



3A.

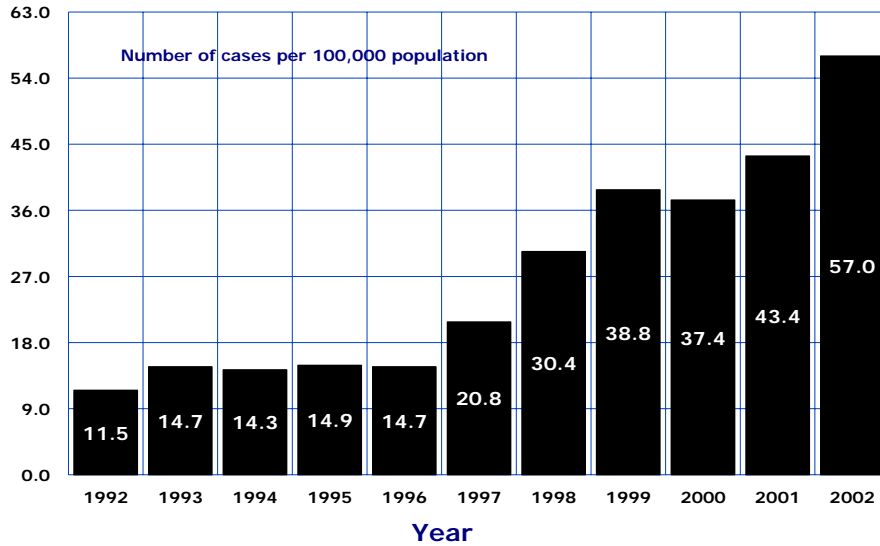
NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

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 (*Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 2001, Vol. 50, No.53:V*).

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.

3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

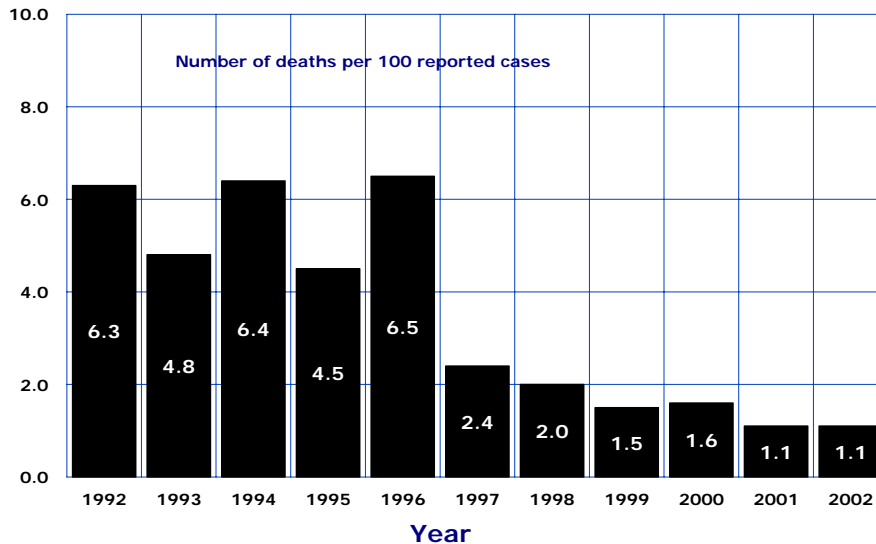
Figure 3A-1
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Valley Fever
(*Coccidioidomycosis*) by Year, Arizona, 1992-2002



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 2002. The number of reported cases of *Valley Fever* continued to rise, from 444 in 1992 to 3,118 in 2002 (**Table 3A-1**). The incidence rate of *Valley Fever* increased 5 times from 11.5 cases per 100,000 population in 1992, to 57.0/100,000 in 2002 (**Figure 3A-1**).

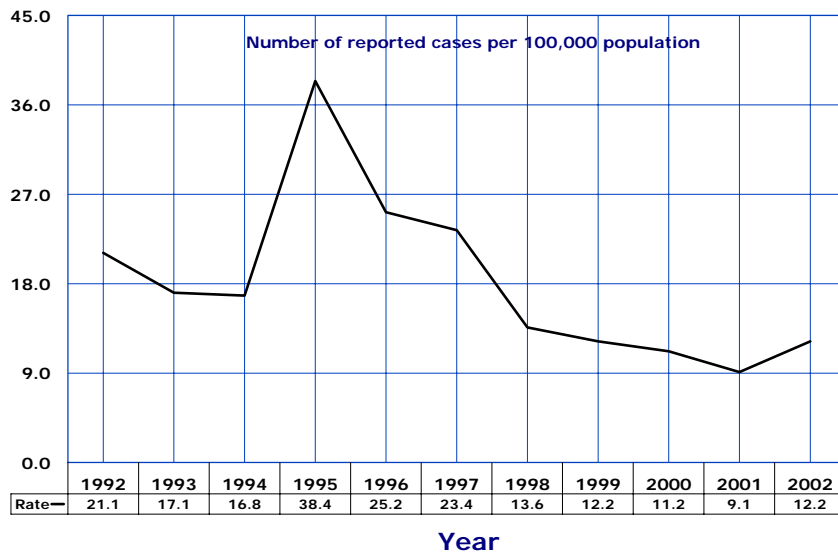
Figure 3A-2
Trends in Case Fatality Rates for Valley Fever
(*Coccidioidomycosis*) by Year, Arizona, 1992-2002



Despite the increasing incidence rate (**Figure 3A-1**), the mortality rates for *Valley Fever* did not increase from 1992 to 2002. Thirty-four from among 3,118 Arizonans who had *Valley Fever* in 2002, died from it (**Table 3A-2**) for a case fatality rate of 1.1 deaths per 100 cases (**Figure 3A-2**) which remained unchanged from 2001.

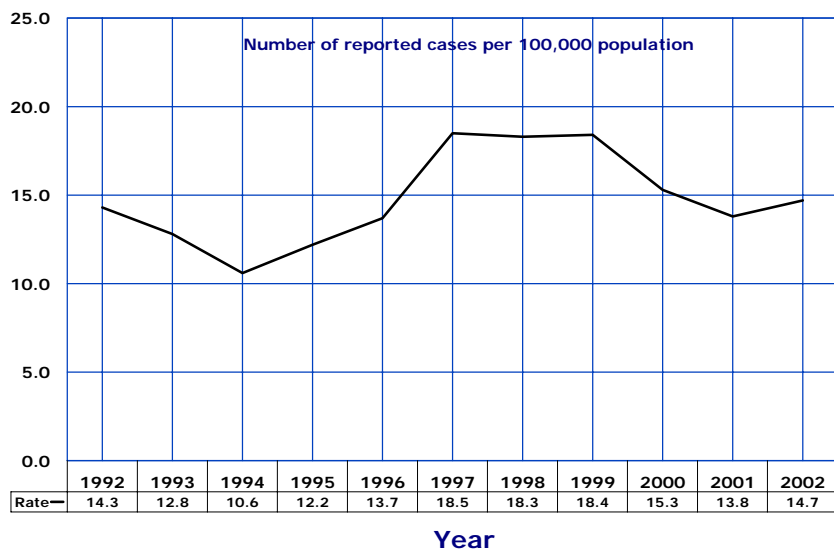
3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Figure 3A-3
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Shigellosis by Year, Arizona, 1992-2002



In 2002, *shigellosis* was the third most common enteric disease to afflict Arizonans (668 reported cases) after *salmonellosis* (807 cases; excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*) and *campylobacteriosis* (733 cases; **Table 3A-1**). The incidence of shigellosis increased by 34.1 percent from 9.1 cases per 100,000 population in 2001 to 12.2/100,000 in 2002 (**Figure 3A-3**).

Figure 3A-4
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Salmonellosis* by Year, Arizona, 1992-2002

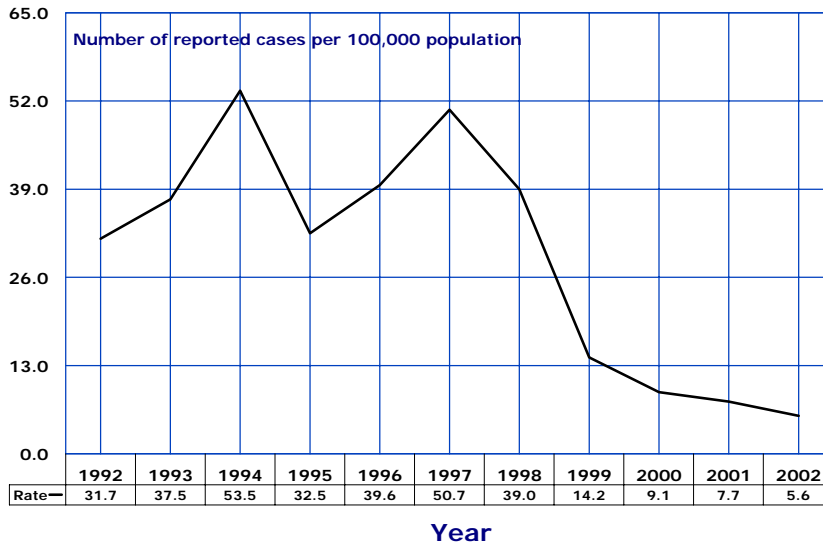


Since 1998, *salmonellosis* (excluding *S. Typhi* and *S. Paratyphi*) was the most common enteric disease in Arizona with 807 cases reported in 2002. The incidence rate of *salmonellosis* increased from 13.8 cases per 100,000 population in 2001, to 14.7/100,000 in 2002 (**Figure 3A-4**).

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

3A. NON-SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

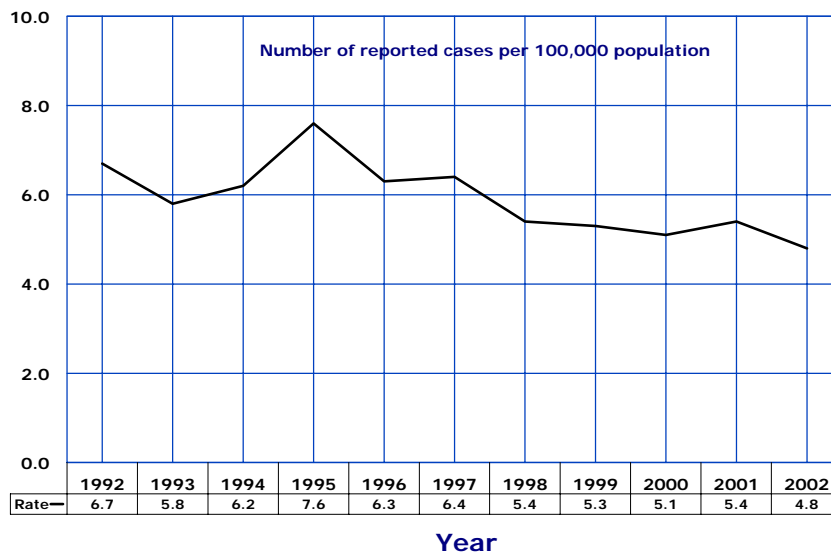
Figure 3A-5
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Hepatitis A by Year,
Arizona, 1992-2002



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

The incidence of *hepatitis A* declined for a fifth consecutive year from 2,330 cases in 1997 to 305 cases reported in 2002. Among the 564 cases of any type of hepatitis in 2002, *hepatitis A* accounted for the largest share at 54.1 percent, followed by *hepatitis B* (44.8 percent). All other forms of hepatitis accounted for 1.1 percent. The incidence rate of *hepatitis A* decreased by 89 percent from 50.7/100,000 in 1997 to 5.6/100,000 in 2002 (Figure 3A-5).

Figure 3A-6
Trends in the Incidence Rates of Tuberculosis by Year,
Arizona, 1992-2002



The incidence of *tuberculosis* decreased 11.1 percent from a rate of 5.4/100,000 in 2001, to a rate of 4.8/100,000 in 2002.

Pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 82.5 percent of all tuberculosis infections in 2002. (Figure 3A-6, Table 3A-1). Twenty-two Arizonans who had *tuberculosis* died from it in 2002 (Table 3A-2).