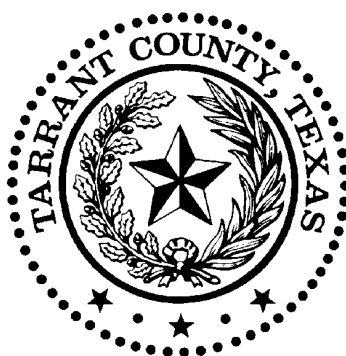


TARRANT COUNTY **A**NNUAL **C**OMMUNICABLE DISEASE **R**EPORT, 2000

DIVISION OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HEALTH INFORMATION
TARRANT COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Tarrant County Epidemiology Annual Communicable Disease Report 2000



TARRANT COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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Introduction

Public health surveillance is the ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of data involving risk factor, exposure and health events.¹ This information includes the incidence, prevalence and geographic location of specific conditions, such as; age, sex, and race/ethnicity of the people affected; means by which the disease is transmitted, if communicable; and historical trends. The surveillance data is essential to planning, implementation and evaluation.

In Tarrant County, sixty three notifiable diseases are reported by healthcare providers, labs and other facilities to Tarrant County Public Health Department. The Tarrant County Annual Communicable Disease Report for the year 2000 summarizes the reported incidences in Tarrant County during that year. Diseases totaling less than 5 reported cases are not included in the report. Infectious disease levels in Tarrant County have primarily remained steady or slightly declined during the year 2000. The exceptions are non-Group A *Streptococcus*, Methicilin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and Vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*, Shigellosis, Chlamydia, and aseptic meningitis which all experienced increases in infection rate during the reporting period. Shigellosis is the only reportable food-borne illness which experienced an increase in occurrence in 2000 in Tarrant County. Most alarming is the increase in antibiotic-resistant bacterial pathogens that are occurring more frequently not only in Tarrant County, but on a world-wide basis.

With the concerns of bioterrorist threats, awareness of the importance of epidemiologic surveillance is ever soaring. The monitoring and evaluations of potential bioterrorism, as well as comprehensive on-site epidemiologic investigations, help to safeguard the health of Tarrant County citizens. Trained professionals from the public health department and public safety officials coordinate efforts to insure rapid response to any perceived biological threats. Additionally, the Tarrant County Public Health Department provides training to community partners in recognizing potential communicable disease outbreaks that may be related to terrorist acts.

Tarrant County Public Health Department
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¹ Definition of Surveillance by CDC

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Arthropod-borne Diseases



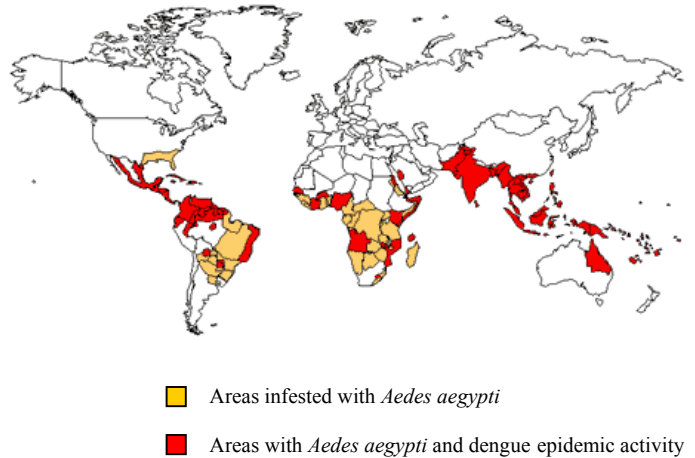
Dengue and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever*

Dengue is today's major international public health concern. It is a mosquito-borne infection with severe, flu-like symptoms. Dengue can be found in tropical and sub-tropical regions around the world, predominately in urban and peri-urban areas (Figure 1). World Health Organization currently estimates there may be 50 million cases of dengue infection worldwide every year, and about 2.5 billion people - two fifths of the world's population - are now at risk from dengue. The danger of dengue is not only its' wide spread prevalence and high incidence rate but also explosive outbreaks in many regions.

The incidence of dengue in the US is mostly localized in the southern states: including Florida, Louisiana, and part of Texas. During 2000, one case was reported in Tarrant County (0.07 cases per 100,000 general population). The case was acquired from outside of US.

The clinical symptoms of dengue fever vary according to the age of the patient. The classic symptoms in older children and adults are high fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, muscle and joint pains, and rash with abrupt onset. Dengue in infants and young children is more difficult to discern, because it is more likely a non-specific

Figure 1**. World Distribution of Dengue, 2000

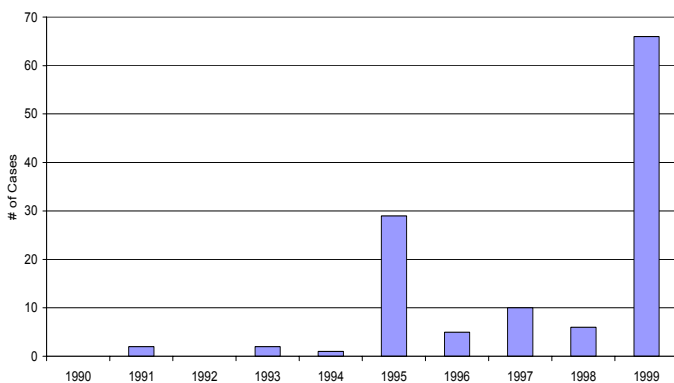


febrile illness with rash. Dengue hemorrhagic fever is a deadly complication that is characterized by high fever, hemorrhagic phenomena — often with enlargement of the liver — and in severe cases, circulatory failure.

Presently, there is no specific treatment for dengue fever. Only careful clinical management by experienced caregivers can save the lives of DHF patients. Vaccine against dengue is not available yet, but an effort of developing vaccines against all four dengue viruses is progressing. At present, the only method of controlling or preventing dengue and DHF is to combat the vector mosquitoes.

Vector control is implemented using environmental management and chemical methods. Proper solid waste disposal and improved water storage practices, including covering containers to prevent access by egg laying female mosquitoes are among methods which are encouraged through community-based programs. Appropriate use of insecticides is also necessary.

Figure 2. The Number of Dengue Fever Cases in Texas, 1990-1999



* Figure 1 is taken from the web site of CDC

Lyme disease

Lyme disease, an infection caused by *Borrelia burgdorferi*, is transmitted to humans by the bite of ticks that are infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

In 2000, six reported cases were confirmed in Tarrant County (0.28 cases per 100,000 general population). Among reported cases only those that meet the clinical case definition by CDC were counted as confirmed cases. The clinic case definition of Lyme disease by CDC is the presence of Erythema migrans (EM) or at least one late manifestation, and laboratory confirmation of infection (available at CDC website: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/lyme/casedef2.htm>)

Figure 1. The Number and Incidence Rate of Lyme Disease in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000

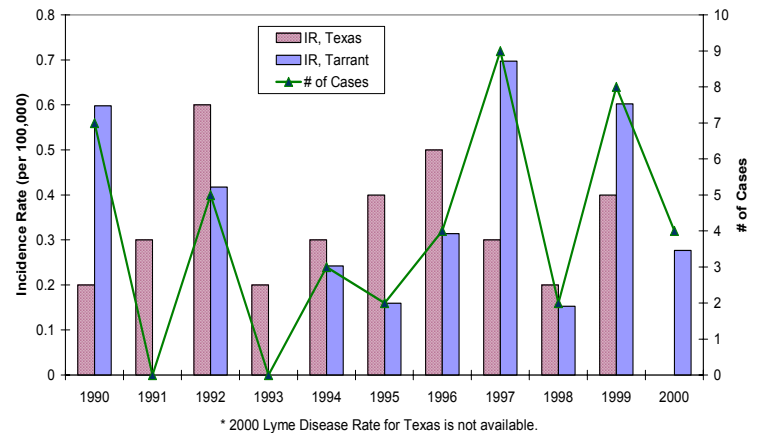
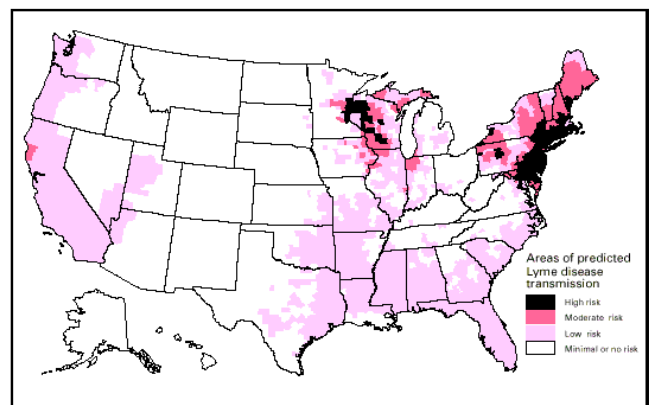


Table 1 summarizes the demographical characteristics of people with disease. Cases occurred during spring and summer. Erythema migrans accompanied by other skin lesions or rash was reported for one patient. Reported neurological manifestations included facial paralysis (1 patient); vision impairment (1); sensory impairment (2); limb weakness (4); neuropathy of arms or legs (5); and confusion (3). Two patients had EM accompanied by fever and/or headache and 4 experienced joint pain, one with swelling of the joints. All patients were treated with antibiotics.

Figure 2. National Lyme Disease Risk Map



* This figure is taken from CDC website (<http://www.cdc.gov>).

Lyme disease is often difficult to diagnose because its signs and symptoms mimic those of many other diseases. The diagnosis of Lyme disease should take into account history of possible exposure to ticks, especially in areas where Lyme disease is known to occur, as well as symptoms and signs and the results of blood tests.

Table 1. Lyme Disease cases in Tarrant County, 2000

Gender	Race/Ethnicity	Age group	City of residence
Male 4	White 5	0 - 9 0	Fort Worth 3
Female 2	Hispanic 1	10-19 1	Arlington 2
		20-34 0	Unknown 1
		35-44 2	
		45-54 3	
		55-64 0	
		65+ 0	

Proper tick control is the most important preventive method. Measures such as wearing proper repellent when contact with ticks is likely will reduce the potential for contracting Lyme disease. Removing leaves and clearing brush and tall grass around houses and at the edges of gardens may reduce the numbers of the reservoirs and the ticks that transmit Lyme disease.

Malaria

Malaria is a serious, sometimes fatal, disease caused by the bite of a malaria-infected mosquito. There are four kinds of malaria that can infect humans: *Plasmodium falciparum*, *P. vivax*, *P. ovale*, and *P. malariae*.

The World Health Organization estimates that yearly 300-500 million cases of malaria occur each year and more than 1 million people die from this disease. About 1,200 cases of malaria are diagnosed in the United States each year. Most cases in the United States are in immigrants and travelers returning from malaria-risk areas, mostly from sub-Saharan Africa and the Indian subcontinent.

A total of two cases of malaria were reported in Tarrant County during 2000. Both patients had history of travel to foreign countries which were malaria endemic areas before they experienced the symptom of disease.

The identified agent was *P. falciparum* in both cases.

Figure 1. The Number and Incidence Rate of Malaria Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000*

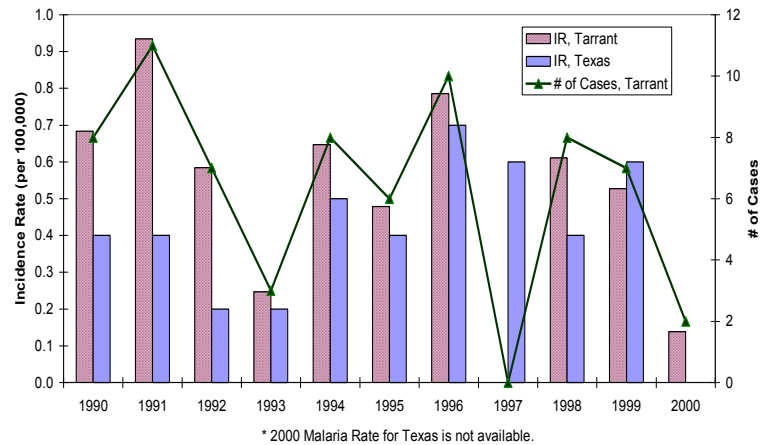
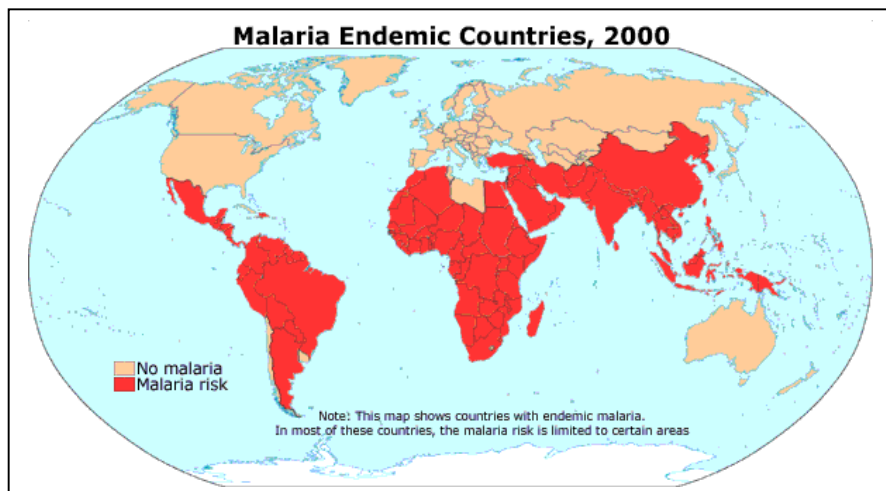


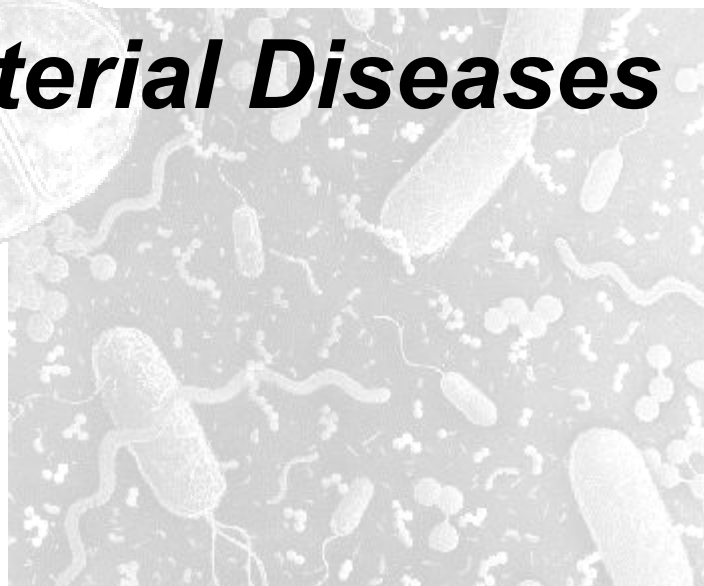
Figure 2. Malaria Endemic Area in the World*



* Figure 1 is taken from the web site of CDC



Bacterial Diseases



Botulism

Botulism is a serious, and sometimes fatal disease resulting from the neurotoxin produced by the bacillus *Clostridium botulinum*. There are three forms of botulism – foodborne, wound, and infant botulism.

Foodborne botulism results from the ingestion of preformed toxin present in contaminated food – predominately after inadequate heating during preservation and without subsequent cooking. Most poisonings in the U.S. are due to home canned vegetables and fruit.

Wound botulism cases often result from contamination of the wounds by ground-in soil or gravel or from improperly treated open fractures.

Infant (or intestinal) botulism arises from ingestion of botulinum spores that then germinate in the colon and subsequently produce toxin. Possible sources of spores for infants include foods and dust. Honey, fed on occasion to infants, can contain *C. botulinum* spores. There was one case of infant botulism reported in Tarrant County in 2000.

Heating food adequately while preserving it, avoiding foods improperly prepared, not feeding honey to infants, and proper wound care will all act to prevent cases of botulism.

Hansen's Disease

Hansen's disease, also known as leprosy, is a chronic bacterial disease of the skin and peripheral nerves caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*. Skin lesions and loss of sensation are two common symptoms of Hansen's disease that can lead to disfigurement and death if the disease is left untreated with antibiotics. The exact mode of transmission has not been determined; however, prolonged close contact with an infected person appears to be important. The incubation period of Hansen's disease ranges from 9 months to 20 years.

The world prevalence of this disease in 1997 was estimated by WHO as 1.15 million cases, although cases in the Americas range from less than 0.1 to 14/10,000. There was one reported case of Hansen's disease in Tarrant County in 2000, diagnosed in a person who relocated from another area.

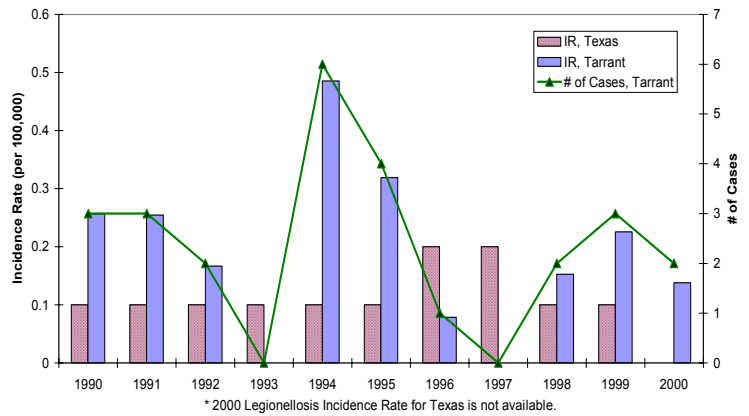
Avoidance of prolonged contact with persons with active, untreated Hansen's disease and obtaining medical attention for any suspicious skin lesions can decrease the incidence of cases or detect cases early.

Legionellosis

Legionellosis is an infection caused by the bacteria *Legionella pneumophilla*. *Legionella* can cause a very mild respiratory illness (Pontiac fever) or it can cause severe pneumonia (Legionnaires' disease). *Legionella* bacteria are widely distributed in our environment and are prevalent in warm stagnant water (90°-105° F). The disease is acquired after inhaling aerosols from a water source, and it cannot be spread from person to person. Symptoms may include muscle aches, headache, fatigue, fever, chills and dry cough. The time between exposure and onset of illness is 2 to 10 days. Antibiotics such as erythromycin are effective for treating Legionnaires' disease. Pontiac fever requires no specific treatment.

Between 8,000-18,000 persons get Legionnaires' disease in the United States each year, and 5% to 30% of these cases result in death. A few cases of Legionnaires' disease are reported each year in Tarrant County (Figure 1). In 2000, five incidents were confirmed as Legionnaires' disease (0.35 cases per 100,000 population). There were no fatalities. This infection occurs most frequently in older adults, people who smoke heavily or have chronic lung disease, diabetes mellitus and kidney failure, and those with a suppressed immune system. Four out of five infected individuals were

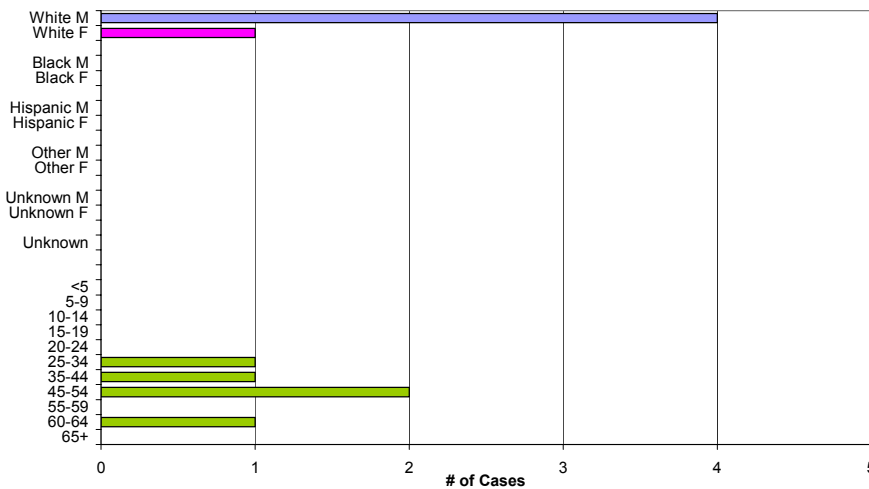
Figure 1. The Number and Incidence Rate of Legionellosis Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000



White males and one was White female. Age distribution of incidences is shown in Figure 2.

Improved design and maintenance of cooling towers and plumbing systems to limit the growth and spread of *Legionella* organisms are the foundations of legionellosis prevention. Any stagnant water sources should be drained, cleaned and disinfected.

Figure 2. The Number of Reported Legionellosis Cases by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



Listeriosis

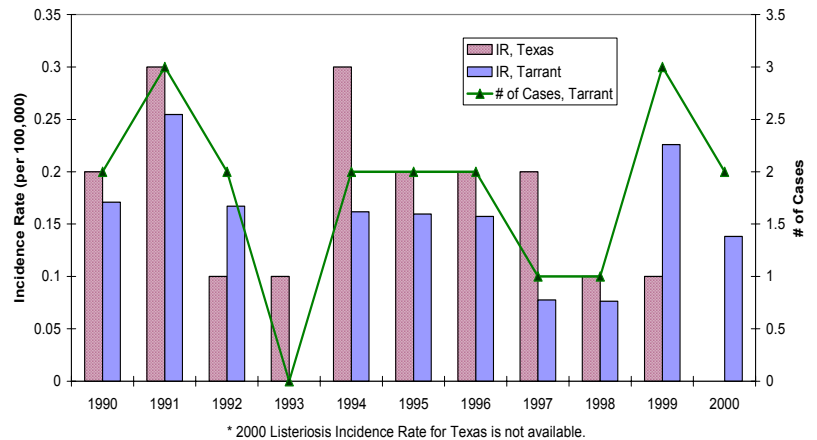
Listeriosis is a serious infection caused by eating food contaminated with the bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes*. According to a report from CDC, an estimated 2,500 persons become seriously ill with listeriosis each year in the US, and 20 % of them die. Pregnant women and newborns, and persons with weakened immune systems are more likely to get listeriosis.

An average of 1.8 cases per year have occurred in the 1990s in Tarrant County (Figure 1). In 2000, two cases of listeriosis were reported (0.14 cases per 100,000 general population). Both patients were elderly females, 70 years of age and older. Incidences occurred in spring.

The bacterium has been found in a variety of raw foods, such as uncooked meats and vegetables, as well as in processed foods that become contaminated after processing, such as soft cheeses and cold cuts at the deli counter. Unpasteurized (raw) milk or foods made from unpasteurized milk may contain the bacterium.

General recommendations to reduce the risk of getting listeriosis are: thoroughly cook raw food from animal sources, such as beef, pork, or poultry, and wash raw vegetables thoroughly before eating.

Figure. The Number and Incidence Rate of Listeriosis Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000

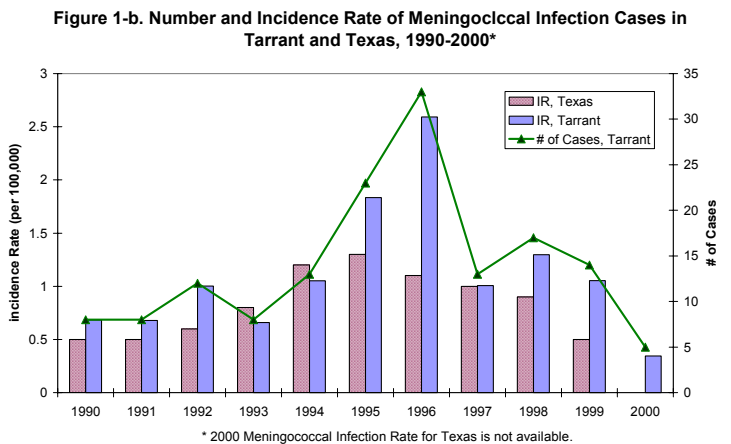
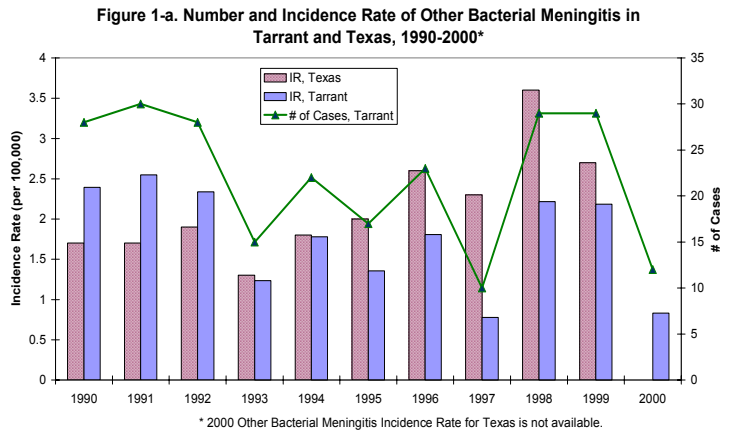


Meningitis (Bacterial Meningitis)

Meningitis is an infection of the membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord. This illness is usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection. Viral meningitis (details in “Viral Diseases” section) is generally less severe and resolves without specific treatment, while bacterial meningitis can be fatal and can develop severe physical impairment, such as deafness or brain injury.

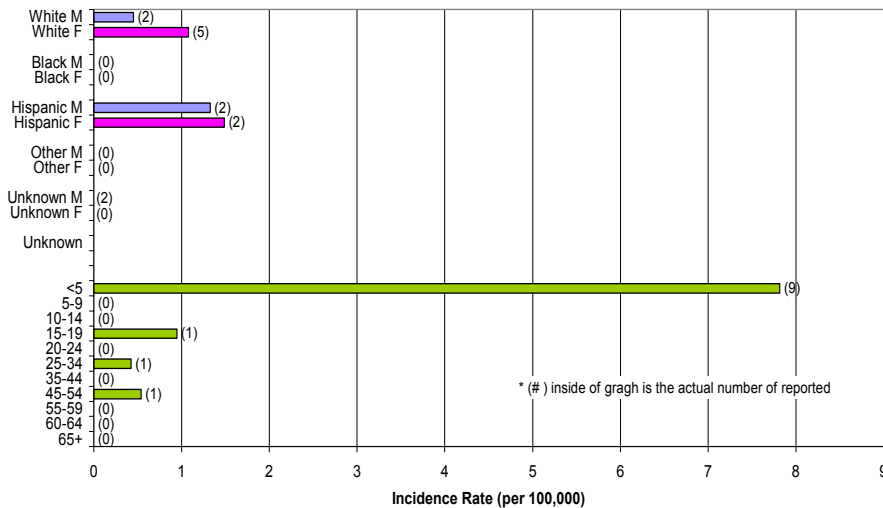
The bacteria which cause both meningococcal and pneumococcal meningitis are very common and live naturally in the upper respiratory system of humans. Only in rare occasion do the bacteria overcome the body's defense and cause meningitis. The bacteria are spread through respiratory secretion. Most common types of bacterial meningitis are Group B Streptococcal Disease (GBS), *Haemophilus influenzae* Disease, Meningococcal Disease, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Disease.

There were only 5 confirmed cases of meningococcal meningitis in Tarrant County during 2000 with an additional 12 cases of bacterial meningitis, mostly caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (10 cases) and *Neisseria meningitides* (2 cases). The number of confirmed bacterial meningitis in 2000 was



the lowest during past ten years (Figure 1)

Figure 2. Reported Cases of Bacterial & Other Meningitis by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



All five meningococcal infection patients were young children aged under 5, incidence rate at 4.34 per 100,000. Most cases were reported from Arlington (4 cases) and Ft. Worth (3 cases). Figure 2 illustrates that other bacterial meningitis also occurred often in young children under the age of 5. The incidence rates of this age group were 7.82.

Both infections occurred predominantly in winter through early summer (Figure 3).

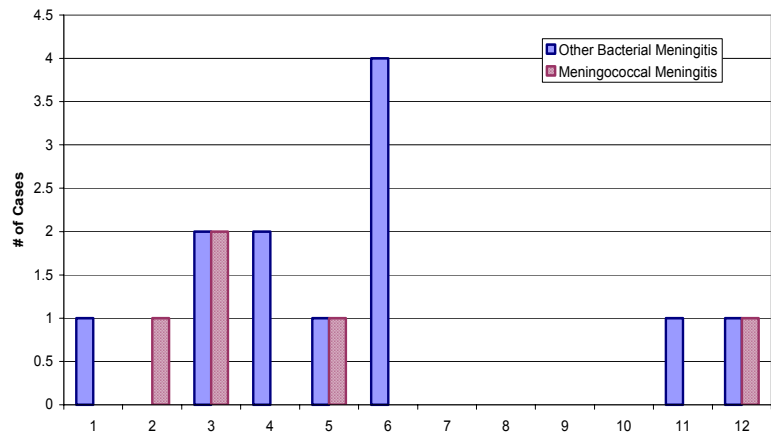
Early diagnosis and treatment are very important. Bacterial meningitis can be treated with a number of effective antibiotics. It is important, however, that treatment is started at the early stage of disease. A vaccine is also available against infection caused by certain strains of the bacteria.

***Haemophilus influenzae* Serotype b (Hib) Disease**

The leading cause of bacterial meningitis of children under five years of age is the bacteria *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib). Hib has a case fatality rate of approximately 2% to 5, and a 35% chance of serious side effects including, but not limited to, brain damage, seizures, deafness and mental retardation. Other serious, possibly life threatening illness caused by Hib include sepsis, pneumonia, infection of the heart outer lining, septic arthritis, and infection of the bones. *Haemophilus influenzae* type b is treatable with antibiotics, but may require a hospital stay of 10-14 days.

Most cases of Hib are in children 6 -11 months of age, with 47% occurring by 12 months. Children most at risk include day-care attendees, individuals from low socio-economic groups, Blacks, Native Americans, non-vaccinated individuals, those in contact with in-household cases, individuals with no spleen or spleen disorders, immunosuppressed children and those with sickle-cell anemia.

Figure 3. Number of Reported Meningococcal & Other Bacterial Meningitis Cases in Specified Month



There were 3 reported cases of Hib in Tarrant County in 2000. All individuals were White female.

The vaccines against *Haemophilus Influenzae* (Hib) are very safe and highly effective. After the vaccine against Hib was administered in 1991 in Tarrant County, the incidence rate of Hib infection has dramatically declined. No cases of Hib infection among the children of vaccine eligible age has been reported since then. The vaccines, however, do not provide protection against all groups of meningococci, nor against other causes of meningitis.

Streptococcal Disease

Group A Streptococcal Disease

Group A *Streptococcus* (GAS) is a bacterium that is commonly found in the throat and on the skin of people. Most GAS infections are asymptomatic or develop relatively mild illnesses such as "strep throat," or impetigo; however, on rare occasions these bacteria can cause other severe and even life-threatening diseases (Such as Necrotizing Fasciitis and Streptococcal Toxic Shock). Antibiotics are very effective to treat an infected person and to eliminate their ability to spread the bacteria; however, it is important to complete the entire course of antibiotics as prescribed.

According to a report from CDC, about 10,000 cases of invasive GAS disease occurred in the United States in 1998. In contrast, there are several million cases of strep throat and impetigo each year.

During 2000, a total of 51 cases of streptococcal diseases caused by GAS were confirmed in Tarrant County (incidence rate 3.53 per 100,000 population). Figure 1 shows that no differences in incidence rates among designated gender are present. Most cases reported in White and Hispanic, and among different age groups, the highest incidence rate (22.59) occurred in young children age under 5. About 80% of all cases, GAS was found in patients' blood stream, and bacteria was cultured from wounds or throats of individuals who were infected in the remainder of them.

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Streptococcal Disease by Group A by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

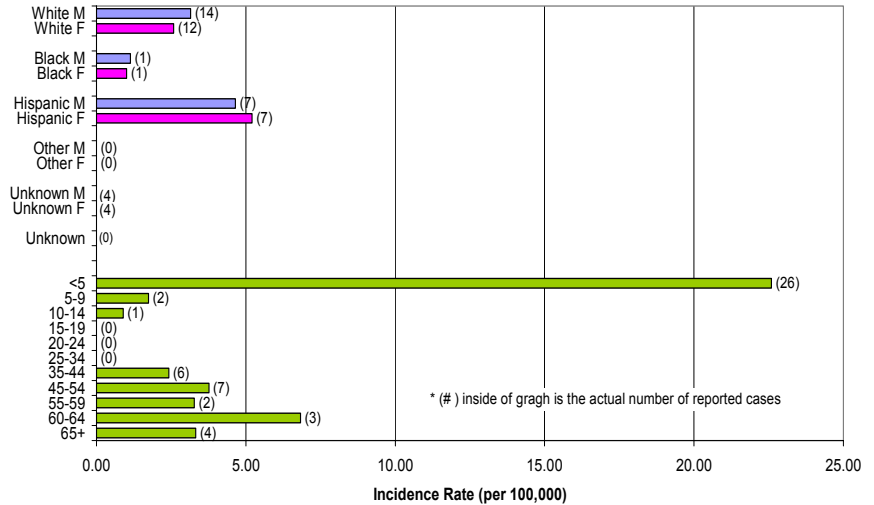
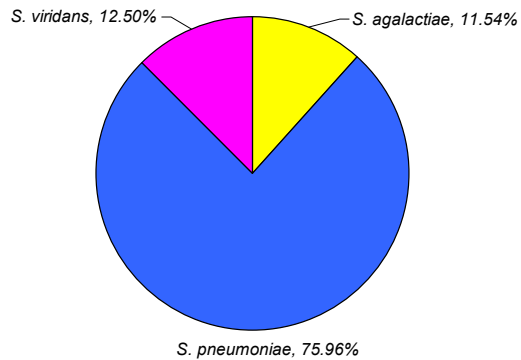


Figure 2. Infectious Agents of Streptococcal Disease Cased by Non-A



Group Non-A Streptococcal Disease

A total of 104 cases of streptococcal diseases caused by group non-A were reported in Tarrant County during 2000 (incidence rate 7.19). The number of incidence rate of streptococcal diseases by group non-A has been doubled from that of 1999. The most frequently reported agent was *S. pneumoniae*, followed by *S. viridans* and *S. agalactae* (Figure 2). Streptococcal disease caused by non-A was reported most frequently in Whites (total 59 cases), but the highest incidence rate was recorded in Black females (incidence rate 11.05). Incidence rate for infants and young children and for elderly were higher compared with other age groups (Figure 3). Figure 4 illustrates that streptococcal disease invasive was more prevalent during winter. Most individuals had their residency in Ft. Worth (78% of GAS infections and 55% of non-A cases).

Since these bacteria are spread through direct contact with mucus from the nose or throat of persons who are infected or through contact with infected wounds or sores on the skin, the spread of all types of *Streptococcus* infection can be reduced by good hand washing. Persons with sore throats should be tested for strep throat, and the person with strep should be isolated until 24 hours after taking an antibiotic.

Figure 3. Reported Cases of Streptococcal Disease (Non-A) by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

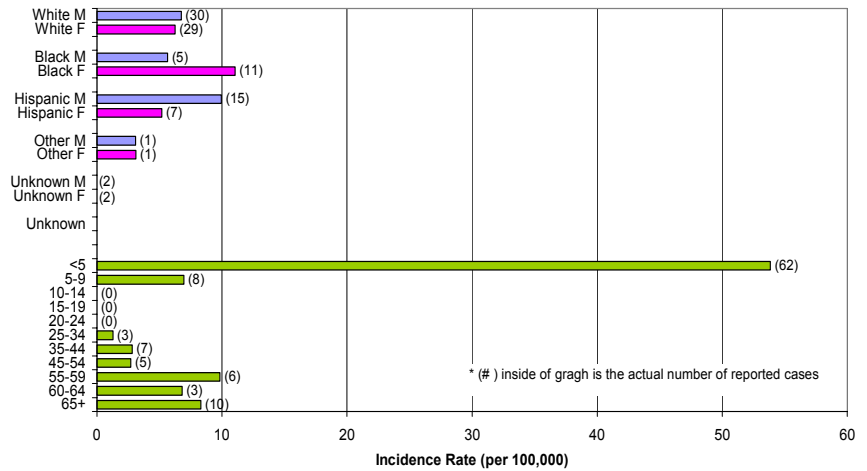
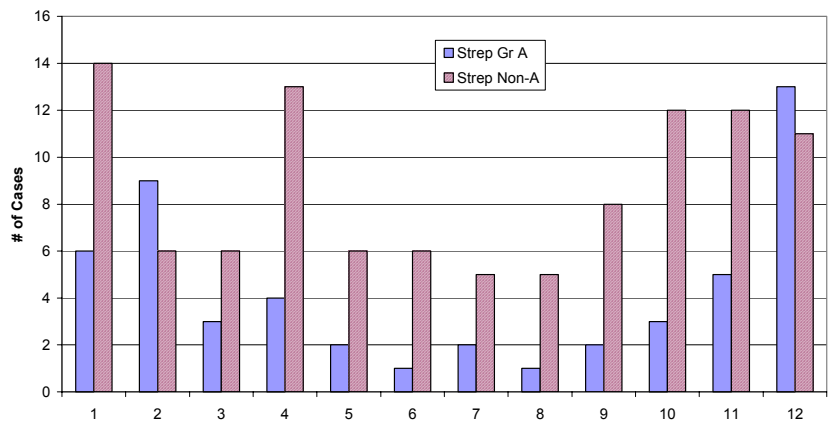


Figure 4. Number of Reported Streptococcal Disease by Group A and Non-A Cases in Specified Month



Tuberculosis

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the most pervasive and lethal microbial pathogen of humans. Tuberculosis has no intermediate vector, hence, it is transmitted solely by direct person-to-person spread. Tuberculosis kills more youth and adults than any other infectious disease in the world today, and about 100,000 children become victims of TB every year. Each year, 8 million people worldwide develop active TB and 3 million die.

A total number of 95 cases of tuberculosis were reported in Tarrant County during 2000, and an additional 316 suspected cases were treated. The incidence rate for TB infection in Tarrant County was 6.57 per 100,000 population. Although the incidence rate of TB has been decreasing during the last decade compared to TB morbidity in the U.S. (6.4 in 2000), the rate is still higher than the U.S. total (Figure 1). Directly-Observed Therapy (DOT) was administered to all patients and suspects, and 96% of them were completed. Individuals with high risk of TB infection were placed on Directly-Observed Preventive Therapy (DOPT), and 94% of doses were completed. Drug susceptibility testing was done on all initial specimens and treatment was adjusted if a resistance pattern was found. All contacts identified were skin tested with appropriate follow-up. It is worth noting that over 40% of patients are foreign-born. The highest incidence rate of TB infection occurred among Others (mostly Asians). The incidence

Figure 1. Incidence Rate of TB in Tarrant, Texas and U.S., 1990-2000

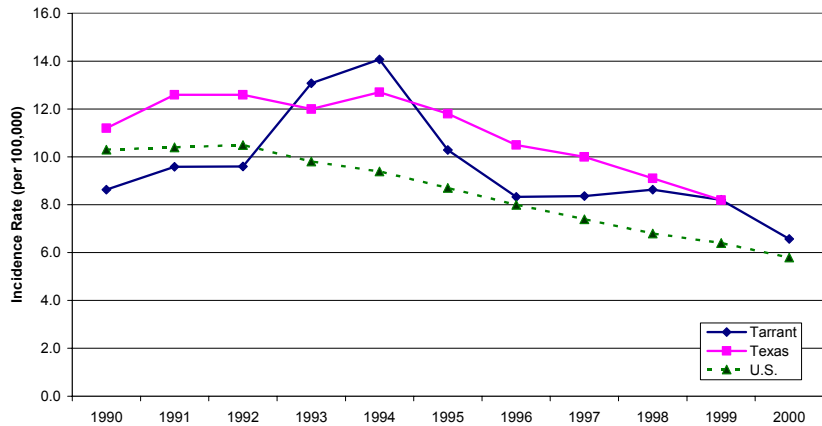


Figure 2. Reported Cases of TB by Gender, Race/Ethnicity

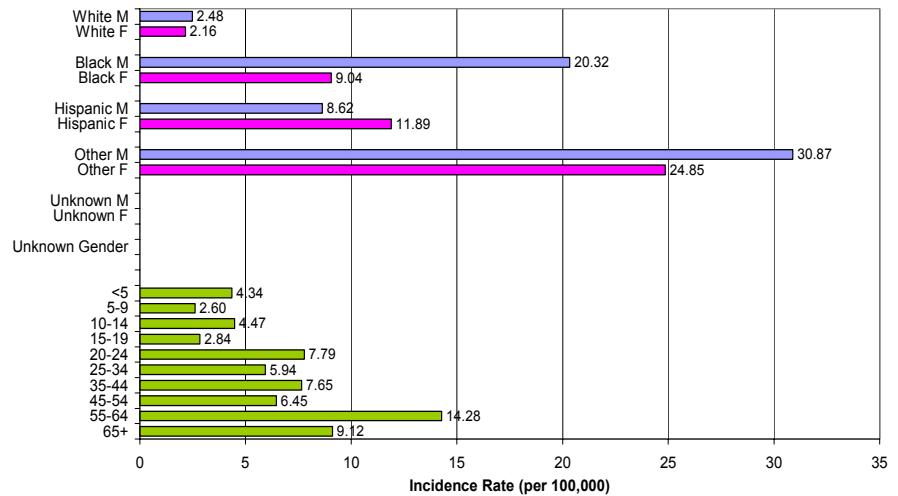
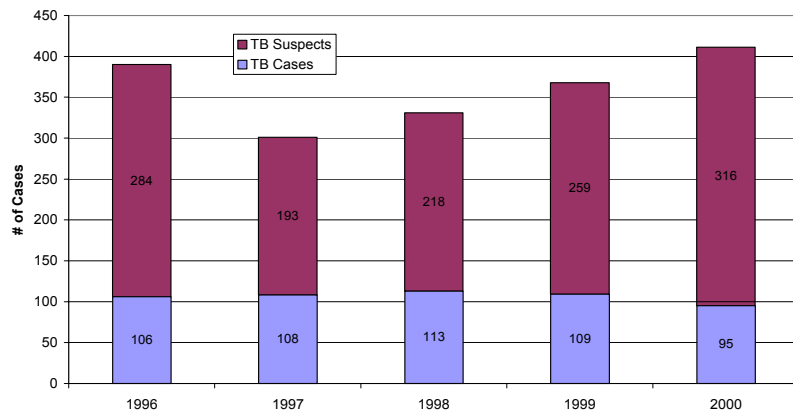


Figure 3. Number of TB Cases and Suspects in Tarrant, 1997-2000



rates of this group were 30.87 per 100,000 for male and 24.85 for female, and followed by Black males (20.32 per 100,000).

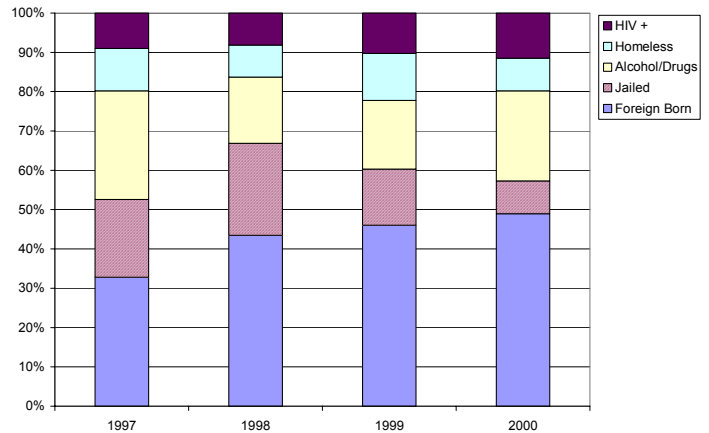
TB Control (817) 871-7260

Typhoid Fever

Typhoid Fever, also known as Enteric Fever, is an infection caused by *Salmonella typhi*, the Typhoid bacteria. Diarrhea, fever, and general discomfort characterize this bacterial infection. A rash, characteristic only of typhoid and called "rose spots", generally appears on the lower chest and abdomen during the second week of the fever. In addition, abdominal tenderness, as well as chills and bloody stools are often symptoms of this infection.

Typhoid is spread by food and water contaminated by feces and urine of both patients and carriers of the infection. Human susceptibility to infection is general; however, it is increased in individuals with compromised immune systems such as those with HIV.

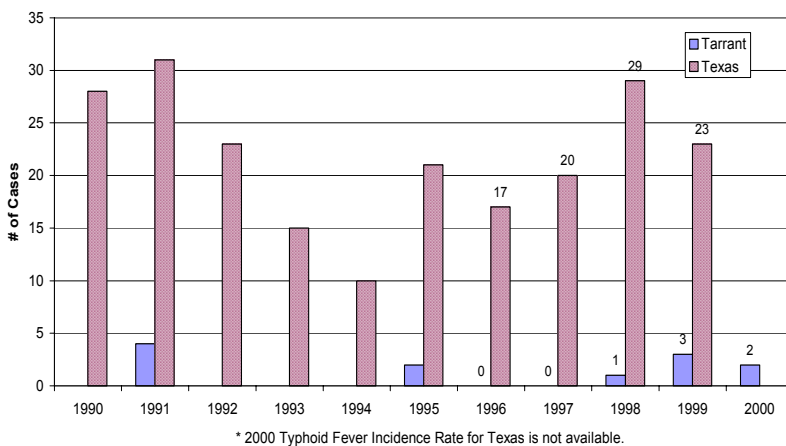
Figure 4. Risk Factors of TB, 1997-2000



The time between exposure of the bacteria and onset of illness varies, depending on the size of the infecting dose. Therefore, the incubation period can be from 3 days to 1 month, with a usual range of 8 to 14 days.

The primary methods of preventing this illness are proper hand washing, disposal of human feces in a sanitary manner, and proper purification of water supplies.

Figure. The Numbers of Reported Typhoid Fever Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000



During 2000, two cases of typhoid fever were confirmed in Tarrant County (incidence rate 0.14 per 100,000 general population). Both individuals were male aged 35 to 44 years old, and had history of travel to foreign countries which were typhoid fever endemic areas (Figure 1) before they experienced the symptom of disease. Residency of the patients was in Ft. Worth. Worldwide, the annual incidence of Typhoid fever is estimated at about 17 million cases with approximately 600,000 deaths. The United States has fewer than 500 cases reported annually, with most of the cases originating in other countries.

Vibrio

Disease caused by the bacteria in the genus *Vibrio* is usually an intestinal disorder characterized by the sudden onset of watery diarrhea and abdominal cramps, sometimes with nausea, vomiting, fever and headache. *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *V. vulnificus* are the two species responsible for cases of vibriotic enteritis in Texas.

Infection is acquired through eating raw or undercooked seafood, particularly oysters. Typically, *V. parahaemolyticus* causes a disease of moderate severity lasting 1-7 days; systemic infection and death rarely occur.

V. vulnificus can cause a serious, sometimes fatal disease in persons with chronic liver disease, chronic alcoholism, or those who are immunosuppressed. Thirty percent (30%) of patients are in shock when they present for care at the hospital, or develop hypotension within 12 hours of hospital admission. The mortality rate for hypotensive individuals exceeds 90%.

Although outbreaks of disease caused by both of these organisms occur sporadically worldwide, *V. vulnificus* is the most common infectious agent in the genus *Vibrio* in the U.S. Cases occur primarily in the warm months.

Both diseases can be prevented by only eating raw seafood that has been irradiated; ensuring that cooked seafood reaches 158°F for 15 minutes; keeping cooked seafood away from raw seafood or contaminated water. There was one case, each, confirmed for disease caused by *V. parahaemolyticus* and *V. vulnificus* in Tarrant County in 2000.

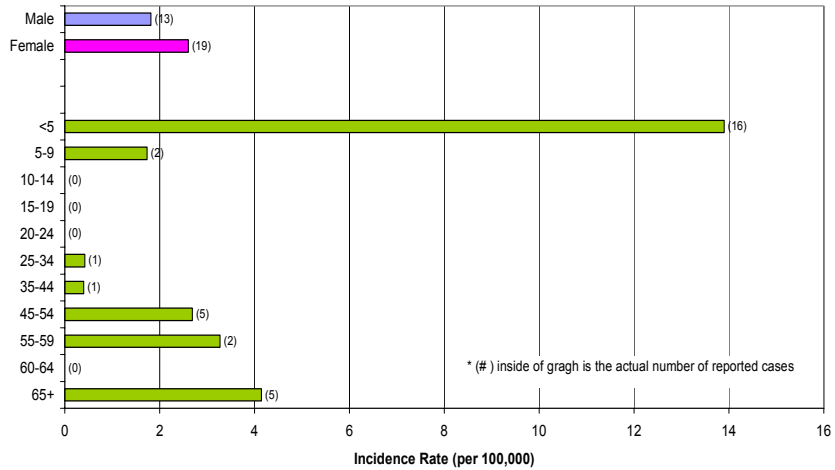


Drug Resistance

Antibiotic Resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

Streptococcus pneumoniae is an important pathogen causing meningitis, pneumonia, bacteremia, and otitis media. During the past two decades, the incidence of resistance to penicillin has been steadily increasing. This organism is also becoming resistant to non-beta lactam antibiotics, including chloramphenicol, tetracycline, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, erythromycin, and broad-spectrum cephalosporins. Although the reason for this rapid increase is not clear, it is believed that selective pressure resulting from frequent use of antimicrobial drugs is contributing to this development.

Figure. Reported Cases of *S. pneumoniae* Drug Resistance by Gender and Age



A total of 32 incidents of resistant *S. pneumoniae* were reported in 2000. This is a big decrease compared to 1999 (seventy-seven). The incidence rate of this illness was 5.11 per 100,000 general population. Drug resistant *S. pneumoniae* infections were found most commonly among young children and the elderly. Fifty percent (50%) of all incidents were reported among children, age 1-4 years (incidence rate 13.90 per 100,000 population) and an additional two cases occurred in those who are 5 to 10-years-old. High frequency of reported cases not only in those who are older than 65 years (15.6%, incidence rate 4.5 per 100,000 population) but also among adults aged 45 to 54, demonstrates that susceptibility of drug resistant *S. pneumoniae* infection is general to every age group.

Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA)

Since the first report of a methicillin antibiotics resistant strain of *S. aureus* in 1960's, MRSA has been recognized as one of the leading causes of nosocomial pneumonia and surgical site infection in the U.S. National surveillance statistics. The National Nosocomial Infection Surveillance System (NNIS) revealed that MRSA has been increasing in the recent years. Compared to the 1994 through 1998 data, there was 40% increase of MRSA incidences in 1999. Estimation predicts that about 50% of the population may be intermittent carriers of *S. aureus* and about 30% of the population can be considered to be prolonged carriers of the bacteria.

From January through October of 2000, one of hospitals in Tarrant County has isolated 173 cases of community acquired MRSA from patients in the main hospital and satellite clinics. Of these isolates, 63 have been a distinct biotype. During the same period, the Tarrant County jail has isolated 31 MRSA from inmates. Twenty-two (22) of the isolates are the same distinct biotype as the hospital isolates. All of them were isolated from wounds. The Tarrant County Public Health Department provides education to the personnel of jail on the epidemiology, mode of transmission and prevention of the MRSA infection.

Vancomycin has been effective in treating this disease, but many recent studies discovered the reduced susceptibility of MRSA to this antibiotic.

The most important prevention measure is keeping good hand hygiene, especially among healthcare workers and patients. In a health care setting, contact precaution (such as isolating MRSA infected patients, wearing gloves, cleaning equipment, minimizing transport of patients) and active surveillance in high-risk populations (persons with recent hospitalization, recent surgery, residence in a long-term-care facility or injecting-drug use) are recommended for reducing the transmission of the disease.

Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)

Enterococcus, a common bacterium found in human digestive and genital tracts, is normally benign and does not cause any problem in healthy people. Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcus (VRE) is a mutant form of this bacterium which has become resistant to certain treatments. Since VRE was first identified in 1988 in the U.K, there has been a rapid increase of VRE worldwide as well as the U.S. The maliciousness of VRE lies in that it cannot be controlled with antibiotics, and can be life-threatening in people with compromised immune systems.

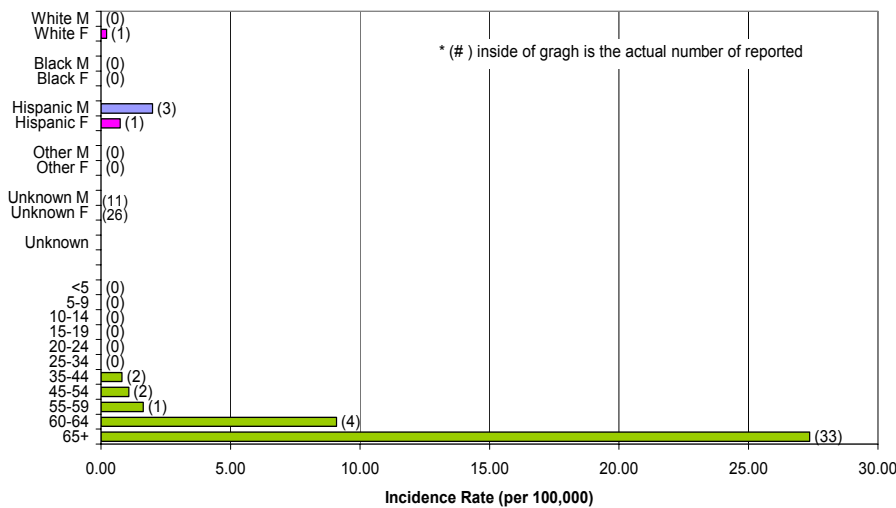
A total of 42 cases of VRE were reported in Tarrant County in 2000. The incidence rate was 2.90 cases per 100,000 general population. High frequency of infection reported in females, comprising over 66% of all cases confirmed.

The distribution of illness by age group shows that VRE is most prevalent among older people. The highest incidence rates were among elderly ages 65 years old and over (27.37 cases per 100,000), followed by 60 to 64 of ages (9.10 cases per 100,000), comprising 88% of total cases. All cases in Tarrant County were reported from the city of Fort Worth.

VRE is transmitted by close contact with a contaminated object or person, or by eating contaminated food. Risk Factors of VRE infection include: use of multiple antibiotics, steroids or chemotherapy, prolonged duration of antibiotic use, high frequency of intra-hospital transfers, intensive care unit admission, a prolonged stay or repeated admissions to a hospital, elderly or malnourished, immunosuppression, and poor environmental cleaning.

It is very important to prevent the spread of VRE from one person to another. The most effective ways to prevent transmission of VRE are: proper hand washing (at least 20 seconds with soap), environmental cleaning, personal hygiene, proper waste disposal and laundry, and limited patient transportation.

Figure. Reported Cases of VRE by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age





Food-borne Diseases

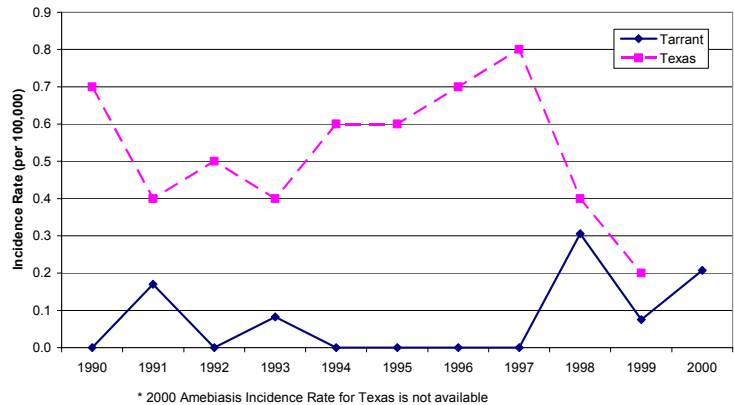
Amebiasis (Amebic dysentery)

Amebiasis is an intestinal illness caused by a microscopic parasite *Entamoeba histolytica*. Amebiasis is spread by swallowing the cyst stage of the parasite in contaminated food or water, or by person-to-person contact.

Most exposed people do not become seriously ill. Mild symptoms of amebiasis infection include: nausea, loose stools, weight loss, abdominal tenderness and occasional fever. Rarely, the parasite will invade the body beyond the intestines and cause a more serious infection, such as a liver abscess.

During 2000, there were three reports of amebiasis cases in Tarrant County (0.21 cases per 100,000 population). All three patients were female Ft. Worth residents and all incidences occurred in the beginning of summer (two cases in May and one case in June). The incidence of amebiasis is very low in Tarrant County (average 1.1 cases per year during the last ten years) (Figure). One explanation for the low number of cases of amebiasis in Tarrant County is the presence of a well-regulated water supply system. The most important precautions for this infection are careful handwashing after each toilet visit and proper disposal of sewage.

Figure. Amebiasis Incidence Rate in Tarrant County and Texas, 1990-2000*



Campylobacteriosis

Campylobacteriosis is a gastroenteritis, which is caused by the bacteria *Campylobacter*. According to the USDA, campylobacteriosis is the primary bacterial gastroenteritis in the US. Symptoms vary from mild to severe, and include fever, nausea, abdominal cramps, vomiting, and, in more severe cases, bloody diarrhea.

The most common pathway of campylobacterial infection is eating or drinking contaminated food or water, but contact with infected people or animals can also spread the disease. This risk can be avoided by consuming only pasteurized milk and thoroughly cooking meat and poultry; by obtaining water from approved sources; and by good hygiene in the kitchen and around pets.

During 2000, 51 cases of campylobacteriosis were confirmed in Tarrant County (3.53 confirmed cases per 100,000 population). Incidence rates of Campylobacteriosis in different gender and race/ ethnicity are not noticeable. Incidence rates by age, however, show that clinical illness by *Campylobacter* was presented dominantly in young children (Figure 1). Most of cases occurred during the early

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Campylobacteriosis by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

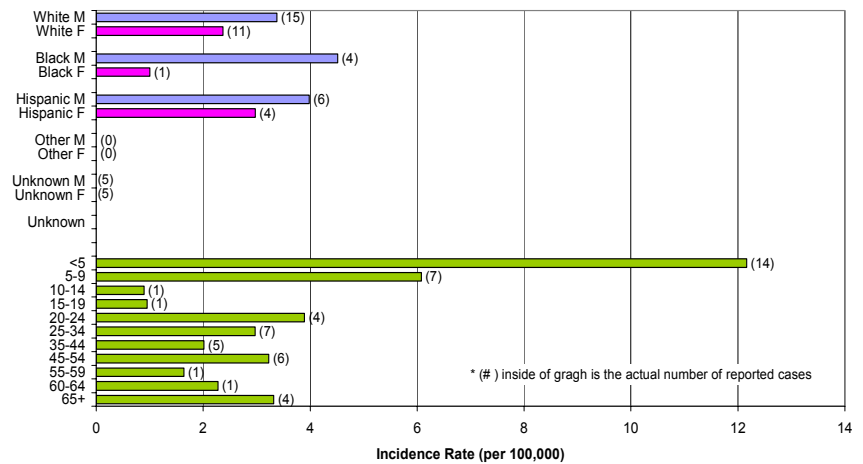


Figure 2. Number of reported Campylobacteriosis Cases in Specified Month

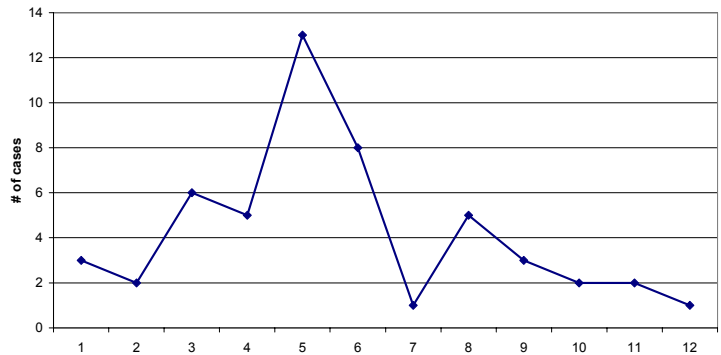
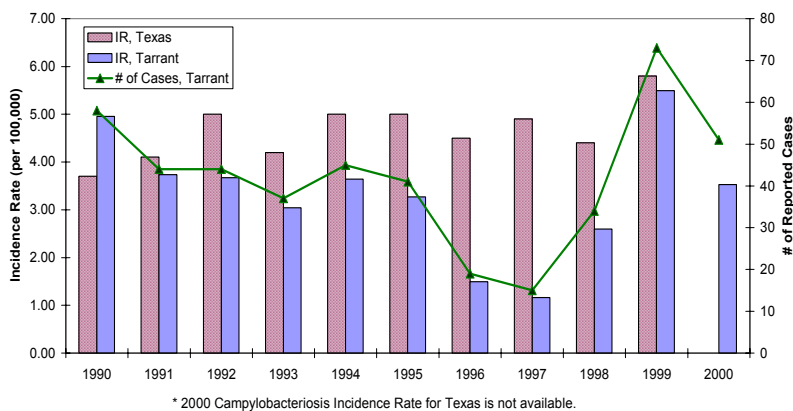


Figure 3. The Number of Reported Campylobacteriosis Cases and Comparison of Incidence Rate with Texas, 1990-2000



summer season (Figure 2), and in the city of Ft. Worth (37 cases). The number of reported cases was decreased compared to 1999, but still higher than previous years (Figure 3).

Most people infected with campylobacteria will recover on their own or require fluids to prevent dehydration. Antibiotics are occasionally used to treat severe cases or to shorten the carrier phase. Proper handling of raw poultry, beef and pork, avoiding eating raw eggs or under cooking foods containing raw eggs, avoiding using raw milk (unpasteurized), careful hand washing and hygiene are important to avoid the risk of infection.

Escherichia coli

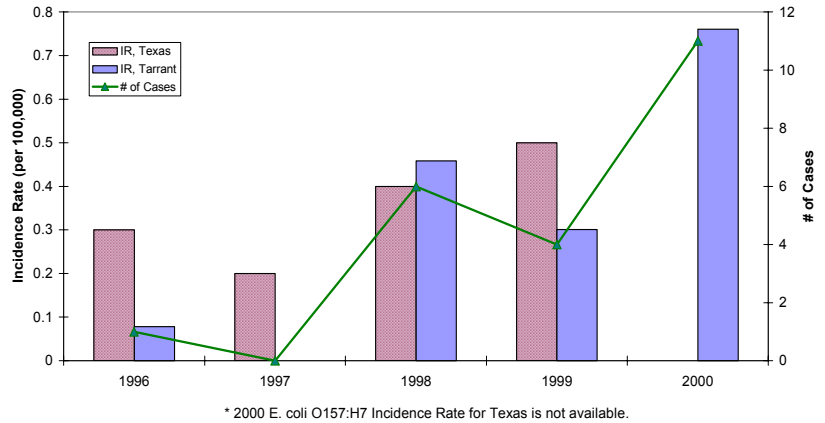
E. coli O157:H7

Although harmless strains of E.coli are normal in the intestines of both people and animals, a few strains produce toxins that can cause diarrhea. E. coli O157:H7 is one of the malignant strains, and can cause serious illness in people, such as severe diarrhea and kidney damage.

Most commonly, the food-borne infections are associated with contaminated beef products that are not thoroughly cooked. Sprouts or lettuce contaminated by cow manure, salami, unpasteurized milk and juice, and swimming in or drinking sewage-contaminated water are also known as possible causes of outbreak. Direct person-to-person transmission can also occur if infected people do not properly wash their hands after using the toilet.

In most cases, severe diarrhea and abdominal cramps develop about three to nine days after exposure, and the illness resolves in 5 to 10 days. Children under 5 years of age and the elderly are more likely to develop a serious complication called

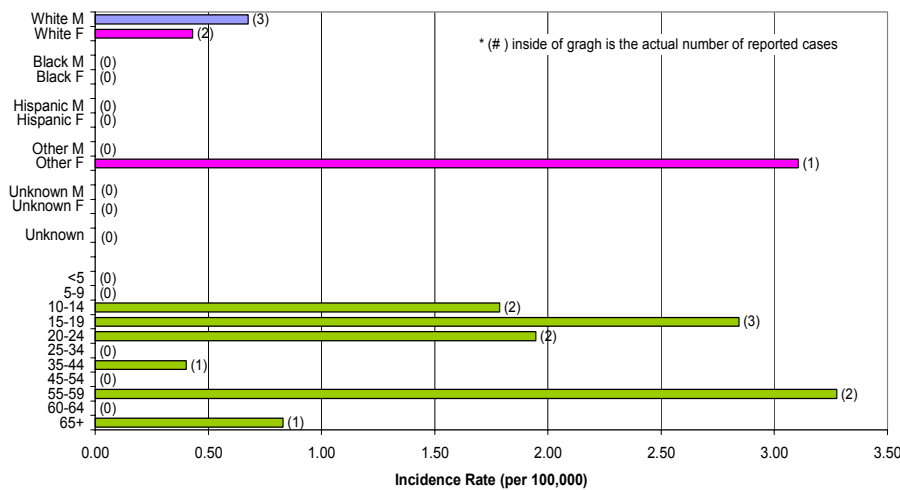
Figure 1. The Number of E. coli O157:H7 Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1996-2000*



hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS), in which the red blood cells are destroyed and the kidneys fail. In the United States, hemolytic uremic syndrome is the leading cause of acute kidney failure in children, and most of them are caused by *E. coli* O157:H7.

The incidence rate of *E. coli* infection is increasing in both Tarrant County and Texas (Figure 1). Eleven cases of *E. coli* O157:H7 infection were reported in Tarrant County during 2000. None of patients developed complications. The majority of cases (8 out of 11 cases) occurred in the city of Ft. Worth. Most incidences were reported during the summer (7 cases during May through August).

Figure 2. Reported Cases of E. coli O157:H7 by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



Avoiding the consumption of undercooked hamburger or other ground beef products is important to reduce the risk of *E. coli* infection. Cooking all ground beef and hamburger thoroughly, drinking only pasteurized milk and milk products, and hand washing with soap after using the toilet can reduce the risk of spreading the disease significantly.

Salmonellosis

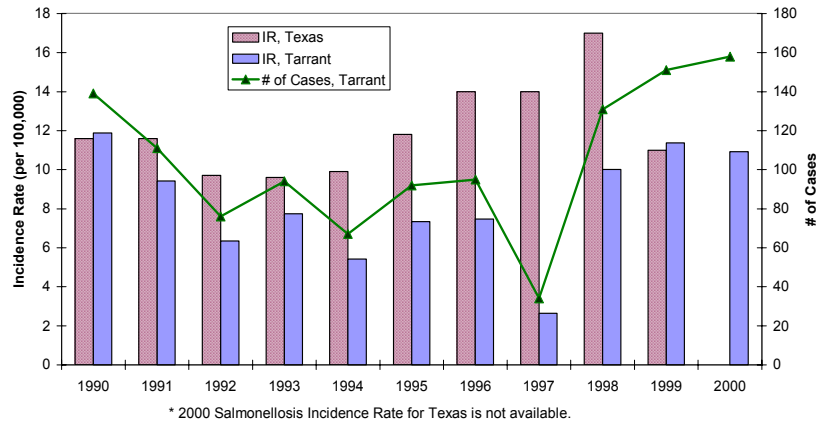
Salmonellosis is an infection in the lining of the small intestine caused by multiple species of the *Salmonella* bacteria. Most persons infected with *Salmonella* develop diarrhea, fever, muscle pain, vomiting, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days. Although most persons recover without treatment, in rare occasion, the *Salmonella* infection may spread from the intestines to other body sites through the blood stream and can cause death.

Ingestion of improperly prepared or stored food (especially undercooked poultry), family members with recent salmonella infection, or handling reptiles increase risk of infection.

According to the CDC, approximately 40,000 cases of salmonellosis are reported in the United States every year. It is suspected that the actual number of infections may be twenty or more times greater because many milder cases are not diagnosed or reported.

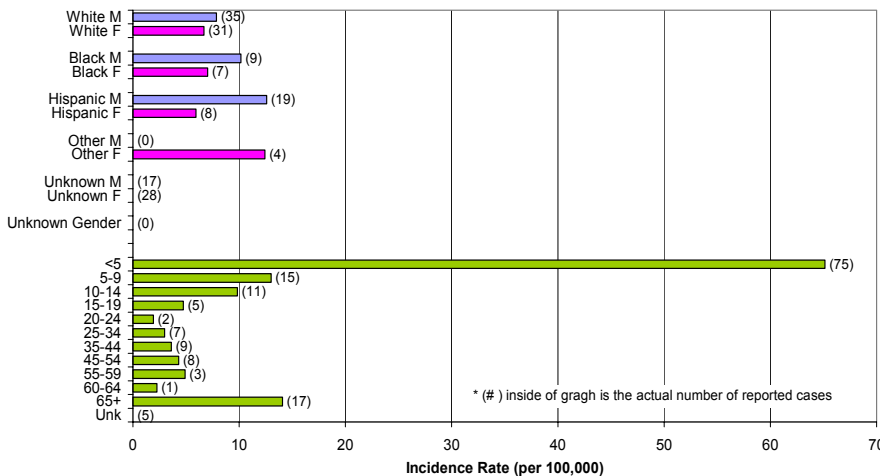
In 2000, a total of 158 cases of salmonellosis (non-typhoid cases) were confirmed (10.98 cases per 100,000) in Tarrant County.

Figure 1. The Number and Incidence Rate of Salmonellosis Cases in Tarrant County and Texas, 1990-2000*



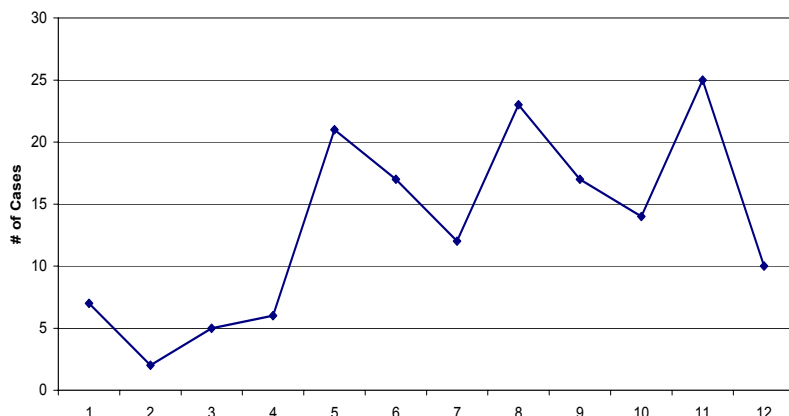
As with other food born diseases, the number of cases of salmonellosis is increasing in Tarrant County (Figure 1). Young children under the age of 9 years and the elderly are the most likely to have severe infections. Among infected individuals, 90 were children under the age of 9 years, and more than 80% of them were under the age of 4. Figure 2 illustrates the incidence rates of salmonellosis by gender, race/ethnicity and age group. Among designated age groups, infant group (under 1 year of age) had the highest incidence rate with 65.15 cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 2. Reported Cases of Salmonellosis by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



It was also noteworthy to observe the change of monthly pattern of salmonellosis cases (Figure 3). The majority of salmonellosis incidences were reported during summer, however during year 2000, a high peak of incidence continued until November due to an outbreak.

Figure 3. Number of Reported Salmonellosis Cases in Specified Month, 2000



***Salmonella* Gastroenteritis Outbreak**

On November 14, 2000, the Harris Methodist Fort Worth hospital reported the isolation of a *Salmonella* serogroup B organism from a 31 year old Hispanic female employed as a meat cutter/packager at a north side meat processing facility. The patient informed the hospital that an additional 7 people from her workplace were ill with gastrointestinal symptoms.

Follow-up interviews at the worksite verified 5 additional employees with symptoms compatible with *Salmonella* gastroenteritis.

All affected individuals reported consuming chorizo and egg burritos purchased from a mobile caterer. The vendor operates in the area using independent contractor drivers who lease the vehicle, the delivery route, and purchase the food items from a catering food company. All foods are prepared and packaged in a central kitchen under continuous state inspection.

Tarrant County Public Health Department obtained a list of all the facilities on the route and contacted each to identify additional cases, and discovered 14 individuals at four facilities with compatible symptoms and food histories. All had consumed chorizo and eggs from the vendor's truck and all had onset of symptoms on November 10 or 11. Several individuals visited emergency rooms of area hospitals. Four have been hospitalized and two

received rehydration at the emergency rooms. *Salmonella* have been isolated from two individuals.

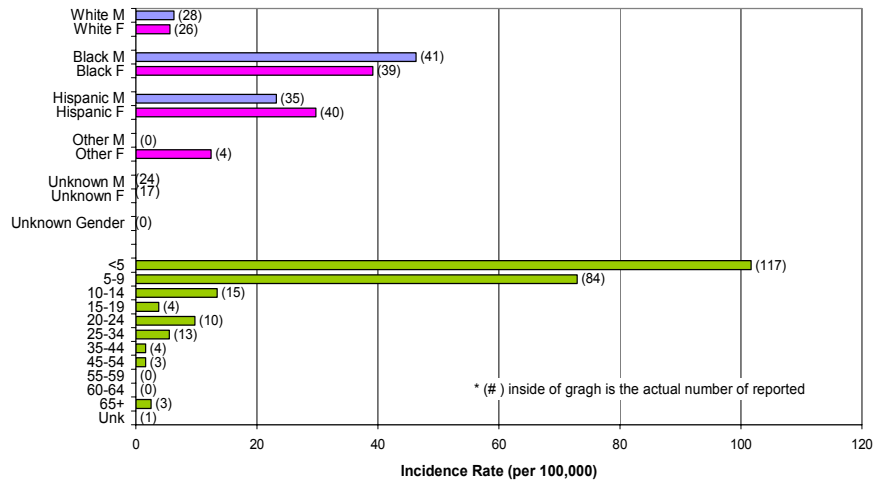
On November 17, while visiting several of the facilities, a staff of TCPHD was informed that the driver was making the chorizo and egg burritos in his house and selling them off the catering truck, along with the legally obtained food products.

Shigellosis

Shigellosis is an infectious disease of the intestines caused by bacteria called *Shigella*. People infected with *Shigella* develop diarrhea, fever, and stomach cramps starting a day or two after they are exposed to the bacterium. The diarrhea is often bloody. The disease is usually self-limiting, lasting an average of 4-7 days. Occasionally the diarrhea can be very severe so that the patient needs to be hospitalized. Young children and the elderly are most likely to have severe infection.

Shigellosis is one of the most frequently reported gastroenteritis diseases in Tarrant County. A total of 254 confirmed cases of shigellosis were reported in Tarrant County during 2000 (incidence rate 17.56 per 100,000 population) (Figure 1). The incidence of shigellosis has continuously increased over the past few years (Figure 2). Because many milder cases are not diagnosed or reported, the actual number of infections may be greater. Among race/ethnicity groups, cases occurred most often in the Black and Hispanic population. Young children, aged 1 to 4, are the most likely to get shigellosis. A total of 201 cases occurred in children under 9 years of age, comprising over 79% of the total confirmed cases.

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Shigellosis by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



Among them, 117 individuals were under 5 years of age, with an incidence rate of 101.63 cases per 100,000 population. Many cases were associated with child-care settings, and many more were the result of the spread of the illness in families with small children. Shigellosis is more common in summer than winter. The highest incidence occurs from April through May (Figure 2). Most illness occurred in metropolitan areas, especially Ft. Worth (83.5%) and Arlington (19.3%).

There is no vaccine to prevent shigellosis. However, shigellosis can be prevented by practicing good hygiene and sanitation. Basic food safety precautions and regular drinking water treatment prevents shigellosis.

Figure 2. The Number and Incidence Rate of Shigellosis Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000

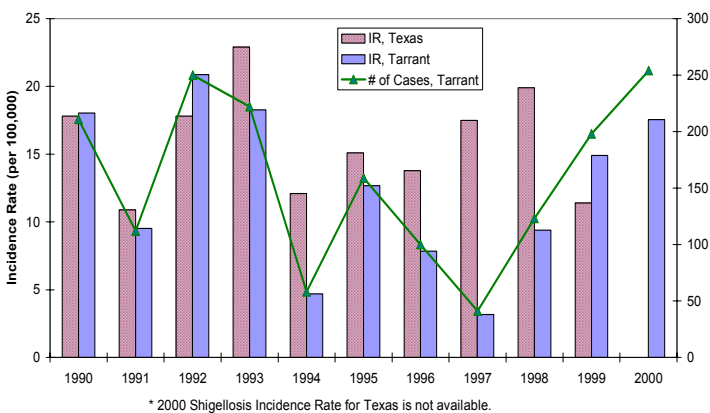
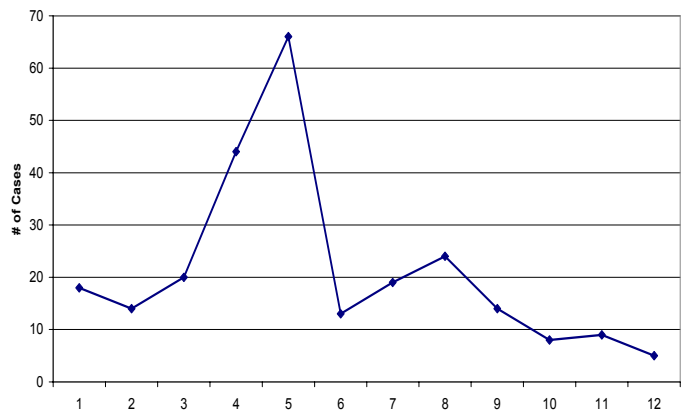
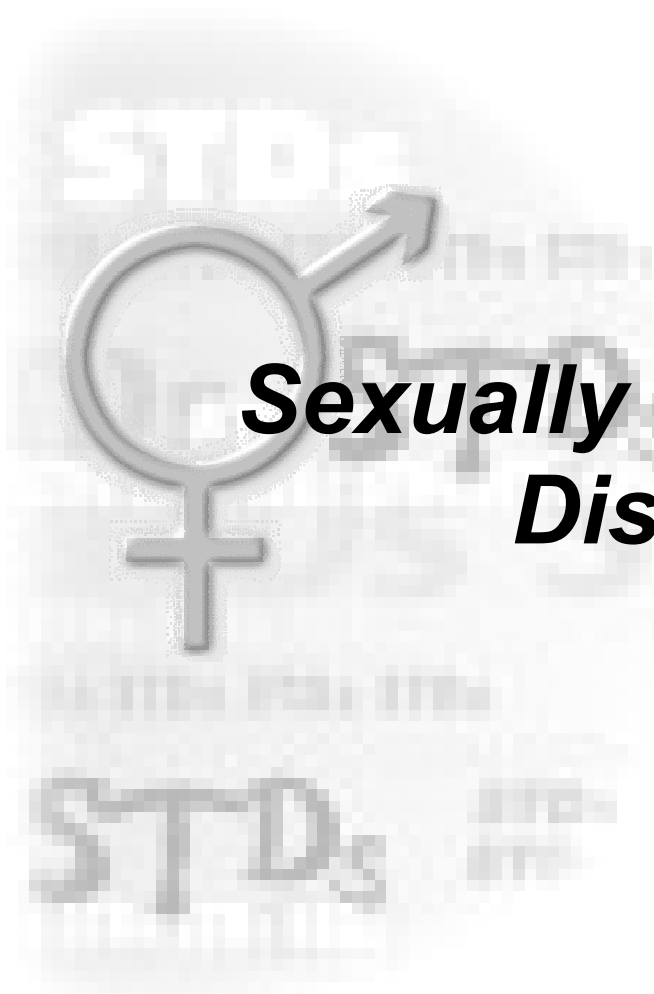


Figure 3. Number of Reported Shigellosis Cases in Specified Month, 2000





***Sexually Transmitted
Diseases***

AIDS & HIV (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome & Human Immunodeficiency Viral Infection)

The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) was first recognized in 1981 and has since become a major worldwide pandemic. Abundant evidence indicates that AIDS is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which was discovered in 1983. By leading to the destruction and/or functional impairment of cells of the immune system, notably CD4+ T cells, HIV progressively destroys the body's ability to fight infections and certain cancers.

HIV is found in the blood, semen, and vaginal secretions of an infected person. The virus is spread by unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected person, by needle-sharing among injecting drug users, or, less commonly and now very rarely, through transfusions of infected blood or blood clotting factor. Babies born to HIV-infected women may become infected before or during birth, or shortly after birth through breast-feeding.

To prevent the spread of HIV infection, avoid behavior that might result in contact with blood, semen, vaginal secretions, or body fluids with visible blood. Specifically, avoid sex with anyone who might be infected with HIV, and do not share "injecting drug works."

HIV/AIDS in the United States

As of the end of 2000, a total of 774,467 AIDS cases had been reported to CDC. Of these, 82% were men, 17% were women and 1% were children less than 13 years of age; 43% were in Whites, 38% in Blacks, 18% in Hispanics, <1% in Asians and Pacific Islanders, and <1% in American Indians and Alaskan Natives. Main modes of transmissions for adults and adolescents are summarized in Figure 1. During the 1990s the epidemic shifted steadily toward a growing proportion of AIDS cases in Blacks and Hispanics and in women and toward a decreasing proportion in homosexual males, although this group remains the largest single exposure group.

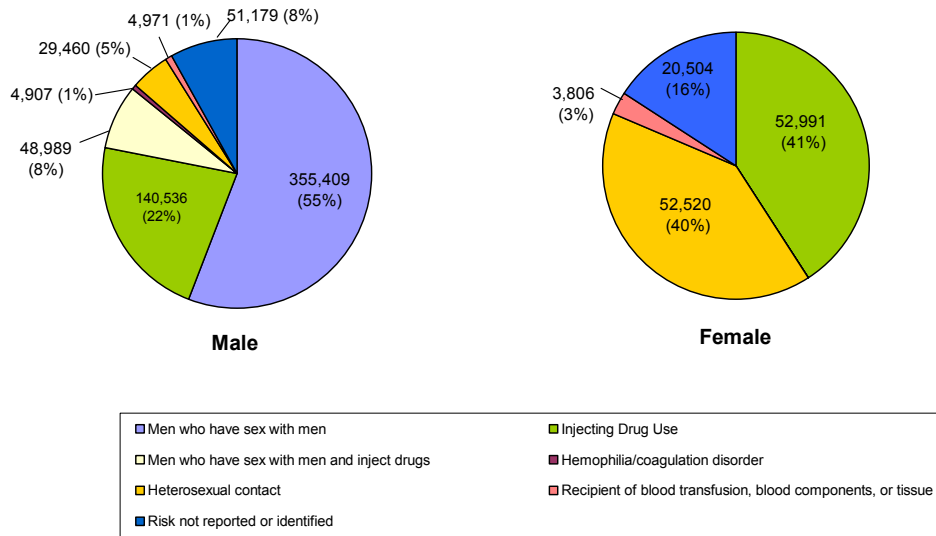
Table 1. HIV/AIDS Worldwide Statistics and Features, end of 2000

Region	Epidemic started	Adults and children living with HIV/AIDS	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	Adult prevalence rate (*)	% of HIV-positive adults who are women	Main model(s) of transmission (#) for adults living with HIV/AIDS
Sub-Saharan Africa	late '70s	28.1 million	3.4 million	8.4%	55%	Hetero
North Africa & Middle East	late '80s	440 000	80 000	0.2%	40%	Hetero, IDU
South & South-East Asia	late '80s	6.1 million	800 000	0.6%	35%	Hetero, IDU
East Asia & Pacific	late '80s	1 million	270 000	0.1%	20%	IDU, hetero, MSM
Latin America	late '70s	1.4 million	130 000	0.5%	30%	MSM, IDU, hetero
Caribbean	late '70s	420 000	60 000	2.2%	50%	Hetero, MSM
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	early '80s	1 million	250 000	0.5%	20%	IDU
Western Europe	late '70s	560 000	30 000	0.3%	25%	MSM, IDU
North America	late '70s	940 000	45 000	0.6%	20%	MSM, IDU, hetero
Australia & New Zealand	late '70s	15 000	500	0.1%	10%	MSM
TOTAL		40 million	5 million	1.2%	48%	- - -

* The proportion of adults 915 to 49 years of age) living with HIV/AIDS in 2001, using 2001 population numbers.

Hetero (heterosexual transmission), IDU (transmission through injecting drug use), MSM (sexual transmission among men who have sex with men).

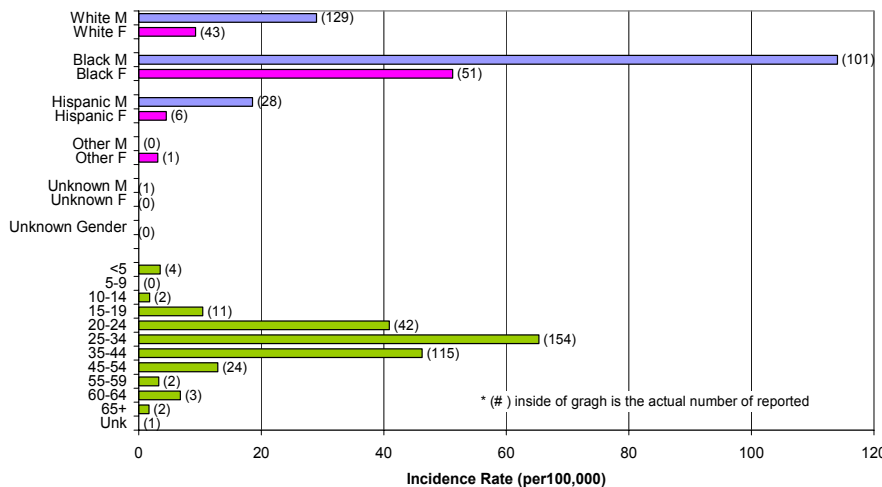
Figure 1. AIDS Cases by Exposure through 2000, U.S.



Blacks and Hispanics, among whom AIDS rates have been markedly higher than among Whites, have been disproportionately affected since the early years of the epidemic. In absolute numbers, Blacks have outnumbered Whites in new AIDS diagnoses and deaths since 1996 and in the number of persons living with AIDS since 1998. The proportion of women with AIDS has increased steadily, and the proportion of persons infected by heterosexual transmission also increased, surpassing (in 1994) the proportion infected

through injection drug use. Midway through the 1990s, effective therapies became available and their effects on decreases in AIDS incidence and in deaths were detected at the population level through surveillance as early as 1996. As deaths have decreased, AIDS prevalence has steadily increased year to year, a trend that will continue as long as the number of persons with a new AIDS diagnosis exceeds the number of persons dying each year.

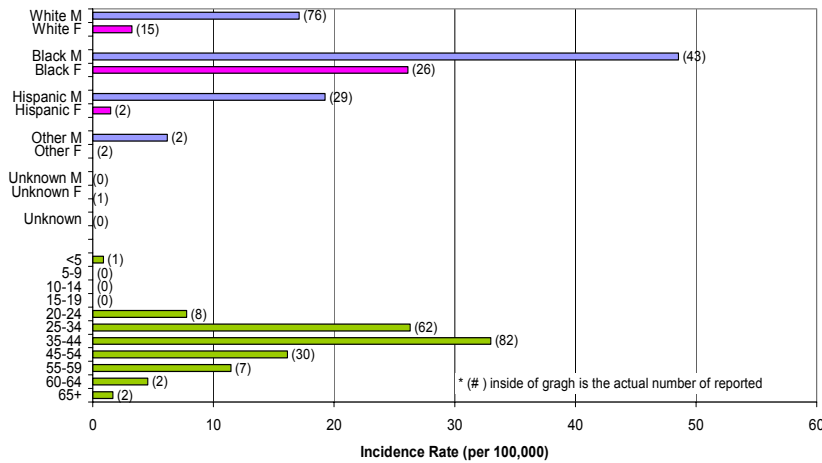
Figure 2. Reported Cases of HIV by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



HIV/AIDS trends in Tarrant County

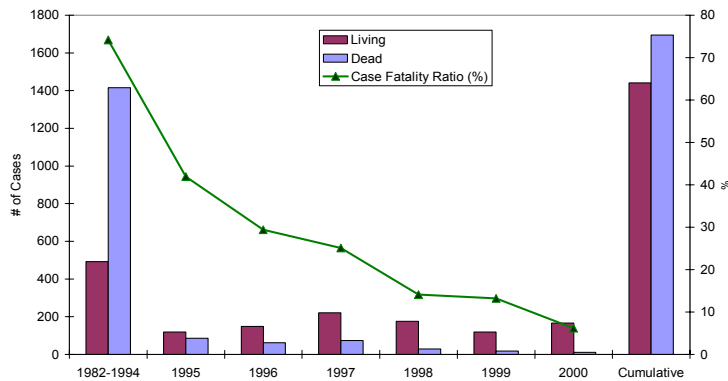
During 2000, a total of 194 AIDS cases were reported in the Tarrant County AIDS Surveillance Registry and an additional 360 HIV seropositive cases have been confirmed. This brings the cumulative total since 1982 to 3,153 AIDS cases. Five hundred and seventy five (575) local seropositive cases have been confirmed since the January 1999 initiation of HIV-named reporting

Figure 3. Reported Cases of AIDS by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



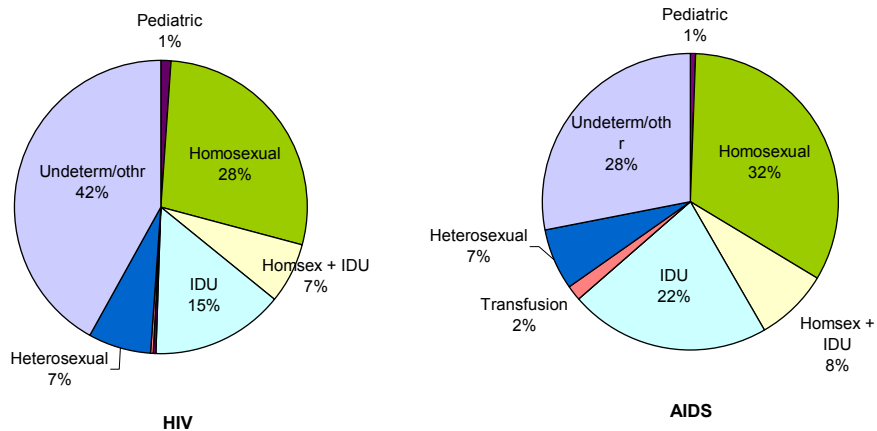
in Texas. There were 26 deaths reported during the fourth quarter of this year. The number of known Tarrant County AIDS-associated deaths during the cumulative surveillance period (1982 through December 2000) is 1,695. This represents a case fatality rate of 54.0 percent. The corresponding statistics for Texas through December 2000 indicate a total of 54,496 cases and 29,848 deaths for a case fatality rate of 54.8 percent. Through June 2000, the United States and territories report a total of 733,374 cases with 430,441 reported deaths for a case fatality rate of 58.7 percent (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Case Fatality Ratio of AIDS in Tarrant County



Although AIDS incidence among men in Tarrant County is four times that of females, a new trend of increasing proportion of women with HIV and AIDS was clearly shown in 2000 HIV statistics. Significant increases in reported AIDS cases have been seen within the Black and Hispanic population in Tarrant County. The highest incidence rate among the age groups was the 35-44 year olds, reporting 33.0 per 100,000 population followed by the 25-34 year olds (26.3 per 100,000

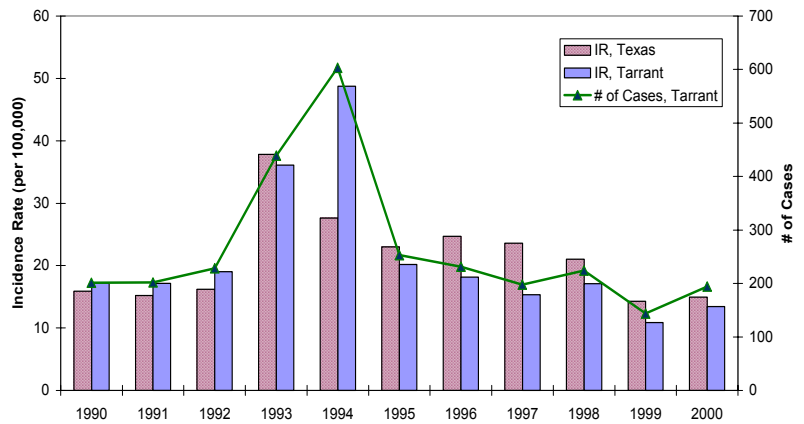
Figure 5. The Modes of Transmission of AIDS and HIV in Tarrant, 2000



population). Figure 5 illustrates the main modes of transmission of AIDS and HIV in Tarrant County.

Diagnoses of Tarrant County and Texas AIDS cases from 1996 through 2000 is summarized in Figure 6. Possible explanations for the relative decreasing number of AIDS cases during the recent years are significant improvement of drug therapy on HIV positive patients and early diagnosis and treatment due to better awareness of general population.

Figure 6. Number and Incidence Rate of AIDS Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000*



Chlamydia

There were 4,095 cases of Chlamydia reported in 2000 compared to 3824 cases in 1999. Chlamydia is predominantly reported in females (78.8% of all cases). The age-specific data shows that teenage girls have the highest rates of Chlamydia infection. Young teen girls, 15 to 19-year-old, represented 46% of all incidences in females, and young women aged 20 to 24-year-old represented another 47% (Figure 2). Including males, 39.7% of all cases were teenagers from 15 to 19 years of age at incidence rate of 1540.14 per 100,000 population, and another 34.9% were reported in young adults aged 20 to 24 years old (Figure 2).

Of the total cases reported with race/ethnicity, 36.9% of the cases were African-American, 19.0% were Hispanic and 14.7% were White. Information on race/ethnicity was not available in 30.8 % of all cases, because reports were from laboratories. Under the current system, laboratories do not obtain information on race/ethnicity from clients for the service.

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Clamydia by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

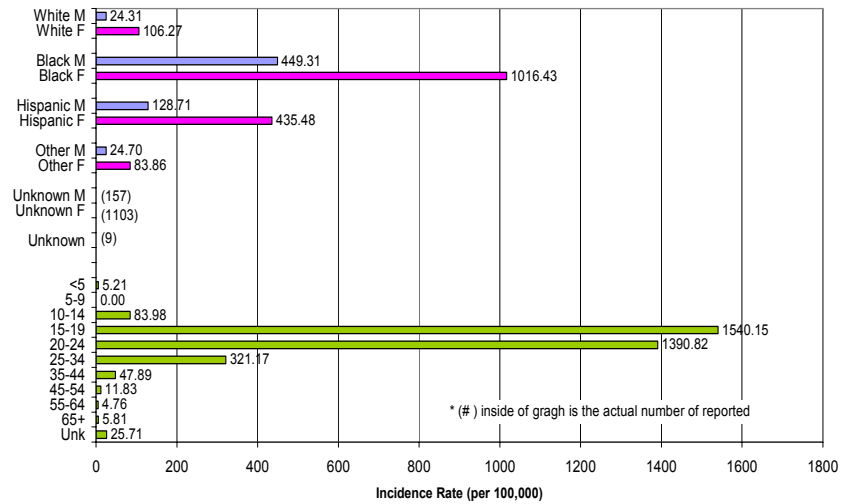
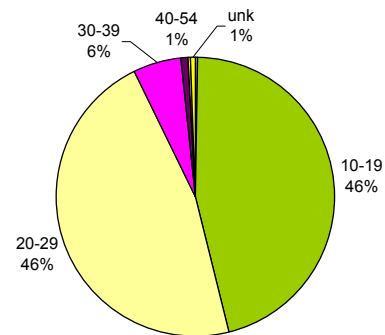


Figure 2. Chlamydia Cases by Age Group in Female Patients



Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea, caused by *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, is second only to chlamydial infections in the number of cases reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in U.S. According to a report from CDC, the incidence of gonorrhea is highest in high-density urban areas among persons under 24 year of age who have multiple sex partners and engage in unprotected sexual intercourse. Increases in gonorrhea prevalence have been noted recently among men who have sex with men.

The nationwide epidemiological status of gonorrhea in U.S. is also applicable in the Tarrant County. There were 2,714 cases of gonorrhea reported in 2000 compared to 2,815 in 1998. Of the cases reported with race/ethnicity, 59.0% of the cases were African America, 11.9% were White and 8.7% were Hispanic. 30.0% of all cases were reported from teenagers, 15 to 20 years old; 28.0% were 20 to 24 years old; and 24.5% were 25 to 34 years old (Figure 1 & 2). 77.3% of all people infected with diseases were reported in the city of Fort Worth and 26.8% were from the city of Arlington.

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Gonorrhea by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

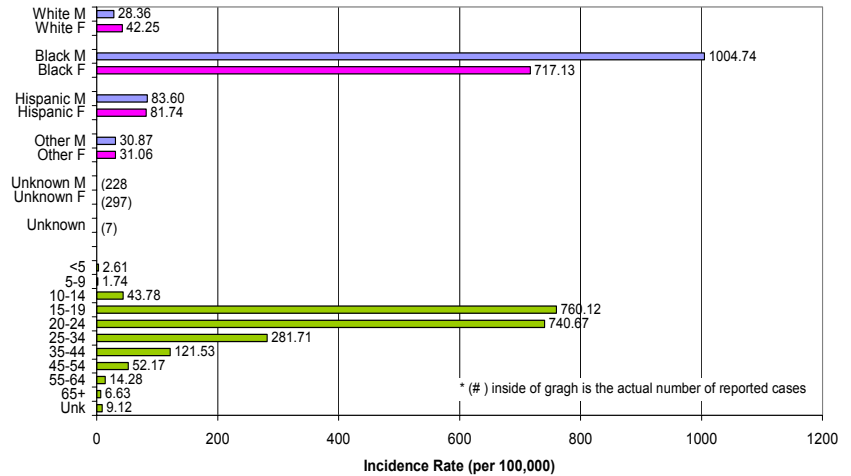
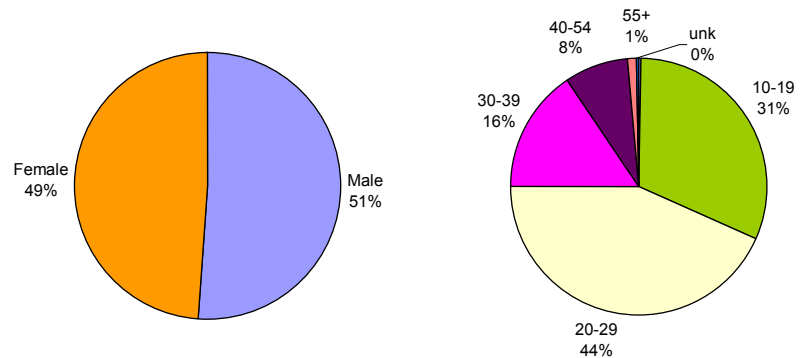
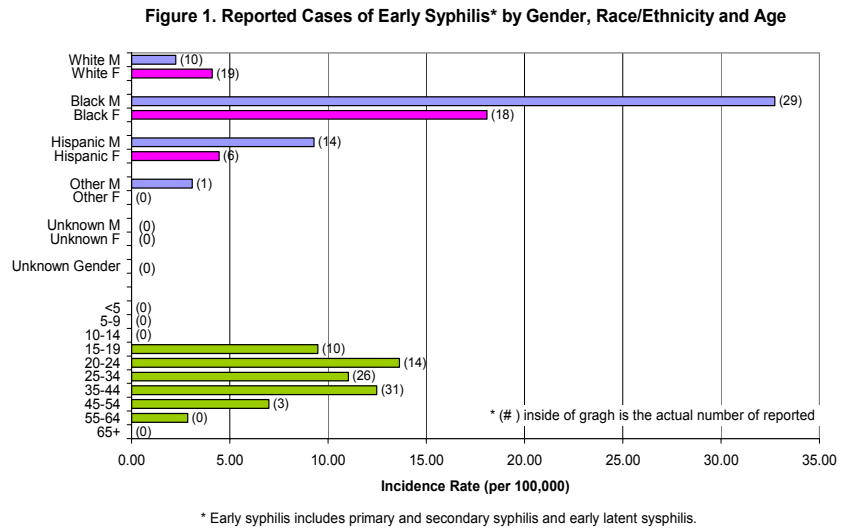


Figure 2. Gonorrhea by Gender and Age



Syphilis

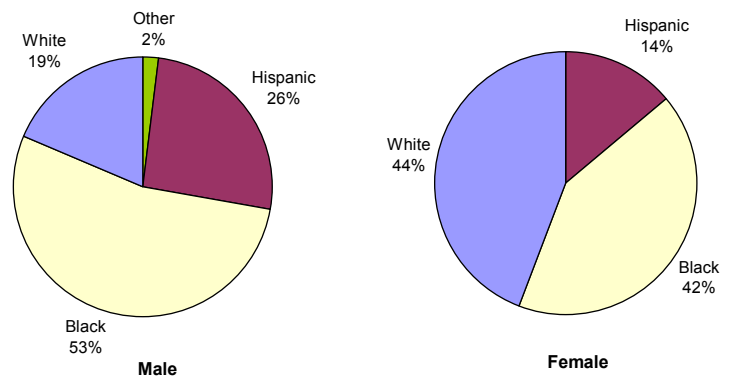
Syphilis statistics for 2000 showed that a total of 97 new cases occurred in Tarrant County. Nearly half of these incidences occurred in Blacks and the incidence rates for this group were 32.74 per 100,000 for male and 18.08 per 100,000 for female. A proportion of Hispanics with early syphilis was steadily high (21% of total incidences). Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of early syphilis in gender and age groups. A 64% of total cases were reported from the city of Fort Worth and another 20% were occurred in the city of Arlington.



Tarrant County Outreach Screening Program

The Tarrant County STD/HIV Outreach Program consists of a team of Disease Intervention Specialists and Community Service Aides working in conjunction with outreach workers from MHMRTC. They target specific high-risk behavioral groups within the community to offer testing, counseling and other support services. The HIV/STD program staff screened 6794 high-risk individuals for syphilis with 205 testing positive. 21.5% of those testing positive were untreated cases of syphilis. 6240 individuals were screened for HIV with 39 testing positive for HIV. 74.4% of those testing positive were previously unknown cases of HIV. Screening was done in correctional institutions, drug treatment centers, youth centers, and on the street.

Figure 2. Early Syphilis by Race/ Ethnicity and Gender



STD and HIV Prevention (817) 871-7225



***Vaccine Preventable
Diseases***



Mumps

Mumps is an acute viral disease caused by *Paramyxovirus* sp. It is characterized by fever, swelling and tenderness, sometimes extreme, of one or more salivary glands. As many as 40%-50% of mumps infections have been associated with respiratory symptoms, particularly in children less than 5 years. Mumps is recognized less regularly than other common communicable diseases of childhood, although studies show that 85% or more of people have had mumps infection by adult life in the absence of immunization. Although mumps is commonly thought to be a childhood disease, it can occur in adults with an approximate 30% rate of either orchitis in males or mastitis in females.

In the USA, the incidence of mumps has declined dramatically since the wide use of mumps vaccine began in 1967. During the 1990s, the annual incidence of mumps declined steadily. In 1997, fewer than 700 cases of mumps were reported in the USA. A total of six suspected cases of mumps were reported in Tarrant County in 2000, but only one case among them was confirmed. Proper immunization of all children will reduce the occurrence of mumps.

Pertussis

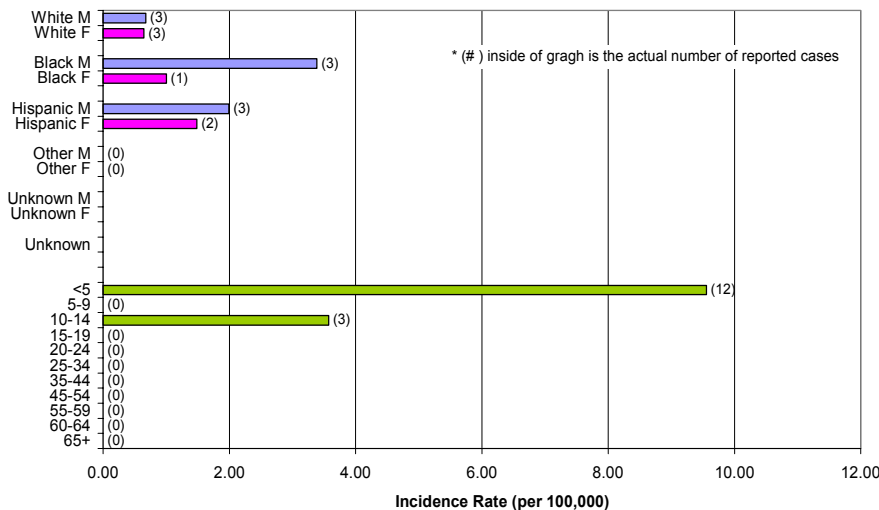
Pertussis, or whooping cough, is a highly contagious disease involving the respiratory tract. It is caused by a bacterium, *Bordetella pertussis*, which is found in the upper respiratory track of an infected person. Although it can occur at any age, it is mainly an illness of young children under five years of age.

A total of 15 cases of pertussis reported in Tarrant County during 2000, but only three cases were confirmed. Figure 1 shows that pertussis predominantly invaded young children under the age of five years (10 cases in infants and 1 case in young children 1 to 4 years of age), consisting 73% of total reported cases. The incidence rate for this group was 9.56 per 100,000 population. Figure 1 is a summary of all reported pertussis cases in Tarrant County.

Pertussis is primarily spread by direct contact with discharges from the nose and throat of patients. Pertussis begins as a mild upper respiratory infection, resembling a common cold. The cough becomes more severe within two weeks, and is accompanied with thick, clear sputum. Complications of pertussis may include pneumonia, middle ear infection, loss of appetite, dehydration, seizures, short periods of apnea (brief cessation of breathing) and death.

Treatment with certain antibiotics can shorten the contagious period. People exposed to patients can be treated with antibiotics to prevent infection. The single most effective control measure is maintaining the highest possible level of immunization in the community.

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Pertussis by gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



Dallas Area Pertussis Outbreak

From February through May of 2000, there was an alert for a pertussis outbreak in Dallas County. An alert was also sent to four adjacent counties.

A total of 17 pertussis cases (13 in Dallas, 1 in Collin, 3 in Tarrant) were confirmed through investigation, and an additional 44 suspected cases were also reported (36 in Dallas, 6 in Denton, 1 in Kaufman, and 1 in Tarrant). According to the outbreak report from TDH, the median age of the 14 hospitalized patients was two months (range: one month to nine years). The median age of all confirmed and probable cases was one year (range: 17 days to 63 years).

Rubella

Rubella is a mild, highly contagious viral illness. It is characterized by rash, swollen glands and, especially in adults, joint pain. Rubella may affect susceptible persons of any age. Although generally mild in children, rubella may be associated with significant morbidity in adults. It is also responsible for a high rate of birth defects, stillbirths and miscarriages if pregnant women become infected in the early months of pregnancy.

Since 1969, when a vaccine for rubella became available, major outbreaks of rubella no longer occur in this country. In Tarrant County, one case of rubella was reported during 2000. The individual was a young female adult 20 to 29 years of age. It is known that 2 in 10 women of childbearing age are susceptible to rubella. Women can protect their future children from the effects of rubella by getting tested for immunity prior to pregnancy and being vaccinated if they are not immune.

Tetanus

Tetanus is an acute disease caused by an endotoxin produced by the bacillus *Clostridium tetani* that grows anaerobically at the site of an injury, commonly a contaminated puncture wound. The disease is characterized by painful muscular contractions, primarily of the jaw and neck muscles, secondarily of the trunk muscles. This gives rise to the common name of "Lockjaw". A common first sign suggestive of tetanus in older children and adults is rigidity of the abdominal muscles, although rigidity is sometimes confined to the region of the injury. Generalized spasms are often induced by sensory stimuli such as loud or sudden noises or very bright lights. The tetanic spasm is characteristic in that the head is thrown back with an arched back and the other muscles lock into one contracted position and do not relax normally.

The case-fatality rate ranges from 10%-90%, is highest infants and elderly, and depends on the incubation period and availability of intensive care resources. The incubation period is 3-21 days, although most cases occur within 14 days. Tetanus spores are introduced into the body through a puncture wound contaminated with soil, street dust or human or animal, particularly horse, feces; through lacerations, burns and trivial or unnoticed wounds; or by injected contaminated street drugs. Tetanus is not transmissible from person to person.

Tetanus can be prevented by immunization with tetanus toxoid, which gives protection for 10 years. For non-immunized persons who have a contaminated wound, prompt medical attention is necessary with an immediate treatment with tetanus antitoxin. Tetanus has a worldwide distribution and only sporadically occurs in the USA. An average of 50 cases a year continues to be reported to the CDC. There was one case reported in Tarrant County in 2000.

Current immunization and avoiding or promptly treating injury obtained while in contact with soil, sewage and domestic animals will reduce the occurrence of tetanus.



Viral Diseases

Hantavirus Infection

Hantavirus is an acute viral disease characterized by fever, muscle pain, and gastrointestinal complaints followed by the abrupt onset of respiratory distress and dangerously low blood pressure. The illness progresses rapidly to severe respiratory failure and shock. The crude mortality rate is approximately 40% - 50%. Different strains of hantavirus are found worldwide, but the Sin Nombre virus is the agent responsible for the 1993 epidemic in southwest USA and most other cases identified in North America. Since then, cases have been confirmed in many western states and Canada.

The major reservoir of Sin Nombre virus appears to be the deer mouse, although species such as pack rats, chipmunk, and other rodents have been found to carry antibodies to this virus. Hantavirus is transmitted to humans via aerosol transmission from rodent feces. Indoor exposures occur in closed, poorly ventilated homes, vehicles and outbuildings with visible rodent infestation. Care taken to avoid inhalation of rodent fecal dust and control of rodent populations inside dwellings and work areas will reduce the incidence of hantavirus. There was one case of hantavirus reported in Tarrant County in 2000.

Influenza (Flu)

Influenza is an acute viral disease of the respiratory tract characterized by fever, headache, muscle aches, prostration, mucus secretion, sore throat and cough. Cough is often severe and protracted but other manifestations are usually self-limiting with recovery in 2-7 days. Influenza in individuals may be indistinguishable from disease caused by other respiratory viruses. GI tract manifestations such as nausea, diarrhea and vomiting are uncommon, but may accompany the respiratory phase in children.

Influenza occurs worldwide, in pandemics, epidemics localized outbreaks and as sporadic cases. This disease derives its importance from the speed with which epidemics evolve, the widespread morbidity and the seriousness of complications, notably viral and bacterial pneumonias. During

major epidemics, serious illness and death occur, primarily among the elderly and immunosuppressed persons. In the USA, as in other temperate zones, epidemics tend to occur during the winter but outbreaks and sporadic cases can occur in any month.

Influenza is transmitted from airborne particles from a cough or sneeze from an infective individual, especially among crowded populations in enclosed spaces such as school buses or commercial passenger planes. Influenza can also be spread through direct contact, since the virus may persist for hours, particularly in the cold and in low humidity.

Vaccines are available and can provide 70%-89% protection against infection in healthy young adults. In the elderly, protection is not as complete, but vaccination may reduce the severity of the disease by a decrease in the complication rate of 50%-80% and in the mortality rate by approximately 80%. Vaccines should be given each year before influenza is expected in the community. Proper hygiene in infected persons, such as covering the mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, and washing the hands frequently to reduce the risk of direct transmission of influenza to others. Caretakers following appropriate hygiene procedures will also reduce the spread of this disease. There was one confirmed case of influenza in Tarrant County in 2000.

Hepatitis

Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver, which is caused most often by a virus; however, other factors like drugs and medications may also cause inflammation.

The most common types of viral hepatitis are hepatitis A, B, and C. Hepatitis A is the most prevalent type of hepatitis and the least serious form. Hepatitis B or hepatitis C, the most severe forms of hepatitis, can develop chronic disease with a high risk of long-term medical complications. Hepatitis A and hepatitis E are mainly transmitted through the fecal-oral route, while hepatitis B, C, and D are spread through blood or other body fluids.

In Tarrant County, a total of 187 confirmed cases of viral hepatitis were reported during 2000. Of all hepatitis cases reported, 72.7 % of cases were hepatitis A, 11.8% were hepatitis B, and 15.5% were hepatitis C (15.5 %). Figure 1 describes the trend of viral hepatitis in Tarrant County during the last ten years.

Figure 1. The Number of Hepatitis Incidences* in Tarrant County, 1990-2000

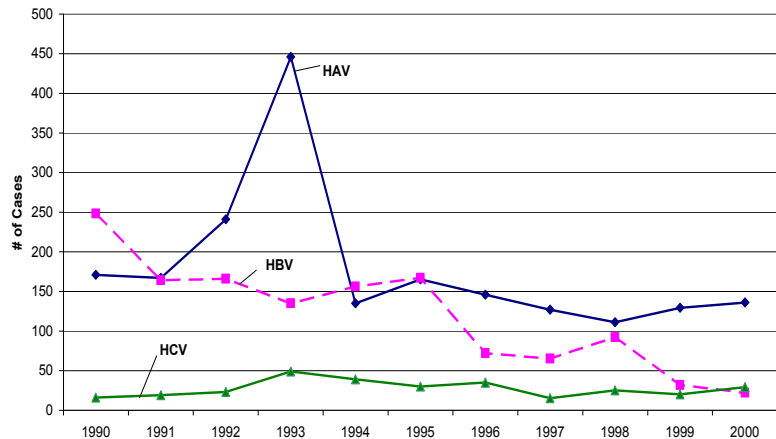
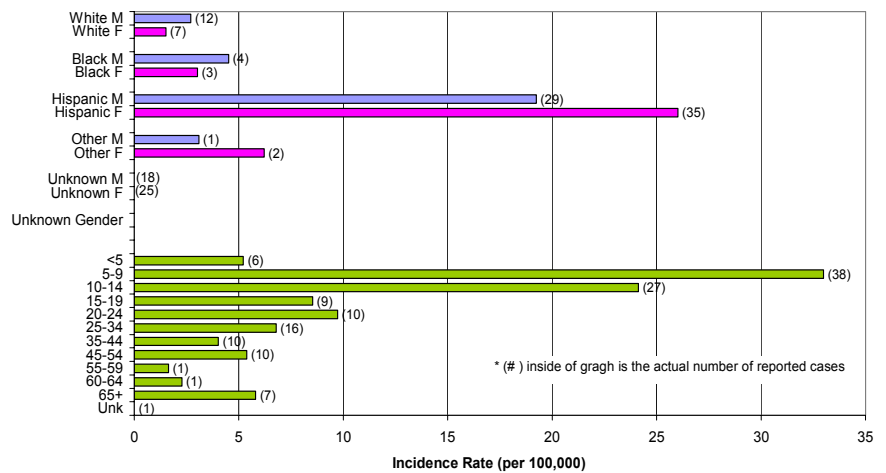


Figure 2. Reported Cases of Hepatitis A by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



Hepatitis A

Hepatitis A is caused by infection with the hepatitis A virus (HAV). Hepatitis A virus is spread from person to person by fecal-oral transmission. The virus is more easily spread in areas with poor sanitary conditions. HAV is a highly contagious virus that attacks the liver. According to CDC, it is the seventh most commonly reported infectious disease in the United States (behind gonorrhea, chicken pox, syphilis, AIDS, salmonellosis, and shigellosis).

A total of 136 cases of hepatitis A were reported in Tarrant County in 2000 (incidence rate 9.40 per 100,000 population). It has been one of the leading reportable diseases in Tarrant County for the last

several years. Figure 2 illustrates that infection occurred most in Hispanics among the different racial/ethnic groups. The incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population) of this group was 22.43. The incidence rate among age groups is highest for children aged 5 to 9 (32.99), followed by preteens aged 10 to 14 (24.12) (Figure 2). No fatal case associated with HAV infection was reported, and most of cases occurred in the city of Fort Worth (118 cases). The 76106 Zip Code area presented the highest incidence rate among all of the demographic areas in Tarrant County (75.99 per 100,000, total 35 reported cases).

HAV accounts for as many as 65% of all viral hepatitis cases in the U.S. each year. Hepatitis A can affect anyone. Good personal hygiene and proper sanitation can help prevent hepatitis A. For long-term prevention of hepatitis A virus infection, vaccines are available in persons 2 years of age and older. Immune globulin is available for short-term prevention in all ages.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B virus (HBV) can cause a serious form of hepatitis. CDC reported that in the United States about 140,000 to 320,000 people are infected with HBV every year, and among them 70,000 to 160,000 people present symptomatic infections. If left untreated, the risk of developing cirrhosis (scarring of the liver) and liver cancer is highly increased in patients with chronic hepatitis B.

HBV is transmitted horizontally by blood and blood products and sexual transmission, and vertically from mother to infant during the perinatal stage. Common routes of transmission among adults in the US are intravenous drug use, sexual contact, and tattoo or body piercing with contaminated instruments.

In Tarrant County, a total of 22 confirmed cases of HBV were reported in 2000 (incidence rate 1.52 per 100,000 population). Fortunately, incidence rate has been continuously decreasing in the last decade due to available vaccine (Figure 1). The incidence rates for females (1.64) and for males (1.40) did not show a significant difference (Figure 3). The peak rates of hepatitis B has been among Black females (incidence rate 6.03), young adults (incidence rate 3.89) and adolescents (3.79). Over 70% of cases were reported in the city of Ft. Worth.

Figure 3. Reported Cases of Hepatitis B by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

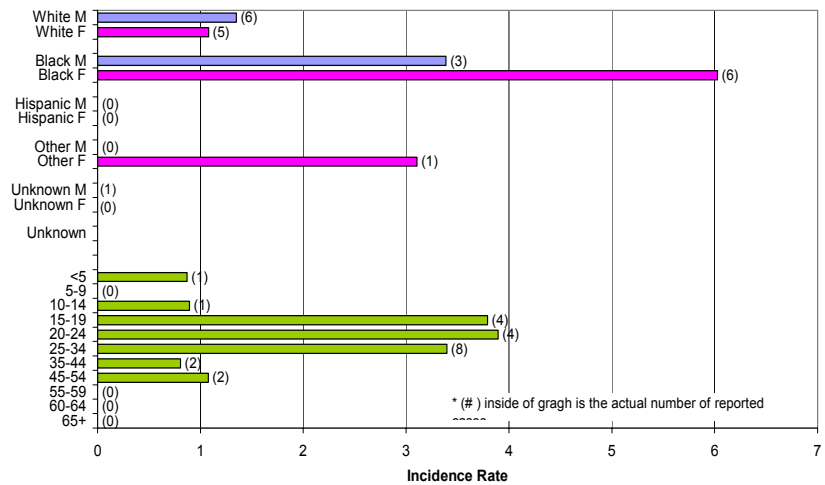
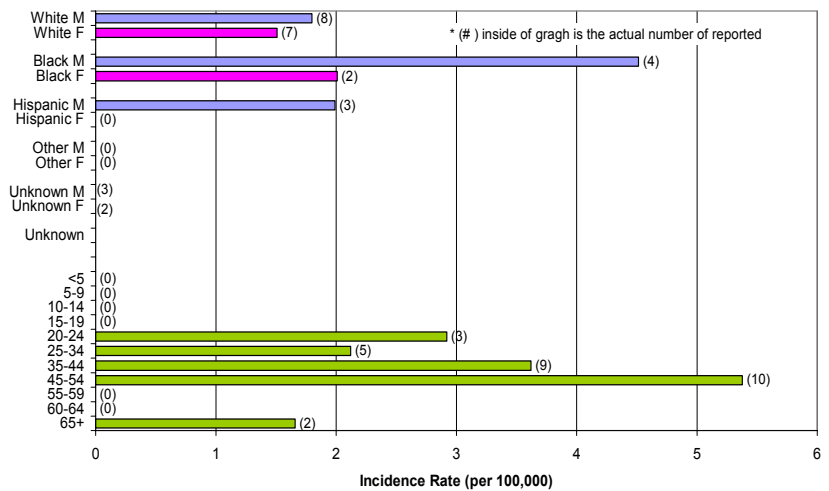


Figure 4. Reported Cases of Hepatitis C by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



Effective vaccines are available for the prevention of HBV infection. All individuals at risk for infection should be vaccinated. Post-exposure prophylaxis with hepatitis B immune globulin is also effective for non-immune individuals after a known exposure.

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) affects over 4 million Americans. If left untreated, similar to chronic hepatitis B, the chronic form of HCV has a greater chance of resulting in complications: such as, cirrhosis, liver cancer, or even liver failure. Liver

failure due to chronic hepatitis C infection is the leading cause of liver transplants in the United States. The major risk factors for acquiring hepatitis C are intravenous drug use and transfusion of blood or blood products prior to 1992.

In Tarrant County, a total of 29 acute cases of hepatitis C were confirmed in 2000 (incidence rate 2.01); however, there is a possibility of under-reporting because most instances of acute infection are clinically undetectable. The progression of patients' symptom is hard to predict, because no laboratory test that can distinguish an acute infection from a chronic infection is currently available.

Figure 4 illustrates that the case rate of adults ages 45 to 54 was higher at 5.38 cases per 100,000 than that for any other age groups. Among different race/ ethnicity groups, Black males showed the highest incidence rate (4.52) (Figure 4). Over 40% of cases were reported in the City of Ft. Worth.

Starting September, 2000, the Tarrant County Adult Health Services has offered Hepatitis C testing to high risk clients (IV Drug users or those with heavy tattoos and body piercing). The test result revealed that almost half of persons who have tested were infected with HCV.

Due to education, modification of high risk behavior, and screening of blood and blood products, the incidence rate of HCV has remained steady in 1990's; however, the number reported cases are slowly increasing in the last few years (Figure 1). There is no vaccine available against hepatitis C. The recommended measures to prevent HCV include screening of blood, organ, and tissue donors; and counseling to reduce or modify high-risk practices.

Figure 5. The Incidence Rate of Hepatitis A in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000*

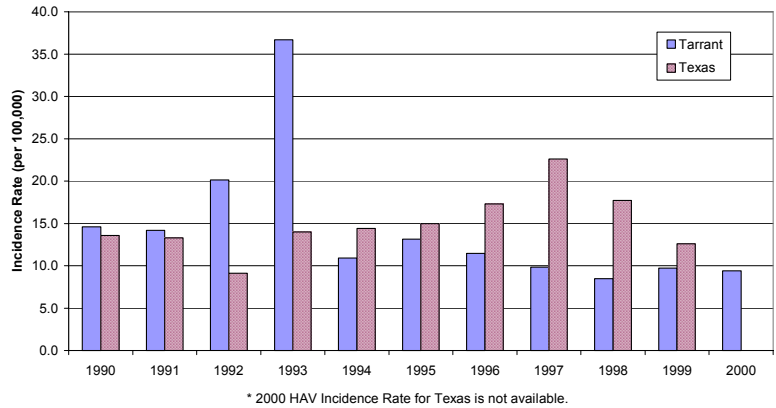


Figure 6. The Incidence Rate of Hepatitis B in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000*

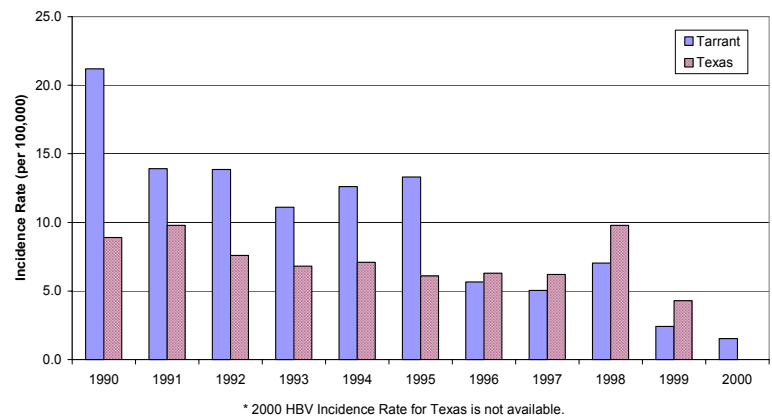
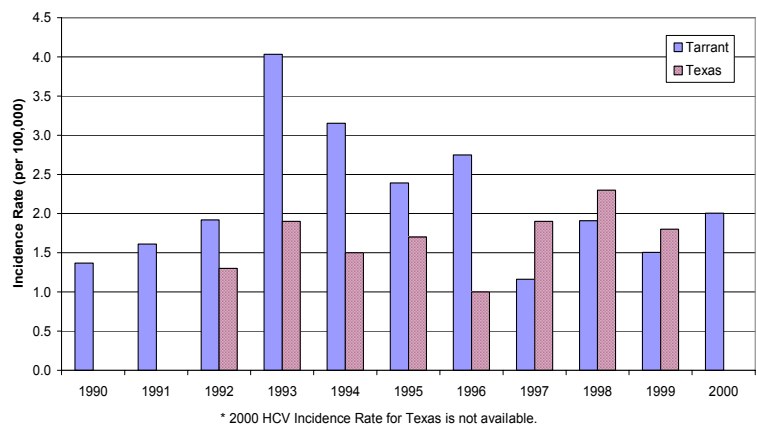


Figure 7. The Incidence Rate of Hepatitis C in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000*



Meningitis

Meningitis is an infection of the membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord. This illness is usually caused by a viral or bacterial infection. Viral meningitis is generally less severe and resolves without specific treatment, while bacterial meningitis (details on “Bacterial Diseases” section) can be fatal and can develop severe physical impairment, such as deafness or brain injury

Aseptic meningitis

Viral meningitis can occur at any age, but usually occurs in people under the age of 40. The symptoms of meningitis are various. The more common symptoms are fever, severe headache, stiff neck, drowsiness, and discomfort looking into bright lights. It is usually spread through direct contact with respiratory secretions (e.g., saliva, sputum, or nasal mucus) or through fecal-oral pathway. No specific treatment for viral meningitis exists at this time. Most people recover within about 7 days without special treatment. The most effective method of prevention is to wash hands thoroughly and often.

A total of 243 confirmed cases of aseptic meningitis were reported throughout Tarrant County in 2000 (incidence rate 16.8 cases per 100,000 general population). The illness had no preference on a specific gender (incidence rate for male: 16.34 cases per 100,000, for female: 17.26 cases per 100,000). Among different race/ethnicity groups, Hispanic female presented the highest incidence rate (21.55 per 100,000) and Asians and others showed the lowest rate (6.2 per 100,000) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Reported Cases of Aseptic Meningitis by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age

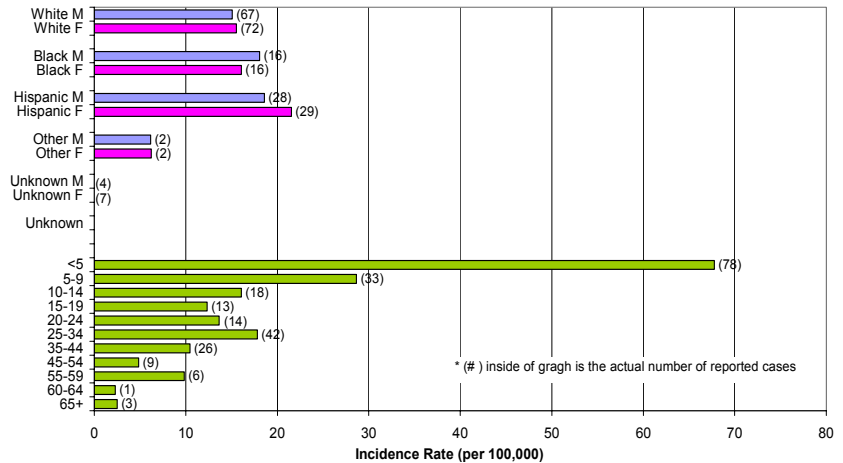


Figure 2. The Number and Incidence Rate of Aseptic Meningitis Cases in Tarrant and Texas, 1990-2000

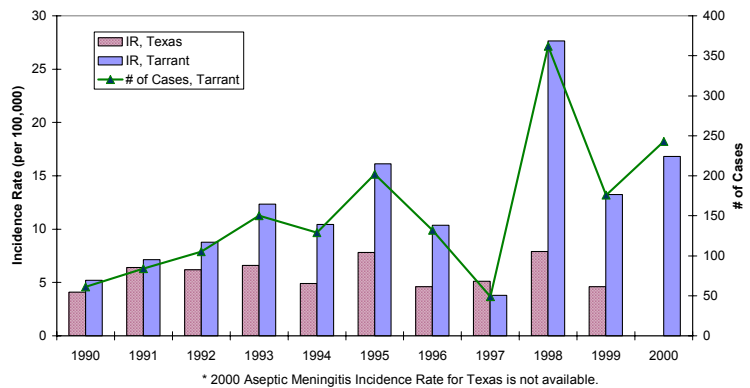


Figure 1 also demonstrates the age distribution of the patients with viral meningitis. Young children under the age of 5 had the highest rate of reported aseptic meningitis occurred in 2000 (67.76), comprising 32 % of a total number of cases. Over 60% of total cases occurred in the city of Fort Worth.

Lead

Other Selected Reportable Diseases

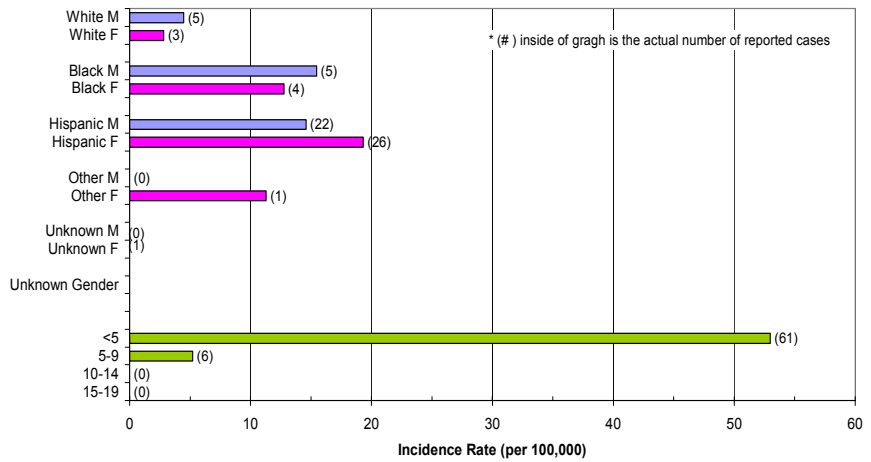


Lead Poisoning in Children

Over the past 20 years, childhood lead poisoning has declined dramatically in the United States due to limits on lead in gasoline, paint, food cans, and other consumer products. The high incidence rate, however, among children indicates that lead poisoning in children is still an important health problem in Tarrant County. Lead is most harmful to children under age six because lead is easily absorbed into their growing bodies, and interferes with the developing brain and other organs and systems. Common sources of lead are lead-based paint in older homes, dust, soil, water, air, and food. Even very limited exposures to lead are hazardous to children.

A total of 67 cases of lead poisoning in children were reported in 2000. This is 22% increase compared to the total number of cases in 1999. Although lead poisoning itself does not discriminate by race/ethnicity or income-group, low-income families and Hispanics are at higher risk due to an elevated possibility of exposure. Eighty-six percent of all reported cases occurred in minorities. Figure 2 demonstrates that the lead poisoning in children occurs predominantly in Hispanic population

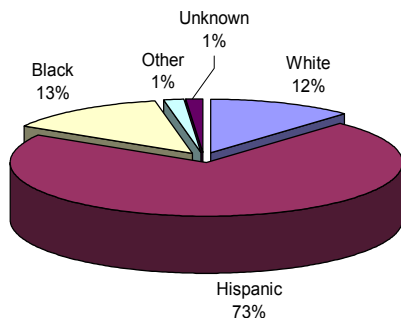
Figure 1. Reported Cases of Lead Poisoning in Children by Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Age



(71.6% of total incidences). The incidence rate (per 100,000 population) for young children 0 to 4 years of age was 52.99 and 5.2 for children ages 5 through 9 (Figure 1). Most cases were located in the City of Ft. Worth (51 cases) and Arlington (14 cases).

Since 1996 the Childhood Lead Surveillance Program has started to identify children with elevated blood lead levels ($\geq 10\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$). Efforts to remove sources of lead from the environment and to prevent possible future exposure have resulted in declining levels of childhood lead poisoning.

Figure 2. Lead Poisoning in Children Cases Reported in 2000 by Race/Ethnicity

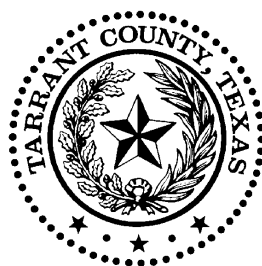


The primary measures to reduce childhood lead poisoning include screening children, reviewing property information regarding lead, good maintenance of old lead-based paint, keeping children’s playing area clean, washing hands after playing outside, screening drinking water for lead, and healthy diet consisting of good sources of iron and calcium that causes the body to absorb less lead.

Trichinosis

Trichinosis is a disease caused by an intestinal roundworm, *Trichinella spiralis*, whose larvae migrate to and become encapsulated in the muscles. Clinical illness ranges from an unapparent infection to serious, sometimes fatal disease, depending on the number of larvae that have been ingested. Sudden appearance of muscle soreness and pain together with swelling of the upper eyelids and fever are early characteristic signs of this disease, although gastrointestinal symptoms from the adult worm activity in the intestine may precede these signs. In the most severe cases, death due to heart failure, from encysted larvae in the heart muscle itself, may occur in either the 1st to 2nd week or between the 4th and 8th weeks.

Trichinosis is contracted by eating raw or undercooked meat of animals containing encysted larva, chiefly pork and pork products. Gastrointestinal symptoms may appear within a few days, with systemic symptoms usually appearing about 8-15 days of ingestion of affected meat. This disease is worldwide in incidence, but varies depending on both practices of eating or preparing meat, and animal raising techniques. Trichinosis can be prevented by cooking all fresh pork and meat from wild animals, including sausages, to 160°F or until meat turns from pink to grey. There was one case of trichinosis reported in Tarrant County in 2000.



Statistical Summaries

10 Leading Infectious Diseases in Tarrant County, 2000

Background Information for Statistical Summaries

Comparison and rating of incidences of communicable diseases in this section are based on the frequency and incidence rate of each disease. Incidence rates (Case rates) in this report are calculated using:

- Numerator - 2000 incidence of disease in Tarrant County,
- Denominator - Tarrant County Population at risk, 2000,
- Rate - per 100,000 population.

Incidence rate is an essential and valuable part of public health measure; however, the interpretation of the rate should be made with caution. Rates based on numbers of 20 or less are not recommended for reliable comparison, because such rates can fluctuate widely each year.

The population of Tarrant County that is used for the incident rates is summarized in the table below. The data is extracted from the 2000 US Census.

Population Distributions by Age, Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Population by Age

	Total	% by Age group
Age 0 to 4	115,118	7.96%
Age 5 to 9	115,195	7.97%
Age 10 to 14	111,927	7.74%
Age 15 to 19	105,509	7.30%
Age 20 to 24	102,745	7.10%
Age 25 to 34	235,700	16.30%
Age 35 to 44	248,490	17.18%
Age 45 to 54	185,920	12.86%
Age 55 to 64	105,030	7.26%
Age 65+	120,585	8.34%
All Ages	1,446,219	100.0%

Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

	Male	Female	Total	% by Race/ Ethnicity
White	444,305	463,892	908,197	62.8%
Hispanic	150,725	134,565	285,290	19.7%
Black	88,580	99,564	188,144	13.0%
Other	32,391	32,197	64,588	4.5%
Total	716,001	730,218	1,446,219	100.0%

Data Source: Census 2000

10 Leading Infectious Diseases in Males by Race/Ethnicity Tarrant County, 2000

	TOTAL	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
1	Gonorrhea 1387 (193.71)	HIV 129 (29.03)	Chlamydia 194 (128.71)	Gonorrhea 890 (1004.74)	Gonorrhea/ TB
2	Chlamydia 874 (122.07)	Gonorrhea 126 (28.36)	Gonorrhea 126 (83.60)	Chlamydia 398 (449.31)	10 (30.83)
	HIV 259 (36.17)	Chlamydia 108 (24.31)	Shigellosis 35 (23.22)	HIV 101 (114.02)	Chlamydia 8 (24.70)
	AIDS 151 (21.09)	AIDS 76 (17.11)	AIDS/ Hepatitis A	AIDS 43 (48.54)	AIDS/ Aseptic Meningitis
	Shigellosis 128 (17.88)	Aseptic Meningitis 67 (15.08)	29 (19.24)	Shigellosis 41 (46.29)	2 (6.17)
	Aseptic Meningitis 117 (16.34)	Salmonellosis 35 (7.88)	Aseptic Meningitis/ HIV	Syphilis 29 (32.74)	
	Salmonellosis 80 (11.17)	Streptococcal Non-A 30 (6.75)	28 (18.58)	Salmonellosis 9 (10.16)	
	Hepatitis A 64 (8.94)	Shigellosis 28 (6.30)	Salmonellosis 19 (12.61)	Lead Poisoning, Child/ Streptococcal Non-A	
	Syphilis 54 (7.54)	Campylo- bacteriosis 15 (3.38)	Streptococcal Non-A 15 (9.95)	5 (15.46)	
	Streptococcal Non-A 53 (7.40)	Streptococcal Group A 14 (3.15)	Syphilis 14 (9.29)		

* Disease Frequency (Case Rate per 100,000)

10 Leading Infectious Diseases in Females by Race/Ethnicity Tarrant County, 2000

	TOTAL	White	Hispanic	Black	Other
1	Chlamydia 3,221 (441.10)	Chlamydia 493 (106.27)	Chlamydia 586 (435.48)	Chlamydia 1,012 (1,016.43)	Chlamydia 27 (83.86)
2	Gonorrhea 1,327 (181.73)	Gonorrhea 196 (42.25)	Gonorrhea 110 (81.74)	Gonorrhea 714 (717.13)	Gonorrhea 10 (31.06)
3	Aseptic Meningitis/ Shigellosis 126 (17.26)	Aseptic Meningitis 72 (15.52)	Shigellosis 40 (29.73)	HIV 51 (51.22)	TB 8 (24.85)
4		HIV 43 (9.27)	Hepatitis A 35 (35)	Shigellosis 39 (39.17)	Salmonellosis/ Shigellosis 4 (12.42)
5	HIV 101 (13.83)	Salmonellosis 31 (6.68)	Aseptic Meningitis 29 (21.55)	AIDS 26 (26.11)	
6	Salmonellosis 78 (10.68)	Streptococcal Non-A 29 (6.25)	Lead Poisoning, Child 26 (19.32)	Syphilis 18 (18.08)	Aseptic Meningitis/ Hepatitis A 2 (6.21)
7	Hepatitis A 72 (9.86)	Shigellosis 26 (5.6)	TB 16 (11.89)	Aseptic Meningitis 16 (16.07)	
8	Streptococcal Non-A 50 (6.85)	Syphilis 19 (4.1)	Salmonellosis 8 (5.95)	Streptococcal Non-A 11 (11.05)	
9	AIDS/ Syphilis/ TB 43 (5.89)	AIDS 15 (3.23)	Streptococcal Group A/ Streptococcal Non-A	TB 9 (9.04)	
10		Streptococcal Group A 12 (2.59)	7 (5.2)	Salmonellosis 7 (7.03)	* Disease Frequency (Case Rate per 100,000)

10 Leading Infectious Diseases by Age Group Tarrant County, 2000

	TOTAL	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19
1	Chlamydia 4,095 (283.15)	Shigellosis 117 (101.63)	Shigellosis 84 (72.92)	Chlamydia 94 (83.98)	Chlamydia 1625 1540.15)
2	Gonorrhea 2,714 (187.66)	Aseptic Meningitis 78 (67.76)	Hepatitis A 38 (32.99)	Gonorrhea 49 (43.78)	Gonorrhea 802 (760.12)
3	HIV 360 (24.89)	Salmonellosis 75 (65.15)	Aseptic Meningitis 33 (28.65)	Hepatitis A 27 (24.12)	Aseptic Meningitis 13 (12.32)
4	Shigellosis 254 (17.56)	Streptococcal Non-A 62 (58.86)	Salmonellosis 15 (13.02)	Aseptic Meningitis 18 (16.08)	HIV 11 (10.43)
5	Aseptic Meningitis 243 (16.80)	Lead Poisoning 61 (52.99)	Streptococcal Non-A 8 (6.94)	Shigellosis 15 (13.40)	Syphilis 10 (9.48)
	AIDS 194 (13.41)	Streptococcal Group A 26 (22.59)	Campylo-Bacteriosis 7 (6.08)	Salmonellosis 11 (9.83)	Hepatitis A 9 (8.53)
7	Salmonellosis 158 (10.93)	Drug Resistant S. pneumoniae 16 (13.90)	Lead Poisoning 6 (5.21)	TB 5 (4.47)	Salmonellosis 5 (4.74)
	Hepatitis A 136 (9.40)	Campylo-bacteriosis 14 (12.16)	TB 3 (2.60)		Hepatitis B/ Shigellosis 4 (3.79)
	Streptococcal Non-A 104 (7.19)	Pertussis 11 (9.56)			
10	Syphilis 97 (6.71)	Bacterial Meningitis 9 (7.82)			* Disease Frequency (Case Rate per 100,000)

10 Leading Infectious Diseases by Age Group Tarrant County, 2000

20 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65+
Chlamydia 1,429 (1,390.82)	Chlamydia 757 (321.17)	Gonorrhea 302 (121.53)	Gonorrhea 97 (52.17)	TB 26 (24.75)	VRE ¹ 33 (27.37)
Gonorrhea 761 (740.67)	Gonorrhea 664 (281.71)	Chlamydia 119 (47.89)	AIDS 30 (16.14)	Gonorrhea 23 (21.90)	Chlamydia 31 (25.71)
HIV 42 (40.88)	HIV 154 (63.34)	HIV 115 (46.28)	HIV 24 (12.91)	Chlamydia 12 (11.43)	Gonorrhea 11 (9.12)
Aseptic Meningitis/ Syphilis 14 (13.63)	AIDS 62 (26.30) Aseptic Meningitis 42 (17.82)	AIDS 82 (33.00) Syphilis 31 (12.46)	Chlamydia 22 (11.83) Syphilis 13 (6.99)	AIDS/ Streptococcal Non-A 9 (8.57)	Streptococcal Non-A 10 (8.29) Hepatitis A 7 (5.81)
Hepatitis A/ Shigellosis 10 (9.73)	Syphilis 26 (11.03) Hepatitis A 16 (6.79)	Aseptic Meningitis 26 (10.46) TB 19 (7.65)	TB 12 (6.45) Hepatitis A/ Hepatitis C 10 (5.38)	Aseptic Meningitis 7 (6.66) HIV/ Streptococcal Group A/ VRE ¹ 5 (4.76)	Streptococcal Group A 4 (5.81) Aseptic Meningitis/ Shigellosis 3 (2.49)
AIDS/ TB 8 (7.79)	TB 14 (5.94) Shigellosis 13 (5.52) Hepatitis B 8 (3.39)	Hepatitis A 10 (4.02) Hepatitis C/ Salmonellosis 9 (3.62)	Aseptic Meningitis 9 (4.84) Salmonellosis 8 (4.30)	* Disease Frequency (Case Rate per 100,000)	

1. VRE: Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus Infection



Statistical Summaries

Reported Selected Infectious Diseases by City

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	AIDS		CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS		CHLAMYDIA		E COLI O157:H7	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
ARLINGTON	332,969	44	13.21	5	1.50	726	218.04	1	0.30
AZLE	9,600	1	10.42	2	20.83	21	218.75	0	0.00
BEDFORD	47,152	4	8.48	0	0.00	32	67.87	0	0.00
BENBROOK	20,208	1	4.95	0	0.00	5	24.74	0	0.00
BLUE MOUND	2,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	41.88	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	0	0.00	2	10.19	3	15.28	1	5.09
CROWLEY	7,467	1	13.39	0	0.00	8	107.14	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	11	23.91	2	4.35	51	110.86	0	0.00
EVERMAN	5,836	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	325.57	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	46.34	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	114	21.32	37	6.92	2941	550.03	8	1.50
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	4	NA	1	NA	48	NA	0	0.00
GRAPEVINE	42,059	0	0.00	1	2.38	30	71.33	0	0.00
HALTOM CITY	39,018	1	2.56	0	0.00	38	97.39	0	0.00
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	3	8.27	0	0.00	49	135.09	0	0.00
KELLER	27,345	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	43.88	0	0.00
KENNEDALE	5,850	1	17.09	0	0.00	7	119.66	0	0.00
LAKE WORTH	4,618	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	43.31	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	3	10.70	0	0.00	33	117.73	1	3.57
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	0	0.00	1	1.80	32	57.52	0	0.00
PANTEGO	2,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	129.42	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	61.49	0	0.00
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	28.63	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	40.41	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	1	4.65	0	0.00	4	18.59	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	1	4.56	0	0.00	9	41.08	0	0.00
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	20.23	0	0.00
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNKNOWN		0		0		0		0	
TOTAL	1,446,219	190	13.14	51	3.53	4095	283.15	11	0.76

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in 2000/Number of persons exposed to risk in 2000) x 100,000

3. NA: Not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	GONORRHEA		H FLU		HEPATITIS A		HEPATITIS B	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
ARLINGTON	332,969	446	133.95	1	0.30	5	1.50	0	0.00
AZLE	9,600	3	31.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BEDFORD	47,152	18	38.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BENBROOK	20,208	3	14.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.95
BLUE MOUND	2,388	1	41.88	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	NA	2	0.00	0	0.00
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	1	5.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CROWLEY	7,467	2	26.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	26	56.52	0	0.00	2	4.35	1	2.17
EVERMAN	5,836	10	171.35	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	4	30.89	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	2070	387.14	1	0.19	118	22.07	16	2.99
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	24	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	0.00
GRAPEVINE	42,059	14	33.29	0	0.00	1	2.38	0	0.00
HALTOM CITY	39,018	18	46.13	0	0.00	1	2.56	0	0.00
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	24	66.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KELLER	27,345	4	14.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENNEDALE	5,850	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	17.09
LAKE WORTH	4,618	2	43.31	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	12	42.81	1	3.57	2	7.13	0	0.00
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	18	32.35	0	0.00	2	3.59	1	1.80
PANTEGO	2,318	1	43.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	2	24.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	3	24.24	0	0.00	2	16.16	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	5	22.82	0	0.00	1	4.56	1	4.56
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	3	20.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNKNOWN		0		0		0		1	
TOTAL	1,446,219	2714	187.66	3	0.21	136	9.40	22	1.52

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in 2000/Number of persons exposed to risk in 2000) x 100,000

3. NA: Not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	HEPATITIS C		HIV		2000 POP ^{≤18}	LEAD, CHILD	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²		CASE	RATE ³
ARLINGTON	332,969	7	2.10	76	22.82	94,198	14	14.86
AZLE	9,600	0	0.00	1	10.42	2,528	0	0.00
BEDFORD	47,152	0	0.00	12	25.45	10,628	0	0.00
BENBROOK	20,208	0	0.00	2	9.90	4,503	0	0.00
BLUE MOUND	2,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	741	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ⁴	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA	0	0.00
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	0	0.00	1	5.09	6,208	0	0.00
CROWLEY	7,467	0	0.00	1	13.39	2,308	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00	631	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00	534	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	1	2.17	9	19.56	11,482	2	17.42
EVERMAN	5,836	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,832	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	0	0.00	2	15.45	3,412	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	12	2.24	218	40.77	151,067	51	33.76
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ⁴	0	0.00	1	NA	NA	0	0.00
GRAPEVINE	42,059	1	2.38	5	11.89	12,293	0	0.00
HALTOM CITY	39,018	1	2.56	5	12.81	10,561	0	0.00
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	319	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	0	0.00	7	19.30	9,232	0	0.00
KELLER	27,345	1	3.66	2	7.31	9,228	0	0.00
KENNEDALE	5,850	0	0.00	5	85.47	1,673	0	0.00
LAKE WORTH	4,618	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,179	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	4	14.27	3	10.70	8,896	0	0.00
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	1	1.80	9	16.18	15,151	0	0.00
PANTEGO	2,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	517	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	504	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,917	0	0.00
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,884	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	0	0.00	0	0.00	3,954	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00	1,208	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	1	4.65	2	9.29	7,978	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	0	0.00	0	0.00	7,076	0	0.00
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00	621	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	0	0.00	2	13.49	4,050	0	0.00
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00		0	0
UNKNOWN		0		0			0	
TOTAL	1,446,219	29	2.01	363	25.10		67	4.63

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in a city/ Number of persons in a city) x 100,000

3. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new events in a city/ Number of persons^{≤18} years old in a city) x 100,000

4. NA: Not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	LYME DISEASE		MALARIA		ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BACTERIAL MENINGITIS	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
ARLINGTON	332,969	1	0.30	1	0.30	34	10.21	4	1.20
AZLE	9,600	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	52.08	1	10.42
BEDFORD	47,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	13	27.57	0	0.00
BENBROOK	20,208	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BLUE MOUND	2,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	15.28	0	0.00
CROWLEY	7,467	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	26.78	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	13.04	2	4.35
EVERMAN	5,836	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	4	0.75	0	0.00	149	27.87	3	0.56
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
GRAPEVINE	42,059	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	11.89	0	0.00
HALTOM CITY	39,018	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	10.25	0	0.00
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	16.54	1	2.76
KELLER	27,345	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	10.97	0	0.00
KENNEDALE	5,850	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAKE WORTH	4,618	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	17.84	0	0.00
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	0	0.00	1	1.80	6	10.78	0	0.00
PANTEGO	2,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNKNOWN		1		0		2		0	
TOTAL	1,446,219	6	0.41	2	0.14	243	16.80	12	0.83

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in 2000/Number of persons exposed to risk in 2000) x 100,000

3. NA: Not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	MENINGOCOCCAL INF		PERTUSSIS		SALMONELLOSIS		SHIGELLOSIS	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
ARLINGTON	332,969	1	0.30	0	0.00	9	2.70	24	7.21
AZLE	9,600	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	20.83	1	10.42
BEDFORD	47,152	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.12	3	6.36
BENBROOK	20,208	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BLUE MOUND	2,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	NA	0	NA
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.09
CROWLEY	7,467	0	0.00	1	13.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	1	2.17	1	2.17	4	8.69	1	2.17
EVERMAN	5,836	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	17.14	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	3	0.56	12	2.24	120	22.44	212	39.65
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	NA	0	NA
GRAPEVINE	42,059	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.38	1	2.38
HALTOM CITY	39,018	0	0.00	1	2.56	2	5.13	0	0.00
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	88.18	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	8.27	1	2.76
KELLER	27,345	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.31	1	3.66
KENNEDALE	5,850	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAKE WORTH	4,618	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	10.70	1	3.57
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.59	4	7.19
PANTEGO	2,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.30
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	18.59	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.56	0	0.00
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.74
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNKNOWN		0		0		0		2	
TOTAL	1,446,219	5	0.35	15	1.04	158	10.93	254	17.56

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in 2000/Number of persons exposed to risk in 2000) x 100,000

3. NA: Not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	STREP Group A		STREP NON-A		S. PNEUMO DRUG RESIS		EARLY SYPHILIS ⁴	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
ARLINGTON	332,969	5	1.50	11	3.30	1	0.30	20	6.01
AZLE	9,600	2	20.83	2	20.83	0	0.00	1	10.42
BEDFORD	47,152	0	0.00	2	4.24	0	0.00	1	2.12
BENBROOK	20,208	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BLUE MOUND	2,388	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	NA	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	1	5.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
CROWLEY	7,467	1	13.39	2	26.78	0	0.00	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	1	2.17	9	19.56	0	0.00	2	4.35
EVERMAN	5,836	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	32	5.98	57	10.66	30	5.61	62	11.60
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	NA	0	NA	0	0.00	9	NA
GRAPEVINE	42,059	1	2.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HALTOM CITY	39,018	1	2.56	1	2.56	1	2.56	1	2.56
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	2	5.51	6	16.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
KELLER	27,345	1	3.66	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
KENNEDALE	5,850	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
LAKE WORTH	4,618	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	0	0.00	3	10.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	3	5.39	4	7.19	0	0.00	0	0.00
PANTEGO	2,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	0	0.00	1	12.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	0	0.00	1	4.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.74
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNKNOWN		0		4		0		0	
TOTAL	1,446,219	50	3.46	104	7.19	32	2.21	97	6.71

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in 2000/Number of persons exposed to risk in 2000) x 100,000

3. NA: Not available

4. Early Syphilis includes Primary, Secondary Syphilis and Early Latent Syphilis

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES

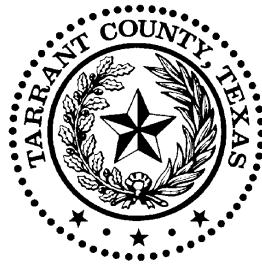
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 GENERAL POPULATION)

CITY	2000 POP ¹	TB		VR ENTEROCOCCUS	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
ARLINGTON	332,969	16	4.81	0	0.00
AZLE	9,600	0	0.00	0	0.00
BEDFORD	47,152	2	4.24	0	0.00
BENBROOK	20,208	0	0.00	0	0.00
BLUE MOUND	2,388	0	0.00	0	0.00
BURLESON (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	0	0.00	0	NA
COLLEYVILLE	19,636	0	0.00	0	0.00
CROWLEY	7,467	0	0.00	0	0.00
DALWORTHINGTON GARDENS	2,186	0	0.00	0	0.00
EDGECLIFF VILLAGE	2,550	0	0.00	0	0.00
EULESS	46,005	2	4.35	0	0.00
EVERMAN	5,836	0	0.00	0	0.00
FOREST HILL	12,949	0	0.00	0	0.00
FT WORTH	534,694	68	12.72	42	7.85
GRAND PRAIRIE (IN TARRANT)	NA ³	1	NA	0	NA
GRAPEVINE	42,059	0	0.00	0	0.00
HALTOM CITY	39,018	0	0.00	0	0.00
HASLET	1,134	0	0.00	0	0.00
HURST	36,273	1	2.76	0	0.00
KELLER	27,345	1	3.66	0	0.00
KENNEDALE	5,850	1	17.09	0	0.00
LAKE WORTH	4,618	0	0.00	0	0.00
MANSFIELD	28,031	1	3.57	0	0.00
N RICHLAND HILLS	55,635	1	1.80	0	0.00
PANTEGO	2,318	0	0.00	0	0.00
PELICAN BAY	1,505	0	0.00	0	0.00
RICHLAND HILLS	8,132	0	0.00	0	0.00
RIVER OAKS	6,985	0	0.00	0	0.00
SAGINAW	12,374	0	0.00	0	0.00
SANSOM PARK	4,181	0	0.00	0	0.00
SOUTHLAKE	21,519	0	0.00	0	0.00
WATAUGA	21,908	1	4.56	0	0.00
WESTWORTH VILLAGE	2,124	0	0.00	0	0.00
WHITE SETTLEMENT	14,831	0	0.00	0	0.00
REMAINDER OF TARRANT	35,125	0	0.00	0	0.00
UNKNOWN		0		0	
TOTAL	1,446,219	95	6.57	42	2.90

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County, 2000: 2000 Census and NCTCOG

2. RATE: Incidence Rate=(Number of new events in 2000/Number of persons exposed to risk in 2000) x 100,000

3. NA: Not available



Statistical Summaries

Reported Selected Infectious Diseases by Zip Code

**SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION)**

Zip Code	2000 POP ¹	AIDS		CAMPYLOBACTERIOSIS		CHLAMYDIA		E COLI 0157:H7		GONORRHEA	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
75050	37,860	2	5.28	0	0.00	15	39.62	0	0.00	9	23.77
75051	31,299	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	35.14	0	0.00	3	9.58
75052	56,252	2	3.56	0	0.00	19	33.78	0	0.00	12	21.33
75067	49,378	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75092	NA*	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76000	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	NA	0	0.00	11	NA
76001	21,566	3	13.91	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76002	7,355	0	0.00	1	13.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76003	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00	3	NA	0	0.00	2	NA
76004	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76005	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76006	24,678	4	16.21	0	0.00	40	162.09	0	0.00	24	97.25
76007	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	NA	0	0.00	1	NA
76009	17,444	1	5.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76010	53,757	11	20.46	1	1.86	201	373.90	0	0.00	126	234.39
76011	29,898	5	16.72	1	3.34	117	391.33	0	0.00	73	244.16
76012	25,488	5	19.62	2	7.85	39	153.01	0	0.00	36	141.24
76013	32,134	2	6.22	0	0.00	58	180.49	0	0.00	29	90.25
76014	31,127	8	25.70	0	0.00	73	234.52	0	0.00	56	179.91
76015	16,063	2	12.45	0	0.00	30	186.76	0	0.00	11	68.48
76016	30,814	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	87.62	1	3.25	10	32.45
76017	42,060	2	4.76	0	0.00	41	97.48	0	0.00	25	59.44
76018	23,918	1	4.18	0	0.00	23	96.16	0	0.00	12	50.17
76019	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76020	23,303	1	4.29	2	8.58	18	77.24	0	0.00	3	12.87
76021	33,643	2	5.94	0	0.00	18	53.50	0	0.00	12	35.67
76022	14,038	1	7.12	0	0.00	11	78.36	0	0.00	4	28.49
76025	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76028	38,776	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76031	38,561	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76034	19,643	1	5.09	2	10.18	3	15.27	1	5.09	1	5.09
76035	414	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76036	12,731	1	7.85	0	0.00	8	62.84	0	0.00	2	15.71
76038	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76039	28,066	4	14.25	2	0.00	24	85.51	0	0.00	15	53.45
76040	23,072	7	30.34	0	0.00	22	95.35	0	0.00	11	47.68
76046	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76048	19,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76051	41,813	0	0.00	1	2.39	28	66.96	0	0.00	9	21.52
76052	2,912	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76053	24,253	2	8.25	0	0.00	41	169.05	0	0.00	16	65.97
76054	11,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	68.46	0	0.00	8	68.46
76060	5,141	1	19.45	0	0.00	7	136.16	0	0.00	0	0.00
76063	32,675	3	9.18	0	0.00	33	100.99	1	3.06	12	36.73
76082	14,997	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76086	23,884	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76091	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76092	21,068	1	4.75	0	0.00	1	4.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
76094	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76095	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76098	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76100	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	17	NA	0	0.00	12	NA
76101	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00	2	NA	0	0.00	1	NA
76102	8,432	6	71.16	2	23.72	81	960.63	0	0.00	83	984.35
76103	14,302	6	41.95	0	0.00	65	454.48	0	0.00	58	405.54
76104	17,511	12	68.53	5	28.55	197	1125.01	3	17.13	182	1039.35
76105	22,047	7	31.75	3	13.61	238	1079.51	0	0.00	262	1188.37
76106	51,700	5	9.67	4	7.74	194	375.24	0	0.00	80	154.74
76107	26,665	8	30.00	3	11.25	73	273.77	0	0.00	69	258.77
76108	26,423	2	7.57	0	0.00	34	128.68	0	0.00	15	56.77
76109	24,007	3	12.50	2	8.33	26	108.30	0	0.00	13	54.15
76110	32,742	4	12.22	2	6.11	117	357.34	0	0.00	50	152.71
76111	20,503	6	29.26	2	9.75	55	268.25	0	0.00	44	214.60
76112	39,436	12	30.43	1	2.54	222	562.94	0	0.00	222	562.94
76113	NA*	2	NA	0	0.00	6	NA	0	0.00	5	NA
76114	24,438	2	12.28	0	0.00	35	143.22	0	0.00	12	49.10
76115	20,009	2	10.00	1	5.00	78	389.82	0	0.00	44	219.90
76116	45,343	8	17.64	2	4.41	128	282.29	0	0.00	79	174.23
76117	29,316	1	3.41	0	0.00	54	184.20	0	0.00	25	85.28
76118	12,602	0	0.00	0	0.00	27	214.25	0	0.00	22	174.58
76119	40,484	5	12.35	1	2.47	355	876.89	0	0.00	309	763.26
76120	9,928	1	10.07	0	0.00	27	271.96	0	0.00	26	261.89
76121	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76122	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	4	NA
76123	11,636	1	8.59	1	8.59	13	111.72	0	0.00	7	60.16
76124	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	NA
76126	15,454	2	12.94	0	0.00	4	25.88	0	0.00	2	12.94
76127	289	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76129	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	NA	0	0.00	1	NA
76130	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	1	NA
76131	7,207	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	97.13	0	0.00	2	27.75
76132	21,542	5	23.21	2	9.28	47	218.18	2	9.28	20	92.84
76133	46,073	4	8.68	1	2.17	82	177.98	0	0.00	63	136.74
76134	18,575	1	5.38	0	0.00	58	312.25	1	5.38	48	258.41
76135	14,989	1	6.67	2	13.34	19	126.76	0	0.00	7	46.70
76137	39,706	2	5.04	2	5.04	34	85.63	1	2.52	17	42.81
76140	18,632	3	16.10	1	5.37	75	402.53	0	0.00	72	386.43
76146	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76147	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76148	24,700	1	4.05	0	0.00	8	32.39	0	0.00	4	16.19
76150	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	1	NA
76155	2,626	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	228.48	0	0.00	2	76.16
76162	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76179	20,644	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	43.60	0	0.00	4	19.38
76180	54,195	0	0.00	1	1.85	9	16.61	0	0.00	10	18.45
76182	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76191	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76197	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	NA	0	0.00	1	NA
76244	5,632	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	35.51	0	0.00	1	17.76
76248	27,924	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	32.23	0	0.00	3	10.74
76262	15,475	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown		4		0		735		1		294	
Total		194		51		4095		11		2714	

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County by Zip Code, 2000: Census 2000 (<http://census.dfwinfo.com/searchzip.asp>)
2. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-Code / Number of persons in a Zip-Code) x 100,000
* NA: Population is not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION)

Zip Code	2000 POP ¹	H FLU		HEPATITIS A		HEPATITIS B		HEPATITIS C		HIV	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
75050	37,860	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75051	31,299	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.19
75052	56,252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.78
75067	49,378	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.03
75092	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76000	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76001	21,566	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76002	7,355	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76003	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76004	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76005	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76006	24,678	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	11	44.57
76007	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76009	17,444	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76010	53,757	1	1.86	1	1.86	0	0.00	1	1.86	14	26.04
76011	29,898	0	0.00	1	3.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	40.14
76012	25,488	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	15.69
76013	32,134	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	6.22	4	12.45
76014	31,127	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	15	48.19
76015	16,063	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	18.68
76016	30,814	0	0.00	3	9.74	0	0.00	1	3.25	1	3.25
76017	42,060	0	0.00	1	2.38	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	14.27
76018	23,918	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.18	4	16.72
76019	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76020	23,303	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.29
76021	33,643	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	8	23.78
76022	14,038	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	21.37
76025	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76028	38,776	0	0.00	2	5.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76031	38,561	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76034	19,643	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.09
76035	414	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76036	12,731	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.85
76038	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76039	28,066	0	0.00	1	3.56	1	3.56	0	0.00	3	10.69
76040	23,072	0	0.00	1	4.33	0	0.00	1	4.33	6	26.01
76046	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76048	19,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76051	41,813	0	0.00	1	2.39	0	0.00	1	2.39	3	7.17
76052	2,912	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76053	24,253	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.12	0	0.00	7	28.86
76054	11,686	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	8.56
76060	5,141	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	19.45	0	0.00	5	97.26
76063	32,675	1	3.06	2	6.12	0	0.00	4	12.24	2	6.12
76082	14,997	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76086	23,884	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76091	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76092	21,068	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.75	2	9.49
76094	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76095	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76098	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76100	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76101	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76102	8,432	0	0.00	2	23.72	0	0.00	1	11.86	20	237.19
76103	14,302	0	0.00	1	6.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	34.96
76104	17,511	1	5.71	10	57.11	0	0.00	3	17.13	23	131.35
76105	22,047	0	0.00	2	9.07	1	4.54	1	4.54	15	68.04
76106	51,700	0	0.00	35	67.70	0	0.00	1	1.93	7	13.54
76107	26,665	0	0.00	5	18.75	0	0.00	1	3.75	27	101.26
76108	26,423	0	0.00	2	7.57	2	7.57	2	7.57	6	22.71
76109	24,007	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.17	0	0.00	3	12.50
76110	32,742	0	0.00	3	9.16	1	3.05	0	0.00	13	39.70
76111	20,503	0	0.00	5	24.39	0	0.00	2	0.00	4	19.51
76112	39,436	0	0.00	3	7.61	2	5.07	2	5.07	17	43.11
76113	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76114	24,438	0	0.00	3	12.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	16.37
76115	20,009	0	0.00	5	24.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	10.00
76116	45,343	0	0.00	1	2.21	1	2.21	0	0.00	18	39.70
76117	29,316	0	0.00	2	6.82	0	0.00	1	3.41	7	23.88
76118	12,602	0	0.00	2	15.87	0	0.00	1	7.94	1	7.94
76119	40,484	0	0.00	8	19.76	1	2.47	2	4.94	16	39.52
76120	9,928	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	40.29
76121	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76122	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76123	11,636	0	0.00	2	17.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76124	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76126	15,454	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.47	0	0.00	3	19.41
76127	289	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76129	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76130	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76131	7,207	0	0.00	3	41.63	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	13.88
76132	21,542	0	0.00	2	9.28	0	0.00	2	0.00	1	4.64
76133	46,073	0	0.00	4	8.68	2	4.34	1	2.17	5	10.85
76134	18,575	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	16.15
76135	14,989	0	0.00	4	26.69	1	6.67	0	0.00	3	20.01
76137	39,706	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	7.56
76140	18,632	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.37	0	0.00	3	16.10
76146	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76147	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA
76148	24,700	0	0.00	3	12.15	1	4.05	0	0.00	1	4.05
76150	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76155	2,626	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	38.08	0	0.00	7	266.57
76162	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76179	20,644	0	0.00	2	9.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76180	54,195	0	0.00	2	3.69	1	1.85	0	0.00	8	14.76
76182	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76191	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76197	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76244	5,632	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76248	27,924	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.58	2	7.16
76262	15,475	0	0.00	1	6.46	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown		0		11		1		0		2	
Total		3		136		22		29		360	

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County by Zip Code, 2000: Census 2000 (<http://census.dfwinfo.com/searchzip.asp>)
2. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-Code / Number of persons in a Zip-Code) x 100,000
* NA: Population is not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION)

Zip Code	2000 POP. Age≤18	LEAD, CHILD	
		CASE	RATE ²
75050		0	0.00
75051		0	0.00
75052		0	0.00
75067		0	0.00
75092		0	0.00
76000		0	0.00
76001		0	0.00
76002		0	0.00
76003		0	0.00
76004		0	0.00
76005		0	0.00
76006		0	0.00
76007		0	0.00
76009		0	0.00
76010	17,027	11	64.60
76011	7,769	2	25.74
76012		0	0.00
76013		0	0.00
76014		0	0.00
76015		0	0.00
76016	8,737	1	11.45
76017		0	0.00
76018		0	0.00
76019		0	0.00
76020		0	0.00
76021		0	0.00
76022		0	0.00
76025		0	0.00
76028		0	0.00
76031		0	0.00
76034		0	0.00
76035		0	0.00
76036		0	0.00
76038		0	0.00
76039		0	0.00
76040	5,609	2	35.66
76046		0	0.00
76048		0	0.00
76051	12,232	1	8.18
76052		0	0.00
76053		0	0.00
76054		0	0.00
76060		0	0.00
76063		0	0.00
76082		0	0.00
76086		0	0.00
76091		0	0.00
76092		0	0.00
76094		0	0.00
76095		0	0.00
76098		0	0.00
76100		0	0.00
76101		0	0.00
76102		0	0.00
76103	4,019	1	24.88
76104	4,825	3	62.18
76105	7,701	7	90.99
76106	17,686	12	67.85
76107	6,128	1	16.32
76108	7,581	2	26.38
76109	3,950	2	50.63
76110	10,460	8	76.48
76111	5,932	3	50.57
76112	10,387	2	19.25
76113		0	0.00
76114	6,246	1	16.01
76115	7,093	1	14.10
76116	10,791	1	9.27
76117	7,635	1	13.10
76118		0	0.00
76119	12,712	3	23.60
76120		0	0.00
76121		0	0.00
76122		0	0.00
76123		0	0.00
76124		0	0.00
76126		0	0.00
76127		0	0.00
76129		0	0.00
76130		0	0.00
76131		0	0.00
76132		0	0.00
76133	12,080	2	16.56
76134		0	0.00
76135		0	0.00
76137		0	0.00
76140		0	0.00
76146		0	0.00
76147		0	0.00
76148		0	0.00
76150		0	0.00
76155		0	0.00
76162		0	0.00
76179		0	0.00
76180		0	0.00
76182		0	0.00
76191		0	0.00
76197		0	0.00
76244		0	0.00
76248		0	0.00
76262		0	0.00
Unknown		0	
Total		67	

Zip Code	2000 POP ¹	LEGIONELLOSIS		LYME DISEASE	
		CASE	RATE ³	CASE	RATE ³
75050	37,860	0	0.00	0	0.00
75051	31,299	0	0.00	0	0.00
75052	56,252	0	0.00	0	0.00
75067	49,378	0	0.00	0	0.00
75092	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76000	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76001	21,566	0	0.00	0	0.00
76002	7,355	0	0.00	0	0.00
76003	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76004	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76005	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76006	24,678	0	0.00	0	0.00
76007	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76009	17,444	0	0.00	0	0.00
76010	53,757	1	1.86	1	1.86
76011	29,898	0	0.00	0	0.00
76012	25,488	0	0.00	0	0.00
76013	32,134	0	0.00	0	0.00
76014	31,127	0	0.00	0	0.00
76015	16,063	0	0.00	0	0.00
76016	30,814	0	0.00	0	0.00
76017	42,060	0	0.00	1	2.38
76018	23,818	0	0.00	0	0.00
76019	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76020	23,303	1	4.29	0	0.00
76021	33,643	0	0.00	0	0.00
76022	14,038	0	0.00	0	0.00
76025	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76028	38,776	0	0.00	0	0.00
76031	38,561	0	0.00	0	0.00
76034	19,643	0	0.00	0	0.00
76035	414	0	0.00	0	0.00
76036	12,731	0	0.00	0	0.00
76038	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76039	28,066	0	0.00	0	0.00
76040	23,072	0	0.00	0	0.00
76046	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76048	19,318	0	0.00	0	0.00
76051	41,813	0	0.00	0	0.00
76052	2,912	0	0.00	0	0.00
76053	24,253	0	0.00	0	0.00
76054	11,886	0	0.00	0	0.00
76060	5,141	0	0.00	0	0.00
76063	32,675	0	0.00	0	0.00
76082	14,997	0	0.00	0	0.00
76086	23,884	0	0.00	0	0.00
76091	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76092	21,068	0	0.00	0	0.00
76094	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76095	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76098	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76100	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76101	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76102	8,432	0	0.00	0	0.00
76103	14,302	0	0.00	0	0.00
76104	17,511	0	0.00	0	0.00
76105	22,047	0	0.00	0	0.00
76106	51,700	0	0.00	0	0.00
76107	26,665	0	0.00	0	0.00
76108	26,423	1	3.78	0	0.00
76109	24,007	0	0.00	0	0.00
76110	32,742	0	0.00	0	0.00
76111	20,503	0	0.00	0	0.00
76112	39,436	0	0.00	0	0.00
76113	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76114	24,438	1	4.09	0	0.00
76115	20,009	0	0.00	0	0.00
76116	45,343	0	0.00	0	0.00
76117	29,316	0	0.00	0	0.00
76118	12,602	0	0.00	0	0.00
76119	40,484	0	0.00	0	0.00
76120	9,928	0	0.00	0	0.00
76121	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76122	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76123	11,636	0	0.00	1	8.59
76124	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76126	15,454	0	0.00	0	0.00
76127	289	0	0.00	0	0.00
76129	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76130	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76131	7,207	0	0.00	0	0.00
76132	21,542	0	0.00	1	4.64
76133	46,073	0	0.00	0	0.00
76134	18,575	0	0.00	0	0.00
76135	14,989	0	0.00	1	6.67
76137	39,706	0	0.00	1	2.52
76140	18,632	0	0.00	0	0.00
76146	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76147	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76148	24,700	0	0.00	0	0.00
76150	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76155	2,626	0	0.00	0	0.00
76162	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76179	20,644	0	0.00	0	0.00
76180	54,195	0	0.00	0	0.00
76182	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76191	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76197	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76244	5,632	0	0.00	0	0.00
76248	27,924	0	0.00	0	0.00
76262	15,475	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown		1		0	
Total		5		6	

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County by Zip Code, 2000: Census 2000 (<http://census.dfwinfo.com/searchzip.asp>)
2. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-code/ Number of persons ≤18 years old in a Zip-Code) x 100,000
3. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-Code / Number of persons in a Zip-Code) x 100,000

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION)

Zip Code	2000 POP ¹	MALARIA		ASEPTIC MENINGITIS		BACTERIAL MENINGITIS		MENINGOCOCCAL INF		PERTUSSIS	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
75050	37,860	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75051	31,299	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75052	56,252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75067	49,378	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75092	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76000	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76001	21,566	0	0.00	1	4.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76002	7,355	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76003	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76004	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76005	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76006	24,678	0	0.00	2	8.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76007	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76009	17,444	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76010	53,757	1	1.86	3	5.58	1	1.86	0	0.00	0	0.00
76011	29,898	0	0.00	5	16.72	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76012	25,488	0	0.00	4	15.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76013	32,134	0	0.00	3	9.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76014	31,127	0	0.00	1	3.21	1	3.21	0	0.00	0	0.00
76015	16,063	0	0.00	1	6.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76016	30,814	0	0.00	6	19.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76017	42,060	0	0.00	7	16.64	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76018	23,918	0	0.00	1	4.18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76019	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76020	23,303	0	0.00	6	25.75	1	4.29	0	0.00	0	0.00
76021	33,643	0	0.00	5	14.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.97
76022	14,038	0	0.00	5	35.62	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76025	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76028	38,776	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
76031	38,561	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76034	19,643	0	0.00	3	15.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76035	414	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76036	12,731	0	0.00	2	15.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.85
76038	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76039	28,066	0	0.00	3	10.69	1	3.56	0	0.00	0	0.00
76040	23,072	0	0.00	3	13.00	1	4.33	1	4.33	1	4.33
76046	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76048	19,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76051	41,813	0	0.00	5	11.96	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76052	2,912	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76053	24,253	0	0.00	5	20.62	1	4.12	0	0.00	0	0.00
76054	11,686	0	0.00	1	8.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76060	5,141	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76063	32,675	0	0.00	5	15.30	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76082	14,997	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76086	23,884	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76091	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76092	21,068	0	0.00	1	4.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76094	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76095	NA*	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76098	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76100	NA*	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76101	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00
76102	8,432	0	0.00	3	35.58	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76103	14,302	0	0.00	3	20.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76104	17,511	0	0.00	3	17.13	2	11.42	1	5.71	1	5.71
76105	22,047	0	0.00	7	31.75	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.54
76106	51,700	0	0.00	15	29.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76107	26,665	0	0.00	7	26.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76108	26,423	0	0.00	4	15.14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76109	24,007	0	0.00	3	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76110	32,742	0	0.00	14	42.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.05
76111	20,503	0	0.00	6	29.26	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76112	39,436	0	0.00	6	15.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.54
76113	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76114	24,438	0	0.00	4	16.37	0	0.00	1	4.09	0	0.00
76115	20,009	0	0.00	10	49.98	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	10.00
76116	45,343	0	0.00	10	22.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76117	29,316	0	0.00	3	10.23	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.41
76118	12,602	0	0.00	1	7.94	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76119	40,484	0	0.00	8	19.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.47
76120	9,928	0	0.00	2	20.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.07
76121	NA*	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76122	NA*	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76123	11,636	0	0.00	1	8.59	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76124	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76126	15,454	0	0.00	1	6.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76127	289	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76129	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76130	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76131	7,207	0	0.00	3	41.63	1	13.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
76132	21,542	0	0.00	5	23.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76133	46,073	0	0.00	5	10.85	1	2.17	0	0.00	0	0.00
76134	18,575	0	0.00	4	21.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	10.77
76135	14,989	0	0.00	4	26.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76137	39,706	0	0.00	8	20.15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.52
76140	18,632	0	0.00	2	10.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76146	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76147	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76148	24,700	0	0.00	2	8.10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76150	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76155	2,626	0	0.00	2	76.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76162	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76179	20,644	0	0.00	1	4.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76180	54,195	1	1.85	6	11.07	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76182	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76191	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76197	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76244	5,632	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76248	27,924	0	0.00	3	10.74	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76262	15,475	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown		0		5		0		1		0	
Total		2		243		12		5		15	

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County by Zip Code, 2000: Census 2000 (<http://census.dfwinfo.com/searchzip.asp>)
2. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-Code / Number of persons in a Zip-Code) x 100,000
* NA: Population is not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION)

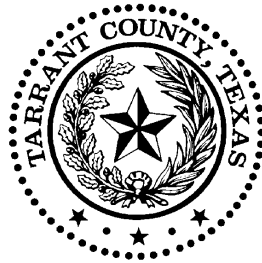
Zip Code	2000 POP ¹	SALMONELLOSIS		SHIGELLOSIS		STREP INVASIVE GP A		STREP NON-A		S. PNEUMO DRUG RESIS	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
75050	37,860	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75051	31,299	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75052	56,252	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75067	49,378	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
75092	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76000	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76001	21,566	1	4.64	3	13.91	0	0.00	1	4.64	0	0.00
76002	7,355	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76003	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76004	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76005	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76006	24,678	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.05	0	0.00	1	4.05
76007	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76009	17,444	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76010	53,757	2	3.72	8	14.88	1	1.86	1	1.86	0	0.00
76011	29,898	0	0.00	4	13.38	0	0.00	1	3.34	0	0.00
76012	25,488	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.85	0	0.00
76013	32,134	3	9.34	3	9.34	1	3.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
76014	31,127	1	3.21	1	3.21	0	0.00	2	6.43	0	0.00
76015	16,063	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76016	30,814	1	0.00	2	6.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76017	42,060	0	0.00	2	4.76	2	4.76	2	4.76	0	0.00
76018	23,918	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.18	0	0.00
76019	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76020	23,303	2	8.58	1	4.29	2	8.58	2	8.58	0	0.00
76021	33,643	0	0.00	1	2.97	0	0.00	2	5.94	0	0.00
76022	14,038	1	0.00	2	14.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76025	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76028	38,776	2	5.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.58	0	0.00
76031	38,561	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76034	19,643	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.08	0	0.00	0	0.00
76035	414	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76036	12,731	0	0.00	1	7.85	1	7.85	2	15.71	0	0.00
76038	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76039	28,066	2	7.13	1	3.56	1	3.56	5	17.82	0	0.00
76040	23,072	2	8.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	13.00	0	0.00
76046	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76048	19,318	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76051	41,813	1	2.39	1	2.39	1	2.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
76052	2,912	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	34.34	0	0.00
76053	24,253	1	8.25	1	4.12	2	8.25	5	20.82	0	0.00
76054	11,686	1	8.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76060	5,141	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76063	32,675	3	0.00	2	6.12	0	0.00	3	9.18	0	0.00
76082	14,997	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	6.67	0	0.00
76086	23,884	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76091	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76092	21,068	4	18.99	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76094	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76095	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76098	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76100	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76101	NA*	3	NA	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76102	8,432	3	0.00	2	23.72	0	0.00	2	23.72	1	11.86
76103	14,302	1	0.00	4	27.97	0	0.00	3	20.98	0	0.00
76104	17,511	49	279.82	100	571.07	4	22.84	3	17.13	10	57.11
76105	22,047	3	0.00	7	31.75	1	4.54	0	0.00	0	0.00
76106	51,700	4	0.00	6	11.61	4	7.74	9	17.41	1	1.93
76107	26,665	6	22.50	9	33.75	1	3.75	4	15.00	0	0.00
76108	26,423	1	0.00	4	15.14	2	7.57	4	15.14	0	0.00
76109	24,007	0	0.00	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76110	32,742	2	6.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	12.22	0	0.00
76111	20,503	2	9.75	2	9.75	2	9.75	1	4.88	0	0.00
76112	39,436	2	0.00	28	71.00	1	2.54	4	10.14	0	0.00
76113	NA*	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76114	24,438	1	4.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76115	20,009	1	5.00	4	19.99	0	0.00	2	10.00	0	0.00
76116	45,343	2	4.41	6	13.23	1	2.21	3	6.62	1	2.21
76117	29,316	3	10.23	1	3.41	1	3.41	1	3.41	1	3.41
76118	12,602	2	15.87	1	7.94	0	0.00	1	7.94	0	0.00
76119	40,484	0	0.00	9	22.23	1	2.47	3	7.41	0	0.00
76120	9,928	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	20.15	1	10.07	0	0.00
76121	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76122	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76123	11,636	0	0.00	2	17.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76124	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76126	15,454	1	6.47	1	6.47	2	12.94	0	0.00	0	0.00
76127	289	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76129	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76130	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	NA	0	0.00	0	0.00
76131	7,207	0	0.00	4	55.50	0	0.00	1	13.88	0	0.00
76132	21,542	6	27.85	6	27.85	1	4.64	0	0.00	1	4.64
76133	46,073	3	6.51	6	13.02	0	0.00	3	6.51	0	0.00
76134	18,575	2	0.00	1	5.38	1	5.38	3	16.15	0	0.00
76135	14,989	0	0.00	2	13.34	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76137	39,706	4	10.07	0	0.00	1	2.52	2	5.04	0	0.00
76140	18,632	2	10.73	5	26.84	1	5.37	3	16.10	0	0.00
76146	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76147	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76148	24,700	1	4.05	1	4.05	2	8.10	1	4.05	0	0.00
76150	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76155	2,626	1	38.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	38.08	0	0.00
76162	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76179	20,644	1	4.84	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.69	1	4.84
76180	54,195	6	11.07	5	9.23	3	5.54	4	7.38	1	1.85
76182	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76191	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76197	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76244	5,632	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
76248	27,924	2	7.16	1	3.58	1	3.58	0	0.00	0	0.00
76262	15,475	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown		14		3		4		4		14	
Total			158		254		51		104		32

1. Source of Population of Tarrant County by Zip Code, 2000: Census 2000 (<http://census.dfwinfo.com/searchzip.asp>)
2. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-Code / Number of persons in a Zip-Code) x 100,000
* NA: Population is not available

SELECTED REPORTABLE DISEASE RATES
(CONFIRMED CASES PER 100,000 POPULATION)

Zip Code	2000 POP ¹	EARLY SYPHILIS**		TB	
		CASE	RATE ²	CASE	RATE ²
75050	37,860	3	7.92	0	0.00
75051	31,299	6	19.17	1	3.19
75052	56,252	0	0.00	0	0.00
75067	49,378	0	0.00	0	0.00
75092	NA*	0	NA	0	0.00
76000	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00
76001	21,566	0	0.00	0	0.00
76002	7,355	0	0.00	0	0.00
76003	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76004	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76005	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76006	24,678	0	0.00	0	0.00
76007	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76009	17,444	0	0.00	0	0.00
76010	53,757	7	13.02	5	9.30
76011	29,898	6	20.07	6	20.07
76012	25,488	0	0.00	0	0.00
76013	32,134	1	3.11	1	3.11
76014	31,127	3	9.64	3	9.64
76015	16,063	1	6.23	1	6.23
76016	30,814	0	0.00	1	3.25
76017	42,060	0	0.00	2	4.76
76018	23,918	0	0.00	3	12.54
76019	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76020	23,303	1	4.29	0	0.00
76021	33,643	1	2.97	0	0.00
76022	14,038	0	0.00	2	14.25
76025	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76028	38,776	0	0.00	0	0.00
76031	38,561	0	0.00	0	0.00
76034	19,643	0	0.00	0	0.00
76035	414	0	0.00	0	0.00
76036	12,731	0	0.00	0	0.00
76038	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76039	28,066	1	3.56	1	3.56
76040	23,072	1	4.33	2	8.67
76046	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76048	19,318	0	0.00	0	0.00
76051	41,813	0	0.00	0	0.00
76052	2,912	0	0.00	1	0.00
76053	24,253	0	0.00	1	4.12
76054	11,686	0	0.00	0	0.00
76060	5,141	0	0.00	1	19.45
76063	32,675	0	0.00	1	3.06
76082	14,997	0	0.00	0	0.00
76086	23,884	0	0.00	0	0.00
76091	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76092	21,068	0	0.00	0	0.00
76094	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76095	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76098	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76100	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76101	NA*	1	NA	0	0.00
76102	8,432	3	35.58	3	35.58
76103	14,302	0	0.00	3	20.98
76104	17,511	5	28.55	6	34.26
76105	22,047	7	31.75	9	40.82
76106	51,700	13	25.15	6	11.61
76107	26,665	2	7.50	3	11.25
76108	26,423	2	7.57	0	0.00
76109	24,007	0	0.00	1	4.17
76110	32,742	4	12.22	4	12.22
76111	20,503	3	14.63	1	4.88
76112	39,436	4	10.14	2	5.07
76113	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76114	24,438	0	0.00	2	8.18
76115	20,009	1	5.00	1	5.00
76116	45,343	4	8.82	6	13.23
76117	29,316	1	3.41	3	10.23
76118	12,602	0	0.00	0	0.00
76119	40,484	6	14.82	3	7.41
76120	9,928	0	0.00	0	0.00
76121	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76122	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76123	11,636	0	0.00	0	0.00
76124	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76126	15,454	0	0.00	1	6.47
76127	289	0	0.00	0	0.00
76129	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76130	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76131	7,207	0	0.00	0	0.00
76132	21,542	0	0.00	0	0.00
76133	46,073	2	4.34	4	8.68
76134	18,575	1	5.38	0	0.00
76135	14,989	1	6.67	0	0.00
76137	39,706	0	0.00	2	5.04
76140	18,632	1	5.37	1	5.37
76146	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76147	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76148	24,700	0	0.00	1	4.05
76150	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76155	2,626	0	0.00	0	0.00
76162	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76179	20,644	0	0.00	0	0.00
76180	54,195	0	0.00	1	1.85
76182	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76191	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76197	NA*	0	0.00	0	0.00
76244	5,632	0	0.00	0	0.00
76248	27,924	0	0.00	1	3.58
76262	15,475	0	0.00	0	0.00
Unknown		4		0	
Total		97		95	

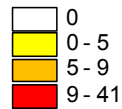
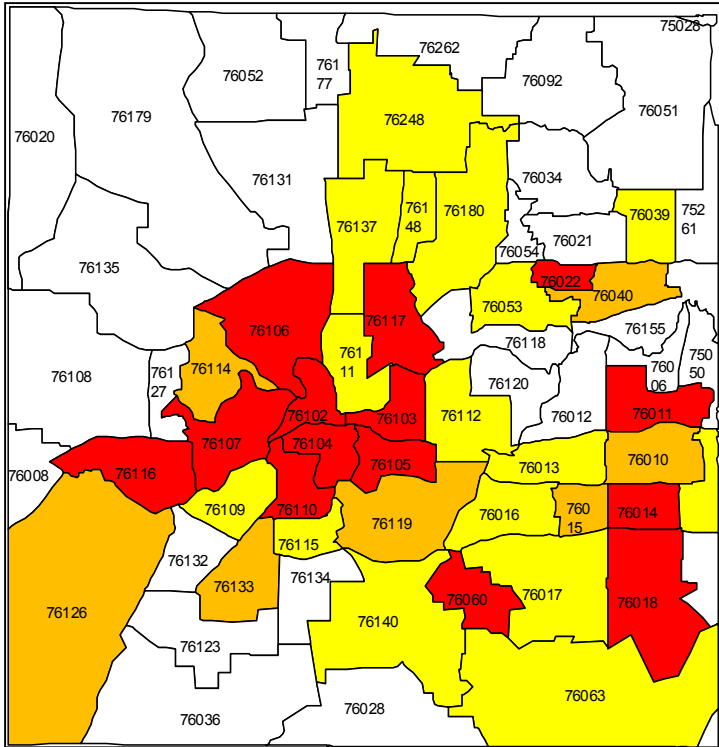
1. Source of Population of Tarrant County by Zip Code, 2000: Census 2000 (<http://census.dfwinfo.com/searchzip.asp>)
2. RATE: Incidence Rate= (Number of new cases in a Zip-Code / Number of persons in a Zip-Code) x 100,000
* NA: Population is not available



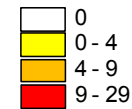
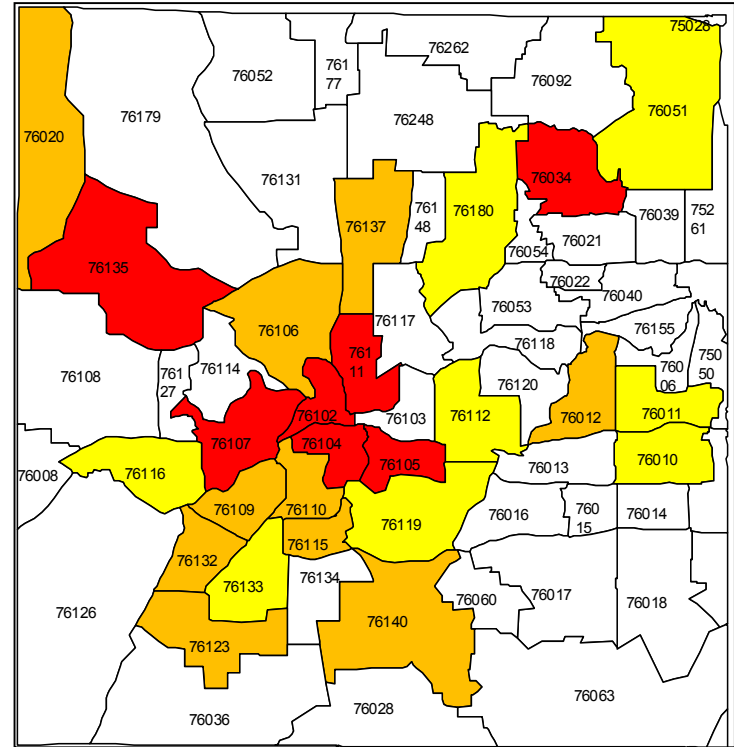
Maps

Selected Infectious Diseases by Zip Code

The Incident Rate of TB Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

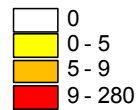
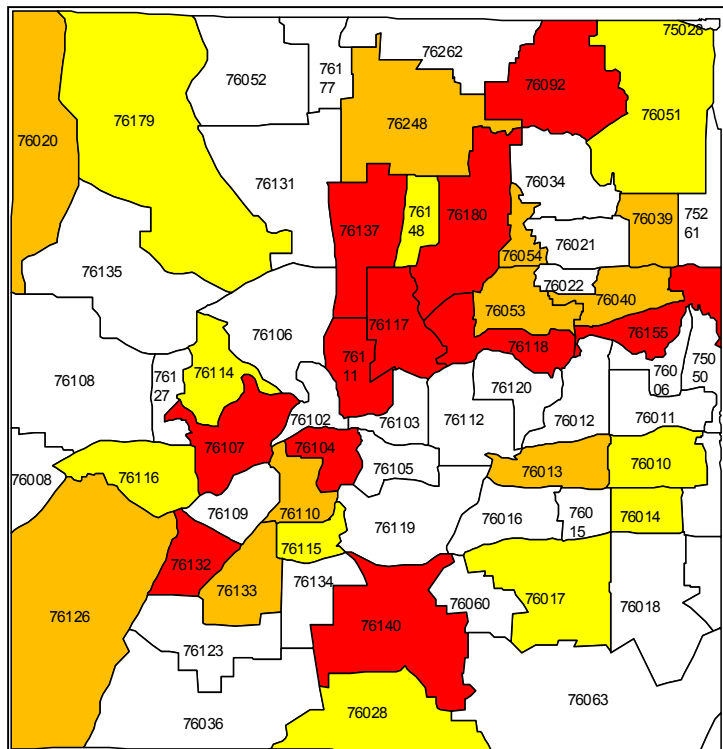


The Incident Rate of Campylobacteriosis Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

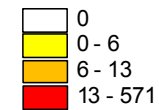
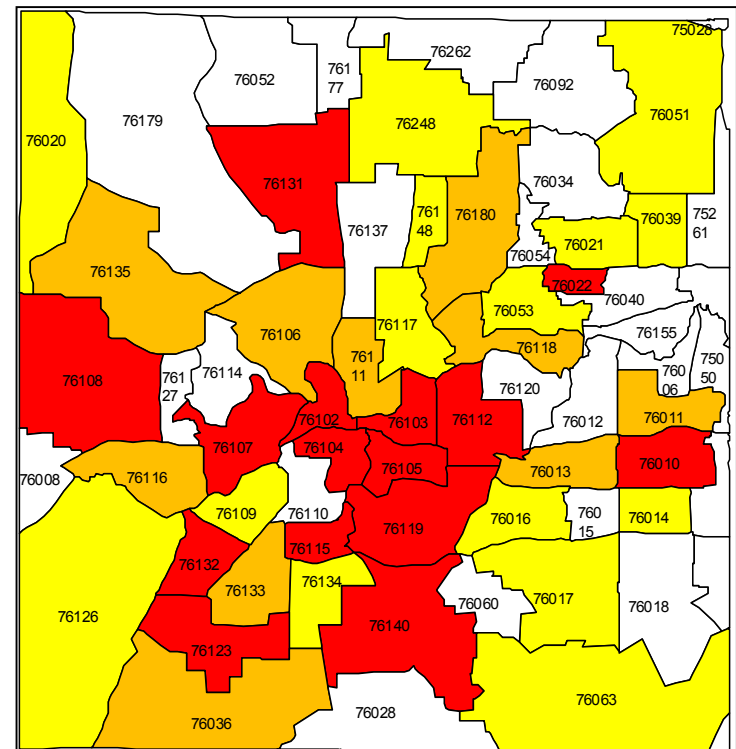


Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area/ population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

The Incident Rate of Salmonellosis Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

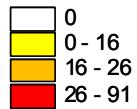
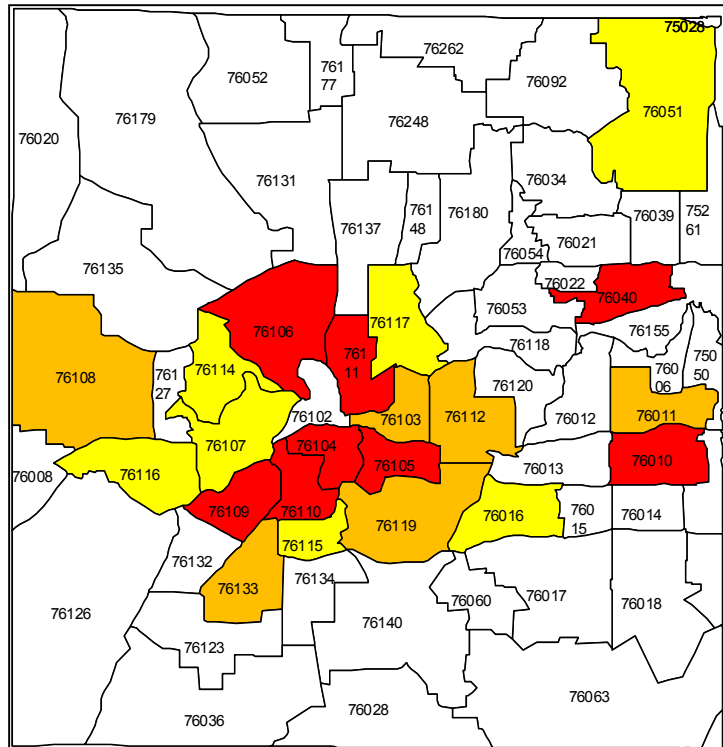


The Incident Rate of Shigellosis Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000



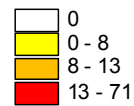
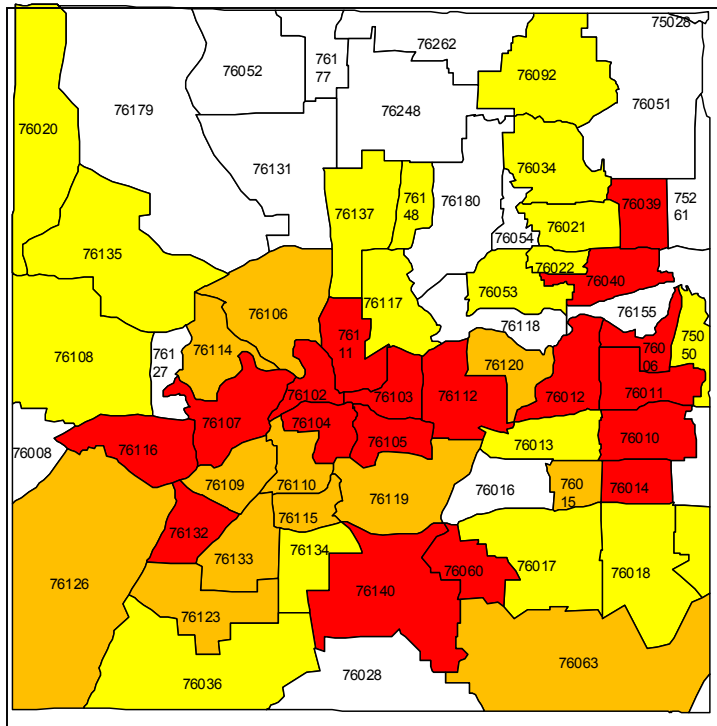
Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area / population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

The Incident Rate of Lead Poison of Child Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

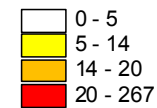
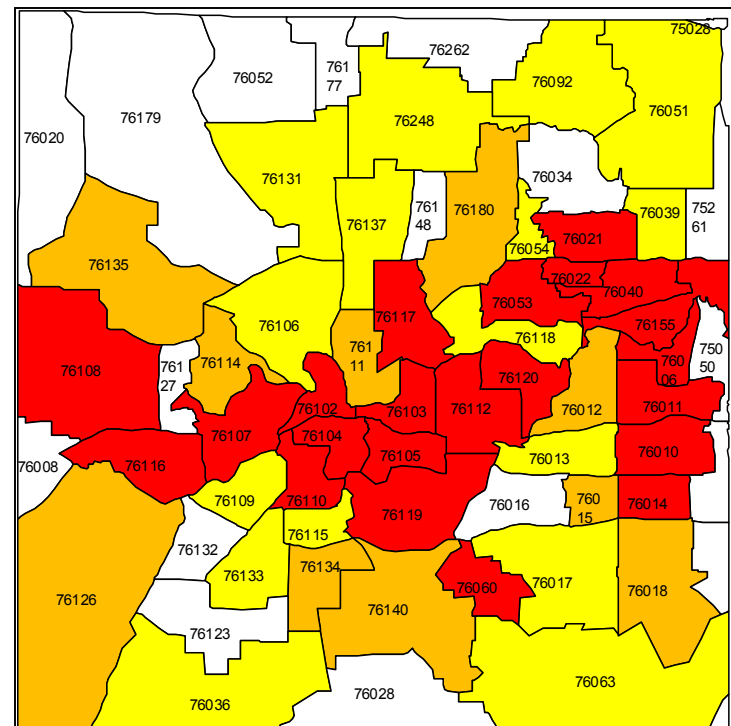


Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area / population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

The Incident Rate of AIDS Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

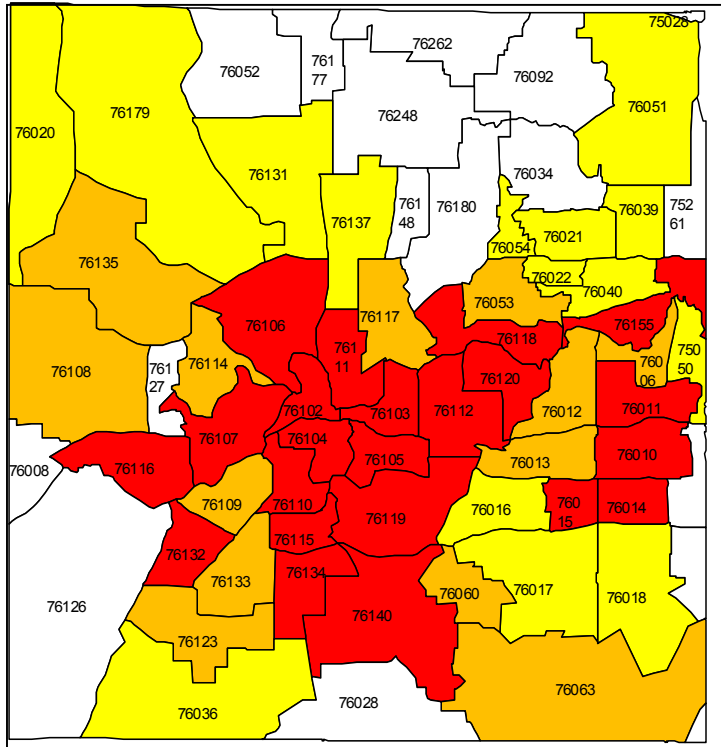


The Incident Rate of HIV Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

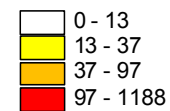
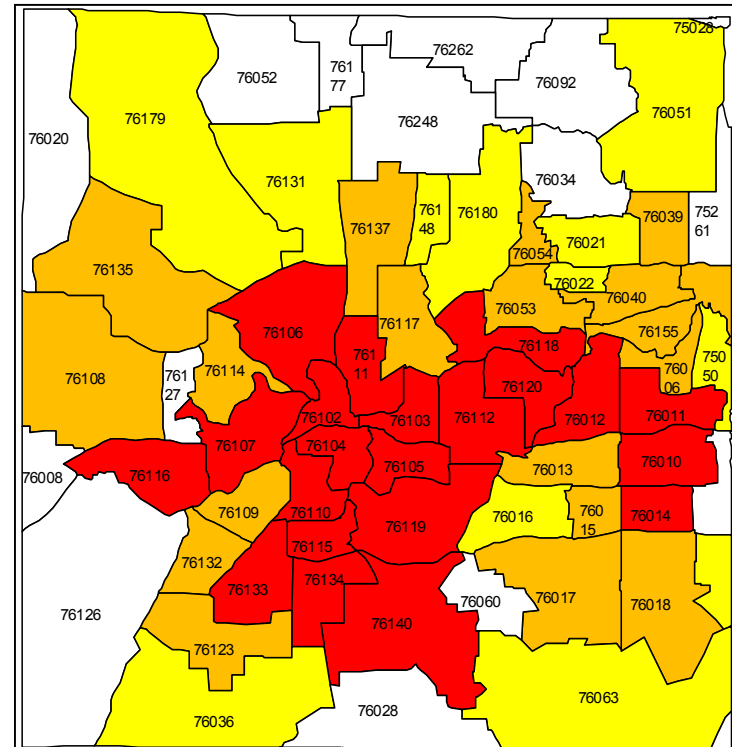


Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area/ population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

The Incident Rate of Chlamydia Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

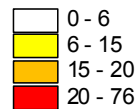
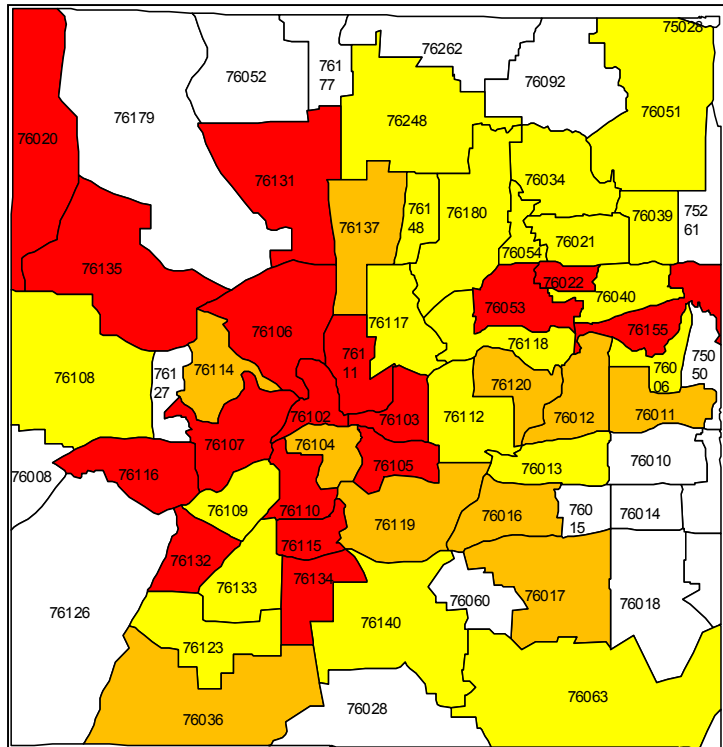


The Incident Rate of Gonorrhea Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

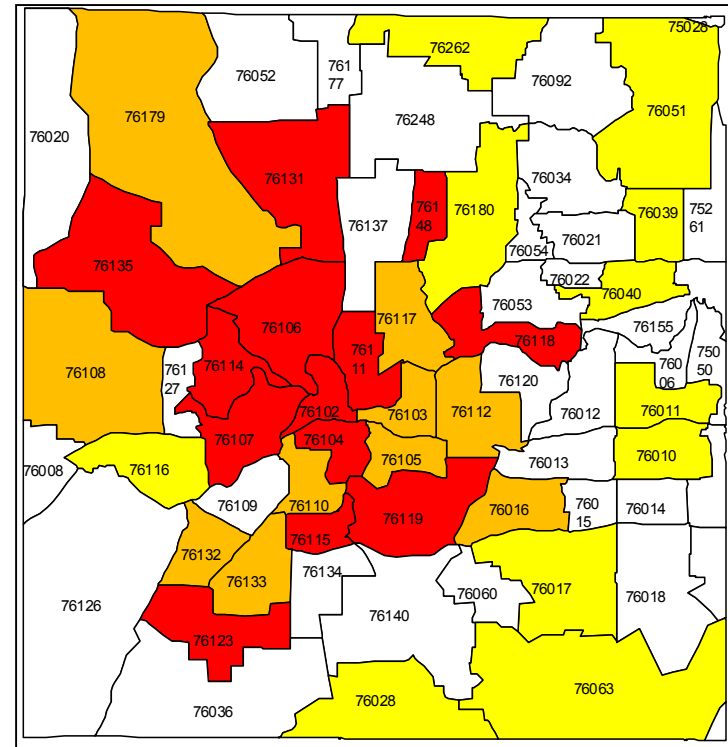


Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area/ population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

The Incident Rate of Aseptic Meningitis Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

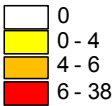
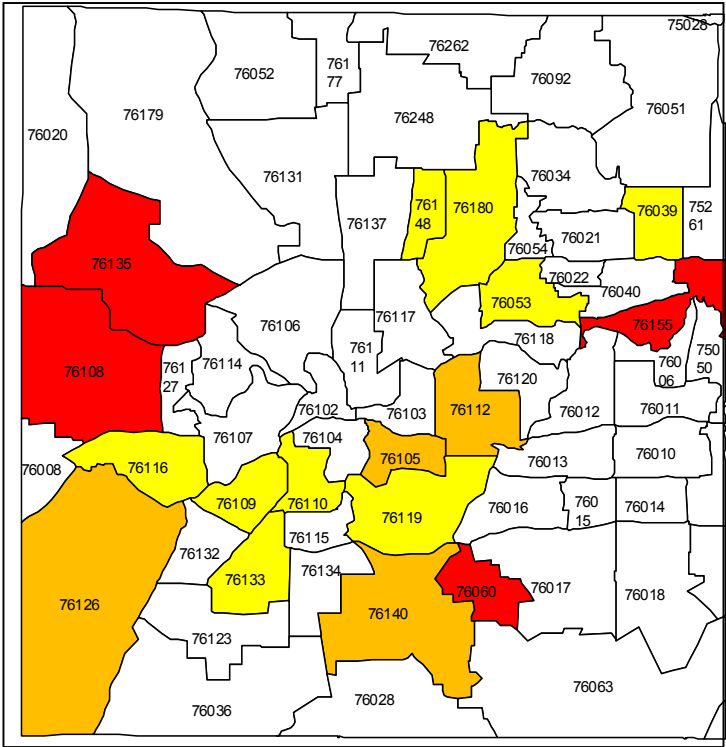


The Incident Rate of Hepatitis A Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000

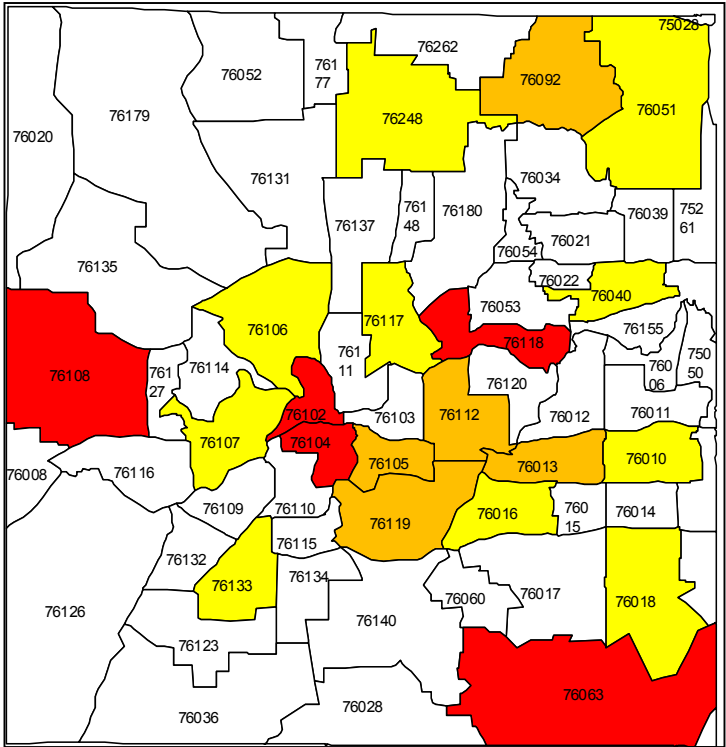


Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area/ population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

The Incident Rate of Hepatitis B Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000



The Incident Rate of Hepatitis C Cases by Zip Code in Tarrant County, 2000



Incidence Rate = (# of new cases in a Zip Code area/ population in a Zip Code) x 100,000

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