OVERVIEW

- In 2015, San Joaquin County (SJC) reported 58 cases of tuberculosis (TB) disease compared to 54 cases in 2014, a 7.4% increase (Figure 1).
- SJC had the 6th highest rate of all California (CA) counties (data not shown).
- SJC rate (8.0 cases per 100,000 population) was 1.5 times higher than the CA rate (5.5) (Figure 1).
- From 2006 – 2015, 59 cases (11%) died with TB in SJC (data not shown).

GENDER & AGE GROUP

- As in previous years, most of the cases were male (64%) (Table 1).
- SJC has a high rate of pediatric TB—a devastating real life marker of recent TB transmission. In 2015, three cases of TB were reported in children under 5 years of age (Table 1).
- Adults 65 years and older continue to have the highest burden of disease. From 2013-2015, the case rate was 21.9 per 100,000 population compared to less than 8.0 for all other age groups (Table 1).

RACE & ETHNICITY

- Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest average case rate (27.1 per 100,000 population) which is five times higher than Hispanic/Latinos (5.2), almost seven times higher than non-Hispanic Blacks (4.0) and almost nine times higher than non-Hispanic Whites (3.1) (Table 1).
- While Hispanic/Latinos had the second highest percentage of cases (38%), the case rate (5.2 per 100,000 population) was not much higher than non-Hispanic Blacks (4.0) or non-Hispanic Whites (3.1) (Table 1).
PLACE OF BIRTH

- In 2015, 35 cases (60%) were born outside the U.S.; mostly from the Philippines, Mexico, Cambodia, and India (Figure 2).
- Of the foreign-born, the median length of residence in the U.S. prior to TB diagnosis was 19 years (data not shown).

COMORBIDITIES & RISK FACTORS

Diabetes is a major risk factor for TB and for poor outcomes:
- Diabetes triples the risk of developing TB. ¹
- Rates of diabetes are higher in people with TB (29%) (Table 2) than in the general population (10%) ².

TB TESTING & DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY

A negative TB test doesn’t rule out TB (Table 3):
- In 2015, three (10%) TST’s were negative.
- Three (8%) IGRA tests were negative.

All culture-positive cases were screened for drug susceptibility (Table 4):
- In 2015, 90% of culture-positive cases were sensitive to all first-line drugs used to treat TB (i.e., isoniazid (INH), rifampin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide).
- Two (5%) cases were resistant to INH.
- All pyrazinamide-resistant TB cases were caused by Mycobacterium bovis (data not shown).

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