



**Annual Tuberculosis Report  
Florida 2002**

Dear Colleagues,

I am pleased to see, that for the eighth consecutive year, from 1995 to 2002, Florida has shown a continuous decline of TB cases. Certainly, this is a credit to all of our people and programs dedicated to fighting this disease. County Health Department TB Programs remain the gold standard in their communities in reaching the ultimate goal of the eliminating TB disease. However, we face many challenges both that have already presented themselves to us, and those we have yet begun to fight.

Florida reported 1,086 cases of TB with an associated case rate of 6.5 per 100,000 in 2002. TB elimination is defined as an incidence rate of less than one TB case per 1 million persons per year. Given today's population estimate for Florida, elimination would be defined as:

- less than 17 cases reported per year or
- an associated incidence of 1.7 cases per 100,000 persons per year.

Clearly, the rate of decline needs to be greatly accelerated to reach this goal in a reasonable time frame. In order for Florida's statewide TB effort to garner the distinction of being a model TB program and to eliminate tuberculosis as a public health threat in Florida, we must go beyond our current efforts to prevent and control the disease.

Teleradiology and regionalization are two examples of expanding our efforts by utilizing modern technology along with maximizing more efficient use of dwindling resources. The use of spoligotyping in our TB labs will undoubtedly assist in areas of surveillance, identifying patterns of transmission, and cross-contamination events far more than what is currently possible. Similarly, our Refugee Health program is in the final implementation stage of an electronic notification system for Class B arrivals that will greatly enhance our ability to track this population. I believe our goal of eliminating TB is achievable. What is difficult to predict is how much will it cost, and how long it will take.

I remain committed in our support of your programs and wish you all continued success.

Sincerely,

*Jim Cobb*

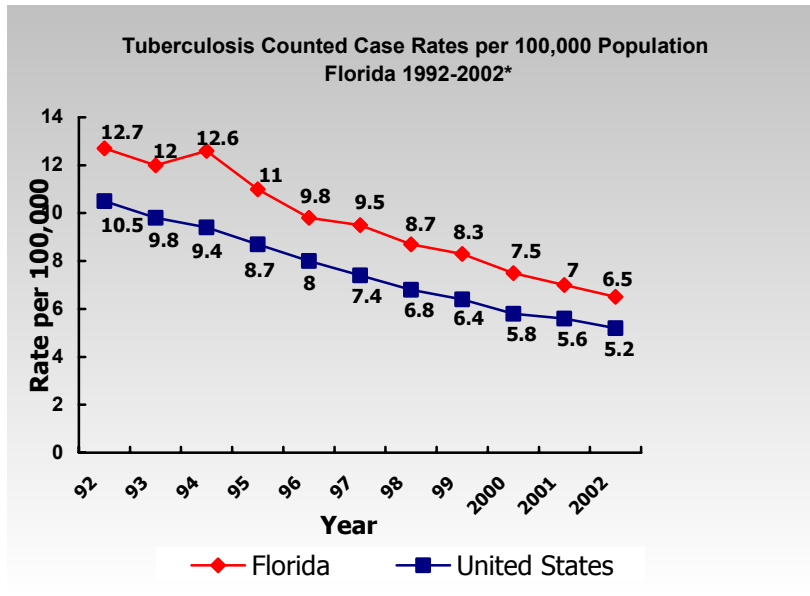
Jim Cobb, Chief  
Bureau of TB & Refugee Health



Unknown to many Americans, an estimated 10-15 million people in the U.S. are infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis (TB). TB is the second most common infectious disease in the world. As many as 10% of those infected may go on to develop active TB disease within the first two years of infection. Worldwide, two million people will die from TB while eight million others will develop the disease.

## Tuberculosis Morbidity

In 2002, a total of 15,078 cases of tuberculosis were reported in the U.S. to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). This represents a 5.7% decline in TB cases since 2001. In Florida, tuberculosis cases decreased by 5%, from 1,145 cases counted in 2001 to 1,086 in 2002. Consequently, the TB incidence rate declined for the eighth consecutive year from 7.0 per 100,000 to 6.5 per 100,000.



For the past 10 years, Florida has ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in the Nation for TB cases. In 2002, only California (3,169 cases), Texas (1,550) and New York (1,435) reported more cases than Florida.

According to provisional data from the CDC, Florida's TB rate declined 48.8% from 1992-2002 placing Florida 20<sup>th</sup> for percent of change according to TB rate. During the same period, New York's ranked 1<sup>st</sup> with a 70% decline in TB rate; Texas 16<sup>th</sup> (50% decline) and California ranked 22<sup>nd</sup> (48.3% decline).

FIGURE: 1

Source: FLDOH/Bureau of TB & Refugee Health

The Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health has established two major objectives towards TB elimination in Florida. By maintaining surveillance, timely reporting practices and effective treatment it is the Bureau's goal to:

- (1) Increase quality and years of healthy life for Floridians and
- (2) Eliminate health disparities among Florida's diverse populations

Twenty-five percent (17) of Florida's 67 counties did not report tuberculosis cases in 2002. (Table A-8). The Florida TB Program is striving to reduce tuberculosis to an overall incidence rate of no more than 3.5 cases per 100,000 population and reduce TB rates in disproportionately affected groups by 50% in the next five years.

## Race and Ethnicity

Historically, Black, non Hispanics have disproportionately been affected by TB. In Florida, Blacks comprised 50% of the TB cases counted from 1993 to 2002. According to population estimates for 2002, only 15% of Florida's population was Black; however, Blacks represented 44% (477) of TB cases. For the same year, Blacks represented 42% (297/704) of TB cases in males and 41% were 25-44 years of age. However, there has been a 10.5% decrease in TB cases among Blacks since 2001.

In 2002, the number of TB cases among Hispanics (all races) increased by 2.1% from the previous year. Overall, 17% of Florida's population is Hispanic and 23% of TB cases in Florida were among Hispanics. (Fig 2; Table A-1)

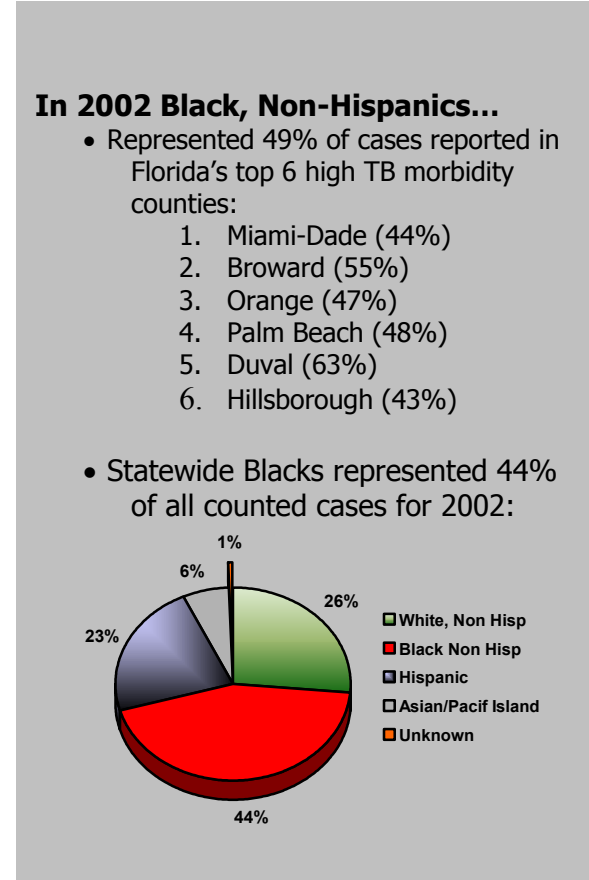
Tuberculosis among White, non-Hispanics decreased from 289 cases reported in 2001 to 286 (26%) cases in 2002. (Fig 2)

American Indian/Alaskan Natives comprised fewer than <1% of Florida's TB cases and 6% of the cases were in Asian/Pacific Islanders. (Fig 2; Table A-1)

## Age Group

Persons aged 25-44 comprised the majority of TB morbidity (38%) in Florida for 2002. This is consistent not only for other states with high TB morbidity, but is also a commonality between Florida's U.S. and foreign-born populations. Also in Florida, pediatric cases (14 years and younger) represented 6% of TB cases. Maintaining vigilant surveillance of TB among pediatric cases is very important since a every

FIGURE: 2



diagnosed case of pediatric TB indicates a potentially undiagnosed case of adult TB. (Table A-2)

## Key Populations

Surveillance of key populations in which TB is most common, such as the homeless, substance abusers, the foreign born and the incarcerated is essential for TB control and elimination.

### Homeless

Homeless persons comprised 10% (110) of Florida's TB morbidity in 2002. This is a 3.8% increase from the 106 cases reported in 2001. The majority of the TB burden among the homeless was among age groups 25-44 (42%) and 45-64 (50%). Other risk factors that affect the homeless are HIV status and substance abuse. (Table 1)

TABLE: 1

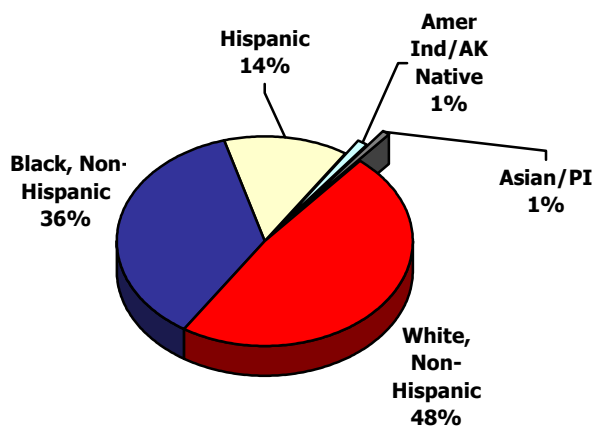
**The Homeless & TB Risk Factors, Florida**

Risk Factors	2001 Cases	2002 Cases	1998-2002*
HIV+	34 (32%)	30 (27%)	178 (31%)
NID <sub>1</sub>	41 (39%)	44 (40%)	204 (36%)
IDU <sub>2</sub>	16 (15%)	9 (8%)	45 (8%)
Excess Alcohol	66 (62%)	85 (77%)	361 (63%)
Previous-TB	8 (8%)	15 (14%)	41 (7%)

<sup>1</sup> Non-Injected Drug Use  
<sup>2</sup> Injected Drug Use  
 \*n=569 Homeless Persons  
 Source: TIMS 2003

FIGURE: 3

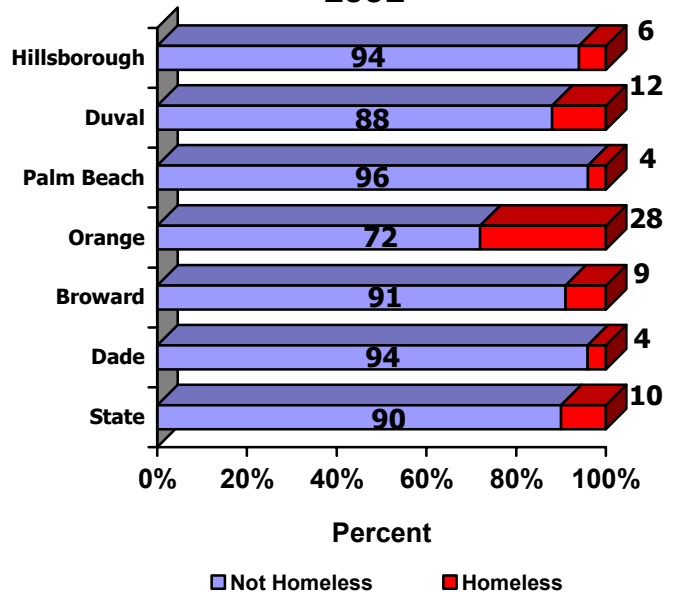
**Homeless Tuberculosis Cases by Race/Ethnicity Florida, 2002**



Source: TIMS 2003  
 Homeless Cases=110

FIGURE: 4

**Homelessness Among TB Cases in Florida and Select Counties 2002**



Source: TIMS 2003  
 Homeless Cases=110

### Substance Abusers

Due to factors such as possible poor nutrition and risky social practices, persons who are substance abusers are at higher risk for developing TB disease once infected. In 2002, 456 cases (42%) reported substance abuse within the past year. In the last 5 years, 2,341 (39%) of 5,956 TB cases were among self-reported substance abusers.

TABLE: 2

### **Tuberculosis Cases and Substance Abuse in Florida**

<b>Risk Factors</b>	<b>2001 Cases</b>	<b>2002 Cases</b>	<b>1998-2002</b>
NID <sub>1</sub>	155 (14%)	142 (13%)	744 (13%)
IDU <sub>2</sub>	42 (4%)	26 (2%)	144 (2%)
Excess Alcohol	295 (26%)	288 (27%)	1453 (24%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2,341</b>

Source: TIMS 2003

<sup>1</sup> Non-Injected Drug Use

<sup>2</sup> Injected Drug Use

### Foreign Born

Foreign-born persons accounted for the majority (51%) of TB cases in 2002 for the U.S., but only 44% (482) of Florida's 2002 TB cases. Overall, foreign-born persons make up 16.7% of Florida's population. (Table A-1) The majority of Florida's TB cases (63%) were reported in six major urban centers. Twenty-eight percent (299) of TB cases reported in Florida were among foreign-born populations residing in Broward, Miami-Dade and Palm Beach counties. From 1998-2002, 39% (2,295) of Florida's 5,956 TB cases were identified in the foreign-born. (Table 3)

TABLE: 3

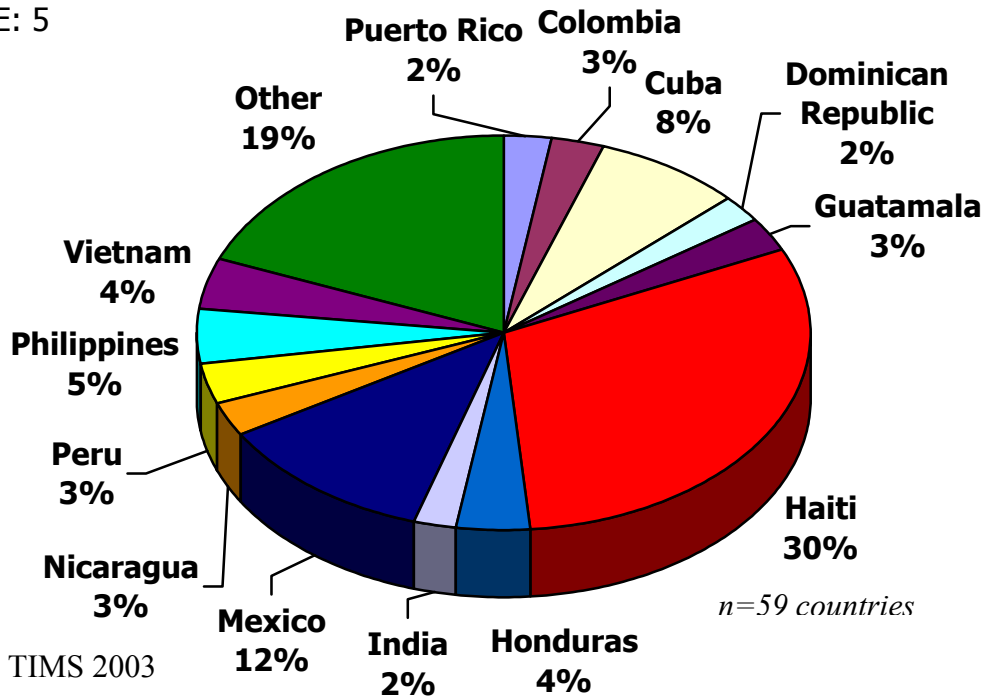
### **Foreign-Born TB in Florida by High Morbidity Counties**

<b>County</b>	<b>2002 Cases</b>	<b>Foreign-born</b>	<b>1998-2002</b>
Broward	105	61%	(331) 57%
Duval	73	18%	(72) 15%
Hillsborough	49	45%	(86) 22%
Miami-Dade	257	67%	(875) 63%
Orange	97	40%	(157) 29%
Palm Beach	99	65%	(231) 52%
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>(2295) 39%</b>

Source: TIMS 2003

From 1993-1997, foreign-born persons comprised 27% (2,062) of Florida's TB cases. In the past five years, TB cases among the foreign-born have increased over threefold to 38.5% (5,956). Thirteen countries, with >2% TB morbidity each, represented 81% of Florida's foreign-born cases and 36% of 2002 Florida TB cases. (Figure 5)

FIGURE: 5

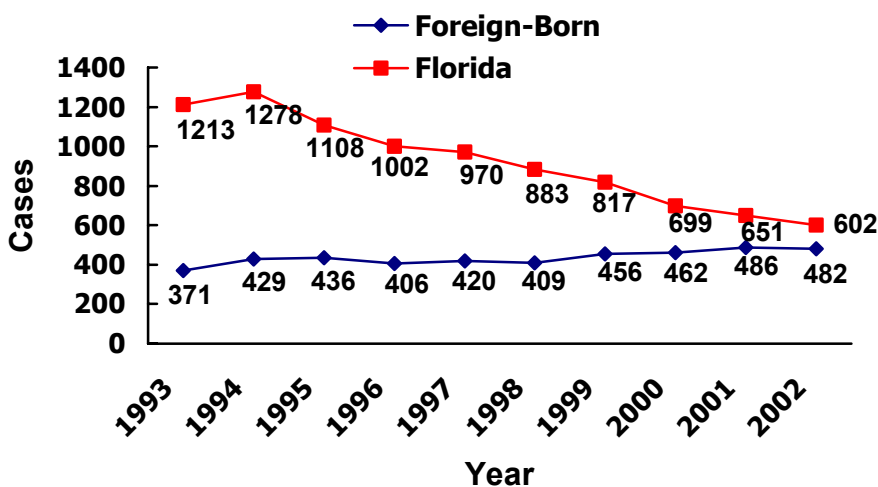


Source: TIMS 2003

In line with the Florida Tuberculosis Program strategic program objective to reduce the TB rate in disproportionately affected groups, Florida's Haitian population is of special interest. In 2002, Haitians represented 30.5% (147) of TB cases in Florida's foreign-born, 30% (143) of TB in Blacks and 14% of total TB morbidity. (Fig.5; Table A-1)

FIGURE: 6

**Foreign-Born Tuberculosis, Florida 1993-2002**

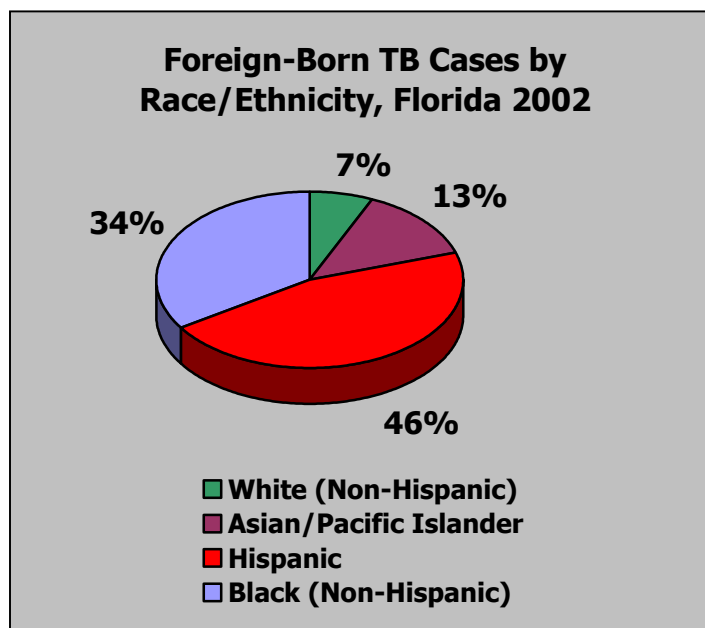


Source: TIMS 2003

TB morbidity among Haitians is increasing. From 1993-1997, Haitians accounted for 9% of all TB morbidity in Florida. That proportion has increased to 12% of all cases between 1998-2002.

Haitians represent the largest foreign-born group according to race, but Hispanics comprise the majority of TB cases in foreign-born according to ethnicity. In 2002, 46% (218) of tuberculosis was reported in Hispanic groups. (Figure 7) From 1998-2002, 42% of foreign-born TB morbidity has been among Hispanics.

FIGURE: 7



Source: TIMS 2003

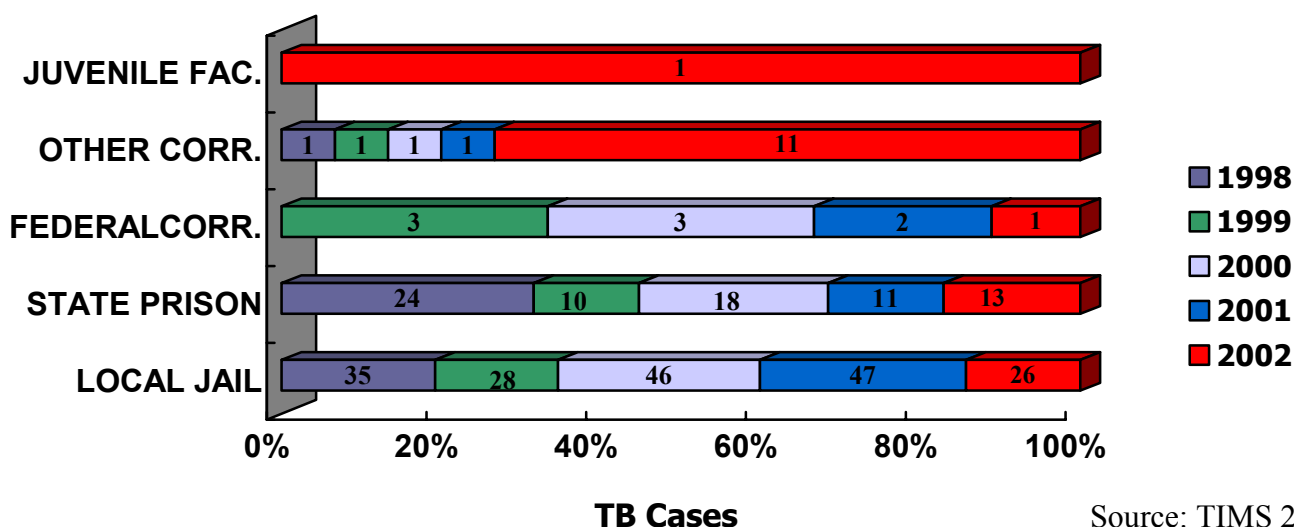
Multi-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

Of growing concern is the disproportionate number of immigrants who are infected with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB). MDR-TB is based on resistance to both Isoniazid and Rifampin, two drugs used to treat TB. In 2002, eight of Florida's 10 MDR-TB cases were diagnosed in foreign-born persons. (Table A-8)

Incarcerated Persons

From 1998 until 2002, 288 (5%) TB cases were reported in Florida's incarcerated populations. Jails and prisons made up 92% (264) of these cases. Conditions associated with TB (e.g., poverty, drug use, HIV infection) are more common in the incarcerated population than in the general population. Subsequently, tuberculosis infection rates are substantially higher among inmates. Expedient diagnosis of TB and cooperative relationships between correctional facilities and respective health departments are fundamental components to institutional TB control programs.<sup>1</sup>

FIGURE: 8 **TB Cases Among Florida's Incarcerated Populations**



Source: TIMS 2003



## HIV STATUS

In Florida, TB/HIV co-infection decreased from 23% (259) in 2001 to 18% (199) in 2002. Twenty-nine percent (58) of TB/HIV co-infection was reported in Miami-Dade County, 18% (35) in Broward County and 10% (20) in Palm Beach County.

### Selected Profiles for Florida's HIV Co-infection Cases

	2002 TB/HIV Cases	Percent of TB/HIV
Aged 25-44	109	55%
Black, Non-Hispanic	147	74%
Hispanic (all races)	27	14%
White, Non-Hispanic	21	11%
Male	130	65%
U.S. born	107	54%
Foreign-born	92	46%
Haitian*	58	29%
Non-injected drugs in the past year	53	27%
Excessive use of alcohol in the past year	65	33%

\*39% of TB cases among Haitians were TB/HIV

Source: TIMS 2003

## Long-Term Care Facilities

Florida reported 23 TB cases in long-term care facilities in 2002. Nursing homes reported 11 cases, one case was reported in acute care, four in residential/assisted living and three cases in alcohol/drug rehabilitation centers. The classification was unknown for four cases.

## Healthy People 2010 Initiatives

Florida has three initiatives to reach Healthy People 2010 objectives for tuberculosis.

1. Reduce tuberculosis to 1.0 new cases per 100,000 population through:
  - Identification of new cases and treating them until cured
  - Identifying and evaluating and treating contacts to TB cases
  - Identifying persons with latent TB infection (LTBI) in high risk groups and placing them on treatment to prevent future development of the disease
2. Increase the proportion of all TB patients who complete curative therapy within 12 months. Target 90% of patients.
3. Increase the proportion of contacts and other high risk persons with latent TB infection who complete a course of treatment. Target 85%

## APPENDIX

### TABLE A-1. RACE and ETHNICITY

	Florida, 2002				
	Pop %	% FL TB	TB Cases	FL Case Rate	U.S. Case Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	65.4	26	268	2.7	1.5
Black, Non-Hispanic <sub>1</sub>	14.6	44	477	20.4	12.3
Hispanics <sub>2</sub>	16.8	23	244	9.09	11.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.8	6.4	69	24	28.2
Amer. Indian/AK Native	0.3	0.3	3	6.3	7.4
Foreign Born <sub>3</sub>	16.7	44	482	18	23.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes Haitians

<sup>2</sup>Hispanics may be of any race

<sup>3</sup>Haitians comprised 30.5% of TB cases among Florida's foreign born

\*per 100,000 population

Data for populations from U.S. Census Bureau/State & County Quick Facts, 2000  
Tuberculosis data from TIMS, Apr 2003

### TABLE A-2. Florida Tuberculosis Cases by Age

Age Group	U.S. Citizens	Foreign-Born	Case Rate (per 100,000)
0-4	23	8	3.04
5-24	37	85	2.32
25-44	206	203	8.96
45-64	231	118	8.69
65+	107	68	5.98
Total	604	482	

Source: TIMS 2003

Source for Florida population: Demographic Estimating Database, updated 11/2001

**TABLE A-3. Tuberculosis Cases by Occupation, Florida**

Occupation	2001 Cases	2002 Cases	1998-2002 <sub>1</sub>
Health Care Worker	24 (2.1%)	17 (1.6%)	126 (2.1%)
Correctional	3 (0.26%)	2 (0.18%)	7 (0.12%)
Migratory/Agriculture	47 (4.1%)	30 (2.8%)	173 (2.9%)
Other	535 (47.0%)	507 (46.7%)	2,739 (46.0%)
Multiple	5 (0.44%)	8 (0.74%)	23 (0.39%)
Not employed*	512 (45.0%)	516 (47.5%)	2,764 (46.4%)
Unknown	13 (1.1%)	6 (0.55)	124 (2.1%)

\*Within the last 24 months

<sup>1</sup>N=5,956 Cases

Source: TIMS 2003

**TABLE A-4. Cases Started on Recommended Course of Therapy, Florida**

Year	Cases	Percent
1998	1294	(970) 78%
1999	1274	(985) 81%
2000	1163	(935) 84%
2001	1139	(916) 84%
2002	1086	(847) 81%

Source: TIMS 2003

Data are based on the ratio of cases started on a four drug regimen of Isoniazid (INH), Rifampin (RIF), Pyrazinamide (PRZ) and Ethambutol (EMB) or Streptomycin (SM ) to cases started on other drug combinations.

***\*\*It is important to note that this four drug regimen is not an appropriate course of therapy for all people.***

**TABLE A-5. Counties with > 85 Percent Treatment Completion Rates  
January-December, 2001, Florida**

COUNTY	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	% Completed Treatment
ALACHUA	7	0	1	6	100.0%
BAKER	1	0	0	1	100.0%
BAY	14	1	1	11	91.7%
BRADFORD	1	0	0	1	100.0%
BREVARD	15	1	0	14	100.0%
CALHOUN	2	0	0	2	100.0%
CLAY	3	0	1	2	100.0%
COLUMBIA	2	0	0	2	100.0%
DADE	287	13	22	218	86.5%
DUVAL	93	5	7	77	95.1%
ESCAMBIA	11	1	0	10	100.0%
FLAGLER	3	0	0	3	100.0%
GADSDEN	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HAMILTON	1	0	0	1	100.0%
HENDRY	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HERNANDO	3	0	0	3	100.0%
HILLSBOROUGH	78	1	3	71	95.9%
HOLMES	1	0	0	1	100.0%
LEE	11	0	1	9	90.0%
MARION	11	1	0	10	100.0%
MARTIN	10	0	0	10	100.0%
MONROE	5	0	2	3	100.0%
OKEECHOBEE	2	0	0	2	100.0%
ORANGE	109	1	5	99	96.1%
OSCEOLA	5	0	0	5	100.0%
PINELLAS	31	1	3	25	92.6%
POLK	31	0	0	29	93.5%
PUTNAM	2	0	0	2	100.0%
ST JOHNS	3	2	0	1	100.0%
ST LUCIE	25	0	1	23	95.8%
SANTA ROSA	6	0	0	6	100.0%
SARASOTA	10	0	0	10	100.0%
SEMINOLE	15	1	1	13	100.0%
SUMTER	4	0	1	3	100.0%
SUWANNEE	2	0	0	2	100.0%
VOLUSIA	22	2	1	18	94.7%
WAKULLA	2	0	0	2	100.0%
WALTON	5	0	0	5	100.0%
WASHINGTON	1	0	0	1	100.0%
FLORIDA	1,139	35	62	935	89.7%

Source: TIMS as of Apr 2003

Calculation of treatment completion rates is based on the number of cases that started treatment in 2001 and as of April 2003 completed therapy. *Cases identified as "Dead at Diagnosis" or "Died during treatment" were not included.*

**TABLE A-6. Counties with < 85 Percent Treatment Completion Rates  
January-December, 2001, Florida**

COUNTY	Cases	Dead at Diagnosis	Died during Treatment	Completed Treatment	% Completed Treatment
BROWARD	101	2	6	78	83.9%
CHARLOTTE	3	0	0	2	66.7%
CITRUS	4	1	0	2	66.7%
COLLIER	30	0	0	25	83.3%
DE SOTO	3	0	0	2	66.7%
HARDEE	2	0	0	1	50.0%
HIGHLANDS	6	0	0	4	66.7%
INDIAN RIVER	9	0	1	6	75.0%
LEON	13	0	0	10	76.9%
MANATEE	17	0	0	12	70.6%
OKALOOSA	5	0	0	4	80.0%
PALM BEACH	80	1	4	63	84.0%
PASCO	7	1	0	4	66.7%
Dept of Corrections	11	0	0	9	81.8%
FLORIDA	1,139	35	62	935	89.7%

Source: TIMS as of Apr 2003

**TABLE A-7. Counties with No Cases or Completion Rates Not Available  
January-December, 2001, Florida**

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

Source: TIMS as of Apr 2003

**TABLE A-8. Multi-Drug Resistant Cases  
Florida, 2002**

MDR based on resistance to both Isoniazid (INH) and Rifampin (RIF)

<b>Nation</b>	<b>Cases</b>
Colombia	1
Cuba	1
Ecuador	1
Haiti	2
Mexico	1
Philippines	1
Puerto Rico	1
United States	2

Source: TIMS as of Apr 2003

**TABLE A-9. Comparison of Treatment Modality and Provider Type  
Florida, 1997 and 2001**

Provider		Self	Directly Observed	Both	Unknown	Missing	TOTAL
		Year					
1997	Health Department	39	372	212	0	1	624 (46%)
	Private/Other	158	67	18	11	9	263 (19.4%)
	Both	91	107	263	2	1	464 (34.1%)
	Unknown	2	0	1	0	4	7 (0.5%)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1358</b>
2001	Health Department	15	408	298	4	8	733 (67.7%)
	Private/Other	46	51	10	4	10	121 (11.2%)
	Both	22	100	100	0	1	223 (20.5%)
	Unknown	0	1	1	0	4	6 (0.6 %)
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1083</b>

SOURCE: TIMS 2003

1997 case count as of Apr 2003 was 1393

2001 case count as of Apr 2003 was 1139

Difference in numbers due to patients still on therapy or cases not yet closed.

**TABLE A-10. 2002 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates by County**

<b>County</b>	<b>* Cases</b>	<b>* Population</b>	<b>* Incidence Rate/100,000</b>	<b>* Case Rank</b>
Alachua	10	226,962	4.4	20
Baker	0	22,877	0.0	51
Bay	18	152,898	11.8	14
Bradford	0	26,284	0.0	52
Brevard	10	494,908	2.0	18
Broward	105	1,687,288	6.2	2
Calhoun	2	13,175	15.2	40
Charlotte	3	148,427	2.0	35
Citrus	3	123,530	2.4	36
Clay	7	146,172	4.8	25
Collier	25	277,682	9.0	9
Columbia	4	58,341	6.9	32
DeSoto	4	33,624	11.9	33
Dixie	1	14,414	6.9	45
Duval	73	807,831	9.0	5
Escambia	24	299,989	8.0	10
Flagler	3	56,090	5.3	37
Franklin	0	11,388	0.0	53
Gadsden	8	45,709	17.5	23
Gilchrist	0	15,112	0.0	54
Glades	0	10,832	0.0	55
Gulf	2	15,699	12.7	41
Hamilton	0	13,900	0.0	56
Hardee	1	27,296	3.7	46
Hendry	3	37,147	8.1	38
Hernando	2	136,039	1.5	42
Highlands	4	89,986	4.4	34
Hillsborough	49	1,050,680	4.7	6
Holmes	1	18,930	5.3	47
Indian River	12	118,540	10.1	19
Jackson	1	48,019	2.1	48
Jefferson	0	13,479	0.0	57
Lafayette	0	7,089	0.0	58
Lake	5	228,948	2.2	29
Lee	21	469,113	4.5	11
Leon	19	249,089	7.6	13
Levy	0	36,015	0.0	59
Liberty	0	7,291	0.0	60
Madison	0	19,018	0.0	61

**TABLE A-10. 2002 Tuberculosis Incidence Rates by Counties-continued**

<b>County</b>	<b>* Cases</b>	<b>* Population</b>	<b>* Incidence Rate/100,000</b>	<b>* Case Rank</b>
Manatee	13	277,721	4.7	16
Marion	7	271,434	2.6	26
Martin	5	131,997	3.8	30
Miami-Dade	257	2,323,746	11.1	1
Monroe	8	81,345	9.8	24
Nassau	1	61,157	1.6	49
Okaloosa	10	176,660	5.7	21
Okeechobee	0	36,620	0.0	62
Orange	97	959,448	10.1	4
Osceola	7	187,197	3.7	27
Palm Beach	99	1,184,108	8.4	3
Pasco	7	360,397	1.9	28
Pinellas	40	938,745	4.3	7
Polk	28	507,154	5.5	8
Putnam	3	71,454	4.2	39
St. Johns	5	133,740	3.7	31
St. Lucie	17	204,112	8.3	15
Santa Rosa	0	125,611	0.0	63
Sarasota	13	341,225	3.8	17
Seminole	10	389,519	2.6	22
Sumter	1	59,753	1.7	50
Suwannee	2	36,662	5.5	43
Taylor	0	20,027	0.0	64
Union	0	13,828	0.0	65
Volusia	21	461,391	4.6	12
Wakulla	2	24,896	8.0	44
Walton	0	44,309	0.0	66
Washington	0	21,960	0.0	67
State Prisons	13	NA	NA	NA
<b>Florida</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>16,706,027</b>	<b>6.5</b>	

Source for Florida population: Demographic Estimating Database, updated 11/2001  
TIMS data used for rates

Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS) is a data base designed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to gather tuberculosis surveillance information so that it can be transmitted to the CDC for statistical and research purposes.

1. For questions regarding tuberculosis in correctional facilities or contact investigations within institutions please contact Ellen Murray, R.N. at [Ellen\\_Murray@doh.state.fl.us](mailto:Ellen_Murray@doh.state.fl.us) or 850.245.4350 ext 4316. Ms. Murray is a R.N. Consultant with the Bureau of TB and Refugee Health.

2. Excerpt from Florida's Healthy People 2010 initiative for tuberculosis.

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*Disclaimer*

*Due to rounding some percentages may not sum to 100%*

*All cases among Blacks refer to non-Hispanic Blacks*

*All cases among Whites refer to non-Hispanic Whites*

*Hispanics in this report can be of any race*

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For more information about tuberculosis or TB in Florida, please visit the FDOH/Bureau of Tuberculosis and Refugee Health website at [www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/tb/](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/tb/).

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