

Preliminary data, not for publication or official use

Project Tycho

Preliminary data for the state of Florida

Tycho database beta test version

The data presented in this report are of preliminary nature and should not be used for publication or other types of official use

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University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health



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Contact information

The Tycho database is currently being tested and a login account will be required to use the database and website (www.tycho.pitt.edu). All State Epidemiologists, CDC partners, other federal agencies and our research collaborators will be provided with user accounts. User accounts can also be provided upon specific request. Note that the quality of the data during the testing phase cannot be guaranteed to be sufficient for publication or official use.

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Introduction

Project Tycho started in 2009 as part of the Vaccine Modeling Initiative (VMI) at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation. This project aims to contribute to the availability of public health data for research and policy making. The vision for this project as described in the next section is a central access point for public health data of a detailed spatial and temporal scale for all countries. Currently, the Tycho database contains 10 million records that each represent a weekly report from a location for a specific disease. These records were extracted from weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance Reports between 1888 and 2009 (6300 reports) using double data entry (200 million keystrokes). The current database includes a total of 90 million reported cases and 4 million reported deaths due to notifiable diseases in the United States for the last 122 years.

Project **Tycho** is named after the Danish nobleman Tycho Brahe (1546 – 1601), who meticulously collected astronomical data. After Brahe's death, his assistant Kepler used these data to develop area laws of planetary motion.

Background

"No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control diseases without knowledge of when, where and under what conditions cases are occurring"

(Quote stated above weekly surveillance reports published in the Public Health Reports, 1888-1951)

This quote has accompanied weekly reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases in the United States as long as these were published in the Public Health Reports, emphasizing the importance of data for disease control policy making. In the current day and age, this statement has lost none of its significance. On the contrary, as infectious diseases continue to pose challenges to the global public health system in an increasingly interconnected global society. The public health system has responded to this challenge by evermore sophisticated disease surveillance systems. The availability of internet and information technology has facilitated collection of detailed data on infectious disease incidence, the spread of pathogens, disease determinants, health behavior, etc. New technologies such as remote sensing and mobile reporting systems have advanced measurement of these factors in both high and low resource settings. The enormous wealth of public health information that is currently being accrued also poses its own challenges for data storage, management, preservation and dissemination. Public health agencies will need to allocate resources and develop capacity to specifically address these issues.

Although the importance of public health data collection has been widely recognized, the dissemination of data has been neglected for many reasons. The above quote does not only imply data collection but also its use and dissemination as knowledge on disease occurrence can only be derived from data after processing and analysis. Not only has disease surveillance become more sophisticated, analytical tools have changed as well and now include computational models to assess disease transmission and to evaluate disease control options. These methods have introduced the opportunity for data intensive studies of fine spatial-temporal patterns using dynamic models. Disease surveillance data at such scale are often not available for analysis for multiple reasons. First, surveillance data are not collected for research purposes but for disease monitoring and planning. Secondly, public health staff often lack time or capacity to prepare these data for analysis. Third, surveillance methodology often lacks transparency and standardization, reducing options for scientific analyses. Fourth, disease surveillance data are often

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kept confidential and ownership or data use requirements are often unclear. Finally, archiving and preservation of surveillance data are often not a priority and disaggregated records may get lost, losing the opportunity to ever use these data for analysis.

The Tycho project aims at overcoming some of these challenges by providing open access to large public health datasets of great spatial-temporal detail. Open access to these data will provide great opportunities for scientific analysis and better informed policy making on disease control.

The Tycho database and website

As described in the methods section, a large heterogeneity in reporting practice was observed over the past 122 years of weekly disease surveillance and substantial efforts were made to clean and standardize these data. The current online database includes all cleaned and standardized data in a format that allows comparisons across time and space. It does not include parts of the data that require additional cleaning and research such as classification of disease subcategories.

Each record in the database provides a reported number of cases or deaths due to a specific disease for a specific location, for a certain week. The database can be searched online (www.tycho.pitt.edu) by selecting a dataset, an aggregation method and an output format. Data can be viewed in tables, graphics and maps and these can be downloaded for further use.

Data availability

The data provided by the Tycho database reflect the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System between 1888 and 2009. It includes all diseases that were reported as part of this system, but it does not yet include records from other surveillance systems such as the annual system or disease specific subsystem (such as the influenza surveillance system).

The available data also reflects changes in reporting practices over time. This explains why city or state level reports are only available for a certain time period (1888-1953 for cities and 1927-2009 for states) and why morbidity and mortality reports are available for different time periods. We are currently working on inclusion of additional data as described in the section on collaboration.

Testing and release of the Tycho database

The Tycho database is currently in a beta testing phase that will start during the 2011 annual meeting of the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) in Pittsburgh June 12-16. This phase will end with a release to the general public in the fall of 2011. During the testing phase, invited users will be provided with login accounts that will enable full use of all features of the website and database. Invited users will include all state epidemiologists, partners in the CDC and other federal agencies as well as research collaborators. During this phase, data cleaning and standardization will continue. The quality of the data will not be sufficient for publication or official use during this phase.

Future developments

After optimization of the database and website during the testing phase, the first version of the Tycho database will be released to the general public. After that, efforts to clean and standardize the data will continue and more data will be released in subsequent versions. In addition, ongoing and new collaborations for inclusion of new data will allow gradual expansion of the dataset over time and increased opportunities for data driven analysis and policy making.

Vision and goal

The vision for project Tycho is based on the value of open access to detailed, disaggregated public health data for scientific analysis and policy making. Starting with 122 years of weekly US surveillance data, it is our hope that this example will convince public health authorities worldwide of the value of this resource and will stimulate similar contributions from other countries.

In the past, data sharing and archiving have not been a priority in public health or among health sciences in general. Continuous and diligent public health data collection has led to a large pool of disaggregated data scattered over the world including the internet, ranging from paper archives to basements of local health departments. The need for open access to a central repository of public health data has been recognized and both benefits and challenges of open access to data in general have been well described. Open access to data could lead to increased accountability, transparency, innovation, collaboration, cost-effectiveness, replication of results, the development of new methods and insights, and a narrower data access gap between low- and higher income countries. Ultimately, this would result in the advancement of science and technology to the benefit of all.

Challenges to open access include inconsistent formats, lack of annotation or metadata, lack of information technology (IT) capacity, a lack of incentive, and cultural norms around data ownership. Open access to public health data in particular is confronted by decentralized archiving of disease reports, lack of time and capacity for data management, degraded physical format of records and archives, and governmental level legal constraints. Multiple principles and requirements for a central open access repository for public health data have been described and include (1) capacity building for data management in low- and middle income countries, (2) feedback loops to data contributors, (3) sustainability, (4) common standards, (5) interoperability, and (6) user-friendliness.

The ultimate goal of the Tycho project is to provide a central global public health data access point. Historical as well as current public health data are of great value if archived and accessible for research and analysis. Open access will enable the use of analytical capacity from around the globe which will lead to new discoveries of disease patterns and control policies. Furthermore, a central data access point will facilitate data archiving and preservation into the future which will be an increasing need in a data rich public health environment.

Collaboration

The application of the surveillance data from the Tycho database as well as the inclusion of new data will require a wide range of collaborations with public health offices in the US and abroad. The Tycho project has currently made the first step of digitizing 122 years of weekly US surveillance reports that had already been published. The next step will be the completion of the existing dataset as well as the inclusion of new data from unpublished sources.

This report provides an overview of data available from the Tycho database for the state of Florida. This includes all data that has ever been published at state or city level for Florida in the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System. As you will find, the data availability will vary greatly over time, between city and state level reports, between diseases and between morbidity vs. mortality reports.

The Tycho development team would look forward to work with state health departments in the US to:

1. Better understand the current Tycho data for each state (eg. by collecting historic documentation)
2. Provide better usability and applications of current Tycho data for each state by continued joint development of website and database features.
3. Collect and/or digitize official, confirmed data to validate the current (preliminary) weekly data.
4. For each state, collect and/or digitize new data that has not yet been included. For example all city level reports discontinued in 1953 and completion of city level data until 2009 would greatly increase opportunities for analysis of disease patterns and trends.
5. Provide support to state health offices to manage, preserve and provide access to public health data.

Summary of methods

Detailed documentation on the methods used for the Tycho database has been provided on the website (www.tycho.pitt.edu). This section describes these methods in short.

Data collection

Weekly reports that contain tables on the occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases have been published since 1888 by public health authorities at the Federal level in various journals. Table 1 provides the list of publications and the responsible agency since 1888. All weekly nationally notifiable disease reports between 1888 and 1951 could be retrieved from the PubMed Central repository of the National Library of Medicine ¹. For 1995 to 2009, these reports could be retrieved from the MMWR digital archive on the CDC website ². Most weekly reports between 1952 and 1995 could be retrieved from the HathiTrust Digital Library ^{3 4}, but many could not be found and had to be copied from hard copies of MMWR issues in the University of Pittsburgh library.

Table 1, publications and responsible Federal agencies for nationally notifiable disease reports

Time period	Publication title	Responsible federal agency
1888-1889	Weekly Abstract of Sanitary Reports	US Marine Hospital Service
1890-1895	Abstract of Sanitary Reports	US Marine Hospital Service
1896-1901	Public Health Reports	US Marine Hospital Service
1902-1911	Public Health Reports	US Public Health and Marine Hospital Service
1912-1951	Public Health Reports	US Public Health Service
1952-1960	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	National Office of Vital Statistics, US Public Health Service
1961-1969	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	Communicable Disease Center
1970-1991	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	Center for Disease Control
1992-2009	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Inclusion criteria

Weekly reports of each year were reviewed systematically to assess the diseases reported. We included all tables that provided disease specific information by week for US cities, townships, counties or states. Tables that provided summary or aggregated information by month, year or at the national level were not included. Similarly, tables that did not contain disease specific information (such as all cause mortality) were not included.

Data entry

Weekly reports were downloaded or scanned as PDF files and selected tables with notifiable disease reports were entered into computer spreadsheets in a highly standardized fashion using double data entry. During the second round of data entry, operators could not see what had been entered in the first round and could not continue if the system detected a discrepancy between the second and first entry

¹ <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/tocrender.fcgi?journal=333&action=archive>

² <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr>

³ <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003910026>

⁴ <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/003843660>

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for a specific value. Such discrepancies could only be resolved by checking the PDF file and try again or discussion with the group leader and verification of a value in the source documents.

Quality control for data entry

The accuracy of data entry was checked at various levels. First, completeness of data was verified by comparing the content of entered data with PDF sources files. Secondly, accuracy of data entry was verified by multiple rounds of comparing random samples of entered files with PDF source files. Thirdly, data formatting was verified by various checks to ensure appropriate formatting for data loading.

Data loading and standardization

All data was entered in Excel spreadsheets and various components of these spreadsheets were loaded in data files. Table titles, column headers, place names and reported numbers were loaded in separate files. These files were used to extract information on each reported number, including:

1. the disease reported
2. the disease subcategory reported
3. cases or deaths reported
4. the reporting location (name, state and type of location)
5. the time period for which a number was reported
6. the date of publication of the original weekly report associated with a reported number

Integration

All reported numbers and extracted information was integrated in one database with one record per reported number and associated information.

Post-processing quality control

After integration of all data in one database, checks were performed to detect duplicate reports and data inconsistencies. Duplicate records were removed and inconsistencies resolved by verification with original PDF source files.

Data filtering

The digitized version of all historical weekly US nationally notifiable disease surveillance records is a very heterogeneous dataset. It took a substantial number of data processing protocols to standardize time and space variables as well as disease names. All standardized records have been separated from non-standard records by a filter. All remaining heterogeneity in non-standard records is inherent to the surveillance system and can only be standardized after further analysis will have been completed (eg. remaining heterogeneity in reporting periods for reports before 1953 and standardization of disease subcategories). The largest proportion of data (>4 million records) has been standardized however and has been made available in the current testing version.

Data visualization

Figures in this reports were made with the R system, version 2.9.2 and the maps were generated by the GAIA platform developed at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health in collaboration with the Pittsburgh Supercomputing Center (PSC). See <http://midas-pitt.psc.edu/gaia> for more information

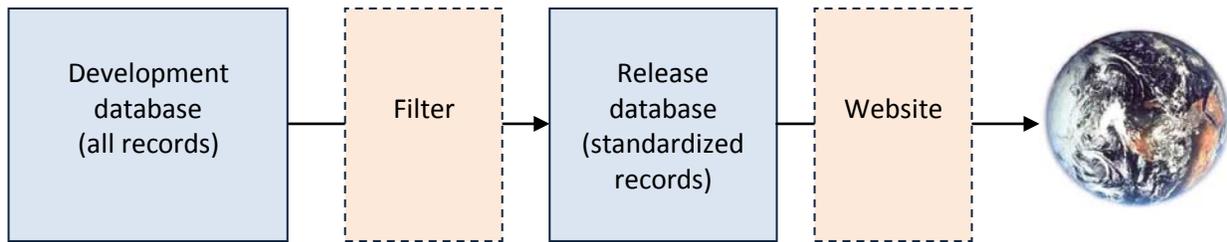


Figure 1, Schematic of the Tycho data architecture. Access to a consistent, standardized subset of the digitized US weekly surveillance reports will be provided for beta testing through a website that will allow querying and downloading of data. Data from the development database will be pushed through a filter to feed the Tycho database.

The current Tycho database will provide the reported number of cases or deaths reported by city or state health authorities to the federal health agency for all weeks between 1888 and 2009. Currently, only standardized, consistent data are being released for testing, according to the following criteria:

1. Only weekly reports are provided (reports for other periods such as 10 days, 2 weeks, 1 month, 1 year) are currently not included due to lack of comparability with the weekly reports.
2. Only reports that were published in the same year as the reporting period were included (this excludes updates or comparisons that were published more than a year after the original reporting period)
3. Only numbers were included for which information about the location, time period and disease could be extracted.
4. Only numbers or time periods for which no disease subcategories were reported were included.

Each of the steps described above have been described in detailed protocols that are posted in the documentation part of the Tycho website (www.tycho.pitt.edu).

Website

The Tycho website features simple and advanced searches of the data, visualizations and downloading of machine readable files. A dataset can be selected by specifying: 1) the disease of interest, 2) the location(s) of interest and 3) the time period. In a second step, the type of aggregation and length of increments can be specified and in a third step, the type of output (table, graphic or map) can be selected. After output has been generated, data can be downloaded.

As mentioned above, data availability varies largely by disease, time period and location. We aimed to restrict selection options by data availability to avoid "no results available."

Access to the most of the website will be password protected during the testing phase. For invited users after login, full functionality of the database and website will be available. During this phase however, the data quality will not be sufficient for publication or official use.

Overview of data available for the state of Florida

In this section, an overview of data available for the state of Florida will be provided. As described earlier, data availability depends entirely on historical reporting practices in the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System between 1888 and 2009. For this report, we only included morbidity reports (cases) to improve the format and limit the size of this report. As mentioned earlier, the analysis and standardization of has not been completed yet for all records in the database and preliminary data are provided here that may not yet be available in the online database.

This section will provide a general overview of data availability. The next sections will provide disease specific data from state and city level reports of Florida. Data for a maximum of 3 major cities were provided depending on availability (city data was only reported until 1953). Some summary data will be provided at the end of this report, for a subset of diseases for which data was fragmented over time.

Table 1 lists the number of weekly state or city reports that are available for Florida per each disease and subcategory.

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory

Disease	City	State
Aids	-	933
Anthrax	-	142
Brucellosis [undulant fever]	1	455
Chickenpox [varicella]	451	464
Chlamydia	-	681
Cryptosporidiosis	-	510
Dengue	5	-
Diphtheria	1465	1982
Dysentery		
<i>Amebic</i>	-	279
<i>Bacillary</i>	-	219
<i>Unspecified</i>	-	219
Encephalitis		
<i>Lethargic</i>	198	-
<i>Post infectious</i>	-	885
<i>Primary [infectious] including unspecified</i>	318	1242
Escherichia coli		
<i>EHEC 0157</i>	-	179
<i>EHEC non-0157</i>	-	165
<i>EHEC non serogrouped</i>	-	96
<i>O157:H7 NETSS</i>	-	264
<i>O157:H7 PHLIS</i>	-	182
<i>STEC</i>	-	198
Giardiasis	-	387

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory, *continued*

Disease	City	State
Gonorrhea		
<i>Civilian</i>	-	757
<i>Unspecified</i>	-	1057
Haemophilus influenzae		
<i>Age <5 non-serotype B</i>	-	172
<i>Age <5 serotype B</i>	-	31
<i>Age <5 unknown serotype</i>	-	101
<i>All ages all serotypes</i>	-	632
Hepatitis		
<i>Acute type A</i>	-	389
<i>Acute type B</i>	-	392
<i>Acute type C</i>	-	134
<i>Acute type NA NB [including C]</i>	-	41
<i>All types, <20 years</i>	-	204
<i>All types, >=20 years</i>	-	104
<i>All types, all ages</i>	48	694
<i>Type A [infectious]</i>	-	1711
<i>Type B [serum]</i>	-	1618
<i>Type NA NB [including C]</i>	-	862
<i>Type unspecified</i>	-	920
Influenza	776	952
Legionellosis	-	1049
Leprosy	-	381
Listeriosis	-	245
Lyme disease	-	790
Malaria		
<i>Civilian</i>	-	13
<i>Military</i>	-	8
<i>Unspecified</i>	-	1931
Measles		
<i>Imported</i>	-	452
<i>Indigenous</i>	-	661
<i>Unspecified</i>	1426	2899
Meningitis		
<i>Aseptic</i>	-	1544
<i>Meningococcus</i>	557	1214
<i>Unspecified</i>	76	5

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Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory, *continued*

Disease	City	State
Meningococcal disease		
<i>All serogroups</i>	-	47
<i>Invasive all serogroups</i>	-	193
<i>Invasive serogroup unknown</i>	-	42
<i>Serogroup unspecified</i>	30	2432
Mumps	451	1613
Pellagra	198	-
Pneumonia	30	121
Poliomyelitis		
<i>Non paralytic</i>	-	215
<i>Paralytic</i>	-	484
<i>Total</i>	694	1855
Psittacosis	-	2
Rabies in animals	2	2448
Rocky mountain spotted fever	-	1218
Rubella	-	1574
Salmonellosis		
<i>NETSS</i>	-	123
<i>PHLIS</i>	-	108
<i>Unspecified</i>	-	387
Scarlet fever		
<i>Including streptococcal sore throat</i>	76	557
<i>Unspecified</i>	1381	1247
Shigellosis		
<i>NETSS</i>	-	124
<i>PHLIS</i>	-	121
<i>Unspecified</i>	-	390
Streptococcal disease, invasive group a	-	385
Streptococcal sore throat	-	73
Streptococcus pneumoniae invasive disease		
<i>Drug resistant <5 years</i>	-	145
<i>Drug resistant A</i>	-	6
<i>Drug resistant all ages</i>	-	378
<i>Drug resistant B</i>	-	6
<i>Non drug resistant <5 years</i>	-	139
Syphilis		
<i>Civilian primary and secondary</i>	-	735
<i>Congenital</i>	-	167
<i>Primary and secondary</i>	-	1113
Tetanus	-	759

Table 1, Number of weekly state or city reports per disease and subcategory, *continued*

Disease	City	State
Toxic shock syndrome	-	319
Tuberculosis [phthisis pulmonalis]		
<i>New active</i>	-	152
<i>Unspecified</i>	129	1382
Tularemia	2	709
Typhoid fever [enteric fever]		
<i>Including paratyphoid fever</i>	320	636
<i>Unspecified</i>	1157	2546
Typhus fever		
<i>Endemic</i>	3	171
<i>Unspecified</i>	13	202
West nile disease		
<i>Neuroinvasive</i>	-	132
<i>Non-neuroinvasive</i>	-	28
Whooping cough [pertussis]	1258	2307

The diseases included in the weekly US Nationally Notifiable Disease Surveillance System varied largely over time and reflected the historical social-political priorities of each time period. Note that the diseases in the weekly system were a subset of all diseases included in the annual Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (that was not entered as part of this project).

The number of locations reporting diseases also varied over time depending on the type of reports submitted. Figure 1 on the next page provides an overview of the number of unique locations reporting each disease per week between 1888 and 2009. For the remainder of this report, the state of Florida was considered a unique reporting location in addition to the individual city reports. Figure 1 indicates that many locations (mostly cities) were included in the reporting system before 1925, after which the number of cities dropped substantially. After 1953, only state reports were included and city reports were discontinued. These patterns were observed nationwide.

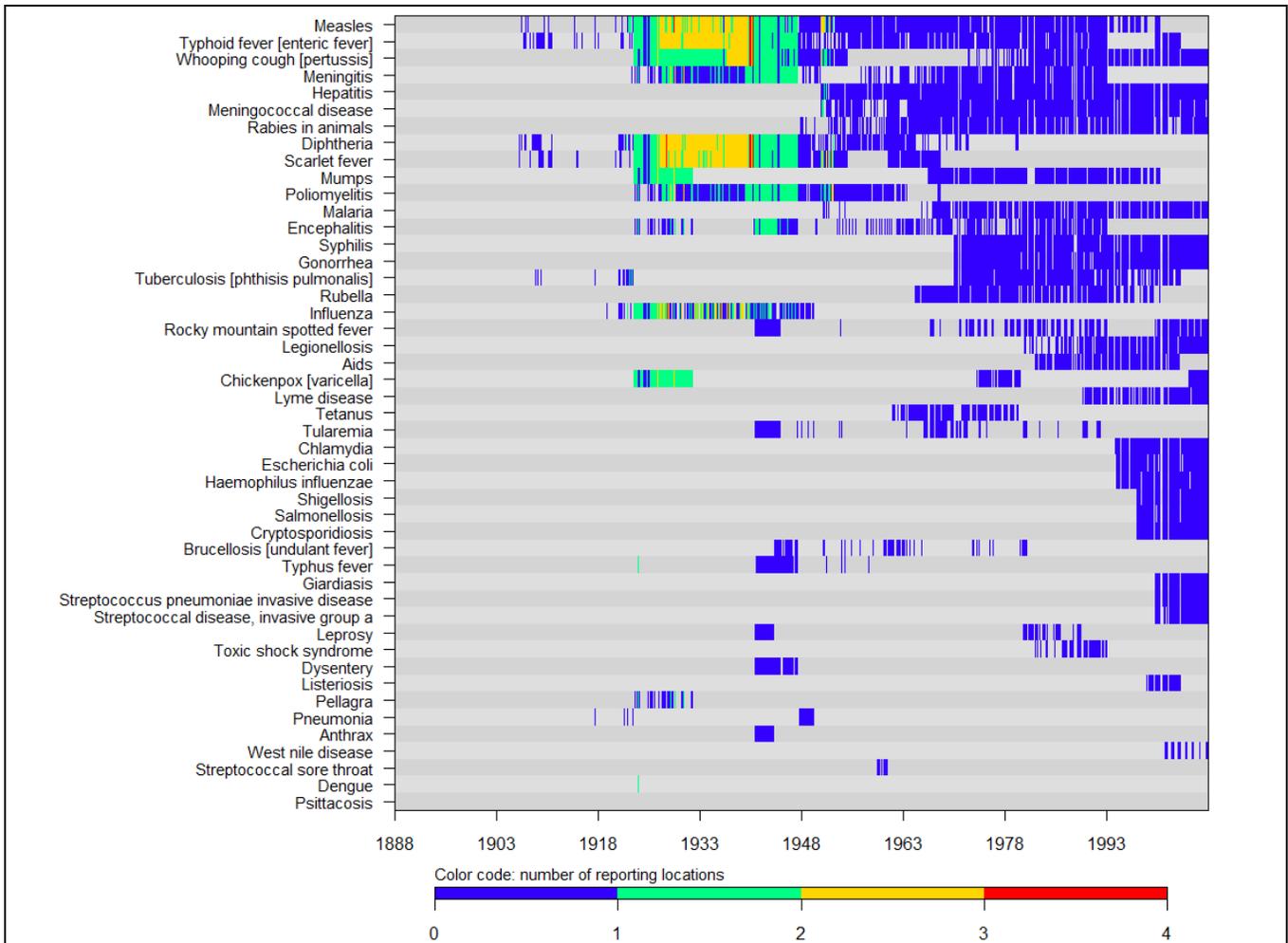


Figure 1, The number of locations (in color code) reporting on each disease per week between 1888 and 2009

For the majority of the time period between 1888 and 2009, only state level reports were available. It would be of great interest to complete the collection of city data after 1953 and we will seek collaboration with state health offices for this.

The map in figure 2 (next page) illustrates the geographical distribution of the available city data. It displays the number of weekly reports for any disease available per location that was included (and for which coordinates could be derived)

Figure 3 below provides an overview of the number of diseases for which a weekly report was included at the state level and for individual cities. All cities for which at least 100 weekly reports are available have been listed. For most states, it shows a major drop in the number of cities after 1925 and after 1953, city reports were discontinued except for New York City, which became its own reporting jurisdiction.

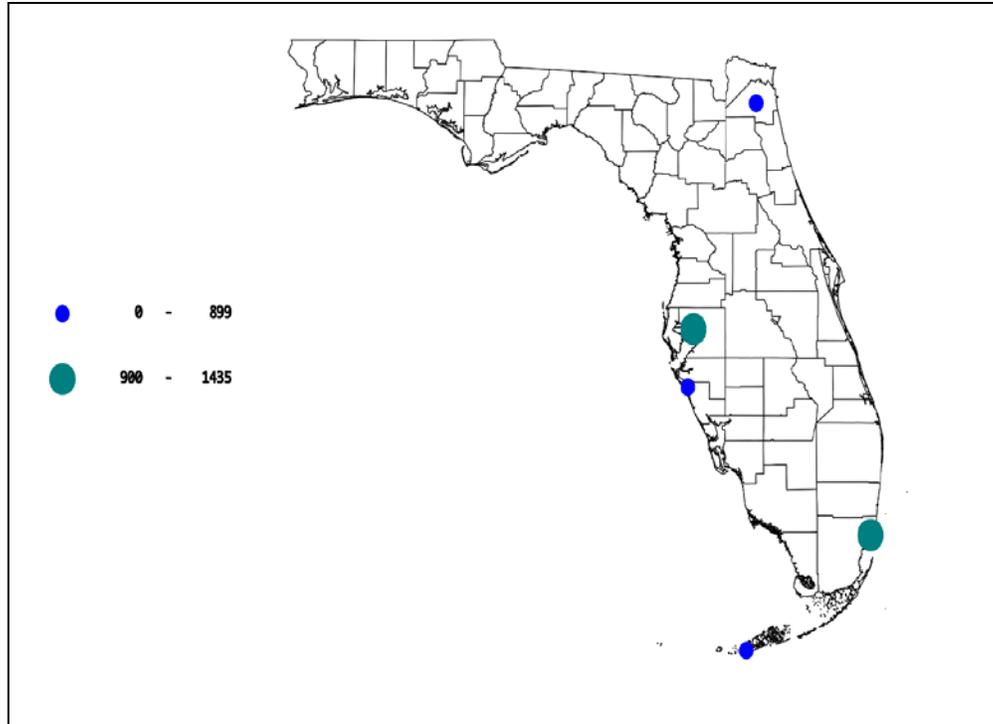


Figure 2, This map displays the number of weekly reports available for any disease per city (note that city reports were only available until 1953)

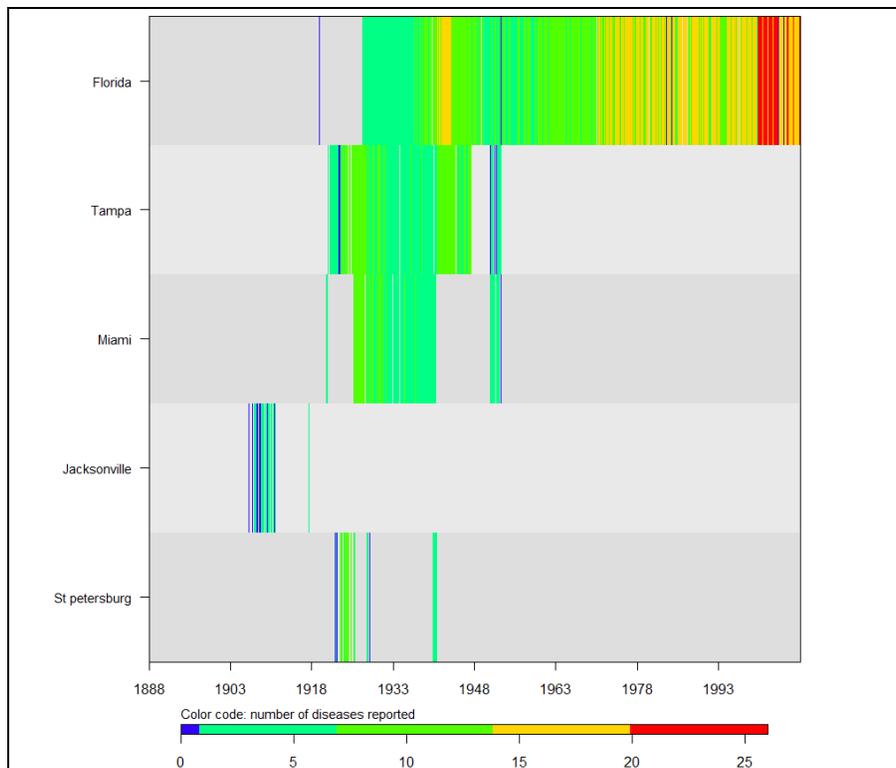


Figure 3, The number of diseases (in color code) that were reported for the state and city level (state on top row) for each week between 1888 and 2009

Disease specific data for Florida

AIDS

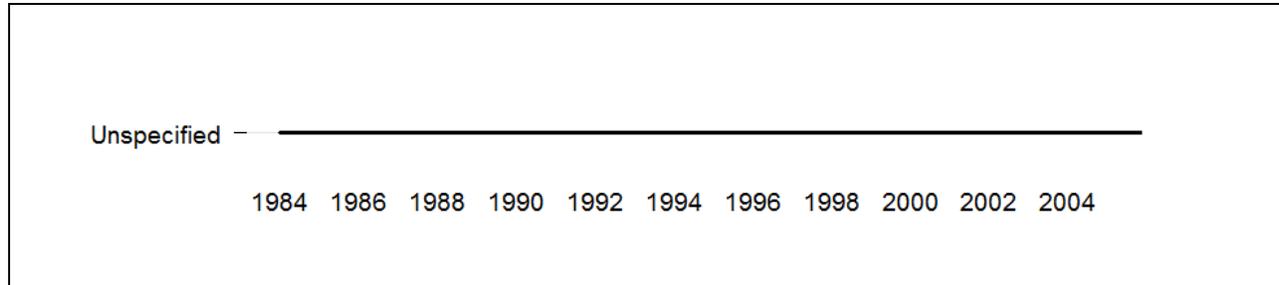


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for AIDS

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1984-2005
Total weeks	933
Total cases	92,702
Max. cases per year	9,104
Year (max)	1993
Max. cases per week	2,464
Week (max)	1993, wk 15
Average cases per year	4,214
95%CI	(3,176-5,252)
Average cases per week	99
95%CI	(84-114)

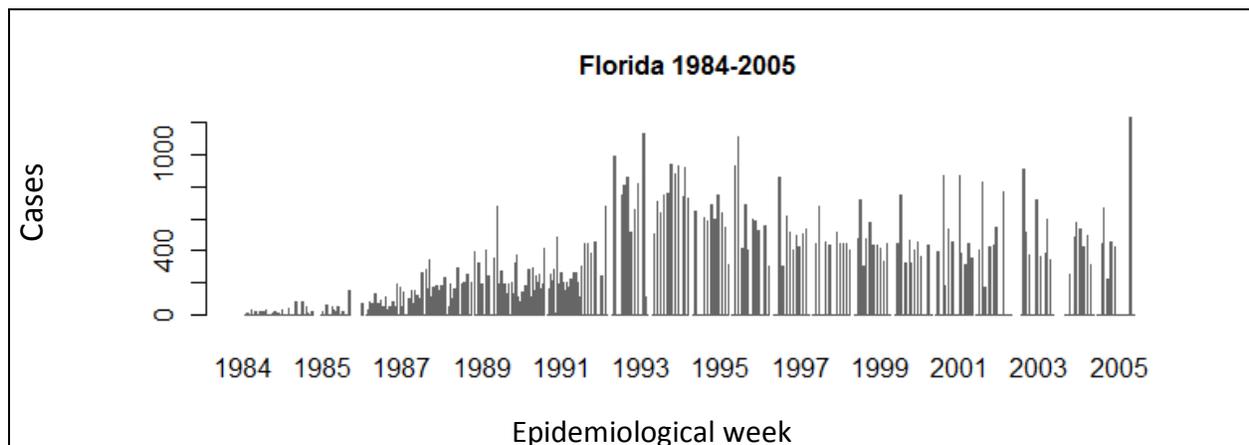


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for AIDS per epidemiological week

Chickenpox

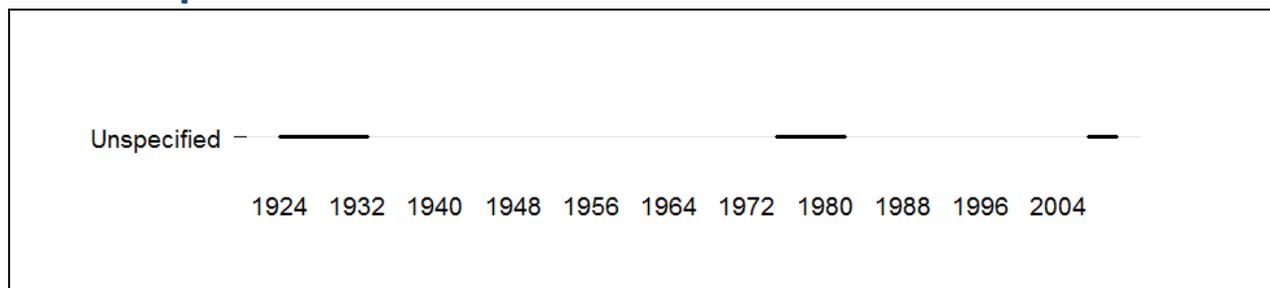


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Chickenpox

Indicator	Tampa	Miami
Report period	1924-1932	1926-1932
Total weeks	434	324
Total cases	916	1,086
Max. cases per year	190	319
Year (max)	1930	1927
Max. cases per week	31	38
Week (max)	1930, wk 13	1927, wk 12
Average cases per year		
before 1995	102	155
95%CI	(56-148)	(49-261)
after 1995	-	-
95%CI	-	-
Average cases per week		
before 1995	2	3
95%CI	(2-2)	(2-4)
after 1995	-	-
95%CI	-	-

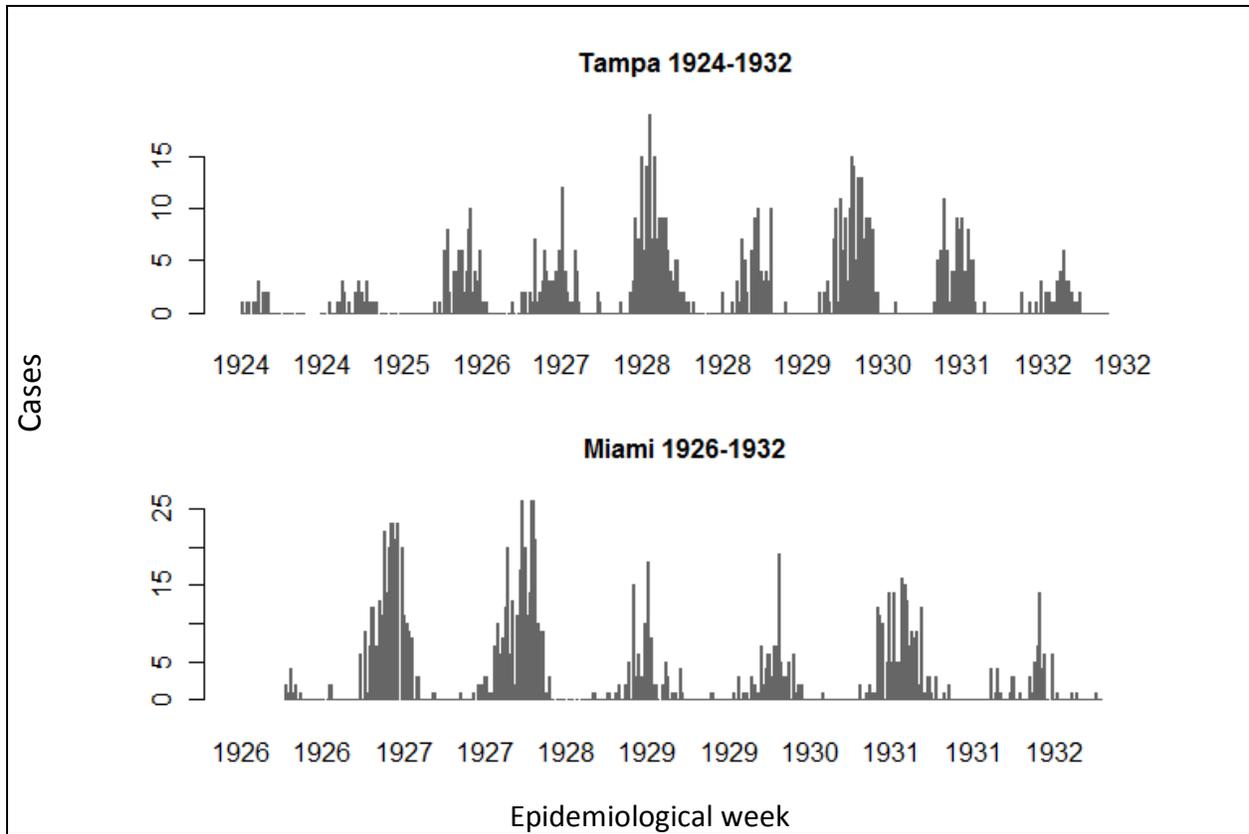


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Chickenpox per epidemiological week

Chlamydia

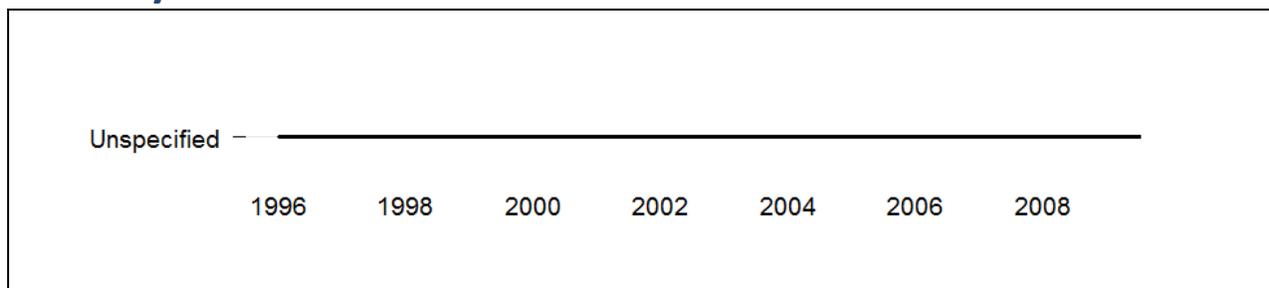


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Chlamydia

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1996-2009
Total weeks	679
Total cases	492,417
Max. cases per year	55,143
Year (max)	2008
Max. cases per week	5,510
Week (max)	2004, wk 22
Average cases per year	35,173
95%CI	(29,856-40,490)
Average cases per week	725
95%CI	(688-762)

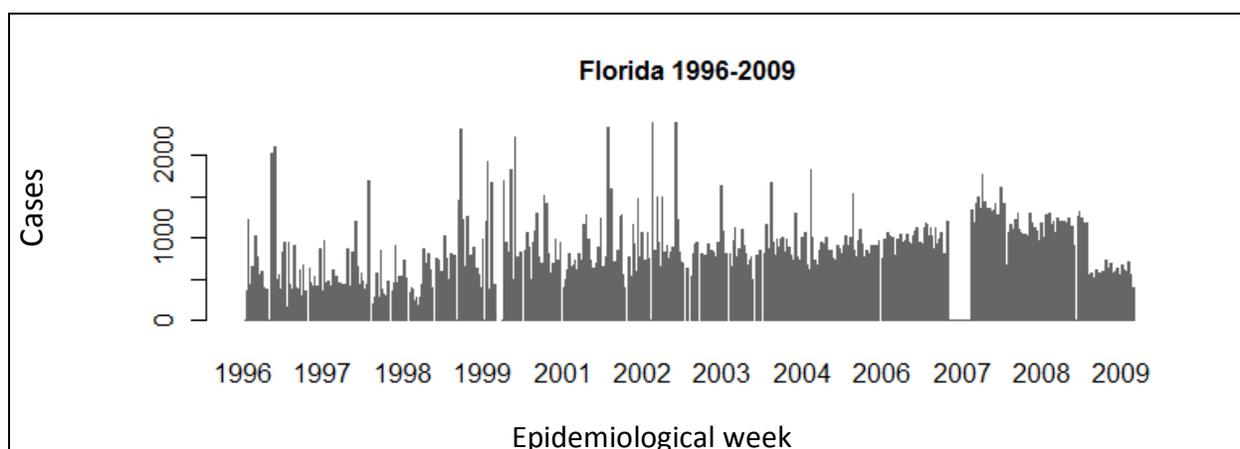


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Chlamydia per epidemiological week

Cryptosporidiosis

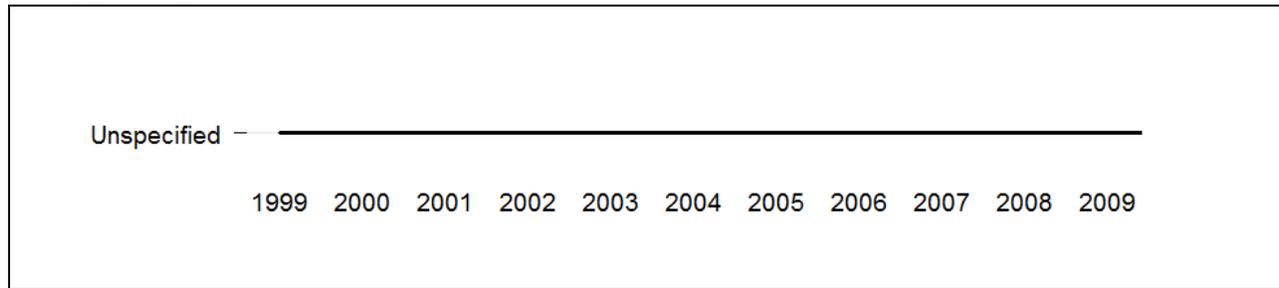


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Cryptosporidiosis

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1999-2009
Total weeks	510
Total cases	3,249
Max. cases per year	658
Year (max)	2007
Max. cases per week	35
Week (max)	2007, wk 39
Average cases per year	295
95%CI	(157-433)
Average cases per week	6
95%CI	(5-7)

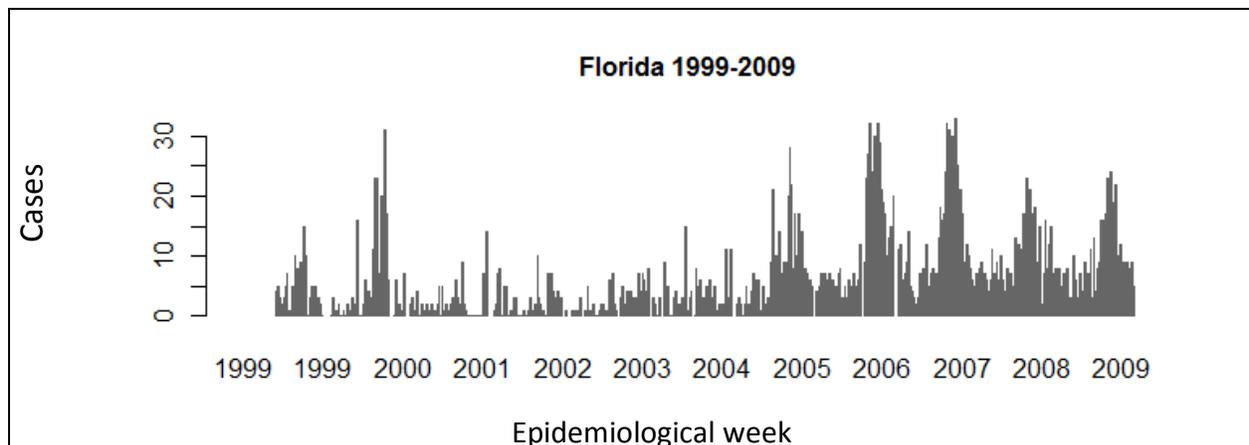


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Cryptosporidiosis per epidemiological week

Diphtheria

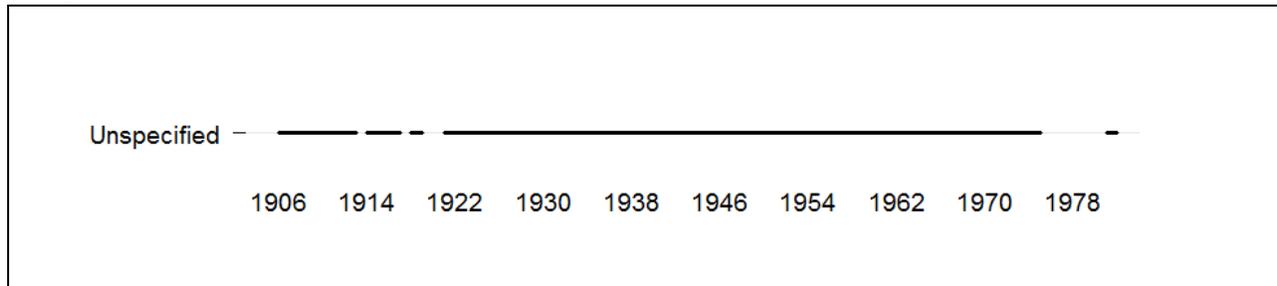


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Diphtheria

Indicator	Florida	Tampa
Report period	1927-1981	1915-1953
Total weeks	1,982	1,315
Total cases	10,486	1,704
Max. cases per year	695	136
Year (max)	1932	1922
Max. cases per week	543	11
Week (max)	1970, wk 44	1921, wk 47
Average cases per year		
before 1940	444	66
95%CI	(352-536)	(50-82)
after 1940	122	29
95%CI	(77-167)	(7-51)
Average cases per week		
before 1940	9	2
95%CI	(8-10)	(2-2)
after 1940	3	1
95%CI	(2-4)	(1-1)

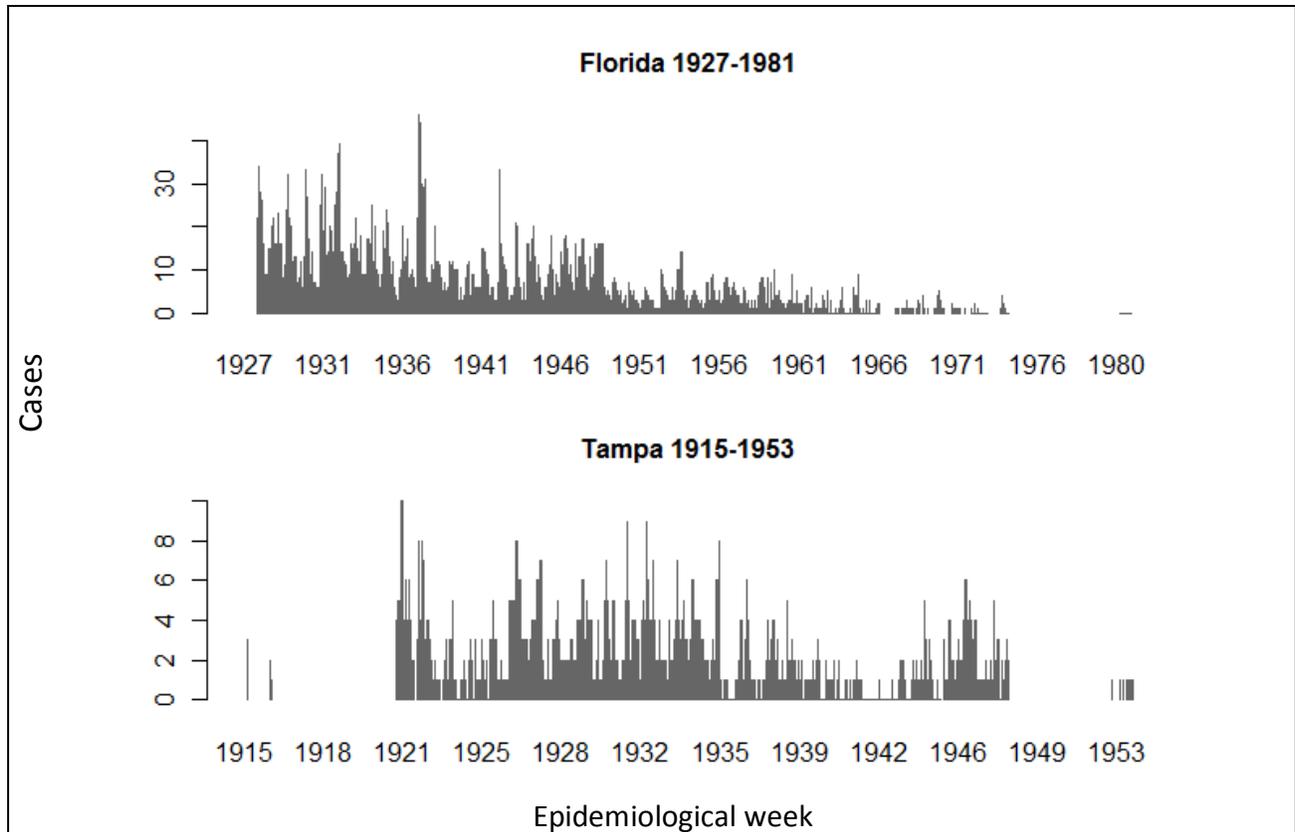


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Diphtheria per epidemiological week

Escherichia Coli

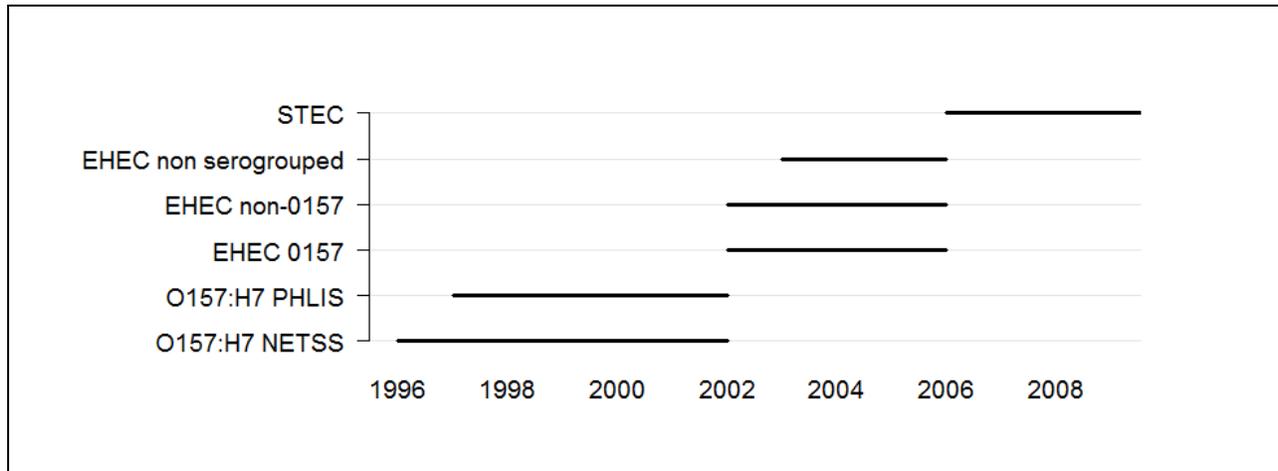


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Escherichia Coli (O157:H7 PHLIS, EHEC 0157, and STEC)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1997-2009
Total weeks	559
Total cases	1,082
Max. cases per year	185
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	30
Week (max)	2005, wk 52
Average cases per year	83
95%CI	(46-120)
Average cases per week	2
95%CI	(2-2)

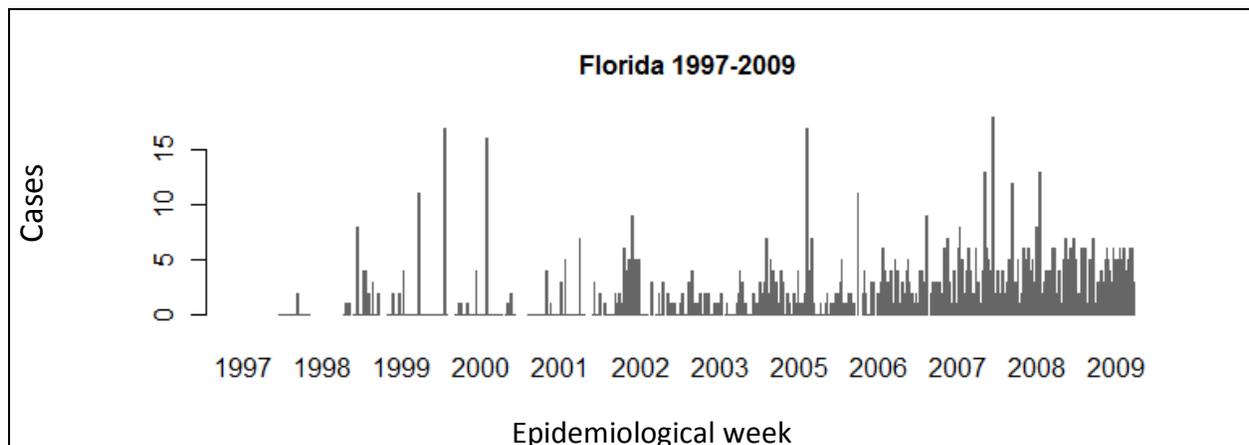


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Escherichia Coli per epidemiological week

Giardiasis

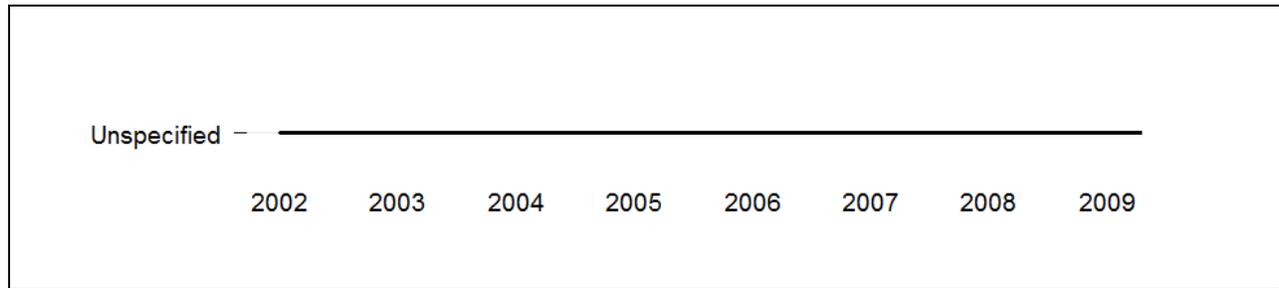


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Giardiasis

Indicator	Florida
Report period	2002-2009
Total weeks	386
Total cases	9,653
Max. cases per year	1,879
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	194
Week (max)	2002, wk 33
Average cases per year	1,207
95%CI	(948-1,466)
Average cases per week	25
95%CI	(23-27)

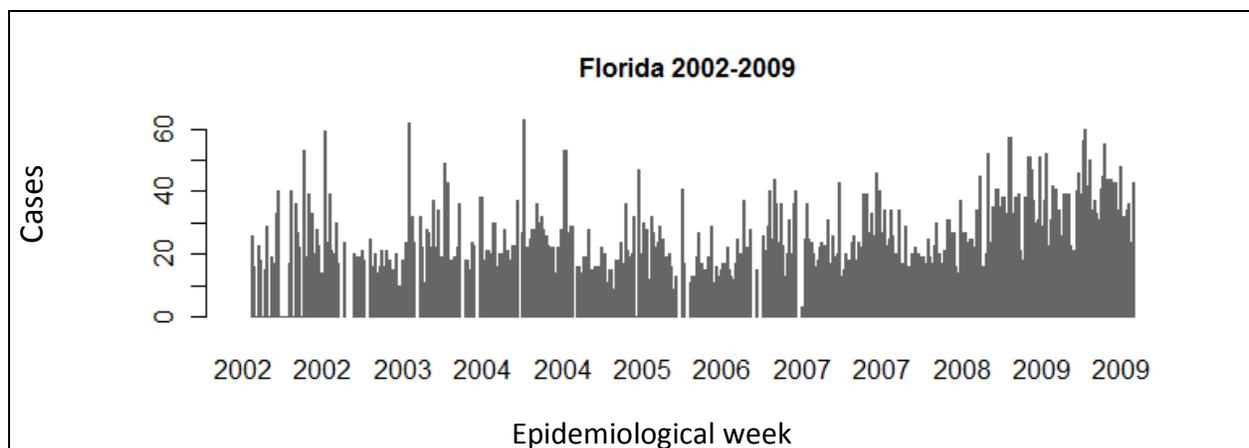


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Giardiasis per epidemiological week

Gonorrhea

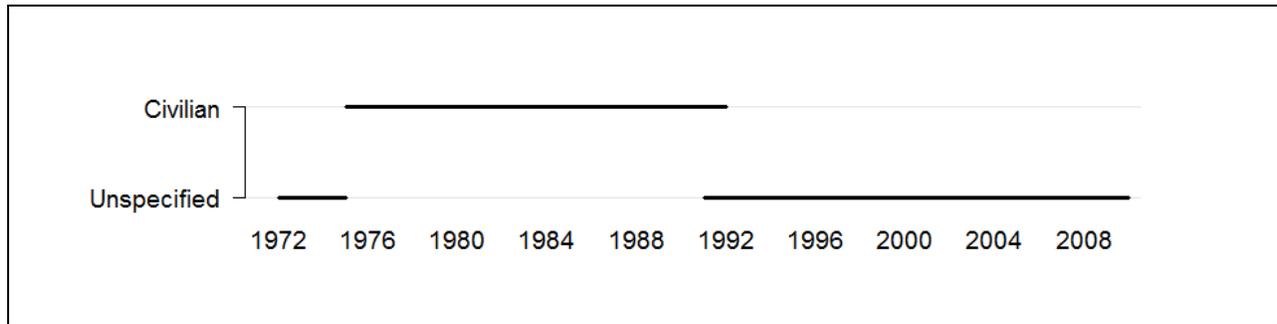


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Gonorrhea (Unspecified and Civilian)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1972-2009
Total weeks	1,813
Total cases	1,393,880
Max. cases per year	65,574
Year (max)	1980
Max. cases per week	8,130
Week (max)	2000, wk 22
Average cases per year	36,681
95%CI	(30,886-42,476)
Average cases per week	769
95%CI	(743-795)

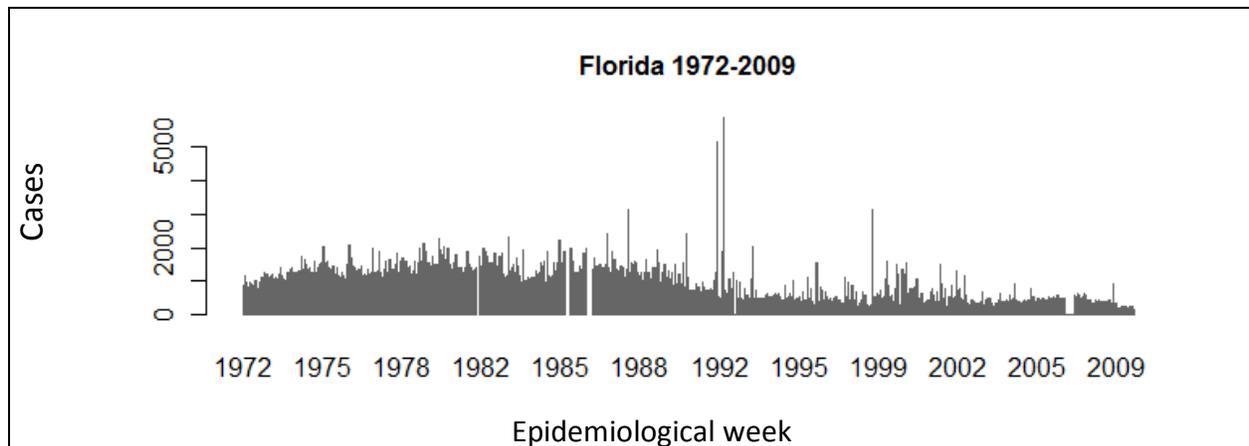


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Gonorrhea per epidemiological week

Haemophilus Influenzae

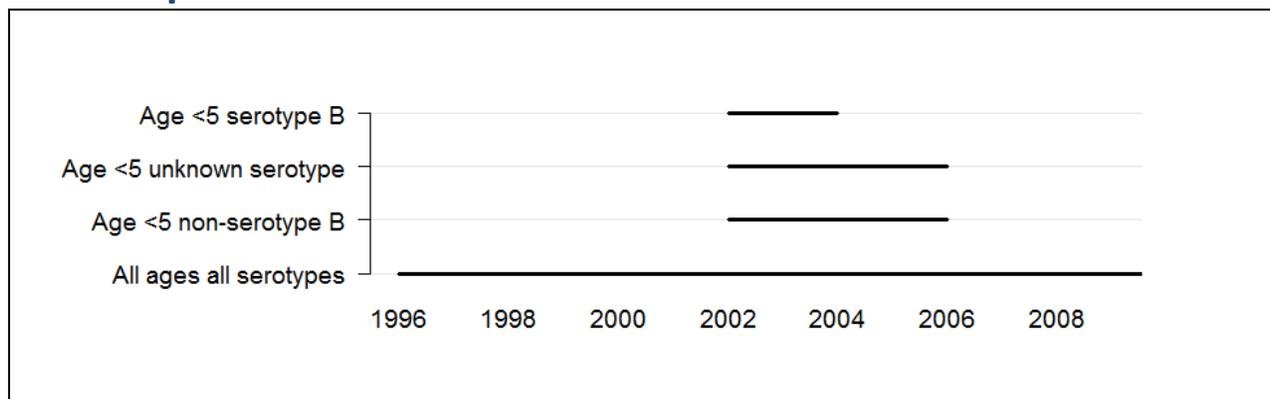


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Haemophilus Influenzae (All ages all serotypes)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1996-2009
Total weeks	632
Total cases	1,633
Max. cases per year	254
Year (max)	2006
Max. cases per week	100
Week (max)	2006, wk 35
Average cases per year	117
95%CI	(77-157)
Average cases per week	3
95%CI	(3-3)

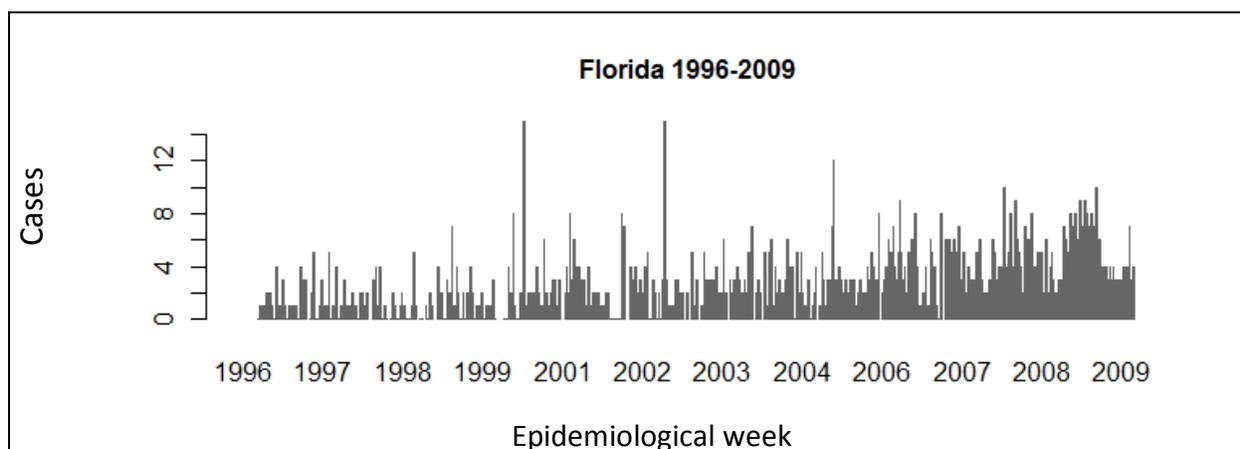


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Haemophilus Influenzae per epidemiological week

Hepatitis

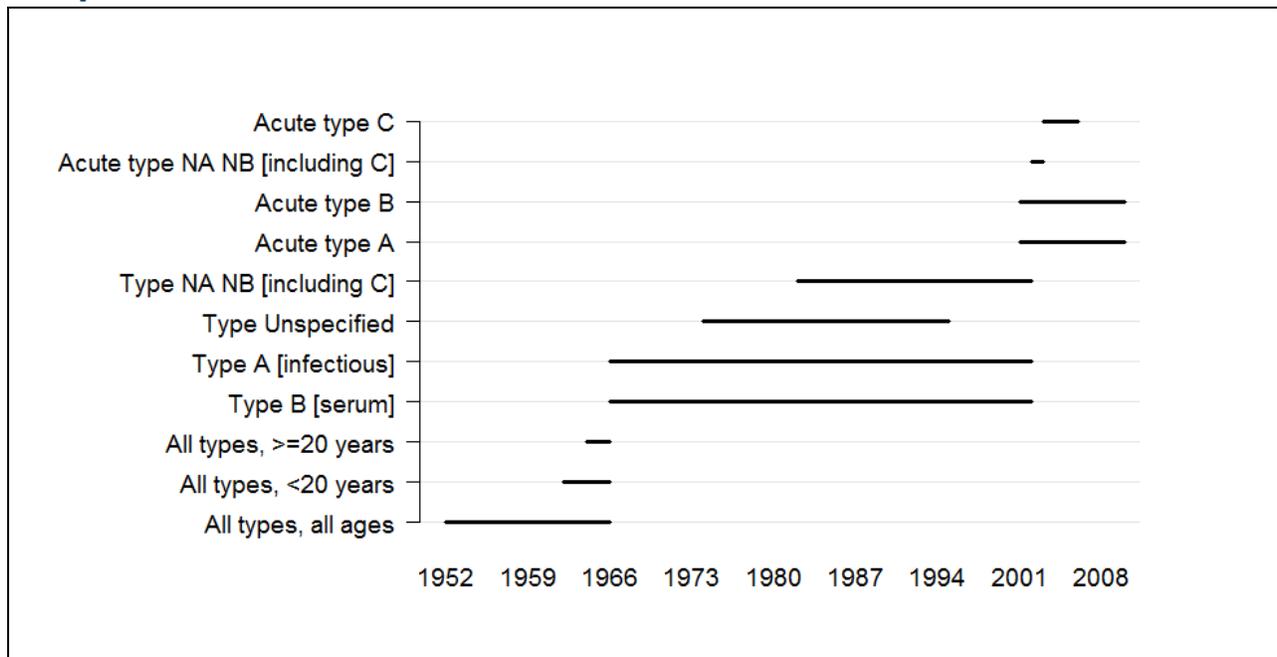


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Hepatitis (Type A [Infectious], Acute type A, Type B [Serum], and Acute type B)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1966-2009
Total weeks	2,112
Total cases	39,184
Max. cases per year	2,317
Year (max)	1970
Max. cases per week	1,276
Week (max)	1970, wk 44
Average cases per year	
before 1990	1,165
95%CI	(970-1,360)
after 1990	529
95%CI	(437-621)
Average cases per week	
before 1990	24
95%CI	(21-27)
after 1990	11
95%CI	(10-12)

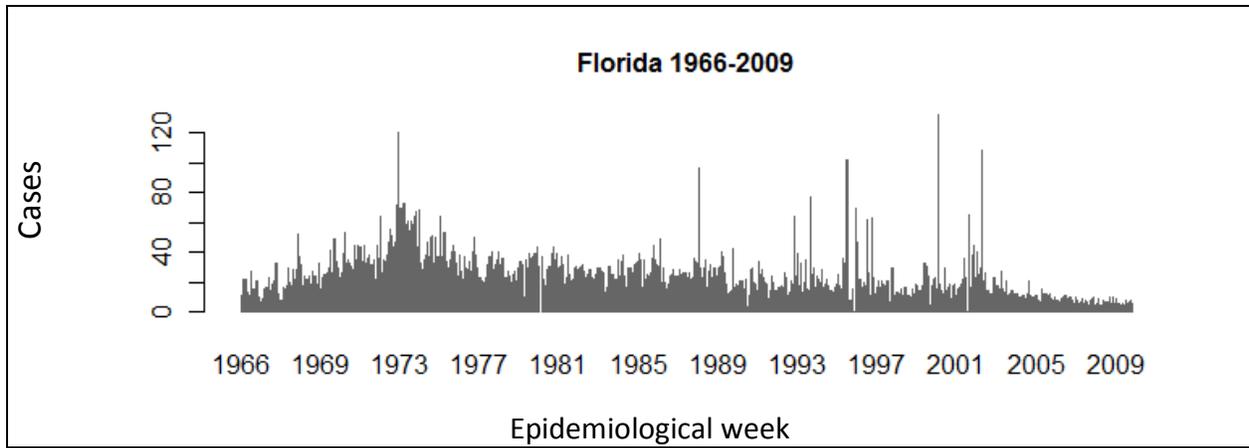


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Hepatitis per epidemiological week

Influenza

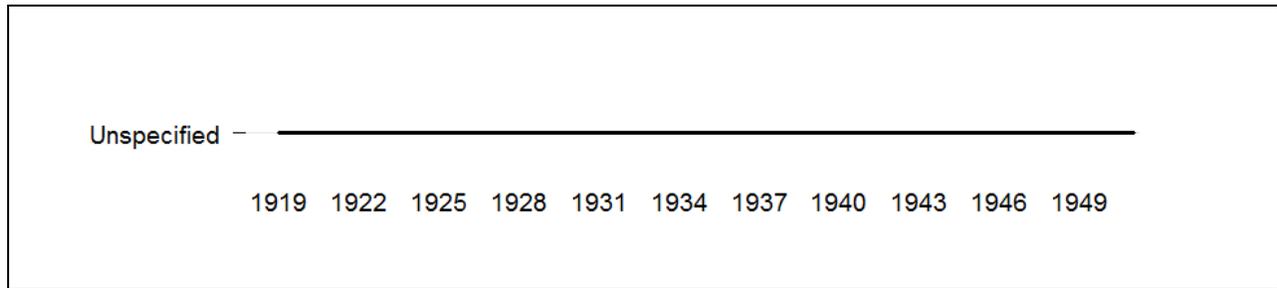


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Influenza

Indicator	Florida	Miami
Report period	1919-1950	1926-1941
Total weeks	952	407
Total cases	20,208	1,496
Max. cases per year	3,848	292
Year (max)	1941	1929
Max. cases per week	953	103
Week (max)	1929, wk 01	1938, wk 13
Average cases per year	777	94
95%CI	(373-1,181)	(51-137)
Average cases per week	21	4
95%CI	(17-25)	(3-5)

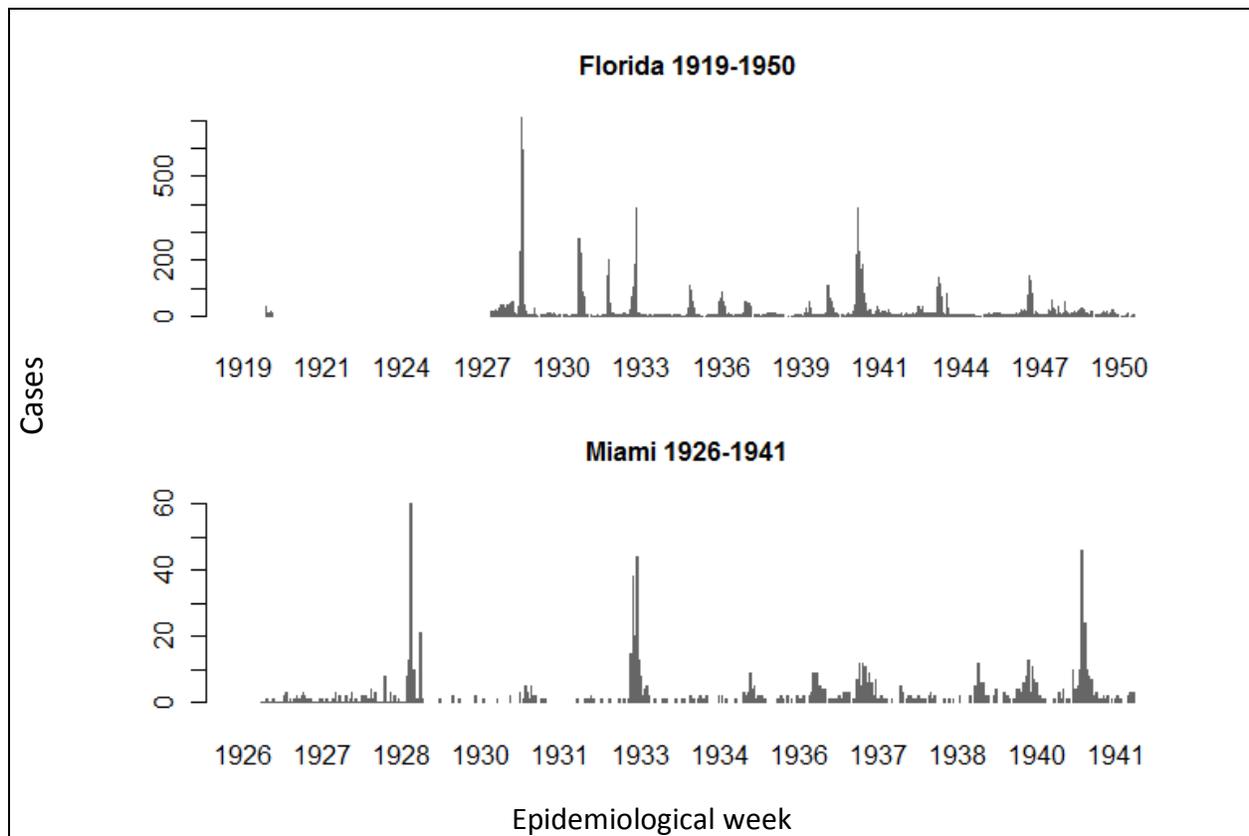


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Influenza per epidemiological week

Legionellosis

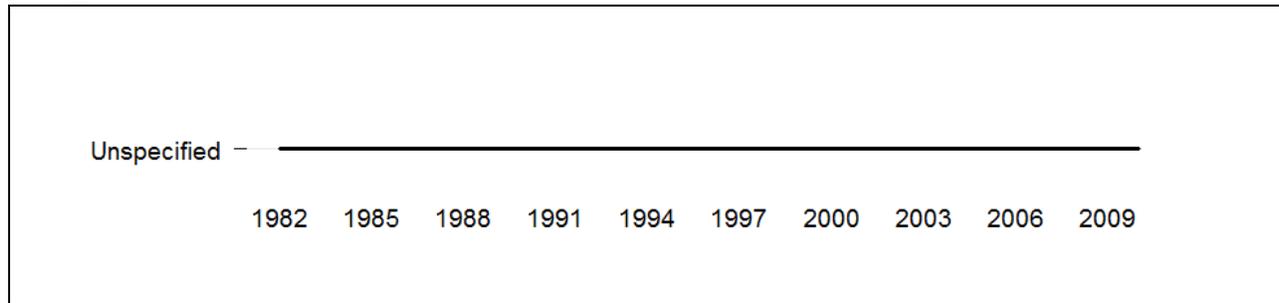


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Legionellosis

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1982-2009
Total weeks	1,049
Total cases	1,834
Max. cases per year	205
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	17
Week (max)	2001, wk 52
Average cases per year	66
95%CI	(44-88)
Average cases per week	2
95%CI	(2-2)

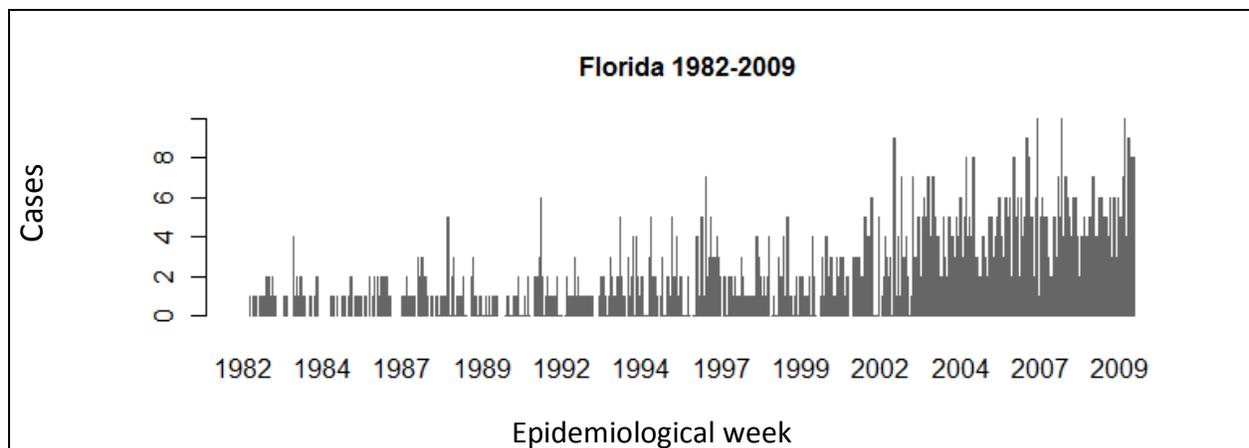


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Legionellosis per epidemiological week

Listeriosis

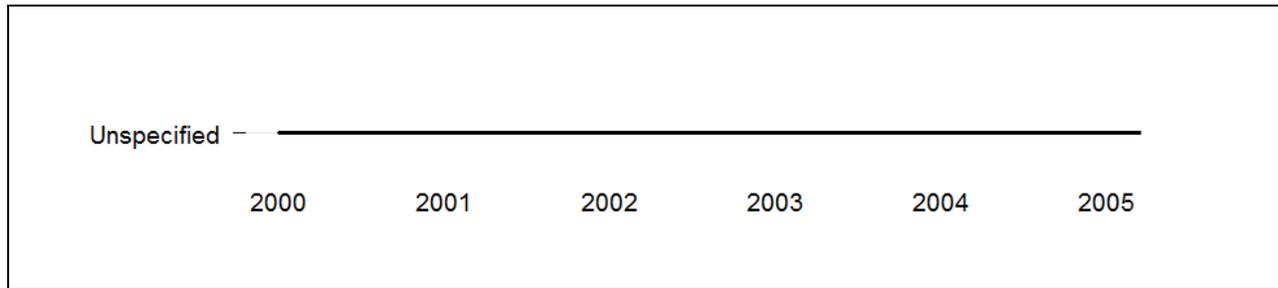


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Listeriosis

Indicator	Florida
Report period	2000-2005
Total weeks	245
Total cases	176
Max. cases per year	61
Year (max)	2005
Max. cases per week	5
Week (max)	2001, wk 52
Average cases per year	29
95%CI	(10-48)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

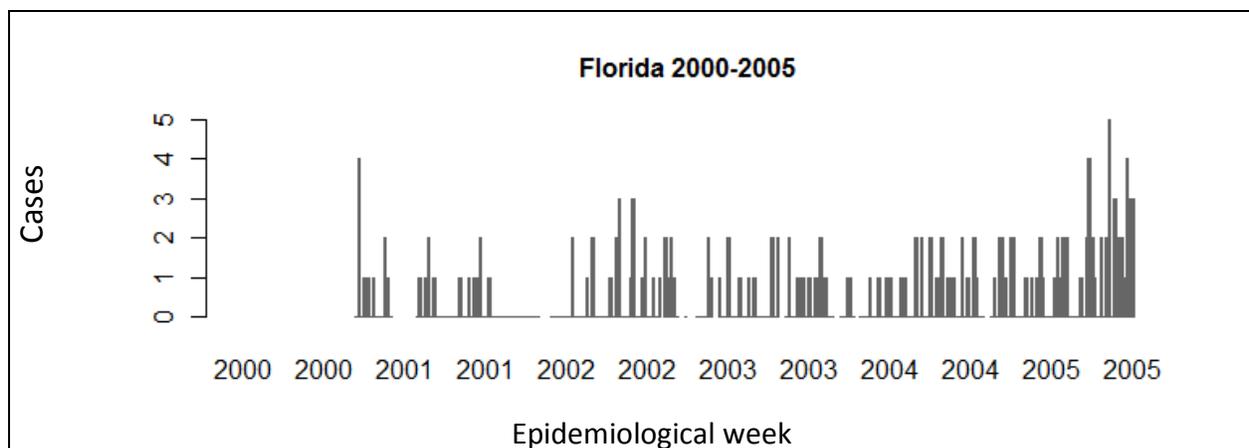


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Listeriosis per epidemiological week

Lyme Disease

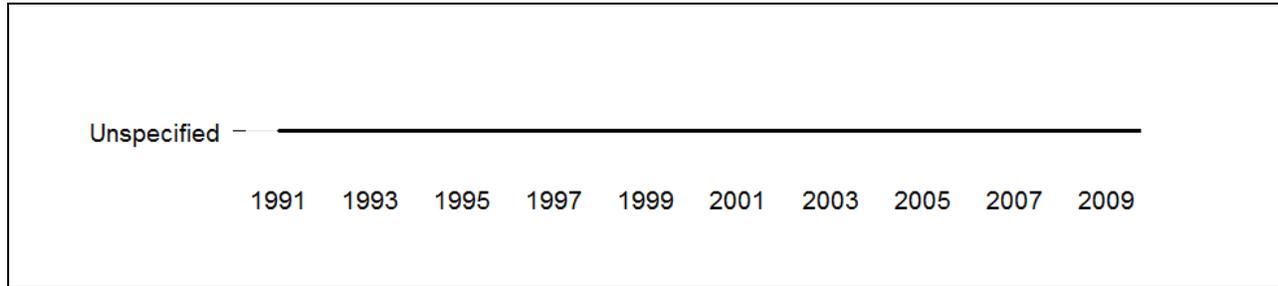


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Lyme Disease

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1991-2009
Total weeks	790
Total cases	1,208
Max. cases per year	165
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	13
Week (max)	2009, wk 43
Average cases per year	64
95%CI	(46-82)
Average cases per week	2
95%CI	(2-2)

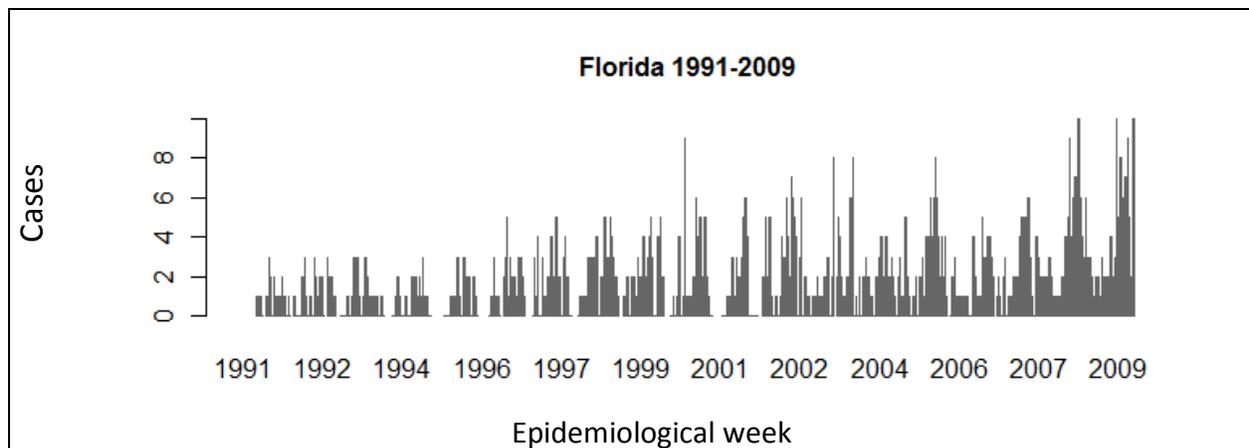


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Lyme Disease per epidemiological week

Malaria

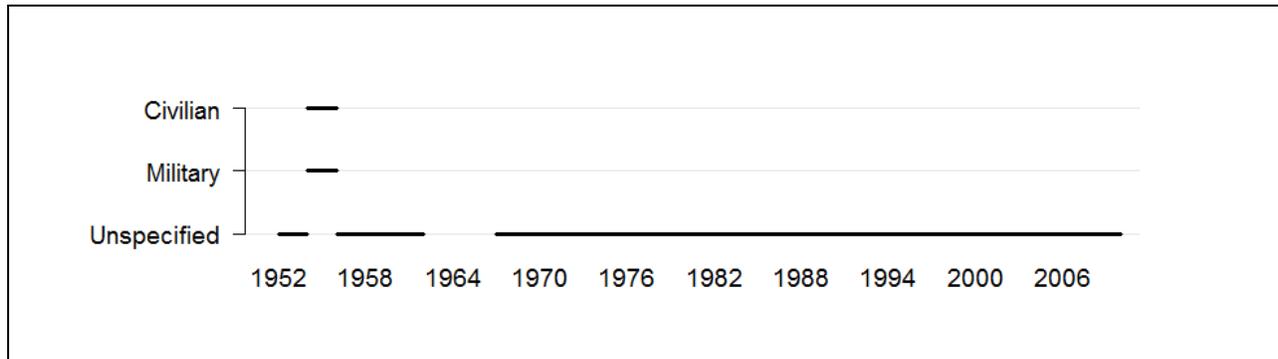


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Malaria (Unspecified, Military, and Civilian)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1952-2009
Total weeks	1,931
Total cases	2,301
Max. cases per year	177
Year (max)	2004
Max. cases per week	93
Week (max)	2004, wk 10
Average cases per year	45
95%CI	(36-54)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

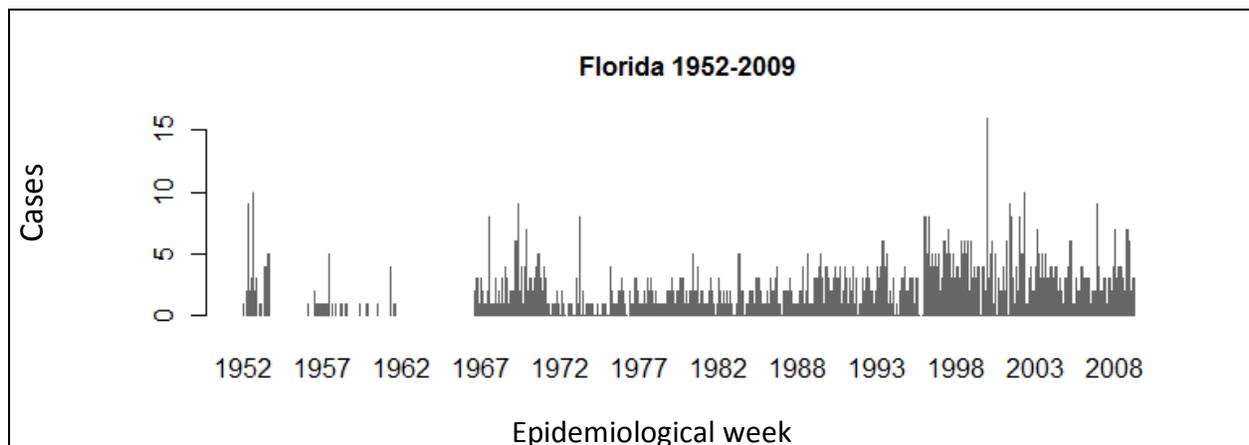


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Malaria per epidemiological week

Measles



Figure D1. Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1. Summary information for Measles (Unspecified)

Indicator	Florida	Tampa	Miami
Report period	1927-2002	1915-1953	1921-1953
Total weeks	2,899	1,278	871
Total cases	164,297	12,386	6,664
Max. cases per year	12,347	1,654	1,778
Year (max)	1958	1931	1934
Max. cases per week	1,721	240	307
Week (max)	1958, wk 14	1934, wk 16	1934, wk 16
Average cases per year			
before 1970	3,557	400	351
95%CI	(2,644-4,470)	(205-595)	(105-597)
after 1970	372	-	-
95%CI	(116-628)	-	-
Average cases per week			
before 1970	75	10	8
95%CI	(69-81)	(9-11)	(6-10)
after 1970	10	-	-
95%CI	(9-11)	-	-

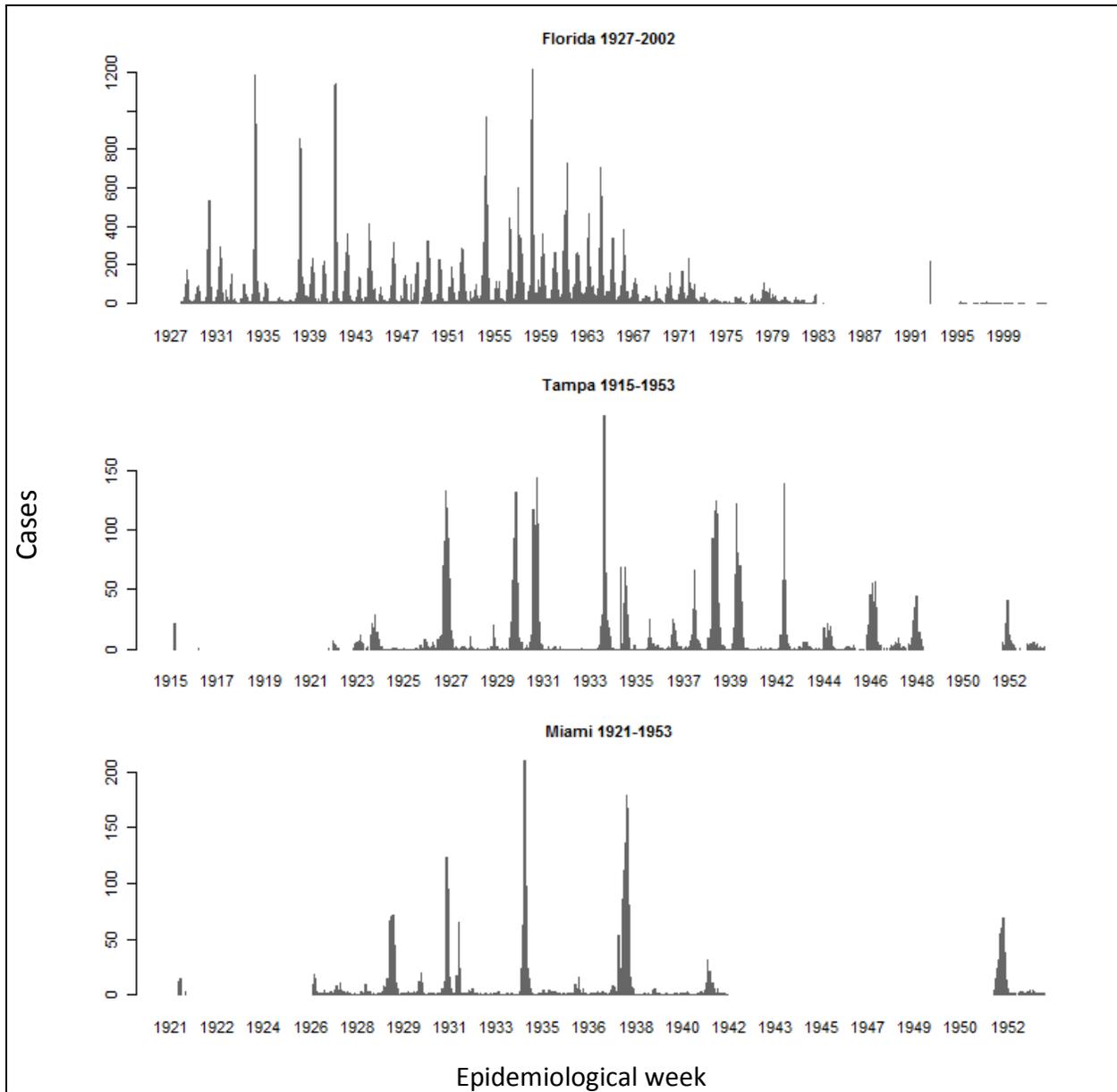


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Measles per epidemiological week

Meningitis

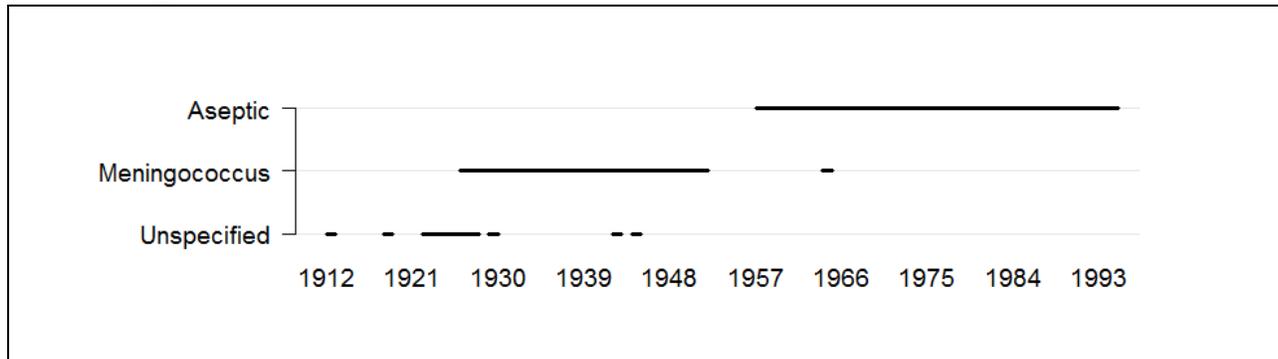


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Meningitis (Meningococcus)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1927-1964
Total weeks	1,214
Total cases	1,701
Max. cases per year	260
Year (max)	1943
Max. cases per week	20
Week (max)	1943, wk 22
Average cases per year	65
95%CI	(37-93)
Average cases per week	1
95%CI	(1-1)

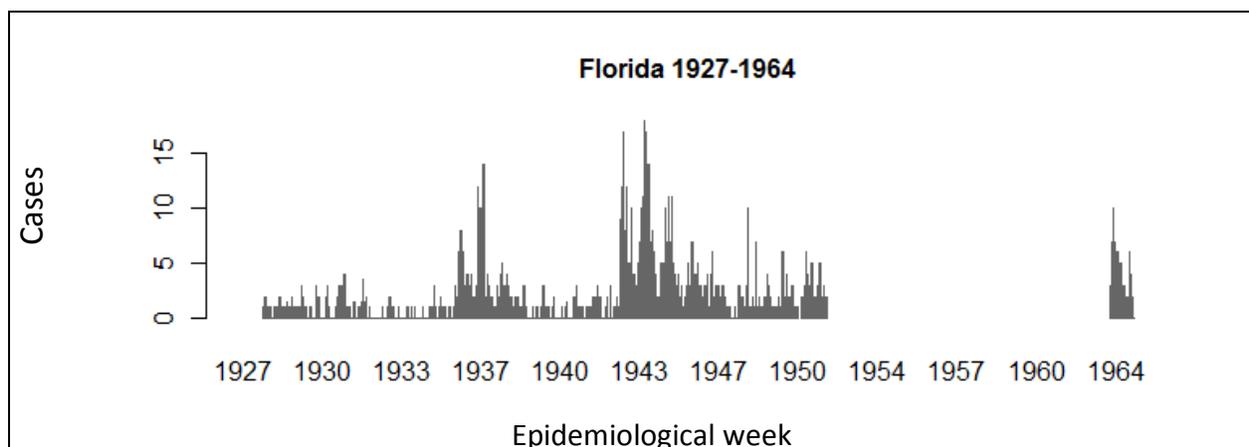


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Meningitis per epidemiological week

Meningococcal Disease

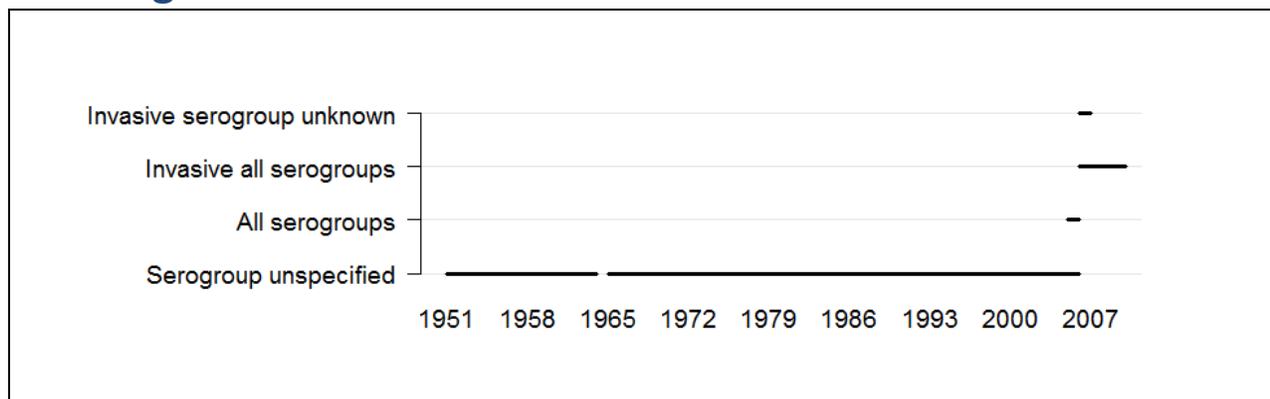


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Meningococcal Disease (Serogroup unspecified and Invasive all serogroups)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1951-2009
Total weeks	2,625
Total cases	6,289
Max. cases per year	227
Year (max)	1978
Max. cases per week	45
Week (max)	2000, wk 22
Average cases per year	
before 1980	97
95%CI	(81-113)
after 1980	120
95%CI	(104-136)
Average cases per week	
before 1980	2
95%CI	(2-2)
after 1980	3
95%CI	(3-3)

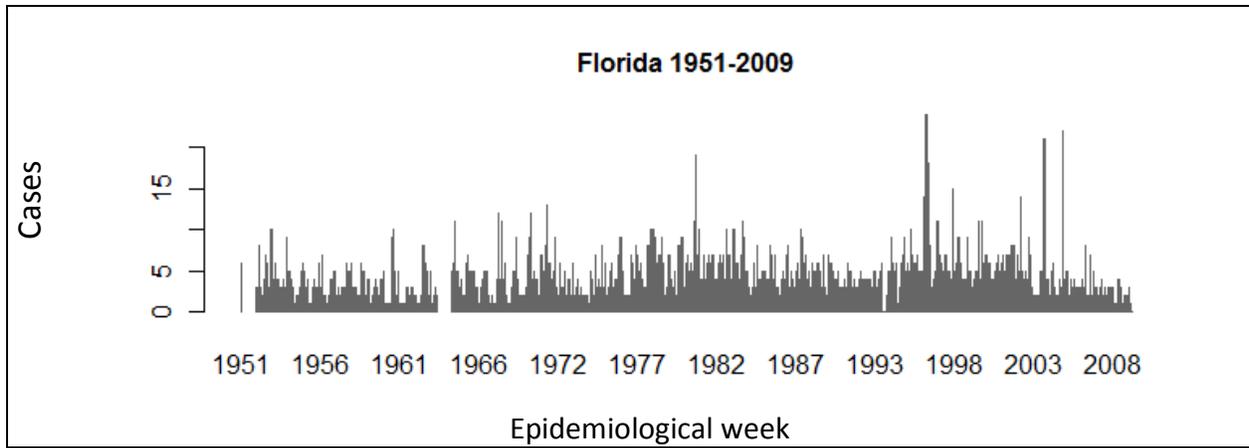


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Meningococcal Disease per epidemiological week

Mumps

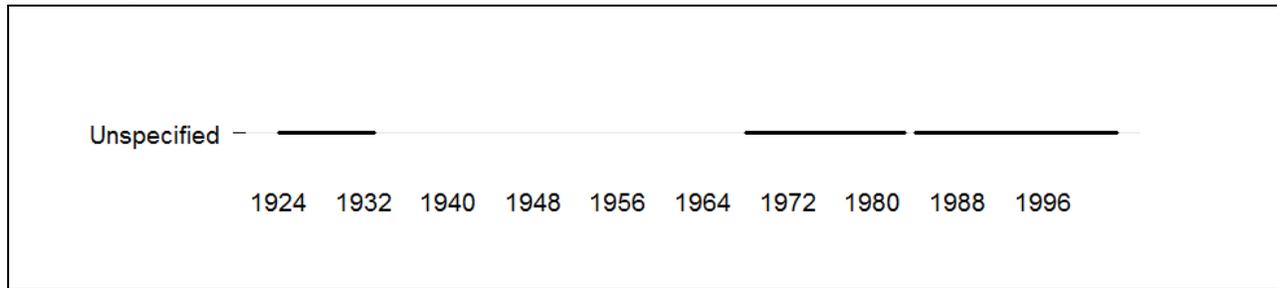


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Mumps

Indicator	Florida	Tampa	Miami
Report period	1968-2002	1924-1932	1926-1932
Total weeks	1,613	434	324
Total cases	19,250	475	453
Max. cases per year	2,913	246	148
Year (max)	1970	1930	1927
Max. cases per week	339	28	21
Week (max)	1971, wk 17	1930, wk 10	1928, wk 17
Average cases per year			
before 1980	1,362	53	65
95%CI	(719-2,005)	(-5-111)	(11-119)
after 1980	74	-	-
95%CI	(30-118)	-	-
Average cases per week			
before 1980	27	1	1
95%CI	(24-30)	(1-1)	(1-1)
after 1980	2	-	-
95%CI	(2-2)	-	-

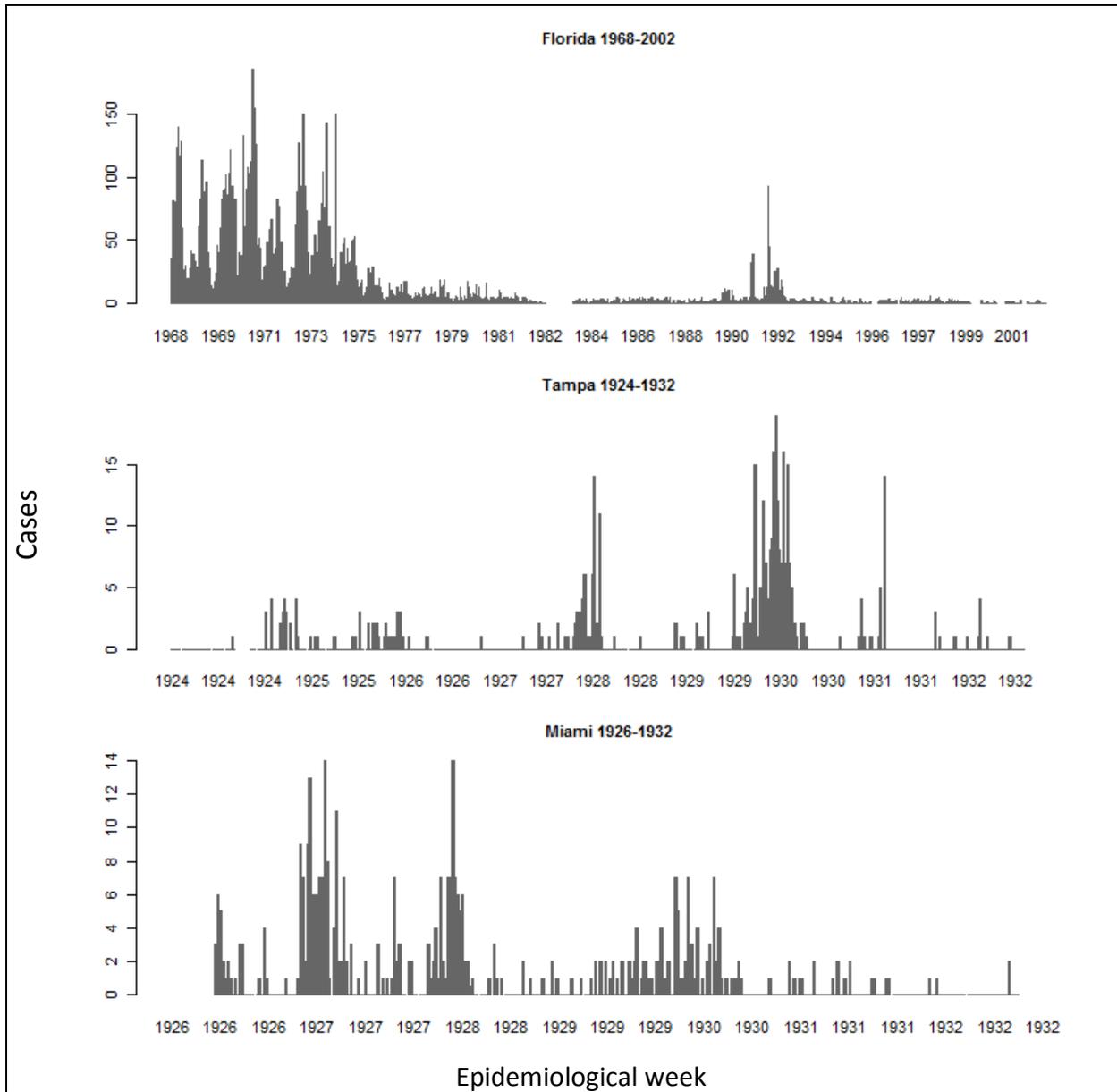


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Mumps per epidemiological week

Pneumonia



Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Pneumonia (Unspecified)

Indicator	Florida	Jacksonville
Report period	1948-1950	1918-1918
Total weeks	121	9
Total cases	1,523	30
Max. cases per year	686	30
Year (max)	1949	1918
Max. cases per week	32	11
Week (max)	1949, wk 02	1918, wk 04
Average cases per year	508	30
95%CI	(-92-1,108)	-
Average cases per week	13	3
95%CI	(12-14)	(1-5)

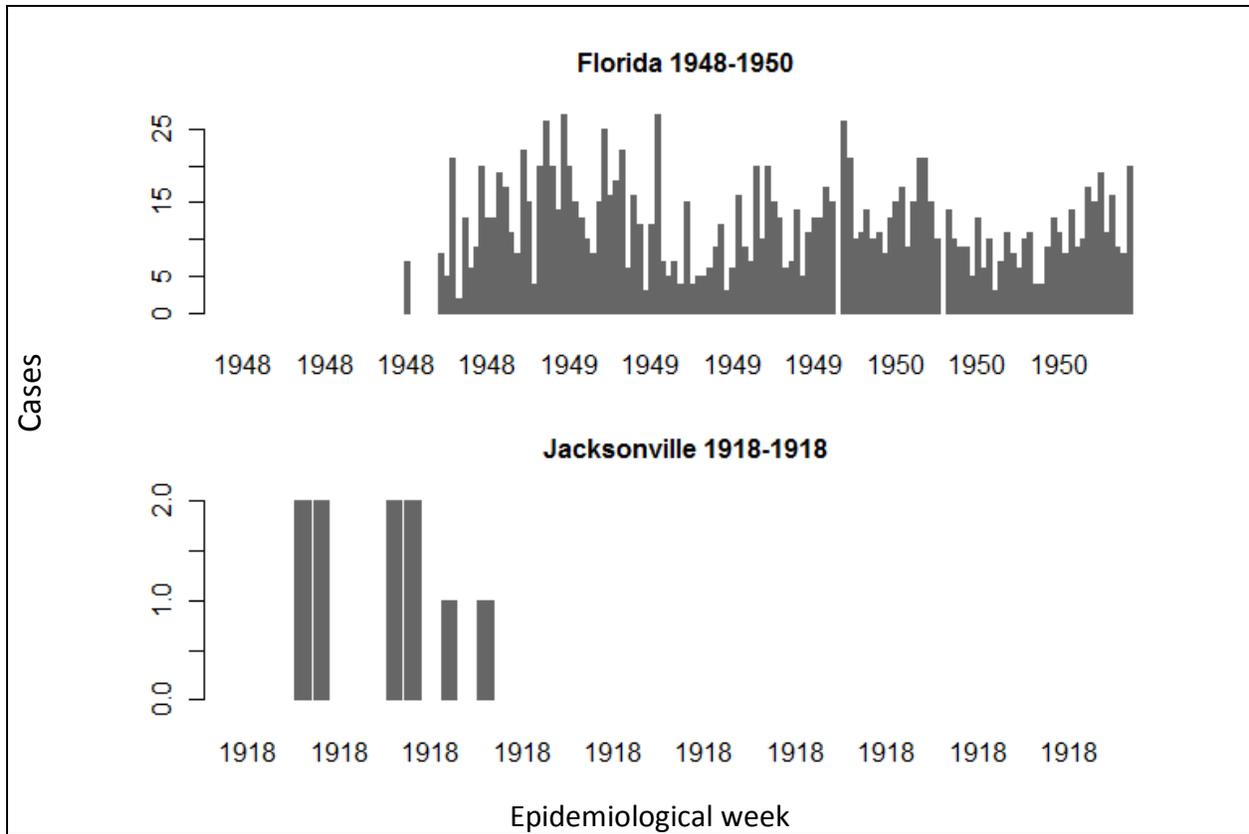


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Pneumonia per epidemiological week

Poliomyelitis

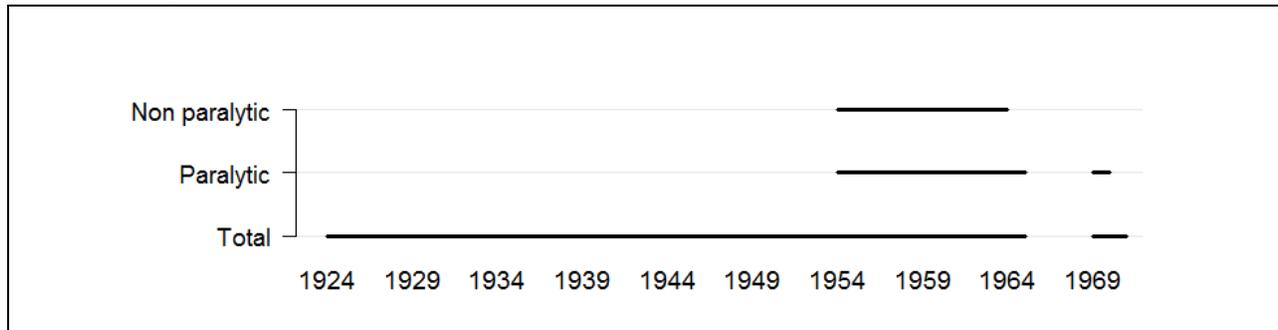


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Poliomyelitis (Total)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1927-1970
Total weeks	1,855
Total cases	7,722
Max. cases per year	1,784
Year (max)	1954
Max. cases per week	202
Week (max)	1954, wk 41
Average cases per year	
before 1960	224
95%CI	(105-343)
after 1960	20
95%CI	(4-36)
Average cases per week	
before 1960	5
95%CI	(5-5)
after 1960	1
95%CI	(1-1)

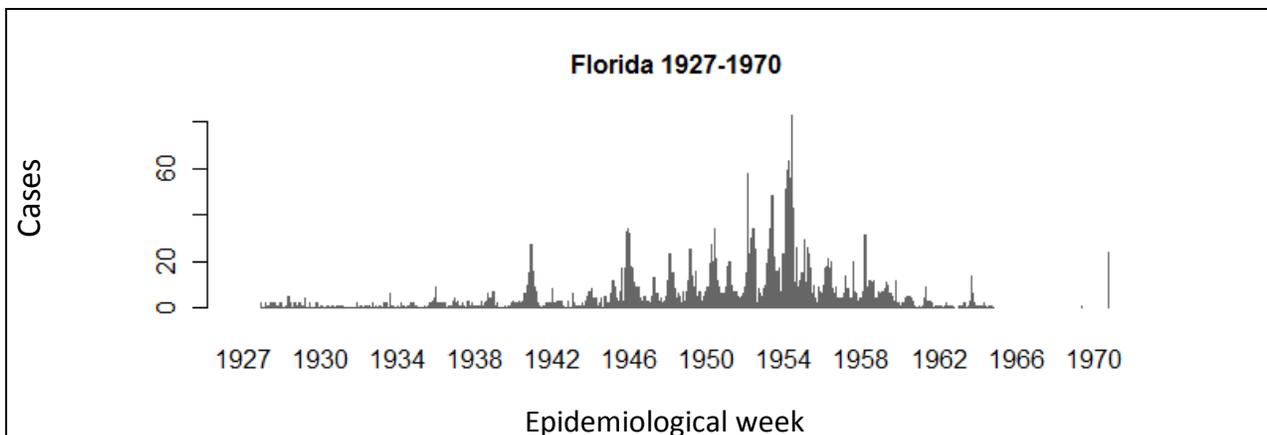


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Poliomyelitis per epidemiological week

Rabies in Animals

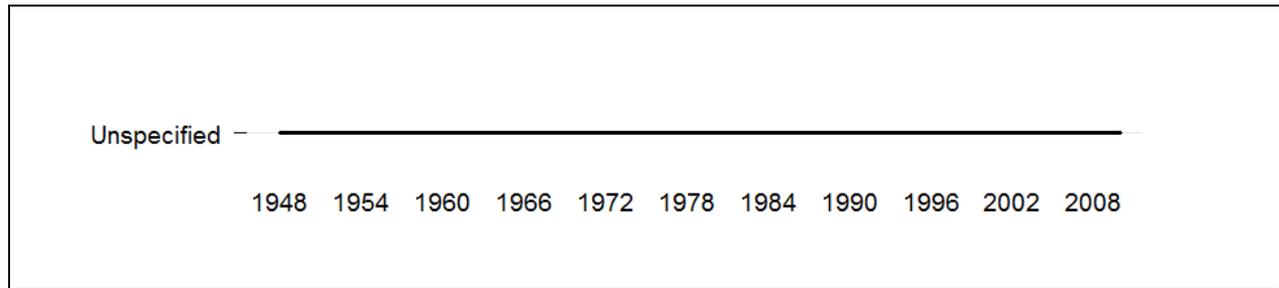


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Rabies in Animals

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1948-2009
Total weeks	2,448
Total cases	6,913
Max. cases per year	382
Year (max)	2004
Max. cases per week	142
Week (max)	2004, wk 30
Average cases per year	112
95%CI	(93-131)
Average cases per week	3
95%CI	(3-3)

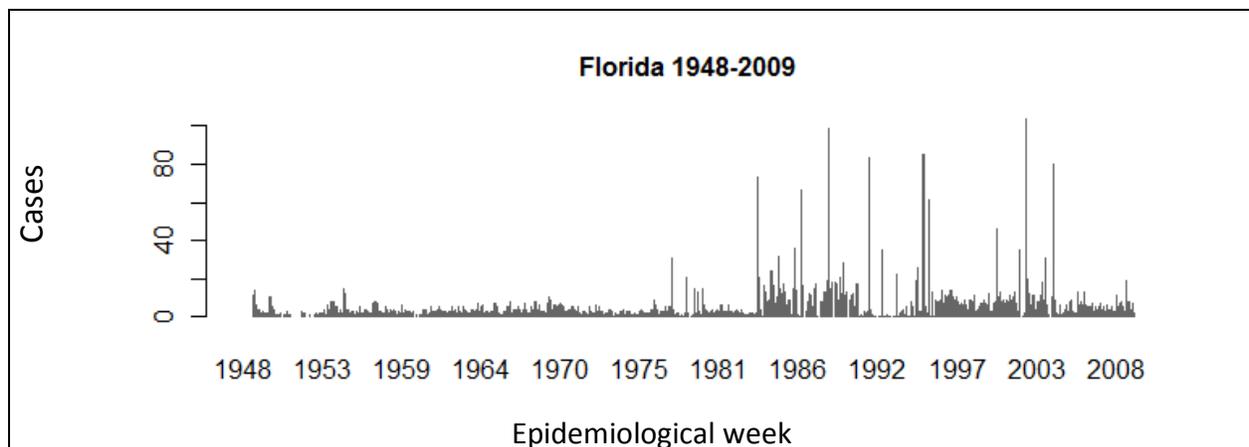


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Rabies in Animals per epidemiological week

Rubella

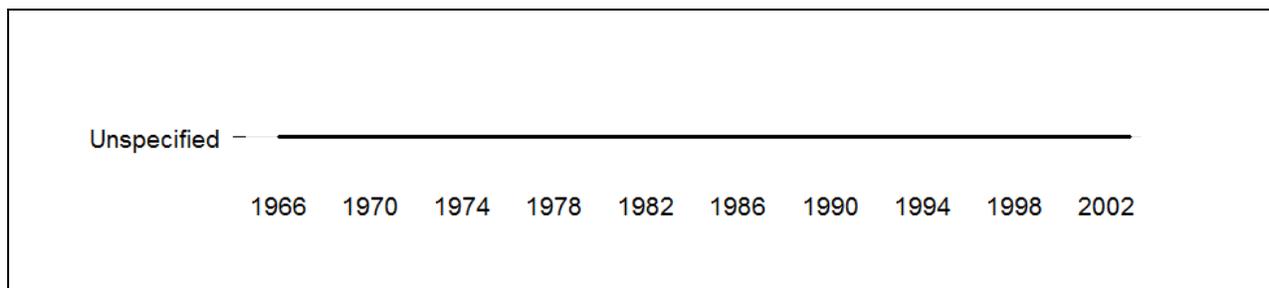


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Rubella

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1966-2002
Total weeks	1,574
Total cases	15,496
Max. cases per year	3,370
Year (max)	1970
Max. cases per week	353
Week (max)	1970, wk 16
Average cases per year	
before 1970	1,873
95%CI	(770-2,976)
after 1970	192
95%CI	(26-358)
Average cases per week	
before 1970	38
95%CI	(31-45)
after 1970	5
95%CI	(4-6)

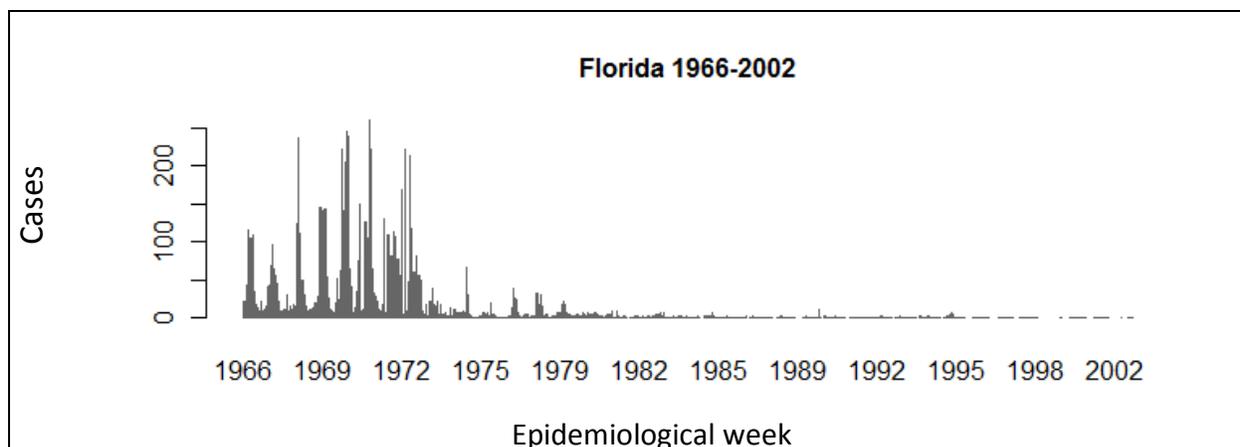


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Rubella per epidemiological week

Salmonellosis

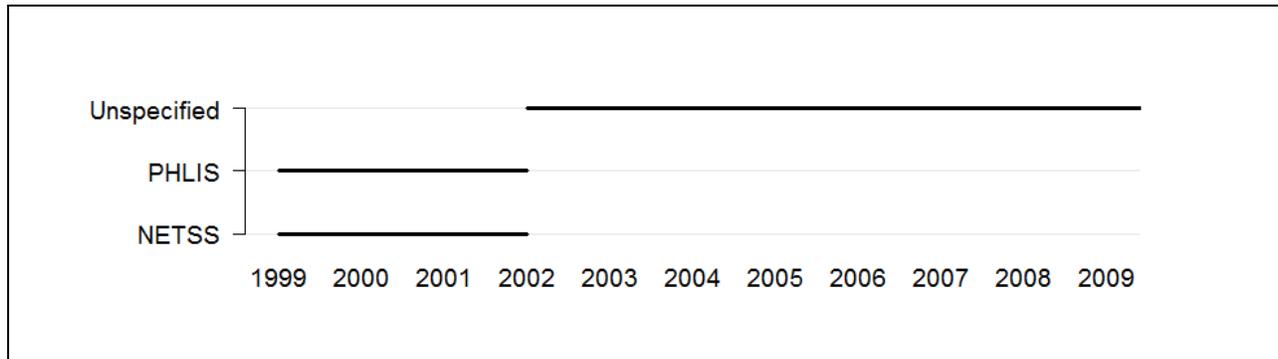


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Salmonellosis (PHLIS and Unspecified)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1999-2009
Total weeks	495
Total cases	39,928
Max. cases per year	6,576
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	471
Week (max)	2002, wk 33
Average cases per year	3,630
95%CI	(2,156-5,104)
Average cases per week	81
95%CI	(75-87)

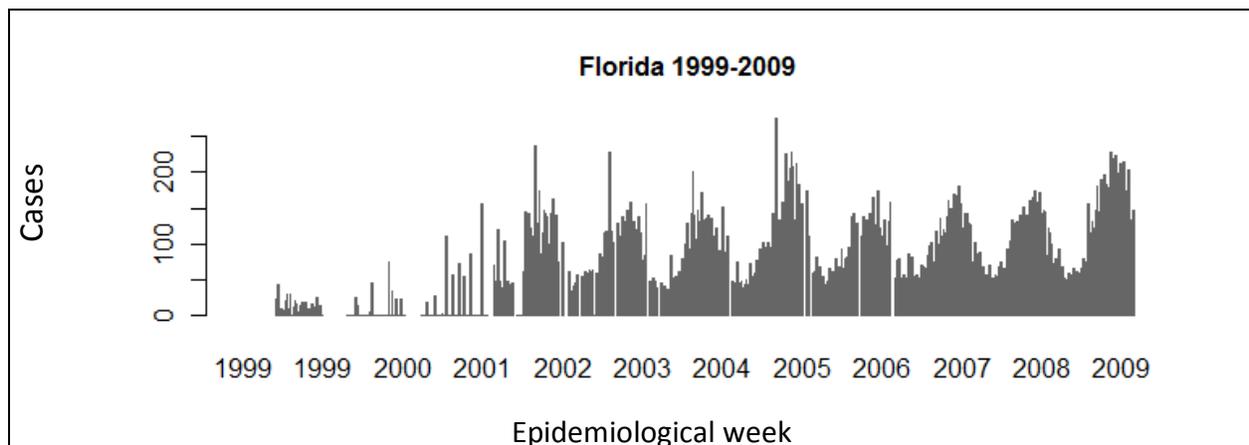


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Salmonellosis per epidemiological week

Scarlet Fever



Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Scarlet Fever (Including streptococcal sore throat and Unspecified)

Indicator	Florida	Tampa	Miami
Report period	1927-1969	1916-1953	1921-1953
Total weeks	1,803	1,306	851
Total cases	71,552	1,229	675
Max. cases per year	9,105	85	76
Year (max)	1967	1947	1930
Max. cases per week	444	7	8
Week (max)	1963, wk 14	1935, wk 05	1952, wk 50
Average cases per year	1,934	40	36
95%CI	(888-2,980)	(31-49)	(27-45)
Average cases per week	40	1	1
95%CI	(37-43)	(1-1)	(1-1)

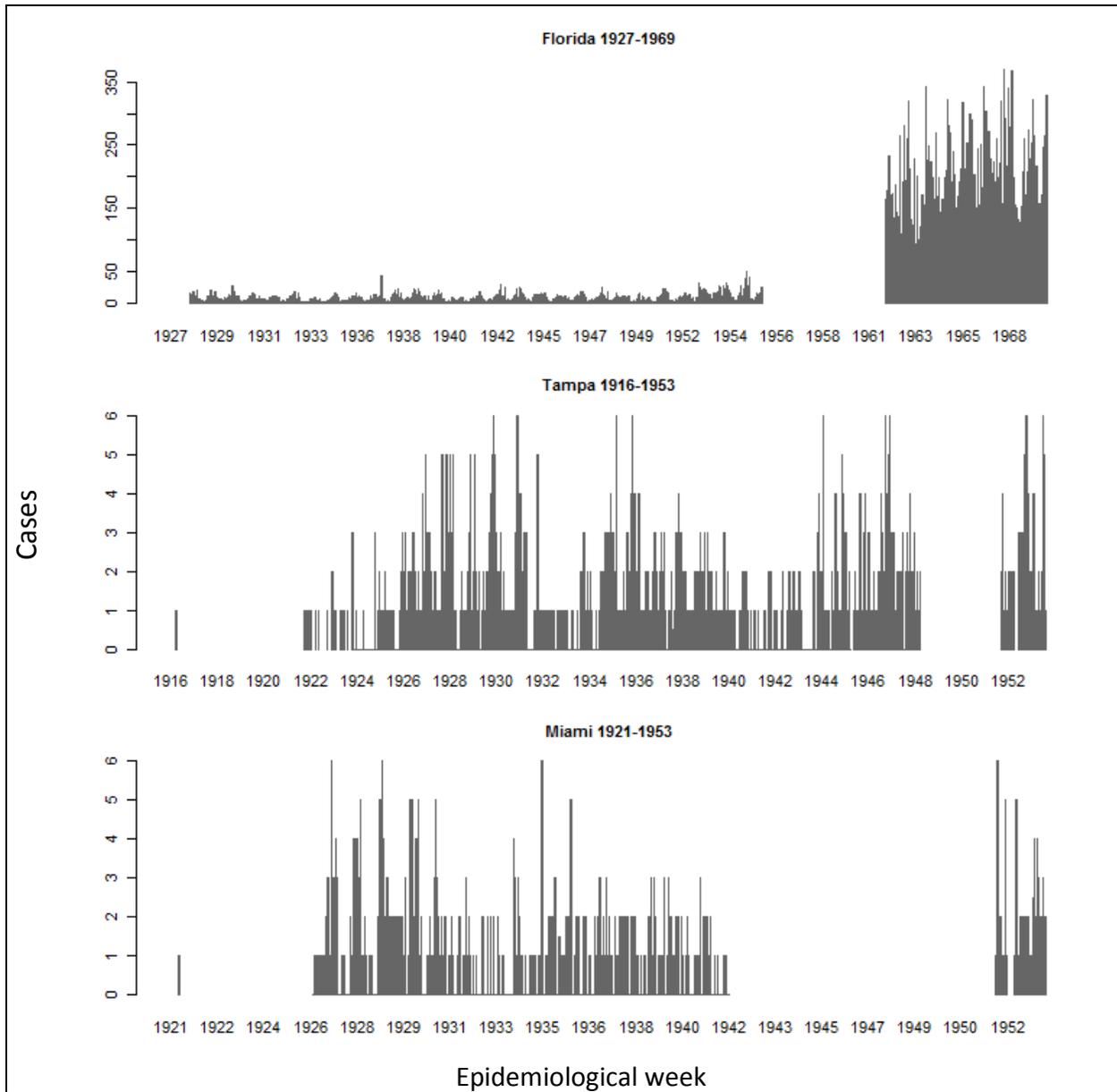


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Scarlet Fever per epidemiological week

Shigellosis

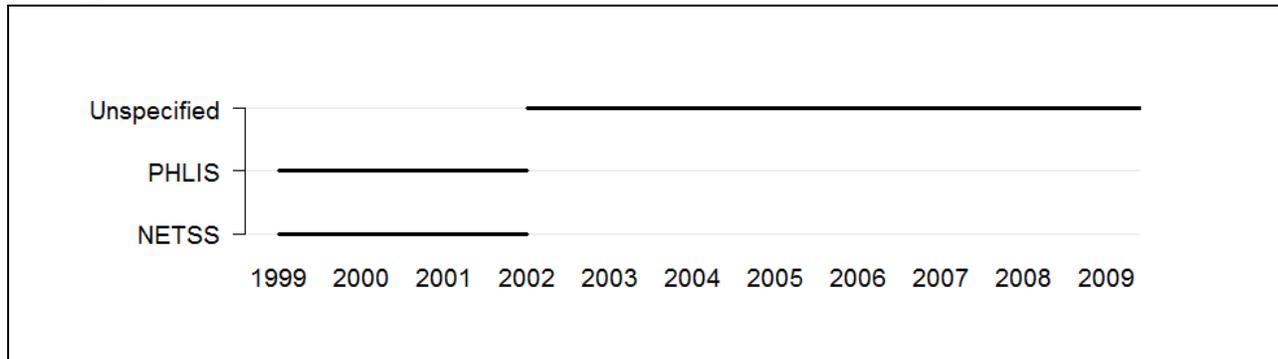


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Shigellosis (Unspecified and PHLIS)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1999-2009
Total weeks	511
Total cases	13,147
Max. cases per year	2,490
Year (max)	2003
Max. cases per week	1,103
Week (max)	2005, wk 50
Average cases per year	1,195
95%CI	(546-1,844)
Average cases per week	26
95%CI	(21-31)

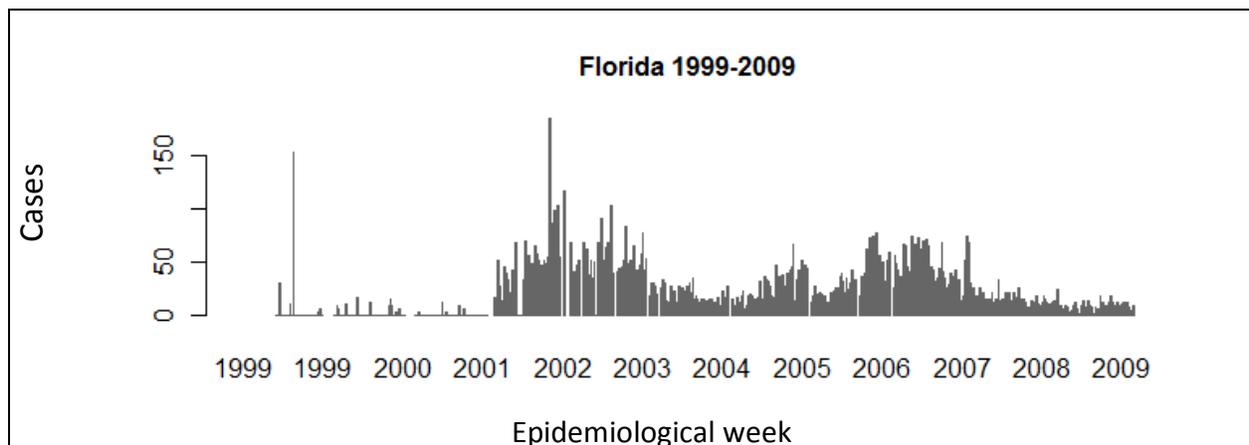


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Shigellosis per epidemiological week

Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A

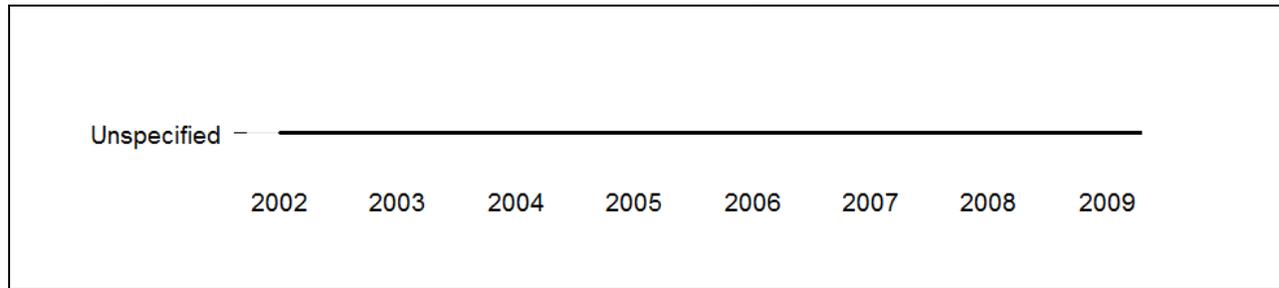


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A

Indicator	Florida
Report period	2002-2009
Total weeks	385
Total cases	2,000
Max. cases per year	300
Year (max)	2007
Max. cases per week	29
Week (max)	2002, wk 33
Average cases per year	250
95%CI	(217-283)
Average cases per week	5
95%CI	(5-5)

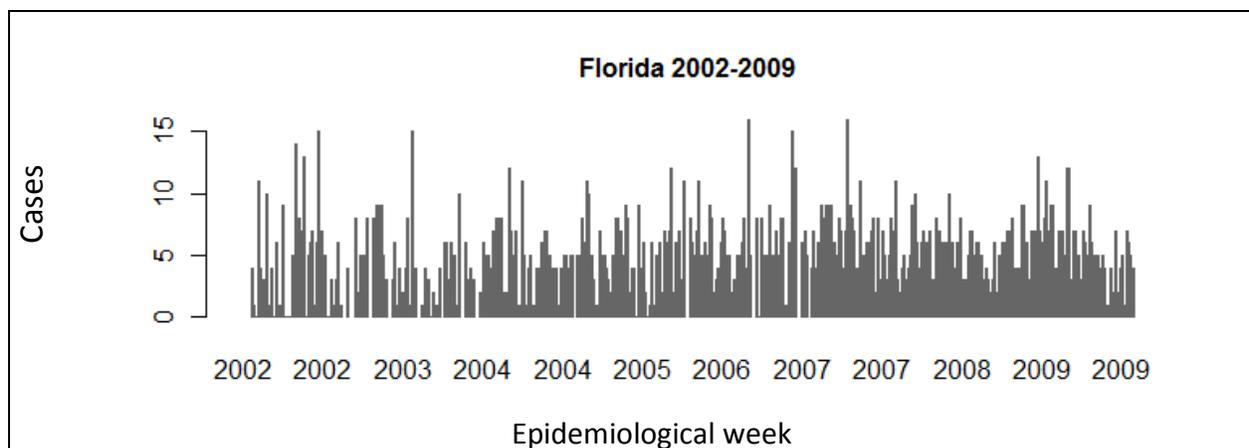


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Group A Streptococcal disease per epidemiological week

Streptococcal Sore Throat

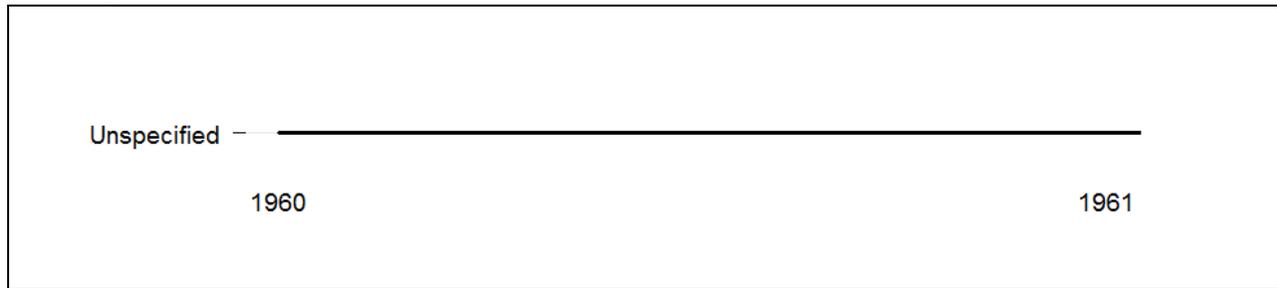


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Streptococcal Sore Throat

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1960-1961
Total weeks	73
Total cases	6,986
Max. cases per year	5,218
Year (max)	1961
Max. cases per week	270
Week (max)	1961, wk 18
Average cases per year	3,493
95%CI	(-18,425-25,411)
Average cases per week	96
95%CI	(83-109)

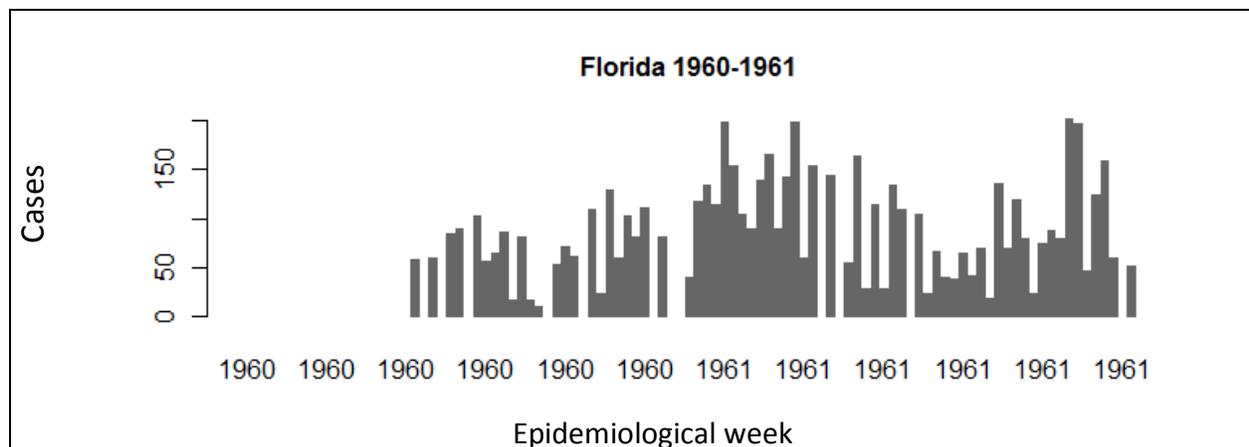


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Streptococcal Sore Throat per epidemiological week

Streptococcus Pneumonia, Invasive Disease

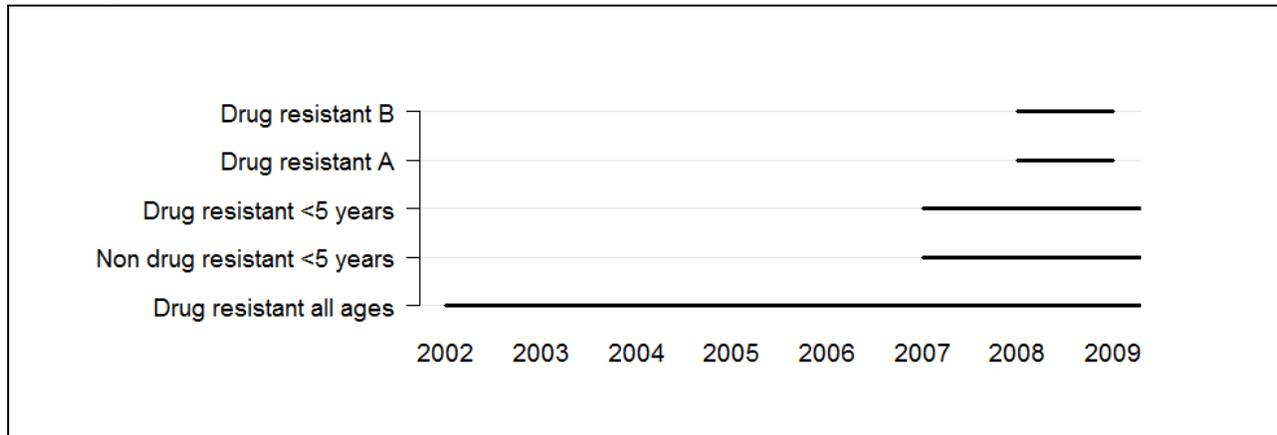


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Streptococcus Pneumonia, Invasive Disease (Drug resistant <5 years)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	2007-2009
Total weeks	145
Total cases	368
Max. cases per year	125
Year (max)	2009
Max. cases per week	12
Week (max)	2008, wk 49
Average cases per year	123
95%CI	(117-129)
Average cases per week	3
95%CI	(3-3)

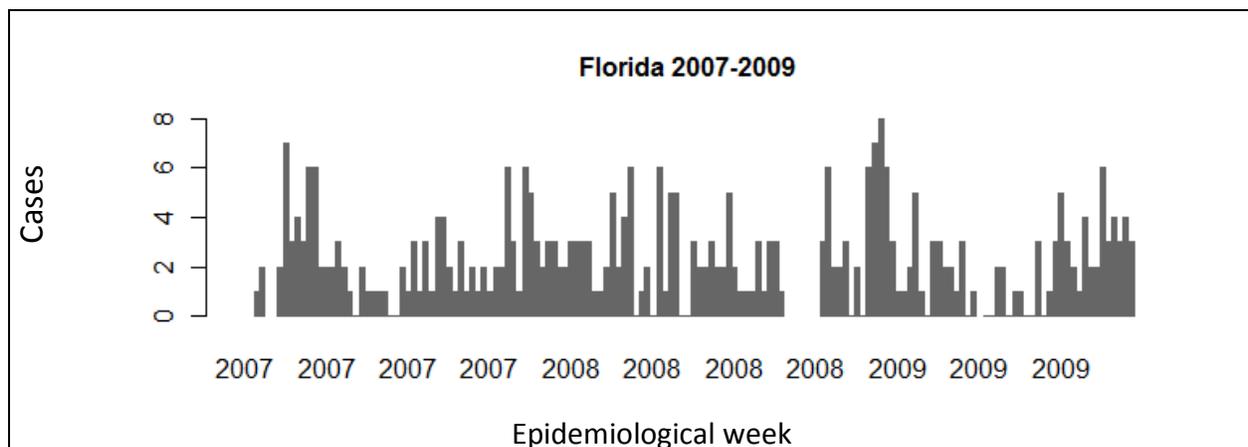


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Streptococcus Pneumonia Invasive Disease per epidemiological week

Syphilis

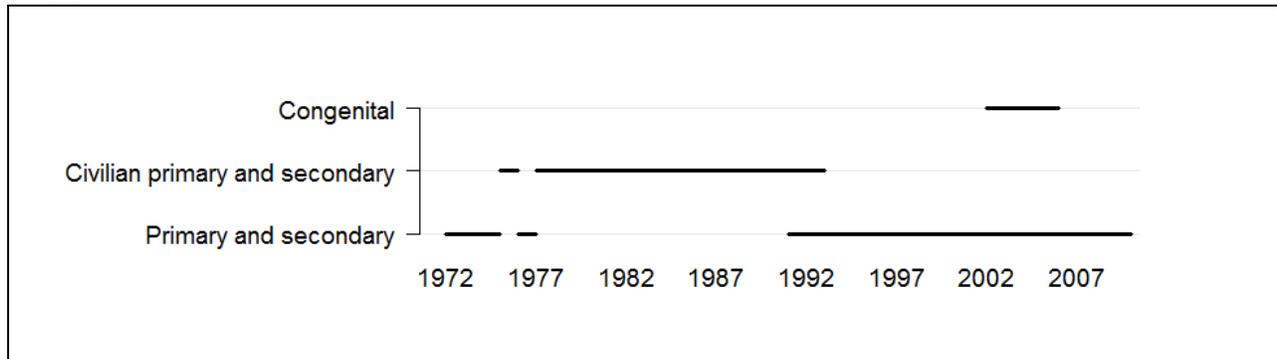


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Syphilis (Primary and secondary and Civilian primary and secondary)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1972-2009
Total weeks	1,849
Total cases	81,958
Max. cases per year	7,618
Year (max)	1988
Max. cases per week	1,110
Week (max)	1993, wk 47
Average cases per year	2,157
95%CI	(1,476-2,838)
Average cases per week	44
95%CI	(41-47)

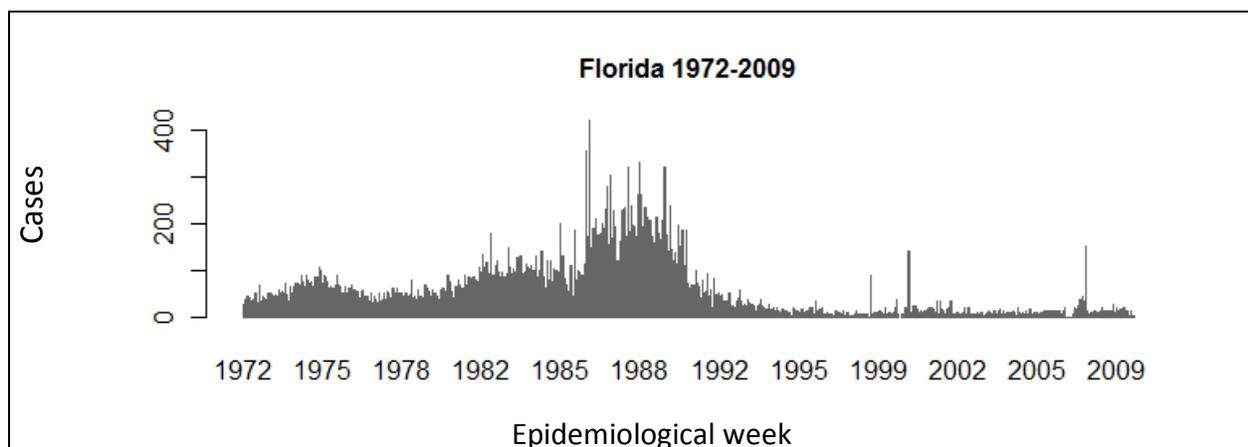


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Syphilis per epidemiological week

Tetanus

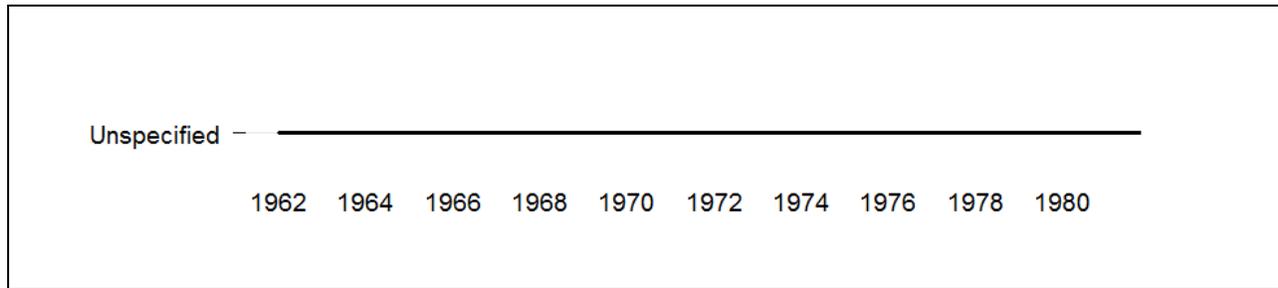


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Tetanus

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1962-1981
Total weeks	759
Total cases	248
Max. cases per year	27
Year (max)	1963
Max. cases per week	5
Week (max)	1967, wk 32
Average cases per year	
before 1970	19
95%CI	(14-24)
after 1970	7
95%CI	(5-9)

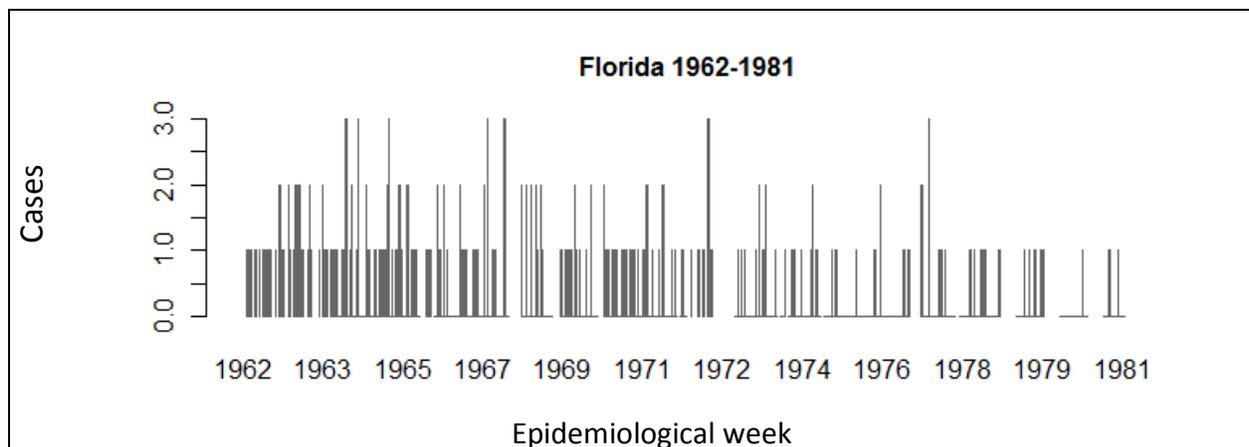


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Tetanus per epidemiological week

Toxic Shock Syndrome

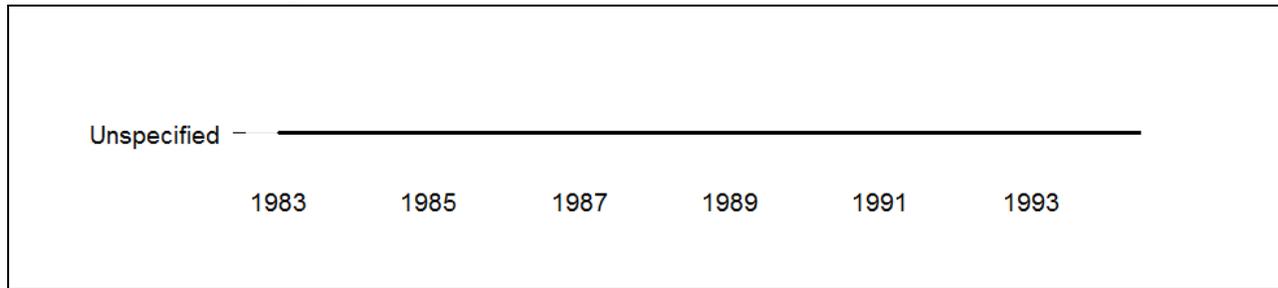


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Toxic shock syndrome

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1983-1994
Total weeks	319
Total cases	73
Max. cases per year	13
Year (max)	1984
Max. cases per week	6
Week (max)	1991, wk 29
Average cases per year	6
95%CI	(4-8)
Average cases per week	0
95%CI	(0-0)

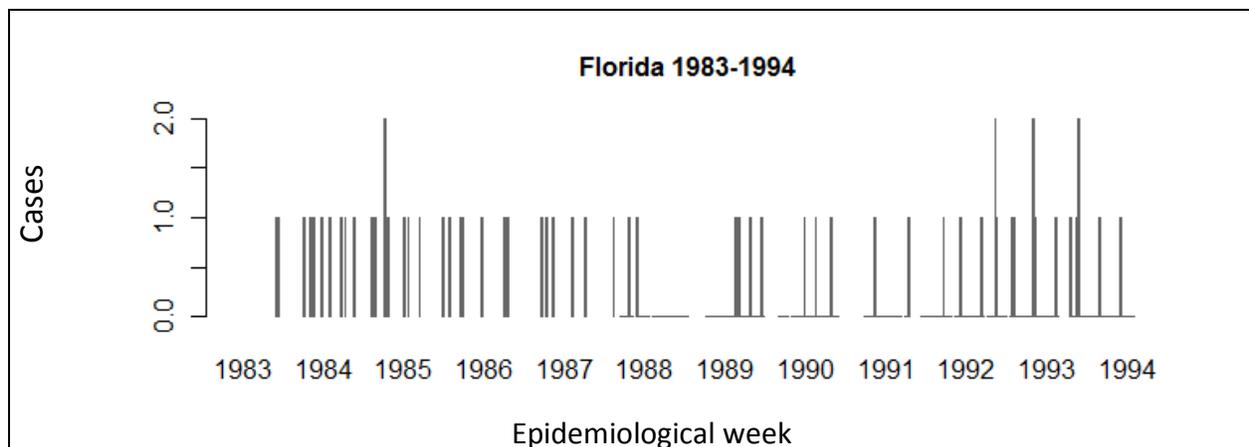


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Toxic Shock Syndrome per epidemiological week

Tuberculosis



Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Tuberculosis (Unspecified)

Indicator	Florida
Report period	1975-2005
Total weeks	1,382
Total cases	38,851
Max. cases per year	1,740
Year (max)	1978
Max. cases per week	412
Week (max)	1994, wk 20
Average cases per year	1,253
95%CI	(1,107-1,399)
Average cases per week	28
95%CI	(27-29)

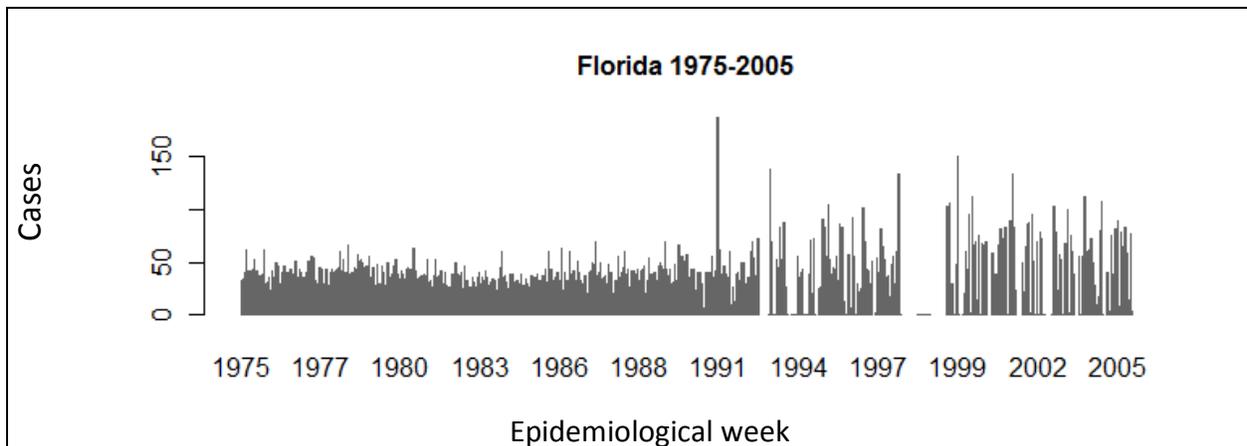


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Tuberculosis per epidemiological week

Typhoid Fever

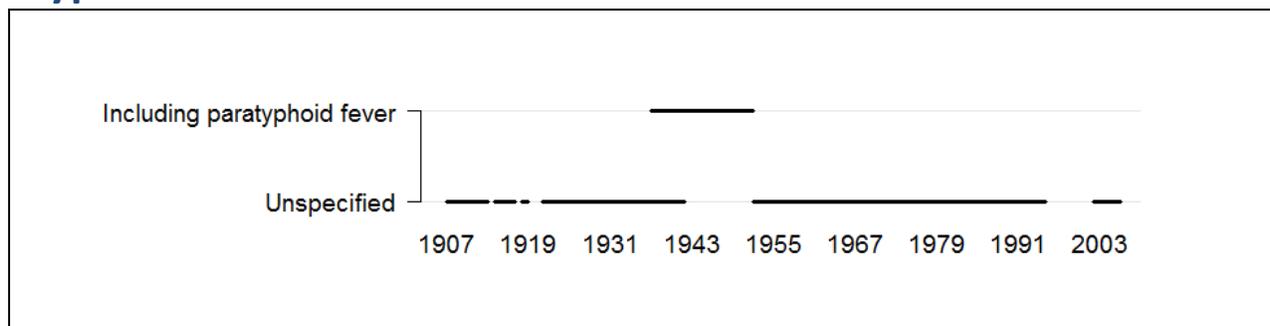


Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Typhoid Fever (Unspecified and Including paratyphoid fever)

Indicator	Florida	Tampa
Report period	1927-2005	1915-1953
Total weeks	3,182	1,283
Total cases	4,676	619
Max. cases per year	341	62
Year (max)	1928	1922
Max. cases per week	83	12
Week (max)	1973, wk 12	1935, wk 23
Average cases per year		
before 1950	139	21
95%CI	(111-167)	(15-27)
after 1950	28	2
95%CI	(19-37)	(-4-8)
Average cases per week		
before 1950	3	0
95%CI	(3-3)	(0-0)
after 1950	1	1
95%CI	(1-1)	(1-1)

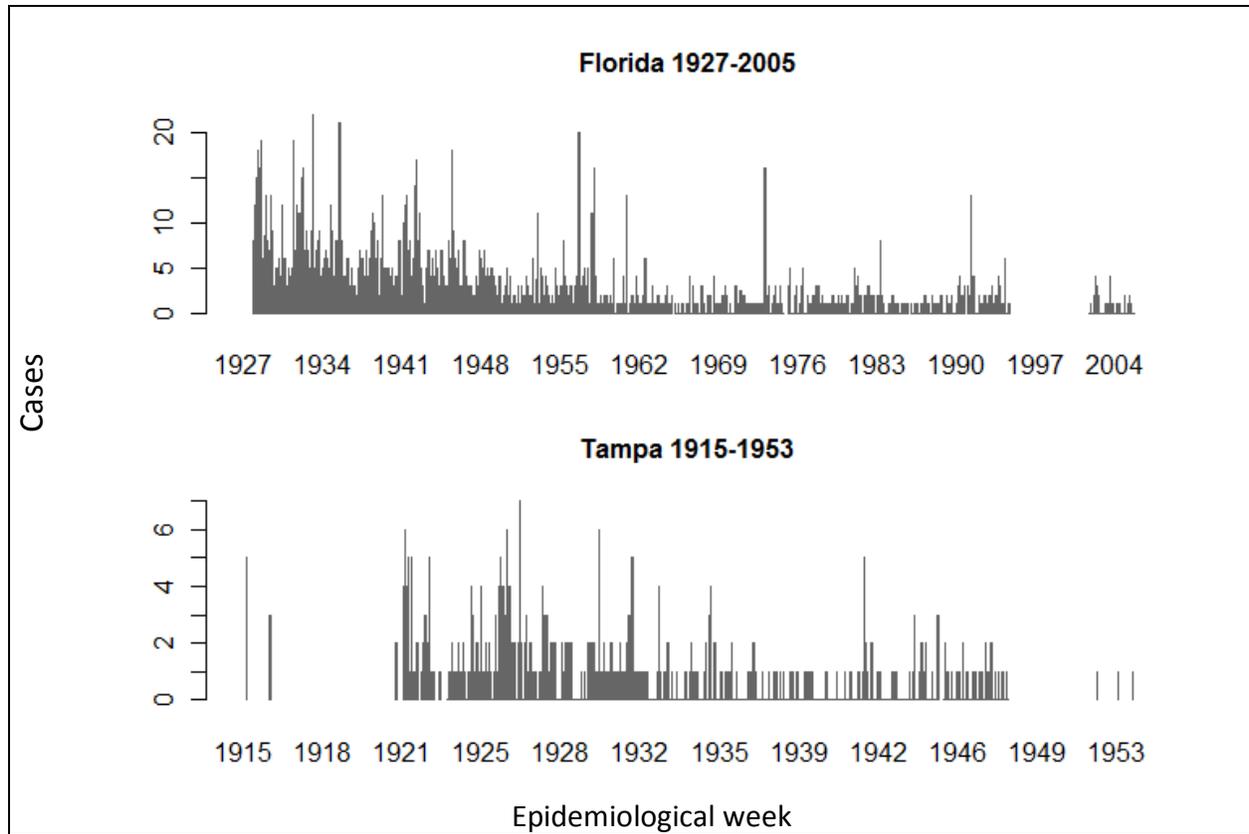


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Typhoid Fever per epidemiological week

Whooping Cough



Figure D1, Weeks between 1888 and 2009 for which data on the disease and subcategories (if applicable) are available in the Tycho database. If no subcategory was reported, a subcategory of "Unspecified" was assigned.

Table D1, Summary information for Whooping Cough

Indicator	Florida	Tampa	Miami
Report period	1937-2009	1924-1953	1926-1953
Total weeks	2,307	1,177	839
Total cases	17,158	1,221	2,107
Max. cases per year	1,847	159	290
Year (max)	1947	1929	1929
Max. cases per week	123	15	37
Week (max)	2005, wk 50	1946, wk 06	1933, wk 13
Average cases per year			
before 1960	702	45	117
95%CI	(490-914)	(29-61)	(72-162)
after 1960	106	-	-
95%CI	(72-140)	-	-
Average cases per week			
before 1960	15	1	3
95%CI	(14-16)	(1-1)	(3-3)
after 1960	3	-	-
95%CI	(3-3)	-	-

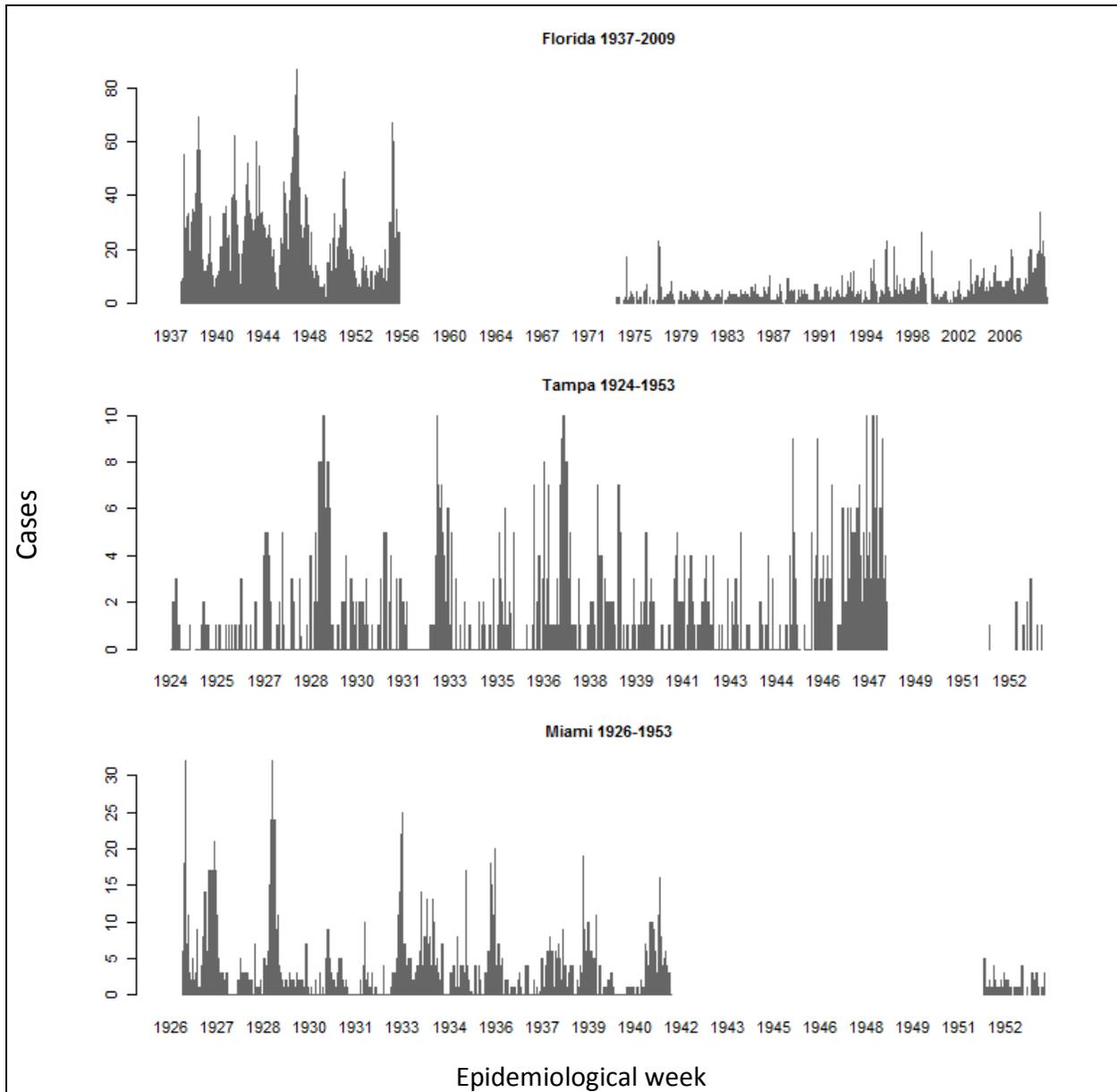


Figure D2, Number of cases reported for Whooping Cough per epidemiological week

Diseases with fragmented data over time

For a number of diseases, only fragmented data was available for Florida. This was due to the inclusion of these diseases in the weekly surveillance system for short periods or widely dispersed periods of time. Due to these wide gaps or limited data, data for these diseases were not presented in separate sections but in the table below. Work will continue to include more data in the Tycho database and complete data sets for each disease where possible. Collaborations with local, state and federal public health agencies will be made to explore data availability and opportunities to include these in the Tycho database.

Table 2, Summary information on the occurrence of diseases with fragmented data in Florida

Disease	Report type	Report period	Number of reports	Total cases
Anthrax	State	1942-1945	142	0
Brucellosis [undulant fever]	City	1953-1953	1	1
Brucellosis [undulant fever]	State	1943-1982	455	1883
Dengue	City	1924-1924	7	14
Dysentery	State	1942-1948	291	547
Encephalitis	City	1941-1948	318	5
Encephalitis	State	1942-1993	1242	1852
Leprosy	State	1942-1990	381	25
Pellagra	City	1924-1932	229	112
Psittacosis	State	1956-1958	2	2
Rocky mountain spotted fever	State	1942-2009	1218	700
Tularemia	City	1952-1952	2	3
Tularemia	State	1942-1993	709	168
Typhus fever	City	1924-1953	18	3
Typhus fever	State	1942-1960	372	2168
West nile disease	State	2003-2009	132	92

Preliminary data, not for publication or official use

Project Tycho

This report provides preliminary data for the state of Florida available in the Tycho database. This database is currently being beta tested and these data cannot be used for publication or other official use at this time. An open access release to the general public is planned for later in 2011.

Please visit the Tycho website for more information and to query the database at: www.tycho.pitt.edu. For further information regarding the Tycho project, contact Dr. Wilbert van Panhuis at the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

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