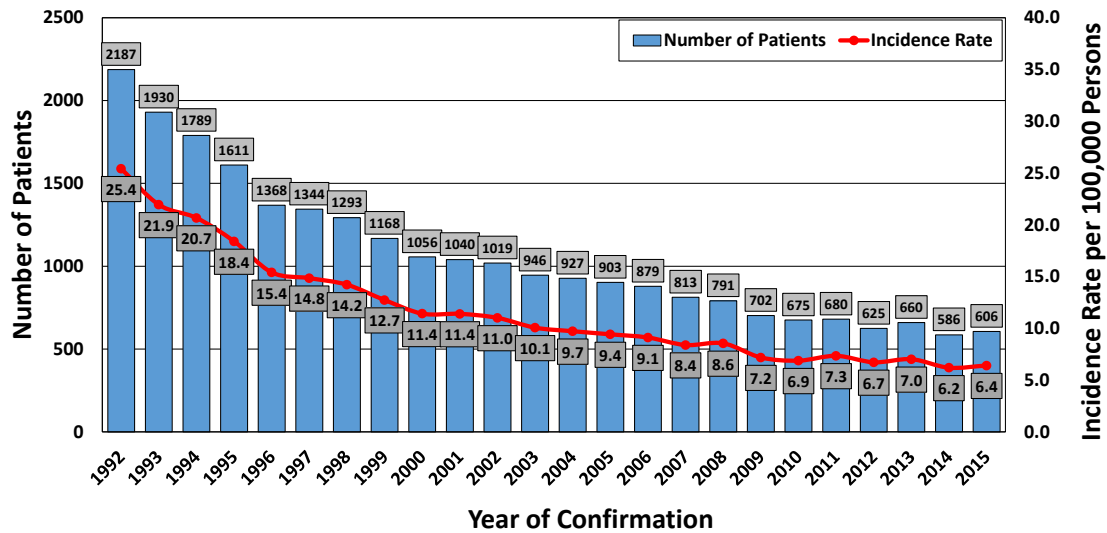


Overview of Tuberculosis in Los Angeles County

- In 2015, a total of 606 new tuberculosis (TB) disease patients were reported in Los Angeles County (LAC), a 3.6% increase from 585 patients in 2014. The latest state surveillance data show that LAC accounts for 28% of 2015 TB cases in the state of California.¹
- In 2015, the incidence rate of TB in LAC was 6.4 per 100,000, which is the 10th highest rate among California’s local health jurisdictions, higher than the overall state incidence rate (5.5/100,000),¹ and more than twice the national incidence rate (3.0/100,000).²

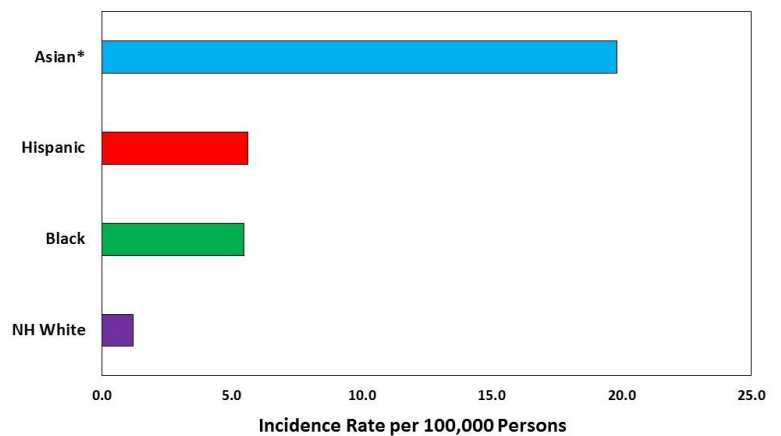
Figure 1. TB Patients and Incidence Rates: LAC, 1992-2015



Racial/Ethnic Group

- The TB incidence rate was highest among Asians, followed by Blacks, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic Whites (Figure 2).
- In 2015, TB patients were comprised of 273 (45%) Asian, 258 (43%) Hispanic, 43 (7%) Black, and 32 (5%) non-Hispanic White.
- From 2014 to 2015, the number of TB patients among Hispanics and Asians increased by 4.9% and 5.4%, respectively.

Figure 2. TB Incidence by Racial/Ethnic Group, LAC 2015



*Race/ethnicity category 'Asian' includes patients self-reporting as Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.

*Pasadena and Long Beach TB cases excluded because these two cities have their own TB Control Programs. LAC TB data last updated 2/8/16. Population estimates source: Internal Services Department, Los Angeles County. For incidence rates 2014 population estimates were used. **Suggested Citation:** Tuberculosis in Los Angeles County: A Snapshot: Fact Sheet 2015. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program, Los Angeles, CA. May 2016.



Patients Born Outside the U.S.

- In LAC, there were four times as many TB patients born outside the U.S. (n=493, 82%) than there were patients born in the U.S. (n=110, 18%). Among TB patients born outside the U.S., 48% (n=238) originated from the following five countries: Mexico, Philippines, China, Vietnam, and Korea. Also, 87% (n=426) of TB patients born outside the U.S. reported having spent 5 or more years in the U.S. at the time of TB diagnosis.

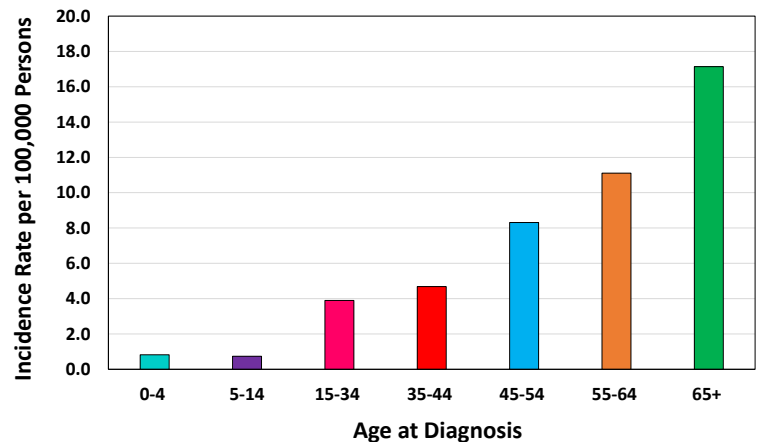
Children and Older Adults

- There were 5 cases of TB among children ages 0 to 4 years, a decrease from 15 patients reported in 2014.
- Older adults continue to represent a large majority of TB patients (Figure 3). In 2015, persons 65+ years of age represented 32% (n=194) of TB patients. This age group had the highest rate of TB (17.1/100,000).

HIV and Other Medical Comorbidities

- In 2015, 32% (n=191) of adult (18+ years of age) TB patients had at least one medical comorbidity, such as diabetes mellitus, end-stage renal disease, or another immunosuppressive condition (not HIV). These comorbidities increase a person's likelihood to progress from TB infection without symptoms to active TB disease. The most common comorbidity was diabetes mellitus (n=177 or 30% of adult TB patients).
- Among all patients with TB and known HIV status, 3.1% (n=16) were co-infected with HIV. People living with HIV are at high risk for rapid progression to TB disease.³

Figure 3. TB Incidence Rate by Age Group, LAC 2015



Homelessness

- Persons experiencing homelessness are particularly vulnerable to TB. Factors such as crowded living situations, lack of access to health care, and delayed diagnosis increase the risk of transmission in this population. In 2015, there were 44 (7%) TB cases in LAC who reported experiencing homelessness within the past year.

Multidrug-Resistant (MDR) and Extensively Drug-Resistant (XDR) TB

- In 2015, there were six new MDR-TB cases in LAC.
- Despite the significant increase of MDR-TB in some global regions,³ in LAC, the proportion of MDR-TB cases has remained relatively constant, averaging between 1% and 2% of TB cases during 2010-2015.
- Treatment of MDR-TB or XDR-TB is more complex, lengthy (1 ½ to 2 years), and costly than treatment of drug-susceptible TB.⁴

Deaths among Persons with TB

- Among TB cases confirmed in 2012-2015, there were 225 (13.7%) deaths, including deaths due to TB and deaths unrelated to TB disease. Of these, 78% died while receiving TB treatment.

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