

Tuberculosis

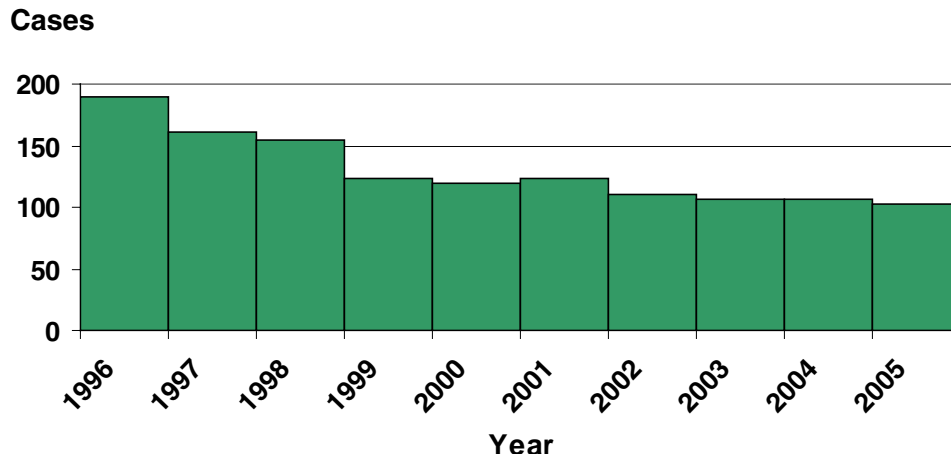
Tuberculosis (TB) is a communicable disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The most common site for active TB disease is the lung; however, TB can occur in any organ in the body. TB is spread when a person develops active pulmonary or laryngeal TB, coughs the bacteria into the air, and another person inhales the bacteria into their lungs.

TB is preventable, treatable, and curable. TB can be prevented by diagnosing and treating persons with active TB disease; and by identifying and treating persons with “latent” TB infection, who, if untreated, are likely to develop active TB disease. Reporting of TB ensures that cases are treated and that contacts are identified and offered preventive antibiotics. The standard initial treatment for active TB in Oregon includes four drugs: INH, rifampin, pyrazinamide, and ethambutol pending susceptibility testing. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR TB) is a form of tuberculosis that is resistant to two or more of the standard TB drugs and requires treatment with second-line drugs.

The incidence rate of TB has been declining over the past decade. In 2005, a total of 103 cases of active TB disease were verified in Oregon, for a rate of 2.8 cases per 100,000 residents. Nearly two-thirds of the cases were among foreign-born residents. No multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB cases were reported in Oregon in 2005; however 6% of TB isolates undergoing susceptibility testing were INH-resistant.

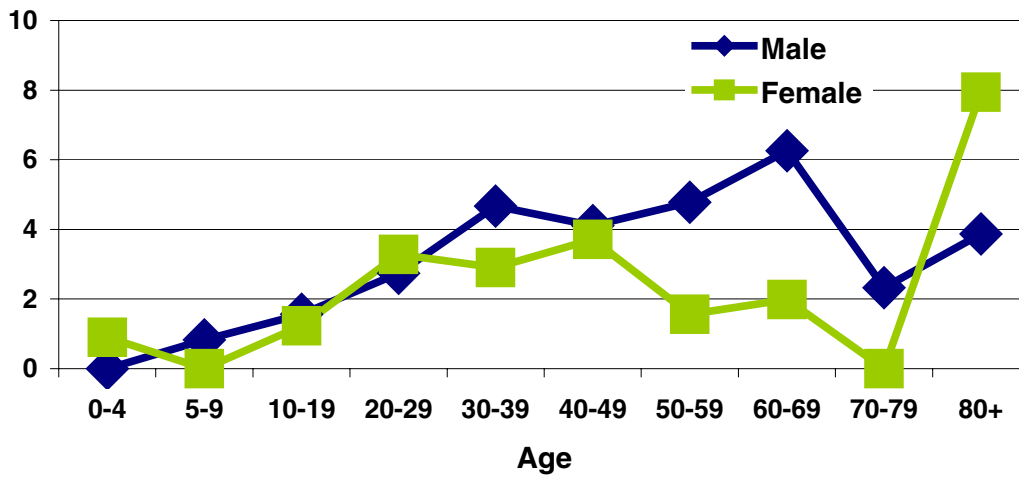
The Oregon TB rate of 2.8 cases per 100,000 meets the Healthy People 2000 Goal of $\leq 3.5/100,000$.

Tuberculosis by Year Oregon, 1996-2005



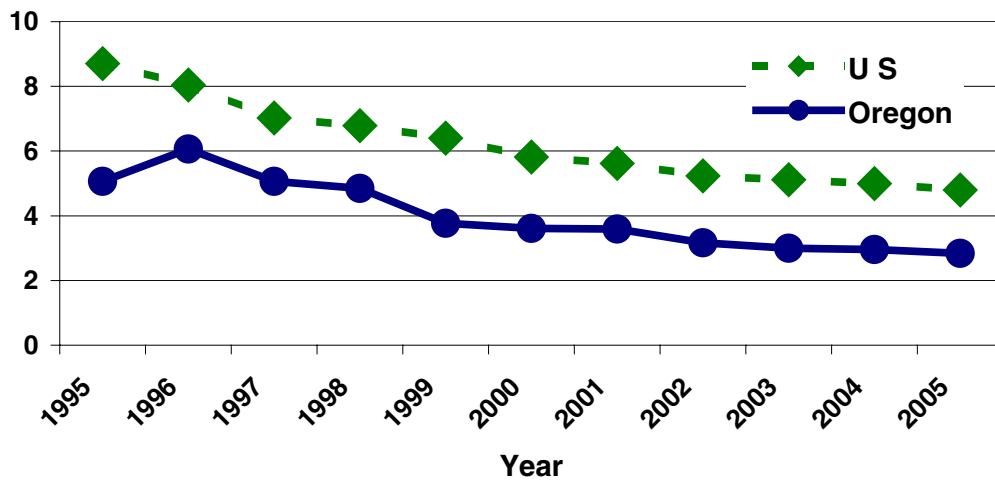
Incidence of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex Oregon, 2005

Cases/100,000

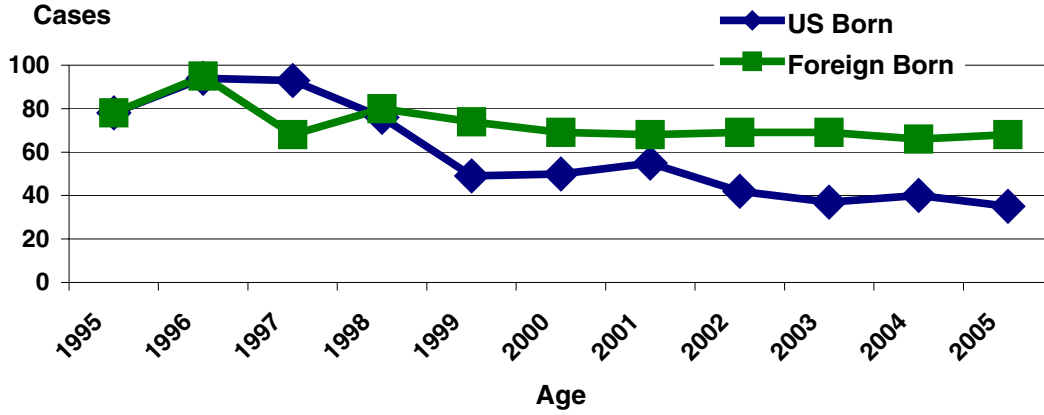


Incidence of Tuberculosis Oregon vs. Nationwide 1995-2005

Cases/100,000



Tuberculosis Cases by Country of Origin Oregon, 1995-2005



Incidence of Tuberculosis by County of Residence Oregon, 2005

