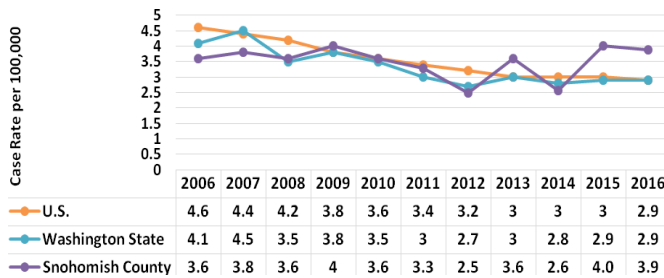


Reported TB Cases

Crude incidence rates of Tuberculosis (TB) in Snohomish County (County) for the past ten years have remained high: from 3.6 in 2006 to 3.9 per 100,000 in 2016. The County 2016 and 2015 TB rates exceeded state and national rates. The 30 County reported TB cases in 2016 were comparable to cases reported in 2015.

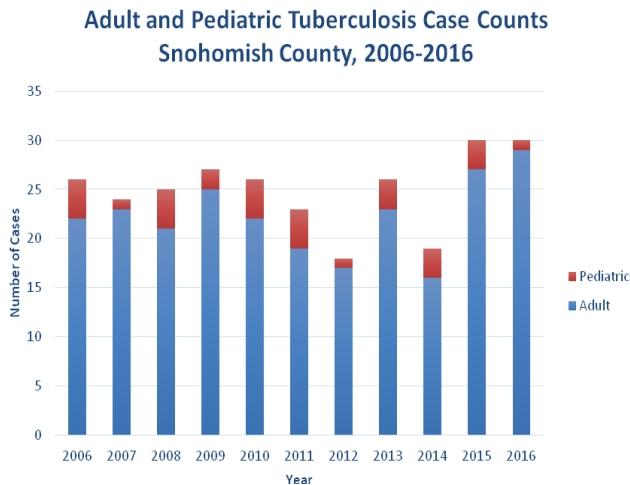
Tuberculosis Incidence Rates 2006-2016



Adult and Pediatric TB Cases

Active TB among children aged 0 to 14 years emerged in 2006. In 2016, of the 30 cases reported in the County, 1 (3.0%) was a child and in the previous year, 3 of the 30 cases were pediatric. The pediatric case was a contact to an adult with TB disease.

Adult and Pediatric TB Case Counts, 2006-2016



Race and Ethnicity

Over the past three years, Asian groups accounted for 36.7% of all TB cases reported in Snohomish County, followed by Black (22.8%), Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI, 16.5%), and White (15.2%). For 2014-2016, the highest incidence of TB was among NHOPI: 119.8 cases per 100,000, Blacks (30.6), and Asians (13.2).

TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2014	2015	2016	Total Case	2014-16	
					% Total	Incidence Rates
Asian	3	13	13	29	36.7	13.2
Black	3	8	7	18	22.8	30.6
Hispanic	2	1	4	7	8.8	3.7
NHOPI	8	5	0	13	16.5	119.8
White	3	3	6	12	15.2	0.7
Total	19	30	30	79	100.0	

Country of Origin

The higher proportion of TB disease burden continues to be among the County foreign-born residents, who accounted for 80.0% of 2016 cases. Of the 6 U.S. born residents counted in 2016, 1 was a child. Increased counted cases among U.S. born residents have been observed since 2014.

Age and Gender

In 2016, 1 in 3 TB cases was among residents 45-64 years of age; a notable shift from the past five years. Number of cases still on the rise among 65 and older, but dropped among those under 15. More males (60%) were affected by the disease than females.

Drug Resistance and Site of Disease

Initial drug-susceptibility testing of 79 specimens over 2014-2016 showed 8 (10.0%) resistant to one or more first-line drugs. In 2016, TB disease was found in eye/ear appendages (1), meninges (1), spleen (1), pleural (1), lymph nodes (6) and lungs (20).

Homelessness

None of the reported cases in 2016 were homeless.