CDC FACT SHEET

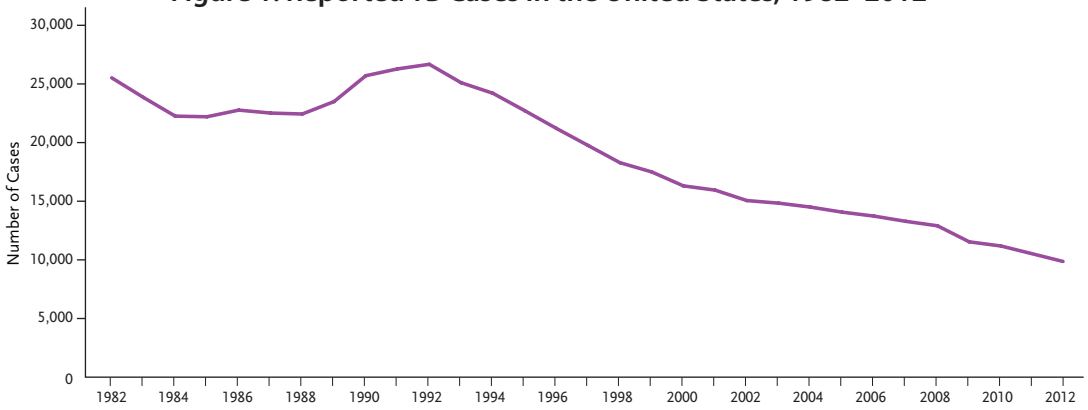
TB in the United States: A Snapshot, 2012

This fact sheet summarizes data published in CDC's annual surveillance report, *Reported Tuberculosis in the United States, 2012* (available at www.cdc.gov/tb).

National Overview

- The latest national surveillance data show that TB has reached an all-time low in the United States. In 2012, a total of 9,945 cases were reported.
- The TB rate declined 5.9 percent from 2011 to 2012, to 3.2 cases per 100,000 population — marking the twentieth consecutive year of declines and the lowest recorded rate since national reporting began in 1953.
- Estimates suggest that TB prevention and control efforts in the United States have helped to prevent more than 200,000 cases since 1993.[1]
- Four states (California, Texas, New York, and Florida) account for approximately half of all TB cases (50 percent or 4,969 cases).

Figure 1. Reported TB Cases in the United States, 1982–2012



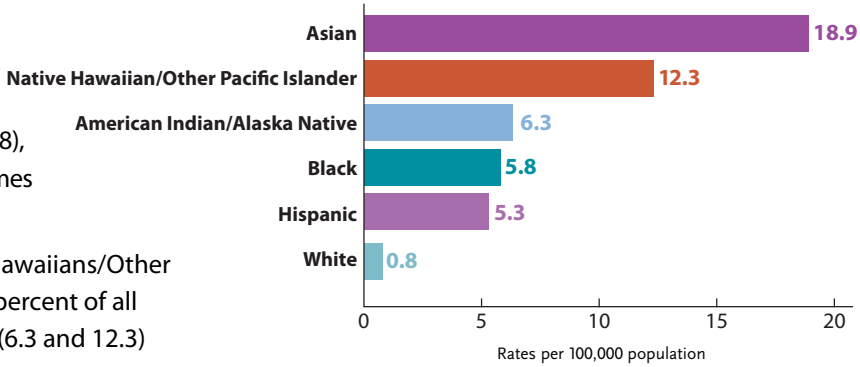
The resurgence of TB in the mid-1980s was marked by several years of increasing case counts until its peak in 1992. Case counts began decreasing again in 1993, and 2012 marks the 20th year of decline in the total number of TB cases reported in the United States since the peak of the resurgence.

Most-Affected Populations

Racial/Ethnic Disparities Persist

- Although TB rates declined among all racial/ethnic groups, TB rates among racial/ethnic minorities are much higher than those of whites. Rates for Asians (18.9/100,000), blacks (5.8), and Hispanics (5.3) were 24, seven, and seven times higher than among whites (0.8), respectively.
- American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders each accounted for only one percent of all TB cases; however, rates among these groups (6.3 and 12.3) are relatively high.

Figure 2. TB Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2012



- More TB cases are reported among Asians than any other racial/ethnic group (2,957 total cases).

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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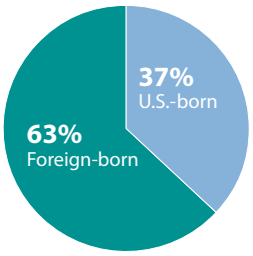
Foreign-Born Individuals Bear Significant Burden

- Despite declines in the rates of TB among both foreign- and U.S.-born individuals, the TB rate among foreign-born persons (15.9/100,000) was 11 times higher than among U.S.-born persons (1.4).
- Among persons with TB and a known place of birth, approximately 96 percent of Asians, 75 percent of Hispanics, 40 percent of blacks, 20 percent of Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders, and 19 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).

Figure 3. Proportion of TB Cases by National Origin, 2012



- 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 2012, approximately 8.6 million people became ill with the disease and an estimated 1.3 million people died.[2]

Severe Impact among Other Populations

- **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 2012, among persons with TB and a known HIV test result, 7 percent were co-infected with HIV.
- **Homeless:** Those who are homeless are particularly vulnerable to TB; factors such as crowded living situations can increase risk of transmission in this population. In 2012, among persons with TB aged 15 years or older with a known housing status, 6 percent reported being homeless within the past year.

Drug Resistance Remains a Serious Challenge

Multidrug-Resistant TB (MDR 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 treated with drug regimens that are more difficult for patients to tolerate, lengthier, and more costly than drug-susceptible TB. MDR TB is also more likely to be fatal than drug-susceptible TB.
- MDR TB accounted for 1.2 percent (83 cases) of all TB cases with drug-susceptibility testing completed in 2012. The proportion of cases that were MDR TB has remained relatively stable at approximately 1 percent in recent years.

Extensively Drug-Resistant TB (XDR 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, resistant to any fluoroquinolone (e.g., ciprofloxacin or ofloxacin), and resistant 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.
- Two cases of XDR TB were reported in the United States in 2012.

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**).

[1] CDC. Trends in Tuberculosis, United States, 2012. *MMWR* 2013;62(11):201-205.

[2] WHO. Global Tuberculosis Report 2013. Available at: http://www.who.int/tb/publications/global_report/en/index.html. Published 2013. (Accessed November 5, 2013)