

# A Glance at Washington's Tuberculosis Epidemic



DOH 343-108 March 2010  
Office of Infectious Disease and Reproductive Health

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

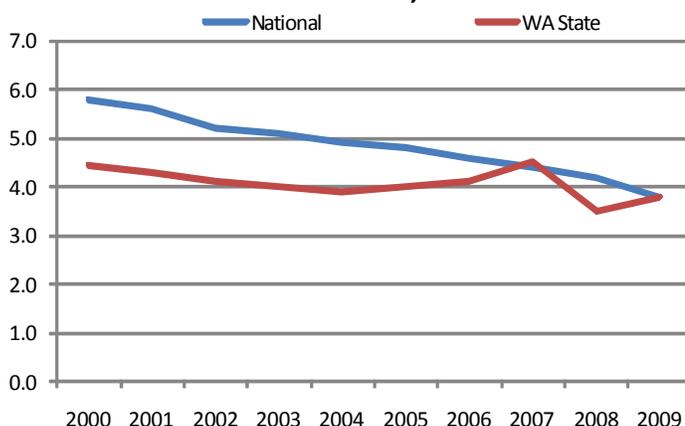
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## Reported TB Cases

Since 2005, there has been a steady decrease in crude Tuberculosis (TB) incidence rate in Washington (WA) State. This had led to an all time low rate of 3.5/100,000 in 2008. When compared to 2008 (228 cases), there was a 12.3% increase in number of TB cases in 2009 (256 cases). This has resulted in a statewide TB case rate of 3.8 per 100,000 individuals in 2009, similar to the national TB case rate.

When compared to 2008, the national TB case rate is reported to have decreased by 11.3% in 2009. Washington was one of only six states with 100 or more cases that reported an increase in TB case rate in 2009.

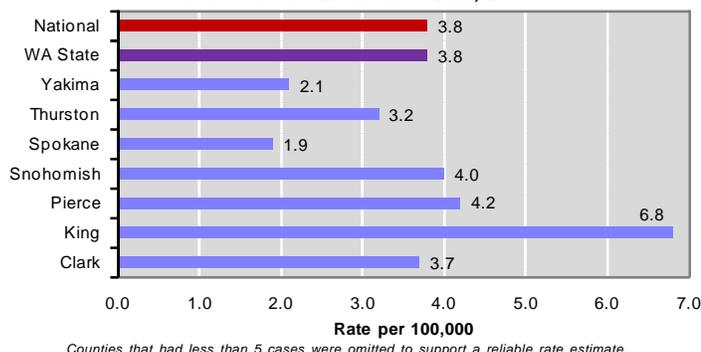
Tuberculosis Incidence Rate, 2000 - 2009



## County-Level

At the county level, 19 counties reported no new cases, while 14 counties reported five or fewer cases. King (130), Pierce (34), and Snohomish (28) counties accounted for 75% of TB cases in 2009. When compared to 2008, the largest TB rate increase was reported from Clark County, while the largest decrease was from Yakima County.

Tuberculosis Incidence Rate, 2009



## Race-Ethnicity

TB rates remained high among racial and ethnic minorities. Compared to 2008, the largest rate increase was among Asians (18.6 to 24.7) while the largest decrease was among American Indian/Alaskan Natives (6.3 to 4.2).

Tuberculosis Incidence Rate, 2009 - by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	No.	(%)	Rate (Per 100,000)
Asian, non-Hispanic	106	(41)	24.7
Black, non-Hispanic	53	(21)	23.7
Hispanic	35	(14)	5.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native, non-Hispanic	4	(2)	4.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	11	(4)	36.6
White, non-Hispanic	47	(18)	0.9

## Country of Origin

Seventy-seven percent of the 2009 TB cases were among foreign-born individuals. Thirty percent of the foreign-born cases were from the Philippines (34) and Mexico (25).

## Age & Gender

In 2009, 39% of the TB cases were 25-44 years of age, while 23% were 45-64 years of age. Males accounted for 61% of the TB cases in 2009.

## Tuberculosis & HIV/AIDS

Ninety-five percent (243) of the TB cases were offered HIV testing; of these 237 were tested. Of those tested, six (2.5%) were HIV positive.

## Drug Resistance

Drug sensitivity testing in 2009 shows that 13 (5%) of the 204 specimens tested were resistant to isoniazid (INH). There were two foreign-born cases who were multi-drug resistant (MDR) that were resistant to both isoniazid and rifampin. There were no US-born MDR cases in 2009. The proportion of INH resistance remains high in foreign born persons (8%) when compared to US-born persons (2%).