

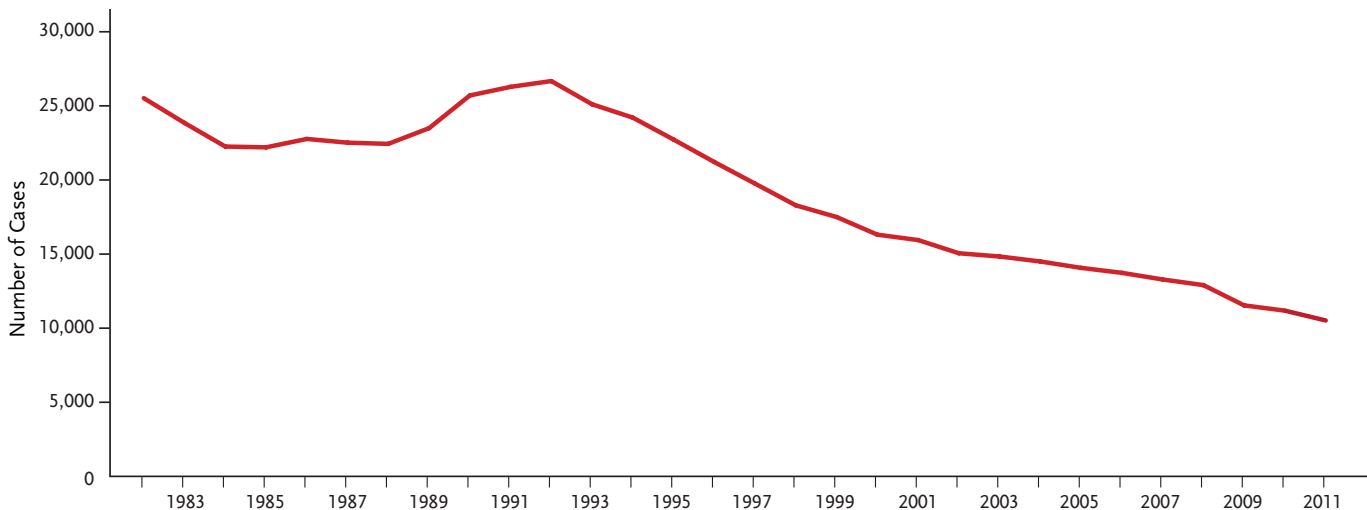


TB in the United States A Snapshot: 2011

National Overview

- ▶ The latest national surveillance data show that TB has reached an all-time low in the U.S. In 2011, a total of 10,521 cases were reported.
- ▶ The TB rate declined 6.4 percent from 2010 to 2011, to 3.4 cases per 100,000 population — the lowest recorded rate since national reporting began.
- ▶ Four states (California, Texas, New York, and Florida) account for half of all TB cases (50 percent or 5,299 cases).

Figure 1. Reported TB Cases in the United States, 1982–2011*



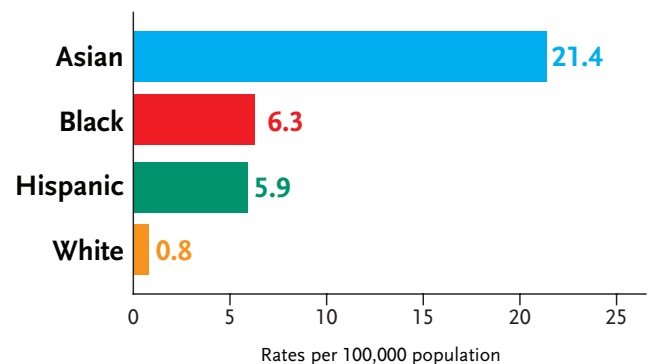
*The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. Case counts began decreasing again in 1993, and 2011 marks the nineteenth year of declines in the total number of TB cases reported in the U.S. since the peak of the resurgence.

Most Affected Populations

Racial/Ethnic Disparities Persist

- ▶ TB rates among racial/ethnic minorities are much higher than those of whites. Rates for Hispanics (5.9/100,000), blacks (6.3), and Asians (21.4) were seven, eight, and 25 times higher than among whites (0.8), respectively.
- ▶ While TB rates declined among all racial/ethnic groups, the smallest decline occurred among Asians. More TB cases are now reported among Asians than any other racial/ethnic group.

Figure 2. TB Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2011

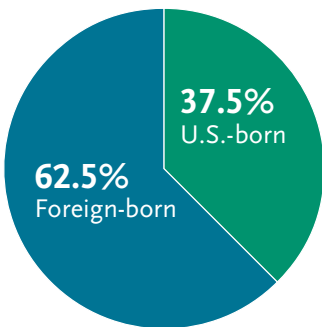




Foreign-Born Individuals Bear Significant Burden

- ▶ Despite declines in the rates of TB among both foreign- and U.S.-born individuals, the TB rate among foreign-born persons (17.3/100,000) was 12 times higher than among U.S.-born persons (1.5).

Figure 3. Proportion of TB Cases by National Origin, 2011



- ▶ Among persons with TB, approximately 95 percent of Asians, 74 percent of Hispanics, 36 percent of blacks, and 21 percent of whites were foreign-born.
- ▶ More than half (54 percent) of foreign-born TB patients originated from five countries (Mexico, the Philippines, Vietnam, India, and China).
- ▶ CDC officials note that these data underscore the need to address TB as a severe health threat globally. According to the World Health Organization, approximately one-third of the world’s population is infected with the bacteria that cause TB; in 2010, approximately 8.8 million people became ill with the disease and an estimated 1.45 million people died. (2011 Global Tuberculosis Control Report, available at <http://www.who.int/tb>)

Severe 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 2011, among 8,527 persons with TB and a known HIV test result, 671 (8 percent) were co-infected with HIV.

Drug Resistance Remains a Serious Challenge

Multidrug-Resistant TB

- ▶ Cases of multidrug-resistant TB, or MDR TB — defined as TB that is resistant to at least two first-line therapies (isoniazid and rifampin) — are difficult and costly to treat and can be fatal.
- ▶ MDR TB accounted for 1.3 percent (109 cases) of all TB cases in 2010, the most recent year for which complete resistance data are available.
- ▶ The proportion of cases that were MDR TB remained stable from 2009 to 2010.

Extensively Drug-Resistant TB

- ▶ Extensively drug-resistant TB, or XDR TB, is defined as TB that is resistant to at least isoniazid and rifampin among first-line anti-TB drugs, resistance to any fluoroquinolone (e.g., ciprofloxacin or ofloxacin), and resistance to at least one second-line injectable drug (e.g., amikacin, capreomycin, or kanamycin).
- ▶ XDR TB patients have few treatment options because the drugs that are most highly effective against TB will be ineffective against their disease. This problem is amplified in areas of the world with limited access to the full range of anti-TB drugs.
- ▶ Four cases of XDR TB were reported in the U.S. during 2011.

If you are a member of the news media and need more information, please visit www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/Newsroom or contact the News Media Line at CDC’s National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (404-639-8895 or NCHHSTPMediaTeam@cdc.gov).