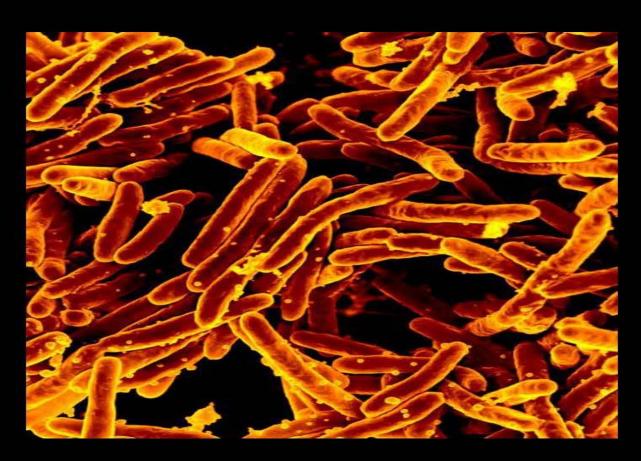
## Tuberculosis in New York State



2013 **Annual Statistical Report**Bureau of Tuberculosis Control



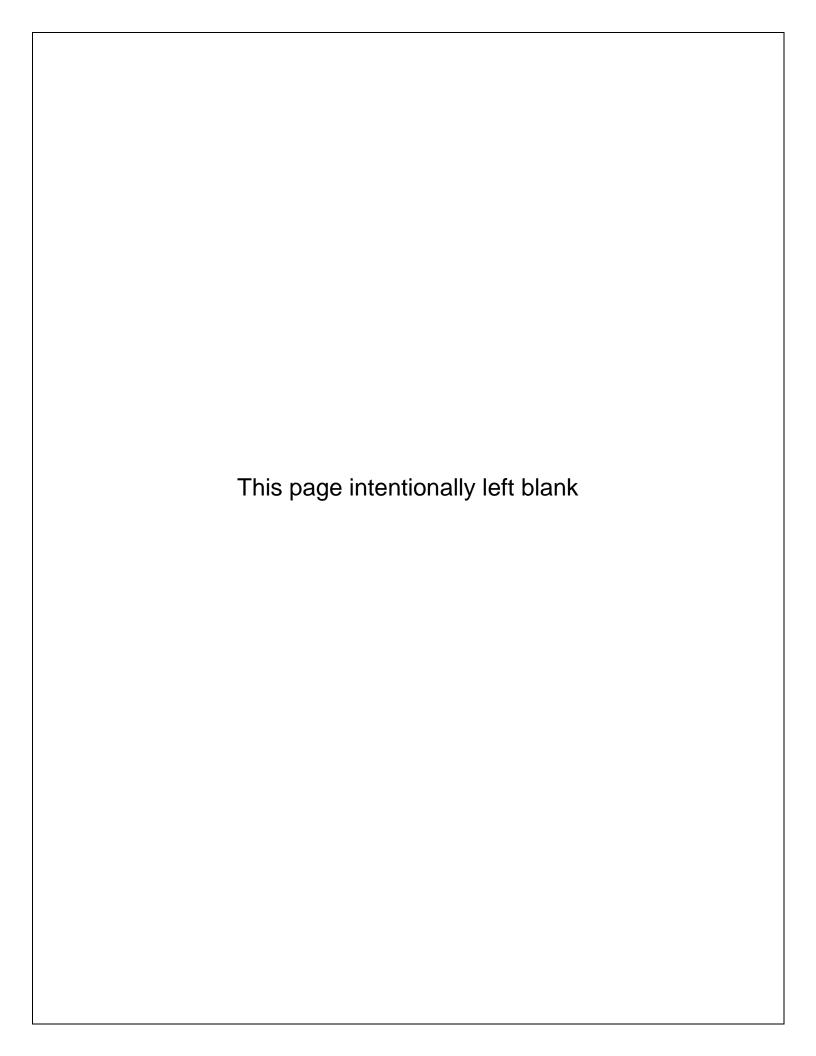


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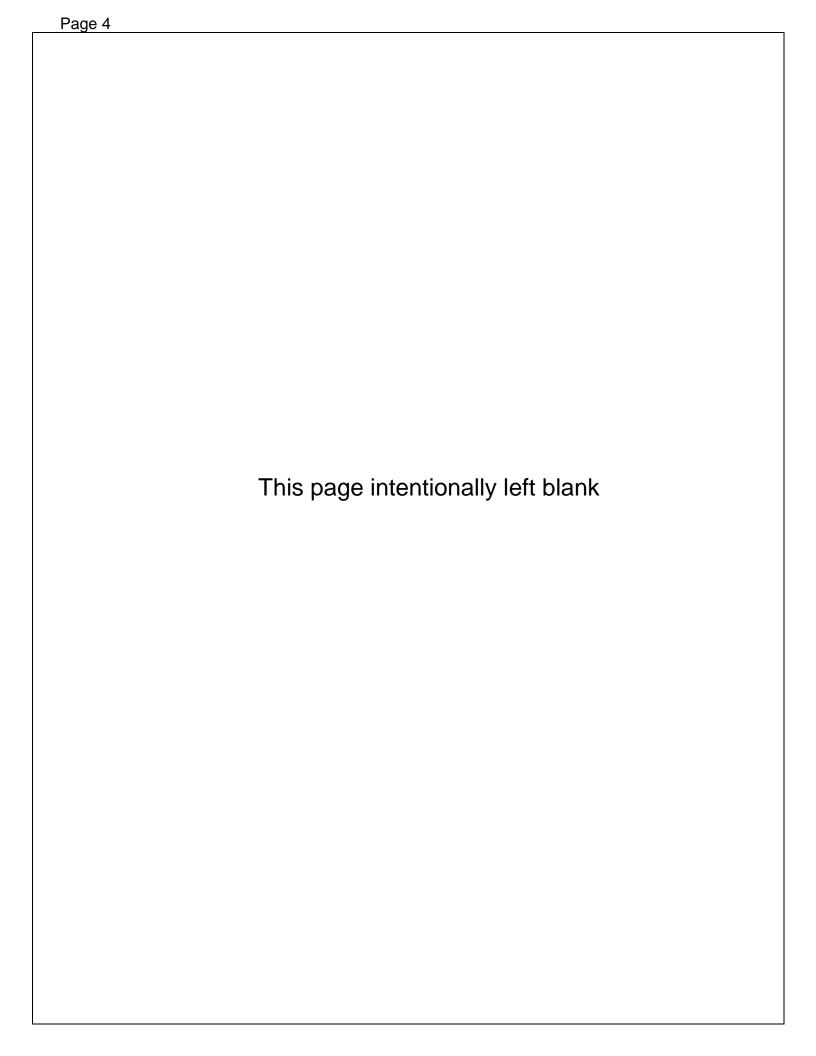


Summary Page 3

### **SUMMARY**

Between 2012 and 2013, tuberculosis (TB) morbidity increased in New York State.
The 2013 total of 873 cases (656 cases in New York City, 217 cases in the
remainder of New York State) represents less than a one percent increase from
the 866 cases reported in 2012. The nation as a whole experienced a 3.5 percent
decline in morbidity. Since 1992, the recent peak epidemic year with 4,574 cases,
New York State has experienced an 80.9 percent decrease compared to a national
decline of 62.7 percent.

- In New York State (exclusive of New York City), the number of TB cases increased 0.9 percent from 215 cases in 2012 to 217 cases in 2013. The number of TB cases in New York City increased by 0.8 percent from 651 cases in 2012 to 656 cases in 2013. In 2013, the nation as a whole reported 9,588 TB cases, down from the 9,945 cases reported in 2012.
- New York State ranked sixth nationally for TB morbidity with an incidence rate of 4.5 per 100,000 population in 2013. This rate is influenced by New York City, which had a TB case rate of 8.0/100,000. In contrast, New York State (exclusive of New York City) reported an incidence rate of 1.9/100,000. The national average for 2013 was 3.0/100,000.
- Three counties Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester reported over 40 percent of the TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) in 2013.
- Asians had the highest incidence rate of TB statewide (26.6 per 100,000), whereas white, non-Hispanics had the lowest rate (0.7 per 100,000).
- Among individuals with drug susceptibilities reported in 2013, the number of multidrug-resistant (MDR TB) cases in New York City was 7, a 56.3 percent decrease from the 16 cases seen in 2012. In New York State (exclusive of New York City), the number of MDR TB cases decreased 33.3 percent, from three cases in 2012 to two cases in 2013.
- Statewide, including New York City, the proportion of cases contributed by foreign-born individuals increased slightly from 80.5 percent in 2012 to 82.8 percent (723 cases) in 2013, with people born in China contributing the greatest number of foreign-born TB cases (118). In New York State (exclusive of New York City), people born in India contributed the greatest number of TB cases (15).
- Since 1991, the number of TB cases among the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) inmate population had been continually declining until there were no cases in 2011 and 2012. However, in 2013, there were 3 DOCCS cases reported.



# Tuberculosis in New York State 2013



Introduction Page 7

### Introduction

New York State Public Health Law and the State Sanitary Code require reporting of all suspected and confirmed tuberculosis (TB) cases to the local health unit where a patient resides. All reports received by the local health units are sent to the New York State Department of Health.

In 2013, 873 new cases of tuberculosis were reported among New York State residents (Table 1, page 8). New York City reported 656 new TB cases while the rest of the state had 217.

The overall trend in TB cases has been downward in New York State, including New York City, with an increase in 1975 (the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC] changed their policy to include reactivated cases as well as new TB cases) and in the early 1990s (period of the most recent TB epidemic).

Page 8 TB Cases and Rates

### **Tuberculosis Cases**

1960-2013

			1960-20		N	
		ork State New York City)	New `	York City		ork State otal)
Year	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000	No.	Rate per 100,000
1960	2,376	26.4	4,699	60.4	7,075	42.2
1961	2,052	22.3	4,360	56.3	6,412	37.8
1962	2,005	21.4	4,437	56.7	6,442	37.5
1963	1,865	19.6	4,891	61.7	6,756	38.7
1964	1,715	17.8	4,091	52.7	5,922	33.6
1965	1,627	16.6	4,242	53.0	5,869	33.0
1966	1,633	16.5	3,663	45.7	5,296	29.5
1967	1,527	15.2	3,542	44.4	5,069	28.1
1968	1,475	14.5	3,224	40.5	4,699	25.9
1969	1,384	13.5	2,951	37.4	4,335	23.9
1970	1,275	12.3	2,590	32.8	3,865	21.2
1971	1,180	11.3	2,572	32.5	3,752	20.4
1972	1,176	11.2	2,275	29.0	3,451	18.8
1973	1,009	9.6	2,101	27.4	3,110	17.1
1974	844	8.1	2,022	26.6	2,866	15.9
1975	1,041	9.9	2,893	38.6	3,934	21.8
1976	916	8.7	2,156	29.0	3,072	17.1
1977	829	7.9	1,605	22.0	2,434	13.6
1978	753	7.1	1,307	18.2	2,060	11.6
1979	699	6.6	1,530	21.5	2,229	12.6
1980	780	7.4	1,514	21.4	2,294	13.1
1981	641	6.1	1,582	22.4	2,223	12.7
1982	674	6.4	1,594	22.5	2,268	12.9
1983	658	6.2	1,651	23.1	2,309	13.1
1984	616	5.8	1,630	22.6	2,246	12.7
1985	638	6.0	1,843	25.5	2,481	13.9
1986	615	5.8	2,223	30.6	2,838	15.9
1987	615	5.8	2,197	30.1	2,812	15.7
1988	688	6.5	2,317	31.8	3,005	16.8
1989	657	6.2	2,545	34.8	3,202	17.8
1990	656	6.1	3,520	48.1	4,176	23.2
1991	748	7.0	3,673	50.2	4,421	24.6
1992	763	7.2	3,811	52.0	4,574	25.4
1993	717	6.7	3,235	44.2	3,952	22.0
1994	641	6.0	2,995	40.9	3,636	20.2
1995	621	5.8	2,445	33.4	3,066	17.0
1996	535	5.0	2,053	28.0	2,588	14.4
1997	535	5.0	1,730	23.6	2,265	12.6
1998	442	4.1	1,558	21.3	2,000	11.1
1999	377	3.5	1,460	19.9	1,837	10.2
2000	412	3.8	1,332	16.6	1,744	9.2
2001	415	3.8	1,261	15.7	1,676	8.8
2002	350	3.2	1,084	13.5	1,434	7.6
2003	340	3.1	1,140	14.2	1,480	7.8 7.8
2003	324	3.0	1,140	13.0	1,363	7.6 7.2
2004	305	2.8	984	12.3		
2006	305 317	2.6 2.9	964 954	12.3 11.9	1,289 1,271	6.8 6.7
2007	261	2.9	954 914	11.9	1,271 1,175	6.2
2007	305	2.4	895	11.4	1,175	6.3
2009	246	2.2	760	9.5	1,006	5.3
2010	243	2.2	711	8.7	954	4.9
2011	221	2.0	689	8.4	910	4.7
2012	215	1.9	651	8.0	866	4.5
2013	217	1.9	656	8.0	873	4.5
*Figures after 1	974 include react	tivated cases		Course: New	Vark Stata Dana	rtmont of Hoolth

\*Figures after 1974 include reactivated cases

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 1: Tuberculosis Cases, New York State, 1960-2013

TB Cases and Rates Page 9

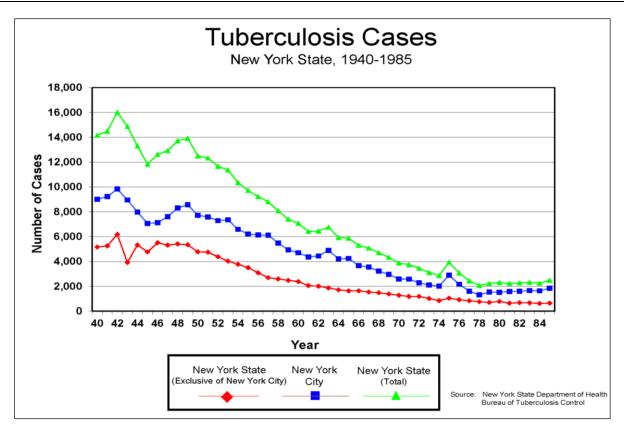


Figure 1a: Tuberculosis Cases, New York State, 1940-1985

TB cases in New York State have decreased dramatically since 1940. The increase in 1975 was due to a change in CDC policy to include reactivated cases. The increase in the early 1990s represents the peak of the most recent epidemic.

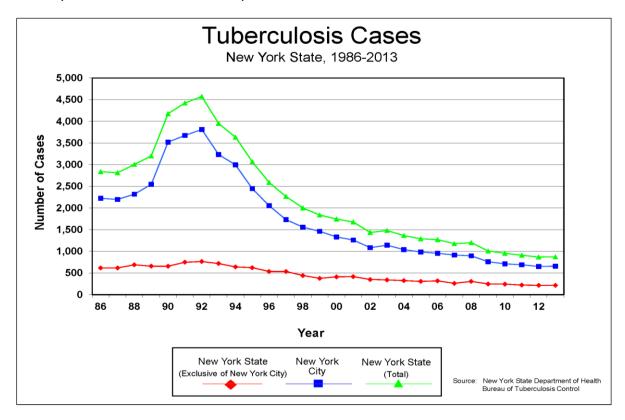


Figure 1b: Tuberculosis Cases, New York State, 1986-2013

Page 10 TB Cases and Rates

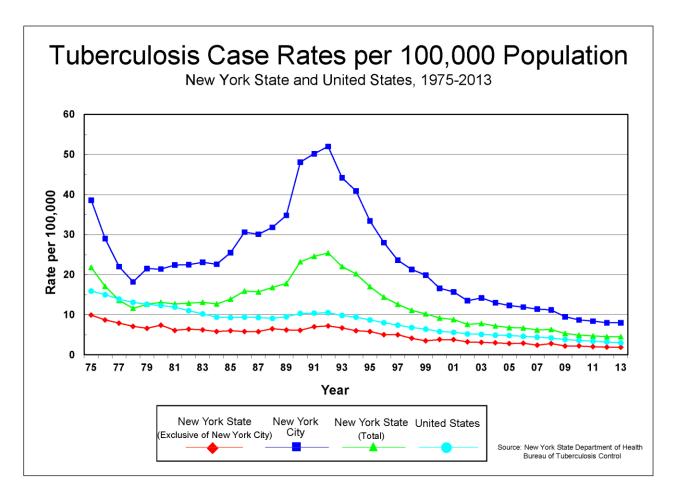


Figure 2: Tuberculosis Case Rates per 100,000 Population, New York State, 1975-2013

Historically, TB case rates in New York State (exclusive of New York City) have been lower than the national average, while TB case rates in New York City have exceeded national rates. The difference was most evident at the peak of the recent epidemic in 1991 and 1992 when New York City's TB incident case rates exceeded 50 per 100,000 compared to the national rate of approximately 10.5 per 100,000.

For New York State as a whole, the 2013 TB case rate was 4.5 per 100,000 population (New York City, 8.0; New York State exclusive of New York City, 1.9). The national rate for 2013 was 3.0 per 100,000.

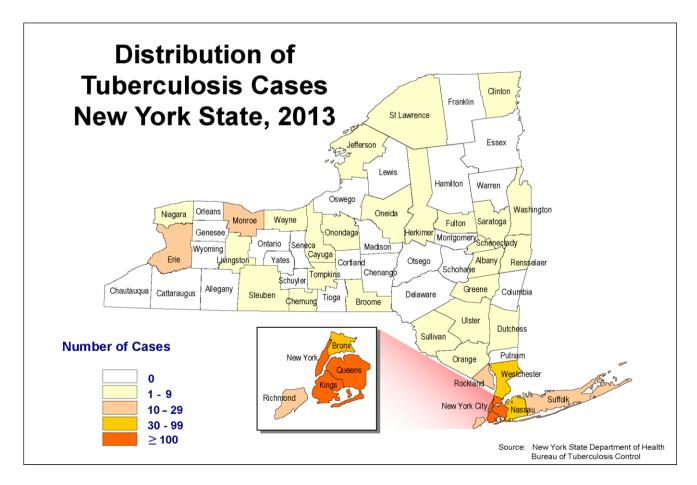


Figure 3: Distribution of Tuberculosis Cases, New York State, 2013

New York City represents 75.1 percent of the State's TB cases despite having only 42.2 percent of the population. In New York State (exclusive of New York City), higher numbers of cases were noted in the major metropolitan areas with three counties – Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester accounting for more than 40 percent of the TB cases reported in 2013. Thirty-nine counties either had no cases or only one reported case of TB in 2013. Refer to Table 2, page 12 for case numbers by county and geographic region.

### Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population by County and Region

New York State, 2008-2013

	2008	3	2009	)	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Albany	4	1.4	3	1.0	10	3.3	8	2.6	6	2.0	5	1.6
Clinton	1 0	1.3 0.0	1 1	1.3 1.6	0 1	0.0 1.6	0	0.0	2 2	2.4 3.2	1 0	1.2 0.0
Columbia Delaware	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Essex	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Franklin	2	3.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fulton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8
Greene	1	2.1	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	6.1
Hamilton	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montgomery	0	0.0	1	2.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Otsego	1 0	1.6 0.0	0	0.0	0 3	0.0 1.9	0 2	0.0 1.3	0	0.0 1.9	0 1	0.0
Rensselaer Saratoga	0	0.0	3	1.5	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.0
Schenectady	0	0.0	3	2.0	5	3.2	3	1.9	3	1.9	3	1.9
Schoharie	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Warren	1	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Washington	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.6
Albany Regional Total	11	0.8	14	1.0	22	1.5	14	0.9	17	1.1	17	1.1
Allegany	1	2.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cattaraugus	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chautauqua	0 16	0.0 1.7	1 14	0.7 1.5	1 11	0.7 1.2	0 14	0.0 1.5	0 19	0.0 2.1	0 21	0.0 2.3
Erie Genesee	16	1.7	2	3.3	11	1.7	2	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Niagara	2	0.9	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.5	2	0.0	3	1.4
Orleans	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wyoming	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Buffalo Regional Total	21	1.3	20	1.3	16	1.0	18	1.2	21	1.4	24	1.6
Chemung	2	2.2	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.1
Livingston	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1
Monroe	16	2.2	18	2.4	16	2.1	19	2.6	14	1.9	22	3.0
Ontario	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	3	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0.0	1	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Seneca	0 1	0.0 1.0	1 0	3.0 0.0	0	0.0 3.0	0	0.0	2	5.7 0.0	0	0.0 1.0
Steuben Wayne	0	0.0	4	4.3	1	1.1	3	3.2	0	0.0	1 1	1.1
Yates	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.9	0	0.0	2	7.9	0	0.0
Rochester Regional Total	20	1.6	25	2.0	22	1.7	25	2.0	19	1.5	27	2.1
Broome	5	2.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	5	2.5	1	0.5
Cayuga	1	1.2	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	1	1.2
Chenango	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cortland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
Herkimer	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5
Jefferson	1	0.9	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	2	1.7
Lewis	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Madison Oneida	7	0.0 3.0	0 5	0.0 2.1	7	0.0 3.0	8	0.0 3.4	5	0.0 2.1	0 8	0.0 3.4
Onondaga	22	4.8	19	4.1	13	2.8	8	1.7	11	2.4	9	1.9
Oswego	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	2.5	ó	0.0
St. Lawrence	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	1	0.9
Tioga	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tompkins	2	2.1	5	5.2	0	0.0	3	3.0	4	3.9	1	1.0
Syracuse Regional Total	41	2.4	32	1.8	21	1.2	22	1.3	30	1.7	24	1.4
Dutchess	7	2.5	4	1.4	9	3.0	3	1.0	4	1.3	4	1.3
Nassau	45	3.4	38	2.8	48	3.6	33	2.5	36	2.7	40	3.0
Orange	8	2.3	1	0.3	5 0	1.3	9 4	2.4	6 0	1.6	9 0	2.4 0.0
Putnam Rockland	24	0.0 8.4	1 17	1.0 5.9	21	0.0 6.7	10	4.0 3.2	11	0.0 3.5	15	4.8
Suffolk	63	8.4 4.4	51	3.9	40	2.7	43	2.9	33	2.2	22	1.5
Sullivan	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	1.3	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3
Ulster	3	1.7	2	1.1	1	0.5	1	0.5	3	1.6	4	2.2
Westchester	62	6.7	40	4.3	37	3.9	38	4.0	35	3.7	30	3.2
New Rochelle Regional Total	212	4.3	155	3.1	162	3.2	142	2.8	128	2.5	125	2.4
New York State Total (Exclusive of New York City)	305	2.8	246	2.2	243	2.2	221	2.0	215	1.9	217	1.9
•	149	11.2	137	10.4	116	8.4	102	7.4	101	7.3	91	6.6
Bronx Kings	149 264	10.7	208	8.4	233	8.4 9.3	214	7.4 8.5	101	7. <b>3</b> 7.6	91 197	6.6 7.9
New York	159	10.7	121	7.9	90	5.7	109	6.9	93	5.9	102	6.4
Queens	300	13.5	275	12.3	259	11.6	250	11.2	244	10.9	242	10.8
Richmond	23	5.2	18	4.1	13	2.8	14	3.0	23	4.9	24	5.1
New York City Total	895	11.2	760	9.5	711	8.7	689	8.4	651	8.0	656	8.0
State Total	1,200	6.3	1,006	5.3	954	4.9	910	4.7	866	4.5	873	4.5

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 2: Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population by County and Region, New York State, 2008-2013

### Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population By Age and Gender

New York State, 2013

			w Yousive of I	_		·)		N	ew Yo	ork Ci	ity			Nev	v Yor	_	ate	
Age	Numb	er of	Cases	Rate	per 10	00,000	Num	ber of	Cases	Rate	per 10	0,000	Numb	er of C	ases	Rate	per 1	00,000
(in years)	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Ages	217	121	96	1.9	2.2	1.7	656	391	265	8.0	10.1	6.2	873	512	361	4.5	5.5	3.6
Under 5	6	1	5	0.9	0.3	1.6	5	0	5	1.0	0.0	2.0	11	1	10	1.0	0.2	1.8
5-9	1	1	0	0.1	0.3	0.0	3	1	2	0.6	0.4	0.9	4	2	2	0.3	0.3	0.4
10-14	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7	1	6	1.5	0.4	2.6	7	1	6	0.6	0.2	1.0
15-19	4	1	3	0.5	0.2	0.7	24	16	8	4.5	5.9	3.0	28	17	11	2.0	2.4	1.6
20-24	19	11	8	2.5	2.8	2.2	47	20	27	7.3	6.4	8.2	66	31	35	4.7	4.4	5.0
25-34	39	23	16	3.1	3.6	2.6	137	82	55	9.8	12.3	7.6	176	105	71	6.6	8.0	5.3
35-44	39	25	14	2.7	3.5	1.9	114	65	49	9.9	11.6	8.2	153	90	63	5.9	7.0	4.7
45-54	30	19	11	1.7	2.2	1.2	82	51	31	7.4	9.7	5.3	112	70	42	3.9	5.0	2.8
55-64	29	14	15	2.1	2.0	2.1	102	70	32	11.5	17.3	6.6	131	84	47	5.7	7.7	3.9
65+	50	26	24	3.1	3.8	2.6	135	85	50	13.6	21.5	8.4	185	111	74	7.1	10.2	4.8

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 3: Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population, By Age and Gender, New York State, 2013

Eleven children under the age of five were diagnosed with active TB in 2013 in New York State, an increase of 22.2 percent from 2012 (N=9). New York City's number of cases in this age group was the same as that identified in 2012 (N=5), but for the rest of the state, the number of cases in this age group increased 50.0 percent, from four to six.

The highest incidence rate in New York City, as well as statewide, occurred in the 65 years and older age group (13.6 per 100,000 and 7.1 per 100,000, respectively). In New York State (exclusive of New York City), the 25-34 and 65 years and older age groups both had the largest rates (3.1 per 100,000).

Statewide, the tuberculosis incidence rate among males was 1.5 times the female rate (5.5 compared to 3.6 per 100,000). The largest disparity by gender occurred among those under the age of five where the female rate was 9.0 times the male rate (1.8 compared to 0.2).

### Tuberculosis Cases and Rates by Gender, Age\*, and Race/Ethnicity\*\* New York State, 2013

		York State of New York City)	Ne	w York City	Nev	v York State (Total)
	•	Rate		Rate		Rate
	No.	(per 100,000)	No.	(per 100,000)	No.	(per 100,000)
GENDER		, ,		, ,		
Male	121	2.2	391	10.1	512	5.5
Female	96	1.7	265	6.2	361	3.6
AGE						
Under 5 years	6	0.9	5	1.0	11	1.0
5-9 <sup>*</sup>	1	0.1	3	0.6	4	0.3
10-14	O	0.0	7	1.5	7	0.6
15-19	4	0.5	24	4.5	28	2.0
20-24	19	2.5	47	7.3	66	4.7
25-34	39	3.1	137	9.8	176	6.6
35-44	39	2.7	114	9.9	153	5.9
45-54	30	1.7	82	7.4	112	3.9
55-64	29	2.1	102	11.5	131	5.7
65+	50	3.1	135	13.6	185	7.1
RACE/ETHNICITY						
White, non-Hispanic	36	0.4	44	1.6	80	0.7
Black, non-Hispanic	43	4.7	135	7.3	178	6.4
Hispanic	61	5.6	165	7.1	226	7.2
Asian .	71	18.8	303	29.5	374	26.6
Native American	2	5.5	0	0.0	2	3.7
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	35.8	1	18.8
Multiple Races	1	0.6	7	4.7	8	2.5
Other/Unknown	3	12.6	1	1.7	4	4.9
TOTAL	217	1.9	656	8.0	873	4.5

<sup>\*</sup>Age calculation based on date of birth and report date.
\*\* Rate Calculations based on 2010 Census.

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 4: Tuberculosis Cases and Rates by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, New York State, 2013

Males accounted for 58.6 percent of TB cases reported statewide in 2013. The case rate for males in New York City was 4.5 times that of males in the rest of the state (10.1 compared to 2.2 per 100,000 for males). For females, the case rate in New York City was 3.5 times greater than in the rest of the state (6.2 compared to 1.7 per 100,000 for females).

The highest case rate statewide was found among Asians (26.6 per 100,000). White, non-Hispanics had the lowest rate (0.7 per 100,000). Hispanics and black, non-Hispanics had similar case rates across the whole state (7.2 per 100,000 and 6.4 per 100,000, respectively).

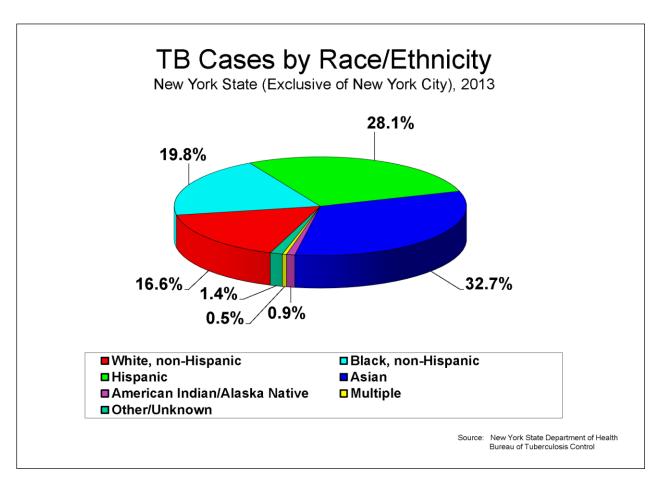


Figure 4: Tuberculosis Cases By Race/Ethnicity, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

In New York State (exclusive of New York City), Asians represented the largest (32.7%) proportion of TB cases in 2013. Following Asians, Hispanics represented 28.1 percent. White, non-Hispanics and black, non-Hispanics together contributed slightly more than one-third of TB cases reported.

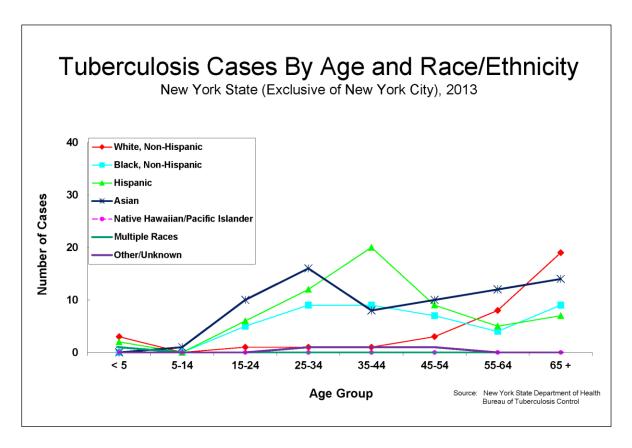


Figure 5: Tuberculosis Cases By Age and Race/Ethnicity, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

The number of TB cases among Asians in New York State (exclusive of New York City) peaked in the 25-34 age group (N=16), with a slightly lower peak in the over 65 year age group (N=14). The largest number of cases in the 65 years and older age group was found among white, non-Hispanic cases (N=19). The greatest morbidity among Hispanics was in the 35-44 year age group (N=20).

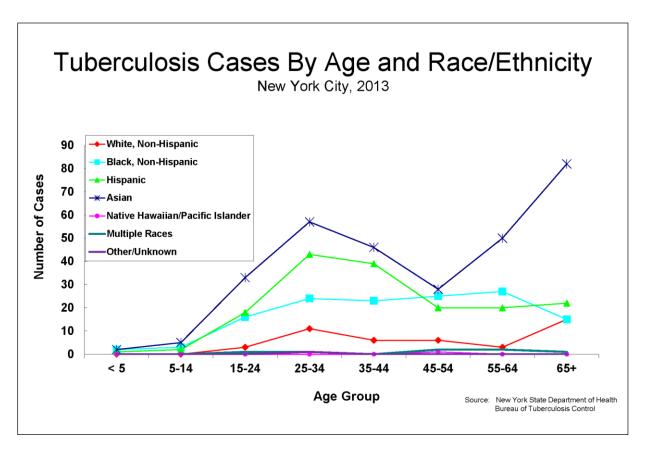


Figure 6: Tuberculosis Cases By Age and Race/Ethnicity, New York City, 2013

The number of TB cases among Asians in New York City peaked in the 65 and older age group (N=82). The second highest number of cases occurred in the 25-34 year age group (N=57). Among Hispanics the greatest morbidity was seen in the 25-34 year age group (N=43). The largest number of white, non-Hispanic cases occurred in those 65 years of age and older (N=15).

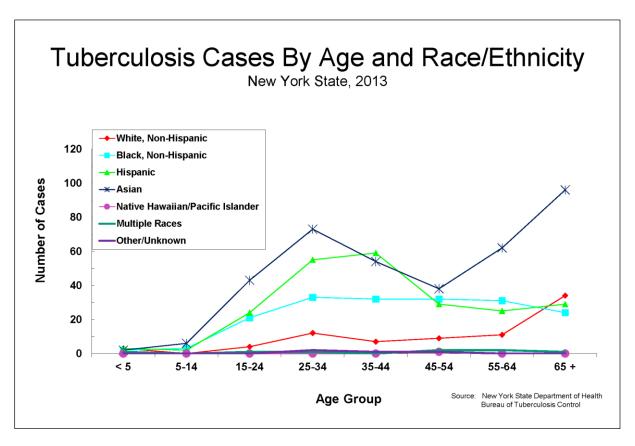


Figure 7: Tuberculosis Cases By Age and Race/Ethnicity, New York State, 2013

Statewide the largest number of cases was seen among Asians in the 65 years and older age group (N=96) followed by the 25-34 year age group (N=73). Among Hispanics, the highest morbidity was seen in the 35-44 and 25-34 year age groups (N=59 and N=55, respectively).

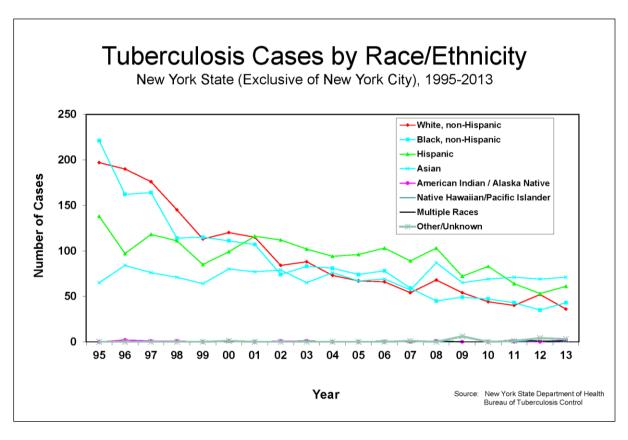


Figure 8: Tuberculosis Cases By Race/Ethnicity, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 1995-2013

The number of TB cases among white and black, non-Hispanics in New York State (exclusive of New York City) has decreased considerably over the last 19 years. Since 1995, the number of white, non-Hispanics has decreased 81.7 percent from 197 cases to 36 cases and black, non-Hispanics decreased 80.5 percent from 221 cases to 43.

Over the last year, the number of TB cases increased across almost all racial/ethnic groups. Black, non-Hispanics experienced the largest increase in case numbers, from 35 in 2012 to 43 in 2013 (18.6%). However, white, non-Hispanics decreased 30.8 percent (N=52 in 2012 and N=36 in 2013).

### Tuberculosis Cases by U.S.-Born and Foreign-Born\*

Total Number; Number of U.S.-Born; Number and Percent of Foreign-Born New York State Counties (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

County	Total Number	US-Born Number	Foreign-Born Number	Foreign-Born Percent
Albany	5	0	5	100.0
Allegany	0	0	0	0.0
Broome	1	0	1	100.0
Cattaraugus	0	0	0	0.0
Cayuga	1	1	0	0.0
Chautauqua	0	0	0	0.0
Chemung	1	0	1	100.0
Chenango	0	0	0	0.0
Clinton	1	0	1	100.0
Columbia	0	0	0	0.0
Cortland	0	0	0	0.0
Delaware	0	0	0	0.0
Dutchess	4	1	3	75.0
Erie	21	5	16	76.2
Essex	0	0	0	0.0
Franklin	0	Ö	Ö	0.0
Fulton	1	1	Ö	0.0
Genesee	0	0	0	0.0
Greene	3	2	1	33.3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0.0
Herkimer	1	0	1	100.0
Jefferson	2	0	2	100.0
		0		
Lewis	0 2		0	0.0
Livingston		2	0	0.0
Madison	0	0	0	0.0
Monroe	22	5	17	77.3
Montgomery	0	0	0	0.0
Nassau	40	4	36	90.0
Niagara	3	2	1_	33.3
Oneida	8	1	7	87.5
Onondaga	9	1	8	88.9
Ontario	0	0	0	0.0
Orange	9	3	6	66.7
Orleans	0	0	0	0.0
Oswego	0	0	0	0.0
Otsego	0	0	0	0.0
Putnam	0	0	0	0.0
Rensselaer	1	0	1	100.0
Rockland	15	0	15	100.0
St. Lawrence	1	0	1	100.0
Saratoga	2	0	2	100.0
Schenectady	3	1	2	66.7
Schoharie	0	0	0	0.0
Schuyler	0	0	0	0.0
Seneca	0	0	0	0.0
Steuben	1	1	0	0.0
Suffolk	22	7	15	68.2
Sullivan	1	0	1	100.0
Tioga	0	0	0	0.0
Tompkins	1	1	0	0.0
Ulster	4	2	2	50.0
Warren	0	0	0	0.0
Washington	1	1	0	0.0
Wayne	1	0	1	100.0
Westchester	30	4	26	86.7
Wyoming	0	0	0	0.0
Yates	0	0	0	0.0

<sup>\*</sup>Foreign-Born excludes persons born in Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories.

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 5: Tuberculosis Cases by U.S.-Born and Foreign-Born, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

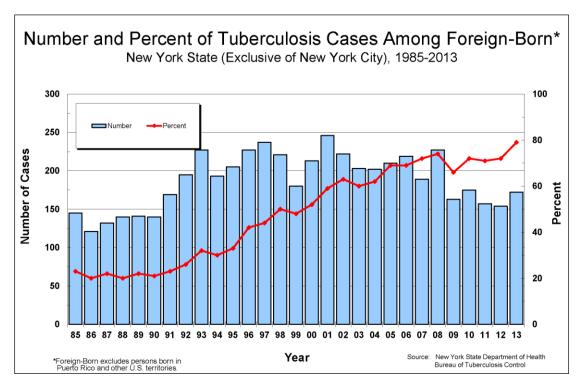


Figure 9: Number and Percent of Tuberculosis Cases Among Foreign-Born, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 1985-2013

The overall number of foreign-born TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) increased from 154 in 2012 to 172 in 2013. The percent of TB cases reported among the foreign-born also increased from 71.6 percent in 2012 to 79.3 in 2013.

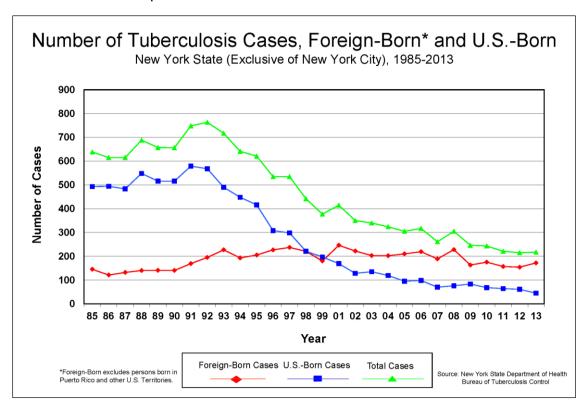


Figure 10: Number of Tuberculosis Cases, Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 1985-2013

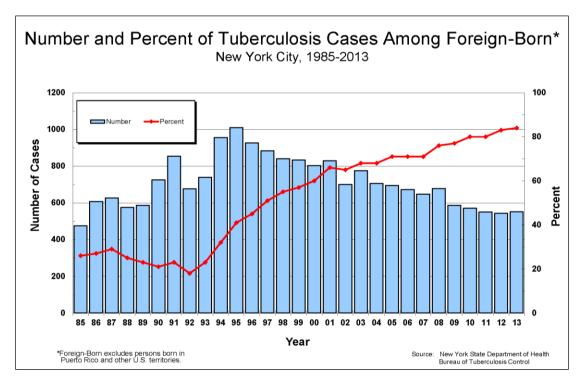


Figure 11: Number and Percent of Tuberculosis Cases Among Foreign-Born, New York City, 1985-2013

The number of TB cases reported among the foreign-born increased from 543 in 2012 to 551 in 2013 in New York City. The percentage of foreign-born cases also increased slightly from 83.4 percent in 2012 to 84.0 in 2013.

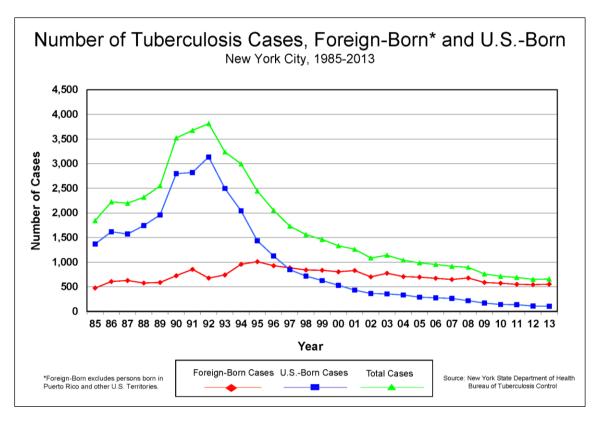


Figure 12: Number of Tuberculosis Cases, Foreign-Born and U.S.-Born, New York City, 1985-2013

## Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin\* New York State, 2013

	New York State (Exclusive of New York City)	New York City	New York State (Total)
United States	44	94	138
China	8	110	118
Philippines	12	43	55
Mexico	10	37	47
Bangladesh	1	41	42
Haiti	12	30	42
Ecuador	14	26	40
India	15	22	37
Dominican Republic	4	30	34
Pakistan .	8	19	27
Nepal	1	19	20
Guatemala	6	12	18
Peru	6	7	13
Puerto Rico	4	9	13
Vietnam	7	6	13
Burma	4	8	12
Korea, Republic of	1	10	11
Guyana	2	8	10
Colombia	2	7	9
Honduras	6	3	9
Hong Kong	0	8	8
Ghana	0	7	7
Jamaica	2	5	7
Yemen	2	5	7
Bhutan	6	0	6
El Salvador	3	3	6
Ethiopia	3	3	6
Brazil	0	5	5
Russia	1	4	5
Somalia	4	1	5
Other Countries	29	73	102
Unknown	0	1	1
Total	217	656	873

<sup>\*</sup> Only countries representing  $\geq$  5 TB cases statewide are named.

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 6: Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Birth, New York State, 2013

<sup>\*\*</sup>Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories are considered separately for the purpose of this table.

### Tuberculosis Cases by World Region of Origin New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2008-2013

REGION	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa	17	13	13	13	16	15
East Asia	48	35	37	41	30	37
Caribbean/South and Central America/Mexico	101	69	81	62	54	69
Europe	19	13	11	6	11	12
India/Pakistan/ Middle East	42	33	29	34	39	35
United States/Canada*	77	83	72	65	65	49
TOTAL	304	246	243	221	215	217

\*United States/Canada includes Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories.

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 7: Tuberculosis Cases by World Region of Origin, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2008-2013

In New York State (exclusive of New York City), the TB cases originating from the United States or Canada reached their lowest numbers in the past six years, declining 24.6 percent over the last year (N=65 in 2012 and N=49 in 2013). The cases from the Caribbean, South and Central America or Mexico experienced an increase of 27.8 percent since last year (N=54 in 2012 and N=69 in 2013).

### **Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population**

Total Number and Rate; Number and Rate in General Population; Number of DOCCS\* Inmates
New York State Counties (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

County	2010 Population	Total Number	Rate per 100,000	General Pop. Number	General Pop. Rate	Inmate Numbe
Albany	304,204	5	1.6	5	1.6	0
Allegany	48,946	0	0.0	0	0.0	ŏ
Broome	200,600	1	0.5	1	0.5	Ö
Cattaraugus	80,317	Ö	0.0	Ö	0.0	ŏ
Cayuga	80,026	1	1.2	1	1.2	ő
Chautauqua	134,905	o O	0.0	Ö	0.0	0
Chemung	88,830	1	1.1	1	1.1	0
Chenango	50,477	Ö	0.0	Ö	0.0	0
Clinton	82,128	1	1.2	1	1.2	0
Columbia		Ö		0		
	63,096	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Cortland	49,336		0.0		0.0	0
Delaware	47,980	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Dutchess	297,488	4	1.3	4	1.3	0
Erie	919,040	21	2.3	21	2.3	0
Essex	39,370	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Franklin	51,599	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Fulton	55,531	1	1.8	1	1.8	0
Genesee	60,079	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Greene	49,221	3	6.1	2	4.1	1
Hamilton	4,836	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Herkimer	64,519	1	1.5	1	1.5	0
Jefferson	116,229	2	1.7	2	1.7	0
Lewis	27,087	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Livingston	65,393	2	3.1	2	3.1	0
Madison	73,442	0	0.0	0	0.0	Ō
Monroe	744,344	22	3.0	22	3.0	Ö
Montgomery	50,219	0	0.0	0	0.0	Ö
Nassau	1,339,532	40	3.0	40	3.0	ő
Niagara	216,469	3	1.4	3	1.4	0
Oneida	234,878	8	3.4	8	3.4	0
Onondaga	· ·	9	1.9	9		
Ontario	467,026	0		0	1.9	0
Orange	107,931	9	0.0	9	0.0	0
-	372,813		2.4		2.4	0
Orleans	42,883	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Oswego	122,109	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Otsego	62,259	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Putnam	99,710	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Rensselaer	159,429		0.6	1	0.6	0
Rockland	311,687	15	4.8	15	4.8	0
St. Lawrence	111,944	1	0.9	0	0.0	1
Saratoga	219,607	2	0.9	2	0.9	0
Schenectady	154,727	3	1.9	3	1.9	0
Schoharie	32,749	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Schuyler	18,343	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Seneca	35,251	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Steuben	98,990	1	1.0	1	1.0	0
Suffolk	1,493,350	22	1.5	22	1.5	0
Sullivan	77,547	1	1.3	1	1.3	Ō
Tioga	51,125	Ó	0.0	0	0.0	Ö
Tompkins	101,564	1	1.0	1	1.0	Ö
Ulster	182,493	4	2.2	4	2.2	0
Warren	65,707	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Washington		1		1		
	63,216	1	1.6	1	1.6	0
Wayne Wastabastar	93,772	1	1.1	1	1.1	0
Westchester	949,113	30	3.2	29	3.1	1
Wyoming	42,155	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
Yates	25,348	0	0.0	0	0.0	0

\*New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 8: Tuberculosis Cases and Rates per 100,000 Population, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

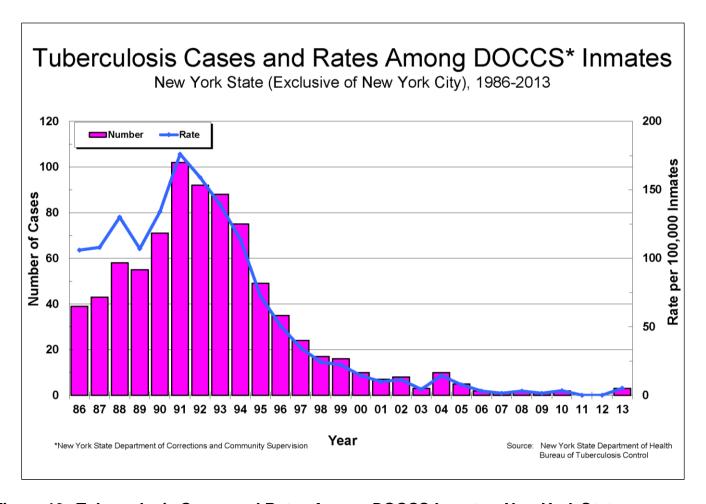


Figure 13: Tuberculosis Cases and Rates Among DOCCS Inmates, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 1986-2013

During the late 1980s and early 1990s, a substantial proportion of TB cases reported by New York State (exclusive of New York City) were in the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS) inmate population. Among the DOCCS inmate population, there has been a notable decline in cases since 1991 when 102 new cases (176 per 100,000 inmates) were reported. In 2011 and 2012 no new cases were reported, but in 2013 there were three new cases, representing a rate of 5.2 per 100,000 inmates.

HIV Co-Infection Page 27

HIV Status Among Tuberculosis Patients New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2008-2013

	20	80	20	09	20	010	20	011	20	012	20	)13
HIV STATUS	No.	(%)										
Negative	222	(72.8)	163	(66.3)	178	(73.3)	165	(74.7)	154	(71.6)	167	(77.0)
Positive	19	(6.2)	11	(4.5)	16	(6.6)	11	(5.0)	6	(2.8)	14	(6.5)
Unknown	64	(21.0)	72	(29.3)	49	(20.2)	45	(20.4)	55	(25.6)	36	(16.6)
TOTAL	305	(100.0)	246	(100.0)	243	(100.0)	221	(100.0)	215	(100.0)	217	(100.0)

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 9: HIV Status Among Tuberculosis Patients, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2008-2013

Knowledge of HIV status is essential for the proper treatment of patients with active TB. Previous comparisons between the HIV and TB registries suggest the percentage of individuals with unknown HIV status was due to a lack of HIV testing of individuals with TB, and not under reporting of HIV results to the TB registry. Of the 217 TB cases in 2013, 14 (6.5%) had a positive HIV status, a substantial increase from the six (2.8%) identified in 2012.

Page 28 HIV Co-Infection

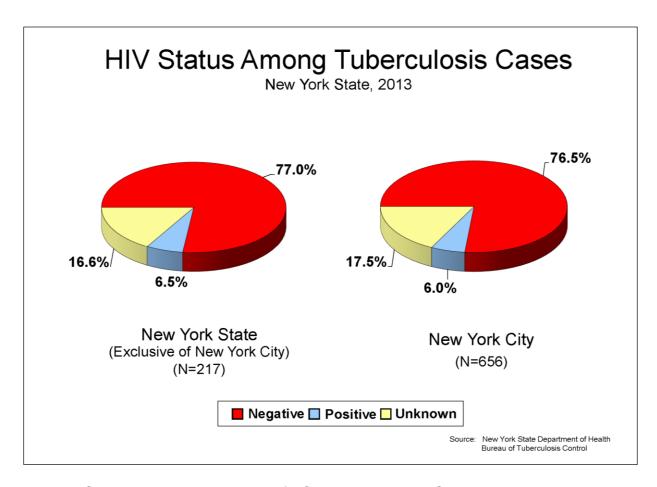


Figure 14: HIV Status Among Tuberculosis Cases, New York State, 2013

In 2013, the percentage of TB cases with a known HIV status was similar in New York City and New York State (exclusive of New York City) (82.5% and 83.4%, respectively). The percentage with a negative result as well as the percentage of cases co-infected with HIV were also comparable.

HIV Co-Infection Page 29

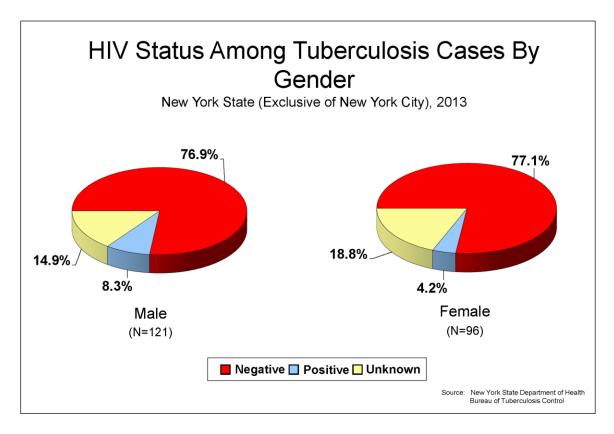


Figure 15: HIV Status Among Tuberculosis Cases By Gender, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

In 2013, 18.8 percent (N=18) of female TB cases and 14.9 percent (N=18) of males in New York State (exclusive of New York City) had an unknown HIV status. The percentage of cases with a negative HIV result was nearly the same for males and females (76.9%, N=93 for males and 77.1%, N=74 for females). There were over twice as many male TB cases co-infected with HIV compared to females cases (N=10 and N = 4, respectively).

Page 30 HIV Co-Infection

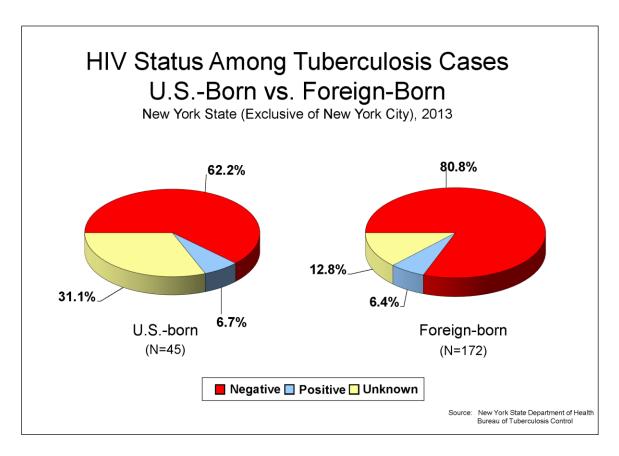


Figure 16: HIV Status Among Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-Born vs. Foreign-Born, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

In New York State (exclusive of New York City), a greater percentage of foreign-born TB cases (87.2%, N=150) reported a known HIV status, than U.S.-born (68.9%, N=31) in 2013. Although there were over three times as many foreign-born cases co-infected with HIV, the percentage of co-infection was similar among both groups (6.4%, N=11 for foreign-born cases and 6.7%, N=3 for U.S.-born cases).

HIV Co-Infection Page 31

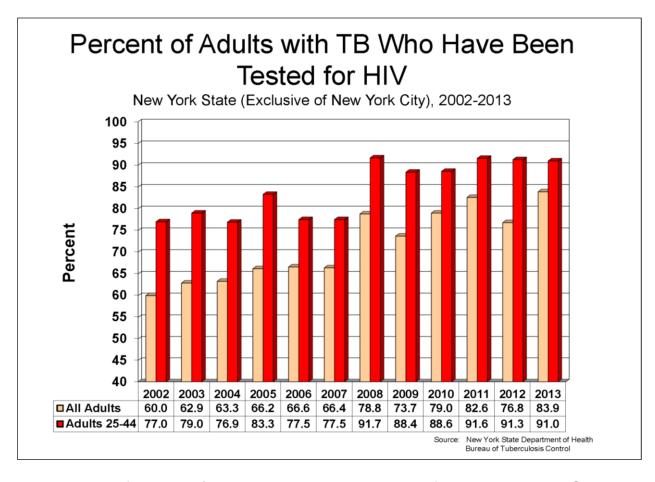


Figure 17: Percent of Adults with TB Who Have Been Tested for HIV, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2002-2013

Due to the high degree of co-infection with HIV and TB it has become increasingly important to assess the HIV status of all TB patients. In 2013, 85.5 percent of all adults with TB had a known HIV status. In the subgroup of TB cases between the ages of 25 and 44, the percentage with a known HIV status was even higher (91.0%).

### **Primary Reason For Evaluation of Tuberculosis Cases**

New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

	Non	-MDR	Ŋ	MDR
PRIMARY REASON FOR EVALUATION	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
TB Symptoms	110	(51.2)	1	(50.0)
Abnormal Chest Radiograph	47	(21.9)	1	(50.0)
Incidental Lab Result	35	(16.3)	0	(0.0)
Immigration Medical Exam	6	(2.8)	0	(0.0)
Contact Investigation	6	(2.8)	0	(0.0)
Employment/Administrative Testing	2	(0.9)	0	(0.0)
Health Care Worker	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Targeted Testing	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Unknown	8	(3.7)	0	(0.0)
TOTAL	215	(100.0)	2	(100.0)

MDR TB = Multidrug-resistant TB

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

### Table 10. Primary Reason for Evaluation of Tuberculosis Cases, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

In 2013, the multidrug-resistant (MDR TB) (isolates resistant to at least isoniazid and rifampin) cases underwent evaluation based on having an abnormal chest radiograph and identification of TB symptoms.

Of the 215 non-MDR TB cases, slightly over half (51.2%) were evaluated as a result of presenting with TB symptoms. Other common reasons for evaluation included an abnormal chest radiograph (N=47, 21.9%) and an incidental lab result (N=35, 16.3%).

Additional Risk Factors Page 33

### Additional Risk Factors Among Tuberculosis Cases by Gender

New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

	Male		Female		Total	
ADDITIONAL RISK FACTOR	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
None	89	(71.8)	59	(59.0)	148	(66.1)
Diabetes Mellitus	11	(8.9)	13	(13.0)	24	(10.7)
Immunosuppression (not HIV/AIDS)	5	(4.0)	4	(4.0)	9	(4.0)
Incomplete LTBI Therapy	4	(3.2)	5	(5.0)	9	(4.0)
Contact of an Infectious TB Patient*	3	(2.4)	10	(10.0)	13	(5.8)
TNF-alpha Antagonist Therapy	1	(8.0)	1	(1.0)	2	(0.9)
End-Stage Renal Disease	2	(1.6)	2	(2.0)	4	(1.8)
Post-organ Transplantation	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Contact of an MDR TB Patient*	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Missed Contact*	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Other	9	(7.3)	6	(6.0)	15	(6.7)
Total	124	(55.4)	100	(44.6)	224	(100.0)

\*Within the past 2 years

TBI = Latent Tuberculosis Infection Source

Source: New York State Department of Health
Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 11: Additional Risk Factors Among Tuberculosis Cases by Gender, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2013

Aside from the commonly collected risk factors (i.e. HIV status, drug/alcohol usage, occupation, country of birth), 31.8 percent (N=69) of TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) reported that they had at least one other known risk factor for TB disease in 2013. Overall, the most commonly reported factors were diabetes (N=24, 10.7%), being a contact to an infectious TB patient (N=13, 5.8%), having some form of immunosuppression (not HIV/AIDS) (N=9, 4.0%), and incomplete LTBI therapy (N=9, 4.0%).

For male and female TB cases, diabetes was cited as the most common additional risk factor (N=11, 8.9% for males N=13, 13.0% for females). Over twice as many females were a contact to an infectious TB patient compared to males (N=10, 10.0%, N=3, 2.4%, respectively). Most other factors were similar between males and females.

Page 34 Drug Resistance

### Drug Susceptibility Test Results MDR TB

New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2008-2013

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
229	182	170	172	161	157
227	181	169	169	158	157
1 (0.4%)	5 (2.8%)	3 (1.8%)	6 (3.6%)	3 (1.9%)	2 (1.3%)
	229 227 1	229 182 227 181 1 5	229 182 170 227 181 169 1 5 3	229     182     170     172       227     181     169     169       1     5     3     6	229     182     170     172     161       227     181     169     169     158       1     5     3     6     3

\*Among those with susceptibility tests reported.

INH = Isoniazid; RIF = Rifampin; MDR TB = Multidrug-resistant TB

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 12: Drug Susceptibility Test Results, MDR TB, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2008-2013

In New York State (exclusive of New York City), susceptibility results were reported for 100.0 percent (N=157/157) of culture-positive cases in 2013. There were two MDR TB cases identified, a decrease from the three cases reported in 2012.

Drug Resistance Page 35

## Drug Susceptibility Test Results Among Culture Confirmed Tuberculosis Cases General Population vs State Inmates

New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2011-2013

			20	11					20	12					20	)13		
	General Population F		Inmate Population		Total Population		General Population		Inmate Population		Total Population		General Population		Inmate Population		Total Populatior	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%
Susceptibility test reported	169		0		169		158		0		158		155		2		157	
Susceptible to all first-line drugs	136	(80.5)	0	(0.0)	136	(80.5)	132	(83.5)	0	(0.0)	132	(83.5)	133	(85.8)	1	(50.0)	134	(85.4
Resistant to INH and RIF (MDR TB)	6	(3.6)	0	(0.0)	6	(3.6)	3	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	3	(1.9)	2	(1.3)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.3
INH resistant and RIF susceptible	12	(7.1)	0	(0.0)	12	(7.1)	11	(7.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(7.0)	6	(3.9)	0	(0.0)	6	(3.8
RIF resistant and INH susceptible	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.6
Resistant to first- line drugs other than INH and RIF	14	(8.3)	0	(0.0)	14	(8.3)	11	(7.0)	0	(0.0)	11	(7.0)	13	(8.4)	1	(50.0)	14	(8.9

INH = Isoniazid; RIF = Rifampin; MDR TB = Multidrug-resistant TB

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 13: Drug Susceptibility Test Results Among Culture Confirmed Tuberculosis Cases, General Population vs State Inmates, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2011-2013

In 2013, drug susceptibility tests were performed on 100.0 percent (N=157/157) of culture-positive TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City). Aside from the two MDR TB cases, an additional six culture-positive cases were resistant to isoniazid (INH). Of the two inmates with positive cultures, one was susceptible to all first-line drugs and the other had resistance to a first-line drug other than INH or RIF.

Page 36 Drug Resistance

# Drug Susceptibility Test Results Among Culture Confirmed Tuberculosis Cases U.S.-Born vs Foreign-Born\*

New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2011-2013

			20	11					20	12					20	)13		
	Population Bo		Foreign- Total Born Population Population		U.SBorn Foreign- Population Born Population		Total Population		U.SBorn Population		Foreign- Born Population		Total Populatio					
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Susceptibility test reported	50		119		169		43		115		158		30		127		157	
Susceptible to all first-line drugs	43	(86.0)	93	(78.2)	136	(80.5)	36	(83.7)	96	(83.5)	132	(83.5)	28	(93.3)	106	(83.5)	134	(85.4)
Resistant to INH and RIF (MDR TB)	0	(0.0)	6	(5.0)	6	(3.6)	2	(4.7)	1	(0.9)	3	(1.9)	0	(0.0)	2	(1.6)	2	(1.3
INH resistant and RIF susceptible	5	(10.0)	7	(5.9)	12	(7.1)	2	(4.7)	9	(7.8)	11	(7.0)	0	(0.0)	6	(4.8)	6	(3.8
RIF resistant and INH susceptible	0	(0.0)	1	(8.0)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	1	(0.8)	1	(0.6
Resistant to first- line drugs other than INH and RIF	2	(4.0)	12	(10.1)	14	(8.3)	3	(7.0)	8	(7.0)	11	(7.0)	2	(6.7)	12	(9.4)	14	(8.9

\*For whom country of origin information has been obtained.
INH = Isoniazid; RIF = Rifampin; MDR TB = Multidrug-resistant TB

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

### Table 14: Drug Susceptibility Test Results Among Culture Confirmed Tuberculosis Cases, U.S.-Born vs. Foreign-Born, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2011-2013

In 2013, 93.3 percent of U.S.-born cases were susceptible to all first line drugs, compared to 83.5 percent of foreign-born cases. All of the patients with resistance to RIF or INH were foreign-born, including the two MDR TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City).

Drug Resistance Page 37

### Drug Susceptibility Test Results MDR TB

New York City, 2008-2013

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
688	539	512	501	494	476
680	534	505	490	486	461
11 (2.0%)	9 (1.7%)	11 (2.2%)	16 (3.3%)	16 (3.3%)	7 (1.5%)
	688 680 11	688 539 680 534 11 9	688 539 512 680 534 505 11 9 11	688 539 512 501 680 534 505 490 11 9 11 16	688 539 512 501 494 680 534 505 490 486 11 9 11 16 16

\*Among those with susceptibility tests reported.
INH = Isoniazid; RIF = Rifampin; MDR TB = Multidrug-resistant TB

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

#### Table 15: Drug Susceptibility Test Results, MDR TB, New York City, 2008-2013

In New York City in 2013, susceptibility results were reported for 96.8 percent (N=461/476) of culture-positive TB cases. The number of MDR TB cases decreased 56.3 percent, from 16 in 2012 to seven in 2013.

Page 38 Genotyping

### **Tuberculosis Genotyping Summary by Year**

New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2011-2013

		2011	2012		20	13
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Initial Positive Cultures	177		163		161	
False Positives	5	(2.8)	2	(1.2)	3	(1.9)
Control Strain	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Contamination	2	(1.1)	1	(0.6)	0	(0.0)
M. bovis BCG	3	(1.7)	1	(0.6)	3	(0.6)
True Positives	172		161		158	
Isolates Available	172		155		158	
Complete Genotype*	155	(90.1)	142	(91.6)	126	(79.7)
Partial Genotype	167	(97.1)	154	(99.4)	151	(95.6)
No Result	5	(2.9)	1	(0.6)	6	(3.8)

\*Definition of complete genotyping was revised in 2009 to agree with the CDC-sponsored National Tuberculosis Genotyping program. A complete genotype is defined as having a spoligotype and MIRU result.

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 16: Tuberculosis Genotyping Summary by Year, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2011-2013

New York State requires that all initial positive cultures be submitted for genotyping. Beginning in 2004, real time spoligotyping and subsequent restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) testing were performed at the Department's Wadsworth Center for Laboratories and Research. In addition, the CDC-sponsored National Tuberculosis Genotyping regional lab in Michigan performed mycobacterial interspersed repetitive unit (MIRU) and spoligotyping. In 2013, 100.0 percent (N=158/158) of isolates in New York State (exclusive of New York City) were available for genotyping. A spoligotype and MIRU result were available for 79.7 percent of these isolates (N=126/158). Since 2009, due to diminishing resources, RFLP has no longer been performed on all specimens.

Site of Disease Page 39

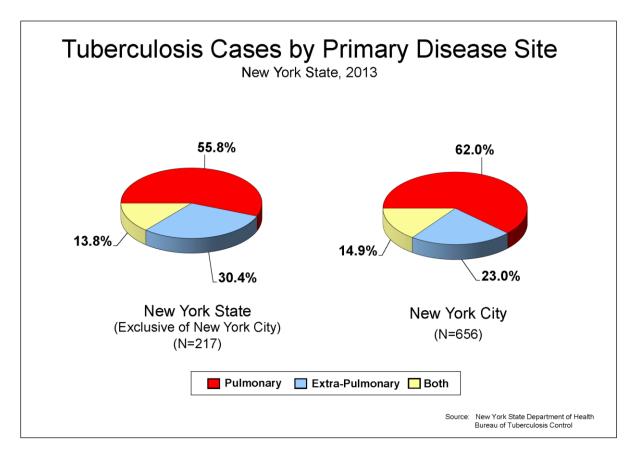


Figure 18: Tuberculosis Cases by Primary Disease Site, New York State, 2013

Pulmonary TB was the primary site of disease in 60.5 percent (N=528) of cases reported in New York State in 2013. Compared to 2012 (N=539), this was 2.0 percent fewer pulmonary TB cases.

Seventy percent (N=151) of TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) were reported to have pulmonary TB in 2013. In New York City, 77.0 percent (N=505) of TB cases were identified as pulmonary.

Of the TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) with extra-pulmonary TB disease (30.4%, N=66), the most common sites of disease were lymphatic (43.1%, N=24), bone (13.6%, N=9) and pleural (13.6%, N=9). The most frequently reported extra-pulmonary sites in New York City were lymphatic (47.0%, N=71), pleural (15.2%, N=23), and bone (11.3%, N=17).

#### Treatment Status of Tuberculosis Cases Reported in 2012\*

New York State (Exclusive of New York City)

	Non	-MDR	IV	IDR
TREATMENT STATUS				
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Completed	187	(91.2)	2	(66.7)
Prolonged Therapy	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Died	8	(3.9)	0	(0.0)
Uncooperative/Refused	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)
Lost	1	(0.5)	0	(0.0)
Adverse Treatment Event	2	(1.0)	0	(0.0)
Other	7	(3.4)	1	(33.3)
TOTAL	205	(100.0)	3	(100.0)

\*Excludes patients found not to have TB, those who were reported at death and those who never started treatment.

MDR TB = Multidrug-resistant TB

Source: New York State Department of Health Bureau of Tuberculosis Control

Table 17: Treatment Status of Tuberculosis Cases Reported in 2012, New York State (Exclusive of New York City)

Of the 205 non-MDR TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) who were alive at diagnosis in 2012 (the most recent year for which complete information is available), 91.2 percent completed a full course of therapy with a completion index of 98.4 (completion index = number completed / [number alive at diagnosis - number died on treatment - number moved out of jurisdiction]\*100).

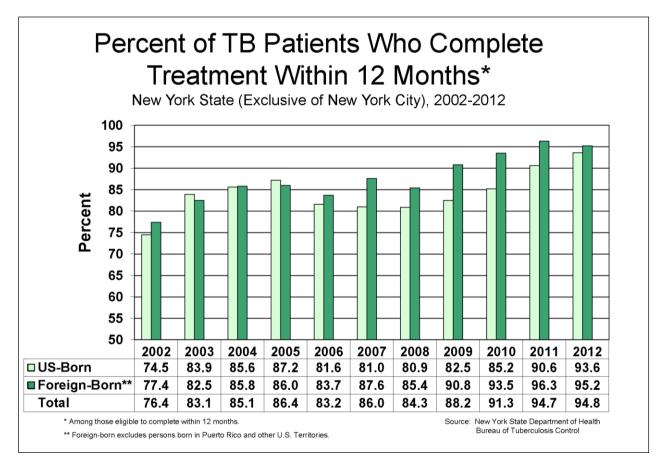


Figure 19: Percent of Tuberculosis Patients Who Complete Treatment Within 12 Months, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2002-2012

For 2012 (the most recent year for which complete information is available), 94.8 percent (N=164/173) of patients in New York State (exclusive of New York City) eligible\*\*\* to complete treatment within 12 months, did so. An additional 4.0 percent (N=7/173) of patients completed treatment in more than 12 months, for an overall completion rate of 98.8 percent.

A larger percentage of foreign-born patients completed therapy within 12 months than U.S.-born in 2012 (95.2% and 93.6%, respectively).

Feedback from New York State county health departments has revealed that most patients not completing therapy within 12 months suffer from significant co-morbidities or adverse drug reactions which result in lengthened treatment regimens.

\*\*\*Patients with Rifampin resistance, those with meningeal TB and children under 15 who have disseminated TB (miliary TB or evidence of miliary TB on chest radiograph, or a positive blood culture) are excluded along with those who were never started on treatment, were dead at diagnosis or who died while on treatment. Effective January 2009, the CDC revised the definition of who is eligible to complete treatment to also exclude those patients who moved out of the country while on treatment.

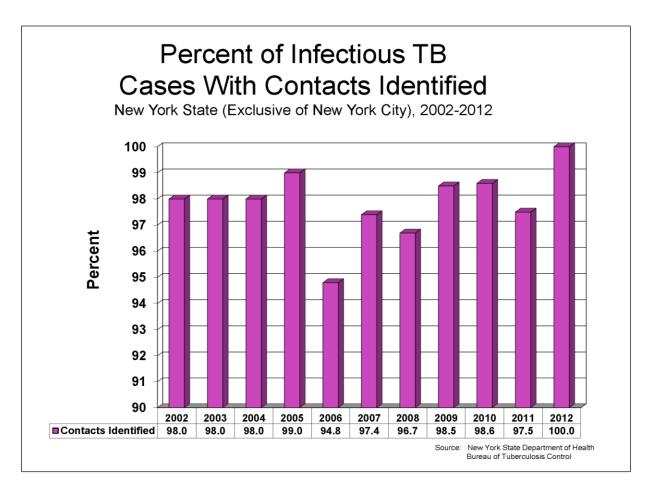


Figure 20: Percent of Infectious Tuberculosis Cases with Contacts Identified, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2002-2012

In 2012 (the most recent year for which complete information is available), 100.0 percent (N=75/75) of infectious (sputum smear positive) TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) had contacts identified. This surpasses the state objective of 95.5 percent.

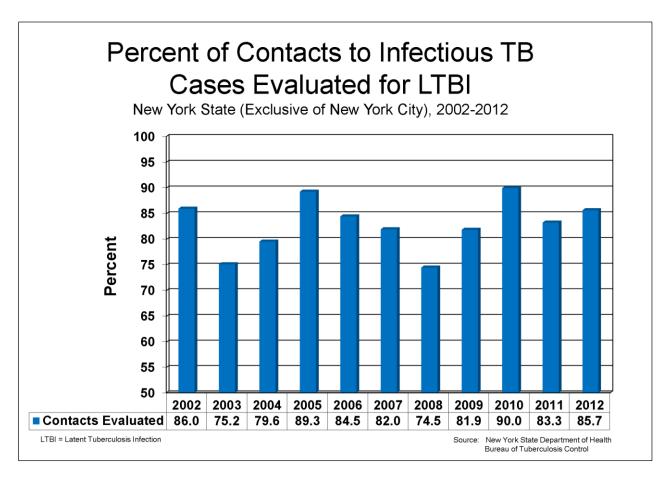


Figure 21: Percent of Contacts to Infectious Tuberculosis Cases Evaluated for LTBI, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2002-2012

Eighty-six percent (N=1,587) of contacts to infectious (sputum smear positive) TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) were evaluated for latent tuberculosis infection (LTBI) in 2012 (the most recent year for which complete information is available). This is a slight increase from the 83.3 percent (N=3,049) evaluated in 2011 and still meets our state objective of 83.0 percent.

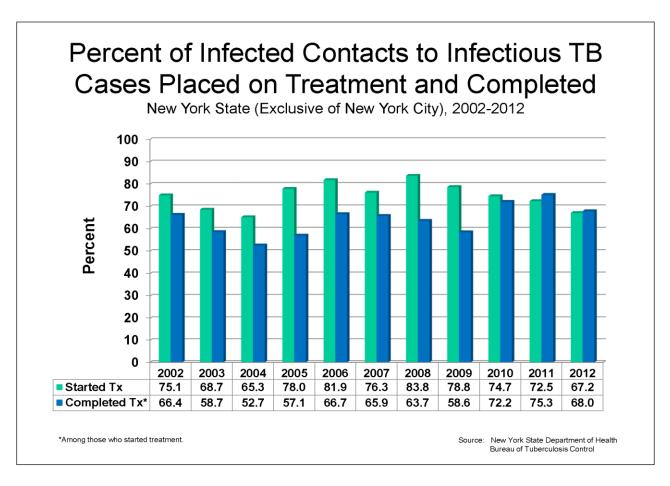


Figure 22: Percent of Infected Contacts to Infectious Tuberculosis Cases Placed on Treatment and Completed, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 2002-2012

Sixty-seven percent of infected contacts to infectious (sputum smear positive) TB cases in New York State (exclusive of New York City) were placed on treatment in 2012 (the most recent year for which complete information is available), a decrease from 72.5 percent in 2011. Sixty-eight percent of those starting treatment actually completed the prescribed regimen, a decrease from 2011 when 75.3 percent completed treatment.

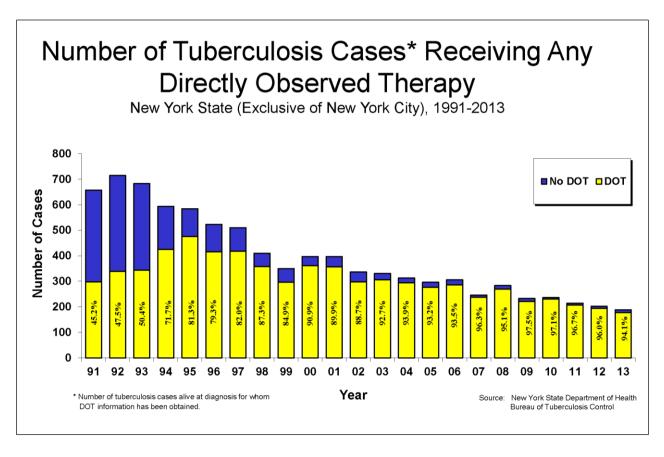


Figure 23: Number and Percentage of Tuberculosis Cases Receiving Any Directly Observed Therapy, New York State (Exclusive of New York City), 1991-2013

In New York State (exclusive of New York City) the proportion of TB cases receiving Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) has been increasing since the early 1990s when it was first actively promoted by the New York State Department of Health, local health units, and others. In 1991, 297 cases or 45.2 percent of confirmed TB cases on TB medications received at least part of their therapy as DOT. The proportion of all cases receiving a portion of their treatment as DOT has more than doubled over the intervening years to 94.1 percent in 2013.

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Additional New York City tuberculosis data may be obtained by contacting the New York City Department of Health Surveillance Office at (347) 396 – 7400 or via the Internet at: http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/data/tb-reports.shtml
For questions relating to tuberculosis in New York State or a PowerPoint version of the figures in this report, contact the Bureau of TB Control, New York State Department of Health, at: tbcontrol@health.ny.gov
TECHNICAL NOTE: All population-based rates were calculated using 2010 census figures.