



Tuberculosis

Background Information:

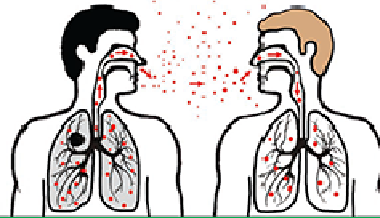
Tuberculosis is a bacterial disease. Tuberculosis usually lives in the lungs, but it can live in other places in the body such as lymph nodes, bones, the brain and other organs. It can spread from person to person when someone with active TB disease in the lungs or throat coughs, sneezes or talks.

Tuberculosis Symptoms:

- bad cough/coughing up blood
- chest pain
- feeling tired
- weight loss
- no appetite
- fever & chills
- night sweats

Treatment:

Treated with 2-4 antibiotics for at least 6 months



Who is at risk?:

- People who are close contacts of a person with TB disease
- People who moved here from countries with high rates of tuberculosis
- People who travel in countries with high rates of tuberculosis
- Young children
- Homeless individuals
- People who use injection drugs
- People who work or live in places where people with higher risk for tuberculosis spend a lot of time: hospitals, homeless shelters, correctional facilities, nursing homes, etc.
- People with weakened immune systems from another medical condition such as: HIV, diabetes, kidney disease, cancer, etc.
- People who take corticosteroids or other medications that weaken the immune system

Recommendations:

Communities can – Make sure everyone has access to medical care.

Providers can – Know the symptoms of TB disease. Test clients at high risk for TB. Treat clients with a positive TB test.

Family members and friends can – Know the symptoms of TB disease and find medical care quickly.

Schools can – Know the symptoms of TB disease. Refer students with symptoms to school nurse or medical provider.

Definitions:

Latent TB

Infection:

Diagnosis:

- Positive TB test
- Normal chest x-ray
- No TB symptoms

Description: TB bacteria can live contained by a person's immune system in the lungs without making them sick. People with latent TB infection do not feel sick and cannot spread tuberculosis to others. It is only when the bacteria in the lungs becomes active and the immune system can no longer fight the bacteria that it becomes contagious. Many people with latent TB infection never develop TB disease.

TB Disease: People with TB disease are usually sick and can spread tuberculosis to others if the bacteria is in the lungs.



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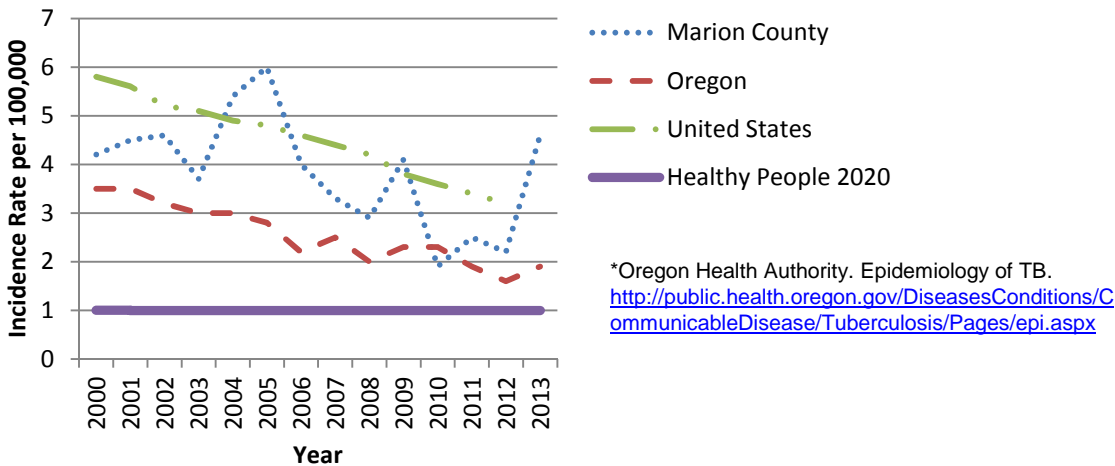
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Tuberculosis in Marion County:

Marion County typically has 5-20 cases of tuberculosis each year. In 2013, Marion County Public Health Division staff treated 16 cases of TB disease. All of the 2013 cases completed treatment. As seen in the graph below, tuberculosis incidence has been generally trending downward in the United States, Oregon and Marion County since 2000. The national benchmark incidence rate is 1 case per 100,000 people. To reach this benchmark Marion County would have to see between 3-4 cases per year rather than 5-20. Marion County evaluates or tracks many suspect TB cases each year which are later found to not be tuberculosis cases (ruled out). The number of ruled out cases is much larger than the number of diagnosed cases each year.

Tuberculosis incidence rate, 2000-2013



Resources/Contact Info:

If you would like further information about the Marion County Public Health Division Tuberculosis services please visit our website:
<http://www.co.marion.or.us/HLT/PH/TB/>

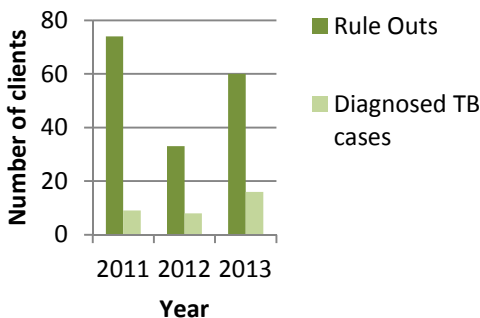
If you would like to reach the Marion County Public Health Department Clinic during office hours, please call: 503-588-5342

If you need to report a communicable disease or public health emergency, please call: 503-588-5621

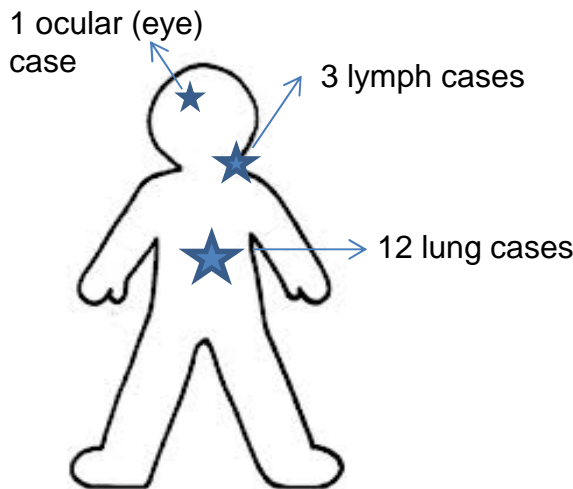
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Rule outs versus diagnosed TB cases in Marion County, 2011-2013



Case count by type in Marion County 2013



What is Marion County Public Health doing?:

Each time a medical provider suspects or confirms that an individual has tuberculosis, he/she must ensure that the individual is reported to the Marion County Public Health Division communicable disease (CD) team. The CD team tests and treats that individual if he/she has TB, as well as finds, tests, and treats all of the close contacts of the sick individual. In Oregon, there is a law that says that every tuberculosis case must be reported to the local public health department within one business day. To make sure the providers in our county know the rules, our public health division staff are available to meet with community partners and healthcare providers.