

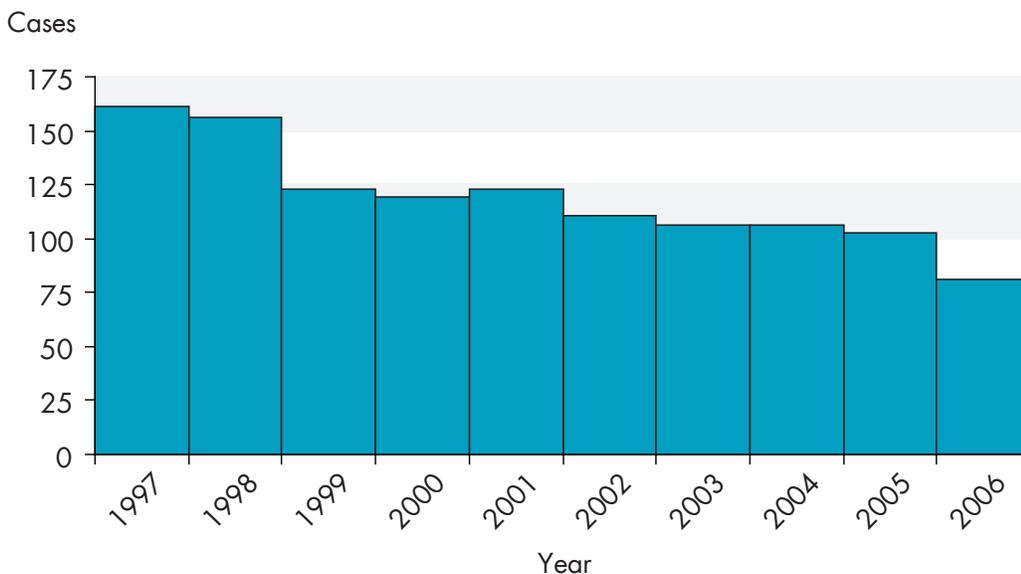
Tuberculosis

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.

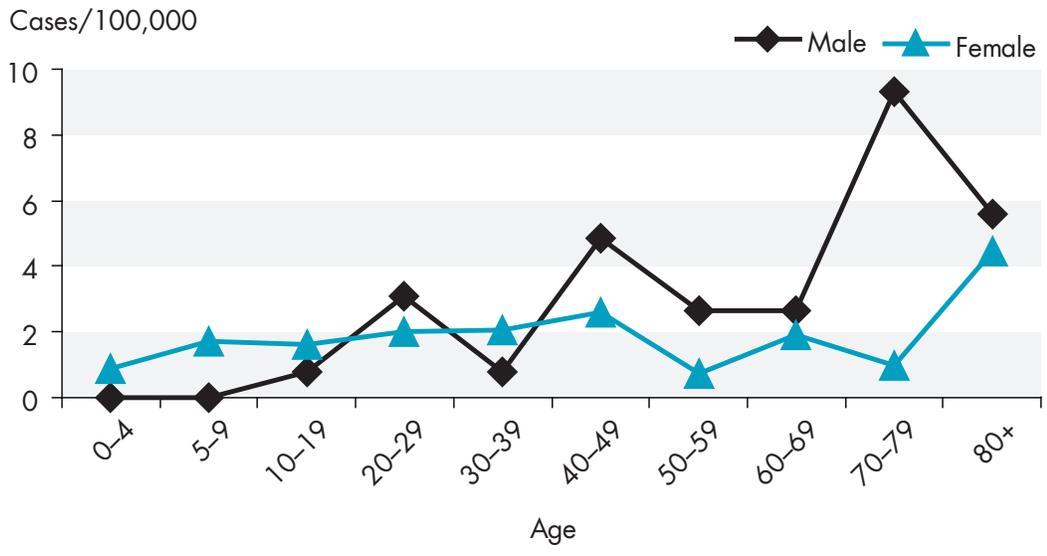
TB is preventable, treatable and curable. TB can be prevented by diagnosing and treating persons with active TB disease; and by identifying and treating persons with “latent” TB infection, who, if untreated, are likely to develop active TB disease. Reporting of TB ensures that cases are treated and that 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 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 2006, a total of 81 cases of active TB disease were verified in Oregon, for a rate of 2.2 cases per 100,000 residents. This rate meets the Healthy Persons 2000 Goal of <math><3.5/100,000</math>.

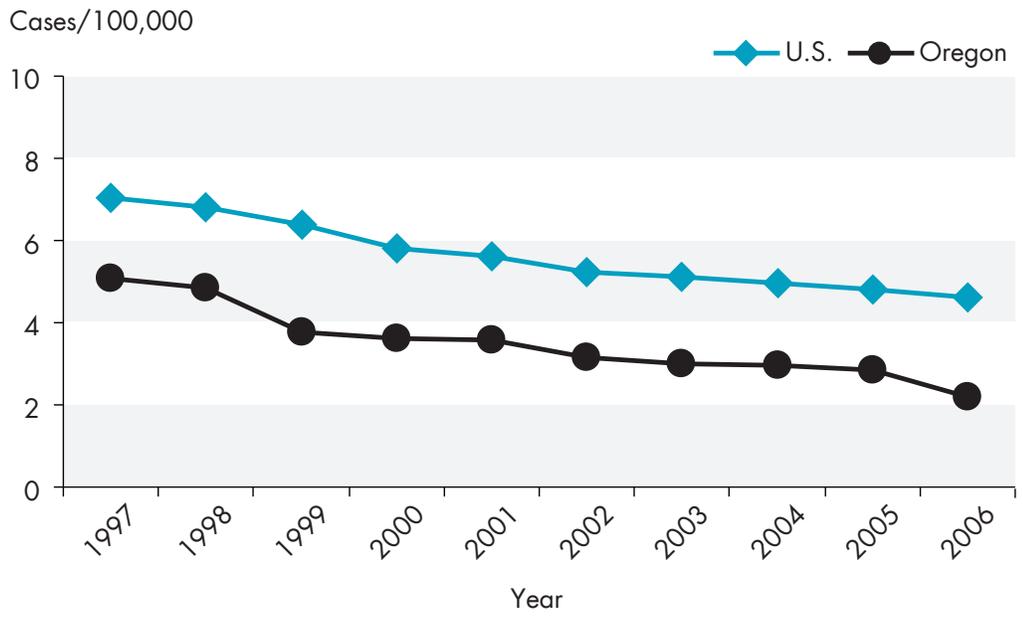
Tuberculosis by year Oregon 1997–2006



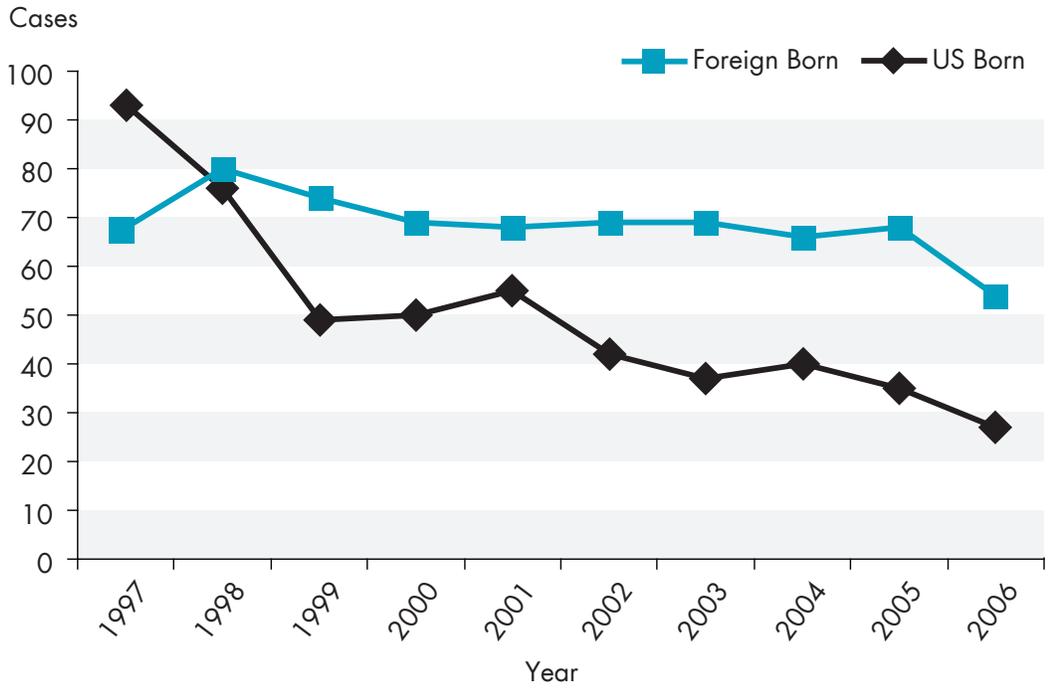
Incidence of tuberculosis by age and sex - Oregon, 2006



Incidence of tuberculosis - Oregon vs. nationwide, 1997-2006



Tuberculosis by country of origin - Oregon, 1997–2006



Cases of tuberculosis by county of residence - Oregon, 2006

