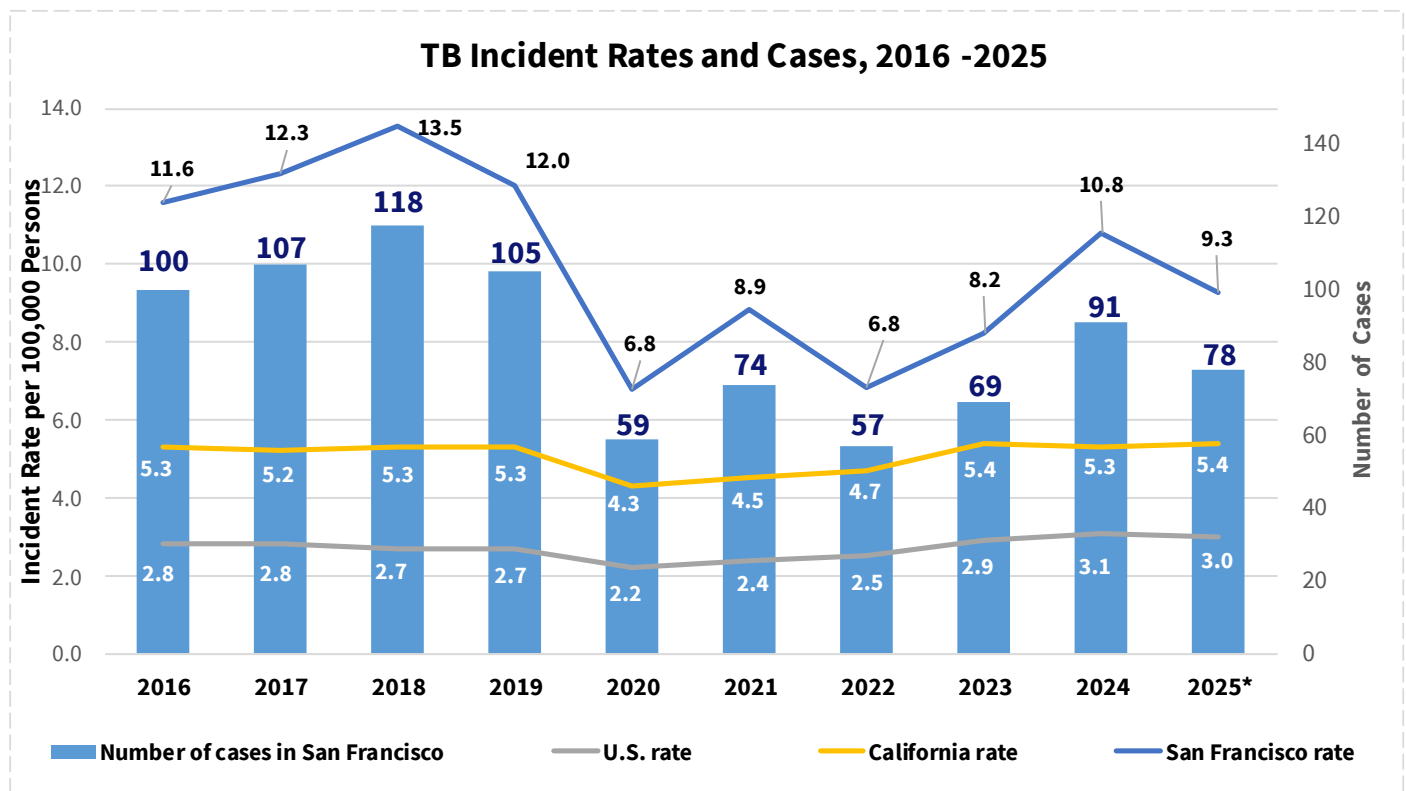




Tuberculosis in the City & County of San Francisco, 2025

The mission of San Francisco Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program is to control, prevent, and finally eliminate tuberculosis in San Francisco by providing compassionate, equitable, and supportive care of the highest quality to all persons affected by this disease.

In 2025, **78** new active tuberculosis (TB) cases were reported in San Francisco, corresponding to an incidence of **9.3** cases per 100,000 persons. This rate is approximately **3** times the 2025 national TB rate of **3.0** cases per 100,000 persons and about twice the 2025 California rate of **5.4** cases per 100,000 persons.



Denominators for computing rates are taken from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Tuberculosis Control Branch, the California Department of Finance, E-2 California County Population Estimates and Components of Change by Year.

* 2025 incidence rates are provisional



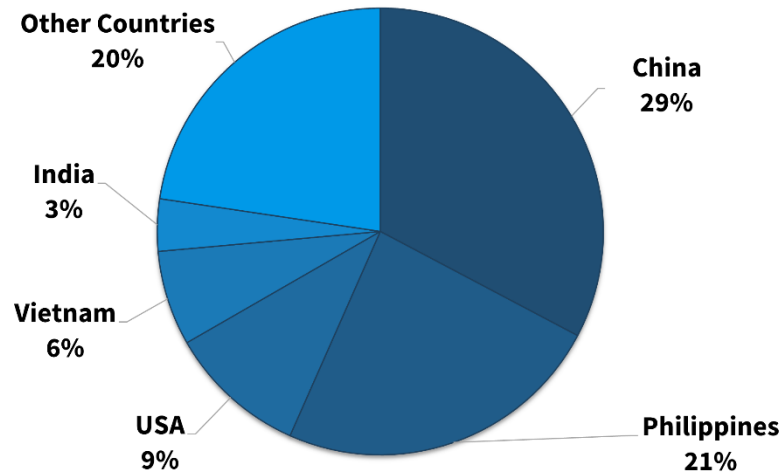
Demographics

In 2025, among San Francisco residents, **68** cases were reported among non-U.S.-born residents for an incidence rate of **23.8** cases per 100,000 persons, compared with **10** cases among U.S.-born residents for an incidence rate of **1.8** cases per 100,000 persons.

In terms of race/ethnicity, Asian/Pacific Islander residents had the highest TB incidence rate (**19.9** cases per 100,000 persons), which was over **15** times the rate among Non-Hispanic White residents (**1.3** cases per 100,000 persons).

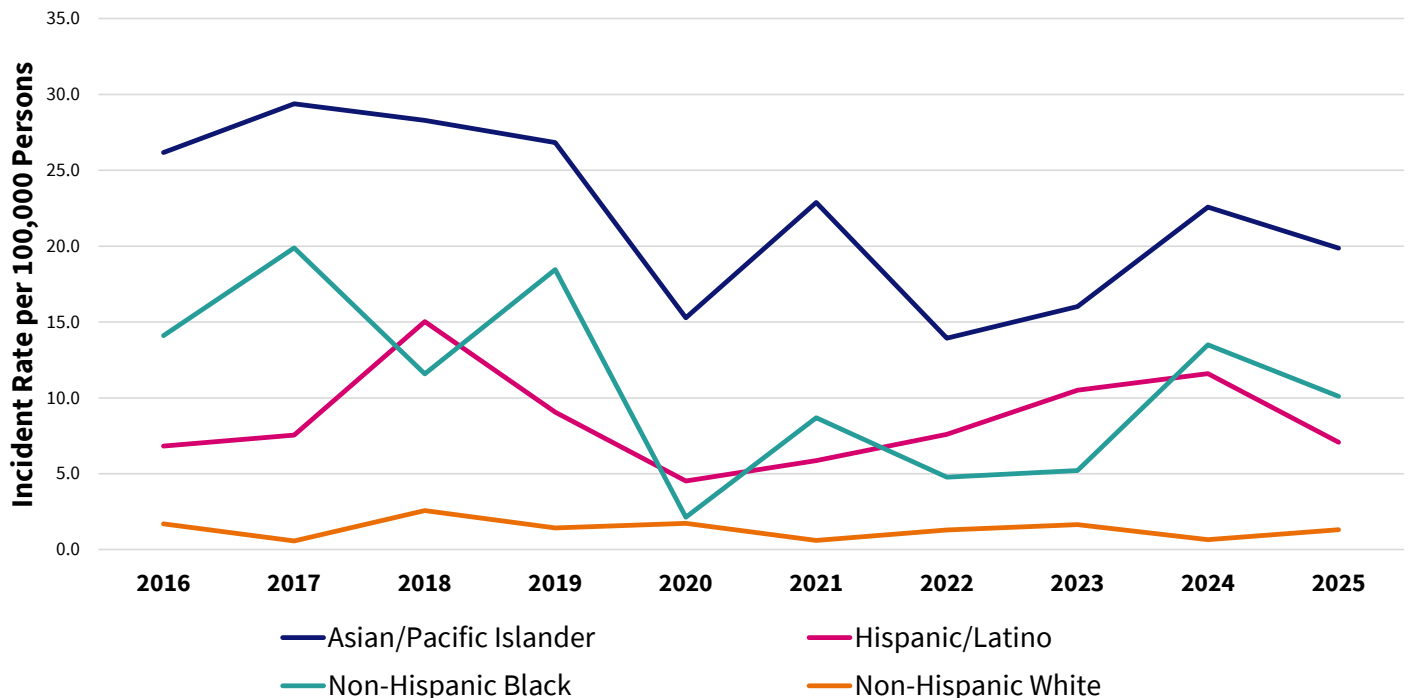
Incidence rates were **8** times higher among Non-Hispanic Black residents (**10** cases per 100,000 persons) and nearly **6** times higher among Hispanic/Latino residents (**7.7** cases per 100,000 persons) compared with Non-Hispanic White residents.

TB Cases by Country of Birth, 2025



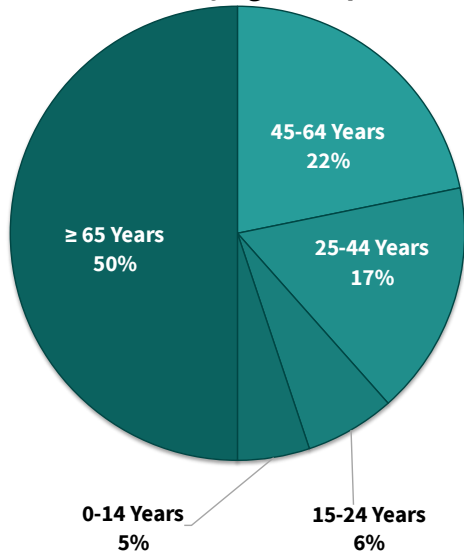
Other countries of birth included: Myanmar, Mexico, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Nepal, Indonesia, South Korea, Nepal, Peru, Rwanda, Hong Kong, Cameroon, Singapore, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe

TB Incidence by Race/Ethnicity, 2016-2025





TB Cases by Age Group 2025



Site of Disease

In 2025, **62** cases were pulmonary TB, **10** were extrapulmonary TB, and **6** were both pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB.

Extrapulmonary TB sites included lymph nodes, joint, pleural, spine, eye, skin, meningeal, gastrointestinal, peritoneal, and genitourinary system.

Comorbidities and Risk Factors

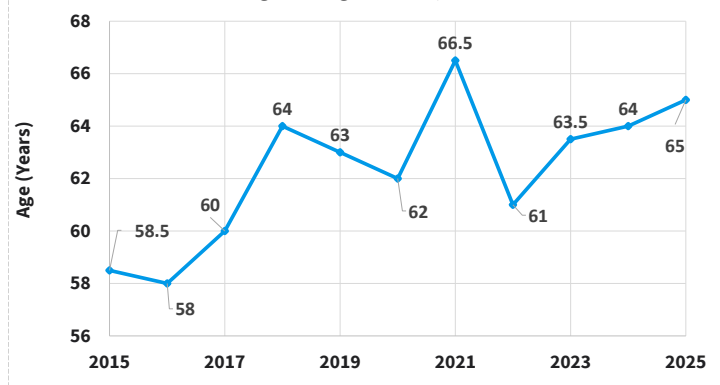
Among residents with a reported case of TB, **60** (77%) had at least one comorbid medical condition, and **48** (62%) residents had two or more comorbidities.

The most common medical risk factors among residents with TB were smoking **30** (38%), diabetes mellitus **25** (32%), and immunocompromised status **23** (29%) including HIV.

Age at Report Time

Among 78 cases reported in 2025, **50** (64%) were identified in male residents. The median ages in years at time of TB reporting was **65** (range: 2y-91y). Four pediatric cases (2y-6y) were reported, and half (50%) of reported cases were in individuals ages 65 and older.

Median Age among TB Cases, 2015-2025



TB Mortality

At the time of this publication, **8** (10%) residents with TB reported in 2025 had died. No TB cases died prior to confirmation of their diagnosis. This case fatality rate reflects the proportion of people with TB who died from the disease.

Drug Resistance to Standard Medications

In 2025, drug resistance among reported TB cases remained low, with **3** of 78 cases (4%) exhibiting any resistance. All drug-resistant cases involved isoniazid resistance only. No cases of multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB—defined as resistance to both isoniazid and rifampin—were identified.

