

Communicable Diseases: Regional Differences, Tennessee, 2001

Chlamydia

- The statewide rate of chlamydia in 2001 was 271.0 cases per 100,000, compared to the 1995 rate of 261.5 cases per 100,000.
- In 2001, the chlamydia rate was almost 3 times higher in metropolitan regions than in nonmetropolitan regions (435.7 cases per 100,000, compared to 152.7 cases, respectively).
- Among metropolitan regions, Shelby County had the highest rate of chlamydia in 2001, at 604.7 cases per 100,000, while Sullivan County had the lowest, at 144.0 cases per 100,000.
- Among nonmetropolitan regions, the Southwest Region had the highest rate of chlamydia (267.0 cases per 100,000). The Upper Cumberland Region had the lowest chlamydia rate (97.4 per 100,000).

Gonorrhea

- The rate of gonorrhea declined by 36% between 1995 and 2001, from 276.2 cases per 100,000 in 1995 to 176.7 in 2001.
- In 2001, the rate was over 6 times higher in metropolitan regions than in nonmetropolitan regions (343.6 cases per 100,000, compared to 56.9 cases, respectively).
- Among metropolitan regions, Shelby County had the highest rate of gonorrhea, at 493.3 cases per 100,000, while Sullivan County had the lowest, at 59.6.
- Among nonmetropolitan regions, the Southwest Region had the highest rate of gonorrhea (110.6). The Upper Cumberland Region had the lowest gonorrhea rate (15.5).

Hepatitis B

- The statewide rate of hepatitis B fell from 9.7 cases per 100,000 population in 1995 to 4.7 cases per 100,000 in 2001, a 52% decline over the seven-year period.
- In 2001, the hepatitis B rate was 4 times higher in metropolitan regions than in nonmetropolitan regions (8.4 cases per 100,000, compared to 2.1, respectively).
- Among metropolitan regions, Shelby County had the highest rate of hepatitis B, at 16.0 cases per 100,000, while Sullivan County had the lowest, at 0.65.