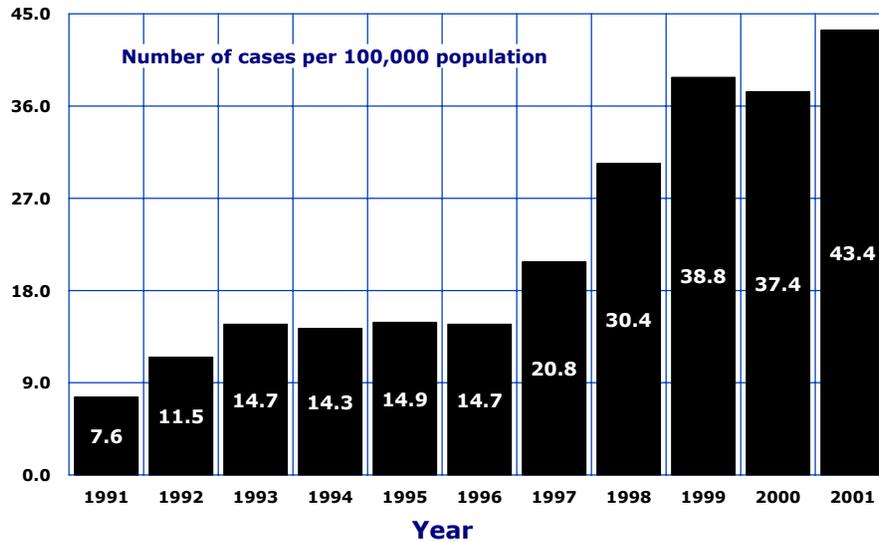


3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

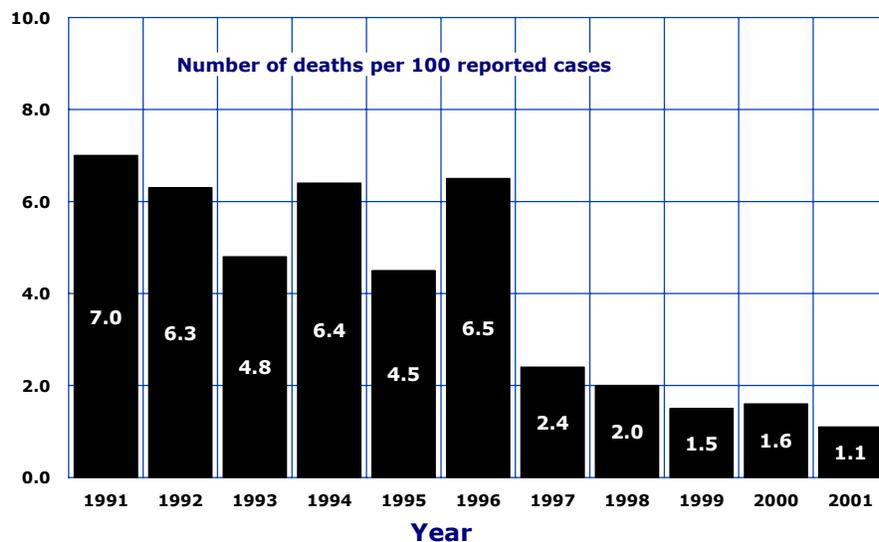
Figure 3A-1
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Valley Fever
(Coccidioidomycosis) by Year, Arizona 1991-2001



Data on morbidity, levels of disease and disability in the population, are obtained for certain infectious diseases that must be reported by law. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Control Services conducts surveillance and monitoring of these reportable diseases, and it provided data for the respective sections of this chapter and sections 4B, 5F and 6B.

Coccidioidomycosis or *Valley Fever* imposed the greatest burden on morbidity among all non-sexually transmitted notifiable diseases in Arizona in 2001. The number of reported cases of *Valley Fever* rose for the seventh consecutive year, from 578 in 1994 to 2,301 in 2001 (**Table 3A-1**). The incidence rate of Valley Fever increased 5.7 times from 7.6 cases per 100,000 population in 1991, to 43.4/100,000 in 2001 (**Figure 3A-1**).

Figure 3A-2
Trends in Case Fatality Rates for Valley Fever
(Coccidioidomycosis) by Year, Arizona 1991-2001

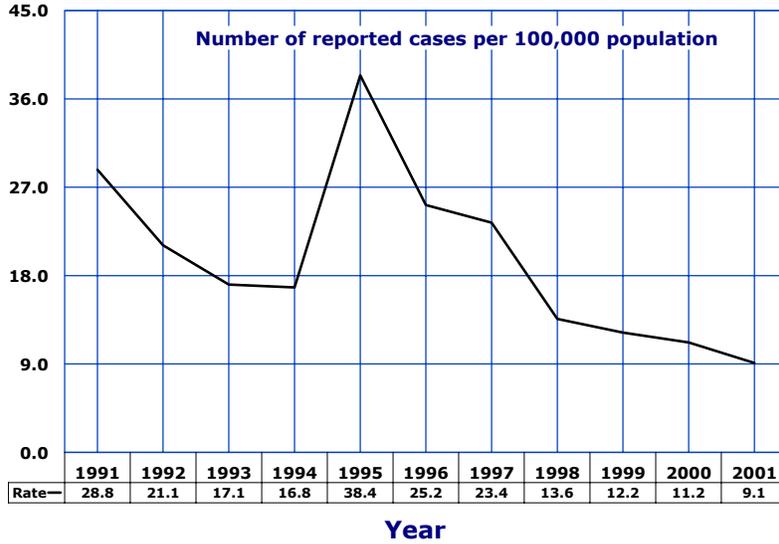


Coccidioidomycosis is a fungal infection caused by inhalation of airborne spores that are present in the soil of southwestern United States, California and parts of Central and South America. Most infections are asymptomatic or self-limited in patients with healthy immune systems. In rare instances, severe lung disease or disseminated infection can develop in patients.

Despite the increasing incidence rate (**Figure 3A-1**), the mortality rates for *Valley Fever* did not increase from 1991 to 2001. Twenty-five from among 2,301 Arizonans who had *Valley Fever* in 2000, died from it (**Table 3A-2**), for a case fatality rate of 1.1 deaths per 100 cases (**Figure 3A-2**).

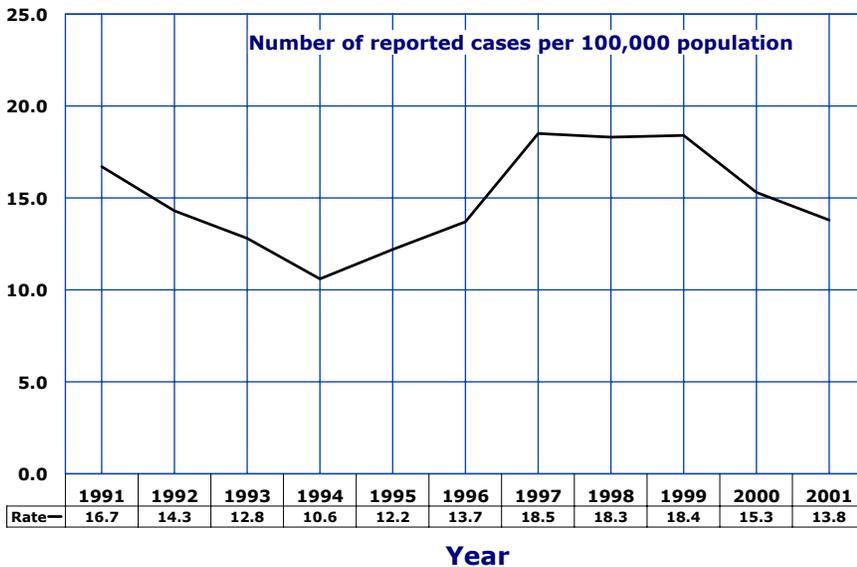
3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Figure 3A-3
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Shigellosis by Year, Arizona, 1991-2001



Shigellosis was the most common enteric disease to afflict Arizonans each year from 1990 through 1997. In 2001, *salmonellosis* (excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*) was the most common, followed by *campylobacteriosis* (**Table 3A-1**). The incidence of *shigellosis* was at the lowest level reported between 1991 and 2001 (**Figure 3A-1**). There were 483 cases of *shigellosis* reported in 2001, compared to 1,610 cases reported in 1995, when this disease reached its latest peak (**Table 3A-1**).

Figure 3A-4
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Salmonellosis* by Year, Arizona, 1991-2001

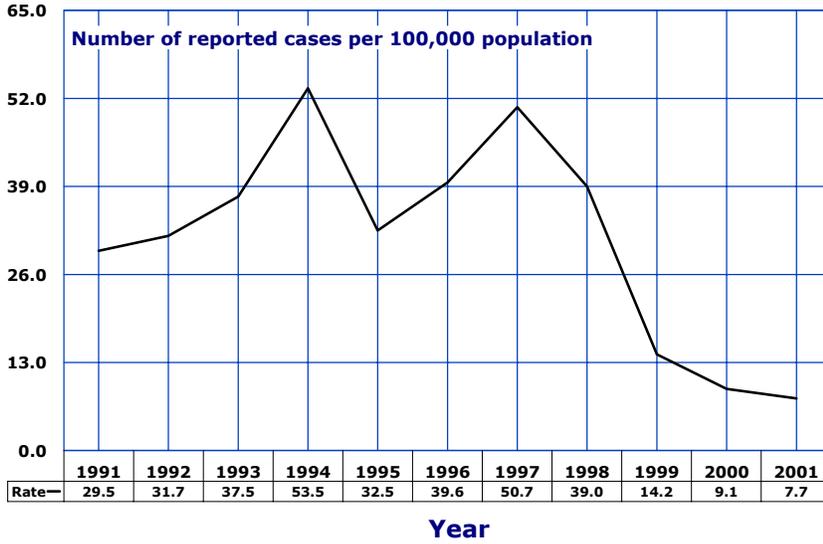


Since 1998, *salmonellosis* (excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*) was the most common enteric disease in Arizona with 733 cases reported in 2001. The incidence rate of *salmonellosis* decreased for the second consecutive year from 18.4 cases per 100,000 population in 1999, to 13.8/100,000 in 2001 (**Figure 3A-4**).

*Excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*.

3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

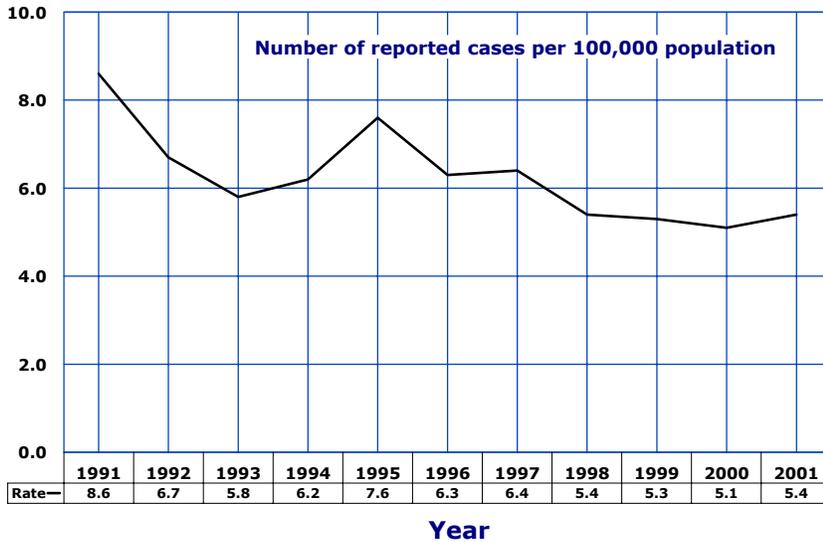
Figure 3A-5
Trends in the Incidence Rates of *Hepatitis A* by Year, Arizona, 1991-2001



Note: *Hepatitis A* vaccine was first licensed in 1995.

The incidence of *hepatitis A* declined for a fourth consecutive year from 2,330 cases in 1997 to 409 cases reported in 2001. Among the 587 cases of any type of hepatitis in 2001, *hepatitis A* accounted for the largest share at 69.7 percent, followed by *hepatitis B* (27.9 percent). All other forms of hepatitis accounted for 2.4 percent. The incidence rate of *hepatitis A* decreased by 84.8 percent from 50.7/100,000 in 1998 to 7.7/100,000 in 2001 (**Figure 3A-5**).

Figure 3A-6
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Tuberculosis by Year, Arizona, 1991-2001



The incidence of *tuberculosis* increased 5.9 percent from a rate of 5.1/100,000 in 2000, to a rate of 5.4/100,000 in 2001.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 84.4 percent of all tuberculosis infections in 2001. **Figure 3A-6, Table 3A-1, Table 5F-2**).