

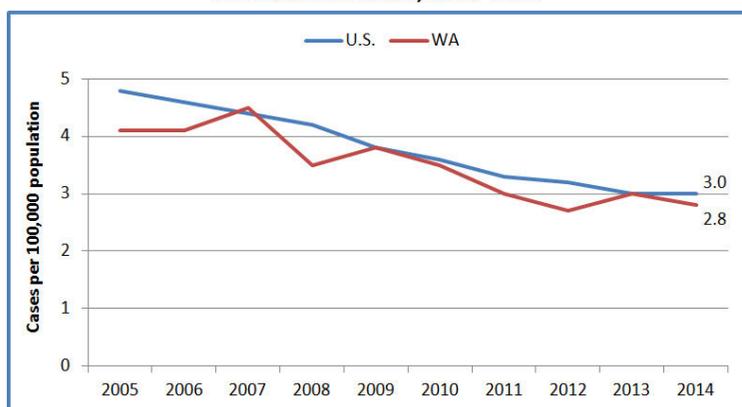
World TB Day Fact Sheet

A Glance at Tuberculosis in Washington State - 2014

Reported TB Cases

Since 2005, incidence rates of Tuberculosis (TB) disease in Washington State (WA) have progressed downward overall. After rising slightly from a period low of 2.7 in 2012, the WA rate has again shown a decline from a rate of 3.0 in 2013 to 2.8 in 2014. The 195 WA cases counted in 2014 represent a 6.7% decrease from the 209 cases counted the previous year.

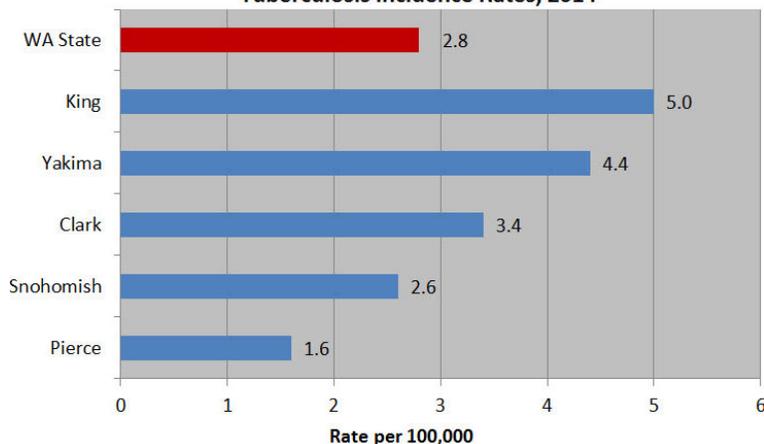
TB Incidence Rates, 2005-2014



County-Level

In 2014, only 5 of Washington's 39 counties reported 10 or more TB cases. Together, these five counties represented 61.3% of the state's overall population yet, they accounted for 81.5% of the 195 cases counted in WA. King County reported 101 cases, Snohomish (19), Clark (15), Pierce (13), and Yakima (11). From 2013 to 2014, three of these counties saw a decline in TB incidence rates, including Pierce (2.7 to 1.6), Snohomish (3.6 to 2.6), and King (5.8 to 5.0), while Yakima (0.8 to 4.4) and Clark (1.1 to 3.4) both saw an increase.

Tuberculosis Incidence Rates, 2014



Race-Ethnicity

Racial and ethnic minority groups continue to experience a disproportionate measure of TB disease burden in WA. In 2014, non-Hispanic Asian communities accounted for 43.6% of all TB cases counted in WA, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks (15.9), Hispanics (15.4), and non-Hispanic Whites (11.8). When relative population size is considered, data show that Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders in WA experienced the highest incidence of TB in the period 2012-2014, with an average rate of 27.7 cases per 100,000, followed by non-Hispanic Asians (17.8), non-Hispanic Blacks (12.5), and non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Natives (4.2).

Tuberculosis Disease Burden by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2014 Cases	2014 %Total	2012-2014 Rate/100,000
Asian	85	43.6	17.8
Black	31	15.9	12.5
Hispanic	30	15.4	3.6
White	23	11.8	0.5
NHOPI	19	9.7	27.7
AI/AN	5	2.6	4.2

Country of Origin

The greatest proportion of TB disease burden in WA continues to be among our communities having origins outside of the U.S. In 2014, WA residents born somewhere other than the U.S. or any of its territories represented 72.8% of all TB cases, while persons originating from within a U.S. territory accounted for an additional 8.2%.

Age and Gender

Risk of TB in WA continues to be highest among residents 65 or older. In 2014, this age group experienced a TB incidence rate of 3.7 cases per 100,000, followed by those 25-44 (3.6), 45-64 (2.8), and 15-24 (2.6). Between 2013 and 2014, the greatest decline in risk was observed among those 65 or older (4.6 to 3.7), while the largest increase was seen among children less than five years of age (0.9 to 1.6). In 2014, males accounted for a larger proportion of all TB cases compared to females (59.0% vs. 41.0%), while also experiencing greater risk of TB (3.3 cases per 100,000, vs. 2.3).

Drug Resistance

Initial drug-susceptibility testing performed on 150 specimens collected from cases counted in WA for 2014 found 22 (14.7%) resistant to one or more first-line drug, with two (1.3%) showing resistance to both Isoniazid and Rifampin (i.e. multi-drug resistant or MDR TB). Of all specimens demonstrating any drug-resistance, 19 (86.4%) were collected from WA residents born outside of the U.S. or its territories.