

Table 12. Percentages of Tuberculosis Cases by Initial Drug Regimen, Use of Directly Observed Therapy (DOT), and Completion of Therapy (COT): United States, 1993–2007

Year	Initial Drug Regimen ^{1,2}				Directly Observed Therapy ³		Therapy ≤1 Year Indicated ⁴	
					DOT Only	Both DOT and Self-Administered	COT ≤1 Year	COT
	I R	IRZ	IRZ, E/S	IRZE				
1993	(12.9)	(31.2)	(40.9)	(40.3)	(21.3)	(14.1)	(64.1)	(87.5)
1994	(7.0)	(23.3)	(56.3)	(55.7)	(26.8)	(19.6)	(69.0)	(87.9)
1995	(5.2)	(20.3)	(63.4)	(62.7)	(36.1)	(20.8)	(73.9)	(89.6)
1996	(4.2)	(17.5)	(67.9)	(67.3)	(41.5)	(21.9)	(76.4)	(90.5)
1997	(3.2)	(15.1)	(72.4)	(71.9)	(45.9)	(23.3)	(78.2)	(91.3)
1998	(2.6)	(12.9)	(74.7)	(74.3)	(46.8)	(26.1)	(80.6)	(92.5)
1999	(2.2)	(11.2)	(77.2)	(76.9)	(48.5)	(27.1)	(80.8)	(92.3)
2000	(2.0)	(10.4)	(78.6)	(78.5)	(51.8)	(25.5)	(81.5)	(92.6)
2001	(1.7)	(9.6)	(80.1)	(79.8)	(52.7)	(27.0)	(81.5)	(92.5)
2002	(1.8)	(8.9)	(80.5)	(80.3)	(54.4)	(27.3)	(82.1)	(92.3)
2003	(1.4)	(8.1)	(81.5)	(81.3)	(55.8)	(28.1)	(82.8)	(92.7)
2004	(1.5)	(6.3)	(82.5)	(82.4)	(57.5)	(27.0)	(82.8)	(91.7)
2005	(1.2)	(5.5)	(83.8)	(83.7)	(56.8)	(29.4)	(82.7)	(91.9)
2006	(1.2)	(4.8)	(83.2)	(83.1)
2007	(1.1)	(4.7)	(83.3)	(83.3)

¹Includes persons alive at diagnosis.

²I=isoniazid; R=rifampin; Z=pyrazinamide; E=ethambutol; S=streptomycin. Excludes cases with no information on initial drug regimen; 0.74% received no initial drug therapy, 0.16% were started on one drug, and 9.65% had an initial multidrug regimen other than IR, IRZ, or IRZ,E/S.

³Includes persons alive at diagnosis with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed.

⁴Includes persons alive at diagnosis, with initial drug regimen of one or more drugs prescribed, who did not die during therapy. Excludes persons with initial isolate resistant to rifampin and pediatric (aged <15) cases with meningeal, bone or joint, or miliary disease. See Technical Notes (page 9) for description of COT calculation.

Note: Ellipses indicate data not available.

Data for all years updated through April 23, 2008.

See Surveillance Slides #25 and #26.

Table 13. Tuberculosis Cases and Percentages in Persons with HIV Test Results¹ and with HIV Coinfection by Age Group: United States, 1993–2006

Year	25–44 Years Old				All Ages			
	HIV Test Results		HIV Positive		HIV Test Results		HIV Positive	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
1993	4377	(46)	2790	(29)	7455	(30)	3682	(15)
1994	4443	(49)	2669	(30)	7886	(33)	3601	(15)
1995	4277	(52)	2172	(26)	8179	(36)	3038	(13)
1996	4366	(58)	1856	(25)	8832	(42)	2615	(12)
1997	4142	(60)	1473	(21)	8771	(44)	2092	(11)
1998	3862	(61)	1240	(20)	8292	(45)	1831	(10)
1999	3812	(63)	1175	(19)	8420	(48)	1726	(10)
2000	3524	(63)	955	(17)	8112	(50)	1464	(9)
2001	3566	(64)	911	(16)	8041	(50)	1407	(9)
2002	3486	(66)	845	(16)	7946	(53)	1389	(9)
2003	3422	(67)	807	(16)	8106	(55)	1320	(9)
2004	3344	(68)	681	(14)	8231	(57)	1188	(8)
2005	3269	(69)	611	(13)	8222	(58)	1043	(7)
2006	3265	(69)	558	(12)	8234	(60)	960	(7)

¹Includes persons with positive, negative, or indeterminate HIV test results and persons from California with co-diagnosis of TB and AIDS. In California, the number of patients testing negative, indeterminate, refusing testing, not offered testing, test performed but status unknown, unknown, or missing HIV data is not reported to CDC. California did not report AIDS test results for 2005. Rhode Island did not report HIV test results for years 1993–1997.

Note: Data for all years updated through April 23, 2008.

See Surveillance Slides #24 and #25.