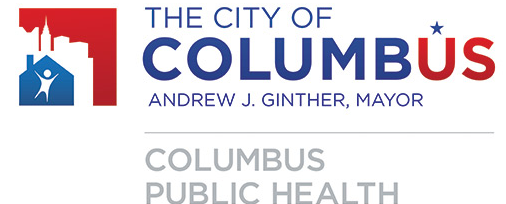


Tuberculosis in Franklin County, 2017

Franklin County TB Partnership Meeting
May 8, 2018



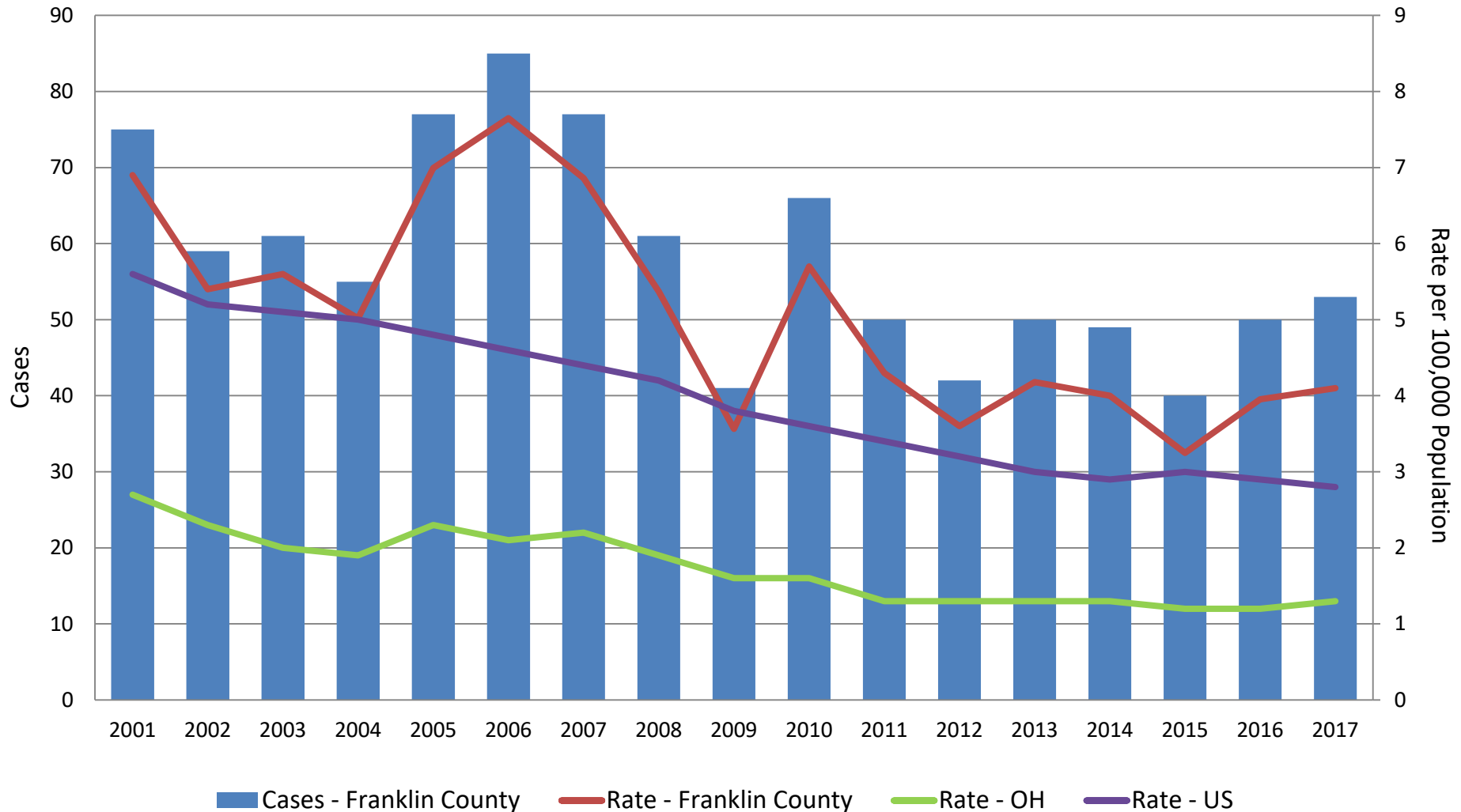
2017 Active TB Cases

Data as of 4/29/18

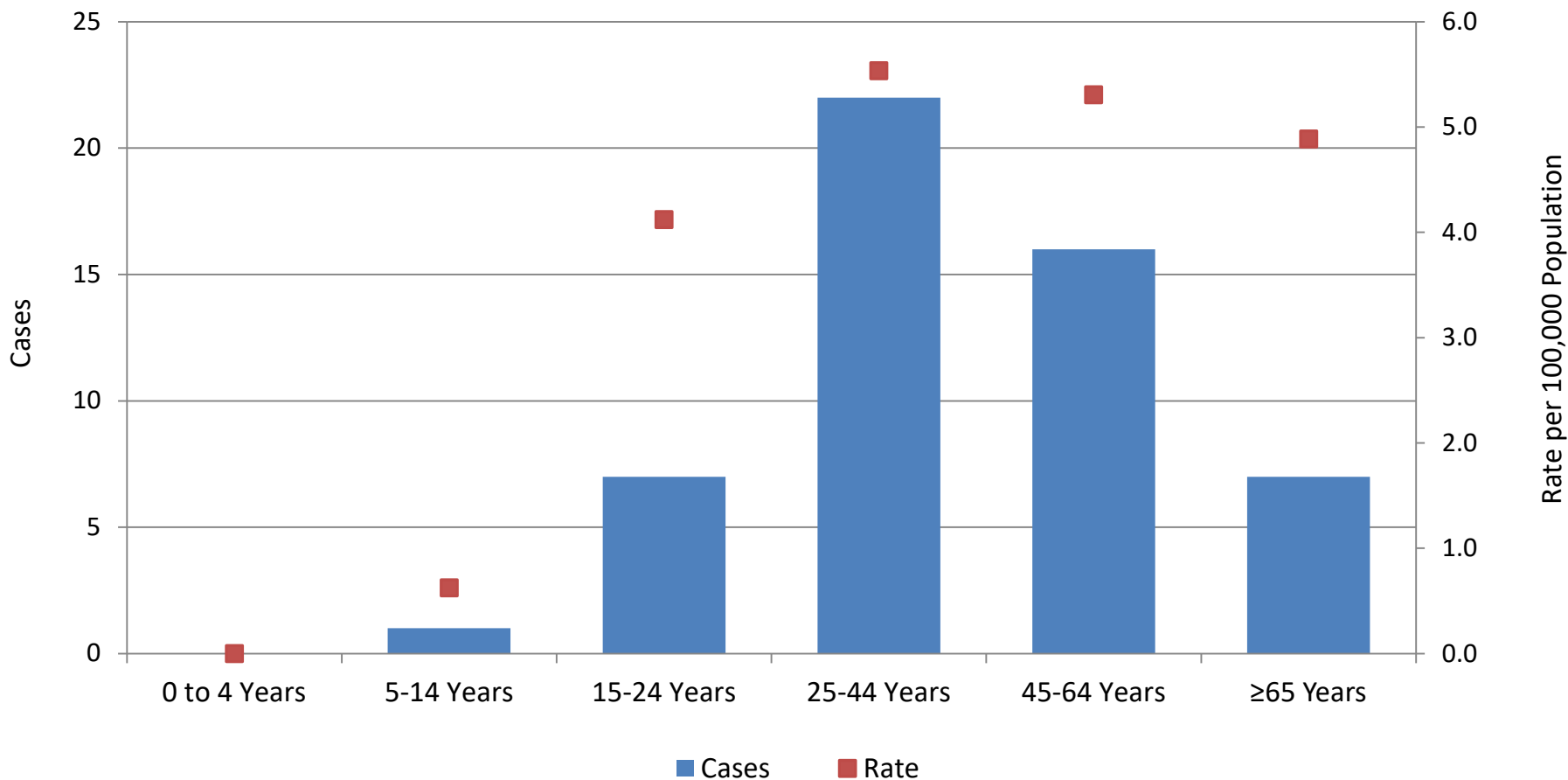


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Tuberculosis Incidence – Franklin County, Ohio, and the United States, 2001-2017



Active TB Cases and Rates by Age Group – Franklin County, 2017



Range	Mean	Median
12 years – 86 years	42 years	38 years

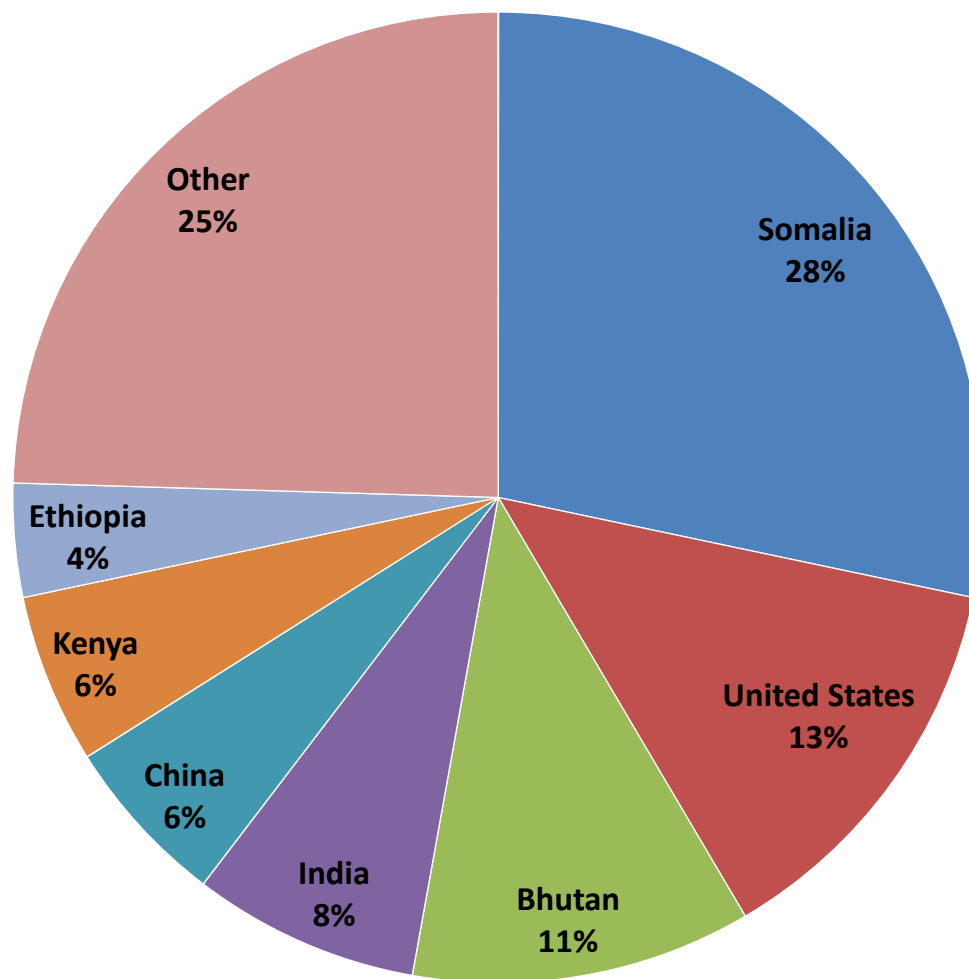
Demographics of Active TB Cases – Franklin County, 2017

		Cases, (%) N=53	Rate (per 100,000 pop.)
Sex	Female	23 (43%)	3.6
	Male	30 (57%)	4.9
Race	Asian	17 (32%)	26.5
	Black or African-American	28 (58%)	9.7
	White	8 (15%)	0.9
Ethnicity	Hispanic	2 (4%)	3.0
	Non-Hispanic	51 (96%)	4.3
Birth	US-Born*	7 (13%)	0.6
	Foreign-Born	46 (87%)	35.6

*Born in the US or born outside the US to at least one parent who was a US citizen.

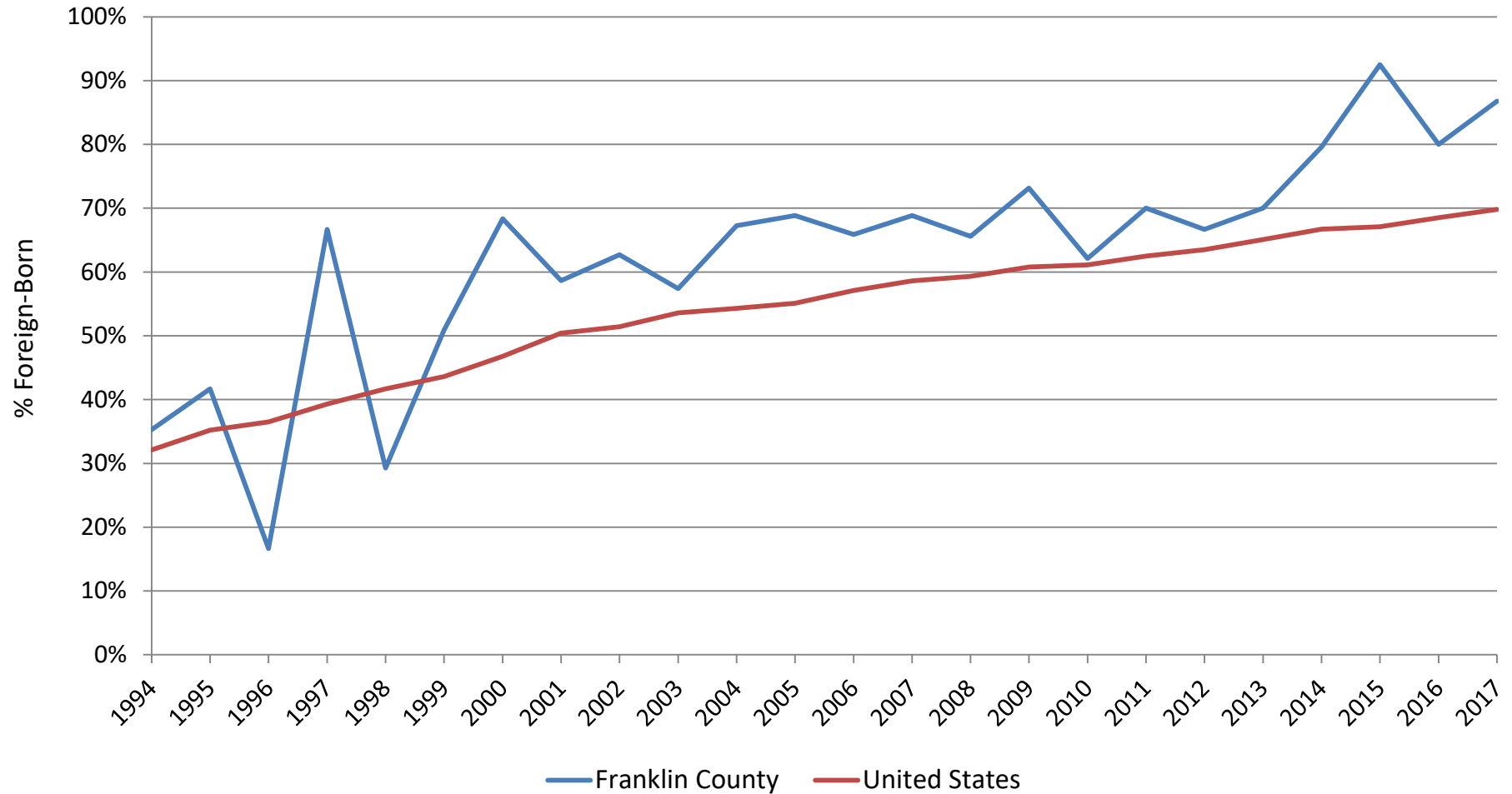
Caution should be used when interpreting and comparing rates in small populations (e.g., county-level rates stratified by age, race, etc.). In such populations, a small change in the number of cases can cause a dramatic change in the rate.

Country of Birth of Active TB Cases – Franklin County, 2017



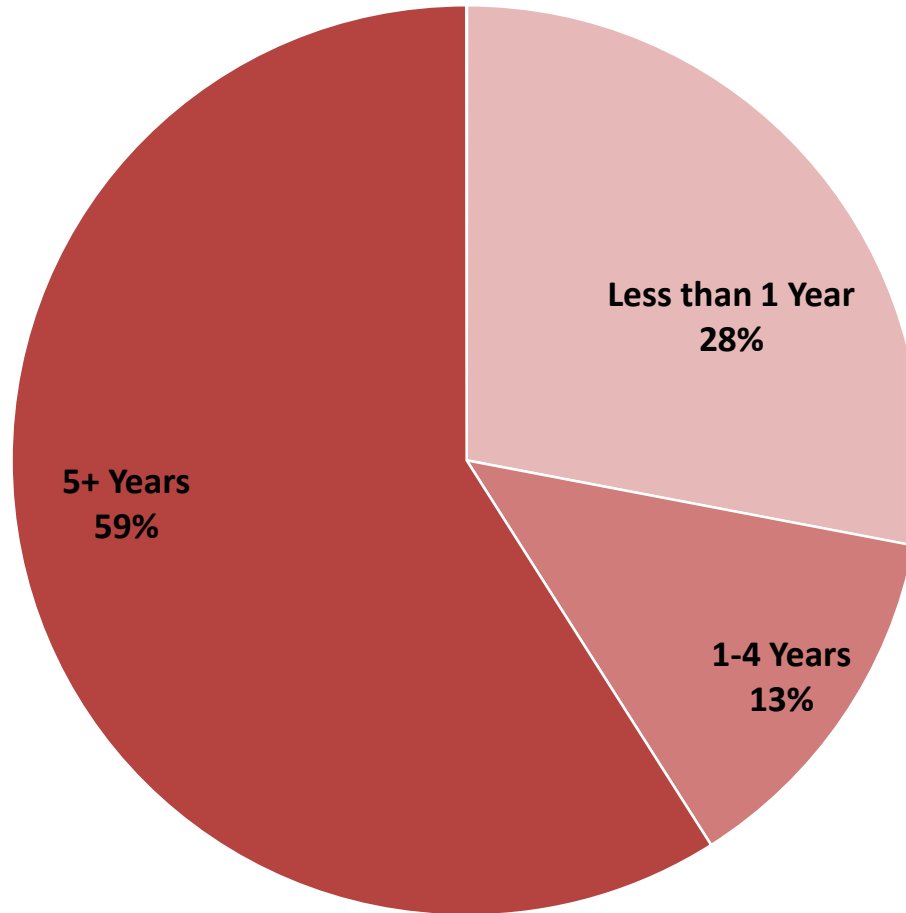
N=53; "Other" includes 1 case each from 13 different countries

Percentage of Active TB Cases Who Were Foreign-Born* - Franklin County and the United States, 1994 - 2017



*Excluding individuals born abroad to US citizens

Foreign-Born Active TB Cases: Duration of Residence in United States, – Franklin Co., 2017

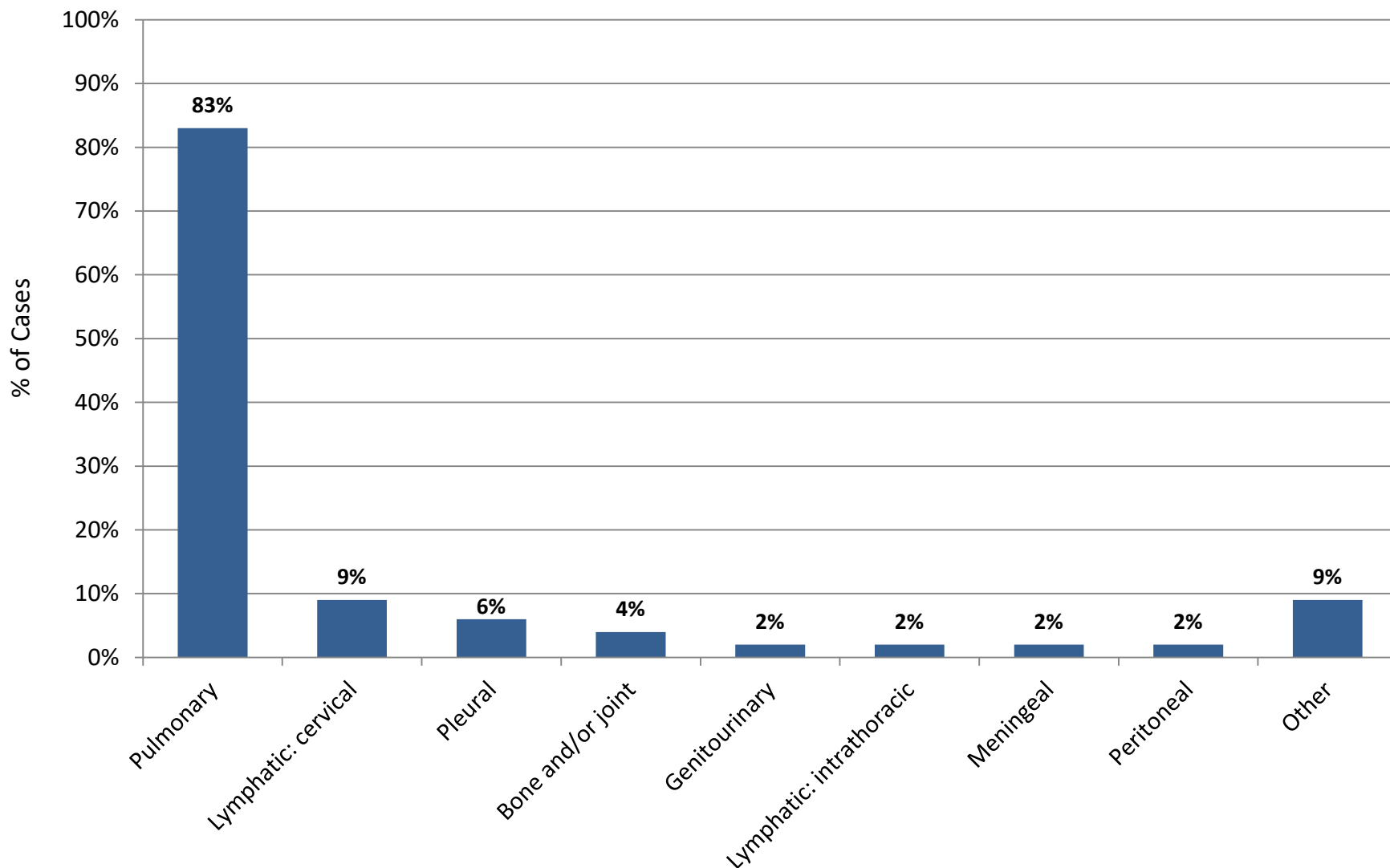


N=46

Clinical Characteristics of Franklin County Active TB Cases, 2017		Cases (%) N=53
Previous TB diagnosis	Yes	3 (6%)
	No	50 (94%)
Primary reason evaluated for TB	TB symptoms	34 (64%)
	Abnormal chest X-ray	12 (23%)
	Immigration medical exam	3 (6%)
	Targeted testing	2 (4%)
	Healthcare worker	1 (2%)
	Incidental lab result	1 (2%)
Case verification	Positive culture	33 (62%)
	Clinical case definition	14 (26%)
	Provider diagnosis	6 (11%)
Site of disease	Pulmonary	35 (66%)
	Extrapulmonary	9 (17%)
	Both	9 (17%)
Drug resistance*	Isoniazid	3 (9%)
	Streptomycin	3 (9%)
	Para-amino salicylic acid (PAS)	1 (3%)
	Pyrazinamide	1 (3%)
	Rifampin	1 (3%)

*Among culture-positive cases (n=33); 2 cases were resistant to >1 drug

Site of Disease among Active TB Cases – Franklin County, 2017



Risk Factors among Active TB Cases – Franklin County, 2017

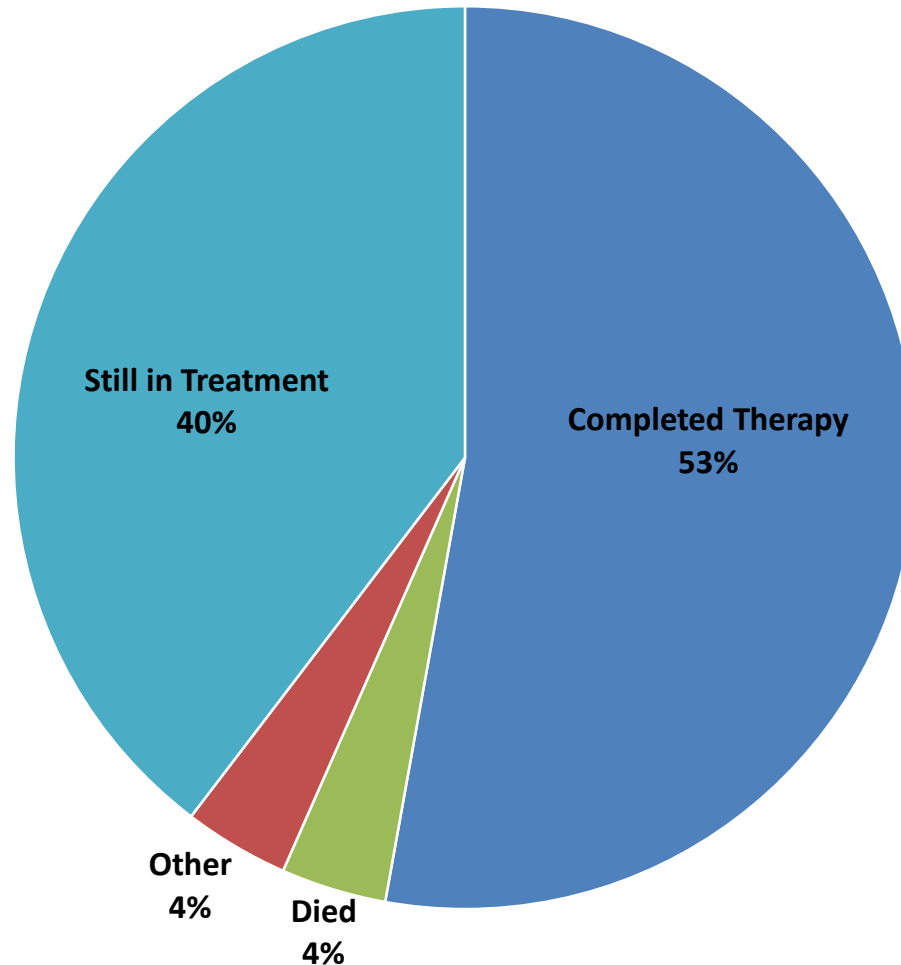
Risk Factors		Cases (%) N=53
HIV	Positive	1 (2%)
	Negative	52 (98%)
Homeless within the year prior to diagnosis*	Yes	1 (2%)
	No	51 (98%)
Residing in a correctional facility at time of diagnosis*	Yes	0
	No	52 (100%)
Residing in a long-term care facility at time of diagnosis*	Yes	0
	No	52 (100%)

*Patients ≥15 years old (n=52)

Risk Factors, cont.		Cases (%) N=53
Excess alcohol use[†]	Yes	3 (6%)
	No	49 (95%)
Injection drug use[†]	Yes	1 (2%)
	No	51 (98%)
Non-injection drug use[†]	Yes	2 (4%)
	No	50 (96%)
Other Risk Factors	Diabetes	5 (9%)
	Contact of infectious TB patient within past 2 years	3 (6%)
	Immunosuppression (not HIV)	2 (4%)
	Incomplete LTBI therapy	2 (4%)

[†]Within the year prior to diagnosis; patients ≥15 years old (n=52)

Treatment Completion Status of Active TB Cases – Franklin County, 2017



N=53; "Other" = moved to another jurisdiction during treatment

Comparison to CDC 2020 Objectives



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Goals for Reducing TB Incidence

National Goal	2020 Target	2017 Franklin County
TB Incidence Rate: Overall <i>Reduce the incidence of TB disease</i>	1.4	4.1
TB Incidence Rate: US-Born Persons <i>Decrease the incidence of TB disease among US-born persons</i>	0.4	0.6
TB Incidence Rate: Foreign-Born Persons <i>Decrease the incidence of TB disease among foreign-born persons</i>	11.1	35.6
TB Incidence Rate: US-Born Non-Hispanic Blacks <i>Decrease the incidence of TB disease among US-born non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans</i>	1.5	1.2*
TB Incidence Rate: Children Under 5 <i>Decrease the incidence of TB disease among children <5 years of age</i>	0.3	0.0

*Population data are not available for US-born non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans; rate was calculated using US-born Black or African American population (any ethnicity) and may be an underestimate.

Caution should be used when interpreting and comparing rates in small populations (e.g., county-level rates stratified by age, race, etc.). In such populations, a small change in the number of cases can cause a dramatic change in the rate.

Questions?

