

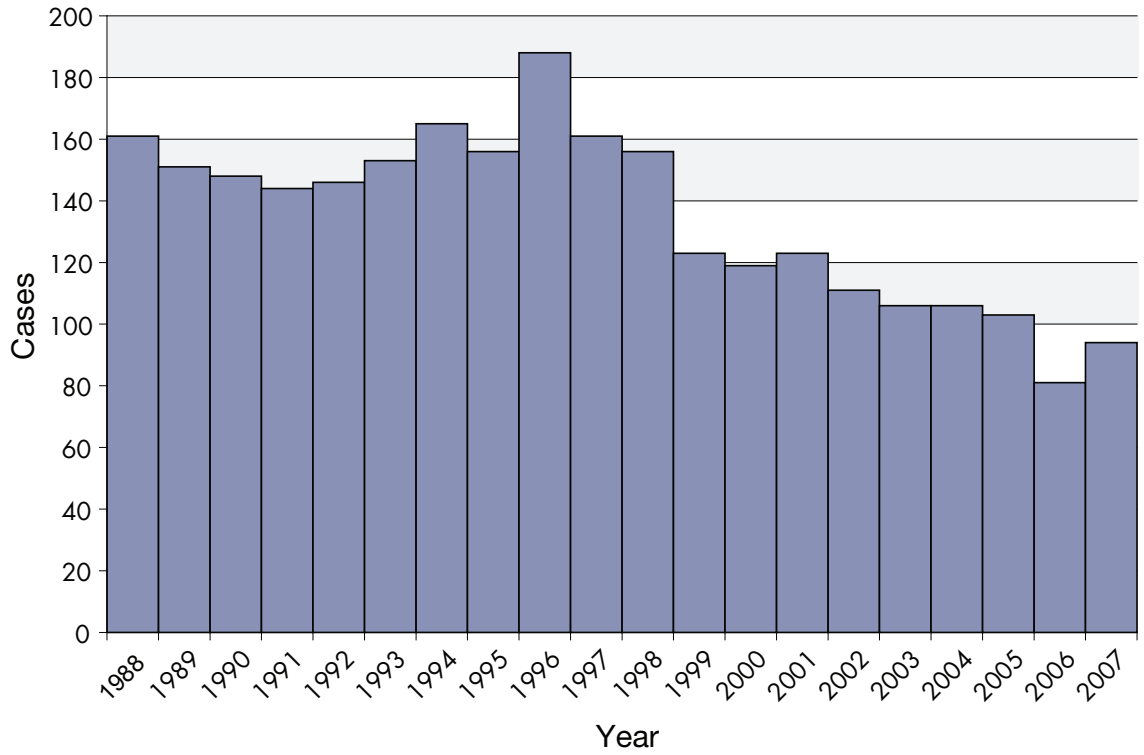
## Tuberculosis

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 persons with active pulmonary or laryngeal TB cough the bacteria into the air, and other persons inhale the bacteria into their lungs.

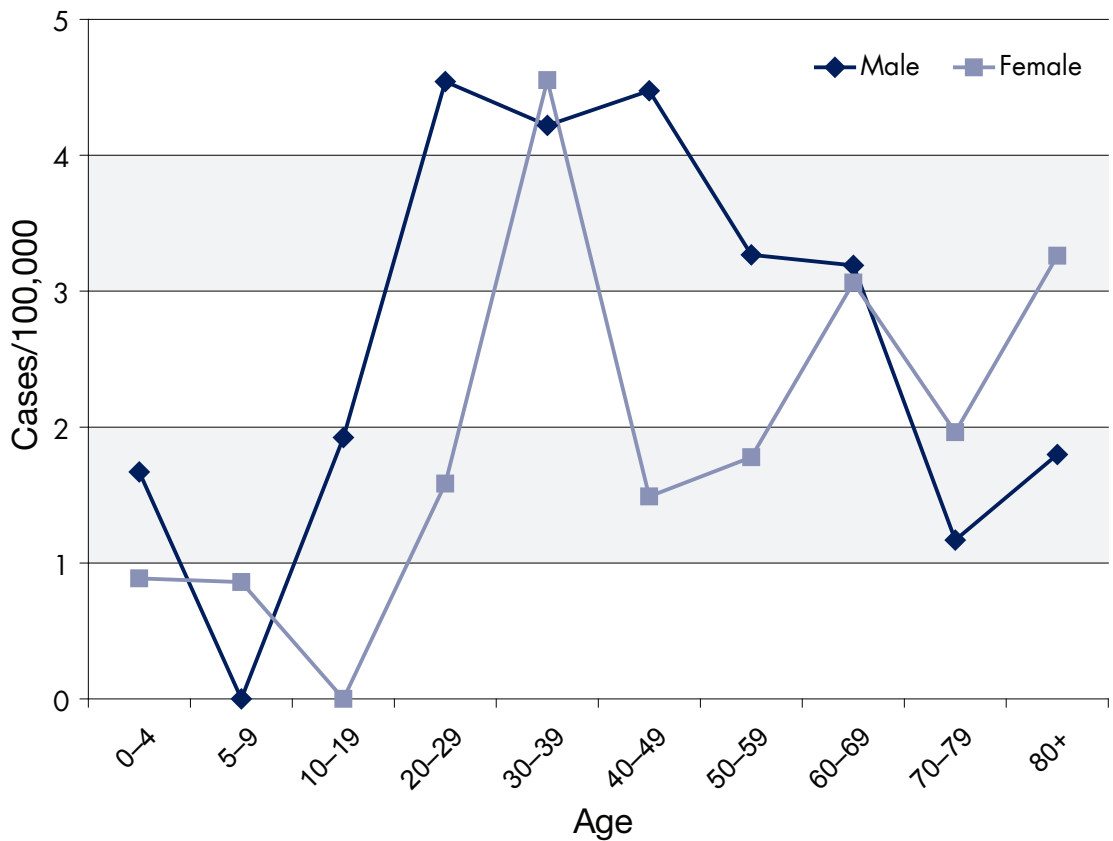
TB is preventable, treatable and curable. TB can be prevented by diagnosing and treating persons with active TB disease. It can also be prevented by identifying and treating persons with latent TB infection who, if untreated, are likely to develop active TB disease. Reporting of TB ensures that cases 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 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 2007, a total of 94 cases of active TB disease were verified in Oregon, for a rate of 2.5 cases per 100,000 residents. Though an increase from the rate of 2.2 per 100,000 residents in 2006, Oregon's TB rate continues to meet the Healthy People 2010 goal of less than 3.5/100,000.

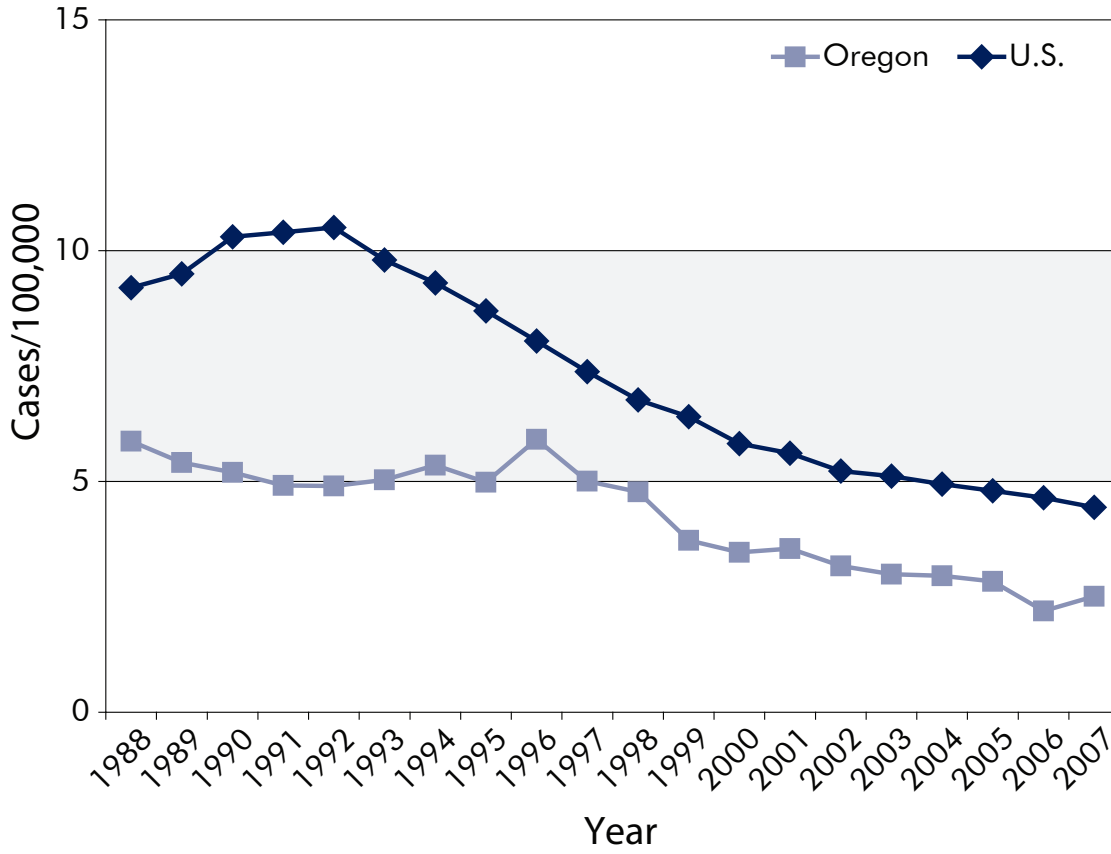
Tuberculosis by year: Oregon, 1988–2007



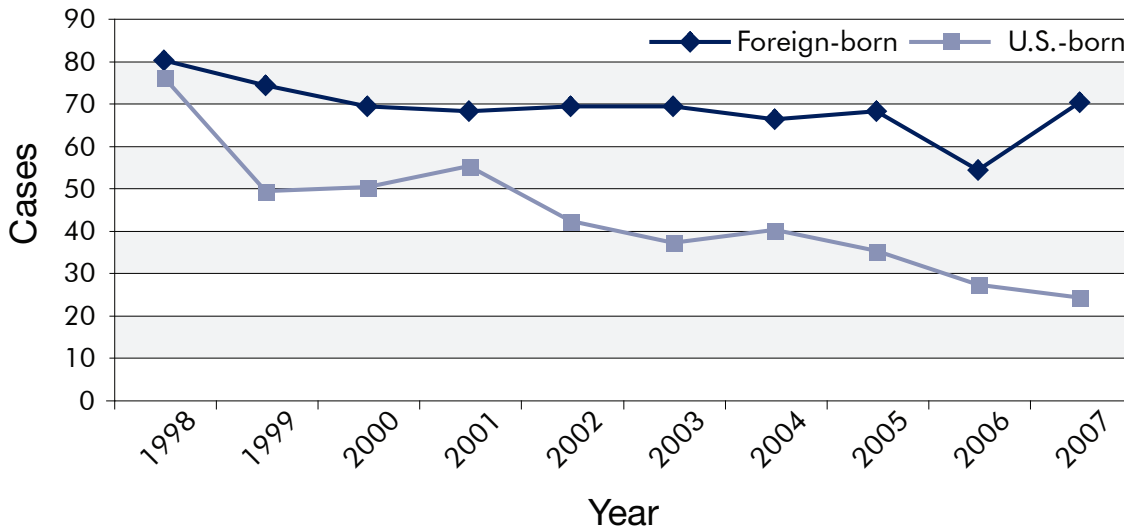
Incidence of tuberculosis by age and sex: Oregon, 2007



Incidence of tuberculosis: Oregon vs. nationwide, 1988–2007



Tuberculosis cases by country of birth, foreign-born vs. U.S.-born:  
Oregon, 1998–2007



## Incidence of tuberculosis by county of residence: Oregon, 1998–2007

