

## Active Tuberculosis Disease in Clark County, 2013-2023

The numbers in this report depict active TB disease. Over time, the number and rate of active TB disease cases has increased in Clark County. See page 2 for detailed data tables.

The number of Active TB Disease cases has increased over time in Clark County.

\*2024 data as of 11/18/24.

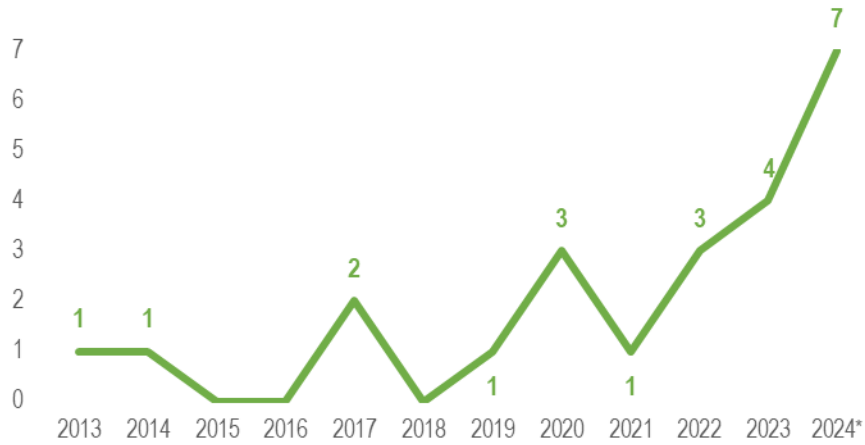


Figure 1: Cases of active TB disease have increased over time in Clark County.

The rate of newly diagnosed cases of Active TB has increased over time in Clark County.

Rate per 100,000 people.

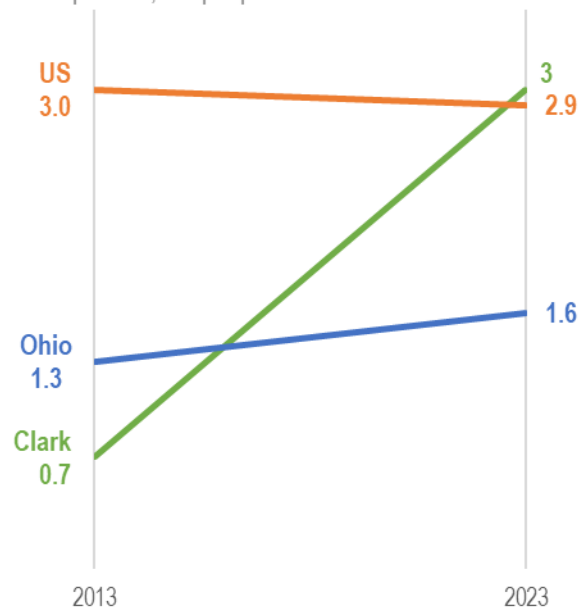


Figure 2: Incidence rates of active TB disease have increased in Clark County.

Table 1: Incidence Rate (Rate of Newly Diagnosed Cases) of Active TB Disease in Clark County, Ohio, and the US.

Year	Clark	Ohio	US
2013	0.7	1.3	3.0
2014	0.7	1.4	3.0
2015	-	1.2	3.0
2016	-	1.2	2.9
2017	1.5	1.3	2.8
2018	0.0	1.5	2.8
2019	0.7	1.3	2.7
2020	2.2	1.1	2.2
2021	0.7	1.3	2.4
2022	2.2	1.2	2.5
2023	3	1.6	2.9

Table 2: Number of Cases of Active TB Disease in Clark County, Ohio, and the US. \*2024 data as of 11/18/24.

Year	Clark	Ohio	US
2013	1	148	9561
2014	1	156	9398
2015	0	143	9547
2016	0	140	9292
2017	2	148	9093
2018	0	178	9028
2019	1	150	8916
2020	3	131	7174
2021	1	150	7882
2022	3	145	8331
2023	4	190	9633
2024*	7	-	-

### Active TB Disease vs. Latent TB Infection

Not everyone infected with TB bacteria becomes sick. As a result, two TB-related conditions exist: latent TB infection and TB disease. **The numbers in this report depict active TB disease.** The table below describes the differences between latent TB infection and active TB disease.

	A person with Latent TB Infection	A person with Active Pulmonary TB Disease
<b>Diagnostics*</b>	Usually has a positive skin test or blood test result Has normal chest x-ray and a negative sputum smear	Usually has a positive skin test or blood test result May have an abnormal chest x-ray or positive sputum smear or culture*
<b>Symptoms*</b>	Does not feel sick and has no symptoms	Usually feels sick and has symptoms that may include:* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A bad cough that lasts 3 weeks or longer</li> <li>• Pain in chest</li> <li>• Coughing up blood or sputum</li> <li>• Weakness or fatigue</li> <li>• Unexplained weight loss</li> <li>• Lack of appetite</li> <li>• Fever and/or chills</li> <li>• Night sweats</li> </ul>
<b>Infectiousness</b>	Cannot spread TB bacteria to others	May spread TB bacteria to others
<b>Treatment</b>	Needs treatment for TB infection to prevent TB disease	Needs treatment to treat TB disease
<b>Reporting</b>	Is not reportable to Public Health	Is reportable to Public Health

\*Active TB can be in other parts of the body. This is called Extrapulmonary TB (EPTB):

- EPTB refers to TB involving organs other than the lungs (e.g. pleura, lymph nodes, abdomen, genitourinary tract, skin, joints and bones, or meninges)
- Symptoms depend on the area affected.
- Diagnostics involve culture or biopsy from the area affected.
- EPTB Resources: <https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/infectious-diseases/mycobacteria/extrapulmonary-tuberculosis-tb>