

Slide Narratives for U.S.- Affiliated Pacific Islands:

Slide 1-USAPI. TB Case Rates, U.S-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This map shows TB rates for the U.S. Pacific Islands for reported cases in 2005. The case rate map for the 50 U.S. states and District of Columbia is superimposed in the lower right. The case rate ranged from 8.6 per 100,000 persons in American Samoa to 111.7 per 100,000 persons in the Republic of the Marshall Islands, with a regional case rate of 55.6 per 100,000 persons.

Slide 2-USAPI. Reported TB Cases by Age Group, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This pie chart shows the age distribution of persons reported with TB in the U.S. Pacific Islands in 2005. Ten percent were children under 15 years of age and 21% were 15- to 24-year-olds, whereas 35% were 25 to 44 years of age, 25% were 45- to 64-year-olds, and 9% were at least 65 years old.

Slide 3-USAPI. TB Case Rates by Age Group and Sex, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This slide graphs the case rates in 2005 of persons reported with TB in the U.S. Pacific Islands in 2005 by age group and sex. It shows that case rates increase with age, ranging from a low of 16 per 100,000 in female children to a high of approximately 153 per 100,000 in men 65 years and older.

Slide 4-USAPI. Anti-TB Drug Susceptibility, U.S.-Affiliated Pacific Islands, 2005. This pie chart shows the level of drug susceptibility for culture-positive cases in the U.S. Pacific Islands in 2005. Data were available for approximate 90% of culture-positive cases for which drug susceptibility testing was available for 2005. Any isoniazid resistance that was not multidrug resistance was 5%. Resistance to at least isoniazid and rifampin, known as multidrug-resistant TB (MDR TB), was 3%. Other resistance (not MDR or INH resistant) or missing testing to at least one first-line drug was 9%.