ga	119	120
Austin, Tex	56	77
Baltimore, Md	71	60
Birmingham, Ala	31	45
Boston, Mass	67	75
Buffalo, NY	12	8
Charlotte, NC	44	39
Chicago, Ill	381	377
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	16
Cleveland, Ohio	42	49
Colorado Springs, Colo	5	6
Columbus, Ohio	52	64
Corpus Christi, Tex	19	24
Dallas, Tex	172	194
Denver, Colo	40	55
Detroit, Mich	88	109
El Paso, Tex	61	60
Fort Worth, Tex	73	74
Fresno, Calif	70	69
Honolulu, Hawaii	64	63
Houston, Tex	375	392
Indianapolis, Ind	30	35
Jacksonville, Fla	72	88
Kansas City, Mo	27	30
Las Vegas, Nev	60	64
Long Beach, Calif	59	50
Los Angeles, Calif	384	420
Louisville, Ky	27	29
Memphis, Tenn	76	76
Mesa, Ariz	15	19
Miami, Fla	88	134
Milwaukee, Wis	35	28
Minneapolis, Minn	84	102
Nashville, Tenn	59	60
Newark, NJ	83	64
New Orleans, La	54	63
New York, NY	1,084	1,261
Norfolk, Va	13	8
Oakland, Calif	98	71
Oklahoma City, Okla	45	51
Omaha, Neb	16	18
Philadelphia, Pa	147	143
Phoenix, Ariz	108	100
Pittsburgh, Pa	10	18
Portland, Ore	42	44
Sacramento, Calif	74	98
St. Louis, Mo	28	38
St. Paul, Minn	30	38
San Antonio, Tex	71	76
San Diego, Calif	188	202
San Francisco, Calif	146	182
San Jose, Calif	167	137
Santa Ana, Calif	49	61
Seattle, Wash	102	79
Tampa, Fla	40	60
Toledo, Ohio	3	9
Tucson, Ariz	20	35
Tulsa, Okla	20	22
Virginia Beach, Va	9	5
Washington, DC	82	74
Wichita, Kan	23	23
Total - 64 Cities	**5,679**	**6,169**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	18	9

[1]Case counts are based on verified cases in persons residing within city limits. Residence within city limits was determined by the health department.

Table 39. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002 and 2001

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Akron, Ohio	13	19	1.9	2.7	700,267
Albany-Schenectady, NY	15	17	1.7	1.9	884,969
Albuquerque, NM	17	12	2.3	1.7	737,324
Allentown, Pa	8	14	1.2	2.2	650,545
Ann Arbor, Mich	13	7	2.2	1.2	603,358
Atlanta, Ga	309	313	7.0	7.3	4,386,330
Austin, Tex	79	105	5.9	8.0	1,349,291
Bakersfield, Calif	57	49	8.2	7.2	694,059
Baltimore, Md	132	116	5.1	4.5	2,601,990
Baton Rouge, La	18	20	2.9	3.3	614,491
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	64	86	4.6	6.2	1,391,737
Birmingham, Ala	43	70	4.6	7.5	935,168
Boston, Mass	270	261	4.4	4.3	6,152,064
Buffalo, NY	16	23	1.4	2.0	1,163,148
Charleston, SC	27	32	4.8	5.8	562,666
Charlotte, NC	76	75	4.8	4.9	1,584,898
Chicago, Ill	602	625	7.1	7.5	8,449,180
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	31	1.5	1.9	1,669,136
Cleveland, Ohio	76	79	3.4	3.5	2,250,347
Colorado Springs, Colo	5	7	0.9	1.3	543,818
Columbia, SC	19	25	3.4	4.6	551,983
Columbus, Ohio	64	84	4.0	5.4	1,583,907
Dallas, Tex	270	299	7.2	8.2	3,743,254
Dayton, Ohio	18	23	1.9	2.4	947,446
Daytona Beach, Fla	24	...	4.6	...	516,812
Denver, Colo	75	91	3.4	4.2	2,187,464
Detroit, Mich	199	199	4.5	4.5	4,464,531
El Paso, Tex	65	67	9.3	9.7	697,562
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	103	102	6.0	6.1	1,709,118
Fort Wayne, Ind	11	13	2.2	2.6	508,915
Fort Worth, Tex	118	114	6.5	6.5	1,802,465
Fresno, Calif	110	109	11.4	11.6	964,897
Gary, Ind	15	9	2.4	1.4	637,419
Grand Rapids, Mich	36	35	3.2	3.2	1,114,965
Greensboro, NC	69	50	5.4	3.9	1,286,265
Greenville, SC	39	34	3.9	3.5	987,855
Harrisburg, Pa	22	15	3.5	2.4	635,751
Hartford, Conn	35	40	3.0	3.5	1,168,100
Honolulu, Hawaii	122	124	13.6	14.1	896,019
Houston, Tex	456	464	10.3	10.8	4,420,081
Indianapolis, Ind	38	43	2.3	2.6	1,655,097
Jacksonville, Fla	86	99	7.4	8.7	1,154,809
Jersey City, NJ	94	84	15.4	13.8	611,439
Kansas City, Mo	61	50	3.3	2.8	1,828,247
Knoxville, Tenn	13	30	1.8	4.3	704,431
Las Vegas, Nev	67	74	3.9	4.5	1,722,256
Little Rock, Ark	17	24	2.9	4.1	595,563
Los Angeles, Calif	1,096	1,113	11.2	11.5	9,806,577
Louisville, Ky	48	38	4.6	3.7	1,039,599
McAllen, Tex	77	74	12.5	12.5	614,474
Memphis, Tenn	92	94	7.9	8.2	1,160,065
Miami, Fla	258	291	11.1	12.7	2,332,599
Middlesex, NJ	82	75	6.8	6.3	1,211,230
Milwaukee, Wis	41	32	2.7	2.1	1,512,504
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	186	201	6.1	6.7	3,054,637

Table 39. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002 and 2001

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates
	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002
Mobile, Ala	25	34	4.6	6.2	548,095
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	33	2.3	2.9	1,166,901
Nashville, Tenn	89	89	7.0	7.1	1,270,520
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	122	162	4.4	5.8	2,803,547
New Haven, Conn	65	73	3.8	4.3	1,731,859
New Orleans, La	90	107	6.7	8.0	1,336,603
New York, NY	1,181	1,356	12.5	14.5	9,411,687
Newark, NJ	188	178	9.1	8.7	2,064,011
Norfolk, Va	41	38	2.6	2.4	1,605,822
Oakland, Calif	278	313	11.3	12.9	2,464,668
Oklahoma City, Okla	65	60	5.9	5.5	1,109,083
Omaha, Neb	16	23	2.2	3.2	734,270
Orange County, Calif	230	278	7.8	9.6	2,938,507
Orlando, Fla	123	138	7.0	8.1	1,752,192
Philadelphia, Pa	240	223	4.7	4.4	5,149,098
Phoenix, Ariz	186	174	5.3	5.1	3,500,151
Pittsburgh, Pa	40	59	1.7	2.5	2,346,525
Portland, Ore	78	71	3.9	3.6	2,006,308
Providence, RI	47	58	4.8	6.0	983,739
Raleigh-Durham, NC	87	74	6.9	6.0	1,267,676
Richmond, Va	40	36	3.9	3.6	1,023,419
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	131	149	3.7	4.4	3,515,184
Rochester, NY	17	37	1.5	3.4	1,102,581
Sacramento, Calif	110	138	6.3	8.1	1,749,335
St. Louis, Mo	73	75	2.8	2.9	2,633,925
Salt Lake City, Utah	22	30	1.6	2.2	1,372,699
San Antonio, Tex	78	82	4.7	5.0	1,660,205
San Diego, Calif	326	332	11.2	11.6	2,906,660
San Francisco, Calif	225	275	13.1	16.0	1,714,832
San Jose, Calif	254	215	15.1	12.9	1,683,505
Sarasota, Fla	26	27	4.2	4.4	620,136
Scranton, Pa	14	15	2.3	2.4	617,289
Seattle, Wash	174	167	7.0	6.8	2,468,601
Springfield, Mass	16	15	2.6	2.5	612,515
Stockton, Calif	52	51	8.5	8.6	614,302
Syracuse, NY	26	20	3.5	2.7	735,059
Tacoma, Wash	16	22	2.2	3.1	732,282
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	98	121	3.9	4.9	2,490,295
Toledo, Ohio	7	10	1.1	1.6	618,466
Tucson, Ariz	24	45	2.7	5.2	881,221
Tulsa, Okla	35	34	4.3	4.2	821,256
Vallejo, Calif	33	37	6.1	7.0	541,340
Ventura, Calif	66	52	8.4	6.7	783,920
Washington, DC	426	380	8.3	7.5	5,162,029
West Palm Beach, Fla	99	79	8.3	6.8	1,190,390
Wichita, Kan	30	22	5.4	4.0	555,846
Wilmington, Del	13	16	2.2	2.7	602,705
Youngstown, Ohio	10	11	1.7	1.9	588,632
Total - 103 Areas	**11,650**	**12,214**	**6.3**	**6.8**	**183,943,013**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	52	55	2.6	2.8	1,993,111

Note: In 2002, there were 103 metropolitan statistical areas with populations of 500,000 or more. In 2001, the Daytona Beach, Florida, metropolitan statistical area had a population under 500,000.
Ellipses indicate data not applicable because MSA <500,000.

Table 40. Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Akron, Ohio	13	8	61.5	4	30.8	1	7.7	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	15	6	40.0	7	46.7	2	13.3	0
Albuquerque, NM	17	8	47.1	7	41.2	2	11.8	0
Allentown, Pa	8	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	0.0	0
Ann Arbor, Mich	13	9	69.2	3	23.1	1	7.7	0
Atlanta, Ga	309	231	74.8	60	19.4	17	5.5	10
Austin, Tex	79	58	73.4	16	20.3	5	6.3	1
Bakersfield, Calif	57	46	80.7	8	14.0	3	5.3	0
Baltimore, Md	132	86	65.2	26	19.7	19	14.4	3
Baton Rouge, La	18	15	83.3	3	16.7	0	0.0	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	64	38	59.4	17	26.6	9	14.1	0
Birmingham, Ala	43	35	81.4	6	14.0	2	4.7	0
Boston, Mass	270	157	58.1	86	31.9	27	10.0	13
Buffalo, NY	16	13	81.3	3	18.8	0	0.0	0
Charleston, SC	27	13	48.1	9	33.3	5	18.5	0
Charlotte, NC	76	50	65.8	19	25.0	7	9.2	1
Chicago, Ill	602	419	69.6	156	25.9	26	4.3	9
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	16	64.0	8	32.0	1	4.0	0
Cleveland, Ohio	76	47	61.8	19	25.0	10	13.2	7
Colorado Springs, Colo	5	4	80.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0
Columbia, SC	19	11	57.9	4	21.1	4	21.1	1
Columbus, Ohio	64	37	57.8	23	35.9	4	6.3	2
Dallas, Tex	270	189	70.0	54	20.0	27	10.0	3
Dayton, Ohio	18	13	72.2	4	22.2	1	5.6	1
Daytona Beach, Fla	24	19	79.2	4	16.7	1	4.2	0
Denver, Colo	75	41	54.7	21	28.0	13	17.3	2
Detroit, Mich	199	138	69.3	50	25.1	11	5.5	1
El Paso, Tex	65	46	70.8	10	15.4	9	13.8	3
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	103	77	74.8	24	23.3	2	1.9	0
Fort Wayne, Ind	11	8	72.7	2	18.2	1	9.1	0
Fort Worth, Tex	118	96	81.4	15	12.7	7	5.9	0
Fresno, Calif	110	87	79.1	18	16.4	5	4.5	0
Gary, Ind	15	9	60.0	6	40.0	0	0.0	0
Grand Rapids, Mich	36	20	55.6	13	36.1	3	8.3	2
Greensboro, NC	69	51	73.9	13	18.8	5	7.2	2
Greenville, SC	39	25	64.1	11	28.2	3	7.7	1
Harrisburg, Pa	22	18	81.8	3	13.6	1	4.5	0
Hartford, Conn	35	26	74.3	6	17.1	3	8.6	0
Honolulu, Hawaii	122	97	79.5	17	13.9	8	6.6	4
Houston, Tex	456	341	74.8	92	20.2	23	5.0	7
Indianapolis, Ind	38	30	78.9	6	15.8	2	5.3	0
Jacksonville, Fla	86	66	76.7	20	23.3	0	0.0	0
Jersey City, NJ	94	66	70.2	17	18.1	11	11.7	1
Kansas City, Mo	61	37	60.7	15	24.6	9	14.8	3
Knoxville, Tenn	13	10	76.9	2	15.4	1	7.7	0
Las Vegas, Nev	67	47	70.1	15	22.4	3	4.5	0
Little Rock, Ark	17	13	76.5	4	23.5	0	0.0	0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,096	801	73.1	223	20.3	72	6.6	15
Louisville, Ky	48	33	68.8	13	27.1	2	4.2	1
McAllen, Tex	77	59	76.6	12	15.6	6	7.8	3
Memphis, Tenn	92	59	64.1	26	28.3	7	7.6	4
Miami, Fla	258	187	72.5	60	23.3	11	4.3	1
Middlesex, NJ	82	41	50.0	27	32.9	14	17.1	4
Milwaukee, Wis	41	28	68.3	10	24.4	3	7.3	3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	186	118	63.4	57	30.6	11	5.9	0

[1]Includes cases with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.

[2]Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as major site of disease.

[3]Includes miliary cases.

Table 40. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Mobile, Ala	25	20	80.0	3	12.0	2	8.0	2
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	19	70.4	5	18.5	3	11.1	0
Nashville, Tenn	89	74	83.1	13	14.6	2	2.2	1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	122	87	71.3	26	21.3	9	7.4	2
New Haven, Conn	65	39	60.0	17	26.2	9	13.8	5
New Orleans, La	90	72	80.0	11	12.2	7	7.8	0
New York, NY	1,181	815	69.0	245	20.7	121	10.2	20
Newark, NJ	188	138	73.4	30	16.0	20	10.6	5
Norfolk, Va	41	31	75.6	9	22.0	1	2.4	0
Oakland, Calif	278	196	70.5	63	22.7	18	6.5	3
Oklahoma City, Okla	65	52	80.0	8	12.3	5	7.7	0
Omaha, Neb	16	10	62.5	6	37.5	0	0.0	0
Orange County, Calif	230	157	68.3	50	21.7	23	10.0	3
Orlando, Fla	123	103	83.7	6	4.9	14	11.4	3
Philadelphia, Pa	240	166	69.2	51	21.2	23	9.6	2
Phoenix, Ariz	186	143	76.9	27	14.5	16	8.6	5
Pittsburgh, Pa	40	23	57.5	11	27.5	6	15.0	1
Portland, Ore	78	53	67.9	16	20.5	9	11.5	4
Providence, RI	47	24	51.1	20	42.6	3	6.4	1
Raleigh-Durham, NC	87	61	70.1	17	19.5	9	10.3	2
Richmond, Va	40	27	67.5	12	30.0	1	2.5	0
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	131	107	81.7	21	16.0	3	2.3	1
Rochester, NY	17	10	58.8	3	17.6	4	23.5	1
Sacramento, Calif	110	99	90.0	6	5.5	5	4.5	2
St. Louis, Mo	73	48	65.8	19	26.0	6	8.2	0
Salt Lake City, Utah	22	11	50.0	9	40.9	2	9.1	0
San Antonio, Tex	78	57	73.1	10	12.8	11	14.1	1
San Diego, Calif	326	237	72.7	75	23.0	14	4.3	2
San Francisco, Calif	225	166	73.8	45	20.0	14	6.2	2
San Jose, Calif	254	146	57.5	88	34.6	20	7.9	6
Sarasota, Fla	26	23	88.5	3	11.5	0	0.0	0
Scranton, Pa	14	10	71.4	3	21.4	1	7.1	0
Seattle, Wash	174	96	55.2	62	35.6	16	9.2	3
Springfield, Mass	16	9	56.3	6	37.5	1	6.3	1
Stockton, Calif	52	35	67.3	6	11.5	11	21.2	2
Syracuse, NY	26	18	69.2	6	23.1	2	7.7	0
Tacoma, Wash	16	11	68.8	3	18.8	2	12.5	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	98	78	79.6	16	16.3	4	4.1	0
Toledo, Ohio	7	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	0
Tucson, Ariz	24	16	66.7	5	20.8	3	12.5	0
Tulsa, Okla	35	25	71.4	8	22.9	2	5.7	0
Vallejo, Calif	33	27	81.8	5	15.2	1	3.0	0
Ventura, Calif	66	55	83.3	6	9.1	5	7.6	0
Washington, DC	426	309	72.5	85	20.0	32	7.5	10
West Palm Beach, Fla	99	78	78.8	15	15.2	6	6.1	2
Wichita, Kan	30	25	83.3	5	16.7	0	0.0	0
Wilmington, Del	13	5	38.5	5	38.5	3	23.1	1
Youngstown, Ohio	10	4	40.0	4	40.0	2	20.0	0
Total - 103 Areas	**11,650**	**8,228**	**70.6**	**2,524**	**21.7**	**892**	**7.7**	**201**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	52	42	80.8	10	19.2	0	0.0	0

[1]Includes cases with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.

[2]Includes cases with pleural, lymphatic, bone and/or joint, meningeal, peritoneal, or other site, excluding pulmonary, listed as major site of disease.

[3]Includes miliary cases.

Note: 6 (<0.1%) cases had missing and/or unknown site of disease.

Table 41. Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Unknown or Missing
Akron, Ohio	13	0	0	1	2	3	7	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	15	1	0	3	3	4	4	0
Albuquerque, NM	17	0	1	3	4	6	3	0
Allentown, Pa	8	1	0	0	5	1	1	0
Ann Arbor, Mich	13	2	0	1	7	2	1	0
Atlanta, Ga	309	14	6	30	158	82	17	2
Austin, Tex	79	3	0	3	35	25	13	0
Bakersfield, Calif	57	1	2	3	23	17	11	0
Baltimore, Md	132	5	4	9	42	33	39	0
Baton Rouge, La	18	0	0	2	7	4	5	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	64	3	1	6	25	16	13	0
Birmingham, Ala	43	4	1	5	15	12	6	0
Boston, Mass	270	9	5	28	119	69	40	0
Buffalo, NY	16	0	0	1	3	5	7	0
Charleston, SC	27	0	0	1	11	8	7	0
Charlotte, NC	76	3	0	5	35	24	9	0
Chicago, Ill	602	25	18	67	203	184	105	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	1	0	2	14	5	3	0
Cleveland, Ohio	76	0	0	3	29	17	27	0
Colorado Springs, Colo	5	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Columbia, SC	19	0	2	1	4	8	4	0
Columbus, Ohio	64	4	1	12	32	7	8	0
Dallas, Tex	270	11	8	29	121	84	17	0
Dayton, Ohio	18	2	0	1	3	7	5	0
Daytona Beach, Fla	24	0	0	2	8	8	6	0
Denver, Colo	75	5	2	7	25	17	19	0
Detroit, Mich	199	7	7	13	67	59	46	0
El Paso, Tex	65	2	1	6	15	23	18	0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	103	0	3	7	41	36	16	0
Fort Wayne, Ind	11	1	0	0	7	1	2	0
Fort Worth, Tex	118	5	1	11	51	36	14	0
Fresno, Calif	110	25	13	12	28	20	12	0
Gary, Ind	15	0	0	1	3	2	9	0
Grand Rapids, Mich	36	2	4	7	14	6	3	0
Greensboro, NC	69	4	4	13	20	18	10	0
Greenville, SC	39	0	3	3	12	12	9	0
Harrisburg, Pa	22	0	0	4	9	3	6	0
Hartford, Conn	35	0	0	6	15	6	8	0
Honolulu, Hawaii	122	3	2	10	31	38	38	0
Houston, Tex	456	17	9	37	168	167	58	0
Indianapolis, Ind	38	2	0	6	10	9	11	0
Jacksonville, Fla	86	0	1	7	46	22	10	0
Jersey City, NJ	94	2	0	11	34	33	14	0
Kansas City, Mo	61	0	0	5	21	20	15	0
Knoxville, Tenn	13	0	0	0	3	5	5	0
Las Vegas, Nev	67	0	0	4	26	29	8	0
Little Rock, Ark	17	0	0	1	5	5	6	0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,096	30	34	97	351	322	262	0
Louisville, Ky	48	3	0	7	14	17	7	0
McAllen, Tex	77	8	0	3	22	26	18	0
Memphis, Tenn	92	9	4	9	33	30	7	0
Miami, Fla	258	10	19	24	90	71	44	0
Middlesex, NJ	82	0	2	8	33	23	16	0
Milwaukee, Wis	41	0	1	2	10	17	11	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	186	13	11	47	65	32	18	0

Table 41. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	Unknown or Missing
Mobile, Ala	25	0	0	1	8	8	8	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	0	0	5	12	6	4	0
Nashville, Tenn	89	4	3	5	32	26	19	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	122	5	0	16	47	34	20	0
New Haven, Conn	65	2	1	8	28	9	17	0
New Orleans, La	90	7	0	4	30	38	11	0
New York, NY	1,181	29	19	139	496	321	177	0
Newark, NJ	188	17	7	18	84	39	23	0
Norfolk, Va	41	0	0	2	9	20	10	0
Oakland, Calif	278	14	10	28	89	71	66	0
Oklahoma City, Okla	65	4	1	4	26	22	8	0
Omaha, Neb	16	3	0	5	3	1	4	0
Orange County, Calif	230	9	1	26	72	74	48	0
Orlando, Fla	123	2	0	11	48	47	15	0
Philadelphia, Pa	240	3	8	22	82	62	63	0
Phoenix, Ariz	186	7	8	21	69	45	35	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	40	0	0	1	11	9	19	0
Portland, Ore	78	3	1	13	31	20	10	0
Providence, RI	47	1	0	7	18	12	9	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	87	2	0	4	41	29	11	0
Richmond, Va	40	2	0	2	10	15	11	0
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	131	6	2	10	43	37	33	0
Rochester, NY	17	2	1	3	3	5	3	0
Sacramento, Calif	110	8	8	11	31	28	24	0
St. Louis, Mo	73	1	1	6	26	19	20	0
Salt Lake City, Utah	22	1	1	2	9	6	3	0
San Antonio, Tex	78	4	0	9	25	28	12	0
San Diego, Calif	326	11	4	39	130	81	61	0
San Francisco, Calif	225	7	3	16	75	62	62	0
San Jose, Calif	254	4	7	24	106	57	56	0
Sarasota, Fla	26	1	0	1	11	8	5	0
Scranton, Pa	14	0	0	1	5	1	7	0
Seattle, Wash	174	3	3	26	70	41	31	0
Springfield, Mass	16	1	0	3	6	2	4	0
Stockton, Calif	52	0	0	5	10	22	15	0
Syracuse, NY	26	1	0	2	12	5	6	0
Tacoma, Wash	16	2	0	6	1	4	3	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	98	4	2	8	41	25	18	0
Toledo, Ohio	7	0	1	2	2	2	0	0
Tucson, Ariz	24	0	1	5	5	8	5	0
Tulsa, Okla	35	5	2	4	8	11	5	0
Vallejo, Calif	33	2	1	4	9	9	8	0
Ventura, Calif	66	2	3	1	22	27	11	0
Washington, DC	426	17	13	58	179	98	61	0
West Palm Beach, Fla	99	4	5	9	44	27	10	0
Wichita, Kan	30	0	0	6	14	7	3	0
Wilmington, Del	13	0	0	0	7	1	5	0
Youngstown, Ohio	10	0	0	0	1	5	4	0
Total - 103 Areas	**11,650**	**437**	**287**	**1,191**	**4,319**	**3,272**	**2,141**	**3**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	52	0	0	7	22	17	6	0

Table 42. Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown or Missing
Akron, Ohio	13	7	5	0	0	1	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	15	6	5	1	0	3	0
Albuquerque, NM	17	2	1	3	8	3	0
Allentown, Pa	8	2	2	3	1	0	0
Ann Arbor, Mich	13	1	5	2	0	5	0
Atlanta, Ga	309	36	183	48	0	36	6
Austin, Tex	79	23	15	24	0	17	0
Bakersfield, Calif	57	7	1	36	0	13	0
Baltimore, Md	132	22	77	7	0	26	0
Baton Rouge, La	18	7	6	0	0	5	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	64	9	13	22	0	19	1
Birmingham, Ala	43	7	27	5	0	2	2
Boston, Mass	270	58	77	46	0	89	0
Buffalo, NY	16	4	7	0	1	4	0
Charleston, SC	27	5	19	1	0	2	0
Charlotte, NC	76	11	42	14	0	9	0
Chicago, Ill	602	87	221	141	8	137	8
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	7	8	3	0	7	0
Cleveland, Ohio	76	26	33	2	1	14	0
Colorado Springs, Colo	5	0	0	1	0	4	0
Columbia, SC	19	6	8	0	0	5	0
Columbus, Ohio	64	14	39	3	0	8	0
Dallas, Tex	270	43	101	85	0	40	1
Dayton, Ohio	18	5	5	3	0	5	0
Daytona Beach, Fla	24	15	7	2	0	0	0
Denver, Colo	75	12	9	30	1	23	0
Detroit, Mich	199	66	95	4	0	33	1
El Paso, Tex	65	4	2	57	0	2	0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	103	25	56	16	1	5	0
Fort Wayne, Ind	11	2	2	3	0	4	0
Fort Worth, Tex	118	33	37	37	0	11	0
Fresno, Calif	110	11	5	75	1	18	0
Gary, Ind	15	4	8	2	0	1	0
Grand Rapids, Mich	36	9	8	13	0	6	0
Greensboro, NC	69	8	37	17	0	7	0
Greenville, SC	39	13	17	6	0	3	0
Harrisburg, Pa	22	5	4	6	0	7	0
Hartford, Conn	35	10	10	7	0	7	1
Honolulu, Hawaii	122	3	0	2	0	115	2
Houston, Tex	456	54	149	187	0	56	10
Indianapolis, Ind	38	18	11	8	0	1	0
Jacksonville, Fla	86	19	54	4	0	9	0
Jersey City, NJ	94	17	18	33	0	25	1
Kansas City, Mo	61	18	24	9	0	10	0
Knoxville, Tenn	13	10	2	0	0	1	0
Las Vegas, Nev	67	22	8	15	0	22	0
Little Rock, Ark	17	7	9	0	0	1	0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,096	72	108	531	1	384	0
Louisville, Ky	48	30	11	1	0	6	0
McAllen, Tex	77	2	0	74	0	1	0
Memphis, Tenn	92	8	70	9	0	5	0
Miami, Fla	258	25	114	106	0	12	1
Middlesex, NJ	82	16	10	16	0	40	0
Milwaukee, Wis	41	10	18	3	1	9	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	186	15	97	18	3	53	0

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 42. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Unknown or Missing
Mobile, Ala	25	6	16	0	0	3	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	11	3	7	0	6	0
Nashville, Tenn	89	30	46	8	0	5	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	122	23	16	50	0	33	0
New Haven, Conn	65	18	17	20	0	7	3
New Orleans, La	90	19	59	5	0	7	0
New York, NY	1,181	117	377	354	1	331	1
Newark, NJ	188	20	92	59	0	15	2
Norfolk, Va	41	10	21	4	0	6	0
Oakland, Calif	278	24	56	57	0	141	0
Oklahoma City, Okla	65	23	15	5	11	11	0
Omaha, Neb	16	4	7	4	0	1	0
Orange County, Calif	230	23	4	77	0	125	1
Orlando, Fla	123	37	57	16	1	12	0
Philadelphia, Pa	240	32	112	19	0	74	3
Phoenix, Ariz	186	40	13	112	9	12	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	40	21	12	1	0	6	0
Portland, Ore	78	10	12	21	2	33	0
Providence, RI	47	14	13	8	0	12	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	87	17	36	17	0	17	0
Richmond, Va	40	7	21	3	0	8	1
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	131	19	10	65	0	37	0
Rochester, NY	17	4	5	3	0	5	0
Sacramento, Calif	110	28	8	19	0	54	1
St. Louis, Mo	73	16	45	3	1	8	0
Salt Lake City, Utah	22	12	1	4	0	5	0
San Antonio, Tex	78	15	4	57	0	2	0
San Diego, Calif	326	46	27	154	0	99	0
San Francisco, Calif	225	27	28	40	1	129	0
San Jose, Calif	254	9	14	56	1	172	2
Sarasota, Fla	26	12	8	5	0	1	0
Scranton, Pa	14	11	1	0	0	2	0
Seattle, Wash	174	24	44	14	12	76	4
Springfield, Mass	16	6	1	6	0	3	0
Stockton, Calif	52	5	4	13	1	29	0
Syracuse, NY	26	7	13	1	0	5	0
Tacoma, Wash	16	2	1	4	0	9	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	98	29	33	19	0	16	1
Toledo, Ohio	7	1	4	0	0	2	0
Tucson, Ariz	24	4	2	12	2	4	0
Tulsa, Okla	35	12	9	4	7	3	0
Vallejo, Calif	33	6	3	7	0	16	1
Ventura, Calif	66	8	0	29	0	29	0
Washington, DC	426	43	162	101	0	116	4
West Palm Beach, Fla	99	20	48	29	0	2	0
Wichita, Kan	30	6	12	3	0	9	0
Wilmington, Del	13	4	6	1	0	2	0
Youngstown, Ohio	10	3	5	0	0	2	0
Total - 103 Areas	**11,650**	**1,843**	**3,403**	**3,237**	**76**	**3,033**	**58**
San Juan, Puerto Rico	52	0	1	51	0	0	0

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Table 43. Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Akron, Ohio	13	11	84.6	2	15.4	0	0.0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	15	9	60.0	6	40.0	0	0.0
Albuquerque, NM	17	12	70.6	5	29.4	0	0.0
Allentown, Pa	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0
Ann Arbor, Mich	13	4	30.8	9	69.2	0	0.0
Atlanta, Ga	309	170	55.0	130	42.1	9	2.9
Austin, Tex	79	41	51.9	37	46.8	1	1.3
Bakersfield, Calif	57	17	29.8	38	66.7	2	3.5
Baltimore, Md	132	87	65.9	45	34.1	0	0.0
Baton Rouge, La	18	13	72.2	4	22.2	1	5.6
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	64	17	26.6	47	73.4	0	0.0
Birmingham, Ala	43	36	83.7	7	16.3	0	0.0
Boston, Mass	270	64	23.7	206	76.3	0	0.0
Buffalo, NY	16	11	68.8	5	31.3	0	0.0
Charleston, SC	27	24	88.9	3	11.1	0	0.0
Charlotte, NC	76	48	63.2	28	36.8	0	0.0
Chicago, Ill	602	357	59.3	240	39.9	5	0.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	12	48.0	13	52.0	0	0.0
Cleveland, Ohio	76	50	65.8	26	34.2	0	0.0
Colorado Springs, Colo	5	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
Columbia, SC	19	15	78.9	4	21.1	0	0.0
Columbus, Ohio	64	27	42.2	37	57.8	0	0.0
Dallas, Tex	270	150	55.6	120	44.4	0	0.0
Dayton, Ohio	18	11	61.1	7	38.9	0	0.0
Daytona Beach, Fla	24	21	87.5	3	12.5	0	0.0
Denver, Colo	75	20	26.7	55	73.3	0	0.0
Detroit, Mich	199	139	69.8	60	30.2	0	0.0
El Paso, Tex	65	20	30.8	45	69.2	0	0.0
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	103	40	38.8	63	61.2	0	0.0
Fort Wayne, Ind	11	5	45.5	6	54.5	0	0.0
Fort Worth, Tex	118	68	57.6	50	42.4	0	0.0
Fresno, Calif	110	38	34.5	72	65.5	0	0.0
Gary, Ind	15	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	0.0
Grand Rapids, Mich	36	3	8.3	32	88.9	1	2.8
Greensboro, NC	69	39	56.5	30	43.5	0	0.0
Greenville, SC	39	30	76.9	9	23.1	0	0.0
Harrisburg, Pa	22	10	45.5	12	54.5	0	0.0
Hartford, Conn	35	15	42.9	18	51.4	2	5.7
Honolulu, Hawaii	122	30	24.6	88	72.1	4	3.3
Houston, Tex	456	261	57.2	193	42.3	2	0.4
Indianapolis, Ind	38	25	65.8	13	34.2	0	0.0
Jacksonville, Fla	86	70	81.4	16	18.6	0	0.0
Jersey City, NJ	94	28	29.8	65	69.1	1	1.1
Kansas City, Mo	61	33	54.1	27	44.3	1	1.6
Knoxville, Tenn	13	12	92.3	1	7.7	0	0.0
Las Vegas, Nev	67	23	34.3	44	65.7	0	0.0
Little Rock, Ark	17	16	94.1	1	5.9	0	0.0
Los Angeles, Calif	1,096	235	21.4	853	77.8	8	0.7
Louisville, Ky	48	32	66.7	16	33.3	0	0.0
McAllen, Tex	77	29	37.7	48	62.3	0	0.0
Memphis, Tenn	92	76	82.6	16	17.4	0	0.0
Miami, Fla	258	92	35.7	166	64.3	0	0.0
Middlesex, NJ	82	19	23.2	62	75.6	1	1.2
Milwaukee, Wis	41	26	63.4	15	36.6	0	0.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	186	37	19.9	149	80.1	0	0.0

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Table 43. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2002

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mobile, Ala	25	20	80.0	5	20.0	0	0.0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	12	44.4	14	51.9	1	3.7
Nashville, Tenn	89	66	74.2	23	25.8	0	0.0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	122	27	22.1	94	77.0	1	0.8
New Haven, Conn	65	24	36.9	39	60.0	2	3.1
New Orleans, La	90	76	84.4	12	13.3	2	2.2
New York, NY	1,181	385	32.6	773	65.5	23	1.9
Newark, NJ	188	88	46.8	97	51.6	3	1.6
Norfolk, Va	41	30	73.2	11	26.8	0	0.0
Oakland, Calif	278	83	29.9	192	69.1	3	1.1
Oklahoma City, Okla	65	49	75.4	14	21.5	2	3.1
Omaha, Neb	16	8	50.0	8	50.0	0	0.0
Orange County, Calif	230	35	15.2	194	84.3	1	0.4
Orlando, Fla	123	81	65.9	42	34.1	0	0.0
Philadelphia, Pa	240	134	55.8	100	41.7	6	2.5
Phoenix, Ariz	186	83	44.6	102	54.8	1	0.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	40	30	75.0	10	25.0	0	0.0
Portland, Ore	78	21	26.9	57	73.1	0	0.0
Providence, RI	47	16	34.0	31	66.0	0	0.0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	87	45	51.7	42	48.3	0	0.0
Richmond, Va	40	27	67.5	13	32.5	0	0.0
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif	131	43	32.8	88	67.2	0	0.0
Rochester, NY	17	8	47.1	9	52.9	0	0.0
Sacramento, Calif	110	27	24.5	78	70.9	5	4.5
St. Louis, Mo	73	53	72.6	20	27.4	0	0.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	22	8	36.4	14	63.6	0	0.0
San Antonio, Tex	78	56	71.8	22	28.2	0	0.0
San Diego, Calif	326	102	31.3	224	68.7	0	0.0
San Francisco, Calif	225	65	28.9	160	71.1	0	0.0
San Jose, Calif	254	19	7.5	233	91.7	2	0.8
Sarasota, Fla	26	18	69.2	8	30.8	0	0.0
Scranton, Pa	14	12	85.7	2	14.3	0	0.0
Seattle, Wash	174	44	25.3	129	74.1	1	0.6
Springfield, Mass	16	5	31.3	11	68.8	0	0.0
Stockton, Calif	52	12	23.1	40	76.9	0	0.0
Syracuse, NY	26	15	57.7	11	42.3	0	0.0
Tacoma, Wash	16	7	43.8	9	56.3	0	0.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla	98	57	58.2	39	39.8	2	2.0
Toledo, Ohio	7	2	28.6	5	71.4	0	0.0
Tucson, Ariz	24	9	37.5	15	62.5	0	0.0
Tulsa, Okla	35	29	82.9	5	14.3	1	2.9
Vallejo, Calif	33	9	27.3	23	69.7	1	3.0
Ventura, Calif	66	9	13.6	57	86.4	0	0.0
Washington, DC	426	129	30.3	291	68.3	6	1.4
West Palm Beach, Fla	99	36	36.4	63	63.6	0	0.0
Wichita, Kan	30	14	46.7	16	53.3	0	0.0
Wilmington, Del	13	7	53.8	6	46.2	0	0.0
Youngstown, Ohio	10	8	80.0	2	20.0	0	0.0
Total - 103 Areas	**11,650**	**4,838**	**41.5**	**6,711**	**57.6**	**101**	**0.9**

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor and outlying Pacific islands.

Appendix A

Technical Notes

National Surveillance for Tuberculosis

All reporting areas (i.e., the 50 states, the District of Columbia, New York City, Puerto Rico, and other U.S. jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean) report tuberculosis (TB) cases to CDC using a standard case report form, Report of a Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT).[1] Reported TB cases are verified according to the TB case definition for public health surveillance (*MMWR* 1997;46[No. RR-10]:40-1). Cases may be verified using the laboratory or clinical case definition. A case may be verified by the laboratory case definition either by (1) isolation of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen, OR (2) demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained. A case may be verified by the clinical case definition in the presence of ALL of the following clinical criteria: (a) a positive tuberculin skin test result, (b) other signs and symptoms compatible with TB, such as an abnormal, unstable (worsening or improving) chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease, (c) treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications, and (d) a completed diagnostic evaluation. When patients are diagnosed with TB but do not meet the case definition (e.g., anergic patients with a clinical picture consistent with TB but without laboratory evidence of *M. tuberculosis*), reporting areas also have the option of verifying TB cases based on provider diagnosis.

In January 1993, in conjunction with state and local health departments, CDC implemented an expanded surveillance system for TB that would collect additional data to better monitor and target groups at risk for TB disease, to estimate and follow the extent of drug-resistant TB, and to evaluate outcomes of TB cases. The RVCT form for reporting TB cases was revised to collect information on occupation, the initial drug regimen, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) test results, history of substance abuse and homelessness, and residence in correctional or long-term care facilities at the time of diagnosis. RVCT Follow Up Report-1 was added to collect drug susceptibility results for the initial *M. tuberculosis* isolate from patients with culture-positive disease. To evaluate the outcomes of TB therapy, RVCT Follow Up Report-2 was added to collect information on the reason and date therapy was stopped, the type of health care provider, sputum culture conversion, the use of directly observed therapy, and the results of drug susceptibility testing for the final *M. tuberculosis* isolate from patients with culture-positive disease. Since 1993, RVCT data have been reported to CDC using software specifically developed for expanded TB surveillance (i.e., SURVS-TB, 1993-1997; TIMS, 1998-2002). The instructions for completing the RVCT forms and the definitions for all data items were included in the software user's guide. The summary data presented in this publication for 2002 (and for 2000, Tables 35-37) and the trend data for 1993-2002 (Tables 8-11) were received at CDC via TIMS by March 28, 2003.

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[1]Other U.S. jurisdictions include American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy

Tables 10 and 37 present rates of completion of TB therapy (COT). Data collected by RVCT Follow Up Report-2 on date and reason therapy stopped (e.g., patient completed therapy, moved, was lost) were used to calculate rates of COT. Cases were stratified by the indicated length of therapy, based on American Thoracic Society/CDC treatment guidelines[2] in effect during the period covered, and the patient's initial drug susceptibility test results, age, and site of disease. The adequacy of the treatment regimen (e.g., the sufficiency of the duration of therapy, the appropriateness of the prescribed TB drugs) was not evaluated in this analysis. Acquired drug resistance during therapy with the need for a longer duration of therapy was also not considered in this analysis.

In Table 37, the first column shows the total number of cases reported during 2000. The remaining columns are grouped under three headings: therapy of 1 year or less indicated, therapy greater than 1 year indicated, and overall. For patients with an initial isolate resistant to rifampin and for pediatric patients (age under 15 years old) with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease, data were included under the category of greater than 1 year of therapy indicated. For all other patients, including those with culture-negative disease, those with an unknown culture status, and those with culture-positive disease but unknown initial drug susceptibility test results, data were included under the category of 1 year or less of therapy indicated. Table 10 presents data only for the category of therapy of 1 year or less indicated.

In Table 37, each group under an indicated length of therapy has an initial column showing the number of cases in persons who were alive at diagnosis and prescribed an initial regimen of one or more drugs, and who did not die during therapy. This number was used as the denominator in COT rate calculations. COT rates, shown as percentages, were only calculated for areas reporting reason therapy stopped for at least 90% of cases shown in the overall column. For the group with an indicated length of therapy of 1 year or less, rates are shown for both COT in 1 year or less (COT $\leq$1 year) and for COT, regardless of duration (i.e., duration of therapy $\leq$1 year, >1 year, or unknown). For COT $\leq$1 year, the numerator included only those patients completing therapy in $\leq$365 days (based on the dates therapy started and stopped). Patients with missing dates were classified as "treatment not completed" for this calculation. Rates of COT, regardless of duration, were calculated by dividing the number of patients reported as having completed therapy by the number of patients listed in the first column of each group. Patients with an outcome other than completed therapy (i.e., moved, lost, refused treatment, and other) were classified as "treatment not completed." Patients with an unknown outcome were also classified as "treatment not completed." For the remaining two groups of indicated therapy length (greater than 1 year and overall), only rates of COT, regardless of duration, are presented. Table 10 provides rates for COT $\leq$1 year and for COT, regardless of duration, only for the group with an indicated therapy of 1 year or less.

Acknowledgment: Tables 10 and 37 were developed in collaboration with the Field Services Branch, Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, CDC.

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[2]ATS/CDC. Treatment of tuberculosis and tuberculosis infection in adults and children. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1994;149:1359-74.

Site of TB Disease

Miliary disease is classified as both an extrapulmonary and a pulmonary form of TB (Tables 6, 7, 23, 24, and 40). In publications prior to 1997, miliary disease was classified as extrapulmonary TB unless pulmonary disease was reported as the major site of TB disease.

Reporting of HIV Infection

Table 33 shows information on HIV status for TB cases among persons aged 25-44 years, the age group in which 74% of AIDS cases occur (CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* 2001;13[No. 2]). The information on HIV status for TB cases reported in 2002 is incomplete. Reasons for incomplete reporting of HIV test results to the national surveillance system include concerns about confidentiality, which may limit the exchange of data between TB and HIV/AIDS programs; laws and regulations in certain states and local jurisdictions that have been interpreted as prohibiting the HIV/AIDS program from sharing the HIV status of TB patients with the TB program, or from reporting patients with TB and AIDS to the TB program; and reluctance by health care providers to report HIV test results to the TB surveillance program staff. In addition, health care providers may not offer counseling and HIV testing to some TB patients because of a lack of resources or of appropriately trained staff, or due to the perception that selected patients (e.g., foreign-born persons) are not at risk for HIV infection.

Data on the HIV infection status of reported TB cases in 2002 should be interpreted with caution. These data are not representative of all TB patients with HIV infection. HIV testing is performed after a patient receives counseling and gives informed consent. Since testing is voluntary, some TB patients may decline HIV testing. TB patients who are tested anonymously may choose not to share the results of HIV testing with their health care provider. TB patients managed in the private sector may receive confidential HIV testing, but results may not be reported to the TB program in the health department. In addition, many factors may influence HIV testing of TB patients, including the extent to which testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups (e.g., 25- to 44 year-old males, injecting drug users, homeless persons), and the availability of and access to HIV testing services. These data do not provide a minimum estimate of the proportion of TB patients known to be HIV infected in a reporting area.

Tabulation and Presentation of TB Data

This report primarily presents summary data for TB cases reported to CDC in 2002. Data from the RVCT Follow Up Report-2 (i.e., completion of therapy, use of directly observed therapy, and type of health care provider) are presented for cases reported in 2000. In addition, trend data are presented in Tables 1 through 11. TB cases are tabulated by the year in which the reporting area verified that the patient had TB and included the patient in its official annual TB case count. Totals for the United States only include data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and New York City. Age group tabulations are based on the patient's age in the month and year the patient was reported to the health department as a suspected TB case. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the patient's residence at diagnosis of TB (see Appendix C: "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases").

Tables 39 through 43 present data by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with an estimated 2002 population of 500,000 or more. Metropolitan areas are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, and the definitions effective as of June 30, 1999, were used for this publication (www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). The metropolitan area definitions apply to all areas except the six New England states; for these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, the TB cases and case rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 17 include

only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. However, the TB cases and case rates for Washington, D.C. (Table 39), include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Rates

Rates are expressed as the number of cases reported each calendar year per 100,000 population. Population denominators used in calculating TB rates were based on official census and midyear (July 1) postcensus estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specifically, in Tables 1 and 17, the U.S. total and state populations for 2002 were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Table St-2002EST-01-Time Series of State Population Estimates, located at http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/states/tables/St-EST2002-01.php. To calculate rates in Tables 2, 3, and 13, denominators for year 2000 were obtained from April 2000 U.S. Census figures, and for 2001 and 2002, midyear U.S. Census population estimates by age, race, and Hispanic origin (from http://www.eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/asro_detail.php) were used. In Table 4, the populations for U.S.-born and foreign-born persons for 1992-1999 were obtained from *Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999 (*www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt). Denominators for computing the 2000 rates were based on April 2000 U.S. Census figures. Denominators for computing U.S.-born and foreign-born 2001 and 2002 rates were based on extrapolations from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, March 2002 (http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national/tables/NA-EST2002-01.php) to the midyear (July 1) total population estimates.

Mortality Data

Official TB mortality statistics for the United States are compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), CDC. The annual mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths due to TB in that year, divided by the estimated population for the year, multiplied by 100,000 (Table 1). The numbers of deaths for 2000 (final) and 2001 (preliminary) were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 51, No. 5, March 14, 2003. The number of deaths for 2002 was not available at the time of this publication.

Appendix B

Tuberculosis Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance[1]

Tuberculosis (Revised 9/96)

Clinical description
A chronic bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, characterized pathologically by the formation of granulomas. The most common site of infection is the lung, but other organs may be involved.

Clinical case definition
A case that meets the following criteria:

- A positive tuberculin skin test
- Other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis (e.g., an abnormal, unstable [i.e., worsening or improving] chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease)
- Treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications
- Completed diagnostic evaluation

Laboratory criteria for diagnosis

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen* or
- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test†, or
- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained.

Case classification
Confirmed: a case that meets the clinical case definition or is laboratory confirmed

Comment
A case should not be counted twice within any consecutive 12-month period. However, cases in which the patients had previously had verified disease should be reported again if the patients were discharged from treatment. Cases also should be reported again if patients were lost to supervision for >12 months and disease can be verified again. Mycobacterial diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in tuberculosis morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent tuberculosis.

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[1] *CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. MMWR 1997;46(No. RR-10):40-41.*

*Use of rapid identification techniques for *M. tuberculosis* (e.g., DNA probes and mycolic acids high-pressure liquid chromatography performed on a culture from a clinical specimen) are acceptable under this criterion.

†Nucleic acid amplification (NAA) tests must be accompanied by culture for mycobacteria species. However, for surveillance purposes, CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and used according to the approved product labeling on the package insert.

Appendix C

Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases (Revised July 1997)

Since publication of the "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases"[1] in January 1977, numerous changes have occurred and many issues have been raised within the field of tuberculosis (TB) surveillance. This current version updates and supersedes the previous version; it clarifies the parameters for counting TB cases among (a) immigrants, resident aliens, and border crossers, (b) military personnel stationed in the United States and abroad, and (c) persons diagnosed within the Indian Health Service and correctional facilities.

A distinction should be made between ***reporting*** TB cases to a health department and ***counting*** TB cases for determining incidence of disease. Throughout each year, TB cases and suspected cases are reported to public health authorities by sources such as clinics, hospitals, laboratories, and health care providers. From these reports, the state or local TB control officer must determine which cases meet the current surveillance definition for TB disease. These verified TB cases are then counted and reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

I. Reporting TB Cases.—CDC recommends that health care providers and laboratories be required to report all TB cases or suspected cases to state and local health departments based on the current "Case Definition for Public Health Surveillance."[2] This notification is essential in order for TB programs to

- Ensure case supervision
- Ensure completion of appropriate therapy
- Ensure completion of timely contact investigations
- Evaluate program effectiveness
- Assess trends and characteristics of TB morbidity

II. TB Surveillance.—For purposes of surveillance, a case of TB is defined on the basis of laboratory and/or clinical evidence of active disease due to *M. tuberculosis* complex.*

***Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex** (*M. tuberculosis* complex) consists of three mycobacterial species: *M. tuberculosis, M. bovis,* and *M. africanum*. These species are identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease and be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis* and *M. africanum* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the three organisms should be reported as TB, using the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). The only exception is the BCG strain of *M. bovis*, which may be isolated from persons who have received the vaccine for protection against TB or as cancer immunotherapy; disease caused by this *M. bovis* strain should not be reported as TB because the transmission is iatrogenic (treatment-induced), rather than person-to-person or communicable.

a. Laboratory Case Definition.

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen. The use of rapid-identification techniques for *M. tuberculosis* performed on a culture from a clinical specimen, such as DNA probes and high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC), is acceptable under this criterion.

OR

- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification (NAA) test. NAA tests must be accompanied by cultures of mycobacterial species. However, for surveillance purposes, CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests that are approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

OR

- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained; historically this criterion has been most commonly used to diagnose TB in the postmortem setting.

b. Clinical Case Definition.—In the absence of laboratory confirmation of *M. tuberculosis* complex after a diagnostic process has been completed, persons must have **all** of the following criteria for clinical TB:

- Evidence of TB infection based on a positive tuberculin skin test

AND

- One of the following:
  (1) Signs and symptoms compatible with current TB disease, such as an abnormal, unstable (worsening or improving) chest radiograph, or
  (2) Clinical evidence of current disease (e.g., fever, night sweats, cough, weight loss, hemoptysis)

AND

- Current treatment with two or more anti-TB medications

NOTE: *The case definition described herein was developed for use in this document and is not intended to replace the case definition for TB as stated in the current "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance."*

In addition, the software for TB surveillance developed by CDC includes a calculated variable called "Vercrit," for which one of the values is "Provider Diagnosis." "Provider Diagnosis" is selected when the user chooses to override a "Suspect" default value in the case verification

screen as "Verified by Provider Diagnosis." Thus, "Provider Diagnosis" is not a component of the case definition for TB in the current "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance" publication. CDC's national morbidity reports have traditionally included all cases that are considered verified by the reporting areas, without a requirement that cases meet the published case definition.

III. Counting TB Cases.—Cases that meet the current CDC surveillance case definition for verified TB are counted by 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) to determine annual incidence for the United States. The remaining 7 reporting areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) report cases to the CDC but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. Laboratory and clinical case definitions are the two primary diagnostic categories used by the CDC "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance."

Most verified TB cases are accepted for counting based on laboratory confirmation of *M. tuberculosis* complex from a clinical specimen.

A person may have more than one discrete (separate and distinct) episode of TB. If disease recurs in a person **within** any 12-consecutive-month period, count only one episode as a case for that year. However, if TB disease recurs in a person, **and** if more than 12 months have elapsed since the person was discharged from or lost to supervision, the TB is considered a separate episode and should be counted as a new case. *Note*: Discharged from supervision implies completion of therapy.

Mycobacterial diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in TB morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent TB.

a. Verified TB Cases.

COUNT
Count only verified TB cases that meet the laboratory or clinical case definitions (see Section II). The diagnosis of TB must be verified by the TB control officer or designee. The current CDC surveillance case definition for TB describes and defines the criteria to be used in the case definition for TB disease.

DO NOT COUNT
If diagnostic procedures have not been completed, do not count; wait for confirmation of disease. Do not count a case for which two or more anti-TB medications have been prescribed for preventive therapy for exposure to multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB, or while the diagnosis is still pending.

b. Nontuberculous Mycobacterial Diseases (NTM).

COUNT
An episode of TB disease diagnosed concurrently with another nontuberculous mycobacterial disease should be counted as a TB case.

DO NOT COUNT

Disease attributed to or caused by nontuberculous mycobacteria alone should not be counted as a TB case.

c. TB Cases Reported at Death.

COUNT

TB cases first reported to the health department at the time of a person's death are counted as incident cases provided that the person had current disease at the time of death. The TB control officer should verify the diagnosis of TB.

DO NOT COUNT

Do not count as a case of TB if there is no evidence of current disease at the time of death or at autopsy.

d. Immigrants, Refugees, Permanent Resident Aliens, Border Crossers,* and Foreign Visitors.[4]

COUNT

Immigrants and refugees who have been screened overseas for TB and

- have been classified as Class B (B1, B2, or B3)[3] or resident aliens
- are not already on anti-TB medications for treatment of tuberculous disease, and
- are examined after arriving in the United States and diagnosed with clinically active TB requiring anti-TB medications

should be counted by the locality of their current residence at the time of diagnosis regardless of citizenship status.

Border crossers* and permanent resident aliens who are diagnosed with TB and plan to receive anti-TB therapy from a locality in the United States for 90 days or more should be counted by the locality where they receive anti-TB therapy.

Foreign visitors (e.g., students, commercial representatives, and diplomatic personnel) who are diagnosed with TB, are receiving anti-TB therapy, **and** plan to remain in the United States for 90 days or more should be counted by the locality of current residence.

*Border crosser - defined, in part, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours." Border crossers may go back and forth across the border many times in a short period.

DO NOT COUNT

TB cases in immigrants or refugees who have been classified as Class A with a waiver (TB, infectious, "Noncommunicable for travel purposes")[3] should not be counted as new cases even if the persons receive routine initial work-ups in the United States.

TB in persons who are temporarily (<90 days) in the United States, for whom therapy may have been started but who plan to return to their native country to continue therapy, should not be counted in the United States.

e. Out-of-State or Out-of-Area Residents.

COUNT
A person's TB case should be counted by the locality in which he or she resides at the time of diagnosis. TB in a person who has no address should be counted by the locality that diagnosed and is treating the TB. The TB control officer should notify the appropriate out-of-state or out-of-area TB control officer of the person's home locality to (1) determine whether the case has already been counted to avoid "double counting," and (2) agree on which TB control office should count the case if it has not yet been counted.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count a case in a newly diagnosed TB patient who is an out-of-area resident and whose TB has already been counted by the out-of-area TB control office.

f. Migrants and Other Transients.

COUNT
Persons without any fixed U.S. residence are considered to be the public health responsibility of their present locality and their TB case should be reported and counted where diagnosed.

DO NOT COUNT
Cases in transient TB patients should not be counted when there is evidence that they have already been counted by another locality.

g. Federal Facilities (e.g., Military and Veterans Administration Facilities).

COUNT
Cases in military personnel, dependents, or veterans should be reported and counted by the locality where the persons are residing in the United States at the time of diagnosis and initiation of treatment.

However, if military personnel or dependents are discovered to have TB at a military base outside the United States but are referred elsewhere for treatment (e.g., a military base located within the United States), the TB case should be reported and counted where treated and not where the diagnosis was made.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count if the case was already counted by another locality in the United States.

h. Indian Health Service.

COUNT
TB should be reported to the local health authority (e.g., state or county) and counted where diagnosed and treatment initiated. However, for a specific group such as the Navajo Nation, which is geographically located in multiple states, health departments should discuss each case and determine which locality should count the case.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count if the case was already counted by another locality.

i. Correctional Facilities (e.g., Local, State, Federal, and Military).

COUNT
Persons who reside in local, state, federal, or military correctional facilities may frequently be transferred or relocated within and/or between various correctional facilities. TB in these persons should be reported to the local health authority and counted by the locality where the diagnosis was made and treatment plans were initiated.

DO NOT COUNT
Do not count correctional facility residents' TB cases that were counted elsewhere by another locality or correctional facility, even if treatment continues at another locale or correctional facility.

j. Peace Corps, Missionaries, and Other Citizens Residing Outside the United States.

DO NOT COUNT
TB in persons diagnosed outside the United States should not be counted. TB in these persons should be counted by the country in which they are residing regardless of their plans to return to the United States for further work-up or treatment.

IV. Suggested Administrative Practices.—To promote uniformity in TB case counting, the following administrative procedures are recommended:

(a) All TB cases verified during the calendar year by the 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) by December 31 will be included in the annual U.S. incidence count for that year. All tuberculosis cases verified during the calendar year by a reporting area with count authority from one of the remaining 7 reporting areas (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) are also counted but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. Cases for which bacteriologic results are pending or for which confirmation of

disease is questionable for any other reason should not be counted until their status is clearly determined; they should be counted at the time they meet the criteria for counting. This means that a case reported in one calendar year could be included in the morbidity count for the following year. The reporting area with count authority should ensure that there is agreement between final local and state TB figures reported to CDC. Currently, some reporting areas may not use this suggested protocol. Some of these areas may wait until the beginning of the following year when they have received and processed all of the TB cases for inclusion in the annual case count for the previous year. If reporting areas decide to revise their protocols, they should be aware that TB trends may change.

(b) TB is occasionally reported to health departments over the telephone, by letter or fax, or on forms other than the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). Such information should be accepted as an official morbidity report if sufficient details are provided; otherwise, the notification should be used as an indicator of a possible TB case (suspect) which should be investigated promptly for confirmation.

V. TB Surveillance Definitions.

Case - an episode of TB disease in a person meeting the laboratory or clinical criteria for TB as defined in the document "Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance"[2] (see Section II for criteria).

Suspect - a person for whom there is a high index of suspicion for active TB (e.g., a known contact to an active TB case or a person with signs/symptoms consistent with TB) who is currently under evaluation for TB disease.

Verification of a TB case - the process whereby a TB case, after the diagnostic evaluation is complete, is reviewed at the local level (e.g., state or county) by a TB control official who is familiar with TB surveillance definitions; if all the criteria for a TB case are met, the TB case is then verified and eligible for counting.

Counting of a TB case - the process whereby a reporting area with count authority evaluates verified TB cases (e.g., assesses for case duplication). These cases are then counted for morbidity in that locality (e.g., state or county) and reported to CDC for national morbidity counting.

***Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex** (*M. tuberculosis* complex) - consists of three mycobacterial species: *M. tuberculosis, M. bovis,* and *M. africanum*. These species are identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease and to be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis* and *M. africanum* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the three organisms should be reported as TB, using the Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis (RVCT). The only exception is the BCG strain of *M. bovis*, which may be isolated from persons who have received the vaccine to protect against TB or as cancer immunotherapy; disease caused by this *M. bovis* strain should not be reported as TB because the transmission is iatrogenic (treatment-induced), rather than person-to-person or communicable.

Nontuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) - mycobacteria other than *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex that can cause human infection or disease. Common nontuberculous mycobacteria include *M. avium* complex or MAC (*M. avium, M. intracellulare*), *M. kansasii*, *M. marinum, M. scrofulaceum, M. chelonae, M. fortuitum*, and *M. simiae*. Other terms have been used to represent NTM, including MOTT (mycobacteria other than TB) and "atypical" mycobacteria.

Reporting area - areas responsible for counting and reporting verified TB cases to CDC. Currently there are 59 reporting areas; 50 states, District of Columbia, New York City, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Annual incidence of tuberculosis for the United States is based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City).

Alien - defined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "any person not a citizen or national of the United States."

Border crosser - defined, in part, by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "a nonresident alien entering the United States across the Mexican border for stays of no more than 72 hours." Border crossers may go back and forth across the border many times in a short period.

Class A (TB, Infectious) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of current pulmonary TB and one or more positive sputum smear examinations for acid-fast bacilli." This person is not authorized to enter the United States unless a waiver has been granted (see definition for Class A - TB, Infectious, "Noncommunicable for travel purposes.")

Class A (TB, Infectious, "Noncommunicable for travel purposes") - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of active TB, a history of one or more positive sputum smear examinations for acid-fast bacilli, currently on recommended treatment, and sputum smears that are negative for acid-fast bacilli on 3 consecutive days." This person is authorized to enter the United States if a waiver has been granted.

Class B1 (TB, clinically active, not infectious) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of active TB, and sputum smears that are negative for acid-fast bacilli on 3 consecutive days." This person may be on anti-TB medications when entering the United States.

Class B1 (Extrapulmonary TB, clinically active, not infectious) - defined by the

Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with radiographic or other evidence of extrapulmonary TB, clinically active." This person may be on anti-TB medications when entering the United States.

Class B2 (TB, not clinically active) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs suggestive of active TB, not clinically active (e.g., fibrosis, scarring, pleural thickening, diaphragmatic tenting, blunting of costophrenic angles.) Sputum smears are not required." Such a person who "completed the recommended course of anti-TB therapy and whose chest radiographs are stable should be reported as Class B2 - TB, treatment completed." This person may be on anti-TB medications when entering the United States.

Class B3 (Consistent with TB, old or healed) - defined by the Division of Quarantine[3] as an alien "with an abnormal chest radiograph or series of chest radiographs (the only abnormality is a calcified lymph node, calcified primary complex, or calcified granuloma). Sputum smears are not required."

Immigrant - defined by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)[4] as "an alien admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident. Immigrants are those persons lawfully accorded the privilege of residing permanently in the United States. They may be issued immigrant visas by the Department of State overseas or adjusted to permanent resident status by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States."

Permanent Resident Alien - see Immigrant.

References

1. *Recommendations for Counting Reported TB Cases.* Atlanta: CDC, January 1977.
2. CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. *MMWR* 1997;46(No. RR-10):40-41.
3. *Technical Instructions for Medical Examination of Aliens*. Atlanta: CDC, Division of Quarantine, revised July 13, 1992.
4. *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1994.* Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995.

Notes:
(1) Reference to details of FDA approved labeling for NAA (IIa) was deleted from this document in September, 2002.
(2) A note of clarification was added to Section III, Counting TB Cases, in September, 2003.