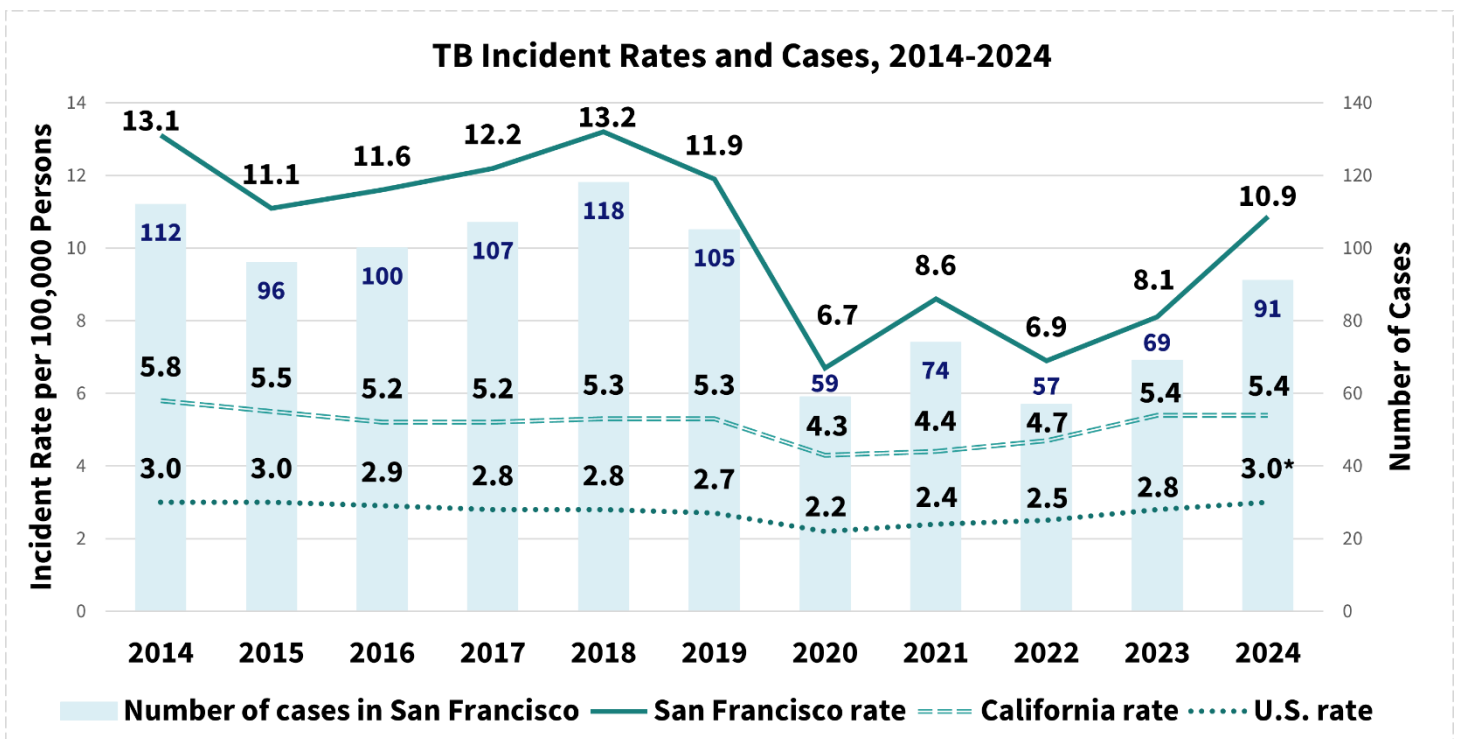




Tuberculosis in the City & County of San Francisco, 2024

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 2024, **91** new cases with active tuberculosis (TB) were reported in San Francisco (**10.9** cases per 100,000 persons). The rate of TB in San Francisco is more than three times the national rate of **3.0*** cases per 100,000 persons and twice the 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.

* Preliminary data for 2024 U.S. rate, provided by the National Tuberculosis Indicators Project (NTIP).



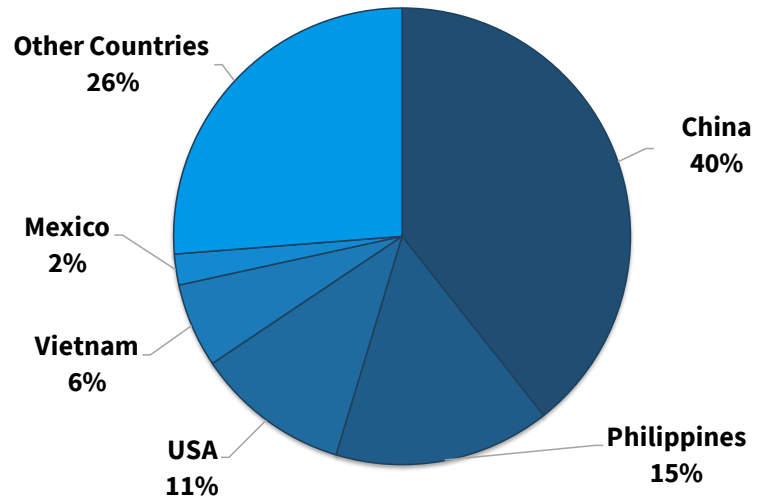
Demographics

In 2024, among San Francisco residents, **81** cases were reported among non-U.S.-born residents for an incidence rate of **27.5** 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 (**22.6** cases per 100,000 persons), which was over 30 times the rate among Non-Hispanic White residents (**0.7** cases per 100,000 persons).

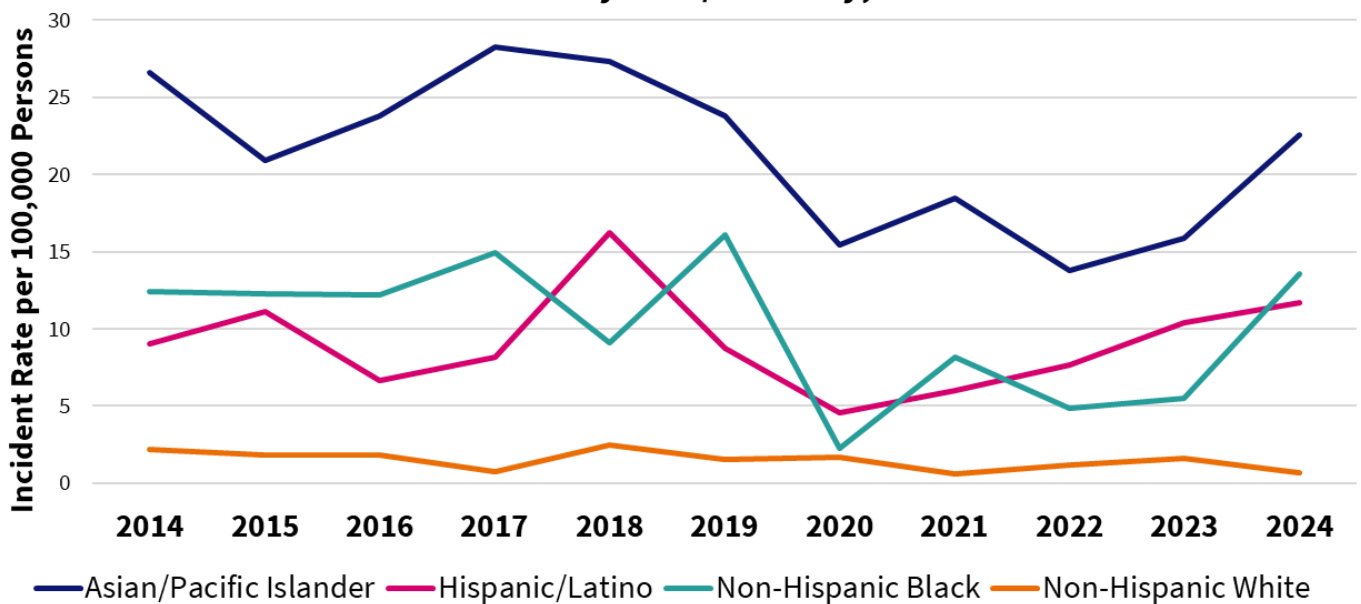
Incidence rates were 17 times higher among Hispanic/Latino residents (**11.7** cases per 100,000 persons) and nearly 20 times higher among Non-Hispanic Black residents (**13.6** cases per 100,000 persons) compared with Non-Hispanic White residents.

TB Cases by Country of Birth, 2024



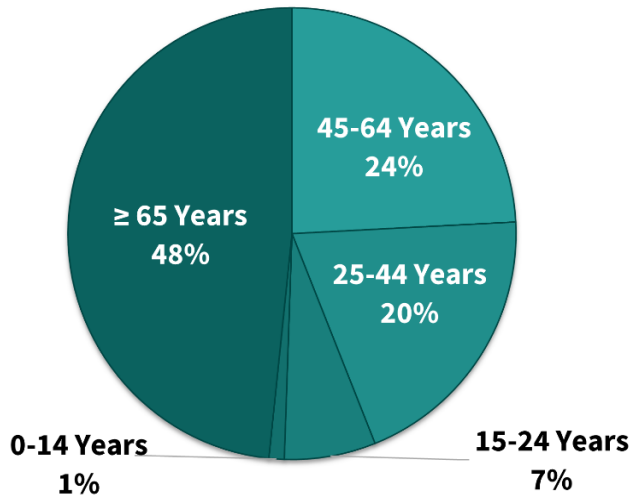
Other countries of birth included: American Samoa, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, South Korea, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, and Venezuela.

TB Incidence by Race/Ethnicity, 2014-2024





TB Cases by Age Group



Site of Disease

In 2024, **61** cases were pulmonary TB, **16** were extrapulmonary TB, and **14** were both pulmonary and extrapulmonary TB.

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

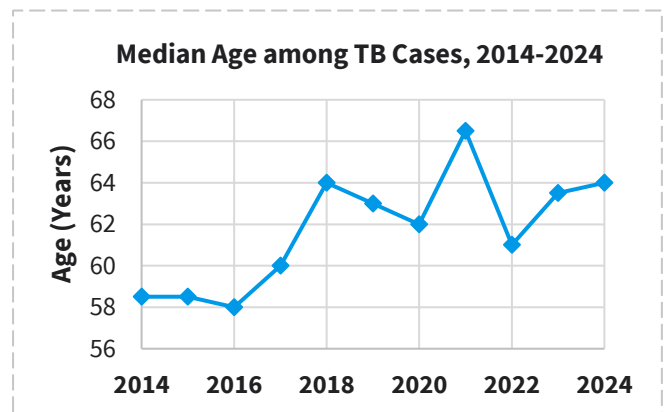
Comorbidities and Risk Factors

Among residents with a reported case of TB, **65** (71%) had at least one comorbid medical condition, and **42** (46%) residents had two or more comorbidities.

The most common medical risk factors among residents with TB were smoking **37** (41%), diabetes mellitus **19** (21%), and immunocompromised status **12** (13%) including HIV **2** (2%).

Age at Report Time

Among 91 cases reported in 2024, **37** (41%) were identified in male residents. The median ages in years at time of TB reporting was **64** (range: 0-94). One pediatric case (0-14) was reported, and nearly half (48%) of reported cases were in individuals ages 65 and older.



Mortality

At the time of this publication, **10** (11%) residents with TB reported in 2024 died. Two had died prior to TB diagnosis.

Drug Resistance to Standard Medications

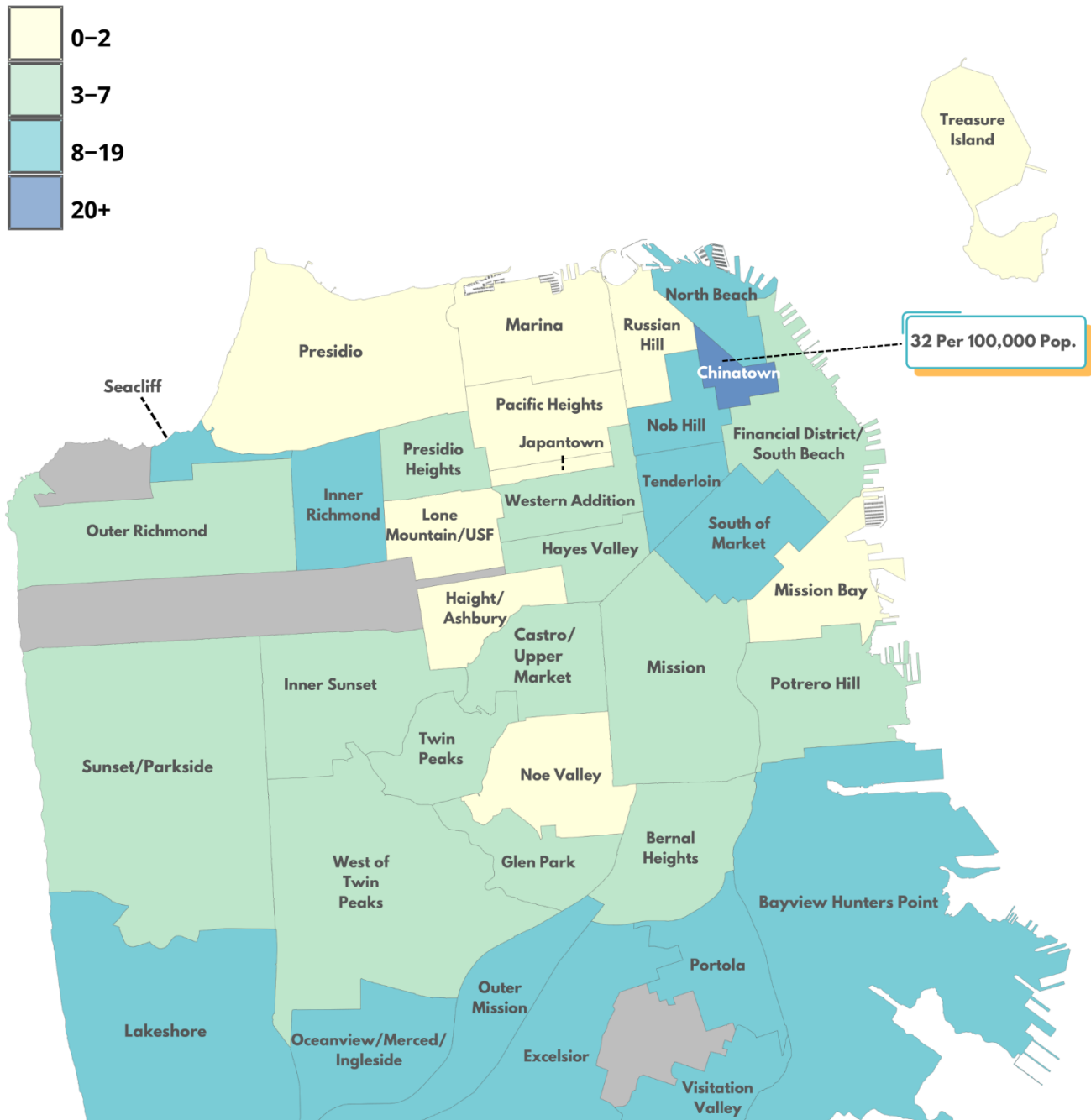
In 2024, the proportion of TB cases with any drug resistance was low **7/91** (8%). There were six cases with drug resistance to first-line TB medications, and one case of multidrug-resistant (MDR) TB was reported. MDR TB is TB resistant to the two most potent first line drugs, isoniazid and rifampin.



TUBERCULOSIS IN SAN FRANCISCO

INCIDENCE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
BY NEIGHBORHOODS: 2020 - 2024

Incidence Rate per 100,000
Population: 2020 - 2024



Neighborhood incidence rates for 2020-2024 do not include 11 individuals with a case of TB. 10 were experiencing homelessness at the time of report and 1 received initial care in San Francisco before moving outside of jurisdiction.