The Epidemiology of Tuberculosis

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Estimated TB Global Incidence 2014

Millions of people in the U.S. have latent TB infection. Without treatment, they are at risk for developing TB disease.

Learn more: www.cdc.gov/tb
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Reported TB Cases
United States, 1982–2014*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Rate*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>11,523</td>
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*Cases per 100,000. Updated as of June 5, 2015.

TB Morbidity
United States, 2009–2014

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TB Case Rates,* United States, 2014

*Cases per 100,000.
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#### Map of U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands by TB Case Rates, 2014

#### TB Case Rates, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2014

- **United States overall**: 0.6
- **Hawaii**: 9.6
- **American Samoa**: 4.8
- **Palau**: 66.1
- **Guam**: 44.7
- **Northern Mariana Islands**: 156.1
- **Federated States of Micronesia**: 212.7

#### Comparative Incidence – U.S. and WA
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**Years from Arrival to TB Diagnosis – WA Cases with Origins Outside U.S. Proper, 2009-2014**

- 12.7% ≤ 1 yr
- 21.1% 1-4 yrs
- 10.1% 5-9 yrs
- 11.4% 10-14 yrs
- 8.4% 15-19 yrs
- 24.4% ≥ 20 yrs

1. Countries of origin outside continental U.S.
2. Date of TB diagnosis defined as earliest collection among positive clinical specimen(s)
   supporting final case verification – else report date if verified as provider diagnosed.

**Select Medical Risk Factors – WA Cases, 2009-2014**

- Diabetes Mellitus: 13.4%
- Immunosuppression (not HIV/DWI): 4.8%
- History of TB: 4.8%
- Multiple Medical Risks: 4.8%

1. Medical risks recorded at diagnosis, as documented or reported by provider.
2. Immunosuppressing conditions include: TNF alpha antagonist therapy, post organ transplantation, end-stage renal disease, and other immunosuppression.

**Number of MDR-TB Cases estimated among notified pulmonary TB cases 2013**

- Estimated number of MDR-TB cases among notified pulmonary TB cases in 2013.

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**XDR TB Case Count Defined on Initial DST* by Year, 1993 – 2014**

![Chart showing XDR TB case count by year from 1993 to 2014.](chart)

* Drug susceptibility test.
** Updated as of June 5, 2015.

**Note:** Extensively drug-resistant TB (XDR TB) is defined as resistance to isoniazid and rifampin, plus resistance to any fluoroquinolone and at least one of three injectable second-line anti-TB drugs.

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**Select Classes of Drug-resistance – Annual Case Counts and Period Totals – WA**

![Chart showing select classes of drug-resistance case counts by year from 2006 to 2014.](chart)

1. **1st-line poly-resistant:** Isolate resistance to two or more 1st-line drugs (not MDR).
2. **MDR:** Isolate resistant to isoniazid and rifampin.
3. **Pre-XDR:** Isolate resistance to isoniazid, rifampin, and 2nd-line injectable agent or fluoroquinolone.

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**Treatment Start Within 7 Days of Sputum Smear (+) Specimen Collection**

![Chart showing treatment start within 7 days by year from 2011 to 2014.](chart)

* NTP: National TB Indicators Project.
+ Specimen collection +14 days prior to specimen collection date.
- Specimen collection date to -7 days from date of data analyses.

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How Do We Compare?
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