1. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there were 9.4 million new TB cases (including 3.3 million women) in 2009, including 1.1 million cases among people with HIV. 1.7 million people died from TB in 2009, including 380,000 people with HIV, equal to 4,700 deaths a day. It was estimated that in 2009, 3.3% of all new TB cases had MDR-TB.¹

2. In the United States, a total of 11,545 TB cases were reported in 2009. The national TB case rate was 3.8 cases per 100,000 persons, a decrease of 11.3% from the rate of 4.2 per 100,000 reported for 2008, which was the greatest single-year decrease and the lowest recorded rate since reporting began in 1953.² In California, a total of 2,472 TB cases were reported in 2009, the case rate was 6.4 cases per 100,000 persons. Los Angeles County (LAC) accounted for 28.6% of the TB cases in California (2,472 cases) and 6.1% of the TB cases reported in the United States in 2009.³ ⁴

3. During 2009, there were 706 TB cases confirmed in LAC. This represents a 10.9% decrease in TB cases from 2008 (792 cases) and an overall 67.9% decrease since the peak of 1992 (2,198 cases). Similar to the national data, this was the seventeenth year of decline since 1992. The TB case rate was 7.2 cases per 100,000 persons.

4. In Los Angeles County during 2009, there were a greater number of TB cases diagnosed in males (427 cases, 60.5%) than in females (279 cases, 39.5%).

5. The largest number of TB cases was in the 65 years and older age group, with 185 cases (26.2%), followed by the 15-34 year age group with 155 cases (22.0%), the 55-64 age group with 118 cases (16.7%), the 35-44 age group with 114 cases (16.2%), and the 0-4 age group with 12 cases (1.7%). Compared to 2008, there was an increase in the proportion of TB cases in 2009 for the 35-44, 55-64, and 65+ year age groups.

6. The racial/ethnic breakdown of TB cases reported in 2009 was as follows: 328 (46.5%) Hispanic, 272 (38.6%) Asian/Pacific Islander, 58 (8.2%) Black, and 47 (6.7%) non-Hispanic White.

7. During 2009, 77.3% (546) of the 706 total TB cases occurred in foreign-born populations. Of the 546 foreign-born cases, 182 (33.3%) were from Mexico, 102 (18.7%) from the Philippines, 40 (7.3%) from China and Guatemala respectively, 30 (5.5%) from Vietnam, 21 (3.9%) from Republic of Korea, and 19 (3.5) from El Salvador. Among the 546 foreign-born TB cases, 518 (94.9%) had date of arrival in the U.S. identified. Of the 546, 81 (14.8%) were recent immigrants who immigrated to the U.S. fewer than three years prior.

8. In 2009, 39 (5.5%) TB cases were HIV co-infected. Of these 39, 35 (89.7%) were male. Among all HIV-infected TB cases, 25 (64.1%) were Hispanic, 5 (12.8%) were Black and non-Hispanic White respectively, and 4 (10.3%) were Asian/Pacific Islander. Twenty-three (59.0%) of the HIV co-infected cases were in the 25 – 44 year age group, 13 (33.3%) were in the 45 – 64 year age group, and 3 (7.7%) were in 65+ year age group.

9. Thirty-nine (5.5%) of the 706 TB cases were reported as homeless in 2009; 34 (87.2%) of the 39 homeless cases were male. Among all homeless TB cases, 21 (53.8%) were Hispanic, 9 (23.1%) were Black, 6 (15.4%) were non-Hispanic White and 3 (7.7%) was Asian/Pacific Islander.

10. Four hundred and sixty three cases (65.6%) were pulmonary TB only, 186 cases (26.3%) were extra-pulmonary TB only, and the remaining 57 (8.1%) cases were pulmonary and extra-pulmonary TB.

⁴ Epidemiology Services, TB Control Program, Department of Public Health, Los Angeles County. Tuberculosis Epidemiology Assessment (TEAM) Report 2009.