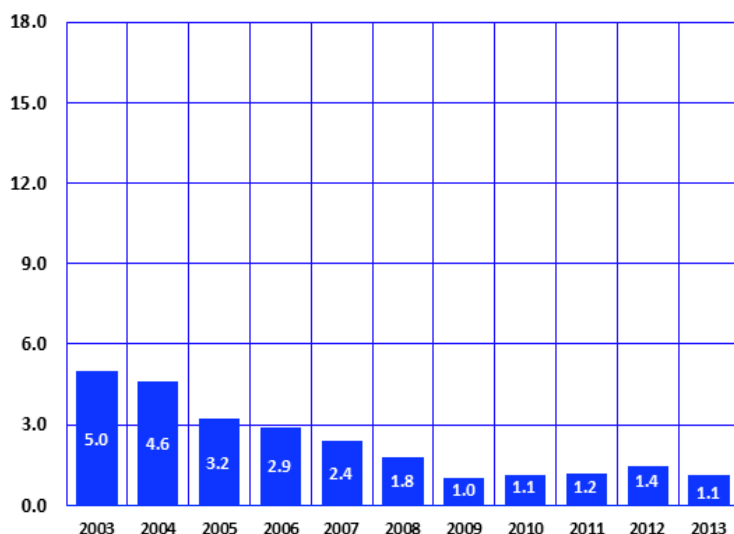


3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Figure 3A-5
Trends in the Incidence Rates^a of Hepatitis A by Year,
Arizona, 2003-2013

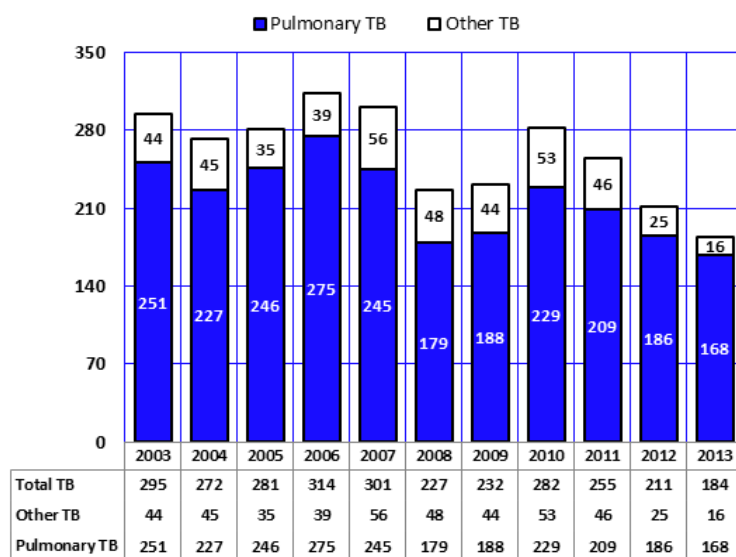


Note: ^a Number of reported cases per 100,000 population.

Hepatitis A is a liver disease caused by the *hepatitis A* virus. During 1995-1996, highly effective *hepatitis A* vaccines became available in the United States. Routine childhood vaccination for *hepatitis A* was recommended in 1999. The expansion of recommendations for routine *hepatitis A* vaccination to include all children in the United States aged 12-23 months is likely to reduce hepatitis rates further.

In Arizona, the incidence rate of *hepatitis A* decreased by 78.0 percent from 5.0/100,000 in 2003 to 1.1/100,000 in 2013 (**Figure 3A-5**).

Figure 3A-6
Trends in the Incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Total Tuberculosis^a by Year,
Arizona, 2003-2013



Note: ^a Number of reported cases by year.

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that usually attacks the lungs, but can attack almost any part of the body. Tuberculosis is spread from person to person through the air.

The number of reported cases of *pulmonary tuberculosis* decreased from 186 reported cases in 2012 to 168 cases in 2013. The number of reported cases of tuberculosis other than pulmonary decreased from 25 in 2012 to 16 in 2013 (**Figure 3A-6, Table 3A-1**). The incidence rate of *total* tuberculosis decreased 3.2/100,000 in 2012 to 2.8/100,000 in 2013 (**Table 5F-2**).

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 85.1 percent of all tuberculosis infections in 2013 (**Table 3A-1**). Fifteen Arizonans who had *tuberculosis* died from it in 2013 (**Table 3A-2**).