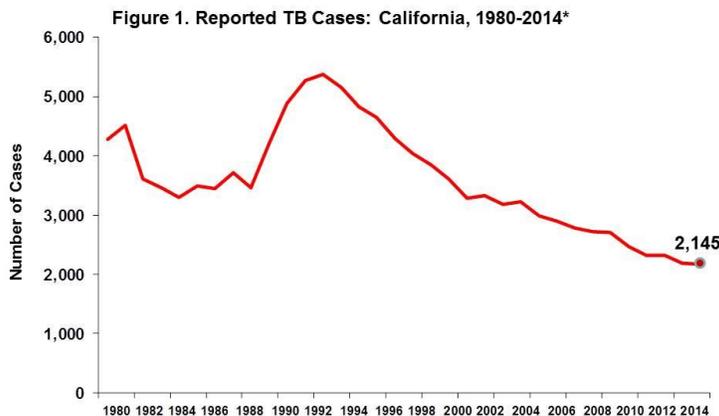


TB in California: A Snapshot

California Overview

- TB has reached an all-time low in California. In 2014, a total of 2,145 cases were reported, a 1% decline from 2,166 cases in 2013.
- California reports the most TB cases in the U.S. and has an incident case rate (5.6 per 100,000) that is nearly twice the national case rate.
- Despite the overall decline of TB cases in California, of 21 local health jurisdictions with at least 15 cases in 2014, 11 (52%) had an increase in cases between 2013 and 2014.
- An estimated 2.5 million Californians are infected with TB and are at risk of becoming sick with TB in the future if they are not diagnosed and treated for latent TB infection.

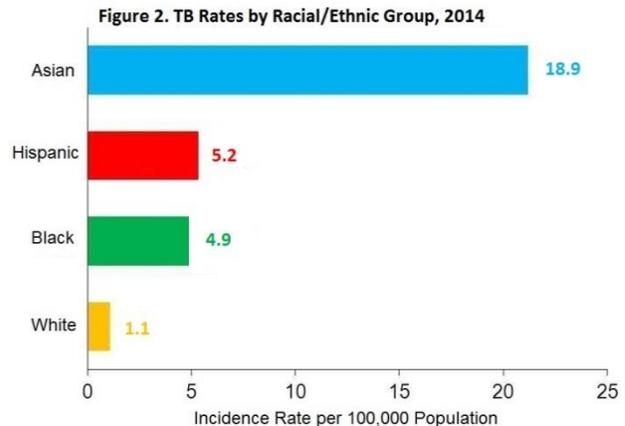


*The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. Case counts began decreasing again in 1993, and have continued an overall downward trend through 2014, with the exception of small increases in reported cases in 2001 and 2003.

Most Affected Populations

Racial/Ethnic Disparities Persist

- TB incidence rates among racial and ethnic minorities remain much higher than those of whites. Rates for Asians (18.9/100,000) were 17 times greater than among whites (1.1), while Hispanics (5.2) and blacks (4.9) were nearly five times as high.
- More than 50% of California's TB cases were reported among Asians in 2014. Cases increased by more than 3% among Asians between 2012 and 2014.



Medical Comorbidities

- In 2014, 35% of adult TB cases had a medical comorbidity such as diabetes mellitus, end stage renal disease, HIV, or another immunosuppressive condition that can increase the risk of progression from latent to active TB disease.
- The most common comorbid condition was diabetes (25% of adult cases).

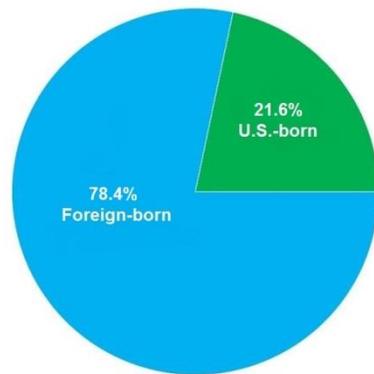
Children and Older Adults

- In 2014, there were 55 TB cases less than 5 years of age.
- Older persons are making up a greater proportion of TB cases. In 2014 there were 680 (32%) TB cases aged 65 or older, up from 588 (27%) in 2012.

Significant Impact Among Persons Living with HIV

- People living with HIV are at high risk for rapid progression to TB disease once infected and are more likely to die during treatment.
- In 2014, 86 TB cases were HIV-infected, an increase of 12% from 2013.

Figure 3. Proportion of TB Cases by National Origin, 2014**



** Among cases in persons with a known national origin

Foreign-Born Persons Bear Significant Burden

- Despite a decline in the rate of TB among foreign-born persons in 2014, the TB rate (16.1/100,000) among foreign-born persons was 10 times higher than among U.S.-born persons (1.6).
- Persons from Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, China, and India account for 75% of foreign-born TB cases.
- Among persons with TB, approximately 94% of Asians, 73% of Hispanics, 40% of whites, and 35% of blacks were foreign-born.
- An estimated 2 million foreign-born persons in California are infected with TB and are at risk for becoming sick in the future.

TB Transmission is Occurring in California

- In 2014, there were at least three new confirmed TB outbreaks involving a total of 35 persons, and nine previously identified outbreaks that continued to require an ongoing public health response.

Deaths Among Persons with TB

- During 2008-2012, 1,085 persons (9% of TB cases) died with TB. More than 20% of these persons died before receiving treatment for TB.

Drug Resistance Remains a Serious Challenge

- In 2014 there were 18 multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB cases reported in California, and no extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB cases.
- The majority (53%) of California counties with reported TB cases have had at least one MDR TB case in the last 10 years (2005–2014).
- Despite the significant growth of MDR TB in some global regions, in California, MDR TB has remained a small proportion of TB cases, averaging between 1% and 2% of TB cases during 1995-2014.
- More than one-third of California's MDR TB cases have additional resistance, complicating treatment and increasing the risk of treatment failure and death. Of those, 51% are resistant to all first-line drugs, 41% are one resistant drug away from becoming XDR TB, and nearly 8% are XDR TB.
- Among persons treated for MDR TB in California, the chance of dying has dropped significantly. In 1995, more than 1 in 5 (20%) patients treated for MDR TB died, while among 2012 MDR TB cases no deaths occurred.
- Fourteen XDR TB cases were reported in California during 2000-2014.
- Patients with XDR TB have few treatment options because the drugs that are most effective against TB will be ineffective against their disease.