TB Surveillance Overview

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Overview

- Purpose/Goal of surveillance
- Reporting Authority
- Importance of reporting
Surveillance and Epidemiology

Public Health Surveillance is the continuous, systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of health-related data needed for the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice.

Disease distribution is not random
Goals of TB Surveillance

What:
• Confirmed TB cases
• Suspected TB cases
• Contacts to TB cases

How:
• Complete
• Timely
• Accurate
## Reporting Authority

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<tr>
<th>Statute (Law):</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Health and Safety Code, Chapter 13, Subchapter B;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Texas Administrative Code, Title 25, Part 1, Chapter 97, Subchapter A,</td>
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<td>• Texas Administrative Code; Title 25, Part 1, Chapter 97, Subchapter H</td>
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Statute

- Health and Safety Code, Chapter 13, Subchapter B; Texas Tuberculosis Code;
  1. Enable persons with tuberculosis to obtain needed care;
  2. Provide care and treatment for those persons; and
  3. Facilitate their hospitalization

- Health and Safety Code, Chapter 81, Communicable Disease Prevention and Control Act
  1. Requires reporting of TB events
  2. Gives health departments authority to collect information

- Health and Safety Code, Chapter 89; Screening and Treatment for Tuberculosis in Jails and Other Correctional Facilities
Texas Administrative Code, Title 25, Part 1, Chapter 97, Subchapter A

- Outlines **Who, What, When, Where** and **How** to report
- Provides additional information on quarantine, control measures and notification
- Specifies confidentiality of patient information

Texas Administrative Code; Title 25, Part 1, Chapter 97, Subchapter H

- Establishes regulations for screening and treatment for tuberculosis in jails and other correctional facilities
How Surveillance Information is used

- Identify changes in TB distribution
- Determine Funding
- Guide program decisions
- Provide information to external entities
- Educate Public
Surveillance Data in Action

- Identify changes in TB distribution
- Determine Funding
- Guide program decisions
- Provide information to external entities
- Educate Public
Funding Scenario

- Your site reports:
  - 85% of all cases
  - 50% of suspects
  - 50% LTBI’s
Funding Formula Breakdown

- Class 3 Cases: 38%
- Class 5 Suspects: 15%
- Special Population: 10%
- HIV/TB Coinfection: 10%
- Cases Completing Therapy: 7%
- MDR-TB Cases: 5%
- LTBI: 5%
- Population: 5%
- Square Miles: 5%
- MDR - TB Cases: 5%
- LTBI: 5%
Scenario

Previous Funding: $100,000

- Cases: -$5,700
- Suspects: -$7,500
- LTBI’s: -$2,500
- Total Loss: $15,700
LTBI Discrepancies

- In 2013, we requested information from sites on the number of LTBI’s completing treatment for the funding formula.

- We compared this to what was reported over the course of the year....

- Only 33% of LTBI’s completing treatment were reported
Questions