

# TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM

The Ben Franklin TB Control Program consists of the TB Clinic, the Directly Observed Therapy (DOT) Team and the Contact Investigation (CI) and Community Education and Outreach (CEO) team.

**The TB Clinic** treats patients with active TB and provides TB assessment, TB and LTBI treatment to governmental quarantine referrals.

**The DOT Program** provides medical case management for patients with suspected or active TB and directly observes patients taking their medications. These services are provided for 6 to 24 months.

**The Contact Investigation and Community Outreach and Education Team** investigates new case contacts and provides TB testing for close contacts. The team also provides community and medical provider education and technical assistance and targeted TB testing to populations at high risk for TB infection.

The Ben Franklin TB Clinic does NOT provide walk-in TB testing, routine TB testing or testing for employment, school or housing. Routine testing for TB can be accessed through a primary care provider or a “minute clinic”.

For more information, visit [www.columbus.gov/tb](http://www.columbus.gov/tb).

## FOR DOCTORS & LABORATORIES:

### REPORTING TUBERCULOSIS

**What is reportable:** Confirmed or suspected cases of active TB

**What is not reportable:** A positive TB skin test or blood test or latent TB infection (LTBI)

TB is considered a class “B” reportable disease. Case and suspect case reports and reports of positive laboratory results for diseases specified as class “B” in paragraph (B) of rule 3701-3-02 of the Administrative Code shall be provided by the end of the next business day.

For detailed information on reporting, go to <http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/3701-3-05> and <http://www.odh.ohio.gov/pdf/idcm/tb.pdf> or call 614-645-2199.

#### Ben Franklin Tuberculosis Control Program

*Serving Columbus and Franklin County Residents*

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[www.columbus.gov/tb](http://www.columbus.gov/tb)



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## COLUMBUS & FRANKLIN COUNTY OHIO'S BEN FRANKLIN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAM

# 2015 REPORT

# TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>TB Cases in Franklin County</b>	42	50	49	40
<b>Cases per 100,000 in Franklin County</b>	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.2
<b>TB Cases in Ohio</b>	149	148	156	143
<b>Cases per 100,000 in Ohio</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
<b>Cases per 100,000 in the U.S.</b>	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.0

## OUR CASES

### Residence & Origin:

- 28% of Ohio's active TB patients lived in Franklin County.
- 93% of active TB patients were foreign-born.

### Cases by Age & Sex:

- Average: 37 years
- Range: 2-75 years
- Male: 22 cases (55%)
- Female: 18 cases (45%)

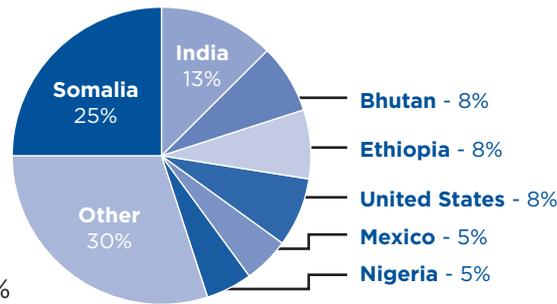
### Infection Location:

- TB infection in the lungs: 60%
- TB in the lymph system (fluid that flows between cells): 10%
- TB in the peritoneum (membrane that lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities): 10%

### Other Demographics:

- 60% of TB cases were non-Hispanic Black or African-American, 28% were non-Hispanic Asian, and 8% were non-Hispanic White.
- 10% of active TB cases were HIV positive.
- 5% of active TB cases were homeless in the year prior to TB diagnosis.
- 57% of foreign-born TB cases arrived in the U.S. less than 5 years prior to diagnosis.
- 63% of cases had symptoms of TB, and 1 case (3%) was identified during a Quarantine Referral exam.

**TB Cases By Country of Birth**



## PROGRAM OUTCOMES

- TB staff provided 6,408 Directly Observed Therapy patient visits.
- 96.4% of newly diagnosed TB patients completed therapy in less than 12 months.
- 85% of patients diagnosed with LTBI and started on TB prevention medication treatment completed their treatment regimen.

# ABOUT THE DISEASE

### What is TB?

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The bacteria usually attack the lungs, but TB bacteria can attack any part of the body such as the kidney, spine and brain. Not everyone infected with TB bacteria becomes sick. As a result, two TB-related conditions exist: latent TB infection (LTBI) and TB disease. If not treated properly, TB disease can be fatal. <https://www.cdc.gov/tb/topic/basics/default.htm>

### How TB Spreads

TB bacteria are spread through the air from one person to another when a person with TB disease of the lungs or throat coughs, speaks, or sings. People nearby may breathe in these bacteria and become infected.

### TB Disease

TB bacteria become active if the immune system can't stop them from growing. When TB bacteria are active (multiplying in your body), it is called TB disease. People with TB disease are sick. They may also be able to spread the bacteria to people they spend time with every day.

Many people who have latent TB infection never develop TB disease. Some people develop TB disease soon after becoming infected (within weeks) before their immune system can fight the TB bacteria. Other people may get sick years later when their immune system becomes weak for another reason.

For people whose immune systems are weak, especially those with HIV infection, the risk of developing TB disease is much higher than for people with normal immune systems.

### The Difference Between Latent TB Infection (LTBI) and TB Disease

A Person with Latent TB Infection:	A Person with TB Disease:
Has no symptoms	Has symptoms that may include: a bad cough that lasts 3 weeks or longer; pain in the chest; coughing up blood or sputum; weakness or fatigue; weight loss; no appetite; chills; fever; sweating at night
Does not feel sick	Usually feels sick
Cannot spread TB bacteria to others	May spread TB bacteria to others
Usually has a skin test or blood test result indicating TB infection	Usually has a skin test or blood test result indicating TB infection
Has a normal chest x-ray and a negative sputum smear	May have an abnormal chest x-ray, or positive sputum smear or culture
Needs treatment for latent TB infection to prevent TB disease	Needs treatment to treat TB disease