

Tuberculosis, Florida 2010

Slide	Narrative
Slide 1	<p><b>Tuberculosis Florida, 2010</b>  <b>Florida Department of Health</b>  <b>Division of Disease Control</b>  <b>Bureau of TB and Refugee Health</b>  <b>4052 Bald Cypress Way, BIN #A-20</b>  <b>Tallahassee, Florida 32399</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease%5Fctrl/tb/">http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease%5Fctrl/tb/</a></p> <p>The sources for the data in this presentation come from Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS); Health Management System (HMS)-2010 data only, and the Population estimates from Florida Legislature’s Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR). Please note that percentages have been rounded on some slides so the totals may not equal 100%.</p>
Slide 2	<p><b>Tuberculosis Cases</b>  <b>Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The number of tuberculosis (TB) cases in Florida from 1994-2010 have decreased overall from 1764 cases per year in 1994 to 835 cases in 2010.</p>
Slide 3	<p><b>Tuberculosis Rates</b>  <b>Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The TB rate for Florida in 1994 was 12.6 cases per 100,000 population and in 2010 the rate was 4.4. There has been a decline in the rate of TB in Florida since 1994.</p>
Slide 4	<p><b>TB Cases by Race</b>  <b>Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>Out of 835 cases in Florida for 2010, 53% were White, 35% were Black or African American, 11% were Asian. American Indian/Alaskan Native and Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian</p>

	combined were 1.0%, and the Other category composed 0%.
Slide 5	<p><b>TB Cases by Ethnicity Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>Out of 835 cases in Florida for 2010, 30% were Hispanic and 70% were Non-Hispanic if grouped by ethnicity.</p>
Slide 6	<p><b>Tuberculosis and Gender Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The number of TB cases in males and females have decreased overall from 1994-2010. In 1994, there were 1228 cases in males and 514 in females. In 2010, there were 531 cases in males and 304 cases in females. It is important to note that the decline seen in females over the years has not been as large as the fall in the number of cases found in males.</p>
Slide 7	<p><b>Tuberculosis by Age Group Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>The TB cases above (N=835) are grouped by age categories. Four percent of the cases fall in the 0-4 age group and 3% in the 5-14 year group. The 15-24 group account for 9% of the overall TB cases. Thirty-three percent fall in the 25-44 year old group, 35% fall into the 45-64 year old group, and 17% of the cases were 65 and over.</p>
Slide 8	<p><b>TB Case Rates by Age Group and Gender Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>When looking at TB case rates by age group and gender, males have a higher case rate than females for all age groups except in the 5-14 year age group where males and females are tied at 1.0 per 100,000 population and in the 15-24 year group where males were 2.9 vs. 3.1 per 100,000 population in females. The 25-44 year age group listed males at 6.4 cases per 100,000 population vs. females of 5.3 per 100,000 population. In the 45-64 year age group the case rate was 8.4 for males and 3.4 for females. The 65 and over group showed the greatest difference between the genders. Males had a rate of 7.5 cases per 100,000 population and females were at 2.0.</p>
Slide 9	<p><b>Pediatric Tuberculosis Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The total number of pediatric cases in Florida for 1994 was 67</p>

	<p>cases and 54 in 2010. The number of pediatric cases has fluctuated from 1994 – 2010 with the highest number found in 2004 at 76 cases and the lowest number recorded was in 2009 at 28 cases.</p>
Slide 10	<p><b>Tuberculosis Disease and Risk Factors Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The risk factors associated with TB disease captured from 1994-2010 were excess alcohol use (within a year of TB diagnosis), drug use (within a year of TB diagnosis), homelessness (within a year of TB diagnosis), and HIV co-infection. In 2010, there were 122 cases where excess alcohol use was a risk factor. Drug use was reported in 82 cases, homelessness in 52 cases and HIV co-infection was reported in 103 cases. Please note: multiple risk factors can be reported for a case and not all cases will have these select risk factors.</p>
Slide 11	<p><b>Tuberculosis by Occupation Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>Out of the 835 total TB cases reported in Florida for 2010, &lt;1% correctional facility employees, 2% were healthcare workers, 3% were migrant and/or seasonal workers, 24% listed occupation as other, 3% were retired, and 64% were unemployed, 2% were not seeking employment and 1% had an unknown occupation.</p>
Slide 12	<p><b>Reported TB Cases by Origin Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>Out of the 835 total TB cases reported in Florida for 2010, 50% were U.S.-born and 50% were Foreign-born. Out of the 50% foreign-born Haiti made up 12% of the cases and Mexico composed 7%. All other countries combined made up 31%. Note: Haiti and Mexico represent the top two foreign-born countries for TB cases in 2010.</p>
Slide 13	<p><b>Trends in TB Cases in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, FL, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The trend in TB cases in U.S.-born 1994-2010 has decreased significantly at a high of 1277 cases in 1994 to 409 cases in 2010. The foreign-born cases in the same time period have remained steady over the years starting with 430 cases in 1994</p>

	with an all time high at 526 cases in 2004 to 419 cases in 2010.
Slide 14	<p><b>TB Cases Among Foreign-born Persons Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The trend in TB cases 1994-2010 has decreased from 1742 cases in 1994 to 835 cases in 2010. However, the percentage of total cases among foreign-born cases during the same time period has increased from 27% in 1994 to 50% in 2010.</p>
Slide 15	<p><b>Foreign-born Tuberculosis Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>There were a total of 419 foreign-born cases of TB for 2010. The largest percentage of these cases comes from Haiti (24%), Other Countries (20%), and Mexico (15%). The remaining percent of cases come from Cuba (6%), the Philippines (5%), Guatemala (5%), Vietnam (5%), Honduras (5%), Peru (4%), Columbia (4%), Myanmar (4%), and India (3%).</p>
Slide 16	<p><b>Tuberculosis and Foreign-born “Big Six” Counties, 2010</b></p> <p>The number of foreign-born cases (FB) along with the percentage of each county’s overall case count is displayed on the current slide. Only the “Big Six” counties are listed for 2010. Miami-Dade reported a total of 108 (70%) of 154 cases that were FB. Duval had 25 (35%) 72 that were FB while Hillsborough had 43 (50%) FB of 86. There were 41 (59%) FB cases of 69 total cases in Broward county. Palm Beach had 44 (69%) of their 69 cases that were FB. Orange county had 30 (53%) of 57 cases that were FB.</p>
Slide 17	<p><b>Tuberculosis/HIV Co-Infection Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The number and percentage of TB/HIV co-infection cases have been on a downward trend from 1994-2010. In 1994, there were 399 TB/HIV cases (23% of overall TB cases) and in 2010, 103 TB/HIV co-infection cases (12% of overall TB cases) were reported for Florida.</p>
Slide 18	<p><b>TB/HIV Rates per 100,000 Population Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The TB/HIV co-infection rates per 100,000 population in Florida</p>

	have declined from a high of 2.6 in 1994 to 0.5 in 2010.
Slide 19	<p><b>Tuberculosis Cases by HIV Test Status, Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>HIV status was noted for each one of the 835 cases in 2010. Out of the 835 cases 6% were not offered a test, 9% refused testing, 71% were negative, 12% were positive, &lt;1% were indeterminate, 1% had a test done with results unknown, and it was unknown if 1% had an HIV test.</p>
Slide 20	<p><b>TB/HIV Cases by Gender Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>The number of TB/HIV co-infection cases has decreased from 1994-2010 among both men and women. In 1994, there were 300 men and 99 women that were TB/HIV co-infected cases. In 2010, the number of cases declined to 66 cases in men and 37 in women.</p>
Slide 21	<p><b>TB/HIV Cases by Age Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>Out of the 103 TB/HIV co-infected cases by age in 2010, no cases were in the 0-4 or 5-14 year group. However, the 15-24 year group composed 1% of the overall TB/HIV cases, 42% were in the 25-44 year age group, 50% fell in the 45-64 year age group and 8% were in the 65 and over group.</p>
Slide 22	<p><b>TB/HIV Cases by Race Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>Out of the 103 TB/HIV co-infected cases by race in 2010, 76% were Black/African-American, 23% were white, and 1% were Asian. These were the only race categories represented among co-infected cases.</p>
Slide 23	<p><b>TB/HIV among Foreign-born and U.S.-born, Florida, 1993-2010</b></p> <p>This chart depicts the number of TB/HIV co-infection cases among foreign-born and U.S.-born individuals in Florida from 1993-2010. In 1993, there were 418 TB cases of which 306 of those were foreign-born and 112 were U.S.-born cases. There was a continued decline in cases and in 2010, there were a total of 103 cases of which 67 were U.S. - born and 36 were foreign-born.</p>

Slide 24	<p><b>Homeless Tuberculosis Cases Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>This graphic depicts the homeless TB cases in Florida from 1994-2010. In 1994, there were 83 homeless cases and that number rose to a high of 140 cases in 1997. Since that time, there has been an overall decline in the number of these cases. The lowest number of homeless cases was reported in 2010 with a total of 52.</p>
Slide 25	<p><b>Tuberculosis in Correctional Facilities Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>There were 26 TB cases in 2010 that came from correctional facilities. Fifty percent of the cases were from state prison, 23% were from local jails, 23% were from federal prisons, and the remaining 4% came from other detention facilities.</p>
Slide 26	<p><b>Tuberculosis Cases by Site of Disease Florida, 2010</b></p> <p>If distinguishing between the different sites of disease for the 2010 TB cases, pulmonary composed the most frequent site at 80%, while extra pulmonary cases were 20% and both sites were listed in &lt;1% of the overall TB cases.</p>
Slide 27	<p><b>Anti-TB Drug Resistance* Florida, 1994-2010</b></p> <p>This graph displays the percentage of TB cases that are resistant to isoniazid (INH) alone and the cases resistant to both INH and rifampin (RIF) from 1994 to 2010. The percentage of INH resistance in 2010 was at 4%. The percentage of INH and RIF also known as Multi-drug resistance (MDR) was 0.8%.</p> <p>*Based on initial drug susceptibility testing.</p>