OVERVIEW

- In 2016, San Joaquin County (SJC) reported 42 cases of tuberculosis (TB) disease compared to 58 cases in 2015, a 28% decrease (Figure 1).

- SJC rate (5.7 cases per 100,000 population) was the lowest on record (data not shown).

- The SJC rate is still slightly above the California rate (5.3) and nearly double the national incidence rate of 2.9 cases per 100,000.

GENDER & AGE GROUP

- Most of the cases were male (57%) as seen in previous years (Table 1).

- Historically SJC had a high rate of pediatric TB—a devastating real life marker of recent TB transmission. In 2016, no 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 2014-2016, the case rate was 17.6 per 100,000 population compared to 5.7 for ages 0-64 (Table 1).

RACE & ETHNICITY

- Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest average case rate (24.7 per 100,000 population) which is almost five times higher than non-Hispanic Blacks (5.3) and five times higher than Hispanic/Latinos (4.9) and seven times higher than non-Hispanic Whites (3.4) (Table 1).

- While non-Hispanic Blacks had the lowest percentage of cases (4.8%), the case rate (5.3 per 100,000 population) was higher than Hispanic/Latinos (4.9) and non-Hispanic Whites (3.4) (Table 1).
PLACE OF BIRTH

- In 2016, 31 patients with TB (74%) were born outside the U.S.; leading countries of birth were the Philippines, Cambodia, and Mexico (Figure 2).
- Of the foreign-born, the median length of residence in the U.S. prior to TB diagnosis was 26 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
- Proportion of diabetes are higher in people with TB (33%) (Table 2) than in the general population (10%) ².

DRUG SUSCEPTIBILITY

34 out of 35 culture-positive patients were tested for drug susceptibility (Table 3):
- In 2016, 74% of culture-positive isolates were sensitive to all first-line drugs used to treat TB (i.e., isoniazid, rifampin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide).
- 8 (23%) patients with TB were resistant to INH and 1 (3%) patient was multi-drug resistant.

All pyrazinamide-resistance was due to infection with *Mycobacterium bovis* (data not shown).

DEATHS WITH TB

- From 2007 – 2016, 59 people (11%) died with TB in SJC (data not shown).
- In 2016, there were 9 people that died with TB almost double from last year; 7 deaths (78%) were related to TB disease, (Table 4).

---

Produced by: Yohani Ramos, MPH - Epidemiologist, Kelly Rose, MPH - Supervising Epidemiologist, Julia Lauper, MS - Epidemiologist, San Joaquin County Public Health Services, rev 03/24/2017
This and other reports can be found at: http://www.sjcphs.org/Disease/Epidemiology.aspx