

SF WORLD TB DAY 2018

Agenda for Media Event

3/22/2018
9:00 – 10:00 A

9:00 – 9:05	Welcome / Introductions Logistics- walk City Hall, March 24	Judith Thigpen
9:05 – 9:10	TB, SF perspective	Chris Keh
9:10 – 9:15	TB, CA perspective	Jennifer Flood
9:15 – 9:20	Recognition	J. Flood, C. Keh
9:20 – 9:25	TB, NEMS/API perspective	Jerry Jew
9:25 – 9:35	TB survivors	Andre Thomas Sudardjo Sugiono
9:35 – 9:40	Recognition	Chris Keh
9:35 – 9:40	Closing remarks	Judith Thigpen Tanya Stevenson Partners in TB elimination
9:45 – 10:00	Media, Q/A	



City and County of San Francisco
Mark Farrell
Mayor

San Francisco Department of Public Health

Barbara A. Garcia, MPA
Director of Health

Commemorate World TB Day! *Testing and treatment is key to elimination* Walk to Make California TB-Free

With an increase of new TB cases in 2017, SF continues efforts to eliminate TB

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Inquiries about the Walk: Judith Thigpen at California TB Controllers Association
www.ctca.org

SAN FRANCISCO (March 21, 2018) – The San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program will recognize World TB Day on March 22 by honoring North East Medical Services (NEMS) for their exemplary leadership in tuberculosis (TB) prevention. Following the ceremony, California Tuberculosis Controllers Association (CTCA) and Breathe California Golden Gate will lead a walk from NEMS to Vaillancourt Fountain near the San Francisco Ferry Building to raise TB awareness.

TB is one of the world's deadliest infectious diseases, responsible for more deaths each year than HIV/AIDS. In 2016, nearly 1.7 million people died of TB disease, even though TB disease is both preventable and curable.

"TB is more common than you may think," said Dr. Chris Keh, Director of the Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Program. "Up to 8 percent of San Franciscans are infected with tuberculosis and most are not aware of their diagnosis. Targeted screening and treatment for TB is the best way to protect yourself and others."

More than 2,000 people are diagnosed with TB disease in California every year, making up over 20 percent of all TB disease cases diagnosed across the nation. TB disease can be prevented by testing people with TB risk factors and treating those with TB infection. Nearly 2.4 million Californians have TB infection, but most have not been diagnosed and treated. These individuals have no symptoms and are not contagious, but without treatment they are at risk for becoming sick with TB disease in the future if their immune systems are no



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longer able to prevent the bacteria from growing. Symptoms of TB disease can include a cough for more than two to three weeks, coughing up blood, shortness of breath, fever, night sweats and weight loss.

San Francisco reported 107 new cases in 2017, an increase from 2016 (100 cases) and 2015 (96 cases), which was the lowest rate in city history. CTCA provides an [interactive map](#) of California that provides 2016 TB data for all counties. Data for 2017 will be posted on March 22.

In San Francisco, people born outside of the U.S. continue to experience higher TB rates compared to their U.S.-born counterparts, with the highest rates among Asians / Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.

Others -at high risk for TB infection or progression to TB disease include those who have traveled to or lived in a country with an elevated TB rate for at least one month, are immunosuppressed, or have come in close contact to someone with infectious TB.

TB screening and treatment are essential to eliminate TB. If you have a risk factor for TB or are unsure, ask your health care provider about testing and treatment. A printable list of TB testing sites in San Francisco can be found [here](#).

No one is immune to TB. When a person with TB disease coughs, people who share that same air can become infected as well. SFDPH continues to find and treat TB infection and TB disease, partnering with clinics in the community like NEMS, in order to achieve a TB-free California.

MEDIA ALERT

After the NEMS recognition event, community members and leaders are invited to participate in the third annual "SF Walk to End TB", sponsored by CTCA, SFDPH, and Breathe California Golden Gate. Partners of the California TB Elimination Coalition will also join to raise TB awareness to create a TB-free California.

WHAT: SFDPH / CTCA / Breathe California Ceremony honoring NEMS leadership in TB prevention and "SF Walk to End TB"

WHO: *Speakers*
Dr. Chris Keh, Director, TB Prevention and Control Program, SFDPH
Dr. Jennifer Flood, Chief, TB Control Branch, CDPH
Dr. Jerry Jew, Medical Director, NEMS
Dr. Tanya Stevenson, President & CEO Breathe California Golden Gate

WHEN: Thursday, March 22, 2018



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Ceremony (9:00AM- 10:00AM)

“SF Walk to End TB” from NEMS to SF Ferry Building (10:30 AM – 11:00AM)

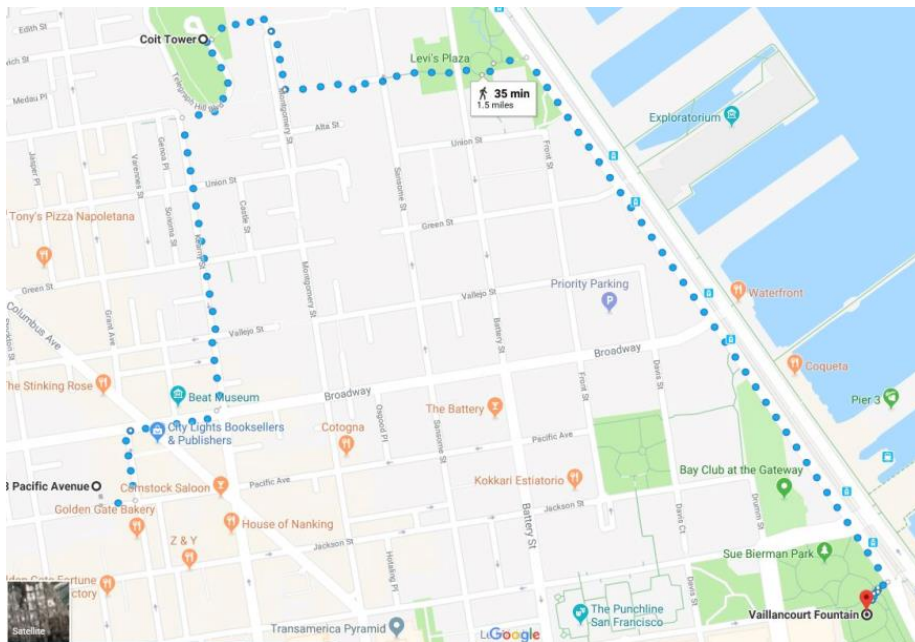
WHERE: North East Medical Services
728 Pacific Ave, Floor 2
San Francisco, 94133

Walk from NEMS to Vaillancourt Fountain, near the Ferry Building

Contact Judith Thigpen at California TB Controllers Association www.ctca.org for inquiries about the walk.

Visual: SF City Hall will join the yearly global initiative “Light up the World for TB” and be lit red on March 24th, 2018 in observance of World TB Day

Walking Route: ~35 min, 1.8 miles



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About San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH)

The mission of the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) is to protect and promote the health of all San Franciscans. SFDPH strives to achieve its mission through the work of two main divisions – the San Francisco Health Network and the Population



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Health Division. The San Francisco Health Network is a community of top-rated clinics, hospitals and programs that serves more than 100,000 people annually at sites such as Castro Mission, Chinatown, and Southeast health centers, Zuckerberg San Francisco General and Laguna Honda Hospital and Rehabilitation Center. With a broad community focus, the goal of the Population Health Division is to ensure that San Franciscans have optimal health and wellness at every stage of life. To achieve this, the Division is comprised of branches dedicated to core public health services, such as health protection and promotion, disease and injury prevention, disaster preparedness and response, and environmental health services.

sfdph.org | [@SF_DPH](https://twitter.com/SF_DPH) | facebook.com/sanfranciscohealthnetwork

About North East Medical Services (NEMS)

NEMS' mission is to provide affordable, comprehensive, compassionate and quality health care services in a linguistically competent and culturally sensitive manner to improve the health and well-being of our community.

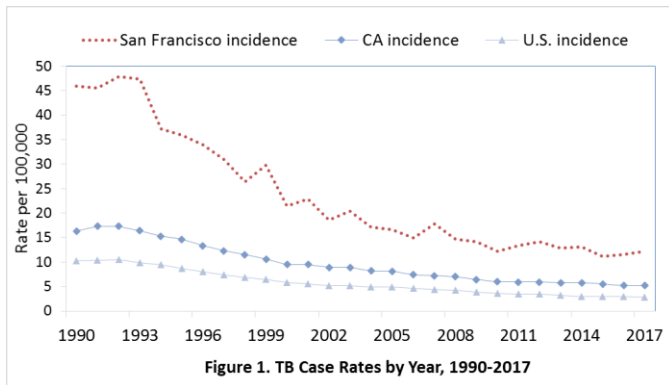
Tuberculosis Statistics in San Francisco - 2017

updated 3/21/18

The mission of San Francisco Tuberculosis Control 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.

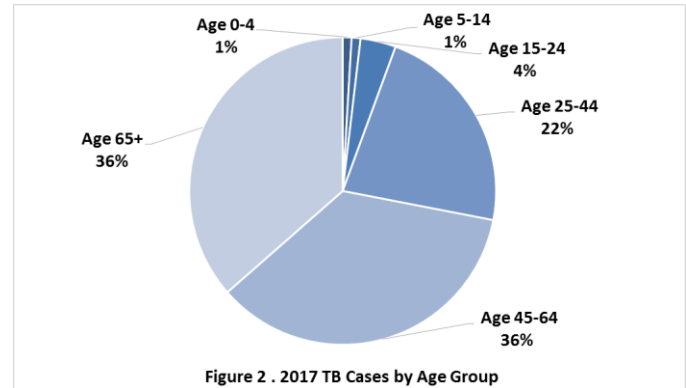


In 2017, 107 new TB cases were reported in San Francisco for an incidence rate of 12.2 cases per 100,000 population. This represents a 7% increase from 2016 (100 cases). The rate of TB in San Francisco is more than four times the national rate of 2.8 cases per 100,000 and nearly twice the California rate of 5.2 cases per 100,000. See Figure 1.

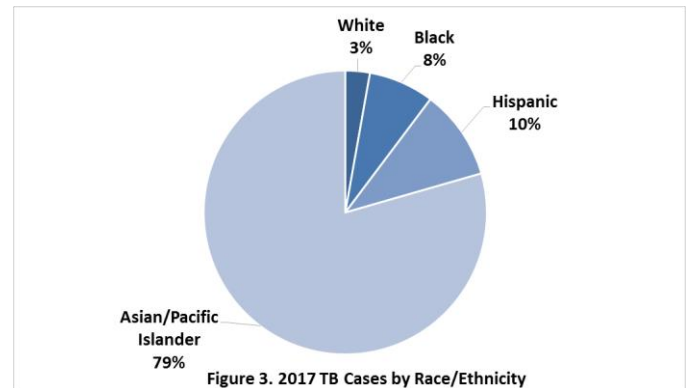


Sex, Age, Race/Ethnicity, and Country of Birth

Forty (37%) cases were assigned female sex at birth. The age range of persons with TB disease in 2017 was 2-99 years, and the median age was 60 years, which is an increase from 2016, in which the median age was 58 years and the age range was 14-92 years. In 2017, 36% of the cases were age 65 or over. See Figure 2. Two pediatric cases (0-14 years old) were diagnosed this year.

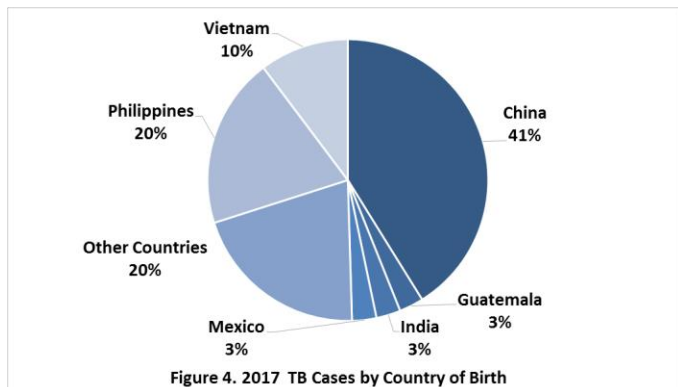


The largest proportion of cases reported annually is of Asian/Pacific Islander (API) descent. See Figure 3. This group was also older than the other ethnic groups, with 45% being age 65 or older.



Incidence rates for each racial/ethnic group are as follows: 0.77 cases per 100,000 for White, 8.19 cases per 100,000 for Hispanic, 14.9 cases per 100,000 for Black, and 28.25 cases per 100,000 for API.

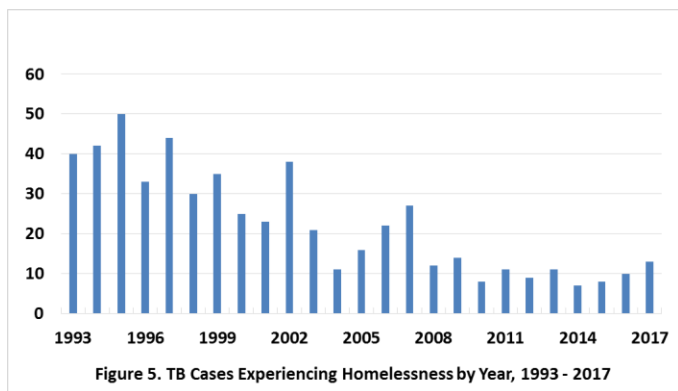
A majority (92%) of all persons with TB disease were born in another country. Similar to prior years, the majority of API (99%) and Hispanic cases (91%) were born in another country. See Figure 4.



Other countries of birth include: United States, Honduras, Nepal, Burma, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Nigeria, Oman, and Thailand.

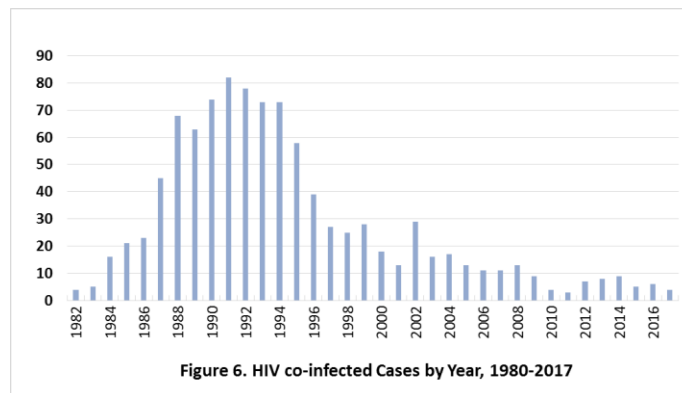
Homelessness

The number of persons with TB disease who were experiencing homelessness increased from 10 in 2016 to 13 in 2017. See Figure 5.



Comorbidities and Deaths

While HIV-TB co-infection declined in San Francisco (see Figure 6), comorbid conditions remained prevalent among persons with TB disease: Twenty-five (23%) with diabetes, seven (6%) with immunosuppression, four (3.7%) with HIV-infection, and three (2.8%) with end stage renal disease.



At the time of this publication, there were 10 deaths among persons diagnosed with TB disease in 2017 (9% mortality). One patient died before being able to receive TB treatment and seven deaths were directly related to TB disease.

TB Drug Resistance

There was an increase in the diagnoses of multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) in 2017 with 5 patients diagnosed with MDR-TB, 2 of which had extensively drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). In 2016, only 1 case of MDR-TB was reported. Mono-resistance to first-line anti-TB medications was observed: Isoniazid (3.7%), Streptomycin (2.8%), and Pyrazinamide (1.9%). Resistance to two or more anti-TB medications (excluding MDR-TB) was observed in 4.7% of cases.

For additional information regarding the data presented in this report, please contact:

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This report and others can be found on our website at:
<https://www.sfdcp.org/tb-control/>



Tuberculosis in California - 2018

What is Tuberculosis (TB)?

- TB is the world's deadliest infectious disease. TB is still a threat in the U.S. and a global epidemic
- When a person with TB disease coughs, people who share that air can become infected with TB
- Those infected with TB are most likely to develop TB disease within the first two years or when conditions challenge their immune system, like diabetes, smoking, HIV, or simply aging

How many Californians are affected?

- More than 2,000 people are diagnosed with TB disease in California each year
- 20% of the TB disease diagnosed in the U.S. is diagnosed in California
- Approximately 1-2% of the TB disease found in California is multidrug resistant TB
- 90% of those diagnosed and treated in California are cured of their TB
- 2.4 million Californians are living with TB infection. They are not sick or contagious. Many people know that they have tested positive for TB, but they do not know they may develop TB disease.

How do we prevent TB in California?

- Each year public health staff evaluate 20,000 personal contacts to people diagnosed with contagious TB, to find others who got infected and treat their infection to prevent future disease
- Public health staff make sure appropriate treatment is followed to cure TB, to prevent the development of drug resistant TB, and to prevent new cases of TB

United to End TB

Californians: Know the symptoms of TB disease: persistent cough, unexplained weight loss, and night sweats. Ask your health care provider about risks for TB and if you need a test for TB. If your doctor or public health department recommends treatment for TB infection, get treated to prevent TB disease.

Health Care Providers: 80% of those diagnosed with TB disease in California have reactivated TB infection. The US Preventive Services Task Force recommends TB disease prevention. Protect your patients from active TB disease by screening them for risks and treating TB infection.

Local Boards of Supervisors: Maintain your [public health TB work force](#). Public health TB programs [provide essential services](#) to prevent TB and cure TB when illness occurs from TB disease.

California Legislators: Support risk-based testing and treatment of TB infection. These two steps will move California toward TB elimination, making a TB free California.

Federal Representatives: Join your colleagues in [the House TB Elimination Caucus](#).