

# Surveillance

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## CONTENTS

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Purpose.....	2.2
Policy .....	2.5
Laws and rules.....	2.5
<b>Tuberculosis Classification System.....</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Reporting Tuberculosis .....</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Reporting suspected or confirmed cases of tuberculosis to the local public health agency.....	2.11
Required reports from local public health agencies to the Michigan Department of Community Health Tuberculosis Unit.....	2.15
<b>Data Collection.....</b>	<b>2.16</b>
Michigan Disease Surveillance System.....	2.16
Document retention.....	2.16
<b>Genotyping.....</b>	<b>2.17</b>
<b>Dissemination and Evaluation .....</b>	<b>2.19</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>2.20</b>

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# Introduction

## Purpose

Use this section to do the following:

- Understand the importance of surveillance in tuberculosis (TB) control and prevention.
- Report suspected and confirmed TB cases.
- Ensure you are using the required data collection forms.
- Understand how the computerized TB registry works.
- Understand how genotyping can assist TB control efforts.

Surveillance—the ongoing systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of data about a health-related event—is a critical component of successful TB control, providing essential information needed to do the following:

1. Determine TB patterns and trends of the disease.
2. Identify sentinel events, such as potential outbreaks, recent transmission, multidrug resistance, and deaths.
3. Identify high-risk populations and settings.
4. Establish priorities for control and prevention activities.
5. Strategically plan use of limited resources.<sup>1</sup>

Surveillance data are also essential for quality-assurance purposes, program evaluation, and measurement of progress toward TB elimination.

State and local TB control programs should have the capability to monitor trends in TB disease and latent TB infection (LTBI) in populations at high risk, in order to detect new patterns of disease and possible outbreaks. Populations at high risk should be identified and targeted for active surveillance and prevention, including targeted testing and treatment of LTBI. The following populations have been demonstrated to be at risk for TB exposure, progression from exposure to disease, or both: children, foreign-born persons, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)-infected persons, homeless persons, and detainees and prisoners. Surveillance and surveys from throughout the United States indicate that certain epidemiologic patterns of TB are consistently observed among these populations, suggesting that the recommended control measures are generalizable. State and local surveillance data should be analyzed to determine additional high-risk population groups.

In addition to providing the epidemiologic profile of TB in a given jurisdiction, state and local surveillance are essential to national TB surveillance.<sup>2</sup> Data for the national TB surveillance system are reported by state health departments in accordance with standard TB case definition and case report formats. The case report that the Michigan Department of Community Health utilizes is found in the Michigan Disease Surveillance System. The data collected in this system follows the Federal standard case report format. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) national TB surveillance system publishes epidemiologic analyses of reported TB cases in the United States.<sup>3</sup>

Reporting of new cases is essential for surveillance purposes.<sup>4</sup>

## Surveillance in TB Control Activities

**Case detection:** Case reporting to the jurisdictional public health agency is done for surveillance purposes and for facilitating a treatment plan and case management services.<sup>5</sup>



For more information on case reporting, see the “Reporting Tuberculosis” topic in this section.

**Outbreak detection:** Surveillance data should be routinely reviewed to determine if there is an increase in the expected number of TB cases, one of the criteria for determining if an outbreak is occurring. For an increase in the expected number of TB cases to be identified, the local epidemiology of TB should be understood. Detection of a TB outbreak in an area in which prevalence is low might depend on a combination of factors, including recognition of sentinel events, routine genotype cluster analysis of surveillance data, and analysis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* drug resistance and genotyping patterns.<sup>6</sup> Genotyping data should routinely be reviewed because genotype clusters also may indicate an outbreak. Prompt identification of potential outbreaks and rapid responses are necessary to limit further TB transmission. When an outbreak is identified, short-term investigation activities should follow the same principles as those for the epidemiologic part of the contact investigation (i.e., identifying the infectious period, settings, risk groups, and mode of transmission and conducting contact identification and follow-up). However, long-term activities require continued active surveillance.



For more information on outbreak investigations, see the “Outbreak Investigation” topic in the Contact Investigation section.

**Contact investigation:** Collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and disseminating data on contacts and contact investigations are necessary for prioritizing the highest-risk contacts to focus the use of resources, in accordance with national guidelines. Although surveillance of individual contacts to TB cases is not conducted in the United States, the CDC collects aggregate data from state and local TB programs through the *Aggregate*

*Report for Program Evaluation (ARPE)*. Routine collection and review of this data can provide the basis for evaluation of contact investigations for TB control programs.<sup>7</sup>



For more information on surveillance in contact investigations, see the Contact Investigation section.

**Targeted testing:** Review and interpretation of surveillance data inform targeted testing policies and strategies. Targeted testing is intended to identify persons other than TB contacts who have an increased risk for acquiring TB and to offer such persons diagnostic testing for *M. tuberculosis* infection and treatment, if indicated, in order to prevent subsequent progression to TB disease. Targeted testing and treatment of LTBI are best accomplished through cost-effective programs aimed at patients and populations identified on the basis of local surveillance data as being at increased risk for TB.<sup>8</sup>



For more information on surveillance and targeted testing, see the Targeted Testing section.

**Treatment of LTBI:** Surveillance of persons with LTBI does not routinely occur in the United States. However, the CDC is developing a national surveillance system to record adverse events leading to the hospitalization or death of a person under treatment for LTBI. Healthcare providers are encouraged to report such events to the CDC's Division of Tuberculosis Elimination by calling 1-404-639-8401. Surveillance of these events will provide data to evaluate the safety of treatment regimens recommended in current guidelines.<sup>9</sup>



For more information on surveillance and targeted testing, see the Targeted Testing section. For more information on updated LTBI treatment recommendations, see the CDC's "Update: Adverse Event Data and Revised American Thoracic Society/CDC Recommendations Against the Use of Rifampin and Pyrazinamide for Treatment of Latent Tuberculosis Infection—United States, 2003" (*MMWR* 2003;52[31];735–739) at this hyperlink: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5231a4.htm> .

## Policy

Data collection and reporting on TB should be done in accordance with Michigan Public Health Code and Communicable Disease Rules. Reporting and recordkeeping requirements are covered in this section.



For roles and responsibilities, refer to the “Roles, Responsibilities, and Contact Information” topic in the Introduction.



For more information on confidentiality and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), see the Confidentiality section.

## Laws and Rules

Michigan regulations on tuberculosis (TB) can be found in the Health Care Professionals Guide to the Michigan Communicable Disease Rules.



See Health Care Professionals Guide to the Michigan Communicable Disease Rules at [http://www.michigan.gov/documents/hlth\\_care\\_prof\\_guide\\_167371\\_7.pdf](http://www.michigan.gov/documents/hlth_care_prof_guide_167371_7.pdf)



Contact the MDCH TB Unit at 517-335-8165 for assistance with interpreting state laws and rules regarding TB control.

# Tuberculosis Classification System

The system for classifying tuberculosis (TB) is based on how the infection and disease develop in the body. Use this classification system to help track the status of TB in your patients and to allow comparison with other reporting areas.

Table 1: TUBERCULOSIS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM<sup>10</sup>

Class	Type	Description
0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No tuberculosis (TB) exposure</li> <li>▪ Not infected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No history of exposure</li> <li>▪ Negative reaction to the tuberculin skin test (TST) or interferon gamma release assay (IGRA)</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TB exposure</li> <li>▪ No evidence of infection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ History of exposure</li> <li>▪ Negative reaction to the TST or IGRA</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TB infection</li> <li>▪ No disease</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Positive reaction to the TST or IGRA</li> <li>▪ Negative bacteriologic studies (if done)</li> <li>▪ No clinical, bacteriologic, or radiographic evidence of TB disease</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TB disease</li> <li>▪ Clinically active</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex cultured (if this has been done)</li> <li>▪ Clinical, bacteriologic, or radiographic evidence of current disease</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TB disease</li> <li>▪ Not clinically active</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ History of episode(s) of TB</li> <li style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></li> <li>▪ Abnormal but stable radiographic findings</li> <li>▪ Positive reaction to the TST or IGRA</li> <li>▪ Negative bacteriologic studies (if done)</li> <li style="text-align: center;"><b>And</b></li> <li>▪ No clinical or radiographic evidence of current disease</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ TB suspect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diagnosis pending</li> </ul>

Source: Adapted from: CDC. Classification system. In: Chapter 2: transmission and pathogenesis. *Core Curriculum on Tuberculosis (2000)* [Division of Tuberculosis Elimination Web site]. Updated November 2001. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/pubs/corecurr/default.htm> . Accessed July 3, 2006.

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## Reporting Tuberculosis

Detecting and reporting suspected cases of tuberculosis (TB) is the key step in stopping transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* because it leads to prompt initiation of effective multiple-drug treatment, which rapidly reduces infectiousness. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) reports that delays in reporting cases of pulmonary TB are one of the major challenges to successful control of TB.<sup>11</sup> As one of the strategies to achieve the goal of reduction of TB morbidity and mortality, the CDC recommends immediate reporting of a suspected or confirmed case of TB to the jurisdictional health agency.<sup>12</sup> Also, by Michigan law and regulation, a case of TB disease must be reported to the local public health agency.

When reporting TB, keep the following definitions in mind:

- **Case:** An episode of TB disease in a person meeting the laboratory or clinical criteria for TB, as defined in the document “Case Definitions for Infectious Conditions Under Public Health Surveillance.”<sup>13</sup> These criteria are listed below in Table 2.<sup>14</sup>
- **Suspect:** A person for whom there is a high index of suspicion for active TB (e.g., a known contact to an active TB case or a person with signs or symptoms consistent with TB) who is currently under evaluation for TB disease.<sup>15</sup>
- **Confirmed:** A case that meets the clinical case definition or is laboratory confirmed, as described below in Table 2.<sup>16</sup>

Table 2: CASE DEFINITIONS<sup>17</sup>

Clinical Case Definition	Laboratory Criteria for Diagnosis
<p>A clinical case meets all of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A positive tuberculin skin test</li> <li>▪ Other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis (e.g., an abnormal, unstable [i.e., worsening or improving] chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease)</li> <li>▪ Treatment with 2 or more antituberculosis medications</li> <li>▪ Completed diagnostic evaluation</li> </ul>	<p>A case is laboratory confirmed when it meets one of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Isolation of <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> from a clinical specimen*</li> <li>▪ Demonstration of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification (NAA) test†</li> <li>▪ Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli (AFB) in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained</li> </ul>
<p>* Use of rapid identification techniques for <i>M. tuberculosis</i> (e.g., deoxyribonucleic acid [DNA] probes and mycolic acids high-pressure liquid chromatography performed on a culture from a clinical specimen) is acceptable under this criterion.</p> <p>† NAA tests must be accompanied by culture for mycobacteria species. However, for surveillance purposes, the CDC will accept results obtained from NAA tests approved by the Food and Drug Administration and used according to the approved product labeling on the package insert.</p>	

Source: Adapted from: CDC. Case definitions for infectious conditions under public health surveillance. *MMWR* 1997;46(No. RR-10):40–41.

Suspect pulmonary TB and initiate a diagnostic investigation when the historic features, signs, symptoms, and radiographic findings of TB are evident among adults. TB should be suspected in any patient who has a persistent cough for over two to three weeks, or other indicative signs and symptoms.<sup>18</sup>



For more information on suspected pulmonary TB, see the Diagnosis of Tuberculosis Disease section.

Mandatory and timely case reporting from community sources (e.g., providers, laboratories, hospitals, and pharmacies) should be enforced and evaluated regularly. Reporting enables the TB control program to take action at local, state, and national levels and to understand the magnitude and distribution of the TB problem.<sup>19</sup>

Prompt reporting (prior to culture confirmation) allows the state and local public health agency to do the following quickly:

- Verify diagnosis.
- Assign a case manager and coordinate treatment.
- Determine if an outbreak is occurring.
- Control the spread of TB.<sup>20</sup>

Failure to report cases threatens public health because it may result in the adverse outcome of a patient's treatment or delayed contact investigation of an infectious case.<sup>21</sup>

Reporting gives physicians access to resources provided by the local health department. Private physicians are strongly encouraged to work collaboratively with their local health department in the management of their TB cases and contacts. All providers who undertake evaluation and treatment of patients with TB must recognize that, not only are they delivering care to an individual, they are assuming a critical public health function that entails a high level of responsibility to the community, as well as to the individual patient. The following public health services are available to assist physicians in managing their TB cases:

- Epidemiologic investigation, including identification and examination of contacts
- Chest radiographic services
- Antituberculosis medications
- Extensive laboratory testing at State Of Michigan Bureau of Laboratories (MDCH BOL)
- Referral for clinical consultation

Local health departments and private providers are strongly encouraged to submit all clinical specimens to MDCH BOL for analysis.

## State Laws and Regulations

### Reporting of Suspect and Confirmed Cases (Communicable Disease Rules: R 325.171-173)

Michigan Communicable Disease Rules require reporting of suspect and confirmed cases of *M. tuberculosis Complex* within 24 hours of diagnosis or discovery to the appropriate local health department. "Appropriate" is defined as the local health department that has jurisdiction where an individual who has a disease or condition that is required to be reported resides, or the local health department of the county in which the service facility is located.

### Submission of Clinical Specimens (Michigan Communicable Disease Rules: R325.179)

A clinical laboratory that initially receives any clinical specimen which yields Mycobacterium tuberculosis Complex is responsible for ensuring that the following are submitted to the department: (a) The first *M. tuberculosis Complex* isolate, or subculture thereof, from an individual with tuberculosis. (b) Any *M. tuberculosis Complex* isolate, or subculture thereof, from a follow-up specimen, collected 90 days or more after the collection of the first *M. tuberculosis Complex* positive specimen. Clinical specimens initially processed by a hospital or private reference laboratory must be submitted to MDCH BOL upon preliminary identification of *M. tuberculosis complex*.



For more information on confidentiality and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), see the Confidentiality section.

## Reporting Suspected or Confirmed Cases of Tuberculosis to the Local Public Health Agency

Healthcare providers and laboratories should report suspected or confirmed cases of TB using the information in Table 3.

Table 3: WHEN TO REPORT TUBERCULOSIS

What Condition/ Test Result	Who Reports	When to Report	How to Report
<p><b>Confirmed or suspected cases of tuberculosis (TB) disease</b></p> <p>Confirmation by laboratory tests is not required.</p> <p>This includes pulmonary and extrapulmonary cases.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Physicians</li> <li>▪ Other healthcare providers</li> <li>▪ Hospitals</li> <li>▪ Other similar private or public institutions</li> <li>▪ Anyone providing treatment to the confirmed or suspected case</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The attending physician or other healthcare provider must report even if the laboratory is also reporting the test results.</p>	<p><b>Report to your local health department within 24 hours</b> of diagnosis or discovery.</p>	<p><b>Telephone</b></p> <p>Please contact your local health department. Telephone numbers can be found at the link provided above.</p> <p><b>Fax</b></p> <p>Please contact your local health department. Fax numbers can be found at the link provided above.</p> <p><b>Online</b></p> <p>If you have access to the Michigan Disease Surveillance System, please fill out the appropriate information by selecting reportable condition: Tuberculosis to report suspected and confirmed cases of TB.</p>

What Condition/ Test Result	Who Reports	When to Report	How to Report
<p>Cultures growing AFB or cultures that are demonstrated positive for <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex*</p> <p>Nucleic acid amplification tests/DNA probes positive for <i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex</p>	<p>All laboratories that perform TB testing</p> <p>In-state laboratories that send specimens for out-of-state testing</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The laboratory must report even if the attending physician or other healthcare provider is also reporting.</p>	<p>Report finding to your local health department within 24 hours.</p> <p>Submit Isolates demonstrated positive for <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex to MDCH BOL as soon as possible. Preferably within 24 hours of identification.</p>	
<p>* Note: This includes both the preliminary report of cultures growing AFB without confirmation of <i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex and the final report of cultures that are demonstrated to be positive for <i>M. tuberculosis</i> complex.</p>			



If you have access to the Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS), please fill out the appropriate information by selecting reportable condition: Tuberculosis. If you do not have access to the MDSS, please contact your local health department to report the case.

## Healthcare Providers

Healthcare providers should report the following information on confirmed or suspected cases of TB.

### Reporting Healthcare Provider

- Name
- Address
- Phone number
- Date of report

### Patient Information

- Name
- Address
- Phone numbers
- Marital status
- Employment information
- Hospital admission information (name of hospital if applicable, date of admission)
- Type of isolation arrangements (if applicable, home, hospital, other)
- Parent/Guardian Name if patient under 18

### Demographic and Social Information

- Date of birth
- Sex
- Race/ethnic origin
- Country of birth/date of arrival in the United States
- Injecting and Non-Injecting Drug and alcohol use

### (Demographic and Social Information)

- Homeless within past year?
- Diagnosed in a correctional facility or long-term care facility?

### Medical Information

- Reason for test
- Symptoms/onset
- Disease site
- Comorbid health conditions
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) testing information
- Results of QuantiFERON®-TB Gold (QFT-G) or tuberculin skin test (TST) (TST in mm) and date of test
- Chest radiograph results and dates (if applicable)
- Bacteriology results, date(s), and name of laboratory performing test(s)
- Drug therapy (medications used, dates given, mode of treatment)

## **Laboratories**

Laboratories should report the following information on test results.

### **Reporting Laboratory**

- Name
- Address
- Phone number
- Date of report

### **Sputum Smears Positive for Acid-Fast Bacilli (AFB)**

- Date of Collection
- Result and Number of AFBs if available

### **Cultures Growing AFB or Cultures Positive for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis***

- Date of Collection
- Sample type
- Result

### **Nucleic acid amplification tests/DNA probes positive for *M. tuberculosis* complex**

- Date of Collection
- Sample type
- Result

## Required Reports from Local Public Health Agencies to to the MDCH Tuberculosis Unit

Local public health agencies are required to complete the Tuberculosis information in the MDSS.

Please refer to the document “[MDSS: Suspect/Active Tuberculosis Case Reporting Guide](#)” for information on how to report TB cases.

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## Data Collection

### Michigan Disease Surveillance System (MDSS)

To carry out mandatory community public health responsibilities, the MDCH TB control program maintains a computerized record and reporting system (MDSS) with up-to-date information on all current clinically active and suspected TB cases in the state. The TB case registry should ensure that laboratory data, including all initial diagnostic tests, are promptly reported, if applicable, to the healthcare provider and local and state TB control programs. Follow-up tests, including data on sputum culture conversion and drug susceptibility testing of clinical isolates, should also be promptly reported so any needed modifications in management can be made.

The MDSS contains all information that is reported in the Report of Verified/Suspect Case of Tuberculosis.

### Document Retention

The MDCH TB Program will maintain all state TB public health records for 30 years.

TB case records since 1989 are available at the state TB Program office.

All other records will be stored off-site and will require a minimum of 24 hours for retrieval.

Radiographs are not stored by MDCH. Radiographs are held by the principal healthcare provider or radiology office where the radiographs were obtained.

Case management health information and other TB records should be maintained at the local public health agency according to local record retention rules and regulations.

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# Genotyping

Genotyping is a useful tool for studying the pathogenesis, epidemiology, and transmission of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. *M. tuberculosis* genotyping refers to laboratory procedures developed to identify *M. tuberculosis* isolates that are identical in specific parts of the genome (of similar strain types).

Genotyping is based on an analysis of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Mycobacteria reproduce by binary fission, which means that in almost all cases each new bacillus has identical DNA, just as human identical twins are genetically identical to each other. However, changes in the DNA occur spontaneously at low frequency. Over time, these changes, known as DNA mutations, have accumulated to produce the diversity of *M. tuberculosis* strains currently circulating in the world.

The diversity of strain provides a means to identify instances of recent transmission of tuberculosis (TB) as well as the chains of transmission that occur among persons with TB. This diversity also helps to elucidate the patterns and dynamics of TB transmission. When a person with TB improves but then becomes ill again, this diversity can differentiate reactivation with the same strain of *M. tuberculosis* from reinfection with a different strain. Genotyping can also be used to identify false-positive cultures.

Advances in DNA analytic methods have made it possible for TB programs to obtain rapid and reliable genotyping results. These advances include the following:

- The determination of the complete DNA sequence of *M. tuberculosis* in 1998
- The development of IS6110-based restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) genotyping, which provided a discriminatory typing method and led to a standardized system for genotyping *M. tuberculosis* isolates

Two new methods, spoligotyping and mycobacterial interspersed repetitive units (MIRU) analysis, are based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and provide much more rapid results than RFLP analysis. The addition of genotype information to the pool of information generated by surveillance data and data collected through epidemiologic investigation allow confirmation of suspected transmission. A potential outbreak should be suspected whenever there is more than one case of TB whose isolate has the same genotype (genotype cluster). Further investigation that includes review of surveillance data, chart review, and reinterview of TB cases may refute or confirm the epidemiologic connection between more than one TB case. In some instances, a genotype cluster reflects a false-positive culture that may be a result of laboratory cross-contamination. Routine review of genotyping data, along with epidemiologic, clinical, and laboratory data, may identify patients who are wrongly classified as TB patients and should be further investigated.

In order to identify TB patients who have matching TB strains and therefore may be in the same chain of transmission, the MDCH laboratory identifies the genotype of every culture positive TB isolate. The two methods they use for this procedure are spoligotyping and mycobacterial interspersed repetitive units (MIRU). When two or more

TB isolates have matching genotype patterns, the MDCH TB Program assigns a Cluster Identification Number and sends a notification to the local jurisdictions from which the cases were reported. These notifications are sent on a monthly basis. If you have any questions, please contact the MDCH TB Epidemiologist at (517) 335-8165.



For more information on genotyping, see the National Tuberculosis Controllers Association/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Advisory Group on Tuberculosis Genotyping's *Guide to the Application of Genotyping to Tuberculosis Prevention and Control* (2004) at this hyperlink: <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/genotyping/manual.htm> .



All positive *M. tuberculosis* cultures should be sent to MDCH BOL.

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# Dissemination and Evaluation

## Dissemination

Tuberculosis (TB) surveillance data should be disseminated periodically to healthcare providers, health agencies, and the public through multiple channels including health alerts, reports, summaries, and presentations.

## Evaluation

The purpose of evaluating public health surveillance systems is to ensure that problems of public health importance are being monitored efficiently and effectively. TB surveillance systems should be evaluated periodically, and the evaluation should include recommendations for improving quality, efficiency, and usefulness. Evaluation of a public health surveillance system focuses on how well the system operates to meet its purpose and objectives.



For more information see the CDC's "Updated Guidelines for Evaluating Public Health Surveillance Systems" (*MMWR* 2001;50[No RR-13]) at this hyperlink: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5013a1.htm> .

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