

World TB Day — March 24, 2013

Each year, World TB Day is observed on March 24. This annual event commemorates the date in 1882 when German bacteriologist Robert Koch announced his discovery of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, the bacillus that causes tuberculosis (TB). World TB Day provides an opportunity to raise awareness about TB-related problems and solutions, and to support worldwide TB control efforts. For the second year, CDC joins the global Stop TB Partnership in adopting the World TB Day slogan, “Stop TB in My Lifetime.”

In 2012, a total of 9,951 new TB cases were reported in the United States, for a rate of 3.2 cases per 100,000 (1). This is the first time the number of TB cases has dropped below 10,000 since standardized national reporting began in 1953. Despite this milestone, a number of challenges remain that slow progress toward the goal of TB elimination in the United States. TB still persists in specific populations; foreign-born persons, racial/ethnic minorities, and homeless persons continue to be affected disproportionately (2).

CDC is committed to a world free of TB. Initiatives to improve awareness, testing, and treatment of latent TB infection and TB disease among high-risk groups are critical to reach the goal of TB elimination in the United States. Additional information about World TB Day and CDC’s TB elimination activities is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/tb/events/worldtbdays>.

References

1. CDC. Trends in tuberculosis—United States, 2012. *MMWR* 2013;62:201–5.
2. CDC. Notes from the field: tuberculosis cluster associated with homelessness—Duval County, Florida, 2004–2012. *MMWR* 2012; 61:539–40.

Trends in Tuberculosis — United States, 2012

In 2012, a total of 9,951 new tuberculosis (TB) cases were reported in the United States, an incidence of 3.2 cases per 100,000 population. This represents a decrease of 6.1% from the incidence reported in 2011 and is the 20th consecutive year of declining rates. Of the 3,143 counties in the United States, 1,388 (44.2%) did not report a new TB case during 2010–2012. This report summarizes provisional TB surveillance data reported to CDC’s National Tuberculosis Surveillance System in 2012. The TB rate in foreign-born persons in the United States was 11.5 times as high as in U.S.-born persons. In comparison with non-Hispanic whites, TB rates among non-Hispanic Asians, Hispanics, and non-Hispanic blacks were 25.0, 6.6, and 7.3 times as high, respectively. Although the number of cases dropped below 10,000 for the first time since standardized national reporting of TB began in 1953, a number of challenges remain that slow progress toward the goal of TB elimination in the United States. Initiatives to increase TB awareness and testing and treatment of latent infection and disease will be critical to TB elimination efforts, especially among foreign-born populations, racial/ethnic minorities, and other groups that are disproportionately affected.

INSIDE

206 Tuberculosis Control Activities Before and After Hurricane Sandy — Northeast and Mid-Atlantic States, 2012

209 Awareness of Prediabetes — United States, 2005–2010

213 Notes from the Field: Multistate Outbreak of *Salmonella* Infantis, Newport, and Lille Infections Linked to Live Poultry from a Single Mail-Order Hatchery in Ohio — March–September, 2012

214 Announcements

215 QuickStats

Continuing Education examination available at http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/cme/conted_info.html#weekly.

