

# Making Use of Epidemiology Resources

# CDC EXCITE website

<http://www.cdc.gov/EXCITE>

<http://www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/reports/2011/default.htm>

# TB Surveillance

## Tuberculosis in the United States

### National Tuberculosis Surveillance System Highlights from 2011

<http://www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/reports/2011/default.htm>

## Descriptive Data

person

place

time

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## Sources of TB Surveillance Information

Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2011  
<http://www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/reports/2011/default.htm>

Tuberculosis in the United States, 2011 (Slide Set)  
<http://www.cdc.gov/tb/statistics/surv/surv2011/default.htm>

Online Tuberculosis Information System (OTIS)  
 OTIS is a query-based system containing information on TB cases reported to CDC. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/tb.html>

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## Online Tuberculosis Information System (OTIS)

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Age Group, Broad	Count	Percent of Total	Rate Per 100,000	Population	Completion of Therapy Within One Year	Eligible for Completion of Therapy Within One Year	Percent of Completion of Therapy Within One Year Among Those Eligible
0-4 years	463	3.49%	2.21	20,921,299	388	427	90.87%
5-14 years	311	2.34%	0.77	40,373,299	282	297	94.95%
15-24 years	1,580	11.90%	3.69	42,779,490	1,285	1,514	84.87%
25-44 years	4,317	32.51%	5.19	83,223,877	3,335	4,011	83.15%
45-64 years	4,039	30.41%	5.39	76,416,795	3,812	3,581	84.11%
65+ years	2,570	19.35%	6.79	37,867,145	1,603	1,920	83.49%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,280</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>361,579,895</b>	<b>9,905</b>	<b>11,750</b>	<b>84.36%</b>

Rate By Age Groups, Broad

Age Group	Rate per 100,000
0-4 years	2.21
5-14 years	0.77
15-24 years	3.69
25-44 years	5.19
45-64 years	5.39
65+ years	6.79

Atlas

- Recently CDC added TB data to another data query system, called Atlas


<http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/atlas/>

NEW JERSEY MEDICAL SCHOOL  
GLOBAL TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE

Basic Epidemiology for Tuberculosis Program Staff

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition should be available by December 2012


<http://www.umdnj.edu/ntbcweb/products/basicepi.htm>



## The Basics

1. Introduction – Uses of Epidemiology in Tuberculosis Prevention and Control
2. What Is Epidemiology?
3. Types of Epidemiology
  - Descriptive
  - Analytic
4. Key Concepts in Epidemiology
  - Morbidity
  - Mortality
5. Presenting Program Data


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## Beyond the Basics

6. Measuring Test Validity
  - Sensitivity, Specificity and Predictive Values
7. Study Designs
  - Odds Ratios and Relative Risks
8. Statistical Concepts
  - P-Values
  - Confidence Intervals
  - Confounding Factors
  - Bias
  - Meta Analysis
9. Genotyping and TB control

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## Putting it all Together

TB control Case Study (with answer key): *How to Use TB Surveillance Data in TB control*


- Appendix I: Common Terms Used in Epidemiology
- Appendix II: RVCT Form
- Appendix III: National TB Program Objectives
- Appendix IV: National Tuberculosis Indicators Project (NTIP)
- Appendix V: Solutions for Sample Problems
- Appendix VI: Suggested Reading List

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## Educational Resources

### Incorporating Tuberculosis into Public Health Core Curricula



The New Jersey Medical School Global Tuberculosis Institute, one of four Regional Training and Medical Consultation Centers funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has developed TB-related teaching materials for use in core courses of MPH programs, using the Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH) core competencies for public health disciplines and interdisciplinary domains.


This document includes a series of TB-related case studies, fact sheets and PowerPoint presentations. They were developed for use in core courses in the disciplines of Biostatistics, Epidemiology, Environmental Health Sciences, Health Policy and Management, and Social and Behavioral Sciences and to illustrate the cross-cutting domains of Communications and Informatics, Diversity and Culture, Program Planning and Public Health Biology. These materials do not require that instructors have prior knowledge of TB.

- How To Use This Material
- Learning Objectives
- Contributors and Reviewers













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<http://www.umdnj.edu/ntbc/products/incorporating.html>



## Epidemiology

Document Name	Word	PDF
EPI Case Study 1: Incidence, Prevalence, and Disease Surveillance; Historical Trends in the Epidemiology of M. tuberculosis - <i>Student Version 1.0</i>		
EPI Case Study 2: Reliability, Validity, and Tests of Agreement in M. Tuberculosis Screening - <i>Student Version 1.0</i>		
EPI Case Study 3: Cross-Sectional, Case-Control, and Cohort Studies; Identification of TB Risk Groups and TB Risk Factors in Epidemiologic Studies - <i>Student Version 1.0</i>		
EPI Case Study 4: Using Molecular Epidemiology in a TB Contact Investigation - <i>Student Version 1.0</i>		
EPI Fact Sheet 1: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Prevention Fact Sheet – TB Examples - <i>Student Version 1.0</i>		
Primer on TB - <i>Student Version 1.0</i>		

INSTRUCTOR'S GUIDES



## Closing

- ◆ Epidemiologic methods can help us to identify local, state, and national patterns of disease and their impact on local control of tuberculosis
- ◆ Can use epidemiological methods to find ways to improve both patient care outcomes and effectiveness of individual TB Programs
- ◆ Variety of TB educational and data resources

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