Reported Tuberculosis in the United States

Mycobacterium tuberculosis

2005

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Division of Tuberculosis Elimination
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Road NE
MS E-10
Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone: (404) 639-8116
Fax: (404) 639-8959
E-mail: TBInfo@cdc.gov
Web address: http://www.cdc.gov/tb/

Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS)

TIMS Help Desk: (404) 639-8444

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Division of Tuberculosis Elimination

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.....Julie L. Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases.....Mitchell L. Cohen, M.D.
Director

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.....Kevin Fenton, M.D., Ph.D.
Director

Division of Tuberculosis Elimination.....Kenneth G. Castro, M.D.
Director

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Outbreak Investigations Branch.....Thomas R. Navin, M.D.
Chief

Surveillance Team.....Valerie Robison, D.D.S., M.P.H., Ph.D.
Team Leader

Field Services and Evaluation Branch.....Zachary Taylor, M.D., M.S.
Chief

Data Management and Statistics Branch (proposed).....José E. Becerra, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief

Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by

Surveillance Team
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Outbreak Investigations Branch
Division of Tuberculosis Elimination
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Valerie Robison, D.D.S., M.P.H., Ph.D.
Sandy Althomsons, M.A., M.H.S.[1]
Robert Pratt, B.S.[1]
Elvin Magee, M.P.H., M.S.
Lilia P. Manangan, R.N., M.P.H.
Lori Armstrong, Ph.D.
Glenda T. Newell

Others contributing to the production of this publication:

Office of the Director

Michael Iademarco, M.D., M.P.H.

Information Technology and Statistics Branch
The Tuberculosis Information Management System
Development and Support Teams
Sandy Price, P.M.P.[1]
Bruce Bradley, M.P.A.
Stacey Parker[1]
Cristina Cooper, M.B.A.[1]
Jayasree Gopinath, M.C.A.[1]

Surveillance, Epidemiology, and Outbreak Investiagations Branch

Michele Hlavsa, R.N., M.P.H.

National Center for Health Marketing, Division of Creative Services

Brenda Holmes

Field Services and Evaluation Branch

Subroto Banerji, M.P.H.

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Preface

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 seven other jurisdictions in the Pacific and Caribbean). In January 1993, an expanded system was developed to collect additional information for each reported TB case in order to better monitor trends in TB and TB control. 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, 2005,* presents summary data for TB cases reported to DTBE, verified, and counted in 2005. It is similar to previous publications (see page xi, #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 2005. In the third section, TB case counts and case rates are presented by state and other jurisdictions 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, page 9, for further details) with tables of selected demographic and clinical characteristics. The sixth section provides TB counts and case rates by sex and age for the U.S.-affiliated Pacific Island jurisdictions (USAPI). These jurisdictions include Guam and American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, the three U.S.-affiliated nations: the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Finally, the seventh 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 at http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/.

To help interpret the data, an Executive Commentary (page 3) and Technical Notes (page 9) have been included. In addition, the current case definition (*MMWR* 1997;46 [No. RR 10]:40-41) and "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases" are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively (page 131). The recommendations for counting TB cases, which update the original January 1977 recommendations, were first published in *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 1996*.

After the publication of updated *Guidelines for Targeted Tuberculin Testing and Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection* in April 2000,[1] the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (DTBE), CDC, began receiving reports of serious adverse events (i.e., hospitalization or death) related to the use of a 2-month course of rifampin and pyrazinamide (RZ) for treatment of latent tuberculosis infection (TLTBI). Subsequently, DTBE requested and received reports and conducted on-site investigations of liver injury in persons on TLTBI, and treatment guidelines were revised accordingly.[2]

Severe adverse events among persons receiving TLTBI continue to be a public health concern, and data on the annual number and trends of such events are needed. To this end, DTBE organized a working group on TLTBI adverse events in September 2003. This working group was charged with the development of a national surveillance system with the following objectives:

- To assist public health officials, policy makers, and healthcare providers in the prevention of adverse events, and
- To serve as the basis for periodic evaluation of guidelines for TLTBI and revision of these guidelines as needed.

Development of the National System for Severe Adverse Events Associated with Treatment of LTBI is underway, and will include formal collaborations among CDC, FDA, and other participating agencies to ensure interagency notification of serious adverse events. Mechanisms for quality assurance and timely dissemination of data are also under development.

At present, DTBE urges health departments, hospices, hospitals, jails, prisons, and private medical offices to report all severe adverse events (e.g., liver injury, metabolic acidosis, anaphylaxis, seizure, and severe dermatitis) leading to hospitalization or death of a person receiving TLTBI that occurred after January 1, 2004, to DTBE by telephone (404) 639-8401 or e-mail (LManangan@cdc.gov).

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4. *Special Tuberculosis Projects, December 1966*. Atlanta: CDC; 1967.
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Reports from 1999 through 2005 are available on the Internet at http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/tb/surv/surv.htm.

State TB Statistics on the Internet*

AL	http://www.adph.org/tb/
AK	http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/id/tb.stm
AR	None
AZ	http://www.hs.state.az.us/phs/oids/stats/index.htm#TBStats
CA	http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ps/dcdc/TBCB/publications.html
CO	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/dc/tb/tbhome.html
CT	http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BCH/infectiousdise/tubercul.htm
DC	None
DE	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dph/dpc/tuberculosis.html
FL	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/tb/
GA	http://health.state.ga.us/epi/tuber.asp
HI	http://www.hawaii.gov/health/tb
IA	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/tb_control.asp
ID	None
IL	http://www.idph.state.il.us/health/infect/reportdis/tb.htm
IN	http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/tb
KS	http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/tb/statistical_information.html
KY	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/tb.htm
LA	http://www.oph.dhh.state.la.us/tuberculosis/index.html
MA	http://www.mass.gov/dph/cdc/tb/index.htm
MD	http://www.edcp.org/tb/index.html
ME	http://www.maine.gov/dhs/boh/ddc/tuberculosis.htm
MI	http://www.michigantb.org
MN	http://www.health.state.mn.us/tb
MO	http://dhss.mo.gov/Tuberculosis/
MT	http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/hpsd/Communicable-disease/commun-disease-index.htm
MS	None
ND	http://www.health.state.nd.us/disease/tb/
NC	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/tb
NE	http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/cod/Tuberculosis/tbindex.htm
NH	http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/BCDCS/LIBRARY/Data-Statistical+Report/tb-counties.htm
NJ	None
NM	None
NYC	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/tb/tb.shtml
NV	http://health2k.state.nv.us/tuberculosis/Trends.htm
NY	None
OH	http://www2.odh.ohio.gov/Data/Inf_Dis/TB/tb1.htm
OK	http://www.health.ok.gov/program/tb/index.html
OR	http://egov.oregon.gov/dhs/ph/tb/index.shtml
PA	http://www.health.state.pa.us/PHP/TB/tb.htm
RI	http://www.health.ri.gov/disease/communicable/tb/index.php
PR	http://www.salud.gov.pr/PDFs/Impresos/estFinalesTB-2003.pdf
SC	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/disease/tb
SD	http://www.state.sd.us/doh/TB/statistics.htm
TN	http://www2.state.tn.us/health/CEDS/tb/index.htm
TX	http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/tb
UT	http://health.utah.gov/els/hivaids/tb/tbrefugee.html
VA	http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/std/tbindex.asp
VT	None
WA	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/tb
WI	http://www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov/tb
WV	http://www.wvdhhr.org/idep/dsdc.asp
WY	http://wdh.state.wy.us/tb/index.asp

*As reported to CDC by U.S. reporting area TB programs as of July 2006. Includes responses from the reporting areas of New York City (NYC) and Puerto Rico (PR).

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Executive Commentary

Executive Commentary

Highlights of 2005 Report

Since 1953, through the cooperation of state and local health departments, CDC has collected information on the numbers of newly reported cases of TB disease in the United States. Currently, each individual TB case report (Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis, or RVCT) is submitted electronically to CDC's DTBE. The highlights of the 2005 report include

1. Updated case counts for each year from 1993 through 2004
2. Change in calculation of case rates for 2005 using unrounded figures
3. A new section of the report that was created this year contains information on U.S.-affiliated Pacific Island jurisdictions.
4. Case counts: 14,097 TB cases were reported to CDC from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, representing a 2.9% decrease from 2004
    - 20 states reported increases in case counts (Table 28)
    - California, New York, Texas, and Florida accounted for 48% of the overall 2005 national case total (Table 28)
    - For the second consecutive year, Hispanics (29%) exceeded non-Hispanic blacks (28%) as the racial/ethnic group with the largest percentage of total cases (Table 2)
    - Blacks or African-Americans represented 45% of TB cases in U.S.-born persons and accounted for more than one fifth of the overall national case total (Tables 17, 18)
    - Hispanics and Asians each represented 40% of TB cases in foreign-born persons and together accounted for almost 45% of the overall national case total (Tables 17, 18)
5. Case rates: The TB case rate declined from 4.9 to 4.8 per 100,000 population, representing a 3.8% decrease from 2004
    - 12 states and DC reported rates above the national average (Table 20)
    - 26 states met the definition for low incidence (≤3.5 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 20)
    - The TB case rate was 2.5 per 100,000 for U.S.-born persons and 21.9 for foreign-born persons (Table 5)
    - Asians and Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders continue to have the highest case rate among all racial and ethnic groups (Table 2)
6. Burden in the foreign-born: The proportion of all cases occurring in foreign-born persons was 55%
    - 22 states had ≥50% of total cases among foreign-born persons (Table 23)
    - 6 states had ≥70% of total cases among foreign-born persons (Table 23)
    - The top five countries of origin of foreign-born persons with TB were Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and China (Table 6)
7. Drug resistance: The proportion of cases with primary multidrug-resistant TB remained approximately 1.0% (Table 10)

Tuberculosis in the United States

The 14,097 TB cases reported to CDC for 2005 represented a 2.9% decrease from 2004 and a 47% decrease from 1992, when the number of cases and the case rate peaked during a resurgence in the United States. Compared with 2004, the TB case rate in 2005 declined 3.8% to 4.8 per 100,000. The decrease in the percent change of the annual case rate has slowed, from an annual average of 5.6% for 1993 through 2002 to an average of 3.1% for 2003 through 2005 (Table 1).

The proportion of total cases occurring in foreign-born persons has been increasing since 1993. In 2005, the proportion of total cases occurring in the foreign-born was 55%, constituting a majority of cases for the fourth consecutive year. Additionally, the case rate among foreign-born persons was more than eight times higher than among U.S.-born persons (Table 5).

Tuberculosis deaths decreased 6.9%, from 711 deaths in 2003 to 662 deaths in 2004. (Table 1).

Age and Race/Ethnicity

TB case rates, which have been declining since 1993, varied by factors such as age, race/ethnicity, and nativity. The largest declines occurred in children under 15 years of age (from 2.9 per 100,000 in 1993 to 1.4 in 2005), as well as in adults aged 25 to 44 years (from 11.5 to 5.6), 45 to 64 years (from 12.4 to 5.7), and 65 years and older (from 17.7 to 7.7), each group's rate having decreased approximately 50%. The case rate declined by 27% in those 15 to 24 years of age (from 5.0 to 3.7) (Table 4).

In 2003, the race/ethnicity category, "non-Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander," was split into two categories: "non-Hispanic Asian" and "non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." In 2005, non-Hispanic Asians had the highest TB rate, 25.8 per 100,000, which was down from 29.6 in 2003; non-Hispanic native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders had the second-highest TB case rate (13.8), down from 16.4 in 2003 (Table 2).

TB rates declined at least 50% from 1993 through 2005 in the other racial/ethnic groups: among non-Hispanic whites from 3.6 to 1.3, among non-Hispanic blacks from 28.5 to 10.9, among Hispanics from 19.9 to 9.5, and among non-Hispanic American Indians and Alaska Natives from 13.9 to 6.9 (Table 2).

Nativity

In 1993, 69% of reported cases were among U.S.-born persons (7.4 cases per 100,000), whereas 29% were in foreign-born persons (34.0 per 100,000). In comparison, in 2005, 55% of reported cases occurred among foreign-born persons, and the respective case rates were 2.5 per 100,000 for U.S.-born persons and 21.9 per 100,000 for foreign-born persons (Table 5).

Cases among persons born in the United States decreased by 63%, from 17,422 in 1993 to 6,371 in 2005. However, among foreign-born persons, the annual case count has fluctuated between 7,404 and 7,989 during the same time period.

The number of states that have ≥50% of their annual total of reported TB cases among foreign-born persons increased from five in 1993 to 22 in 2005. Of these 22 states, six (California, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Utah) had ≥70% of their annual state case totals among foreign-born persons in 2005, a decrease from 11 states in 2003[1] (Table 23).

Country of Origin and World Region

From 2001 through 2005, the top five countries of origin of foreign-born persons with TB were Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and China (Table 6). However, fluxes in immigration patterns are leading to changes in the distribution of TB cases by global region of

origin.[2] In 2005, of the 7,693 cases of TB in foreign-born persons, 45% occurred among persons from the Americas (Central and South America or the Caribbean), and 29% were in persons from the Western Pacific. During 1993 through 2005, the proportion of cases among persons from the Eastern Mediterranean increased (3% in 1993 and 5% in 2005) and almost doubled among persons from Southeast Asia (6% in 1993 and 11% in 2005), while the proportion of cases among persons from Africa more than tripled (2% in 1993 and 7% in 2005) (Table 19).

Multidrug-Resistant TB

Since 1993, when the case report was expanded to include drug-susceptibility results, the proportion of patients with primary MDR TB (no previous TB and multidrug resistant, defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin) has decreased from 2.5% to 1.0%. Among the 95 MDR TB cases reported for 2005, 18 were in U.S.-born persons. Since 1998, the percentage of U.S.-born patients with MDR TB has remained ≤0.7%. However, of the total number of reported primary MDR TB cases, the proportion occurring in foreign-born persons increased from 26% (105 of 410) in 1993 to 80% (76 of 95) in 2005 (Table 10).

Tuberculosis Therapy

The proportion of TB patients placed on an initial treatment regimen of three or more drugs increased during 1993 through 2005 (Table 12). 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 2003, the latest year for which complete outcome data are available (Table 12).

Summary

Essential elements for controlling TB in the United States include sufficient local resources, interventions targeted to populations with the highest TB rates, and continued collaborative efforts with other nations to reduce TB globally.[3]

During 1993 through 2005, 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. Despite the decreased case rate among foreign-born persons, more than half of the TB cases in the United States in 2005 occurred in this population, and the case rate was more than 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 systematically monitoring and evaluating the screening process; 2) strengthen the current notification system that alerts local health departments about the arrival of immigrants or refugees who have suspected TB to enhance the evaluation and treatment of such persons; 3) improve coordination of TB control activities between the United States and Mexico to ensure completion of treatment among TB patients who cross the border; 4) test recent arrivals from high-incidence countries for latent TB infection and treat them to completion; and 5) survey foreign-born TB patients in the United States to determine opportunities for improving prevention and control interventions. In addition, CDC continues to strengthen collaborations with international partners, including the Stop TB Partnership of the World Health Organization, to improve TB control in high-incidence countries.[3]

Accelerating progress in national TB elimination activities, however, will require broader prevention efforts in other population risk groups such as African or Asian 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 needed to

respond to cases when they occur.[4] CDC has recently updated its comprehensive national action plan to reflect the alignment of its priorities with the 2000 Institute of Medicine report on TB[5] and updated major TB guidelines.[5,6,7,8,9] These updates also ensure that priority prevention activities are undertaken with optimal collaboration and coordination among national and international public health partners.[10]

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Technical Notes

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 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]:40–41).

Cases may be verified using the laboratory or the clinical case definition. A case may be verified by the laboratory case definition either by 1) isolation of Mycobacterium 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: 1) a positive tuberculin skin test result, 2) other signs and symptoms compatible with TB, such as an abnormal, unstable (worsening or improving) chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease, 3) treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications, and 4) 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 (DOT), 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–present). 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 2005 (and for 2003, Tables 39–44) and the trend data for 1993–2005 (Tables 1–14) were received at CDC by April 1, 2006.

Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy

Tables 12, 41, 43, and 44 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

[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 U.S. Virgin Islands.

Thoracic Society/CDC/Infectious Diseases Society of America 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 41, the first column shows the total number of cases reported during 2003. 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 (those under 15 years of age) 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 12 presents data only for the category of therapy of 1 year or less indicated.

In Table 41, 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 <1 year) and for COT, regardless of duration (i.e., duration of therapy <1 year, >1 year, or unknown). For COT <1 year, the numerator included only those patients completing therapy in <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 total eligible patients. 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 12 provides rates for COT <1 year and for COT, regardless of duration, only for the group with an indicated therapy of 1 year or less. Table 43 presents rates of COT by ethnicity and non-Hispanic race, and by state for those in whom therapy less than 1 year was indicated.

Site of TB Disease

Miliary disease is classified as both an extrapulmonary and a pulmonary form of TB (Tables 8, 9, 26, 27, and 47). 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 Status

Table 37 shows information on HIV status for persons with TB aged 25–44 years, the age group in which 73% of AIDS cases occur (CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report 2003; 15). The information on HIV status for TB cases reported in 2005 is incomplete. Reasons for incomplete reporting of HIV test results to the national TB surveillance system include concerns about confidentiality, which may limit the exchange of data between TB and HIV/AIDS programs; laws

[2]CDC. Treatment of Tuberculosis, American Thoracic Society, CDC, and the Infectious Diseases Society of America. MMWR 2003;52(No.RR-11):1-77.

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 HIV counseling, testing, and referral 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 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 may overrepresent or underrepresent 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 2005. 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 2003. In addition, trend data are presented in Tables 1 through 14. 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. In contrast to previous annual summaries, in which TB case counts for preceding years were not updated, the current summary reflects updated information on the numbers of cases of confirmed TB for each year from 1993 to 2004. Therefore, case counts for these years differ from those reported in the annual summaries previously published. 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 B: "Recommendations for Counting Reported Tuberculosis Cases").

Tables 46 through 50 present data by metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) with an estimated 2005 population of 500,000 or more. MSAs are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, and the definitions effective as of December 2004 were used for this publication (www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). The MSA definitions apply to all areas except the six New England states; for these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMAs) are used. MSAs 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 20 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. However, the TB cases and case rates for the Washington, D.C., MSA (Table 46) 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) postcensal estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau. Specifically, in Tables 1 and 20, the U.S. total populations for 2000 to 2005 were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico (July 1, 2000–July 1, 2005).[3] In 2003, two modifications were made to the RVCT form: 1) entries for multiple race (two or more races reported for a person) were allowed, and 2) the previous category of Asian/Pacific Islander was divided into "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander." To calculate rates in Tables 2 and 3, denominators for 2000 to 2005 were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005.[4] To calculate rates for Table 4, denominators were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005.[5] Denominators for computing 2005 rates in Table 16 were obtained from U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2005.[6] In 2004, the method for calculating the annual percentage change in the TB case rate was modified. In contrast to methods used in previous summaries, unrounded figures are now applied to calculate the percentage change in the case rate, providing a greater degree of precision and accuracy than in the past. Percent change in tuberculosis death rates continues to be calculated with rounded figures, as provided by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

In Table 5, the populations for U.S.-born and foreign-born persons for 1993 and 1994 were obtained from Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990, to July 1, 1999.[7] Denominators for computing the 1995–2005 rates were based on extrapolations from the U.S. Census Current Population Survey (March Supplement).

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 number of deaths for 2004 (preliminary) was obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 54, No. 19, June 28, 2006. For previous years, official tuberculosis mortality statistics were compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. The number of deaths for 2005 was not available at the time of this publication.

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[3] http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2005-01.xls
[4] http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC_EST2005/NC-EST2005-03.xls
[5] http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC_EST2005/NC-EST2005-01.xls
[6] http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC_EST2005-ALLDATA-R-Files12.txt
[7] http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt

Morbidity Trend Tables United States

Table 1. Tuberculosis Cases, Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Deaths, and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, and Percent Change: United States, 1953–2005

	Tuberculosis Cases				Tuberculosis Deaths			
			Percent Change				Percent Change	
Year	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1953	84,304	52.6	--	--	19,707	12.4	--	--
1954	79,775	48.9	- 5.4	- 7.0	16,527	10.2	-16.1	-17.7
1955	77,368	46.6	- 3.0	- 4.7	15,016	9.1	- 9.1	-10.8
1956	69,895	41.4	- 9.7	-11.2	14,137	8.4	- 5.9	- 7.7
1957	67,149	39.0	- 3.9	- 5.8	13,390	7.8	- 5.3	- 7.1
1958	63,534	36.3	- 5.4	- 6.9	12,417	7.1	- 7.3	- 9.0
1959	57,535	32.4	- 9.4	-10.7	11,474	6.5	- 7.6	- 8.5
1960	55,494	30.7	- 3.5	- 5.2	10,866	6.0	- 5.3	- 7.7
1961	53,726	29.2	- 3.2	- 4.9	9,938	5.4	- 8.5	-10.0
1962	53,315	28.6	- 0.8	- 2.1	9,506	5.1	- 4.3	- 5.6
1963	54,042	28.6	+ 1.4	0.0	9,311	4.9	- 2.1	- 3.9
1964	50,874	26.5	- 5.9	- 7.3	8,303	4.3	-10.8	-12.2
1965	49,016	25.2	- 3.7	- 4.9	7,934	4.1	- 4.4	- 4.7
1966	47,767	24.3	- 2.5	- 3.6	7,625	3.9	- 3.9	- 4.9
1967	45,647	23.0	- 4.4	- 5.3	6,901	3.5	- 9.5	-10.3
1968	42,623	21.2	- 6.6	- 7.8	6,292	3.1	- 8.8	-11.4
1969	39,120	19.3	- 8.2	- 9.0	5,567	2.8	-11.5	- 9.7
1970	37,137	18.1	- 5.1	- 6.2	5,217	2.6	- 6.3	- 7.1
1971	35,217	17.0	- 5.2	- 6.1	4,501	2.2	-13.7	-15.4
1972	32,882	15.7	- 6.6	- 7.6	4,376	2.1	- 2.8	- 4.5
1973	30,998	14.6	- 5.7	- 7.0	3,875	1.8	-11.4	-14.5
1974	30,122	14.1	- 2.8	- 3.4	3,513	1.7	- 9.3	- 5.6
1975	33,989	15.7	--	--	3,333	1.6	- 5.1	- 5.9
1976	32,105	14.7	- 5.5	- 6.4	3,130	1.5	- 6.1	- 6.3
1977	30,145	13.7	- 6.1	- 6.8	2,968	1.4	- 5.2	- 6.7
1978	28,521	12.8	- 5.4	- 6.6	2,914	1.3	- 1.8	- 7.1
1979	27,669	12.3	- 3.0	- 3.9	2,007 [1]	0.9[1]	-31.1[1]	30.8[1]
1980	27,749	12.2	+ 0.3	- 0.8	1,978	0.9	- 1.4	0.0
1981	27,373	11.9	- 1.4	- 2.5	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	9.5	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	1,782	0.7	+ 1.7	0.0
1987	22,517	9.3	- 1.1	- 2.1	1,755	0.7	- 1.5	0.0
1988	22,436	9.2	- 0.4	- 1.1	1,921	0.8	+ 9.5	+14.3
1989	23,495	9.5	+ 4.7	+ 3.3	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	10.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.1	1,705	0.7	- 0.5	0.0
1993	25,108	9.7	- 5.9	- 7.1	1,631	0.6	- 4.3	-14.3
1994	24,205	9.2	- 3.6	- 4.8	1,478	0.6	- 9.4	0.0
1995	22,727	8.5	- 6.1	- 7.2	1,336	0.5	- 9.6	-16.7
1996	21,210	7.9	- 6.7	- 7.8	1,202	0.5	-10.0	0.0
1997	19,751	7.2	- 6.9	- 8.0	1,166	0.4	- 3.0	-20.0
1998	18,287	6.6	- 7.4	- 8.5	1,112	0.4	- 4.6	0.0
1999	17,501	6.3	- 4.3	- 5.4	930	0.3	-16.4	-25.0
2000	16,309	5.8	- 6.8	- 7.9	776	0.3	-16.6	0.0
2001	15,946	5.6	-2.2	-3.2	764	0.3	-1.5	0.0
2002	15,056	5.2	-5.6	-6.5	784	0.3	+2.6	0.0
2003	14,840	5.1	-1.4	-2.4	711	0.2	-9.3	-33.3
2004	14,515	4.9	-2.2	-3.1	662 [2]	0.2[2]	-6.9[2]	0.0[2]
2005	14,097	4.8	-2.9	-3.8	...	...	...	...

[1]The large decrease in death rate 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.

[2]Preliminary data obtained from National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 54, No. 19, June 28, 2006. For previous years, official tuberculosis mortality statistics were compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. Percent change in tuberculosis death rates is calculated with rounded figures. See Technical Notes (page 9).

Note: 1993 to 2005 tuberculosis case counts and rates updated as of March 29, 2006, using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1990–1999 (ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/health_statistics/nchs/datasets/nvss/bridgepop/documentationbridgedintercena1.doc) (accessed June 6, 2006) and Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico (July 1, 2000– July 1, 2005) (www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2005-01.xls) (accessed June 6, 2006). Percentage change results reported to one decimal. Ellipses indicate data not available. 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, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Hispanic Ethnicity and non-Hispanic Race: United States, 1993–2005

Year	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]			Non-Hispanic																										
					Multiple Race[2]			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian[3]			Asian or Pacific Islander[4]			Black or African American			Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander[5]			White			Unknown or Missing		
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	
1993	25,108	5,140	(20)	19.9	…	…	…	271	(1)	13.9	…	…	…	3,700	(15)	44.1	8,942	(36)	28.5	…	…	…	6,890	(27)	3.6	165	(1)	
1994	24,205	5,016	(21)	18.6	…	…	…	327	(1)	16.4	…	…	…	3,842	(16)	43.8	8,370	(35)	26.2	…	…	…	6,561	(27)	3.4	89	(0)	
1995	22,727	4,831	(21)	17.2	…	…	…	320	(1)	15.7	…	…	…	4,000	(18)	43.5	7,549	(33)	23.2	…	…	…	5,958	(26)	3.1	69	(0)	
1996	21,210	4,489	(21)	15.2	…	…	…	286	(1)	13.6	…	…	…	3,816	(18)	39.7	7,092	(33)	21.5	…	…	…	5,481	(26)	2.8	46	(0)	
1997	19,751	4,217	(21)	13.6	…	…	…	264	(1)	12.3	…	…	…	3,827	(19)	38.1	6,600	(33)	19.6	…	…	…	4,822	(24)	2.5	21	(0)	
1998	18,287	4,091	(22)	12.6	…	…	…	254	(1)	11.5	…	…	…	3,637	(20)	34.7	5,816	(32)	17.0	…	…	…	4,473	(24)	2.3	16	(0)	
1999	17,501	3,865	(22)	11.4	…	…	…	243	(1)	10.7	…	…	…	3,606	(21)	32.9	5,544	(32)	16.0	…	…	…	4,216	(24)	2.1	27	(0)	
2000	16,309	3,804	(23)	10.7	…	…	…	232	(1)	9.9	…	…	…	3,462	(21)	30.2	5,145	(32)	14.6	…	…	…	3,636	(22)	1.8	30	(0)	
2001	15,946	4,009	(25)	10.8	…	…	…	227	(1)	9.6	…	…	…	3,556	(22)	29.9	4,772	(30)	13.4	…	…	…	3,339	(21)	1.7	43	(0)	
2002	15,056	3,974	(26)	10.3	…	…	…	180	(1)	7.5	…	…	…	3,301	(22)	26.8	4,321	(29)	12.0	…	…	…	2,959	(20)	1.5	321	(2)	
2003	14,840	4,119	(28)	10.3	38	(0)	1.0	178	(1)	8.2	3,459	(23)	29.6	…	…	…	4,154	(28)	11.7	64	(0)	16.4	2,789	(19)	1.4	39	(0)	
2004	14,515	4,191	(29)	10.1	34	(0)	0.9	157	(1)	7.1	3,332	(23)	27.6	…	…	…	4,077	(28)	11.3	65	(0)	16.3	2,632	(18)	1.3	27	(0)	
2005	14,097	4,043	(29)	9.5	46	(0)	1.2	153	(1)	6.9	3,209	(23)	25.8	…	…	…	3,954	(28)	10.9	56	(0)	13.8	2,581	(18)	1.3	55	(0)	

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003. Does not include persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity.
[3]Asian race first reported in 2003.
[4]Asian or Pacific Islander race reported 1993–2002.
[5]Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race first reported in 2003.

Note: Previously published rates for 1993–1999 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm). Denominators for computing 2000–2005 case rates were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2005/NC-EST2005-03.xls) (accessed June 1, 2006).

Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race.

Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.

See Technical Notes (page 9).

See Surveillance Slides #8 and #9.

Zero % (0) denotes <1%.

Table 3. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Race Only: United States, 1993–2005

Year	Total Cases	Multiple Race[1]			American Indian or Alaska Native			Asian[2]			Asian or Pacific Islander[3]			Black or African American			Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander[4]			White			Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25,108	…	…	…	276	(1)	12.1	…	…	…	3,737	(15)	42.4	9,139	(36)	28.0	…	…	…	11,918	(47)	5.5	38	(0)
1994	24,205	…	…	…	336	(1)	14.2	…	…	…	3,862	(16)	42.0	8,621	(36)	25.9	…	…	…	11,346	(47)	5.2	40	(0)
1995	22,727	…	…	…	328	(1)	13.4	…	…	…	4,022	(18)	41.9	7,759	(34)	22.9	…	…	…	10,561	(46)	4.8	57	(0)
1996	21,210	…	…	…	293	(1)	11.6	…	…	…	3,847	(18)	38.4	7,289	(34)	21.2	…	…	…	9,757	(46)	4.4	24	(0)
1997	19,751	…	…	…	277	(1)	10.5	…	…	…	3,859	(20)	36.9	6,788	(34)	19.4	…	…	…	8,813	(45)	3.9	14	(0)
1998	18,287	…	…	…	263	(1)	9.6	…	…	…	3,663	(20)	33.6	5,961	(33)	16.7	…	…	…	8,379	(46)	3.7	21	(0)
1999	17,501	…	…	…	253	(1)	8.9	…	…	…	3,621	(21)	31.9	5,659	(32)	15.6	…	…	…	7,927	(45)	3.5	41	(0)
2000	16,309	…	…	…	242	(1)	8.1	…	…	…	3,488	(21)	29.4	5,268	(32)	14.3	…	…	…	7,284	(45)	3.2	27	(0)
2001	15,946	…	…	…	237	(1)	7.8	…	…	…	3,592	(23)	29.2	4,879	(31)	13.1	…	…	…	7,209	(45)	3.1	29	(0)
2002	15,056	…	…	…	204	(1)	6.6	…	…	…	3,373	(22)	26.4	4,552	(30)	12.1	…	…	…	6,895	(46)	2.9	32	(0)
2003	14,840	51	(0)	1.2	192	(1)	6.9	3,509	(24)	29.4	…	…	…	4,249	(29)	11.5	66	(0)	13.3	6,747	(45)	2.9	26	(0)
2004	14,515	45	(0)	1.0	164	(1)	5.8	3,365	(23)	27.3	…	…	…	4,193	(29)	11.2	67	(0)	13.3	6,651	(46)	2.8	30	(0)
2005	14,097	55	(0)	1.2	168	(1)	5.9	3,265	(23)	25.7	…	…	…	4,074	(29)	10.7	60	(0)	11.6	6,438	(46)	2.7	37	(0)

[1]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
[2]Asian race first reported in 2003.
[3]Asian or Pacific Islander race reported 1993–2002.
[4]Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander race first reported in 2003.

Note: Previously published rates for 1993–1999 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm). Denominators for computing 2000–2005 case rates were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic or Latino Origin for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2005/NC-EST2005-03.xls) (accessed June 1, 2006).
Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race.
Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slides #8 and #9.
Zero % (0) denotes <1%.

Table 4. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Age Group: United States, 1993–2005

Year	Total Cases	0–14			15–24			25–44			45–64			≥65			Unk.[1]	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25,108	1663	(7)	2.9	1,823	(7)	5.0	9,586	(38)	11.5	6,197	(25)	12.4	5,820	(23)	17.7	19	(0)
1994	24,205	1659	(7)	2.9	1,833	(8)	5.0	9,043	(37)	10.7	6,125	(25)	11.9	5,539	(23)	16.6	6	(0)
1995	22,727	1536	(7)	2.6	1,698	(7)	4.6	8,201	(36)	9.7	5,960	(26)	11.3	5,327	(23)	15.8	5	(0)
1996	21,210	1356	(6)	2.3	1,637	(8)	4.4	7,564	(36)	8.9	5,572	(26)	10.2	5,076	(24)	14.9	5	(0)
1997	19,751	1250	(6)	2.1	1,675	(8)	4.5	6,885	(35)	8.0	5,277	(27)	9.4	4,663	(24)	13.6	1	(0)
1998	18,287	1077	(6)	1.8	1,542	(8)	4.1	6,335	(35)	7.4	4,956	(27)	8.5	4,377	(24)	12.6	0	(0)
1999	17,501	1039	(6)	1.7	1,518	(9)	3.9	6,063	(35)	7.1	4,858	(28)	8.0	4,020	(23)	11.6	3	(0)
2000	16,309	964	(6)	1.6	1,617	(10)	4.1	5,575	(34)	6.6	4,636	(28)	7.4	3,516	(22)	10.0	1	(0)
2001	15,946	929	(6)	1.5	1,597	(10)	4.0	5,609	(35)	6.6	4,516	(28)	7.0	3,293	(21)	9.3	2	(0)
2002	15,056	944	(6)	1.6	1,496	(10)	3.7	5,287	(35)	6.3	4,182	(28)	6.3	3,143	(21)	8.8	4	(0)
2003	14,840	913	(6)	1.5	1,572	(11)	3.8	5,074	(34)	6.0	4,283	(29)	6.2	2,995	(20)	8.3	3	(0)
2004	14,515	959	(7)	1.6	1,602	(11)	3.8	4,942	(34)	5.9	4,195	(29)	5.9	2,816	(19)	7.8	1	(0)
2005	14,097	863	(6)	1.4	1,542	(11)	3.7	4,743	(34)	5.6	4,133	(29)	5.7	2,816	(20)	7.7	0	(0)

[1]Includes unknown and missing.

Note: Previously published rates for 1993–1999 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popridge.htm) (accessed June 1, 2006). Denominators for computing 2000–2005 case rates were obtained from the Annual Estimates of the Population by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups for the United States: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2005 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/NC-EST2005/NC-EST2005-01.xls) (accessed June 1, 2006).
Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
Zero % (0) denotes <1%.
See Surveillance Slides #5 and #6.

Table 5. Tuberculosis Cases, Percentages, and Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Origin of Birth: United States, 1993–2005

Year	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons			Foreign-born Persons[1]			Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25,108	17,422	(69)	7.4	7,404	(29)	34.0	282	(1)
1994	24,205	16,171	(67)	6.8	7,741	(32)	34.6	293	(1)
1995	22,727	14,646	(64)	6.2	7,987	(35)	32.6	94	(0)
1996	21,210	13,315	(63)	5.6	7,726	(36)	31.5	169	(1)
1997	19,751	11,879	(60)	4.9	7,742	(39)	30.0	130	(1)
1998	18,287	10,632	(58)	4.4	7,599	(42)	28.9	56	(0)
1999	17,501	9,806	(56)	4.0	7,602	(43)	28.7	93	(1)
2000	16,309	8,670	(53)	3.5	7,596	(47)	25.3	43	(0)
2001	15,946	7,891	(49)	3.2	7,989	(50)	25.1	66	(0)
2002	15,056	7,298	(48)	2.9	7,700	(51)	23.7	58	(0)
2003	14,840	6,881	(46)	2.7	7,911	(53)	23.6	48	(0)
2004	14,515	6,670	(46)	2.6	7,820	(54)	22.8	25	(0)
2005	14,097	6,371	(45)	2.5	7,693	(55)	21.9	33	(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.

Note: Denominators for computing rates for years 1993–1994 were obtained from Quarterly Estimates of the United States Foreign-born and Native Resident Populations: April 1, 1990–July 1, 1999, located at http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt (accessed June 7, 2006). Denominators for computing the 1995–2005 rates are based on the Current Population Survey (March Supplement). Denominators for 1993–2002 were provided by the Ethnic and Hispanic Statistics Branch, Populations Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Survey. Denominators for 2003–2005 were provided by the U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, Immigration Statistics Staff, Population Division.
Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
Zero % (0) denotes <1%.
See Surveillance Slides #11 through #16.

Table 6. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages Among Foreign-born Persons[1] by the Top 30 Countries[2] of Origin of Birth: United States, 2001–2005

Country of Origin	Year									
	2005		2004		2003		2002		2001	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Total Cases	**7693**	**(100)**	**7820**	**(100)**	**7911**	**(100)**	**7700**	**(100)**	**7989**	**(100)**
Mexico	1,942	(25)	1,987	(25)	2,028	(26)	1,897	(25)	1,865	(23)
Philippines	829	(11)	828	(11)	914	(12)	868	(11)	911	(11)
Vietnam	577	(8)	619	(8)	661	(8)	657	(9)	631	(8)
India	567	(7)	561	(7)	603	(8)	584	(8)	613	(8)
China	392	(5)	350	(4)	372	(5)	356	(5)	434	(5)
Haiti	238	(3)	248	(3)	264	(3)	264	(3)	254	(3)
Korea, Rep.	173	(2)	219	(3)	194	(2)	210	(3)	208	(3)
Guatemala	209	(3)	191	(2)	172	(2)	149	(2)	139	(2)
Ecuador	155	(2)	159	(2)	159	(2)	149	(2)	164	(2)
Peru	154	(2)	159	(2)	157	(2)	151	(2)	143	(2)
Ethiopia	154	(2)	169	(2)	142	(2)	131	(2)	161	(2)
Somalia	147	(2)	139	(2)	105	(1)	142	(2)	165	(2)
El Salvador	142	(2)	125	(2)	116	(1)	152	(2)	158	(2)
Honduras	165	(2)	112	(1)	124	(2)	135	(2)	137	(2)
Cambodia	107	(1)	107	(1)	118	(1)	75	(1)	83	(1)
Dominican Republic	76	(1)	104	(1)	96	(1)	91	(1)	91	(1)
Lao, PDR	84	(1)	88	(1)	73	(1)	89	(1)	102	(1)
Pakistan	77	(1)	89	(1)	91	(1)	80	(1)	93	(1)
Kenya	65	(1)	68	(1)	79	(1)	80	(1)	83	(1)
Colombia	37	(0)	68	(1)	58	(1)	52	(1)	70	(1)
Cuba	55	(1)	56	(1)	49	(1)	58	(1)	58	(1)
Thailand	73	(1)	62	(1)	45	(1)	33	(0)	44	(1)
Indonesia	57	(1)	36	(0)	54	(1)	53	(1)	52	(1)
Nigeria	36	(0)	51	(1)	56	(1)	55	(1)	54	(1)
Liberia	64	(1)	54	(1)	30	(0)	26	(0)	44	(1)
Burma	39	(1)	41	(1)	31	(0)	38	(0)	40	(1)
Russia	43	(1)	28	(0)	30	(0)	38	(0)	47	(1)
Sudan	33	(0)	45	(1)	32	(0)	23	(0)	49	(1)
Bangladesh	34	(0)	38	(0)	29	(0)	34	(0)	45	(1)
Nepal	32	(0)	48	(1)	39	(0)	28	(0)	26	(0)
All Others[3]	937	(13)	971	(13)	990	(14)	1,002	(13)	1,025	(10)

[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]The top 30 countries were selected based on their ranked 5-year average number of TB cases.
[3] Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin. Excludes missing.
Note: Zero (0) denotes <1%.
Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.

Table 7. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages Among Adult[1] Foreign-born Persons[2] by Country of Origin and Years in the United States Before TB Diagnosis, Top 30 Countries: United States, 2005 and 1995

Country of Origin[3]	2005 Total Cases	2005 <1 Year		2005 1–4 Years		2005 ≥5 Years		2005 Unknown		Country of Origin[3]	1995 Total Cases	1995 <1 Year		1995 1–4 Years		1995 ≥5 Years		1995 Unknown	
		No. of Years in U.S.[4]										No. of Years in U.S.[4]							
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mexico	1871	287	(15)	380	(20)	937	(50)	267	(14)	Mexico	1651	203	(12)	218	(13)	631	(38)	599	(36)
Philippines	814	186	(23)	122	(15)	415	(51)	91	(11)	Philippines	1021	299	(29)	148	(14)	310	(30)	264	(26)
Viet Nam	572	102	(18)	52	(9)	327	(57)	91	(16)	Viet Nam	976	317	(32)	221	(23)	218	(22)	220	(23)
India	560	102	(18)	149	(27)	255	(46)	54	(10)	China	387	39	(10)	64	(17)	151	(39)	133	(34)
China	387	57	(15)	69	(18)	213	(55)	48	(12)	India	380	57	(15)	65	(17)	115	(30)	143	(38)
Haiti	233	27	(12)	57	(24)	125	(54)	24	(10)	Haiti	352	38	(11)	39	(11)	82	(23)	193	(55)
Guatemala	202	50	(25)	65	(32)	69	(34)	18	(9)	Korea, Rep of	279	28	(10)	41	(15)	108	(39)	102	(37)
Korea, Rep of	171	8	(5)	24	(14)	110	(64)	29	(17)	Dominican Republic	165	38	(23)	16	(10)	47	(28)	64	(39)
Honduras	157	49	(31)	50	(32)	54	(34)	4	(3)	Guatemala	144	17	(12)	41	(28)	49	(34)	37	(26)
Ecuador	153	22	(14)	68	(44)	44	(29)	19	(12)	El Salvador	133	6	(5)	30	(23)	59	(44)	38	(29)
Peru	150	19	(13)	58	(39)	53	(35)	20	(13)	Cambodia	128	12	(9)	11	(9)	69	(54)	36	(28)
Ethiopia	147	38	(26)	54	(37)	44	(30)	11	(7)	Lao, PDR	125	12	(10)	9	(7)	54	(43)	50	(40)
El Salvador	136	29	(21)	23	(17)	64	(47)	20	(15)	Cuba	117	6	(5)	1	(1)	33	(28)	77	(66)
Somalia	126	57	(45)	30	(24)	31	(25)	8	(6)	Peru	117	19	(16)	22	(19)	36	(31)	40	(34)
Cambodia	106	9	(8)	9	(8)	81	(76)	7	(7)	Ecuador	102	18	(18)	23	(23)	23	(23)	38	(37)
Lao, PDR	84	8	(10)	5	(6)	58	(69)	13	(15)	Honduras	95	14	(15)	26	(27)	24	(25)	31	(33)
Dominican Republic	74	12	(16)	10	(14)	46	(62)	6	(8)	Pakistan	79	15	(19)	14	(18)	20	(25)	30	(38)
Pakistan	74	9	(12)	16	(22)	42	(57)	7	(9)	Ethiopia	75	19	(25)	21	(28)	13	(17)	22	(29)
Kenya	59	17	(29)	26	(44)	13	(22)	3	(5)	Russia	67	18	(27)	23	(34)	10	(15)	16	(24)
Thailand	59	18	(31)	13	(22)	22	(37)	6	(10)	Colombia	59	7	(12)	6	(10)	17	(29)	29	(49)
Indonesia	57	13	(23)	18	(32)	18	(32)	8	(14)	Taiwan	44	4	(9)	5	(11)	22	(50)	13	(30)
Cuba	55	7	(13)	2	(4)	39	(71)	7	(13)	Hong Kong	43	8	(19)	7	(16)	19	(44)	9	(21)
Liberia	54	25	(46)	15	(28)	10	(19)	4	(7)	Poland	43	3	(7)	1	(2)	16	(37)	23	(53)
Russia	38	4	(11)	6	(16)	21	(55)	7	(18)	Jamaica	41	1	(2)	2	(5)	14	(34)	24	(59)
Burma	37	6	(16)	11	(30)	18	(49)	2	(5)	Somalia	39	16	(41)	6	(15)	2	(5)	15	(38)
Taiwan	37	5	(14)	4	(11)	23	(62)	5	(14)	Thailand	34	7	(21)	3	(9)	10	(29)	14	(41)
Brazil	36	10	(28)	9	(25)	13	(36)	4	(11)	Nicaragua	32	3	(9)	6	(19)	12	(38)	11	(34)
Colombia	36	2	(6)	12	(33)	19	(53)	3	(8)	Korea, Dem People	29	5	(17)	5	(17)	12	(41)	7	(24)
Nigeria	36	8	(22)	12	(33)	10	(28)	6	(17)	Germany	28	2	(7)	0	(0)	8	(29)	18	(64)
Bangladesh	32	4	(13)	12	(38)	11	(34)	5	(16)	Japan	27	1	(4)	1	(4)	15	(56)	10	(37)
All Others[5]	895	142	(16)	246	(27)	428	(48)	79	(9)	All Others[5]	822	126	(15)	109	(13)	250	(30)	337	(41)
Total	**7448**	**1332**	(18)	**1627**	(22)	**3613**	(49)	**876**	(12)		**7634**	**1358**	(18)	**1184**	(16)	**2449**	(32)	**2643**	(35)

[1]Includes persons ≥15 years of age.

[2]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.

[3]Ranked by total case count.

[4]Among foreign-born persons, the number of years since arrival in the United States before diagnosis with tuberculosis.

[5]Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin. Excludes missing.

Note: Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.

Table 8. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Case Verification Criterion and Site of Disease: United States, 1993–2005

Year	Total Cases	Verification Criterion[1]								Site of Disease[4]			
		Positive Culture		Positive Smear		Clinical Case Definition		Provider Diagnosis		Pulmonary[2]		Extra-pulmonary[3]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	25108	20308	(81)	185	(1)	3086	(12)	1529	(6)	21158	(84)	3941	(16)
1994	24205	19506	(81)	189	(1)	2899	(12)	1611	(7)	20316	(84)	3887	(16)
1995	22727	18266	(80)	189	(1)	2727	(12)	1545	(7)	18887	(83)	3835	(17)
1996	21210	17152	(81)	131	(1)	2601	(12)	1326	(6)	17387	(82)	3814	(18)
1997	19751	15979	(81)	155	(1)	2405	(12)	1212	(6)	16239	(82)	3509	(18)
1998	18287	14790	(81)	155	(1)	2252	(12)	1090	(6)	14799	(81)	3485	(19)
1999	17501	13996	(80)	172	(1)	2100	(12)	1233	(7)	14068	(80)	3430	(20)
2000	16309	13013	(80)	148	(1)	1950	(12)	1198	(7)	13086	(80)	3211	(20)
2001	15946	12750	(80)	123	(1)	1887	(12)	1186	(7)	12724	(80)	3218	(20)
2002	15056	11976	(80)	104	(1)	1819	(12)	1157	(8)	11901	(79)	3148	(21)
2003	14840	11695	(79)	115	(1)	1780	(12)	1250	(8)	11808	(80)	3021	(20)
2004	14515	11319	(78)	85	(1)	1808	(12)	1303	(9)	11537	(79)	2975	(21)
2005	14097	10943	(78)	119	(1)	1754	(12)	1281	(9)	11128	(79)	2968	(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 A.
[2]Includes cases among persons with both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.
[3]Includes cases among persons with extrapulmonary TB disease only.
[4]Excludes missing and unknowns.
Note: See Technical Notes (page 9) for a description of national TB surveillance.
Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.

Table 9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Sputum Smear and Sputum Culture Results: United States, 1993–2005

Year	Total Pulmonary Cases[1]	Sputum Smear Result						Sputum Culture Result					
		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown		Positive		Negative		Not Done or Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	21158	9428	(45)	7915	(37)	3815	(18)	14878	(70)	2814	(13)	3466	(16)
1994	20316	8964	(44)	7912	(39)	3440	(17)	14210	(70)	2806	(14)	3300	(16)
1995	18887	8093	(43)	7712	(41)	3082	(16)	13281	(70)	2626	(14)	2980	(16)
1996	17387	7454	(43)	7351	(42)	2582	(15)	12268	(71)	2560	(15)	2559	(15)
1997	16239	6935	(43)	6916	(43)	2388	(15)	11568	(71)	2259	(14)	2412	(15)
1998	14799	6624	(45)	6037	(41)	2138	(14)	10485	(71)	2138	(14)	2176	(15)
1999	14068	6275	(45)	5663	(40)	2130	(15)	9820	(70)	2098	(15)	2150	(15)
2000	13086	5884	(45)	5342	(41)	1860	(14)	9251	(71)	1947	(15)	1888	(14)
2001	12724	5651	(44)	5320	(42)	1753	(14)	8903	(70)	2009	(16)	1812	(14)
2002	11901	5438	(46)	4793	(40)	1670	(14)	8329	(70)	1837	(15)	1735	(15)
2003	11808	5366	(45)	4875	(41)	1567	(13)	8209	(70)	1972	(17)	1627	(14)
2004	11537	5251	(46)	4877	(42)	1409	(12)	8026	(70)	2014	(17)	1497	(13)
2005	11128	5089	(46)	4680	(42)	1359	(12)	7634	(69)	1992	(18)	1502	(13)

[1]Includes cases among persons with both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.
Note: Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.

Table 10. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance[1] in Persons with No Previous History of TB, by Origin of Birth: United States, 1993–2005

	Resistance to Isoniazid[2]						Resistance to Isoniazid and Rifampin[2]					
	Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]		Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]	
Year	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	1401	(8.4)	805	(6.8)	580	(12.3)	410	(2.5)	302	(2.5)	105	(2.2)
1994	1360	(8.3)	711	(6.4)	635	(12.0)	353	(2.1)	238	(2.2)	110	(2.1)
1995	1174	(7.3)	555	(5.4)	618	(11.0)	254	(1.6)	169	(1.6)	85	(1.5)
1996	1136	(7.4)	494	(5.1)	639	(11.3)	206	(1.3)	104	(1.1)	101	(1.8)
1997	1079	(7.4)	435	(5.0)	640	(11.2)	155	(1.1)	76	(0.9)	79	(1.4)
1998	1012	(7.5)	367	(4.7)	643	(11.3)	131	(1.0)	55	(0.7)	75	(1.3)
1999	899	(7.0)	283	(4.0)	614	(10.9)	127	(1.0)	39	(0.6)	88	(1.6)
2000	892	(7.5)	268	(4.3)	621	(11.0)	121	(1.0)	38	(0.6)	83	(1.5)
2001	803	(7.0)	243	(4.3)	559	(9.5)	115	(1.0)	34	(0.6)	81	(1.4)
2002	819	(7.6)	204	(4.0)	614	(10.8)	125	(1.2)	35	(0.7)	90	(1.6)
2003	814	(7.7)	210	(4.4)	601	(10.4)	91	(0.9)	24	(0.5)	67	(1.2)
2004	796	(7.7)	207	(4.5)	589	(10.4)	102	(1.0)	26	(0.6)	76	(1.3)
2005	721	(7.3)	179	(4.1)	537	(9.8)	95	(1.0)	18	(0.4)	76	(1.4)

[1]Resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin
[2]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.
[3]All cases were culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done.
[4]Includes persons of unknown country of birth.
[5]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.
[6]Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin. Excludes missing.
Note: Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
Percentages are of total cases for given year with no previous history of TB, culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done (total cases not shown). More than 95% of all persons in each group had drug-susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.
See Surveillance Slides #19 through #22.

Table 11. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance[1] in Persons with Previous History of TB, by Origin of Birth: United States, 1993–2005

	Resistance to Isoniazid[2]						Resistance to Isoniazid and Rifampin[2]					
	Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]		Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5,6]	
Year	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	164	(16.5)	85	(12.6)	76	(24.8)	75	(7.6)	30	(4.5)	45	(14.7)
1994	176	(17.0)	81	(11.6)	94	(27.9)	74	(7.1)	35	(5.0)	38	(11.3)
1995	168	(17.6)	77	(13.0)	91	(25.1)	70	(7.3)	28	(4.7)	42	(11.6)
1996	142	(16.4)	67	(12.0)	74	(24.3)	43	(5.0)	20	(3.6)	22	(7.2)
1997	109	(14.7)	35	(7.7)	74	(25.8)	44	(5.9)	12	(2.6)	32	(11.1)
1998	98	(13.0)	38	(7.8)	60	(22.7)	23	(3.1)	6	(1.2)	17	(6.4)
1999	82	(12.2)	25	(6.5)	55	(19.3)	28	(4.2)	6	(1.6)	22	(7.7)
2000	82	(12.9)	22	(6.0)	60	(22.1)	24	(3.8)	2	(0.5)	22	(8.1)
2001	85	(13.5)	28	(8.6)	57	(18.9)	31	(4.9)	7	(2.2)	24	(8.0)
2002	79	(14.0)	23	(7.6)	56	(21.5)	25	(4.4)	3	(1.0)	22	(8.5)
2003	65	(12.5)	17	(6.8)	48	(17.7)	20	(3.8)	3	(1.2)	17	(6.3)
2004	62	(11.9)	15	(5.6)	47	(18.4)	25	(4.8)	4	(1.5)	21	(8.2)
2005	71	(14.6)	21	(9.1)	50	(19.7)	23	(4.7)	3	(1.3)	20	(7.9)

[1]Resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin
[2]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs.
[3]All cases were culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done.
[4]Includes persons of unknown country of birth.
[5]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.
[6] Includes Not Specified for Country of Origin. Excludes missing.
Note: Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
Percentages are of total cases for given year with previous history of TB, culture positive, and initial drug susceptibility testing done (total cases not shown). More than 95% of all persons in each group had drug-susceptibility test results reported for an initial isolate.

Table 12. Percentages of TB Cases by Initial Drug Regimen, Use of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT), and Completion of Therapy (COT): United States, 1993–2005

Year	Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]				Directly Observed Therapy[3]		Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[4]	
	I R	IRZ	IRZ, E/S	IRZE	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered	COT ≤1 Year	COT
1993	(13.0)	(31.2)	(40.9)	(40.4)	(21.7)	(14.4)	(64.1)	(87.5)
1994	(7.1)	(23.3)	(56.4)	(55.8)	(28.1)	(20.5)	(69.0)	(87.8)
1995	(5.2)	(20.3)	(63.4)	(62.7)	(37.2)	(21.5)	(73.2)	(89.6)
1996	(4.2)	(17.5)	(67.9)	(67.4)	(42.5)	(22.4)	(75.8)	(90.4)
1997	(3.2)	(15.1)	(72.5)	(72.0)	(46.9)	(23.8)	(77.9)	(91.2)
1998	(2.6)	(12.9)	(74.7)	(74.3)	(47.7)	(26.6)	(80.3)	(92.5)
1999	(2.2)	(11.3)	(77.2)	(76.9)	(49.4)	(27.6)	(80.0)	(92.4)
2000	(2.0)	(10.4)	(78.7)	(78.5)	(52.5)	(25.9)	(81.0)	(92.6)
2001	(1.7)	(9.6)	(80.2)	(79.9)	(53.7)	(27.5)	(81.0)	(92.4)
2002	(1.8)	(8.9)	(80.5)	(80.3)	(55.4)	(27.7)	(81.4)	(92.2)
2003	(1.4)	(8.1)	(81.5)	(81.4)	(56.6)	(28.4)	(81.5)	(92.2)
2004	(1.5)	(6.3)	(82.4)	(82.2)	...	...	...	...
2005	(1.2)	(5.5)	(83.6)	(83.5)	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes persons alive at diagnosis.
[2]I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol; S=streptomycin. Excludes cases with no information on initial drug regimen; 1% received no initial drug therapy, less than 1% were started on one drug, and approximately 9% had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZ,E/S.
[3]Includes persons alive at diagnosis with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.
[4]Includes 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 (page 9) for description of COT calculation.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.
Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
See Surveillance Slides #25 and #26.

Table 13. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Persons with HIV Test Results and with HIV Coinfection by Age Group: United States, 1993–2004

Year	25-44 Years Old				All Ages			
	HIV Test Results[1]		HIV Positive[2]		HIV Test Results[1]		HIV Positive[2]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	4375	(46)	2788	(29)	7455	(30)	3681	(15)
1994	4442	(49)	2667	(29)	7883	(33)	3599	(15)
1995	4277	(52)	2172	(26)	8178	(36)	3038	(13)
1996	4366	(58)	1856	(25)	8831	(42)	2615	(12)
1997	4143	(60)	1473	(21)	8771	(44)	2092	(11)
1998	3861	(61)	1240	(20)	8290	(45)	1831	(10)
1999	3811	(63)	1175	(19)	8420	(48)	1726	(10)
2000	3524	(63)	955	(17)	8110	(50)	1464	(9)
2001	3566	(64)	911	(16)	8036	(50)	1406	(9)
2002	3485	(66)	844	(16)	7940	(53)	1389	(9)
2003	3424	(67)	807	(16)	8103	(55)	1320	(9)
2004	3306	(67)	683	(14)	8111	(56)	1187	(8)

[1]Includes persons with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and persons 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 1993–2004 in persons with AIDS (i.e., HIV positive). Percentages based on all reported TB cases.
[2]Includes cases in persons with HIV-positive test results and California cases in persons also reported with AIDS. Percentages based on all reported TB cases.
Note: Data for all years updated through March 29, 2006.
See Surveillance Slides #23 and #24.

Table 14. Tuberculosis (TB) Cases and Percentages by Reason Tuberculosis Therapy Stopped: United States, 1993–2003

Year	Total Cases[1]	Completed Therapy		Moved		Lost		Refused		Died[2]		Unknown[3]	
	No.	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	23741	18042	(76)	1121	(5)	1087	(5)	223	(1)	3051	(13)	217	(1)
1994	23051	17761	(77)	1194	(5)	739	(3)	183	(1)	2743	(12)	431	(2)
1995	21711	17285	(80)	970	(5)	563	(3)	155	(1)	2390	(11)	348	(2)
1996	20297	16510	(81)	783	(4)	520	(3)	156	(1)	1991	(10)	337	(2)
1997	18930	15653	(83)	668	(4)	434	(2)	119	(1)	1755	(9)	301	(2)
1998	17584	14773	(84)	534	(3)	400	(2)	104	(1)	1578	(9)	195	(1)
1999	16863	14238	(84)	457	(3)	356	(2)	104	(1)	1439	(9)	269	(2)
2000	15785	13401	(85)	410	(3)	390	(3)	112	(1)	1294	(8)	178	(1)
2001	15410	13187	(86)	373	(2)	364	(2)	96	(1)	1114	(7)	276	(2)
2002	14556	12415	(85)	333	(2)	366	(3)	86	(1)	1069	(7)	287	(2)
2003	14382	12328	(86)	324	(2)	353	(3)	83	(1)	982	(7)	312	(2)

[1]Includes all cases in persons reported as alive at diagnosis and taking one or more TB drugs.
[2]Died = died of any cause (not only TB).
[3]Includes cases in persons reporting reason therapy stopped = Other, Missing, or Unknown.
Note: Data for all years are updated through March 29, 2006.
Data complete through 2003 only. See Technical Notes (page 9) for details.

Morbidity Tables
United States, 2005

Table 15. Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2005

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	**14,097**	**480**	**383**	**1,542**	**4,743**	**4,133**	**2,816**	**0**
Male	8,715	246	194	882	2,858	2,836	1,699	0
Female	5,382	234	189	660	1,885	1,297	1,117	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[1]	4,043	239	158	665	1,612	888	481	0
Male	2,648	122	90	440	1,109	606	281	0
Female	1,395	117	68	225	503	282	200	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	153	9	3	9	43	64	25	0
Male	97	6	0	6	32	36	17	0
Female	56	3	3	3	11	28	8	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	3,209	52	52	271	1,140	892	802	0
Male	1,734	24	18	126	542	533	491	0
Female	1,475	28	34	145	598	359	311	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	3,954	131	133	465	1,347	1,315	563	0
Male	2,442	68	65	240	798	931	340	0
Female	1,512	63	68	225	549	384	223	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	56	2	4	14	15	11	10	0
Male	33	2	2	6	8	8	7	0
Female	23	0	2	8	7	3	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	2,581	42	27	110	551	933	918	0
Male	1,700	19	16	61	348	702	554	0
Female	881	23	11	49	203	231	364	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[2]	46	5	4	5	17	11	4	0
Male	28	5	2	2	9	8	2	0
Female	18	0	2	3	8	3	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	55	0	2	3	18	19	13	0
Male	33	0	1	1	12	12	7	0
Female	22	0	1	2	6	7	6	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slides #6 and #9.

Table 16. Tuberculosis Case Rates per 100,000 Population by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2005

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group						
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45 –64	≥65
Total Rate	**4.8**	**2.4**	**0.9**	**3.7**	**5.6**	**5.7**	**7.7**
Male	6.0	2.4	0.9	4.1	6.7	8.0	11.0
Female	3.6	2.4	1.0	3.2	4.5	3.5	5.2
Hispanic or Latino[1]	9.5	5.3	2.0	9.2	11.3	13.4	21.1
Male	12.0	5.3	2.3	11.5	14.5	18.4	29.0
Female	6.8	5.3	1.8	6.7	7.7	8.4	15.2
Non-Hispanic							
American Indian or Alaska Native	6.9	5.2	0.8	2.2	6.8	13.1	15.0
Male	8.8	6.8	0.0	2.9	10.1	15.3	23.3
Female	5.0	3.5	1.7	1.5	3.4	11.0	8.5
Asian	25.8	6.2	3.4	16.3	25.7	31.0	72.9
Male	28.8	5.6	2.3	14.9	25.1	39.8	104.2
Female	23.0	6.9	4.5	17.9	26.3	23.4	49.5
Black or African American	10.9	4.5	2.2	7.7	12.7	16.9	18.5
Male	14.1	4.6	2.2	7.8	15.9	26.3	29.2
Female	7.9	4.4	2.3	7.5	9.9	9.1	11.9
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13.8	7.4	6.3	19.9	11.1	13.4	37.1
Male	16.1	14.3	6.1	16.6	11.7	19.6	57.7
Female	11.5	0.0	6.4	23.4	10.6	7.3	20.2
White	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	3.1
Male	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.3	2.6	4.4
Female	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.1
Multiple Race[2]	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
Male	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.5	2.1	2.9	2.2
Female	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.7

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Denominators for computing case rates were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2005 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC_EST2005-ALLDATA-R-File12.txt) (Accessed June 1, 2006).
Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #10.

Table 17. Tuberculosis Cases in U.S.-born Persons by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2005

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	**6,371**	**405**	**212**	**449**	**1,560**	**2,273**	**1,472**	**0**
Male	4,125	210	109	230	979	1,678	919	0
Female	2,246	195	103	219	581	595	553	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[1]	982	206	87	123	223	215	128	0
Male	593	105	48	64	143	157	76	0
Female	389	101	39	59	80	58	52	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	146	9	3	9	41	62	22	0
Male	92	6	0	6	31	34	15	0
Female	54	3	3	3	10	28	7	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	131	35	13	15	26	19	23	0
Male	70	18	2	9	11	14	16	0
Female	61	17	11	6	15	5	7	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	2,887	114	80	223	848	1,126	496	0
Male	1,850	60	41	106	516	821	306	0
Female	1,037	54	39	117	332	305	190	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	40	2	3	12	12	7	4	0
Male	22	2	2	4	6	5	3	0
Female	18	0	1	8	6	2	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	2,146	34	22	66	404	830	790	0
Male	1,469	14	13	41	266	636	499	0
Female	677	20	9	25	138	194	291	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[2]	21	5	3	1	4	5	3	0
Male	17	5	2	0	4	4	2	0
Female	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	18	0	1	0	2	9	6	0
Male	12	0	1	0	2	7	2	0
Female	6	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #13.

Table 18. Tuberculosis Cases in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2005

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	**7,693**	**75**	**170**	**1,092**	**3,178**	**1,844**	**1,334**	**0**
Male	4,564	36	84	651	1,874	1,148	771	0
Female	3,129	39	86	441	1,304	696	563	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic or Latino[2]	3,044	33	70	541	1,386	667	347	0
Male	2,040	17	41	375	963	444	200	0
Female	1,004	16	29	166	423	223	147	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	0	0	0	2	2	3	0
Male	5	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Female	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	3,074	17	39	256	1,113	872	777	0
Male	1,660	6	16	117	530	518	473	0
Female	1,414	11	23	139	583	354	304	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	1,063	17	53	242	499	186	66	0
Male	589	8	24	134	282	108	33	0
Female	474	9	29	108	217	78	33	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	16	0	1	2	3	4	6	0
Male	11	0	0	2	2	3	4	0
Female	5	0	1	0	1	1	2	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	434	8	5	44	147	102	128	0
Male	230	5	3	20	82	65	55	0
Female	204	3	2	24	65	37	73	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[3]	25	0	1	4	13	6	1	0
Male	11	0	0	2	5	4	0	0
Female	14	0	1	2	8	2	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	30	0	1	3	15	5	6	0
Male	18	0	0	1	9	4	4	0
Female	12	0	1	2	6	1	2	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 or Latino ethnicity may be of any race or multiple race.
[3]Indicates two or more races reported for a person. Category first reported in 2003.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #13.

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Table 19. Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin[1]: United States, 2005

African Region
Total Cases=572

Algeria	2	Gabon	0	Nigeria	36
Angola	4	Gambia	13	Rwanda	3
Benin	0	Ghana	15	Sao Tome and Principe	0
Botswana	4	Guinea	20	Senegal	13
Burkina Faso	2	Guinea-Bissau	0	Seychelles	0
Burundi	2	Kenya	65	Sierra Leone	24
Cameroon	22	Lesotho	1	South Africa	9
Cape Verde	10	Liberia	64	Swaziland	0
Central African Republic	1	Madagascar	0	Tanzania, UR	5
Chad	0	Malawi	0	Togo	7
Comoros	0	Mali	6	Uganda	10
Congo, Republic of	18	Mauritania	5	Zambia	22
Côte d'Ivoire	14	Mauritius	0	Zimbabwe	15
DR Congo	1	Mozambique	0		
Equatorial Guinea	0	Namibia	3		
Ethiopia	154	Niger	2		

Americas Region
Total Cases=9,731

Anguilla	0	Cuba	55	Panama	6
Antigua and Barbuda	3	Dominica	2	Paraguay	0
Argentina	7	Dominican Republic	76	Peru	154
Bahamas	5	Ecuador	155	Puerto Rico	68
Barbados	5	El Salvador	142	St. Kitts and Nevis	0
Belize	4	Grenada	1	St. Lucia	2
Bermuda	1	Guatemala	209	St. Vincent & Grenadines	4
Bolivia	24	Guyana	29	Suriname	1
Brazil	37	Haiti	238	Trinidad and Tobago	12
British Virgin Islands	1	Honduras	165	Turks and Caicos Islands	0
Canada	6	Jamaica	27	Uruguay	6
Cayman Islands	0	Mexico	1942	U.S. Virgin Islands	1
Chile	2	Montserrat	0	United States of America	6273
Colombia	37	Netherland Antilles	0	Venezuela	6
Costa Rica	5	Nicaragua	20		

Eastern Mediterranean Region
Total Cases=348

Afghanistan	23	Lebanon	2	Sudan	33
Bahrain	0	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	Syrian Arab Republic	3
Djibouti	2	Morocco	14	Tunisia	1
Egypt	6	Oman	0	United Arab Emirates	0
Iran, Islamic Republic of	19	Pakistan	77	West Bank and Gaza	0
Iraq	6	Qatar	0	Yemen	8
Jordan	3	Saudi Arabia	2		
Kuwait	1	Somalia	147		

Table 19. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin[1]: United States, 2005

European Region
Total Cases=278

Albania	1	Greece	4	Poland	31
Andorra	1	Hungary	8	Portugal	9
Armenia	13	Iceland	0	Romania	15
Austria	1	Ireland	2	Russian Federation	43
Azerbaijan	2	Israel	3	San Marino	0
Belarus	1	Italy	10	Serbia	3
Belguim	0	Kazakhstan	7	Slovakia	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28	Kyrgyzstan	1	Slovenia	0
Bulgaria	5	Latvia	0	Spain	6
Croatia	2	Lithuania	3	Sweden	1
Cyprus	0	Luxembourg	0	Switzerland	1
Czech Republic	0	Macedonia, TFYR	2	Tajikistan	0
Denmark	2	Malta	0	Turkey	12
Estonia	0	Moldova, Republic of	0	Turkmenistan	0
Finland	1	Monaco	0	Ukraine	20
France	4	Montenegro	0	United Kingdom	8
Georgia	0	Netherlands	0	Uzbekistan	3
Germany	14	Norway	0	Yugoslavia	11

Southeast Asia Region
Total Cases=827

Bangladesh	34	Korea, DPR	21	Sri Lanka	2
Bhutan	2	Maldives	0	Thailand	73
India	567	Myanmar	39	Timor-Leste	0
Indonesia	57	Nepal	32		

Western Pacific Region
Total Cases=2,263

American Samoa	0	Korea, Rep.	173	Philippines	829
Australia	0	Lao, PDR	84	Samoa	2
Brunei Darussalam	0	Malaysia	4	Singapore	2
Cambodia	107	Marshall Islands, Republic of	12	Solomon Islands	0
China	392	Micronesia, Federated States of	7	Tokelau	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	30	Mongolia	7	Tonga	2
China, Macao SAR	1	Nauru	0	Tuvalu	0
Cook Islands	0	New Caledonia	0	Vanuatu	0
Fiji	2	New Zealand	0	Vietnam	577
French Polynesia	0	Niue	0	Wallis and Futuna	0
Guam	9	N. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of	0		
Japan	22	Palau, Republic of	1		
Kiribati	0	Papua New Guinea	0		

Other[2]
Total Cases=45

Unknown
Total Cases=33

[1]Country as reported by patient.
[2]Includes country codes currently reported via the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System that are not represented by WHO member states.
Note: Regional composition of countries based on WHO 2006 Report *Global Tuberculosis Control, Surveillance, Planning, Financing, World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/TB/2006.362)* (http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/).

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Morbidity Tables
States, 2005

Table 20. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: States, 2005 and 2004

State	Cases		Case Rates		Rank According to Rate		Population Estimates July 1, 2005
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	
United States	**14,097**	**14,515**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**—**	**—**	**296,410,404**
Alabama	216	211	4.7	4.7	13	17	4,557,808
Alaska	59	43	8.9	6.5	1	5	663,661
Arizona	281	272	4.7	4.7	14	14	5,939,292
Arkansas	114	132	4.1	4.8	20	13	2,779,154
California	2,904	2,992	8.0	8.3	3	2	36,132,147
Colorado	101	127	2.2	2.8	35	30	4,665,177
Connecticut	95	101	2.7	2.9	29	29	3,510,297
Delaware	26	32	3.1	3.9	26	26	843,524
District of Columbia[1]	56	81	10.2	14.6	—	—	550,521
Florida	1,094	1,075	6.1	6.2	6	6	17,789,864
Georgia	505	539	5.6	6.0	9	7	9,072,576
Hawaii	112	116	8.8	9.2	2	1	1,275,194
Idaho	23	11	1.6	0.8	41	49	1,429,096
Illinois	596	568	4.7	4.5	16	18	12,763,371
Indiana	146	128	2.3	2.1	32	37	6,271,973
Iowa	55	47	1.9	1.6	40	42	2,966,334
Kansas	60	62	2.2	2.3	34	33	2,744,687
Kentucky	124	127	3.0	3.1	27	27	4,173,405
Louisiana	257	249	5.7	5.5	8	11	4,523,628
Maine	17	20	1.3	1.5	44	43	1,321,505
Maryland	283	314	5.1	5.6	11	8	5,600,388
Massachusetts	265	283	4.1	4.4	19	20	6,398,743
Michigan	246	272	2.4	2.7	31	31	10,120,860
Minnesota	199	199	3.9	3.9	23	25	5,132,799
Mississippi	103	119	3.5	4.1	25	22	2,921,088
Missouri	108	127	1.9	2.2	39	36	5,800,310
Montana	10	15	1.1	1.6	47	41	935,670
Nebraska	35	39	2.0	2.2	38	34	1,758,787
Nevada	112	95	4.6	4.1	17	23	2,414,807
New Hampshire	4	24	0.3	1.8	49	39	1,309,940
New Jersey	485	482	5.6	5.5	10	10	8,717,925
New Mexico	39	42	2.0	2.2	37	35	1,928,384
New York	1,289	1,360	6.7	7.1	5	4	19,254,630
North Carolina	329	381	3.8	4.5	24	19	8,683,242
North Dakota	6	4	0.9	0.6	48	50	636,677
Ohio	260	219	2.3	1.9	33	38	11,464,042
Oklahoma	144	178	4.1	5.1	22	12	3,547,884
Oregon	103	106	2.8	3.0	28	28	3,641,056
Pennsylvania	325	328	2.6	2.6	30	32	12,429,616
Rhode Island	47	51	4.4	4.7	18	15	1,076,189
South Carolina	261	233	6.1	5.6	7	9	4,255,083
South Dakota	16	11	2.1	1.4	36	45	775,933
Tennessee	298	277	5.0	4.7	12	16	5,962,959
Texas	1,535	1,683	6.7	7.5	4	3	22,859,968
Utah	29	36	1.2	1.5	46	44	2,469,585
Vermont	8	6	1.3	1.0	45	48	623,050
Virginia	355	329	4.7	4.4	15	21	7,567,465
Washington	256	245	4.1	3.9	21	24	6,287,759
West Virginia	28	24	1.5	1.3	42	46	1,816,856
Wisconsin	78	95	1.4	1.7	43	40	5,536,201
Wyoming	0	5	0.0	1.0	50	47	509,294
American Samoa[1,2]	5	3	8.6	5.2	—	—	57,881
Fed. States of Micronesia[1,2]	74	8	68.5	7.4	—	—	108,105
Guam[1,2]	64	51	38.0	30.7	—	—	168,564
Marshall Islands[1,2]	66	41	111.7	71.0	—	—	59,071
N. Mariana Islands[1,2]	56	55	69.7	70.3	—	—	80,362
Puerto Rico[1,2]	113	123	2.9	3.2	—	—	3,912,054
Republic of Palau[1,2]	10	5	49.3	25.0	—	—	20,303
U.S. Virgin Islands[1,2]	...	...	...	...	—	—	108,708

[1]Not ranked with the states. See Table 28, page 50, for District of Columbia ranking among states.
[2]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Denominators for computing 2004 and 2005 rates for states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico were obtained from Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000–July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01) (accessed June 1, 2006) (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2005-01.xls); for all other areas, from IDB Summary Demographic Data (http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbsum.html).
Ellipses indicate data not available.
See Surveillance Slide #4.

Table 21. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Age Group: Reporting Areas, 2005

	Total Cases	Under 5		5–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		≥65		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,097**	**480**	**(3.4)**	**383**	**(2.7)**	**1,542**	**(10.9)**	**4,743**	**(33.6)**	**4,133**	**(29.3)**	**2,816**	**(20.0)**	**0**	**(0.0)**
Alabama	216	7	(3.2)	8	(3.7)	22	(10.2)	55	(25.5)	69	(31.9)	55	(25.5)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	59	4	(6.8)	3	(5.1)	5	(8.5)	15	(25.4)	25	(42.4)	7	(11.9)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	281	22	(7.8)	15	(5.3)	25	(8.9)	96	(34.2)	77	(27.4)	46	(16.4)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	114	4	(3.5)	5	(4.4)	7	(6.1)	30	(26.3)	39	(34.2)	29	(25.4)	0	(0.0)
California	2,904	87	(3.0)	64	(2.2)	278	(9.6)	916	(31.5)	846	(29.1)	713	(24.6)	0	(0.0)
Colorado	101	6	(5.9)	11	(10.9)	12	(11.9)	21	(20.8)	25	(24.8)	26	(25.7)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	1	(1.1)	1	(1.1)	10	(10.5)	44	(46.3)	25	(26.3)	14	(14.7)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	26	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(15.4)	8	(30.8)	8	(30.8)	5	(19.2)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	56	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	3	(5.4)	20	(35.7)	28	(50.0)	4	(7.1)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,094	30	(2.7)	27	(2.5)	115	(10.5)	375	(34.3)	382	(34.9)	165	(15.1)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	505	30	(5.9)	12	(2.4)	74	(14.7)	187	(37.0)	127	(25.1)	75	(14.9)	0	(0.0)
Hawaii	112	1	(0.9)	2	(1.8)	9	(8.0)	24	(21.4)	34	(30.4)	42	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	23	1	(4.3)	1	(4.3)	1	(4.3)	6	(26.1)	9	(39.1)	5	(21.7)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	596	22	(3.7)	24	(4.0)	63	(10.6)	203	(34.1)	180	(30.2)	104	(17.4)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	146	7	(4.8)	2	(1.4)	18	(12.3)	44	(30.1)	43	(29.5)	32	(21.9)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	55	1	(1.8)	3	(5.5)	10	(18.2)	22	(40.0)	12	(21.8)	7	(12.7)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	60	1	(1.7)	2	(3.3)	7	(11.7)	26	(43.3)	15	(25.0)	9	(15.0)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	124	4	(3.2)	2	(1.6)	11	(8.9)	30	(24.2)	34	(27.4)	43	(34.7)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	257	10	(3.9)	6	(2.3)	17	(6.6)	71	(27.6)	108	(42.0)	45	(17.5)	0	(0.0)
Maine	17	0	(0.0)	1	(5.9)	2	(11.8)	6	(35.3)	5	(29.4)	3	(17.6)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	283	8	(2.8)	9	(3.2)	41	(14.5)	118	(41.7)	68	(24.0)	39	(13.8)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	265	6	(2.3)	7	(2.6)	29	(10.9)	102	(38.5)	69	(26.0)	52	(19.6)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	246	4	(1.6)	4	(1.6)	23	(9.3)	92	(37.4)	72	(29.3)	51	(20.7)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	199	9	(4.5)	11	(5.5)	65	(32.7)	72	(36.2)	23	(11.6)	19	(9.5)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	103	2	(1.9)	1	(1.0)	4	(3.9)	27	(26.2)	31	(30.1)	38	(36.9)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	108	2	(1.9)	1	(0.9)	12	(11.1)	33	(30.6)	30	(27.8)	30	(27.8)	0	(0.0)
Montana	10	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	5	(50.0)	3	(30.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	35	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(20.0)	9	(25.7)	9	(25.7)	10	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	112	1	(0.9)	4	(3.6)	11	(9.8)	38	(33.9)	33	(29.5)	25	(22.3)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 21. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Age Group: Reporting Areas, 2005

	Total Cases	Under 5		5–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		≥65		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New Jersey	485	12	(2.5)	12	(2.5)	70	(14.4)	186	(38.4)	125	(25.8)	80	(16.5)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	39	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.1)	7	(17.9)	10	(25.6)	20	(51.3)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,289	30	(2.3)	29	(2.2)	152	(11.8)	500	(38.8)	353	(27.4)	225	(17.5)	0	(0.0)
North Carolina	329	13	(4.0)	7	(2.1)	29	(8.8)	106	(32.2)	105	(31.9)	69	(21.0)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	6	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	4	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	260	6	(2.3)	13	(5.0)	27	(10.4)	80	(30.8)	73	(28.1)	61	(23.5)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	144	12	(8.3)	7	(4.9)	7	(4.9)	40	(27.8)	53	(36.8)	25	(17.4)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	103	1	(1.0)	3	(2.9)	10	(9.7)	44	(42.7)	30	(29.1)	15	(14.6)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	325	2	(0.6)	11	(3.4)	29	(8.9)	98	(30.2)	82	(25.2)	103	(31.7)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	47	3	(6.4)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.3)	17	(36.2)	13	(27.7)	12	(25.5)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	261	20	(7.7)	6	(2.3)	21	(8.0)	71	(27.2)	93	(35.6)	50	(19.2)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	16	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(12.5)	5	(31.3)	6	(37.5)	3	(18.8)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	298	11	(3.7)	10	(3.4)	36	(12.1)	90	(30.2)	85	(28.5)	66	(22.1)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,535	71	(4.6)	40	(2.6)	172	(11.2)	539	(35.1)	480	(31.3)	233	(15.2)	0	(0.0)
Utah	29	2	(6.9)	2	(6.9)	3	(10.3)	10	(34.5)	9	(31.0)	3	(10.3)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	8	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	1	(12.5)	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	355	16	(4.5)	9	(2.5)	42	(11.8)	143	(40.3)	78	(22.0)	67	(18.9)	0	(0.0)
Washington	256	4	(1.6)	5	(2.0)	37	(14.5)	72	(28.1)	83	(32.4)	55	(21.5)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	28	0	(0.0)	1	(3.6)	2	(7.1)	4	(14.3)	7	(25.0)	14	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	78	5	(6.4)	1	(1.3)	12	(15.4)	33	(42.3)	11	(14.1)	16	(20.5)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
American Samoa[1]	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	74	1	(1.4)	9	(12.2)	20	(27.0)	24	(32.4)	15	(20.3)	4	(5.4)	1	(1.4)
Guam[1]	64	6	(9.4)	4	(6.3)	6	(9.4)	19	(29.7)	16	(25.0)	12	(18.8)	1	(1.6)
Marshall Islands[1]	66	1	(1.5)	5	(7.6)	23	(34.8)	21	(31.8)	14	(21.2)	2	(3.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[1]	56	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	6	(10.7)	24	(42.9)	20	(35.7)	5	(8.9)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[1]	113	2	(1.8)	3	(2.7)	9	(8.0)	32	(28.3)	36	(31.9)	31	(27.4)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[1]	10	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(60.0)	1	(10.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 22. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2005

States	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black or African American		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Race[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,097**	**4,043**	**(28.7)**	**153**	**(1.1)**	**3,209**	**(22.8)**	**3,954**	**(28.0)**	**56**	**(0.4)**	**2,581**	**(18.3)**	**46**	**(0.3)**	**55**	**(0.4)**
Alabama	216	29	(13.4)	0	(0.0)	13	(6.0)	85	(39.4)	0	(0.0)	89	(41.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	59	3	(5.1)	30	(50.8)	17	(28.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(10.2)	3	(5.1)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	281	174	(61.9)	13	(4.6)	20	(7.1)	21	(7.5)	0	(0.0)	53	(18.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	114	26	(22.8)	0	(0.0)	5	(4.4)	35	(30.7)	5	(4.4)	43	(37.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,904	1,127	(38.8)	5	(0.2)	1,253	(43.1)	223	(7.7)	14	(0.5)	263	(9.1)	6	(0.2)	13	(0.4)
Colorado	101	49	(48.5)	1	(1.0)	12	(11.9)	21	(20.8)	0	(0.0)	17	(16.8)	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	21	(22.1)	0	(0.0)	25	(26.3)	26	(27.4)	0	(0.0)	23	(24.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	26	11	(42.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(11.5)	9	(34.6)	0	(0.0)	3	(11.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	56	6	(10.7)	0	(0.0)	3	(5.4)	47	(83.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,094	285	(26.1)	0	(0.0)	84	(7.7)	462	(42.2)	0	(0.0)	258	(23.6)	5	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	505	90	(17.8)	0	(0.0)	43	(8.5)	286	(56.6)	2	(0.4)	82	(16.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.4)
Hawaii	112	3	(2.7)	0	(0.0)	88	(78.6)	0	(0.0)	14	(12.5)	7	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	23	6	(26.1)	2	(8.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	13	(56.5)	1	(4.3)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	596	138	(23.2)	2	(0.3)	150	(25.2)	218	(36.6)	2	(0.3)	79	(13.3)	5	(0.8)	2	(0.3)
Indiana	146	31	(21.2)	0	(0.0)	24	(16.4)	41	(28.1)	1	(0.7)	49	(33.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	55	13	(23.6)	1	(1.8)	6	(10.9)	7	(12.7)	0	(0.0)	28	(50.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	60	18	(30.0)	1	(1.7)	10	(16.7)	16	(26.7)	0	(0.0)	15	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)
Kentucky	124	24	(19.4)	0	(0.0)	8	(6.5)	16	(12.9)	0	(0.0)	76	(61.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	257	16	(6.2)	1	(0.4)	13	(5.1)	160	(62.3)	1	(0.4)	64	(24.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.8)
Maine	17	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(29.4)	4	(23.5)	0	(0.0)	8	(47.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	283	48	(17.0)	0	(0.0)	63	(22.3)	150	(53.0)	0	(0.0)	22	(7.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	265	45	(17.0)	0	(0.0)	86	(32.5)	75	(28.3)	0	(0.0)	59	(22.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	246	23	(9.3)	1	(0.4)	51	(20.7)	107	(43.5)	0	(0.0)	60	(24.4)	3	(1.2)	1	(0.4)
Minnesota	199	18	(9.0)	5	(2.5)	53	(26.6)	111	(55.8)	0	(0.0)	12	(6.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	103	12	(11.7)	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)	64	(62.1)	0	(0.0)	26	(25.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	108	13	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(9.3)	36	(33.3)	1	(0.9)	47	(43.5)	1	(0.9)	0	(0.0)
Montana	10	1	(10.0)	5	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	35	13	(37.1)	1	(2.9)	2	(5.7)	4	(11.4)	1	(2.9)	13	(37.1)	1	(2.9)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	112	36	(32.1)	0	(0.0)	35	(31.3)	11	(9.8)	2	(1.8)	28	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	485	144	(29.7)	0	(0.0)	146	(30.1)	123	(25.4)	0	(0.0)	72	(14.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 22. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2005

States	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian		Black or African American		Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander		White		Multiple Race[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New Mexico	39	23	(59.0)	8	(20.5)	3	(7.7)	3	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(5.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,289	376	(29.2)	0	(0.0)	343	(26.6)	370	(28.7)	5	(0.4)	157	(12.2)	6	(0.5)	32	(2.5)
North Carolina	329	72	(21.9)	8	(2.4)	28	(8.5)	159	(48.3)	0	(0.0)	62	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	6	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	260	24	(9.2)	0	(0.0)	38	(14.6)	114	(43.8)	0	(0.0)	83	(31.9)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	144	21	(14.6)	31	(21.5)	14	(9.7)	21	(14.6)	0	(0.0)	48	(33.3)	9	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	103	25	(24.3)	3	(2.9)	33	(32.0)	7	(6.8)	5	(4.9)	29	(28.2)	1	(1.0)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	325	37	(11.4)	0	(0.0)	86	(26.5)	89	(27.4)	0	(0.0)	113	(34.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	47	16	(34.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(19.1)	5	(10.6)	0	(0.0)	17	(36.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	261	13	(5.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.3)	186	(71.3)	0	(0.0)	56	(21.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	16	0	(0.0)	6	(37.5)	3	(18.8)	3	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	298	35	(11.7)	2	(0.7)	14	(4.7)	137	(46.0)	0	(0.0)	110	(36.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,535	824	(53.7)	3	(0.2)	160	(10.4)	328	(21.4)	0	(0.0)	220	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Utah	29	14	(48.3)	2	(6.9)	3	(10.3)	2	(6.9)	0	(0.0)	8	(27.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	8	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	355	85	(23.9)	0	(0.0)	108	(30.4)	108	(30.4)	0	(0.0)	51	(14.4)	0	(0.0)	3	(0.8)
Washington	256	37	(14.5)	17	(6.6)	97	(37.9)	44	(17.2)	3	(1.2)	56	(21.9)	2	(0.8)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	28	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	3	(10.7)	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	22	(78.6)	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	78	17	(21.8)	1	(1.3)	27	(34.6)	17	(21.8)	0	(0.0)	16	(20.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
American Samoa[3]	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	74	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.4)	0	(0.0)	73	(98.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	64	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	20	(31.3)	0	(0.0)	43	(67.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.6)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	66	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	65	(98.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	56	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	44	(78.6)	0	(0.0)	12	(21.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	113	112	(99.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	10	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(70.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(30.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9).
See Surveillance Slide #9.

Table 23. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, U.S.-born and Foreign-born Persons: States, 2005

State	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown Origin	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,097**	**6,371**	**(45.2)**	**7,693**	**(54.6)**	**33**	**(0.2)**
Alabama	216	176	(81.5)	40	(18.5)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	59	42	(71.2)	17	(28.8)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	281	109	(38.8)	169	(60.1)	3	(1.1)
Arkansas	114	86	(75.4)	28	(24.6)	0	(0.0)
California	2,904	655	(22.6)	2,229	(76.8)	20	(0.7)
Colorado	101	42	(41.6)	59	(58.4)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	32	(33.7)	63	(66.3)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	26	9	(34.6)	17	(65.4)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	56	34	(60.7)	22	(39.3)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,094	609	(55.7)	485	(44.3)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	505	319	(63.2)	186	(36.8)	0	(0.0)
Hawaii	112	30	(26.8)	82	(73.2)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	23	12	(52.2)	11	(47.8)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	596	328	(55.0)	267	(44.8)	1	(0.2)
Indiana	146	86	(58.9)	60	(41.1)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	55	25	(45.5)	30	(54.5)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	60	29	(48.3)	31	(51.7)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	124	93	(75.0)	31	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	257	232	(90.3)	25	(9.7)	0	(0.0)
Maine	17	9	(52.9)	8	(47.1)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	283	110	(38.9)	173	(61.1)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	265	60	(22.6)	205	(77.4)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	246	148	(60.2)	98	(39.8)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	199	26	(13.1)	173	(86.9)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	103	88	(85.4)	15	(14.6)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	108	70	(64.8)	38	(35.2)	0	(0.0)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	35	14	(40.0)	21	(60.0)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	112	34	(30.4)	78	(69.6)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	485	163	(33.6)	322	(66.4)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	39	21	(53.8)	18	(46.2)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,289	384	(29.8)	898	(69.7)	7	(0.5)
North Carolina	329	219	(66.6)	110	(33.4)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	6	5	(83.3)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	260	156	(60.0)	104	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	144	109	(75.7)	34	(23.6)	1	(0.7)
Oregon	103	40	(38.8)	63	(61.2)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	325	174	(53.5)	151	(46.5)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	47	15	(31.9)	31	(66.0)	1	(2.1)
South Carolina	261	243	(93.1)	18	(6.9)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	16	10	(62.5)	6	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	298	234	(78.5)	64	(21.5)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,535	797	(51.9)	738	(48.1)	0	(0.0)
Utah	29	7	(24.1)	22	(75.9)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	8	6	(75.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	355	136	(38.3)	219	(61.7)	0	(0.0)
Washington	256	85	(33.2)	171	(66.8)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	28	24	(85.7)	4	(14.3)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	78	26	(33.3)	52	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	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 #14.

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Table 24. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2005

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin															
		Mexico		Philippines		Viet Nam		India		China		Haiti		Rep. Korea		All Others[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**7,693**	**1,942**	**(25.2)**	**829**	**(10.8)**	**577**	**(7.5)**	**567**	**(7.4)**	**392**	**(5.1)**	**238**	**(3.1)**	**209**	**(2.7)**	**2,933**	**(38.1)**	**6**	**(0.1)**
Alabama	40	15	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.5)	5	(12.5)	1	(2.5)	0	(0.0)	7	(17.5)	9	(22.5)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	17	0	(0.0)	11	(64.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(29.4)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	169	110	(65.1)	6	(3.6)	5	(3.0)	6	(3.6)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	11	(6.5)	30	(17.8)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	28	18	(64.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.6)	2	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,229	721	(32.3)	441	(19.8)	248	(11.1)	125	(5.6)	147	(6.6)	0	(0.0)	53	(2.4)	493	(22.1)	1	(0.0)
Colorado	59	29	(49.2)	3	(5.1)	3	(5.1)	1	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)	22	(37.3)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	63	2	(3.2)	3	(4.8)	4	(6.3)	12	(19.0)	2	(3.2)	3	(4.8)	1	(1.6)	36	(57.1)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	17	6	(35.3)	2	(11.8)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.9)	1	(5.9)	1	(5.9)	3	(17.6)	3	(17.6)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	22	1	(4.5)	2	(9.1)	1	(4.5)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.5)	16	(72.7)	0	(0.0)
Florida	485	69	(14.2)	30	(6.2)	18	(3.7)	12	(2.5)	8	(1.6)	119	(24.5)	24	(4.9)	205	(42.3)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	186	40	(21.5)	6	(3.2)	17	(9.1)	12	(6.5)	3	(1.6)	2	(1.1)	15	(8.1)	89	(47.8)	2	(1.1)
Hawaii	82	2	(2.4)	58	(70.7)	5	(6.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(17.1)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	11	4	(36.4)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(54.5)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	267	68	(25.5)	32	(12.0)	8	(3.0)	56	(21.0)	10	(3.7)	3	(1.1)	3	(1.1)	86	(32.2)	1	(0.4)
Indiana	60	23	(38.3)	6	(10.0)	2	(3.3)	11	(18.3)	1	(1.7)	1	(1.7)	1	(1.7)	15	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	30	5	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.7)	3	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.3)	19	(63.3)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	31	8	(25.8)	1	(3.2)	5	(16.1)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(9.7)	13	(41.9)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	31	15	(48.4)	1	(3.2)	4	(12.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(9.7)	7	(22.6)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	25	5	(20.0)	1	(4.0)	4	(16.0)	6	(24.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(4.0)	1	(4.0)	6	(24.0)	0	(0.0)
Maine	8	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	173	7	(4.0)	13	(7.5)	6	(3.5)	18	(10.4)	5	(2.9)	3	(1.7)	9	(5.2)	112	(64.7)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	205	1	(0.5)	3	(1.5)	16	(7.8)	21	(10.2)	20	(9.8)	17	(8.3)	7	(3.4)	120	(58.5)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	98	9	(9.2)	9	(9.2)	7	(7.1)	21	(21.4)	5	(5.1)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.1)	43	(43.9)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	173	6	(3.5)	1	(0.6)	10	(5.8)	7	(4.0)	6	(3.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(1.7)	140	(80.9)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	15	10	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.7)	4	(26.7)	0	(0.0)

Table 24. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2005

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin																	
		Mexico		Philippines		Viet Nam		India		China		Haiti		Rep. Korea		All Others[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Missouri	38	9	(23.7)	2	(5.3)	4	(10.5)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	21	(55.3)	0	(0.0)
Montana	0	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	21	7	(33.3)	1	(4.8)	2	(9.5)	1	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.8)	9	(42.9)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	78	31	(39.7)	26	(33.3)	2	(2.6)	2	(2.6)	1	(1.3)	1	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	15	(19.2)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	322	30	(9.3)	37	(11.5)	9	(2.8)	68	(21.1)	11	(3.4)	14	(4.3)	4	(1.2)	149	(46.3)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	18	13	(72.2)	1	(5.6)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
New York	898	50	(5.6)	38	(4.2)	18	(2.0)	59	(6.6)	113	(12.6)	66	(7.3)	14	(1.6)	540	(60.1)	0	(0.0)
North Carolina	110	44	(40.0)	4	(3.6)	8	(7.3)	7	(6.4)	1	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.8)	44	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	104	13	(12.5)	3	(2.9)	1	(1.0)	13	(12.5)	1	(1.0)	1	(1.0)	2	(1.9)	70	(67.3)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	34	18	(52.9)	2	(5.9)	6	(17.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(23.5)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	63	15	(23.8)	4	(6.3)	14	(22.2)	3	(4.8)	8	(12.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.2)	17	(27.0)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	151	15	(9.9)	7	(4.6)	20	(13.2)	14	(9.3)	14	(9.3)	3	(2.0)	1	(0.7)	76	(50.3)	1	(0.7)
Rhode Island	31	0	(0.0)	3	(9.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.2)	1	(3.2)	1	(3.2)	6	(19.4)	19	(61.3)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	18	9	(50.0)	1	(5.6)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	6	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	64	14	(21.9)	3	(4.7)	1	(1.6)	5	(7.8)	4	(6.3)	1	(1.6)	5	(7.8)	31	(48.4)	0	(0.0)
Texas	738	425	(57.6)	22	(3.0)	63	(8.5)	31	(4.2)	7	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	14	(1.9)	176	(23.8)	0	(0.0)
Utah	22	11	(50.0)	1	(4.5)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	2	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	219	18	(8.2)	16	(7.3)	28	(12.8)	20	(9.1)	4	(1.8)	0	(0.0)	6	(2.7)	127	(58.0)	0	(0.0)
Washington	171	31	(18.1)	23	(13.5)	24	(14.0)	9	(5.3)	8	(4.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	75	(43.9)	1	(0.6)
West Virginia	4	1	(25.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	52	14	(26.9)	1	(1.9)	3	(5.8)	7	(13.5)	1	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	26	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
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 outlying and Pacific islands.
[2]Includes 137 countries.
Note: See Surveillance Slide #17.

Table 25. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Number of Years in the United States: States, 2005

State	Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4		5–9		10–19		≥20		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**7,693**	**1,472**	**(19.1)**	**1,695**	**(22.0)**	**1,104**	**(14.4)**	**1,257**	**(16.3)**	**1,274**	**(16.6)**	**891**	**(11.6)**
Alabama	40	15	(37.5)	11	(27.5)	7	(17.5)	5	(12.5)	2	(5.0)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	17	7	(41.2)	0	(0.0)	5	(29.4)	1	(5.9)	3	(17.6)	1	(5.9)
Arizona	169	39	(23.1)	33	(19.5)	22	(13.0)	20	(11.8)	25	(14.8)	30	(17.8)
Arkansas	28	5	(17.9)	7	(25.0)	7	(25.0)	7	(25.0)	2	(7.1)	0	(0.0)
California	2,229	404	(18.1)	321	(14.4)	268	(12.0)	449	(20.1)	518	(23.2)	269	(12.1)
Colorado	59	15	(25.4)	12	(20.3)	4	(6.8)	11	(18.6)	7	(11.9)	10	(16.9)
Connecticut	63	10	(15.9)	22	(34.9)	11	(17.5)	12	(19.0)	8	(12.7)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	17	5	(29.4)	5	(29.4)	2	(11.8)	4	(23.5)	1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	22	5	(22.7)	8	(36.4)	4	(18.2)	4	(18.2)	1	(4.5)	0	(0.0)
Florida	485	83	(17.1)	141	(29.1)	70	(14.4)	59	(12.2)	85	(17.5)	47	(9.7)
Georgia	186	43	(23.1)	59	(31.7)	29	(15.6)	26	(14.0)	14	(7.5)	15	(8.1)
Hawaii	82	21	(25.6)	5	(6.1)	4	(4.9)	21	(25.6)	25	(30.5)	6	(7.3)
Idaho	11	4	(36.4)	4	(36.4)	1	(9.1)	1	(9.1)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	267	51	(19.1)	63	(23.6)	43	(16.1)	46	(17.2)	27	(10.1)	37	(13.9)
Indiana	60	13	(21.7)	12	(20.0)	13	(21.7)	4	(6.7)	1	(1.7)	17	(28.3)
Iowa	30	8	(26.7)	10	(33.3)	9	(30.0)	2	(6.7)	1	(3.3)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	31	9	(29.0)	6	(19.4)	5	(16.1)	3	(9.7)	6	(19.4)	2	(6.5)
Kentucky	31	8	(25.8)	10	(32.3)	4	(12.9)	7	(22.6)	2	(6.5)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	25	5	(20.0)	4	(16.0)	3	(12.0)	3	(12.0)	6	(24.0)	4	(16.0)
Maine	8	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	173	42	(24.3)	49	(28.3)	32	(18.5)	23	(13.3)	23	(13.3)	4	(2.3)
Massachusetts	205	45	(22.0)	50	(24.4)	36	(17.6)	41	(20.0)	28	(13.7)	5	(2.4)
Michigan	98	15	(15.3)	34	(34.7)	13	(13.3)	17	(17.3)	18	(18.4)	1	(1.0)
Minnesota	173	63	(36.4)	42	(24.3)	22	(12.7)	6	(3.5)	7	(4.0)	33	(19.1)
Mississippi	15	1	(6.7)	7	(46.7)	3	(20.0)	3	(20.0)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	38	5	(13.2)	18	(47.4)	8	(21.1)	4	(10.5)	3	(7.9)	0	(0.0)
Montana	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
Nebraska	21	5	(23.8)	8	(38.1)	4	(19.0)	3	(14.3)	1	(4.8)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	78	13	(16.7)	13	(16.7)	21	(26.9)	16	(20.5)	15	(19.2)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	322	42	(13.0)	77	(23.9)	33	(10.2)	31	(9.6)	24	(7.5)	115	(35.7)
New Mexico	18	4	(22.2)	1	(5.6)	5	(27.8)	2	(11.1)	6	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
New York	898	120	(13.4)	239	(26.6)	130	(14.5)	168	(18.7)	143	(15.9)	98	(10.9)
North Carolina	110	20	(18.2)	31	(28.2)	19	(17.3)	18	(16.4)	8	(7.3)	14	(12.7)
North Dakota	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)
Ohio	104	34	(32.7)	29	(27.9)	16	(15.4)	8	(7.7)	10	(9.6)	7	(6.7)
Oklahoma	34	7	(20.6)	6	(17.6)	2	(5.9)	9	(26.5)	10	(29.4)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	63	21	(33.3)	7	(11.1)	4	(6.3)	5	(7.9)	6	(9.5)	20	(31.7)
Pennsylvania	151	26	(17.2)	34	(22.5)	40	(26.5)	27	(17.9)	17	(11.3)	7	(4.6)
Rhode Island	31	7	(22.6)	2	(6.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.2)	1	(3.2)	20	(64.5)
South Carolina	18	5	(27.8)	7	(38.9)	3	(16.7)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	6	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	64	19	(29.7)	20	(31.3)	19	(29.7)	2	(3.1)	3	(4.7)	1	(1.6)
Texas	738	131	(17.8)	152	(20.6)	107	(14.5)	119	(16.1)	156	(21.1)	73	(9.9)
Utah	22	7	(31.8)	6	(27.3)	2	(9.1)	3	(13.6)	4	(18.2)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	219	51	(23.3)	78	(35.6)	32	(14.6)	33	(15.1)	25	(11.4)	0	(0.0)
Washington	171	19	(11.1)	37	(21.6)	20	(11.7)	25	(14.6)	23	(13.5)	47	(27.5)
West Virginia	4	2	(50.0)	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	52	16	(30.8)	9	(17.3)	16	(30.8)	3	(5.8)	1	(1.9)	7	(13.5)
Wyoming	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 #18.

Table 26. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease: Reporting Areas, 2005

State	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Cases		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
United States	**14,097**	**9,908**	**(70.3)**	**2,968**	**(21.1)**	**1,220**	**(8.7)**	**260**
Alabama	216	175	(81.0)	33	(15.3)	8	(3.7)	1
Alaska	59	52	(88.1)	6	(10.2)	1	(1.7)	0
Arizona	281	231	(82.2)	35	(12.5)	15	(5.3)	2
Arkansas	114	90	(78.9)	18	(15.8)	6	(5.3)	0
California	2,904	2,025	(69.7)	623	(21.5)	255	(8.8)	46
Colorado	101	58	(57.4)	31	(30.7)	12	(11.9)	3
Connecticut	95	60	(63.2)	29	(30.5)	6	(6.3)	0
Delaware	26	16	(61.5)	7	(26.9)	3	(11.5)	0
District of Columbia	56	37	(66.1)	15	(26.8)	4	(7.1)	2
Florida	1,094	875	(80.0)	182	(16.6)	37	(3.4)	9
Georgia	505	370	(73.3)	103	(20.4)	32	(6.3)	7
Hawaii	112	99	(88.4)	8	(7.1)	5	(4.5)	0
Idaho	23	16	(69.6)	5	(21.7)	2	(8.7)	1
Illinois	596	433	(72.7)	145	(24.3)	18	(3.0)	6
Indiana	146	105	(71.9)	28	(19.2)	13	(8.9)	5
Iowa	55	35	(63.6)	18	(32.7)	2	(3.6)	0
Kansas	60	40	(66.7)	15	(25.0)	5	(8.3)	0
Kentucky	124	99	(79.8)	19	(15.3)	6	(4.8)	2
Louisiana	257	213	(82.9)	31	(12.1)	13	(5.1)	6
Maine	17	11	(64.7)	4	(23.5)	2	(11.8)	0
Maryland	283	186	(65.7)	63	(22.3)	34	(12.0)	7
Massachusetts	265	145	(54.7)	77	(29.1)	43	(16.2)	18
Michigan	246	152	(61.8)	83	(33.7)	11	(4.5)	1
Minnesota	199	94	(47.2)	83	(41.7)	22	(11.1)	1
Mississippi	103	83	(80.6)	14	(13.6)	6	(5.8)	1
Missouri	108	69	(63.9)	29	(26.9)	10	(9.3)	2
Montana	10	8	(80.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	1
Nebraska	35	22	(62.9)	12	(34.3)	1	(2.9)	0
Nevada	112	77	(68.8)	26	(23.2)	9	(8.0)	0
New Hampshire	4	2	(50.0)	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0
New Jersey	485	319	(65.8)	109	(22.5)	57	(11.8)	7
New Mexico	39	27	(69.2)	8	(20.5)	4	(10.3)	1
New York	1,289	856	(66.4)	288	(22.3)	145	(11.2)	5
North Carolina	329	228	(69.3)	72	(21.9)	29	(8.8)	13
North Dakota	6	3	(50.0)	1	(16.7)	2	(33.3)	0
Ohio	260	171	(65.8)	63	(24.2)	26	(10.0)	3
Oklahoma	144	98	(68.1)	21	(14.6)	25	(17.4)	3
Oregon	103	71	(68.9)	21	(20.4)	11	(10.7)	1
Pennsylvania	325	228	(70.2)	68	(20.9)	29	(8.9)	7
Rhode Island	47	26	(55.3)	17	(36.2)	4	(8.5)	3
South Carolina	261	169	(64.8)	47	(18.0)	45	(17.2)	10
South Dakota	16	8	(50.0)	6	(37.5)	2	(12.5)	1
Tennessee	298	206	(69.1)	64	(21.5)	28	(9.4)	6
Texas	1,535	1,114	(72.6)	259	(16.9)	162	(10.6)	59
Utah	29	19	(65.5)	7	(24.1)	3	(10.3)	2
Vermont	8	6	(75.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Virginia	355	261	(73.5)	69	(19.4)	25	(7.0)	10
Washington	256	147	(57.4)	75	(29.3)	34	(13.3)	4
West Virginia	28	24	(85.7)	3	(10.7)	1	(3.6)	0
Wisconsin	78	49	(62.8)	23	(29.5)	6	(7.7)	4
Wyoming	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0
American Samoa[4]	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	74	53	(71.6)	15	(20.3)	6	(8.1)	0
Guam[4]	64	52	(81.3)	9	(14.1)	3	(4.7)	3
Marshall Islands[4]	66	55	(83.3)	11	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0
N. Mariana Islands[4]	56	50	(89.3)	5	(8.9)	1	(1.8)	0
Puerto Rico[4]	113	96	(85.0)	16	(14.2)	1	(0.9)	0
Republic of Palau[4]	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
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.
Note: 1 case had missing and/or unknown site of disease.
Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 27. Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Site of Disease: Reporting Areas, 2005

State	Total Extrapulmonary Cases	Site of Disease													
		Pleural		Lymphatic		Bone and/or Joint		Genitourinary		Meningeal		Peritoneal		Other	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**2,968**	**535**	**(18.0)**	**1,247**	**(42.0)**	**329**	**(11.1)**	**153**	**(5.2)**	**186**	**(6.3)**	**164**	**(5.5)**	**354**	**(11.9)**
Alabama	33	12	(36.4)	6	(18.2)	6	(18.2)	1	(3.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(9.1)	5	(15.2)
Alaska	6	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)
Arizona	35	5	(14.3)	16	(45.7)	5	(14.3)	2	(5.7)	2	(5.7)	2	(5.7)	3	(8.6)
Arkansas	18	3	(16.7)	4	(22.2)	4	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	5	(27.8)
California	623	109	(17.5)	268	(43.0)	83	(13.3)	42	(6.7)	39	(6.3)	31	(5.0)	51	(8.2)
Colorado	31	4	(12.9)	9	(29.0)	4	(12.9)	0	(0.0)	4	(12.9)	2	(6.5)	8	(25.8)
Connecticut	29	5	(17.2)	12	(41.4)	3	(10.3)	3	(10.3)	0	(0.0)	5	(17.2)	1	(3.4)
Delaware	7	2	(28.6)	5	(71.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	15	2	(13.3)	8	(53.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(13.3)	3	(20.0)
Florida	182	34	(18.7)	59	(32.4)	13	(7.1)	7	(3.8)	12	(6.6)	11	(6.0)	46	(25.3)
Georgia	103	24	(23.3)	42	(40.8)	9	(8.7)	1	(1.0)	9	(8.7)	7	(6.8)	11	(10.7)
Hawaii	8	1	(12.5)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	3	(37.5)
Idaho	5	1	(20.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Illinois	145	30	(20.7)	60	(41.4)	16	(11.0)	8	(5.5)	2	(1.4)	11	(7.6)	18	(12.4)
Indiana	28	4	(14.3)	11	(39.3)	3	(10.7)	2	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(10.7)	5	(17.9)
Iowa	18	2	(11.1)	7	(38.9)	3	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	5	(27.8)
Kansas	15	3	(20.0)	5	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.7)	1	(6.7)	5	(33.3)
Kentucky	19	4	(21.1)	5	(26.3)	2	(10.5)	1	(5.3)	4	(21.1)	1	(5.3)	2	(10.5)
Louisiana	31	8	(25.8)	7	(22.6)	4	(12.9)	1	(3.2)	4	(12.9)	2	(6.5)	5	(16.1)
Maine	4	0	(0.0)	3	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	63	9	(14.3)	30	(47.6)	5	(7.9)	4	(6.3)	5	(7.9)	2	(3.2)	8	(12.7)
Massachusetts	77	19	(24.7)	29	(37.7)	6	(7.8)	5	(6.5)	3	(3.9)	3	(3.9)	12	(15.6)
Michigan	83	16	(19.3)	38	(45.8)	10	(12.0)	4	(4.8)	3	(3.6)	5	(6.0)	7	(8.4)
Minnesota	83	9	(10.8)	53	(63.9)	8	(9.6)	0	(0.0)	3	(3.6)	5	(6.0)	5	(6.0)
Mississippi	14	4	(28.6)	3	(21.4)	2	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(28.6)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	29	3	(10.3)	11	(37.9)	4	(13.8)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.9)	2	(6.9)	7	(24.1)
Montana	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	12	3	(25.0)	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(16.7)	1	(8.3)	1	(8.3)	2	(16.7)
Nevada	26	4	(15.4)	8	(30.8)	3	(11.5)	1	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	5	(19.2)	5	(19.2)
New Hampshire	2	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 27. (Cont'd) Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Site of Disease: Reporting Areas, 2005

States	Total Extrapulmonary Cases	Site of Disease													
		Pleural		Lymphatic		Bone and/or Joint		Genitourinary		Meningeal		Peritoneal		Other	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
New Jersey	109	19	(17.4)	57	(52.3)	10	(9.2)	5	(4.6)	9	(8.3)	4	(3.7)	5	(4.6)
New Mexico	8	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
New York	288	46	(16.0)	138	(47.9)	27	(9.4)	12	(4.2)	20	(6.9)	9	(3.1)	36	(12.5)
North Carolina	72	14	(19.4)	21	(29.2)	16	(22.2)	8	(11.1)	5	(6.9)	2	(2.8)	6	(8.3)
North Dakota	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	63	14	(22.2)	20	(31.7)	7	(11.1)	3	(4.8)	5	(7.9)	0	(0.0)	14	(22.2)
Oklahoma	21	4	(19.0)	15	(71.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.8)	1	(4.8)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	21	4	(19.0)	9	(42.9)	2	(9.5)	3	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.8)	2	(9.5)
Pennyslvania	68	10	(14.7)	21	(30.9)	12	(17.6)	2	(2.9)	5	(7.4)	5	(7.4)	13	(19.1)
Rhode Island	17	2	(11.8)	4	(23.5)	3	(17.6)	1	(5.9)	1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	6	(35.3)
South Carolina	47	9	(19.1)	21	(44.7)	2	(4.3)	5	(10.6)	1	(2.1)	2	(4.3)	7	(14.9)
South Dakota	6	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)
Tennessee	64	16	(25.0)	26	(40.6)	3	(4.7)	6	(9.4)	4	(6.3)	1	(1.6)	8	(12.5)
Texas	259	48	(18.5)	110	(42.5)	38	(14.7)	11	(4.2)	24	(9.3)	17	(6.6)	11	(4.2)
Utah	7	0	(0.0)	3	(42.9)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(28.6)
Vermont	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	69	10	(14.5)	39	(56.5)	6	(8.7)	2	(2.9)	4	(5.8)	3	(4.3)	5	(7.2)
Washington	75	14	(18.7)	37	(49.3)	5	(6.7)	2	(2.7)	3	(4.0)	5	(6.7)	9	(12.0)
West Virginia	3	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	23	1	(4.3)	12	(52.2)	2	(8.7)	1	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	4	(17.4)	3	(13.0)
Wyoming	0	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—	0	—
American Samoa[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	15	2	(13.3)	6	(40.0)	3	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(26.7)	0	(0.0)
Guam[1]	9	2	(22.2)	5	(55.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)
Marshall Islands[1]	11	4	(36.4)	6	(54.5)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[1]	5	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Puerto Rico[1]	16	3	(18.8)	7	(43.8)	1	(6.3)	3	(18.8)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.3)
Republic of Palau[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 28. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Ranked and Grouped by Number of Cases: States and the District of Columbia, 2004 and 2005

State	2005		2004		2004–2005 % Change		Overall Rank by 2005 Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
>400 cases in 2005							
California	2904	8.0	2992	8.3	-2.9	-3.7	4
Texas	1535	6.7	1683	7.5	-8.8	-10.3	5
New York[1]	1289	6.7	1360	7.1	-5.2	-5.1	5
Florida	1094	6.1	1075	6.2	1.8	-0.5	7
Illinois	596	4.7	568	4.5	4.9	4.5	14
Georgia	505	5.6	539	6.0	-6.3	-7.9	10
New Jersey	485	5.6	482	5.5	0.6	0.2	10
100-399 cases in 2005							
Virginia	355	4.7	329	4.4	7.9	6.7	14
North Carolina	329	3.8	381	4.5	-13.6	-15.1	25
Pennsylvania	325	2.6	328	2.6	-0.9	-1.2	31
Tennessee	298	5.0	277	4.7	7.6	6.3	13
Maryland	283	5.1	314	5.6	-9.9	-10.5	12
Arizona	281	4.7	272	4.7	3.3	-0.2	14
Massachusetts	265	4.1	283	4.4	-6.4	-6.2	20
South Carolina	261	6.1	233	5.6	12.0	10.5	7
Ohio	260	2.3	219	1.9	18.7	18.6	33
Louisiana	257	5.7	249	5.5	3.2	2.8	9
Washington	256	4.1	245	3.9	4.5	3.1	20
Michigan	246	2.4	272	2.7	-9.6	-9.7	32
Alabama	216	4.7	211	4.7	2.4	1.6	14
Minnesota	199	3.9	199	3.9	0.0	-0.7	24
Indiana	146	2.3	128	2.1	14.1	13.2	33
Oklahoma	144	4.1	178	5.1	-19.1	-19.7	20
Kentucky	124	3.0	127	3.1	-2.4	-3.1	28
Arkansas	114	4.1	132	4.8	-13.6	-14.5	20
Hawaii	112	8.8	116	9.2	-3.4	-4.4	3
Nevada	112	4.6	95	4.1	17.9	13.9	18
Missouri	108	1.9	127	2.2	-15.0	-15.6	40
Mississippi	103	3.5	119	4.1	-13.4	-14.0	26
Oregon	103	2.8	106	3.0	-2.8	-4.2	29
Colorado	101	2.2	127	2.8	-20.5	-21.6	35
<100 cases in 2005							
Connecticut	95	2.7	101	2.9	-5.9	-6.2	30
Wisconsin	78	1.4	95	1.7	-17.9	-18.4	44
Kansas	60	2.2	62	2.3	-3.2	-3.6	35
Alaska	59	8.9	43	6.5	37.2	36.0	2
District of Columbia	56	10.2	81	14.6	-30.9	-30.4	1
Iowa	55	1.9	47	1.6	17.0	16.5	40
Rhode Island	47	4.4	51	4.7	-7.8	-7.5	19
New Mexico	39	2.0	42	2.2	-7.1	-8.4	38
Nebraska	35	2.0	39	2.2	-10.3	-10.8	38
Utah	29	1.2	36	1.5	-19.4	-21.0	47
West Virginia	28	1.5	24	1.3	16.7	16.4	43
Delaware	26	3.1	32	3.9	-18.8	-20.0	27
Idaho	23	1.6	11	0.8	109.1	104.1	42
Maine	17	1.3	20	1.5	-15.0	-15.4	45
South Dakota	16	2.1	11	1.4	45.5	44.5	37
Montana	10	1.1	15	1.6	-33.3	-34.0	48
Vermont	8	1.3	6	1.0	33.3	32.9	45
North Dakota	6	0.9	4	0.6	50.0	49.9	49
New Hampshire	4	0.3	24	1.8	-83.3	-83.5	50
Wyoming	0	0.0	5	1.0	-100.0	-100.0	51
Total	**14097**	**4.8**	**14515**	**4.9**	**-2.9**	**-3.8**	

[1]Includes New York City.

Note: Denominators for computing 2004 and 2005 rates for states and the District of Columbia were obtained from Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000–July 1, 2005 (NST-EST2005-01) (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2005-01.xls) (accessed June 1, 2006).

See Table 20, page 37, for ranking of states without the District of Columbia.

Morbidity Tables Reporting Areas, 2005 and 2003

Table 29. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Residence in Correctional Facilities, Age ≥ 15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Correctional Facilities		Cases Reported As Residents of Correctional Facilities[1]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,234**	**13,225**	**(99.9)**	**534**	**(4.0)**
Alabama	201	201	(100.0)	7	(3.5)
Alaska	52	52	(100.0)	1	(1.9)
Arizona	244	243	(99.6)	40	(16.5)
Arkansas	105	105	(100.0)	2	(1.9)
California	2,753	2,750	(99.9)	65	(2.4)
Colorado	84	84	(100.0)	7	(8.3)
Connecticut	93	93	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	25	25	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	55	55	(100.0)	1	(1.8)
Florida	1,037	1,037	(100.0)	74	(7.1)
Georgia	463	462	(99.8)	25	(5.4)
Hawaii	109	109	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	21	20	(95.2)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	550	549	(99.8)	14	(2.6)
Indiana	137	137	(100.0)	4	(2.9)
Iowa	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	57	57	(100.0)	2	(3.5)
Kentucky	118	118	(100.0)	7	(5.9)
Louisiana	241	241	(100.0)	21	(8.7)
Maine	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	266	266	(100.0)	6	(2.3)
Massachusetts	252	252	(100.0)	3	(1.2)
Michigan	238	238	(100.0)	1	(0.4)
Minnesota	179	179	(100.0)	4	(2.2)
Mississippi	100	99	(99.0)	4	(4.0)
Missouri	105	105	(100.0)	5	(4.8)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	1	(10.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	2	(5.7)
Nevada	107	107	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	461	461	(100.0)	2	(0.4)
New Mexico	39	38	(97.4)	1	(2.6)
New York State[2]	287	287	(100.0)	7	(2.4)
New York City	943	943	(100.0)	22	(2.3)
North Carolina	309	309	(100.0)	8	(2.6)
North Dakota	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	241	241	(100.0)	3	(1.2)
Oklahoma	125	125	(100.0)	9	(7.2)
Oregon	99	99	(100.0)	4	(4.0)
Pennsylvania	312	312	(100.0)	3	(1.0)
Rhode Island	44	44	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	235	235	(100.0)	4	(1.7)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	277	277	(100.0)	13	(4.7)
Texas	1,424	1,424	(100.0)	149	(10.5)
Utah	25	25	(100.0)	1	(4.0)
Vermont	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	330	330	(100.0)	6	(1.8)
Washington	247	247	(100.0)	5	(2.0)
West Virginia	27	27	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	72	72	(100.0)	1	(1.4)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	63	63	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	53	53	(100.0)	1	(1.9)
Marshall Islands[3]	60	60	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	108	108	(100.0)	5	(4.6)
Republic of Palau[3]	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Resident of correctional facility at time of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 30. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Homeless Status,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Homeless Status		Cases Reported As Being Homeless	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,234**	**13,126**	**(99.2)**	**795**	**(6.1)**
Alabama	201	201	(100.0)	11	(5.5)
Alaska	52	52	(100.0)	3	(5.8)
Arizona	244	227	(93.0)	21	(9.3)
Arkansas	105	103	(98.1)	0	(0.0)
California	2,753	2,721	(98.8)	179	(6.6)
Colorado	84	83	(98.8)	6	(7.2)
Connecticut	93	93	(100.0)	5	(5.4)
Delaware	25	25	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	55	55	(100.0)	5	(9.1)
Florida	1,037	1,031	(99.4)	83	(8.1)
Georgia	463	463	(100.0)	41	(8.9)
Hawaii	109	109	(100.0)	1	(0.9)
Idaho	21	18	(85.7)	3	(16.7)
Illinois	550	543	(98.7)	23	(4.2)
Indiana	137	137	(100.0)	5	(3.6)
Iowa	51	51	(100.0)	3	(5.9)
Kansas	57	57	(100.0)	5	(8.8)
Kentucky	118	118	(100.0)	9	(7.6)
Louisiana	241	236	(97.9)	15	(6.4)
Maine	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	266	266	(100.0)	13	(4.9)
Massachusetts	252	250	(99.2)	10	(4.0)
Michigan	238	237	(99.6)	6	(2.5)
Minnesota	179	179	(100.0)	4	(2.2)
Mississippi	100	100	(100.0)	11	(11.0)
Missouri	105	105	(100.0)	6	(5.7)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	2	(20.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	2	(5.7)
Nevada	107	107	(100.0)	8	(7.5)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	461	461	(100.0)	14	(3.0)
New Mexico	39	39	(100.0)	5	(12.8)
New York State[2]	287	286	(99.7)	8	(2.8)
New York City	943	919	(97.5)	52	(5.7)
North Carolina	309	309	(100.0)	20	(6.5)
North Dakota	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	241	240	(99.6)	15	(6.3)
Oklahoma	125	125	(100.0)	12	(9.6)
Oregon	99	99	(100.0)	8	(8.1)
Pennsylvania	312	311	(99.7)	5	(1.6)
Rhode Island	44	44	(100.0)	2	(4.5)
South Carolina	235	235	(100.0)	16	(6.8)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	1	(6.3)
Tennessee	277	277	(100.0)	32	(11.6)
Texas	1,424	1,423	(99.9)	70	(4.9)
Utah	25	25	(100.0)	1	(4.0)
Vermont	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	330	330	(100.0)	8	(2.4)
Washington	247	246	(99.6)	40	(16.3)
West Virginia	27	27	(100.0)	1	(3.7)
Wisconsin	72	70	(97.2)	5	(7.1)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	63	63	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	53	53	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	60	57	(95.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	108	108	(100.0)	2	(1.9)
Republic of Palau[3]	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Homeless within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 31. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Residence in Long-term Care Facilities,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Long-term Care Facilities		Cases Reported As Residents of Long-term Care Facilities	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,234**	**13,221**	**(99.9)**	**319**	**(2.4)**
Alabama	201	201	(100.0)	9	(4.5)
Alaska	52	52	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	244	243	(99.6)	7	(2.9)
Arkansas	105	105	(100.0)	1	(1.0)
California	2,753	2,749	(99.9)	55	(2.0)
Colorado	84	84	(100.0)	4	(4.8)
Connecticut	93	93	(100.0)	2	(2.2)
Delaware	25	25	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,037	1,037	(100.0)	19	(1.8)
Georgia	463	462	(99.8)	7	(1.5)
Hawaii	109	109	(100.0)	3	(2.8)
Idaho	21	20	(95.2)	1	(5.0)
Illinois	550	550	(100.0)	11	(2.0)
Indiana	137	137	(100.0)	4	(2.9)
Iowa	51	51	(100.0)	2	(3.9)
Kansas	57	57	(100.0)	2	(3.5)
Kentucky	118	118	(100.0)	5	(4.2)
Louisiana	241	241	(100.0)	3	(1.2)
Maine	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	266	266	(100.0)	10	(3.8)
Massachusetts	252	252	(100.0)	6	(2.4)
Michigan	238	238	(100.0)	6	(2.5)
Minnesota	179	179	(100.0)	1	(0.6)
Mississippi	100	98	(98.0)	4	(4.1)
Missouri	105	104	(99.0)	7	(6.7)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	2	(5.7)
Nevada	107	107	(100.0)	1	(0.9)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	461	461	(100.0)	11	(2.4)
New Mexico	39	37	(94.9)	1	(2.7)
New York State[2]	287	287	(100.0)	6	(2.1)
New York City	943	942	(99.9)	11	(1.2)
North Carolina	309	309	(100.0)	15	(4.9)
North Dakota	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	241	241	(100.0)	14	(5.8)
Oklahoma	125	125	(100.0)	5	(4.0)
Oregon	99	99	(100.0)	1	(1.0)
Pennsylvania	312	312	(100.0)	15	(4.8)
Rhode Island	44	44	(100.0)	1	(2.3)
South Carolina	235	235	(100.0)	8	(3.4)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	1	(6.3)
Tennessee	277	277	(100.0)	13	(4.7)
Texas	1,424	1,424	(100.0)	33	(2.3)
Utah	25	25	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	330	330	(100.0)	4	(1.2)
Washington	247	247	(100.0)	4	(1.6)
West Virginia	27	27	(100.0)	1	(3.7)
Wisconsin	72	72	(100.0)	3	(4.2)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	63	63	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	53	53	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	60	60	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	108	108	(100.0)	3	(2.8)
Republic of Palau[3]	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Resident of long-term care facility at time of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 32. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Injecting Drug Use,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Injecting Drug Use		Cases Reporting Injecting Drug Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,234**	**12,938**	**(97.8)**	**282**	**(2.2)**
Alabama	201	201	(100.0)	1	(0.5)
Alaska	52	52	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	244	225	(92.2)	11	(4.9)
Arkansas	105	105	(100.0)	1	(1.0)
California	2,753	2,679	(97.3)	64	(2.4)
Colorado	84	81	(96.4)	1	(1.2)
Connecticut	93	93	(100.0)	4	(4.3)
Delaware	25	25	(100.0)	1	(4.0)
District of Columbia	55	55	(100.0)	1	(1.8)
Florida	1,037	1,029	(99.2)	22	(2.1)
Georgia	463	446	(96.3)	6	(1.3)
Hawaii	109	72	(66.1)	—	—
Idaho	21	18	(85.7)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	550	505	(91.8)	5	(1.0)
Indiana	137	137	(100.0)	9	(6.6)
Iowa	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	57	57	(100.0)	1	(1.8)
Kentucky	118	118	(100.0)	2	(1.7)
Louisiana	241	230	(95.4)	13	(5.7)
Maine	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	266	266	(100.0)	7	(2.6)
Massachusetts	252	244	(96.8)	1	(0.4)
Michigan	238	236	(99.2)	4	(1.7)
Minnesota	179	178	(99.4)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	100	100	(100.0)	1	(1.0)
Missouri	105	103	(98.1)	0	(0.0)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	1	(2.9)
Nevada	107	107	(100.0)	4	(3.7)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	461	460	(99.8)	12	(2.6)
New Mexico	39	37	(94.9)	2	(5.4)
New York State[2]	287	286	(99.7)	2	(0.7)
New York City	943	898	(95.2)	21	(2.3)
North Carolina	309	308	(99.7)	1	(0.3)
North Dakota	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	241	239	(99.2)	5	(2.1)
Oklahoma	125	125	(100.0)	12	(9.6)
Oregon	99	95	(96.0)	4	(4.2)
Pennsylvania	312	312	(100.0)	6	(1.9)
Rhode Island	44	44	(100.0)	1	(2.3)
South Carolina	235	234	(99.6)	4	(1.7)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	1	(6.3)
Tennessee	277	277	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,424	1,423	(99.9)	34	(2.4)
Utah	25	25	(100.0)	1	(4.0)
Vermont	7	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)
Virginia	330	330	(100.0)	5	(1.5)
Washington	247	241	(97.6)	9	(3.7)
West Virginia	27	27	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	72	71	(98.6)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	63	32	(50.8)	—	—
Guam[3]	53	53	(100.0)	1	(1.9)
Marshall Islands[3]	60	60	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	108	108	(100.0)	17	(15.7)
Republic of Palau[3]	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Injecting drug use within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 33. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Noninjecting Drug Use,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Noninjecting Drug Use		Cases Reporting Noninjecting Drug Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,234**	**12,915**	**(97.6)**	**1,004**	**(7.8)**
Alabama	201	201	(100.0)	8	(4.0)
Alaska	52	52	(100.0)	2	(3.8)
Arizona	244	225	(92.2)	20	(8.9)
Arkansas	105	105	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,753	2,683	(97.5)	165	(6.1)
Colorado	84	81	(96.4)	5	(6.2)
Connecticut	93	93	(100.0)	5	(5.4)
Delaware	25	25	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	55	55	(100.0)	4	(7.3)
Florida	1,037	1,027	(99.0)	145	(14.1)
Georgia	463	446	(96.3)	54	(12.1)
Hawaii	109	70	(64.2)	—	—
Idaho	21	17	(81.0)	1	(5.9)
Illinois	550	498	(90.5)	50	(10.0)
Indiana	137	137	(100.0)	21	(15.3)
Iowa	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	57	57	(100.0)	4	(7.0)
Kentucky	118	118	(100.0)	8	(6.8)
Louisiana	241	224	(92.9)	44	(19.6)
Maine	16	16	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	266	266	(100.0)	11	(4.1)
Massachusetts	252	246	(97.6)	7	(2.8)
Michigan	238	236	(99.2)	13	(5.5)
Minnesota	179	178	(99.4)	3	(1.7)
Mississippi	100	100	(100.0)	9	(9.0)
Missouri	105	103	(98.1)	4	(3.9)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	1	(10.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	2	(5.7)
Nevada	107	107	(100.0)	6	(5.6)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	461	460	(99.8)	32	(7.0)
New Mexico	39	33	(84.6)	1	(3.0)
New York State[2]	287	286	(99.7)	11	(3.8)
New York City	943	897	(95.1)	85	(9.5)
North Carolina	309	307	(99.4)	42	(13.7)
North Dakota	6	4	(66.7)	—	—
Ohio	241	239	(99.2)	25	(10.5)
Oklahoma	125	125	(100.0)	14	(11.2)
Oregon	99	94	(94.9)	8	(8.5)
Pennsylvania	312	312	(100.0)	7	(2.2)
Rhode Island	44	44	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	235	233	(99.1)	28	(12.0)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	1	(6.3)
Tennessee	277	277	(100.0)	37	(13.4)
Texas	1,424	1,423	(99.9)	96	(6.7)
Utah	25	25	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	7	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)
Virginia	330	330	(100.0)	5	(1.5)
Washington	247	240	(97.2)	11	(4.6)
West Virginia	27	27	(100.0)	3	(11.1)
Wisconsin	72	70	(97.2)	5	(7.1)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	63	27	(42.9)	—	—
Guam[3]	53	51	(96.2)	1	(2.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	60	60	(100.0)	2	(3.3)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	108	108	(100.0)	21	(19.4)
Republic of Palau[3]	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Noninjecting drug use within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 34. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Excess Alcohol Use,[1] Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Excess Alcohol Use		Cases Reporting Excess Alcohol Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,234**	**12,908**	**(97.5)**	**1,789**	**(13.9)**
Alabama	201	201	(100.0)	33	(16.4)
Alaska	52	52	(100.0)	8	(15.4)
Arizona	244	222	(91.0)	29	(13.1)
Arkansas	105	105	(100.0)	4	(3.8)
California	2,753	2,672	(97.1)	263	(9.8)
Colorado	84	82	(97.6)	13	(15.9)
Connecticut	93	93	(100.0)	8	(8.6)
Delaware	25	25	(100.0)	3	(12.0)
District of Columbia	55	55	(100.0)	11	(20.0)
Florida	1,037	1,030	(99.3)	224	(21.7)
Georgia	463	447	(96.5)	73	(16.3)
Hawaii	109	73	(67.0)	—	—
Idaho	21	16	(76.2)	2	(12.5)
Illinois	550	491	(89.3)	74	(15.1)
Indiana	137	137	(100.0)	38	(27.7)
Iowa	51	51	(100.0)	6	(11.8)
Kansas	57	57	(100.0)	8	(14.0)
Kentucky	118	118	(100.0)	19	(16.1)
Louisiana	241	222	(92.1)	46	(20.7)
Maine	16	16	(100.0)	2	(12.5)
Maryland	266	266	(100.0)	17	(6.4)
Massachusetts	252	246	(97.6)	18	(7.3)
Michigan	238	237	(99.6)	21	(8.9)
Minnesota	179	177	(98.9)	13	(7.3)
Mississippi	100	100	(100.0)	20	(20.0)
Missouri	105	103	(98.1)	16	(15.5)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	6	(60.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	4	(11.4)
Nevada	107	107	(100.0)	7	(6.5)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	461	461	(100.0)	35	(7.6)
New Mexico	39	32	(82.1)	11	(34.4)
New York State[2]	287	286	(99.7)	22	(7.7)
New York City	943	898	(95.2)	144	(16.0)
North Carolina	309	308	(99.7)	46	(14.9)
North Dakota	6	5	(83.3)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	241	240	(99.6)	43	(17.9)
Oklahoma	125	125	(100.0)	25	(20.0)
Oregon	99	97	(98.0)	15	(15.5)
Pennsylvania	312	312	(100.0)	21	(6.7)
Rhode Island	44	44	(100.0)	5	(11.4)
South Carolina	235	234	(99.6)	59	(25.2)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	3	(18.8)
Tennessee	277	277	(100.0)	57	(20.6)
Texas	1,424	1,423	(99.9)	251	(17.6)
Utah	25	25	(100.0)	2	(8.0)
Vermont	7	7	(100.0)	1	(14.3)
Virginia	330	330	(100.0)	6	(1.8)
Washington	247	240	(97.2)	34	(14.2)
West Virginia	27	27	(100.0)	2	(7.4)
Wisconsin	72	71	(98.6)	12	(16.9)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	63	31	(49.2)	—	—
Guam[3]	53	53	(100.0)	1	(1.9)
Marshall Islands[3]	60	53	(88.3)	1	(1.9)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	5	(9.1)
Puerto Rico[3]	108	108	(100.0)	14	(13.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Excess alcohol use within past 12 months of TB diagnosis. Percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 35. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Initial Drug Regimen: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases in Persons Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Initial Drug Regimen		Percentage of Cases in Persons with Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]			
			No.	(%)	IR	IRZ	IRZ,E/S	IRZE[3]
United States	**14,097**	**13,802**	**13,772**	**(99.8)**	**(1.2)**	**(5.5)**	**(83.5)**	**(83.4)**
Alabama	216	213	213	(100.0)	(0.5)	(4.7)	(87.8)	(86.9)
Alaska	59	59	59	(100.0)	(3.4)	(10.2)	(81.4)	(81.4)
Arizona	281	276	270	(97.8)	(0.4)	(5.2)	(84.8)	(84.8)
Arkansas	114	109	109	(100.0)	(15.6)	(39.4)	(29.4)	(29.4)
California	2,904	2,860	2,859	(100.0)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(87.4)	(87.2)
Colorado	101	98	98	(100.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(79.6)	(79.6)
Connecticut	95	93	93	(100.0)	(1.1)	(8.6)	(81.7)	(81.7)
Delaware	26	26	26	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
District of Columbia	56	55	55	(100.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(85.5)	(85.5)
Florida	1,094	1,067	1,067	(100.0)	(0.6)	(6.5)	(83.4)	(83.3)
Georgia	505	503	503	(100.0)	(0.4)	(4.8)	(77.3)	(77.3)
Hawaii	112	111	111	(100.0)	(4.5)	(8.1)	(74.8)	(74.8)
Idaho	23	23	22	(95.7)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(81.8)	(81.8)
Illinois	596	588	585	(99.5)	(0.3)	(6.2)	(83.8)	(83.8)
Indiana	146	145	145	(100.0)	(1.4)	(11.0)	(80.7)	(80.7)
Iowa	55	55	54	(98.2)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(88.9)	(88.9)
Kansas	60	59	59	(100.0)	(5.1)	(1.7)	(83.1)	(83.1)
Kentucky	124	120	120	(100.0)	(0.8)	(9.2)	(82.5)	(82.5)
Louisiana	257	246	245	(99.6)	(0.4)	(5.7)	(88.6)	(88.6)
Maine	17	17	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(88.2)	(88.2)
Maryland	283	278	278	(100.0)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(91.7)	(91.7)
Massachusetts	265	260	260	(100.0)	(0.4)	(2.3)	(86.9)	(86.9)
Michigan	246	240	240	(100.0)	(5.0)	(19.6)	(65.0)	(65.0)
Minnesota	199	197	197	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(87.3)	(87.3)
Mississippi	103	95	95	(100.0)	(1.1)	(8.4)	(77.9)	(77.9)
Missouri	108	103	103	(100.0)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(75.7)	(75.7)
Montana	10	9	9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.8)	(77.8)
Nebraska	35	33	33	(100.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(81.8)	(81.8)
Nevada	112	110	110	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.5)	(94.5)
New Hampshire	4	4	4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	(75.0)
New Jersey	485	471	470	(99.8)	(0.6)	(7.2)	(82.3)	(82.3)
New Mexico	39	37	36	(97.3)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(83.3)	(83.3)
New York State[3]	305	298	298	(100.0)	(1.0)	(6.7)	(82.6)	(82.6)
New York City	984	968	968	(100.0)	(0.4)	(2.8)	(86.7)	(86.7)
North Carolina	329	322	322	(100.0)	(0.3)	(2.2)	(90.1)	(89.8)
North Dakota	6	6	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	260	251	251	(100.0)	(0.8)	(9.6)	(81.3)	(81.3)
Oklahoma	144	139	138	(99.3)	(10.9)	(15.9)	(61.6)	(61.6)
Oregon	103	103	103	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(93.2)	(93.2)
Pennsylvania	325	319	319	(100.0)	(0.9)	(4.1)	(62.1)	(62.1)
Rhode Island	47	46	46	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(76.1)	(76.1)
South Carolina	261	252	252	(100.0)	(0.8)	(12.7)	(77.8)	(77.8)
South Dakota	16	16	16	(100.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(75.0)	(75.0)
Tennessee	298	291	291	(100.0)	(0.3)	(5.5)	(82.8)	(82.8)
Texas	1,535	1,491	1,479	(99.2)	(1.8)	(5.3)	(84.5)	(84.5)
Utah	29	29	29	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(93.1)	(93.1)
Vermont	8	8	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Virginia	355	349	348	(99.7)	(0.9)	(5.5)	(88.2)	(88.2)
Washington	256	250	249	(99.6)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(90.8)	(90.8)
West Virginia	28	28	28	(100.0)	(10.7)	(3.6)	(67.9)	(67.9)
Wisconsin	78	76	76	(100.0)	(2.6)	(6.6)	(80.3)	(80.3)
Wyoming	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa[4]	5	5	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	74	74	74	(100.0)	(1.4)	(16.2)	(73.0)	(73.0)
Guam[4]	64	63	63	(100.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(87.3)	(87.3)
Marshall Islands[4]	66	66	66	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(93.9)	(93.9)
N. Mariana Islands[4]	56	56	56	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(98.2)	(98.2)
Puerto Rico[4]	113	101	99	(98.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(91.9)	(91.9)
Republic of Palau[4]	10	10	10	(100.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Overall U.S. percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and 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] Streptomycin is no longer considered a first-line drug. CDC. Treatment of Tuberculosis. American Thoracic Society, CDC, and Infectious Diseases Society of America. MMWR 2003;52(No.RR-11): 1–77.

[4]Excludes New York City.

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

Note: Excluding cases with no information on drug regimen, 406 (2.9%) persons were not started on any drugs, 7 (<0.1%) were started on one drug, and 1,189 (8.4%) had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZ,E/S.

Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 36. Culture-Positive Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages with Drug-Susceptibility Results, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Culture Positive Cases	Cases with Initial Drug-Susceptibility Testing Performed[1]		Resistance[2]			
				Isoniazid[1]		Isoniazid and Rifampin[3]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**10,943**	**10,355**	**(94.6)**	**804**	**(7.8)**	**121**	**(1.2)**
Alabama	165	158	(95.8)	9	(5.7)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	54	54	(100.0)	4	(7.4)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	206	162	(78.6)	21	(13.0)	1	(0.6)
Arkansas	71	63	(88.7)	3	(4.8)	0	(0.0)
California	2,282	2,142	(93.9)	208	(9.7)	33	(1.5)
Colorado	69	69	(100.0)	3	(4.3)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	80	79	(98.8)	7	(8.9)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	51	51	(100.0)	5	(9.8)	3	(6.0)
Florida	850	813	(95.6)	65	(8.0)	10	(1.2)
Georgia	397	389	(98.0)	22	(5.7)	1	(0.3)
Hawaii	89	84	(94.4)	3	(3.6)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	19	16	(84.2)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	450	412	(91.6)	28	(6.8)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	118	118	(100.0)	8	(6.8)	1	(0.8)
Iowa	40	40	(100.0)	3	(7.5)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	46	38	(82.6)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	111	107	(96.4)	4	(3.7)	1	(0.9)
Louisiana	199	148	(74.4)	—	—	—	—
Maine	10	9	(90.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	221	218	(98.6)	19	(8.7)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	192	188	(97.9)	22	(11.7)	7	(3.7)
Michigan	200	195	(97.5)	10	(5.1)	1	(0.5)
Minnesota	150	150	(100.0)	14	(9.3)	4	(2.7)
Mississippi	88	80	(90.9)	3	(3.8)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	89	83	(93.3)	4	(4.8)	1	(1.2)
Montana	9	9	(100.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	32	32	(100.0)	3	(9.4)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	92	88	(95.7)	6	(6.8)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	387	380	(98.2)	40	(10.5)	10	(2.6)
New Mexico	34	34	(100.0)	5	(14.7)	0	(0.0)
New York State[2]	238	237	(99.6)	21	(8.9)	3	(1.3)
New York City	751	701	(93.3)	74	(10.6)	22	(3.1)
North Carolina	271	261	(96.3)	22	(8.4)	3	(1.1)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	188	188	(100.0)	9	(4.8)	1	(0.5)
Oklahoma	88	88	(100.0)	5	(5.7)	1	(1.1)
Oregon	86	86	(100.0)	5	(5.8)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	270	224	(83.0)	17	(7.6)	2	(0.9)
Rhode Island	19	19	(100.0)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	183	179	(97.8)	8	(4.5)	3	(1.7)
South Dakota	14	14	(100.0)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	239	226	(94.6)	14	(6.2)	2	(0.9)
Texas	1,159	1,135	(97.9)	45	(4.0)	4	(0.4)
Utah	21	21	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	275	233	(84.7)	17	(7.3)	2	(0.9)
Washington	208	203	(97.6)	26	(12.8)	3	(1.5)
West Virginia	28	27	(96.4)	3	(11.1)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	67	67	(100.0)	10	(14.9)	2	(3.0)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	21	18	(85.7)	1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)
Guam[3]	39	35	(89.7)	4	(11.4)	1	(2.9)
Marshall Islands[3]	46	45	(97.8)	1	(2.2)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	25	18	(72.0)	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico[3]	99	94	(94.9)	2	(2.1)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Patients tested to at least isoniazid

[2]Isolates may be resistant to other drugs. Overall U.S. percentage based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases.

[3]Patients tested to at least isoniazid and rifampin

[4]Excludes New York City.

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

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 37. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages Among Persons Aged 25–44 by HIV Status: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on HIV Status[1]		Cases in Persons with HIV-Positive Results[2]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**4,743**	**3,083**	**(65.0)**	**—**	**—**
Alabama	55	51	(92.7)	6	(11.8)
Alaska	15	12	(80.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	96	81	(84.4)	12	(14.8)
Arkansas	30	25	(83.3)	1	(4.0)
California	916	0	(0.0)	—	—
Colorado	21	19	(90.5)	3	(15.8)
Connecticut	44	35	(79.5)	8	(22.9)
Delaware	8	7	(87.5)	1	(14.3)
District of Columbia	20	20	(100.0)	7	(35.0)
Florida	375	345	(92.0)	103	(29.9)
Georgia	187	177	(94.7)	40	(22.6)
Hawaii	24	5	(20.8)	—	—
Idaho	6	3	(50.0)	—	—
Illinois	203	166	(81.8)	22	(13.3)
Indiana	44	36	(81.8)	5	(13.9)
Iowa	22	17	(77.3)	1	(5.9)
Kansas	26	25	(96.2)	5	(20.0)
Kentucky	30	26	(86.7)	2	(7.7)
Louisiana	71	58	(81.7)	17	(29.3)
Maine	6	5	(83.3)	1	(20.0)
Maryland	118	112	(94.9)	28	(25.0)
Massachusetts	102	75	(73.5)	—	—
Michigan	92	66	(71.7)	—	—
Minnesota	72	65	(90.3)	5	(7.7)
Mississippi	27	27	(100.0)	4	(14.8)
Missouri	33	27	(81.8)	1	(3.7)
Montana	1	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	9	6	(66.7)	—	—
Nevada	38	37	(97.4)	7	(18.9)
New Hampshire	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	186	125	(67.2)	—	—
New Mexico	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New York State[3]	115	93	(80.9)	13	(14.0)
New York City	385	303	(78.7)	79	(26.1)
North Carolina	106	102	(96.2)	21	(20.6)
North Dakota	2	2	(100.0)	1	(50.0)
Ohio	80	73	(91.3)	9	(12.3)
Oklahoma	40	40	(100.0)	4	(10.0)
Oregon	44	42	(95.5)	1	(2.4)
Pennsylvania	98	68	(69.4)	—	—
Rhode Island	17	15	(88.2)	4	(26.7)
South Carolina	71	63	(88.7)	11	(17.5)
South Dakota	5	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	90	86	(95.6)	14	(16.3)
Texas	539	311	(57.7)	—	—
Utah	10	10	(100.0)	2	(20.0)
Vermont	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	143	107	(74.8)	—	—
Washington	72	61	(84.7)	7	(11.5)
West Virginia	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	33	33	(100.0)	3	(9.1)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—
American Samoa[4]	2	1	(50.0)	—	—
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	24	5	(20.8)	—	—
Guam[4]	19	18	(94.7)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[4]	21	13	(61.9)	—	—
N. Mariana Islands[4]	24	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[4]	32	29	(90.6)	20	(69.0)
Republic of Palau[4]	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Includes only those cases in persons with negative, positive, or indeterminate HIV test results.
[2]Counts and percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥75% of cases. All 2005 California cases had an unknown HIV status because CA HIV data for 2005 were not available at time of publication.
[3]Excludes New York City.
[4]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 38. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Occupation, Age ≥15: Reporting Areas, 2005

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Occupation		Percentage of Cases by Occupation[1]					
		No.	(%)	Unemployed Past 24 Mos.	Health Care Worker	Correctional Employee	Migrant Worker	Other Occupation	Multiple Occupations
United States	**14,097**	**13,544**	**(96.1)**	**(56.7)**	**(3.1)**	**(0.1)**	**(1.1)**	**(38.8)**	**(0.2)**
Alabama	216	214	(99.1)	(65.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.1)	(0.0)
Alaska	59	54	(91.5)	(61.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(0.0)
Arizona	281	240	(85.4)	(78.3)	(0.4)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(19.2)	(0.0)
Arkansas	114	98	(86.0)	(68.4)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.6)	(0.0)
California	2,904	2,773	(95.5)	(57.8)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(37.1)	(0.1)
Colorado	101	99	(98.0)	(65.7)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(31.3)	(0.0)
Connecticut	95	95	(100.0)	(47.4)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.5)	(0.0)
Delaware	26	26	(100.0)	(30.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(53.8)	(0.0)
District of Columbia	56	56	(100.0)	(83.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	(0.0)
Florida	1,094	1,090	(99.6)	(45.1)	(2.8)	(0.1)	(2.8)	(48.5)	(0.6)
Georgia	505	427	(84.6)	(47.1)	(2.8)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(48.2)	(0.0)
Hawaii	112	101	(90.2)	(65.3)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.7)	(0.0)
Idaho	23	19	(82.6)	(73.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	(21.1)	(0.0)
Illinois	596	504	(84.6)	(63.3)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)
Indiana	146	146	(100.0)	(59.6)	(4.1)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(35.6)	(0.0)
Iowa	55	55	(100.0)	(41.8)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.7)	(0.0)
Kansas	60	60	(100.0)	(28.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)
Kentucky	124	124	(100.0)	(60.5)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(30.6)	(0.0)
Louisiana	257	238	(92.6)	(63.4)	(2.9)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(32.4)	(0.0)
Maine	17	17	(100.0)	(64.7)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(0.0)
Maryland	283	279	(98.6)	(48.7)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.0)	(0.4)
Massachusetts	265	252	(95.1)	(54.8)	(4.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(40.1)	(0.0)
Michigan	246	246	(100.0)	(59.8)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(33.7)	(0.0)
Minnesota	199	197	(99.0)	(58.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(37.1)	(0.5)
Mississippi	103	85	(82.5)	(58.8)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.8)	(0.0)
Missouri	108	106	(98.1)	(60.4)	(0.9)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(35.8)	(0.0)
Montana	10	10	(100.0)	(70.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(30.0)	(0.0)
Nebraska	35	35	(100.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(37.1)	(0.0)
Nevada	112	112	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(49.1)	(0.0)
New Hampshire	4	4	(100.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)
New Jersey	485	485	(100.0)	(52.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(40.8)	(0.2)
New Mexico	39	36	(92.3)	(63.9)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)
New York State[2]	305	303	(99.3)	(43.6)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.2)	(0.0)
New York City	984	913	(92.8)	(58.8)	(4.6)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(0.0)
North Carolina	329	327	(99.4)	(54.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(42.5)	(0.0)
North Dakota	6	4	(66.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	260	259	(99.6)	(51.7)	(5.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(41.7)	(0.4)
Oklahoma	144	144	(100.0)	(70.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.5)	(0.7)
Oregon	103	103	(100.0)	(57.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(1.9)	(35.9)	(1.0)
Pennsylvania	325	325	(100.0)	(35.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(60.9)	(0.0)
Rhode Island	47	47	(100.0)	(59.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.4)	(0.0)
South Carolina	261	254	(97.3)	(60.6)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(35.0)	(0.0)
South Dakota	16	16	(100.0)	(81.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	(0.0)
Tennessee	298	298	(100.0)	(55.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(42.3)	(0.3)
Texas	1,535	1,528	(99.5)	(64.7)	(2.6)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(31.5)	(0.1)
Utah	29	29	(100.0)	(62.1)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(34.5)	(0.0)
Vermont	8	8	(100.0)	(75.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)
Virginia	355	355	(100.0)	(55.5)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(41.7)	(0.0)
Washington	256	246	(96.1)	(50.4)	(4.1)	(0.4)	(2.0)	(41.9)	(1.2)
West Virginia	28	28	(100.0)	(71.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(3.6)
Wisconsin	78	74	(94.9)	(48.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(48.6)	(1.4)
Wyoming	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Samoa[3]	5	5	(100.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	74	60	(81.1)	(58.3)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(33.3)	(0.0)
Guam[3]	64	63	(98.4)	(65.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.9)	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	66	64	(97.0)	(37.5)	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(60.9)	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	56	56	(100.0)	(19.6)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	113	112	(99.1)	(83.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	10	9	(90.0)	(22.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(77.8)	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Occupation within past 24 months of TB diagnosis. Overall U.S. percentage 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.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 39. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Type of Health Care Provider: Reporting Areas, 2003[1]

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases in Persons Alive at Diagnosis	Cases with Information on Type of Health Care Provider		Percentage of Cases by Type of Health Care Provider[2]		
			No.	(%)	Health Department	Private/ Other	Both Health Department and Private/Other
United States	**14,840**	**14,506**	**14,282**	**(98.5)**	**(57.8)**	**(19.9)**	**(22.3)**
Alabama	258	253	252	(99.6)	(65.5)	(4.0)	(30.6)
Alaska	57	55	55	(100.0)	(16.4)	(0.0)	(83.6)
Arizona	295	285	264	(92.6)	(65.5)	(20.5)	(14.0)
Arkansas	128	125	124	(99.2)	(82.3)	(2.4)	(15.3)
California	3,220	3,177	3,134	(98.6)	(53.7)	(30.2)	(16.1)
Colorado	111	110	110	(100.0)	(66.4)	(7.3)	(26.4)
Connecticut	111	109	109	(100.0)	(10.1)	(40.4)	(49.5)
Delaware	32	30	30	(100.0)	(80.0)	(6.7)	(13.3)
District of Columbia	79	79	79	(100.0)	(63.3)	(32.9)	(3.8)
Florida	1,041	1,011	1,008	(99.7)	(74.6)	(9.1)	(16.3)
Georgia	532	522	499	(95.6)	(72.5)	(6.2)	(21.2)
Hawaii	116	115	115	(100.0)	(31.3)	(20.0)	(48.7)
Idaho	13	13	11	(84.6)	(54.5)	(9.1)	(36.4)
Illinois	632	624	619	(99.2)	(49.9)	(24.6)	(25.5)
Indiana	143	141	141	(100.0)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(81.6)
Iowa	40	39	38	(97.4)	(10.5)	(2.6)	(86.8)
Kansas	75	73	73	(100.0)	(65.8)	(5.5)	(28.8)
Kentucky	138	133	132	(99.2)	(68.9)	(9.8)	(21.2)
Louisiana	256	245	244	(99.6)	(52.0)	(11.1)	(36.9)
Maine	24	23	23	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Maryland	269	263	263	(100.0)	(87.1)	(6.5)	(6.5)
Massachusetts	261	258	254	(98.4)	(54.3)	(7.9)	(37.8)
Michigan	243	233	228	(97.9)	(63.2)	(14.0)	(22.8)
Minnesota	214	214	214	(100.0)	(58.4)	(39.7)	(1.9)
Mississippi	131	127	126	(99.2)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Missouri	130	125	124	(99.2)	(18.5)	(20.2)	(61.3)
Montana	7	7	7	(100.0)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(14.3)
Nebraska	28	27	27	(100.0)	(0.0)	(37.0)	(63.0)
Nevada	106	101	101	(100.0)	(92.1)	(5.0)	(3.0)
New Hampshire	15	14	14	(100.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(71.4)
New Jersey	495	485	478	(98.6)	(62.6)	(31.2)	(6.3)
New Mexico	49	47	47	(100.0)	(63.8)	(29.8)	(6.4)
New York State[3]	340	332	330	(99.4)	(49.4)	(27.6)	(23.0)
New York City	1,131	1,101	1,101	(100.0)	(41.6)	(19.9)	(38.5)
North Carolina	374	365	362	(99.2)	(43.4)	(8.0)	(48.6)
North Dakota	6	5	5	(100.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)
Ohio	229	220	217	(98.6)	(59.9)	(24.9)	(15.2)
Oklahoma	163	155	155	(100.0)	(96.1)	(1.9)	(1.9)
Oregon	106	103	101	(98.1)	(43.6)	(11.9)	(44.6)
Pennsylvania	336	326	326	(100.0)	(71.2)	(25.2)	(3.7)
Rhode Island	46	45	44	(97.8)	(90.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)
South Carolina	254	248	248	(100.0)	(77.0)	(3.2)	(19.8)
South Dakota	20	19	19	(100.0)	(63.2)	(5.3)	(31.6)
Tennessee	286	272	268	(98.5)	(38.1)	(6.7)	(55.2)
Texas	1,580	1,540	1,454	(94.4)	(63.8)	(29.0)	(7.2)
Utah	39	37	37	(100.0)	(43.2)	(2.7)	(54.1)
Vermont	8	8	8	(100.0)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(87.5)
Virginia	332	328	327	(99.7)	(66.7)	(11.3)	(22.0)
Washington	250	249	249	(100.0)	(59.0)	(10.0)	(30.9)
West Virginia	21	21	21	(100.0)	(19.0)	(19.0)	(61.9)
Wisconsin	66	65	63	(96.9)	(4.8)	(6.3)	(88.9)
Wyoming	4	4	4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(75.0)	(25.0)
American Samoa[4]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	61	61	58	(95.1)	(96.6)	(0.0)	(3.4)
Marshall Islands[4]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[4]	45	45	45	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[4]	115	104	104	(100.0)	(84.6)	(11.5)	(3.8)
Republic of Palau[4]	9	9	9	(100.0)	(77.8)	(22.2)	(0.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.
[2]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.
[3]Excludes New York City.
[4]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 40. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Directly Observed Therapy (DOT): Reporting Areas, 2003[1]

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[2]	Cases with Information on Directly Observed Therapy		Percentage of Cases by Directly Observed Therapy[3]	
			No.	(%)	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered
United States	**14,840**	**14,382**	**14,155**	**(98.4)**	**(56.6)**	**(28.4)**
Alabama	258	253	252	(99.6)	(22.2)	(77.4)
Alaska	57	55	55	(100.0)	(96.4)	(1.8)
Arizona	295	283	263	(92.9)	(79.5)	(8.7)
Arkansas	128	125	125	(100.0)	(36.8)	(28.8)
California	3,220	3,140	3,084	(98.2)	(60.8)	(19.6)
Colorado	111	110	110	(100.0)	(87.3)	(3.6)
Connecticut	111	107	107	(100.0)	(11.2)	(58.9)
Delaware	32	30	30	(100.0)	(56.7)	(36.7)
District of Columbia	79	79	79	(100.0)	(35.4)	(7.6)
Florida	1,041	1,005	1,002	(99.7)	(52.5)	(41.1)
Georgia	532	516	494	(95.7)	(77.9)	(18.4)
Hawaii	116	113	112	(99.1)	(7.1)	(71.4)
Idaho	13	13	12	(92.3)	(58.3)	(33.3)
Illinois	632	608	607	(99.8)	(54.2)	(21.1)
Indiana	143	139	139	(100.0)	(71.9)	(23.7)
Iowa	40	38	38	(100.0)	(65.8)	(28.9)
Kansas	75	70	69	(98.6)	(92.8)	(4.3)
Kentucky	138	132	132	(100.0)	(54.5)	(35.6)
Louisiana	256	244	244	(100.0)	(84.0)	(9.0)
Maine	24	23	23	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Maryland	269	263	263	(100.0)	(95.4)	(1.5)
Massachusetts	261	256	255	(99.6)	(39.6)	(29.4)
Michigan	243	231	228	(98.7)	(21.5)	(36.8)
Minnesota	214	212	210	(99.1)	(82.4)	(11.4)
Mississippi	131	126	126	(100.0)	(65.1)	(30.2)
Missouri	130	123	122	(99.2)	(42.6)	(43.4)
Montana	7	7	7	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Nebraska	28	27	27	(100.0)	(59.3)	(3.7)
Nevada	106	101	101	(100.0)	(85.1)	(5.9)
New Hampshire	15	14	14	(100.0)	(64.3)	(21.4)
New Jersey	495	485	479	(98.8)	(25.7)	(38.4)
New Mexico	49	47	47	(100.0)	(80.9)	(17.0)
New York State[4]	340	332	332	(100.0)	(22.6)	(70.5)
New York City	1,131	1,092	1,090	(99.8)	(0.2)	(67.5)
North Carolina	374	364	361	(99.2)	(88.9)	(10.0)
North Dakota	6	5	5	(100.0)	(60.0)	(0.0)
Ohio	229	217	216	(99.5)	(66.7)	(14.8)
Oklahoma	163	155	155	(100.0)	(99.4)	(0.0)
Oregon	106	103	101	(98.1)	(71.3)	(25.7)
Pennsylvania	336	323	313	(96.9)	(66.1)	(14.1)
Rhode Island	46	45	44	(97.8)	(40.9)	(59.1)
South Carolina	254	248	247	(99.6)	(90.3)	(6.9)
South Dakota	20	19	19	(100.0)	(73.7)	(5.3)
Tennessee	286	272	269	(98.9)	(53.5)	(45.4)
Texas	1,580	1,524	1,439	(94.4)	(69.6)	(26.5)
Utah	39	37	37	(100.0)	(91.9)	(8.1)
Vermont	8	8	8	(100.0)	(12.5)	(37.5)
Virginia	332	326	326	(100.0)	(78.5)	(8.0)
Washington	250	249	249	(100.0)	(70.3)	(19.3)
West Virginia	21	21	21	(100.0)	(61.9)	(9.5)
Wisconsin	66	63	63	(100.0)	(36.5)	(33.3)
Wyoming	4	4	4	(100.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)
American Samoa[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[5]	61	60	58	(96.7)	(1.7)	(96.6)
Marshall Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[5]	45	45	45	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[5]	115	104	100	(96.2)	(56.0)	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[5]	9	9	9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(77.8)
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.
[2]Includes persons alive at diagnosis with an initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.
[3]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.
[4]Excludes New York City.
[5]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 41. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT): Reporting Areas, 2003[1]

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[2]			Therapy >1 Year Indicated[3]		All Drug Therapy	
		No.[4]	COT ≤1 Year(%)	COT(%)	No.[4]	COT(%)	No.[4]	COT(%)
United States	**14,840**	**13205**	**(81.5)**	**(92.2)**	**195**	**(78.5)**	**13400**	**(92.0)**
Alabama	258	235	(85.1)	(94.9)	1	(100.0)	236	(94.9)
Alaska	57	52	(90.4)	(98.1)	1	(100.0)	53	(98.1)
Arizona	295	260	(79.2)	(82.7)	2	(0.0)	262	(82.1)
Arkansas	128	116	(87.1)	(94.0)	1	(100.0)	117	(94.0)
California	3,220	2876	(80.0)	(92.2)	57	(80.7)	2933	(92.0)
Colorado	111	102	(93.1)	(96.1)	3	(100.0)	105	(96.2)
Connecticut	111	101	(73.3)	(92.1)	0	...	101	(92.1)
Delaware	32	28	(85.7)	(100.0)	0	...	28	(100.0)
District of Columbia	79	68	(91.2)	(97.1)	0	...	68	(97.1)
Florida	1,041	922	(85.4)	(96.4)	12	(75.0)	934	(96.1)
Georgia	532	484	(77.9)	(89.7)	3	(66.7)	487	(89.5)
Hawaii	116	99	(76.8)	(93.9)	5	(20.0)	104	(90.4)
Idaho	13	13	—	—	0	...	13	—
Illinois	632	567	(80.4)	(90.3)	8	(87.5)	575	(90.3)
Indiana	143	118	(95.8)	(98.3)	2	(50.0)	120	(97.5)
Iowa	40	36	(91.7)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	37	(100.0)
Kansas	75	65	(76.9)	(87.7)	2	(50.0)	67	(86.6)
Kentucky	138	120	(85.0)	(95.0)	1	(100.0)	121	(95.0)
Louisiana	256	219	(79.9)	(92.7)	1	(100.0)	220	(92.7)
Maine	24	23	(69.6)	(95.7)	0	...	23	(95.7)
Maryland	269	242	(86.8)	(95.5)	3	(100.0)	245	(95.5)
Massachusetts	261	247	(76.5)	(95.5)	0	...	247	(95.5)
Michigan	243	211	(83.4)	(92.4)	4	(75.0)	215	(92.1)
Minnesota	214	201	(88.6)	(96.5)	4	(100.0)	205	(96.6)
Mississippi	131	112	(76.8)	(92.9)	2	(100.0)	114	(93.0)
Missouri	130	107	(71.0)	(90.7)	2	(100.0)	109	(90.8)
Montana	7	5	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	6	(100.0)
Nebraska	28	26	(69.2)	(76.9)	0	...	26	(76.9)
Nevada	106	96	(91.7)	(95.8)	3	(66.7)	99	(94.9)
New Hampshire	15	14	(85.7)	(92.9)	0	...	14	(92.9)
New Jersey	495	456	(80.0)	(91.7)	7	(57.1)	463	(91.1)
New Mexico	49	37	(86.5)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	38	(100.0)
New York State[5]	340	301	(81.1)	(95.0)	4	(100.0)	305	(95.1)
New York City	1,131	998	(85.6)	(93.3)	21	(76.2)	1019	(92.9)
North Carolina	374	324	(89.2)	(95.7)	1	(100.0)	325	(95.7)
North Dakota	6	4	(25.0)	(75.0)	0	...	4	(75.0)
Ohio	229	194	(88.7)	(93.8)	2	(100.0)	196	(93.9)
Oklahoma	163	137	(69.3)	(94.2)	1	(100.0)	138	(94.2)
Oregon	106	99	(81.8)	(93.9)	1	(100.0)	100	(94.0)
Pennsylvania	336	290	(79.3)	(91.0)	2	(0.0)	292	(90.4)
Rhode Island	46	40	(90.0)	(95.0)	0	...	40	(95.0)
South Carolina	254	234	(85.5)	(93.6)	1	(100.0)	235	(93.6)
South Dakota	20	15	(73.3)	(93.3)	1	(100.0)	16	(93.8)
Tennessee	286	238	(79.8)	(91.2)	3	(100.0)	241	(91.3)
Texas	1,580	1411	(74.8)	(84.9)	25	(76.0)	1436	(84.7)
Utah	39	34	(97.1)	(97.1)	2	(100.0)	36	(97.2)
Vermont	8	8	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	8	(100.0)
Virginia	332	304	(84.9)	(94.4)	2	(100.0)	306	(94.4)
Washington	250	235	(80.9)	(95.3)	1	(100.0)	236	(95.3)
West Virginia	21	17	(70.6)	(94.1)	0	...	17	(94.1)
Wisconsin	66	61	(86.9)	(93.4)	1	(100.0)	62	(93.5)
Wyoming	4	3	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	3	(100.0)
American Samoa[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[6]	61	58	(87.9)	(96.6)	0	...	58	(96.6)
Marshall Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico[6]	115	90	(70.0)	(86.7)	2	(0.0)	92	(84.8)
Republic of Palau[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.
[2]Initial isolate susceptible to rifampin (n=9,762) or susceptibility unknown (n=412); culture negative (n=2,309); culture status unknown (n=720); age unknown (n=2).
[3]Initial isolate rifampin resistant, or pediatric patients (aged <15) with meningeal, bone, joint, or miliary disease.
[4]Number of cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial 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 reported for ≥90% of cases.
[5]Excludes New York City.
[6]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available. See Technical Notes for description of Completion of Therapy calculation (page 9).

Table 42. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Reason Therapy Stopped: Reporting Areas, 2003[1]

Reporting Area	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[2]	Completed		Moved		Lost		Refused		Died[3]		Unknown[4]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,382**	**12,328**	**85.7**	**324**	**2.3**	**353**	**2.5**	**83**	**0.6**	**982**	**6.8**	**312**	**2.2**
Alabama	253	224	88.5	1	0.4	7	2.8	0	0.0	17	6.7	4	1.6
Alaska	55	52	94.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.6	1	1.8
Arizona	283	215	76.0	5	1.8	20	7.1	2	0.7	21	7.4	20	7.1
Arkansas	125	110	88.0	3	2.4	0	0.0	2	1.6	8	6.4	2	1.6
California	3,140	2,697	85.9	100	3.2	56	1.8	19	0.6	207	6.6	61	1.9
Colorado	110	101	91.8	1	0.9	3	2.7	0	0.0	5	4.5	0	0.0
Connecticut	107	93	86.9	5	4.7	3	2.8	0	0.0	6	5.6	0	0.0
Delaware	30	28	93.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.7	0	0.0
District of Columbia	79	66	83.5	0	0.0	2	2.5	0	0.0	11	13.9	0	0.0
Florida	1,005	898	89.4	14	1.4	17	1.7	0	0.0	71	7.1	5	0.5
Georgia	516	436	84.5	11	2.1	18	3.5	6	1.2	29	5.6	16	3.1
Hawaii	113	94	83.2	3	2.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	8.0	7	6.2
Idaho	13	11	84.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.4
Illinois	608	519	85.4	21	3.5	23	3.8	0	0.0	33	5.4	12	2.0
Indiana	139	117	84.2	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	19	13.7	0	0.0
Iowa	38	37	97.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
Kansas	70	58	82.9	4	5.7	1	1.4	1	1.4	3	4.3	3	4.3
Kentucky	132	115	87.1	1	0.8	3	2.3	0	0.0	11	8.3	2	1.5
Louisiana	244	204	83.6	6	2.5	6	2.5	1	0.4	24	9.8	3	1.2
Maine	23	22	95.7	1	4.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maryland	263	234	89.0	4	1.5	3	1.1	2	0.8	18	6.8	2	0.8
Massachusetts	256	236	92.2	8	3.1	2	0.8	0	0.0	9	3.5	1	0.4
Michigan	231	198	85.7	5	2.2	3	1.3	6	2.6	16	6.9	3	1.3
Minnesota	212	198	93.4	6	2.8	1	0.5	0	0.0	7	3.3	0	0.0
Mississippi	126	106	84.1	3	2.4	0	0.0	1	0.8	12	9.5	4	3.2
Missouri	123	99	80.5	4	3.3	3	2.4	3	2.4	14	11.4	0	0.0
Montana	7	6	85.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	0	0.0
Nebraska	27	20	74.1	1	3.7	4	14.8	0	0.0	1	3.7	1	3.7
Nevada	101	94	93.1	2	2.0	2	2.0	1	1.0	2	2.0	0	0.0
New Hampshire	14	13	92.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1
New Jersey	485	422	87.0	2	0.4	36	7.4	0	0.0	22	4.5	3	0.6
New Mexico	47	38	80.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	19.1	0	0.0
New York State[5]	332	290	87.3	3	0.9	9	2.7	2	0.6	27	8.1	1	0.3
New York City	1,092	947	86.7	19	1.7	26	2.4	19	1.7	73	6.7	8	0.7
North Carolina	364	311	85.4	4	1.1	7	1.9	0	0.0	39	10.7	3	0.8
North Dakota	5	3	60.0	1	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
Ohio	217	184	84.8	3	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.8	21	9.7	4	1.8
Oklahoma	155	130	83.9	5	3.2	2	1.3	0	0.0	17	11.0	1	0.6
Oregon	103	94	91.3	0	0.0	3	2.9	0	0.0	3	2.9	3	2.9
Pennsylvania	323	264	81.7	7	2.2	4	1.2	3	0.9	31	9.6	14	4.3
Rhode Island	45	38	84.4	1	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	11.1	1	2.2
South Carolina	248	220	88.7	2	0.8	6	2.4	4	1.6	13	5.2	3	1.2
South Dakota	19	15	78.9	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	15.8	0	0.0
Tennessee	272	220	80.9	0	0.0	16	5.9	1	0.4	31	11.4	4	1.5
Texas	1,524	1,217	79.9	54	3.5	51	3.3	2	0.1	88	5.8	112	7.3
Utah	37	35	94.6	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0
Vermont	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Virginia	326	289	88.7	7	2.1	8	2.5	1	0.3	20	6.1	1	0.3
Washington	249	225	90.4	3	1.2	4	1.6	1	0.4	13	5.2	3	1.2
West Virginia	21	16	76.2	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0	4	19.0	0	0.0
Wisconsin	63	58	92.1	2	3.2	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	1	1.6
Wyoming	4	3	75.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
American Samoa[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[6]	60	56	93.3	1	1.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.3	1	1.7
Marshall Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[6]	45	34	75.6	9	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	2.2
Puerto Rico[6]	104	78	75.0	0	0.0	8	7.7	3	2.9	12	11.5	3	2.9
Republic of Palau[6]	9	6	66.7	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0
U.S. Virgin Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.

[2]Number of cases in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia).

[3]Died = Died of any cause.

[4]Includes cases reported as Other, Missing, or Unknown.

[5]Excludes New York City.

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

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 43. Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT) Cases and Percentages[1] by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2003[2]

Reporting Area	Total Cases[3]	Hispanic[4]		Non-Hispanic									
				American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black		White		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**13,205**	**3,771**	**(80.1)**	**150**	**(78.7)**	**3,230**	**(81.8)**	**3,646**	**(81.8)**	**2,339**	**(82.8)**	**69**	**(81.2)**
Alabama	235	19	(84.2)	0	...	10	(100.0)	127	(87.4)	79	(79.7)	0	...
Alaska	52	2	(100.0)	36	(88.9)	9	(88.9)	0	...	2	(100.0)	3	(100.0)
Arizona	260	162	(79.0)	13	(69.2)	24	(75.0)	9	(77.8)	52	(84.6)	0	...
Arkansas	116	12	(75.0)	0	...	17	(94.1)	32	(87.5)	55	(87.3)	0	...
California	2,876	1,153	(79.4)	4	(75.0)	1,212	(80.5)	213	(78.4)	281	(80.4)	13	(84.6)
Colorado	102	49	(91.8)	0	...	26	(92.3)	8	(100.0)	19	(94.7)	0	...
Connecticut	101	31	(64.5)	0	...	31	(80.6)	25	(68.0)	14	(85.7)	0	...
Delaware	28	7	(100.0)	0	...	5	(100.0)	8	(75.0)	8	(75.0)	0	...
District of Columbia	68	8	(100.0)	0	...	4	(75.0)	51	(92.2)	5	(80.0)	0	...
Florida	922	231	(83.1)	0	...	76	(81.6)	399	(86.0)	210	(87.6)	6	(100.0)
Georgia	484	84	(79.8)	0	...	47	(68.1)	277	(78.7)	68	(79.4)	8	(75.0)
Hawaii	99	3	(100.0)	0	...	91	(74.7)	0	...	4	(100.0)	1	(100.0)
Idaho	13	8	(87.5)	2	(100.0)	0	...	1	(100.0)	1	(0.0)	1	(100.0)
Illinois	567	141	(74.5)	4	(25.0)	144	(87.5)	201	(79.6)	74	(83.8)	3	(66.7)
Indiana	118	18	(83.3)	0	...	17	(94.1)	46	(100.0)	37	(97.3)	0	...
Iowa	36	10	(90.0)	0	...	11	(90.9)	6	(100.0)	9	(88.9)	0	...
Kansas	65	15	(60.0)	0	...	18	(72.2)	15	(80.0)	17	(94.1)	0	...
Kentucky	120	18	(88.9)	0	...	6	(100.0)	17	(82.4)	79	(83.5)	0	...
Louisiana	219	7	(85.7)	3	(100.0)	23	(78.3)	121	(78.5)	64	(81.3)	1	(100.0)
Maine	23	0	...	1	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	9	(88.9)	11	(45.5)	0	...
Maryland	242	42	(85.7)	0	...	57	(91.2)	121	(82.6)	21	(100.0)	1	(100.0)
Massachusetts	247	40	(70.0)	1	(100.0)	87	(77.0)	65	(81.5)	53	(73.6)	1	(100.0)
Michigan	211	20	(85.0)	0	...	45	(80.0)	79	(82.3)	66	(86.4)	1	(100.0)
Minnesota	201	19	(89.5)	5	(100.0)	57	(86.0)	105	(88.6)	13	(92.3)	2	(100.0)
Mississippi	112	8	(87.5)	0	...	6	(66.7)	70	(78.6)	28	(71.4)	0	...
Missouri	107	11	(72.7)	0	...	14	(78.6)	33	(57.6)	47	(78.7)	2	(50.0)
Montana	5	0	...	4	(100.0)	0	...	0	...	1	(100.0)	0	...
Nebraska	26	12	(75.0)	1	(100.0)	5	(80.0)	2	(50.0)	5	(40.0)	1	(100.0)
Nevada	96	17	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	47	(93.6)	12	(91.7)	19	(78.9)	0	...
New Hampshire	14	1	(100.0)	0	...	9	(88.9)	3	(66.7)	1	(100.0)	0	...
New Jersey	456	157	(80.9)	0	...	133	(78.2)	106	(77.4)	60	(86.7)	0	...
New Mexico	37	20	(90.0)	7	(85.7)	4	(75.0)	0	...	6	(83.3)	0	...
New York City	998	309	(86.7)	0	...	300	(88.0)	324	(82.4)	62	(83.9)	3	(100.0)
New York State[5]	301	95	(83.2)	1	(100.0)	57	(75.4)	72	(79.2)	76	(84.2)	0	...
North Carolina	324	64	(85.9)	6	(100.0)	29	(89.7)	150	(91.3)	74	(86.5)	1	(100.0)
North Dakota	4	0	...	0	...	0	...	1	(0.0)	3	(33.3)	0	...
Ohio	194	5	(60.0)	1	(100.0)	37	(86.5)	78	(93.6)	72	(86.1)	1	(100.0)
Oklahoma	137	16	(56.3)	30	(60.0)	15	(80.0)	24	(62.5)	52	(78.8)	0	...
Oregon	99	33	(87.9)	2	(100.0)	35	(71.4)	4	(75.0)	25	(88.0)	0	...
Pennsylvania	290	31	(80.6)	0	...	86	(84.9)	83	(74.7)	88	(79.5)	2	(0.0)
Rhode Island	40	12	(91.7)	0	...	9	(77.8)	9	(100.0)	10	(90.0)	0	...
South Carolina	234	32	(87.5)	3	(100.0)	9	(77.8)	149	(85.9)	41	(82.9)	0	...
South Dakota	15	0	...	6	(83.3)	4	(100.0)	0	...	5	(40.0)	0	...
Tennessee	238	23	(69.6)	0	...	22	(95.5)	95	(71.6)	94	(87.2)	4	(75.0)
Texas	1,411	700	(74.1)	3	(100.0)	148	(74.3)	358	(75.4)	198	(75.8)	4	(50.0)
Utah	34	11	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	10	(90.0)	7	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	0	...
Vermont	8	0	...	0	...	4	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	0	...
Virginia	304	62	(88.7)	0	...	99	(81.8)	85	(84.7)	48	(87.5)	10	(80.0)
Washington	235	39	(89.7)	13	(61.5)	106	(79.2)	32	(78.1)	45	(84.4)	0	...
West Virginia	17	1	(0.0)	0	...	1	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	13	(69.2)	0	...
Wisconsin	61	12	(91.7)	2	(50.0)	22	(86.4)	9	(88.9)	16	(87.5)	0	...
Wyoming	3	1	(100.0)	0	...	0	...	0	...	2	(100.0)	0	...
American Samoa[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[6]	58	0	...	0	...	58	(87.9)	0	...	0	...	0	...
Marshall Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[6]	42	0	...	0	...	42	(78.6)	0	...	0	...	0	...
Puerto Rico[6]	90	88	(71.6)	0	...	1	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	0	...	0	...
Republic of Palau[6]	7	0	...	0	...	7	(57.1)	0	...	0	...	0	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥90% of cases, and indicate the percentage of those who completed therapy within 1 year.
[2]Most recent year for which data are available.
[3]Therapy less than 1 year indicated in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy.
[4]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race.
[5]Excludes New York City.
[6]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Case counts and percentage for race categories do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
Ellipses indicate data not available.
See Technical Notes for description of Completion of Therapy calculation (page 9).

Table 44. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Persons Completing Therapy for Whom Therapy Was Indicated for One Year or Less: Reporting Areas, 1999–2003[1]

Reporting Area	Year									
	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]
United States	**15,208**	**79.9**	**14,259**	**(80.9)**	**14,061**	**(80.8)**	**13,271**	**(81.4)**	**13,205**	**(81.4)**
Alabama	260	(80.4)	263	(88.2)	224	(79.5)	203	(89.7)	235	(85.1)
Alaska	59	(88.1)	104	(90.4)	50	(88.0)	45	(91.1)	52	(90.4)
Arizona	231	(82.3)	228	(78.1)	254	(81.9)	225	(79.1)	260	(79.2)
Arkansas	156	(82.7)	176	(84.1)	138	(92.0)	114	(86.8)	116	(87.1)
California	3,183	(79.8)	2,931	(79.5)	2,969	(80.1)	2,820	(81.8)	2,876	(79.9)
Colorado	80	(88.8)	83	(92.8)	128	(93.0)	96	(84.4)	102	(93.1)
Connecticut	108	(78.7)	90	(68.9)	113	(70.8)	90	(70.0)	101	(73.3)
Delaware	30	(80.0)	23	(78.3)	30	(93.3)	23	(91.3)	28	(85.7)
District of Columbia	57	(84.2)	71	(80.3)	63	(85.7)	77	(97.4)	68	(91.2)
Florida	1,075	(84.0)	1,004	(82.7)	1,018	(80.8)	945	(81.6)	922	(85.4)
Georgia	593	(77.6)	599	(80.6)	507	(81.3)	464	(78.2)	484	(77.9)
Hawaii	168	(67.9)	119	(73.1)	138	(73.9)	137	(69.3)	99	(76.8)
Idaho	14	(71.4)	13	(53.8)	7	(71.4)	12	(58.3)	13	(84.6)
Illinois	700	(81.3)	636	(83.3)	636	(77.8)	583	(76.3)	567	(80.4)
Indiana	133	(79.7)	119	(89.9)	97	(92.8)	107	(96.3)	118	(95.8)
Iowa	54	(83.3)	38	(89.5)	36	(77.8)	33	(81.8)	36	(91.7)
Kansas	62	(80.6)	70	(82.9)	70	(72.9)	76	(80.3)	65	(76.9)
Kentucky	177	(80.2)	117	(88.0)	131	(87.8)	129	(85.3)	120	(85.0)
Louisiana	310	(77.4)	285	(77.5)	259	(74.5)	207	(81.6)	219	(79.9)
Maine	19	(94.7)	22	(72.7)	19	(94.7)	18	(77.8)	23	(69.6)
Maryland	258	(86.0)	255	(83.5)	235	(88.9)	265	(86.4)	242	(86.8)
Massachusetts	248	(80.6)	261	(83.9)	250	(77.6)	255	(76.9)	247	(76.5)
Michigan	293	(83.6)	248	(83.1)	275	(81.1)	263	(81.4)	211	(83.4)
Minnesota	184	(87.5)	172	(84.9)	221	(84.6)	220	(85.5)	201	(88.6)
Mississippi	187	(84.5)	153	(83.7)	137	(83.9)	113	(83.2)	112	(76.8)
Missouri	174	(79.3)	183	(81.4)	138	(84.8)	114	(86.0)	107	(71.0)
Montana	10	(90.0)	19	(89.5)	17	(94.1)	10	(90.0)	5	(100.0)
Nebraska	18	(55.6)	22	(63.6)	31	(83.9)	24	(66.7)	26	(69.2)
Nevada	81	(77.8)	91	(84.6)	87	(80.5)	71	(97.2)	96	(91.7)
New Hampshire	17	(94.1)	20	(80.0)	19	(89.5)	18	(88.9)	14	(85.7)
New Jersey	490	(71.8)	480	(74.2)	458	(75.5)	475	(78.1)	456	(80.0)
New Mexico	48	(87.5)	38	(71.1)	46	(82.6)	50	(78.0)	37	(86.5)
New York City	1,252	(78.8)	1,122	(83.9)	1,067	(84.9)	927	(85.5)	998	(85.6)
New York State[4]	332	(75.6)	358	(79.6)	375	(81.6)	318	(76.4)	301	(81.1)
North Carolina	431	(88.6)	391	(90.3)	340	(88.5)	369	(90.5)	324	(89.2)
North Dakota	7	(57.1)	5	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	6	(100.0)	4	(25.0)
Ohio	262	(71.4)	298	(73.8)	258	(79.1)	219	(80.4)	194	(88.7)
Oklahoma	180	(73.9)	128	(82.8)	159	(80.5)	169	(84.6)	137	(69.3)
Oregon	114	(78.1)	110	(80.9)	113	(87.6)	104	(86.5)	99	(81.8)
Pennsylvania	370	(76.2)	337	(74.2)	280	(76.4)	306	(73.9)	290	(79.3)
Rhode Island	44	(68.2)	43	(74.4)	60	(73.3)	45	(68.9)	40	(90.0)
South Carolina	264	(69.7)	245	(76.3)	227	(85.0)	222	(80.2)	234	(85.5)
South Dakota	17	(76.5)	12	(75.0)	12	(66.7)	9	(88.9)	15	(73.3)
Tennessee	319	(84.0)	322	(80.4)	265	(84.2)	276	(83.7)	238	(79.8)
Texas	1,441	(79.8)	1,323	(78.9)	1,443	(75.8)	1,361	(75.6)	1,411	(74.7)
Utah	34	(73.5)	41	(73.2)	33	(81.8)	29	(96.6)	34	(97.1)
Vermont	2	(50.0)	2	(100.0)	7	(100.0)	8	(87.5)	8	(100.0)
Virginia	292	(85.6)	254	(86.2)	272	(80.9)	289	(86.5)	304	(84.9)
Washington	235	(81.3)	233	(82.0)	241	(84.6)	236	(83.5)	235	(80.9)
West Virginia	36	(69.4)	24	(50.0)	25	(64.0)	26	(65.4)	17	(70.6)
Wisconsin	96	(86.5)	75	(78.7)	75	(81.3)	67	(82.1)	61	(86.9)
Wyoming	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)
American Samoa[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guam[5]	65	(53.8)	47	(66.0)	56	(37.5)	79	(51.9)	58	(87.9)
Marshall Islands[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
N. Mariana Islands[5]	62	(82.3)	72	(83.3)	50	(88.0)	51	(68.6)	42	(78.6)
Puerto Rico[5]	148	(82.4)	128	(87.5)	92	(92.4)	93	(79.6)	90	(70.0)
Republic of Palau[5]	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(57.1)
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

[1]Most recent year for which data are available.
[2]Total cases for which therapy less than 1 year indicated in persons alive at diagnosis, with an initial regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy.
[3]Percentage of total cases in persons who completed therapy for whom therapy less than 1 year was indicated.
[4]Excludes New York City.
[5]Not included in U.S. totals.
See Technical Notes for description of Completion of Therapy calculation (page 9).

Morbidity Tables

Cities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2005

Table 45. Tuberculosis Cases in Selected Cities[1]: 2005 and 2004

City	Cases[2]	
	2005	2004
Albuquerque, NM	9	14
Anaheim, CA	23	29
Arlington, TX	28	29
Atlanta, GA	38	52
Austin, TX	47	58
Baltimore, MD	68	58
Birmingham, AL	15	37
Boston, MA	57	70
Buffalo, NY	8	19
Charlotte, NC	46	47
Chicago, IL	332	307
Cincinnati, OH	20	22
Cleveland, OH	46	28
Colorado Springs, CO	8	8
Columbus, OH	74	49
Corpus Christi, TX	22	21
Dallas, TX	154	185
Denver, CO	48	45
Detroit, MI	84	98
El Paso, TX	44	66
Fort Worth, TX	81	67
Fresno, CA	45	64
Honolulu, HI	46	49
Houston, TX	344	433
Indianapolis, IN	45	31
Jacksonville, FL	77	69
Kansas City, MO	23	21
Las Vegas, NV	74	54
Long Beach, CA	53	54
Los Angeles, CA	350	386
Louisville, KY	25	27
Memphis, TN	87	83
Mesa, AZ	15	20
Miami, FL	97	127
Milwaukee, WI	22	27
Minneapolis, MN	54	63
Nashville, TN	53	46
Newark, NJ	47	61
New Orleans, LA	62	53
New York, NY	984	1,037
Norfolk, VA	22	13
Oakland, CA	45	53
Oklahoma City, OK	35	41
Omaha, NE	16	17
Philadelphia, PA	116	124
Phoenix, AZ	100	104
Pittsburgh, PA	11	5
Portland, OR	39	48
Sacramento, CA	124	117
St. Louis, MO	29	32
St. Paul, MN	30	26
San Antonio, TX	73	111
San Diego, CA	174	188
San Francisco, CA	132	135
San Jose, CA	126	149
Santa Ana, CA	34	39
Seattle, WA	74	93
Tampa, FL	69	57
Toledo, OH	11	4
Tucson, AZ	24	19
Tulsa, OK	21	30
Virginia Beach, VA	12	13
Washington, DC	56	81
Wichita, KS	18	15
TOTAL - 64 CITIES	**5,146**	**5,528**
San Juan, PR	13	13

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

Table 46. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005 and 2004

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates 2005
	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Akron, OH	10	7	1.4	1.0	702,235
Albany-Schenectady, NY	16	14	1.8	1.6	897,847
Albuquerque, NM	13	15	1.7	2.0	780,439
Allentown, PA	9	13	1.3	1.9	680,159
Ann Arbor, MI	12	9	1.9	1.5	625,397
Atlanta, GA	295	317	6.2	6.8	4,768,685
Austin, TX	57	84	3.9	6.0	1,452,529
Bakersfield, CA	42	36	5.5	4.9	756,825
Baltimore, MD	122	118	4.6	4.5	2,655,675
Baton Rouge, LA	17	16	2.7	2.6	632,758
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	89	85	6.3	6.1	1,401,621
Birmingham, AL	36	62	3.8	6.5	956,749
Boise City, ID	10	...	2.0	...	509,320
Boston, MA	241	284	3.9	4.6	6,142,719
Buffalo, NY	13	26	1.1	2.3	1,147,711
Charleston, SC	44	41	7.4	7.0	594,899
Charlotte, NC	71	105	4.2	6.4	1,700,729
Chicago, IL	546	508	6.4	5.9	8,585,411
Cincinnati, OH	38	48	2.3	2.9	1,688,274
Cleveland, OH	75	55	3.4	2.5	2,229,539
Colorado Springs, CO	9	9	1.6	1.6	565,582
Columbia, SC	11	25	1.9	4.4	575,350
Columbus, OH	81	58	5.0	3.6	1,628,552
Dallas, TX	275	294	6.9	7.6	3,967,660
Dayton, OH	7	15	0.7	1.6	943,426
Daytona Beach, FL	9	15	1.6	2.7	566,465
Denver, CO	70	91	3.1	4.1	2,262,650
Detroit, MI	168	174	3.8	3.9	4,460,753
El Paso, TX	49	70	6.8	9.8	721,598
Fort Lauderdale, FL	99	88	5.6	5.0	1,777,638
Fort Myers, FL	16	21	2.9	4.1	544,758
Fort Wayne, IN	17	23	3.3	4.5	518,158
Fort Worth, TX	132	115	6.9	6.1	1,917,586
Fresno, CA	78	107	7.6	10.7	1,020,372
Gary, IN	20	15	3.1	2.3	651,069
Grand Rapids, MI	19	37	1.7	3.3	1,140,800
Greensboro, NC	51	49	3.8	3.7	1,325,671
Greenville, SC	25	22	2.5	2.2	1,017,125
Harrisburg, PA	25	18	3.9	2.8	647,390
Hartford, CT	25	24	2.1	2.0	1,188,241
Honolulu, HI	83	87	9.2	9.7	905,266
Houston, TX	423	512	9.1	11.2	4,673,106
Indianapolis, IN	53	43	3.1	2.5	1,718,892
Jacksonville, FL	92	90	7.5	7.5	1,223,802
Jersey City, NJ	69	68	11.4	11.2	603,521
Kansas City, MO	47	49	2.5	2.6	1,885,199
Knoxville, TN	15	20	2.0	2.8	734,682
Lakeland, FL	54	26	9.9	5.0	542,912
Las Vegas, NV	97	70	5.0	3.8	1,938,228
Lexington, KY	17	22	3.3	4.4	507,638
Little Rock, AR	21	15	3.4	2.5	615,456
Los Angeles, CA	973	995	9.8	10.0	9,935,475
Louisville, KY	36	38	3.4	3.6	1,056,070
McAllen, TX	92	82	13.6	12.5	678,275
Melbourne, FL	14	8	2.6	1.5	531,250
Memphis, TN	96	92	8.1	7.8	1,188,377
Miami, FL	229	271	9.6	11.5	2,376,014
Middlesex, NJ	65	73	5.2	5.9	1,239,820
Milwaukee, WI	35	35	2.3	2.3	1,512,855
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	167	157	5.3	5.0	3,142,779

Table 46. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005 and 2004

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates 2005
	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Mobile, AL	30	17	5.3	3.1	564,013
Modesto, CA	11	...	2.2	...	505,505
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	30	27	2.5	2.3	1,194,293
Nashville, TN	100	67	7.5	5.1	1,337,541
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	103	101	3.7	3.6	2,808,064
New Haven, CT	65	66	3.7	3.8	1,749,541
New Orleans, LA	116	101	8.7	7.5	1,340,517
New York, NY	1,070	1,123	11.3	11.8	9,477,427
Newark, NJ	150	171	7.2	8.2	2,076,613
Norfolk, VA	67	50	4.1	3.1	1,640,333
Oakland, CA	221	211	9.0	8.6	2,466,692
Oklahoma City, OK	57	60	5.0	5.3	1,143,404
Omaha, NE	19	21	2.5	2.8	761,544
Orange County, CA	241	228	8.1	7.6	2,988,072
Orlando, FL	121	125	6.3	6.7	1,933,255
Philadelphia, PA	218	216	4.2	4.2	5,202,429
Phoenix, AZ	194	211	5.0	5.7	3,865,077
Pittsburgh, PA	35	34	1.5	1.5	2,315,488
Portland, OR	73	70	3.5	3.4	2,085,197
Providence, RI	43	48	4.3	4.8	992,449
Raleigh-Durham, NC	65	94	4.7	7.1	1,368,651
Richmond, VA	47	44	4.4	4.2	1,064,821
Riverside-San Bern., CA	121	143	3.1	3.8	3,909,954
Rochester, NY	23	26	2.1	2.4	1,098,285
Sacramento, CA	154	164	8.3	9.0	1,857,351
St. Louis, MO	52	57	1.9	2.1	2,682,185
Salt Lake City, UT	22	24	1.5	1.7	1,427,108
San Antonio, TX	80	121	4.6	7.0	1,754,949
San Diego, CA	305	320	10.4	10.9	2,933,462
San Francisco, CA	205	204	12.2	12.1	1,685,996
San Jose, CA	199	202	11.7	12.0	1,699,052
Sarasota, FL	29	21	4.3	3.2	673,035
Scranton, PA	9	10	1.5	1.6	615,485
Seattle, WA	152	154	6.0	6.2	2,528,779
Springfield, MA	22	15	3.6	2.4	614,930
Stockton, CA	63	65	9.5	10.0	664,116
Syracuse, NY	20	13	2.7	1.8	733,217
Tacoma, WA	27	34	3.6	4.6	753,787
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	125	120	4.7	4.6	2,647,658
Toledo, OH	13	7	2.1	1.1	615,113
Tucson, AZ	33	21	3.6	2.3	924,786
Tulsa, OK	28	42	3.4	5.1	831,123
Vallejo, CA	44	50	8.1	9.2	544,357
Ventura, CA	55	72	6.9	9.0	796,106
Washington, DC	390	435	7.3	8.2	5,371,227
West Palm Beach, FL	92	99	7.3	8.0	1,268,548
Wichita, KS	23	17	4.1	3.0	562,258
Wilmington, DE	19	18	3.1	2.9	620,804
Youngstown, OH	10	10	1.7	1.7	584,498
Total - 109 Areas	**11,011**	**11,415**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**192,639,077**
San Juan, PR	53	47	2.6	2.3	2,015,050

Note: In 2005, there were 109 metropolitan statistical areas with a population of 500,000 or more. In 2004, the Boise City, ID, and Modesto, CA, metropolitan statistical areas had populations under 500,000.
2004 and 2005 population case counts and rates updated using U.S. Census Annual Estimates for the Population of Counties: April 1, 2000–July 1, 2005 (http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/files/CO-EST2005-ALLDATA.csv)
Ellipses indicate data not calculated because MSA <500,000. See Technical Notes (page 9) for definition of MSA.

Table 47. Tuberculosis Cases by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases in Persons with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulm. Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
Akron, OH	10	7	(70.0)	3	(30.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	16	10	(62.5)	5	(31.3)	1	(6.3)	0
Albuquerque, NM	13	7	(53.8)	4	(30.8)	2	(15.4)	1
Allentown, PA	9	6	(66.7)	2	(22.2)	1	(11.1)	1
Ann Arbor, MI	12	4	(33.3)	8	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0
Atlanta, GA	295	210	(71.2)	64	(21.7)	21	(7.1)	3
Austin, TX	57	40	(70.2)	11	(19.3)	6	(10.5)	3
Bakersfield, CA	42	36	(85.7)	5	(11.9)	1	(2.4)	0
Baltimore, MD	122	84	(68.9)	24	(19.7)	14	(11.5)	4
Baton Rouge, LA	17	14	(82.4)	2	(11.8)	1	(5.9)	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	89	62	(69.7)	15	(16.9)	12	(13.5)	1
Birmingham, AL	36	26	(72.2)	9	(25.0)	1	(2.8)	1
Boise City, ID	10	8	(80.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	0
Boston, MA	241	130	(53.9)	73	(30.3)	38	(15.8)	16
Buffalo, NY	13	10	(76.9)	2	(15.4)	1	(7.7)	0
Charleston, SC	44	26	(59.1)	12	(27.3)	6	(13.6)	0
Charlotte, NC	71	49	(69.0)	16	(22.5)	6	(8.5)	2
Chicago, IL	546	392	(71.8)	137	(25.1)	17	(3.1)	6
Cincinnati, OH	38	26	(68.4)	8	(21.1)	4	(10.5)	1
Cleveland, OH	75	39	(52.0)	24	(32.0)	12	(16.0)	2
Colorado Springs, CO	9	7	(77.8)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	0
Columbia, SC	11	7	(63.6)	2	(18.2)	2	(18.2)	1
Columbus, OH	81	58	(71.6)	14	(17.3)	9	(11.1)	1
Dallas, TX	275	192	(69.8)	51	(18.5)	32	(11.6)	9
Dayton, OH	7	6	(85.7)	1	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Daytona Beach, FL	9	7	(77.8)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	0
Denver, CO	70	42	(60.0)	20	(28.6)	8	(11.4)	2
Detroit, MI	168	109	(64.9)	49	(29.2)	10	(6.0)	1
El Paso, TX	49	40	(81.6)	8	(16.3)	1	(2.0)	0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	99	82	(82.8)	16	(16.2)	1	(1.0)	0
Fort Myers, FL	16	15	(93.8)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Fort Wayne, IN	17	11	(64.7)	3	(17.6)	3	(17.6)	1
Fort Worth, TX	132	94	(71.2)	25	(18.9)	13	(9.8)	6
Fresno, CA	78	55	(70.5)	14	(17.9)	9	(11.5)	1
Gary, IN	20	13	(65.0)	7	(35.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Grand Rapids, MI	19	9	(47.4)	9	(47.4)	1	(5.3)	0
Greensboro, NC	51	33	(64.7)	10	(19.6)	8	(15.7)	5
Greenville, SC	25	23	(92.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	1
Harrisburg, PA	25	18	(72.0)	6	(24.0)	1	(4.0)	0
Hartford, CT	25	14	(56.0)	8	(32.0)	3	(12.0)	0
Honolulu, HI	83	74	(89.2)	6	(7.2)	3	(3.6)	0
Houston, TX	423	301	(71.2)	79	(18.7)	43	(10.2)	19
Indianapolis, IN	53	33	(62.3)	12	(22.6)	8	(15.1)	4
Jacksonville, FL	92	80	(87.0)	12	(13.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Jersey City, NJ	69	47	(68.1)	17	(24.6)	5	(7.2)	1
Kansas City, MO	47	29	(61.7)	13	(27.7)	5	(10.6)	1
Knoxville, TN	15	12	(80.0)	3	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Lakeland, FL	54	44	(81.5)	9	(16.7)	1	(1.9)	0
Las Vegas, NV	97	68	(70.1)	23	(23.7)	6	(6.2)	0
Lexington, KY	17	13	(76.5)	3	(17.6)	1	(5.9)	0
Little Rock, AR	21	16	(76.2)	2	(9.5)	3	(14.3)	0
Los Angeles, CA	973	658	(67.6)	224	(23.0)	91	(9.4)	19
Louisville, KY	36	31	(86.1)	5	(13.9)	0	(0.0)	0
McAllen, TX	92	71	(77.2)	8	(8.7)	13	(14.1)	2
Melbourne, FL	14	13	(92.9)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	0
Memphis, TN	96	62	(64.6)	23	(24.0)	11	(11.5)	0
Miami, FL	229	165	(72.1)	58	(25.3)	6	(2.6)	2
Middlesex, NJ	65	39	(60.0)	22	(33.8)	4	(6.2)	1
Milwaukee, WI	35	23	(65.7)	11	(31.4)	1	(2.9)	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	167	75	(44.9)	74	(44.3)	18	(10.8)	1

Table 47. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Cases in Persons with Both Pulmonary and Extrapulm. Disease		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
Mobile, AL	30	25	(83.3)	4	(13.3)	1	(3.3)	0
Modesto, CA	11	8	(72.7)	3	(27.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	30	21	(70.0)	5	(16.7)	4	(13.3)	0
Nashville, TN	100	71	(71.0)	22	(22.0)	7	(7.0)	3
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	103	75	(72.8)	20	(19.4)	8	(7.8)	0
New Haven, CT	65	42	(64.6)	20	(30.8)	3	(4.6)	0
New Orleans, LA	116	98	(84.5)	12	(10.3)	6	(5.2)	5
New York, NY	1,070	703	(65.7)	241	(22.5)	126	(11.8)	4
Newark, NJ	150	100	(66.7)	28	(18.7)	22	(14.7)	2
Norfolk, VA	67	51	(76.1)	11	(16.4)	5	(7.5)	2
Oakland, CA	221	157	(71.0)	51	(23.1)	12	(5.4)	0
Oklahoma City, OK	57	43	(75.4)	4	(7.0)	10	(17.5)	2
Omaha, NE	19	11	(57.9)	7	(36.8)	1	(5.3)	0
Orange County, CA	241	177	(73.4)	49	(20.3)	15	(6.2)	2
Orlando, FL	121	109	(90.1)	6	(5.0)	6	(5.0)	1
Philadelphia, PA	218	144	(66.1)	51	(23.4)	23	(10.6)	5
Phoenix, AZ	194	158	(81.4)	23	(11.9)	13	(6.7)	2
Pittsburgh, PA	35	22	(62.9)	12	(34.3)	1	(2.9)	1
Portland, OR	73	49	(67.1)	15	(20.5)	9	(12.3)	1
Providence, RI	43	23	(53.5)	16	(37.2)	4	(9.3)	3
Raleigh-Durham, NC	65	44	(67.7)	16	(24.6)	5	(7.7)	2
Richmond, VA	47	36	(76.6)	9	(19.1)	2	(4.3)	0
Riverside-San Bern., CA	121	98	(81.0)	18	(14.9)	5	(4.1)	2
Rochester, NY	23	13	(56.5)	8	(34.8)	2	(8.7)	0
Sacramento, CA	154	121	(78.6)	22	(14.3)	11	(7.1)	2
St. Louis, MO	52	35	(67.3)	12	(23.1)	5	(9.6)	0
Salt Lake City, UT	22	13	(59.1)	6	(27.3)	3	(13.6)	2
San Antonio, TX	80	61	(76.3)	9	(11.3)	10	(12.5)	5
San Diego, CA	305	181	(59.3)	66	(21.6)	58	(19.0)	13
San Francisco, CA	205	141	(68.8)	49	(23.9)	15	(7.3)	0
San Jose, CA	199	122	(61.3)	65	(32.7)	12	(6.0)	2
Sarasota, FL	29	25	(86.2)	1	(3.4)	3	(10.3)	2
Scranton, PA	9	7	(77.8)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	0
Seattle, WA	152	69	(45.4)	55	(36.2)	28	(18.4)	3
Springfield, MA	22	12	(54.5)	6	(27.3)	4	(18.2)	1
Stockton, CA	63	52	(82.5)	6	(9.5)	5	(7.9)	0
Syracuse, NY	20	15	(75.0)	3	(15.0)	2	(10.0)	0
Tacoma, WA	27	21	(77.8)	4	(14.8)	2	(7.4)	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	125	95	(76.0)	21	(16.8)	9	(7.2)	1
Toledo, OH	13	6	(46.2)	7	(53.8)	0	(0.0)	0
Tucson, AZ	33	29	(87.9)	3	(9.1)	1	(3.0)	0
Tulsa, OK	28	20	(71.4)	6	(21.4)	2	(7.1)	0
Vallejo, CA	44	30	(68.2)	11	(25.0)	3	(6.8)	0
Ventura, CA	55	45	(81.8)	7	(12.7)	3	(5.5)	0
Washington, DC	390	257	(65.9)	94	(24.1)	39	(10.0)	12
West Palm Beach, FL	92	70	(76.1)	20	(21.7)	2	(2.2)	0
Wichita, KS	23	13	(56.5)	7	(30.4)	3	(13.0)	0
Wilmington, DE	19	12	(63.2)	6	(31.6)	1	(5.3)	0
Youngstown, OH	10	8	(80.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Total - 109 Areas	**11,011**	**7,613**	**(69.1)**	**2,419**	**(22.0)**	**978**	**(8.9)**	**199**
San Juan, PR	53	44	(83.0)	9	(17.0)	0	(0.0)	0

[1]Includes cases in persons with pulmonary listed as major site of disease and no additional site of disease.
[2]Includes cases in persons 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: 1 (<0.1%) case had missing and/or unknown site of disease.
See Technical Notes (page 9) for definition of MSA.

Table 48. Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	Unknown or Missing
Akron, OH	10	2	0	0	3	1	4	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	16	0	1	0	4	3	8	0
Albuquerque, NM	13	0	0	0	5	3	5	0
Allentown, PA	9	0	0	1	4	3	1	0
Ann Arbor, MI	12	0	0	1	4	7	0	0
Atlanta, GA	295	20	8	46	129	63	29	0
Austin, TX	57	0	0	7	22	24	4	0
Bakersfield, CA	42	1	1	4	15	9	12	0
Baltimore, MD	122	2	2	14	49	35	20	0
Baton Rouge, LA	17	0	0	0	7	7	3	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	89	2	4	9	31	23	20	0
Birmingham, AL	36	0	0	1	13	10	12	0
Boise City, ID	10	0	1	0	3	6	0	0
Boston, MA	241	6	7	25	96	63	44	0
Buffalo, NY	13	0	0	0	6	6	1	0
Charleston, SC	44	3	0	5	13	17	6	0
Charlotte, NC	71	7	1	13	23	21	6	0
Chicago, IL	546	21	24	56	193	164	88	0
Cincinnati, OH	38	0	0	4	13	12	9	0
Cleveland, OH	75	3	3	8	19	23	19	0
Colorado Springs, CO	9	3	0	0	2	2	2	0
Columbia, SC	11	0	0	1	3	2	5	0
Columbus, OH	81	0	10	12	34	19	6	0
Dallas, TX	275	11	10	34	109	88	23	0
Dayton, OH	7	0	0	0	1	3	3	0
Daytona Beach, FL	9	1	0	0	1	4	3	0
Denver, CO	70	2	11	9	15	19	14	0
Detroit, MI	168	3	4	12	63	51	35	0
El Paso, TX	49	1	0	3	17	13	15	0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	99	4	2	12	34	35	12	0
Fort Myers, FL	16	0	0	4	3	5	4	0
Fort Wayne, IN	17	2	1	4	5	3	2	0
Fort Worth, TX	132	8	1	7	54	43	19	0
Fresno, CA	78	7	7	9	19	21	15	0
Gary, IN	20	1	0	3	6	6	4	0
Grand Rapids, MI	19	0	0	4	8	2	5	0
Greensboro, NC	51	2	1	2	14	23	9	0
Greenville, SC	25	4	0	1	8	7	5	0
Harrisburg, PA	25	0	0	1	7	8	9	0
Hartford, CT	25	1	1	1	12	5	5	0
Honolulu, HI	83	1	0	6	23	24	29	0
Houston, TX	423	23	10	47	168	125	50	0
Indianapolis, IN	53	2	0	6	19	14	12	0
Jacksonville, FL	92	2	1	9	34	32	14	0
Jersey City, NJ	69	1	1	12	28	19	8	0
Kansas City, MO	47	1	0	6	23	10	7	0
Knoxville, TN	15	0	0	2	2	8	3	0
Lakeland, FL	54	0	4	10	14	19	7	0
Las Vegas, NV	97	1	3	13	34	24	22	0
Lexington, KY	17	0	0	3	9	5	0	0
Little Rock, AR	21	1	0	1	2	9	8	0
Los Angeles, CA	973	26	14	93	338	295	207	0
Louisville, KY	36	0	0	2	8	15	11	0
McAllen, TX	92	9	2	12	21	26	22	0
Melbourne, FL	14	0	0	0	1	9	4	0
Memphis, TN	96	4	7	9	37	27	12	0
Miami, FL	229	12	11	16	83	82	25	0
Middlesex, NJ	65	2	1	8	32	15	7	0
Milwaukee, WI	35	1	0	7	13	8	6	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	167	9	9	53	62	18	16	0

Table 48. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5–14	15 –24	25–44	45–64	≥65	Unknown or Missing
Mobile, AL	30	0	1	3	8	13	5	0
Modesto, CA	11	0	1	2	2	3	3	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	30	1	2	7	9	7	4	0
Nashville, TN	100	6	2	16	26	35	15	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	103	3	2	12	39	28	19	0
New Haven, CT	65	0	0	9	30	17	9	0
New Orleans, LA	116	6	5	14	25	47	19	0
New York, NY	1,070	25	21	132	423	288	181	0
Newark, NJ	150	5	3	18	54	40	30	0
Norfolk, VA	67	4	2	5	24	15	17	0
Oakland, CA	221	3	5	18	67	73	55	0
Oklahoma City, OK	57	5	4	6	16	19	7	0
Omaha, NE	19	0	0	3	5	7	4	0
Orange County, CA	241	4	2	22	70	52	91	0
Orlando, FL	121	0	1	10	44	42	24	0
Philadelphia, PA	218	3	11	16	83	55	50	0
Phoenix, AZ	194	21	14	19	65	47	28	0
Pittsburgh, PA	35	0	0	2	8	4	21	0
Portland, OR	73	0	2	8	32	17	14	0
Providence, RI	43	3	0	2	15	12	11	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	65	2	3	5	33	12	10	0
Richmond, VA	47	3	1	4	18	14	7	0
Riverside-San Bern., CA	121	5	3	16	34	41	22	0
Rochester, NY	23	1	1	4	9	4	4	0
Sacramento, CA	154	6	5	14	43	56	30	0
St. Louis, MO	52	0	0	8	13	13	18	0
Salt Lake City, UT	22	1	2	2	8	6	3	0
San Antonio, TX	80	2	2	6	26	30	14	0
San Diego, CA	305	14	15	43	89	80	64	0
San Francisco, CA	205	4	3	15	55	60	68	0
San Jose, CA	199	3	1	17	79	46	53	0
Sarasota, FL	29	0	0	2	11	7	9	0
Scranton, PA	9	0	1	1	3	3	1	0
Seattle, WA	152	1	3	23	45	48	32	0
Springfield, MA	22	0	0	4	7	3	8	0
Stockton, CA	63	4	1	2	20	18	18	0
Syracuse, NY	20	0	3	0	10	3	4	0
Tacoma, WA	27	0	0	3	8	13	3	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	125	2	2	13	35	49	24	0
Toledo, OH	13	0	0	0	8	4	1	0
Tucson, AZ	33	0	0	4	11	11	7	0
Tulsa, OK	28	1	2	1	7	14	3	0
Vallejo, CA	44	0	2	2	12	18	10	0
Ventura, CA	55	0	1	4	21	14	15	0
Washington, DC	390	14	11	50	173	93	49	0
West Palm Beach, FL	92	3	1	10	37	28	13	0
Wichita, KS	23	0	1	3	9	7	3	0
Wilmington, DE	19	0	1	3	5	6	4	0
Youngstown, OH	10	1	0	1	2	3	3	0
Total - 109 Areas	**11,011**	**368**	**306**	**1,212**	**3,894**	**3,168**	**2,063**	**0**
San Juan, PR	53	2	1	4	9	21	16	0

Note: See Technical Notes (page 9) for definition of MSA.

Table 49. Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Multiple Race[2]	Unknown or Missing
Akron, OH	10	0	0	3	3	0	4	0	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	16	0	0	6	1	0	9	0	0
Albuquerque, NM	13	5	1	3	3	0	1	0	0
Allentown, PA	9	3	0	1	1	0	4	0	0
Ann Arbor, MI	12	1	0	3	3	0	5	0	0
Atlanta, GA	295	58	0	30	172	2	32	0	1
Austin, TX	57	32	1	5	13	0	6	0	0
Bakersfield, CA	42	23	0	12	2	0	4	0	1
Baltimore, MD	122	16	0	24	68	0	14	0	0
Baton Rouge, LA	17	1	0	1	13	0	2	0	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	89	35	0	27	9	0	18	0	0
Birmingham, AL	36	4	0	3	15	0	14	0	0
Boise City, ID	10	2	0	0	1	0	6	1	0
Boston, MA	241	41	0	83	69	0	48	0	0
Buffalo, NY	13	0	0	5	3	0	5	0	0
Charleston, SC	44	4	0	1	28	0	11	0	0
Charlotte, NC	71	17	0	7	40	0	7	0	0
Chicago, IL	546	129	2	142	209	2	57	5	0
Cincinnati, OH	38	2	0	5	15	0	16	0	0
Cleveland, OH	75	5	0	11	41	0	18	0	0
Colorado Springs, CO	9	3	0	3	1	0	1	1	0
Columbia, SC	11	1	0	1	6	0	3	0	0
Columbus, OH	81	12	0	12	41	0	15	1	0
Dallas, TX	275	99	2	35	99	0	40	0	0
Dayton, OH	7	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Daytona Beach, FL	9	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Denver, CO	70	34	1	7	17	0	11	0	0
Detroit, MI	168	10	0	29	86	0	40	2	1
El Paso, TX	49	46	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	99	16	0	13	48	0	21	1	0
Fort Myers, FL	16	7	0	0	3	0	6	0	0
Fort Wayne, IN	17	1	0	3	13	0	0	0	0
Fort Worth, TX	132	43	0	25	35	0	29	0	0
Fresno, CA	78	46	0	20	4	0	8	0	0
Gary, IN	20	4	0	3	9	0	4	0	0
Grand Rapids, MI	19	7	0	7	3	0	2	0	0
Greensboro, NC	51	6	0	10	25	0	10	0	0
Greenville, SC	25	1	0	3	10	0	11	0	0
Harrisburg, PA	25	1	0	8	3	0	13	0	0
Hartford, CT	25	4	0	9	4	0	8	0	0
Honolulu, HI	83	2	0	65	0	10	6	0	0
Houston, TX	423	181	0	61	122	0	59	0	0
Indianapolis, IN	53	16	0	8	14	1	14	0	0
Jacksonville, FL	92	8	0	13	48	0	23	0	0
Jersey City, NJ	69	29	0	30	5	0	5	0	0
Kansas City, MO	47	6	0	3	25	0	13	0	0
Knoxville, TN	15	1	0	1	3	0	10	0	0
Lakeland, FL	54	15	0	2	22	0	15	0	0
Las Vegas, NV	97	34	0	27	11	2	23	0	0
Lexington, KY	17	9	0	0	2	0	6	0	0
Little Rock, AR	21	1	0	0	13	0	7	0	0
Los Angeles, CA	973	451	1	347	102	2	67	1	2
Louisville, KY	36	3	0	4	5	0	24	0	0
McAllen, TX	92	88	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Melbourne, FL	14	1	0	1	1	0	10	1	0
Memphis, TN	96	4	2	3	80	0	7	0	0
Miami, FL	229	109	0	14	95	0	11	0	0
Middlesex, NJ	65	13	0	40	5	0	7	0	0
Milwaukee, WI	35	6	1	10	9	0	9	0	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	167	12	4	47	95	0	9	0	0

Table 49. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Hispanic or Latino[1]	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Black or African American	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Multiple Race[2]	Unknown or Missing
Mobile, AL	30	2	0	4	13	0	11	0	0
Modesto, CA	11	4	0	4	0	1	2	0	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	30	10	0	9	2	0	9	0	0
Nashville, TN	100	18	0	5	42	0	35	0	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	103	43	0	24	20	0	16	0	0
New Haven, CT	65	16	0	14	21	0	14	0	0
New Orleans, LA	116	10	0	5	80	1	20	0	0
New York, NY	1,070	320	0	303	327	5	103	7	5
Newark, NJ	150	35	0	16	78	0	21	0	0
Norfolk, VA	67	4	0	15	36	0	12	0	0
Oakland, CA	221	37	0	143	25	1	12	3	0
Oklahoma City, OK	57	10	9	9	9	0	17	3	0
Omaha, NE	19	5	0	0	3	1	9	1	0
Orange County, CA	241	67	0	146	6	0	21	0	1
Orlando, FL	121	25	0	15	47	0	32	2	0
Philadelphia, PA	218	24	0	70	83	0	41	0	0
Phoenix, AZ	194	124	1	18	16	0	35	0	0
Pittsburgh, PA	35	0	0	10	5	0	20	0	0
Portland, OR	73	15	1	33	5	3	15	1	0
Providence, RI	43	16	0	8	5	0	14	0	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	65	16	0	7	30	0	12	0	0
Richmond, VA	47	7	0	10	24	0	6	0	0
Riverside-San Bern., CA	121	60	0	34	7	1	19	0	0
Rochester, NY	23	6	0	3	11	0	3	0	0
Sacramento, CA	154	25	0	77	22	2	26	0	2
St. Louis, MO	52	2	0	10	17	1	21	1	0
Salt Lake City, UT	22	11	0	3	2	0	6	0	0
San Antonio, TX	80	59	0	5	6	0	10	0	0
San Diego, CA	305	161	0	94	19	0	31	0	0
San Francisco, CA	205	38	3	128	15	3	18	0	0
San Jose, CA	199	37	0	135	11	0	13	2	1
Sarasota, FL	29	8	0	1	5	0	15	0	0
Scranton, PA	9	4	0	1	1	0	3	0	0
Seattle, WA	152	13	5	66	38	2	26	2	0
Springfield, MA	22	3	0	6	5	0	8	0	0
Stockton, CA	63	23	0	34	2	0	4	0	0
Syracuse, NY	20	1	0	2	13	0	4	0	0
Tacoma, WA	27	3	1	12	3	1	7	0	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	125	23	0	13	49	0	40	0	0
Toledo, OH	13	1	0	5	4	0	3	0	0
Tucson, AZ	33	15	6	1	2	0	9	0	0
Tulsa, OK	28	7	3	3	5	0	8	2	0
Vallejo, CA	44	7	0	25	6	0	6	0	0
Ventura, CA	55	32	0	18	0	0	5	0	0
Washington, DC	390	96	0	119	151	0	24	0	0
West Palm Beach, FL	92	25	0	5	49	0	12	1	0
Wichita, KS	23	4	0	6	7	0	6	0	0
Wilmington, DE	19	8	0	3	5	0	3	0	0
Youngstown, OH	10	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0
Total - 109 Areas	**11,011**	**3,191**	**44**	**2,918**	**3,109**	**41**	**1,656**	**38**	**14**
San Juan, PR	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1]Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or multiple race.
[2]Indicates two or more races reported for a person.
Note: Case counts for race categories (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White) are mutually exclusive and do not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity or multiple race. Multiple Race does not include persons of Hispanic ethnicity.
See Technical Notes (page 9) for definition of MSA and Hispanic ethnicity and non-Hispanic race.

Table 50. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Akron, OH	10	7	(70.0)	3	(30.0)	0	(0.0)
Albany-Schenectady, NY	16	9	(56.3)	7	(43.8)	0	(0.0)
Albuquerque, NM	13	6	(46.2)	7	(53.8)	0	(0.0)
Allentown, PA	9	5	(55.6)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)
Ann Arbor, MI	12	7	(58.3)	5	(41.7)	0	(0.0)
Atlanta, GA	295	151	(51.2)	144	(48.8)	0	(0.0)
Austin, TX	57	23	(40.4)	34	(59.6)	0	(0.0)
Bakersfield, CA	42	12	(28.6)	30	(71.4)	0	(0.0)
Baltimore, MD	122	70	(57.4)	52	(42.6)	0	(0.0)
Baton Rouge, LA	17	15	(88.2)	2	(11.8)	0	(0.0)
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	89	23	(25.8)	66	(74.2)	0	(0.0)
Birmingham, AL	36	27	(75.0)	9	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Boise City, ID	10	4	(40.0)	6	(60.0)	0	(0.0)
Boston, MA	241	49	(20.3)	192	(79.7)	0	(0.0)
Buffalo, NY	13	7	(53.8)	6	(46.2)	0	(0.0)
Charleston, SC	44	39	(88.6)	5	(11.4)	0	(0.0)
Charlotte, NC	71	41	(57.7)	30	(42.3)	0	(0.0)
Chicago, IL	546	297	(54.4)	248	(45.4)	1	(0.2)
Cincinnati, OH	38	28	(73.7)	10	(26.3)	0	(0.0)
Cleveland, OH	75	51	(68.0)	24	(32.0)	0	(0.0)
Colorado Springs, CO	9	5	(55.6)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)
Columbia, SC	11	9	(81.8)	2	(18.2)	0	(0.0)
Columbus, OH	81	27	(33.3)	54	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Dallas, TX	275	146	(53.1)	129	(46.9)	0	(0.0)
Dayton, OH	7	4	(57.1)	3	(42.9)	0	(0.0)
Daytona Beach, FL	9	7	(77.8)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Denver, CO	70	25	(35.7)	45	(64.3)	0	(0.0)
Detroit, MI	168	116	(69.0)	52	(31.0)	0	(0.0)
El Paso, TX	49	12	(24.5)	37	(75.5)	0	(0.0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	99	47	(47.5)	52	(52.5)	0	(0.0)
Fort Myers, FL	16	7	(43.8)	9	(56.3)	0	(0.0)
Fort Wayne, IN	17	12	(70.6)	5	(29.4)	0	(0.0)
Fort Worth, TX	132	70	(53.0)	62	(47.0)	0	(0.0)
Fresno, CA	78	21	(26.9)	52	(66.7)	5	(6.4)
Gary, IN	20	13	(65.0)	7	(35.0)	0	(0.0)
Grand Rapids, MI	19	6	(31.6)	13	(68.4)	0	(0.0)
Greensboro, NC	51	30	(58.8)	21	(41.2)	0	(0.0)
Greenville, SC	25	21	(84.0)	4	(16.0)	0	(0.0)
Harrisburg, PA	25	15	(60.0)	10	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
Hartford, CT	25	8	(32.0)	17	(68.0)	0	(0.0)
Honolulu, HI	83	21	(25.3)	62	(74.7)	0	(0.0)
Houston, TX	423	228	(53.9)	195	(46.1)	0	(0.0)
Indianapolis, IN	53	26	(49.1)	27	(50.9)	0	(0.0)
Jacksonville, FL	92	74	(80.4)	18	(19.6)	0	(0.0)
Jersey City, NJ	69	17	(24.6)	52	(75.4)	0	(0.0)
Kansas City, MO	47	25	(53.2)	22	(46.8)	0	(0.0)
Knoxville, TN	15	12	(80.0)	3	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Lakeland, FL	54	42	(77.8)	12	(22.2)	0	(0.0)
Las Vegas, NV	97	31	(32.0)	66	(68.0)	0	(0.0)
Lexington, KY	17	8	(47.1)	9	(52.9)	0	(0.0)
Little Rock, AR	21	19	(90.5)	2	(9.5)	0	(0.0)
Los Angeles, CA	973	214	(22.0)	755	(77.6)	4	(0.4)
Louisville, KY	36	27	(75.0)	9	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
McAllen, TX	92	38	(41.3)	54	(58.7)	0	(0.0)
Melbourne, FL	14	11	(78.6)	3	(21.4)	0	(0.0)
Memphis, TN	96	90	(93.8)	6	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
Miami, FL	229	72	(31.4)	157	(68.6)	0	(0.0)
Middlesex, NJ	65	9	(13.8)	56	(86.2)	0	(0.0)
Milwaukee, WI	35	16	(45.7)	19	(54.3)	0	(0.0)
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	167	23	(13.8)	144	(86.2)	0	(0.0)

Table 50. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, U.S.-born Persons and Foreign-born Persons: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2005

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Mobile, AL	30	23	(76.7)	7	(23.3)	0	(0.0)
Modesto, CA	11	3	(27.3)	8	(72.7)	0	(0.0)
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	30	10	(33.3)	20	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Nashville, TN	100	62	(62.0)	38	(38.0)	0	(0.0)
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	103	28	(27.2)	75	(72.8)	0	(0.0)
New Haven, CT	65	22	(33.8)	43	(66.2)	0	(0.0)
New Orleans, LA	116	104	(89.7)	12	(10.3)	0	(0.0)
New York, NY	1,070	301	(28.1)	762	(71.2)	7	(0.7)
Newark, NJ	150	72	(48.0)	78	(52.0)	0	(0.0)
Norfolk, VA	67	42	(62.7)	25	(37.3)	0	(0.0)
Oakland, CA	221	46	(20.8)	175	(79.2)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma City, OK	57	38	(66.7)	19	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Omaha, NE	19	11	(57.9)	8	(42.1)	0	(0.0)
Orange County, CA	241	34	(14.1)	206	(85.5)	1	(0.4)
Orlando, FL	121	67	(55.4)	54	(44.6)	0	(0.0)
Philadelphia, PA	218	102	(46.8)	116	(53.2)	0	(0.0)
Phoenix, AZ	194	68	(35.1)	123	(63.4)	3	(1.5)
Pittsburgh, PA	35	21	(60.0)	14	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
Portland, OR	73	19	(26.0)	54	(74.0)	0	(0.0)
Providence, RI	43	13	(30.2)	30	(69.8)	0	(0.0)
Raleigh-Durham, NC	65	38	(58.5)	27	(41.5)	0	(0.0)
Richmond, VA	47	30	(63.8)	17	(36.2)	0	(0.0)
Riverside-San Bern., CA	121	33	(27.3)	87	(71.9)	1	(0.8)
Rochester, NY	23	11	(47.8)	12	(52.2)	0	(0.0)
Sacramento, CA	154	49	(31.8)	102	(66.2)	3	(1.9)
St. Louis, MO	52	32	(61.5)	20	(38.5)	0	(0.0)
Salt Lake City, UT	22	3	(13.6)	19	(86.4)	0	(0.0)
San Antonio, TX	80	51	(63.8)	29	(36.3)	0	(0.0)
San Diego, CA	305	87	(28.5)	218	(71.5)	0	(0.0)
San Francisco, CA	205	47	(22.9)	158	(77.1)	0	(0.0)
San Jose, CA	199	22	(11.1)	175	(87.9)	2	(1.0)
Sarasota, FL	29	16	(55.2)	13	(44.8)	0	(0.0)
Scranton, PA	9	5	(55.6)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)
Seattle, WA	152	38	(25.0)	114	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
Springfield, MA	22	8	(36.4)	14	(63.6)	0	(0.0)
Stockton, CA	63	12	(19.0)	51	(81.0)	0	(0.0)
Syracuse, NY	20	5	(25.0)	15	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
Tacoma, WA	27	10	(37.0)	17	(63.0)	0	(0.0)
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	125	74	(59.2)	51	(40.8)	0	(0.0)
Toledo, OH	13	7	(53.8)	6	(46.2)	0	(0.0)
Tucson, AZ	33	15	(45.5)	18	(54.5)	0	(0.0)
Tulsa, OK	28	18	(64.3)	9	(32.1)	1	(3.6)
Vallejo, CA	44	11	(25.0)	33	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
Ventura, CA	55	10	(18.2)	45	(81.8)	0	(0.0)
Washington, DC	390	97	(24.9)	293	(75.1)	0	(0.0)
West Palm Beach, FL	92	38	(41.3)	54	(58.7)	0	(0.0)
Wichita, KS	23	11	(47.8)	12	(52.2)	0	(0.0)
Wilmington, DE	19	6	(31.6)	13	(68.4)	0	(0.0)
Youngstown, OH	10	10	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Total - 109 Areas	**11,064**	**4,402**	**(39.8)**	**6,634**	**(60.0)**	**28**	**(0.3)**
San Juan, PR	53	47	(88.7)	6	(11.3)	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.
Note: See Technical Notes (page 9) for definition of MSA.

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United States Affiliated Pacific Islands 2005

Tuberculosis in the U.S.-affiliated Pacific Island Jurisdictions (USAPI), 2005

The U.S.-affiliated Pacific Islands consist of six jurisdictions that cover an area within the Pacific Ocean that is larger than the continental United States. Three are U.S. flag territories: Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). The other three —the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI), and the Republic of Palau—are independent countries but are also affiliated with the United States. These independent countries have Compacts of Free Association with the United States; under these compacts, the countries are fully sovereign in domestic and foreign affairs, but give responsibility for their health, education, defense, and other essential operations to the United States. Through these agreements, citizens residing in these three countries are able to immigrate to the United States without the usual overseas screening for health conditions that is required of those permanently resettling from other countries.

As a result of their affiliations with the United States, the USAPIs are among the recipients of U.S. federal government funding, including CDC cooperative agreement funding for domestic TB control program activities.

How do the USAPI TB programs differ from the 50 U.S. state programs?

- Geographically, the USAPIs include 104 inhabited islands spread out over 3 million square miles in the Pacific Ocean. See Surveillance Slide 1-USAPI.
- There is a consistent shortage of health care providers in all job classes in the USAPIs, and continuing education opportunities are limited, often requiring staff to travel off-island for significant amounts of time. These challenges impact the delivery of health care.
- The USAPIs are faced with health problems common to developed countries (e.g., diabetes) as well as developing countries (e.g., high infant mortality rates).
- While case counts in this region are similar to those in low-incidence U.S. states, the burden of disease and case rates are much greater when compared to U.S. areas with similar case counts. The burden of TB in the region far exceeds that of any U.S. metropolitan statistical area with a population of 500,000 or greater. The USAPI regional TB case rate (55.6/100,000) is 6 times greater than that of the State of Hawaii (8.8/100,000) and almost 12 times greater than the U.S. national rate (4.8/100,000).

Table 1**:** Cases and Case Rates for USAPIs, Hawaii, and the U.S., 2005

Jurisdiction	Cases	Rate	Population
American Samoa	5	8.6	57,881
Guam	64	38.0	168,564
Palau	10	49.3	20,303
Micronesia	74	68.5	108,105
N. Mariana Islands (CNMI)	56	69.7	80,362
Marshall Islands	66	111.7	59,071
USAPI Regional	275	55.6	494,286
Hawaii	112	8.8	1,275,194
United States	14,097	4.8	296,410,404

USAPI TB Surveillance Data Highlights, 2005 (N=275)

- 28 (10%) under 15 years of age
- 96 (35%) 25–44 years of age
- 142(52%) male
- 73 (26%) not born in the USAPI jurisdictions or the United States
    - 54 (74%) emigrated from the Republic of the Philippines (RP);
    - Within CNMI, 44 (79%) reported patients were born outside the region, predominately from RP (28, 64%) and from China (12, 16%)
- 231 (84%) diagnosed with pulmonary disease
- 138 (50%) positive culture for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- 4 (3.3%) with MDR TB; 2 MDR TB cases occurred in persons born outside of the USAPI jurisdictions, of 125 cases with positive culture and initial susceptibility testing done
- 75 (33%) of the work-eligible population aged 15–65 were unemployed

The data reported here reflect cases reported to the CDC National TB Surveillance System using the Report of a Verified Case of TB. TB case reports received as of January 2006 were used for this analysis and are not final for the year 2005. 2005 Population estimates were obtained from the U.S. Census.[1,2]

[1] http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idbsum.html
[2] http://www.census.gov/popest/states/NST-ann-est.html

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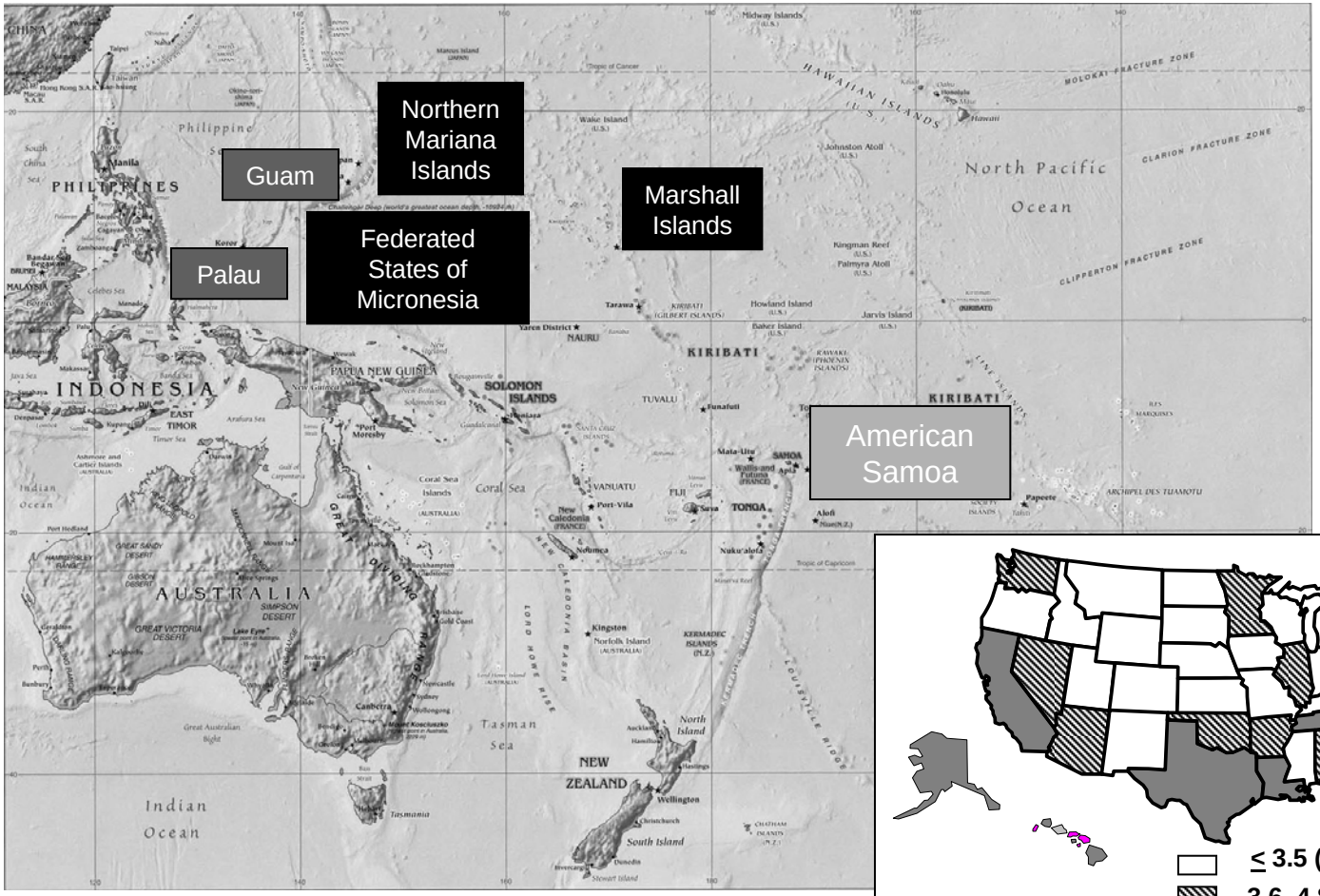
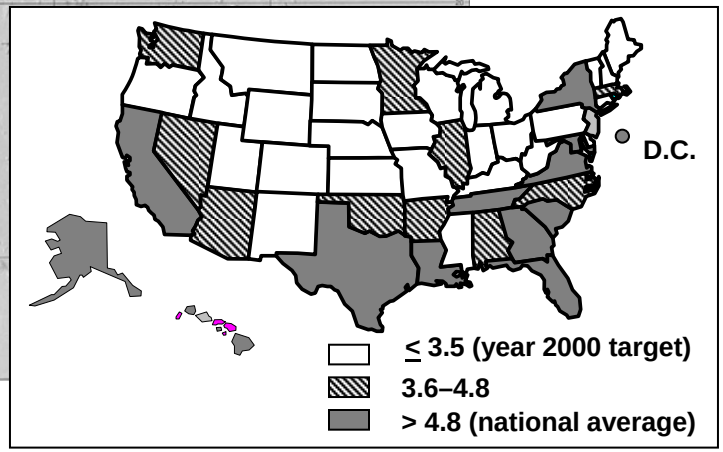
TB Case Rates,* U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005





>4.8–9.9**

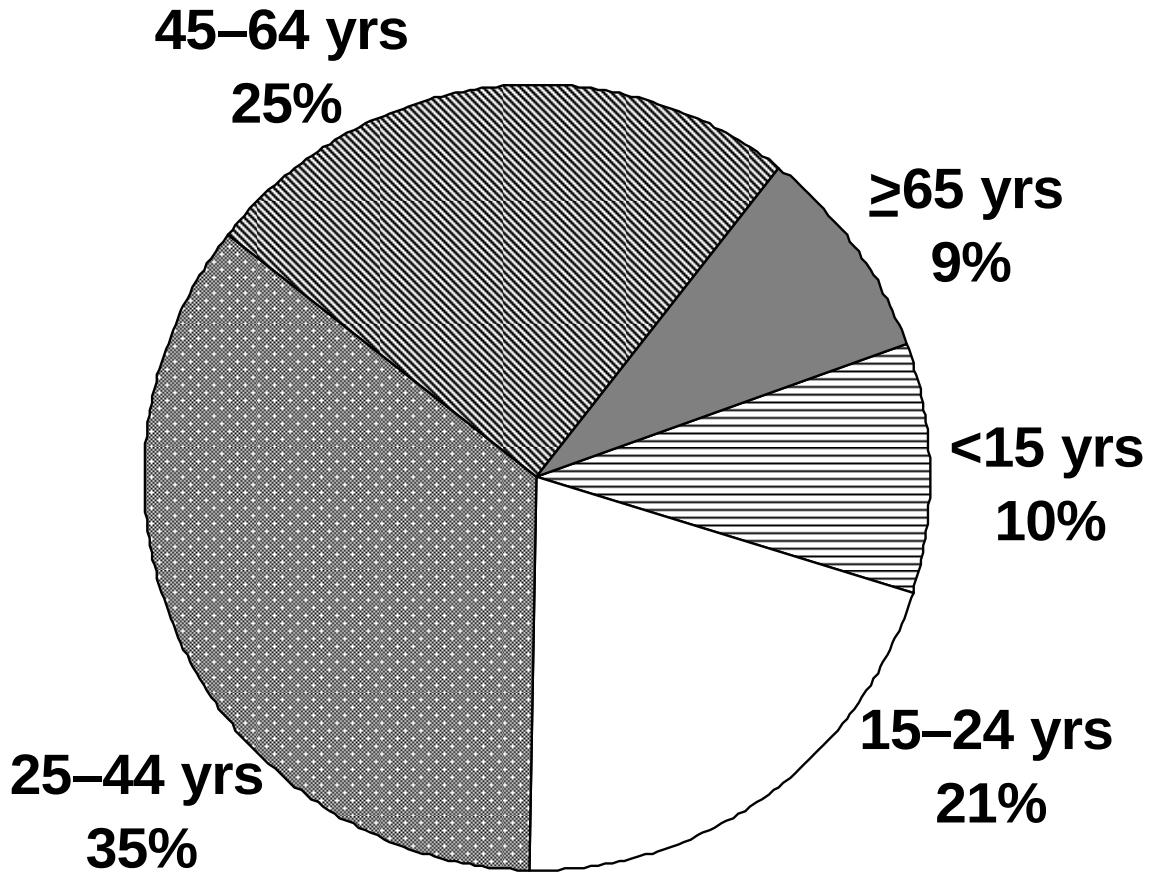
10–49.9

>50

*Cases per 100,000

** National average

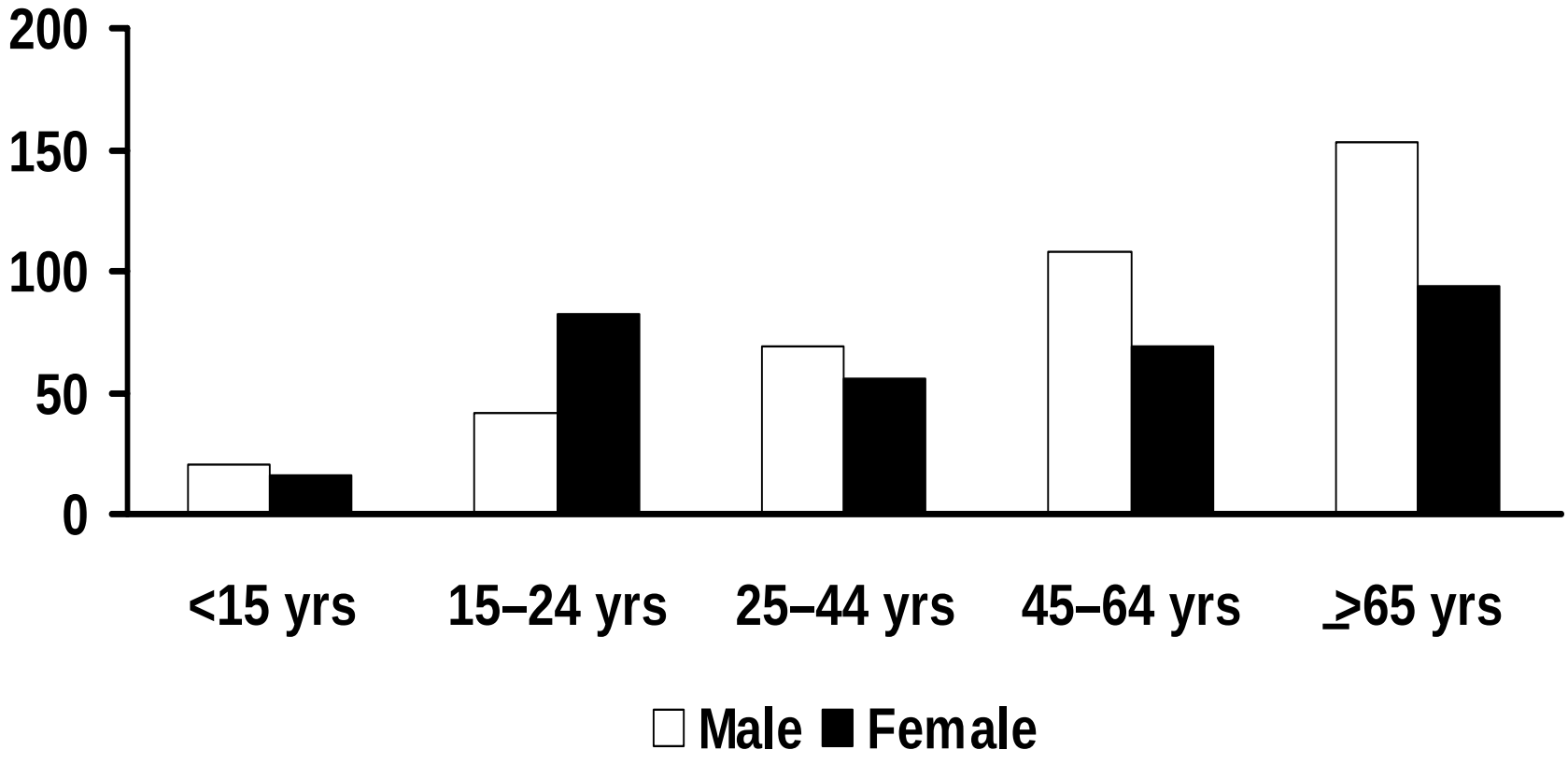
Reported TB Cases by Age Group U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005



N = 273

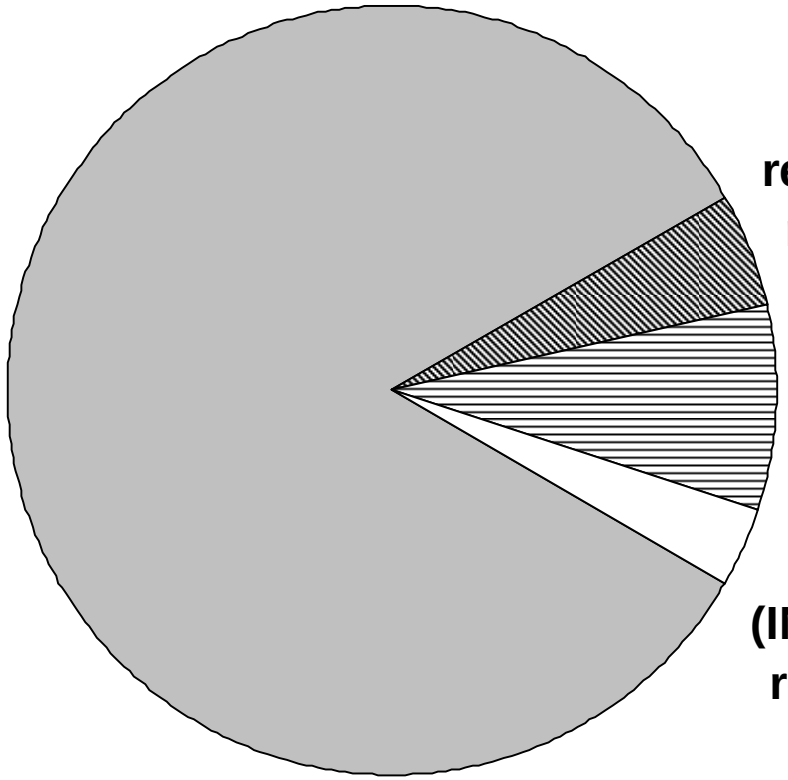
Note: Excludes missing or unknown.

TB Case Rates* by Age Group and Sex, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005



*Cases per 100,000.

Anti-TB Drug Susceptibility, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005



*INH, RIF, PZA, EMB

**Other resistance (not MDR or INH resistant) or missing testing to at least one first-line drug

Note: Data reflect results for 125 of 138 culture-positive isolates for which drug sensitivity testing results were available.

Slide Narratives for U.S.- Affiliated Pacific Islands:

Slide 1-USAPI. TB Case Rates, U.S-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This map shows TB rates for the U.S. Pacific Islands for reported cases in 2005. The case rate map for the 50 U.S. states and District of Columbia is superimposed in the lower right. The case rate ranged from 8.6 per 100,000 persons in American Samoa to 111.7 per 100,000 persons in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, with a regional case rate of 55.6 per 100,000 persons.

Slide 2-USAPI. Reported TB Cases by Age Group, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This pie chart shows the age distribution of persons reported with TB in the U.S. Pacific Islands in 2005. Ten percent were children under 15 years of age and 21% were 15- to 24-year-olds, whereas 35% were 25 to 44 years of age, 25% were 45- to 64-year-olds, and 9% were at least 65 years old.

Slide 3-USAPI. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This slide graphs the case rates in 2005 of persons reported with TB in the U.S. Pacific Islands in 2005 by age group and sex. It shows that case rates increase with age, ranging from a low of 16 per 100,000 in female children to a high of approximately 153 per 100,000 in men 65 years and older.

Slide 4-USAPI. Anti-TB Drug Susceptibility, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This pie chart shows the level of drug susceptibility for culture-positive cases in the U.S. Pacific Islands in 2005. Data were available for approximate 90% of culture-positive cases for which drug susceptibility testing was available for 2005. Any isoniazid resistance that was not multidrug resistance was 5%. Resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin, known as multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), was 3%. Other resistance (not MDR or INH resistant) or missing testing to at least one first-line drug was 9%.

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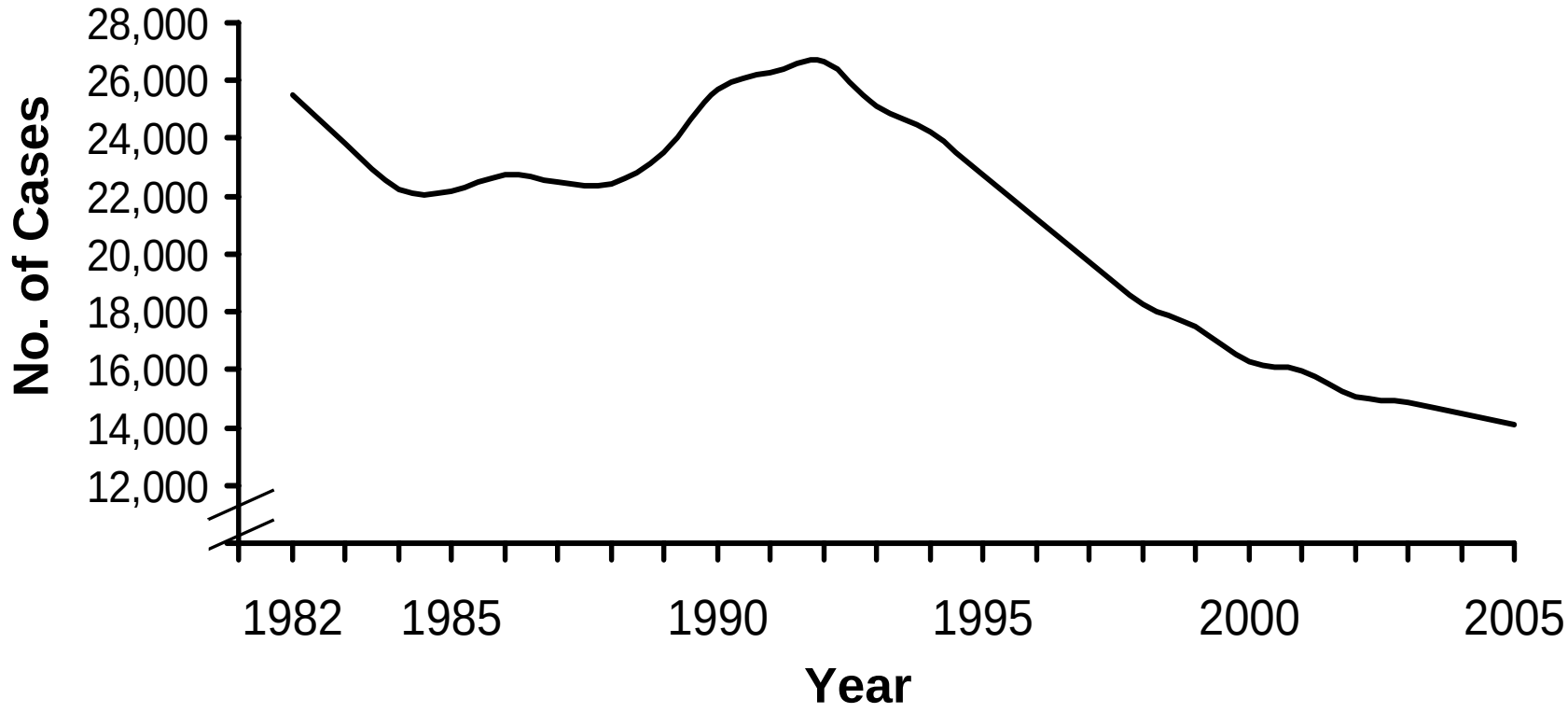
Surveillance Slide Set 2005

Tuberculosis in the United States

National Surveillance System
Highlights from 2005

Division of Tuberculosis Elimination
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Reported TB Cases*
United States, 1982–2005



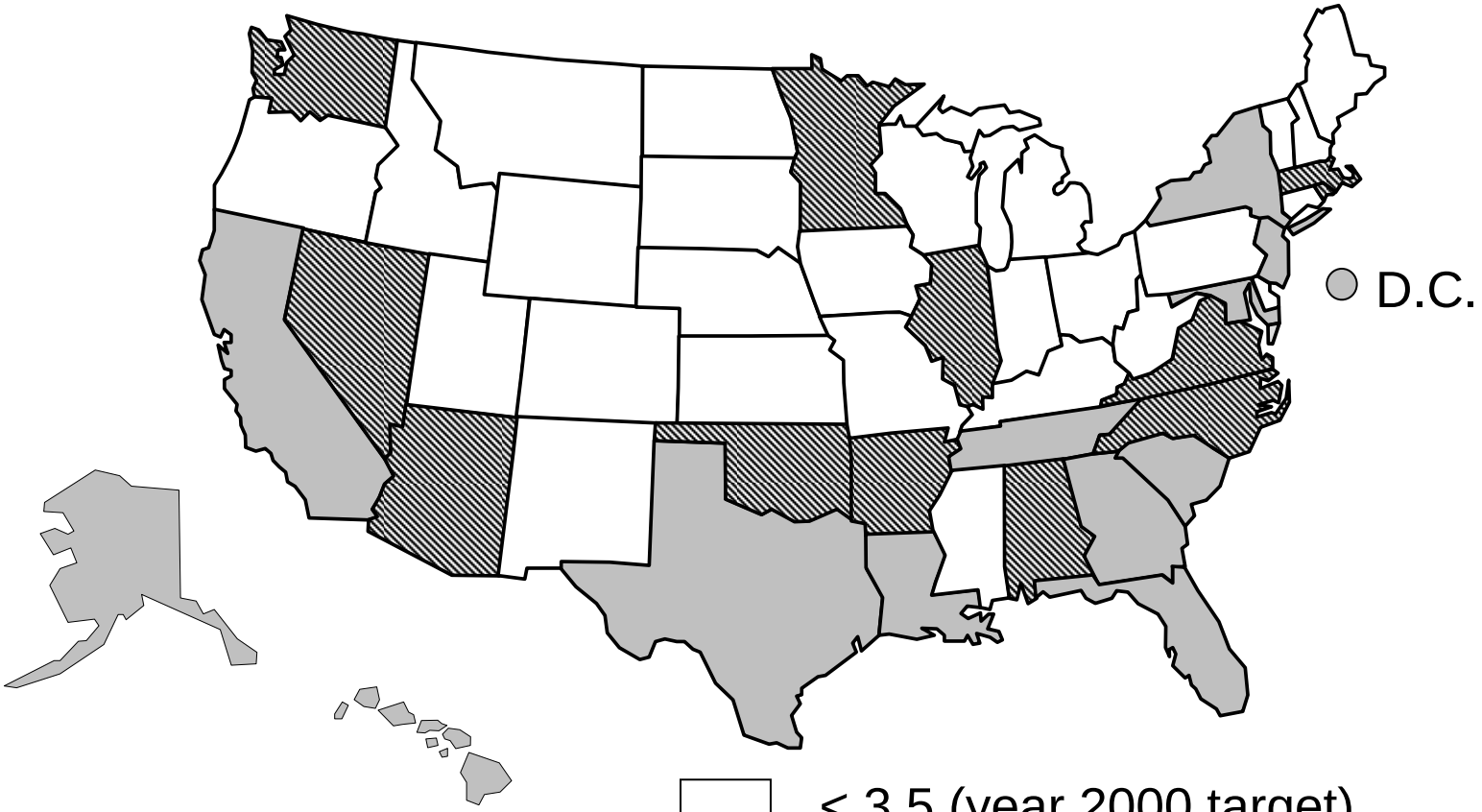
*Updated as of March 29, 2006

TB Morbidity
United States, 2000–2005

Year	Cases	Rate*
2000	16,309	5.8
2001	15,946	5.6
2002	15,056	5.2
2003	14,840	5.1
2004	14,515	4.9
2005	14,097	4.8

*Cases per 100,000, updated as of March 29, 2006.

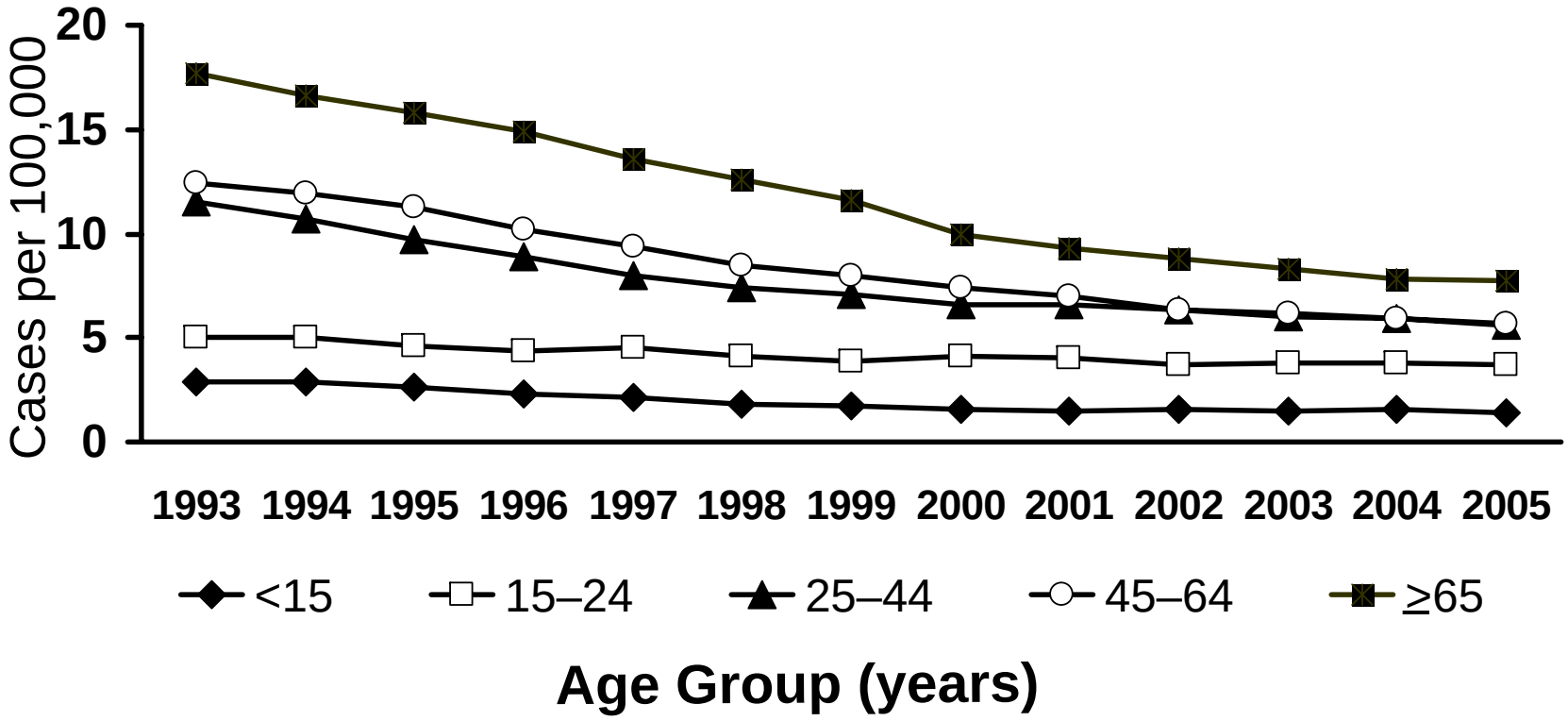
TB Case Rates,* United States, 2005



*Cases per 100,000

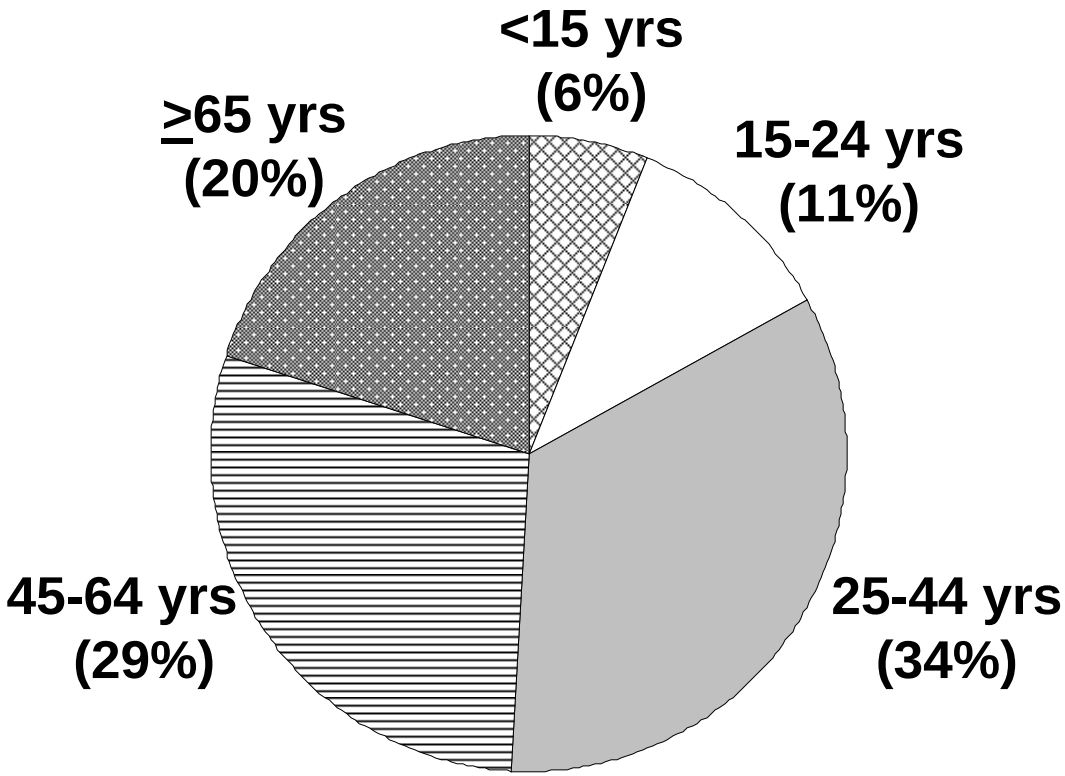
CDC
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

TB Case Rates* by Age Group United States, 1993–2005

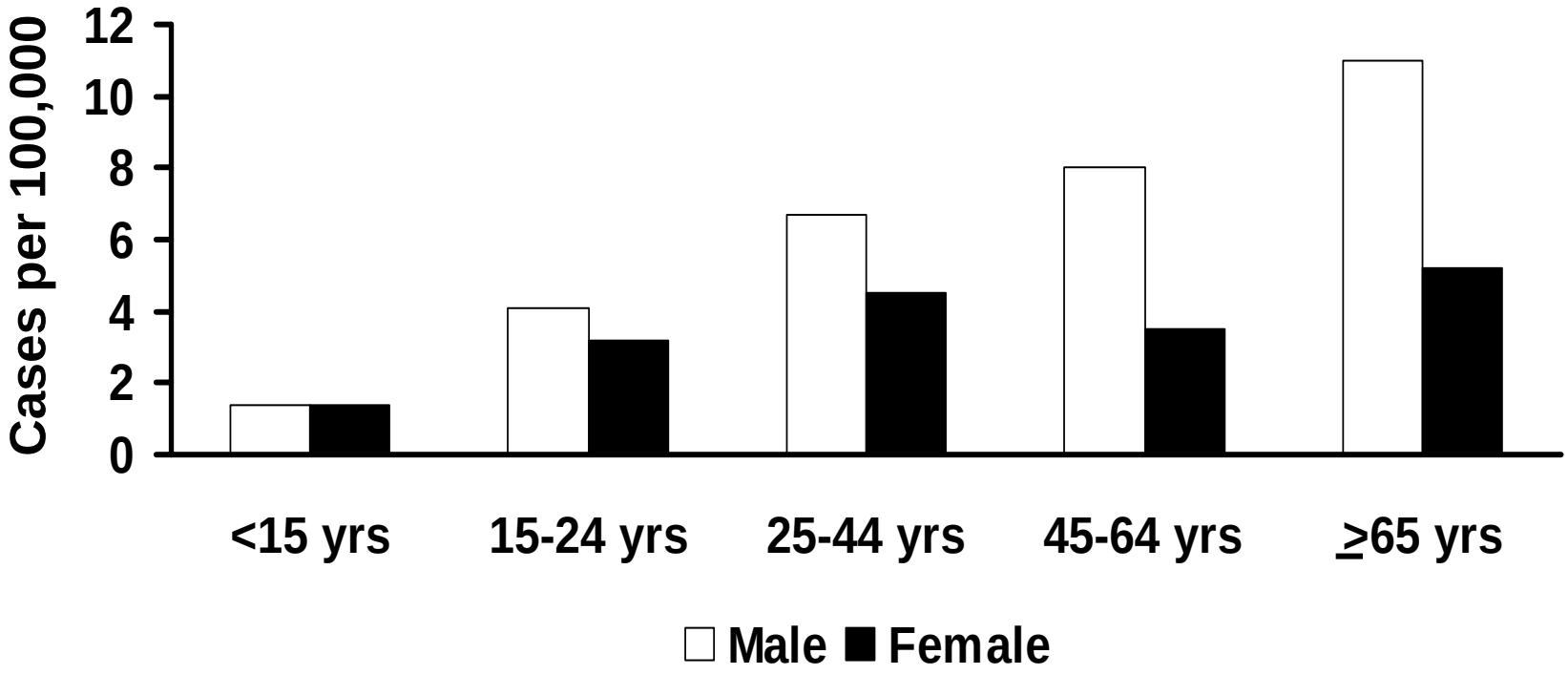


*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

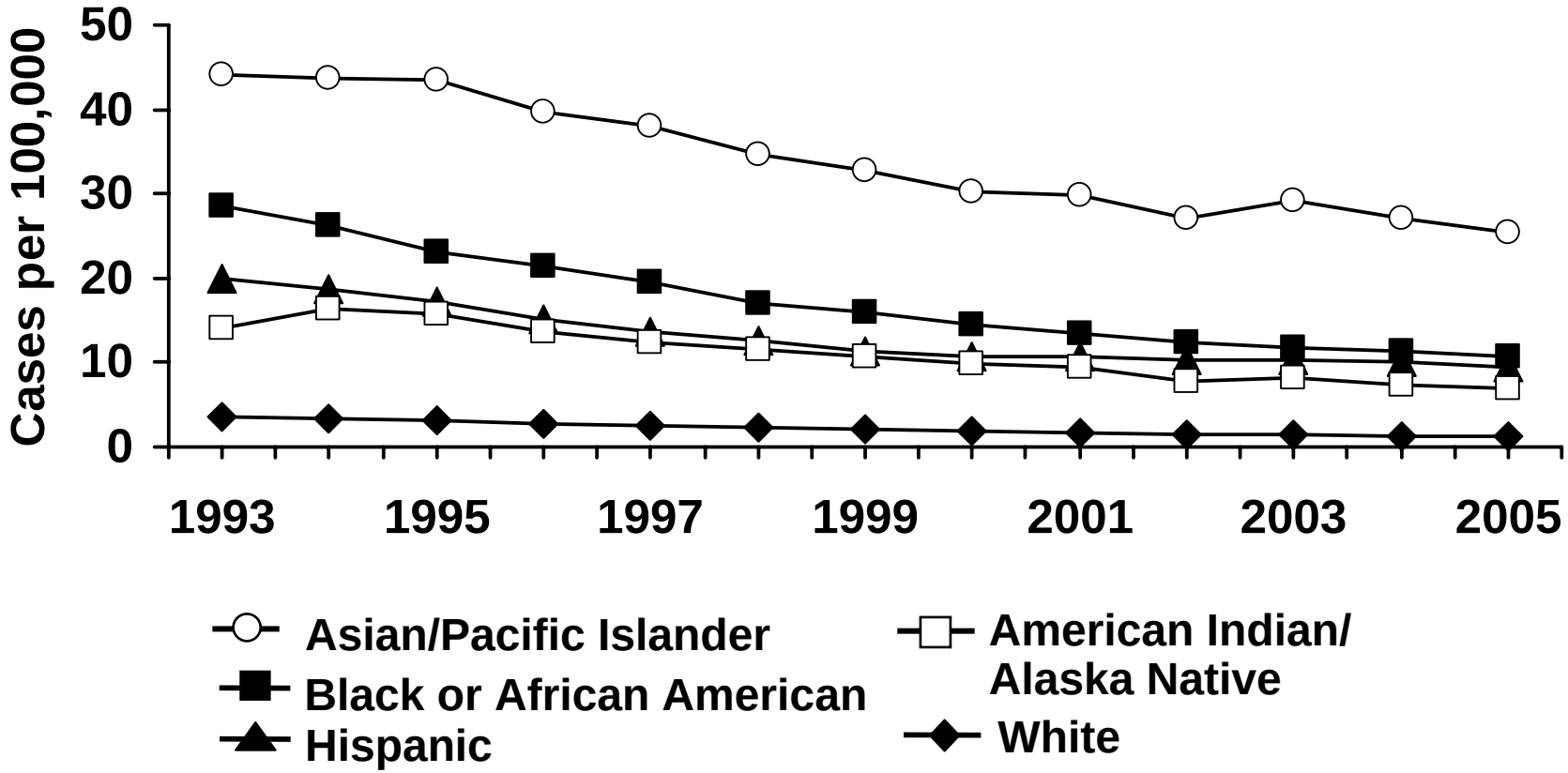
Reported TB Cases by Age Group, United States, 2005



TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, United States, 2005



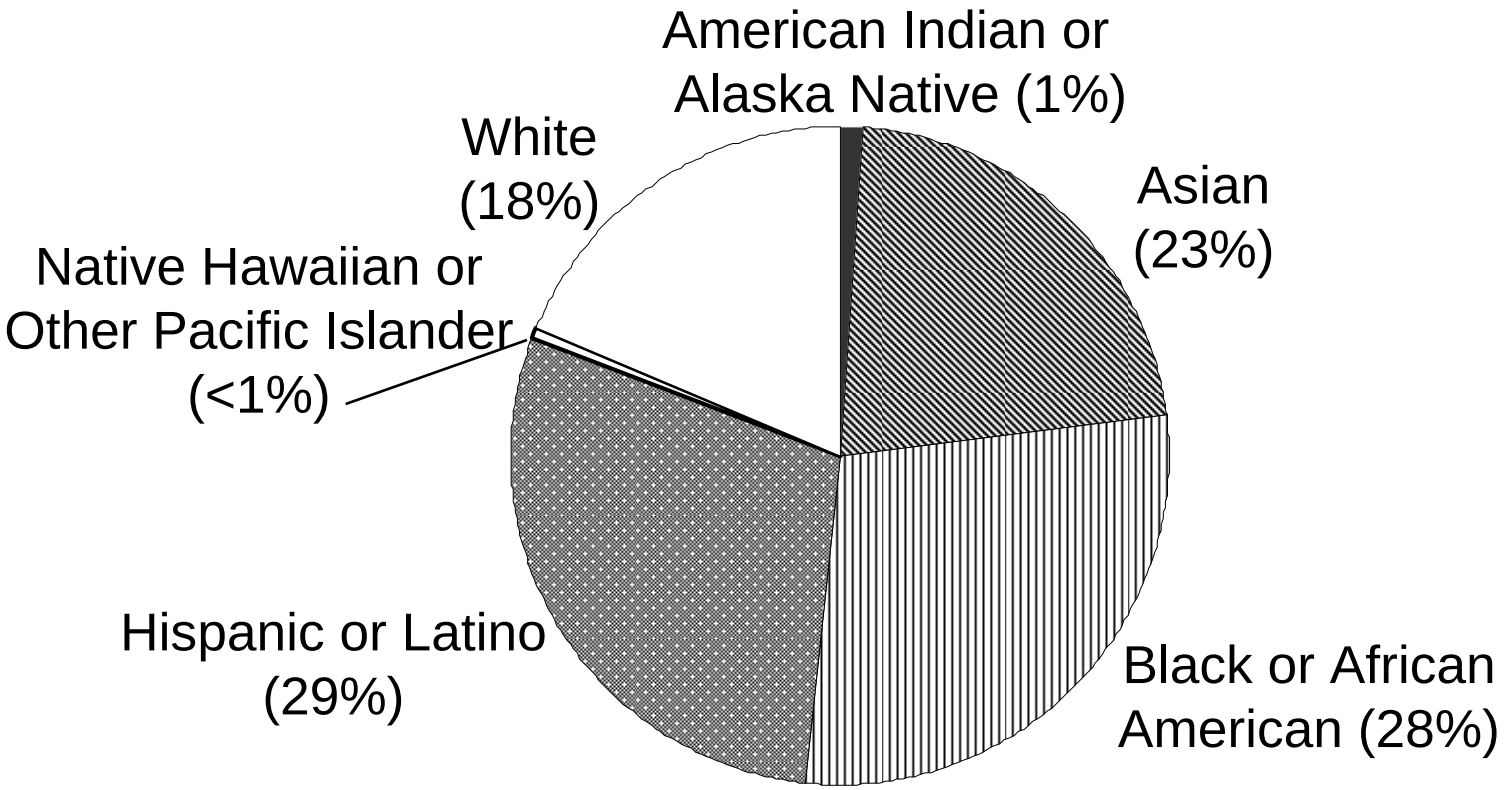
TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity*
United States, 1993–2005**



* All races are non-Hispanic. In 2003, Asian/Pacific Islander category includes persons who reported race as Asian only and/or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.

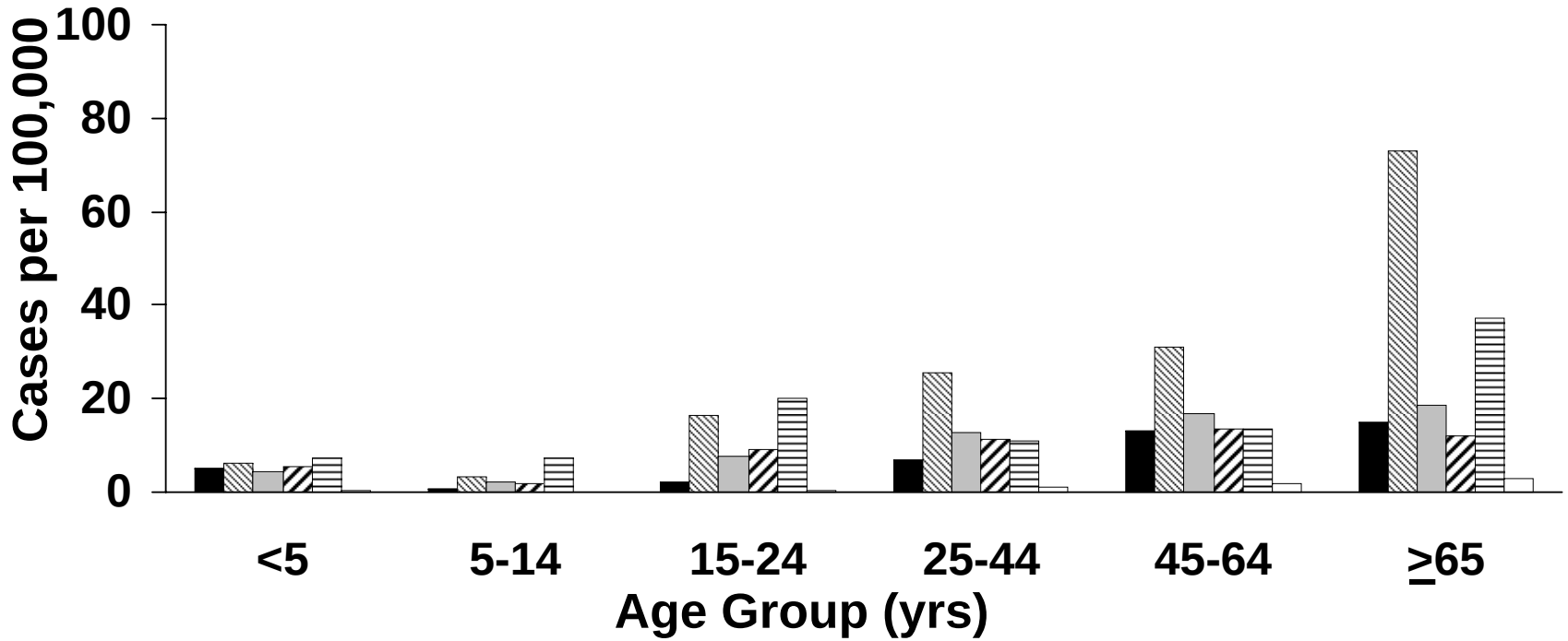
** Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Reported TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity* United States, 2005



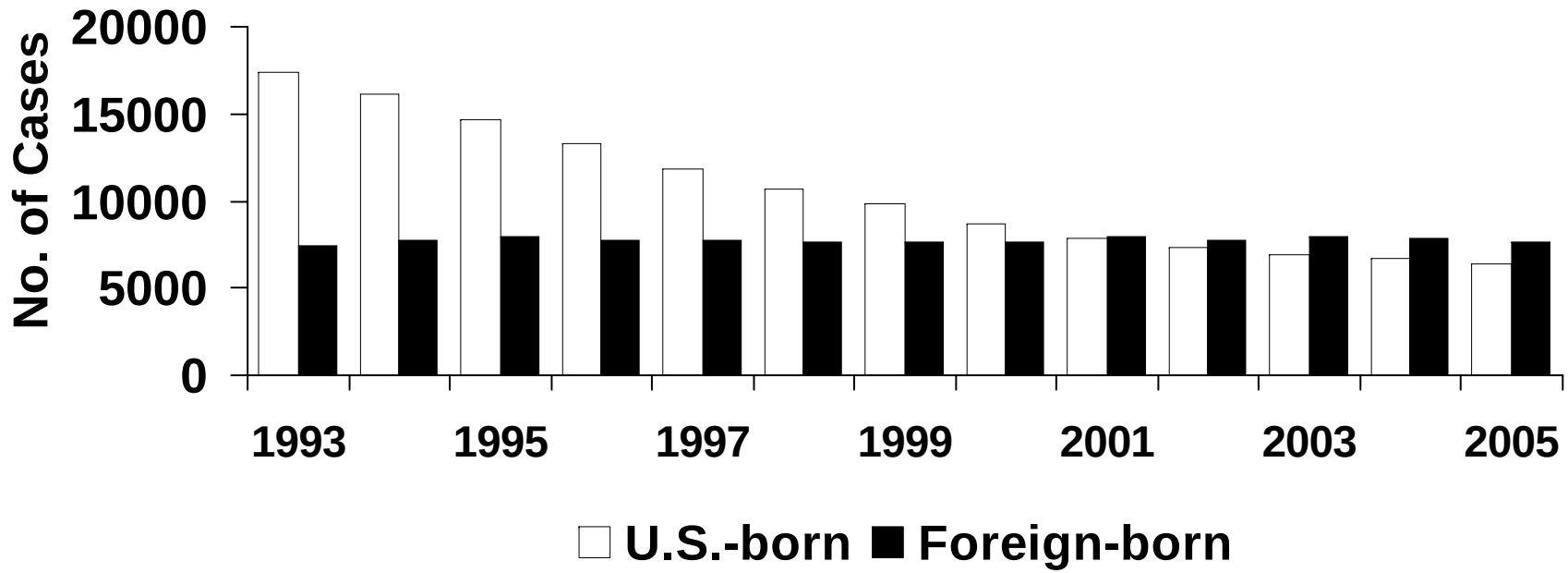
*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.

TB Case Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2005



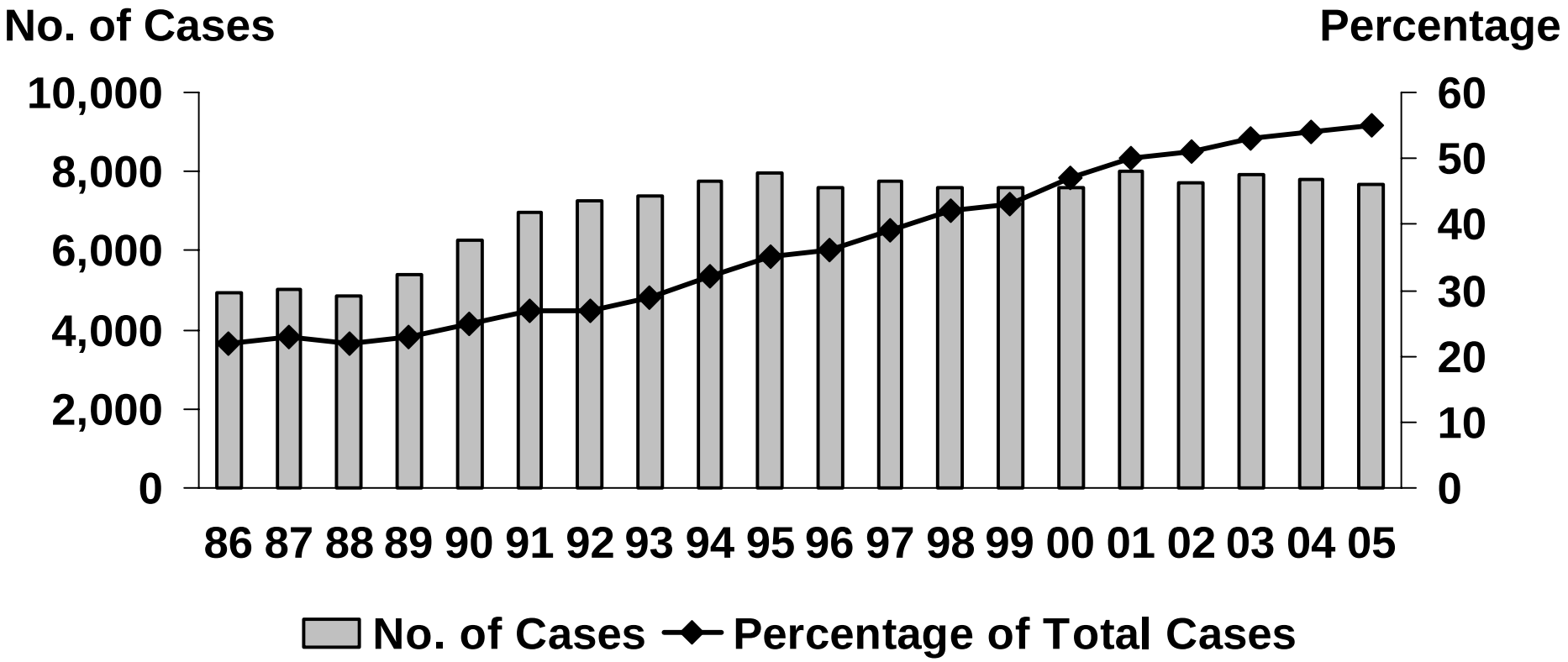
*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.

Number of TB Cases in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2005*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

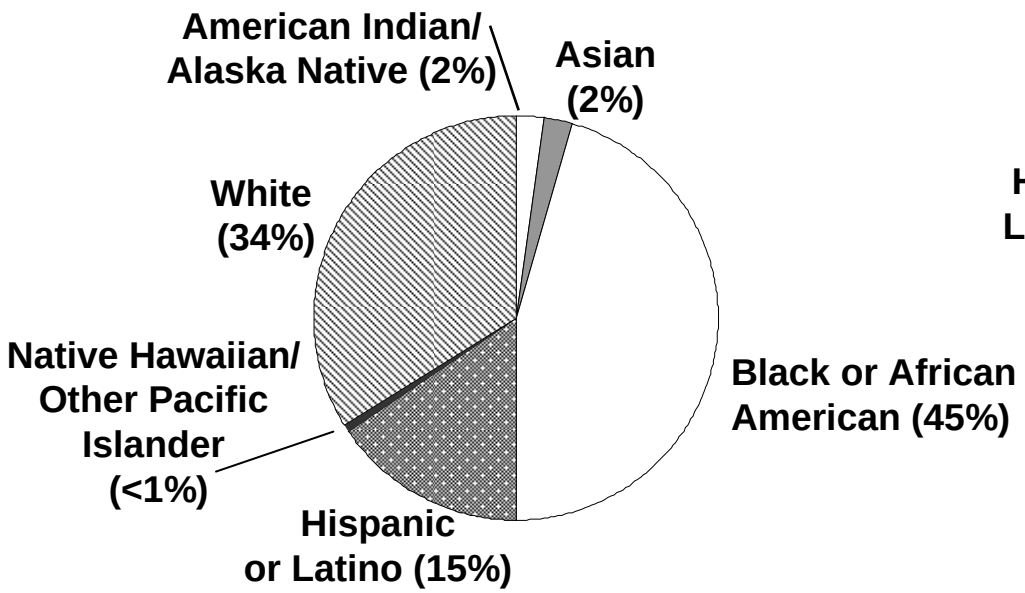
Trends in TB Cases in Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1986–2005*



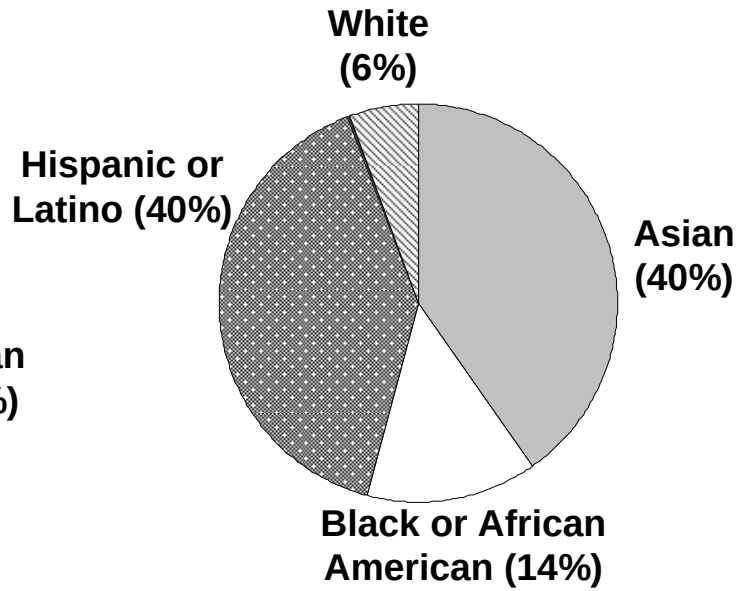
*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2005

U.S.-born



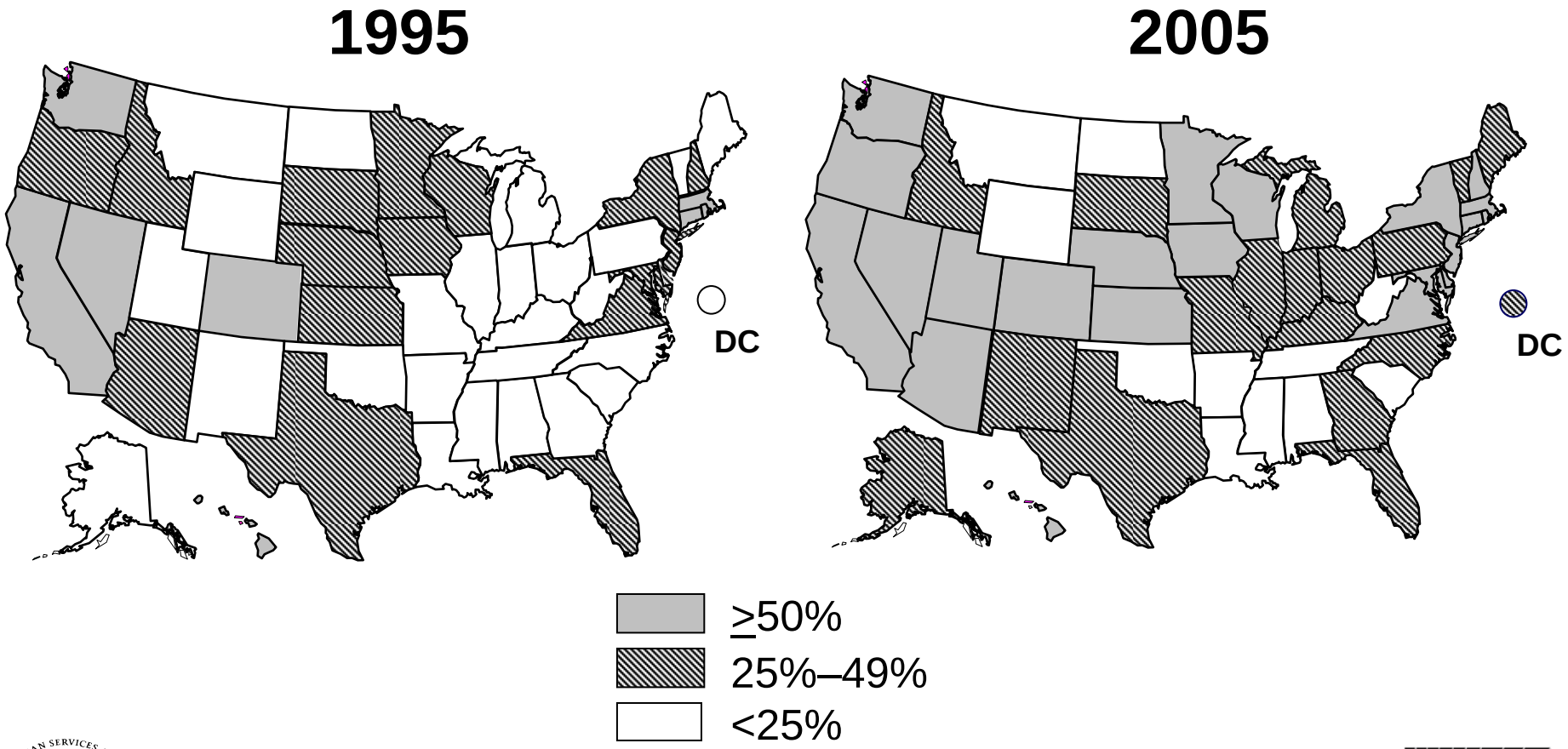
Foreign-born**



*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.

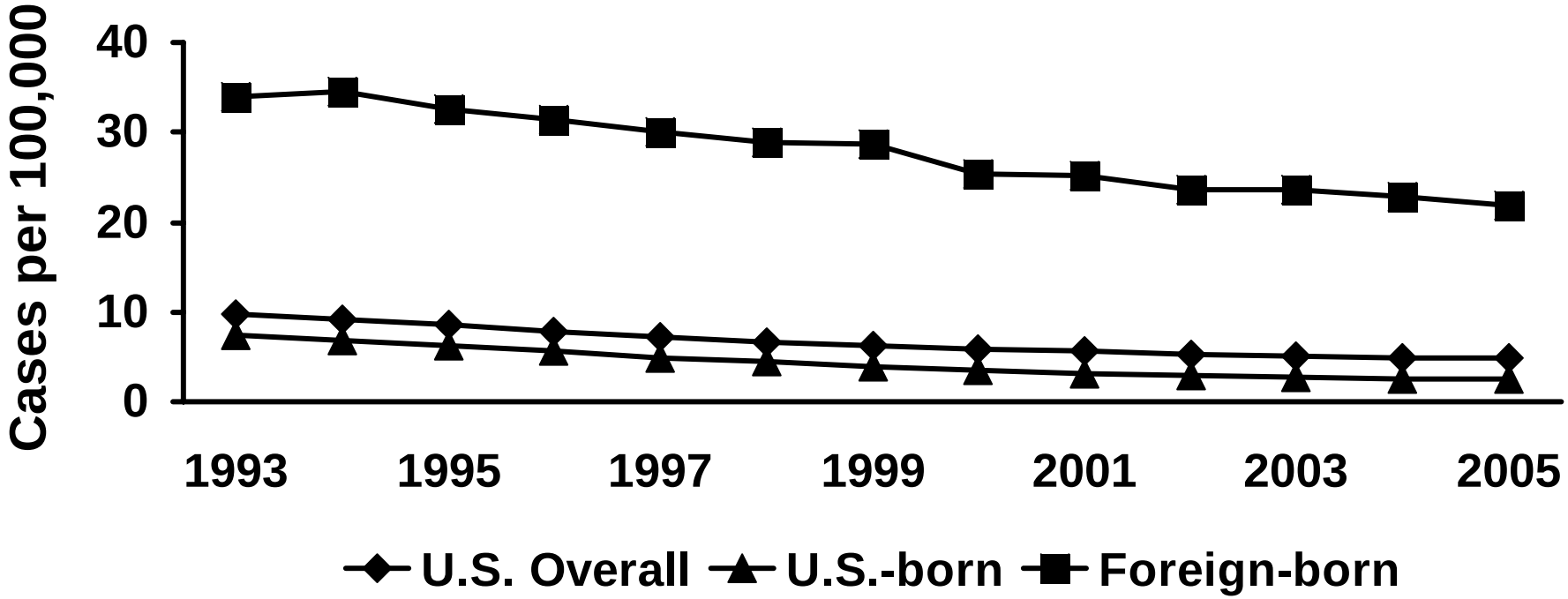
**American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander accounted for less than 1% of foreign-born cases and are not shown.

Percentage of TB Cases Among Foreign-born Persons, United States*



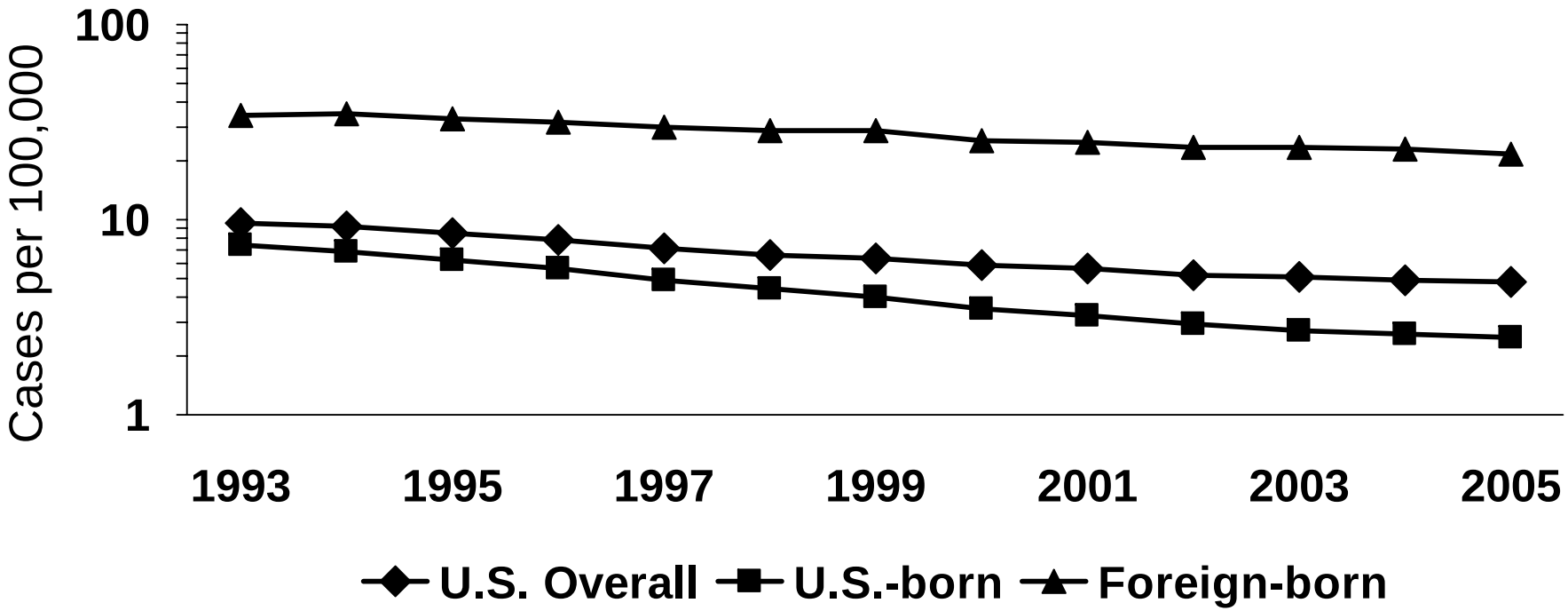
*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2005*



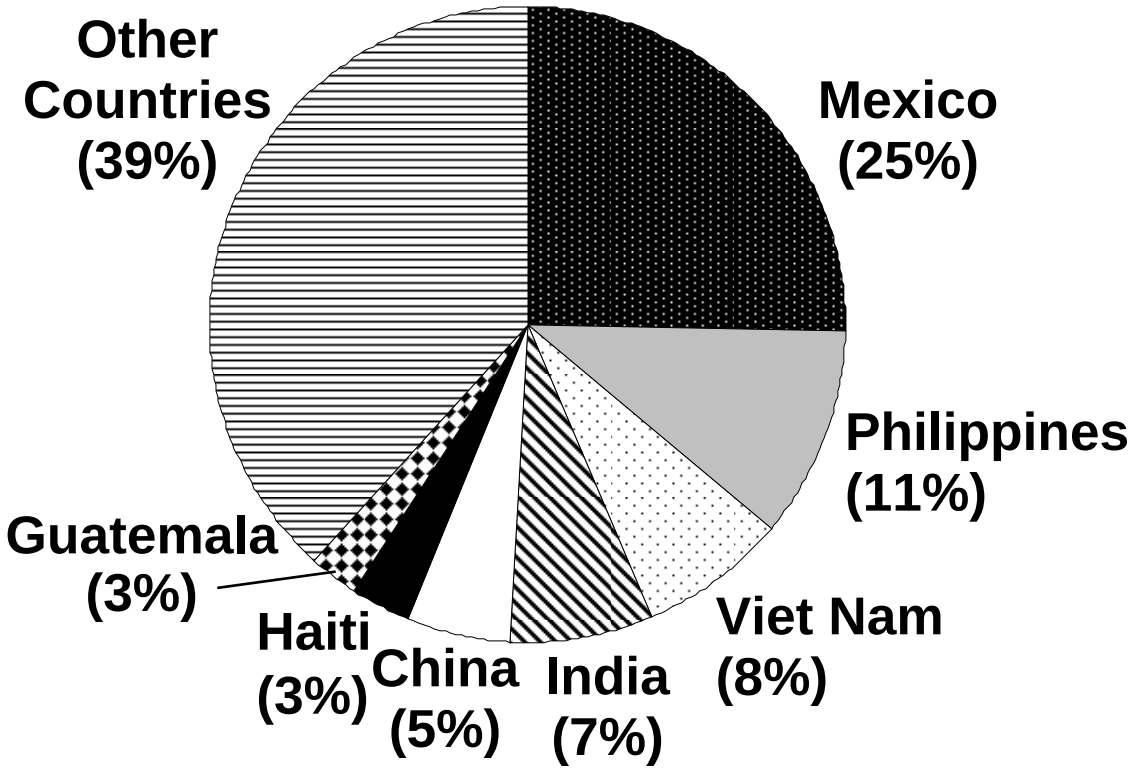
*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States,* 1993–2005**

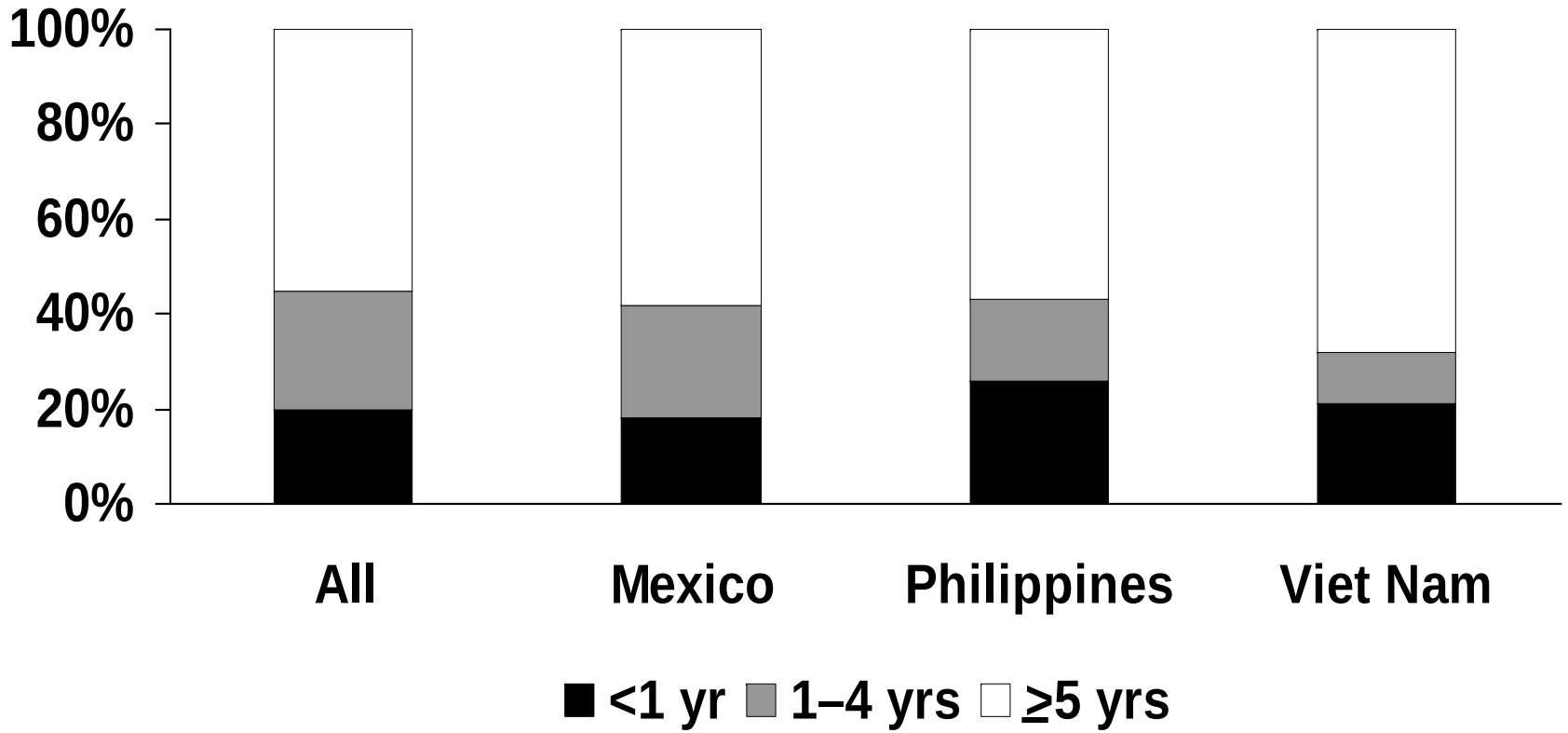


*Includes the same data as slide 15, but rates presented on a logarithmic scale.
**Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Countries of Birth of Foreign-born Persons Reported with TB, United States, 2005

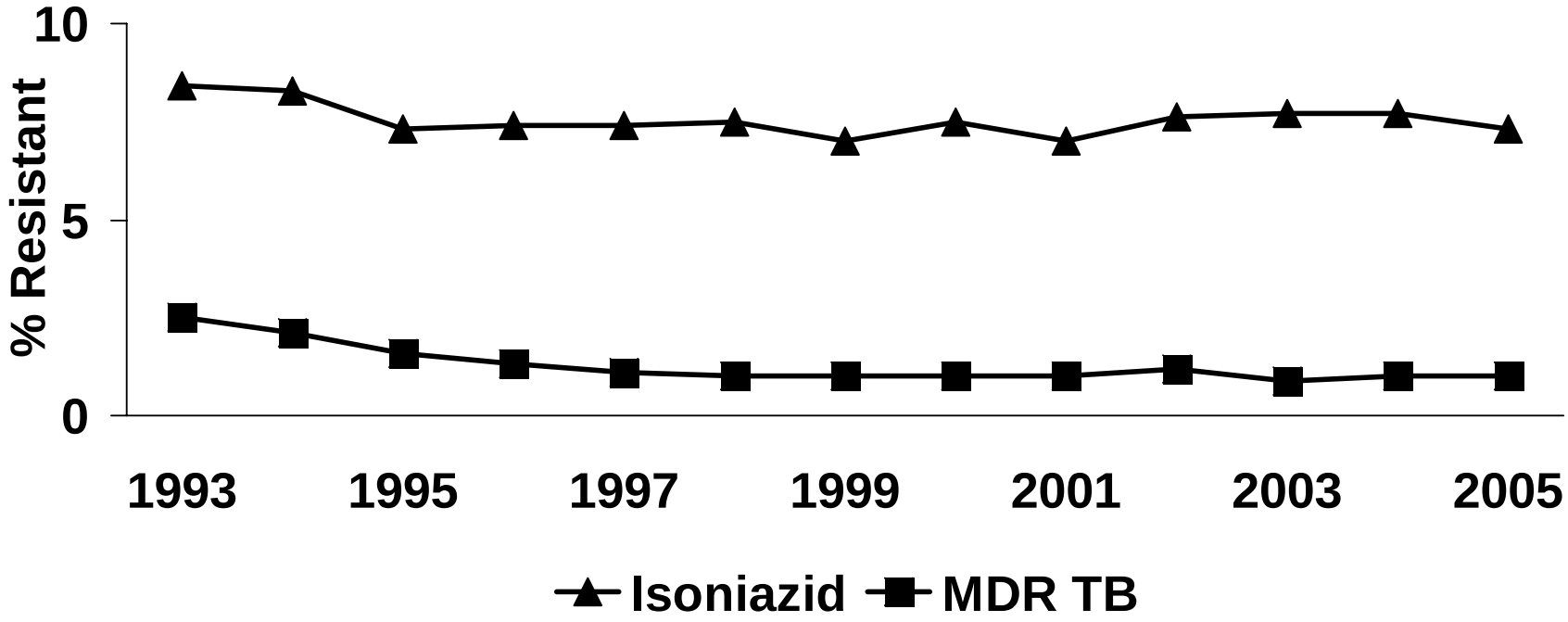


Percent of Foreign-born with TB by Time of Residence in U.S. Prior to Diagnosis,* 2005



*Data exclude foreign-born TB patients for when length of residence in the U.S. prior to diagnosis was unknown.

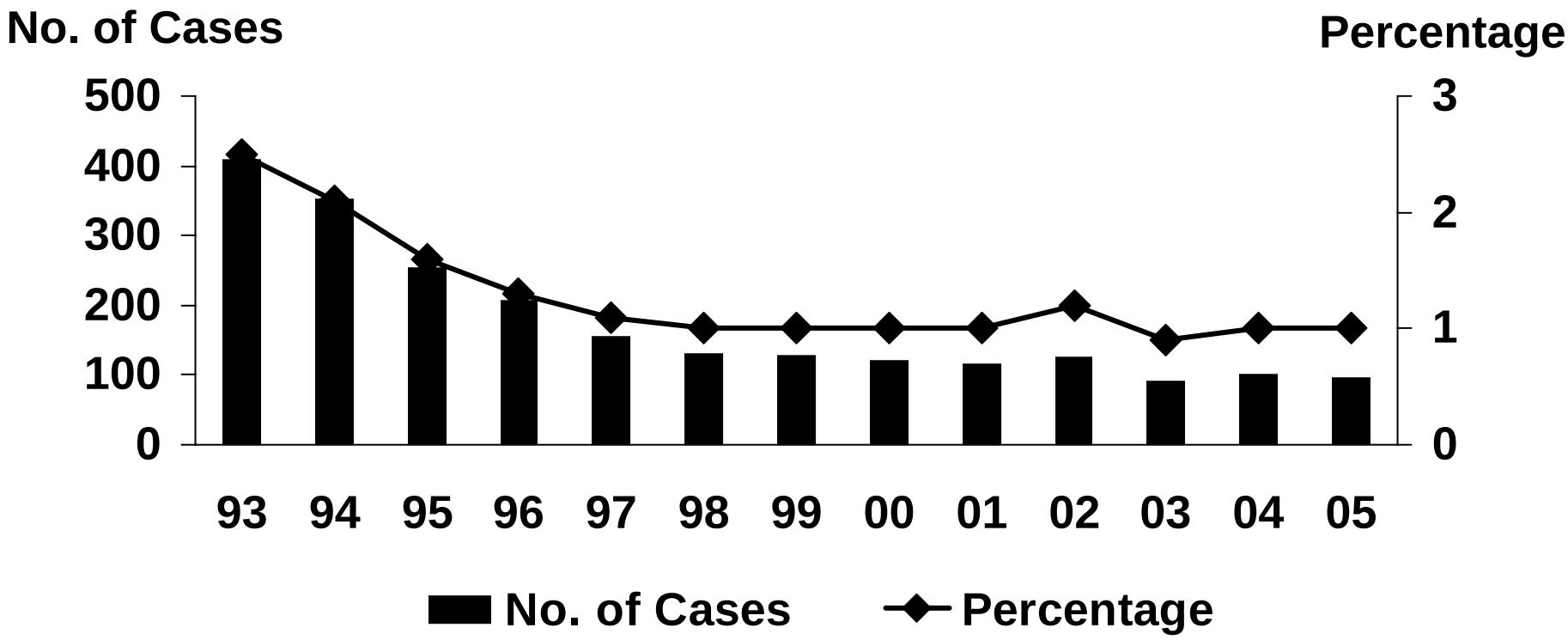
Primary Anti-TB Drug Resistance United States, 1993–2005*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.
MDR TB defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

Primary MDR TB
United States, 1993–2005*

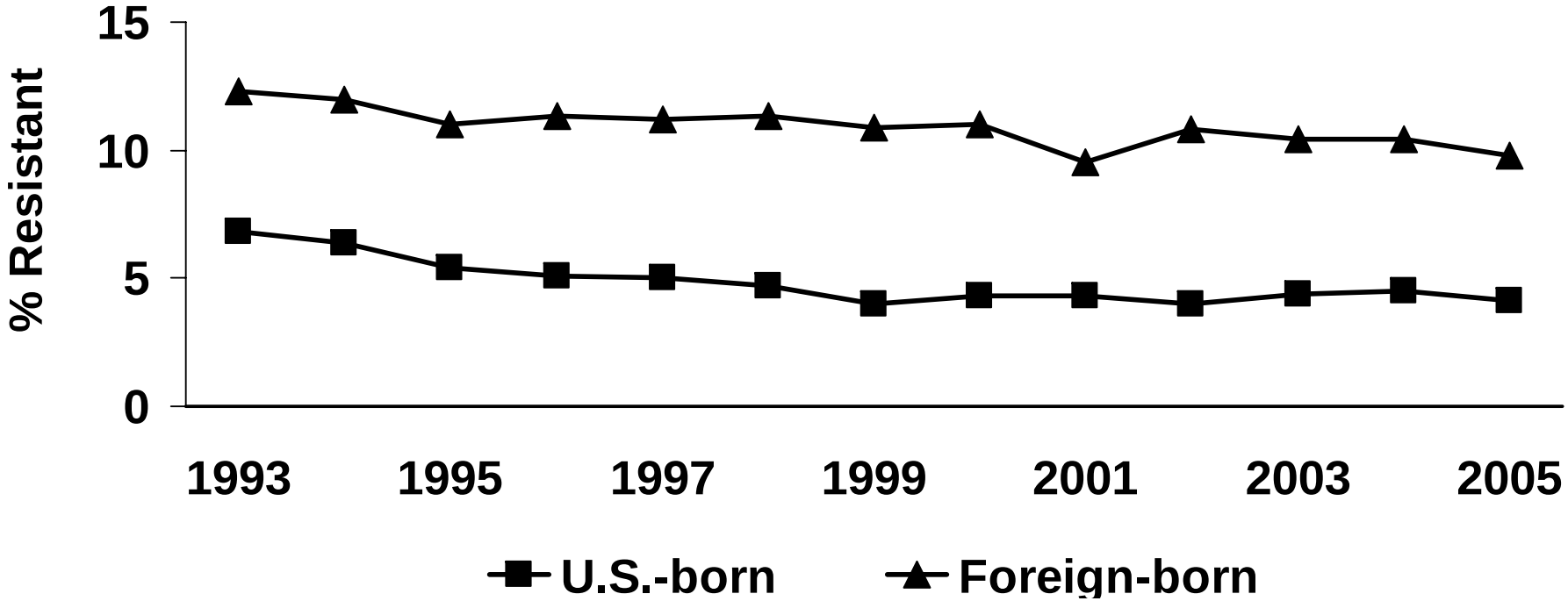


*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.
MDR TB defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

CDC
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

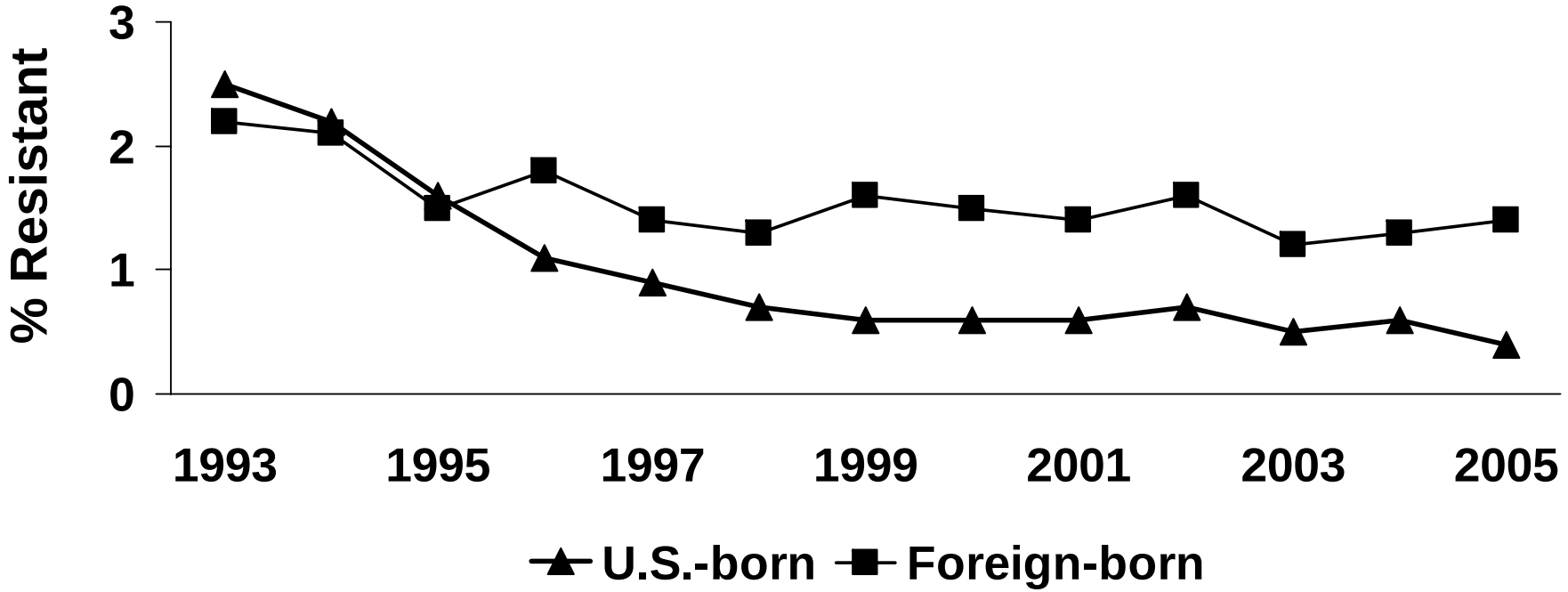
Primary Isoniazid Resistance in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.

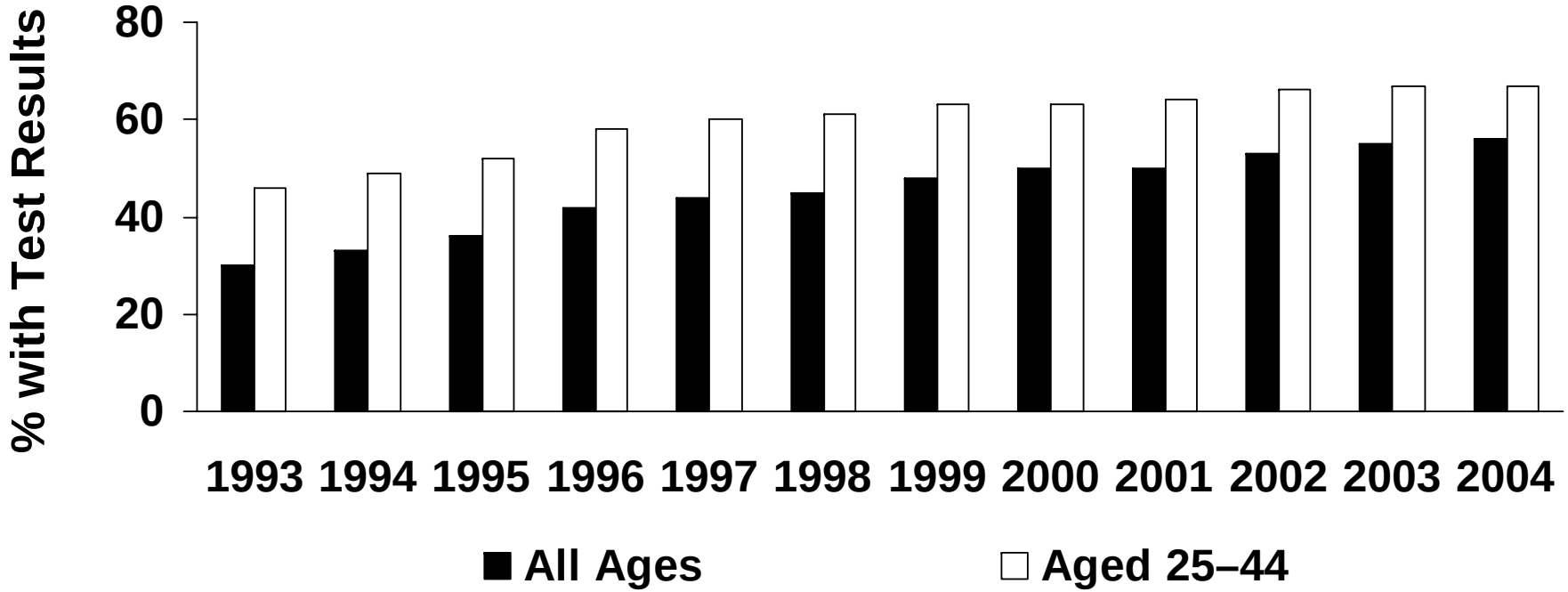
Primary MDR TB in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Note: Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB.
MDR TB defined as resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin.

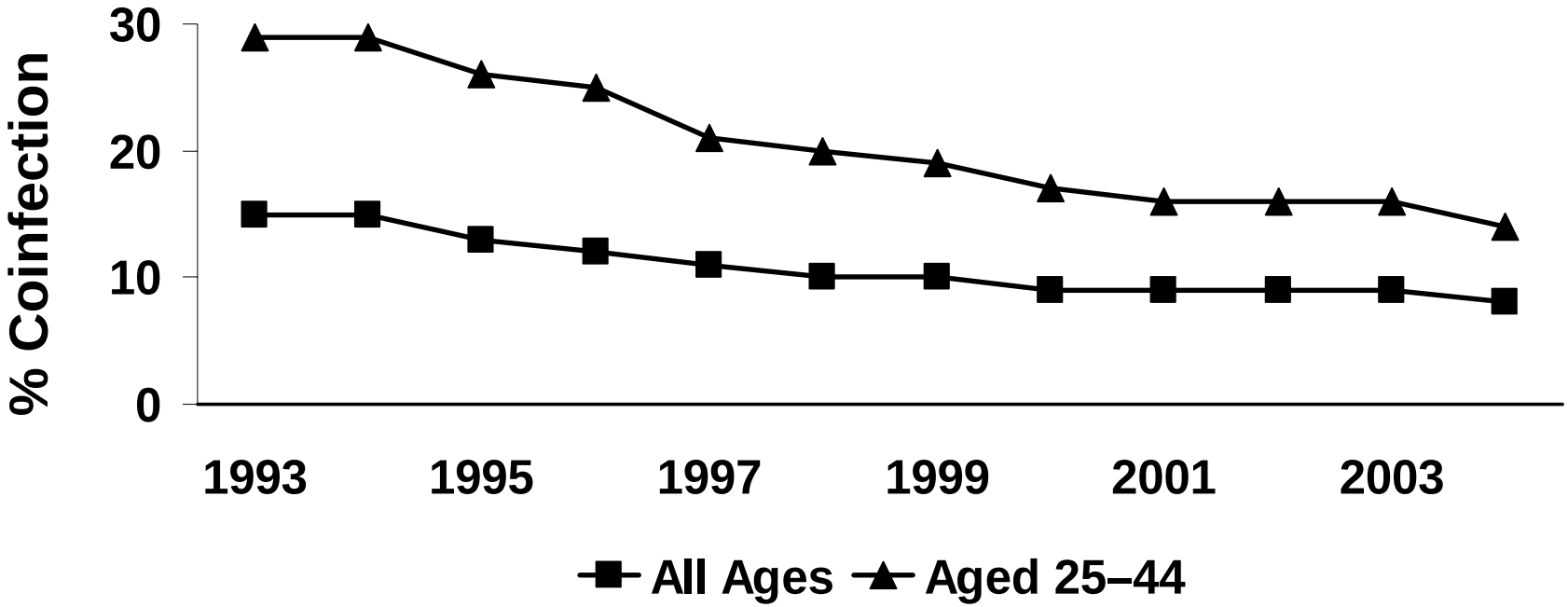
Reporting of HIV Test Results in Persons with TB by Age Group United States, 1993–2004*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Note: Includes TB patients with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and persons from California reported with AIDS.
(HIV test results are not reported from California)

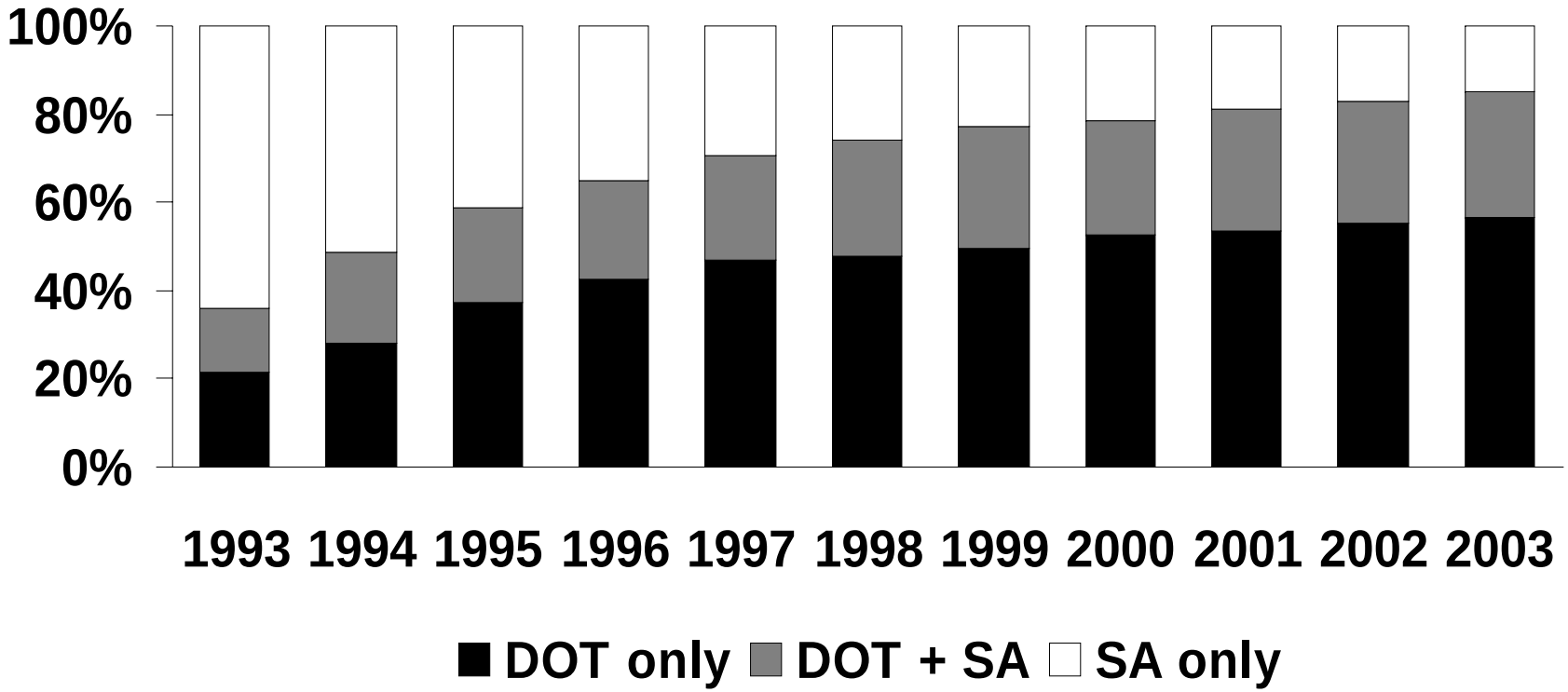
Estimated HIV Coinfection in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2004*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Note: Minimum estimates based on reported HIV-positive status among all TB cases in the age group.

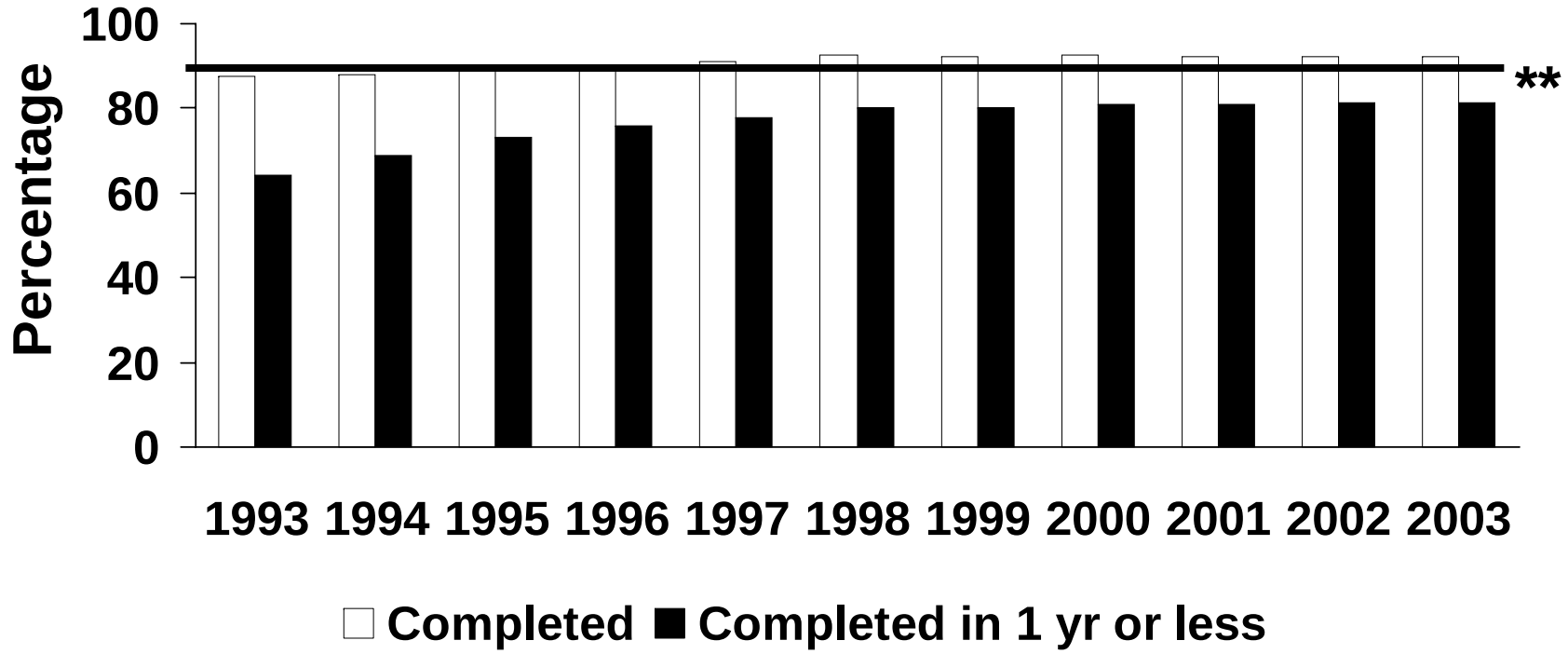
Mode of Treatment Administration in Persons Reported with TB United States, 1993–2003*



*Updated as of March 29, 2006.

Directly observed therapy (DOT); Self-administered therapy (SA)

Completion of TB Therapy United States, 1993–2003*



* Updated as of March 29, 2006.

** Healthy People 2010 target: 90% completed in 1 yr or less.

Note: Persons with initial isolate resistant to rifampin and children under 15 years old with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease excluded.

Tuberculosis in the United States

National Tuberculosis Surveillance System Highlights from 2005

Slide 1 (title slide). Tuberculosis in the United States—National Tuberculosis Surveillance System, Highlights from 2005. This slide set was prepared by the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). It provides trends for the recent past and highlights from data collected through the National Tuberculosis Surveillance System for 2005. Since 1953, through the cooperation of state and local health departments, CDC has collected information on the newly reported cases of tuberculosis (TB) disease in the United States. The data presented here were primarily collected via the expanded TB case report introduced in 1993. Currently, each individual TB case report (Report of Verified Case of Tuberculosis, or RVCT) is submitted electronically to CDC. The data for this slide set are based on updates received by CDC as of March 29, 2006. All case counts and rates for years 1993–2004 have been updated.

Slide 2. Reported TB Cases, United States, 1982–2005. The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. Case counts began decreasing again in 1993, and 2005 marked the thirteenth year of decline in the total number of TB cases reported in the United States since the peak of the resurgence. From 1992 until 2002, the total number of TB cases decreased 5%–7% annually. From 2002 to 2003, however, the total number of TB cases decreased by only 1.4%. In 2005, a total of 14,097 cases were reported from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This represents a decline of 2.9% from 2004 and of 47% from 1992. (*Note: A provisional total of 14,093 was reported in the* MMWR *in March 2006.)*

Slide 3. TB Morbidity, United States, 2000–2005. This slide provides the total number of reported U.S. TB cases and the associated TB rates for each of the past 6 years. Rate is defined as cases per 100,000 population. The number of TB cases decreased from 16,309 in 2000 to 14,097 in 2005, and the TB rate also decreased, from 5.8 in 2000 to 4.8 in 2005.

Slide 4. TB Case Rates, United States, 2005. This map shows TB rates for 2005. Twenty-six states had a rate of less than or equal to 3.5 TB cases per 100,000, the interim goal for the year 2000 established by the Advisory Council for the Elimination of Tuberculosis. This group of states has remained fairly constant over the last decade; five states (CT, MI, NM, OR, and PA) joined the group in 2000, one state (MO) joined the group in 2001 (also in 1998 for one year only), and one state (KY) joined the group in 2003. Twelve states and the District of Columbia (DC) reported a rate above the 2005 national average of 4.8 cases per 100,000: AK, CA, FL, GA, HI, LA, MD, NJ, NY, SC, TN, and TX. These 12 states and DC accounted for 65% of the national total and experienced substantial overall decreases in cases and rates from 1992 through 2005.

Slide 5. TB Case Rates by Age Group, United States, 1993–2005. This slide shows the last 13 years' declining trend in TB rates by age group. The largest declines occurred in persons 65 years and older (from 17.7 per 100,000 in 1993 to 7.7 in 2005), in adults aged 45 to 64 years (from 12.4 to 5.7), in adults aged 25 to 44 years (from 11.5 to 5.6), and in children under 15 years of age (from 2.9 to 1.4), each group having decreased approximately 50%. The rate declined by 26% in those 15 to 24 years of age (from 5.0 to 3.7).

Slide 6. Reported TB Cases by Age Group, United States, 2005. This pie chart shows the age distribution of persons reported with TB in 2005. Six percent were children under 15 years of age and 11% were 15- to 24-year-olds, whereas 34% were 25 to 44 years of age, 29% were 45- to 64-year-olds, and 20% were at least 65 years old.

Slide 7. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, United States, 2005. This slide graphs the TB rates in 2005 by age group and sex. It shows that rates increased with age, ranging from a low of less than 2 per 100,000 in children to a high of approximately 11.0 per 100,000 in men 65 years and older. The rates in men 45 years and older were approximately twice those in same-age women.

Slide 8. TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1993–2005. This slide shows the declining trend in TB rates by race/ethnicity during the last 13 years. Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest TB rates, which declined from 44.1 per 100,000 in 1993 to 25.5 in 2005, and had the smallest percentage decline over the time period (42.2). Rates declined by approximately 50% or more over the time period in the other racial/ethnic groups: among non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans, from 28.5 in 1993 to 10.9 in 2005; among Hispanics, from 19.9 to 9.5; among American Indians and Alaska Natives, from 13.9 to 6.9; and among non-Hispanic whites, from 3.6 to 1.3. Since 2003, the Asian and Pacific Islander race category has included persons who reported race as either 1) Asian only or 2) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only. Although these categories were reported separately beginning in 2003, they were merged for this slide to allow for continuity in reporting trends.

Several important factors likely contribute to the disproportionate burden of TB in minorities. In persons who were born in countries where TB is common, TB disease may result from infection acquired in the country of origin. Unequal distribution of TB risk factors, such as HIV infection, may also contribute to increased exposure to TB or to an increased risk of developing TB once infected with *M. tuberculosis*.

Slide 9. Reported TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2005. In 2005, 82% of all reported TB cases occurred in racial and ethnic minorities (29% in Hispanics, 28% in non-Hispanic blacks or African- Americans, 23% in Asians, 1% in American Indians or Alaska Natives, and <1% in Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders), whereas 18% of cases occurred in non-Hispanic whites. Persons reporting two or more races totaled less than 1% of all cases. This is the second year that Hispanics have constituted the single largest percentage of TB cases among all racial/ethnic groups.

Slide 10. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2005. This slide presents TB rates in 2005 by age group and race/ethnicity. Risk increased with age across racial and ethnic groups, and rates were consistently higher in minority racial and ethnic groups than in non-Hispanic whites. Rates were the highest in Asians and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders, particularly in adult age groups. The impact of foreign birth is a consideration in interpreting rate variations by race/ethnicity. For example, 96% of cases in the Asian group occurred in foreign-born persons, compared with 75% of cases in Hispanics and 27% of cases in non-Hispanic blacks or African-Americans. Persons reporting two or more races totaled less than 1% of all cases.

Slide 11. Number of TB Cases in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005. This graph plots the number of U.S.-born vs. foreign-born persons reported with TB each year, from 1993 through 2005. It illustrates the increase in the percentage of cases occurring in foreign-born persons during this period, from 29% in 1993 to 55% in 2005. Overall, the number of cases in foreign-born persons remained virtually level, with approximately 7,000–8,000 cases each year, whereas the number in U.S.-born persons decreased from more than 17,000 in 1993 to less than 6,500 in 2005.

Slide 12. Trends in TB Cases in Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1986–2005. This slide shows trends in TB cases in foreign-born persons in the United States from 1986, when information on country of birth was first reported by all areas submitting reports to CDC, through 2005. The number of TB cases in foreign-born persons increased from nearly 5,000 in 1986 to 7,000–8,000 each year since 1991. The percentage of TB cases accounted for by foreign-born persons increased from 22% in 1986 to 55% in 2005.

Slide 13. Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2005. Among U.S.-born persons with TB in 2005, 45% were non-Hispanic black or African-American, 34% were non-Hispanic white, 15% were Hispanic or Latino, 2% were American Indian or Alaska Native, 2% were Asian, and <1% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Among the foreign-born, 40% were Asian, 40% were Hispanic or Latino, 14% were non-Hispanic black or African-American, and 6% were non-Hispanic white. Cases among American Indians or Alaska Natives and among Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders constituted less than 1%, respectively, of the cases among the foreign-born and are not shown. Persons reporting two or more races totaled less than 1% of all cases.

Slide 14. Percentage of TB Cases Among Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1995 and 2005. The percentage range of the total number of TB cases that occurred in foreign-born persons in each state is highlighted for 1995 and 2005 in these side-by-side maps. The number of states with at least 50% of cases in the foreign-born increased from eight in 1995 to 22 in 2005. The number of states with at least 70% of cases in the foreign-born increased from one (HI) in 1995 to six (CA, HI, MA, MN, NH, and UT) in 2005 (not shown on slide).

Slide 15. TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005.TB rates in foreign-born persons remain higher than those in the U.S.-born population. From 1993 through 2005, the rates in U.S.-born persons decreased from 7.4 per 100,000 to 2.5, whereas the rates in foreign-born persons decreased from 34.0 per 100,000 to 21.9.

Slide 16. TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005. This is the same as Slide 15, but the rates are presented on a logarithmic scale to better illustrate the trend in TB rates among the U.S.-born and foreign-born. The lines show a greater rate of decline among the U.S.-born compared with the foreign-born during this period.

Slide 17. Countries of Birth of Foreign-born Persons Reported with TB, United States, 2005. This slide shows the overall distribution of the countries of birth of foreign-born persons reported with TB in 2005, with the top seven highlighted. The list of countries has remained relatively constant since 1986, when information on country of birth was first reported by all areas submitting reports to CDC. However, for 2005, Guatemala replaced Republic of Korea in the list of countries contributing the highest percentages of foreign-born patients. The seven top countries accounted for 62% of the total, with Mexico accounting for 25%; the Philippines, 11%; Viet Nam, 8%; India, 7%; China, 5%; Haiti, 3%; and Guatemala, 3%. Persons from more than 135 other countries each accounted for 2% or less of the total, but altogether accounted for 38% of foreign-born persons reported with TB.

Slide 18. Percent of Foreign-born with TB by Time of Residence in U.S. Prior to Diagnosis, 2005. The length of U.S. residence among foreign-born persons prior to their TB diagnosis in 2005 is shown in these stacked bars. Overall, 20% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 25% between 1 and 4 years, and 55% for at least 5 years. The distribution is also shown for the top three countries of birth: Mexico, the Philippines, and Viet Nam. Among persons born in Mexico, 18% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 24% between 1 and 4 years, and 58% for at least 5 years. Among persons born in the Philippines, 26% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 17% between 1 and 4 years, and 57% for at least 5 years. Among persons born in Viet Nam, 21% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 11% between 1 and 4 years, and 68% for at least 5 years.

Slide 19. Primary Anti-TB Drug Resistance, United States, 1993–2005. Primary drug resistance is shown for the past 13 years. The graph starts in 1993, the year in which the individual TB case reports submitted to the national surveillance system began collecting information on initial susceptibility test results for patients with culture-positive TB. Data were available for more than 85% of culture-positive cases for each year. Primary resistance was calculated by using data from persons with no reported prior TB episode. Resistance to at least isoniazid remained between 7.0% and 8.4%. However, resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin, known as multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), decreased from 2.5% in 1993 to approximately 1.0% in 1997, and remained at this level up to and including 2005.

Slide 20. Primary MDR TB, United States, 1993–2005. This graph focuses on trends in primary MDR TB (based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB) in the United States from 1993 through 2005. The number of MDR TB cases, represented by bars, steadily declined from 410 in 1993 to 115 in 2001. Since then the total number of MDR TB cases has fluctuated from 91 to 125 cases, with 95 cases reported for 2005. Primary MDR TB, shown by the line, decreased from 2.5% in 1993 to approximately 1.0% in 1997, and remained at this level up to and including 2005.

Slide 21. Primary Isoniazid Resistance in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005. This graph shows primary isoniazid resistance in U.S.-born vs. foreign-born persons. Based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB, the percentage of isoniazid resistance was approximately two times higher among foreign-born persons than among U.S.-born persons. In foreign-born persons, the percentage declined from 12.3% in 1993 to 9.8% in 2005. In U.S.-born persons, the percentage decreased from 6.8% in 1993 to 4.1% in 2005.

Slide 22. Primary MDR TB in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2005. This graph highlights primary MDR TB in U.S.-born versus foreign-born persons. The percentage with primary MDR TB has declined among both groups, although the decline in the U.S.-born has been greater. As a result, the proportion of primary MDR TB cases reported in foreign-born persons increased from approximately 26% of all MDR TB cases in 1993 to approximately 75% of all MDR TB cases in 1999, and continued at this proportion through 2005 (not shown on slide). Among the U.S.-born, the percentage with MDR TB remained between 0.5% and 0.7% from 1998 through 2004 and dropped to 0.4% in 2005. The percentage among foreign-born persons has fluctuated year by year, while averaging approximately 1.4% from 1998 through 2005.

Slide 23. Reporting of HIV Test Results in Persons with TB by Age Group, United States, 1993–2004. This slide shows the completeness of reporting of HIV test results in persons with TB by age group from 1993 through 2004. The percentage of TB patients for whom test results were reported increased from 30% among all ages in 1993 to 56% in 2004, the latest year with available data. Among adults aged 25–44 years, the percentage increased from 46% to 67% in 2004. The numerator includes TB patients with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and persons from California reported with AIDS (HIV test results are not reported to CDC from California).

Slide 24. Estimated HIV Coinfection in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2004. This slide provides minimum estimates of HIV coinfection among persons reported with TB from 1993 through 2004, the latest year with available data. Since the addition of the request for HIV status to the individual TB case report in 1993, incomplete reporting has provided a challenge to calculating reliable estimates. Results from the cross-matching of TB and AIDS registries have been used to supplement reported HIV test results. For all ages, the estimated percentage of HIV coinfection in persons reported with TB decreased from 15% to 8% overall and from 29% to 14% in persons aged 25 to 44 years during this period.

Slide 25. Mode of Treatment Administration in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2003. In 1993, the reporting areas began providing information about mode of treatment administration on the individual TB case report form. Treatment administered as only directly observed therapy (DOT) increased from 22% in 1993 to 57% in 2003, the latest year with available data. There was also an increase in the proportion of patients who received at least some portion of their treatment as DOT (based on combining the percentage of patients who received only DOT and the percentage for whom some portion was self-administered). In 2003, 85% of patients received at least some portion of their treatment as DOT.

Slide 26. Completion of TB Therapy, United States, 1993–2003. The reporting areas began providing information on completion of therapy in 1993 through the individual TB case report form. The calculations exclude patients with an initial isolate resistant to rifampin as well as children with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease. Overall completion of therapy has remained at approximately 92% from 1998 through 2003. Completion in 1 year or less increased from 64% in 1993 to approximately 80% in 1998–2003, the latest year with available data. The current DHHS Healthy People 2010 objective is completion of therapy in 1 year or less in 90% of patients. CDC is working with state and local health departments to determine and evaluate reasons for apparently delayed completion of therapy, which may vary by jurisdiction.

Appendices

Appendix A

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 all of the following criteria:

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

Only one case should be counted in a person within any consecutive 12-month period. However, a case in a patient who had previously had verified disease should be reported again if more than 12 months have elapsed since the patient was discharged from treatment. A case should also be reported again if the patient was 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 acid 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 B

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.*

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* Because most laboratories use tests that do not routinely distinguish *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from very closely related species, these laboratories report culture results as being positive or negative for "*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex." Although in almost all cases of human disease, isolates in the *M. tuberculosis* complex are, in fact, *M. tuberculosis*, other species are possible. For example, one study in San Diego found that 6% of human tuberculosis was caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*; cultures from these cases would be reported by most laboratories as being positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex. Other species in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex include *M. africanum, M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii*. Although *M. microti , M. canetii , M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii* are newly described species, their inclusion in *M. tuberculosis* complex should not impact public health laboratories or programs because only a few laboratories identify to the species level. These seven species are almost identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease and be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis*, *M. africanum*, *M. microti*, and *M. canetti* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the 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 the BCG strain of *M. bovis* 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 result

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 U.S. Virgin Islands) report cases to CDC but are not included in the annual incidence for the United States. The laboratory and clinical case definitions are the two 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 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[3]

COUNT

Immigrants and refugees who have been screened overseas for TB and

- have been classified as Class B (B1, B2, or B3)[4] or resident aliens,
- are not already on anti-TB medications for treatment of TB 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 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)[3] 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)[4] 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 by the 52 reporting areas with count authority (50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City) during the calendar year (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 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 their 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 or 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) - Because most laboratories use tests that do not routinely distinguish *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from very closely related species, these laboratories report culture results as being positive or negative for "*Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex." Although in almost all cases of human disease, isolates in the *M. tuberculosis* complex are, in fact, *M. tuberculosis*, other species are possible. For example, one study in San Diego found that 6% of human tuberculosis was caused by *Mycobacterium bovis*; cultures from these cases would be reported by most laboratories as being positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex. Other species in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex include *M. africanum, M. microti, M. canetii, M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii*. Although *M. microti , M. canetii , M. caprae, and M. pinnipedii* are newly described species, their inclusion in *M. tuberculosis* complex should not impact public health laboratories or programs because only a few laboratories identify to the species level. These seven species are almost identical in DNA homology studies. In terms of their ability to cause clinical disease and be transmissible from person to person, *M. bovis*, *M. africanum*, *M. microti*, and *M. canetti* behave like *M. tuberculosis*; therefore, disease caused by any of the 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 the BCG strain of *M. bovis* 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: the 50 states, District of Columbia, New York City, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Republic of Palau, and U.S. Virgin Islands. The annual incidence of tuberculosis for the United States is based on 52 reporting areas (the 50 states, District of Columbia, and New York City).

Alien - defined by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)[3] as "any person not a citizen or national of the United States."

Border crosser - defined, in part, by the USCIS[3] 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 Global Migration and Quarantine,[4] CDC, 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 Global Migration and Quarantine,[4] CDC, 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 Global Migration and Quarantine,[4] CDC, 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 Global Migration and Quarantine,[4] CDC, 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 Global Migration and Quarantine,[4] CDC, 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 Global Migration and Quarantine,[4] CDC 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 USCIS[3] 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 USCIS 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. *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1994.* Washington, DC: US Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services; http://uscis.gov.
4. *Technical Instructions for Medical Examination of Aliens*. Atlanta: CDC, Division of Global Migration and Quarantine, revised July 13, 1992, updated 2002 and 2003; http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dq/technica.htm.

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.