



TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM UPDATE



Susannah Graves, MD, MPH
Director TB Prevention &
Control Section

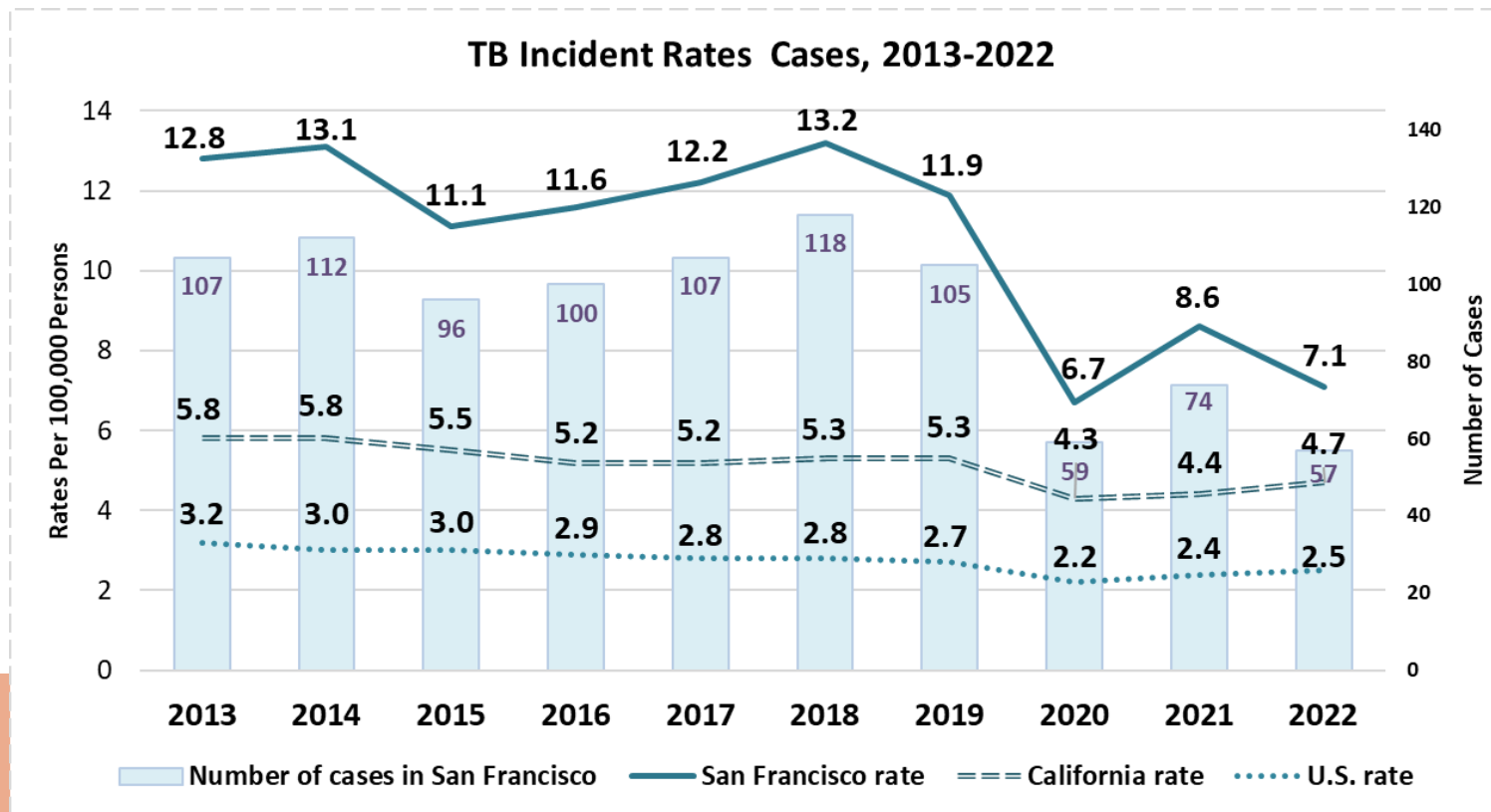
Rocio Agraz-Lara, RN, MSN,
PHN
Nurse Manager, TB Clinic

Cristy Dieterich, MPH
Program Manager Newcomer's
Health Program



POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

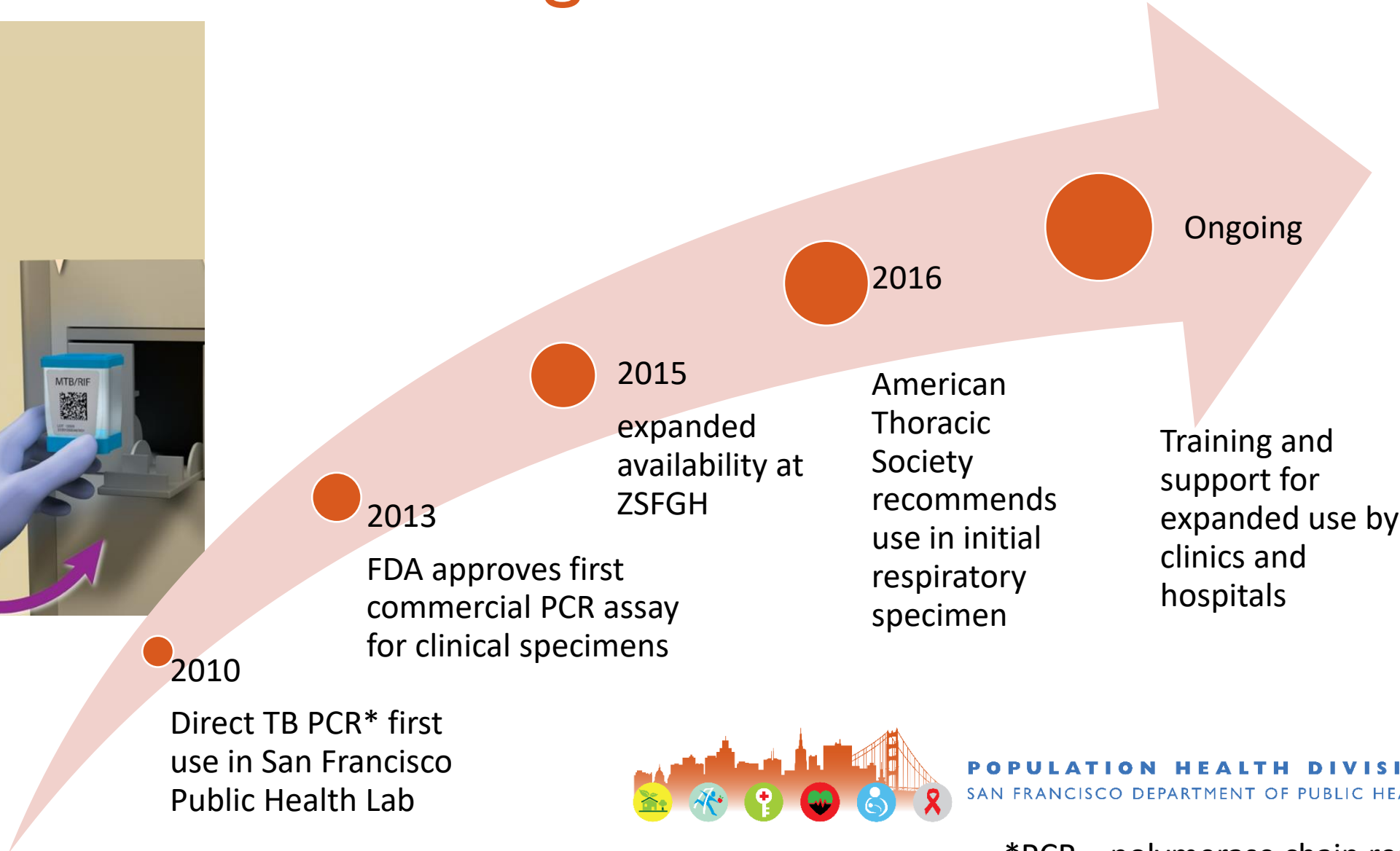
Active Tuberculosis (TB) cases, 2013 - 2022



- 2013 – 2019 over 100 cases in most years (total n=745)
 - Lab confirmed: 77%
 - Sputum smear pos resp: 44%
 - Clinical case: 23%
- 2020 – 2022 marked decrease in reported cases (total n=190)
 - Lab Confirmed: 85%
 - Sputum smear pos resp: 48%
 - Clinical case 15%



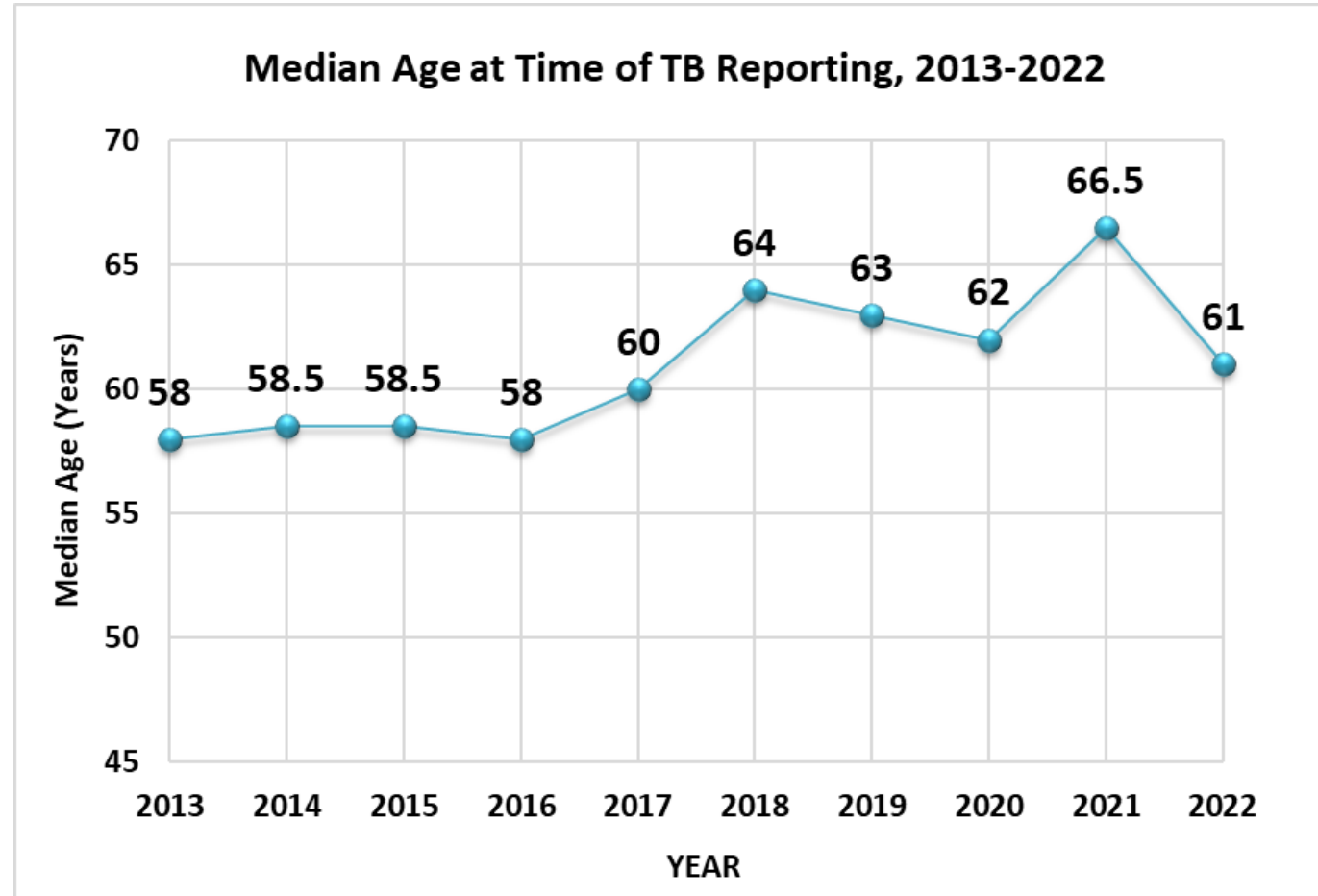
Rapid molecular testing for TB



POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

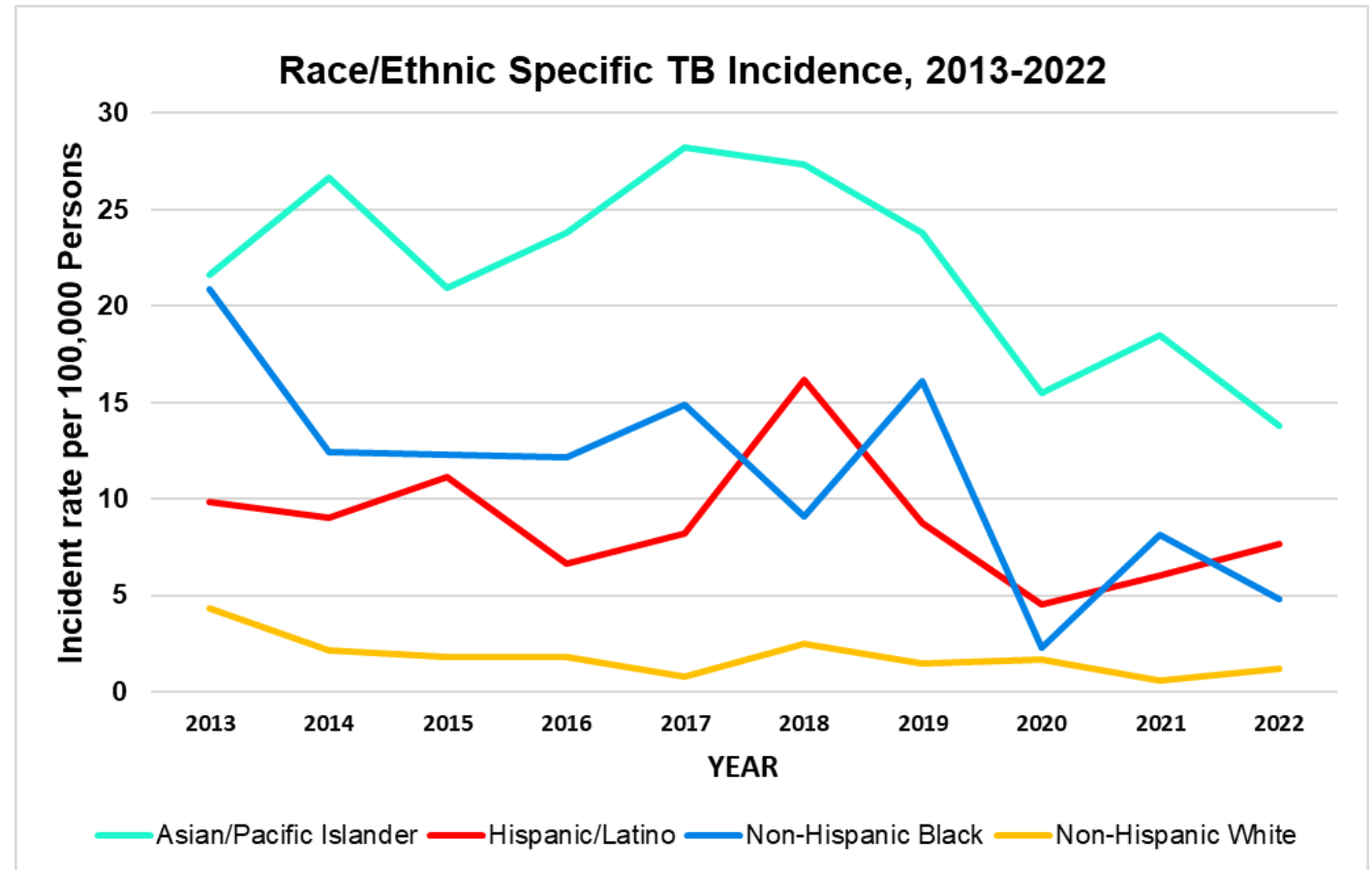
*PCR = polymerase chain reaction

Median age at time of reporting, 2013 - 2022



Racial/ethnic disparity in active TB incidence

- TB disproportionately impact on non-white San Franciscans
- Asian / Pacific Islander residents of San Francisco persistently have the highest TB incidence



Birth country* of TB cases 2018 – 2022

Country	N (%)
China	153 (37.0%)
Philippines	54 (13.1%)
Vietnam	35 (8.5%)
India	13 (3.1%)
Burma	6 (1.5%)
Nepal	6 (1.5%)
Malaysia	5 (1.2%)

Country	N (%)
South Korea	4 (0.97%)
Mongolia	4 (0.97%)
Cambodia	3 (0.73%)
Japan	3 (0.73%)
Indonesia	2 (0.48%)
Taiwan	2 (0.48%)

Country	N (%)
Mexico	24 (5.8%)
El Salvador	8 (1.9%)
Guatemala	7 (1.7%)
Honduras	6 (1.5%)
Peru	5 (1.2)
Nicaragua	3 (0.73%)

Country	N (%)
USA	49 (11.9%)
Ukraine	3 (0.73%)
Ethiopia	3 (0.73%)

Asia

Latin America

Other

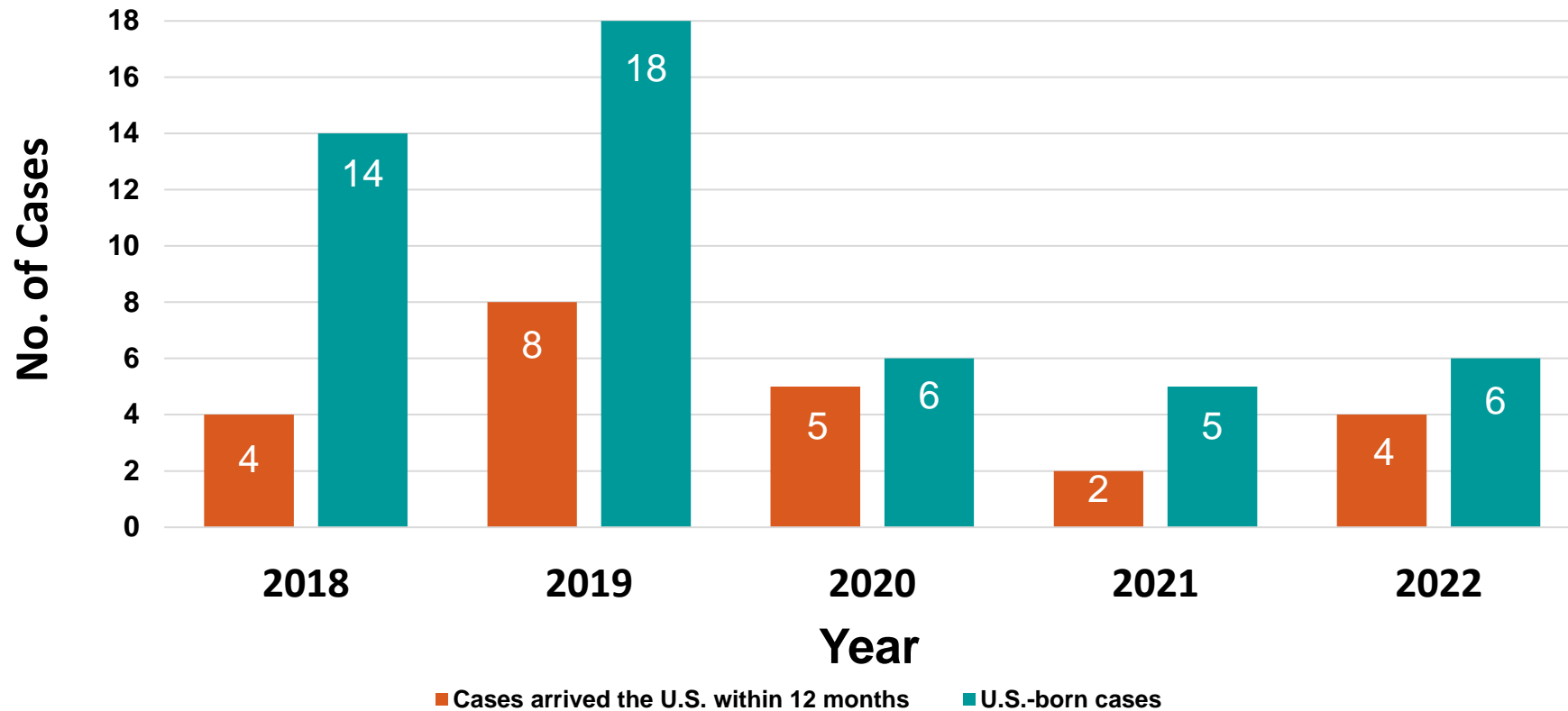


POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

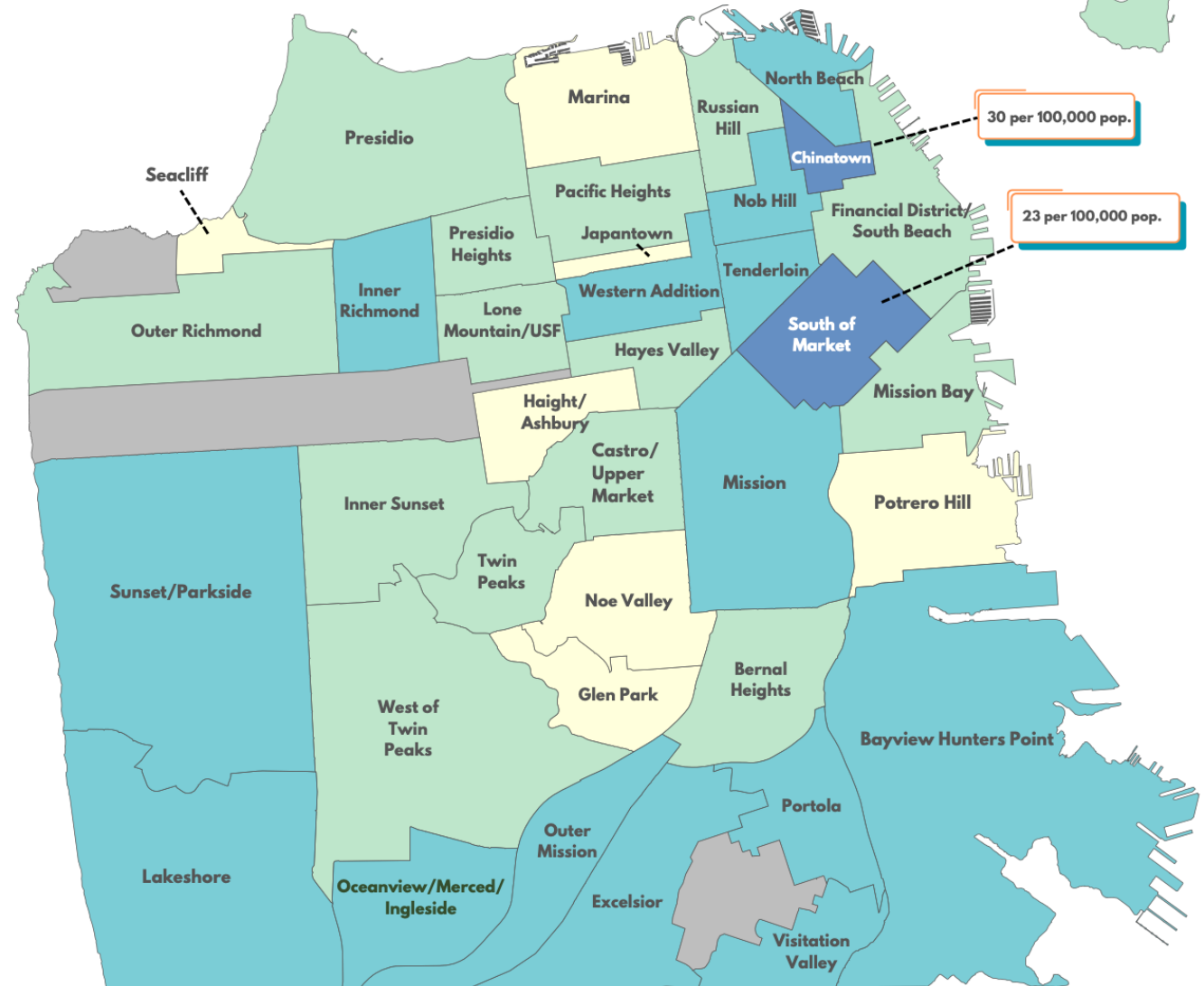
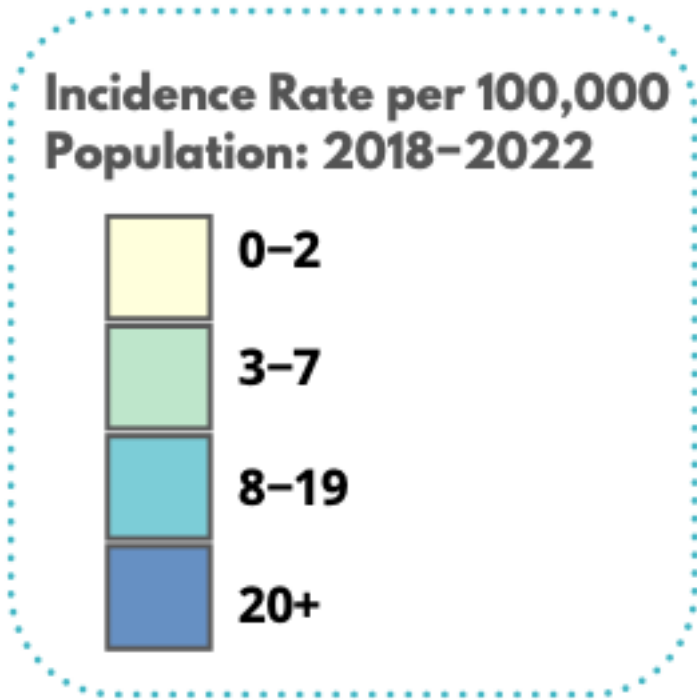
*Countries-of-birth with fewer than two TB cases during 2018 - 2022 not shown

Immigration

TB Cases in New Arrivals vs. U.S.-Born Residents, 2018-2022

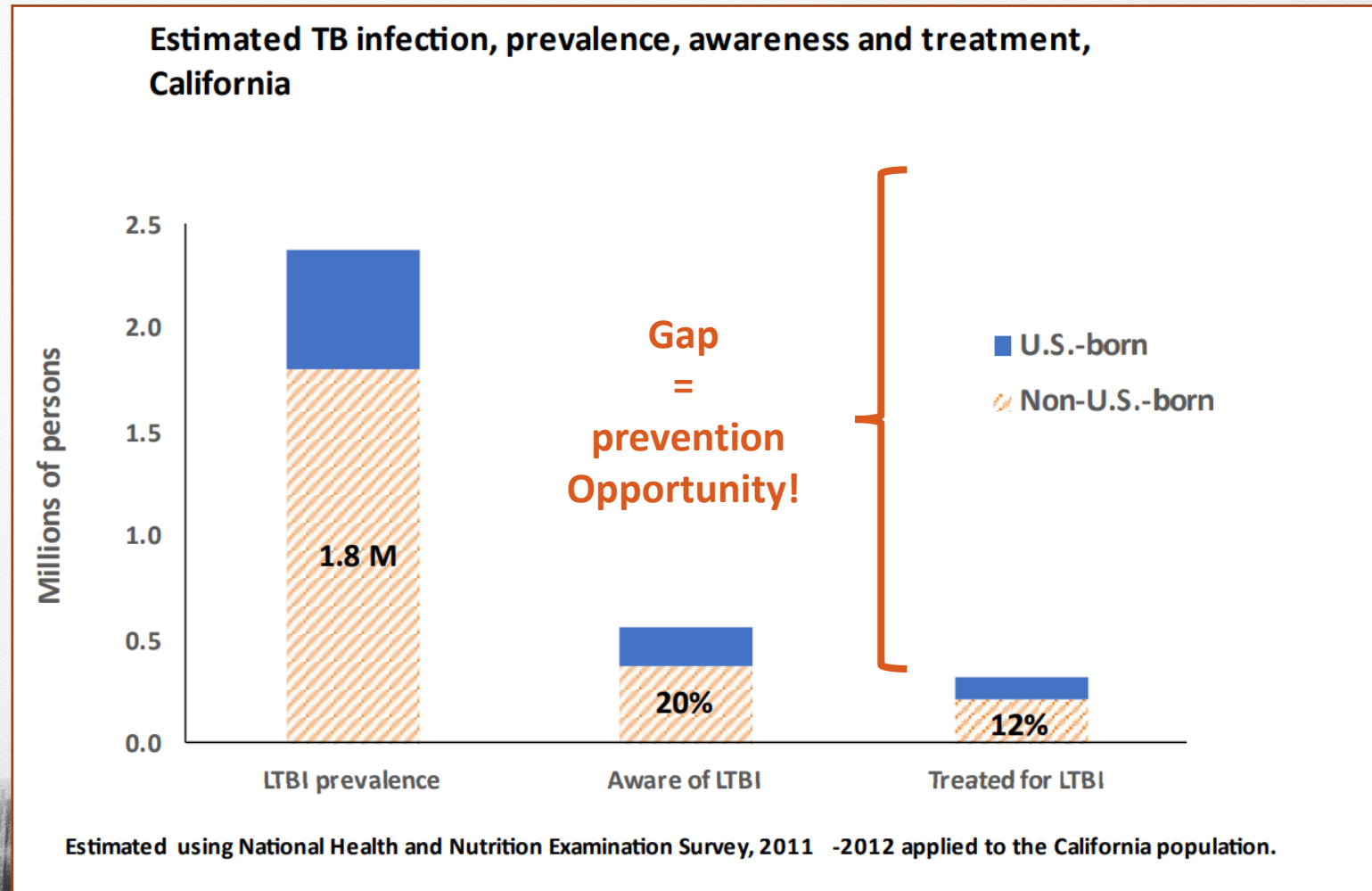


TB Incidence by neighborhood



Latent TB Infection: a prevention opportunity

- Only a small number of TB cases are due to recent local transmission and even fewer are among those with active TB disease already upon arrival in California.
- 86% cases of TB are due reactivation of latent TB infection (LTBI) which can live in your body for years — **this is preventable!**



Approach to TB prevention

Health Providers

- Develop expertise in diagnosing and treating TB/LTBI
- Promote patient education about TB risk and prevention
- Provide access and linkage to affordable TB testing and preventive treatment

Community Partners

- Increase awareness among people with TB exposure risk
- Wellness education and linkage to care for prevention
- Advocate for patient and community TB care needs

Congregate Care & Residential Settings

- Test for TB and educate about signs and symptoms of active TB
- Promote preventive therapy whenever LTBI is diagnosed in staff or residents
- Support ongoing linkage to care and facilitate LTBI treatment completion

Health Systems

- Develop quality measures around TB prevention care cascade
- Optimize workflows for risk assessment, testing and treatment for TB/LTBI
- Support rapid diagnosis and reporting of TB cases

TB Prevention and Control

- Rapidly diagnose and treat patients with active TB
- Assure prompt evaluation and preventive therapy for those with LTBI
- Support partners through education, referral, technical assistance among others



Newcomers Health Program

SF-DPH's Refugee Health Assessment Program



Supporting the health and well-being of:

- Refugees
- Asylees
- Humanitarian Parolees (*Afghanistan, Ukraine, Nicaragua, Venezuela*)
- Survivors of Trafficking
- Asylum Seekers

In partnership with **TB Clinic & Family Health Center** at ZSFG

Services include:

- Comprehensive Health Assessments
- Primary Health Care Support & Referrals
- Health and Social Service Patient Education & Navigation
- Medical & Mental Health Interpretation
- Referrals & Support for "Green Card" Medical Requirements



POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Changing Populations

2016 - 2021



Jan 2022-May 2023



From a TB standpoint

- Refugees receive overseas health screening
- Asylees, Humanitarian Parolee no overseas screening for TB is conducted prior to US arrival
- program is being overseen by US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)
- A partnership between the TB Clinic and the Newcomers Health Program to quickly screen Humanitarian Parolees from various countries for TB and refer for additional health services



Community, Cultural & Linguistic Outreach

- Ensure all refugee population receive TB screening & health care
- Outreach to newcomer communities
 - Spanish
 - Russian
 - Arabic
 - Mongolian
 - Cantonese
 - Mandarin
 - Tagalog



MEDICAL SERVICES FOR NEWLY ARRIVED HUMANITARIAN PAROLEES FROM UKRAINE
in San Francisco, San Mateo & Marin counties

Services **for all ages** provided at the **Family Health Center's Refugee Medical Clinic** located at the Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital

Services may include:

- Enrollment in temporary health coverage
- Comprehensive physical exam
- Lab testing including **TB screening and follow-up**
- Vaccines
- Referrals and medication for identified health conditions
- Mental health support
- Language interpretation

Call 628-206-8608
SMS Text: 628-225-2375
newcomers.health@sfdph.org
995 Potrero Avenue , Bldg 80 5th floor Room 518 | San Francisco, CA 94110

Learn more about the benefits & services available to you:



USCIS INFORMATION PAGE ON **UNITING FOR UKRAINE**



CA OFFICE OF REFUGEE HEALTH INFORMATION & RESOURCES PAGE FOR UKRAINIANS



TB in Ukraine - is there need for worry?

The World Health Organization reports that in Ukraine:

- 4th highest incidence of TB in Europe (73 per 100,000)
- 5th highest incidence of drug-resistant TB worldwide

Although the most recent surveillance data may not be reliable

- TB health care infrastructure still based on post-Soviet and eastern bloc health care systems (post-Soviet Union collapse in 1991)
- In 2022, the war disrupted any recent infrastructure gains made



New process: Attestation

Uniting for Ukraine Vaccine Attestation

[Український переклад](#) | [Русский](#)

Attestation required within 90 days after U.S. arrival:

Tuberculosis Screening (Select one):

- My test result is negative. I have undergone tuberculosis screening starting with an IGRA (interferon-gamma release assay) blood test, and my result is negative. I have and will retain my IGRA test result documentation.
- My test result is indeterminate. I have undergone tuberculosis screening starting with an IGRA (interferon-gamma release assay) blood test and my results are indeterminate. An indeterminate IGRA result means additional testing is needed because I may have a tuberculosis infection which has not yet resulted in a positive IGRA test. I will follow up with a state or local public health office or doctor's office and will complete any additional recommended testing to include further IGRA blood testing, chest x-ray, or other testing and treatment. I have and will retain my IGRA test result documentation.
- My test result is positive. I have undergone tuberculosis screening starting with an IGRA (interferon-gamma release assay) blood test and this screening was positive for tuberculosis. I understand that prior Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) vaccination does not cause a positive IGRA result, thus a positive IGRA test must be taken seriously. I will receive a chest x-ray, and if abnormal, or other signs or symptoms of active tuberculosis disease are present, I will comply with isolation and treatment measures as determined by a state or local public health office or doctor's office. I have and will retain my IGRA test result documentation as well as documentation that I followed up for additional testing and treatment.
- I have not undergone tuberculosis screening but qualify for an exception to this requirement because I am younger than 2 years old.

Attestation required within 90 days of entry:

- TB screening with an interferon-gamma release assay (IGRA), and follow-up tests and treatment

Caveat:

- IGRA tests for latent TB (LTBI)
- Not sensitive for active pulmonary TB which can make people sick and spread to others

Approach in San Francisco:

- SFDPH TB Clinic added chest X-ray screening for all aged >15 years
- Ensures clients with infectious pulmonary TB are not missed
- Provides same screening required of immigrants



POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

 <h2>Латентна</h2> <p>туберкульозна інфекція</p> <p>Я здоровий.</p>	<h2>Активна</h2> <p>форма туберкульозу</p> <p>У мене серйозне захворювання, через яке я можу померти, якщо його не лікувати.</p>
Збудники туберкульозу "сплять" у моєму організмі, але можуть "прокинутися" в майбутньому.	Збудники туберкульозу "прокинулися".
У мене немає жодних симптомів.	У мене можуть бути симптоми: кашель, лихоманка, втрата ваги, нічна пітливість.
Мій рентгенівський знімок грудної клітки в нормі. Я не заразний.	Мій рентгенівський знімок грудної клітки може мати відхилення. Я можу бути заразним і заразити інших людей, коли мікроби туберкульозу поширюються через повітря, коли я кашляю, сміюся чи розмовляю.
У мене позитивний результат шкірного туберкулінового тесту або аналізу крові.	У мене може бути позитивний результат аналізу мого мокротиння.

Чи може моя **латентна туберкульозна інфекція** (сплячі збудники) прокинутися і заразити мене **активною формою туберкульозу**?

Так, і деякі фактори збільшують ризик!

- Я нещодавно приїхав з іншої країни, де поширений туберкульоз.
- У мене ВІЛ.
- Я був у тісному контакті з людиною, хворою на активну форму туберкульозу.
- У мене цукровий діабет, ниркова недостатність чи рак.
- У мене була операція з видалення частини шлунка.
- Я живу чи працюю у лікарні, в'язниці, центрі реабілітації наркоманів чи притулку.
- Я вживаю ін'єкційні наркотики.
- Мені пересадили орган.
- Я приймаю деякі ліки, які впливають на імунну систему, наприклад преднізон (стероїди) або інші пігулки чи ін'єкції для лікування деяких видів захворювань шкіри, суглобів та шлунково-кишкового тракту.

Якщо у мене **латентна туберкульозна інфекція**, чи можу я зменшити свої шанси захворіти на **активну форму туберкульозу**?

Так, я можу запобігти туберкульозу!

Я можу приймати безпечні, ефективні препарати.



Опубліковано в 2022 р. Ukrainian





POPULATION HEALTH DIVISION
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

[In-language resources identified \(Southeastern National TB Center, University of Florida\)](#)

Building on the parolee TB screening program

- November 2022 - USCIS implemented a humanitarian parole program for Venezuelans
- January 2023- USCIS added a parolee program for Nicaraguans, Cubans and Haitians
- SFDPH TB Clinic is also screening these populations with both IGRA and chest X-ray



DETECCIÓN DE TUBERCULOSIS (TB) PARA PERSONAS EN PROCESO HUMANITARIO ESPECIAL PARA RECIÉN LLEGADAS DE VENEZUELA

Exámenes de detección de TB para todas las edades serán proporcionados en la Clínica de Tuberculosis ubicada en el Hospital General Zuckerberg de San Francisco

Requisito para recibir estos servicios es residir en el condado de San Francisco

Los servicios son gratuitos e incluyen:

- Pruebas de laboratorio que incluyen detección de tuberculosis y seguimiento
- Medicamentos para el tratamiento de la tuberculosis en caso de que fuera necesario
- Referencias para vacunas y otras condiciones de salud identificadas
- La atención está disponible en su idioma preferido
- Asistencia para acceder a la cobertura de salud temporal

Para un servicio más rápido, llama o envía un SMS para programar una cita

Llama al 628-206-8524

Texto SMS 415-606-0261

La prueba de detección de tuberculosis sin cita previa está disponible de 8:30 a. m. a 3:30 p. m. de lunes a viernes

¡Lleve este folleto con usted a La Clínica de Tuberculosis!

TB Clinic at ZSFGH | 2460 22nd Street, building 90, 4th floor | San Francisco, CA 94110



SF TB Clinic / Newcomers Health Partnership

- Since 2022, TB Clinic has collaborated with Newcomers Health to build a successful partnership to rapidly screen approximately 350 new parolees
- Screening results to date are reassuring that the rate of TB in parolees is not high compared to many other newcomer/immigrant populations
- Parolees with LTBI (~ 8%) are promptly offered treatment
- Very few infectious pulmonary TB (<1%), all immediately start treatment
- All eligible parolees are referred to Newcomers Clinic for connection to available services and benefits
- NACCHO Voice Article: [The Impact of Local Health Department TB Programs in Supporting Refugee and Newcomers Communities to the United States](#)



Thank you!



Newcomer's Health Program

- Sammi Truong, MSW - Program Coordinator, Newcomer's Health Program
- NHP team

TB Prevention and Control Section

- Janice Louie, MD, MPH – Medical Director
- Laura Romo, MPH – Program Manager, TB Prevention & Control
- Felix Crespín (HPC I) – TB Surveillance Chief
- Health Worker, Nursing, DCI, Eligibility and Administrative teams

TB Program statistics prepared by:

- Cathleen Xing, PhD - Epidemiologist II
- Jose Gonzalez, MPH - Epidemiologist I

