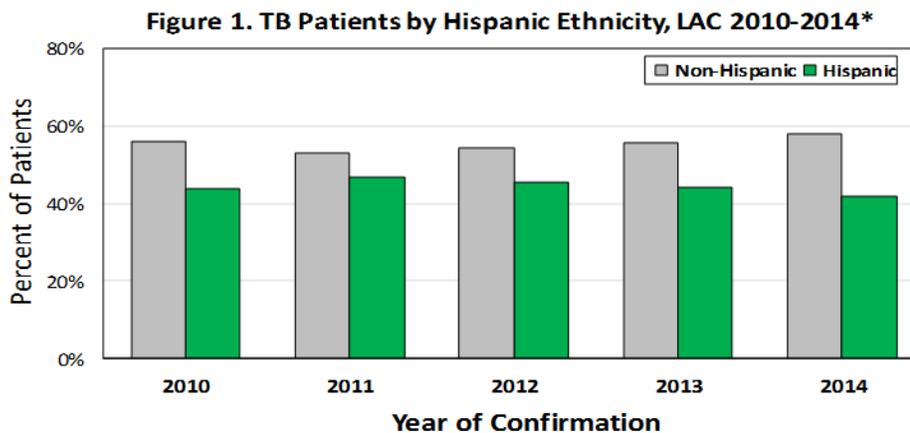




Tuberculosis (TB) among Hispanics in Los Angeles County (LAC)

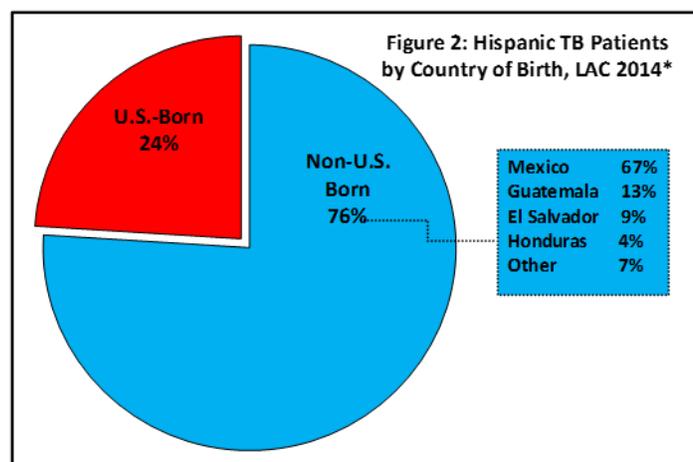
- In 2014, Hispanics represented 42% (n=245) of all TB disease patients in LAC.
- This proportion has remained stable over the past 5 years (42-47%) (Figure 1).
- The incidence rate of TB among all Hispanics in 2014 was four times higher than that of non-Hispanic Whites (5.3/100,000 vs. 1.3/100,000, respectively).
- Among Hispanic TB patients, 61% were male and 25% were 65+ years old at the time of diagnosis.
- Among children ages 0-4, Hispanic children accounted for 66% (n=10) of all TB patients (n=15) in 2014.



- Hispanic populations are more likely to be diagnosed with Mycobacterium bovis (M. bovis) infection, a type of TB acquired by eating or drinking unpasteurized dairy products contaminated with the organism.
- In 2014, among Hispanic TB patients who were culture-positive and had genotyping information (n=186), 13 (7%) were caused by M. bovis. Among these, 61% were born in Mexico, 31% in the U.S. and 8% in El Salvador.

Patients Born Outside the U.S.

- In 2014, 76% of Hispanic patients confirmed with TB were born outside the U.S., among whom 93% were born in these 4 countries: Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras (Figure 2).
- At the time of TB diagnosis, 90% of Hispanic patients born outside the U.S. reported U.S. residence for 5 or more years.



*Pasadena and Long Beach TB cases excluded because these two cities have their own TB Control Programs. LAC TB data last updated 7/15/15.

Suggested Citation: Tuberculosis in Hispanic Populations in Los Angeles County: Fact Sheet 2014. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program, Los Angeles, CA. March 2016.

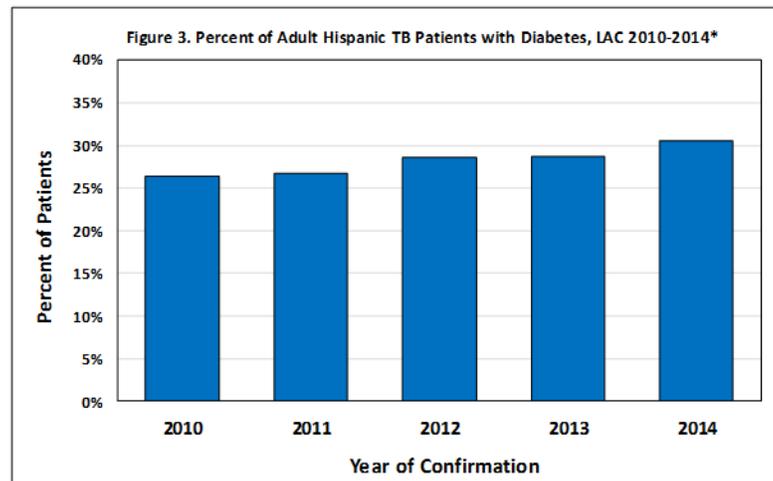


Social/Behavioral Risk Factors

- Hispanic TB patients were more likely than non-Hispanics to report alcohol abuse (13% vs 6%) and less likely to report homelessness (5% vs 8%) within 1 year of TB diagnosis.
- Among males, Hispanic TB patients were less likely to report smoking than non-Hispanic TB patients (8% vs 15%).

HIV and Other Medical Comorbidities

- In 2014, 40% of adult (18+ years of age) Hispanic TB patients reported having at least one medical comorbidity, such as diabetes mellitus, end-stage renal disease, or another immunosuppressive condition (not HIV). Diabetes mellitus (DM) was the most common comorbidity (30%). In the past 5 years, DM has increased and remains the most common comorbidity among Hispanics with TB (Figure 3).
- Hispanic TB patients with DM were more likely than Hispanic TB patients without DM to be older (median age=59 vs 40 years) and non-U.S. born (35% vs 9%). Among non-U.S.-born Hispanic TB patients with DM, 86% were born in Mexico.
- In 2014, among Hispanic TB patients with known HIV status, the proportion of HIV co-infection was 6% among U.S.-born Hispanics and 4% among non-U.S.-born Hispanics.



TB Prevention among Hispanics in LAC

- Hispanics make up 49% of the LAC population,^{1,2} and 42% of LAC Hispanics are born outside the U.S.¹ Given the growth of Hispanic populations in LAC, their TB incidence rate, and risk factors, these populations are clearly important targets for intervention.
- LAC Department of Public Health, Tuberculosis Control Program (TBCP) partners with Central City Community Health Center and Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Public Health to deliver monthly TB testing and evaluation at selected community-based alcohol and drug rehabilitation centers known as “Grupos.” Grupos are high-risk congregate settings for clients who are often homeless, non-U.S.-born, and monolingual Spanish-speaking. These activities aim to increase TB awareness and services to this vulnerable population.
- TBCP utilizes Spanish-language TB educational materials to educate clients on active TB disease and TB infection.
- TBCP will continue to provide surveillance, health education, medical consultation, case management, and TB prevention activities tailored to its Hispanic communities, paying particular attention to high-risk groups including those born outside the U.S., young children, and those with comorbid conditions.

References

1. California Health Interview Survey. Ask CHIS. 2014 Accessed 24 September 2015 from <http://ask.chis.ucla.edu>].
2. U.S. Census Bureau. State and County QuickFacts. 2014; Available from: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/06/06037.html>.