

A Glance at Washington's Tuberculosis Epidemic



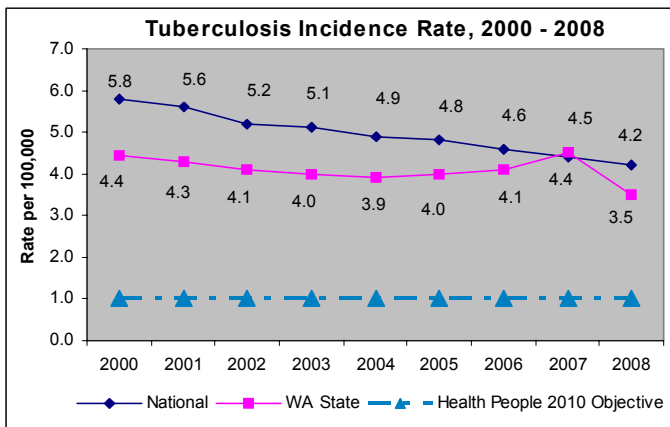
Office of Infectious Disease and Reproductive Health

<http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/TB/default.htm>

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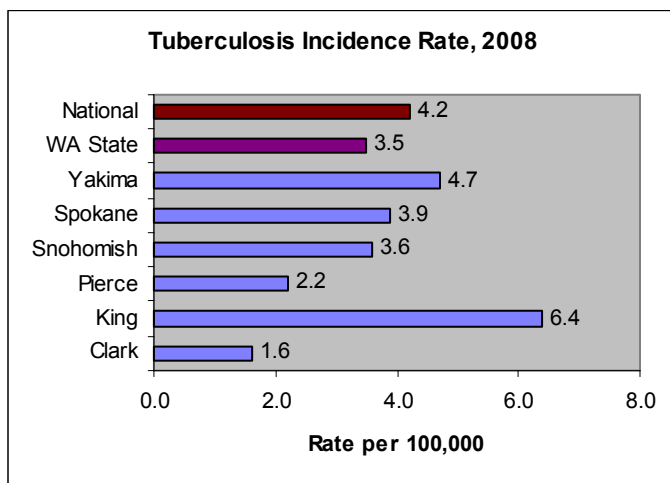
Reported TB Cases

Statewide, annual numbers and incidence rates of newly reported TB cases have risen slightly in recent years. From 2000 to 2007, case counts ranged from 245 to 291. In 2008, Washington State reported 228 cases of tuberculosis. The incidence rate in 2008 was an all-time low of 3.5 cases per 100,000 people in Washington State which is also lower than the national rate of 4.2 cases per 100,000 people.



County-Level

In 2008, 16 of Washington's 39 counties reported no new cases of TB while 17 counties reported five or fewer cases of tuberculosis. King (121), Snohomish (25), and Pierce (18) counties accounted for 72% of the 228 cases in Washington State.



Counties not displayed had too few cases to support a reliable rate estimate and were omitted

Race-Ethnicity

Tuberculosis rates by race and ethnic origin in Washington were highest among racial and ethnic minorities. Asians, Blacks, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders had the highest rates of TB in 2008.

Tuberculosis Incidence Rate, 2008 - by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	No.	(%)	Rate (Per 100,000)
Asian/Pacific Islander, non-Hispanic	79	(35)	18.6
Black, non-Hispanic	51	(22)	22.9
Hispanic	52	(23)	8.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	6	(3)	6.3
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	11	(5)	36.9
White, non-Hispanic	29	(13)	0.6

Country of Origin

Seventy-six percent of the 2008 tuberculosis cases in Washington were among foreign-born individuals. There were 10 or more cases who were reported as born in Mexico, Philippines, Vietnam, Somalia, Ethiopia and India.

Age & Gender

Fifty-seven percent of all TB cases in 2008 were among persons 25-64 years of age. The trend in decreasing proportion of males continued in 2008 (63%, 59%, and 53% in 2006, 2007 and 2008 respectively).

Tuberculosis & HIV/AIDS

Co-morbidity with HIV remained low in 2008. There were 11 (5%) TB cases who were also reported as HIV positive.

Drug Resistance

Drug sensitivity testing in 2008 reveals that 14 (8%) of the 185 tuberculosis case specimens tested were resistant to isoniazid (INH). There were four cases who were multi-drug resistant (resistance to both isoniazid and rifampin). When compared to 2007, proportion of INH resistance remained the same (11%) in foreign-born persons. However, proportion of INH resistance in foreign born persons (11%) remains high when compared to US-born persons (5%).