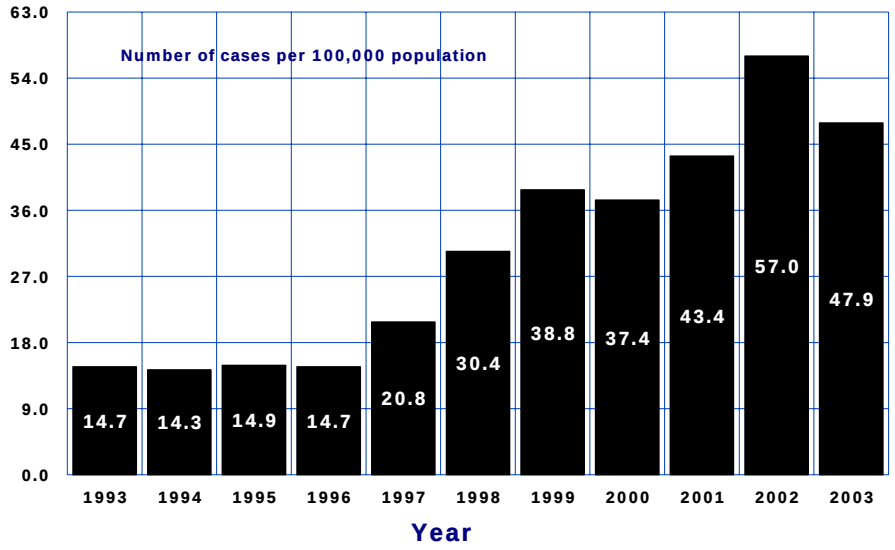
3A.

NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

The infectious diseases designated as notifiable vary slightly by state. A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information regarding individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of the disease. All states generally report the internationally quarantinable diseases (i.e., cholera or plague) in compliance with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations.

Data on morbidity, levels of disease and disability in the Arizona 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.

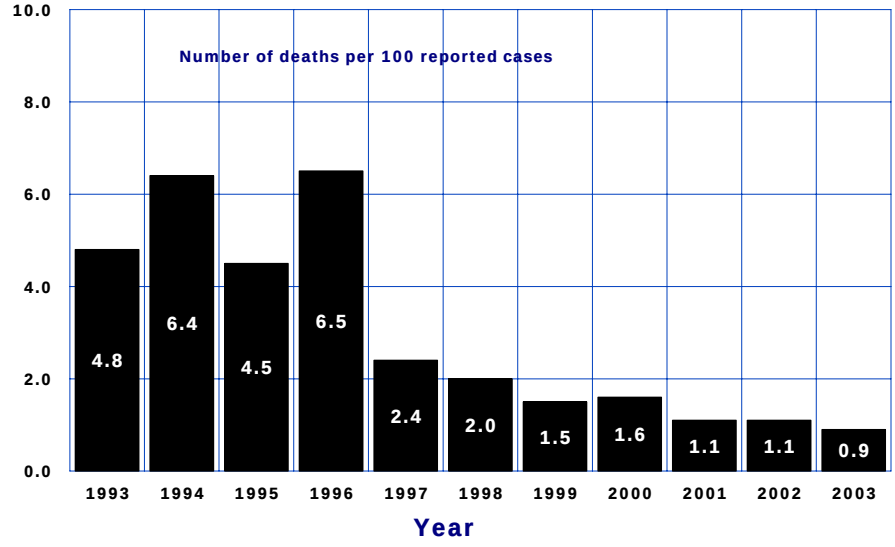
Figure 3A-1
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Valley Fever (Coccidioidomycosis) by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



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.

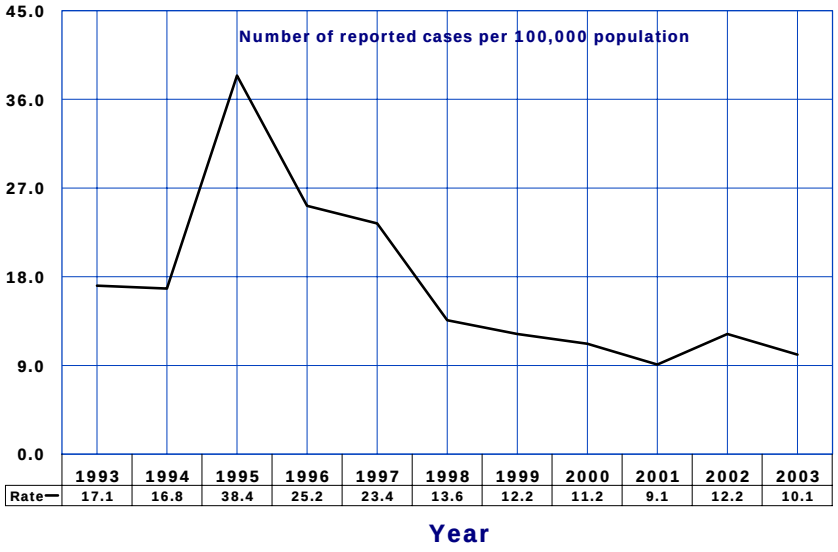
Coccidioidomycosis or *Valley Fever* imposed the greatest burden on morbidity among all non-sexually transmitted, notifiable diseases in Arizona in 2003. However, the number of reported cases of *Valley Fever* declined by 13.6 percent from 3,118 in 2002 to 2,695 in 2003 (**Table 3A-1**). The incidence rate of Valley Fever decreased to 47.9/100,000 in 2003 (**Figure 3A-1**) but it was the second highest rate since 1993.

Figure 3A-2
Trends in Case Fatality Rates for Valley Fever (Coccidioidomycosis) by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



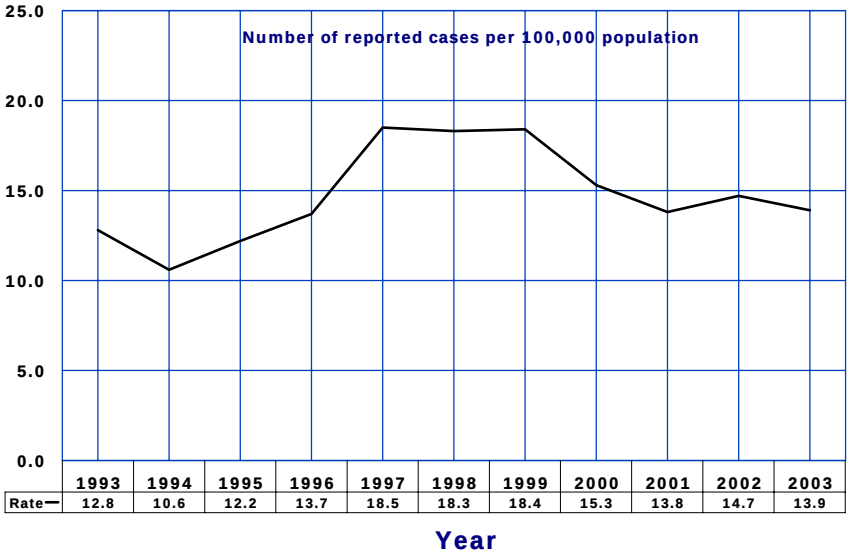
Despite the increasing incidence rate (**Figure 3A-1**), the mortality rates for *Valley Fever* did not increase from 1993 to 2003. Twenty-four from among 2,695 Arizonans who had *Valley Fever* in 2003, died from it (**Table 3A-2)** for a case fatality rate of 0.9 deaths per 100 cases (**Figure 3A-2**). This case fatality rate was the lowest since 1993.

Figure 3A-3
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Shigellosis by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



In 2003, *shigellosis* was the third most common enteric disease to afflict Arizonans (566 reported cases) after *campylobacteriosis* (850 cases) and *salmonellosis* (782 cases; excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*; **Table 3A-1**). The incidence of shigellosis decreased by 17.2 percent from 12.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2002 to 10.1/100,000 in 2003 (**Figure 3A-3**).

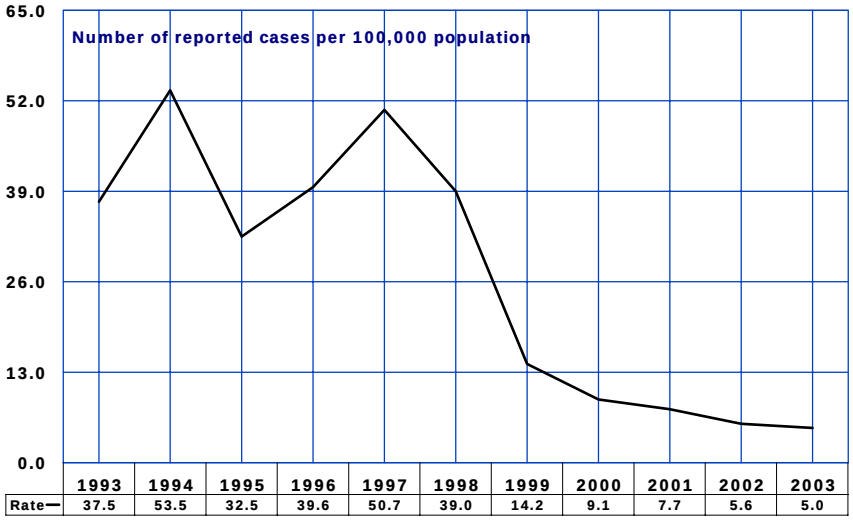
Figure 3A-4
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Salmonellosis* by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



*Excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Parathyphi*.

From 1998 to 2002, *salmonellosis* (excluding S. Typhi and S. Paratyphi) was the most common enteric disease in Arizona. In 2003 *campylobacteriosis* was the most common (850 cases), followed by *salmonellosis* (782 cases, **Table 3A-1**). The incidence rate of *salmonellosis* decreased from 14.7 cases per 100,000 population in 2002, to 13.9/100,000 in 2003 (**Figure 3A-4**).

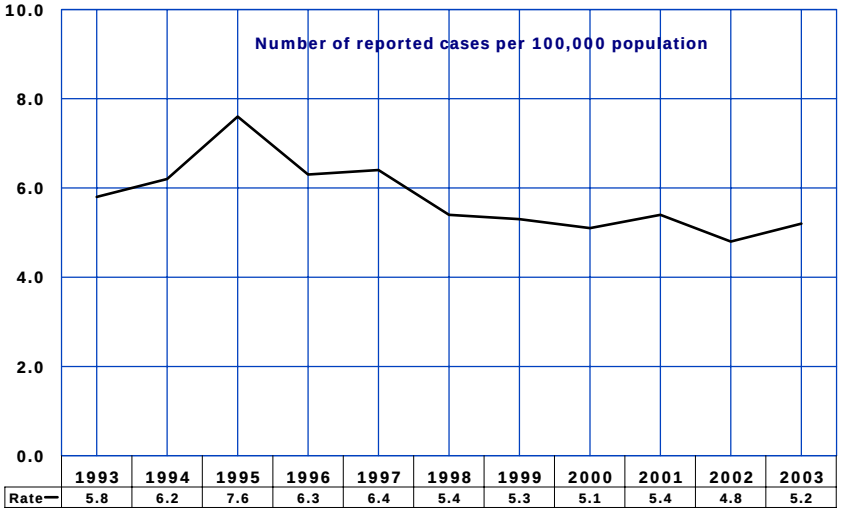
Figure 3A-5
Trends in the Incidence Rates of *Hepatitis A* by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



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

The incidence of *hepatitis A* declined for a sixth consecutive year from 2,330 cases in 1997 to 280 cases reported in 2003. Among the 570 cases of any type of hepatitis in 2003, *hepatitis B* accounted for the largest share at 49.7 percent, followed by *hepatitis A* (49.1 percent). All other forms of hepatitis accounted for 1.2 percent. The incidence rate of *hepatitis A* decreased by 90.1 percent from 50.7/100,000 in 1997 to 5.0/100,000 in 2003 (**Figure 3A-5**).

Figure 3A-6
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Tuberculosis by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003



The incidence of *tuberculosis* increased by 8.3 percent from a rate of 4.8/100,000 in 2002, to a rate of 5.2/100,000 in 2003.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 85.1 percent of all tuberculosis infections in 2003. **Figure 3A-6**, **Table 3A-1**). Twelve Arizonans who had *tuberculosis* died from it in 2003 (**Table 3A-2**).