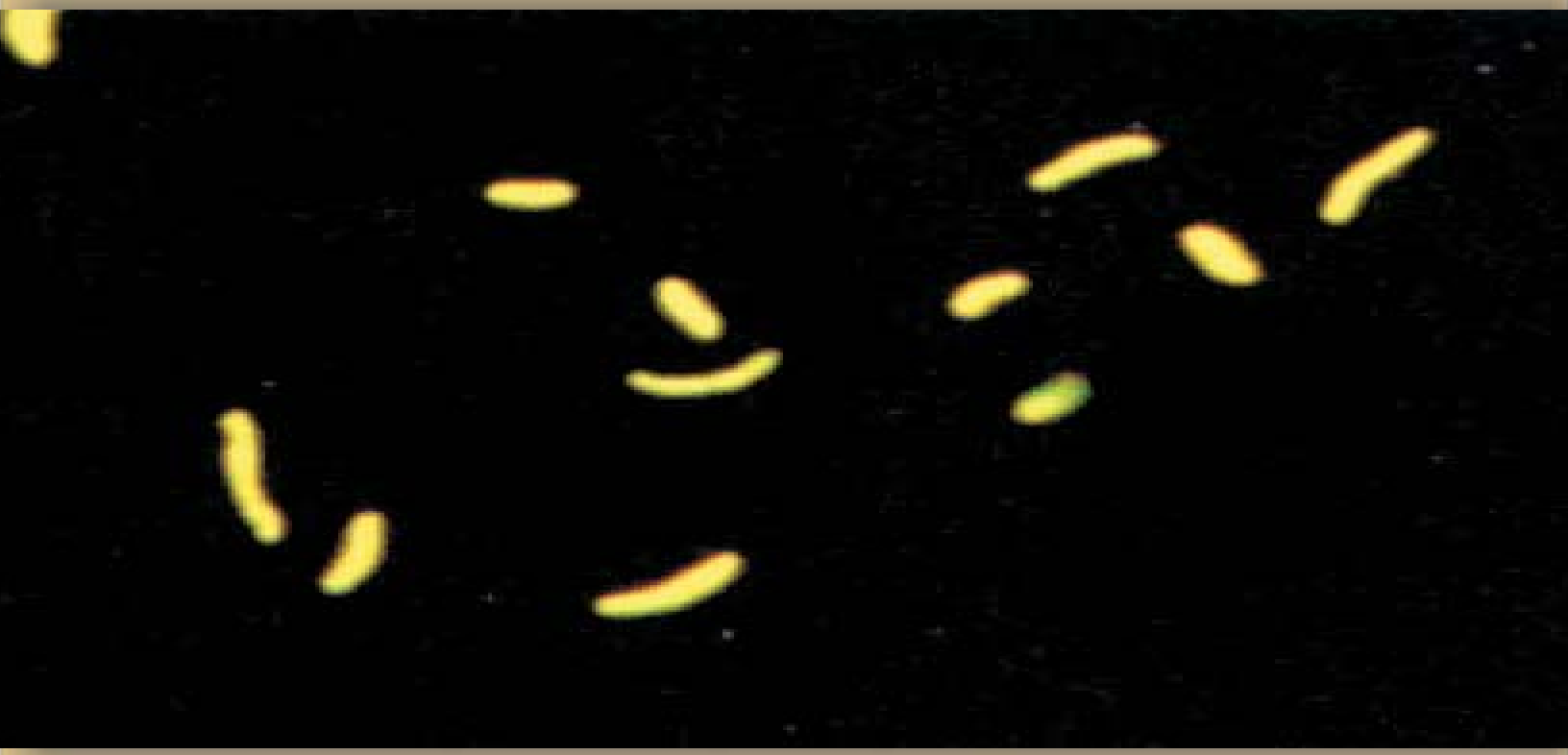
Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2004



Mycobacterium tuberculosis

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Tuberculosis Information Management System (TIMS)

TIMS Help Desk: (404) 639-8444

Ordering Information

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Reported Tuberculosis in the United States

2004

Publication Year 2005

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Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases
National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of Tuberculosis Elimination

September 2005

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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, 2004,* presents summary data for TB cases reported to DTBE verified and counted in 2004. 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 2004. 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. Finally, the sixth section presents figures from the annual surveillance slide set, which emphasize key recent trends in TB epidemiology in the United States. The slides with accompanying text can also be viewed and downloaded from the Division home page, which is accessible via the Internet 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 119). The recommendations for counting TB cases, which update the 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 of 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
- 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, 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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Reports from 1999 through 2004 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/Trends-Stats/trends.html
GA	http://health.state.ga.us/epi/tuber.asp
HI	http://www.hawaii.gov/health/family-child-health/contagious-disease/tb/stats.html
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://www.odh.state.oh.us/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/epi/tb
VT	None
WA	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/tb
WI	http://www.dhfs.wisconsin.gov/dph_bcd/tb/index.htm
WV	http://www.wvdhhr.org/idep/pdfs/tb/2004_WV_Tuberculosis_Profile.pdf
WY	http://wdh.state.wy.us/tb/index.asp

*As reported to CDC by U.S. reporting area TB programs as of July 2005. Includes responses from the reporting areas of New York City (NYC), and Puerto Rico (PR).

Contents

Morbidity Trend Tables, United States

Morbidity Tables, United States, 2004

Morbidity Tables, States, 2004

Morbidity Tables, Reporting Areas, 2004 and 2002

Morbidity Tables, Cities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2004

Surveillance Slide Set, 2004

Appendices

Executive Commentary

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Executive Commentary

Highlights of 2004 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 and DTBE. The highlights of the 2004 report include

1. Updated case counts for each year from 1993 through 2003
2. Change in case rates now calculated using unrounded figures

- 14,517 TB cases were reported to CDC from the 50 states and the District of Columbia, representing a 2.3% decrease from 2003
    - 19 states reported increases in case counts (Table 28)
    - California, New York, and Texas, accounted for 42% of the overall 2004 national case total (Table 28)
    - For the first time, Hispanics (29%) exceeded non-Hispanic blacks (28%) as the racial/ethnic group with the largest percentage of all cases (Table 2)
    - U.S.-born blacks represented 45% of TB cases in U.S.-born persons and more than one fifth of all cases (Tables 17, 18)

- The TB case rate declined to 4.9 per 100,000 population (Table 28)
    - 12 states and DC reported rates above the national average (Table 20)
    - 24 states met the definition for low incidence ($\leq$ 3.5 cases per 100,000 population) (Table 20)
    - The TB case rate was 2.6 per 100,000 for U.S.-born persons and 22.8 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)

- The proportion of all cases occurring in foreign-born persons was 54% (Table 5)
    - 22 states had $\geq$50% of total cases among foreign-born persons (Table 23)
    - 6 states had $\geq$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, Viet Nam, India, and China (Table 6)

- The proportion of cases with primary multidrug-resistant TB remained approximately 1.0%

Tuberculosis in the United States

During 2004, the total of 14,517 TB cases reported to CDC represented a 2.3% decrease from 2003 and a 46% decrease from 1992, when the number of cases and case rate most recently peaked during a resurgence in the United States. The TB case rate in 2004 declined to 4.9 per 100,000 (Table 28). The decline in 2003 (1.4%) was the smallest yearly decline since 1992.

Tuberculosis deaths decreased 10% in 2003 (the most recent year for which data were available) to 704. The 784 TB deaths in 2002 represented the first increase in TB deaths in the United States since 1989 (Table 1).

In 2004, the proportion of total cases occurring in foreign-born persons was 54%, constituting a majority of cases for the third consecutive year. In addition, the case rate among foreign-born persons was more than eight times higher than among U.S.-born persons (Table 5).

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.[1]

Age, Race, and Ethnicity

TB case rates, which have been declining since 1993, varied by factors such as age, race/ethnicity, and country of origin. The largest declines occurred in children under 15 years of age (from 2.9 per 100,000 in 1993 to 1.6 in 2004), as well as in adults aged 25 to 44 years (from 11.5 to 5.9), 45 to 64 years (from 12.4 to 5.9), and 65 years and older (from 17.7 to 7.8), each group's rate having decreased approximately 50%. The case rate declined by 25% in those 15 to 24 years of age (from 5.0 to 3.8) (Table 4).

In 2004, Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest TB rate, 27.2, which was down from 44.1 per 100,000 in 1993. The race category Asian was first reported in 2003; from 1993 to 2002 the category was reported as Asian or Pacific Islander). Asians and Pacific Islanders also had the lowest percentage decline over the decade (38%). Rates declined approximately 50% or more over the decade in the other racial/ethnic groups: among non-Hispanic blacks from 28.5 in 1993 to 11.3 in 2004, among Hispanics from 19.9 to 10.1, among American Indians and Alaska Natives from 14.0 to 7.3, and among non-Hispanic whites from 3.6 to 1.3 (Table 2).

For the first time, the largest percentage of cases occurred in Hispanics (29%) rather than in non-Hispanic blacks (28%) (Table 2).

Two race categories were added to the RVCT in 2003, "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander and Multiple Race." In 2004, those in the first category, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, had the second-highest TB case rate (16.3), and Multiple Race (cases for which two or more races were reported) had the lowest case rate (0.9) for only 34 cases.

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 2004, 54% of reported cases occurred among foreign-born persons, and the respective case rates were 2.6 per 100,000 for U.S.-born persons and 22.8 per 100,000 for foreign-born persons (Table 5).

During 2003–2004, the gap between the number of cases among U.S.- and foreign-born persons widened. Cases among persons born in the United States decreased by 3.0% (from 6,891 in 2003 to 6,683 in 2004). Among foreign-born persons, cases decreased by 1.3% (from 7,910 in 2003 to 7,806 in 2004) (Table 5).

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 2004, a decrease from 24 states in 2003. Of the 22 states in 2004, six (California, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, and New Hampshire) had ≥70% of their annual total of cases among foreign-born persons, a decrease from 11 states in 2003[2] (Table 23).

Country of Origin and World Region

From 2000 through 2004, the top five countries of origin of foreign-born persons with TB were Mexico, the Philippines, Viet Nam, 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.[3] In 2004, of the 7,806 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 2004, the proportion of cases increased among persons from the Eastern Mediterranean (3% in 1993 and 5% in 2004) and almost doubled among persons from Southeast Asia (6% in 1993 and 10% in 2004), while the proportion of cases among persons from Africa quadrupled (2% in 1993 and 8% in 2004) (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 approximately 1.0%. In 2004, the rate remained 1% but the number of overall MDR TB cases increased to 101. Of these 101 cases, 27 were among U.S.-born persons. Since 2000, the percentage of U.S.-born persons with MDR TB has remained at approximately 0.6%. 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 73% (74 of 101) in 2004 (Table 10).

Tuberculosis Therapy

The proportion of TB patients placed on an initial treatment regimen of three or more drugs increased during 1993 through 2004 (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 2002, the latest year with available outcome data (Table 12).

Summary

During 1993 through 2004, 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 2004 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.[1]

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 to ensure that priority prevention activities are undertaken with optimal collaboration and coordination among national and international public health partners.[6]

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Technical Notes

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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 2004 (and for 2002, Tables 39–44) and the trend data for 1993–2004 (Tables 1–14) were received at CDC by April 1, 2005.

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 2002. 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 Infection

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 2004 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 over-represent 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 2004. 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 2002. 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 2003. 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 2004 population of 500,000 or more. MSAs are defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, and the definitions effective as of December 2003 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 Table 1, the U.S. total populations for 2003 and 2004 were obtained from the U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2003[1] and July 1, 2004[2], respectively. In Table 20, the U.S. state populations for 2003 and 2004 were obtained from U.S. Census Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States and States, and for Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000, to July 1, 2004[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, 3, 4, and 16, denominators for year 2004 were obtained from U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin July 1, 2004[2]. 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.

In Tables 2 and 3, populations for Hispanic ethnicity and non-Hispanic race for 2000, 2001, and 2002 were obtained from NCHS Bridged-Race Vintage 2003[4] (July 1, 2000–July 1, 2003) . 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[5]**.** Denominators for computing the 1995–2004 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 numbers of deaths for 2003 (preliminary) were obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, Vol. 53, No. 15, February 28, 2005. For previous years, official tuberculosis mortality statistics were compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. The number of deaths for 2004 was not available at the time of this publication.

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[1]http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File08.txt
[2]http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File10.txt
[3]http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2004-01.pdf
[4]http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/popbridge.htm
[5]http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/nativity/fbtab001.txt

Morbidity Trend Tables
United States

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Table 1. Tuberculosis Cases, Case Rates per 100,000 Population, Deaths, and Death Rates per 100,000 Population, and Percent Change: United States, 1953–2004

	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	-11.1	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	- 4.2	9,938	5.4	- 8.5	-10.0
1962	53,315	28.6	- 0.8	- 2.7	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	- 6.0	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	- 1.0	1,978	0.9	- 1.4	0.0
1981	27,373	11.9	- 1.4	- 2.3	1,937	0.8	- 2.1	-11.1
1982	25,520	11.0	- 6.8	-7.6	1,807	0.8	- 6.7	0.0
1983	23,846	10.2	- 6.6	- 7.3	1,779	0.8	- 1.5	0.0
1984	22,255	9.4	- 6.7	- 7.8	1,729	0.7	- 2.8	-12.5
1985	22,201	9.3	- 0.2	- 1.1	1,752	0.7	+ 1.3	0.0
1986	22,768	9.5	+ 2.6	+ 1.1	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	- 1.0	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	10.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	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	21,211	7.9	- 6.7	- 7.7	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	- 7.8	776	0.3	-16.6	0.0
2001	15,945	5.6	-2.2	-3.2	764	0.3	-1.6	0.0
2002	15,057	5.2	-5.6	-6.5	784	0.3	+2.6	0.0
2003	14,852	5.1	-1.4	-2.3	704[2]	0.2[2]	-10.2[2]	-33.3[2]
2004	14,517	4.9	-2.3	-3.2	...	...	...	...

[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. 53, No. 15, February 28, 2005. For previous years, official tuberculosis mortality statistics were compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Note: 1993 to 2004 tuberculosis case counts and rates updated as of April 1, 2005, using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 and Bridged-Race Vintage 2003 (July 1, 2000– July 1, 2003) Postcensal Population Estimates (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/datadoc.htm) for 2000–2002. Denominators for computing 2003 and 2004 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, 2003, and July 1, 2004, respectively (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File08.txt) (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File10.txt). 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, 1993–2004

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	…	…	…	272	(1)	14.0	…	…	…	3,696	(15)	44.1	8,947	(36)	28.5	…	…	…	6,901	(27)	3.6	152	(1)	
1994	24,205	5,016	(21)	18.6	…	…	…	327	(1)	16.4	…	…	…	3,834	(16)	43.7	8,384	(35)	26.2	…	…	…	6,572	(27)	3.4	72	(0)	
1995	22,727	4,832	(21)	17.2	…	…	…	320	(1)	15.7	…	…	…	3,996	(18)	43.5	7,553	(33)	23.2	…	…	…	5,965	(26)	3.1	61	(0)	
1996	21,211	4,489	(21)	15.2	…	…	…	286	(1)	13.6	…	…	…	3,815	(18)	39.7	7,094	(33)	21.5	…	…	…	5,484	(26)	2.8	43	(0)	
1997	19,751	4,217	(21)	13.6	…	…	…	264	(1)	12.3	…	…	…	3,821	(19)	38.0	6,602	(33)	19.6	…	…	…	4,826	(24)	2.5	21	(0)	
1998	18,287	4,091	(22)	12.6	…	…	…	254	(1)	11.5	…	…	…	3,628	(20)	34.6	5,821	(32)	17.0	…	…	…	4,474	(24)	2.3	19	(0)	
1999	17,501	3,865	(22)	11.4	…	…	…	242	(1)	10.7	…	…	…	3,594	(21)	32.8	5,546	(32)	16.0	…	…	…	4,222	(24)	2.1	32	(0)	
2000	16,309	3,804	(23)	10.7	…	…	…	233	(1)	9.9	…	…	…	3,459	(21)	30.2	5,145	(32)	14.6	…	…	…	3,636	(22)	1.8	32	(0)	
2001	15,945	4,009	(25)	10.8	…	…	…	226	(1)	9.5	…	…	…	3,560	(22)	29.9	4,777	(30)	13.4	…	…	…	3,348	(21)	1.7	25	(0)	
2002	15,057	3,973	(26)	10.3	…	…	…	185	(1)	7.7	…	…	…	3,355	(22)	27.2	4,464	(30)	12.4	…	…	…	3,046	(20)	1.5	34	(0)	
2003	14,852	4,116	(28)	10.3	36	(0)	1.0	178	(1)	8.2	3,456	(23)	29.6	…	…	…	4,154	(28)	11.7	64	(0)	16.4	2,792	(19)	1.4	56	(0)	
2004	14,517	4,186	(29)	10.1	34	(0)	0.9	160	(1)	7.3	3,325	(23)	27.6	…	…	…	4,066	(28)	11.3	65	(0)	16.3	2,637	(18)	1.3	44	(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 and Bridged-Race Vintage 2003 (July 1, 2000– July 1, 2003) (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/datadoc.htm). Denominators for computing 2003 case rates were obtained from the 2003 U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2003 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File08.txt). Denominators for computing 2004 case rates were obtained from the 2004 U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2004 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File10.txt). 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 April 1, 2005.
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, 1993–2004

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	…	…	…	3,736	(15)	42.4	9,139	(36)	28.0	…	…	…	11,919	(47)	5.5	38	(0)
1994	24,205	…	…	…	336	(1)	14.2	…	…	…	3,862	(16)	42.0	8,622	(36)	25.9	…	…	…	11,346	(47)	5.2	39	(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	21,211	…	…	…	292	(1)	11.5	…	…	…	3,848	(18)	38.4	7,289	(34)	21.2	…	…	…	9,758	(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	…	…	…	3,665	(20)	33.7	5,960	(33)	16.7	…	…	…	8,378	(46)	3.7	21	(0)
1999	17,501	…	…	…	253	(1)	8.9	…	…	…	3,625	(21)	31.9	5,658	(32)	15.6	…	…	…	7,924	(45)	3.5	41	(0)
2000	16,309	…	…	…	242	(1)	8.1	…	…	…	3,491	(21)	29.4	5,267	(32)	14.3	…	…	…	7,281	(45)	3.2	28	(0)
2001	15,945	…	…	…	238	(1)	7.8	…	…	…	3,593	(23)	29.2	4,878	(31)	13.1	…	…	…	7,207	(45)	3.1	29	(0)
2002	15,057	…	…	…	204	(1)	6.6	…	…	…	3,373	(22)	26.4	4,552	(30)	12.1	…	…	…	6,895	(46)	2.9	33	(0)
2003	14,852	49	(0)	1.1	192	(1)	6.9	3504	(24)	29.4	…	…	…	4,256	(29)	11.5	68	(0)	13.7	6,753	(45)	2.9	30	(0)
2004	14,517	45	(0)	1.0	167	(1)	5.9	3359	(23)	27.3	…	…	…	4,182	(29)	11.2	71	(0)	14.0	6,652	(46)	2.8	41	(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 1993–2002 have been updated using Bridged-Race 1990–1999 Intercensal Population Estimates for 1993–1999 and Bridged-Race Vintage 2003 (July 1, 2000– July 1, 2003) for 2000-2002 (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/datadoc.htm). Denominators for computing 2003 case rates were obtained from the 2003 U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2003 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File08.txt). Denominators for computing 2004 case rates were obtained from the 2004 U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2004 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File10.txt). 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 multiple race.
Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.
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, 1993–2004

Year	Total Cases	0–14			15–24			25–44			45–64			65+			Unk.	
		No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)	Rate	No.	(%)
1993	25,108	1,663	(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	1,659	(7)	2.9	1,833	(8)	5.0	9,042	(37)	10.7	6,125	(25)	11.9	5,539	(23)	16.6	7	(0)
1995	22,727	1,536	(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	21,211	1,356	(6)	2.3	1,637	(8)	4.4	7,564	(36)	8.9	5,573	(26)	10.2	5,076	(24)	14.9	5	(0)
1997	19,751	1,250	(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	1,077	(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	1,039	(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	15,945	929	(6)	1.5	1,597	(10)	4.0	5,609	(35)	6.6	4,515	(28)	7.0	3,293	(21)	9.3	2	(0)
2002	15,057	944	(6)	1.6	1,495	(10)	3.7	5,287	(35)	6.3	4,184	(28)	6.3	3,143	(21)	8.8	4	(0)
2003	14,852	916	(6)	1.5	1,573	(11)	3.8	5,076	(34)	6.0	4,288	(29)	6.2	2,996	(20)	8.3	3	(0)
2004	14,517	961	(7)	1.6	1,600	(11)	3.8	4,939	(34)	5.9	4,199	(29)	5.9	2,817	(19)	7.8	1	(0)

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/datadoc.htm). Previously published rates for 2000–2002 have been updated using Bridged-Race Vintage 2003 (July 1, 2000–July 1, 2003) Postcensal Population Estimates (http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/dvs/popbridge/datadoc.htm). Denominators for computing 2003 case rates were obtained from the 2003 U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2003 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File08.txt). Denominators for computing 2004 case rates were obtained from the 2004 U.S. Census Bureau Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin: July 1, 2004 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File10.txt).
Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.
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: United States, 1993–2004

Year	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons			Foreign-born Persons[1]			Unknown	
		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	21,211	13,316	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	10,633	58	4.4	7,598	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	15,945	7,891	49	3.2	7,987	50	25.1	67	0
2002	15,057	7,298	48	2.9	7,696	51	23.7	63	0
2003	14,852	6,891	46	2.7	7,910	53	23.6	51	0
2004	14,517	6,683	46	2.6	7,806	54	22.8	28	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. Denominators for computing the 1995–2004 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 2003–2004 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 April 1, 2005.
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: United States, 2000–2004

Country of Origin	Year									
	2004		2003		2002		2001		2000	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Total Cases	**7,806**	**(100)**	**7,910**	**(100)**	**7,696**	**(100)**	**7,987**	**(100)**	**7,596**	**(100)**
Mexico	1,979	(25)	2,026	(26)	1,897	(25)	1,864	(23)	1,789	(24)
Philippines	829	(11)	913	(12)	868	(11)	911	(11)	867	(11)
Viet Nam	619	(8)	663	(8)	657	(9)	631	(8)	670	(9)
India	557	(7)	603	(8)	584	(8)	613	(8)	567	(7)
China	352	(5)	373	(5)	356	(5)	434	(5)	411	(5)
Haiti	248	(3)	263	(3)	264	(3)	254	(3)	298	(4)
Korea, Rep. of	219	(3)	194	(2)	210	(3)	208	(3)	212	(3)
Guatemala	190	(2)	172	(2)	150	(2)	139	(2)	130	(2)
Ecuador	158	(2)	158	(2)	149	(2)	164	(2)	138	(2)
Peru	159	(2)	158	(2)	151	(2)	143	(2)	130	(2)
Ethiopia	169	(2)	142	(2)	132	(2)	161	(2)	135	(2)
Somalia	139	(2)	105	(1)	142	(2)	165	(2)	158	(2)
El Salvador	125	(2)	116	(1)	152	(2)	158	(2)	117	(2)
Honduras	111	(1)	124	(2)	135	(2)	136	(2)	130	(2)
Cambodia	107	(1)	118	(1)	76	(1)	83	(1)	101	(1)
Dominican Republic	104	(1)	96	(1)	91	(1)	91	(1)	98	(1)
Pakistan	89	(1)	91	(1)	80	(1)	93	(1)	93	(1)
Lao, PDR	87	(1)	72	(1)	88	(1)	102	(1)	83	(1)
Kenya	69	(1)	79	(1)	80	(1)	83	(1)	52	(1)
Colombia	67	(1)	58	(1)	51	(1)	70	(1)	62	(1)
Cuba	56	(1)	49	(1)	58	(1)	58	(1)	69	(1)
Nigeria	51	(1)	56	(1)	54	(1)	54	(1)	36	(0)
Indonesia	36	(0)	54	(1)	53	(1)	52	(1)	46	(1)
Thailand	63	(1)	45	(1)	33	(0)	44	(1)	36	(0)
Liberia	54	(1)	30	(0)	26	(0)	44	(1)	42	(1)
Russia	28	(0)	30	(0)	38	(0)	47	(1)	51	(1)
Sudan	44	(1)	32	(0)	23	(0)	49	(1)	38	(1)
Bangladesh	38	(0)	29	(0)	34	(0)	45	(1)	27	(0)
Burma	41	(1)	31	(0)	38	(0)	40	(1)	23	(0)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	(0)	26	(0)	35	(0)	49	(1)	36	(0)
All Others	992	(13)	1,004	(13)	991	(13)	1,002	(13)	951	(13)

[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.
Note: Zero (0) denotes <1%.
Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.

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, 2004 and 1994

2004										1994									
	No. of Years in U.S.[4]									No. of Years in U.S.[4]									
Country of Origin[3]	Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4 Years		≥5 Years		Unknown		Country of Origin[3]	Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4 Years		≥5 Years		Unknown	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mexico	1,903	330	(17.3)	402	(21.1)	868	(45.6)	303	(15.9)	Mexico	1,721	215	(12.5)	258	(15.0)	640	(37.2)	608	(35.3)
Philippines	807	197	(24.4)	121	(15.0)	414	(51.3)	75	(9.3)	Philippines	1,038	361	(34.8)	136	(13.1)	292	(28.1)	249	(24.0)
Viet Nam	614	108	(17.6)	71	(11.6)	352	(57.3)	83	(13.5)	Viet Nam	855	243	(28.4)	241	(28.2)	180	(21.1)	191	(22.3)
India	546	98	(17.9)	162	(29.7)	205	(37.5)	81	(14.8)	China	400	52	(13.0)	51	(12.8)	142	(35.5)	155	(38.8)
China	348	59	(17.0)	58	(16.7)	186	(53.4)	45	(12.9)	India	341	50	(14.7)	80	(23.5)	103	(30.2)	108	(31.7)
Haiti	226	33	(14.6)	64	(28.3)	101	(44.7)	28	(12.4)	Haiti	328	44	(13.4)	23	(7.0)	82	(25.0)	179	(54.6)
Korea, Rep. of	217	28	(12.9)	40	(18.4)	114	(52.5)	35	(16.1)	Korea, Rep of	258	43	(16.7)	46	(17.8)	96	(37.2)	73	(28.3)
Guatemala	184	45	(24.5)	67	(36.4)	55	(29.9)	17	(9.2)	Dominican Republic	162	25	(15.4)	23	(14.2)	38	(23.5)	76	(46.9)
Ethiopia	159	59	(37.1)	41	(25.8)	47	(29.6)	12	(7.5)	El Salvador	137	15	(10.9)	37	(27.0)	54	(39.4)	31	(22.6)
Ecuador	156	27	(17.3)	70	(44.9)	44	(28.2)	15	(9.6)	Guatemala	121	13	(10.7)	36	(29.8)	42	(34.7)	30	(24.8)
Peru	155	27	(17.4)	61	(39.4)	57	(36.8)	10	(6.5)	Cambodia	119	7	(5.9)	5	(4.2)	65	(54.6)	42	(35.3)
El Salvador	125	21	(16.8)	31	(24.8)	62	(49.6)	11	(8.8)	Peru	115	21	(18.3)	22	(19.1)	26	(22.6)	46	(40.0)
Somalia	119	43	(36.1)	31	(26.1)	34	(28.6)	11	(9.2)	Cuba	110	2	(1.8)	6	(5.5)	38	(34.5)	64	(58.2)
Honduras	108	21	(19.4)	36	(33.3)	35	(32.4)	16	(14.8)	Lao, PDR	95	11	(11.6)	10	(10.5)	40	(42.1)	34	(35.8)
Cambodia	107	13	(12.1)	12	(11.2)	66	(61.7)	16	(15.0)	Ecuador	84	10	(11.9)	23	(27.4)	18	(21.4)	33	(39.3)
Dominican Republic	100	9	(9.0)	13	(13.0)	66	(66.0)	12	(12.0)	Honduras	81	13	(16.0)	26	(32.1)	14	(17.3)	28	(34.6)
Lao, PDR	85	6	(7.1)	2	(2.4)	59	(69.4)	18	(21.2)	Russia	70	24	(34.3)	10	(14.3)	7	(10.0)	29	(41.4)
Pakistan	85	16	(18.8)	22	(25.9)	39	(45.9)	8	(9.4)	Pakistan	59	8	(13.6)	11	(18.6)	16	(27.1)	24	(40.7)
Colombia	64	7	(10.9)	16	(25.0)	27	(42.2)	14	(21.9)	Ethiopia	58	12	(20.7)	22	(37.9)	13	(22.4)	11	(19.0)
Kenya	63	21	(33.3)	22	(34.9)	14	(22.2)	6	(9.5)	Colombia	57	7	(12.3)	6	(10.5)	15	(26.3)	29	(50.9)
Thailand	55	18	(32.7)	12	(21.8)	17	(30.9)	8	(14.5)	Taiwan	52	9	(17.3)	8	(15.4)	14	(26.9)	21	(40.4)
Nepal	48	14	(29.2)	19	(39.6)	11	(22.9)	4	(8.3)	Thailand	42	3	(7.1)	6	(14.3)	21	(50.0)	12	(28.6)
Nigeria	48	15	(31.3)	15	(31.3)	10	(20.8)	8	(16.7)	Poland	41	1	(2.4)	4	(9.8)	18	(43.9)	18	(43.9)
Cuba	47	3	(6.4)	8	(17.0)	31	(66.0)	5	(10.6)	Somalia	40	27	(67.5)	7	(17.5)	2	(5.0)	4	(10.0)
Liberia	45	24	(53.3)	13	(28.9)	7	(15.6)	1	(2.2)	Hong Kong	38	7	(18.4)	8	(21.1)	6	(15.8)	17	(44.7)
Burma	41	10	(24.4)	7	(17.1)	20	(48.8)	4	(9.8)	Jamaica	37	2	(5.4)	2	(5.4)	10	(27.0)	23	(62.2)
Sudan	39	17	(43.6)	11	(28.2)	7	(17.9)	4	(10.3)	Nicaragua	37	4	(10.8)	10	(27.0)	10	(27.0)	13	(35.1)
Bangladesh	37	4	(10.8)	8	(21.6)	21	(56.8)	4	(10.8)	Indonesia	27	13	(48.1)	4	(14.8)	4	(14.8)	6	(22.2)
Indonesia	36	5	(13.9)	14	(38.9)	13	(36.1)	4	(11.1)	Korea, DPR	27	2	(7.4)	6	(22.2)	10	(37.0)	9	(33.3)
Cameroon	30	9	(30.0)	17	(56.7)	2	(6.7)	2	(6.7)	Afghanistan	26	0	(0.0)	7	(26.9)	4	(15.4)	15	(57.7)
All Others	922	157	(17.0)	225	(24.4)	441	(47.8)	99	(10.7)	All Others	778	115	(14.8)	104	(13.4)	218	(28.0)	341	(43.8)

[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.

Note: Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.

Table 8. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Case Verification Criterion and Site of Disease: United States, 1993–2004

Year	Total Cases	Verification Criterion[1]								Site of Disease			
		Positive Culture		Positive Smear		Clinical Case Definition		Provider Diagnosis		Pulmonary[2]		Extra-pulmonary[3]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	25,108	20,308	(81)	185	(1)	3,086	(12)	1,529	(6)	21,158	(84)	3,941	(16)
1994	24,205	19,506	(81)	189	(1)	2,899	(12)	1,611	(7)	20,316	(84)	3,887	(16)
1995	22,727	18,266	(80)	189	(1)	2,726	(12)	1,546	(7)	18,890	(83)	3,832	(17)
1996	21,211	17,152	(81)	131	(1)	2,601	(12)	1,327	(6)	17,397	(82)	3,804	(18)
1997	19,751	15,979	(81)	155	(1)	2,405	(12)	1,212	(6)	16,256	(82)	3,492	(18)
1998	18,287	14,790	(81)	155	(1)	2,251	(12)	1,091	(6)	14,802	(81)	3,481	(19)
1999	17,501	13,996	(80)	172	(1)	2,100	(12)	1,233	(7)	14,080	(80)	3,418	(20)
2000	16,309	13,012	(80)	148	(1)	1,949	(12)	1,200	(7)	13,099	(80)	3,198	(20)
2001	15,945	12,750	(80)	123	(1)	1,887	(12)	1,185	(7)	12,732	(80)	3,209	(20)
2002	15,057	11,977	(80)	105	(1)	1,817	(12)	1,158	(8)	11,910	(79)	3,140	(21)
2003	14,852	11,695	(79)	123	(1)	1,772	(12)	1,262	(8)	11,830	(80)	3,014	(20)
2004	14,517	11,315	(78)	92	(1)	1,777	(12)	1,333	(9)	11,544	(80)	2,970	(20)

[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 only TB disease.
Note: See Technical Notes (page 9) for a description of national TB surveillance.
Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.

Table 9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Sputum Smear and Sputum Culture Results: United States, 1993–2004

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	21,158	9,428	(45)	7,915	(37)	3,815	(18)	14,878	(70)	2,814	(13)	3,466	(16)
1994	20,316	8,964	(44)	7,912	(39)	3,440	(17)	14,210	(70)	2,806	(14)	3,300	(16)
1995	18,890	8,094	(43)	7,712	(41)	3,084	(16)	13,281	(70)	2,626	(14)	2,983	(16)
1996	17,397	7,454	(43)	7,353	(42)	2,590	(15)	12,268	(71)	2,561	(15)	2,568	(15)
1997	16,256	6,935	(43)	6,919	(43)	2,402	(15)	11,568	(71)	2,261	(14)	2,427	(15)
1998	14,802	6,624	(45)	6,037	(41)	2,141	(14)	10,486	(71)	2,138	(14)	2,178	(15)
1999	14,080	6,275	(45)	5,666	(40)	2,139	(15)	9,820	(70)	2,100	(15)	2,160	(15)
2000	13,099	5,884	(45)	5,343	(41)	1,872	(14)	9,250	(71)	1,948	(15)	1,901	(15)
2001	12,732	5,651	(44)	5,321	(42)	1,760	(14)	8,903	(70)	2,010	(16)	1,819	(14)
2002	11,910	5,436	(46)	4,796	(40)	1,678	(14)	8,331	(70)	1,836	(15)	1,743	(15)
2003	11,830	5,338	(45)	4,856	(41)	1,636	(14)	8,194	(69)	1,929	(16)	1,707	(14)
2004	11,544	5,219	(45)	4,857	(42)	1,468	(13)	7,992	(69)	1,962	(17)	1,590	(14)

[1]Includes cases among persons with both pulmonary and extrapulmonary disease and cases of miliary TB.
Note: Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.

Table 10. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages, by Resistance to INH or Multidrug Resistance[1] in Persons with No Previous TB, by Origin: United States, 1993–2004

	Resistance to Isoniazid[2]						Resistance to Isoniazid and Rifampin[2]					
	Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5]		Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5]	
Year	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	1,401	(8.4)	805	(6.8)	580	(12.3)	410	(2.5)	302	(2.5)	105	(2.2)
1994	1,354	(8.3)	709	(6.4)	631	(12.0)	352	(2.1)	238	(2.2)	109	(2.1)
1995	1,172	(7.3)	554	(5.4)	617	(11.0)	253	(1.6)	168	(1.6)	85	(1.5)
1996	1,136	(7.4)	494	(5.1)	639	(11.3)	206	(1.3)	104	(1.1)	101	(1.8)
1997	1,079	(7.4)	435	(5.0)	640	(11.2)	155	(1.1)	76	(0.9)	79	(1.4)
1998	1,012	(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)	126	(1.2)	35	(0.7)	91	(1.6)
2003	805	(7.7)	209	(4.4)	593	(10.4)	89	(0.9)	24	(0.5)	65	(1.1)
2004	780	(7.8)	202	(4.5)	578	(10.4)	101	(1.0)	27	(0.6)	74	(1.3)

[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.
Note: Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.
Percentages are of total cases for given year (total cases not shown).
More than 85% 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 TB, by Origin: United States, 1993–2004

	Resistance to Isoniazid[2]						Resistance to Isoniazid and Rifampin[2]					
	Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5]		Total Cases[3,4]		U.S.-born		Foreign-born[5]	
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	177	(17.1)	81	(11.6)	95	(28.1)	75	(7.2)	35	(5.0)	39	(11.5)
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	78	(13.8)	23	(7.5)	55	(21.2)	24	(4.2)	3	(1.0)	21	(8.1)
2003	65	(12.3)	17	(6.7)	48	(17.6)	20	(3.8)	3	(1.2)	17	(6.3)
2004	58	(11.4)	13	(5.0)	45	(18.1)	23	(4.5)	3	(1.1)	20	(8.1)

[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.
Note: Data for all years updated through April 1, 2005.
Percentages are of total cases for given year (total cases not shown).
More than 85% 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, 1993–2004

Year	Initial Drug Regimen[1,2]			Directly Observed Therapy[3]		Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[4]	
	I R	IRZ	IRZ, E/S	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered	COT ≤1 Year	COT
1993	(13.0)	(31.2)	(40.9)	(21.7)	(14.4)	(64.1)	(87.5)
1994	(7.1)	(23.3)	(56.4)	(28.1)	(20.5)	(69.0)	(87.8)
1995	(5.2)	(20.3)	(63.4)	(37.2)	(21.5)	(73.2)	(89.6)
1996	(4.2)	(17.5)	(67.9)	(42.5)	(22.4)	(75.8)	(90.4)
1997	(3.2)	(15.1)	(72.5)	(46.9)	(23.8)	(77.9)	(91.2)
1998	(2.6)	(12.9)	(74.7)	(47.7)	(26.6)	(80.3)	(92.5)
1999	(2.2)	(11.3)	(77.2)	(49.4)	(27.6)	(80.0)	(92.4)
2000	(2.0)	(10.4)	(78.7)	(52.5)	(25.9)	(81.0)	(92.6)
2001	(1.7)	(9.6)	(80.2)	(53.7)	(23.4)	(81.1)	(92.4)
2002	(1.8)	(8.9)	(80.5)	(55.3)	(27.8)	(81.1)	(91.6)
2003	(1.4)	(8.1)	(81.4)	...	...	...	...
2004	(1.5)	(6.4)	(82.2)	...	...	...	...

[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 10% 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 April 1, 2005.
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, 1993–2003

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	4,375	(46)	2,788	(29)	7,455	(30)	3,681	(15)
1994	4,442	(49)	2,667	(29)	7,882	(33)	3,599	(15)
1995	4,275	(52)	2,172	(26)	8,176	(36)	3,038	(13)
1996	4,366	(58)	1,856	(25)	8,831	(42)	2,615	(12)
1997	4,143	(60)	1,473	(21)	8,771	(44)	2,092	(11)
1998	3,861	(61)	1,240	(20)	8,289	(45)	1,831	(10)
1999	3,811	(63)	1,175	(19)	8,418	(48)	1,726	(10)
2000	3,524	(63)	955	(17)	8,110	(50)	1,465	(9)
2001	3,565	(64)	911	(16)	8,035	(50)	1,406	(9)
2002	3,483	(66)	844	(16)	7,936	(53)	1,389	(9)
2003	3,408	(67)	806	(16)	8,064	(54)	1,317	(9)

[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 1993–2003 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 April 1, 2005.
See Surveillance Slides #23 and #24.

Table 14. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Reason TB Therapy Stopped: United States, 1993–2002

Year	Total Cases[1]	Completed Therapy		Moved		Lost		Refused		Died[2]		Unknown[3]	
	No.	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	23,741	18,042	(76.0)	1,121	(4.7)	1,087	(4.6)	223	(0.9)	3,051	(12.9)	217	(0.9)
1994	23,051	17,761	(77.1)	1,194	(5.2)	738	(3.2)	183	(0.8)	2,743	(11.9)	432	(1.9)
1995	21,711	17,285	(79.6)	970	(4.5)	563	(2.6)	155	(0.7)	2,390	(11.0)	348	(1.6)
1996	20,298	16,508	(81.3)	783	(3.9)	521	(2.6)	156	(0.8)	1,991	(9.8)	339	(1.7)
1997	18,930	15,653	(82.7)	668	(3.5)	434	(2.3)	119	(0.6)	1,755	(9.3)	301	(1.6)
1998	17,584	14,772	(84.0)	534	(3.0)	400	(2.3)	104	(0.6)	1,578	(9.0)	196	(1.1)
1999	16,863	14,237	(84.4)	457	(2.7)	356	(2.1)	105	(0.6)	1,438	(8.5)	270	(1.6)
2000	15,785	13,396	(84.9)	410	(2.6)	390	(2.5)	112	(0.7)	1,294	(8.2)	183	(1.2)
2001	15,405	13,182	(85.6)	373	(2.4)	364	(2.4)	95	(0.6)	1,112	(7.2)	279	(1.8)
2002	14,555	12,333	(84.7)	343	(2.4)	357	(2.5)	85	(0.6)	1,063	(7.3)	374	(2.6)

[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 April 1, 2005.
Data complete through 2002 only. See Technical Notes (page 9) for details.

Morbidity Tables
United States, 2004

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Table 15. Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race, Sex, and Age Group: United States, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	**14,517**	**556**	**405**	**1,600**	**4,939**	**4,199**	**2,817**	**1**
Hispanic or Latino[1]	4,186	293	169	683	1,595	897	549	0
Male	2,677	132	88	437	1,067	621	332	0
Female	1,509	161	81	246	528	276	217	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	160	9	4	8	42	57	40	0
Male	114	4	2	7	33	44	24	0
Female	46	5	2	1	9	13	16	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	3,325	50	55	341	1,246	944	689	0
Male	1,810	21	28	163	637	553	408	0
Female	1,515	29	27	178	609	391	281	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	4,066	149	140	440	1,462	1,323	552	0
Male	2,506	82	65	216	893	944	306	0
Female	1,560	67	75	224	569	379	246	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pac. Islander	65	5	5	15	17	19	4	0
Male	30	2	1	5	11	10	1	0
Female	35	3	4	10	6	9	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	2,637	47	30	104	553	935	968	0
Male	1,724	30	13	53	363	682	583	0
Female	913	17	17	51	190	253	385	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[2]	34	2	1	7	12	8	4	0
Male	18	1	1	0	5	7	4	0
Female	16	1	0	7	7	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	44	1	1	2	12	16	11	1
Male	31	0	0	1	7	13	9	1
Female	13	1	1	1	5	3	2	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, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group						
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45 –64	≥65
Total Rate	**4.9**	**2.8**	**1.0**	**3.8**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**7.8**
Hispanic or Latino[1]	10.1	6.7	2.2	9.6	11.6	14.4	25.4
Male	12.5	5.9	2.2	11.5	14.4	20.2	36.2
Female	7.6	7.5	2.2	7.4	8.3	8.7	17.4
Non-Hispanic							
American Indian or Alaska Native	7.3	5.2	1.1	2.0	6.6	12.1	25.3
Male	10.5	4.6	1.0	3.5	10.5	19.5	34.9
Female	4.1	5.9	1.1	0.5	2.8	5.3	18.0
Asian	27.6	6.2	3.7	20.6	28.8	34.5	66.4
Male	31.0	5.1	3.7	19.3	30.2	43.4	92.0
Female	24.4	7.4	3.7	21.9	27.4	26.7	47.3
Black or African American	11.3	5.1	2.3	7.4	13.8	17.7	18.6
Male	14.6	5.6	2.1	7.2	17.8	27.6	26.9
Female	8.3	4.7	2.5	7.6	10.2	9.3	13.4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pac. Islander	16.3	18.4	7.7	21.2	12.8	24.4	15.8
Male	14.9	14.3	3.0	13.8	16.3	25.8	8.8
Female	17.8	22.8	12.7	29.2	9.2	23.0	21.5
White	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.8	3.3
Male	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.3	2.6	4.7
Female	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.2
Multiple Race[2]	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0
Male	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	2.6	4.7
Female	0.8	0.4	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.3	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: 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, 2004 (http://www.census.gov/popest/national/asrh/files/NC-EST2004-ALLDATA-R-File08.txt).
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, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	**6,683**	**450**	**224**	**461**	**1,670**	**2,304**	**1,574**	**0**
Hispanic or Latino[1]	1,087	248	97	121	236	227	158	0
Male	641	113	48	61	164	158	97	0
Female	446	135	49	60	72	69	61	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	157	9	4	8	41	56	39	0
Male	113	4	2	7	33	44	23	0
Female	44	5	2	1	8	12	16	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	152	27	19	36	31	14	25	0
Male	89	14	9	20	18	10	18	0
Female	63	13	10	16	13	4	7	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	2,975	124	78	208	919	1,145	501	0
Male	1,877	63	37	97	568	832	280	0
Female	1,098	61	41	111	351	313	221	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pac. Islander	56	4	5	14	15	14	4	0
Male	26	2	1	5	9	8	1	0
Female	30	2	4	9	6	6	3	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	2,220	35	20	72	419	835	839	0
Male	1,487	21	7	36	284	625	514	0
Female	733	14	13	36	135	210	325	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[2]	13	2	1	2	4	4	0	0
Male	9	1	1	0	3	4	0	0
Female	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	23	1	0	0	5	9	8	0
Male	17	0	0	0	2	9	6	0
Female	6	1	0	0	3	0	2	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, 2004

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	Age Group							Not Stated
	All Ages	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	
Total Cases	**7,806**	**106**	**180**	**1,138**	**3,262**	**1,883**	**1,236**	**1**
Hispanic or Latino[2]	3,086	45	72	561	1,357	664	387	0
Male	2,026	19	40	375	901	458	233	0
Female	1,060	26	32	186	456	206	154	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Hispanic								
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Female	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	3,166	23	35	305	1,214	926	663	0
Male	1,715	7	18	143	618	540	389	0
Female	1,451	16	17	162	596	386	274	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black or African American	1,088	25	62	232	542	177	50	0
Male	626	19	28	119	324	111	25	0
Female	462	6	34	113	218	66	25	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pac. Islander	9	1	0	1	2	5	0	0
Male	4	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Female	5	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	415	12	10	32	132	100	129	0
Male	236	9	6	17	78	57	69	0
Female	179	3	4	15	54	43	60	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiple Race[3]	21	0	0	5	8	4	4	0
Male	9	0	0	0	2	3	4	0
Female	12	0	0	5	6	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	18	0	1	2	6	6	2	1
Male	11	0	0	1	4	3	2	1
Female	7	0	1	1	2	3	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: United States, 2004

African Region
Total Cases=609

Algeria	0	Gabon	2	Nigeria	51
Angola	3	Gambia	8	Rwanda	0
Benin	0	Ghana	24	Sao Tome and Principe	0
Botswana	1	Guinea	10	Senegal	13
Burkina Faso	1	Guinea-Bissau	0	Seychelles	1
Burundi	3	Kenya	69	Sierra Leone	13
Cameroon	31	Lesotho	0	South Africa	18
Cape Verde	9	Liberia	54	Swaziland	1
Central African Republic	3	Madagascar	0	Tanzania, UR	14
Chad	0	Malawi	5	Togo	7
Comoros	0	Mali	10	Uganda	12
Congo, Republic of	13	Mauritania	7	Zambia	17
Côte d'Ivoire	17	Mauritius	0	Zimbabwe	17
DR Congo	4	Mozambique	1		
Equatorial Guinea	0	Namibia	1		
Ethiopia	169	Niger	0		

Americas Region
Total Cases=10,052

Anguilla	0	Cuba	56	Panama	11
Antigua and Barbuda	1	Dominica	2	Paraguay	2
Argentina	14	Dominican Republic	104	Peru	159
Bahamas	4	Ecuador	158	Puerto Rico	85
Barbados	1	El Salvador	125	St. Kitts and Nevis	0
Belize	3	Grenada	2	St. Lucia	4
Bermuda	0	Guatemala	190	St. Vincent & Grenadines	0
Bolivia	28	Guyana	21	Suriname	0
Brazil	30	Haiti	248	Trinidad and Tobago	11
British Virgin Islands	1	Honduras	111	Turks and Caicos Islands	0
Canada	11	Jamaica	22	Uruguay	7
Cayman Islands	0	Mexico	1,979	U.S. Virgin Islands	1
Chile	8	Montserrat	0	United States of America	6,552
Colombia	67	Netherland Antilles	0	Venezuela	12
Costa Rica	3	Nicaragua	19		

Eastern Mediterranean Region
Total Cases=376

Afghanistan	28	Lebanon	3	Sudan	44
Bahrain	0	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	3	Syrian Arab Republic	2
Djibouti	0	Morocco	18	Tunisia	1
Egypt	12	Oman	1	United Arab Emirates	2
Iran	17	Pakistan	89	West Bank and Gaza Strip	1
Iraq	6	Qatar	0	Yemen	6
Jordan	2	Saudi Arabia	0		
Kuwait	2	Somalia	139		

Table 19. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin: United States, 2004

European Region
Total Cases=261

Albania	5	Greece	9	Portugal	12
Andorra	0	Hungary	6	Romania	18
Armenia	7	Iceland	0	Russian Federation	28
Austria	2	Ireland	7	San Marino	0
Azerbaijan	1	Israel	2	Slovakia	0
Belarus	2	Italy	15	Slovenia	0
Belguim	0	Kazakhstan	4	Spain	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	Kyrgyzstan	0	Sweden	2
Bulgaria	3	Latvia	0	Switzerland	0
Croatia	0	Lithuania	1	Tajikistan	0
Cyprus	0	Luxembourg	0	Turkey	7
Czech Republic	0	Macedonia, TFYR	1	Turkmenistan	0
Denmark	0	Malta	0	Ukraine	28
Estonia	3	Moldova, Republic of	6	United Kingdom	9
Finland	1	Monaco	1	Uzbekistan	2
France	5	Netherlands	1	Yugoslavia	16
Georgia	1	Norway	0		
Germany	7	Poland	19		

Southeast Asia Region
Total Cases=808

Bangladesh	38	Korea, DPR	22	Sri Lanka	3
Bhutan	0	Maldives	0	Thailand	63
India	557	Myanmar	41	Timor-Leste	0
Indonesia	36	Nepal	48		

Western Pacific Region
Total Cases=2,339

American Samoa	7	Korea, Rep.	219	Philippines	829
Australia	0	Lao, PDR	87	Samoa	1
Brunei Darussalam	0	Malaysia	8	Singapore	3
Cambodia	107	Marshall Islands, Republic of	26	Solomon Islands	0
China	352	Micronesia, Federated States of	4	Tokelau	0
China, Hong Kong SAR	25	Mongolia	9	Tonga	1
China, Macao SAR	0	Nauru	0	Tuvalu	0
Cook Islands	0	New Caledonia	0	Vanuatu	0
Fiji	5	New Zealand	1	Vietnam	619
French Polynesia	0	Niue	0	Wallis and Futuna	1
Guam	8	N. Mariana Islands, Commonwealth of	0		
Japan	26	Palau, Republic of	0		
Kiribati	0	Papua New Guinea	1		

Other[1]
Total Cases=44

Unknown
Total Cases=28

[1]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 2005 Report *Global Tuberculosis Control, Surveillance, Planning, Financing, World Health Organization (WHO/HTM/TB/2005.349)* (http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/).

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Morbidity Tables
States, 2004

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Table 20. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: States, 2004 and 2003

State	Cases		Case Rates		Rank According to Rate		Population Estimates July 1, 2004
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	
United States	**14,517**	**14,852**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**—**	**—**	**293,655,404**
Alabama	211	258	4.7	5.7	14	10	4,530,182
Alaska	43	57	6.6	8.8	5	3	655,435
Arizona	272	295	4.7	5.3	14	12	5,743,834
Arkansas	132	128	4.8	4.7	13	16	2,752,629
California	2,989	3,220	8.3	9.1	2	2	35,893,799
Colorado	127	111	2.8	2.4	30	34	4,601,403
Connecticut	101	111	2.9	3.2	28	28	3,503,604
Delaware	32	32	3.9	3.9	24	26	830,364
District of Columbia[1]	81	79	14.6	14.2	—	—	553,523
Florida	1,076	1,041	6.2	6.1	6	6	17,397,161
Georgia	536	532	6.1	6.1	7	6	8,829,383
Hawaii	116	116	9.2	9.3	1	1	1,262,840
Idaho	11	13	0.8	1.0	49	47	1,393,262
Illinois	569	634	4.5	5.0	18	13	12,713,634
Indiana	128	143	2.1	2.3	37	36	6,237,569
Iowa	47	40	1.6	1.4	41	43	2,954,451
Kansas	62	75	2.3	2.8	33	30	2,735,502
Kentucky	127	138	3.1	3.4	27	27	4,145,922
Louisiana	249	259	5.5	5.8	10	9	4,515,770
Maine	20	24	1.5	1.8	43	39	1,317,253
Maryland	314	268	5.6	4.9	8	14	5,558,058
Massachusetts	283	261	4.4	4.1	20	24	6,416,505
Michigan	273	243	2.7	2.4	31	34	10,112,620
Minnesota	199	214	3.9	4.2	24	23	5,100,958
Mississippi	119	128	4.1	4.4	22	20	2,902,966
Missouri	127	131	2.2	2.3	34	36	5,754,618
Montana	15	7	1.6	0.8	41	49	926,865
Nebraska	39	28	2.2	1.6	34	41	1,747,214
Nevada	95	106	4.1	4.7	22	16	2,334,771
New Hampshire	24	15	1.8	1.2	39	44	1,299,500
New Jersey	482	495	5.5	5.7	10	10	8,698,879
New Mexico	42	49	2.2	2.6	34	32	1,903,289
New York	1,363	1,471	7.1	7.7	4	4	19,227,088
North Carolina	382	374	4.5	4.4	18	20	8,541,221
North Dakota	4	6	0.6	0.9	50	48	634,366
Ohio	219	229	1.9	2.0	38	38	11,459,011
Oklahoma	178	163	5.1	4.6	12	18	3,523,553
Oregon	106	106	2.9	3.0	28	29	3,594,586
Pennsylvania	327	336	2.6	2.7	32	31	12,406,292
Rhode Island	51	46	4.7	4.3	14	22	1,080,632
South Carolina	234	254	5.6	6.1	8	6	4,198,068
South Dakota	11	20	1.4	2.6	45	32	770,883
Tennessee	279	286	4.7	4.9	14	14	5,900,962
Texas	1,683	1,589	7.5	7.2	3	5	22,490,022
Utah	36	39	1.5	1.7	43	40	2,389,039
Vermont	6	9	1.0	1.5	47	42	621,394
Virginia	329	332	4.4	4.5	20	19	7,459,827
Washington	244	250	3.9	4.1	24	24	6,203,788
West Virginia	24	21	1.3	1.2	46	44	1,815,354
Wisconsin	95	66	1.7	1.2	40	44	5,509,026
Wyoming	5	4	1.0	0.8	47	49	506,529
American Samoa[1,2]	3	...	5.2	...	—	—	57,902
Fed. States of Micronesia[1,2]	8	...	7.4	...	—	—	108,155
Guam[1,2]	51	61	30.7	37.3	—	—	166,090
Marshall Islands[1,2]	41	...	71.0	...	—	—	57,738
N. Mariana Islands[1,2]	55	45	70.3	59.1	—	—	78,252
Puerto Rico[1,2]	123	115	3.2	3.0	—	—	3,894,855
Republic of Palau[1,2]	5	9	25.0	45.6	—	—	20,016
U.S. Virgin Islands[1,2]	...	...	...	...	—	—	108,775

[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 2003 and 2004 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, 2004 (NST-EST2004-01) (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2004-01.pdf); 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, 2004

	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	**14,517**	**556**	**(3.8)**	**405**	**(2.8)**	**1,600**	**(11.0)**	**4,939**	**(34.0)**	**4,199**	**(28.9)**	**2,817**	**(19.4)**	**1**	**(0.0)**
Alabama	211	9	(4.3)	3	(1.4)	12	(5.7)	76	(36.0)	66	(31.3)	45	(21.3)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	43	3	(7.0)	3	(7.0)	1	(2.3)	15	(34.9)	14	(32.6)	7	(16.3)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	272	21	(7.7)	11	(4.0)	26	(9.6)	104	(38.2)	67	(24.6)	43	(15.8)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	132	2	(1.5)	9	(6.8)	18	(13.6)	29	(22.0)	33	(25.0)	41	(31.1)	0	(0.0)
California	2,989	117	(3.9)	106	(3.5)	302	(10.1)	923	(30.9)	869	(29.1)	672	(22.5)	0	(0.0)
Colorado	127	14	(11.0)	11	(8.7)	18	(14.2)	41	(32.3)	24	(18.9)	19	(15.0)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	101	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(8.9)	32	(31.7)	36	(35.6)	24	(23.8)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	32	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.3)	8	(25.0)	9	(28.1)	13	(40.6)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	4	(4.9)	1	(1.2)	5	(6.2)	33	(40.7)	26	(32.1)	12	(14.8)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,076	38	(3.5)	38	(3.5)	104	(9.7)	360	(33.5)	359	(33.4)	177	(16.4)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	536	23	(4.3)	13	(2.4)	62	(11.6)	192	(35.8)	169	(31.5)	76	(14.2)	1	(0.2)
Hawaii	116	1	(0.9)	3	(2.6)	9	(7.8)	32	(27.6)	35	(30.2)	36	(31.0)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	11	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	2	(18.2)	3	(27.3)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	569	21	(3.7)	19	(3.3)	54	(9.5)	206	(36.2)	174	(30.6)	95	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	128	6	(4.7)	1	(0.8)	12	(9.4)	45	(35.2)	35	(27.3)	29	(22.7)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	47	4	(8.5)	1	(2.1)	4	(8.5)	23	(48.9)	10	(21.3)	5	(10.6)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	62	4	(6.5)	3	(4.8)	7	(11.3)	28	(45.2)	11	(17.7)	9	(14.5)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	127	1	(0.8)	3	(2.4)	12	(9.4)	41	(32.3)	32	(25.2)	38	(29.9)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	249	7	(2.8)	8	(3.2)	20	(8.0)	75	(30.1)	109	(43.8)	30	(12.0)	0	(0.0)
Maine	20	0	(0.0)	2	(10.0)	2	(10.0)	7	(35.0)	1	(5.0)	8	(40.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	314	7	(2.2)	6	(1.9)	40	(12.7)	120	(38.2)	83	(26.4)	58	(18.5)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	283	1	(0.4)	7	(2.5)	40	(14.1)	105	(37.1)	75	(26.5)	55	(19.4)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	273	13	(4.8)	6	(2.2)	32	(11.7)	92	(33.7)	76	(27.8)	54	(19.8)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	199	9	(4.5)	12	(6.0)	54	(27.1)	70	(35.2)	31	(15.6)	23	(11.6)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	119	4	(3.4)	4	(3.4)	7	(5.9)	33	(27.7)	39	(32.8)	32	(26.9)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	127	2	(1.6)	4	(3.1)	15	(11.8)	33	(26.0)	31	(24.4)	42	(33.1)	0	(0.0)
Montana	15	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(20.0)	4	(26.7)	7	(46.7)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	7	(17.9)	1	(2.6)	9	(23.1)	10	(25.6)	10	(25.6)	2	(5.1)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	0	(0.0)	1	(1.1)	17	(17.9)	27	(28.4)	35	(36.8)	15	(15.8)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	24	1	(4.2)	1	(4.2)	4	(16.7)	8	(33.3)	6	(25.0)	4	(16.7)	0	(0.0)

Table 21. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Age Group: Reporting Areas, 2004

	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	482	20	(4.1)	11	(2.3)	60	(12.4)	203	(42.1)	113	(23.4)	75	(15.6)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	42	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.1)	10	(23.8)	9	(21.4)	20	(47.6)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,363	40	(2.9)	30	(2.2)	151	(11.1)	548	(40.2)	384	(28.2)	210	(15.4)	0	(0.0)
North Carolina	382	25	(6.5)	6	(1.6)	42	(11.0)	125	(32.7)	96	(25.1)	88	(23.0)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	4	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	219	2	(0.9)	2	(0.9)	31	(14.2)	77	(35.2)	46	(21.0)	61	(27.9)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	178	14	(7.9)	10	(5.6)	23	(12.9)	50	(28.1)	54	(30.3)	27	(15.2)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	106	4	(3.8)	3	(2.8)	12	(11.3)	29	(27.4)	33	(31.1)	25	(23.6)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	327	4	(1.2)	8	(2.4)	37	(11.3)	117	(35.8)	79	(24.2)	82	(25.1)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	51	1	(2.0)	1	(2.0)	9	(17.6)	20	(39.2)	11	(21.6)	9	(17.6)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	12	(5.1)	5	(2.1)	27	(11.5)	68	(29.1)	84	(35.9)	38	(16.2)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	11	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	4	(36.4)	2	(18.2)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	13	(4.7)	5	(1.8)	19	(6.8)	58	(20.8)	105	(37.6)	79	(28.3)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,683	73	(4.3)	37	(2.2)	187	(11.1)	602	(35.8)	512	(30.4)	272	(16.2)	0	(0.0)
Utah	36	2	(5.6)	1	(2.8)	6	(16.7)	14	(38.9)	7	(19.4)	6	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(33.3)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	15	(4.6)	5	(1.5)	37	(11.2)	132	(40.1)	81	(24.6)	59	(17.9)	0	(0.0)
Washington	244	4	(1.6)	2	(0.8)	39	(16.0)	80	(32.8)	68	(27.9)	51	(20.9)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	24	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	3	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	12	(50.0)	8	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	4	(4.2)	2	(2.1)	14	(14.7)	26	(27.4)	25	(26.3)	24	(25.3)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	2	(40.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[1]	3	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	8	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(25.0)	2	(25.0)	1	(12.5)	2	(25.0)	1	(12.5)
Guam[1]	51	4	(7.8)	2	(3.9)	3	(5.9)	10	(19.6)	20	(39.2)	12	(23.5)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[1]	41	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(29.3)	14	(34.1)	13	(31.7)	1	(2.4)	1	(2.4)
N. Mariana Islands[1]	55	2	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	11	(20.0)	23	(41.8)	18	(32.7)	1	(1.8)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[1]	123	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	6	(4.9)	38	(30.9)	46	(37.4)	32	(26.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[1]	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	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, 2004

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	**14,517**	**4,186**	**(28.8)**	**160**	**(1.1)**	**3,325**	**(22.9)**	**4,066**	**(28.0)**	**65**	**(0.4)**	**2,637**	**(18.2)**	**34**	**(0.2)**	**44**	**(0.3)**
Alabama	211	18	(8.5)	0	(0.0)	17	(8.1)	117	(55.5)	0	(0.0)	59	(28.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	43	0	(0.0)	29	(67.4)	8	(18.6)	3	(7.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.3)
Arizona	272	150	(55.1)	18	(6.6)	27	(9.9)	27	(9.9)	1	(0.4)	48	(17.6)	1	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	132	22	(16.7)	2	(1.5)	9	(6.8)	31	(23.5)	21	(15.9)	47	(35.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,989	1,173	(39.2)	6	(0.2)	1,265	(42.3)	223	(7.5)	14	(0.5)	293	(9.8)	7	(0.2)	8	(0.3)
Colorado	127	53	(41.7)	1	(0.8)	13	(10.2)	36	(28.3)	0	(0.0)	23	(18.1)	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	101	30	(29.7)	0	(0.0)	24	(23.8)	25	(24.8)	0	(0.0)	22	(21.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	32	6	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	6	(18.8)	13	(40.6)	1	(3.1)	6	(18.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	9	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	6	(7.4)	56	(69.1)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.9)	1	(1.2)	5	(6.2)
Florida	1,076	294	(27.3)	2	(0.2)	74	(6.9)	444	(41.3)	2	(0.2)	257	(23.9)	2	(0.2)	1	(0.1)
Georgia	536	93	(17.4)	0	(0.0)	51	(9.5)	311	(58.0)	0	(0.0)	79	(14.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(0.4)
Hawaii	116	3	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	102	(87.9)	0	(0.0)	7	(6.0)	4	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	11	5	(45.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	5	(45.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	569	160	(28.1)	2	(0.4)	125	(22.0)	188	(33.0)	1	(0.2)	88	(15.5)	5	(0.9)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	128	19	(14.8)	1	(0.8)	18	(14.1)	42	(32.8)	0	(0.0)	48	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	47	9	(19.1)	0	(0.0)	11	(23.4)	12	(25.5)	0	(0.0)	15	(31.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	62	27	(43.5)	0	(0.0)	10	(16.1)	13	(21.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(19.4)	0	(0.0)	4	(6.5)
Kentucky	127	21	(16.5)	0	(0.0)	6	(4.7)	19	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	81	(63.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	249	10	(4.0)	0	(0.0)	25	(10.0)	150	(60.2)	0	(0.0)	64	(25.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maine	20	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.0)	7	(35.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(55.0)	1	(5.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	314	45	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	77	(24.5)	154	(49.0)	0	(0.0)	38	(12.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	283	48	(17.0)	1	(0.4)	101	(35.7)	65	(23.0)	0	(0.0)	68	(24.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	273	30	(11.0)	0	(0.0)	54	(19.8)	120	(44.0)	0	(0.0)	65	(23.8)	1	(0.4)	3	(1.1)
Minnesota	199	26	(13.1)	7	(3.5)	39	(19.6)	103	(51.8)	0	(0.0)	24	(12.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	119	4	(3.4)	1	(0.8)	5	(4.2)	76	(63.9)	0	(0.0)	33	(27.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	127	13	(10.2)	0	(0.0)	14	(11.0)	49	(38.6)	0	(0.0)	51	(40.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Montana	15	1	(6.7)	6	(40.0)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(6.7)
Nebraska	39	14	(35.9)	1	(2.6)	4	(10.3)	11	(28.2)	0	(0.0)	7	(17.9)	2	(5.1)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	34	(35.8)	3	(3.2)	17	(17.9)	12	(12.6)	0	(0.0)	29	(30.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	24	5	(20.8)	0	(0.0)	8	(33.3)	4	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	7	(29.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	482	163	(33.8)	0	(0.0)	148	(30.7)	114	(23.7)	0	(0.0)	57	(11.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

Table 22. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Reporting Areas, 2004

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	42	24	(57.1)	13	(31.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(11.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,363	405	(29.7)	0	(0.0)	368	(27.0)	411	(30.2)	0	(0.0)	164	(12.0)	0	(0.0)	15	(1.1)
North Carolina	382	91	(23.8)	5	(1.3)	42	(11.0)	168	(44.0)	0	(0.0)	76	(19.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	4	0	(0.0)	1	(25.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	219	25	(11.4)	0	(0.0)	34	(15.5)	79	(36.1)	1	(0.5)	76	(34.7)	3	(1.4)	1	(0.5)
Oklahoma	178	28	(15.7)	37	(20.8)	20	(11.2)	31	(17.4)	0	(0.0)	60	(33.7)	2	(1.1)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	106	25	(23.6)	3	(2.8)	28	(26.4)	14	(13.2)	4	(3.8)	32	(30.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	327	31	(9.5)	0	(0.0)	110	(33.6)	108	(33.0)	0	(0.0)	78	(23.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	51	17	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	7	(13.7)	12	(23.5)	0	(0.0)	15	(29.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	35	(15.0)	0	(0.0)	19	(8.1)	142	(60.7)	0	(0.0)	38	(16.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	11	2	(18.2)	5	(45.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	29	(10.4)	0	(0.0)	14	(5.0)	122	(43.7)	2	(0.7)	110	(39.4)	1	(0.4)	1	(0.4)
Texas	1,683	841	(50.0)	1	(0.1)	189	(11.2)	382	(22.7)	6	(0.4)	258	(15.3)	6	(0.4)	0	(0.0)
Utah	36	10	(27.8)	1	(2.8)	8	(22.2)	5	(13.9)	3	(8.3)	9	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(16.7)	2	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	79	(24.0)	1	(0.3)	94	(28.6)	99	(30.1)	0	(0.0)	52	(15.8)	0	(0.0)	4	(1.2)
Washington	244	32	(13.1)	12	(4.9)	92	(37.7)	48	(19.7)	2	(0.8)	55	(22.5)	1	(0.4)	2	(0.8)
West Virginia	24	3	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	18	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	22	(23.2)	1	(1.1)	30	(31.6)	15	(15.8)	0	(0.0)	27	(28.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	5	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(87.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)
Guam[3]	51	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	15	(29.4)	0	(0.0)	26	(51.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(19.6)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	37	(90.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(9.8)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	42	(76.4)	0	(0.0)	12	(21.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.8)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	122	(99.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	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, 2004

State	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown Origin	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,517**	**6,683**	**(46.0)**	**7,806**	**(53.8)**	**28**	**(0.2)**
Alabama	211	172	(81.5)	39	(18.5)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	43	34	(79.1)	9	(20.9)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	272	115	(42.3)	155	(57.0)	2	(0.7)
Arkansas	132	107	(81.1)	25	(18.9)	0	(0.0)
California	2,989	718	(24.0)	2,258	(75.5)	13	(0.4)
Colorado	127	41	(32.3)	86	(67.7)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	101	32	(31.7)	68	(67.3)	1	(1.0)
Delaware	32	17	(53.1)	14	(43.8)	1	(3.1)
District of Columbia	81	53	(65.4)	28	(34.6)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,076	563	(52.3)	510	(47.4)	3	(0.3)
Georgia	536	353	(65.9)	183	(34.1)	0	(0.0)
Hawaii	116	24	(20.7)	91	(78.4)	1	(0.9)
Idaho	11	6	(54.5)	5	(45.5)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	569	339	(59.6)	230	(40.4)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	128	85	(66.4)	43	(33.6)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	47	16	(34.0)	31	(66.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	62	27	(43.5)	35	(56.5)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	127	89	(70.1)	38	(29.9)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	249	217	(87.1)	31	(12.4)	1	(0.4)
Maine	20	11	(55.0)	9	(45.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	314	126	(40.1)	188	(59.9)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	283	67	(23.7)	216	(76.3)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	273	169	(61.9)	104	(38.1)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	199	36	(18.1)	163	(81.9)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	119	108	(90.8)	11	(9.2)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	127	92	(72.4)	35	(27.6)	0	(0.0)
Montana	15	13	(86.7)	2	(13.3)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	8	(20.5)	31	(79.5)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	37	(38.9)	58	(61.1)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	24	6	(25.0)	18	(75.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	482	148	(30.7)	334	(69.3)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	42	23	(54.8)	19	(45.2)	0	(0.0)
New York	1,363	452	(33.2)	906	(66.5)	5	(0.4)
North Carolina	382	249	(65.2)	133	(34.8)	0	(0.0)
North Dakota	4	3	(75.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	219	132	(60.3)	86	(39.3)	1	(0.5)
Oklahoma	178	141	(79.2)	37	(20.8)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	106	43	(40.6)	63	(59.4)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	327	165	(50.5)	162	(49.5)	0	(0.0)
Rhode Island	51	21	(41.2)	30	(58.8)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	175	(74.8)	59	(25.2)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	11	9	(81.8)	2	(18.2)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	230	(82.4)	49	(17.6)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,683	932	(55.4)	751	(44.6)	0	(0.0)
Utah	36	13	(36.1)	23	(63.9)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	3	(50.0)	3	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	116	(35.3)	213	(64.7)	0	(0.0)
Washington	244	81	(33.2)	163	(66.8)	0	(0.0)
West Virginia	24	21	(87.5)	3	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	42	(44.2)	53	(55.8)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	5	3	(60.0)	2	(40.0)	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, 2004

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin															
		Mexico		Philippines		Viet Nam		India		China		Haiti		South Korea		All Others[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**7,806**	**1,979**	**(25.4)**	**829**	**(10.6)**	**619**	**(7.9)**	**557**	**(7.1)**	**352**	**(4.5)**	**248**	**(3.2)**	**219**	**(2.8)**	**2,997**	**(38.4)**	**6**	**(0.1)**
Alabama	39	12	(30.8)	1	(2.6)	2	(5.1)	8	(20.5)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	15	(38.5)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	9	0	(0.0)	6	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	155	99	(63.9)	10	(6.5)	5	(3.2)	7	(4.5)	3	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	30	(19.4)	0	(0.0)
Arkansas	25	14	(56.0)	2	(8.0)	3	(12.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(16.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,258	723	(32.0)	425	(18.8)	282	(12.5)	85	(3.8)	121	(5.4)	0	(0.0)	88	(3.9)	534	(23.6)	0	(0.0)
Colorado	86	35	(40.7)	2	(2.3)	2	(2.3)	4	(4.7)	2	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	41	(47.7)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	68	5	(7.4)	1	(1.5)	2	(2.9)	6	(8.8)	3	(4.4)	7	(10.3)	3	(4.4)	41	(60.3)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	14	4	(28.6)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	5	(35.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	28	0	(0.0)	3	(10.7)	1	(3.6)	1	(3.6)	1	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	22	(78.6)	0	(0.0)
Florida	510	71	(13.9)	25	(4.9)	18	(3.5)	14	(2.7)	3	(0.6)	148	(29.0)	1	(0.2)	230	(45.1)	0	(0.0)
Georgia	183	50	(27.3)	6	(3.3)	18	(9.8)	11	(6.0)	2	(1.1)	2	(1.1)	7	(3.8)	84	(45.9)	3	(1.6)
Hawaii	91	2	(2.2)	66	(72.5)	3	(3.3)	2	(2.2)	9	(9.9)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.4)	5	(5.5)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	5	3	(60.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	230	78	(33.9)	37	(16.1)	5	(2.2)	43	(18.7)	8	(3.5)	0	(0.0)	5	(2.2)	54	(23.5)	0	(0.0)
Indiana	43	11	(25.6)	3	(7.0)	2	(4.7)	6	(14.0)	1	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.0)	17	(39.5)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	31	6	(19.4)	1	(3.2)	1	(3.2)	3	(9.7)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.5)	17	(54.8)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	35	17	(48.6)	3	(8.6)	4	(11.4)	2	(5.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(25.7)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	38	15	(39.5)	2	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(7.9)	1	(2.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.6)	16	(42.1)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	31	1	(3.2)	3	(9.7)	12	(38.7)	5	(16.1)	2	(6.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	8	(25.8)	0	(0.0)
Maine	9	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(77.8)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	188	11	(5.9)	17	(9.0)	9	(4.8)	20	(10.6)	8	(4.3)	2	(1.1)	5	(2.7)	116	(61.7)	0	(0.0)
Massachusetts	216	2	(0.9)	3	(1.4)	25	(11.6)	20	(9.3)	23	(10.6)	16	(7.4)	2	(0.9)	125	(57.9)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	104	12	(11.5)	3	(2.9)	12	(11.5)	27	(26.0)	4	(3.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	46	(44.2)	0	(0.0)
Minnesota	163	13	(8.0)	6	(3.7)	10	(6.1)	4	(2.5)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	128	(78.5)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	11	4	(36.4)	2	(18.2)	2	(18.2)	1	(9.1)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(9.1)	0	(0.0)

Table 24. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Foreign-born Persons[1] by Country of Origin: States, 2004

State	Total Cases	Country of Origin																			
		Mexico		Philippines		Viet Nam		India		China		Haiti		South Korea		All Others[2]		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Missouri	35	6	(17.1)	3	(8.6)	5	(14.3)	4	(11.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	17	(48.6)	0	(0.0)
Montana	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	31	10	(32.3)	1	(3.2)	3	(9.7)	3	(9.7)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(41.9)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	58	21	(36.2)	13	(22.4)	1	(1.7)	3	(5.2)	2	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.7)	17	(29.3)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	18	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	12	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	334	23	(6.9)	43	(12.9)	7	(2.1)	61	(18.3)	8	(2.4)	13	(3.9)	9	(2.7)	170	(50.9)	0	(0.0)
New Mexico	19	17	(89.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)
New York	906	64	(7.1)	33	(3.6)	12	(1.3)	66	(7.3)	106	(11.7)	53	(5.8)	33	(3.6)	539	(59.5)	0	(0.0)
North Carolina	133	54	(40.6)	7	(5.3)	12	(9.0)	7	(5.3)	2	(1.5)	0	(0.0)	3	(2.3)	48	(36.1)	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	86	10	(11.6)	2	(2.3)	3	(3.5)	14	(16.3)	2	(2.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.2)	54	(62.8)	0	(0.0)
Oklahoma	37	13	(35.1)	1	(2.7)	8	(21.6)	3	(8.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(32.4)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	63	18	(28.6)	8	(12.7)	8	(12.7)	1	(1.6)	2	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	1	(1.6)	25	(39.7)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	162	11	(6.8)	12	(7.4)	19	(11.7)	36	(22.2)	10	(6.2)	3	(1.9)	10	(6.2)	60	(37.0)	1	(0.6)
Rhode Island	30	1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	1	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	26	(86.7)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	59	22	(37.3)	10	(16.9)	1	(1.7)	2	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(3.4)	22	(37.3)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	49	15	(30.6)	3	(6.1)	5	(10.2)	1	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(6.1)	22	(44.9)	0	(0.0)
Texas	751	440	(58.6)	23	(3.1)	65	(8.7)	35	(4.7)	13	(1.7)	0	(0.0)	7	(0.9)	168	(22.4)	0	(0.0)
Utah	23	7	(30.4)	0	(0.0)	3	(13.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	12	(52.2)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	3	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	213	17	(8.0)	15	(7.0)	13	(6.1)	26	(12.2)	2	(0.9)	1	(0.5)	11	(5.2)	128	(60.1)	0	(0.0)
Washington	163	18	(11.0)	23	(14.1)	30	(18.4)	4	(2.5)	4	(2.5)	1	(0.6)	15	(9.2)	66	(40.5)	2	(1.2)
West Virginia	3	2	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	53	18	(34.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(5.7)	4	(7.5)	4	(7.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	24	(45.3)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)

[1]Includes persons born outside the United States, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Midway Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. minor outlying and Pacific islands.
[2]Includes 146 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, 2004

State	Total Cases	<1 Year		1–4		5–9		10–19		≥20		Unknown or Missing	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**7,806**	**1,620**	**(20.8)**	**1,767**	**(22.6)**	**1,001**	**(12.8)**	**1,207**	**(15.5)**	**1,236**	**(15.8)**	**975**	**(12.5)**
Alabama	39	8	(20.5)	22	(56.4)	2	(5.1)	3	(7.7)	4	(10.3)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	9	1	(11.1)	3	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(33.3)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)
Arizona	155	49	(31.6)	28	(18.1)	17	(11.0)	16	(10.3)	20	(12.9)	25	(16.1)
Arkansas	25	6	(24.0)	6	(24.0)	3	(12.0)	7	(28.0)	3	(12.0)	0	(0.0)
California	2,258	473	(20.9)	331	(14.7)	242	(10.7)	431	(19.1)	565	(25.0)	216	(9.6)
Colorado	86	33	(38.4)	15	(17.4)	13	(15.1)	7	(8.1)	2	(2.3)	16	(18.6)
Connecticut	68	13	(19.1)	19	(27.9)	12	(17.6)	7	(10.3)	10	(14.7)	7	(10.3)
Delaware	14	7	(50.0)	2	(14.3)	2	(14.3)	1	(7.1)	2	(14.3)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	28	5	(17.9)	11	(39.3)	3	(10.7)	5	(17.9)	3	(10.7)	1	(3.6)
Florida	510	109	(21.4)	145	(28.4)	62	(12.2)	82	(16.1)	74	(14.5)	38	(7.5)
Georgia	183	40	(21.9)	45	(24.6)	24	(13.1)	18	(9.8)	11	(6.0)	45	(24.6)
Hawaii	91	41	(45.1)	6	(6.6)	10	(11.0)	15	(16.5)	13	(14.3)	6	(6.6)
Idaho	5	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(60.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)
Illinois	230	42	(18.3)	49	(21.3)	28	(12.2)	27	(11.7)	36	(15.7)	48	(20.9)
Indiana	43	10	(23.3)	12	(27.9)	5	(11.6)	3	(7.0)	1	(2.3)	12	(27.9)
Iowa	31	4	(12.9)	15	(48.4)	4	(12.9)	4	(12.9)	4	(12.9)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	35	11	(31.4)	11	(31.4)	5	(14.3)	4	(11.4)	4	(11.4)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	38	9	(23.7)	12	(31.6)	8	(21.1)	2	(5.3)	4	(10.5)	3	(7.9)
Louisiana	31	8	(25.8)	7	(22.6)	1	(3.2)	7	(22.6)	6	(19.4)	2	(6.5)
Maine	9	5	(55.6)	2	(22.2)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	188	47	(25.0)	44	(23.4)	22	(11.7)	20	(10.6)	10	(5.3)	45	(23.9)
Massachusetts	216	39	(18.1)	56	(25.9)	37	(17.1)	40	(18.5)	36	(16.7)	8	(3.7)
Michigan	104	20	(19.2)	31	(29.8)	24	(23.1)	16	(15.4)	11	(10.6)	2	(1.9)
Minnesota	163	52	(31.9)	41	(25.2)	22	(13.5)	14	(8.6)	6	(3.7)	28	(17.2)
Mississippi	11	3	(27.3)	2	(18.2)	1	(9.1)	2	(18.2)	3	(27.3)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	35	7	(20.0)	12	(34.3)	12	(34.3)	3	(8.6)	1	(2.9)	0	(0.0)
Montana	2	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	31	7	(22.6)	13	(41.9)	5	(16.1)	5	(16.1)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	58	11	(19.0)	16	(27.6)	8	(13.8)	9	(15.5)	14	(24.1)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	18	2	(11.1)	7	(38.9)	3	(16.7)	3	(16.7)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)
New Jersey	334	49	(14.7)	90	(26.9)	37	(11.1)	32	(9.6)	41	(12.3)	85	(25.4)
New Mexico	19	2	(10.5)	1	(5.3)	1	(5.3)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	14	(73.7)
New York	906	143	(15.8)	240	(26.5)	144	(15.9)	158	(17.4)	120	(13.2)	101	(11.1)
North Carolina	133	22	(16.5)	53	(39.8)	20	(15.0)	13	(9.8)	8	(6.0)	17	(12.8)
North Dakota	1	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	86	27	(31.4)	28	(32.6)	11	(12.8)	4	(4.7)	9	(10.5)	7	(8.1)
Oklahoma	37	10	(27.0)	13	(35.1)	6	(16.2)	5	(13.5)	3	(8.1)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	63	11	(17.5)	8	(12.7)	7	(11.1)	5	(7.9)	1	(1.6)	31	(49.2)
Pennsylvania	162	36	(22.2)	48	(29.6)	30	(18.5)	22	(13.6)	18	(11.1)	8	(4.9)
Rhode Island	30	6	(20.0)	3	(10.0)	1	(3.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(6.7)	18	(60.0)
South Carolina	59	13	(22.0)	23	(39.0)	7	(11.9)	5	(8.5)	11	(18.6)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	2	0	(0.0)	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	49	14	(28.6)	14	(28.6)	10	(20.4)	7	(14.3)	3	(6.1)	1	(2.0)
Texas	751	116	(15.4)	169	(22.5)	82	(10.9)	127	(16.9)	129	(17.2)	128	(17.0)
Utah	23	8	(34.8)	7	(30.4)	2	(8.7)	3	(13.0)	3	(13.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	3	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)
Virginia	213	57	(26.8)	60	(28.2)	35	(16.4)	31	(14.6)	13	(6.1)	17	(8.0)
Washington	163	29	(17.8)	30	(18.4)	24	(14.7)	31	(19.0)	21	(12.9)	28	(17.2)
West Virginia	3	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	53	12	(22.6)	13	(24.5)	4	(7.5)	6	(11.3)	4	(7.5)	14	(26.4)
Wyoming	2	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	1	(50.0)	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, 2004

State	Total Cases	Pulmonary[1]		Extrapulmonary[2]		Pulmonary and Extrapulmonary Cases		
						Total[3]		Miliary
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
United States	**14,517**	**10,340**	**(71.2)**	**2,970**	**(20.5)**	**1,204**	**(8.3)**	**260**
Alabama	211	151	(71.6)	41	(19.4)	19	(9.0)	7
Alaska	43	35	(81.4)	5	(11.6)	3	(7.0)	1
Arizona	272	209	(76.8)	44	(16.2)	19	(7.0)	4
Arkansas	132	98	(74.2)	24	(18.2)	10	(7.6)	2
California	2,989	2,179	(72.9)	574	(19.2)	236	(7.9)	57
Colorado	127	82	(64.6)	33	(26.0)	12	(9.4)	3
Connecticut	101	67	(66.3)	22	(21.8)	12	(11.9)	2
Delaware	32	21	(65.6)	9	(28.1)	2	(6.3)	0
District of Columbia	81	72	(88.9)	9	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0
Florida	1,076	816	(75.8)	197	(18.3)	63	(5.9)	17
Georgia	536	399	(74.4)	103	(19.2)	34	(6.3)	8
Hawaii	116	99	(85.3)	13	(11.2)	4	(3.4)	0
Idaho	11	7	(63.6)	4	(36.4)	0	(0.0)	0
Illinois	569	397	(69.8)	149	(26.2)	23	(4.0)	9
Indiana	128	85	(66.4)	24	(18.8)	19	(14.8)	3
Iowa	47	33	(70.2)	14	(29.8)	0	(0.0)	0
Kansas	62	51	(82.3)	9	(14.5)	2	(3.2)	0
Kentucky	127	106	(83.5)	16	(12.6)	5	(3.9)	3
Louisiana	249	206	(82.7)	36	(14.5)	7	(2.8)	0
Maine	20	9	(45.0)	7	(35.0)	4	(20.0)	2
Maryland	314	180	(57.3)	76	(24.2)	58	(18.5)	23
Massachusetts	283	180	(63.6)	85	(30.0)	18	(6.4)	4
Michigan	273	188	(68.9)	74	(27.1)	11	(4.0)	1
Minnesota	199	99	(49.7)	85	(42.7)	15	(7.5)	1
Mississippi	119	94	(79.0)	18	(15.1)	6	(5.0)	0
Missouri	127	85	(66.9)	19	(15.0)	23	(18.1)	1
Montana	15	12	(80.0)	2	(13.3)	1	(6.7)	0
Nebraska	39	26	(66.7)	12	(30.8)	1	(2.6)	0
Nevada	95	72	(75.8)	18	(18.9)	5	(5.3)	0
New Hampshire	24	14	(58.3)	10	(41.7)	0	(0.0)	0
New Jersey	482	324	(67.2)	102	(21.2)	56	(11.6)	11
New Mexico	42	33	(78.6)	8	(19.0)	1	(2.4)	0
New York	1,363	900	(66.0)	308	(22.6)	155	(11.4)	15
North Carolina	382	275	(72.0)	78	(20.4)	29	(7.6)	12
North Dakota	4	2	(50.0)	2	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Ohio	219	134	(61.2)	64	(29.2)	21	(9.6)	6
Oklahoma	178	139	(78.1)	24	(13.5)	15	(8.4)	3
Oregon	106	67	(63.2)	27	(25.5)	12	(11.3)	2
Pennsylvania	327	209	(63.9)	92	(28.1)	26	(8.0)	8
Rhode Island	51	25	(49.0)	17	(33.3)	9	(17.6)	0
South Carolina	234	155	(66.2)	46	(19.7)	33	(14.1)	4
South Dakota	11	8	(72.7)	2	(18.2)	1	(9.1)	0
Tennessee	279	215	(77.1)	43	(15.4)	21	(7.5)	1
Texas	1,683	1,272	(75.6)	274	(16.3)	137	(8.1)	29
Utah	36	23	(63.9)	12	(33.3)	1	(2.8)	0
Vermont	6	2	(33.3)	4	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0
Virginia	329	237	(72.0)	58	(17.6)	32	(9.7)	4
Washington	244	169	(69.3)	51	(20.9)	24	(9.8)	4
West Virginia	24	19	(79.2)	3	(12.5)	2	(8.3)	2
Wisconsin	95	57	(60.0)	21	(22.1)	17	(17.9)	11
Wyoming	5	3	(60.0)	2	(40.0)	0	(0.0)	0
American Samoa[4]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Guam[4]	51	40	(78.4)	10	(19.6)	1	(2.0)	1
Marshall Islands[4]	41	40	(97.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.4)	0
N. Mariana Islands[4]	55	46	(83.6)	5	(9.1)	4	(7.3)	0
Puerto Rico[4]	123	105	(85.4)	14	(11.4)	4	(3.3)	1
Republic of Palau[4]	5	5	(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: 3 (0.02%) cases 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, 2004

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	**2,970**	**564**	**(19.0)**	**1,300**	**(43.8)**	**333**	**(11.2)**	**113**	**(3.8)**	**172**	**(5.8)**	**164**	**(5.5)**	**324**	**(10.9)**
Alabama	41	8	(19.5)	13	(31.7)	6	(14.6)	1	(2.4)	5	(12.2)	1	(2.4)	7	(17.1)
Alaska	5	1	(20.0)	4	(80.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	44	13	(29.5)	17	(38.6)	4	(9.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(6.8)	3	(6.8)	4	(9.1)
Arkansas	24	11	(45.8)	9	(37.5)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(4.2)
California	574	90	(15.7)	276	(48.1)	70	(12.2)	26	(4.5)	33	(5.7)	29	(5.1)	50	(8.7)
Colorado	33	6	(18.2)	13	(39.4)	3	(9.1)	1	(3.0)	3	(9.1)	3	(9.1)	4	(12.1)
Connecticut	22	6	(27.3)	10	(45.5)	3	(13.6)	3	(13.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	9	1	(11.1)	4	(44.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	2	(22.2)
District of Columbia	9	2	(22.2)	5	(55.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	197	25	(12.7)	97	(49.2)	17	(8.6)	9	(4.6)	10	(5.1)	6	(3.0)	33	(16.8)
Georgia	103	30	(29.1)	33	(32.0)	10	(9.7)	3	(2.9)	9	(8.7)	6	(5.8)	12	(11.7)
Hawaii	13	6	(46.2)	3	(23.1)	1	(7.7)	1	(7.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(15.4)
Idaho	4	0	(0.0)	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	149	28	(18.8)	63	(42.3)	11	(7.4)	6	(4.0)	4	(2.7)	9	(6.0)	28	(18.8)
Indiana	24	7	(29.2)	8	(33.3)	3	(12.5)	2	(8.3)	2	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)
Iowa	14	1	(7.1)	4	(28.6)	3	(21.4)	1	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	4	(28.6)
Kansas	9	0	(0.0)	5	(55.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	3	(33.3)
Kentucky	16	4	(25.0)	5	(31.3)	1	(6.3)	2	(12.5)	1	(6.3)	0	(0.0)	3	(18.8)
Louisiana	36	10	(27.8)	12	(33.3)	6	(16.7)	1	(2.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(19.4)
Maine	7	0	(0.0)	2	(28.6)	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(42.9)
Maryland	76	23	(30.3)	35	(46.1)	8	(10.5)	2	(2.6)	2	(2.6)	5	(6.6)	1	(1.3)
Massachusetts	85	12	(14.1)	47	(55.3)	9	(10.6)	2	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	7	(8.2)	8	(9.4)
Michigan	74	12	(16.2)	33	(44.6)	7	(9.5)	5	(6.8)	5	(6.8)	3	(4.1)	9	(12.2)
Minnesota	85	12	(14.1)	43	(50.6)	4	(4.7)	1	(1.2)	3	(3.5)	8	(9.4)	14	(16.5)
Mississippi	18	5	(27.8)	4	(22.2)	1	(5.6)	1	(5.6)	3	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	4	(22.2)
Missouri	19	4	(21.1)	8	(42.1)	1	(5.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(10.5)	0	(0.0)	4	(21.1)
Montana	2	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	12	1	(8.3)	8	(66.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)	2	(16.7)
Nevada	18	4	(22.2)	5	(27.8)	2	(11.1)	2	(11.1)	0	(0.0)	2	(11.1)	3	(16.7)
New Hampshire	10	2	(20.0)	3	(30.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	1	(10.0)	2	(20.0)

Table 27. (Cont'd) Extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Site of Disease: Reporting Areas, 2004

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	102	24	(23.5)	46	(45.1)	10	(9.8)	2	(2.0)	4	(3.9)	10	(9.8)	6	(5.9)
New Mexico	8	2	(25.0)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	1	(12.5)
New York	308	49	(15.9)	133	(43.2)	42	(13.6)	10	(3.2)	21	(6.8)	18	(5.8)	35	(11.4)
North Carolina	78	16	(20.5)	30	(38.5)	12	(15.4)	2	(2.6)	7	(9.0)	10	(12.8)	1	(1.3)
North Dakota	2	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(100.0)
Ohio	64	9	(14.1)	23	(35.9)	17	(26.6)	2	(3.1)	1	(1.6)	5	(7.8)	7	(10.9)
Oklahoma	24	3	(12.5)	10	(41.7)	1	(4.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.3)	1	(4.2)	7	(29.2)
Oregon	27	7	(25.9)	11	(40.7)	3	(11.1)	1	(3.7)	0	(0.0)	2	(7.4)	3	(11.1)
Pennyslvania	92	12	(13.0)	47	(51.1)	7	(7.6)	4	(4.3)	8	(8.7)	1	(1.1)	13	(14.1)
Rhode Island	17	2	(11.8)	7	(41.2)	6	(35.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.9)	1	(5.9)
South Carolina	46	10	(21.7)	23	(50.0)	6	(13.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.3)	2	(4.3)	3	(6.5)
South Dakota	2	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(100.0)
Tennessee	43	15	(34.9)	18	(41.9)	3	(7.0)	1	(2.3)	1	(2.3)	2	(4.7)	3	(7.0)
Texas	274	64	(23.4)	100	(36.5)	39	(14.2)	14	(5.1)	25	(9.1)	17	(6.2)	15	(5.5)
Utah	12	1	(8.3)	5	(41.7)	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(16.7)	0	(0.0)	1	(8.3)
Vermont	4	1	(25.0)	2	(50.0)	1	(25.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	58	11	(19.0)	31	(53.4)	4	(6.9)	2	(3.4)	4	(6.9)	3	(5.2)	3	(5.2)
Washington	51	8	(15.7)	27	(52.9)	4	(7.8)	2	(3.9)	4	(7.8)	3	(5.9)	3	(5.9)
West Virginia	3	1	(33.3)	1	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(33.3)
Wisconsin	21	4	(19.0)	9	(42.9)	2	(9.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(9.5)	4	(19.0)
Wyoming	2	1	(50.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(50.0)
American Samoa[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[1]	10	4	(40.0)	3	(30.0)	2	(20.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[1]	5	3	(60.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[1]	14	6	(42.9)	4	(28.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)	2	(14.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(7.1)
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, 2003 and 2004

State	2004		2003		2003–2004 % Change		Overall Rank by 2004 Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
>400 cases in 2004							
California	2,989	8.3	3220	9.1	-7.2	-8.3	3
Texas	1,683	7.5	1589	7.2	5.9	4.1	4
New York[1]	1,363	7.1	1471	7.7	-7.3	-7.4	5
Florida	1,076	6.2	1041	6.1	3.4	1.0	7
Illinois	569	4.5	634	5.0	-10.3	-10.7	19
Georgia	536	6.1	532	6.1	0.8	-1.0	8
New Jersey	482	5.5	495	5.7	-2.6	-3.3	11
100-399 cases in 2004							
North Carolina	382	4.5	374	4.4	2.1	0.7	19
Virginia	329	4.4	332	4.5	-0.9	-2.2	21
Pennsylvania	327	2.6	336	2.7	-2.7	-3.0	33
Maryland	314	5.6	268	4.9	17.2	16.2	9
Massachusetts	283	4.4	261	4.1	8.4	8.5	21
Tennessee	279	4.7	286	4.9	-2.4	-3.4	15
Michigan	273	2.7	243	2.4	12.3	12.0	32
Arizona	272	4.7	295	5.3	-7.8	-10.4	15
Louisiana	249	5.5	259	5.8	-3.9	-0.3	11
Washington	244	3.9	250	4.1	-2.4	-3.5	25
South Carolina	234	5.6	254	6.1	-7.9	-9.0	9
Ohio	219	1.9	229	2.0	-4.4	-4.5	39
Alabama	211	4.7	258	5.7	-18.2	-18.7	15
Minnesota	199	3.9	214	4.2	-7.0	-7.7	25
Oklahoma	178	5.1	163	4.6	9.2	8.7	13
Arkansas	132	4.8	128	4.7	3.1	2.2	14
Indiana	128	2.1	143	2.3	-10.5	-11.0	38
Kentucky	127	3.1	138	3.4	-8.0	-8.6	28
Colorado	127	2.8	111	2.4	14.4	13.1	31
Missouri	127	2.2	131	2.3	-3.1	-3.7	35
Mississippi	119	4.1	128	4.4	-7.0	-7.7	23
Hawaii	116	9.2	116	9.3	0.0	-1.1	2
Oregon	106	2.9	106	3.0	0.0	-0.8	29
Connecticut	101	2.9	111	3.2	-9.0	-9.4	29
<100 cases in 2004							
Nevada	95	4.1	106	4.7	-10.4	-13.9	23
Wisconsin	95	1.7	66	1.2	43.9	43.0	41
District of Columbia	81	14.6	79	14.2	2.5	3.3	1
Kansas	62	2.3	75	2.8	-17.3	-17.7	34
Rhode Island	51	4.7	46	4.3	10.9	10.4	15
Iowa	47	1.6	40	1.4	17.5	17.0	42
Alaska	43	6.6	57	8.8	-24.6	-25.4	6
New Mexico	42	2.2	49	2.6	-14.3	-15.4	35
Nebraska	39	2.2	28	1.6	39.3	38.5	35
Utah	36	1.5	39	1.7	-7.7	-9.1	44
Delaware	32	3.9	32	3.9	0.0	-1.5	25
New Hampshire	24	1.8	15	1.2	60.0	58.7	40
West Virginia	24	1.3	21	1.2	14.3	14.0	47
Maine	20	1.5	24	1.8	-16.7	-17.2	44
Montana	15	1.6	7	0.8	114.3	112.3	42
South Dakota	11	1.4	20	2.6	-45.0	-45.4	46
Idaho	11	0.8	13	1.0	-15.4	-17.0	50
Vermont	6	1.0	9	1.5	-33.3	-33.6	48
Wyoming	5	1.0	4	0.8	25.0	23.9	48
North Dakota	4	0.6	6	0.9	-33.3	-33.4	51
Total	**14,517**	**4.9**	**14,852**	**5.1**	**-2.3**	**-3.2**	

[1]Includes New York City.

Note: Denominators for computing 2003 and 2004 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, 2004 (NST-EST2004-01) (http://www.census.gov/popest/states/tables/NST-EST2004-01.pdf).

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

Morbidity Tables
Reporting Areas, 2004 and 2002

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Table 29. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Residence in Correctional Facilities: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Residence in Correctional Facilities		Cases Reported As Residents of Correctional Facilities[1]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,517**	**14,504**	**(99.9)**	**492**	**(3.4)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	5	(2.4)
Alaska	43	43	(100.0)	2	(4.7)
Arizona	272	272	(100.0)	36	(13.2)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	2	(1.5)
California	2,989	2,984	(99.8)	99	(3.3)
Colorado	127	127	(100.0)	4	(3.1)
Connecticut	101	101	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,076	1,076	(100.0)	43	(4.0)
Georgia	536	531	(99.1)	22	(4.1)
Hawaii	116	116	(100.0)	1	(0.9)
Idaho	11	10	(90.9)	1	(10.0)
Illinois	569	569	(100.0)	10	(1.8)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	3	(2.3)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	1	(2.1)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	2	(3.2)
Kentucky	127	127	(100.0)	3	(2.4)
Louisiana	249	249	(100.0)	8	(3.2)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	314	313	(99.7)	6	(1.9)
Massachusetts	283	283	(100.0)	4	(1.4)
Michigan	273	273	(100.0)	3	(1.1)
Minnesota	199	199	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Mississippi	119	119	(100.0)	6	(5.0)
Missouri	127	127	(100.0)	9	(7.1)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	95	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	4	(0.8)
New Mexico	42	42	(100.0)	2	(4.8)
New York State[2]	324	324	(100.0)	12	(3.7)
New York City	1,039	1,039	(100.0)	19	(1.8)
North Carolina	382	382	(100.0)	9	(2.4)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	1	(0.5)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	11	(6.2)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	327	327	(100.0)	7	(2.1)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	234	(100.0)	5	(2.1)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	2	(18.2)
Tennessee	279	279	(100.0)	11	(3.9)
Texas	1,683	1,683	(100.0)	122	(7.2)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	3	(8.3)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	329	(100.0)	3	(0.9)
Washington	244	244	(100.0)	9	(3.7)
West Virginia	24	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	95	(100.0)	2	(2.1)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	51	51	(100.0)	3	(5.9)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	41	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	123	(100.0)	5	(4.1)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(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]: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Homeless Status		Cases Reported As Being Homeless	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,517**	**14,394**	**(99.2)**	**832**	**(5.8)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	6	(2.8)
Alaska	43	43	(100.0)	4	(9.3)
Arizona	272	252	(92.6)	20	(7.9)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	2	(1.5)
California	2,989	2,952	(98.8)	188	(6.4)
Colorado	127	127	(100.0)	5	(3.9)
Connecticut	101	98	(97.0)	4	(4.1)
Delaware	32	32	(100.0)	1	(3.1)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	7	(8.6)
Florida	1,076	1,072	(99.6)	93	(8.7)
Georgia	536	529	(98.7)	35	(6.6)
Hawaii	116	116	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Idaho	11	11	(100.0)	2	(18.2)
Illinois	569	556	(97.7)	22	(4.0)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	5	(3.9)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	2	(4.3)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	7	(11.3)
Kentucky	127	127	(100.0)	5	(3.9)
Louisiana	249	248	(99.6)	16	(6.5)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	1	(5.0)
Maryland	314	313	(99.7)	15	(4.8)
Massachusetts	283	283	(100.0)	18	(6.4)
Michigan	273	272	(99.6)	7	(2.6)
Minnesota	199	198	(99.5)	4	(2.0)
Mississippi	119	118	(99.2)	6	(5.1)
Missouri	127	127	(100.0)	8	(6.3)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	1	(6.7)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	2	(5.1)
Nevada	95	94	(98.9)	9	(9.6)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	11	(2.3)
New Mexico	42	42	(100.0)	3	(7.1)
New York State[2]	324	322	(99.4)	10	(3.1)
New York City	1,039	1,015	(97.7)	58	(5.7)
North Carolina	382	381	(99.7)	21	(5.5)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	1	(25.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	23	(10.6)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	9	(5.1)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	10	(9.4)
Pennsylvania	327	325	(99.4)	8	(2.5)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	232	(99.1)	26	(11.2)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	279	(100.0)	27	(9.7)
Texas	1,683	1,683	(100.0)	81	(4.8)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	5	(13.9)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	329	(100.0)	2	(0.6)
Washington	244	244	(100.0)	33	(13.5)
West Virginia	24	24	(100.0)	1	(4.2)
Wisconsin	95	94	(98.9)	8	(8.5)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	39	(95.1)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	123	(100.0)	8	(6.5)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(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]: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

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	**14,517**	**14,504**	**(99.9)**	**345**	**(2.4)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	4	(1.9)
Alaska	43	43	(100.0)	1	(2.3)
Arizona	272	272	(100.0)	10	(3.7)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	7	(5.3)
California	2,989	2,985	(99.9)	60	(2.0)
Colorado	127	127	(100.0)	3	(2.4)
Connecticut	101	101	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Delaware	32	32	(100.0)	3	(9.4)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	2	(2.5)
Florida	1,076	1,076	(100.0)	30	(2.8)
Georgia	536	528	(98.5)	15	(2.8)
Hawaii	116	116	(100.0)	1	(0.9)
Idaho	11	11	(100.0)	1	(9.1)
Illinois	569	569	(100.0)	13	(2.3)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	3	(2.3)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kentucky	127	127	(100.0)	6	(4.7)
Louisiana	249	249	(100.0)	6	(2.4)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	1	(5.0)
Maryland	314	314	(100.0)	14	(4.5)
Massachusetts	283	283	(100.0)	8	(2.8)
Michigan	273	273	(100.0)	7	(2.6)
Minnesota	199	199	(100.0)	2	(1.0)
Mississippi	119	119	(100.0)	5	(4.2)
Missouri	127	127	(100.0)	10	(7.9)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	95	(100.0)	3	(3.2)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	4	(0.8)
New Mexico	42	42	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New York State[2]	324	324	(100.0)	5	(1.5)
New York City	1,039	1,039	(100.0)	11	(1.1)
North Carolina	382	382	(100.0)	10	(2.6)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	12	(5.5)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	5	(2.8)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	4	(3.8)
Pennsylvania	327	327	(100.0)	7	(2.1)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	4	(7.8)
South Carolina	234	234	(100.0)	4	(1.7)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	1	(9.1)
Tennessee	279	279	(100.0)	13	(4.7)
Texas	1,683	1,683	(100.0)	35	(2.1)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	329	(100.0)	3	(0.9)
Washington	244	244	(100.0)	7	(2.9)
West Virginia	24	24	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	95	(100.0)	4	(4.2)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	1	(20.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	41	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	123	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(100.0)	4	(80.0)
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]: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Injecting Drug Use		Cases Reporting Injecting Drug Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,517**	**14,135**	**(97.4)**	**256**	**(1.8)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	1	(0.5)
Alaska	43	39	(90.7)	2	(5.1)
Arizona	272	255	(93.8)	7	(2.7)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	1	(0.8)
California	2,989	2,912	(97.4)	70	(2.4)
Colorado	127	126	(99.2)	1	(0.8)
Connecticut	101	94	(93.1)	3	(3.2)
Delaware	32	31	(96.9)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	1	(1.2)
Florida	1,076	1,061	(98.6)	21	(2.0)
Georgia	536	504	(94.0)	10	(2.0)
Hawaii	116	80	(69.0)	—	—
Idaho	11	9	(81.8)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	569	506	(88.9)	6	(1.2)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	5	(3.9)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	2	(3.2)
Kentucky	127	126	(99.2)	3	(2.4)
Louisiana	249	236	(94.8)	11	(4.7)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	314	310	(98.7)	7	(2.3)
Massachusetts	283	278	(98.2)	5	(1.8)
Michigan	273	264	(96.7)	5	(1.9)
Minnesota	199	198	(99.5)	1	(0.5)
Mississippi	119	119	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	127	122	(96.1)	2	(1.6)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	93	(97.9)	1	(1.1)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	1	(4.2)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	10	(2.1)
New Mexico	42	28	(66.7)	—	—
New York State[2]	324	320	(98.8)	0	(0.0)
New York City	1,039	1,015	(97.7)	18	(1.8)
North Carolina	382	379	(99.2)	2	(0.5)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	2	(0.9)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	7	(3.9)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	1	(0.9)
Pennsylvania	327	325	(99.4)	4	(1.2)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	228	(97.4)	2	(0.9)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	275	(98.6)	7	(2.5)
Texas	1,683	1,663	(98.8)	26	(1.6)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	329	(100.0)	2	(0.6)
Washington	244	239	(98.0)	9	(3.8)
West Virginia	24	23	(95.8)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	92	(96.8)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[3]	51	50	(98.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	39	(95.1)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	121	(98.4)	25	(20.7)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(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]: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Noninjecting Drug Use		Cases Reporting Noninjecting Drug Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,517**	**14,114**	**(97.2)**	**1,038**	**(7.4)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	12	(5.7)
Alaska	43	39	(90.7)	4	(10.3)
Arizona	272	258	(94.9)	31	(12.0)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	1	(0.8)
California	2,989	2,901	(97.1)	169	(5.8)
Colorado	127	126	(99.2)	6	(4.8)
Connecticut	101	93	(92.1)	5	(5.4)
Delaware	32	32	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	4	(4.9)
Florida	1,076	1,060	(98.5)	163	(15.4)
Georgia	536	510	(95.1)	52	(10.2)
Hawaii	116	79	(68.1)	—	—
Idaho	11	8	(72.7)	—	—
Illinois	569	501	(88.0)	40	(8.0)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	14	(10.9)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	2	(4.3)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	9	(14.5)
Kentucky	127	126	(99.2)	9	(7.1)
Louisiana	249	230	(92.4)	31	(13.5)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	314	310	(98.7)	14	(4.5)
Massachusetts	283	277	(97.9)	15	(5.4)
Michigan	273	265	(97.1)	14	(5.3)
Minnesota	199	198	(99.5)	4	(2.0)
Mississippi	119	119	(100.0)	10	(8.4)
Missouri	127	122	(96.1)	12	(9.8)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	95	91	(95.8)	5	(5.5)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	2	(8.3)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	23	(4.8)
New Mexico	42	30	(71.4)	—	—
New York State[2]	324	319	(98.5)	9	(2.8)
New York City	1,039	1,015	(97.7)	76	(7.5)
North Carolina	382	378	(99.0)	52	(13.8)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	1	(25.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	25	(11.5)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	12	(6.7)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	4	(3.8)
Pennsylvania	327	325	(99.4)	10	(3.1)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	1	(2.0)
South Carolina	234	228	(97.4)	38	(16.7)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	275	(98.6)	29	(10.5)
Texas	1,683	1,663	(98.8)	88	(5.3)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	2	(5.6)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	329	326	(99.1)	4	(1.2)
Washington	244	239	(98.0)	25	(10.5)
West Virginia	24	23	(95.8)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	92	(96.8)	9	(9.8)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	8	(100.0)	1	(12.5)
Guam[3]	51	50	(98.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	39	(95.1)	0	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	53	(96.4)	1	(1.9)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	121	(98.4)	33	(27.3)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(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]: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on Excess Alcohol Use		Cases Reporting Excess Alcohol Use	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**14,517**	**14,133**	**(97.4)**	**2,007**	**(14.2)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	32	(15.2)
Alaska	43	40	(93.0)	11	(27.5)
Arizona	272	252	(92.6)	48	(19.0)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	13	(9.8)
California	2,989	2,917	(97.6)	304	(10.4)
Colorado	127	127	(100.0)	13	(10.2)
Connecticut	101	94	(93.1)	10	(10.6)
Delaware	32	32	(100.0)	5	(15.6)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	13	(16.0)
Florida	1,076	1,056	(98.1)	248	(23.5)
Georgia	536	507	(94.6)	75	(14.8)
Hawaii	116	77	(66.4)	—	—
Idaho	11	8	(72.7)	—	—
Illinois	569	506	(88.9)	59	(11.7)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	35	(27.3)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	7	(14.9)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	9	(14.5)
Kentucky	127	127	(100.0)	21	(16.5)
Louisiana	249	235	(94.4)	42	(17.9)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	1	(5.0)
Maryland	314	310	(98.7)	21	(6.8)
Massachusetts	283	275	(97.2)	32	(11.6)
Michigan	273	262	(96.0)	18	(6.9)
Minnesota	199	198	(99.5)	8	(4.0)
Mississippi	119	119	(100.0)	23	(19.3)
Missouri	127	120	(94.5)	12	(10.0)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	6	(40.0)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	2	(5.1)
Nevada	95	92	(96.8)	9	(9.8)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	2	(8.3)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	27	(5.6)
New Mexico	42	27	(64.3)	—	—
New York State[2]	324	318	(98.1)	24	(7.5)
New York City	1,039	1,016	(97.8)	167	(16.4)
North Carolina	382	379	(99.2)	68	(17.9)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	1	(25.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	40	(18.3)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	21	(11.8)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	20	(18.9)
Pennsylvania	327	325	(99.4)	17	(5.2)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	3	(5.9)
South Carolina	234	231	(98.7)	69	(29.9)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	3	(27.3)
Tennessee	279	277	(99.3)	61	(22.0)
Texas	1,683	1,668	(99.1)	314	(18.8)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	7	(19.4)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	1	(16.7)
Virginia	329	327	(99.4)	2	(0.6)
Washington	244	239	(98.0)	29	(12.1)
West Virginia	24	23	(95.8)	7	(30.4)
Wisconsin	95	93	(97.9)	14	(15.1)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	7	(87.5)	2	(28.6)
Guam[3]	51	50	(98.0)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	38	(92.7)	1	(2.6)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	5	(9.1)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	121	(98.4)	35	(28.9)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(100.0)	1	(20.0)
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: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

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	**14,517**	**14,226**	**14,211**	**(99.9)**	**(1.5)**	**(6.4)**	**(82.1)**	**(82.0)**
Alabama	211	198	198	(100.0)	(0.5)	(15.2)	(81.8)	(80.8)
Alaska	43	42	42	(100.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(76.2)	(76.2)
Arizona	272	267	267	(100.0)	(1.1)	(3.7)	(85.8)	(85.8)
Arkansas	132	125	125	(100.0)	(13.6)	(32.0)	(32.0)	(32.0)
California	2,989	2,945	2,945	(100.0)	(1.1)	(3.1)	(87.5)	(87.4)
Colorado	127	125	125	(100.0)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(84.0)	(83.2)
Connecticut	101	97	96	(99.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(87.5)	(87.5)
Delaware	32	31	31	(100.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(90.3)	(90.3)
District of Columbia	81	80	80	(100.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(83.8)	(83.8)
Florida	1,076	1,045	1,045	(100.0)	(0.8)	(8.9)	(81.1)	(81.1)
Georgia	536	526	526	(100.0)	(0.4)	(5.5)	(82.5)	(82.5)
Hawaii	116	113	113	(100.0)	(8.0)	(4.4)	(74.3)	(74.3)
Idaho	11	11	9	(81.8)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(55.6)	(55.6)
Illinois	569	556	556	(100.0)	(1.3)	(7.4)	(80.6)	(80.6)
Indiana	128	127	127	(100.0)	(1.6)	(5.5)	(82.7)	(82.7)
Iowa	47	47	47	(100.0)	(0.0)	(19.1)	(80.9)	(80.9)
Kansas	62	61	61	(100.0)	(1.6)	(14.8)	(70.5)	(70.5)
Kentucky	127	124	124	(100.0)	(2.4)	(8.9)	(83.1)	(82.3)
Louisiana	249	240	239	(99.6)	(1.7)	(7.1)	(85.8)	(85.4)
Maine	20	20	20	(100.0)	(20.0)	(5.0)	(65.0)	(65.0)
Maryland	314	305	305	(100.0)	(0.3)	(4.3)	(88.2)	(88.2)
Massachusetts	283	279	279	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(86.0)	(86.0)
Michigan	273	266	266	(100.0)	(5.3)	(23.7)	(65.4)	(65.0)
Minnesota	199	197	197	(100.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(84.8)	(84.8)
Mississippi	119	115	115	(100.0)	(2.6)	(9.6)	(72.2)	(71.3)
Missouri	127	122	122	(100.0)	(0.0)	(7.4)	(83.6)	(82.8)
Montana	15	15	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(73.3)	(73.3)
Nebraska	39	38	38	(100.0)	(2.6)	(28.9)	(68.4)	(68.4)
Nevada	95	93	92	(98.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(93.5)	(93.5)
New Hampshire	24	24	24	(100.0)	(0.0)	(20.8)	(75.0)	(75.0)
New Jersey	482	474	474	(100.0)	(1.7)	(7.2)	(80.2)	(79.7)
New Mexico	42	39	39	(100.0)	(0.0)	(10.3)	(76.9)	(76.9)
New York State[4]	324	320	320	(100.0)	(0.3)	(5.9)	(88.1)	(88.1)
New York City	1,039	1,024	1,024	(100.0)	(0.9)	(3.7)	(84.2)	(84.2)
North Carolina	382	373	373	(100.0)	(0.3)	(2.4)	(87.4)	(87.4)
North Dakota	4	4	4	(100.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)	(25.0)
Ohio	219	212	212	(100.0)	(0.9)	(11.3)	(82.5)	(82.5)
Oklahoma	178	176	176	(100.0)	(8.0)	(12.5)	(68.8)	(68.8)
Oregon	106	104	103	(99.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(88.3)	(87.4)
Pennsylvania	327	320	319	(99.7)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(56.1)	(56.1)
Rhode Island	51	50	50	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(80.0)	(80.0)
South Carolina	234	230	230	(100.0)	(0.9)	(7.8)	(80.9)	(80.9)
South Dakota	11	10	10	(100.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(60.0)	(60.0)
Tennessee	279	272	272	(100.0)	(0.7)	(9.9)	(79.4)	(79.4)
Texas	1,683	1,649	1,649	(100.0)	(3.0)	(5.7)	(81.4)	(81.4)
Utah	36	35	35	(100.0)	(2.9)	(8.6)	(85.7)	(85.7)
Vermont	6	6	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(66.7)	(66.7)
Virginia	329	329	322	(97.9)	(0.3)	(8.4)	(84.2)	(84.2)
Washington	244	242	241	(99.6)	(2.1)	(4.1)	(86.7)	(86.7)
West Virginia	24	24	24	(100.0)	(4.2)	(16.7)	(50.0)	(45.8)
Wisconsin	95	94	94	(100.0)	(7.4)	(9.6)	(74.5)	(74.5)
Wyoming	5	5	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
American Samoa[5]	3	3	3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	8	8	8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(87.5)	(87.5)
Guam[5]	51	49	49	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(93.9)	(93.9)
Marshall Islands[5]	41	40	39	(97.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(97.4)	(97.4)
N. Mariana Islands[5]	55	55	55	(100.0)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(94.5)	(92.7)
Puerto Rico[5]	123	108	108	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(97.2)	(97.2)
Republic of Palau[5]	5	5	5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[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, 187 (1.3%) persons were not started on any drugs, 11 (0.1%) were started on one drug, and 1,222 (8.6%) 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: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Culture Positive Cases	Cases with Initial Drug-Susceptibility Testing Performed		Resistance[1]			
				Isoniazid		Isoniazid and Rifampin	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**11,315**	**10,621**	**(93.9)**	**846**	**(8.0)**	**125**	**(1.2)**
Alabama	173	169	(97.7)	7	(4.1)	0	(0.0)
Alaska	36	36	(100.0)	2	(5.6)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	206	204	(99.0)	20	(9.8)	2	(1.0)
Arkansas	91	91	(100.0)	2	(2.2)	0	(0.0)
California	2,311	2,220	(96.1)	250	(11.3)	37	(1.7)
Colorado	75	74	(98.7)	4	(5.4)	1	(1.4)
Connecticut	92	88	(95.7)	12	(13.6)	1	(1.1)
Delaware	28	27	(96.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	66	62	(93.9)	2	(3.2)	1	(1.6)
Florida	862	815	(94.5)	57	(7.0)	8	(1.0)
Georgia	435	425	(97.7)	35	(8.2)	2	(0.5)
Hawaii	77	74	(96.1)	9	(12.2)	1	(1.4)
Idaho	9	9	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Illinois	430	398	(92.6)	21	(5.3)	5	(1.3)
Indiana	109	109	(100.0)	1	(0.9)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	35	34	(97.1)	1	(2.9)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	42	41	(97.6)	4	(9.8)	1	(2.5)
Kentucky	104	101	(97.1)	3	(3.0)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	181	167	(92.3)	4	(2.4)	1	(0.6)
Maine	13	12	(92.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	225	224	(99.6)	16	(7.1)	3	(1.3)
Massachusetts	216	210	(97.2)	24	(11.4)	4	(1.9)
Michigan	217	214	(98.6)	14	(6.5)	3	(1.4)
Minnesota	139	139	(100.0)	18	(12.9)	5	(3.6)
Mississippi	98	91	(92.9)	8	(8.8)	0	(0.0)
Missouri	103	100	(97.1)	9	(9.0)	0	(0.0)
Montana	12	12	(100.0)	2	(16.7)	0	(0.0)
Nebraska	30	30	(100.0)	2	(6.7)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	76	65	(85.5)	10	(15.4)	1	(1.5)
New Hampshire	18	18	(100.0)	2	(11.1)	1	(5.6)
New Jersey	386	382	(99.0)	42	(11.0)	3	(0.8)
New Mexico	38	34	(89.5)	2	(5.9)	2	(5.9)
New York State[2]	247	243	(98.4)	26	(10.7)	6	(2.5)
New York City	800	779	(97.4)	81	(10.4)	17	(2.2)
North Carolina	289	287	(99.3)	20	(7.0)	1	(0.3)
North Dakota	3	2	(66.7)	—	—	—	—
Ohio	181	179	(98.9)	12	(6.7)	1	(0.6)
Oklahoma	111	98	(88.3)	2	(2.0)	0	(0.0)
Oregon	93	93	(100.0)	8	(8.6)	0	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	272	250	(91.9)	18	(7.2)	1	(0.4)
Rhode Island	32	32	(100.0)	2	(6.3)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	182	171	(94.0)	5	(2.9)	0	(0.0)
South Dakota	9	8	(88.9)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	216	208	(96.3)	5	(2.4)	0	(0.0)
Texas	1,342	1,024	(76.3)	46	(4.5)	14	(1.4)
Utah	31	31	(100.0)	4	(12.9)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	4	4	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	266	235	(88.3)	9	(3.8)	1	(0.4)
Washington	203	202	(99.5)	18	(8.9)	2	(1.0)
West Virginia	22	22	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Wisconsin	76	75	(98.7)	6	(8.0)	0	(0.0)
Wyoming	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	7	7	(100.0)	3	(42.9)	2	(28.6)
Guam[3]	28	23	(82.1)	2	(8.7)	0	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	32	31	(96.9)	2	(6.5)	2	(6.5)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	27	26	(96.3)	5	(19.2)	1	(3.8)
Puerto Rico[3]	114	99	(86.8)	4	(4.0)	0	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	1	0	(0.0)	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]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.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]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: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Information on HIV Status[1]		Cases Reported as HIV-Positive[2]	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)
United States	**4,939**	**3,170**	**(64.2)**	**—**	**—**
Alabama	76	71	(93.4)	10	(14.1)
Alaska	15	13	(86.7)	1	(7.7)
Arizona	104	91	(87.5)	19	(20.9)
Arkansas	29	25	(86.2)	2	(8.0)
California	923	0	(0.0)	—	—
Colorado	41	38	(92.7)	4	(10.5)
Connecticut	32	17	(53.1)	—	—
Delaware	8	8	(100.0)	2	(25.0)
District of Columbia	33	31	(93.9)	13	(41.9)
Florida	360	337	(93.6)	101	(30.0)
Georgia	192	177	(92.2)	42	(23.7)
Hawaii	32	0	(0.0)	—	—
Idaho	2	1	(50.0)	—	—
Illinois	206	162	(78.6)	22	(13.6)
Indiana	45	32	(71.1)	—	—
Iowa	23	20	(87.0)	1	(5.0)
Kansas	28	25	(89.3)	2	(8.0)
Kentucky	41	39	(95.1)	5	(12.8)
Louisiana	75	71	(94.7)	15	(21.1)
Maine	7	6	(85.7)	1	(16.7)
Maryland	120	111	(92.5)	22	(19.8)
Massachusetts	105	71	(67.6)	—	—
Michigan	92	77	(83.7)	11	(14.3)
Minnesota	70	58	(82.9)	9	(15.5)
Mississippi	33	32	(97.0)	4	(12.5)
Missouri	33	29	(87.9)	5	(17.2)
Montana	3	2	(66.7)	—	—
Nebraska	10	6	(60.0)	—	—
Nevada	27	27	(100.0)	1	(3.7)
New Hampshire	8	8	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	203	133	(65.5)	—	—
New Mexico	10	7	(70.0)	—	—
New York State[3]	117	88	(75.2)	11	(12.5)
New York City	431	334	(77.5)	88	(26.3)
North Carolina	125	116	(92.8)	21	(18.1)
North Dakota	1	1	(100.0)	—	—
Ohio	77	61	(79.2)	7	(11.5)
Oklahoma	50	48	(96.0)	3	(6.3)
Oregon	29	25	(86.2)	4	(16.0)
Pennsylvania	117	82	(70.1)	—	—
Rhode Island	20	17	(85.0)	4	(23.5)
South Carolina	68	65	(95.6)	8	(12.3)
South Dakota	4	3	(75.0)	2	(66.7)
Tennessee	58	50	(86.2)	9	(18.0)
Texas	602	356	(59.1)	—	—
Utah	14	13	(92.9)	2	(15.4)
Vermont	0	0	(0.0)	—	—
Virginia	132	96	(72.7)	—	—
Washington	80	68	(85.0)	5	(7.4)
West Virginia	0	0	(0.0)	—	—
Wisconsin	26	20	(76.9)	6	(30.0)
Wyoming	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	2	2	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Guam[4]	10	0	(0.0)	—	—
Marshall Islands[4]	14	5	(35.7)	—	—
N. Mariana Islands[4]	23	23	(100.0)	0	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[4]	38	29	(76.3)	19	(65.5)
Republic of Palau[4]	1	1	(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 2003 California cases had an unknown HIV status because CA HIV data for 2003 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: 60 Reporting Areas, 2004

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	**14,517**	**13,635**	**(93.9)**	**(57.3)**	**(3.1)**	**(0.2)**	**(1.2)**	**(38.2)**	**(0.1)**
Alabama	211	211	(100.0)	(71.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(27.5)	(0.0)
Alaska	43	38	(88.4)	(73.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(26.3)	(0.0)
Arizona	272	240	(88.2)	(76.3)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(17.1)	(0.0)
Arkansas	132	132	(100.0)	(68.9)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(29.5)	(0.0)
California	2,989	2,889	(96.7)	(62.5)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(33.5)	(0.1)
Colorado	127	124	(97.6)	(59.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.1)	(0.0)
Connecticut	101	93	(92.1)	(57.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.7)	(0.0)
Delaware	32	32	(100.0)	(53.1)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.5)	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	81	(100.0)	(88.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(1.2)
Florida	1,076	1,072	(99.6)	(50.1)	(2.1)	(0.4)	(3.6)	(43.6)	(0.2)
Georgia	536	288	(53.7)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	116	105	(90.5)	(68.6)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)
Idaho	11	11	(100.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)
Illinois	569	468	(82.2)	(59.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(37.2)	(0.4)
Indiana	128	128	(100.0)	(63.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.4)	(0.0)
Iowa	47	47	(100.0)	(34.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.0)	(0.0)
Kansas	62	62	(100.0)	(22.6)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(72.6)	(0.0)
Kentucky	127	127	(100.0)	(59.8)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(37.8)	(0.0)
Louisiana	249	231	(92.8)	(51.5)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.7)	(0.0)
Maine	20	20	(100.0)	(50.0)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.0)	(0.0)
Maryland	314	304	(96.8)	(44.1)	(6.9)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(48.4)	(0.3)
Massachusetts	283	270	(95.4)	(56.3)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.5)	(0.0)
Michigan	273	269	(98.5)	(58.4)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(37.5)	(0.0)
Minnesota	199	198	(99.5)	(63.1)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.3)	(0.0)
Mississippi	119	57	(47.9)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	127	127	(100.0)	(59.1)	(3.9)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(36.2)	(0.0)
Montana	15	15	(100.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)
Nebraska	39	39	(100.0)	(53.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.2)	(0.0)
Nevada	95	90	(94.7)	(52.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(46.7)	(0.0)
New Hampshire	24	24	(100.0)	(45.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.8)	(0.0)
New Jersey	482	482	(100.0)	(55.2)	(4.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(39.4)	(0.4)
New Mexico	42	27	(64.3)	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York State[2]	324	323	(99.7)	(47.4)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(47.4)	(0.0)
New York City	1,039	984	(94.7)	(55.6)	(4.6)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(39.5)	(0.1)
North Carolina	382	382	(100.0)	(50.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(42.9)	(0.3)
North Dakota	4	4	(100.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(25.0)	(0.0)
Ohio	219	218	(99.5)	(60.6)	(4.1)	(0.5)	(1.4)	(33.5)	(0.0)
Oklahoma	178	178	(100.0)	(60.7)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(36.5)	(0.0)
Oregon	106	106	(100.0)	(56.6)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(35.8)	(0.0)
Pennsylvania	327	325	(99.4)	(42.8)	(4.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(52.3)	(0.0)
Rhode Island	51	51	(100.0)	(54.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.1)	(0.0)
South Carolina	234	228	(97.4)	(48.2)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(48.2)	(0.0)
South Dakota	11	11	(100.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(0.0)
Tennessee	279	276	(98.9)	(67.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.4)	(31.2)	(0.0)
Texas	1,683	1,536	(91.3)	(63.9)	(3.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(32.0)	(0.1)
Utah	36	36	(100.0)	(55.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(44.4)	(0.0)
Vermont	6	6	(100.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)
Virginia	329	321	(97.6)	(51.4)	(1.9)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(45.5)	(0.0)
Washington	244	226	(92.6)	(46.5)	(4.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(46.9)	(0.0)
West Virginia	24	24	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)
Wisconsin	95	94	(98.9)	(56.4)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(38.3)	(1.1)
Wyoming	5	5	(100.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(0.0)
American Samoa[3]	3	3	(100.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	(0.0)
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	8	8	(100.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)
Guam[3]	51	48	(94.1)	(56.3)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(41.7)	(0.0)
Marshall Islands[3]	41	35	(85.4)	(65.7)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)
N. Mariana Islands[3]	55	55	(100.0)	(21.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.2)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	123	123	(100.0)	(83.7)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.4)	(0.0)
Republic of Palau[3]	5	5	(100.0)	(20.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(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: 60 Reporting Areas, 2002

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[1]		
			No.	(%)	Health Department	Private/ Other	Both Health Department and Private/Other
United States	**15,057**	**14,721**	**14,406**	**(97.9)**	**(55.9)**	**(22.2)**	**(21.9)**
Alabama	233	224	221	(98.7)	(63.8)	(6.8)	(29.4)
Alaska	49	49	49	(100.0)	(26.5)	(6.1)	(67.3)
Arizona	263	253	249	(98.4)	(57.0)	(30.9)	(12.0)
Arkansas	136	129	127	(98.4)	(73.2)	(2.4)	(24.4)
California	3,173	3,113	3,070	(98.6)	(55.2)	(29.8)	(15.0)
Colorado	102	100	100	(100.0)	(66.0)	(12.0)	(22.0)
Connecticut	105	103	103	(100.0)	(55.3)	(23.3)	(21.4)
Delaware	25	25	25	(100.0)	(84.0)	(4.0)	(12.0)
District of Columbia	82	81	81	(100.0)	(56.8)	(23.5)	(19.8)
Florida	1,084	1,052	1,021	(97.1)	(75.3)	(11.1)	(13.6)
Georgia	535	523	493	(94.3)	(69.2)	(8.5)	(22.3)
Hawaii	148	148	145	(98.0)	(33.8)	(17.9)	(48.3)
Idaho	14	13	10	(76.9)	(40.0)	(20.0)	(40.0)
Illinois	680	670	668	(99.7)	(47.9)	(31.4)	(20.7)
Indiana	128	128	128	(100.0)	(0.8)	(18.0)	(81.3)
Iowa	34	34	34	(100.0)	(38.2)	(5.9)	(55.9)
Kansas	86	83	83	(100.0)	(51.8)	(12.0)	(36.1)
Kentucky	146	142	142	(100.0)	(64.1)	(12.0)	(23.9)
Louisiana	230	227	203	(89.4)	(45.8)	(8.4)	(45.8)
Maine	23	22	22	(100.0)	(50.0)	(4.5)	(45.5)
Maryland	305	290	290	(100.0)	(83.4)	(11.0)	(5.5)
Massachusetts	271	269	269	(100.0)	(45.7)	(7.8)	(46.5)
Michigan	315	301	297	(98.7)	(54.2)	(21.2)	(24.6)
Minnesota	237	234	231	(98.7)	(58.9)	(34.2)	(6.9)
Mississippi	134	129	128	(99.2)	(97.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)
Missouri	136	130	128	(98.5)	(27.3)	(25.0)	(47.7)
Montana	12	12	11	(91.7)	(54.5)	(0.0)	(45.5)
Nebraska	28	27	27	(100.0)	(0.0)	(55.6)	(44.4)
Nevada	85	80	79	(98.8)	(91.1)	(3.8)	(5.1)
New Hampshire	19	18	18	(100.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(88.9)
New Jersey	530	522	520	(99.6)	(46.2)	(44.8)	(9.0)
New Mexico	57	56	56	(100.0)	(50.0)	(44.6)	(5.4)
New York State[2]	347	342	335	(98.0)	(56.4)	(23.0)	(20.6)
New York City	1,071	1,056	1,056	(100.0)	(40.1)	(23.8)	(36.2)
North Carolina	434	419	415	(99.0)	(44.6)	(6.5)	(48.9)
North Dakota	6	6	6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Ohio	257	252	245	(97.2)	(55.1)	(26.5)	(18.4)
Oklahoma	190	187	187	(100.0)	(83.4)	(3.2)	(13.4)
Oregon	111	108	107	(99.1)	(43.0)	(9.3)	(47.7)
Pennsylvania	353	342	338	(98.8)	(72.8)	(19.5)	(7.7)
Rhode Island	49	48	48	(100.0)	(87.5)	(10.4)	(2.1)
South Carolina	256	250	247	(98.8)	(77.3)	(4.0)	(18.6)
South Dakota	13	12	12	(100.0)	(50.0)	(16.7)	(33.3)
Tennessee	308	296	296	(100.0)	(47.3)	(6.8)	(45.9)
Texas	1,540	1,509	1,392	(92.2)	(53.4)	(37.0)	(9.6)
Utah	31	31	31	(100.0)	(54.8)	(3.2)	(41.9)
Vermont	8	8	8	(100.0)	(50.0)	(12.5)	(37.5)
Virginia	315	310	303	(97.7)	(67.3)	(19.1)	(13.5)
Washington	252	251	247	(98.4)	(59.5)	(15.0)	(25.5)
West Virginia	30	29	29	(100.0)	(10.3)	(27.6)	(62.1)
Wisconsin	78	75	73	(97.3)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(98.6)
Wyoming	3	3	3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(33.3)
American Samoa[3]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[3]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
Guam[3]	65	63	56	(88.9)	(83.9)	(7.1)	(8.9)
Marshall Islands[3]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[3]	53	52	52	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[3]	129	117	117	(100.0)	(90.6)	(5.1)	(4.3)
Republic of Palau[3]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[3]	...	...	0	...	...	...	...

[1]Health Department: All outpatient care provided by the state or local health department; Private/Other: All care (except contact investigation and dispensing of medication) provided by non–health department providers; Both Health Department and Private/Other: Both sectors involved in the care of the patient. Percentage for U.S. based on 52 reporting areas (50 states, New York City, and the District of Columbia). Percentages shown only for reporting areas with information reported for ≥ 75% of cases.
[2]Excludes New York City.
[3]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Table 40. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Directly Observed Therapy (DOT): 60 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Cases with Initial Drug Regimen Prescribed[1]	Cases with Information on Directly Observed Therapy		Percentage of Cases by Directly Observed Therapy[2]	
			No.	(%)	DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered
United States	**15,057**	**14,555**	**14,216**	**(97.7)**	**(55.3)**	**(27.8)**
Alabama	233	224	221	(98.7)	(35.3)	(64.7)
Alaska	49	48	48	(100.0)	(83.3)	(12.5)
Arizona	263	251	248	(98.8)	(70.2)	(13.7)
Arkansas	136	128	128	(100.0)	(29.7)	(32.0)
California	3,173	3,079	3,016	(98.0)	(64.6)	(16.0)
Colorado	102	100	100	(100.0)	(80.0)	(10.0)
Connecticut	105	102	102	(100.0)	(42.2)	(49.0)
Delaware	25	25	25	(100.0)	(64.0)	(36.0)
District of Columbia	82	81	81	(100.0)	(39.5)	(13.6)
Florida	1,084	1,045	1,014	(97.0)	(56.1)	(36.5)
Georgia	535	519	487	(93.8)	(72.5)	(22.8)
Hawaii	148	144	142	(98.6)	(10.6)	(65.5)
Idaho	14	12	10	(83.3)	(70.0)	(30.0)
Illinois	680	657	649	(98.8)	(53.5)	(14.8)
Indiana	128	125	125	(100.0)	(80.0)	(12.8)
Iowa	34	34	34	(100.0)	(58.8)	(38.2)
Kansas	86	79	79	(100.0)	(70.9)	(20.3)
Kentucky	146	142	142	(100.0)	(63.4)	(26.1)
Louisiana	230	224	200	(89.3)	(78.0)	(9.0)
Maine	23	21	21	(100.0)	(95.2)	(0.0)
Maryland	305	290	289	(99.7)	(93.8)	(1.4)
Massachusetts	271	266	266	(100.0)	(26.3)	(33.8)
Michigan	315	299	298	(99.7)	(24.8)	(28.9)
Minnesota	237	234	231	(98.7)	(76.6)	(13.9)
Mississippi	134	128	127	(99.2)	(66.1)	(33.9)
Missouri	136	129	127	(98.4)	(63.0)	(28.3)
Montana	12	12	11	(91.7)	(54.5)	(0.0)
Nebraska	28	26	26	(100.0)	(42.3)	(11.5)
Nevada	85	80	79	(98.8)	(72.2)	(7.6)
New Hampshire	19	18	18	(100.0)	(77.8)	(22.2)
New Jersey	530	517	515	(99.6)	(8.9)	(50.1)
New Mexico	57	56	56	(100.0)	(62.5)	(21.4)
New York State[3]	347	342	341	(99.7)	(23.8)	(65.7)
New York City	1,071	1,034	1,034	(100.0)	(1.2)	(63.8)
North Carolina	434	418	414	(99.0)	(71.0)	(28.5)
North Dakota	6	6	6	(100.0)	(50.0)	(33.3)
Ohio	257	247	244	(98.8)	(58.2)	(18.4)
Oklahoma	190	186	186	(100.0)	(97.3)	(0.0)
Oregon	111	108	107	(99.1)	(58.9)	(35.5)
Pennsylvania	353	340	335	(98.5)	(58.5)	(24.2)
Rhode Island	49	47	47	(100.0)	(34.0)	(59.6)
South Carolina	256	250	247	(98.8)	(86.6)	(9.3)
South Dakota	13	12	12	(100.0)	(75.0)	(16.7)
Tennessee	308	296	296	(100.0)	(44.3)	(54.1)
Texas	1,540	1,472	1,346	(91.4)	(71.5)	(25.4)
Utah	31	31	31	(100.0)	(87.1)	(6.5)
Vermont	8	8	8	(100.0)	(75.0)	(12.5)
Virginia	315	307	298	(97.1)	(69.1)	(12.4)
Washington	252	250	245	(98.0)	(62.9)	(15.9)
West Virginia	30	29	28	(96.6)	(50.0)	(10.7)
Wisconsin	78	74	73	(98.6)	(56.2)	(19.2)
Wyoming	3	3	3	(100.0)	(33.3)	(33.3)
American Samoa[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[4]	65	62	57	(91.9)	(15.8)	(84.2)
Marshall Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[4]	53	52	52	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Puerto Rico[4]	129	117	116	(99.1)	(66.4)	(0.9)
Republic of Palau[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[4]	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

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

[3]Excludes New York City.

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

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.There was a reporting error in the DOT data for NYC in 2001 in the 2003 report: CDC. *Reported Tuberculosis In The United States, 2003*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, September 2004. The correct data is as follows: Both DOT and self-administered= 59%, DOT only =1.0.

Table 41. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Completion of Tuberculosis Therapy (COT): 60 Reporting Areas, 2002

Reporting Area	Total Cases	Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated[1]			Therapy >1 Year Indicated[2]		All Drug Therapy	
		No.[3]	COT ≤1 Year(%)	COT(%)	No.[3]	COT(%)	No.[3]	COT(%)
United States	**15,057**	**13,276**	**(80.9)**	**(91.6)**	**216**	**(77.8)**	**13,492**	**(91.4)**
Alabama	233	203	(88.7)	(97.0)	2	(100.0)	205	(97.1)
Alaska	49	45	(73.3)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	46	(100.0)
Arizona	263	225	(80.4)	(90.2)	2	(50.0)	227	(89.9)
Arkansas	136	114	(86.8)	(91.2)	2	(100.0)	116	(91.4)
California	3,173	2,822	(81.2)	(92.0)	52	(75.0)	2,874	(91.7)
Colorado	102	95	(85.3)	(90.5)	1	(100.0)	96	(90.6)
Connecticut	105	90	(70.0)	(88.9)	2	(100.0)	92	(89.1)
Delaware	25	23	(91.3)	(100.0)	0	...	23	(100.0)
District of Columbia	82	77	(97.4)	(100.0)	0	...	77	(100.0)
Florida	1,084	945	(81.5)	(92.7)	16	(93.8)	961	(92.7)
Georgia	535	464	(76.7)	(89.4)	3	(100.0)	467	(89.5)
Hawaii	148	137	(69.3)	(87.6)	2	(100.0)	139	(87.8)
Idaho	14	12	—	—	0	...	12	—
Illinois	680	583	(76.2)	(88.2)	7	(57.1)	590	(87.8)
Indiana	128	107	(96.3)	(97.2)	0	...	107	(97.2)
Iowa	34	33	(81.8)	(97.0)	0	...	33	(97.0)
Kansas	86	76	(80.3)	(86.8)	2	(0.0)	78	(84.6)
Kentucky	146	129	(85.3)	(93.8)	1	(100.0)	130	(93.8)
Louisiana	230	210	—	—	1	—	211	—
Maine	23	18	(77.8)	(83.3)	1	(100.0)	19	(84.2)
Maryland	305	265	(86.4)	(94.7)	5	(100.0)	270	(94.8)
Massachusetts	271	255	(76.9)	(90.6)	2	(100.0)	257	(90.7)
Michigan	315	263	(81.4)	(93.5)	2	(50.0)	265	(93.2)
Minnesota	237	220	(85.5)	(95.0)	8	(87.5)	228	(94.7)
Mississippi	134	113	(83.2)	(97.3)	1	(100.0)	114	(97.4)
Missouri	136	115	(85.2)	(93.9)	0	...	115	(93.9)
Montana	12	10	(90.0)	(90.0)	0	...	10	(90.0)
Nebraska	28	24	(66.7)	(87.5)	0	...	24	(87.5)
Nevada	85	71	(97.2)	(98.6)	2	(50.0)	73	(97.3)
New Hampshire	19	18	(88.9)	(94.4)	0	...	18	(94.4)
New Jersey	530	475	(77.9)	(88.2)	7	(85.7)	482	(88.2)
New Mexico	57	50	(78.0)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	51	(100.0)
New York State[4]	347	318	(76.4)	(88.7)	5	(80.0)	323	(88.5)
New York City	1,071	927	(85.5)	(94.9)	28	(78.6)	955	(94.5)
North Carolina	434	369	(90.5)	(96.5)	6	(83.3)	375	(96.3)
North Dakota	6	6	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	6	(100.0)
Ohio	257	219	(80.4)	(93.2)	7	(85.7)	226	(92.9)
Oklahoma	190	169	(84.6)	(91.1)	3	(66.7)	172	(90.7)
Oregon	111	104	(86.5)	(94.2)	2	(50.0)	106	(93.4)
Pennsylvania	353	306	(73.9)	(92.2)	3	(33.3)	309	(91.6)
Rhode Island	49	45	(68.9)	(95.6)	0	...	45	(95.6)
South Carolina	256	222	(80.2)	(91.0)	2	(50.0)	224	(90.6)
South Dakota	13	9	(88.9)	(100.0)	0	...	9	(100.0)
Tennessee	308	276	(83.3)	(96.4)	1	(100.0)	277	(96.4)
Texas	1,540	1,362	(75.7)	(86.4)	26	(76.9)	1,388	(86.2)
Utah	31	29	(96.6)	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	30	(100.0)
Vermont	8	8	(87.5)	(87.5)	0	...	8	(87.5)
Virginia	315	289	(86.5)	(92.7)	4	(50.0)	293	(92.2)
Washington	252	235	(83.4)	(94.5)	4	(75.0)	239	(94.1)
West Virginia	30	26	(65.4)	(88.5)	0	...	26	(88.5)
Wisconsin	78	67	(82.1)	(94.0)	1	(100.0)	68	(94.1)
Wyoming	3	3	(100.0)	(100.0)	0	...	3	(100.0)
American Samoa[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[5]	65	53	—	—	0	...	53	—
Marshall Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerto Rico[5]	129	93	(79.6)	(86.0)	3	(66.7)	96	(85.4)
Republic of Palau[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U.S. Virgin Islands[5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1]Initial isolate susceptible to rifampin (n=9,889) or susceptibility unknown (n=415); culture negative (n=2,180); culture status unknown (n=789); age unknown (n=4).
[2]Initial isolate rifampin resistant, or pediatric (aged <15) patients with meningeal, bone, joint, or miliary disease.
[3]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.
[4]Excludes New York City.
[5]Not included in U.S. totals.
Note: Ellipses indicate data not available. See Technical Notes for description of COT calculation (page 9).

Table 42. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages by Reason Therapy Stopped: 60 Reporting Areas, 2002[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	**14,555**	**12,333**	**(84.7)**	**343**	**(2.4)**	**357**	**(2.5)**	**85**	**(0.6)**	**1,063**	**(7.3)**	**374**	**(2.6)**
Alabama	224	199	(88.8)	1	(0.4)	2	(0.9)	0	(0.0)	19	(8.5)	3	(1.3)
Alaska	48	46	(95.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(4.2)	0	(0.0)
Arizona	251	204	(81.3)	0	(0.0)	18	(7.2)	0	(0.0)	24	(9.6)	5	(2.0)
Arkansas	128	106	(82.8)	5	(3.9)	2	(1.6)	3	(2.3)	12	(9.4)	0	(0.0)
California	3,079	2,635	(85.6)	115	(3.7)	58	(1.9)	11	(0.4)	205	(6.7)	55	(1.8)
Colorado	100	87	(87.0)	2	(2.0)	5	(5.0)	2	(2.0)	4	(4.0)	0	(0.0)
Connecticut	102	82	(80.4)	4	(3.9)	2	(2.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(9.8)	4	(3.9)
Delaware	25	23	(92.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(8.0)	0	(0.0)
District of Columbia	81	77	(95.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	4	(4.9)	0	(0.0)
Florida	1,045	891	(85.3)	19	(1.8)	17	(1.6)	1	(0.1)	84	(8.0)	33	(3.2)
Georgia	519	418	(80.5)	9	(1.7)	18	(3.5)	7	(1.3)	52	(10.0)	15	(2.9)
Hawaii	144	122	(84.7)	7	(4.9)	1	(0.7)	0	(0.0)	5	(3.5)	9	(6.3)
Idaho	12	7	(58.3)	1	(8.3)	1	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(25.0)
Illinois	657	518	(78.8)	17	(2.6)	25	(3.8)	4	(0.6)	67	(10.2)	26	(4.0)
Indiana	125	104	(83.2)	3	(2.4)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	18	(14.4)	0	(0.0)
Iowa	34	32	(94.1)	1	(2.9)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.9)	0	(0.0)
Kansas	79	66	(83.5)	6	(7.6)	2	(2.5)	1	(1.3)	1	(1.3)	3	(3.8)
Kentucky	142	122	(85.9)	2	(1.4)	5	(3.5)	1	(0.7)	12	(8.5)	0	(0.0)
Louisiana	224	169	(75.4)	2	(0.9)	3	(1.3)	4	(1.8)	13	(5.8)	33	(14.7)
Maine	21	16	(76.2)	0	(0.0)	2	(9.5)	1	(4.8)	2	(9.5)	0	(0.0)
Maryland	290	256	(88.3)	7	(2.4)	4	(1.4)	2	(0.7)	20	(6.9)	1	(0.3)
Massachusetts	266	233	(87.6)	17	(6.4)	3	(1.1)	4	(1.5)	9	(3.4)	0	(0.0)
Michigan	299	247	(82.6)	5	(1.7)	7	(2.3)	4	(1.3)	34	(11.4)	2	(0.7)
Minnesota	234	216	(92.3)	2	(0.9)	3	(1.3)	3	(1.3)	6	(2.6)	4	(1.7)
Mississippi	128	111	(86.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	14	(10.9)	3	(2.3)
Missouri	129	108	(83.7)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.6)	14	(10.9)	5	(3.9)
Montana	12	9	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(16.7)	1	(8.3)
Nebraska	26	21	(80.8)	3	(11.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2	(7.7)	0	(0.0)
Nevada	80	71	(88.8)	1	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(8.8)	1	(1.3)
New Hampshire	18	17	(94.4)	0	(0.0)	1	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
New Jersey	517	425	(82.2)	6	(1.2)	47	(9.1)	1	(0.2)	35	(6.8)	3	(0.6)
New Mexico	56	51	(91.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(8.9)	0	(0.0)
New York State[5]	342	286	(83.6)	17	(5.0)	11	(3.2)	0	(0.0)	19	(5.6)	9	(2.6)
New York City	1,034	902	(87.2)	14	(1.4)	22	(2.1)	8	(0.8)	79	(7.6)	9	(0.9)
North Carolina	418	361	(86.4)	4	(1.0)	4	(1.0)	2	(0.5)	43	(10.3)	4	(1.0)
North Dakota	6	6	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Ohio	247	210	(85.0)	4	(1.6)	3	(1.2)	1	(0.4)	21	(8.5)	8	(3.2)
Oklahoma	186	156	(83.9)	5	(2.7)	5	(2.7)	2	(1.1)	14	(7.5)	4	(2.2)
Oregon	108	99	(91.7)	0	(0.0)	6	(5.6)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.9)	1	(0.9)
Pennsylvania	340	283	(83.2)	6	(1.8)	12	(3.5)	2	(0.6)	31	(9.1)	6	(1.8)
Rhode Island	47	43	(91.5)	1	(2.1)	0	(0.0)	1	(2.1)	2	(4.3)	0	(0.0)
South Carolina	250	203	(81.2)	4	(1.6)	2	(0.8)	9	(3.6)	26	(10.4)	6	(2.4)
South Dakota	12	9	(75.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Tennessee	296	267	(90.2)	3	(1.0)	5	(1.7)	1	(0.3)	19	(6.4)	1	(0.3)
Texas	1,472	1,197	(81.3)	38	(2.6)	45	(3.1)	3	(0.2)	84	(5.7)	105	(7.1)
Utah	31	30	(96.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.2)	0	(0.0)
Vermont	8	7	(87.5)	1	(12.5)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Virginia	307	270	(87.9)	8	(2.6)	7	(2.3)	3	(1.0)	14	(4.6)	5	(1.6)
Washington	250	225	(90.0)	2	(0.8)	7	(2.8)	1	(0.4)	11	(4.4)	4	(1.6)
West Virginia	29	23	(79.3)	0	(0.0)	1	(3.4)	0	(0.0)	3	(10.3)	2	(6.9)
Wisconsin	74	64	(86.5)	1	(1.4)	1	(1.4)	1	(1.4)	6	(8.1)	1	(1.4)
Wyoming	3	3	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
American Samoa[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guam[6]	62	20	(32.3)	3	(4.8)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(14.5)	30	(48.4)
Marshall Islands[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
N. Mariana Islands[6]	52	37	(71.2)	12	(23.1)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	3	(5.8)
Puerto Rico[6]	117	82	(70.1)	1	(0.9)	9	(7.7)	3	(2.6)	21	(17.9)	1	(0.9)
Republic of Palau[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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: 60 Reporting Areas, 2002[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	**13,276**	**3,578**	**(79.5)**	**150**	**(74.7)**	**3,075**	**(81.2)**	**3,888**	**(80.8)**	**2,554**	**(83.1)**	**31**	**(67.7)**
Alabama	203	16	(81.3)	1	(100.0)	10	(90.0)	96	(90.6)	80	(87.5)	0	...
Alaska	45	2	(100.0)	19	(57.9)	16	(81.3)	1	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	2	(50.0)
Arizona	225	130	(80.0)	26	(73.1)	17	(70.6)	10	(90.0)	42	(81.0)	0	...
Arkansas	114	17	(82.4)	0	...	3	(100.0)	44	(86.4)	50	(88.0)	0	...
California	2,822	1,150	(78.3)	6	(83.3)	1,153	(82.7)	253	(82.2)	258	(86.0)	2	(0.0)
Colorado	95	41	(87.8)	1	(100.0)	28	(85.7)	7	(71.4)	18	(83.3)	0	...
Connecticut	90	25	(80.0)	0	...	15	(66.7)	23	(52.2)	23	(78.3)	4	(75.0)
Delaware	23	4	(100.0)	0	...	4	(100.0)	9	(88.9)	6	(83.3)	0	...
District of Columbia	77	15	(93.3)	0	...	2	(100.0)	55	(98.2)	5	(100.0)	0	...
Florida	945	214	(79.9)	4	(75.0)	62	(83.9)	411	(83.9)	253	(78.3)	1	(100.0)
Georgia	464	70	(78.6)	0	...	40	(72.5)	274	(77.0)	77	(76.6)	3	(66.7)
Hawaii	137	2	(0.0)	0	...	127	(70.9)	1	(0.0)	5	(80.0)	2	(50.0)
Idaho	12	4	(50.0)	0	...	0	...	1	(100.0)	5	(60.0)	2	(50.0)
Illinois	583	133	(69.9)	2	(0.0)	139	(83.5)	212	(75.0)	96	(79.2)	1	(0.0)
Indiana	107	18	(94.4)	0	...	18	(88.9)	31	(96.8)	40	(100.0)	0	...
Iowa	33	4	(100.0)	1	(0.0)	8	(100.0)	3	(66.7)	17	(76.5)	0	...
Kansas	76	26	(84.6)	0	...	18	(77.8)	17	(70.6)	15	(86.7)	0	...
Kentucky	129	16	(68.8)	0	...	13	(84.6)	14	(100.0)	86	(86.0)	0	...
Louisiana	210	7	(71.4)	1	(0.0)	15	(80.0)	126	(69.8)	60	(76.7)	1	(100.0)
Maine	18	1	(100.0)	0	...	5	(100.0)	2	(0.0)	10	(80.0)	0	...
Maryland	265	35	(74.3)	0	...	63	(88.9)	137	(86.9)	29	(93.1)	1	(100.0)
Massachusetts	255	45	(77.8)	0	...	79	(81.0)	75	(68.0)	56	(82.1)	0	...
Michigan	263	23	(78.3)	0	...	52	(76.9)	105	(83.8)	83	(81.9)	0	...
Minnesota	220	22	(86.4)	3	(66.7)	56	(87.5)	116	(84.5)	23	(87.0)	0	...
Mississippi	113	7	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	6	(66.7)	61	(90.2)	38	(71.1)	0	...
Missouri	115	10	(90.0)	1	(100.0)	12	(100.0)	51	(90.2)	41	(73.2)	0	...
Montana	10	0	...	7	(85.7)	0	...	0	...	3	(100.0)	0	...
Nebraska	24	7	(57.1)	1	(100.0)	3	(66.7)	7	(71.4)	6	(66.7)	0	...
Nevada	71	18	(100.0)	0	...	27	(100.0)	7	(100.0)	18	(88.9)	1	(100.0)
New Hampshire	18	0	...	0	...	10	(90.0)	2	(100.0)	6	(83.3)	0	...
New Jersey	475	142	(78.2)	0	...	119	(74.8)	140	(77.9)	74	(82.4)	0	...
New Mexico	50	24	(79.2)	16	(75.0)	4	(50.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	0	...
New York State[5]	318	107	(81.3)	0	...	76	(75.0)	68	(69.1)	67	(77.6)	0	...
New York City	927	270	(85.9)	0	...	277	(84.8)	301	(86.7)	78	(82.1)	1	(100.0)
North Carolina	369	68	(86.8)	2	(100.0)	37	(83.8)	187	(90.9)	73	(95.9)	2	(100.0)
North Dakota	6	0	...	2	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	0	...	2	(100.0)	0	...
Ohio	219	12	(100.0)	0	...	39	(84.6)	96	(76.0)	72	(80.6)	0	...
Oklahoma	169	16	(75.0)	28	(82.1)	9	(88.9)	49	(83.7)	67	(88.1)	0	...
Oregon	104	28	(85.7)	3	(66.7)	33	(81.8)	15	(100.0)	25	(88.0)	0	...
Pennsylvania	306	34	(70.6)	1	(100.0)	79	(82.3)	114	(61.4)	77	(84.4)	1	(100.0)
Rhode Island	45	7	(71.4)	0	...	13	(46.2)	14	(78.6)	11	(81.8)	0	...
South Carolina	222	20	(80.0)	0	...	11	(81.8)	145	(80.0)	46	(80.4)	0	...
South Dakota	9	0	...	7	(85.7)	0	...	0	...	2	(100.0)	0	...
Tennessee	276	20	(75.0)	0	...	13	(76.9)	126	(83.3)	117	(85.5)	0	...
Texas	1,362	653	(77.2)	0	...	143	(66.4)	333	(70.9)	233	(83.7)	0	...
Utah	29	7	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	6	(83.3)	1	(100.0)	12	(100.0)	0	...
Vermont	8	1	(100.0)	0	...	2	(100.0)	1	(100.0)	4	(75.0)	0	...
Virginia	289	70	(90.0)	0	...	87	(79.3)	76	(92.1)	53	(86.8)	3	(66.7)
Washington	235	29	(89.7)	14	(71.4)	101	(83.2)	45	(88.9)	44	(77.3)	2	(100.0)
West Virginia	26	1	(0.0)	0	...	0	...	2	(50.0)	23	(69.6)	0	...
Wisconsin	67	7	(57.1)	0	...	23	(95.7)	21	(76.2)	14	(85.7)	2	(50.0)
Wyoming	3	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...	3	(100.0)	0	...
American Samoa[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. States of Micronesia[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam[6]	53	0	...	0	...	53	(37.7)	0	...	0	...	0	...
Marshall Islands[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. Mariana Islands[6]	51	0	...	0	...	51	(68.6)	0	...	0	...	0	...
Puerto Rico[6]	93	92	(79.3)	0	...	0	...	1	(100.0)	0	...	0	...
Republic of Palau[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 COT calculation (page 9).

Table 44. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Persons Completing Therapy for Whom Therapy Was Indicated for One Year or Less: 60 Reporting Areas, 1998–2002[1]

Reporting Area	Year									
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002	
	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]	No.[2]	(%)[3]
United States	**15,782**	**(80.2)**	**15,207**	**(79.9)**	**14,258**	**(80.8)**	**14,057**	**(80.9)**	**13,276**	**(80.9)**
Alabama	330	(83.9)	260	(80.4)	263	(88.2)	224	(79.5)	203	(88.7)
Alaska	54	(87.0)	59	(88.1)	104	(83.7)	50	(80.0)	45	(73.3)
Arizona	211	(84.4)	231	(82.3)	228	(78.1)	254	(81.5)	225	(79.1)
Arkansas	140	(85.0)	156	(82.1)	176	(84.1)	138	(91.3)	114	(86.8)
California	3,400	(79.3)	3,183	(79.8)	2,931	(79.5)	2,968	(80.1)	2,822	(81.1)
Colorado	64	(96.9)	80	(88.8)	83	(92.8)	128	(93.0)	95	(85.3)
Connecticut	109	(82.6)	108	(78.7)	90	(68.9)	113	(70.8)	90	(70.0)
Delaware	29	(75.9)	30	(80.0)	23	(78.3)	30	(93.3)	23	(91.3)
District of Columbia	90	(73.3)	57	(84.2)	71	(80.3)	63	(85.7)	77	(97.4)
Florida	1,096	(81.6)	1,075	(84.0)	1,004	(82.7)	1,018	(80.7)	945	(81.5)
Georgia	555	(79.5)	594	(77.4)	599	(80.6)	507	(81.3)	464	(76.7)
Hawaii	155	(83.9)	168	(67.3)	119	(73.1)	138	(73.9)	137	(69.3)
Idaho	14	(42.9)	14	(71.4)	13	(53.8)	7	(71.4)	12	(58.3)
Illinois	722	(78.1)	700	(80.9)	636	(83.0)	637	(77.1)	583	(76.2)
Indiana	154	(83.1)	133	(79.7)	119	(89.9)	97	(92.8)	107	(96.3)
Iowa	46	(73.9)	54	(83.3)	38	(89.5)	36	(77.8)	33	(81.8)
Kansas	49	(93.9)	62	(80.6)	70	(82.9)	70	(72.9)	76	(80.3)
Kentucky	145	(82.8)	177	(80.2)	117	(88.0)	131	(87.8)	129	(85.3)
Louisiana	320	(75.3)	310	(77.4)	285	(77.5)	259	(74.5)	210	(72.4)
Maine	10	(70.0)	19	(94.7)	22	(72.7)	19	(94.7)	18	(77.8)
Maryland	278	(84.9)	256	(86.7)	254	(83.1)	234	(89.3)	265	(86.4)
Massachusetts	252	(83.3)	248	(80.6)	261	(83.9)	250	(77.2)	255	(76.9)
Michigan	323	(83.0)	293	(83.6)	248	(82.7)	275	(81.1)	263	(81.4)
Minnesota	146	(82.9)	184	(87.5)	172	(84.9)	221	(84.6)	220	(85.5)
Mississippi	198	(90.4)	187	(84.5)	153	(83.7)	137	(83.9)	113	(83.2)
Missouri	150	(78.0)	174	(79.3)	183	(81.4)	138	(84.8)	115	(85.2)
Montana	14	(100.0)	10	(90.0)	19	(89.5)	17	(94.1)	10	(90.0)
Nebraska	26	(69.2)	18	(55.6)	22	(63.6)	31	(83.9)	24	(66.7)
Nevada	114	(83.3)	81	(77.8)	91	(84.6)	87	(80.5)	71	(97.2)
New Hampshire	13	(100.0)	17	(94.1)	20	(75.0)	19	(89.5)	18	(88.9)
New Jersey	546	(74.5)	490	(71.8)	480	(74.2)	458	(75.5)	475	(77.9)
New Mexico	58	(87.9)	48	(87.5)	38	(71.1)	46	(84.8)	50	(78.0)
New York State[4]	382	(70.9)	332	(75.9)	358	(79.6)	375	(81.6)	318	(76.4)
New York City	1,312	(81.6)	1,252	(78.8)	1,122	(83.9)	1,065	(86.7)	927	(85.5)
North Carolina	424	(92.2)	431	(88.6)	391	(90.3)	340	(88.5)	369	(90.5)
North Dakota	8	(62.5)	7	(57.1)	5	(100.0)	5	(100.0)	6	(100.0)
Ohio	194	(77.3)	262	(71.4)	298	(74.2)	258	(79.1)	219	(80.4)
Oklahoma	167	(78.4)	180	(73.9)	128	(82.8)	159	(80.5)	169	(84.6)
Oregon	138	(78.3)	114	(78.1)	110	(80.9)	113	(87.6)	104	(86.5)
Pennsylvania	379	(72.3)	370	(76.2)	337	(74.2)	280	(76.4)	306	(73.9)
Rhode Island	58	(82.8)	44	(68.2)	43	(74.4)	60	(73.3)	45	(68.9)
South Carolina	240	(74.2)	264	(69.7)	245	(76.3)	227	(85.0)	222	(80.2)
South Dakota	13	(92.3)	17	(76.5)	12	(75.0)	12	(66.7)	9	(88.9)
Tennessee	371	(82.2)	319	(84.0)	322	(80.4)	265	(84.2)	276	(83.3)
Texas	1,569	(78.1)	1,441	(79.8)	1,323	(78.9)	1,442	(75.7)	1,362	(75.6)
Utah	48	(75.0)	34	(73.5)	41	(73.2)	33	(81.8)	29	(96.6)
Vermont	4	(100.0)	2	(50.0)	2	(100.0)	7	(100.0)	8	(87.5)
Virginia	304	(83.6)	292	(85.6)	254	(86.2)	272	(80.9)	289	(86.5)
Washington	236	(84.3)	235	(81.3)	233	(82.0)	241	(84.6)	235	(83.4)
West Virginia	30	(66.7)	36	(69.4)	24	(50.0)	25	(64.0)	26	(65.4)
Wisconsin	90	(82.2)	96	(86.5)	75	(78.7)	75	(81.3)	67	(82.1)
Wyoming	4	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)	3	(100.0)
American Samoa[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Fed. States of Micronesia[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Guam[5]	83	(88.0)	65	(53.8)	47	(66.0)	56	(37.5)	53	(37.7)
Marshall Islands[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
N. Mariana Islands[5]	107	(79.4)	62	(82.3)	72	(83.3)	50	(88.0)	51	(68.6)
Puerto Rico[5]	149	(81.2)	148	(82.4)	128	(87.5)	92	(92.4)	93	(79.6)
Republic of Palau[5]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
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 COT calculation (page 9).

Morbidity Tables

Cities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 2004

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Table 45. Tuberculosis Cases in Selected Cities: 2004 and 2003

City	Cases[1]	
	2004	2003
Albuquerque, NM	15	11
Anaheim, CA	28	38
Arlington, TX	29	21
Atlanta, GA	52	109
Austin, TX	58	46
Baltimore, MD	58	43
Birmingham, AL	37	42
Boston, MA	70	64
Buffalo, NY	19	16
Charlotte, NC	47	45
Chicago, IL	307	339
Cincinnati, OH	22	15
Cleveland, OH	28	36
Colorado Springs, CO	8	4
Columbus, OH	49	49
Corpus Christi, TX	21	15
Dallas, TX	185	183
Denver, CO	45	39
Detroit, MI	98	74
El Paso, TX	66	64
Fort Worth, TX	67	71
Fresno, CA	65	83
Honolulu, HI	49	49
Houston, TX	433	388
Indianapolis, IN	31	49
Jacksonville, FL	69	68
Kansas City, MO	21	26
Las Vegas, NV	54	68
Long Beach, CA	54	65
Los Angeles, CA	386	360
Louisville, KY	27	18
Memphis, TN	83	79
Mesa, AZ	20	8
Miami, FL	126	117
Milwaukee, WI	27	20
Minneapolis, MN	63	79
Nashville, TN	48	56
Newark, NJ	61	59
New Orleans, LA	53	70
New York, NY	1,039	1,131
Norfolk, VA	13	9
Oakland, CA	52	63
Oklahoma City, OK	42	40
Omaha, NE	17	12
Philadelphia, PA	124	115
Phoenix, AZ	103	132
Pittsburgh, PA	5	8
Portland, OR	48	38
Sacramento, CA	119	120
St. Louis, MO	32	33
St. Paul, MN	26	24
San Antonio, TX	111	53
San Diego, CA	188	197
San Francisco, CA	135	162
San Jose, CA	149	156
Santa Ana, CA	39	55
Seattle, WA	93	107
Tampa, FL	57	63
Toledo, OH	4	7
Tucson, AZ	19	19
Tulsa, OK	30	34
Virginia Beach, VA	13	14
Washington, DC	81	79
Wichita, KS	15	28
TOTAL - 64 CITIES	**5,533**	**5,685**
San Juan, PR	13	13

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

Table 46. Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥ 500,000 Population, 2004 and 2003

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates 2004
	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Akron, OH	7	9	1.0	1.3	702,078
Albany-Schenectady, NY	14	12	1.6	1.3	894,552
Albuquerque, NM	16	14	2.1	1.9	764,583
Allentown, PA	13	21	1.9	3.2	669,798
Ann Arbor, MI	9	7	1.5	1.1	618,497
Atlanta, GA	316	313	6.9	7.0	4,559,736
Austin, TX	84	72	5.9	5.2	1,412,271
Bakersfield, CA	36	47	4.9	6.6	734,846
Baltimore, MD	118	98	4.5	3.7	2,639,213
Baton Rouge, LA	16	13	2.6	2.1	627,330
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	85	76	6.1	5.4	1,403,425
Birmingham, AL	62	68	6.5	7.2	949,405
Boston, MA	284	249	4.6	4.0	6,150,887
Buffalo, NY	26	24	2.3	2.1	1,154,378
Charleston, SC	41	40	7.0	7.0	583,434
Charlotte, NC	105	73	6.4	4.5	1,651,894
Chicago, IL	508	583	5.9	6.9	8,541,230
Cincinnati, OH	48	26	2.9	1.6	1,680,102
Cleveland, OH	55	77	2.5	3.4	2,240,225
Colorado Springs, CO	9	4	1.6	0.7	554,574
Columbia, SC	25	25	4.4	4.5	565,666
Columbus, OH	58	68	3.6	4.3	1,615,172
Dallas, TX	294	304	7.6	8.0	3,886,553
Dayton, OH	15	11	1.6	1.2	945,706
Daytona Beach, FL	15	23	2.7	4.3	547,675
Denver, CO	91	74	4.1	3.4	2,233,818
Detroit, MI	175	166	3.9	3.7	4,468,179
El Paso, TX	70	71	9.8	10.1	713,126
Fort Lauderdale, FL	87	112	5.0	6.5	1,754,893
Fort Myers, FL	21	...	4.1	...	514,295
Fort Wayne, IN	23	20	4.5	3.9	515,549
Fort Worth, TX	115	119	6.1	6.5	1,878,334
Fresno, CA	107	129	10.6	13.1	1,005,723
Gary, IN	15	16	2.3	2.5	645,805
Grand Rapids, MI	37	23	3.3	2.0	1,133,127
Greensboro, NC	49	60	3.7	4.6	1,308,869
Greenville, SC	22	30	2.2	3.0	1,005,211
Harrisburg, PA	18	10	2.8	1.6	643,820
Hartford, CT	24	34	2.0	2.9	1,184,564
Honolulu, HI	87	96	9.7	10.7	899,593
Houston, TX	512	464	11.2	10.3	4,587,092
Indianapolis, IN	43	61	2.5	3.6	1,700,201
Jacksonville, FL	90	82	7.5	7.0	1,201,362
Jersey City, NJ	68	77	11.2	12.7	606,240
Kansas City, MO	49	60	2.6	3.3	1,863,326
Knoxville, TN	20	14	2.8	2.0	724,440
Lakeland, FL	27	29	5.1	5.7	524,389
Las Vegas, NV	70	77	3.7	4.3	1,868,366
Lexington, KY	22	...	4.4	...	500,869
Little Rock, AR	15	17	2.5	2.8	608,938
Los Angeles, CA	996	1,022	10.0	10.4	9,937,739
Louisville, KY	38	32	3.6	3.1	1,051,004
McAllen, TX	82	74	12.5	11.6	658,248
Melbourne, FL	8	12	1.5	2.4	519,387
Memphis, TN	92	88	7.8	7.5	1,178,596

Table 46. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases and Case Rates per 100,000 Population: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥ 500,000 Population, 2004 and 2003

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Cases		Case Rates		Population Estimates 2004
	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Miami, FL	270	239	11.4	10.2	2,363,600
Middlesex, NJ	73	67	5.9	5.5	1,231,591
Milwaukee, WI	35	38	2.3	2.5	1,515,738
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	157	171	5.0	5.5	3,116,206
Mobile, AL	17	31	3.1	5.6	557,227
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	30	2.3	2.5	1,189,549
Nashville, TN	69	90	5.3	7.0	1,311,630
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	101	117	3.6	4.2	2,815,129
New Haven, CT	66	68	3.8	3.9	1,748,985
New Orleans, LA	101	111	7.5	8.3	1,340,735
New York, NY	1,126	1,212	11.9	12.8	9,440,719
Newark, NJ	171	168	8.2	8.1	2,079,050
Norfolk, VA	50	48	3.1	3.0	1,637,280
Oakland, CA	212	262	8.6	10.7	2,464,379
Oklahoma City, OK	59	58	5.2	5.2	1,130,876
Omaha, NE	21	12	2.8	1.6	752,597
Orange County, CA	224	248	7.5	8.4	2,987,591
Orlando, FL	126	103	6.8	5.7	1,861,707
Philadelphia, PA	218	214	4.2	4.1	5,185,692
Phoenix, AZ	211	225	5.7	6.3	3,715,360
Pittsburgh, PA	34	38	1.5	1.6	2,330,180
Portland, OR	70	74	3.4	3.6	2,053,787
Providence, RI	48	45	4.8	4.5	995,629
Raleigh-Durham, NC	94	68	7.1	5.2	1,328,951
Richmond, VA	44	59	4.2	5.7	1,047,366
Riverside-San Bern., CA	142	142	3.7	3.9	3,793,081
Rochester, NY	26	29	2.4	2.6	1,101,188
Sacramento, CA	166	164	9.1	9.1	1,832,338
St. Louis, MO	57	63	2.1	2.4	2,667,862
Salt Lake City, UT	24	32	1.7	2.3	1,405,136
San Antonio, TX	121	61	7.0	3.6	1,722,117
San Diego, CA	320	316	10.9	10.8	2,931,714
San Francisco, CA	204	231	12.1	13.6	1,689,491
San Jose, CA	203	226	12.0	13.5	1,685,188
Sarasota, FL	21	27	3.2	4.3	651,862
Scranton, PA	10	12	1.6	1.9	616,546
Seattle, WA	153	168	6.1	6.8	2,500,710
Springfield, MA	15	19	2.4	3.1	615,738
Stockton, CA	65	69	10.0	10.9	649,868
Syracuse, NY	13	22	1.8	3.0	735,904
Tacoma, WA	34	18	4.6	2.4	745,411
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	120	142	4.6	5.6	2,587,967
Toledo, OH	7	7	1.1	1.1	616,829
Tucson, AZ	21	24	2.3	2.7	907,059
Tulsa, OK	42	43	5.1	5.2	825,091
Vallejo, CA	49	35	9.0	6.4	545,309
Ventura, CA	72	73	9.0	9.2	797,699
Washington, DC	435	396	8.2	7.6	5,288,458
West Palm Beach, FL	99	86	8.0	7.1	1,243,230
Wichita, KS	17	32	3.0	5.7	559,399
Wilmington, DE	18	19	2.9	3.1	614,922
Youngstown, OH	10	8	1.7	1.4	581,760
Total - 107 Areas	**11,420**	**11,586**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**189,641,764**
San Juan, PR	47	36	2.3	1.8	2,007,047

Note: In 2004, there were 107 metropolitan statistical areas with a population of 500,000 or more. In 2003, the Fort Myers, FL, and Lexington, KY, metropolitan statistical areas had populations under 500,000.
2003 and 2004 population case counts and rates updated using U.S. Census Annual Estimates for the Population of Counties: April 1, 2000–July 1, 2004 (http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/files/CO-EST2004-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 Form of Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2004

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	7	7	(100.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	14	8	(57.1)	6	(42.9)	0	(0.0)	0
Albuquerque, NM	16	12	(75.0)	3	(18.8)	1	(6.3)	0
Allentown, PA	13	9	(69.2)	4	(30.8)	0	(0.0)	0
Ann Arbor, MI	9	6	(66.7)	3	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Atlanta, GA	316	236	(74.7)	60	(19.0)	20	(6.3)	4
Austin, TX	84	58	(69.0)	19	(22.6)	7	(8.3)	2
Bakersfield, CA	36	30	(83.3)	5	(13.9)	1	(2.8)	0
Baltimore, MD	118	68	(57.6)	28	(23.7)	22	(18.6)	7
Baton Rouge, LA	16	11	(68.8)	3	(18.8)	2	(12.5)	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	85	61	(71.8)	13	(15.3)	11	(12.9)	1
Birmingham, AL	62	36	(58.1)	19	(30.6)	7	(11.3)	5
Boston, MA	284	176	(62.0)	91	(32.0)	17	(6.0)	4
Buffalo, NY	26	22	(84.6)	4	(15.4)	0	(0.0)	0
Charleston, SC	41	27	(65.9)	12	(29.3)	2	(4.9)	0
Charlotte, NC	105	77	(73.3)	17	(16.2)	11	(10.5)	4
Chicago, IL	508	347	(68.3)	140	(27.6)	21	(4.1)	9
Cincinnati, OH	48	29	(60.4)	13	(27.1)	6	(12.5)	4
Cleveland, OH	55	35	(63.6)	16	(29.1)	4	(7.3)	0
Colorado Springs, CO	9	7	(77.8)	2	(22.2)	0	(0.0)	0
Columbia, SC	25	17	(68.0)	8	(32.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Columbus, OH	58	32	(55.2)	20	(34.5)	6	(10.3)	1
Dallas, TX	294	209	(71.1)	48	(16.3)	37	(12.6)	7
Dayton, OH	15	6	(40.0)	7	(46.7)	2	(13.3)	1
Daytona Beach, FL	15	11	(73.3)	3	(20.0)	1	(6.7)	0
Denver, CO	91	59	(64.8)	23	(25.3)	9	(9.9)	2
Detroit, MI	175	122	(69.7)	46	(26.3)	7	(4.0)	0
El Paso, TX	70	53	(75.7)	12	(17.1)	5	(7.1)	0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	87	69	(79.3)	17	(19.5)	1	(1.1)	1
Fort Myers, FL	21	13	(61.9)	5	(23.8)	3	(14.3)	0
Fort Wayne, IN	23	16	(69.6)	5	(21.7)	2	(8.7)	0
Fort Worth, TX	115	82	(71.3)	26	(22.6)	7	(6.1)	1
Fresno, CA	107	74	(69.2)	25	(23.4)	8	(7.5)	2
Gary, IN	15	11	(73.3)	2	(13.3)	2	(13.3)	1
Grand Rapids, MI	37	24	(64.9)	12	(32.4)	1	(2.7)	1
Greensboro, NC	49	35	(71.4)	10	(20.4)	4	(8.2)	1
Greenville, SC	22	14	(63.6)	3	(13.6)	5	(22.7)	0
Harrisburg, PA	18	12	(66.7)	5	(27.8)	1	(5.6)	0
Hartford, CT	24	17	(70.8)	4	(16.7)	3	(12.5)	1
Honolulu, HI	87	72	(82.8)	12	(13.8)	3	(3.4)	0
Houston, TX	512	385	(75.2)	94	(18.4)	33	(6.4)	7
Indianapolis, IN	43	26	(60.5)	10	(23.3)	7	(16.3)	2
Jacksonville, FL	90	73	(81.1)	17	(18.9)	0	(0.0)	0
Jersey City, NJ	68	48	(70.6)	11	(16.2)	9	(13.2)	1
Kansas City, MO	49	34	(69.4)	9	(18.4)	6	(12.2)	1
Knoxville, TN	20	14	(70.0)	5	(25.0)	1	(5.0)	0
Lakeland, FL	27	21	(77.8)	3	(11.1)	3	(11.1)	0
Las Vegas, NV	70	55	(78.6)	12	(17.1)	3	(4.3)	0
Lexington, KY	22	17	(77.3)	2	(9.1)	3	(13.6)	1
Little Rock, AR	15	9	(60.0)	4	(26.7)	2	(13.3)	0
Los Angeles, CA	996	720	(72.3)	194	(19.5)	82	(8.2)	18
Louisville, KY	38	34	(89.5)	4	(10.5)	0	(0.0)	0
McAllen, TX	82	67	(81.7)	11	(13.4)	4	(4.9)	0
Melbourne, FL	8	5	(62.5)	1	(12.5)	2	(25.0)	0
Memphis, TN	92	67	(72.8)	17	(18.5)	8	(8.7)	0

Table 47. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Form of Disease: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2004

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.
Miami, FL	270	179	(66.3)	75	(27.8)	16	(5.9)	2
Middlesex, NJ	73	44	(60.3)	20	(27.4)	9	(12.3)	2
Milwaukee, WI	35	18	(51.4)	10	(28.6)	7	(20.0)	6
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	157	73	(46.5)	72	(45.9)	12	(7.6)	0
Mobile, AL	17	14	(82.4)	1	(5.9)	2	(11.8)	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	18	(66.7)	4	(14.8)	5	(18.5)	3
Nashville, TN	69	56	(81.2)	10	(14.5)	3	(4.3)	1
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	101	74	(73.3)	20	(19.8)	7	(6.9)	1
New Haven, CT	66	42	(63.6)	18	(27.3)	6	(9.1)	1
New Orleans, LA	101	90	(89.1)	10	(9.9)	1	(1.0)	0
New York, NY	1,126	735	(65.3)	250	(22.2)	141	(12.5)	14
Newark, NJ	171	112	(65.5)	42	(24.6)	17	(9.9)	3
Norfolk, VA	50	37	(74.0)	9	(18.0)	4	(8.0)	1
Oakland, CA	212	157	(74.1)	43	(20.3)	12	(5.7)	3
Oklahoma City, OK	59	51	(86.4)	7	(11.9)	1	(1.7)	0
Omaha, NE	21	14	(66.7)	7	(33.3)	0	(0.0)	0
Orange County, CA	224	144	(64.3)	59	(26.3)	21	(9.4)	5
Orlando, FL	126	100	(79.4)	9	(7.1)	17	(13.5)	8
Philadelphia, PA	218	139	(63.8)	57	(26.1)	22	(10.1)	5
Phoenix, AZ	211	162	(76.8)	33	(15.6)	16	(7.6)	3
Pittsburgh, PA	34	24	(70.6)	9	(26.5)	1	(2.9)	1
Portland, OR	70	41	(58.6)	20	(28.6)	9	(12.9)	2
Providence, RI	48	25	(52.1)	16	(33.3)	7	(14.6)	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	94	57	(60.6)	28	(29.8)	9	(9.6)	2
Richmond, VA	44	34	(77.3)	6	(13.6)	4	(9.1)	2
Riverside-San Bern., CA	142	115	(81.0)	22	(15.5)	5	(3.5)	2
Rochester, NY	26	15	(57.7)	9	(34.6)	2	(7.7)	0
Sacramento, CA	166	142	(85.5)	19	(11.4)	5	(3.0)	0
St. Louis, MO	57	40	(70.2)	7	(12.3)	10	(17.5)	0
Salt Lake City, UT	24	14	(58.3)	9	(37.5)	1	(4.2)	0
San Antonio, TX	121	101	(83.5)	9	(7.4)	11	(9.1)	3
San Diego, CA	320	217	(67.8)	58	(18.1)	45	(14.1)	12
San Francisco, CA	204	144	(70.6)	47	(23.0)	13	(6.4)	2
San Jose, CA	203	144	(70.9)	45	(22.2)	14	(6.9)	4
Sarasota, FL	21	15	(71.4)	2	(9.5)	4	(19.0)	2
Scranton, PA	10	8	(80.0)	2	(20.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Seattle, WA	153	97	(63.4)	38	(24.8)	18	(11.8)	3
Springfield, MA	15	11	(73.3)	3	(20.0)	1	(6.7)	0
Stockton, CA	65	54	(83.1)	6	(9.2)	5	(7.7)	1
Syracuse, NY	13	9	(69.2)	2	(15.4)	2	(15.4)	0
Tacoma, WA	34	28	(82.4)	5	(14.7)	1	(2.9)	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	120	98	(81.7)	18	(15.0)	4	(3.3)	1
Toledo, OH	7	3	(42.9)	2	(28.6)	2	(28.6)	0
Tucson, AZ	21	18	(85.7)	2	(9.5)	1	(4.8)	1
Tulsa, OK	42	34	(81.0)	4	(9.5)	4	(9.5)	1
Vallejo, CA	49	37	(75.5)	7	(14.3)	5	(10.2)	2
Ventura, CA	72	59	(81.9)	7	(9.7)	6	(8.3)	0
Washington, DC	435	292	(67.1)	86	(19.8)	55	(12.6)	17
West Palm Beach, FL	99	76	(76.8)	17	(17.2)	6	(6.1)	1
Wichita, KS	17	16	(94.1)	1	(5.9)	0	(0.0)	0
Wilmington, DE	18	12	(66.7)	5	(27.8)	1	(5.6)	0
Youngstown, OH	10	7	(70.0)	3	(30.0)	0	(0.0)	0
Total - 107 Areas	**11,420**	**8,031**	**(70.3)**	**2,415**	**(21.1)**	**972**	**(8.5)**	**206**
San Juan, PR	47	39	(83.0)	8	(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: 2 (<0.1%) cases 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, 2004

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	≥65	Unknown or Missing
Akron, OH	7	0	0	0	2	3	2	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	14	0	0	1	7	1	5	0
Albuquerque, NM	16	0	0	2	3	4	7	0
Allentown, PA	13	0	1	1	5	2	4	0
Ann Arbor, MI	9	0	0	1	4	3	1	0
Atlanta, GA	316	14	9	44	124	98	26	1
Austin, TX	84	3	1	11	41	23	5	0
Bakersfield, CA	36	3	1	2	11	9	10	0
Baltimore, MD	118	2	2	11	42	35	26	0
Baton Rouge, LA	16	0	1	2	7	4	2	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	85	0	1	13	30	21	20	0
Birmingham, AL	62	3	1	3	26	22	7	0
Boston, MA	284	1	8	41	109	73	52	0
Buffalo, NY	26	2	0	4	5	8	7	0
Charleston, SC	41	1	0	6	11	18	5	0
Charlotte, NC	105	8	1	14	28	38	16	0
Chicago, IL	508	20	18	52	184	156	78	0
Cincinnati, OH	48	1	0	6	17	11	13	0
Cleveland, OH	55	0	0	8	21	9	17	0
Colorado Springs, CO	9	3	0	3	1	1	1	0
Columbia, SC	25	1	1	4	6	8	5	0
Columbus, OH	58	0	2	13	24	11	8	0
Dallas, TX	294	9	6	39	121	88	31	0
Dayton, OH	15	0	0	2	5	3	5	0
Daytona Beach, FL	15	1	0	0	3	6	5	0
Denver, CO	91	9	10	12	32	16	12	0
Detroit, MI	175	8	6	12	56	55	38	0
El Paso, TX	70	4	0	7	13	24	22	0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	87	1	3	9	36	29	9	0
Fort Myers, FL	21	1	2	1	9	3	5	0
Fort Wayne, IN	23	1	1	4	7	8	2	0
Fort Worth, TX	115	6	3	12	44	33	17	0
Fresno, CA	107	21	18	9	19	27	13	0
Gary, IN	15	1	0	0	2	7	5	0
Grand Rapids, MI	37	4	0	9	14	6	4	0
Greensboro, NC	49	1	3	8	19	11	7	0
Greenville, SC	22	3	1	3	9	4	2	0
Harrisburg, PA	18	0	0	2	5	5	6	0
Hartford, CT	24	0	0	2	7	9	6	0
Honolulu, HI	87	1	2	7	24	25	28	0
Houston, TX	512	13	10	64	206	160	59	0
Indianapolis, IN	43	2	0	4	19	8	10	0
Jacksonville, FL	90	3	1	9	27	37	13	0
Jersey City, NJ	68	1	2	6	30	21	8	0
Kansas City, MO	49	3	3	4	23	8	8	0
Knoxville, TN	20	1	0	1	4	6	8	0
Lakeland, FL	27	4	0	1	7	10	5	0
Las Vegas, NV	70	0	1	13	22	23	11	0
Lexington, KY	22	0	0	2	8	6	6	0
Little Rock, AR	15	0	0	3	3	2	7	0
Los Angeles, CA	996	28	21	104	302	308	233	0
Louisville, KY	38	0	2	4	15	10	7	0
McAllen, TX	82	8	3	10	18	21	22	0
Melbourne, FL	8	0	0	0	4	3	1	0
Memphis, TN	92	4	0	7	29	40	12	0

Table 48. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Age Group: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2004

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	Under 5	5–14	15 –24	25–44	45–64	≥65	Unknown or Missing
Miami, FL	270	14	26	24	83	83	40	0
Middlesex, NJ	73	2	1	2	35	22	11	0
Milwaukee, WI	35	1	0	3	14	12	5	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	157	6	12	44	59	22	14	0
Mobile, AL	17	0	0	1	2	11	3	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	0	2	4	10	4	7	0
Nashville, TN	69	5	4	4	13	34	9	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	101	7	4	9	34	23	24	0
New Haven, CT	66	0	0	6	20	25	15	0
New Orleans, LA	101	3	4	5	31	47	11	0
New York, NY	1,126	26	22	126	472	327	153	0
Newark, NJ	171	16	3	31	68	34	19	0
Norfolk, VA	50	2	0	2	15	19	12	0
Oakland, CA	212	1	6	24	62	63	56	0
Oklahoma City, OK	59	5	3	9	24	12	6	0
Omaha, NE	21	4	1	6	7	3	0	0
Orange County, CA	224	3	5	24	75	60	57	0
Orlando, FL	126	7	2	15	38	45	19	0
Philadelphia, PA	218	1	8	22	88	55	44	0
Phoenix, AZ	211	15	11	22	82	50	31	0
Pittsburgh, PA	34	3	0	2	9	8	12	0
Portland, OR	70	3	2	7	24	21	13	0
Providence, RI	48	1	1	9	19	9	9	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	94	16	1	11	34	20	12	0
Richmond, VA	44	2	0	6	16	15	5	0
Riverside-San Bern., CA	142	6	2	15	49	37	33	0
Rochester, NY	26	2	2	3	8	8	3	0
Sacramento, CA	166	7	9	17	53	48	32	0
St. Louis, MO	57	0	0	6	19	13	19	0
Salt Lake City, UT	24	2	1	3	12	4	2	0
San Antonio, TX	121	5	3	10	34	42	27	0
San Diego, CA	320	15	21	44	109	81	50	0
San Francisco, CA	204	6	7	12	66	63	50	0
San Jose, CA	203	4	2	18	72	61	46	0
Sarasota, FL	21	0	0	1	6	7	7	0
Scranton, PA	10	0	0	2	2	2	4	0
Seattle, WA	153	3	1	29	48	39	33	0
Springfield, MA	15	0	0	3	3	5	4	0
Stockton, CA	65	3	2	11	13	17	19	0
Syracuse, NY	13	2	1	1	4	5	0	0
Tacoma, WA	34	0	0	6	12	13	3	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	120	3	3	12	38	41	23	0
Toledo, OH	7	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
Tucson, AZ	21	0	0	0	9	6	6	0
Tulsa, OK	42	2	4	4	8	19	5	0
Vallejo, CA	49	3	2	4	12	17	11	0
Ventura, CA	72	3	2	3	22	23	19	0
Washington, DC	435	18	7	58	191	97	64	0
West Palm Beach, FL	99	1	0	13	36	34	15	0
Wichita, KS	17	1	2	2	9	3	0	0
Wilmington, DE	18	0	0	1	6	7	4	0
Youngstown, OH	10	0	0	0	3	3	4	0
Total - 107 Areas	**11,420**	**429**	**334**	**1,308**	**4,032**	**3,299**	**2,017**	**1**
San Juan, PR	47	1	0	3	8	25	10	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, 2004

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	7	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
Albany-Schenectady, NY	14	0	0	7	1	0	6	0	0
Albuquerque, NM	16	11	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Allentown, PA	13	1	0	6	3	0	3	0	0
Ann Arbor, MI	9	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	0
Atlanta, GA	316	62	0	35	188	0	30	0	1
Austin, TX	84	38	0	15	15	0	16	0	0
Bakersfield, CA	36	23	0	9	0	0	4	0	0
Baltimore, MD	118	13	0	19	66	0	20	0	0
Baton Rouge, LA	16	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	85	26	0	35	13	0	11	0	0
Birmingham, AL	62	2	0	5	45	0	10	0	0
Boston, MA	284	50	1	104	69	0	60	0	0
Buffalo, NY	26	1	0	4	12	0	9	0	0
Charleston, SC	41	5	0	7	22	0	7	0	0
Charlotte, NC	105	19	0	10	60	0	16	0	0
Chicago, IL	508	149	2	116	176	1	59	5	0
Cincinnati, OH	48	11	0	3	10	0	22	2	0
Cleveland, OH	55	5	0	10	25	0	14	0	1
Colorado Springs, CO	9	6	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Columbia, SC	25	3	0	2	18	0	2	0	0
Columbus, OH	58	5	0	10	34	0	8	1	0
Dallas, TX	294	97	0	37	112	0	47	1	0
Dayton, OH	15	3	0	3	5	0	4	0	0
Daytona Beach, FL	15	3	0	0	4	0	7	0	1
Denver, CO	91	32	0	11	33	0	14	1	0
Detroit, MI	175	13	0	31	89	0	40	1	1
El Paso, TX	70	61	0	1	1	2	4	1	0
Fort Lauderdale, FL	87	7	0	11	43	0	26	0	0
Fort Myers, FL	21	9	0	0	7	0	5	0	0
Fort Wayne, IN	23	1	0	4	15	0	3	0	0
Fort Worth, TX	115	36	0	24	32	1	22	0	0
Fresno, CA	107	67	0	26	5	0	9	0	0
Gary, IN	15	2	0	1	4	0	8	0	0
Grand Rapids, MI	37	11	0	9	12	0	5	0	0
Greensboro, NC	49	6	0	11	23	0	9	0	0
Greenville, SC	22	7	0	4	9	0	2	0	0
Harrisburg, PA	18	1	0	3	4	0	10	0	0
Hartford, CT	24	7	0	4	5	0	8	0	0
Honolulu, HI	87	1	0	77	0	6	3	0	0
Houston, TX	512	187	0	91	164	2	66	2	0
Indianapolis, IN	43	8	0	4	16	0	15	0	0
Jacksonville, FL	90	0	0	11	49	0	30	0	0
Jersey City, NJ	68	30	0	26	9	0	3	0	0
Kansas City, MO	49	11	0	4	24	0	10	0	0
Knoxville, TN	20	2	0	1	3	0	14	0	0
Lakeland, FL	27	6	0	3	11	0	7	0	0
Las Vegas, NV	70	25	1	13	10	0	21	0	0
Lexington, KY	22	6	0	2	1	0	13	0	0
Little Rock, AR	15	1	0	2	6	0	6	0	0
Los Angeles, CA	996	442	0	370	104	5	72	2	1
Louisville, KY	38	3	0	2	11	0	22	0	0
McAllen, TX	82	78	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Melbourne, FL	8	2	0	1	2	0	3	0	0
Memphis, TN	92	5	0	6	70	0	10	1	0

Table 49. (Cont'd) Tuberculosis Cases by Hispanic Ethnicity and Non-Hispanic Race: Metropolitan Statistical Areas with ≥500,000 Population, 2004

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
Miami, FL	270	140	0	9	108	0	13	0	0
Middlesex, NJ	73	14	0	43	5	0	11	0	0
Milwaukee, WI	35	10	0	8	11	0	6	0	0
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	157	17	4	29	92	0	15	0	0
Mobile, AL	17	0	0	4	6	0	7	0	0
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	10	0	8	2	0	7	0	0
Nashville, TN	69	8	0	4	33	1	23	0	0
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	101	36	0	28	20	0	16	0	1
New Haven, CT	66	22	0	16	16	0	12	0	0
New Orleans, LA	101	5	0	13	62	0	21	0	0
New York, NY	1,126	357	0	306	361	0	101	0	1
Newark, NJ	171	66	0	21	69	0	15	0	0
Norfolk, VA	50	2	0	13	22	0	13	0	0
Oakland, CA	212	32	0	118	31	0	30	0	1
Oklahoma City, OK	59	12	13	13	10	0	10	1	0
Omaha, NE	21	6	1	2	7	0	3	2	0
Orange County, CA	224	64	0	133	4	2	20	1	0
Orlando, FL	126	21	0	13	64	1	27	0	0
Philadelphia, PA	218	16	0	86	89	0	27	0	0
Phoenix, AZ	211	115	6	23	27	1	38	1	0
Pittsburgh, PA	34	0	0	7	9	0	18	0	0
Portland, OR	70	14	2	23	13	1	17	0	0
Providence, RI	48	16	0	7	12	0	13	0	0
Raleigh-Durham, NC	94	30	0	15	38	0	11	0	0
Richmond, VA	44	9	0	6	23	0	6	0	0
Riverside-San Bern., CA	142	72	1	40	9	1	19	0	0
Rochester, NY	26	3	0	11	7	0	5	0	0
Sacramento, CA	166	29	0	79	25	1	31	1	0
St. Louis, MO	57	2	0	10	29	0	16	0	0
Salt Lake City, UT	24	8	0	4	5	3	4	0	0
San Antonio, TX	121	84	0	7	11	0	19	0	0
San Diego, CA	320	177	2	99	16	0	25	0	1
San Francisco, CA	204	47	0	124	9	1	23	0	0
San Jose, CA	203	39	0	145	5	2	11	0	1
Sarasota, FL	21	7	0	0	5	0	8	1	0
Scranton, PA	10	4	0	0	1	0	5	0	0
Seattle, WA	153	11	11	63	42	1	25	0	0
Springfield, MA	15	3	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
Stockton, CA	65	15	1	43	3	0	3	0	0
Syracuse, NY	13	0	0	2	7	0	4	0	0
Tacoma, WA	34	5	0	18	2	1	7	1	0
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	120	20	2	15	36	0	46	1	0
Toledo, OH	7	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	0
Tucson, AZ	21	11	1	4	0	0	5	0	0
Tulsa, OK	42	6	4	2	15	0	15	0	0
Vallejo, CA	49	17	0	22	2	1	4	2	1
Ventura, CA	72	44	0	16	3	1	7	1	0
Washington, DC	435	94	1	137	171	0	30	1	1
West Palm Beach, FL	99	32	0	3	44	0	20	0	0
Wichita, KS	17	6	0	4	4	0	3	0	0
Wilmington, DE	18	3	0	3	10	1	1	0	0
Youngstown, OH	10	1	0	1	1	0	7	0	0
Total - 107 Areas	**11,420**	**3,364**	**54**	**3,009**	**3,247**	**36**	**1,668**	**30**	**12**
San Juan, PR	47	46	0	1	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, 2004

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Akron, OH	7	4	(57.1)	2	(28.6)	1	(14.3)
Albany-Schenectady, NY	14	4	(28.6)	10	(71.4)	0	(0.0)
Albuquerque, NM	16	6	(37.5)	10	(62.5)	0	(0.0)
Allentown, PA	13	5	(38.5)	8	(61.5)	0	(0.0)
Ann Arbor, MI	9	2	(22.2)	7	(77.8)	0	(0.0)
Atlanta, GA	316	175	(55.4)	141	(44.6)	0	(0.0)
Austin, TX	84	41	(48.8)	43	(51.2)	0	(0.0)
Bakersfield, CA	36	10	(27.8)	26	(72.2)	0	(0.0)
Baltimore, MD	118	68	(57.6)	50	(42.4)	0	(0.0)
Baton Rouge, LA	16	12	(75.0)	4	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	85	17	(20.0)	68	(80.0)	0	(0.0)
Birmingham, AL	62	50	(80.6)	12	(19.4)	0	(0.0)
Boston, MA	284	58	(20.4)	226	(79.6)	0	(0.0)
Buffalo, NY	26	17	(65.4)	9	(34.6)	0	(0.0)
Charleston, SC	41	29	(70.7)	12	(29.3)	0	(0.0)
Charlotte, NC	105	70	(66.7)	35	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Chicago, IL	508	296	(58.3)	212	(41.7)	0	(0.0)
Cincinnati, OH	48	29	(60.4)	19	(39.6)	0	(0.0)
Cleveland, OH	55	40	(72.7)	15	(27.3)	0	(0.0)
Colorado Springs, CO	9	3	(33.3)	6	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Columbia, SC	25	19	(76.0)	6	(24.0)	0	(0.0)
Columbus, OH	58	21	(36.2)	37	(63.8)	0	(0.0)
Dallas, TX	294	163	(55.4)	131	(44.6)	0	(0.0)
Dayton, OH	15	8	(53.3)	7	(46.7)	0	(0.0)
Daytona Beach, FL	15	14	(93.3)	1	(6.7)	0	(0.0)
Denver, CO	91	24	(26.4)	67	(73.6)	0	(0.0)
Detroit, MI	175	124	(70.9)	51	(29.1)	0	(0.0)
El Paso, TX	70	26	(37.1)	44	(62.9)	0	(0.0)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	87	39	(44.8)	48	(55.2)	0	(0.0)
Fort Myers, FL	21	9	(42.9)	12	(57.1)	0	(0.0)
Fort Wayne, IN	23	18	(78.3)	5	(21.7)	0	(0.0)
Fort Worth, TX	115	59	(51.3)	56	(48.7)	0	(0.0)
Fresno, CA	107	33	(30.8)	72	(67.3)	2	(1.9)
Gary, IN	15	13	(86.7)	2	(13.3)	0	(0.0)
Grand Rapids, MI	37	14	(37.8)	23	(62.2)	0	(0.0)
Greensboro, NC	49	35	(71.4)	14	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
Greenville, SC	22	11	(50.0)	11	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Harrisburg, PA	18	12	(66.7)	6	(33.3)	0	(0.0)
Hartford, CT	24	11	(45.8)	13	(54.2)	0	(0.0)
Honolulu, HI	87	19	(21.8)	68	(78.2)	0	(0.0)
Houston, TX	512	282	(55.1)	230	(44.9)	0	(0.0)
Indianapolis, IN	43	25	(58.1)	18	(41.9)	0	(0.0)
Jacksonville, FL	90	73	(81.1)	16	(17.8)	1	(1.1)
Jersey City, NJ	68	15	(22.1)	53	(77.9)	0	(0.0)
Kansas City, MO	49	26	(53.1)	23	(46.9)	0	(0.0)
Knoxville, TN	20	15	(75.0)	5	(25.0)	0	(0.0)
Lakeland, FL	27	16	(59.3)	11	(40.7)	0	(0.0)
Las Vegas, NV	70	26	(37.1)	44	(62.9)	0	(0.0)
Lexington, KY	22	12	(54.5)	10	(45.5)	0	(0.0)
Little Rock, AR	15	12	(80.0)	3	(20.0)	0	(0.0)
Los Angeles, CA	996	232	(23.3)	761	(76.4)	3	(0.3)
Louisville, KY	38	25	(65.8)	13	(34.2)	0	(0.0)
McAllen, TX	82	33	(40.2)	49	(59.8)	0	(0.0)
Melbourne, FL	8	5	(62.5)	3	(37.5)	0	(0.0)
Memphis, TN	92	82	(89.1)	10	(10.9)	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, 2004

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Total Cases	U.S.-born Persons		Foreign-born Persons[1]		Unknown	
		No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Miami, FL	270	68	(25.2)	202	(74.8)	0	(0.0)
Middlesex, NJ	73	16	(21.9)	57	(78.1)	0	(0.0)
Milwaukee, WI	35	16	(45.7)	19	(54.3)	0	(0.0)
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	157	23	(14.6)	134	(85.4)	0	(0.0)
Mobile, AL	17	13	(76.5)	4	(23.5)	0	(0.0)
Monmouth-Ocean City, NJ	27	7	(25.9)	20	(74.1)	0	(0.0)
Nashville, TN	69	50	(72.5)	19	(27.5)	0	(0.0)
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	101	27	(26.7)	74	(73.3)	0	(0.0)
New Haven, CT	66	19	(28.8)	46	(69.7)	1	(1.5)
New Orleans, LA	101	86	(85.1)	14	(13.9)	1	(1.0)
New York, NY	1,126	355	(31.5)	770	(68.4)	1	(0.1)
Newark, NJ	171	68	(39.8)	103	(60.2)	0	(0.0)
Norfolk, VA	50	32	(64.0)	18	(36.0)	0	(0.0)
Oakland, CA	212	50	(23.6)	161	(75.9)	1	(0.5)
Oklahoma City, OK	59	39	(66.1)	20	(33.9)	0	(0.0)
Omaha, NE	21	3	(14.3)	18	(85.7)	0	(0.0)
Orange County, CA	224	31	(13.8)	191	(85.3)	2	(0.9)
Orlando, FL	126	88	(69.8)	38	(30.2)	0	(0.0)
Philadelphia, PA	218	94	(43.1)	124	(56.9)	0	(0.0)
Phoenix, AZ	211	83	(39.3)	126	(59.7)	2	(0.9)
Pittsburgh, PA	34	25	(73.5)	9	(26.5)	0	(0.0)
Portland, OR	70	21	(30.0)	49	(70.0)	0	(0.0)
Providence, RI	48	20	(41.7)	28	(58.3)	0	(0.0)
Raleigh-Durham, NC	94	48	(51.1)	46	(48.9)	0	(0.0)
Richmond, VA	44	24	(54.5)	20	(45.5)	0	(0.0)
Riverside-San Bern., CA	142	47	(33.1)	95	(66.9)	0	(0.0)
Rochester, NY	26	12	(46.2)	14	(53.8)	0	(0.0)
Sacramento, CA	166	46	(27.7)	117	(70.5)	3	(1.8)
St. Louis, MO	57	41	(71.9)	16	(28.1)	0	(0.0)
Salt Lake City, UT	24	7	(29.2)	17	(70.8)	0	(0.0)
San Antonio, TX	121	72	(59.5)	49	(40.5)	0	(0.0)
San Diego, CA	320	90	(28.1)	230	(71.9)	0	(0.0)
San Francisco, CA	204	42	(20.6)	162	(79.4)	0	(0.0)
San Jose, CA	203	19	(9.4)	184	(90.6)	0	(0.0)
Sarasota, FL	21	15	(71.4)	6	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
Scranton, PA	10	5	(50.0)	5	(50.0)	0	(0.0)
Seattle, WA	153	41	(26.8)	112	(73.2)	0	(0.0)
Springfield, MA	15	8	(53.3)	7	(46.7)	0	(0.0)
Stockton, CA	65	14	(21.5)	51	(78.5)	0	(0.0)
Syracuse, NY	13	9	(69.2)	4	(30.8)	0	(0.0)
Tacoma, WA	34	10	(29.4)	24	(70.6)	0	(0.0)
Tampa-St. Petersburg, FL	120	76	(63.3)	43	(35.8)	1	(0.8)
Toledo, OH	7	5	(71.4)	2	(28.6)	0	(0.0)
Tucson, AZ	21	7	(33.3)	14	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Tulsa, OK	42	36	(85.7)	6	(14.3)	0	(0.0)
Vallejo, CA	49	10	(20.4)	38	(77.6)	1	(2.0)
Ventura, CA	72	17	(23.6)	55	(76.4)	0	(0.0)
Washington, DC	435	116	(26.7)	319	(73.3)	0	(0.0)
West Palm Beach, FL	99	33	(33.3)	66	(66.7)	0	(0.0)
Wichita, KS	17	9	(52.9)	8	(47.1)	0	(0.0)
Wilmington, DE	18	10	(55.6)	8	(44.4)	0	(0.0)
Youngstown, OH	10	9	(90.0)	1	(10.0)	0	(0.0)
Total - 107 Areas	**11,467**	**4,642**	**(40.5)**	**6,805**	**(59.3)**	**20**	**(0.2)**
San Juan, PR	47	43	(91.5)	4	(8.5)	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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Surveillance Slide Set
2004

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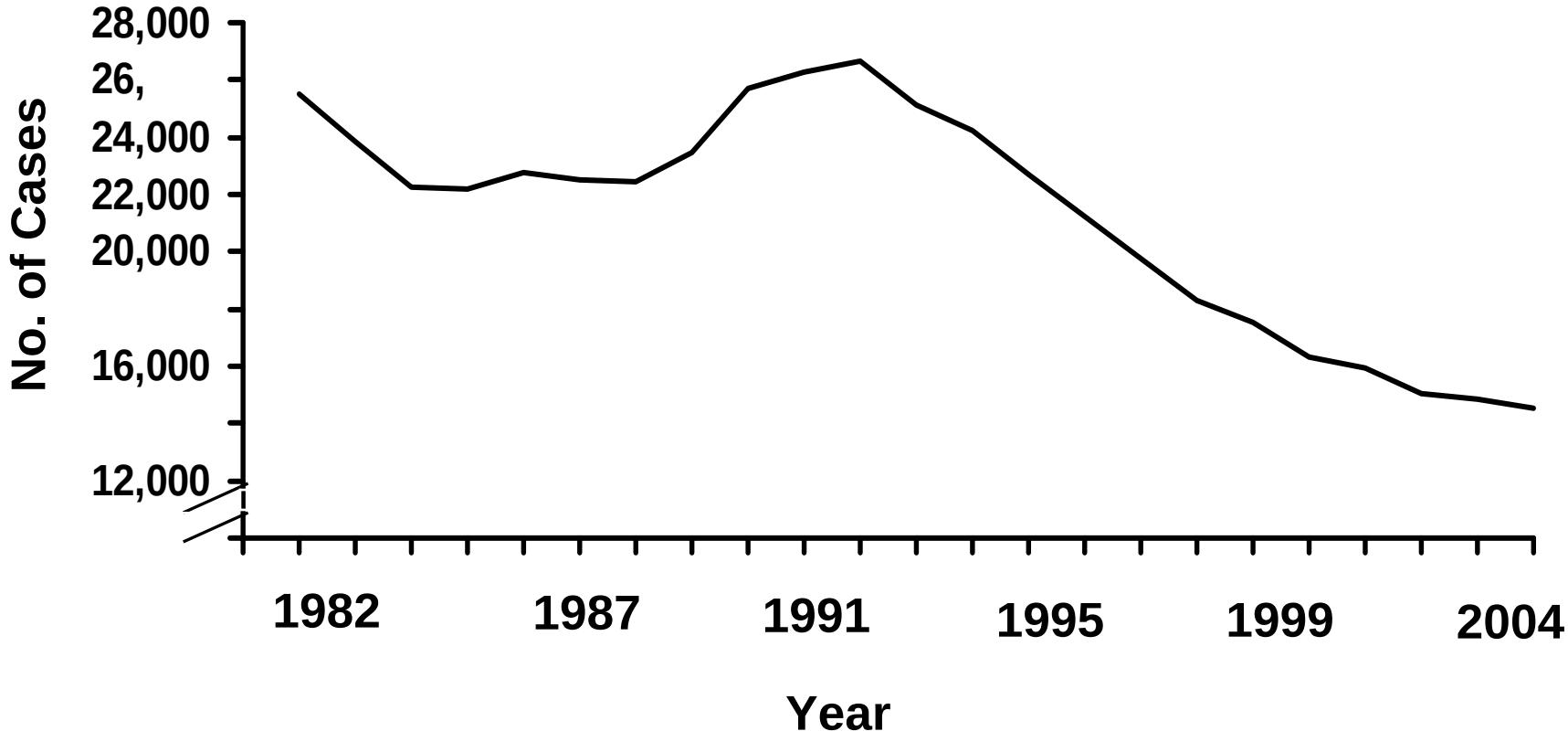
Tuberculosis in the United States

National Tuberculosis Surveillance System Highlights from 2004

Division of Tuberculosis Elimination
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

SAFER ● HEALTHIER ●PEOPLE

Reported TB Cases
United States, 1982–2004



All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

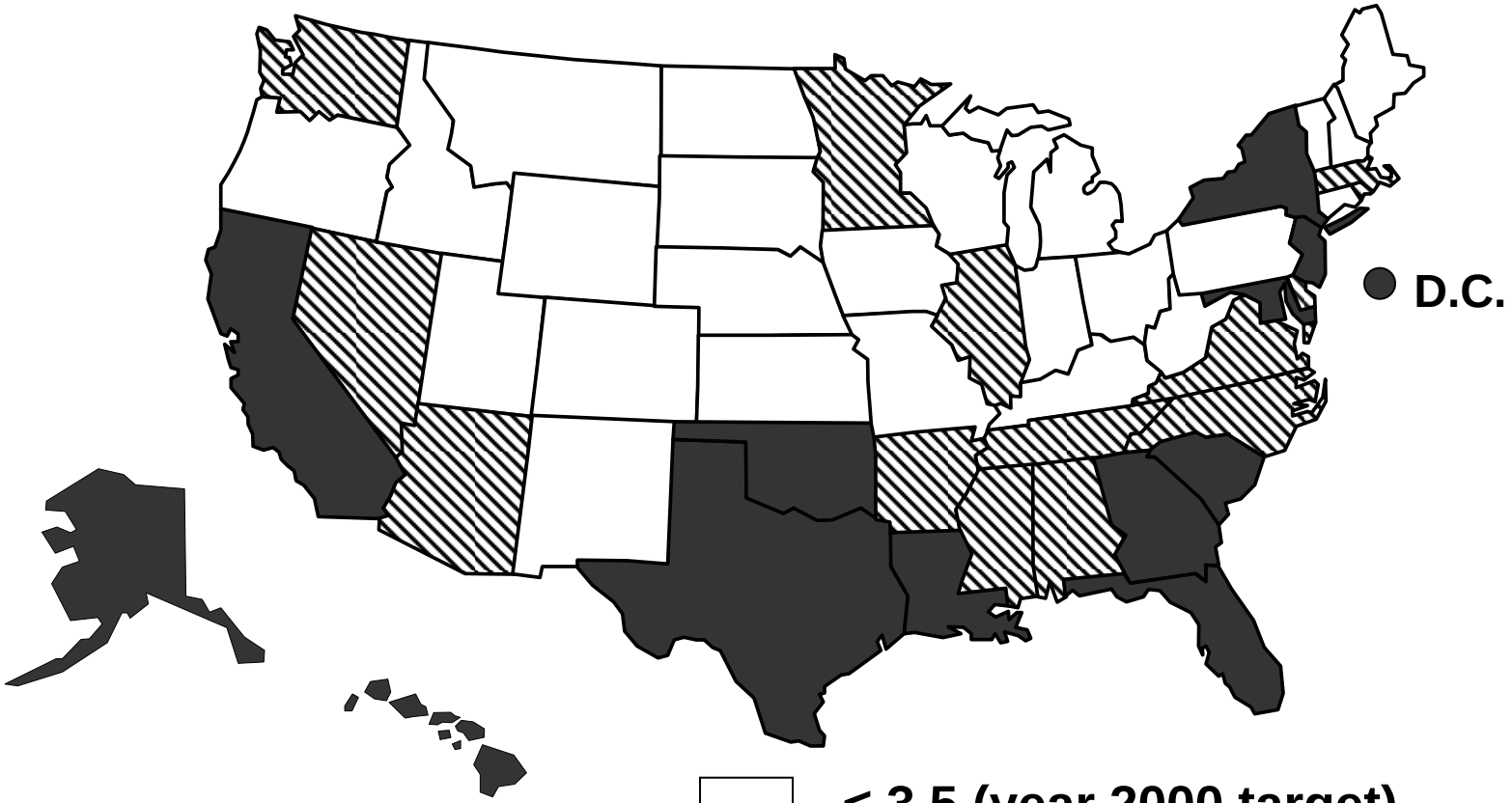
TB Morbidity
United States, 2000–2004

Year	Cases	Rate*
2000	16,309	5.8
2001	15,945	5.6
2002	15,057	5.2
2003	14,852	5.1
2004	14,517	4.9

*Cases per 100,000.

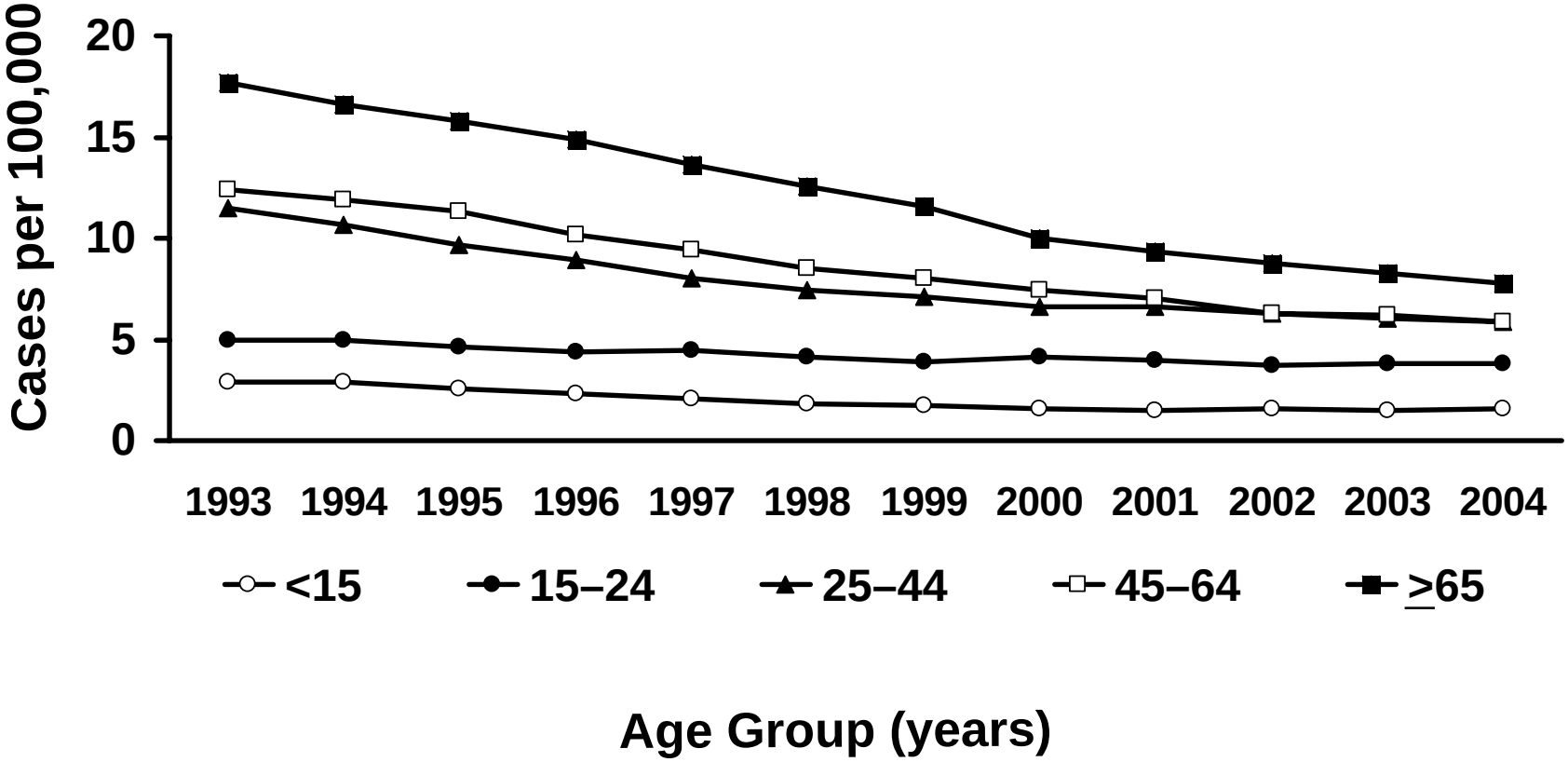
All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

TB Case Rates,* United States, 2004



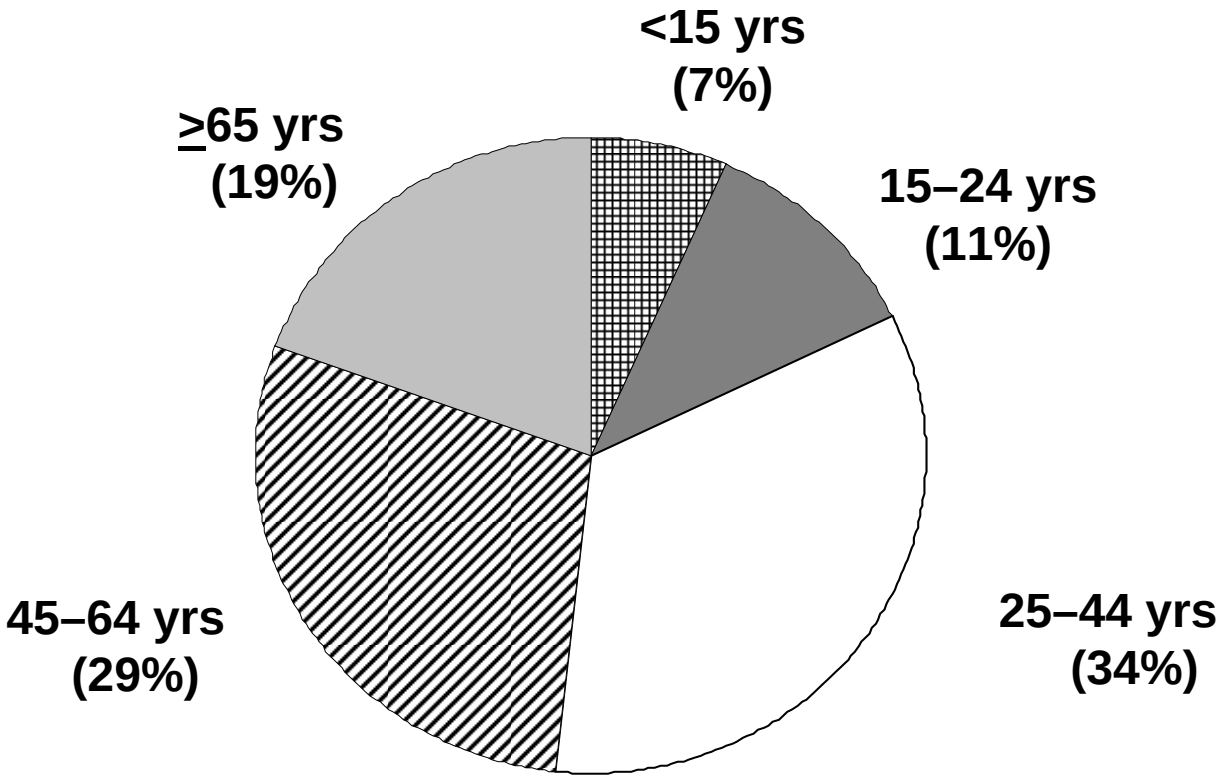
*Cases per 100,000.

TB Case Rates by Age Group United States, 1993–2004

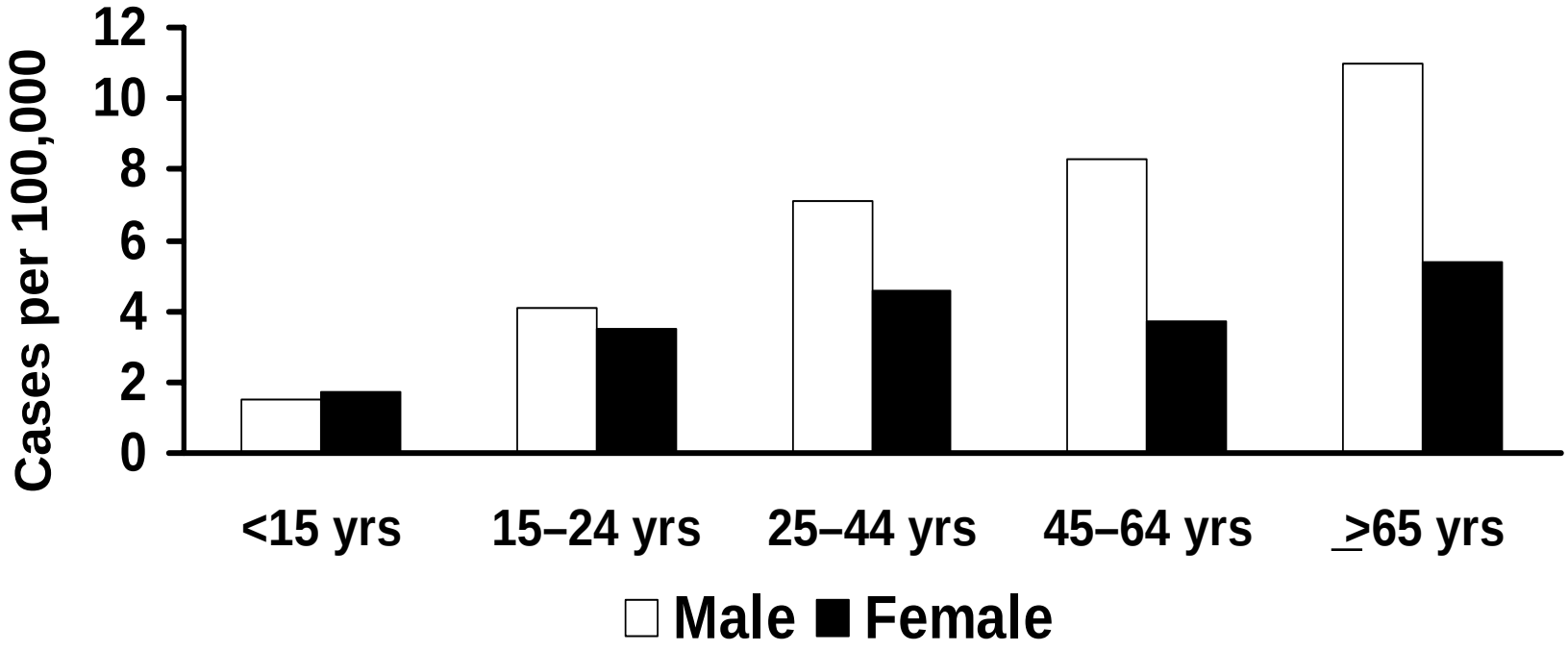


All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

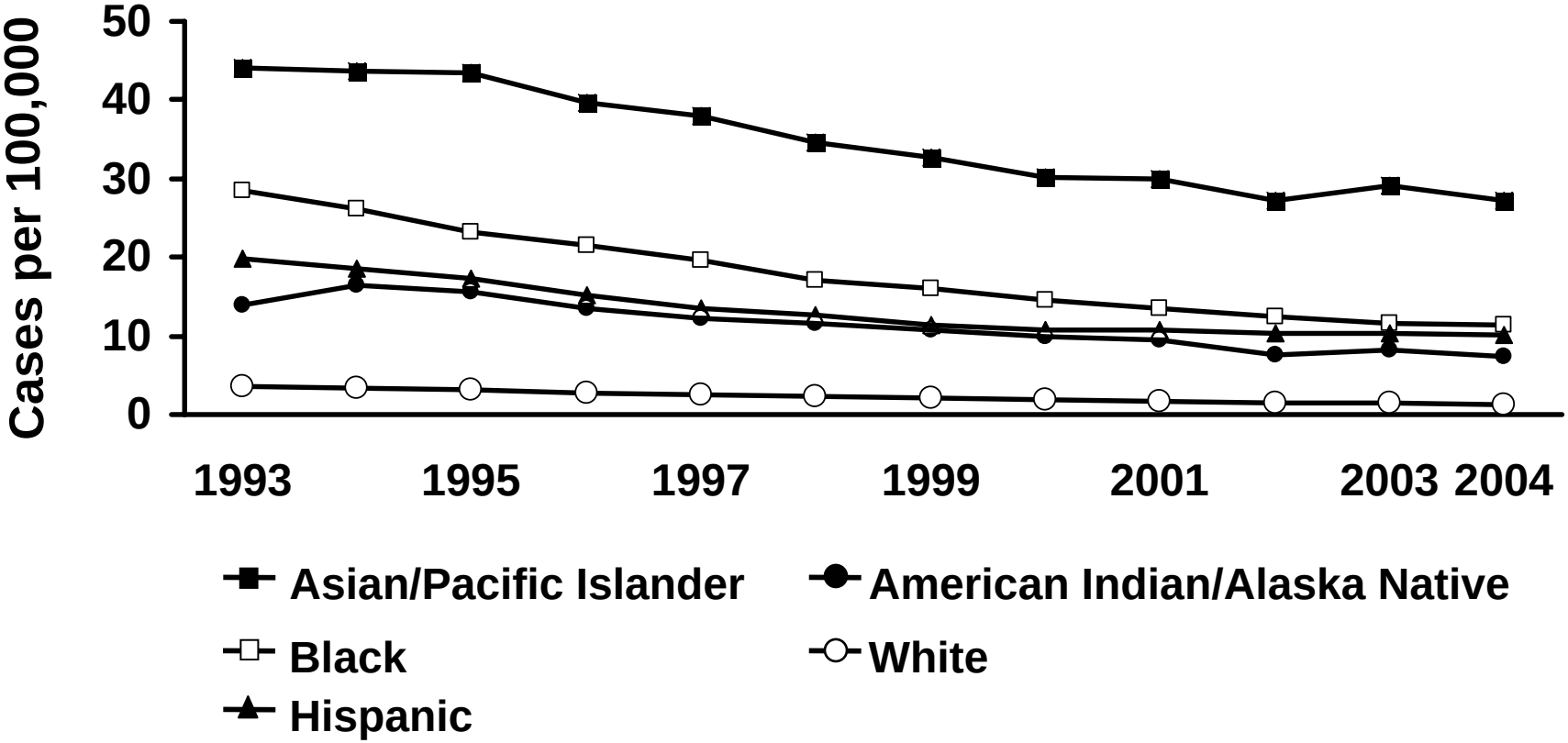
Reported TB Cases by Age Group United States, 2004



TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, United States, 2004



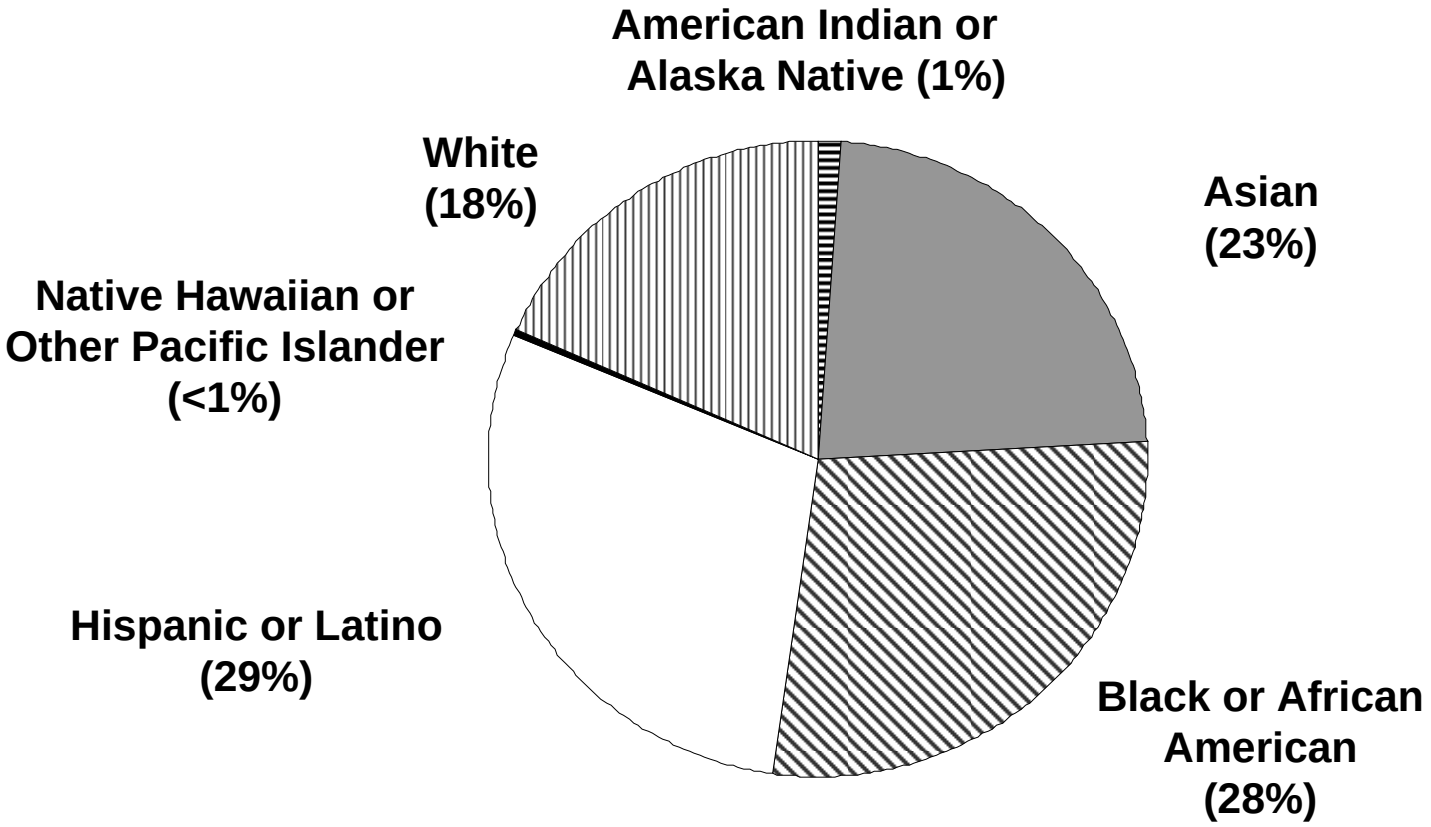
TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity* United States, 1993–2004



*All races are non-Hispanic. Since 2003, Asian/Pacific Islander category includes either 1) persons who reported race as Asian only or 2) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander only.

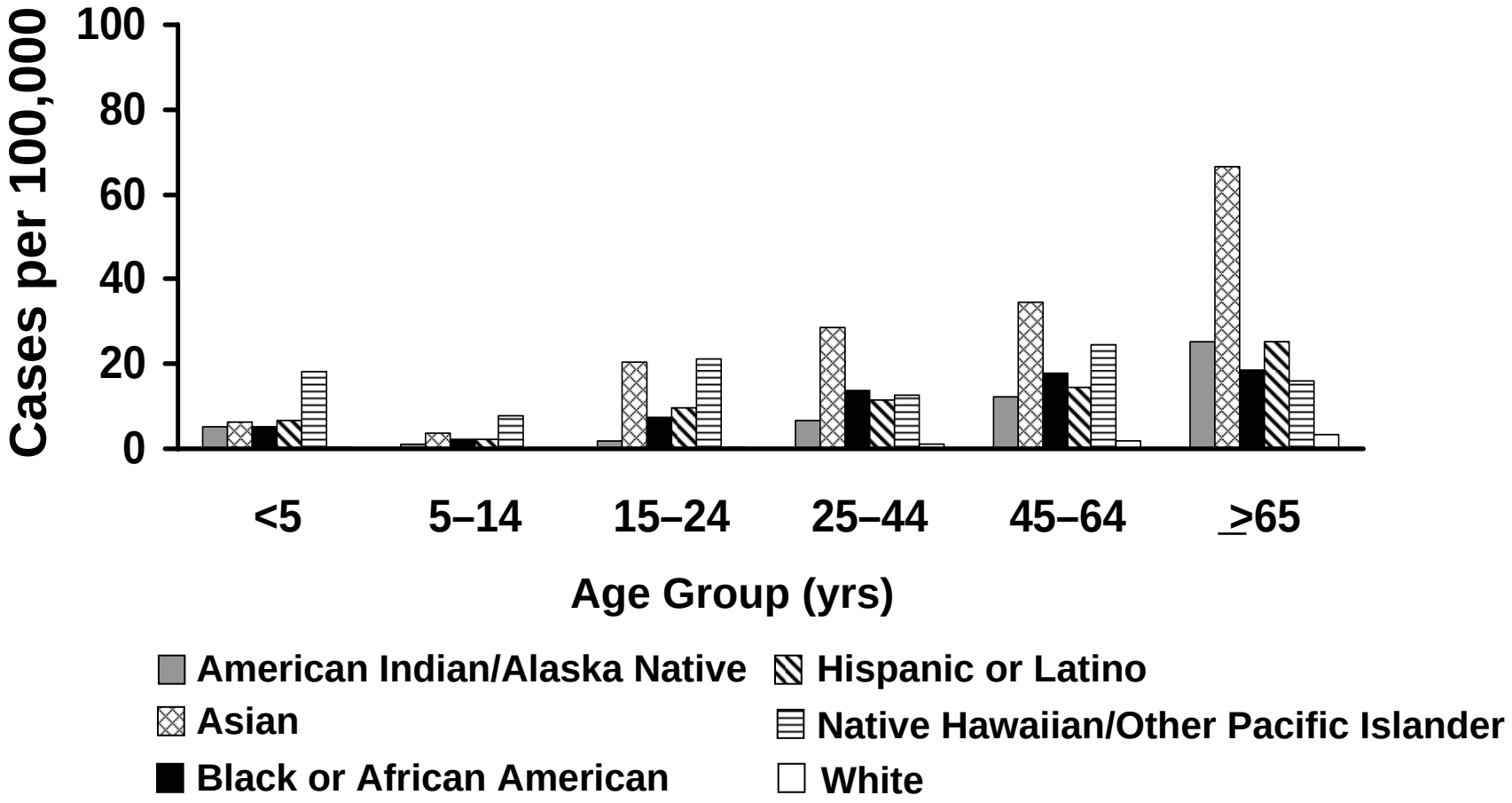
All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

Reported TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity*, United States, 2004



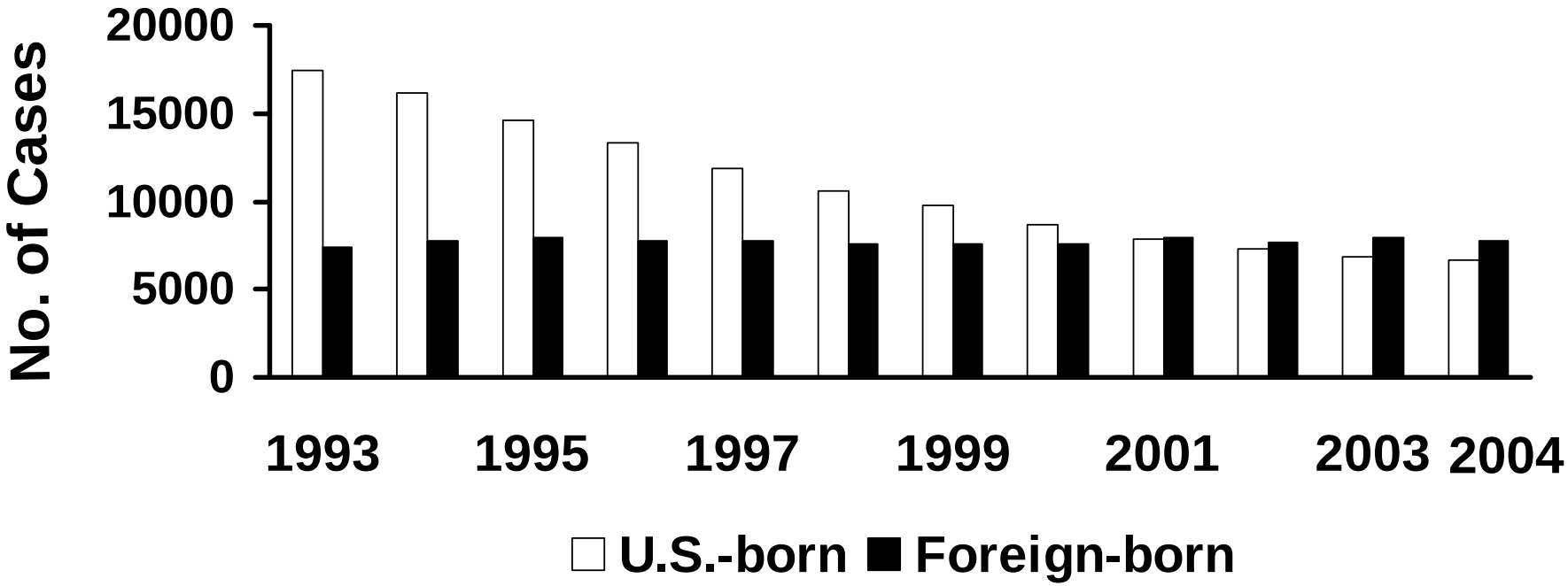
*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases and are not shown.

TB Case Rates by Age Group and Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2004



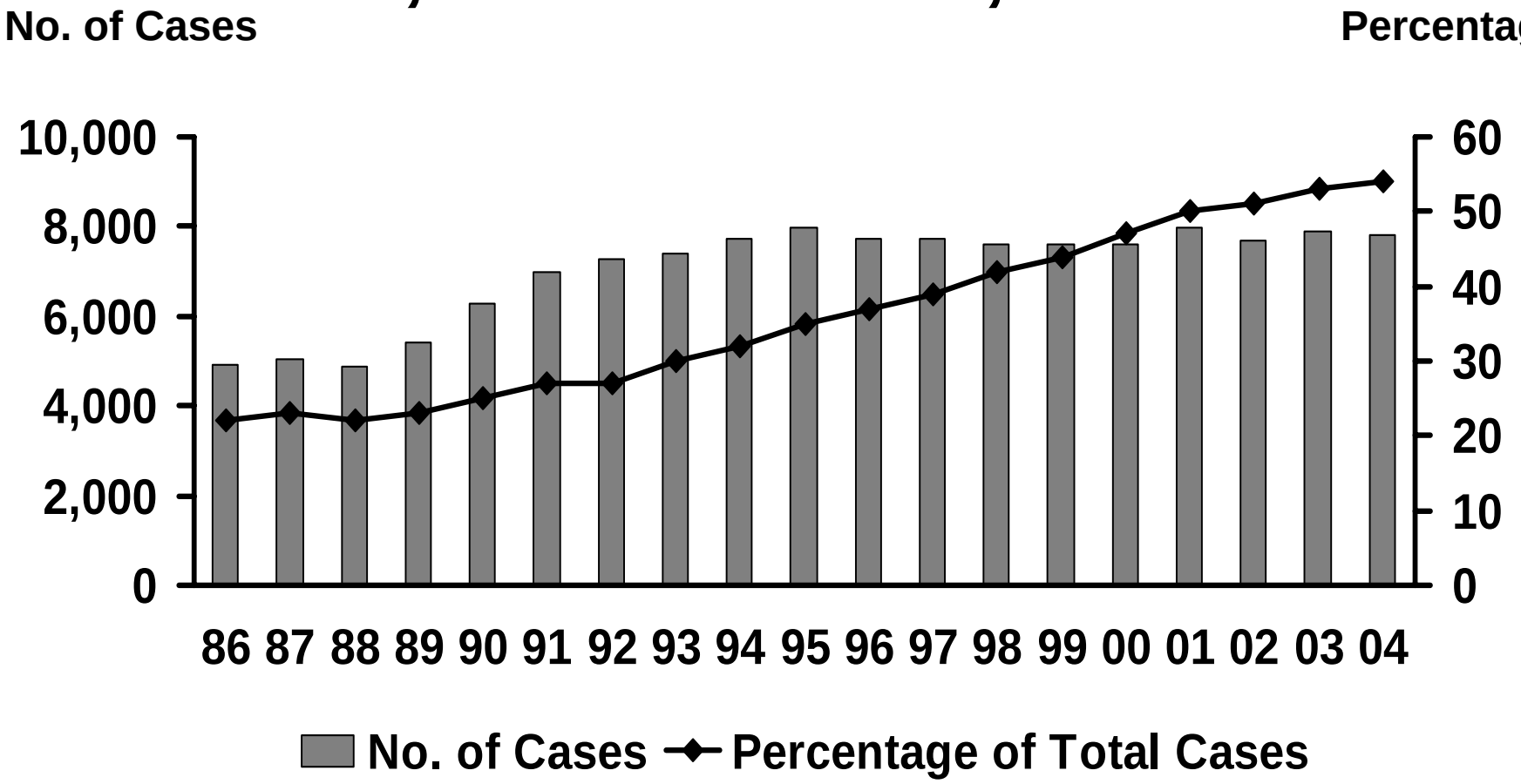
*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases and are not shown.

Number of TB Cases in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2004



All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

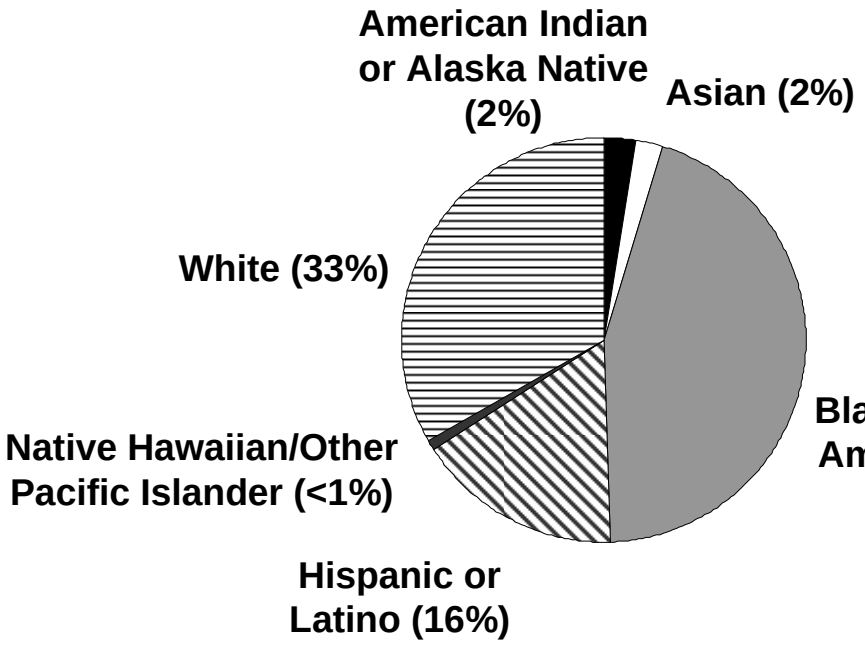
Trends in TB Cases in Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1986–2004



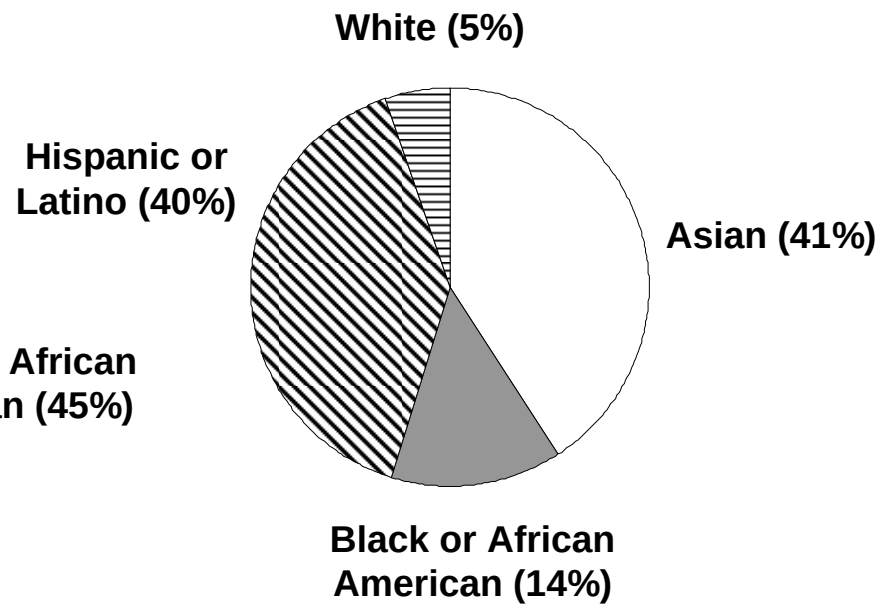
All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity,* United States, 2004

U.S.-born



Foreign-born**

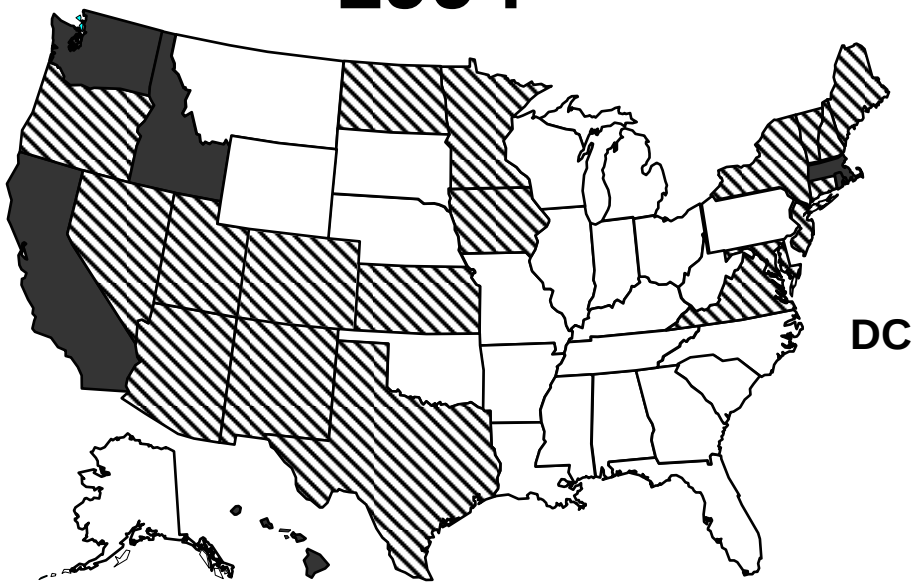


*All races are non-Hispanic. Persons reporting two or more races accounted for less than 1% of all cases.

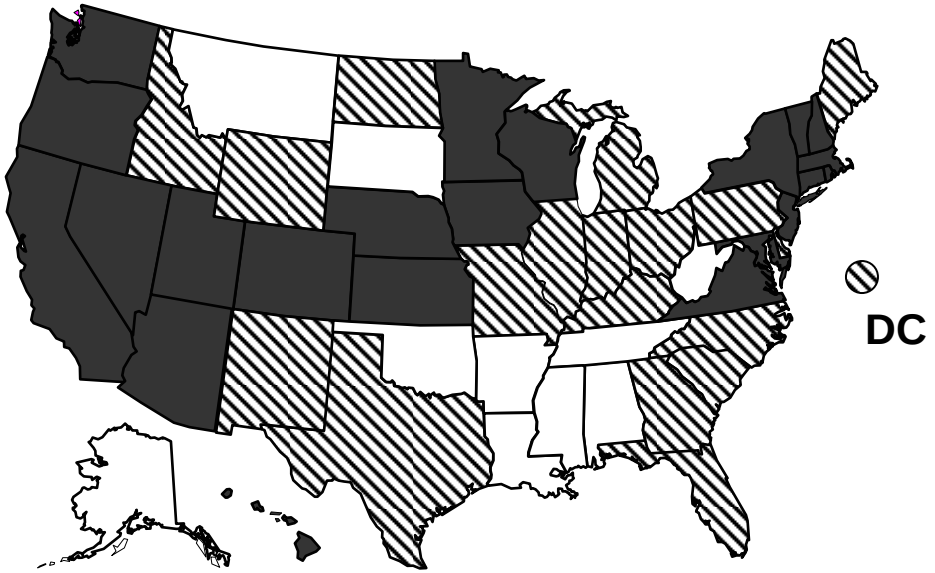
**American Indian or Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander accounted for less than 1% of foreign-born cases and are not shown.

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

1994



2004

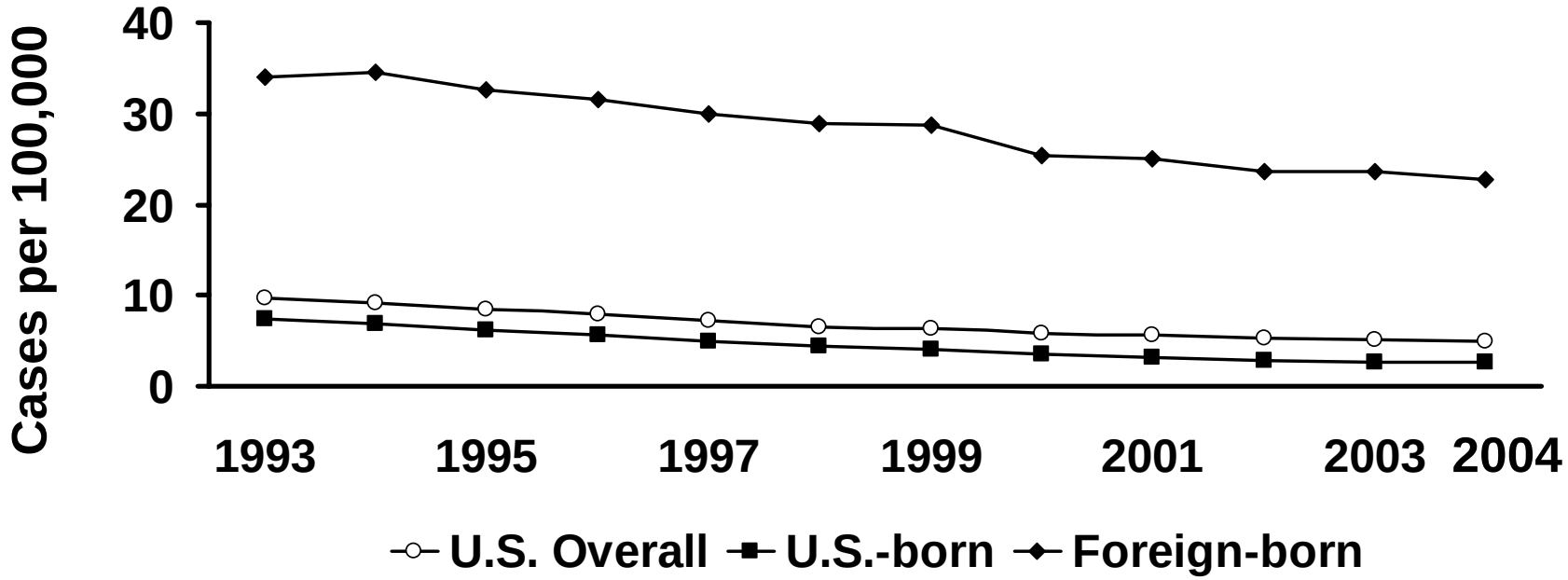


≥50%

25%–49%

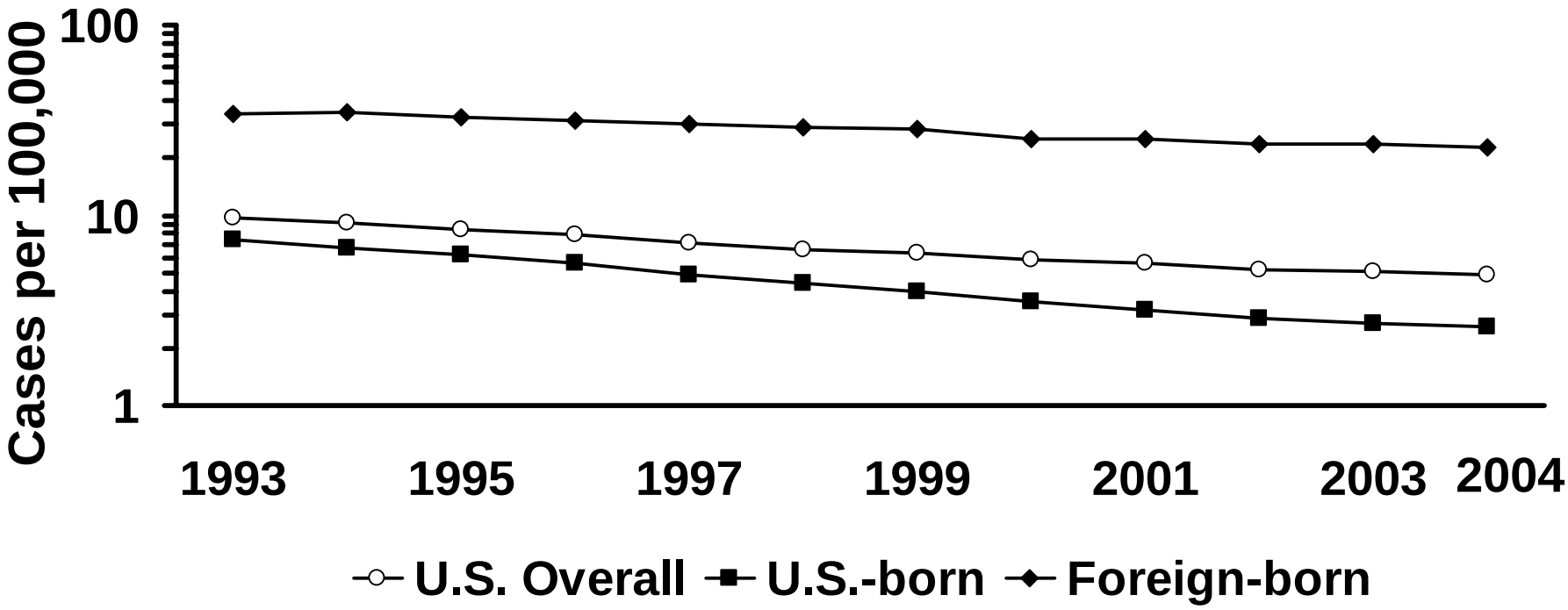
<25%

TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2004



All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

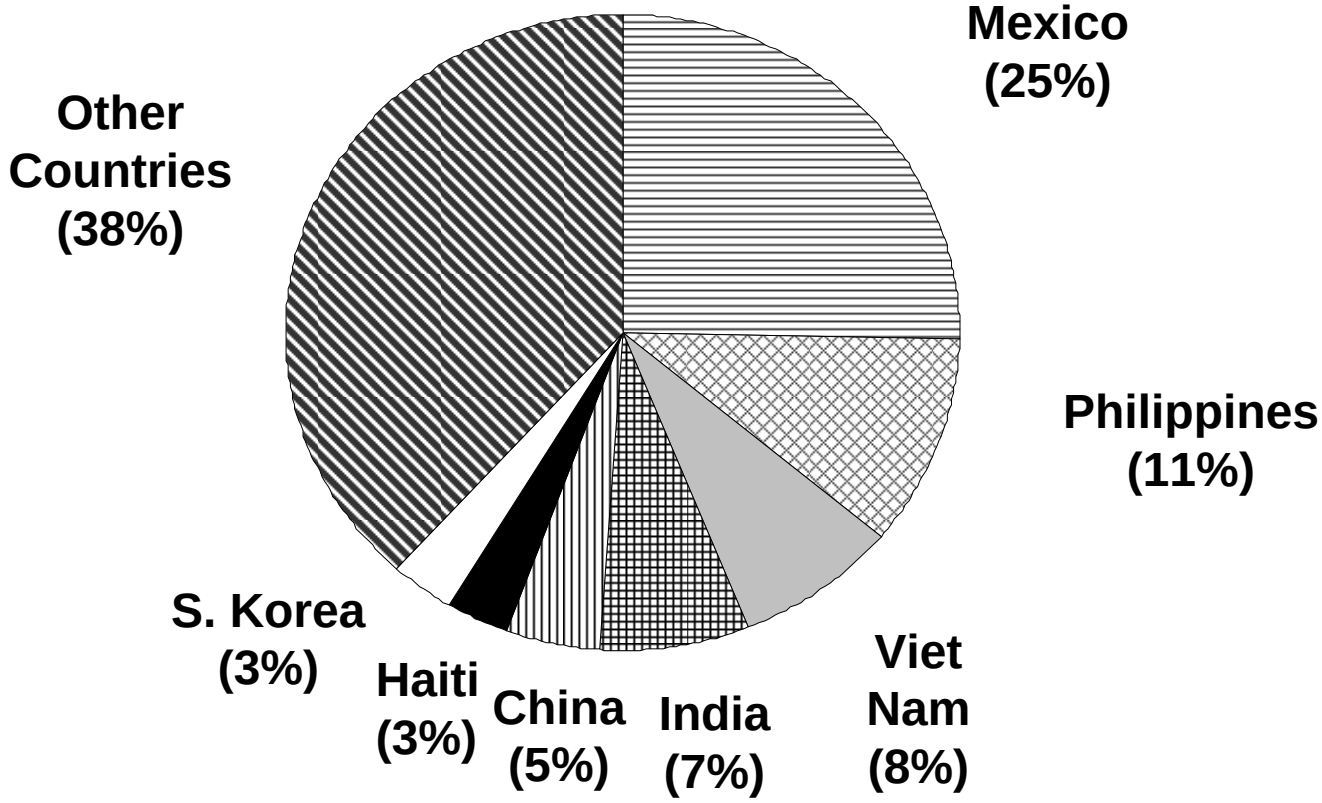
TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2004*



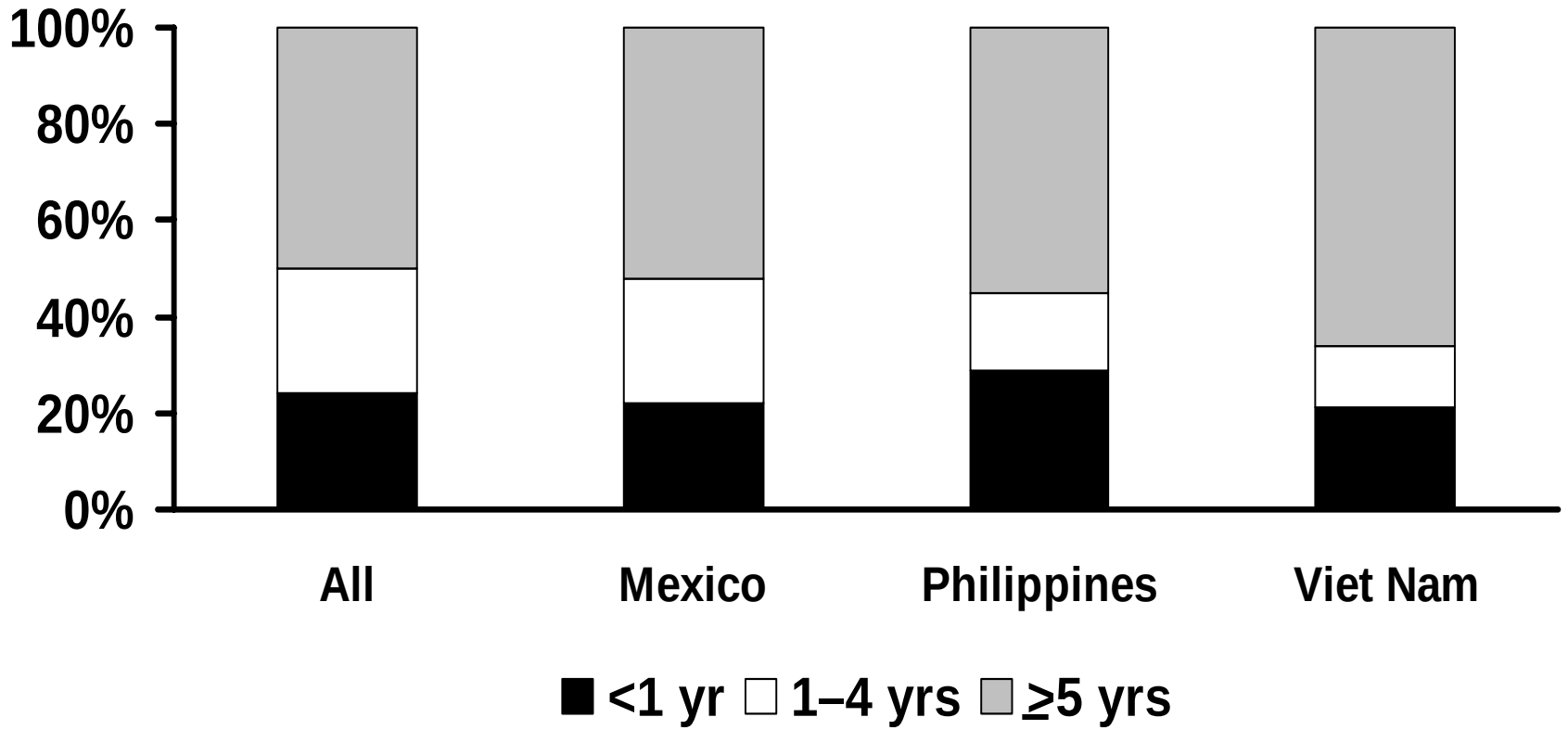
*Includes the same data as slide 15, but rates presented on a logarithmic scale.

All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

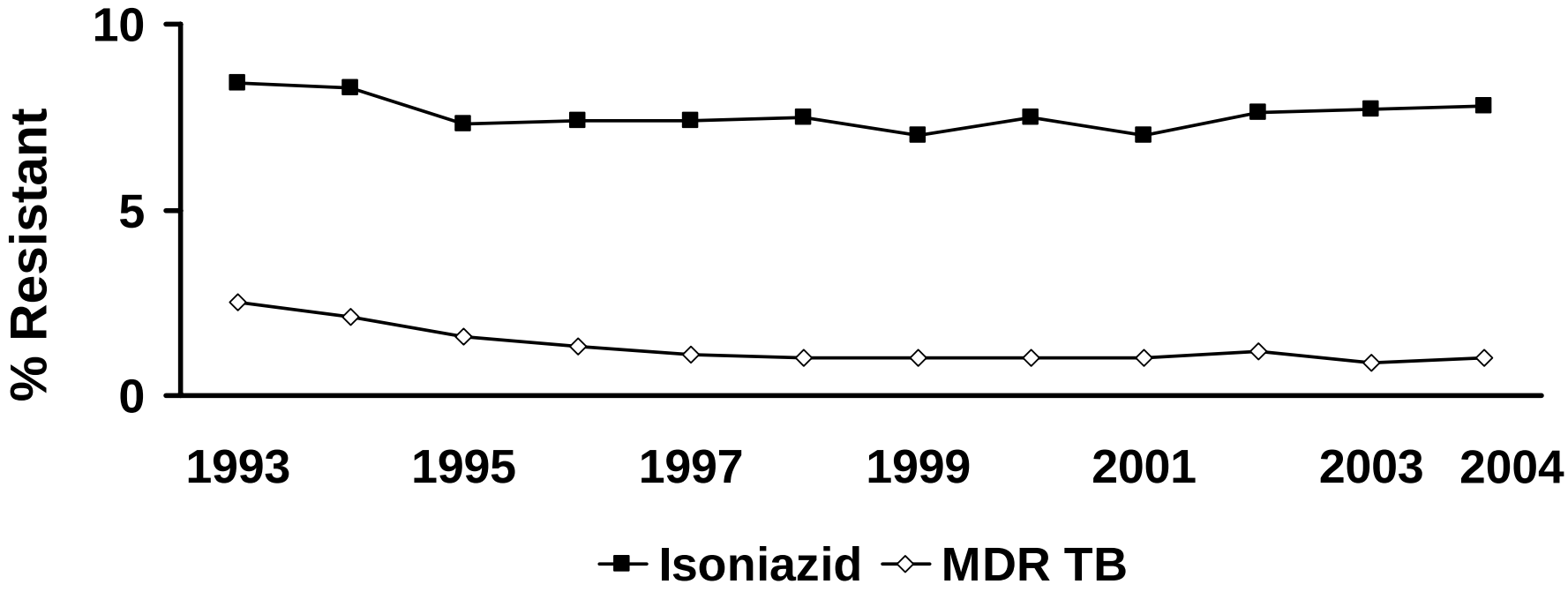
Countries of Birth for Foreign-born Persons Reported with TB United States, 2004



Length of U.S. Residence Prior to TB Diagnosis, United States, 2004



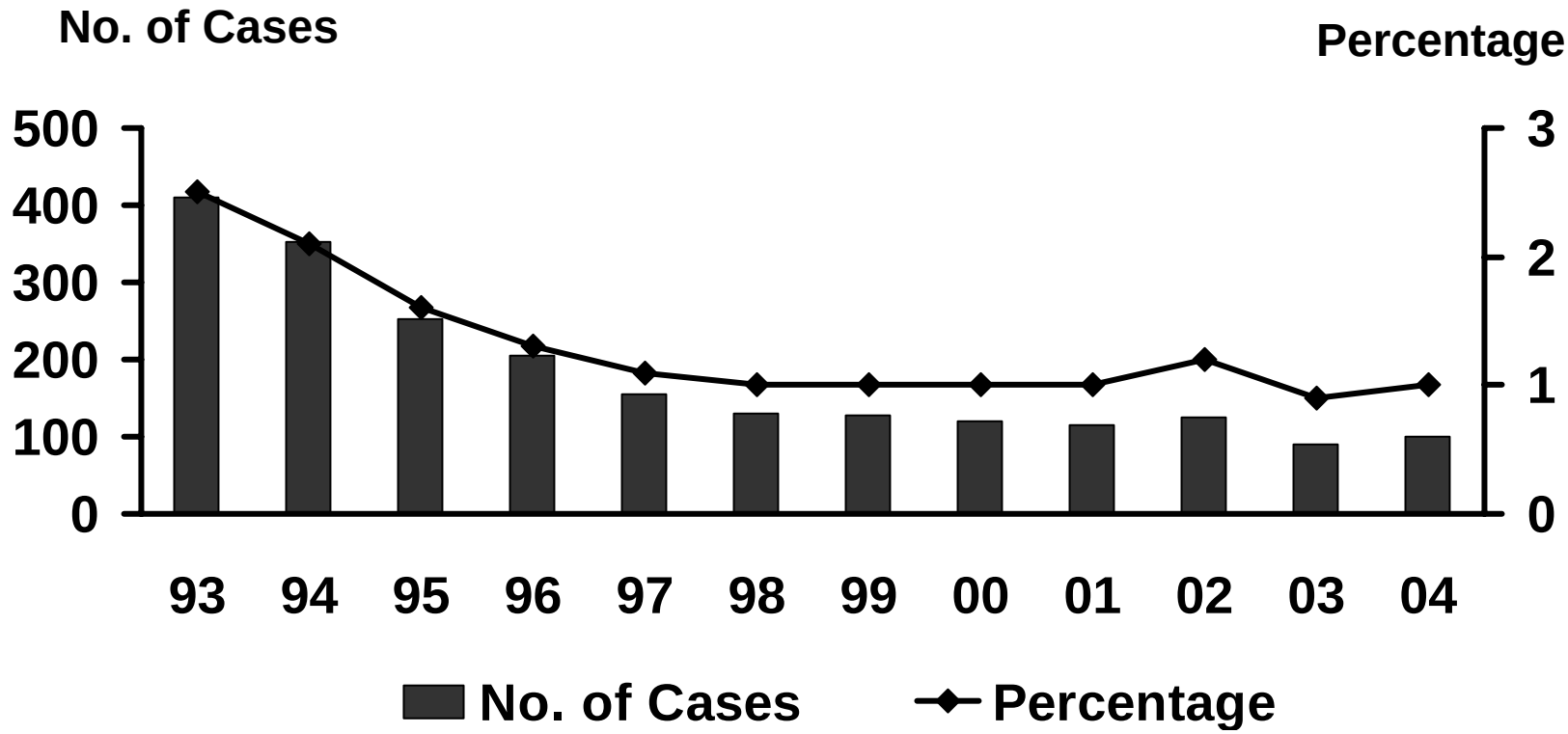
Primary Anti-TB Drug Resistance United States, 1993–2004



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

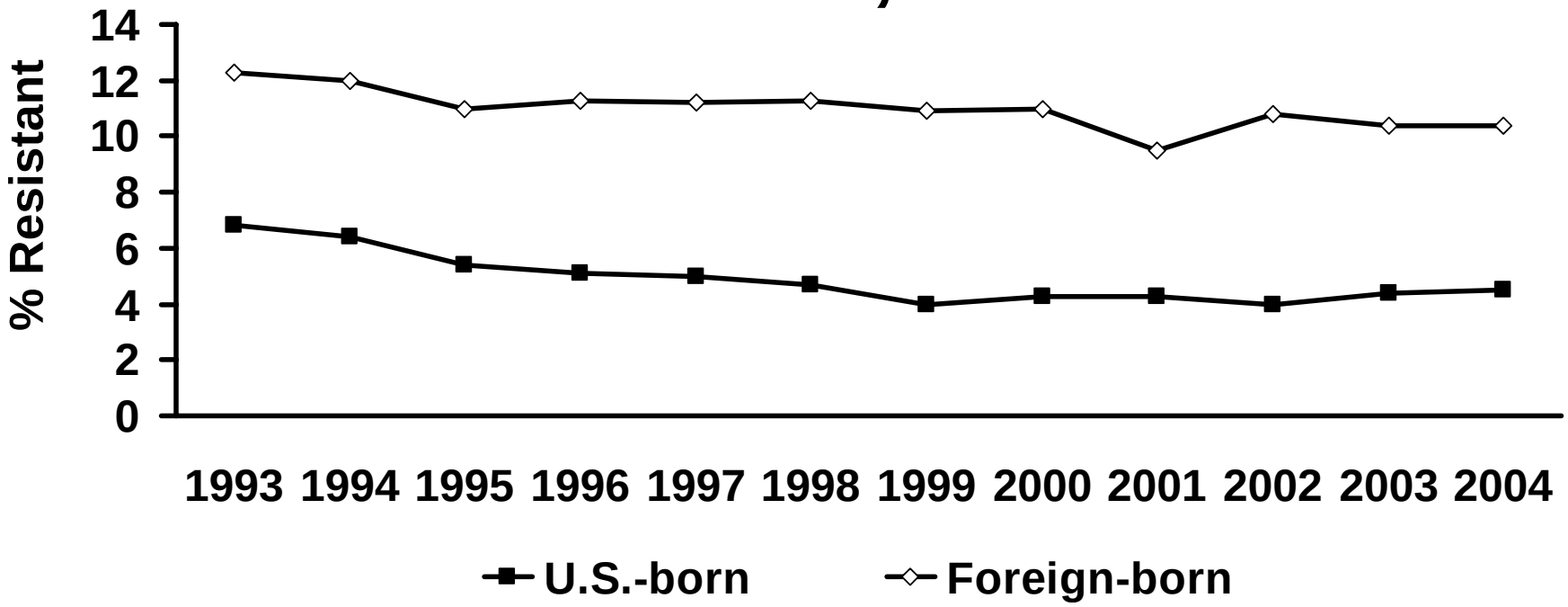
Primary MDR TB
United States, 1993–2004



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

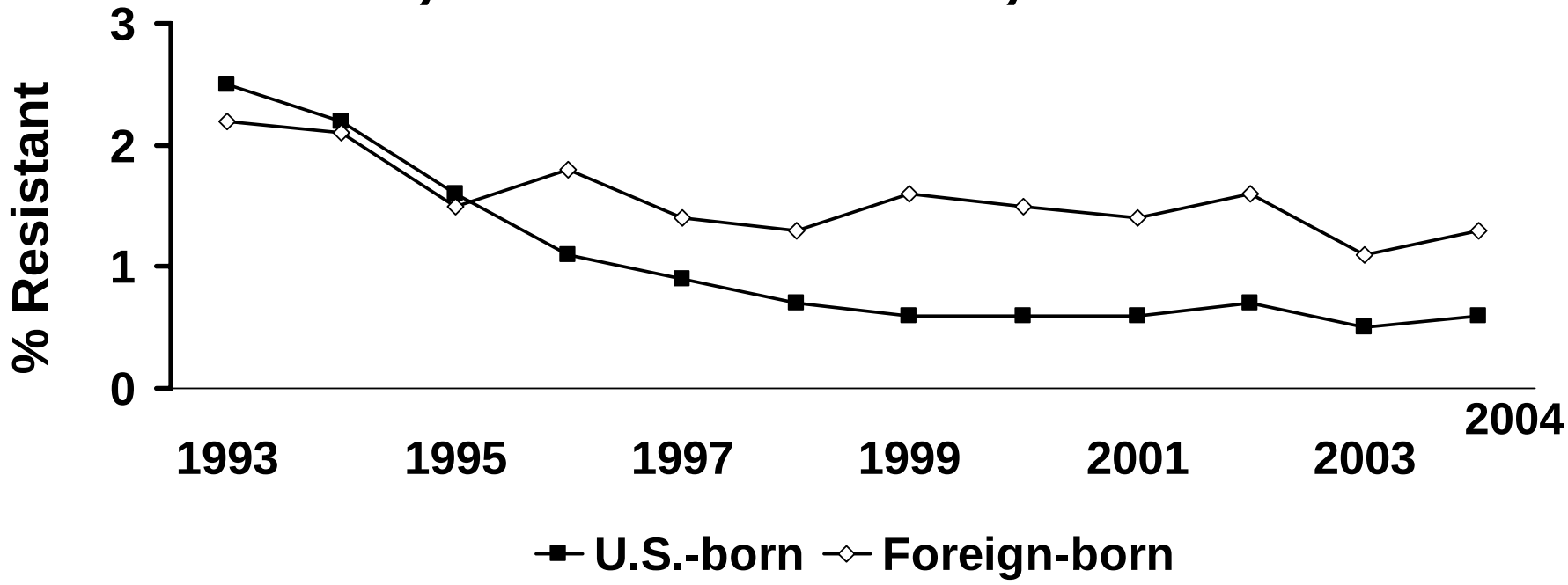
Primary Isoniazid Resistance in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons United States, 1993–2004



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

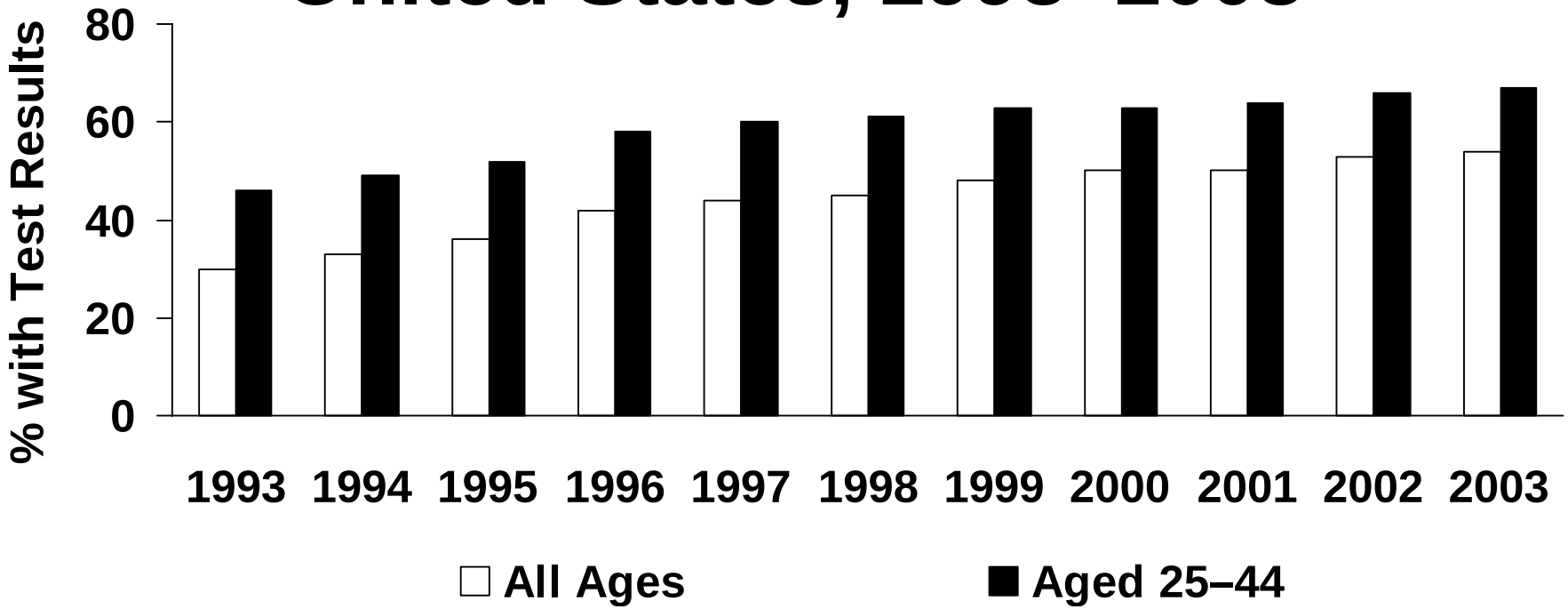
Primary MDR TB in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2004



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2003 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

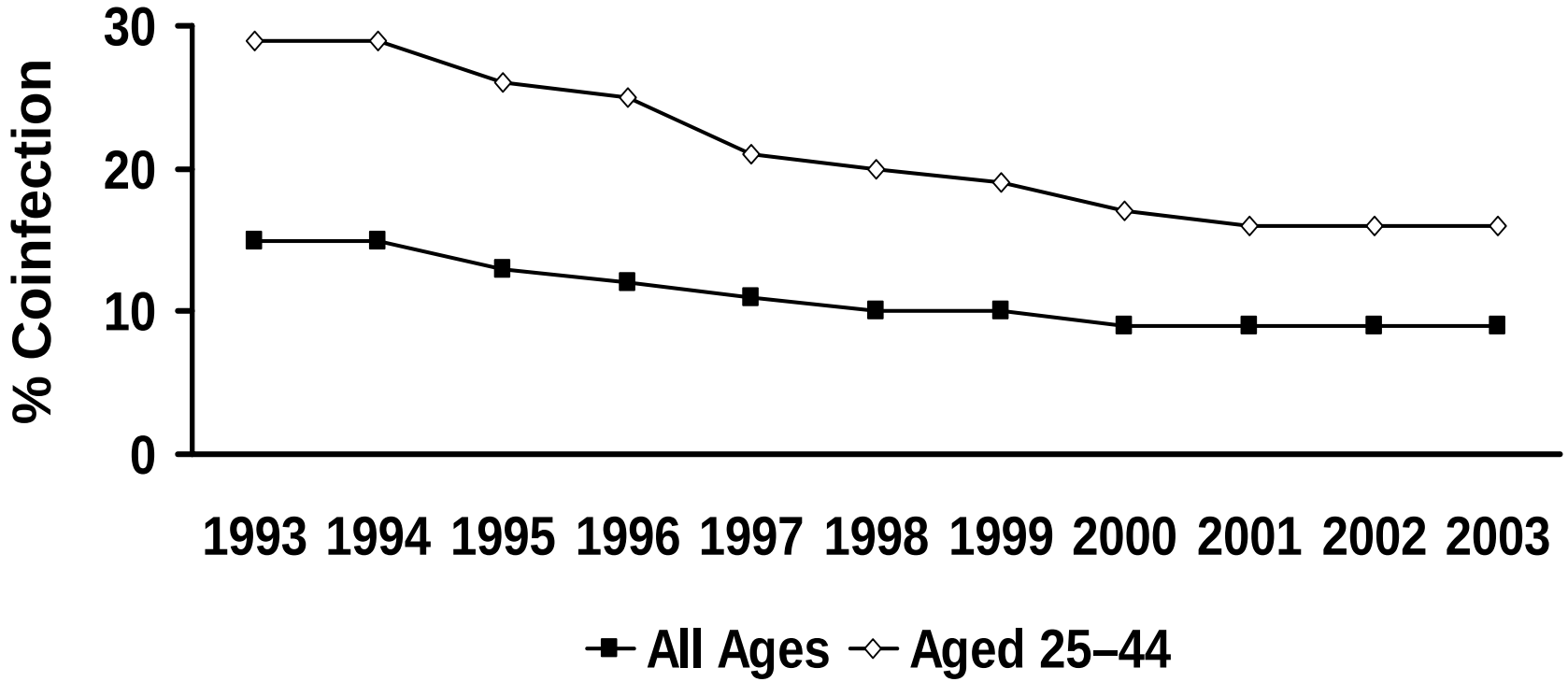
Completeness of HIV Test Results in Persons with TB by Age Group United States, 1993–2003



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2002 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

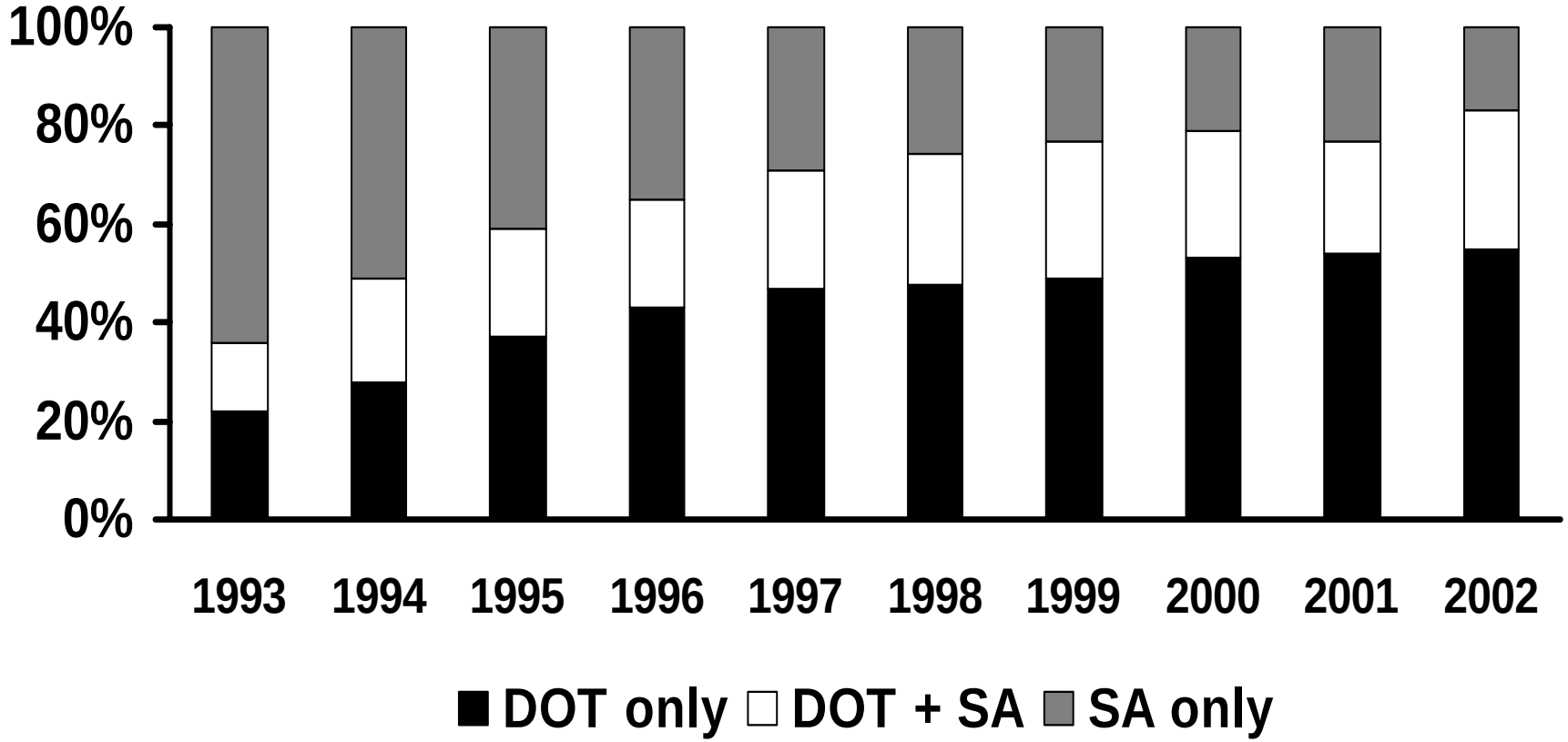
Estimated HIV Coinfection in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2003



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2002 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

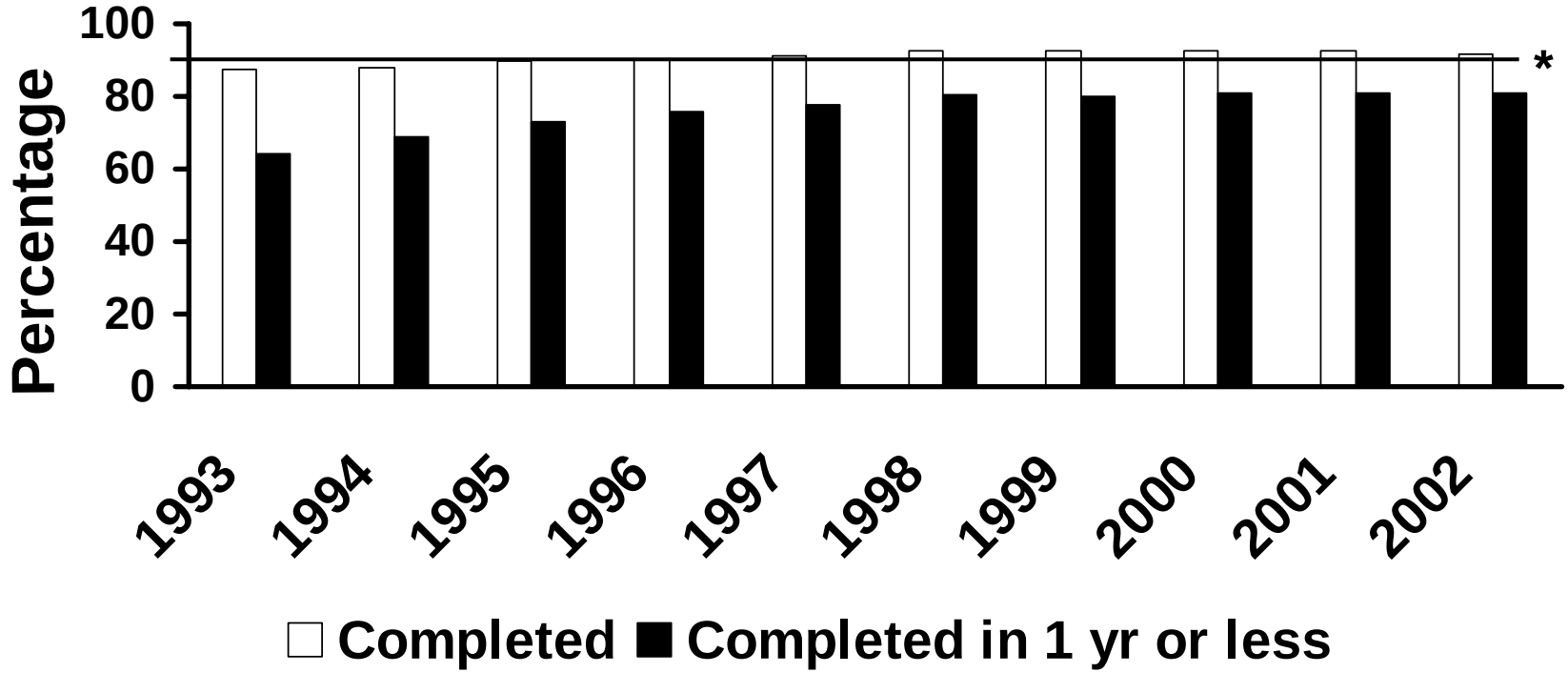
Mode of Treatment Administration in Persons Reported with TB United States, 1993–2002



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

All case counts and rates for 1993–2001 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

Completion of TB Therapy United States, 1993–2002



*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.

All case counts and rates for 1993–2001 have been revised based on updates received by CDC as of April 1, 2005.

Tuberculosis in the United States
National Tuberculosis Surveillance System Highlights from 2004

Slide 1 (title slide). Tuberculosis in the United States—National Tuberculosis Surveillance System, Highlights from 2004. 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 2004. Since 1953, through the cooperation of state and local health departments, CDC has collected information on the numbers of 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 April 1, 2005. All case counts and rates for years 1993–2003 have been updated.

Slide 2. Reported TB Cases, United States, 1982–2004. The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. From 1992 until 2002, the total number of TB cases decreased 5%–7% annually, and 2004 marked the twelfth year of decline in the total number of TB cases reported in the United States since the peak of the resurgence. From 2002 to 2003, however, the total number of TB cases decreased by only 1.4%, the smallest annual decrease during the past decade. In 2004, a total of 14,517 cases were reported from the 50 states and the District of Columbia. This represents a decline of 2.3% from 2003 and of 46% from 1992. (*Note: A provisional total of 14,511 was reported in the* MMWR *in March 2005.)*

Slide 3. TB Morbidity, United States, 2000–2004. This slide provides the total number of reported U.S. TB cases and the associated TB rates for each of the past 5 years. Rate is defined as cases per 100,000 population. The number of TB cases decreased from 16,309 in 2000 to 14,517 in 2004, and the TB rate also decreased, from 5.8 in 2000 to 4.9 in 2004.

Slide 4. TB Case Rates, United States, 2004. This map shows TB rates for 2004. Twenty-four 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. States with a rate above the 2004 national average of 4.9 cases per 100,000 include the 11 states that reported at least 300 cases in 2004: CA, FL, GA, IL, MD, NC, NJ, NY, PA, TX, and VA. These 11 states accounted for 69% of the national total and have experienced substantial overall decreases in cases and rates from 1992 through 2004. In 2004, however, 19 states reported more cases than in 2003.

Slide 5. TB Case Rates by Age Group, United States, 1993–2004. This slide shows the last 12 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 7.8 in 2004), in adults aged 45 to 64 years (from 12.4 to 5.9), in adults aged 25 to 44 years (from 11.5 to 5.9), and in children under 15 years of age (from 2.9 to 1.6), each group having decreased approximately 50%. The rate declined by 24% in those 15 to 24 years of age (from 5.0 to 3.8).

Slide 6. Reported TB Cases by Age Group, United States, 2004. This pie chart shows the age distribution of persons reported with TB in 2004. Seven 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 19% were at least 65 years old.

Slide 7. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, United States, 2004. This slide graphs the TB rates in 2004 by age group and sex. It shows that rates increase 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 are approximately twice those in same-age women.

Slide 8. TB Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1993–2004. This slide shows the declining trend in TB rates by race/ethnicity during the last 12 years. Asians and Pacific Islanders had the highest TB rates, which declined from 44.1 per 100,000 in 1993 to 27.2 in 2004, and had the smallest percentage decline over the time period (38.3%). Rates declined by approximately 50% or more over the time period in the other racial/ethnic groups: among non-Hispanic black or African Americans from 28.5 in 1993 to 11.3 in 2004, among Hispanics from 19.9 to 10.1, among American Indians and Alaska Natives from 14.0 to 7.3, and among non-Hispanic whites from 3.6 to 1.3. Since 2003, the Asian and Pacific Islander race category includes either 1) persons who reported race as 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, 2004. In 2004, 82% of all reported TB cases occurred in racial and ethnic minorities (29% in Hispanics, 28% in non-Hispanic black or African Americans, 23% in Asians, 1% in American Indian or Alaska Natives, and <1% in Native

Hawaiian 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 first 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, 2004. This slide presents TB rates in 2004 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 in 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, 95% of cases in the Asian group occurred in foreign-born persons, compared with 74% of cases in Hispanics and 27% of cases in non-Hispanic black 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, 1993–2004. This graph plots the number of U.S.-born vs. foreign-born persons reported with TB each year, from 1993 through 2004. It illustrates the increase in the percentage of cases occurring in foreign-born persons during this period, from 29% in 1993 to 54% in 2004. Overall, the number of cases in foreign-born persons remained at approximately 7,000–8,000 each year, whereas the number in U.S.-born persons decreased from more than 17,000 in 1993 to less than 7,000 in 2004.

Slide 12. Trends in TB Cases in Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1986–2004. 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 2004. The number of TB cases in foreign-born persons has 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 54% in 2004.

Slide 13. Reported TB Cases by Origin and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2004. Among U.S.-born persons with TB in 2004, 45% were non-Hispanic black or African American , 33% were non-Hispanic white, 16% 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, 41% were Asian, 40% were Hispanic or Latino, 14% were non-Hispanic black or African American, and 5% were non-Hispanic white. Cases among American Indians or Alaska Natives or 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, 1994 and 2004. The percentage of the total number of TB cases that occurred in foreign-born persons in each state is highlighted for 1994 and 2004 in these side-by-side maps. The number of states with at least 50% of cases in the foreign-born increased from seven in 1994 to 22 in 2004, and the number of states with at least 70% of cases in the foreign-born increased from one (HI) in 1994 to six (CA, HI, MA, MN, NE, and NH) in 2004.

Slide 15. TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2004. TB rates in foreign-born persons remain higher than those in the U.S.-born population. From 1993 through 2004, the rates in U.S.-born persons decreased from 7.4 per 100,000 to 2.6, whereas the rates in foreign-born persons decreased from 34.0 per 100,000 to 22.8.

Slide 16. TB Case Rates in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2004. This is the same as Slide 15, but the rates are presented on a logarithmic scale to provide a comparison of 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 for Foreign-born Persons Reported with TB, United States, 2004. This slide shows the overall distribution of the countries of birth for foreign-born persons reported with TB in 2004. The countries have remained relatively constant since 1986, when information on country of birth was first reported by all areas submitting reports to CDC. Seven 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 South Korea, 3%. Persons from more than 140 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. Length of U.S. Residence Prior to TB Diagnosis, United States, 2004. The length of U.S. residence among foreign-born persons prior to their TB diagnosis in 2004 is shown in these stacked bars. Overall, 23.3% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 21.3% between 1 and 4 years, and 55.4% 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, 21.6% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 26.0% between 1 and 4 years, and 52.4% for at least 5 years. Among persons born in the Philippines, 28.7% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 16.4% between 1 and 4 years, and 54.9% for at least 5 years. Among persons born in Viet Nam, 21.1% had been in the United States for less than 1 year, 13.2% between 1 and 4 years, and 65.7% for at least 5 years.

Slide 19. Primary Anti-TB Drug Resistance, United States, 1993–2004. Primary drug resistance is shown for the previous 12 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% each year during 1997-2004.

Slide 20. Primary MDR TB, United States, 1993–2004. 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 2004. The number of MDR TB cases, represented by bars, steadily declined from 410 in 1993 to 115 in 2001, increased to 126 in 2002, decreased to 89 in 2003, and once again increased to 101 cases in 2004. Primary MDR TB, shown by the line, decreased from 2.5% in 1993 to 1.0% each year during 1998–2001, increased to 1.2% in 2002, decreased to 0.9% in 2003, and increased to 1.0% in 2004.

Slide 21. Primary Isoniazid Resistance in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2004. This graph shows primary isoniazid resistance in U.S.-born vs. foreign-born persons. The percentage of isoniazid resistance (based on initial isolates from persons with no prior history of TB) 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 10.4% in 2004, including a drop below 10% in 2001. In U.S.-born persons, the percentage decreased from 6.8% in 1993 to 4.0% in 2002, and then increased to 4.4% in 2003 and 4.5% in 2004.

Slide 22. Primary MDR TB in U.S.-born vs. Foreign-born Persons, United States, 1993–2004. 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% in 1993 to approximately 75% each year during 1999–2004. Among the U.S.-born, the percentage with MDR TB has remained between 0.6% and 0.7% since 1998. The percentage among foreign-born persons has fluctuated year by year, while averaging approximately 1.4% from 1998 through 2004.

Slide 23. Completeness of HIV Test Results in Persons with TB by Age Group, United States, 1993–2003. This slide shows the completeness of reporting of HIV test results in persons with TB by age group from 1993 through 2003. The percentage of those with test results increased from 30% among all ages in 1993 to 54% in 2003, the latest year with available data. Among adults aged 25–

44 years, the percentage increased from 46% to 67% in 2003. The numerator includes cases with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and cases in 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, 1993–2003. This slide provides minimum estimates of HIV coinfection among persons reported with TB from 1993 through 2003, the latest year with available data. Since the addition of 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 9% overall and from 29% to 16% in persons aged 25 to 44 years during this period.

Slide 25. Mode of Treatment Administration in Persons Reported with TB, United States, 1993–2002. In 1993, the reporting areas began collecting information about mode of treatment administration on the individual TB case report form. Treatment administered as only directly observed therapy (DOT) increased from approximately 22% in 1993 to 55% in 2002, the latest year with available data. 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) also increased. In 2002, the proportion of patients who received at least some portion of their treatment as DOT was 83.1%.

Slide 26. Completion of TB Therapy, United States, 1993–2002. The reporting areas began collecting 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 and children with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease. Overall completion remained at approximately 90%; however, completion of therapy in 1 year or less increased from 64% in 1993 to approximately 80% in 1998–2002, 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 evaluate reasons for apparently delayed completion of therapy, which may vary by jurisdiction.

Appendices

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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

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."

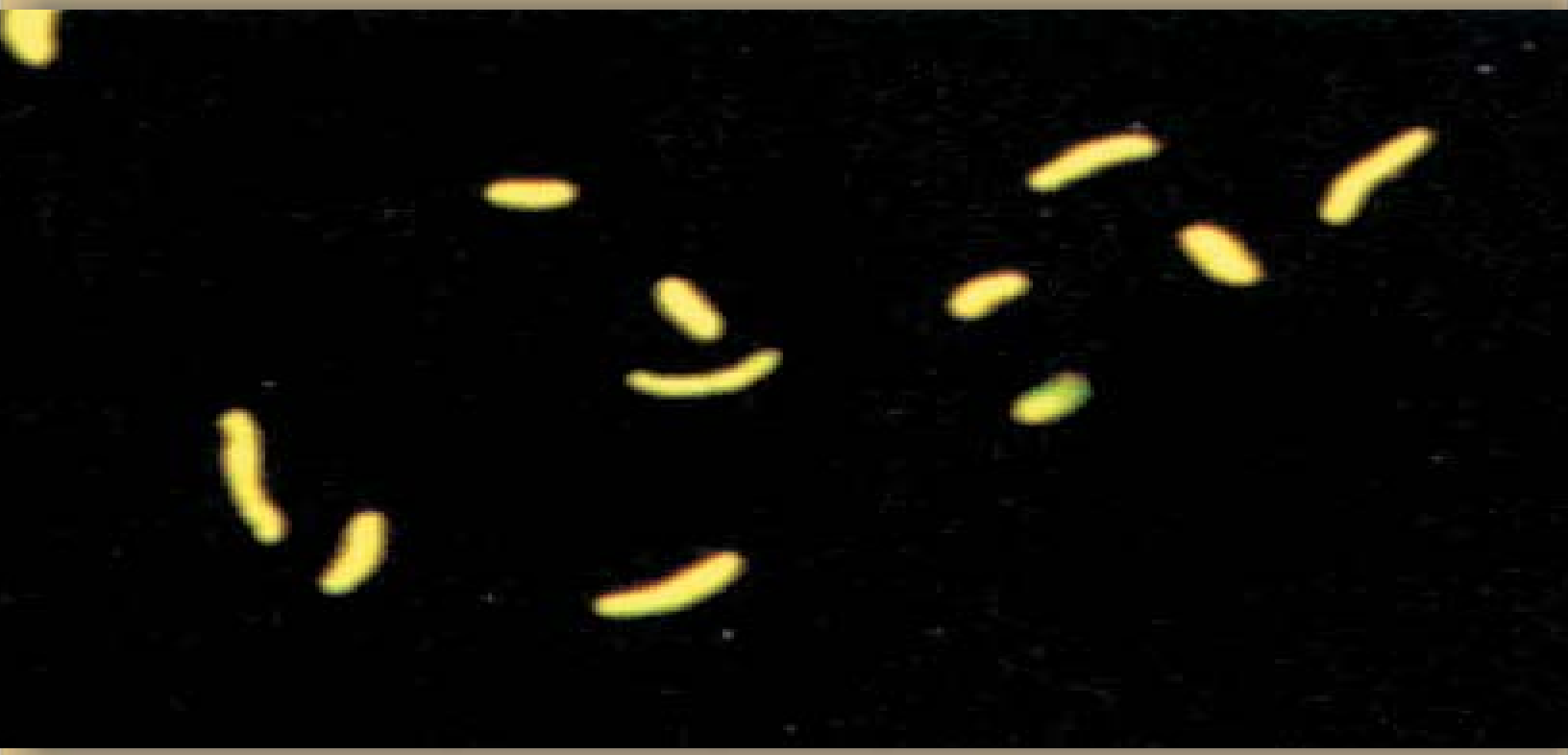
Permanent Resident Alien - see Immigrant.

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.



Mycobacterium tuberculosis stained with auramine fluorescence stain. Only the bacteria are illuminated while other materials are blacked out (courtesy of the Canadian Lung Association website http://www.lung.ca/tb/images).